"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Overcast today; Sunday fair, warmer; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 17

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,693. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1917.—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

EMMA GOLDMAN AND A. BERKMAN BEHIND THE BARS

Anarchist Headquarters Raided and Leaders Held for Anti-Draft Conspiracy.

MANY DOCUMENTS SEIZED

Card Index of Reds in the United States Simplifies Secret Service Men's Work.

RIOTERS MENACE SOLDIERS

Some 200 Without Registration Cards Detained at Anti-Conscription Gatherings in This City.

Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, the two most notorious anarchists in the United States, who for weeks have been conducting a campaign against all the aspirations and activities of this Government, particularly against our part in the war and army conscription, in the course of which they have at times almost preached sedition, were arrested by Federal agents yesterday afternoon in the anarchist headquarters at 20 East 125th Street.

For several weeks Secret Service agents have kept close watch on Emma Goldman and Berkman, and it has been known for some days that their arrest would be made immediately the Government obtained evidence of an overt act on their part to interfere with the nation's war program. Yesterday that evidence was forthcoming when the Government came into possession of copies of the anarchist publications known as Mother Earth, which is owned by Emma Goldman, and The Blast, the editor and proprietor of which is Berkman.

Important as are the prisoners to the Government, they are perhaps not nearly so important as is the mass documents and other written matter which has come into the possession of the Department of Justice. A wagon load of anarchist records and propaganda material was seized, and included in the lot is what is believed to be a complete registry of anarchy's friends in the United States. A splendidly kept card index was found, which the Federal agents believe will greatly simplify their task of identifying persons mentioned in the various record books and papers. The subscription lists of Mother Earth and the Blast, which contain 10,000 names, were also seized.

It was 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon when United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy was instructed to arrest Berkman and Miss Goldman. The complaint was signed by Lieutenant George D. Barnitz of the New York Police Department. It charged that since May 1 last, and until yesterday, the two anarchists had been conspiring "to aid, counsel, and induce" various men of conscript age not to comply with the provisions of the selective draft law. The complaint further alleges that Berkman and Miss Goldman, in the June issues of the Blast and Mother Earth, published signed articles meant to effect the conspiracy into which they had entered.

Slacker Arrested Also.

The raiding party which left the Federal Building at 4:10 P. M. under command of Marshal McCarthy included Assistant United States District Attorney E. M. Stanton, Lieutenant Barnitz, Deputy Marshals Doran, Hearne, and Meade, and Detectives Murphy and Kiely of the Police Department. A few minutes before 5 o'clock the Government automobiles arrived at 20 East 125th Street. In the publication office of the anarchist papers Marshal McCarthy and his aids found Miss Goldman, a Miss Fitzgerald, Walker Merchant, Carl Nawlander, and a young man named Bales, who was subsequently arrested when it was discovered that although of draft age he had failed to register on June 5.

"I have a warrant for your arrest," Marshal McCarthy said to Emma Goldman.

"I am not surprised, yet I would like to know what the warrant is based on," the woman said.

Marshal McCarthy answered by producing a copy of Mother Earth containing an article on the so-called No-Conscription League signed "Emma Goldman."

"Did you write that?" asked the Marshal.

Miss Goldman replied that she had written the article, and in answer to another question said she stood for everything in Mother Earth, because, she added, she was the sole owner of the publication.

Lieutenant Barnitz asked her if she knew where Berkman was, and she told him that Berkman was upstairs in another room. A few minutes later the man who in 1892 tried to murder H. C. Frick and subsequently served fourteen years in the penitentiary for his crime, appeared. He was taken completely by surprise and did not appear nearly so brave or defiant as his woman companion.

The young man, Bales, was busy in a corner of the room wrapping copies of the Blast and Mother Earth and addressing them when the officers entered. Mr. Stanton walked over and touched him on the shoulder. Bales looked up.

"How old are you?" Mr. Stanton demanded.

"Who, me?"

"Yes, you."

"I don't care to make any statement at this time," young Bales answered.

"Where is your registration card?"

"I have no registration card."

A moment later Bales was under arrest and in the custody of a detective.

Miss Fitzgerald, who was her self...

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Grave Revolt in Spain Rumored in London; No Direct News Received Since Tuesday

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, June 16.—The Daily Chronicle says there has been no direct news of events in Spain of a later date than Tuesday, and, in view of the uncertain political situation, vague rumors have gained currency as to the spread of the revolutionary movement in the country.

British business firms with interests in Spain regard the situation as grave. The censorship is of the strictest character, and all business and trade communications are held up.

Demands for reforms by military committees led to much trouble and directly produced the Cabinet crisis which apparently ended Monday last, when Senator Dato took office as Premier. The issue is one between the army and civil administration of the country, and the signs of late have been that the effective power was slipping from the hands of the latter.

LONDON, June 16.—Rumors of something abnormal in the Spanish situation have been given prominence in the last two or three days in a small section of the press, and today several papers print articles declaring that something important is happening. One suggestion is that a movement to bring Spain into the war is materializing.

One of two solitary Madrid telegrams which have reached here in the last four days carries a denial by Premier Dato of a report of insubordination on the part of the Bilbao garrison. This is the only direct confirmation of newspaper statements that a grave military crisis exists in Spain.

According to The Express the army has obtained complete dominance, military "Committees of Defense" have been established and have tabulated a list of the reforms demanded by the army. The action of the committees, says The Express, is a more or less vivid reflection of what happened in Petrograd. Premier Dato is powerless, as was his predecessor, Count Romanones, to obtain a modification of the soldiers' claims. The Express asserts that Constitutional Government is for the moment at an end and that the army is the ultimate arbiter of the crisis.

In all the reports there are allusions to German influences working for their own ends.

Kaiser Promises "Mailed Fist" Will Restore Constantine

BERNE, June 15, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—A telegram from Berlin says Emperor William has addressed the following message to one of the Greek diplomatic representatives abroad for transmission to former King Constantine:

"I have heard with wrath of the infamous outrage committed by our common enemies upon you and upon your dynasty. I assure you that your deprivation can be only temporary. The mailed fist of Germany, with further aid from Almighty God, will restore you to your throne, of which no man by right can rob you. The armies of Germany and Germany's allies will wreak vengeance on those who have dared so insolently to lay their criminal hands on you. We hope to welcome you in Germany at the earliest opportunity. A thousand cordial greetings from your

"WILLIAM."

AMERICAN TANKER SUNK IN BATTLE

Standard Oil Steamer Moreni Fires 150 Shots at U-Boat Before She Goes Down.

FOUR OF HER CREW LOST

Naval Gunners Abandoned Ship Only After She Took Fire—Bravery Amazes Germans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The most thrilling fight between a German submarine and an American armed merchantman yet reported to Washington was described in a cablegram received today by Secretary Lansing from a point in Europe. The message briefly described a two-hour battle between the American tanker Moreni and the U-boat, and told how the submarine had to fire some 200 shots before it was able to force the crew and naval gunners on the American tanker to abandon their vessel.

So splendid was the fight that those on board the Moreni put up against the submarine that the German Captain congratulated the American Captain. Four of those on board the American vessel were lost in the battle, but 43 of the crew and the armed guard were saved. Six of them were wounded and are now in a European hospital. The Moreni was not abandoned until after it was ablaze and the sea was on fire with ignited oil, when the crew put out in their lifeboats. They were rescued by a passing steamer.

The action of the submarine commander in treating the Americans with such unexpected courtesy was the subject of much comment here. Germany has proclaimed her intention to treat British armed merchant crews as pirates. In this case even the naval bluejackets and their officer, properly a prisoner of war, were set free along with the merchant crew.

Secretary Lansing tonight authorized this statement regarding the information received by the department regarding the Moreni fight:

"The Department of State is informed of the sinking of the American tank steamer Moreni about six o'clock on the morning of June 12, after a two-hour running fight with a German submarine.

"The vessel was first fired upon from an estimated distance of 6,000 yards at four o'clock. The steamer, which was armed and carried a gun crew, returned the shots and attempted to escape. There was a light breeze and smooth sea. The submarine was hardly visible.

"After 150 shots, in reply to some 200 shots fired by the submarine, the crew abandoned the vessel, which was all ablaze, taking to the lifeboats in a fiery sea. An oiler, Edward Cunningham of Brooklyn, was drowned while escaping to a boat. Wireless Operator G. Curran, Jr., of New York, died of heart failure in the lifeboat, and one seaman, E. Mountner, was injured by gunfire and died in the lifeboat. Fireman A. Geelsen also died of wounds. These last two were treated by the surgeon of the submarine.

"The German submarine Captain congratulated the American Captain upon the splendid fight he had made.

"Half an hour after the vessel was sunk the crew was picked up by a passing steamer. Forty-three of the original crew of forty-seven were landed. Six of these were slightly hurt and placed in a hospital. All the gunners were saved."

The Moreni, a tank steamship of 4,045 tons, owned by the Standard Oil Company of New York, sailed from here on May 1 for Baton Rouge, La., which port she left on May 12 for Leghorn, Italy. She was last reported passing Gibraltar on June 12, the day she was sunk. The Moreni was commanded by Captain Thomas Thompson.

The vessel was built in Bremerhaven, Germany, in 1913, and was 354 feet long with a beam of 49 feet.

Vacation places and vacation reading are completely charted for you in tonight's New York Evening Post. Eight pages of news from the resorts, and many interesting features. Also the usual Saturday magazine containing Dr. Crothers' Post editor's list of the 100 best books for vacation.

SEIZURE TO HURRY NEW STEEL SHIPS

Government Decides to Commandeer All Under Construction in Private Yards.

BRITISH ASSENT TO ACTION

Wooden Vessels to be Taken Later as Requirements of Program Are Decided.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—President Wilson is preparing to issue a proclamation within the next few days taking over all steel merchant shipping under construction or contract in American yards. He will act under the authority of the War Budget bill, signed today, which gives him the power to commandeer, and will designate either the Federal Shipping Board or its Emergency Fleet Corporation as the agency to carry out the provisions of the act.

The course to be followed was announced at a large gathering of shipbuilders, who conferred today with the Shipping Board. At the conclusion of the meeting, Major Gen. George W. Goethals, General Manager of the Fleet Corporation, issued this statement:

"The object of the meeting was to confer regarding a program for clearing the ways by expediting the work on ships now building. There were shipbuilding men here from Bath, Me., to San Francisco. The builders will make a careful survey of what can be done in the way of expediting existing contracts, and as to the ability to take on other contracts, and report at an early moment. We also want figures on costs of labor and material.

"The shipbuilders will be facilitated in every way possible from this end of the line, and any difficulties they have in obtaining material will be removed so far as it is within our power to do so.

"The program contemplates the taking over of all ships now under construction, so that the building can proceed and be handled most efficiently and the work expedited. That contemplates the taking over of everything now on the ways and under contract of a cargo-carrying nature."

According to figures of the Secretary of Commerce, compiled in response to an inquiry from the Senate, there were on May 1 approximately 2,000,000 tons of steel shipping under construction and contract in yards in the United States.

Only by taking over contracts for itself can the Government speed construction, since Congress failed to give it power to rush building for private owners. Contracts calling for future construction, and on which actual work has not been started, probably will be abrogated, unless the Fleet Corporation decides the ships are specially fitted for the Government's needs.

Major Gen. Goethals told the shipbuilders today that they were expected to turn out within the next eighteen months fully 3,000,000 tons of steel shipping, and perhaps more. Steel companies, he said, had agreed to furnish enough steel to build 800,000 tons a month. The only question was the capacity of the yards, working at topmost speed.

About one million tons of the shipping under construction in American yards or contracted for is for British account. This the British Government has agreed to turn over to the United States voluntarily. The vessels, as fast as built, will be chartered by the Shipping Board to private operators and, perhaps in some instances, to the allied Governments.

No statement was made concerning wooden ship yards, but it is understood the intention is to commandeer such wooden vessels building as the Government needs. General Goethals plans to

Continued on Page 5.

SOCIALISTS GIVE THEIR BASIS FOR A GERMAN PEACE

Oppose Reparation for Invaded Districts and Must Have Colonies Back

FAVOR BELGIUM'S FREEDOM

But Serbia's Fate Rests with Austria—Ireland, India, and Egypt to be Liberated.

TO KEEP ALSACE-LORRAINE

Say It Rightly Belongs to Germany and Its Parliament Leans to Empire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Thursday, June 14.—The Dutch-Scandinavian Committee publishes the following communiqué from conferences with the German majority Socialists:

"The German social democracy seeks peace by understanding. Just as it demands guarantees for the free political, the economical, and cultural development of its own people, so it condemns the violation of the life interests of other people. Only such a peace will include a guarantee to be lasting. Only this makes it possible for peoples to get out of the atmosphere of hostile tension and place all their power in serving social development and furthering the highest national and human kultur.

"From this general aim we have agreed to the scheme of the Council of Workers at Petrograd about peace without annexations and indemnities and based on the national right of self-determination. Thence, we have taken a standpoint on different proposals as follows:

"1. We oppose the violent seizure of territories. In the case of the alteration of boundaries by understand, the population concerned must, if it still wishes, belong to the old state confederation and be secured the judicial and economical possibility to move by declining all annexations. The restoration of snatched colonies is claimed as a matter of course.

"2. The extortion of some indemnities must be rejected. It also would mean the destroying of one or both belligerent parties, but the economical enslavement of one people through another should also make lasting peace impossible.

"3. If the question of restoration means political restoration, the re-establishment of national independence, we answer the question by yes, but we must decline the intention of partial duty to restore districts devastated during the war. Such damage is done at all fronts by friend and foe, and it is immensely difficult afterward to fix the origin. One-sided liability to pay damages would be nothing else but masked indemnity.

"4. By national self-determination, we understand the right of peoples to maintain or restore their political independence. As the first group, here is to be regarded the States which have lost their independence during this war. We wish to restore independent Belgium. Belgium may not be a feudatory State, either to Germany, England, or France. Regarding Serbia and the other Balkan States, we agree to the declaration of our Austrian comrades.

"The second group of States which lost their old independence but find themselves liberated by the events of this war are Poland and Finland. Acknowledgment of their self-determination cannot be refused. Other territories inhabited by aliens ought, if State independence cannot be regarded, should at least be secured freedom to develop their own national life.

"The third group is made up of old independent peoples, which earlier became victims of imperialistic oppression, as Ireland, Egypt, Tripoli, Morocco, India, Thibet, and Korea. The German social democracy pronounces the greatest sympathy with the efforts of all these peoples to re-establish their national

Continued on Page 3.

Britain to Free All Irish Rebels; Seeks Harmony and Reconciliation

LONDON, June 15.—All the prisoners taken in the Irish rebellion of Easter Monday, 1916, will be released without reservation. This announcement was made in the House of Commons today by Andrew Bonar Law, who said that the Government felt that by so doing it would aid in the success of the approaching Irish convention, which the Government hoped would effect a reconciliation among Irish political parties. In making the announcement, Mr. Bonar Law said:

"The Government have given long and anxious consideration to the position of Irish political prisoners and have arrived at the decision it is now my duty to announce.

"The Government have felt, after giving careful consideration to the approaching session of the convention in which Irishmen themselves will meet to settle the difficult problem of the future administration of their country, that this great experiment will mark a new era in the relations between Ireland, the United Kingdom, and the Empire. It is, therefore, desirable beyond measure that the convention should meet in an atmosphere of harmony and good will in which all parties can unreservedly join. Nothing could be more regrettable than that the work of the convention should be prejudiced at the outset by embittered associations which might even hinder the settlement to which all look forward with hope.

"In these circumstances the Government have decided they cannot give better earnest of the spirit in which they approach the convention than by removing one of the main causes of the serious misunderstanding of this subject with which it is in their power to deal. They have decided, therefore, upon the release without reservation of all prisoners now in confinement in connection with the recent rebellion in Ireland.

"They have not, however, arrived at this decision without careful consideration of two aspects of the case which it is impossible to ignore. They have satisfied themselves, first, that public security would not be endangered by such an act of grace, and, second, that in none of the cases concerned was participation in the rebellion accompanied by individual acts which would render such a display of clemency impossible.

"In recommending to the King grants of general amnesty to the persons in question the Government have been inspired by the sanguine hope that their action will be welcomed in a spirit of magnanimity, and that the convention will enter upon its arduous undertaking in circumstances that will constitute a good augury for the reconciliation which is the desire of all parties in every part of the United Kingdom and the British Empire."

Mr. Bonar Law's announcement was received with general cheers.

DUBLIN, June 15.—News of the Government's decision to release the Irish prisoners without distinction, which was published here before the official announcement was made in London, created the greatest enthusiasm. Newspapers which published the announcement, with the pictures of many of the more prominent prisoners, were quickly bought up.

The news was better than was expected, as it was believed that the Government, while releasing most of the prisoners, would make some exceptions.

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NATION'S LOAN BID, $2,800,000,000; FLOOD OF LATE OFFERS UNCOUNTED; NEW YORK REACHES $1,030,000,000

MILLION SUBSCRIBERS HERE

City Gives $430,000,000 More Than Treasury's Allotment.

THOUSANDS APPLY TOO LATE

Last-Hour Rush Overwhelms Force of 250 Expert Clerks at the Reserve Offices.

LIST OF BANK APPLICATIONS

Twenty-one Take More Than $10,000,000 Each — First National, $110,000,000.

Just an hour before noon yesterday, an hour before the official time for closing the subscription books for the Liberty Loan, the Federal Reserve Bank in New York announced that applications in hand that had been tabulated amounted to slightly more than $1,000,000,000, the amount set by New York bankers for the New York District to contribute to the nation's first $2,000,000,000 war loan. The last-minute subscriptions came in so rapidly that the staff of 250 experienced clerks in the Liberty Loan Department of the Reserve Bank could not keep up with the work, and it was nearly midnight when the actual total was announced. It showed that $1,030,000,000 had been subscribed by this district, which includes all of the Empire State, twelve northern counties of New Jersey and Fairfield County, Conn. This sum is exclusive of subscriptions which were received after noon yesterday, which will be tabulated on a supplementary list, under instructions received from the Treasury Department in Washington, but it includes applications regarding which the Reserve Bank had been notified by telegraph or telephone up to noon.

It was estimated last night that 1,000,000 persons had subscribed to the bonds in the New York Federal reserve district. The number for the country at large was placed at about 3,000,000, including the individuals whose subscriptions were grouped in purchases by corporations and other agencies.

Figures showing the total for New York City were not available last night, but it was said that for the five boroughs the subscriptions were considerably in excess of $717,000,000, the allotment made by the bankers, and that the rest of the district had not quite come up to its allotment of $283,000,000. The New York district's subscription of $1,030,000,000 is not only more than half of the $2,000,000,000 offering, but it is $430,000,000 in excess of the $600,000,000 allotment made by the Treasury Department.

Thousands Apply Too Late.

It was said that thousands of subscriptions had come in after 12 o'clock, and it is believed that thousands more will come in in the mails this morning, practically all of which must be placed on the supplementary list. All the banks had to avail themselves of every facility at their command yesterday to take care of the last-minute subscribers. It was difficult to get a bank by telephone, even an institution which has many trunk lines; and banks all over the city were crowded with men and women anxious to subscribe. The savings banks especially served long lines of depositors who had come to buy bonds of small denominations. The large Wall Street institutions with extensive out-of-town connections were flooded with telegrams from correspondents seeking to file subscriptions. In a statement issued by the Liberty Loan Committee last night it

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Estimates of Reserve District Subscriptions To the Liberty Loan as Thus Far Figured

Following are the estimates of the total subscriptions to the Liberty Loan by Reserve Districts, so far as available at an early hour this morning. Of these only the figures of the Atlanta district are official and complete. It seems likely that the total in the Boston district will be largely increased by the final tabulations. The estimates are:

District—	Minimum Allotment.	Estimated Subscription.
New York	$600,000,000	$1,030,000,000
Philadelphia	140,000,000	*215,000,000
Boston	240,000,000	†263,000,000
Richmond	80,000,000	100,000,000
Atlanta	60,000,000	52,593,800
Chicago	260,000,000	330,000,000
Cleveland	180,000,000	284,000,000
St. Louis	80,000,000	90,000,000
Minneapolis	80,000,000	65,000,000
Kansas City	100,000,000	90,000,000
Dallas	40,000,000	48,000,000
San Francisco	140,000,000	180,000,000
Total	$2,000,000,000	$2,747,593,800

*Total subscriptions tabulated at 11 P. M. yesterday.
†Official total so far as counted at 5 P. M. yesterday.

TEAM WORK HERE RAISED A BILLION

Great Financiers and Bond Salesmen's Army Knew No Fatigue in the Campaign.

COST TO NATION SMALL

A Million in Advertising Alone Contributed While Bankers Gave Invaluable Time Freely.

Not till the chimes in Trinity Church rang out at noon yesterday and vessels in the harbor raised their shrill chorus of jubilation did the workers primarily responsible for the subscription of more than half of the great Liberty Loan in the second Federal Reserve district relax their efforts. At exactly 12 o'clock the executives, clerks, and stenographers who had been working in the cramped quarters taken over for the loan activities of the Reserve Bank, and the other workers who had occupied the old Mechanics and Metals National Bank Building at 50 Wall Street, rose to stretch just as they do in the seventh inning at the Polo Grounds. The great loan, after a discouraging start, had been "put over," mainly because of the unselfish efforts of thousands of volunteer workers throughout the United States.

There followed a season of handshaking and congratulations, during which some one who still had money or credit left sent in huge bouquets of roses and carnations to the women workers, and cigars to the men. After that there were many absentees, who simply had to get out of doors to draw a real breath of relief. A few of the more venturesome slipped out of the city to enjoy the first week-end permitted by their consciences since the middle of May.

When the Secretary of the Treasury was discussing the conditions incident to the initial war loan many bankers told him that the first offering should not exceed $1,000,000,000, if it was desired to have an early oversubscription. When Mr. McAdoo doubled that amount they told him that they had changed their minds, and that the country was going to oversubscribe $2,000,000,000. They did not underestimate the task that lay ahead of them, building a country-wide organization from the ground up which should educate a new army of investors into buying their first security of any kind. Because they did not underestimate it a number of bankers whose time is figured at so much a minute closed their desks to give all of their attention to the financing of war. Every other function of Wall Street has been subordinated to the loan activities since that time.

Loan Work Highly Organized.

The Central Committee responsible for the sale of $1,000,000,000 of bonds in this district consisted of Benjamin Strong, Chairman; James S. Alexander, George F. Baker, whose bank had the honor of turning in the greatest total of subscriptions, $110,000,000; Allen B. Forbes, Gates W. McGarrah, J. P. Morgan, Seward Prosser, Charles H. Sabin, Jacob H. Schiff, Frank A. Vanderlip, Albert H. Wiggin, and William Woodward. A list of as many alternates was made up of men nearly as prominent in the life of the financial district. Then there were committees on distribution, on publicity, on bond issues, on Eastern New York, Western New York, Central New York, on Fairfield County, Conn., an odd corner of the Reserve district, on Northern New Jersey, on national banks in New York City, on State banks in New York City, on trust companies, savings banks, railroads, industrials, public utilities, engineers, dentists, doctors, architects, and so on until it seemed that every banker in downtown New York had enlisted on at least one committee, and that no investor would be small enough to slip through the net spread. A unanimity grew by the minute, attaching to itself every man who promised to be of use in spreading the gospel of "If you can't enlist, invest!"

Some of these men have worked literally night and day for the last three weeks, all without financial compensation. Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, elected himself to a difficult task when he volunteered to head the Committee on Publicity; Arthur M. Anderson, the bondman of J. P. Morgan & Co., has hardly seen the inside of his office since he agreed to act as executive manager for the Central Committee. Men like W. S. Kies, Vice President of the American International Corporation, and Charles E. Mitchell, President of the National City Company, said good-bye to their immediate relatives three weeks ago, and since then had been traveling over the Reserve district to tell moving picture audiences, women's clubs, Boards of Trade and every other kind of gath-

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JUGGLE THE BONDS, PROFIT IN STOCKS

Decline in Stocks, with Large Gains for Shorts, Produced at Cost of $47.

CHICAGO DID THE SELLING

And the Theory Is Advanced There That It Was Promoted by Pro-German Interests.

At exactly noon yesterday the $2,000,000,000 Liberty Loan 3½ per cent. bonds were admitted to initial trading on the Stock Exchange, and shortly thereafter James B. Mabon, a former President of the board, sold $10,000 of the bonds to Leonard Schafer, a member of the firm of L. & E. Schaefer at 100.02. More than a hundred brokers were crowded around the bond platform at the eastern side of the Exchange, when the transaction took place, and for the next five minutes it was difficult for anybody to put through any business in that part of the room. Cheers rang through the windows in a volume sufficient to halt passersby as far down as Exchange Place. The tinkle of small Liberty bells lent music to the uproar as the brokers celebrated the successful termination of the great campaign.

The second transaction involved $250,000 of the bonds at par, and three more sales of substantial totals brought a rise to 100.10. This was the highest point reached in the total turnover of approximately $823,000 in bonds sold, and shortly an offering of $25,000 at 99.98 was made and accepted. This carried the price under par and, while par was reached again in later dealings, the final sale comprised $35,000 at 99.96, the lowest quotation of the day.

The quick fall of the new issue below par aroused a great deal of adverse criticism in the Street. Bankers and bond men who had toiled with might and main for weeks to insure the success of the loan were outspoken in their comment. The statement was made in many quarters of the financial district that it was hardly short of an unpatriotic act to offer the bonds at a discount, however slight, immediately after the citizens of the country had gone on record as valuing the bonds at par.

In many a brokerage office slighting references were made in respect to the patriotism of subscribers to the loan who insisted on the sale of their contracts with full knowledge that they would not receive their money until the bonds were issued. The trading was done on a "when issued" basis, which obligates seller and buyer to settle when deliveries of the actual securities may be made.

Details of the Sales.

Here are the detailed transactions in the bonds yesterday on the Stock Exchange:

Amount.	Price.	Amount.	Price.
$10,000	100.02	2,000	100
250,000	100	10,000	99.98
2,000	100.02	80,000	99.98
205,000	100	500	100
10,000	100.10	51,000	99.98
1,000	100.02	35,000	99.96
141,000	100		
25,000	99.98	$823,000	
500	100		

While a large part of the Street was disposed to look upon the sale of Liberty bonds below par as unimportant, inasmuch as the discount was infinitesimal, there were some persons in the financial district who were outspoken in denunciation of any one who would sell the nation's war bonds below their face value on the very day of the closing of the subscriptions and before any of the bonds had been allotted. No one has yet placed money in the bonds aside from the 2 per cent. initial payment required on subscriptions, and no one, therefore, could have been in need of selling to obtain money invested in them.

In all, $166,000 of the bonds sold at 99.98 and $35,000 at 99.96, a total of $201,000 sold under par. The loss in selling these bonds at discounts amounted to only $47.20 or less than a half point on a single hundred shares of stock. There was opportunity yesterday to make good this loss a thousandfold.

The news that the Liberty Loan bonds were selling at a discount resulted in a break in stocks, which made it possible for any one who had sold short in advance of the selling of Liberty bonds below par to take stock back at a profit varying from 1 to 3 points in a number of the active stocks.

There was a subsequent rally such as often occurs when shorts buy back their stocks, but despite this upturn many stocks ended the day with net losses.

After the sales of Liberty bonds at less than par many thousand shares of some of the active stocks sold under the prices which had prevailed up to about 2 o'clock when the first sales at less than par were made.

The fact that the Liberty Loan was

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PROBABLY 3,000,000 SHARE

Great Rush of Small Investors Makes Loan a Wonderful Success.

ONE DISTRICT COMPLETE

Boston, Philadelphia, and Other Banks Still Counting the Belated Subscriptions.

WASHINGTON IS GRATEFUL

McAdoo Thanks Bankers and People for This "Triumph of Democracy."

Five Reserve Districts Alone Oversubscribed the Loan

Five of the twelve reserve districts subscribed more than the $2,000,000,000 loan called for, as shown by these figures:

New York	$1,030,000,000
Philadelphia	215,000,000
Boston	263,000,000
Chicago	330,000,000
Cleveland	284,000,000
Total	$2,122,000,000

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Liberty Loan of $2,000,000,000, intended to raise money wherewith to furnish means to halt the Prussian autocracy's ambition to rule the world, has been a sweeping success. It has been oversubscribed by hundreds of millions of dollars. Exact figures are not available, but unofficial reports tonight gave a total estimated subscription of $2,747,000,000. Some of the district figures are admittedly below the actual subscriptions, and while officials are conservative and will not admit that they are positive that the oversubscription will go beyond half a billion, some believe that the subscription will amount to the enormous sum of $2,800,000,000.

The people have responded to the Government's call in such fashion that officials are buried beneath a landslide of untabulated returns. In the country's ringing answer to the call, the dominant note was the voice of the small investor. His money talked this last day of the campaign in eloquent terms. The hope of a widespread response of the average man with the average income was more than realized in the multitudes that flocked to the banks today. It appeared tonight that all previous estimates had gone by the boards, and that probably three million men and women and perhaps more had bought their bonds.

Great Host of Individual Investors.

Many banks and other concerns made large subscriptions to dispose of the bonds to their customers and employes on easy terms, but the records of the Government make it appear that each of these is only one subscription, whereas the bonds so obtained will be distributed among many persons. The New York Times Company, for instance, subscribed for the loan, but this apparent one subscription really represents many subscribers, for up to last night no less than 479 employes of THE TIMES had bought Liberty Loan bonds through the New York Times Company.

There were 51,000 known subscribers in the City of Washington alone. The population of the District of Columbia, which includes the Federal City, is about 365,000, of which about 125,000 is colored. The District of Columbia was allotted $8,500,000, but the subscription has reached the total of $18,034,000.

The assurance of the complete success of the loan was based on telegrams from all the Federal Reserve banks early in the day, giving tentative estimates of the result. Secretary McAdoo early in the afternoon issued this statement declaring that the loan had been taken:

"The Liberty Loan has been oversubscribed. It is impossible to state the amount of oversubscription at the moment, but the exact figures will be given out as rapidly as the returns are received at the Treasury Department.

"The success of this loan is a genuine triumph for democracy. It is the unmistakable expression of America's determination to carry this war for the protection of American rights and the re-establishment of peace and liberty throughout the world to a swift and successful conclusion.

"I am deeply grateful to the bankers, the business men, the women of America, the patriotic organizations, and the people generally, without whose cordial co-operation and enthusiastic support success could not have been won. It has been an inspiring campaign and it has had a glorious finish."

Cleveland Reports Early.

The immense amount of work in all the districts to classify subscriptions and reach a grand total caused a delay that was expected here. The Treasury Department gave out no figures or estimates. Up to a late hour the only final statement received was that of the

Your family will be sure at Grove Park Inn, Asheville; finest summer resort in the world. Not a cure, sick guests not admitted.—Advt.

Cleveland district, a total of $284,000,000. This was $104,000,000 above the allotment made by Secretary McAdoo based on banking resources as of June 30, 1916, and $111,000,000 over and above the amount of actual subscriptions reported at the beginning of the week, when Secretary McAdoo made his announcement in New Orleans that at that time only $1,300,000,000 of the first issue of $2,000,000,000 had been subscribed. With this return from Cleveland as a basis, it was regarded as likely that the loan had been very heavily oversubscribed.

Advices received that the New York Reserve District had exceeded its allotment and subscribed $1,080,000,000 gave great satisfaction at the Treasury.

Secretary McAdoo tonight sent the following message to the Federal Reserve Banks congratulating the Liberty Loan Committees and the banks on the result, and urging the retention of the organization in each district for the further task of placing the next issue of the loan in the Fall:

"I desire to express my deep appreciation of the efficient and patriotic service you have rendered in connection with the Liberty Loan, the success of which has been so striking and pleasing to the country. Will you not convey to the Liberty Loan Committees of your district, to the banks, and to all other organizations which have co-operated with you in this great Liberty Loan enterprise, the assurances of my warm appreciation as well as my cordial thanks?

"Will you not also urge these committees to preserve their organizations in order that they may be prepared to render signal services of like character to their Government when it is called upon again to seek an additional credit? It is of the utmost importance that the splendid machinery now perfected shall be available when needed."

This machinery, Mr. McAdoo indicated, would be utilized this Fall in floating the second loan contemplated under the $5,000,000,000 war finance law. Mr. McAdoo said he did not think there would be another offering before Fall. The next loan hardly would be closed, it is thought, prior to Sept. 30, as installments on the present loan would continue till Aug. 30, and at least thirty days probably would be devoted to the second campaign.

How Allotments Were Made.

According to the allotment, the New York district was to raise 30 per cent. of the entire loan. It has, in fact, raised more than 50 per cent. of the original amount. The 30 per cent. allotment was based on banking resources, as in the case of all the other districts. The apportionment in percentages and total resources of the Reserve districts were as follows:

District.	P. C. of Total.	Total Resources.
Boston	12	$3,426,000,000
New York	30	9,680,000,000
Philadelphia	7	2,350,000,000
Cleveland	9	2,887,000,000
Richmond	4	1,405,000,000
Atlanta	3	1,025,000,000
Chicago	13	4,242,000,000
St. Louis	4	1,344,000,000
Minneapolis	4	1,421,000,000
Kansas City	5	1,584,000,000
Dallas	2	592,000,000
San Francisco	7	2,149,000,000
Totals	100	$32,511,000,000

On the basis of these figures the amounts suggested to be raised by the various reserve districts were as follows:

District.	Suggested Amounts.
Boston	$240,000,000 to $300,000,000
New York	600,000,000 to 750,000,000
Philadelphia	140,000,000 to 175,000,000
Cleveland	180,000,000 to 225,000,000
Richmond	80,000,000 to 100,000,000
Atlanta	60,000,000 to 75,000,000
Chicago	260,000,000 to 325,000,000
St. Louis	80,000,000 to 100,000,000
Minneapolis	80,000,000 to 100,000,000
Kansas City	100,000,000 to 125,000,000
Dallas	40,000,000 to 50,000,000
San Francisco	140,000,000 to 175,000,000
Totals	$2,000,000,000 $2,500,000,000

Most of Subscriptions Late.

Thousands of subscriptions came too late to the Federal Reserve banks. These, by Secretary McAdoo's instructions, will be tabulated separately and the total forwarded to Washington. Just what disposition will be made of them has yet to be determined. It is possible that where it can be shown that their failure to reach the Reserve Bank in time was due to no fault of the subscriber or the forwarding bank some of them may be accepted.

Whether the subscriptions are allowed or not, it is felt that they manifest the willingness of the subscribers to answer to eht Government's call and should be shown in the total of what the American people offered to take.

The wide discrepancy between the amount of subscriptions received by Federal Reserve banks up to Wednesday night and the final is explained by the declaration that thousands of banks held back their subscriptions until the last moment, and that hundreds of thousands of small investors did not come to the banks with subscriptions until the last day. In this respect the City of Washington, it is thought, is typical.

Washington's outpouring of funds totaled $18,300,000 late today, with returns nearly complete, approximately two and one-quarter times the amount of its allotment. Last night officials thought that the city would show 30,000 individual subscriptions. The count today carried the total beyond 51,000, (about one person in seven, by population,) or more than 21,000 above what the officials hoped for and an increase of 70 per cent. in the total number of subscribers in the last twenty-four hours.

Problems in Oversubscription.

It was stated at the Treasury Department late tonight that, from all advices thus far received, it would appear that every reserve district, with the possible exception of Dallas and Minneapolis, had oversubscribed its allotment. Owing to the complicated state of the subscriptions, it is regarded as not unlikely that complete reports would not be had until tomorrow.

The fact that there is a heavy oversubscription of the loan has put up a perplexing question to the Treasury Department. In the original announcement on May 10 of the first issue of the loan it was stated that there would be a positive limit at $2,000,000,000. Later Secretary McAdoo announced that all individual subscribers might be sure that their subscriptions would stand and that they would receive their bonds, even if there is an oversubscription of the loan. This plan contemplated scaling down the large subscriptions by individuals and banks to bring the subscriptions down to the limit of the loan.

In view of the large amount of bonds taken by the banks and the expense of placing the loan before the country there is a disposition to advance a proposition to make the oversubscription apply on the second issue of the loan. This, it is believed, would meet with the approval of the banks that have subscribed so heavily and would meet every convenience of the Government.

Another proposition that is being given some consideration is to accept oversubscriptions as applications for the purchase of Treasury certificates, which later may be converted into bonds. Secretary McAdoo today declined to discuss the matter in any phase. The law leaves to his discretion the arrangement of the plan of scaling down the oversubscriptions, and he is expected to announce a plan for that purpose within a few days.

Loan Success Called Marvelous.

The rapidity with which the American people have taken up this large loan is regarded by old financiers as one of the marvels of all financial history. Nothing like it has ever been accomplished. In thirty days the country has oversubscribed the largest loan the Government has ever made. It is two-thirds of the entire debt of the United States at the end of the civil war, and is only two-fifths of the whole loan which Congress has authorized the Government to make. Of the $2,000,000,000 thus raised, practically half has been received by the Government in the sale of Treasury certificates, which are convertible into bonds. There is outstanding now on this account $916,000,000, of which all but $50,000,000 has been raised for war purposes. The $25,000,000 used to buy the Danish West Indies and certain credits to the general fund of the Treasury have absorbed the $50,000,000. The balance has been empoyed in credits to the various allies.

Treasury officials estimate that there are 2,200,000 individual subscribers. The Cleveland Reserve Bank officials estimate that $284,000,000 subscribed there was taken by 200,000 individuals, and the proportion will run about the same in nearly all the districts. In New York it is regarded as not unlikely that there may be a disparity between the volume of the subscriptions and the number of subscribers, as there were many very large subscriptions there in comparison with the other reserve centres.

Host of Agencies Helped.

Every agency working for the loan brought in a host of subscribers. The great employers of labor reported subscriptions by the tens of thousands from the names on the payrolls. The Boy Scouts enlisted nearly 100,000 persons with a total aggregating $9,736,800. The Woman's Committee brought tens of thousands to the banks.

All branches of the Government responded. The Treasury Department, with subscriptions totaling not far from $500,000, led the list. It is thought, in the civil departments. What the army took was not tabulated tonight, but the total is estimated to be higher than expectations, with many thousands of subscribers.

A partial listing of the subscriptions turned in by the Navy Department and the naval establishment showed 12,960 subscribers, with a total subscription of nearly $2,000,000. The Norfolk Navy Yard, on the face of incomplete returns, led the list with 1,570 subscribers, although the clerks and other employes of the department, 1,331 in number, topped the Norfolk total of $152,000 by about $97,000.

The jackies on the dreadnoughts also did their bit financially. The dreadnoughts sent $10,000 to $55,000 each, representing from 125 to 550 subscriptions from each. The men of the destroyer and submarine flotillas and other small craft sent their subscriptions in, too. The lowest was from ten of the crew of the Fish Hawk.

Compared With Foreign Loans.

The way the loan was taken up in this country gives special interest to the experience of other countries in the world war. Germany made her first loan in September, 1914, a few weeks after she had started her legions toward Belgium and Paris and when victory was certain in the heart of every German. Months after the call for this loan was made 4,460,000,000 marks, or $1,061,490,000, was subscribed. Every dollar was subscribed through banks, corporations, and insurance companies controlled absolutely by the strong hand of the Kaiser in Berlin. It was stated at Berlin at the time the subscription books were closed that 1,177,235 individuals had subscribed to this loan.

Great Britain floated her first loan in March, 1915. A call was made for £458,147,702, or $2,229,575,702. This whole loan was taken by only 100,000 subscribers. In the main this loan was taken by the wealthy classes of Great Britain.

In March, 1915, Germany was forced to call for her second loan. This time the Kaiser asked for 9,060,000,000 marks, or $2,158,290,000. Germans to the number of 2,351,000 subscribed to this loan.

Great Britain launched another loan, her second, in March, 1916. This time the people of the British Empire were asked to subscribe to bonds to the amount of £1,030,037,543, or $5,015,597,603. It was stated that 1,100,000 British subjects subscribed to this loan.

In September, 1915, Germany again was forced to borrow money. This time the Kaiser asked for 12,101,000,000 marks, or $2,880,038,000. This amount was taken by 3,086,418 German subjects.

March, 1916, saw the German war lords going to the people for more money. This time the amount needed was 10,712,000,000 marks, or $2,549,456,000. There were 5,279,645 subscribers to this loan. Germany made her last and fifth loan in October, 1916, for 10,647,000,000 marks, or $2,583,986,000, and there were 5,806,077 subscribers.

Great Britain made her third loan in April, 1916. This time the Empire called for £1,052,000,000, or $5,119,558,000, from her subjects. By this time British subjects were aroused, and when the subscription books closed, it was found that 5,000,000 Britishers had purchased a bond of some denomination.

Viewed from any standpoint, the returns of the campaign in behalf of the Liberty Loan show conclusively that the money with which Uncle Sam will conduct his part in the great war comes from the people direct and voluntarily. There was no conscription about the flotation of the loan. The difference in the value of the mark and of the pounds in the different loans is due to the fluctuation in their value on the exchanges.

CHICAGO BOOSTS ITS TOTAL.

Exceeds Allotment by Possibly $70,000,000 Amid Stirring Scenes.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 15.—The Federal Reserve district of which Chicago is the centre not only took the $260,000,000 minimum allotment of Liberty Loan bonds, but possibly $70,000,000 additional.

At a late hour tonight a total of $322,000,000 of subscriptions had been tabulated and the counters faced several hours of work. At the average rate of tabulation it was figured that the final total would be $310,000,000. Some persons thought that early estimates of a $325,000,000 total for the district would be borne out.

The scenes at the banks and at the loan headquarters in La Salle Street from early morning until long after noon were stirring. It was a bargain-counter rush and a patriotic demonstration combined. At the loan headquarters it was necessary to call out police reserves to drive away the would-be subscribers, some of whom were threatening violence because clerks could not take their subscriptions. In the mêlée a middle-aged woman hurled a subscription blank tied to a $1,000 bill far over the heads of the crowd and into the bank. It got there on time, and she will receive her bond.

On the edge of the mob was a frantic person who betwixt tears and curses was waving a roll of bills, amounting to $16,000. He explained that the "boys down at the factory" had subscribed, and this was the $1 per cent. deposit, and he could not go back and face them without a receipt. This laggard did not get there in time.

Chicago knew the city's minimum was reached before 8 o'clock in the morning, and as the returns from outside—Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, and Wisconsin—began to come in, it was only a question of how great the total would be.

Armour & Co. employes, who had set out to take $1,000,000 of bonds, sent in a hurry-up order in the middle of the morning for $250,000 more. John C. Shedd, President of Marshall Field & Co., at 10 o'clock sent in a subscription for $500,000.

The Continental and Commercial National Bank and Continental Trust and Savings and Hibernian Banking Association raised their total to $33,000,000. The First National added $2,000,000, bringing its allotment up to $24,000,000. This represented about 7,000 subscribers. The Merchants' Loan and Trust Company reported $2,000,000 more of subscriptions, raising its total to $22,500,000. The Great Lakes Naval Training Station bonds were taken by the embryo sailors to a total of over $400,000. At Fort Sheridan the young men being trained for army commissions took $150,000.

New England Far Above Quota.

BOSTON, June 15.—The full measure of New England's oversubscription of the Liberty Loan had not been reckoned tonight, so numerous were the applications for bonds received in the closing hours. At the regular close of business for the day tabulators at the Federal Reserve Bank had counted subscriptions which totaled $263,300,000, and there were subscriptions in hand which were expected to keep the counters busy until tomorrow morning.

The district's minimum allotment was $240,000,000, and there was great enthusiasm at general headquarters when it was announced before noon that the mark had been passed.

Telegrams were then pouring in from local committees in scores of cities, and letters, mailed yesterday, were piled high and unopened.

A. L. Aiken, Governor of the Reserve Bank, estimates that at least 760,000 individuals participated in the subscription. The National Shawmut Bank of Boston headed the list of subscribers with $29,000,000. The Old Colony Trust Company took $24,668,100, and the First National Bank $23,000,000.

At Springfield today locomotive whistles on three railroads were blown for a quarter hour when it was announced that the Liberty Loan bond sale had closed with that city about half a million beyond its allotment of $5,600,000.

Morgan G. Bulkley, President of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, made the last subscription of $150,500 at noon today to the Liberty Loan to bring the total for Hartford up to just $17,500,000, which is $5,000,000 more than Hartford's allotment. The band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," bells rang throughout the city, and the campaign closed with cheers for Hartford, the State, and the country.

An aggregate Liberty Loan subscription of $42,494,350 was reported up to early afternoon from fourteen cities in Connecticut. This included $7,020,550 at New Haven, and $8,040,000 at Waterbury.

Liberty Loan subscriptions in Rhode Island amounted to $25,245,800, based on reports received up to noon. This was $1,065,000 in excess of the State's apportionment. Subscriptions in Providence totaled $20,476,000, or more than $4,000,000 above the city's quota.

Philadelphia May Reach $225,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—Philadelphia in the last twenty-four hours of the Liberty Loan campaign sent such a flood of subscriptions into the Reserve Bank as to force officials to turn away thousands of applications that arrived after the list closed.

At 11 o'clock tonight $215,000,000 had been tabulated, and stacks of applications lay in piles untouched. It was estimated later that the district total might reach $225,000,000.

Indicative of the manner in which the subscriptions poured into the bank on the last day, more than $75,000,000 was counted between 9 A. M. and 11 P. M.

The Philadelphia National Bank leads in subscriptions for this district with $23,175,000, of which $3,175,000 was sent in today. The Franklin National came second with $14,024,000.

The Liberty Loan received its baptism in the stock market soon after the noon hour. In the first sale here a $1,000 bond sold at $2 above its face value.

Cleveland Far Above Allotment.

CLEVELAND, June 15.—D. C. Wills, Chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee of the Federal Reserve Bank, after receiving reports from every point in the Fourth District, said late this afternoon that the district had subscribed $284,000,000. The minimum allotment was $180,000,000 and the maximum $225,000,000.

C. A. Paine, Chairman of the Loan Committee for Cleveland, put this city's subscriptions at $67,506,250. The maximum allotment was $45,000,000. He estimates over 200,000 subscribers in Cleveland.

Later figures from Pittsburgh show subscriptions amounting to $80,000,000 on its allotment of $39,300,000, and $32,000,000 from Cincinnati on its allotment of $17,170,000.

Richmond Passes Maximum Figure.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, June 15.—Geo. J. Seay, Governor of the Fifth District Federal Reserve Bank, said tonight:

"There is every reason to believe that the subscriptions to the Liberty Loan will exceed by a slight margin the maximum amount of $100,000,000 allotted us. It will be forty-eight hours before we will be able to give the total from the district as the banks are not reporting promptly."

Richmond oversubscribed its allotment of $7,000,000 by $6,000,000.

Kansas City Falls Behind.

KANSAS CITY, June 15.—Estimates that subscriptions to the Liberty Loan would reach $90,000,000 in the Kansas City Federal Reserve Bank district (the tenth) were made here late today by J. Z. Miller, Jr., Governor of the institution. The exact amount would not be known until morning, according to Mr. Miller. The district allotment was $100,000,000.

The total from Kansas City is placed at $16,000,000, the city's allotment being $2,000,000 in excess of that figure.

St. Louis Makes a Good Record.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—The best estimate obtainable late tonight of the subscriptions to the Liberty Loan bonds in the Eighth Federal Reserve District placed the total at $80,000,000. The district's quota was $80,000,000.

St. Louis subscriptions are known to total at least $42,000,000, with a possibility that they will reach $45,000,000. The city's quota was $25,000,000.

The individual subscribers in the district probably number 100,000.

Atlanta Below Its Quota.

ATLANTA, June 15.—The total amount of Liberty Loan subscriptions for the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank District was $52,593,800, according to an announcement late to-night by the Chairman of the Bank Board. The allotment was $60,000,000.

Dallas Total Over the Mark.

DALLAS, Texas, June 15.—The Liberty Loan bond was oversubscribed more than $8,000,000 in the Eleventh Federal Reserve District, according to J. W. Hoopes, Deputy Governor of the Dallas Federal Reserve Bank. Mr. Hoopes stated that it would be late before final figures would be available, as clerks were swamped with the work of tabulating.

Coast District Subscribes Heavily.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—At 10:30 o'clock tonight the subscriptions to the Liberty loan for the Twlefth Federal Reserve District totaled $171,000,000.

Officials of the Reserve Bank said that the final total would probably be more than $180,000,000. The allotment for this district was $140,000,000.

Northern California subscribed about half the entire allotment of the Liberty bonds in the district, its total being $83,000,000 at a late hour, against $28,000,000 for Southern California and $35,000,000 for the other States.

With $54,000,000 the San Francisco subscriptions exceed by $12,000,000 the city's allotment.

Minneapolis District Falls Behind.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 15.—The Ninth Federal Reserve District failed to reach the quota of $80,000,000. While total figures are not avilable, it is estimated by officers of the Reserve Bank that the subscriptions will be approximately $15,000,000 less than that figure.

North Dakota, the home of the Farmers' Non-Partisan League, which swept the State at the last election, subscribed only one-fourth of its quota. Heads of the political league have been chastened by Theodore Wold, Governor of the Reserve Bank, with discouraging the farmers from investing.

L. B. Hanna, former Governor, says that the poor crop last year, when much of the wheat was damaged by rust, had much to do with the farmers' attitude at this time.

Montana with a large rural population subscribed $15,000,000, while its original allotment was $7,500,000.

The cities in the district mostly filled their quotas, while the rural sections as a rule, showed a deficit.

RUSH IN UP-STATE CITIES.

All the Larger Places Exceed Their Allotments.

BUFFALO, June 15.—Buffalo's subscription to the Liberty Loan amounted to nearly $25,000,000, or about $5,000,000 above the quota. In addition it was said about $10,000,000 in subscriptions had been sent direct to New York banks.

ROCHESTER, June 15.—The Liberty Loan was oversubscribed here, the total exceeding $20,500,000. The largest individual subscription was $2,500,000 by George Eastman. Fifty thousand persons subscribed to the loan here.

SYRACUSE, June 15.—Syracuse subscribed $8,396,450 to the Liberty Loan, exceeding its quota. More than 24,000 subscriptions were made.

ALBANY, June 15.—The Liberty Loan was oversubscribed $145,000 here, the total subscriptions being $8,086,800.

ROME, June 15.—Rome's Liberty Loan allotment was $903,000, and when the books closed at noon they showed a total of $1,490,300.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 15.—A total of $1,432,950 was subscribed by 3,000 investors here in the Liberty Loan. Subscriptions in Dutchess County towns outside the city bring the total up to $1,472,000.

OGDENSBURG, June 15.—This city's final figures for the loan were $692,000, $141,000 above its quota.

AMSTERDAM, June 15.—When the noonday factory whistles sounded today they were joined by church and fire-alarm bells, announcing that Amsterdam had oversubscribed by more than $100,000 the $956,000 Liberty Loan allotment.

ELMIRA, June 15.—Elmira's allotment of Liberty bonds was $1,211,000, but at noon today 1,833 persons had subscribed for $1,483,700 worth.

GLOVERSVILLE, June 15.—This city oversubscribed its share of the Liberty Loan bonds by $18,000, the total subscribed here being $1,385,000. There were about 1,800 purchasers.

OSWEGO, June 15.—This city's subscription to the Liberty Loan was $802,950. Its quota was $627,000.

AUBURN, June 15.—The subscriptions here for the Liberty Loan, exclusive of $187,700 subscribed in out-of-town banks, was $1,209,400. The allotment was $1,192,000.

NEWBURG, June 15.—Newburg subscribed more than a million to the Liberty Loan. The allotment was $1,500,000.

BONDS JUGGLED FOR STOCK PROFITS

Continued from Page 1.

oversubscribed by hundreds of millions showed that the demand was largely in excess of the amount of the issue, and this, in the opinion of those who denounced the selling at less than par, put these sellers under the suspicion of being over-anxious to sell. As soon as the sales at a discount were reported it was thought the Street that bears were selling the bonds on a "when issued" basis, in order to exert adverse effect upon the market.

The sales below par were made by a broker not acting for himself, whose principals were not disclosed. It was not possible therefore to ask the sellers why they had been so quick to sell at less than par bonds which they had not paid for and which have not even been allotted to them. The broker specializes in bonds, and had orders from a number of firms to sell. He declined to name the houses for whom he acted, and said that his books showed nothing as to the character of the liquidation. On the Consolidated Stock Exchange there were no sales under 100, and the initial transaction was made at 100.20. The highest was 100.40, and the closing price was par.

It was known in the financial district that bankers and other investors stood ready to take several hundred million dollars of the bonds in addition to those which had been subscribed yesterday. This large unfilled demand for the bonds made it all the more difficult to account for the selling under par.

"It would have been an easy matter to have found buyers at par," said one Wall Street man, "if the sellers had been willing to use ordinary discretion in finding a market for the bonds. I am at a loss to understand why any one should need to sell bonds at less than the subscription price yesterday, and no one could wish to sell them at less than par except for an unpatriotic motive. It seems to me that any one who at the present stage of the Government's bond flotation puts the bonds yet to be delivered upon the market at less than par is under the suspicion of caring for his country less than he does for a few dollars. He will be fortunate indeed if he escapes suspicion of acting upon some even more sinister motive."

It was suggested that the Secretary of the Treasury could remove all occasion for legitimate sales of Liberty Loan bonds at less than par by announcing that no allotments would be made to any subscriber who before allotment had disposed of his subscription to the bonds at less than par. Any one who sold at less than par after such an announcement would find himself short of the bonds and genuine investors would not care to place themselves in that position.

It would then appear that any one who sold at less than par was selling the bonds short and that would put all such sales under suspicion of being made for some ulterior purpose. In this connection attention was drawn to the terms of the Treasury's official circular offering the bonds. In that circular the Secretary of the Treasury reserved the right "to reject any subscriptions, or to make allotments of part the amount subscribed for."

In announcing during the morning that trading in the Liberty Loan would begin at noon, the Stock Exchange Governors said that the step would be taken under the authority of a letter from James F. Curtis, Secretary of the Liberty Loan Committee. It was learned that the Liberty Loan Committee, acting through Mr. Curtis, had desired to have the market in the 3½s opened on the Exchange first instead of on the Curb or in dealings over the counter.

Some Governors of the Stock Exchange took a similar view of the day's business. They belittled suggestions that the selling below par might have been done for the purpose of depressing the stock market, the supposition expressed in some quarters of the Street.

"In my opinion," said a leading Governor, "the sales under 100 were made by subscribers to the loan who put their names down for advertising purposes rather than patriotic purposes, and decided to let their holdings go at the earliest opportunity. As most investors and traders who were represented in the market today already have all the Liberty bonds they feel they can take, the demand was light and the price was rather easily depressed."

George W. Ely, Secretary of the Stock Exchange, announced before trading began, that it would be upon a basis of fluctuations of one-fiftieth of 1 per cent., the smallest ever known. The commission to be charged was not decided, but was expected to average one-thirty-second of 1 per cent. for selling orders, while a number of brokers decided to execute buying orders for some time without compensation.

HUNT FOR SHORT SELLER.

Chicago Believes German Propagandist Attacked Bond Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 15.—If a certain German propagandist could have been found in La Salle Street today there would have been serious trouble. Trading in Liberty bonds "when issued" started on the New York Stock Exchange at 11 o'clock in the morning.

The first quotation was 100 1-50, or above par. Then up to 100 5-50 went the price. While brokers and bankers were hanging on the tape there came two quotations of 99 49-50—under par. Instantly messages began to fly to New York. New York sent the reply that the sellers was in Chicago. A still hunt was started sure, but the seller could not be found. The theory promptly obtained currency that the sales were made in pro-German interests to discourage purchasers of Uncle Sam's bond issue.

"There would certainly be some trouble if we could get our hands on the Kaiserite," one banker said. "The act was one, the purpose of which was plainly apparent. An oversubscribed Government bond issue, with thousands of patriots still clamoring for parts of it, doesn't sell off a few minutes after the books close without deliberate action by some one. Those sales indicate that there are forces still at work here who are not true to the Government."

BALTIMORE, Md., June 15.—The Liberty Loan was traded in on the Stock Exchange here today at 101½ on first sales. Other sales were made at 101.

$1,030,000,000 LOAN TAKEN IN THE CITY

Continued from Page 1.

was estimated that the subscriptions filed by and through the 109 commercial banks and trust companies in New York up to noon aggregated $930,000,000. This includes the subscriptions of savings banks and private banking houses and also subscriptions filed in behalf of out-of-town institutions. Twenty-one of the 109 banks filed applications in excess of $10,000,000, and the total of the eleven highest subscriptions is about $800,000,000.

According to the terms of the Liberty Loan offering, 2 per cent. of the amount of the subscription had to be paid yesterday, and under certain conditions the entire amount could have been paid. Although precise figures were lacking, it was estimated that yesterday's payments into the Federal Reserve Bank aggregated about $120,000,000, of which $20,000,000 was cash and $100,000,000 Treasury certificates of indebtedness, owned by banks and acceptable in payment for Liberty bonds.

Of course, the Federal Reserve Bank has been receiving money from subscribers here and out of town for several days, but the large banks did not, in most cases turn over their cash until yesterday, although many of them deposited their Treasury certificates several days ago.

Provision Against Disturbance.

To prevent any disturbance of the money market which might arise from a sudden transfer of a large volume of cash, it was decided at the time the Treasury regulations were drafted that banks desiring to pay in full on June 15 should so notify the Federal Reserve Bank two weeks in advance. This rule did not apply to subscriptions under $10,000. It was said that one very large bank had availed itself of the right to pay in full and had done so. As far as the individual subscriber is concerned, it matters not to him whether the bank accepting his subscription, for which he has paid in full, made the full payment to the Reserve Bank yesterday or turned over only the required 2 per cent. The individual subscriber, who paid in full, will receive his 3½ per cent. bonds dated June 15, with all coupons attached, without deduction of interest, while the man who paid his bank only 2 per cent. on the signing of the application and expects to make the later payments according to the Treasury schedule of installments does not get the full 3½ per cent. interest which began to run yesterday.

To pay for the bonds a number of local and out-of-town banks availed themselves of the rediscounting facilities of the Federal Reserve Bank, especially of the one-day advances at a special discount rate. The total of discounts and advances made by the bank yesterday was more than $50,000,000, the largest in the history of the bank. Besides the Liberty Loan payments, the banks were taxed by the Federal Income Tax payments that fell due yesterday, and a number of corporations paid their dividends. Under the circumstances, the demand for money was unusually great, and the banks found rediscounting very convenient. There was a considerable shifting of Stock Exchange loans, estimated at from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000. Call money opened at 4½ per cent., heretofore the highest for the year, and advanced to 6 per cent., a new high record for 1917. This was the closing quotation, while most of the loans were renewed at the opening rate of 6 per cent. Time money was also higher, 5 per cent. being bid for loans secured by mixed collateral, and 5¾ per cent. for industrials.

Another source of convenience, resorted to yesterday, and a practice which will continue, was the use of the facilities of the Federal Reserve Bank for the settlement of daily balances at the Clearing House. Heretofore fifteen institutions had used this method of settlement, and yesterday, upon the receipt of a letter from the Clearing House Committee, twelve more institutions filed authorizations with the Clearing House for such settlements, among them the National City, the Mechanics and Metals, the Hanover, and the Greenwich Banks. By this plan, the balances are adjusted by entries on the books of the Federal Reserve Bank, while under the old system each bank which came out on the wrong side of the clearings had to send cash to the Clearing House, and all the creditor banks had to send messengers to take from the Clearing House the cash due them. Thus with a balance of $63,648,000, as was the case yesterday, under the old system it would have been necessary to carry twice that amount through the streets, while under the new plan, especially if the banks that are not members of the Reserve system entered into the arrangement, the adjustments could be made without the transfer of money, and even with some of the non-members not participating the total currency to be transferred would be greatly reduced. It is expected that the list of twenty-seven banks will be considerably extended. Of the twenty-seven, nineteen banks make direct settlements and eight are non-member banks which have member banks settle for them.

The fact that subscription books closed yesterday does not mean that a citizen desiring to buy Liberty bonds can no longer enter his subscription. Any one can go to any bank, savings institution, or bond house to apply for bonds with the assurance that when the final bonds are issued he will get what he now orders. Practically all financial institutions have entered subscriptions for amounts larger than required for their own investment needs, their action having been guided largely by the expectation that many of their customers would, through carelessness or otherwise, fail to place their orders in time and apply for bonds after the subscription date.

Subscriptions Through Banks.

Following is a list of subscriptions received up to noon yesterday from banks in New York, the figures being in many cases partly estimated by the Liberty Loan Committee. As noted, the totals are inclusive of all subscriptions made by or filed through the institutions named:

First National	$110,000,000
National City	87,000,000
Guaranty Trust Co.	78,000,000
Bankers Trust Co.	70,000,000
National Bank of Commerce	60,000,000
Chase National	47,000,000
Central Trust Co.	40,000,000
Hanover National	28,500,000
Mechanics and Metals' National	25,000,000
Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.	25,000,000
Equitable Trust Co.	25,000,000
American Exchange National	20,500,000
Columbia Trust Co.	20,000,000
Corn Exchange	20,000,000
Union Trust Co.	20,000,000
New York Trust Co.	16,000,000
National Park	15,500,000
Bank of Manhattan Co.	14,500,000
United States Mortgage & Trust Co.	13,000,000
Irving National Bank	11,000,000
Liberty National	11,000,000
Chemical National	9,500,000
Chatham and Phenix National	9,000,000
Metropolitan Bank	8,500,000
Bank of New York	7,500,000
Brooklyn Trust Co.	7,500,000
United States Mortgage & Trust Co.	6,500,000
Fifth Avenue Bank	6,250,000
Broadway Trust Co.	6,200,000
Bank of America	6,000,000
Importers and Traders' National	6,000,000
Seaboard National	5,700,000
Citizens' National	5,000,000
Metropolitan Trust Co.	4,400,000
W. R. Grace & Co.'s Bank	3,800,000
Atlantic National	3,500,000
People's Trust Co.	3,500,000
Title Guarantee and Trust Co.	3,300,000
Harriman National	3,250,000
Lincoln National	3,200,000
Empire Trust Co.	3,000,000
Franklin Trust Co.	2,900,000
Merchants' National	2,500,000
Nassau National	2,400,000
Kings County Trust Co.	2,250,000
Manufacturers Trust Co.	2,250,000
Second National	2,200,000
Lawyers Title & Trust Co.	2,100,000
Mechanics of Brooklyn	2,100,000
Produce Exchange Bank	2,042,000
Coal and Iron National	1,800,000
Fidelity Trust Co.	1,700,000
Bank of Metropolis	1,600,000
New York County National	1,500,000
Market and Fulton National	1,500,000
State Bank, Brooklyn	1,500,000
Greenwich Bank	1,450,000
Garfield National	1,400,000
German-American Bank	1,250,000
Fulton Trust Co.	1,250,000
Pacific Bank	1,200,000
Union Exchange	1,200,000
Hamilton Trust Co.	1,100,000
Mutual Bank	1,100,000
Battery Park Bank	1,000,000
Colonial Bank	1,000,000
Gotham National	900,000
First National, Brooklyn	795,000
National City, Brooklyn	750,000
Fifth National	700,000
International Bank	700,000
International Banking Corp.	700,000
North Side Bank	650,000
Public Bank	600,000
Columbia Bank	550,000
Hillside Bank	550,000
Sherman Bank	550,000
Germania Bank	500,000
State Bank	500,000
Yokohama Specie Bank	500,000
Commercial Trust Co.	450,000
Yorkville Bank	450,000
People's Bank	435,000
West Side Bank	435,000
Bryant Park Bank	350,000
East River National	350,000
German Exchange	350,000
People's Bank	300,000
Bank of Europe	250,000
Bowery Bank	250,000
Nat. Butchers and Drovers	250,000
Twenty-third Ward Bank	250,000
Mercantile Bank of the Americas	210,000
Bank of U. S.	200,000
Chelsea Exchange Bank	200,000
Bank of Washington Heights	200,000
Greenpoint National	200,000
Transatlantic Trust Co.	180,000
Bronx National	165,000
Nat. of Far Rockaway	140,000
Bronx Borough Bank	130,000
First National, Jamaica	110,000
Broadway Central Bank	100,000
Bayside National	82,000
Westchester Av. Bank	76,000
Bank of Cuba	70,000
First National, Stone Park	62,000
Cosmopolitan Bank	40,000
Nemeth State Bank	30,000
Total	$929,963,000

First National Takes $25,000,000.

It was learned yesterday that the National City Bank's individual subscription was $10,000,000, the amount taken by the National Bank of Commerce. The largest bank subscription for its own account was $25,000,000 by the First National, which turned in the largest total, $110,000,000, which is greater than the allotments to six of the Federal Reserve districts.

The First National Bank reported yesterday the following subscriptions, not mentioned heretofore: Tidewater Oil Company, $500,000; Phelps Dodge Corporation, $500,000; Dr. J. Douglas, $500,000; El Paso & Southwestern Railroad Company, $400,000; Atlas Portland Cement Company, $250,000; American Cotton Oil Company, $250,000; J. I. Blair, $250,000; Winslow, Lanier & Co., $228,000; Colgate, Parker & Co., $225,000; C. A. Peabody, $200,000; W. A. Clark & Brother, $200,000; Mrs. M. C. Thompson, $200,000; W. T. Graham, $100,000; New Jersey General Security Company, $100,000; Union League Club, $100,000; First National Bank of Palmyra, N. Y., $100,000; L. W. Seaman, $50,000; R. B. Rathbone, $50,000; American Radiator Company, $50,000; W. A. Clark, Jr., $50,000; Great Northern Railway, $4,000,000; William Salomon & Co., $500,000; Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, $300,000; J. A. Farrell, $700,000; Hayden, Stone & Co., $200,000; Lehigh Valley Railroad Company for employes, $150,000; Lionello, Perera & Co., $103,000; New York Zoological Society, $75,000; Elkins Coal and Coke Company, $50,000; West Virginia Coal and Coke Company, $50,000.

Bank of Commerce Subscriptions.

The National Bank of Commerce reported the receipt of the following additional subscriptions: J. Horace Harding, $500,000; Salomon Brothers & Hutzler, $300,000; Allan A. Ryan & Co., $500,000; W. J. Wollman & Co., $85,000 additional.

Among the subscriptions reported yesterday were: Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, $2,000,000; J. C. Matlack, $200,000; Boissevain & Co., $500,000; National Aniline and Chemical Company, $250,000; Globe Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, $200,000 additional; Spencer Trask & Co., $1,750,000; Pyne, Kendall & Hollister, $750,000; Strook Felt Mills of Newburg, N. Y., $150,000; Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, $250,000; estate of Amos F. Eno, $800,000; Bloomingdale Brothers, $100,000, and Marguerite Clark, $100,000.

Following is a record of subscriptions received from employes of large corporations and others organizations: American Sugar Refining Company, 6,721 took $458,350; American Museum of Natural History, 167

PERSHING HAILED AS HERO OF PARIS

Takes Place in Popular Mind Formerly Held Exclusively by "Papa" Joffre.

CHEERED AT MILITARY CLUB

Throngs in Frenzy as General Appears on Balcony with the Marne Victor.

ACADEMY PLANS RECEPTION

American Officers, with Escort of French, Begin Tour of the Railroad Systems.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 15.—Paris has definitely adopted General Pershing as a hero, having given him the same place in her heart as hitherto was reserved for Marshal Joffre alone. "Pershing and Joffre! Hurrah for Joffre and Pershing!" is the cry that drowns all others in thunders of applause.

Papa Joffre, or General Joffre, as Paris still calls him, despite his promotion, is too modest a hero to care for the sweets of popularity, and the consequence has been that Pershing's arrival is the first occasion on which the people have had an opportunity to pay homage to the victory of the Marne man, whom far above all other Generals they love and revere.

Those who have said that crowds have short memories would be confounded could they have witnessed the ovation accorded this morning to Joffre and Pershing by dense, packed, frenzied thousands on the Place de l'Opéra as they stood bareheaded together on the balcony of the Military Club.

Not less striking was the contrast between the two figures—Pershing straight, alert, lissome, a typical soldier of America in the prime of manhood, while Joffre, with shoulders hunched forward as though to carry a great burden, yet with face so calm and steadfast, seemed to represent the French Army that, almost alone, first broke then held back for long years the great flood of German invasion.

Nor did the crowd miss that parallel. "Vive Joffre, who saved us from defeat! Vive Pershing, who brings us victory!" cried an excited girl, clinging to the arm of a be-medalled Commissionaire, in a brief moment of silence, and at her words cheering burst forth tenfold only to cease long after the club balcony was vacant and the crowd was at last convinced that its two idols had definitely withdrawn.

Senate Applauds Pershing.

PARIS, June 15.—Major Gen. Pershing spent his third and last day in Paris before leaving for the front in making official calls, paying a visit to Marshal Joffre, with whom he had luncheon, and visiting the Senate.

During his visit to the Senate today there were scenes of enthusiasm similar to those in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. The Senators stood when General Pershing appeared in the diplomatic box, accompanied by William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador, and applauded him for several minutes. The General had to bow his acknowledgments repeatedly.

M. Ribot, the Premier, alluded to the presence of the distinguished American soldier, and called on Foreign Minister Viviani to address the Senate. M. Viviani, speaking at first with great restraint, launched with great beauty of expression into an oration, in which he described the refusal of the United States to see the ideals of civilization, of democracy and of right in battle with destructive forces without taking her part, which he declared was a great and noble part.

M. Viviani alluded to "the great figure of President Wilson standing behind all manifestations of the American passion for justice. He also made touching references to the late Joseph H. Choate, quoting excerpts from one of his last speeches. The speaker was frequently interrupted by applause, and at the close of his address all the members of the Senate stood and, turning again toward General Pershing, clapped their hands and shouted, "Vivent les Etats Unis." General Pershing rose and bowed several times before the demonstration subsided.

With the American commander, in addition to the Ambassador, were Mrs. Sharp and her sister, Miss Clough, of Elyria, Ohio; Abram I. Elkus, former American Ambassador to Turkey; Mrs. Elkus and Miss Elkus; Mrs. H. Percival Dodge of Massachusetts, John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education of the State of New York, and the French General, Felletier.

The Senate took a recess of half an hour, so that the members might be introduced to General Pershing, and Antonin Dubost, President of the Senate, escorted him through the immense lobby of the Luxembourg Palace, introducing him to the members. Baron D'Estournelles de Constant assisting in the presentations.

M. Dubost, after showing General Pershing the library and some of the famous frescoes, took the American commander and his party to his private reception room, where he talked with General Pershing confidentially concerning the participation of the United States into the war.

The French Academy has resolved that its officers shall wait on General Pershing with a greeting from the Academy and invite him to attend a public reception on June 28. The American General and his staff were the guests of Marshal Joffre at lunch today at the Military Club.

Puts Wreath on Lafayette's Tomb.

General Pershing's personal program of official calls, dinners, and ceremonies came to an abrupt end this afternoon after the General visited Picpus Cemetery, where he placed a huge wreath of American Beauty roses on the tomb of Lafayette. Then he announced definitely that tomorrow morning early he intends to get down to work at the headquarters of the American Army, which is already in full operation, in the due de Constantine.

The ceremony at the tomb was very half a dozen officers of his staff he motored to the cemetery, where he was received only by the Marquis and the Count de Chambrun, descendants of Lafayette, who conducted him to the tomb. The wreath was carried behind by two orderlies, the same pair who accompanied Pershing at a similar ceremony at the tomb of the Emperor of Japan. Picpus Cemetery is private, and it is very seldom the public is admitted.

It is very tiny, tucked away in an outlying portion of the city, but it contains more historic names than probably any cemetery in the world. For there lie the decapités of the revolution—representing every noble family of France. Lafayette's grave is marked by a simple gray stone at the far end, which for many years has been always surmounted by an American flag. The inscription reads: "Here lies the Marquis of Lafayette."

The Marquis de Chambrun said a few words welcoming General Pershing, who replied simply, expressing the great pleasure of every American to visit the tomb of one who had done so much for the United States—to pay a tribute of devotion which sealed friendship forever. Then the wreath was placed while General Pershing and the officers stood at salute.

PERSHING HONORED AT NAPOLEON'S TOMB

Kisses Sword of Emperor, Which Has Not Been Touched Since Day of Louis Philippe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 14, (Delayed.)—A dramatic climax of the ceremonies attending General Pershing's arrival in Paris came at the Invalides today, when there was presented to the American leader for a moment the sword and grand cross cordon of the Legion of Honor that belonged to Napoleon. It was the most signal honor France ever bestowed upon any man. Before today not even a Frenchman ever was permitted to hold the historic relics in his hands. Kings and Princes have been taken to the crypt that holds the body of the great Emperor, but they only viewed the sword and cross through the plate glass of the case in which they rest. Until today they had not been touched since the time of Louis Philippe.

General Pershing and his staff were conducted to the crypt by Marshal Joffre, who followed the precedent laid down by Napoleon, that only a Marshal of France might remain covered in his presence. The great key was inserted in the brass door of the crypt. Marshal Joffre and General Niox, Governor of the Invalides, drew aside while General Pershing faced the door alone. He took a deep breath, stepped suddenly forward and with a single motion threw his arm straight out and turned the key. In a tiny alcove at one side of the crypt the Governor of the Invalides unlocked the case, drew out the sword and raised it to his lips. Then he presented the hilt to General Pershing, who received it, held it at salute for a moment and then kissed the hilt. The same ceremony followed with the cross of the cordon of the Legion of Honor. General Pershing holding the cross to his lips before passing it back to the Governor.

As one of the staff officers said when the ceremony was all over: "It was more than a historic moment; it was epic. General Pershing at the tomb of Napoleon will live in history the same as Washington praying at Valley Forge, and it would take a Victor Hugo to write about it properly."

FORESEES GERMANY'S DOOM.

Paris Temps Says America Spells "Abandon All Hope."

PARIS, June 15.—The French press continues to express abundant opinions upon the arrival here of Major Gen. Pershing and the part the United States is taking in the war. The Temps has a special editorial today on President Wilson's Flag Day address. In a cordial appreciation of American preparations, the Temps says in part:

"The United States is conscious of its new duties and is fulfilling them. It is furnishing its European allies with credit and foodstuffs. It is constructing ships and is hunting German submarines along the coast. Its enrollment has exceeded ten millions of men, and the first budget, just voted, reached a total of 17,000,000,000f.

"Thanks to America, we shall succeed finally in blockading Germany, and soon the enemy will feel the weight of American intervention. From today on United States spells for Germany 'abandon all hope.'"

ROME GREETS AMERICA.

Arrival of Pershing in Europe Made Occasion for Welcome.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 15.—"Italy greets with fervent heart the first American citizens arriving in Europe to fight in the name of liberty and civilization in the greatest war of the world," says the Giornale d'Italia, adding:

"America is our second mother country. She is consecrated in the name of one of our navigators and has followed in love and humanity that ideal which was and is substantially and truly Latin. Humanity wants frontiers to be laid out according to justice, peoples living in friendship, not hostility; confederated, not enemies. This young and formidable people desire what we desire, to live for the good of humanity. Rome believes in Washington. The ocean of time and space is abolished. Justice shines like a beacon light."

MERCIER SENDS THANKS IN LETTER TO WILSON

America Has Been Prodigal of Sympathy, Help and Devotion, the Cardinal Writes.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Cardinal Mercier of Belgium has sent an autograph letter to President Wilson. It was presented today by the Rev. John B. Deville, a priest, who has just arrived in this country, and is as follows:

Mr. President—Often since the commencement of the war I have had the desire to express to the people of the United States, of whom you are the highest representation, my grateful sentiments. You have been prodigal to us of your sympathy, of your help, of your devotion. At the very moment when you see yourself compelled to break off the diplomatic relations of your country with Germany you have had still an exquisite thought for our poor country; to the fifty delegates of the commission for the relief of Belgium you have given the advice not to abandon us as long as the power of occupation left them free to provide for our alimentations.

May you be thanked for your magnanimity, Mr. President, and may you accept as well, I pray you, the thanks of the entire Belgian nation. Permit me to say that we shall pray to the good God and ask him to bless your noble country. Please accept, Mr. President, together with the renewed expressions of gratitude, the homage of my very high consideration.

The letter was dated Feb. 9 at the Archbishopric of Malines.

HEARS U-BOAT CAPTAIN KIDNAPPED WOMEN

American Skipper Says British Ship Master's Wife and Daughter Were Taken.

According to Captain Charles E. Pennewell of Philadelphia, who has arrived here, commanders of German submarines frequenting the Mediterranean are not only shooting the crews of the steamships they destroy, but in at least one case the wife and 14-year-old daughter of one sea Captain were kidnapped by a U-boat commander.

The Captain reported that an American Consul at a North African port had told him he had been informed on good authority that thirty members of the crew of a British steamship had been deliberately shot in their lifeboats after the vessel had been sunk by the submarine.

This incident occurred about May 18 fifty miles from the eastern entrance to the Straits of Gibraltar. The Captain's wife and 14-year-old daughter were taken from the lifeboat, the Consul said, before the U-boat began firing.

Captain Pennewell was the skippea of the four-masted American schooner Francis M, which was sunk by a submarine on May 18 about 150 miles off the African coast. After four shells had whistled through the rigging and a fifty passed through the galley the Captain ordered his men to abandon the ship. The Germans destroyed the vessel with bombs. She was loaded with naphtha for Algiers and Oran.

SAYS LLOYD GEORGE LACKS RESTRAINT

London Spectator Wants His Energies "Kept in Their Proper Channel."

FORESEES POSSIBLE PERIL

Cites Northcliffe's Appointment Prior to Balfour's Return as Example of Premier's Methods.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, June 16.—Under the heading "Gravity and Government" The Spectator publishes a remarkable article, from which the following are extracts:

"The outstanding lesson of the last six months' period during which the Lloyd George Administration has been in power is that gravity, weight, and a due sense not only of responsibility, but of dignity and solidity are absolutely necessary in the Government of a great empire at a great crisis.

"That the present Government have done well in certain matters, and especially well on the negative side, there can be no question. They have not interfered with military policy and they have been conspicuously successful in supplying the financial sinews of war. They have also shown commendable alertness and activity, and, what is perhaps best of all, a high spirit. They have refused to be depressed or to allow the nation to be depressed by difficulties or by enemy bluffs.

"but, after we have made all allowances for their good qualities and good intentions, we are bound to say there has been a certain levity. We do not, of course, use the word in the popular sense of frivolity, but as the opposite of weight and steadiness, a certain irresponsibility, a certain fuss, hurry, and confusion in all their doings. They have laid themselves open to the charge of raising every sort of problem but of solving none; of applying emollients and counterirritants, either mixed or laid on alternately, here soothing syrup and there mustard plaster, here poultice and there cautery, here styptic and there application of leeches.

"It is, if you will, a well-meant, clever, passionate, eager clinic, but at the same time a mighty maze and quite without plan, or, if not quite without one, there is such infusion and suffusions of plans that the original scheme has been lost, strayed or mislaid in a jungle of new inventions which always spring up.

"Though we did not desire to see the old Coalition Government upset, and deprecated very strongly the manner in which it was brought to the ground, we were willing when Lloyd George achieved power to support him and his Government and to encourage the nation in giving him every chance to do his work; but to speak frankly, one of the chief considerations that induced us to take this line in spite of certain strong misgivings in regard to Lloyd George's levity, flightiness and general lack of gravity, was that we were told that a new plan of the Supreme War Cabinet would provide exactly the check upon his political defects which is required at a time of national crisis. Lloyd George was to develop the necessary engine power and his colleagues of the War Cabinet were to be the controls which were to direct that energy into its rightful channels, to steady it where necessary and to apply it at the right time and at the right place.

"More cynical people said it was the old story of the wild elephant between two tame and experienced elephants, Lord Curzon and Lord Milner. They were to keep their gay and headstrong colleague to his task and to see he did not fling the logs about too wildly or diverge too widely from the path in coming from or going to his work.

"We are bound to say that the part of the scheme which so much attracted us, and, we believe, won for the Government the support of a large section of the serious men of the nation, has proved a failure. We see little signs of the controls being at work. The wild elephant is out on his own, and the tame elephants are standing helplessly by or else trotting painfully miles behind him, while he goes tearing and trumpeting through the forest. The War Cabinet has introduced no element of gravity into the Government. At the moment levity rules unrestrained in the councils of the nation. We might pile up examples of what we mean when we say this, but we shall only take one or two.

"In the first place there are confusion and administrative friction produced by that secretarial system called in the slang of Whitehall the kindergarten, which it was hoped—we were among the strongest hopers—would do so much to strengthen and clarify the Prime Minister's executive actions. Next, there are the muddles connected with the new offices."

Here The Spectator refers to national service failure and the food controller's department and continues:

"Take the next case of appointment to offices of prime importance. Here again levity has ruled supreme. We only quote one instance, the appointment of Lord Northcliffe. We are not going to say a word against the abilities of the person appointed, now that he has been made Balfour's successor—the definition is Lord Northcliffe's own. We sincerely hope Lord Northcliffe's well known admiration for America and his powers of work will enable him to do good service for the State. He has many qualities which should make for success. He must, then, receive all the support Englishmen can give him.

"What we object to is the amazing levity in the manner in which the appointment was made. It is one in the region of foreign affairs; that is, in the department of Mr. Balfour; but the Government apparently did not wait for Mr. Balfour to come home, though such waiting would only have delayed the appointment by four or five days. The argument for a little delay is not merely a courtesy argument, and because the appointment lay in the region covered by Mr. Balfour's department the essential reason for waiting was the fact that Mr. Balfour had, from the particular purposes of the appointment become the greatest expert who could possibly have been consulted.

"Mr. Balfour with conspicuous success had been spending six weeks in America in closest and most friendly intimacy with the President and the Secretary of State, and all the ruling men. He had got to know them at close quarters. He if any man could give sound opinion as to the qualities required by his successor. Surely it would have been worth while to put the question: In view of all you have seen and heard in America, do you think Lord Northcliffe's appointment would be one that would be wise and useful at the present moment? For all we know, Mr. Balfour would have replied that the appointment was an excellent one. In that case, there is no more to be said.

"Again, it may be that Mr. Balfour's agreement was secured by cable, but even if that is so, would it not have been a great public advantage for Mr. Balfour and Lord Northcliffe to have met?"

As a "final example of levity," The Spectator takes Lloyd George's address to the Commissioners on Labor Unrest and then concludes:

"We do not want, however, to scold, but to suggest a remedy. In the first place let us say quite plainly that the remedy we want is not the remedy of a change of Ministry. That, in our opinion, would be a great evil. Lloyd George and his Cabinet, if it is humanly possible, must remain in office and finish the war. But though we do not want to see the present Ministry fall to pieces or its head dethroned, these who are responsible for Lloyd George and his continuance in power, that is, those who command the majority of votes in the House of Commons, i. e. the leader of the Unionist Party, the leaders of the Labor Party and the leaders of that section of the Liberal Party which supports Lloyd George, must see to it that the levity of which we have spoken is restrained and that Lloyd George's energies are kept in their proper channels.

"They can do it quite well through the War Cabinet. They are there to do it, and the nation expects them to do it. Lord Curzon, Lord Milner, Mr. Bonar Law, and the representative of labor in the War Cabinet must exercise the restraining influence which they were, in effect, out there to exercise. If they do not we shall run great risks of disaster, and disaster for which the country will hold the whole War Cabinet personally responsible."

BRITISH WIN GROUND IN TWO HARD BLOWS

Force Germans Out of New Positions in Belgium East and South of Messines.

GAIN ALSO AT BULLECOURT

Haig's Troops Capture Another Section of Hindenburg Line—Gun Duels on French Front.

LONDON, June 15.—Continuing to develop their success south of Ypres, the British in another attack last evening quickly overcame the enemy's resistance south and east of Messines and astride the Ypres-Comines Canal, attaining the whole of their objectives in both localities. More than 150 prisoners were captured.

Since June 7, when the British stormed Messines Ridge and wiped out the salient based on the ridge, they have advanced their line from 500 to 1,000 yards from the River Warnave to Klein Zillebeke, a distance of about seven miles.

Today the British shifted their blows, striking northwest of Bullecourt. They captured a further portion of the Hindenburg line despite stubborn resistance, taking forty-three prisoners.

Air raids on Belgian towns continue. "A squadron of British airplanes bombed the airdrome at St. Denis Westren (Belgium) this morning," says an official statement issued tonight. "A large number of bombs were dropped on objectives. Very good shooting appears to have been made. Many direct hits were observed, from which dense columns of smoke arose. All our machines returned safely."

The afternoon announcement follows:

Our troops attacked yesterday evening south and east of Messines and astride the Ypres-Comines Canal. The enemy's resistance was quickly overcome and the whole of our objectives were gained in both localities. We captured more than 150 prisoners, 1 howitzer, and 7 machine guns.

As the result of these operations and the constant pressure maintained by our troops since June 7, we now occupy the German front trenches from the River Lys to the River Warnave, and have advanced our line from 500 to 1,000 yards on the whole front from the River Warnave to Klein Zillebeke, a distance of about seven miles.

We made a successful raid last night north of Lens. Many Germans were killed in hand-to-hand fighting and a few prisoners were taken by us.

The text of this evening's statement reads:

Early this morning we attacked and captured a further portion of the sector of the Hindenburg line still held by the enemy northeast of Bullecourt. The hostile garrison offered stubborn resistance and suffered heavy casualties. We took forty-three prisoners.

We also captured a few prisoners as the result of successful raids east of Loos and in the neighborhood of the River Lys.

Our own and the enemy's artillery were active during the day north of the Scarpe and at a number of points between Armentières and Ypres.

Four German airplanes were brought down yesterday in air fighting and three others were driven down out of control. Two of our machines failed to return.

Berlin Admits Retirement.

BERLIN, June 15, (via London.)—Retirement of the German forces at two points on the front in Belgium is reported in today's official statement. The Germans were pressed back by the British between Hollebeke and the region of the River Douve, and also southwest of Warneton. The text of the Army Headquarters statement today reads:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—In Flanders, between Ypres and Armentières, after a comparatively quiet day, vigorous gunfire began at 8:30 P. M., followed by British attacks along the whole front. After fighting, which, in places, lasted until morning, the enemy pressed back our protecting detachments situated further east between Hollebeke and the Douve region, and southwest of Warneton, which had hitherto successfully screened our fighting line against all reconnoitring thrusts by the British since May 10.

North of the fighting area, to the coast, there has only been a little artillery activity.

By a surprise attack troops belonging to a Rhenish regiment broke up a Belgian post, consisting of twenty-five men, on the Yser Canal.

On the Artois front, after vigorous waves of fire, the British attacked our trenches during the morning east of Monchy. They forced their way in to some points, were at once ejected by a counterattack by our troops, who were in readiness. A portion of a trench west of the Sart Wood is still held by the enemy.

During the evening several British battalions advanced east of Loos. Here, too, the position was maintained by a vigorous counterattack.

Front of the German Crown Prince—On the Chemin des Dames the artillery engagements revived during the evening hours on both sides of the Laon-Soissons road and on the Winterberg. Our troops brought back prisoners and booty from operations against French trenches northeast of Braye, west of the Suippes Plain, and on the east bank of the Meuse.

Front of Duke Albrecht—There have been no fighting operations on a large scale.

The official communication issued this evening says:

In Flanders there has been artillery activity of varying intensity.

In Artois in the morning English attacks near Lens and Bullecourt failed.

French Repulse Patrols.

PARIS, June 15.—Reconnoitring parties were sent out by the Germans last night in the Verdun sector, at Hill 304, and on the heights of the Meuse, the War Office announces. They were caught under the French fire and dispersed.

Artillery fighting of considerable strength continues around Hurtebise and Craonne.

The War Office issued the following statement:

Artillery fighting continued during the night. In the region of Hurtebise and Craonne these actions were rather violent. South of Juvincourt brief and severe bombardments were carried out by enemy batteries.

German reconnoitring parties were caught by our fire near Hill 304, in the Chevaliers Wood, on the heights of the Meuse, and in the vicinity of Bioncourt, in Lorraine, and were unable to approach our lines. Everywhere else the night was calm.

The communication issued this evening says:

The day has been quiet, except on the sectors of Hurtebise and Craonne, where the artillery of both sides continued to show activity.

DUG TRENCH AT NIGHT CLOSE TO THE ENEMY

British Near Messines Sprang a Surprise on the Germans When Big Battle Opened.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, June 14, (Delayed.)—Between Wytschaete and Messines is a wood, horribly ravaged by shellfire, called on our trench maps Bois de l'Enfer or Hell Wood. North of it was a German strong point with barbed wire defenses and heavy blocks of concrete called L'Enfer, (hell itself,) and south of it, behind a labyrinth of trenches, were some broken walls above a nest of dugouts, well known as Hell Farm.

These places were the central defenses of great fortified position held by the Germans just north of Messines and just south of Wytschaete, and around them and beyond them was some of the fiercest fighting which happened on the day the British gained Messines ridge.

Until now I had left out that part of the battle story. One cannot write the history of a battle like that in a day or two, but it must be told, because it was vastly important to the success of the general action, and the troops engaged in it showed the finest courage.

I hate not to mention them all, but must not because the foe would like to know. There were Cheshire men among them and other country lads who were in the battles of the Somme. In this battle of Hell Wood they were so wonderful in the cool, steady way they fought that when an airman came down to report their progress he said to their General:

"I knew your fellows because they advanced in perfect order as though on parade."

Before the battle, when they lay about Wulverghem, opposite the fortress positions they had to attack, they did some great digging in the face of the enemy, digging assembly trenches as plain as pikestaves to the German observers, and advertising as they did the enormous ammunition dumps, new batteries and wagon lines for the awful stroke of attack that was being prepared. The enemy watched but he did not attempt to destroy this work by intense fire before it was ready to overwhelm him. He saw strange things happen, one astounding thing in the moonlight two nights before the battle under his very noses in No Man's Land. It was the record night's work of 1,200 North Country lads who went out into the dead strip between their trenches and the enemy's and dug like demons. The moon shone down on them, gleaming on their picks and shovels which tore at the earth. They worked quietly. Only a whisper came from the officers of "Carry on, there; carry on! Get on with it lads! Do your damndest, men!" The enemy must have heard the clink of steel falling and the shuffle and stir of 1,200 men. His sentries must have seen these shadowy figures with the milky light about them, but no wave machine guns than usual sprayed out bullets and there was no heavy shelling of those 1,200 demon diggers. They worked in a kind of fury of digging. Only one man fell dead and one was wounded. When at dawn they crept back to their own lines they left behind them a trench four feet wide, six feet deep and 1,050 yards long. On the day of battle enemy officers saw it and must have sickened at the sight.

AMERICAN KILLED AT FRONT.

Waterbury (Conn.) Lad's Name in Canadian Casualty List.

OTTAWA, June 15.—J. L. Sweeney of Waterbury, Conn., is reported killed in action, and D. Walker of Somerville, Mass., wounded, both Americans, in today's Canadian casualty list.

C. A. Robertson, Duluth, Minn.; J. Laramie, Woonsocket, R. I., and B. Taylor, Dallas, Texas, are also included among the wounded.

BRITAIN WITHHOLDS FULL ASSENT ON CHINA

Reply Reveals American Move to Obtain Allied Concert in Warning.

LONDON, June 15.—Great Britain today dispatched to the United States a reply to a note addressed to the allied powers inviting them to associate themselves with the United States on the principles of the recent American note to China, which expressed regret at China's political difficulties and a hope that internal peace soon would be restored.

The British answer, which is of considerable length and carefully framed, expresses sympathy with the principles expressed by the United States and a wish to do everything possible to conform with President Wilson's desires. But it add that Great Britain naturally must view the situation from a slightly different standpoint from that of the United States, and that she may not be able to do all that the President suggests.

The note contains between 700 and 800 words.

WHAT TOMMIES CALL THEM.

Popular British Generals Have Their Special Pet Names.

BEHIND THE BRITISH LINES IN FRANCE, June 1, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Popularity is the forerunner of a nickname in the British Army.

Soldiers still think of Lord Roberts as "Bobs," and of Kitchener always as "K," or "K of K."

Sir Douglas Haig to the British private is never anything but "D. H."

Sir William Robertson, the Chief of Staff, is always "Wullie."

General Sir Robert Whigham's army name is "Wigwam."

General Sir Hubert Gough is "Goffy," and General Allenby is "The Bull."

No one ever thinks of General Rawlinson except as "Rilly."

General Maude rejoices in the title "The Strafer."

SEIZURE TO HURRY NEW STEEL SHIPS

Continued from Page 1.

supplement the program for a great steel fleet with some wooden vessels, although he will not build as many as were originally contemplated by the Shipping Board before the Fleet Corporation was formed with full powers to build ships.

The price of steel for the ships to be built has not been fixed definitely, but it is understood that General Goethals is willing to pay $90 a ton. Some members of the Shipping Board who are Directors of the Fleet Corporation favor, it is said, a price around $60. Since Chairman Denman of the board, as President of the Fleet Corporation, has to sign all contracts, it is considered likely that a price lower than $90 will be agreed on. The navy is paying between $60 and $70, but private shipbuilders who are selling their output at high prices are paying in some instances more than $100.

Control of the labor situation is an important problem in connection with speeding up the building program. Chairman Denman said that the Fleet Corporation, through its power to control steel, would prevent shipbuilders from taking each other's workmen. It was suggested that if the Government found any builder offending it could shut off his supply of steel under the power to commandeer and release his workmen to another plant.

BALFOUR GIVES PRAISE TO WILSON

Advises All Englishmen to Read Flag Day Address of the President.

ONE REMEDY, BEAT GERMANY

Only Way to Right Belgium's Wrong, He Declares in Address to the Relief Committee.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 15.—Arthur J. Balfour, Foreign Secretary, made his first public appearance since his return from America at the Mansion House this afternoon when the second annual meeting of the National Committee for Relief in Belgium was held. The Foreign Secretary received so warm a welcome that he blushed and smiled with embarrassment.

Mr. Balfour, in the course of a speech moving for the adoption of his report, said:

"I think you will agree with me that the record of this body is one of which we, who are connected with it, may well be proud. Even if it has come to an end in its active capacity as a collecting body, it still remains an organization capable of immediate expansion, capable of being put to immediate use should some new and wholly unforeseen and unexpected necessity arise. But through the generosity of our great allies, the actual burden of supplying food to our unhappy friends in Belgium has been removed from the shoulders of voluntary subscribers, and has been taken over by the country which already, in this very connection, has shown what it is capable of.

"It is only since America became itself a belligerent that it has been either possible or fitting that it should take over as a nation this great responsibility. The work that was done by American organizers and diplomatists and philanthropists, before America became a belligerent, must be, and will be, a matter of eternal gratitude, not merely to the Belgian people themselves, but to all who are interested in the fate of Belgium. It is only a trace of the ill-consequence that I am aware of, amid the infinite advantages of American co-operation, that she can no longer help the cause in Belgium itself. Nevertheless, in fact, Belgium is forbidden by the mere consideration of being drawn from belligerency.

"I am glad to think that my friend, Mr. Hoover, is not to be withdrawn wholly from the work of organizing the relief. The immense amount of the work of that organization must be done outside the limits of Belgium itself, and as I understand the present arrangement Mr. Hoover is going to give what time he can to carrying on the work in the future that he so splendidly performed in the past. No one can remember that Mr. Hoover now has taken upon himself the colossal task of reorganizing the food problems on the other side of the Atlantic, the problems which indeed are, in a sense, American, but which, believe me, were quite as much interested in anybody else in the great republic itself, when I remember that Mr. Hoover has taken over these colossal responsibilities and is carrying them out with his admirable organizing power, I feel our debt of gratitude to him. Already great, he becomes almost overwhelming."

Mr. Balfour went on to say that he was not going to attempt any retrospect of the history of cruelty used against the Belgian people. He outlined certain aspects which the history of the last two years threw upon German militarism. The evidence that could be given, and in part had been given, by American diplomatists whose tongues are now loosened by the fact that hostilities now have broken out with Germany, conclusively prove that the frightfulness exercised by the German troops in Belgium was deliberate and carried out as a part of a settled policy.

He discussed the German argument of military necessity for the violation of Belgian territory and of the German claims to retain possession of Belgium, and then said:

"Do not let familiarity with the terrible story of Belgium blind you to the moral which should be drawn from it. I do not know whether you have read the report of the magnificent speech which appears in today's papers made by the President of the United States upon the causes of the war and the underlying necessities in which the whole of liberty-loving mankind lies to see that such a war is never repeated, but if you have read that speech—and strongly advise those who have not yet read it to do so—and bear in mind the German action in Belgium, the German promises about Belgium, the German policy in Belgium, and Germany's future intentions with regard to Belgium—if you remember all of these things you will see that the general observations made by President Wilson find conclusive and unanswerable support and show that in the fact of history lies the justification for this great alliance among all nations, practically, at the present time who love liberty, against the monstrous tyranny and coercion which the civilized world is promised if we submit to an inconclusive and ineffectual peace. It was not strictly in order, perhaps, that I should deal with these broader aspects of contemporary history; present time who love liberty, but this report and what lies behind it, led so naturally and inevitably to the argument which I have endeavored to lay before you, it is so apt and conclusive an illustration of all that President Wilson laid before the listening world yesterday, that I thought you would forgive me if I went beyond the narrow limits of this report."

Mr. Balfour concluded in the ringing phrase:

"The one true remedy for the wrongs of Belgium, is the defeat of Germany."

The business of the meeting was the presentation of the second annual report of the relief committee. America has now undertaken to meet the financial needs of Belgian relief and the committee ceases its activities as a collecting agency. The report stated that since King George inaugurated the fund with a donation of $2,500 on April 27, 1915, the total money collected was over $12,500,000. The British overseas dominions contributed 78.4 of the total. New Zealand's contribution worked out at 9 shillings, twopence per capita of population.

During the meeting high tributes were paid to the organizing ability of Herbert C. Hoover, who, the report said, "despite his vast responsibilities to the Allies and his own countrymen as the food administrator of the United States, remains as Chairman of the Relief Commission."

LONDON, June 15.—In his address at the Mansion House today Mr. Balfour advised every one to read President Wilson's Flag Day address, published in this morning's papers, because of its relation to Germany's treatment of Belgium.

The action of the United States in taking over the whole cost of the relief of Belgium was greeted with loud applause by several hundred persons most prominent in the relief work, which has been carried on since the outbreak of the war, and who have collected nearly two and a half million pounds for it.

Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, followed Mr. Balfour. He thanked the American members of the Belgian Relief Commission, and announced that although the entry of the United States into the war had made it impossible for Americans to carry on the work in Belgium the machinery of the commission would be kept intact for eventualities.

Letters of thanks for the relief work done were sent by King Albert and Viscount Bryce. They were read by the Lord Mayor, who presided at the meeting. Among the other speakers were Thomas McKensie, Commissioner in London for New Zealand; W. P. Schreiner, High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, and Paul Hymans, the Belgian Minister to London.

Mr. Hymans paid tribute to the work of the commission under the energetic impulse of Herbert C. Hoover, which, he said, under strict neutrality, was the first intervention of the United States in the European war. Continuing he said:

"Today the great American Republic brings to the Allies the powerful cooperation of the whole of its resources, moral, military, and financial, to hasten the triumph of our common ideals, justice and civilization.

"The presence here today of the American Ambassador and the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs symbolizes the devotion of these two great nations to Belgium's cause, and I am proud in their presence to express the profound gratitude of my Government and of the Belgian people."

After expressing his admiration for all those concerned in fostering and assisting the work of the commission, and alluding to the changes in the administration incident to the entry of the United States into the war, Minister Hymans concluded by depicting the grave suffering that Belgium still is enduring owing to the high prices of and the scarcity of food, which bears heavily upon the working classes. The destruction of food ships, he said, had aggravated seriously the deplorable situation in his country. Tuberculosis, he declared, was making frightful progress and endangering the future of the race.

GERMANS NOW ADMIT LOSS OF THE BREMEN

Kiel Paper Says the Deutschland's Sister Ship Carried American Securities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 15.—Wednesday's Neueste Nachrichten of Kiel admits that the mercantile submarine Bremen was lost with a valuable cargo. It says:

"The commercial submarine Bremen sailed from Hamburg last August, and unfortunately has not been heard of since. She carried a large parcel of American shares. The proprietors of part of these shares have applied to the railway, demanding duplicates of the shares on the ground that the Bremen and her whole cargo were lost. The railway complied with this request, and made out new papers against a deposit of adequate guarantees."

As the original shares constitute a prize with the ship, it is desirable that the whereabouts of the Bremen be made known, especially in view of the above-mentioned commercial transaction.

On April 13 last THE NEW YORK TIMES printed a notice saying that application had been filed here with a railroad company for reissuance of coupons said to have been lost on the Bremen. The value of the coupons was less than $1,000,000.

ITALY SAYS RUSSIA WILL HAVE TO FIGHT

Present Situation Imperils Her Liberty and the Operations of Her Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 15.—A semi-official communication says that the attitude of the Allies toward Russia now makes it possible to test the authority and aims of the Russian Government.

In view of the lucidity with which the objects of the Allies are set forth in President Wilson's note, it is impossible to suppose, the semi-official communication argues, that Russia could be induced to listen to the pacifist invitations of the Central Empires. Moreover, England's pledge in the name of the Allies to consider revision of clauses of the treaties existing among them removes any pretext on the part of the Russian extremists for diverting their country from its duty of fighting Germany and Austria.

The Russian Government now must reach a decision to eliminate Germanophile intrigues and extricate itself from a situation that has become dangerous to the liberty of Russia as well as to the position of her Allies.

BEG RUSSIA TO SAVE THEM.

Armenians Address Appeal to the Congress of Peasants.

A committee representing Armenian refugees in this country cabled on Thursday an appeal to the Congress of Peasants at Petrograd to save the surviving Armenian Christians from the Turk. The cablegram asks democratic Russia to rescue the remnant of Christendom in Asia Minor from the most tyrannical Government in the world, as Russia in earlier days liberated the Christians of Rumania, Serbia, and Bulgaria.

RHONDDA FOOD CONTROLLER

"Coal King" of Cardiff Succeeds Lord Devonport in Post.

LONDON, June 15.—Baron Rhondda, President of the Local Government Board, it was announced in the House of Commons today, has been appointed Food Controller.

Baron Rhondda, who was David A. Thomas, the "British coal king," before his elevation to the peerage in 1916, succeeds Viscount Devonport, resigned.

CALLS ON THE ALLIES FOR A CLOSER UNION

Chairman of Coming Interparliamentary Conferences Warns of Past Mistakes.

HAILS NEW AMERICAN ARMY

Replenishment of Man Power as Russia Hesitates Renews Confidence in Victory.

LONDON, June 15.—Henry Franklin Bouillon, member of the French Chamber of Deputies and Chairman of the Interallied Parliamentary Conferences, to be held in the coming Autumn, speaking at the American Luncheon Club today, urged the vital need of the closest possible co-operation among the Allies in what he hoped would be the final push of the war. He said:

"Although there is not the slightest doubt of the result of the war in our minds, we would be foolish to blind ourselves to the fact that we have a long road to travel and must suffer much yet in the cause of final victory. It has been our misfortune that some of our best plans have miscarried and we also have made some serious mistakes owing to the lack of co-operation and co-ordination. We must avoid such mistakes in the future. We must be prepared for the worst. We must be prepared for a situation in which we may not get all the assistance we expect from Russia, although everybody is still hopeful that what is best in new Russia will prevail.

"We must co-operate fully and join all our moral and material resources. With us in France it has begun to be largely a question of man power. France already has sacrificed her manhood and our allies have incurred similar losses—the glorious English Army of the battlefields of the Somme, the glorious Belgian Army in Flanders, and the glorious Rumanian Army which battled barehanded against the mailed fist. The same is true of wonderful Russia, which has lost 3,000,000 men.

"So we are unutterably glad at what America has done in the organization of its manhood. But there is another thing still more than man-power, namely, coordination of our moral determination never to stop until we have attained the ends set before us.

"These ends never have been better stated than by President Wilson in the last few days. France is proud to hail President Wilson as her spokesman. One hundred and forty years ago we recognized you were fighting for liberty and answered the call. It stirs France deeply today to find the situation reversed and you



A New Novel by the Author of "The Broad Highway"

It is written with a whimsical and infectious gayety, a lightness of touch and blitheness of spirit, which are quite exhilarating. Altogether "The Definite Object" may be said to open the doors of romance, the romance of love and adventure, to whosoever may desire to sojourn for a time in that country of enchantment.
—New York Times.

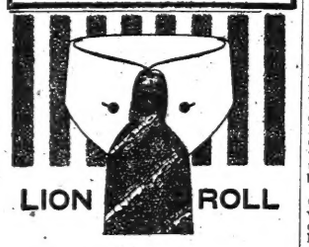
THE DEFINITE OBJECT

By Jeffery Farnol

This story has not appeared serially

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NEWS FROM GREECE SHOCK TO GERMANS

Summary Deposition of King Constantine Was Totally Unexpected by Press.

STILL HOPE IN HIS ARMY

Belief That Allies Were Driven by U-Boats to Seize Country to Insure Army's Supplies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 15.—King Constantine's dethronement has caused a great sensation here. It was unexpected, as for a long time the situation in Greece had been obscure owing to the difficulty of telegraphic connections and to the fact that for weeks these were entirely interrupted. Germans naturally sympathize sincerely with the ex-King, but they are rather reserved regarding the consequences of his abdication on affairs in the Balkans and on the world war generally.

The general opinion is that the Entente having recognized the impossibility of any success against the Bulgarian frontier may now see their only salvation in an attack at the Greek frontier. It is also argued that the U-boat war having severely endangered the supplies of the Entente they will land men and gather quickly the ripening crops, for which reason mainly M. Jonnart, the French "dictator," as he is called, found it imperative to take desperate means, no matter what the consequences might be.

Though the Greek population, according to German view, have no sympathy for the Entente, they are after nearly two years of starvation too helpless to resist effectively.

But what the Greek army that seemed so staunch in its loyalty to King Constantine is going to do is the question which interests Germans more than any other. Some think that whatever is left of the army, especially its general staff, will not readily submit to the Entente should it be planned to use Greek troops in the war against the Central Powers. On the other hand, it is pointed out that Venezilos's intrigues and the tribulations to which the Entente submitted it have demoralized the Greek army to such a degree that it would not be much good in the war either for or against the Entente.

The new King, Alexander, is regarded as a blank page with his twenty-four years, though it is feared that, deprived of his father's wise counsel, he is almost bound to become a blind tool in the hands of the Entente. When of tender age his father, who thought very highly of German military education, placed him in the military school at Lichterfelde, where he remained until the outbreak of the Balkan War in 1912, when his father called him home. He then joined the Greek army, in which until recently he held rank as an artillery captain. He knows nothing of politics, having been cut out for a military career, while his elder brother George, the Crown Prince, had an early opportunity to gather wide knowledge of the business of State.

The German papers recount at length Constantine's trials and tribulations, which began with the desertion of his once trusted statesman, Venezilos. Following this the King fell a prey to a serious illness, hovering for weeks between life and death. Then, while convalescent, he came near being burnt to death in the conflagration in the forest surrounding his Summer palace of Tatoi. Shortly afterward, during the outbreak at Athens, projectiles fired from Entente warships exploded in and around the royal palace in the capital.

The territories and islands conquered by Constantine from the Turks began one by one to succumb to Venizelos's persuasions and deserted the Greek cause. The Entente seized his navy, disarmed and deported his regiments, and starvation and distress gripped the land when the Entente finally saw fit to blockade his ports and stop supplies. "Whole armies and fleets were dispatched to the Mediterannean," says the Mittag Zeitung; "to bring about the downfall of this one man who for fully two years and a half stood like a rock amid the Entente flood that threatened to swallow everything."

The Mittag Zeitung goes on to argue that with the elimination of King Constantine from Balkan affairs Italy will find herself face to face with Venizelos, who can tolerate the Italian occupation of Janina no more than Italy will acquiesce in the demands of Greek policy as represented by Venizelos. This paper also considers that Constantine is a direct victim of the Russian revolution, and ventures the opinion that the Entente would never have dared to depose the Greek monarch if his relative, Czar Nicholas, had still been on the throne.

VENIZELIST CABINET EXPECTED IN ATHENS

Chamber Elected in May, 1915, and Dissolved by King May Be Convoked.

SALONIKI, June 15.—It is expected that the Venizelist Goverment will soon be transferred to Athens and will convoke the Chamber of Deputies elected in May, 1915, which the followers of former Premier Venizelos maintain was dissolved illegally by King Constantine.

THINKS FINANCE LED AMERICA INTO WAR

North German Gazette Says United States Acted to Avert Bankruptcy of Debtor Nations.

BERLIN, June 15, (via London.)—Under the heading, "Submarine Warfare and War Costs," the North German Gazette has the following to say:

"In none of the warring countries has the question of war costs attracted that degree of attention one was previously led to believe it would. One is almost inclined to assert that the higher the war costs amount to the less attention they arouse and Lloyd George's word concerning the last silver bullets probably will never come true.

"The entrance of the United States into the war is accounted for in no small degree by the circumstance that they long since became the creditors of our enemies, whose bankruptcy they saw approaching and desired to avert as far as possible. In connection with the participation in the war of the United States and their far-reaching shipbuilding plans it is especially desirable to project the question of the costs of submarine warfare into public discussion. How do the material losses of our enemies compare with those we are suffering? The answer is quite plain.

"Offsetting the monstrous values which the Entente Powers are losing daily in ships and cargoes, foremost of which are those of England, not to mention the costs of meeting the submarine war, our losses are almost infinitesimal. They consist only in lost U-boats and munitions. This wholly unequal proportion becomes more pronounced as the submarine campaign goes on. The more capital our enemies invest in shipbuilding the greater will be the ratio of values wiped out, and to this increased extent we are permitted to consider the success of our U-boat campaign as an economic gain of immediate importance.

"To be sure our enemies set up the slogan of 'Ton for ton,' on which basis they propose to obtain restitution for losses sustained through our submarines. Seriously they are hardly expecting to realize such a peace condition. Such prospects never did obtain and today they are more remote than ever. We may confidently permit our U-boats to make reply to such a boastful demand."

INDICT WILLIAM A. KENNEDY.

Missing Banker Accused of Grand Larceny—No Assets in Vaults.

The Grand Jury returned three indictments yesterday against William A. Kennedy, President of Kennedy, Mitchell & Co., Inc., charging him with grand larceny. It is believed that Kennedy has landed in Spain, and efforts will be made to arrest him at Madrid or Paris. He is a cripple, and so marked that it is believed that no difficulty will be found in detecting him. The indictments were said to be based on charges that he had failed to forward to Hungary sums of money which had been intrusted to his firm by Hungarians for that purpose.

Daniel W. Blumenthal, counsel for the receiver, said yesterday that the search of the vaults of the concern had failed to produce any tangible assets. A search in a different direction, he said, had brought to light bonds worth $25,000, which would be held for creditors. A large number of letters were found in the vaults; it was said, from men and owmen pleading for the return of money deposited with the concern.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

"Gimbel Standard" Suits for Men and Young Men



$16.50

"Gimbel Standard" is but another way of referring to America's best clothing makers.

Men's suits of only the very finest character will be found in these ranks.

The styles of several different concerns are represented, but as the suits all toe the mark as to quality of fabric and workmanship, we speak of all as "Gimbel Standard."

They are Suits that warrant a trial from men who usually "go" higher in price.

Blue Flannels, Plain Browns, Greens, Blues and Greys, Black and White Checks, and Blue and White Stripes, Plaids, Fancy Mixtures, and BLUE SERGES. One-quarter, one-half and full lined. Sizes for all.

GIMBELS MEN'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT—Fourth Floor

SHOE NEWS AND NEW SHOES

for Men—

Smart oxfords for dress and business wear, at prices substantially below present market worth—and present retail prices at some stores. Men have noticed the similarity of the shoes and the differences in costs, and have wondered why. Answer—advance contracts.



$6.00

At $3.95

Oxfords in Gun Metal and Patent Leather. Medium toes, English last, low broad heels. None at this price after these are gathered up.

At $4.75

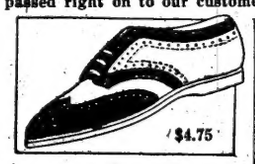
Oxfords in Tan Cordo Calf. Built on narrow English last, with low, broad heels. Would cost us today about the price we ask.

At $6.00

Oxfords in Gun Metal, Patent Leather, Black Vici Kid, Ko-ko Calfskin, and Nut Brown Calfskin, the famous Gimbel "Sixes." Men say they're the best in New York.

for Women—

Sport pumps and oxfords that represent orders cancelled by some of the best shops in the country—stores that would have charged much higher prices had it not been for the backward season. They came to Gimbels at savings—which are passed right on to our customers.



$4.75

At $2.00

White Canvas Oxfords, with rubber soles and heels, trimmed with white perforated calfskin on circular vamp. Lace stays. Truly remarkable at the price.

At $3.75

White Buckskin Pumps, trimmed with small necktie bows. White Buckskin Pumps trimmed with tan calfskin or patent leather. All have white soles and heels.

At $4.75

White Buckskin Oxfords, with sand color leather perforated tips. White Buckskin Oxfords with dark grey kid perforated tips. Both have ivory soles and rubber heels.

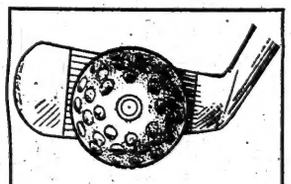
SHOE DEPARTMENT—2nd Floor

Saturday Shirt Special!—2,400

Men's Soft-Cuff-Shirts at 95c each

Something that should appeal to men packing their trunks for vacation. Corded Madrases, crepe weaves and other serviceable shirtings, all this season's patterns, made to meet Gimbel requirements as to measurements and general wearing qualities. Smart French cuffs, centre pleat, neat pearl buttons. Sizes 14 to 17.

GIMBELS—Main Floor—Broadway and 33rd Street



LAST CRACK AT

Those "Rex" Golf Balls

Purchased from J. P. Cochrane & Co., famous golf ball makers of London, Eng., and Edinburgh.

Regular 50c Quality.

at 34c ea.

3 for $1.00

$3.85 per dozen

The Liberty Loan has proved a tremendous success. The $2,000,000,000 goal was oversubscribed by about $1,000,000,000. Success was assured many hours before the time for subscriptions expired.

The success of the sale of Rex Golf Balls is also assured. Thousands of dozens have already been sold. This sale can't be "oversubscribed." We can't sell more than we have. So act quickly.

Synopsis of the Whole Golf Ball Story.

J. P. Cochrane & Co., of London and Edinburgh, are the largest manufacturers of Golf Balls in England.

The war crippled their industry.

Gimbel Brothers got an option on several thousand dozen "Rex" Golf Balls and agreed to dispose of them in New York and Philadelphia.

They were to come over in installments of 10,000.

No need to go into detail regarding the welcome they received from the men of New York and nearby. It rivalled the welcome of Pershing in France.

The last consignment of 10,000 golf balls was received last Wednesday.

All "Rex" Quality, soft rubber centre, wound with fine rubber tape, composition covering. Only bramble markings. Most of the golf balls are floaters.

"Rex" Golf Balls have always sold for 50c apiece.

At 34c you have one of the unusual opportunities presented by the war.

Sign up for a supply at once.

GIMBELS SPORTING GOODS STORE—Fourth Floor

Gimbel $2 Straws Are Leading the League



"International League!" Straws from New York, Baltimore, London and Florence, Italy. All tied for 1st place. In other words, one straw's as good as the other, but GIMBELS shows all so that every man can have his choice. Not only fine straws, but fine bands, (inside) fine leathers and linings, and fine workmanship throughout. **$2.00**

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor—33rd Street

J. M. Gidding & Co.
364 366 368 Fifth Avenue, AT 46th ST. N.Y.

Feature today—in their

Clearance Sales

Coats and Capes—formerly to $75—$18, $25
Street and Sports styles; of high quality materials.

Sports Skirts—formerly $35—at $25
Of figured and striped shantung, silk and washable satin.

Washable Outing Skirts—formerly $10 and $12—at $7.50

Blouses—formerly $15 to $25—at $6 and $8
Of Georgette crepe and chiffon; in white and colors.

Silk Sweaters—formerly $45—at $25
Of thread-silk in changeable effects—and Italian silk in high shades.

Form-Fitting Wool Sweaters—special at $7

Jersey Sweaters—Very special at $20
"Coat" and "Slip-on" styles—with or without sleeves.

Suits—formerly to $95—at $25, $35
For street, sports and semi-dress; of serges, tricots, twills, jerseys.

Dresses—formerly to $95—at $38
Tailored Day Dresses—Afternoon Gowns and Dance Frocks.

Flower-trimmed Hats—at $15

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's
Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

ITALY

Her Part In The War

The visit of the Italian Commission to this country has naturally renewed the interest of the American people in Italy's activities and aims in this world-wide conflict. The following books treat of this subject from various viewpoints:

Greater Italy—*William K. Wallace*	$2.24
Italy and the War—*Jacques Bainville*	89c
Latin at War—*Will Irwin*	1.58
Italy at War—*E. Alexander Powell*	1.34
Italy, France and Britain at War—*H. G. Wells*	1.34
From the Triple to the Quadruple Alliance—*Dr. E. J. Dillon*	1.34

Commuters may see these books at Macy's Order Booths, Grand Central and Hudson Terminals.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street, Rear.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Direct Elevators on 35th St. Side

Macy's
Herald Square Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Fifth Floor, B'way, Front

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only

Look Into These Clothes And Examine the Tailoring

Men's and Young Men's

SUITS at $19.75



such as these, are tailored much better than others think necessary and would sell at higher prices elsewhere. The fabrics and styles also are of better qualities than you will find in other good stores at the same price.

English Sack Coats
Conservative Models
Pinch Backs
Norfolks and
Double Breasted Styles.

All carefully tailored from fancy mixed Cheviots, Unfinished Worsteds, Cassimeres, Homespuns, Flannels and Serges, in a variety of smart summery colorings.

Other Suits $14.75 to $39.75

B. Altman & Co.

THE STORE WILL BE CLOSED TO-DAY (SATURDAY) AT 12 NOON

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

These Two Books You Must Read

***The* BATTLE *of the* SOMME**
By JOHN BUCHAN
Author of "Nelson's History of the War," "Greenmantle," etc.

Would you understand the present great drive of the British—its real object—the gigantic preparatory moves which have led up to it—the wonderful technique of offensive now being used? This wonderfully readable account of the Somme campaign is illustrated with 67 remarkable maps and photographs. It is one of the few historical narratives which are actually fascinating to read.

At all Booksellers $1.50

***The* GERMAN TERROR *in* BELGIUM** By ARNOLD TOYNBEE

It is high time that the American people understood the truth of German brutality in Belgium. In this record the reader marches with the German army from the frontier to Liege, from Liege to Louvain, witnessing at every stage of the journey exactly what occurred—exactly as it occurred. This is a book for every doubting Thomas who "wants to know the facts." With maps and photographs.

At all Booksellers $1.00

The Doran Books

GEORGE H. DORAN COMPANY :: New York
Publishers in America for HODDER & STOUGHTON

ACCUSES MALTBIE IN EDISON RATE CASE

Service Commissioner Whitney Says City Chamberlain Prevented Valuation.

COMPROMISES THE RESULT

Also Declares Ex-Commissioner Delayed Completion of Lexington Avenue Subway.

In a statement to the Public Service Commission yesterday Commissioner Whitney said that City Chamberlain Maltbie was responsible for the present squabbling over the rate to be charged by the New York Edison Company, because Mr. Maltbie had failed, when he was a Public Service Commissioner, to require a valuation of the company's property. The company had tentatively agreed to reduce its rate to 7 cents per kilowatt hour on July 1 when the present rate of 7½ cents went into effect on Jan. 1 last.

Delays in the hearings resulted in fiery statements by Mr. Whitney and Mr. Maltbie, the former accusing the latter of asking for an adjournment so that he could attend to the interests of private clients in Boston. Mr. Maltbie hotly denied the truth of this, and said that Mr. Whitney knew it was not true when he said it. Part of Mr. Whitney's statement ran:

"Mr. Maltbie says he didn't ask for an adjournment to go to Boston, and that he didn't go to Boston. He is silent as to whether he had any clients in Boston. In respect to the principles that Mr. Maltbie had in regard to both rapid transit and regulation matters I was perhaps more in sympathy with him than any one else, yet the method of carrying out the principles in the matter of delay and other things were such as to be properly subject to criticism.

"I mean by that, such matters as the New York Edison case, which was begun in 1912, and was compromised in the Spring of 1915, and again compromised by this commission six months ago. There was a failure on his part to require a valuation to be made at the beginning of the case. The absence of that valuation has made it impossible to fix a proper, reasonable rate, and necessitated these various compromises which will have to continue until a valuation is made."

Mr. Whitney said that Mr. Maltbie was also responsible for nearly a year's delay in the Lexington Avenue subway because of a difference of opinion as to where the connection with Park Avenue should be, and that he was similarly responsible for a long delay in the transfer of certain property at the Jerome Park reservoir as a site for a storage yard for cars. The storage yard matter is still pending before the Sinking Fund Commission, because Mr. Maltbie thinks the yard ought to be somewhere else. Going back to the Edison rate case Mr. Whitney said:

"In speaking of the New York Edison case he [Mr. Maltbie] says that the rates were reduced about $3,250,000 per annum, estimated according to the business of the company at the time the reductions were made. If there had been a valuation of the property of the company in 1912, when the case started, it would have been possible for the commission in 1915, to fix a proper, reasonable rate based on the valuation."

In reply to a statement made by Mr. Maltbie that if the other members of the commission had agreed with him the reduction in the rates would have been a million dollars more, Mr. Whitney said:

"That is based on the assumption that the rate which he recommended could have been sustained in the courts. It is exceedingly doubtful whether that rate could have been sustained, because there was no valuation of the property, and therefore no basis on which to defend a review by certiorari, and a compromise was effected. The actual reduction in the revenue of the company was not as great as indicated by Mr. Maltbie!"



White Shoes—
Timely and Smart

—are a proved economy—readily adaptable to any costume.

"Wyclo" Cloth Lace Boots, ivory leather soles; self-covered heels, $4.98

White Nubuck Lace Shoes—for street wear, with covered French heels; for sport wear, with rubber soles and heels, $5.98

Second Floor.

Flag Button Free. Present This Ad. (172).

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
The home of truth
Bloomingdale's
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

HERBERT F. TAYLOR, Inc.
Military & Naval Tailors
and
General Outfitters
561 Fifth Ave., New York.
Telephone Murray Hill 882
Officers Uniforms made to order.
Regulation Serges and Twillets.
Service Kits.
PROMPT DELIVERIES.

DISEASES IN MILK
The Remedy Pasteurization
The Life-Work of
Nathan Straus
By Lina Gutherz Straus
2 Edition. Revised & Enlarged.
$2.50 net. Postage Extra. All bookstores.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Av., N. Y.

Don't Buy New Window Shades
Old Shades Cleaned Equal to New
By the Segall process, a new and absolutely unique method. Shades called for and delivered. Estimates submitted. Phone Academy 2214. Out-of-town inquiries invited.
Chas. Segall, 2744-2748 Broadway New York.

A STUDENT IN ARMS
By DONALD HANKEY
One of those haunting books which fills you with a desire to send it to a friend.
$1.50 net. Postage extra. All Bookstores.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 5th Av., N. Y.

Remarkable Values Today in

Women's New Foulard Dresses at $18.50



In two very becoming models, one with surplice waist and bottom of draped skirt in coin dot Foulard, sleeves and upper part of skirt being developed in Georgette Crepe. The second model is of Foulard with white Taffeta collar, and cuffs and vestee of Georgette Crepe. Obtainable in Navy Blue or Black, with coin dot in white. Sizes 34 to 44.

Taffeta and Georgette Crepe Dresses Special $14.50

This is a most extraordinary offering of dresses for present wear, in three delightful models fashioned of Navy Blue or Black Taffeta combined with Georgette Crepe. Sizes 34 to 42.

Dainty White Lingerie Dresses at $10.95 $12.50 $15

These cool, summertime frocks are developed in embroidered voile that can be easily tubbed. Dressy waistline and straight line models to choose from, in plain or simple tucked models. Sizes 34 to 44.

Tub Frocks of Voile or Gingham

in five special groups at

$6.50 $7.50 $8.95 $10 $12.95

For porch, garden, beach and general wear, in stunning models developed in Striped, Checked and Plaid Voiles and Ginghams. Full size and color assortments.

For Today, Saturday,

An Extraordinary Clearance Sale of Women's Coats and Wraps

at ⅓ to ½ below regular prices

An unusually complete assortment of smart coats in stunning styles for touring, motoring and street wear, reduced to insure immediate clearance. Made of Charmeuse, Taffeta, Satin, Silk Poplin, Burella Cloth, Wool Velour, Gabardine, Serge, Velour Checks, and Stripes. Not all sizes in each model, but your size in one of the many styles included.

Sport Coats..were $15.00 to $18.50..now **$7.95**
Coats.....were $15.00 to $19.50..now **$10.00**
Coats and Wraps, were $19.50 to $29.50..now **$16.50**
Coats and Wraps, were $39.50 to $49.50..now **$25.00**

Women's Rubberized Raincoats Today at $5.00

Smart belted models in Bombazine, or Cantonette, Navy Blue, Black and Tan. Guaranteed absolutely waterproof. This is an exceptional offering and one that we may not be able to duplicate for some time.

Introducing Today, on the Third Floor

Society Voile Undergarments for Women at 98c and $1.98

Society Voile Undergarments are the very newest idea in Summer undertogs for women, and are now to be seen **only at Saks.** Society Voile will launder satisfactorily, is dainty, and something the woman of refinement will welcome. Included in this initial presentation today:

Nightgowns and Envelope Chemises

in plain mesh, shadow stripe, and lace stripe designs, some trimmed with hand-embroidery in colors, edged with dainty lace, or trimmed with simple ribbon casings. All sizes.

Sweaters Are in Favor

at all leading resorts. They are to be seen on the polished floor, the links, the courts and the beaches. We shall feature today:



Smart Fibre Silk Sweaters at $5.95

A very charming model with large sailor collar, sash, and new patch pockets. Colors: Rose, Gold, Copenhagen Blue, Green and Purple.

New Russian Back Sweaters, $10

Made of Fibre Silk, showing attractive collar and novel pockets. Colors: Turquoise, Rose, Green, White, and Black.

Fashionable Shetland Wool Sweaters, $14.95

Very attractive model, with large striped sailor collar, sash and pockets. Colors: Pink with White Stripes; White with Black Stripes, and Corn with White.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street



White Hats are the vogue. We shall present a wonderful collection today in a special display of

$5.85 Wonder Hats

featuring White Satin Hats that are without precedent for beauty of design and finish. They are all skillful copies of much higher-priced models and cannot be duplicated anywhere at anything near this modest price. Represented in the collection are:

Dainty Sailor Hats, Side Roll Effects, Mushroom Hats, and Chic Turbans

Together with these charming creations will be offered hats in Solid Black, Navy Blue, Sand Color, and smart combination effects. The values are most extraordinary.

Third Floor.

200 Women's Tailored Suits

Formerly from $29.50 to $45

Reduced to $18.50

An unusual opportunity to secure a high-grade suit at much below the regular price. The models are full of individuality, and excellently tailored. Made of Men's Wear Serge, Twills, Gabardine, Vigereaux, Burella, Wool Jersey, and Silks. All fashionable colors, including Navy Blue and Black. Sizes 34 to 50½, but not every size in each style.

Also—Suits for Sport and Travel Special at $12.50

A collection of six very charming models, in sport, plain tailored, and smart military and trench effects. Made of Linen, Cotton Gunniburl, Gabardine, Khaki, and Wool Jersey. Sizes 34 to 44; one model to 50½.

Two Important Values Today in

Women's Newest Bathing Suits

At $3.95—All Wool Knit Suits, with or without sleeves, trimmed in contrasting colors. Also—belted slip-on models with strap sleeves, made of silk poplin or surf satin in black or navy blue. Sizes 34 to 44.

At $6.95—Satin, Poplin Mohair, and All-Wool Knit Suits in one piece slip-on fancy waist, and Princess models, semi-belted, with or without sleeves. Trimmed in contrasting color. Sizes to 46. *Fourth Floor.*

Beginning Today, at 9 A. M.

An Extraordinary Special Offering of Women's Wool Jersey Sport Skirts Reduced to $5.95

Formerly $12.50 to $19.50

Nothing newer, nothing better for present wear than a Wool Jersey Sport Skirt. In this special offering are eight distinct models in button front and side effects, exhibiting many exclusive notes in pockets and belts. All wanted colors.

Also—Four Important Values in

Fashionable Summer Skirts

at the following remarkable prices:

At $3.95—New Wash Skirts in several charming models, made of Ramie Linen, Honeycomb, Eponge, Plain and Figured Gabardine or Pique. Sizes to 36.

At $2.95—Smart Wide Wale Corduroy Skirts of exceptional quality, showing new pockets and belt. In white only. Waistbands to 36.

At $1.95—New Tub Skirts in button front and side effects. Made of Pique, Gabardine, Colored and White Gunniburl and Corduroy. Waistbands to 36.

At $2.95—Serviceable Wash Skirts in several distinct models, made of Gabardine, Cotton Corduroy, or Pique, trimmed with pearl buttons. Sizes to 36.

A Special Value on the Sixth Floor

Men's Standard U. S. Khaki Riding Breeches, $3.50

Most remarkable value. Made of regulation Olive Drab Khaki. Seat reinforced to insure satisfactory wear.

Of Unusual Importance to Parents

Boys' Serviceable Suits Reduced to $8.50

Extra Knickerbockers Included



These are as fine boys' suits as can be found anywhere. The models are distinctly individual, the fabrics are of the hard-wearing variety, and the tailoring has been executed by men who are specialists in clothes for boys. With woolens constantly rising, these reductions should prove very attractive. Sizes 7 to 18 years.

Boys' Blue Serge Suits at $9.95

Extra Knickers Included

Only at Saks can such suits be seen at this price. Made of All-Wool Serge, of a quality foreign to most suits below the $12 mark. The models are new, and the tailoring beyond criticism. Sizes 8 to 18 years.

Boys' Wash Norfolk Suits, $3.50

Cool, Summer-time suits, in very attractive models, made of Tan or Grey Crash, or serviceable White Duck. Ages 8 to 16.

Boys' Worsted Bathing Suits, $2.25

Pure Worsted Suits in one and two-piece models. Splendid variety of colors. Sizes 26 to 36.

Children's Bathing Suits, $2.95

Exclusive Saks' models. Made of Pure Worsted, Sweater Knit, in all wanted colors. Ages 2 to 10 years.

In the Misses' Department Today

Taffeta Silk Frocks at $18.50

In models decidedly new

Smart, dainty frocks for Summer afternoon and street wear, designed on youthful lines in Navy, Blue Taffeta with full shirred, two-tier and draped side effect skirts. Waists are in bodice and blouse styles with Georgette Crepe sleeves and Satin or Georgette Crepe collar. Ages 14 to 18 years. Remarkable values.

Misses' Summer-Like Dresses at $5.95 and $8.75

A most uncommon assortment of models, cut along the newest lines. Fashioned of Novelty Cotton Voiles; Plain White and Colored Voiles; Large Plaid and Small Checked Ginghams. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Suits and Coats for Misses Radically Reduced

These are all from regular stock. They have been tailored to meet the requirements of a most discriminating clientele, in the season's most fashionable materials. At these reduced prices they are the greatest values ever offered.

Suits..formerly $25.00 and $29.50..now **$17.50**
Suits..formerly $35.00 and $37.50..now **$25.00**
Suits..formerly $45.00 to $55.00..now **$34.00**
Suits..formerly $59.50 to $79.50..now **$42.50**

Coats..formerly $22.50 to $25.00..now **$15.00**
Coats..formerly $29.50 to $35.00..now **$25.00**
Coats..formerly $39.50 to $45.00..now **$29.50**
Coats..formerly $49.50 to $55.00..now **$35.00**

Girls' Coats, formerly $7.95 to $9.95, now **$4.95**
Girls' Coats, formerly $11.95 to $13.50, now **$7.95**
Girls' Coats, formerly $15.00 to $18.50, now **$9.95**
Girls' Coats, formerly $22.50 to $25.00, now **$12.95**

Misses' Washable Summer Skirts Today $1.95, $2.95, $3.95

Smart side and button front skirts with slit or patch pockets and detachable belts. Made of Pique, Gabardine, or Washable Velvet Corduroy. Lengths 33 to 36.



Summer Dresses for Girls Special $1.95, $2.95, $3.95

At each price the variety of models and materials is most remarkable. Included are Empire and waistline effects, exceptionally well made of Voiles, Gingham, Checks and Novelty Cotton Fabrics. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

1,000 Middy Blouses for Girls and Misses Special at $1

A most remarkable collection of well-made blouses in regulation, coat and smocked styles, with new pockets and belts. White with collar and cuffs in contrasting color. Sizes 6 to 20 years. *Second Floor.*

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.



Come Through to This Sale of Men's Low Shoes

Other men have taken advantage of this event and provided themselves with extra Oxfords at prices much lower than our usual "Lowest-in-the-City" prices. The qualities and styles are here; the sizes are incomplete, but yours may still be in stock. Drop in today for a few minutes and see for yourself.

$3.89

Black or Tan Oxfords, including genuine Cordovan and pigskin, in several smart shapes, with invisible eyelets and Goodyear welted soles.

$2.89

Black or Tan Oxfords of good wearing leathers, Goodyear welted soles. Well made.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th St., Rear.

Men's Silk Hose, $1.39

Heavy, pure silk hose, full fashioned, with reinforced toes, heels and soles. All sizes in champagne, tan, gray, black or white. They fit comfortably and wear well.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Smart Cravats Of Imported Silks, $1.89

An excellent collection of flowing open-end Cravats, made of the elite of neckwear fabrics; Spitalfields Silks, Italian Grenadines, French Repps and Swiss Crepes.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

Woven Names on Tape For Military Men

Every man's clothes and undergarments should be marked with his full name. These tapes furnish by far the best method. Gross, $1.84; Half gross, $1.19.

Macy's—Notion Dept., Main Floor, 34th St.

Clear Havana Cigars

For the man who enjoys a cigar of fine Cuban tobacco we suggest:



Mi Hogar Cigars, Selection Number One, packed in natural Cedar Humidors to keep them in good condition. Specially Priced, Box of 50, $5.94

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., B'way, and Fifth Fl., 35th St.

Better Service for Camera Folks

During the summer months a branch of the Camera Department will be maintained on the Main Floor, at the Men's Entrance, 35th St. and Broadway. Orders for developing and printing may be left here and supplies purchased at "lowest in the city" prices.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Broadway, and Fifth Floor, 35th Street, Centre.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.

WILSON SPEEDS UP FOOD CONTROL BILL

Calls Senator Martin to White House and Protests Against Further Delay.

STARTS ACTION AT CAPITOL

Chamberlain Introduces Bill and Gore Summons Committee —Bitter Fight Predicted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—President Wilson talked for an hour with Senator Martin, Democratic leader of the Senate, at the White House today, and is understood to have told the Senator plainly that he was perplexed over the delay of Congress in acting on the various war measures. The President insisted once more that Congress stop its long debates over the urgent war legislation.

The President urged again the importance of passing the Food Control bill, the Railroad Preferential Routing bill, and the War Revenue bill, all of which have now been under consideration in Congress for more than a month. Mr. Wilson is said to have told Mr. Martin that unless Congress acted quickly he would take the fight in his own hands.

Senator Gore, Chairman of the Agriculture Committee, also was at the White House, and when he and Senator Martin returned to the Capitol steps were taken to bring the food bill up for action as soon as possible. The understanding had been that the Senate would not consider the measure until after the House had disposed of it. The President is particularly anxious to have the bill passed by July 1, before harvesting begins.

Later Senator Chamberlain, senior Democrat of the Agriculture Committee, introduced the Lever House bill for formal reference to the committee, which was called by Senator Gore to meet tomorrow with a view to an immediate report. Senator Gore, although he opposes many of its provisions, proposed that the committee bring out the bill tomorrow without amendment or recommendation, in order to place it in position for immediate debate, but the members of the committee are said to be closely divided on the question.

Hollis and Kenyon See Wilson.

Senator Hollis of New Hampshire, Democrat, and Senator Kenyon of Iowa, Republican, called on the President this afternoon on their own initiative and expressed to him the hope that efforts would be made to have the food legislation expedited. They said that they represented nobody but themselves, but they felt that they should explain the situation to him.

Senator Hollis urged the President to make an address in favor of the food legislation before the two houses of Congress, but in this he was not in agreement with Senator Kenyon, who thought that the appearance of the President at the Capitol would give the impression of coercion and would tend to strengthen the opposition to the measure. The President indicated that he was inclined to take Senator Kenyon's view and preferred to adopt other means of making Congress realize the necessity of passing the Food bill.

Both Senator Hollis and Senator Kenyon asked the President to use his influence to have the Food bill placed ahead of the War Revenue bill. They said that the enactment of the war revenue law was not necessary now because the Treasury had plenty of money for immediate needs, and the large amount obtained from the subscriptions to Liberty bonds would keep the Government going for some time.

The difficulties in the way of the pending legislation were outlined to the President by Senator Martin, who told him that the fight was by no means partisan. The Democratic leader pointed out that many Democrats in the Senate were opposed to the Food bill and other legislation as a matter of principle; that they disapproved of putting so much power in the hands of officials as the bills contemplated. The attacks made in the Senate against this concentration of authority, Mr. Martin said, were not directed against the President, but against the idea of allowing unrestricted power to be vested with any individual.

The President was informed that many Republican and Democratic Senators were bitterly opposed to the idea of a food controller with the broad power comprehended in the Lever or House bill. They felt that the authority conferred by the Lever bill to seize all food products and control all the means through which they are distributed was unconstitutional. Some of the Republican opponents of the bill, it was pointed out, were willing to have a food controller appointed whose function would be that of a purchasing agent for the Government, so as to prevent combinations to corner the market. This agent, they believed, ought to have power to regulate the flow of foodstuffs, not alone in this country but to the Allies. But they insistently opposed anything that savored of confiscation of food products or taking over any business relating to them.

Favor Anti-Hoarding Clause.

Another point upon which the Republican opponents of the Food bill were practically agreed, the President was informed, was for a stringent law against hoarding of foodstuffs. They were willing to vote for this feature of the Lever bill. The minimum price for the producer of food products was also favored by the Republicans as a measure to protect the farmer. But they opposed fixing any maximum price. The Republicans do not stand alone in their attitude on these three provisions of the bill, Senator Martin said, for many Democrats take exactly the same position and threaten to stick to it when the bill comes up for final vote. Some of the Democrats, and also the Republicans, are convinced that rigid legislation against food hoarding will solve the most difficult problem of control. They would have heavy penalties put upon offenders, besides having their foodstuffs seized. The Government, they think, ought to have power to sell any seized foodstuffs and to deduct from the profit that would go to the owner any cost entailed in their handling. But they would not go so far as to authorize the Government to confiscate any foodstuffs without compensating the owners.

While there is opposition to the creation of a Food Administrator as provided in the Lever bill, the President was informed that it was likely that this feature of the bill would go through, but that the power to be conferred would be curtailed.

The fight upon the bill is expected to run on for two weeks or possibly longer. The preferential routing bill, giving the President power to commandeer the railroads of the country during the war, has been before the Senate for five days, and is expected to reach a vote by the middle of next week.

SPLIT ON FOOD BILL.

Haugen of Agriculture Committee Files Minority Report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—A minority report on the Administration's Food Control bill, which is to take the right of way in the House on Monday, was filed today by Representative Haugen of Iowa, ranking Republican of the Committee on Agriculture. Mr. Haugen does not object to food control legislation, but contends that the bill as amended by the committee is not the comprehensive measure it should be.

When the bill was first introduced, Representative Haugen says, it included provision for governmental control of the handling of foodstuffs, fuel, shoes, clothing, and other necessaries of life. As reported by the committee, the bill covers food and fuel only.

Mr. Haugen says the products of the farm should not be singled out during the period of the war, but that the Government should exercise supervision over the sale, transportation, and distribution of all necessaries, including clothing. The Haugen report is probably the first of a series to be filed on the food measure. Representatives Yeung of Texas and Wilson of Illinois are expected to file minority views.

By unanimous consent agreement the Food bill will remain the order of business in the House until a vote has been taken. Indications are the measure will be approved by a substantial majority, although there will be considerable opposition, led by Representatives Cannon of Illinois, Moore of Pennsylvania, and Haugen of Iowa.

FOOD INQUIRY BEGINS JULY 1.

Federal Trade Commission to Take Up Meat Prices First.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Federal Trade Commission is formulating plans for an investigation of food prices to begin on July 1, when it is expected that the funds for the work will be available. The commission will take up the prices of meat products first, and with this object in view a staff of accountants and investigators is being assembled. The investigation will be made with the aid and co-operation of other Federal departments having facilities for gathering information regarding food.

PERKINS FAVORS FOOD BILL.

Believes Speculators Are Opposing President's Program.

George W. Perkins, Chairman of Mayor Mitchel's Food Supply Committee, said yesterday that he was in favor of President Wilson's food legislation program.

"I have noticed," he said, "that Mr. Wilson is beginning to stir up Congress on the necessity for food legislation. I am very glad he is, because I believe most thoroughly in what he is asking Congress to do. The delay over this legislation is exceedingly unfortunate. It is, in my judgment, caused by the same men and the same influences that were exerted at Albany last Winter, and resulted in defeating the kind of legislation that should have been enacted in this State. The President will find that he is up against the speculators and the ring of unconscionable gamblers in foodstuffs that infest this country. He will have to go at it with all his might and main if he gets any powers at all for Mr. Hoover that will be worth having, or that will enable Mr. Hoover to do the absolutely necessary things that must be done if the people of this country are to be saved from a very serious situation in the matter of food next Winter, and if we are to do our share as a country in helping the Allies out of their serious straits in the matter of food. More power to the President's arm in this respect, say I."

Widowed Mother Needs Help.

Widowhood and poor health have made the lot of a Brooklyn woman unhappy. Since her husband died leaving her with no money and three small children she has struggled and managed to keep the home together. But as her health grew worse and the price of food advanced she found it impossible to make ends meet and asked outside aid. The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, is looking after the woman's health and is providing a special diet prescribed by her physician. To keep the home together until the mother's health returns and the oldest boy is able to help a little, a weekly allowance will be necessary to cover the cost of food and rent. Large or small contributions toward a fund of $150 for this purpose may be mailed to the bureau marked "for 0321 T."

MRS. SUNDAY BACK AT THE TABERNACLE

Crowd That Fills Seats and Standing Room Cheers Her Reappearance on Platform.

FIFTY SPECIAL DELEGATIONS

Dr. MacLeod, in an Appeal for a Free Will Offering, Tells of Sunday's Private Charity.

Billy Sunday "stood them up" in the Tabernacle last night. Every one of the 12,000 seats in Broadway's pine-board tent was occupied before he reached the hall, and when the evangelist began his evening sermon it was estimated that 5,000 persons were standing. Mrs. Sunday was present for the first time since her illness. When she was seen on the platform the audience cheered for several minutes. After Mrs. Sunday had acknowledged this tribute and had expressed delight in returning to "her friends," a large floral piece was presented to her. She had not fully recovered from her illness, so she took no active part in the services, but reclined in an armchair.

It was said that the audience included fifty special delegations, several of which came from points as far away as New Canaan, Conn. Among them were railway employes and representatives of the Railroad Y. M. C. A., employes of Bloomingdale Brothers and the National Biscuit Company. Among Sunday's guests on the platform were Major Louis L. Seaman, United States Army Medical Corps, and Surgeon William S. Cambridge, United States Navy.

The Rev. M. J. MacLeod of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, during his appeal for the free will offering, which the evangelist has donated in advance to the navy work of the Y. M. C. A. and the American Red Cross, told of one of Sunday's recent charities.

"Billy Sunday is a great American," said Mr. MacLeod. "I know of some of the quiet good he has done. A woman only a few days ago who had tried to clear a mortgage of $2,000 from her home showed to a friend of mine a check she had received from Mr. Sunday. This was his act of practical charity, to a woman whom he had never seen."

Arthur M. Harris, Chairman of the Tabernacle Finance Committee announced that checks aggregating $60,000 had already been received for the free-will offering.

"Excuses" was Sunday's topic last evening, upon which he built an arraignment of men and women and a refutation of their arguments for refusal to accept the Saviour. "Man is not lost because of any purpose or decree on the part of God," said Sunday. "We all deserve hell if we get our just deserts, for salvation does not come as a reward of merit. Everybody is weak, but God's strength is made perfect in weakness. Don't look at your weakness, but at the Saviour that you have. Why don't you come to Christ?"

PAY $14,700,000 INCOME TAX.

Officials Confident that Estimated $360,000,000 Will Be Reached

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Income tax receipts took a jump today, the last for making payments without penalties, from $6,045,000, the receipts of yesterday, to $14,700,000. The final income tax reports received from ten Internal Revenue districts, indicate that estimates made early in the fiscal year will be fully sustained if not exceeded. The receipts of income tax during June, including today, amount to $83,487,000, and for the year to $238,238,000.

The estimated total of the income tax, based on receipts of former years with changes due to the legislation of last August, was placed at $360,000,000 and this mark, officials said tonight, would in all probability be reached.

The rush of persons to pay their income taxes yesterday was greater, according to reports, than on the last day of any previous period for payments, and, although local Collectors of Internal Revenue were not permitted to make public figures, every surface indication was that the income tax receipts in New York this year far exceeded those of any former year. For ten days, beginning this morning, those making belated returns will have to pay a 50 per cent. penalty unless they can show sufficient cause to justify their delay, and after the ten-day period the final days of grace will have passed. It is not believed that many persons paying taxes of considerable size are delinquent now, and the officials do not expect the volume of the receipts to be swelled much by payments still to be made.

There are three offices in the city for receiving income tax payments—in the Custom House, at 1,150 Broadway, and in the Federal Building, Brooklyn, and it was to these that the streams of men and money poured yesterday. The greatest rush was probably to 1,150 Broadway, the headquarters of the Third District, which includes practically all of the city above Canal Street, and Mark Eisner, the Collector of the district, was compelled to engage a second cashier to assist the one regularly employed. The scenes at the Broadway office were practicly duplicated in the Custom House and Brooklyn, where the facilities of the offices were taxed to their limit.

JEWISH CONGRESS ELECTION

Fifteen Delegates Chosen to Represent the Bronx.

The election of fifteen more delegates to the American Jewish Congress, which is to be held in Washington on Sept. 2, was announced by the Executive Committee of the congress yesterday. These delegates represent the Sixth District, which covers the Bronx. They are:

Louis Lipsky, Morris Rothenberg, the Jewish writer; Solomon Bloomgarden, who is known as "Yehoash;" Dr. H. A. Epstein, Rabbi A. Gallant, Z. Cutler, Dr. J. Solataroff, Mrs. Stella Shafer Epstein, Dr. Simon Hirdansky, Israel Wolf, Herman Hertzberg, H. J. Kohn, Mrs. H. Solotaroff, Philip Wattenberg, and Henry L. Slobodin.

The ballots of four more of the New York districts are still to be counted.

War Budget Bill Signed.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—President Wilson today signed the $3,000,000,000 War Budget bill which carries appropriations for the new army and other war preparations.

It is the largest single appropriation measure ever enacted by any Government.

GIRL FARMERS DRIVE IN A MUDDY PARADE

Some Guide Tractors. Others Three-Horse Teams, at Opening of New School Barracks.

DOING THEIR BIT ON THE SOIL

Dean Gildersleeve Says the Women Are Solving Farm Problems 'Without Frills or Foolishness.'

Sixty-seven "aggies" of varying degrees of youth and beauty, all dressed in khaki and muddy boots, appeared in procession, driving their own tractors and two and three horse wagons, yesterday, for the opening of the new barracks of No. 6 National Service School of the New York City Branch, Woman's Section of the Navy League, at Farmingdale, L. I.

The "aggies"—agriculturists—are the girls and women who are "doing their bit" by learning to plow the fields and raise crops. The girls, with two exceptions, have been in the school for only two months, but that has been long enough for them to learn to like the work and to prove to other people that they can do it; so the city branch of the league, assisted by the State, has put up the barracks for them, which were formally opened yesterday with exercises that drew many visitors from New York.

The new building is a long, low structure, which cost $7,500, the league giving $2,000. It contains twenty sleeping rooms, each to accommodate two "aggies," and a large separate bathing pavilion. Miss Fay Kellogg, the architect, made the dedicatory speech. It was short: "We needed barracks, and here they are."

The exercises were in the open, the speeches made from a temporary platform, and the audience, made up mostly of women, many of whom were doing war knitting, sat on plank benches. Mrs. Adolph Ladenberg, Chairman of the Agricultural Department, was on the platform. Miss Winifred Holt of the Light House for the Blind, in this city, was one of the speakers, along with Colonel Thompson and William M. Baldwin. Dean Virginia Gildersleeve of Barnard College told the audience that the women were solving the problem of work on the farm without frills or foolishness. "I represent the Committee on Agriculture of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense," said Miss Gildersleeve, "and I blush to say it, for I do not know the difference between a carrot and a turnip when they are put before me. We shall have accomplished a great deal of permanent value, to continue after the war," she said in conclusion, "if we have proved that agriculture, a profession which requires intelligence, science, and muscular work in the open air, can be done by women."

A. A. Johnson, head of the Farmingdale State School of Agriculture, in which the women are working, said that one woman with modern farm implements could do the work once done by three men and seven horses.

Then the bugle sounded, a new flag, presented to the women, was raised in front of the barracks, and the building was formally opened.

The "aggies," who are sometimes called farmerettes, are often mentioned in The Furrow, the school magazine. The following, by D. B. G., is the opening poem of the June number:

PLANTING SONG OF THE FARMERETTES.

(To the tune of "Tipperary.")

Nellie was a pedagogue,
And She a social light,
But when the Germans sank our boats
They both set out to fight.
Grabbing up a rake and hoe,
They joined the food armee,
Now they're out at Farmingdale,
A-fighting for the free.

Chorus.

It's a hard job to plant potatoes,
It's a darn sight worse to hoe;
It's a hard job to weed tomatoes,
When the pesky things do grow.
Farewell to all the bright lights,
Good-bye old Broadway,
We are all out here to serve our country,
And you bet we'll stay.

The boys of the school have had to make many sacrifices since the entrance of the girls, to make room for them, but they have done it gracefully and there are rumors of moonlight walks and some of the girls are said to get their gardens weeded more quickly than would be possible with only one pair of hands, showing that the sacrifice was not unwillingly made.

STRAUS MILK STANDS OPEN.

Sale of Pasteurized Beverage at a Cent a Glass Begins in Parks Today.

The Summer work of the Nathan Straus pasteurized milk stations will begin today with the opening of depots in the parks, where pasteurized milk will be sold at one cent a glass and pasteurized and modified milk supplied in the nursing bottles, ready for use upon warming.

Stations will be opened in Battery, City Hall, Central and Seward Parks, and on the Educational Alliance Roof Garden. This is in addition to the depots maintained the entire year at 348 East Thirty-second Street, 54 Market Street, 402 West Thirty-seventh Street, 322 East Fifty-ninth Street, 38 Macdougal Street, 308 East 111th Street, Tompkins Square, and Mount Morris Park.

This Summer is the twenty-fifth of Mr. Straus's efforts to save babies by supplying proper milk.

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DRAFT EXEMPTIONS

How the Government Will Choose the First Contingent From the 10,000,000 Men Who Registered

The fact that practically ten million men of military age registered in one day in the United States is, in the opinion of American newspapers, this country's conclusive answer to all efforts to convince the German people that this is "Wilson's War" and that it is without popular support or approval in the world's greatest Republic. It is also, they add, our answer to "the spies, the conspirators, the demagogs who tried to obstruct the Draft Law." The history of the past several days will be read and studied in Berlin where it will be recognized, in the opinion of the Springfield *Republican*, as "a registration not merely of men but of a national purpose, indorsed, supported, and confirmed."

Now that the first step in raising an immense American army has been taken, the question as to who will be exempt from military duty is engrossing public attention. In THE LITERARY DIGEST for June 16th the leading article gives a comprehensive account drawn from the press of the United States of the workings of the draft, and also includes the latest obtainable information as to the government's plan for passing upon the cases of men who have claimed, or will claim, exemption. Other articles of more than usual interest are:

The Socialist As a Patriot

Socialism in Germany Being German, Why Can't Socialism in America Be American, Non-Socialist Editors Are Asking

Why We Are Fighting Germany
War-Time Raids on Labor
What England Thinks of Us
Food Without Farms
How Naval Flags Are Made
The Theater-Women's War Work
A Mid-Victorian Literary Tempest
An Objector to Theology in National Hymns
Why Protestants Stay Protestants
China's New Revolution
Ireland To-day and West Virginia in 1861
The Stockholm Conference
An Office-Holding Family
Will There Be a Fuel Famine?
How Russia Glorifies the Folk Tale
Real Amusement for the Training-Camps Instead of Drink and Vice
The Rich Not Running the Churches

Many Interesting Illustrations

A Social and Business Asset of Great Value

There is no knowledge of more importance to the busy man or woman of to-day than accurate information on current events—a correct understanding of what is going on in the world about them, the great movements, social, commercial, and political, that are taking place daily and hourly. Such knowledge means everything to you. It will be a big advantage to you in your business, a valuable asset in society, and will broaden and clarify your view-point in a hundred ways. THE LITERARY DIGEST is the one periodical that enables you to form an impartial opinion upon great world-happenings, because it gives you both sides of all the news and the important questions of the day, quoting without bias from publications of the most diametrically opposing views. It makes no attempt to influence your judgment, but leaves you to form your own estimate. You will find it more than worth while.

June 16th Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

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PHILADELPHIA

PUBLIC LEDGER

On Sale at Leading Hotel Newsstands in New York

MRS. HYMAN ADMITS SHE HAS NO FUNDS

Woman Arrested in Alleged Swindle Tells Federal Court She Is Reduced to $5.

SAYS RECEIPTS WERE LARGE

Confides to Reporters That Patrons May Have Paid $250,000—Unable to Get $25,000 Bail.

Mrs. Ray Hyman, whose activities in conducting an alleged get-rich-quick scheme, which for a time paid a few investors from 50 to 100 per cent. a month, were brought to the attention of the District Attorney by those who failed to receive any returns on their money, was arraigned before Magistrate Breen in the West Side Court yesterday on a short affidavit charging her with grand larceny. The complainant was Edward Grossman, a dealer in oils and grease at 170 West Sixty-fifth Street, who alleged that he gave Mrs. Hyman $1,250 on June 8, for which she has failed to account. Mr. Grossman stated in court that his losses totaled more than $20,000.

There were more than fifty of Mrs. Hyman's alleged victims on hand in the courtrooms with their attorneys, trying to tell the court the extent of their losses. At the request of Assistant District Attorney Lazarus, who said that he had the names of persons who were defrauded out of $28,000, Magistrate Breen fixed bail at $25,000 and adjourned the examination of the defendant until Monday. Mrs. Hyman entered a plea of not guilty.

After the proceedings were over Mrs. Hyman was taken on a writ of habeas corpus to the Federal Building to give testimony before Federal Commissioner Gilchrist in an involuntary bankruptcy proceeding started against Mrs. Rebecca Fishkin, one of Mrs. Hyman's patrons.

On the witness stand Mrs. Hyman admitted that she had paid the exorbitant rates of interest to her patrons until last Saturday, when she said the amounts of interest due totaled more than $80,000 and she only had $6,750 on hand.

Asked what had become of this money, the witness declared that Frank Starkman, a customer, who, she said, had a claim of $5,000, came to her home and took the money from her bag. Mrs. Hyman at first denied that she had been engaged in the loan business, but when the question was pressed she finally said that some of the money had been lent "to some people who paid me 6 per cent. interest." Archibald Palmer, attorney for the receiver, who was examining Mrs. Hyman, then asked her how she made up the remaining 44 per cent. in order to pay the 50 per cent. or more due each month to her investors. Mrs. Hyman declined to answer this question.

In testifying concerning her assets, Mrs. Hyman was asked to show what her handbag contained. At first she refused, and when a further demand was made she appealed to the Commissioner, who ruled against her. She opened the bag and dumped the contents on the table, which consisted of a five-dollar bill and a set of false teeth. These two articles she maintained were all that she owned.

Several witnesses who alleged losses of different amounts testified that Mrs. Hyman told them when they demanded their money that a man had run away with it, but that she expected to get it back once he was arrested.

When interviewed by reporters after testifying, Mrs. Hyman denied that she had received as much as $500,000 from her patrons, but admitted that the amount might reach half that sum.

"Did you use the money you received from the new customers to pay the interest due on the investments of the old customers?" she was asked.

"Yes," she replied, "they got it all. I never got a cent."

Mrs. Hyman said that she would communicate with the District Attorney and tell the whole story. Up until last night she had not been able to procure bail.

CITY COLLEGE AMBULANCE.

Alumni Association Underwrites Project for Work in France.

City College will send an Ambulance Unit to France soon. The Directors of the Associate Alumni agreed yesterday to underwrite the project to the amount of $1,500, the cost of outfitting the ambulance. An appeal was sent two days ago by Dr. Charles P. Fagnani, President of the Associate Alumni, to the members, requesting subscriptions. The response was prompt, for by return mail one-half of the amount was subscribed. It is expected that the fund will be completed early next week.

Dr. Sidney E. Mezes, President of the college, has given his hearty endorsement to the project. Malcolm Schloss, a sophomore, will be the student driver.

Because of the war the alumni association has decided to abandon all festivities this year.

Work for Home for Jewish Infants.

The annual report of the Home for Hebrew Infants, formerly the Hebrew Infant Asylum, Kingsbridge Road, says that last year the institution cared for 600 young children, many of whom were in a "starved, sickly state of health." The amount expended for the up-keep was $117,761. The officers are Aaron E. Nusbaum, President; Charles Hirschhorn, and Harry R. Kohn, Vice Presidents, and Simon F. Breyer, Treasurer.

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Every woman, 16 to 50 years inclusive, is required by law to register.

Women (appointed by the State as Census Agents) will answer questions and register you.

COPY OF NEW YORK STATE CENSUS FORM FOR WOMEN.

1. How old are you?..... (a) Where were you born? (year ..... (month)..... (day).....
2. What is your full name?.....
3. In what city, town or village do you live?..... (a) On what street, road or avenue?.....
(b) On what rural free delivery route?..... (c) House number?.....
4. Were you born in the United States?..... 5. In what country were you born?.....
6. Are you white or colored?..... 7. How long have you lived in the United States?.....
8. How long have you lived in the State of New York?.....
9. Are you a citizen of the United States?..... (a) By birth or by naturalization?.....
(b) When were you naturalized?.....
10. If not a citizen, have you taken out your first papers? 11. Of what country are you a citizen or subject?.....
12. In what country was your father born?..... 13. In what country was your mother born?.....
14. Are you married?..... (a) Is your husband living?.....
(b) What is your husband's full name?.....
15. In what country was your husband born?..... (a) Is he a citizen of the United States?.....
(b) Of what country is he a citizen or subject?.....
16. How many children have you?..... 17. How many persons, including only mother, father, or child, sister or brother under 12 years of age, are dependent upon you for their entire support?.....
18. Have you attended elementary school?..... (a) High school?.....
(b) Technical school?..... (c) College?.....
19. Do you speak English?..... (a) What other language do you speak?.....
(b) Have you ever acted as interpreter of any foreign language?..... (c) If so, what language?.....
20. Do you hold any public office or position under the National or State Government?.....
(a) If so, what?.....
21. Are you employed in any industry or business?.....
.....
(a) In what capacity or position?..... (b) Exactly what work do you do?.....
.....
22. In what other kind of work have you had most experience?.....
23. Are you in business for yourself?.....
24. If not, what is the name of your present employer?.....
(a) What is your employer's business?..... (b) What is your employer's business address?.....
.....
25. Are you a registered trained nurse?..... (a) A practical nurse?.....
(b) Have you had any experience in surgical cases?.....
(c) Have you completed a course of training in First Aid?.....
(d) Have you worked under the Red Cross?..... (e) Have you made hospital supplies?.....
26. Can you:
(a) Drive an automobile?..... (b) Operate telegraph instrument?.....
(c) Operate a telephone switchboard?..... (d) Take shorthand?.....
(e) Operate a typewriter?..... (f) Do general clerical work?.....
(g) Do general agricultural work?..... (h) Make garments?.....
27. Do you own any of the following? If so, how many of each?

PROPERTY	HOW MANY	PROPERTY	HOW MANY
Automobiles		Heavy wagons or trucks	
Auto trucks		Draft horses	
Motor launches		Saddle horses	
Power boats		Mules	
Vans		83	

I hereby declare that the foregoing answers are true.

NOTE:—It will save your time by filling out this blank in pencil at home and hand to one of our Census agents, who will then copy these answers on the New York State Blue Ink Census form. Official registration card will be given you when you have registered.

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THE DEFINITE OBJECT

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YANKEES TAKE ST. LOUIS BROWNS INTO CAMP AT POLO GROUNDS BY THE SCORE OF 5 TO 1

YANKS' ATTACK TOO MUCH FOR BROWNS

Donovanites Wield Bats with a Will, Tumbling Jones's Crippled Clan by 5 to 1.

PIPP STARTS WITH HOMER

Wallie's Circuit Clout Scores Three Tallies in Opening Inning—Sisler Shines for St. Louis.

All the members of the St. Louis Browns who are not in the hospital played the Yankees at the Polo Grounds yesterday and tolerated a defeat without much objection by the score of 5 to 1. Two of the St. Louis players, George Sisler, who is affectionately called "Sis" by his teammates, and Derrill Pratt are just fresh from the hands of the doctor and still carry a few aches and pains. Lavan and Carl Weilman, the Woolworth tower of the pitchers, and also Grandfather Eddie Plank are laid up at home. The other members of the club have thus far managed to dodge all the plagues which seem to be pursuing Manager Fielder Jones's lads this year.

Jones is a silent, patient man and is bearing up under the massive weight of doctors' bills with remarkable fortitude. If he can support a large enough staff of physicians through the season and can persuade the players to take a little medicine every time there is a break in their machinery, Manager Jones believes that he still has a chance to nip the pennant.

The Browns played yesterday as if they were doing a lot of worrying about their sick clubmates. They got nine hits off Bob Shawkey, but could only squeeze one run out of this bevy of bangs.

Hamilton performed left-handedly on the mound for the Browns. His first name is Earl, and the boys from the Bronx who sit over back of third base call him "Oil," which is the Bronx dialect for Earl. The Yanks got only one more hit off "Oil" than the Browns nicked off Shawkey, but Donovan's clan bunched their raps judiciously.

George Sisler is still suffering from a sore thumb, but he didn't let that interfere with his playing yesterday. He got a couple of hits and ripped off a double play unassisted. Sisler, with a sore thumb, can play a lot better ball than any other player with a perfectly good thumb. He's a gem at first and can dig throws out of the dirt so easily that the other St. Louis infielders don't pay much attention about where they throw the ball. If it is anywhere within a radius of 10 or 12 feet Sis gathers it in. His right hand is necessary only in throwing the ball. He doesn't need it at all in making a catch.

Yanks Start Right In.

The Yanks greeted Hamilton with much fervor in the first inning. Hendryx got a pass and Magee sacrificed. Maisel got an infield hit which was out of "Oil's" reach, and Wallie, Pipp swept the bases with a big bang, which landed the ball in the right field stands. Pipp and Baker have both got the range of the stand now, and they are liable to smash the ball over there any day from now on. Miller slapped a hit to left and Baker forced him at second. Baker was out trying to steal second.

In the second inning, Peckinpaugh got a walk and Walter's sacrifice sent him along a station. Shawkey rapped a single through Sisler to right, and Peck romped home. Just how that ball got past Sisler is a mystery. He often stops throws from the St. Louis infielders which are much harder to reach than this hit was. Hendryx ended the session when he hit into a double play.

St. Louis got its only run in the fourth. After Baby Doll Jacobson, who used to play once with the Giants, had fanned, Hank Severeid, the catcher, planked a double close to the left field foul mark. Armando Marsans, the descendant of a Spanish grandee, peppered a single to left and sent Severeid home. Then Marsans got careless. He thought for a moment that he was basking in the shade under a palm on his sugar plantation in Cuba. While he was basking lustily, with his mind far away from the job at hand, Shawkey whipped the ball over to Pipp, who applied it vigorously enough on Armando's back to rouse him from his slumbers to learn that he was out. Pratt's out at first ended the Browns' opportunities.

Sisler made his spectacular double play in the third after Magee was safe on an infield rap. Maisel skied to Jacobson and Pipp whacked a liner toward right field, which whistled in its flight. Magee naturally sped on to second. Sisler leaped in the general direction of the top of the grand stand, pulled down the ball and carelessly went back to first and tagged the bag before the galloping Magee knew what had happened.

Make Four Double Plays.

The Browns ripped off a peculiar double play in the fifth. They were long on double plays yesterday, peeling off four which interfered perceptibly with the Yankees' run ambition. This one in the fifth came after Hendryx got his second pass. Magee skied to Jacobson, and Hendryx raced back to first after the catch. Jacobson threw wild to first and Hendryx started for second. Severeid backed up Sisler at first and stopped the ball, hurling it to Ernie Johnson, covering second, in time to head off the racing Hendryx.

In the sixth, with one down, Sisler singled to left, and was forced at second by Jimmy Austin. Severeid walked, and when Marsans jammed a hit to right, all hands started around the bases at top speed. Hendryx threw the ball home and the St. Louis runners were all up in the air and were running everywhere except toward home. Nearly every player on the Yankee team handled the ball before Jacobson was thrown out at third for the final out of the inning. Those two hits went to waste, because of highly nervous base running.

The St. Louis players had more hopes in the first of the seventh. With one gone, Johnson walked and Hamilton singled to left. Miller hit the ball so hard that Shawkey had to get down on his knees to capture the sphere. He threw Johnson out at third. This play was so neat that Shawkey probably said a little prayer while he was kneeling.

The Yankees' last run came in the last of this same session. Walters got a single through second and Shawkey skied to Jacobson. Hendryx singled to left, sending Walters to second, and the little Yank, backstop counted when Magee jolted a double to left.

The score:

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A	ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Hendryx,rf	2	1	1	0	1	W. Miller,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Magee,cf	3	0	2	0	0	Austin,3b	4	0	1	0	2
Maisel,2b	4	1	2	1	7	Sisler,1b	4	0	2	8	1
Pipp,1b	4	1	1	15	1	Jacobson,rf	3	0	0	3	1
E. Miller,lf	3	0	1	2	0	Marsans,cf	4	0	2	1	0
Baker,3b	3	0	0	3	3	Severeid,c	3	1	2	2	2
P'paugh,ss	3	1	0	2	3	Pratt,2b	4	0	2	1	0
Walters,c	2	1	2	4	2	Shawkey,p	3	0	1	0	2
Shawkey,p	3	0	1	0	2	Johnson,ss	2	0	0	4	2
						Hamilton,p	3	0	2	0	1
Total	27	5	10	27	22	aRumler	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	33	1	9	24	15

a Batted for Johnson in ninth.

New York	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	'	'	'	—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Severeid, Magee. Home run—Pipp. Stolen base—Maisel. Sacrifice hits—Magee, Walters. Double plays—Johnson, Pratt, and Sisler; Sisler, unassisted; Jacobson, Severeid, and Johnson; Austin, Pratt, and Sisler. Left on bases—New York, 5; St. Louis, 7. Bases on balls—Off Shawkey, 2; Hamilton, 5. Earned runs—Off Shawkey, 1; Hamilton, 5. Struck out—By Shawkey, 3; Hamilton, 1. Wild pitch—Shawkey. Time—1 hour 50 minutes. Umpires—Nallin, O'Loughlin, and Hildebrand.

New York State League.

Elmira, 5; Reading, 3.
Binghamton, 2; Harrisburg, 1.
(First Game.)
(Second game called; rain.)
Wilkes-Barre, 9; Utica, 1.
(First Game.)
Wilkes-Barre, 7; Utica, 3.
(Second Game.)
Scranton at Syracuse,
Rochester at Albany,
Postponements; rain.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 5; St. Louis, 1.
Philadelphia, 3; Cleveland, 2.
Chicago, 8; Boston, 0.
Detroit, 4; Washington, 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 3; Brooklyn, 2, (Twelve innings.)
Boston, 6; Chicago, 3.
Philadelphia, 12; Cincinnati, 8.
New York at Pittsburgh. (Postponed; wet grounds.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	34	17	.667
Boston	30	18	.625
New York	27	20	.574
Cleveland	26	27	.491
Detroit	22	25	.468
St. Louis	20	29	.408
Philadelphia	17	28	.378
Washington	18	30	.375

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	29	16	.644
Philadelphia	29	16	.644
Chicago	30	23	.566
St. Louis	27	22	.551
Cincinnati	24	31	.436
Boston	17	24	.415
Brooklyn	17	25	.405
Pittsburgh	16	32	.333

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York. (Game begins at 3.)
Chicago at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

WHITE SOX INCREASE LEAD.

Boston Submerged in Kalsomine Bath to Tune of 8 to 0.

BOSTON, June 15.—Chicago increased its margin of leadership in the American League race by shutting out Boston, 8 to 0, today. Claude Williams, the Chicago southpaw, pitched a well-controlled game, allowing no hits until the eighth inning. Three of Boston's four hits were made in the ninth without score.

Chicago bunted Shore out of the box in the fifth inning and immediately fell upon Pennock, who relieved him. A double by Weaver with the bases filled, followed by a sacrifice fly and a single, accounted for four runs.

The score:

CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A	BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Leibold,rf	3	0	1	1	0	Hooper,rf	4	0	2	2	0
J.Collins,rf	2	0	1	1	0	Barry,2b	4	0	0	3	6
Weaver,3b	5	1	2	3	2	Gainer,1b	3	0	1	10	1
E.Collins,2b	4	1	1	1	0	Lewis,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Jackson,lf	4	1	2	3	0	Walker,cf	4	0	0	3	1
Felsch,cf	3	0	0	4	0	Gardner,3b	4	0	0	0	4
Gandil,1b	4	0	0	6	0	Scott,s	4	0	1	2	5
Risberg,ss	4	0	2	0	1	Agnew,c	3	0	1	3	0
Schalk,c	4	1	1	7	0	Shore,p	1	0	0	0	0
Williams,p	2	1	0	1	0	Pennock,p	0	0	0	0	2
						aBader,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	8	9	27	3	aJanvrin	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	31	0	4	27	17

a Batted for Pennock in eighth.
Errors—Scott, 2; Agnew.

Chicago	0	0	0	2	4	0	1	0	1	—8	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	

Two-base hits—Weaver, Agnew. Three-base hit—Jackson. Stolen bases—J. Collins, Weaver. Sacrifice hit—Williams. Sacrifice fly—E. Collins. Double plays—Barry and Gainer. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Chicago, 4. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Shore, 1; Williams, 4; Bader, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Shore, 4 hits and 2 runs in 4 innings, (none out in fifth;) Pennock, 5 and 4 in 4; Bader, 0 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Shore, 1; Williams, 6; Pennock, 1. Wild pitch—Shore. Time—2 hours 5 minutes. Umpires—Connolly and McCormick.

JOHNSON FAR TOO LIBERAL.

Walter Passes Eight and Tigers Beat Washington by 4 to 3 Score.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Detroit took the first game of the series from Washington today, 4 to 3. All the visitors' runs were directly traceable to the almost unprecedented wildness of Walter Johnson, who gave eight bases on balls, hit Veach twice, and made a wild pitch.

The score:

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A	WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Bush,ss	1	1	0	2	2	Judge,1b	4	1	1	8	0
Young,2b	2	1	0	6	3	Foster,2b	5	1	1	1	1
Colb'rt,cf	2	2	2	5	0	Milan,cf	2	1	2	2	0
Veach,lf	2	0	0	1	0	Rice,rf	4	0	3	2	0
Heilman,rf	2	0	0	0	0	Shanks,lf	4	0	0	2	1
Crawford,rf	2	0	1	1	0	Leonard,3b	3	0	0	0	3
Burns,1b	3	0	0	4	0	Ainsmith,c	3	0	0	11	1
Vitt,3b	4	0	1	3	0	Crane,ss	2	0	0	1	1
Stanage,c	4	0	1	5	3	aGharrity	1	0	0	0	0
James,p	3	0	0	0	1	McBride,ss	1	0	0	1	1
Boland,p	1	0	0	0	0	Johnson,p	2	0	0	0	0
						bMenosky	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	4	5	27	9	Total	32	3	7	27	8

a Batted for Crane in sixth.
b Batted for Johnson in ninth.
Errors—Vitt, James, Leonard, Crane.

Detroit	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	—4	
Washington	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3	

Two-base hit—Stanage. Three-base hit—Milan. Stolen bases—Rice, Cobb. Sacrifice hits—Young, Cobb. Sacrifice flies—Veach, Crawford. Left on bases—Detroit, 11; Washington, 8. First base on errors—Washington, 1; Detroit, 2. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 8; Ames, 5; Boland, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off James, 5 runs, 2 hits in 6 innings, (none out in seventh;) Boland, 2 and 1 in 3; Johnson, 5 and 3 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Johnson, (Veach, 2.) Struck out—By Johnson, 10; James, 2; Boland, 2. Wild pitch—Johnson. Time—2 hours 16 minutes. Umpires—Dineen and Owens.

SEIBOLD DOWNS INDIANS.

His Pitching and Batting Aid Athletics to Win 3 to 2.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—Seibold's pitching and hitting played a big part in the game which Philadelphia won from Cleveland today, 3 to 2. Seibold held his opponents to five hits. He scored a run after making a single and stealing second base, while he also drove in a run with a two-bagger.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A	CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Witt,ss	4	0	0	1	4	Graney,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Strunk,cf	4	1	0	2	0	Chapman,ss	4	1	1	1	3
Bodie,lf	4	0	1	4	0	Speaker,cf	4	1	1	4	0
Bates,3b	4	0	2	2	2	Roth,rf	3	0	1	3	0
McInnis,1b	4	0	1	11	0	Wambs'a,2b	3	0	0	4	2
Schang,c	3	1	1	3	0	Harris,1b	3	0	2	9	0
Johnson,rf	3	0	0	3	0	Turner,3b	2	0	0	2	4
Lawry,2b	3	0	0	1	1	O'Neill,c	2	0	0	2	0
Seibold,p	3	1	2	0	4	Billings,c	0	0	0	2	0
						Coveleskie,p	3	0	0	0	2
						aEvans	0	0	0	0	0
						bSmith	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	7	27	11	Total	30	2	5	24	11

a Ran for Harris in ninth.
b Batted for Coveleskie in ninth.
Errors—Chapman, Speaker, Wambsgans, Turner, O'Neill, Strunk, Schang.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	—3	
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2	

Two-base hits—Roth, Seibold. Stolen bases—Chapman, Seibold, Schang. Sacrifice hit—Turner. Double play—Wambsgans, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Philadelphia, 5. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 3. Bases on balls—Off Seibold, 5. Earned runs—Off Coveleskie, 2; Seibold, 1. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 3; Seibold, 3. Wild pitch—Coveleskie. Passed balls—O'Neill, Billings. Schang. Time—1 hour 30 minutes. Umpires—Moriarty and Evans.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 6; Chattanooga, 0.
Little Rock, 5; Mobile, 0.
Memphis, 4; New Orleans, 2.
Birmingham, 7; Nashville, 0.

Eastern League.

Lawrence, 2; New London, 1.
Portland, 2; Hartford, 1.
Springfield, 6; Bridgeport, 1.
Worcester, 8; New Haven, 3.

GONZALES'S BUNT BEATS BROOKLYN

Cadore's Fine Pitching Goes for Naught and Cardinals Win in Twelfth, 3 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 15.—Leon Cadore of Brooklyn had no license to lose today's twelve-inning battle with the Cardinals. The fact hat he was returned a 3 to 2 loser was not due in any way to his twirling. Cadore showed the St. Louis fans one of the best pitched games of ball offered around these parts this year. He had speed, a sharp curve, perfect control, and all the confidence in the world.

Casey Stengel's failure to get Jack Smith's fly against the right-field wall, which he dropped as he ran into the shadow of the stands, gave Smith a fluke two-base hit and allowed Meadows to score from first with the tying run when Stengel's relay hit the dirt and rolled slowly into the infield. This was in the sixth.

The Cards then went ahead in the next round, but Brooklyn tied the score in the eighth. With two gone Stengel walked and went to third on Wheat's single over second. What went to second on Jack Smith's play for Stengel at third. Cutshaw was purposely passed for Mowrey, but Robby crossed Huggins by sending Smyth up. Meadows walked Smyth, forcing in the tying run.

Great pitching by Cadore prevented St. Louis from winning in the ninth after Miller, the first man up, had singled and reached third when Smyth threw the ball to the grand stand. Hornsby and Cruise were purposely passed, filling the bases. Long rolled to Cadore, forcing Betzel, who ran for Miller, at the plate. Snyder forced Hornsby at the plate, and Baird, who joined the Cardinals today from Pittsburgh, batting for Fred Smith, forced Snyder at second.

St. Louis won in the twelfth when Baird tripled to left and scored as Gonzales lifted a bunt over Daubert's head.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A	BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
J.Smith,cf	4	0	2	3	0	Olson,ss	5	1	2	1	5
Gonzales,lb	6	0	2	17	0	Daubert,1b	5	0	2	12	1
J. Miller,2b	4	0	1	2	4	Hickman,cf	6	0	0	3	1
aBetzel,2b	1	0	0	0	0	Stengel,rf	5	1	1	2	1
Hornsby,ss	3	1	0	3	7	Wheat,lf	5	0	2	1	0
Cruise,lf	4	0	1	4	0	Cutshaw,2b	3	0	0	2	6
Long,rf	5	0	2	1	0	Mowrey,3b	3	0	0	2	1
Livingston,c	2	0	1	2	1	Smyth,3b	0	0	0	0	0
Snyder,c	3	0	0	3	1	Meyers,c	3	0	1	2	0
F. Smith,3b	3	0	1	1	0	Johnston	1	0	0	0	0
bBaird,3b	2	1	1	0	1	O. Miller,c	0	0	0	3	0
Meadows,p	2	1	0	0	1	Cadore,p	5	0	1	1	5
Ames,p	2	0	1	0	2						
cBescher	0	0	0	0	0						
						Total	41	2	11	34	21
Total	41	3	12	36	17						

*One out when winning run was scored.
a Ran for J. Miller in ninth.
b Ran for F. Smith in eighth.
c Batted for Ames in twelfth.
d Batted for Meyers in eighth.
Error—Hornsby.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1—3
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Cadore, J. Smith, Olson. Three-base hits—Long, Baird. Stolen base—Cutshaw. Sacrifice hits—J. Smith, J. D. Smyth, O. Miller, Cadore. Double plays—Hornsby and Miller; Olson, Cutshaw, and Daubert, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 11; St. Louis, 10. Bases on balls—Off Cadore, 5; Meadows, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Cadore, 12 hits and 3 runs in 11 1-3 innings; Meadows, 9 and 1 in 7 2-3; Ames, 2 and 0 in 4 1-3. Struck out—By Cadore, 2; Meadows, 2; Ames, 2. Time—2 hours 21 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Brandsfield.

CUBS FALL BEFORE BRAVES.

Boston Bats Prendergast from Box and Takes Game 6 to 3.

CHICAGO, June 15.—Boston won from Chicago today by bunching hits off Prendergast. The score was 6 to 3. Prendergast started for the locals, but had three bad innings and gave way to Reuther. Rudolph pitched his best ball in the pinches and was given fine support.

The score:

BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A	CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Bailey,cf	3	1	1	1	0	Zeider,ss	3	2	1	2	3
Fitzp'ck,cf	1	0	1	0	0	Wolter,rf	3	0	0	1	1
Evers,2b	5	0	1	3	5	Doyle,2b	3	0	1	3	3
Wilhoit,rf	3	1	1	0	0	Merkle,1b	3	1	3	11	0
Magee,lf	5	1	1	1	0	Williams,cf	4	0	2	2	1
Konetc'y,1b	3	0	0	14	0	Mann,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Smith,3b	4	0	2	2	1	Wilson,c	4	0	1	2	2
Gowdy,c	3	0	2	3	3	Deal,3b	4	0	2	1	4
Mar'v'le,ss	3	1	1	5	1	Prend'g't,p	2	0	1	0	4
Rudolph,p	3	0	1	0	5	Reuther,p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	33	6	12	27	15	Total	34	3	10	27	19

Error—Merkle.

Boston	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	—6	
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—3	

Two-base hits—Merkle, (2,) Gowdy, Maranville, Magee, Smith. Sacrifice hits—Wilhoit, Gowdy, Zeider. Sacrifice flies—Wilhoit, Rudolph, Fitzpatrick. Double plays—Zeider, Doyle, and Merkle; Williams, Prendergast, Zeider, and Deal; Evers and Konetchy; Deal, Wilson, and Merkle. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Boston, 7. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Rudolph, 2; Prendergast, 1; Reuther, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Prendergast, 8 hits, 4 runs in 6 1-3 innings; Reuther, 4 and 2 in 2 2-3; Rudolph, 10 and 3 in 9. Struck out—By Prendergast, 2; Rudolph, 3; Reuther, 1. Wild pitch—Rudolph. Passed ball—Wilson. Time—2 hours 3 minutes. Umpires—Byron and Quigley.

PHILLIES WIN BATTING BEE.

Collect a Total of 12 Tallies While Matty's Reds Gather 8.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—Philadelphia and Cincinnati indulged in an old-time batting bee here today with the visitors finishing as winners, 12 to 8. Lavender was effective until the ninth, when Cincinnati piled up six hits, and these, coupled with an error and a base on balls, netted them six runs.

Previous to this, however, Knetzer had been hit hard, while Eller, who preceded Knetzer, was also hit rather hard, although errors behind him allowed three of the visitors' four runs to score while he was on the mound. Whitted and Groh profited most at the bat, the former getting four hits out of four times at bat, while Groh obtained four hits out of five times up.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A	CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Paskert,cf	5	1	3	3	0	Groh,3b	5	2	4	0	2
McG'gan,ss	4	1	1	2	4	Kopf,ss	5	0	1	2	4
Stock,3b	2	3	1	0	2	Rousch,cf	3	1	0	7	0
Cravath,rf	5	3	2	1	0	Chase,1b	3	1	2	11	1
Whitted,lf	4	2	4	1	1	Wingo,c	5	0	1	1	1
Luderus,1b	4	1	1	8	0	Thorpe,rf	5	2	1	1	0
Niehoff,2b	4	0	1	6	3	Neale,lf	4	0	2	1	0
Killifer,c	4	0	0	6	0	Shean,2b	5	1	2	1	2
Burns,c	0	0	0	0	0	Eller,p	1	0	0	0	1
Lavender,p	3	1	1	0	1	Knetzer,p	1	0	0	2	2
aDugay	1	0	0	0	0	bGriffith	1	0	1	0	0
						cClarke	1	1	1	0	0
Total	36	12	14	27	10	Total	41	8	15	27	13

a Batted for Killifer in ninth.
b Batted for Eller in fourth.
c Batted for Knetzer in ninth.
Errors—Whitted, Niehoff, Kopf, Rousch, Chase, Wingo, Neale, Knetzer.

Philadelphia	2	0	0	3	1	0	3	1	3	—12	
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	—8	

Two-base hit—Thorpe. Three-base hits—Whitted, Cravath, Paskert, Clarke. Stolen bases—Neale, Shean, Chase, Groh, (2,) Rousch. Sacrifice hits—Lavender, Stock, McGaffigan. Sacrifice flies—Whitted, Luderus, Niehoff. Double plays—Niehoff, (unassisted;) Kopf, Shean and Chase. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Cincinnati, 9. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Lavender, 3; Eller, 1; Knetzer, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Lavender, 15 hits, 5 runs in 9 innings; Eller, 6 and 1 in 4; Knetzer, 8 and 5 in 5. Struck out—By Lavender, 4; Knetzer, 1. Time—2 hours 2 minutes. Umpires—Harrison and O'Day.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Fairmont A. C.—Milburn Saylor vs. Pete Hartley. Ten rounds.

Pioneer S. C.—Joe Lynch vs. Willie Astey; Walter Laurett vs. Paddy Burns. Both ten-round bouts.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn—Matt Wells vs. Phil Bloom; Young Martin vs. Willie Burke. Both ten-round bouts.

Clermont S. C., Brooklyn—Mike O'Dowd vs. Zulu Kid. Ten rounds.

Queensboro A. C., Long Island City—Battling Lahn vs. Johnny Russell; Sailor George Volk vs. Barney Adair. Both ten-round bouts.

American Association.

Milwaukee, 11; Minneapolis, 4.
Kansas City, 10; St. Paul, 7.
Indianapolis, 4; Toledo, 1.

BASEBALL SUIT DROPPED.

Baltimore Club of Defunct Federal League Withdraws Case.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—The Baltimore Club of the defunct Federal League today withdrew its anti-trust damage suit against organized baseball. This is the second time within two years that a legal action, brought in a United States court involving the question of whether organized baseball as operated under the national agreement is a trust, has been withdrawn before a decision had been given.

The first suit was brought in the Federal Court in Chicago in January, 1915, and was withdrawn when the American and National Leagues signed a peace agreement with representatives of the Federal League in December of the same year. The action of the Baltimore Club in dropping the suit today was taken, counsel said, because it was convinced that the "representatives of organized baseball" had not entered into a conspiracy to destroy the business of the Baltimore Club. Nothing was said in announcing the withdrawal regarding the question of whether organized baseball was being operated in violation of the anti-trust laws.

The members of the National Baseball Commission and attorneys for the defendants said they were not surprised at the action of the Baltimore Club. The court was informed there had been no settlement out of court or suggestion of one. It was said by prominent members of organized baseball that the Baltimore Club decided to withdraw the suit after its counsel had read the stenographic minutes of the peace meeting held in New York in December, 1915. These minutes, called for and placed in the record by the plaintiff, showed that the Federal League representatives at the meeting had stated that they officially represented the league and had authority to act.

GIANTS PROTEST DECISION.

So League Directors Will Review McGraw Case Here Monday.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—President John K. Tener of the National Baseball League announced here today that a meeting of the Board of Directors of the league would be held in New York probably next Monday to consider the McGraw case. The New York club has filed a protest against the action of President Tener in fining McGraw $500 and suspending him until June 26 as a result of the fight McGraw had with Umpire Byron at Cincinnati last week.

The board, which is made up of all the Presidents of the National League, will not only consider the protest, but will also take up for action the alleged remarks of McGraw published in newspapers around the country. President Tener said he was thoroughly aroused regarding McGraw's alleged actions, and the board can be depended upon to take prompt and vigorous action.

A report that a suggestion will be made to suspend the New York manager for the remainder of the season could not be confirmed.

MRS. HITCHINS IN FINAL.

Will Meet Miss Gilleaudeau for Crescent A. C. Tennis Honors.

There will be an echo of the women's Middle States tennis tournament at the Crescent Athletic Club this afternoon when Miss Helen Gilleaudeau and Mrs. Chandler V. Hitchins are the contestants in the final round of the singles. It was these two who played in the final of the Middle States event, and at that time Mrs. Hitchins was returned the victor. Both women came through yesterday's semi-final round of the tournament without experiencing opposition that would try their skill. Miss Gilleaudeau disposed of Mrs. Robert Le Roy with surprising ease at 6—2, 6—1, and Mrs. Hitchins defeated Miss Edith Roberts, 6—0, 6—2.

It was anticipated that Mrs. Le Roy would press Miss Gilleaudeau to a close contest, but the versatility of the latter's play disrupted Mrs. Le Roy's attack and the match came to a quick ending. Mrs. Le Roy attempted to play in the forecourt, but Miss Gilleaudeau would not have it thus, and every time that Mrs. Le Roy advanced to finish off a point she was greeted with a lob tossed over her head which sent her hurrying to the deep court again.

Miss Roberts was almost helpless against Mrs. Hitchins. Mrs. Hitchins placed well, easily forcing her antagonist out of position, then whipping over a passing stroke. The peculiar twist imparted to the ball by Mrs. Hitchins's cut strokes early wrecked Miss Roberts's game.

The summaries:

SINGLES.—Semi-final Round—Miss Helen Gilleaudeau defeated Mrs. Robert Le Roy, 6—2, 6—1; Mrs. Charles V. Hitchins defeated Miss Edith Roberts, 6—0, 6—2.

DOUBLES.—Semi-final Round—Miss Helen Gilleaudeau and Miss Grace Gilleaudeau defeated Miss Ethel Tyndale and Miss Gladys Dowling, 6—1, 10—8; Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Elizabeth Moore defeated Mrs. C. V. Hitchins and Mrs. Robert Le Roy, 6—4, 6—2.

Giants Idle in Pittsburgh.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, June 15.—A cold rain fell this morning and the game between the Giants and Pirates was postponed. It will be held as part of a double header when the New York club comes here the latter part of

TELLS HOW MANNING WOOED HIS SISTER

The 84-Year-Old Broker, O'Brien Declares, Was Ready to Defy His Family.

BROTHER SOUGHT A LAWYER

Defendant Testifying, Says He Kissed the Plaintiff Once and Admits His Promise.

Justice Cropsey in the Queens County Supreme Court held both a day and night session yesterday in an effort to bring to a conclusion the trial of the suit of Miss Honora May O'Brien, 28 years old, against John B. Manning, the 84-year-old Wall Street broker, for $1,000,000 for his failure to marry her.

Mrs. Margaret Cohalan, wife of Justice Daniel F. Cohalan of the New York County Supreme Court, was the first witness of the day. She proved a good witness for Miss O'Brien, notwithstanding the fact that she said she was related to both Miss O'Brien and Manning. Miss O'Brien is a second cousin of Mrs. Cohalan on her mother's side, while Mr. Manning is a second cousin on her father's side. She testified that about last Thanksgiving Day Mr. Manning telephoned to her and asked the house address of Miss O'Brien and that as soon as she could get it she gave it to Mr. Manning's secretary.

James O'Brien, brother of the plaintiff, was on the stand for more than three hours. He strengthened his sister's case materially on the direct examination, but under Martin W. Littleton's cross-examination he for the first time admitted that he had gone to a lawyer's office on the day following Mr. Manning's alleged proposal to his sister and sought advice concerning the drawing up of a prenuptial agreement for the settlement of money on his sister.

Asks Manning to Explain.

Mr. O'Brien testified that the proposal of marriage to his sister was made on the night of Dec. 13, when he and his sister had been invited to Manning's home for dinner.

"I was called into the library," testified Mr. O'Brien, "and there I found Manning holding my sister's hand. He said that he had asked May to marry him and she wanted to consult me about it. I told him that his family might object. He replied that he did not care if they did object. He was a rich man, and one of his sons was a millionaire, and he could provide for all of his family as well as for my sister. I then told her that I did not care what she did, as she was the one most concerned." Mr. O'Brien said that there was much commotion in the Manning house when the family learned that Mr. Manning was to get married.

"Mary Manning," he testified, "ran around the house and she shouted at her father, 'You old fool.' Dr. John Manning said to his father: 'You disgraced us once and you will do it again.'"

Mr. O'Brien testified that when his sister informed him that Mr. Manning had called her up and told her that the marriage was abandoned, he went to his sister's apartment and found her very much "broken up and nervous." He then called Mr. Manning on the telephone, he testified, and said to him: "Is it true that there is to be no marriage?"

"It's all off," Mr. Manning replied, according to the witness. "My family has objected and I will be disgraced for life."

The witness testified that he then said to Mr. Manning: "You can't disgrace my sister and I will take you to court. To this he testified that Mr. Manning replied: "You can take me to court. I have money enough to buy the courts."

Mr. O'Brien admitted that when the German submarine U-53 came into Newport Harbor several months ago he was the man who presented a flag of the Irish Republic to the German commander, which the commander placed aft alongside the German flag.

Mr. O'Brien testified that he had consulted John Jerome Rooney, a lawyer in the Woolworth Building, as to drawing up of a pre-nuptial agreement. The attorney drew up a form, which O'Brien took with him, but which he never had occasion to use. This consultation took place on the day previous to the conference with Cardinal Farley, when, according to earlier testimony, the first mention of a settlement had been made by the Cardinal. Mr. O'Brien testified that Mr. Rooney also had told him that Mr. Manning was the meanest Irishman alive in money matters and that his first wife had to take him to court on the grounds of nonsupport.

"What did you think Manning was marrying your sister for?" Mr. Littleton then asked Mr. O'Brien.

"To endow her."

"And after he had refused to marry your sister you went around and tried to get a money settlement out of Manning?"

"I did not. I tried to have the Cardinal try to have Manning marry her, and then, if that failed, I thought that he ought to pay for having made her a laughing stock before the public."

While the defense spent all the witnesses called were the daughters of Mr. Manning, Mrs. Katherine McKeon of Chappaqua and Miss Manning, who made her home with her father, and the son, Dr. John Manning. They all admitted that they were greatly shocked when their father told them he was going to marry. They said that their father seemed dazed and that they started in to prevent the marriage.

Nellie O'Keefe, domestic in the Manning home and the attendant upon Mr. Manning, was the chief witness at the afternoon session of the court.

"I didn't know about the marriage," the witness said, "but for three days I noticed that Mr. Manning was acting kind of queer. He seemed in a perfect daze. Yes, Miss Mary Manning got dazed, too, when she heard of the wedding, and so did every one else. And when everybody got dazed Mr. Jim O'Brien, he says to me, 'Don't get scared, Nellie, there is nothing too strange to happen round here.' And then Jim calls me up on the telephone, and he says 'Nellie get ready for the racket. Everything is O. K.'"

Manning Takes the Stand.

John B. Manning, the defendant, took the stand at the evening session of the court. He huddled forward in the witness chair so that his chin came just over the hand which rested on a cane with which he thumped the floor at intervals to emphasize points of his testimony. His voice was weak, so that much of his testimony had to be read by the stenographer, but he appeared bright and alert, and made concise and clear answers. Mr. Manning admitted that he had agreed to marry Miss O'Brien. He corroborated her story that when they were playing cards at his house at 81 Riverside Drive on the evening of Dec. 13, 1916, for 5 cents a hand they had agreed to play the last hand to decide their future.

"We said that the next hand should decide whether I should have her or she should have me," he said. "I won."

Mr. Manning said that, at the end of the game, Miss O'Brien started to unbutton his shoes, but he said:

"No, no. I have done that all my life and I can continue to do it."

"I want to show you what good care I am going to take of you," Miss O'Brien said, according to Mr. Manning. He then testified that, over his strenuous objections, she had carried him into his room. Mr. Manning admitted that he had intended to marry her and that he had paid the visit to Cardinal Farley to arrange for the ceremony. He testified later:

"When I told my family, they made such a terrible time about it that they convinced me that I should not ruin myself, and I decided to call it off."

He admitted on cross-examination that he had kissed Miss O'Brien once, but only once, he said, because he regarded the practice as sinful.

Johnny Dooley Weds Yvette Ruggle.

Johnny Dooley and Yvette Ruggle, both members of the cast of "The Passing Show" at the Winter Garden, were married yesterday in Philadelphia, where both live. The ceremony was performed by Judge Lawrence Barrett, and bride and bridegroom returned to this city in time for a supper at last night's performance.

1,080 MORE RECRUITS OBTAINED FOR ARMY

Total Since April 1 Now Stands at 116,517—New York Creeping Up on Pennsylvania.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15. — Having passed Illinois in the army recruiting race, the State of New York, by recruiting sixty more men than Pennsylvania on Thursday began creeping up on the leader in the contest. New York yesterday recruited 172 men, Pennsylvania was second with 112 and Illinois third with 92. Thursday was only a fair day in recruiting, the total obtained being 1,080 men. Since April 1 116,517 men have enlisted in the regular army. The daily statement on army recruiting, issued by Adjt. Gen. McCain, follows:

	Obt'ned Since June 14.	Apr. 1.		Obt'ned Since June 14.	Apr. 1.
Alabama	17	1,246	*Montana		939
Arizona	1	178	Nebraska	52	2,198
Arkansas	1	721	*Nevada		3
California	36	3,852	N. Hamp.	1	270
Colorado	8	1,108	N. Jersey	53	3,...
Conn.	14	941	N. Mex.		182
Delaware	10	142	New York	172	11,617
Dist. of C.	3	248	N. Carolina		912
Florida	4	912	N. Dakota		410
Georgia	28	2,504	Ohio	53	5,045
*Idaho	8	67	*Oklahoma	17	1,549
*Illinois	92	11,30	*Oregon	10	2,119
*Indiana	30	6,610	Penn.	132	13,124
Iowa	12	3,36	Rhode Isl.	2	415
Kansas	3	2,80	S. Carolina	6	716
Kentucky	22	2,147	S. Dakota	5	672
Louisiana	8	1,192	Tenn.	19	1,5
Maine	1	506	Texas	4	4,223
Maryland	40	471	*Utah	6	1,200
Mass.	60	4,471	Vermont		70
Michigan	47	5,535	Virginia	5	964
Minnesota	27	2,380	Washingt'n	10	1,379
Mississippi	3	753	West Va.	2	1,033
Missouri	42	5,381	Wisconsin	2	1,291
*Quota obtained.			*Wyoming	9	408

Total quota, 193,898.
Total obtained June 14, 1,080.
Total obtained since April 1, 116,517.

20 MORE JUDGE ADVOCATES.

Appointed to Serve with the First Army of 600,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Announcement was made today of the selection from civil life of twenty Judge Advocates to serve with the first levy of approximately 600,000 men for the national draft army. Each of these will be assigned to an army division. They will be Majors on the staff of the Judge Advocate General in the field.

Those appointed are: Henry L. Stimson, ex-Secretary of War, who has been assigned to duty for the present at the Army War College; Professor Eugene Wambaugh and Professor Felix Frankfurter, both of the Law Faculty of Harvard; Dr. James Brown Scott, a leading authority on international law; Professor John H. Wigmore, Dean of Northwestern University; Gaspar G. Bacon, son of Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France; Frederick Gilbert Bauer of Boston, George S. Wallace of Huntington, W. Va., Nathan W. Machesney of Chicago, Erwin W. Call of Garrett, Md.; ex-Congressman Burnett M. Chiperfield of Chicago, Joseph Wheless of St. Louis, George P. Whittsett of Kansas City, Victor Eugene Ruehl of New York, Thomas R. Hamer of St. Anthony, Idaho; Joshua Reuben Clark, Jr., of Washington, Charles B. Warren of Detroit, Arthur C. Black of Kansas City, Edwin C. Davis of Boise, Idaho, and Hugh Bayne of New York.

The Committee on Public Information, of which George Creel is chairman, issued this statement today in connection with the announcement of Judge Advocate appointments:

"The men who have sought appointment have been so highly qualified—and many of them have been so distinguished in the law—that it has been hard at times to select a few from so much good material.

"It would be well to disabuse the public mind of any superstition to the effect that the applicants under the legal branch of the army are looking for a 'soft' or for a 'silk stocking' position far in the rear of the actual fighting. The officers acting on the staff of the Judge Advocate General will be members of the actual fighting force, and, in the pursuit of duty, will be brought into the danger zone just as often as other specialized commissioned men, medical officers, for instance. The large percentage of casualties among army doctors fighting in France will stand as a convincing argument that military surgeons are not spared when the general assault begins.

"A great many distinguished lawyers and legal professors, men of national standing, applied to the Judge Advocate's Department early after the declaration of war, and even before the President's final word was read. They were eager to act as soldier, lawyer, or to accept any post where there was a chance to offer themselves to their country. After a painstaking weeding out several Majors were created."

TRENCH BUILDING A FEATURE

Figures in Second Training Period at Madison Barracks.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., June 15.—Modern trench construction will be a feature of the studies outlined for the attention of the student corps at Madison Barracks in the second half of the training period which began here today with the reorganization of the entire camp.

Heretofore the students have been practically unclassified, and for the main part following instruction along infantry lines. When the reorganization of the camp is complete nine of the fifteen companies will continue training for infantry reserve commissions, three for field artillery, and one for dismounted cavalry.

Those who are to specialize in the field artillery arm moved today to quarters allotted to that branch, and those who made application for cavalry instructions packed up and made their way to the new home of that branch. Many of those who are to continue infantry instruction did not have to move. The reorganization occupied most of the day. Some of the men had accumulated so many household knickknacks that when it came to moving their effects they looked the part of human moving vans.

A telegram received here late this afternoon from the Department of the East ordered the two hundred engineers and coast artillery officers scheduled to leave here tonight for further schooling in Virginia to remain at Madison Barracks until Saturday evening. Their former camp quarters, cleared of bedding and pajamas, which have been shipped on ahead, the student officers had to share the accommodations and quarters of the other students at the camp for the night.

On Monday the students begin practice on the rifle range at Stony Point, fifteen miles to the northwest. One student company will visit the range each day. Each student will receive 100 rounds of ammunition. Expert riflemen are assigned as instructors.

Two militiamen on duty at the camp are in jail here, having been found in and at the bar of one of Watertown's cafés last night. The military and civil authorities have started to prosecute both saloon proprietor and soldiers, alleging a violation of a statute which forbids selling liquor to men in uniform.

Herbert P. Lansdale, Y. M. C. A. Field Secretary, has announced the coming of Dr. Henry van Dyke on July 4 and a program of military and athletic exercises as additional features. Dr. van Dyke will tell the student officers of conditions in Belgium.

Bird Fantaisie on Lawn Today.

A dramatisation by Mrs. A. M. Costello of Longfellow's poem, "The Birds of Killingworth," will be given this afternoon on the lawn of the Camp estate, University Avenue and 177th Street, to raise funds for a tennis court for the Bronx branch of the Young Women's Christian Association. The production is under the direction of Mrs. Charles Cyrus Marshall, President of the Natural History Club. The play is a fantaisie intended to interpret bird life. It makes use of both music and dancing as well as the spoken word. Mrs. Douglas Mathewson, the wife of the Borough President of the Bronx, is Chairman of the Bronx branch of the Y. W. C. A.

OFFICERS APPOINTED FOR PLATTSBURGERS

Assigned to Various Companies at Camp, Which Is Undergoing Reorganization.

556 MEN TO LEAVE TODAY

Start South for Special Training —Holders of Commissions Partly Segregated.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 15.—Departure of the 556 student officers who were to have left here tonight for Washington and Fort Monroe for specialized training in engineering and coast artillery work has been deferred until 6 o'clock tomorrow night. The change in orders was due to the non-completion of quarters for the men at their objective points.

A long train of Pullmans was in waiting for the men at the scheduled time, also a large crowd of civilians to bid them farewell. The order postponing the start was received from Governors Island only a few minutes before the men were to leave the barracks which have sheltered them for the last month. Having turned in their mattresses and blankets to the Quartermaster this morning, they were obliged to sleep on the cars tonight and must return to the post tomorrow for breakfast and luncheon.

Owing to the confusion resulting from the work of reorganization, the remaining students will be released from drills and examinations tomorrow. They will be unable to leave the military reservation, however, until they have answered the first roll call in the new companies. This may cost them their Sunday freedom as well.

With the departure of 570 men next week for the field artillery school at Syracuse, the number at camp will be reduced nearly to 4,000, maximum estimates having placed the number of discharged men at 500. It is believed that after that time the personnel of the camp will remain virtually unchanged until the close, Aug. 1. Eighteen New Englanders and twelve New Yorkers were discharged today.

An indication that the men who have already obtained their commissions will be called for active service soon is seen in their partial segregation from the student officers now commencing. Monday, although they will attend classes as usual and for this purpose be distributed equally among the twenty companies remaining from the original thirty-four, they will sleep in separate quarters and mess together. They will, furthermore, be entitled now to the salutes of their fellow-students, a privilege thus far denied them by the commandant in his desire to keep alive a spirit of democracy. Distinguishing marks in the way of insignia, leather puttees, &c., may now be worn.

Evidence of the care with which the health of the camp is being guarded was revealed today when a member of the New England regiment was ordered not to leave the grounds of the post for a month as punishment for violating one of the sanitary regulations. This is the first penalty short of discharge which has been inflicted on any of the men.

For the expressed purpose of helping to safeguard the morals of the men in camp, a large number of picture and ring puzzles have been received from a woman's organization. The men say they appreciate the spirit of the gift, but would be still more delighted if some of New York's young women would make some fudge or other candy to help while away the time as they work at the puzzles.

Reserve officers are assigned to organizations as follows:

COMPANY 1—Major, T. Roosevelt, Jr.; Captains, D. G. Harris, W. W. Metcalf, R. Goelet; First Lieutenants, B. Purcell, C. S. Williams, Jr., O. Iselin, D. McKenna; Second Lieutenants, Atkins, R. M. Cooper, P. T. Quinn, S. Cutler, A. W. Gardner, Archibald B. Roosevelt, S. G. Cogswell, S. Cox, J. S. Shaw, W. W. Nisley, T. M. Marshall, N. R. Johnson.

COMPANY 2—Captains, C. W. Dall, H. C. Woodward, J. T. Linney; First Lieutenants, W. H. Beers, J. A. Mallory, J. G. Fogarty; Second Lieutenants, W. J. Fox, Jr., R. V. Lewis, Jr., W. H. Draper, Jr., O. H. Brandt, C. B. Blakeman, C. C. Corse, R. P. Patterson, J. H. Faye, F. L. Crosby, R. D. Grout, R. Hevener, W. P. Casey, Jr., R. L. Garner, P. St. G. Bissell.

COMPANY 3—Captains, D. K. Jay, H. E. Montgomery, A. M. Wolff, H. A. Taylor, T. M. Yoder; First Lieutenants, A. R. Crippen, C. J. Goldsmith, C. F. Johnstone, W. D. Scholle, J. K. Olyphant, C. L. Slocum; Second Lieutenants, T. P. Durrell, C. Hayes, R. B. Hollander, H. E. Hornbeck, G. Mygatt, H. J. Vaughan, G. H. Laxmn, J. N. Stone, R. J. Crandall, W. Dreyfus, W. C. Kimball, C. Lorini.

COMPANY 4—Majors, F. C. Rich, S. F. Weaver, J. P. Drouillard; Captains, P. M. Gleasy, A. P. Proctor, R. S. Sprague, E. Marshall; First Lieutenants, G. L. King, B. Shapiro, W. Eastman, J. Stilwell; Second Lieutenants, W. F. Britten, J. H. Church, C. K. Higgins, A. A. Oppenheim, C. M. Robertson, H. W. Arnold, A. E. Cooper, T. W. Kenyon, K. McIntosh, J. G. Meem.

COMPANY 5—Major, A. F. Nathan; Captains, J. S. S. Richardson, J. B. Brandreth, T. W. Hastings, W. E. Hoyer, H. T. Spooner, F. E. Dawson, W. D. Harrigan, J. Sproul; First Lieutenants, E. M. Gilbert, F. H. Schell, C. Pfefferkorn, W. F. Arthur; Second Lieutenants, R. De F. Clark, R. D. Goggin, E. Mott, H. D. Newson, C. M. Sweazey, W. F. Cahill, W. F. Deetjen, W. B. Hutchinson.

COMPANY 6—Major, D. P. Gardiner; Captains, F. R. Appleton, Jr., E. S. Halle; First Lieutenants, F. Egan, H. E. Crawford, J. F. Kenny, H. K. Mount, H. E. Oelrichs, J. H. Allan, J. F. Boag, W. L. Hanavan, H. C. Swords, H. M. Graham; Second Lieutenants, C. L. Appleton, L. W. Bacon, H. G. Telford, H. A. Wintjen, A. Eliot, G. F. Parsons, Jr., C. B. Marr, M. S. Bowman.

COMPANY 7—Majors: F. L. Nelson, H. H. Walker; Captains: K. P. Budd, W. F. Hutchinson, H. Nickerson; First Lieutenants: H. W. Ralph, D. R. Crook, S. Fahnestock, J. J. Frank, W. H. Brandt; Second Lieutenants, E. M. Ackerman, E. B. Bentley, L. Nichols, P. G. Gates, A. Gluckman, A. E. Purchas, R. Williams, J. C. Cattus, B. Brooks, F. J. Knell, C. E. Lovejoy.

COMPANY 8—Captains: Harry F. Chinner, G. U. Harvey, C. E. Miller, I. J. Osborne; First Lieutenants: S. Miller, A. Millard, Jr., E. V. Watson, T. A. Bryne, W. J. Berry, G. M. Lowrie; Second Lieutenants: R. K. Haas, H. A. Frothingham, G. A. Linton, G. E. Morson, E. White, A. M. Lemon, W. C. Godfrey, L. Van Wezel, I. E. Fiery, J. A. Mosely.

COMPANY 9—Captains: H. A. Herrick, M. King, Jr., G. H. Gaston, Jr., W. E. Payson; First Lieutenants: C. C. Brown, J. R. Freeman, N. Whitehouse, J. H. O'Reilley; Second Lieutenants, R. Mardell, M. F. Cuning, J. J. Hamershlag, H. N. Harcourt, R. E. McDonald, W. U. Peabody, R. R. Ewers, W. B. Given, S. T. Phillips, J. H. Breinig, V. E. Ralli.

TROOP L CAVALRY—Majors: Robert D. Valliant, H. H. Curran; Captains: J. C. Fargo, R. E. Ewell, L. G. Wallace, S. Greason, Jr., L. Abbott, M. H. Cuning, F. Perrin, N. N. Banger; First Lieutenants: G. A. Gordon, G. F. Ravenel, T. F. White, W. G. Sutherland, S. E. Martin, E. B. Twombly, J. H. Harper, C. Dodge, H. W. Stokes, J. E. Upton, H. C. Dale, D. P. Street, N. J. Stern, A. E. Foster, W. S. Gordon, Jr., J. J. Skeffington; Second Lieutenants: L. Saldan, W. D. Van Ingen, J. C. Hughes, E. S. Dawson, Jr., G. C. Ettleson, B. Scanlon, H. H. Ketcham, J. T. A. Doolittle, R. W. Gilmore, A. S. Rithwell, J. B. Marsh, J. R. Mitchell, V. P. Ryan, W. F. Gips, Don M. Kelley, P. Cushman, L. G. Thomas, F. Downing, W. Sultan, W. R. Buttingame, T. A. Harris, V. C. Ryder, M. C. Lightner, C. E. Hansen, E. L. Sears, F. C. Dossert, B. Von Wetsleben, J. O. Adler, W. M. Carson, Jr., L. P. H. Chapin, W. F. Phillips.

CAMPS FOR NEW ARMY.

New York City's Men Will Be Trained at Yaphank, L. I.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Major Gen. Bell, commander of the Department of the East, has announced that the troops to be drafted in his department will be assigned to divisional cantonments as follows:

The metropolitan district of New York City at Yaphank, L. I.; the upper part of Pennsylvania and the remainder of New York State at Wrightstown, N. J.; the remainder of Pennsylvania at Annapolis Junction, Md.; Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, Delaware, and New Jersey at Petersburg, Va.

'REGULARS' TO GIVE FIFTH AVE. PARADE

Three Thousand Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines Will March to Aid Recruiting.

REVIEW AT THE LANDSHIP

Every Arm of the Service to be Represented — Marines Hope to Fill Quota by Tonight.

With every branch of the service represented in the line a parade will march in Fifth Avenue today to arouse enthusiasm for the recruiting of men for the army, navy, and marine corps. The demonstration will be under the auspices of the Recruiting Committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, of which Alexander J. Hemphill is Chairman.

About 3,000 men will be in the parade, with Major Edward Olmstead, assistant chief of staff of the New York Division N. G. N. Y., leading as grand marshal. The procession will be made up of units from the regular infantry, coast artillery, navy, marine corps, National Guard Infantry, National Guard Field Artillery, motor batteries, cavalry, signal and ambulance corps. They will march in this order:

One battalion infantry, U. S. A.
One battalion coast artillery, U. S. A.
One landing battery, U. S. N.
One battalion United States Marine Corps.
Band, Fifteenth New York Infantry.
Provisional battalion infantry, consisting of one war strength company each from the Seventh New York Infantry, the Fifteenth New York Infantry, the Twelfth New York Infantry, Sixty-ninth New York Infantry, with national colors.
One battery, First New York Field Artillery.
Detachment, First New York Motor Battery.
Detachment, machine gun troop.
Squadron A, New York Cavalry.
Detachment, Company A, First Battalion, New York Signal Corps.
Detachment, Third New York Ambulance Company.

The parade will start from Washington Square at 1 P. M., and will make a detour along Fourteenth Street to Union Square, where it will pass in review before the landship, U. S. S. Recruit. Prominent officers of the Navy, Army, and Marine Corps will be on the deck of the vessel to review the parade. Following the demonstration at Union Square the procession will swing back to Fifth Avenue and march to Forty-third Street, where it will disperse after being reviewed again by Major Olmstead.

Major Olmstead's staff for the parade will consist of Captain Edwin W. Moore, New York Division, Chief of Staff; First Lieutenant Hillyer Eggleston, Squadron A, New York Cavalry. First Lieutenant William T. Starr, Military Police, New York Division; Second Lieutenant John I. McWilliams, New York Quartermaster Corps.

According to Mr. Hemphill, the purpose of the parade is to put before the public an inspiring spectacle of the type of men that are ready to give their lives to the service of the country.

The parade will also mark the close of Marine Recruiting Week, and the country-wide campaign to raise 4,000 men for the Marine Corps by tonight. Before the close of the day's work Major Frank Evans, in charge of marine recruiting, expects that New York will have supplied her quota of 250. Excepting for the one or two rainy days, when the weather interfered with recruiting, this city produced an approximate average of thirty-five marines.

Navy recruiting was not lively yesterday, only fifty men being enlisted up to 6 P. M. from the entire city. The regular army enlisted 150 men.

Major Thomas Biddle of the Quartermaster's Department at Governors Island issued an urgent call yesterday for stokers and firemen, both stationary and marine, for service in the Quartermaster's Enlisted Reserve Corps. They will be enlisted as first class privates at $33 a month. While the term of enlistment is for four years, active duty will last only during the war. The recruiting officers of this branch are at 55 Hudson Street. One thousand teamsters are also needed in addition to 150 wagon masters, 75 saddlers, and 75 farriers.

GOVERNOR HELPS RECRUITING.

Comes from Albany to Support Work of Trade Association.

Governor Whitman came to New York yesterday to give his personal support to the campaign which is being conducted by more than seventy trade associations to put the National Guard on a war footing. Addressing the representatives of the various trades at a meeting of the New York Citizens' Preparedness Committee in the Yale Club, Governor Whitman declared that a complete victory could not be accomplished without the help of the United States.

"With the aid of Almighty God," he said, "we are going to stop Germany and her murderous outrages by sweeping victories. In substance, if not in words, Germany hurled a challenge at us—Well, what are you going to do if we continue sinking your merchant ships? We must strike for victory by hurling our men in deadly formation against the German trenches.

"I don't believe it is any secret that France is exhausted. I don't believe England can do any more than she is doing. We can win and we will win if we are only true to the history of our country. I think every thinking and patriotic American citizen meant every word that President Wilson said in his proclamation."

Colonel Sherrill, who presided, announced that since the citizens' campaign was begun 8,000 men had been enrolled in the National Guard by the various trades.

CHANGES AT FORT MYER.

Students to be Transferred Today to Various Arms of Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Tomorrow the officers of the reserve army and the candidates for commissions in the new national army, residents of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia, who have been undergoing intensive training at Fort Myer, Va., for a month, will be reorganized through their transfer to the various arms of the service for which they applied. Up to this time they have been trained in infantry drill as a regiment of fifteen companies under Lieut. Col. Charles W. Fenton, Second Cavalry, U. S. A. Tomorrow the regiment will be formed into nine companies of infantry, one troop of cavalry and three batteries of field artillery.

The infantry will be commanded by Major H. J. Hunt, infantry, assisted by Major George R. Spalding of the Engineer Corps, who will instruct the prospective officers in trench construction and mining. The cavalry troop will be commanded by Captain Charles S. Haight, Fifth Cavalry. The three batteries of field artillery will be commanded by Major Herron. Three batteries of field artillery of the regular army, now at St. Asaphs, Va., near Washington, will move to Fort Myer tomorrow and be united with the three batteries of student officers for training.

Select Restaurant
Popular Prices
ROMA
Table d'Hote
6th Ave., bet. 49-50 Sts.
Tel. Circle 2595

Blossom Heath Inn
Merrick Road, Lynbrook, Long Island
Enlarged and Newly Decorated.
Under Direction of Harry & Joseph Sussking.
Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

Newly Made Lawyers at Plattsburg.

Presiding Justice Clarke of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court swore in yesterday as attorneys five young applicants for admission to the bar who are training at the officers' camp at Plattsburg, and commended them for their patriotism in setting aside their legal career for a time in order to serve their country. They were James Bennett McLaughlin of 616 West 113th Street, Martin Le Boutillier of 118 West Fifty-seventh Street, William Clark Hecht, Jr., of 169 East Eighty-third Street, Edward S. Hemphill of 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, and Jesse C. Millard of 600 West 140th Street. Mr. Millard has selected the aviation branch of the service.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway and 50th. Evenings at 8.
MATINEE TODAY, 50c to $1.50
PASSING SHOW OF 1917
NEW BIJOU 45th St., just off B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Phone 420 Bryant
Matinee Today & Wed. 2:15.
THE KNIFE
Eugene Walter.
"The thrills of a lifetime crowded into a few hours."—Eve. Telegram.
LYRIC 42 St., West of B'way. JUNE 18
New Operetta
My Lady's Glove
By OSCAR STRAUSS
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.
ASTOR THEA., B'way & 45th. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20.
HIS LITTLE WIDOWS
UP-TO-THE-MINUTE MUSICAL COMEDY
Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20.
Like the breath of springtime.
LOVE O' MIKE with Music.
Comedy
SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—Herald.
CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15.
Season's Musical Knockout
You're in Love
PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed., 2:15.
OH, BOY!
"Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.
Matinee Today
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse WEST 48TH ST.
SEE THE 48TH ST. 13 th CHAIR
By Bayard Veiller
Matinees Today & Thurs. Evs. 8:20.
WASH'N SQ. PLAYERS
COMEDY 110 W. 41st. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:30.
2 Big Comedy Hits, "Parts & Playwrights," "Another Way Out," & (new) "Parian."
MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. at 2:20.
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents
THE BRAT "Better Than 'Pep o' My Heart.'"
LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT, 8:30.
Matinee Today, 2:30.
WM. COLLIER in the Greatest of all Farces
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH
CORT West 48th St. Evenings 8:25. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20.
OLIVER MOROSCO'S Great Laughing Success.
Upstairs and Downstairs
STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1.
"OUR BETTERS"
Mat. Today, 25-75c.
Beg. Sunday—"A Daughter of the Gods."
Steeplechase
CONEY'S FUN FACTORY
THE HEART OF CONEY ISLAND
Luna PAWNEE BILL AND Other BIG FEATURES. FREE ATTRACTIONS. Dancing—Band Concert
PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK Opp. West 130th St. Ferry
GREATER THAN EVER! NEW SENSATIONS
SURF BATHING 7 A.M. TO 10:30 P.M.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15.
Ziegfeld Follies
AFTER PERFORMANCE SEE STARTS
NEW ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC 11:30
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.
3 GREAT BARRIE PLAYS.
The New Word, The Old
Lady Shows Her Medals, and
ETHEL BARRYMORE
in THE $13 LOOK.
Turn to the Right!
GAIETY B'WAY, 46TH ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20.
COHAN & HARRIS Theatre, W. 42d St. Phone 6344 Bryant.
Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15.
1386 People Turned Away Last Night.
"HITCHY-KOO"
Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue
Wm. Rock and Frances White
Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni
Ames & Winthrop, Georgs Moore
GORGEOUS ALL STAR CHORUS
FULTON 46th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:30.
WILLIAM A. BRADY and WM. THOS. A. LEE in Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy
COURTENAY - WISE
"PALS FIRST"
REPUBLIC WEST 42D ST. Evs. 8:30. Matinee Today 2:30
LAST WEEK Reopens at this Theatre Aug. 27.
PETER IBBETSON
With John Barrymore, Constance Collier, Laura Hope Crews, Lionel Barrymore.
"Pictures replete with episodes, humorous and full of pathos, of the life of the Lincolns."—Times.
CHAPIN GLOBE
GEO. M COHAN'S Mat. Today 2:30, 25 & 50c. Tonight, 8:30, 25c to $1.00
LAST 2 PERFORMANCES TOMORROW
EVELYN NESBIT AND HER SON
RUSSELL THAW in The Film Sensation "Redemption"
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, West 34th St.
Lambs All-Star Gambols
TOMORROW EVENING, $5, $3, $2 and $1.
ALSO MON. MAT., $5, $3, $2, $1 and 50c.
Greatest Aggregation of Real Stars Ever Assembled on Any Stage. Seats Now Including JOHN McCORMACK on Sale.
LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF 10,15,25c
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
MIRIAM COOPER, "The Silent Lie."
Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15
"SURPRISE PARTY," Mr. & Mrs. Thomas, Stone & Clear, Chas. Reilly, and five others. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50
81 ST. THEATRE B'way & 81st. Phone Schuyler 3980
CHARLES RAY
in a Story of Love & Surprises
A Millionaire Vagrant
Also Splendid VAUDEVILLE
LIBERTY West 42d St. Twice Daily, 2:30-8:30. Nights & Sat. Mats. 400 Good Seats at 50c 400 AT $1.50. TONIGHT NAVY NIGHT
WILLIAMSON BROTHERS
SUBMARINE EYE
STRAND B'WAY & 47TH ST. MOON W'S 50
FIGHTING WITH THE ALLIES
FANNIE WARD in "Her Strange Wedding," O. Henry Story.
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"ON TRIAL," "The Land of the Rising Sun," Drew Comedy, Soloists, & Incomparable Rialto Orchestra.
YORKVILLE 86 St. nr. Lex. Av. Lenox 8588. Every Eve. 8:15. Today Mat. 2:15
ADOLF PHILIPP Presents PARISIANA Five One-Act Sensations
Mizi Gizi & Co., in
PALACE B. F. KEITH'S NORA BAYES, Tempest & Sunshine, Bert Levy, California Boys' Band, Rockwell & Wood, others. Daily Mats. 25c-$1
B'way & 47 St.
COLUMBIA Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Pop. Prices
Hip Hip Hooray Girls
B'way & 47th.

OPENING Monday Eve'g
Paradise Roof Garden
ATOP REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street
Airiest Garden Spot—Coolest Place in Town
In Which Will Be Presented
Gus Edwards' Gala Summer Review
Twice Nightly at 7 and 11 p. m.
Special Southern Dinner Served Daily 6 to 9 P. M. $1.50
Beginning Monday DUNBAR'S TENNESSEE TEN In the 400 Club Room
Playing "JAZZ" Melodies Nightly, Beginning at 9.

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SPECIAL REDUCTIONS FOR PERMANENT GUESTS who desire a central location. Quiet and Refined.
PERSONAL SERVICE and ATTENTION, impossible in the larger hotels.
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Best Location and Values in New York
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A NOVEL FEATURE
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STRAND ROOF
TABLE D'HOTE D

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1917.

BILLIONS AGAINST GERMANY.

The Liberty Loan is so much in a class by itself that there is no fair measure by which to test its most gratifying success. The mere volume of the subscriptions, or the oversubscription, is not the true test. It was known that we had the money, and we had no option but to supply it. The real significance of the outpouring of wealth is that it comes from the people. They subscribed in the same temper that the youth of the country registered for duty in the trenches. One is as notable as the other, and both rival the wonderful outpouring of men and money in other countries. No disparaging comparison is intended. It is remembered that other countries have spent blood and treasure up to the limit almost of human endurance. But they have done so under indictments lacking to us. In order to realize the height to which also we may rise, sufferings like theirs are necessary. What we have done in cold blood is a mere earnest that there are millions of men behind PERSHING and billions of money behind the President.

This first installment is merely on account, and is tendered in the lofty temper in which Mr. WILSON has declared the country's aims. The beginning with our billions is rather a time for resolution to endure than for exultation over any accomplishment. The mere money part will come easier hereafter, in proportion as the nation's soul is stirred by the casualties of war. The wonder will not be that the billions gush out then, but that they are available now. It is proof that we are neither decadent with sordid desires nor softened with wealth and ease. We are still the same breed that fought through the trials of Valley Forge and the civil war, and now show ourselves worthy to stand beside the French and English as they have revealed themselves under the common test of all of us. The meaning of the loan is that we have the character necessary to fight beside worthy allies, to the end the foe whose nature is revealed by his acts. No compromise is possible in such a war as this has become. The oversubscription of the loan shows that already 3,000,000 Americans understand what the war means. No nation is so uneducated in Government loans as ours, yet no nation subscribed as much as we at its first offering. England itself numbered only hundreds of thousands of subscribers where we number millions.

Our subscriptions of millions by individuals or single corporations mean less than subscriptions of hundreds by thousands of workers in many single establishments. It was not a bargain offering, except to the rich. Those not liable to the highest rates of taxation know that there are other investments offering superior financial attractions so far as income goes. But they are second class as regards security, and give no opportunity of striking the enemy who must be beaten before this country can know peace and security again. It is within bounds to say that no other offering for any other object could have commanded the resources so freely contributed in a spirit of high patriotism. At another time it will be more suitable to consider the matter of discounts and premiums and income yields. Today what the nation emphasizes is rather a dedication of wealth to a lofty purpose than an investment in national life insurance.

The appraisals of this loan are in terms of national welfare, not in fractions of 1 per cent., the meticulously fluctuations by which its sales will be registered. No one will be concerned very much in the price of the loan. It will alter as little day by day that it will be deadly dull to the speculators. They have no interest in this loan. It is another Wall Street which discusses this loan in the spirit expressed by the Chairman of the Red Cross at Washington yesterday. Mr. DAVISON deprecated seeming to speak as an idealist, yet he said: "I know that whatever may be needed the citizens are to it a sense of sacrifice [illegible] from our selfishness [illegible] as they go they will realize that we are today not only "fighting for the principles upon "which our Republic was founded but "for our very existence." That is why the money is asked for and why it is given. Germany lost a battle yesterday, and will lose others in the same way whenever the occasion offers.

BROTHER NATIONS.

The multitudinous ardent welcome which Paris gave General PERSHING spoke the thanks of a brave democracy, schooled in sacrifice and heroic in endurance, to the mighty democracy the pioneer and herald of whose advance against the common foe of civilization and democracy he is. "Behind him there are 10,000,000 more," a Frenchman said, as that strong and simple American soldier, unknown to France a few days before, now the pillar of a people's hope, stood at the tomb of NAPOLEON.

Things memorable forever, surpassing all her proud centuries of achievement, France has done in this war for freedom. Now the nation she helped make free joins her in battling for the freedom of the world. Her hands will be held up. America is in the fight to its prosperous end. There are "10,000,000 more," if they are needed.

Great Britain, France, Italy, America standing together! Old jealousies, grudges of history, are as if they had never been. For all this monstrous savagery, cruelty, destruction, of the war, we see Time bringing a fairer order, nations made one in devotion to liberty, millions of men ready to drink the great sacrament of death to save liberty and to bring enduring peace. A French writer, changing for the better LOUIS XIV.'s boast, "There are no longer any Pyrenees," thoughtfully and truly says: "There "is no longer an ocean. * * * Hence- "forth there is but one human race "in the Old World as in the New." At this moment a great American statesman is bringing wise counsel to the perplexed Russian people. There is a common danger, a common duty. Sharing in it, the many peoples, soldiers of differing tongues but one in an impregnable purpose, are unconsciously preparing a new world of nations that understand one another, who have fought the good fight that other generations may live in peace and freedom.

THE DREAMERS.

The Allies should call on Russia to define her intentions, if only for the internal good of Russia. What that country needs is to be brought face to face with actualities, so that the inevitable conflict between the builders and the wreckers within her own borders should begin at the earliest possible moment. It is the postponement of that conflict that has brought about this perilous situation. There are multiplying signs that the builders are stiffening in their temper, but an abrupt "Quo vadis?" from the Allies would help mightily in the stiffening process.

It should be understood clearly that it is a waste of time to argue with the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council or to try to compromise. The reason is that the object which these men seek is not that which the Allies seek, and there can be no compromise on methods without a common object. What the Council seeks is not the defeat of Germany, but a new war to be made in all the countries of the globe by the masses against their Governments. The Council are not pacifists, they are warriors, only they would declare a different war from that now going on. They aim to incite a civil war in each separate land; to have the Germans make war on the Kaiser, the English on the House of Commons, the French on the President and Chambers, the Americans on the President, with the aim of establishing universally proletariat republics.

In such a world cataclysm, of course, the present war between Germany and the Allies would disappear. The utter impracticability of their idea does not make its way through the fog of misinformation in which they sit. Doubtless the news from other countries that is brought to them, coming by way of men just like themselves, leads them to the belief that this universal revolution is at hand everywhere, that what was done in Russia against the Czar is about to be repeated in England, the United States, Germany, Italy, France, everywhere. Therefore the present insignificant little war does not interest them; it is about to be swallowed up in the real war which shall liberate every land from its oppressive Presidents and Kings and Parliaments, from the rule of capitalists and the bourgeoisie.

It is for this reason that President Wilson's words, which struck so responsive a chord everywhere else, do not move them. They are merely the sophistries of another "capitalistic" rules, near the end of his tether like his fellow-despots, the Kaiser and King GEORGE and President POINCARE and the Sultan. His argument is a "strange pretense," and really mystifies instead of enlightening the organ of the Council, which kindly explains the real situation to him:

> The Russian revolutionary democracy knows very well that the road to the passionately awaited universal peace lies only through a united struggle of the laboring classes with the imperialists of the world.

It is idle to wait for such men to see the need of fighting Germany, simply because their eyes are fixed on quite a different object, and any words the Allies may employ will be as in a foreign and incomprehensible language. Of course Germany helps along the Council's delusion as much as possible, and encourages her Socialists to talk as nearly as may be in the same strain. The Ally countries do not encourage their Socialists to humbug the Russians, and therefore the Council gravitates more and more toward a kindly feeling toward Germany and a hostile feeling to the Allies.

From this state of things there is only one outlet. The Russians who can see clearly must palter no longer with the Russians who are in a fog. The struggle is inevitable and can only be postponed. The Peasants' Congress has taken the right method; instead of arguing with insurgent Kronstadt, it sternly warns that centre of anarchy that its supplies will be shut off unless it submits. STEKLATCHEFF'S soldiers have taken the right method; instead of coddling mutinous comrades, they arrest them, and he dissolves their rebel regiments.

Italy takes the ground that argument is now out of place; her semi-official communiqué says that since President WILSON'S note "so thoroughly cleared the situation," and since Britain offered to revise the conditions of the Russian alliance, there is no longer anything to discuss, and the Russian Government must act. This is not only common sense, but it is the only way of dealing with the situation. The intelligent men of Russia, those who are not waiting for a universal revolution to stop the war, must unite their forces and assert themselves.

PASS THE FOOD BILL.

If the opposition to the Lever Food Administration bill develops nothing more serious than the oratory of Senator REED of Missouri, the early enactment of the measure is assured. Of course Mr. REED objects to the bill. He is the chronic objector. He and the few Senators who support him, however, have no arguments to advance against its acceptance which have not been discounted. It is a war measure. The country is in a perilous position. Food conservation is essential to our safety. We must feed ourselves and send supplies to our allies. Therefore the production of food must be carefully guarded, exportation must be controlled, speculation must be prevented. It would have been better if from the first the bill had been called the Food Conservation bill. Then the people would have comprehended more clearly the purpose it is designed to serve. But public comprehension of the Food Administration bill is not so lacking that the ancient arguments of Mr. REED will serve to defeat it.

That it bestows large powers upon the President, which he proposes to transfer in part to the Administrator he has chosen, Mr. HOOVER, is not denied. The exigencies of war compel the concentration of great powers. At present the food situation is unbearable. Selfish interests and unregulated competition in buying have raised unreasonably the prices of necessaries. Food is, to be sure, relatively scarce, but the prices charged for flour and other staples should be greatly decreased as soon as the Food Administration Bureau is in operation. Organized labor stands squarely behind the President in his plan to control the food supply. Senator REED, however, asserts that the bill is not in the public interest and that its passage will transfer despotic power to individuals.

He declares that such power as this bill gives was never exercised by "a "King, a Czar, a potentate, or a "Caesar or a Kaiser." This is preposterous talk, refuted by SAMUEL GOMPERS, who declares that the bill does not aim to establish a dictatorship and does not propose to ration the people, but only "attempts to protect the people against speculation "by rational, practical means." Mr. GOMPERS is right. In these abnormal times the expedient of careful food administration must be resorted to. We have the experience of England and France to warn us against further delay in the conservation of food supplies. Mr. REED'S arguments would have received scant applause in a meeting of the New York Board of Aldermen in the bad old days. They are entirely out of keeping with the spirit of this hour. Mr. REED represents nobody but himself and a few of the other chronic objectors in Congress. He assuredly does not represent the spirit of the people of Missouri. The Lever bill will be passed because it must be passed. A poll of the Senate has shown that it will receive the support of that body. The House will take it up for final debate and passage next Monday. It should be a law by July 1.

GIVE OUR AIRMEN A CHANCE.

Great Britain cannot afford to withdraw any of its airplanes from the battle front. One of the objects of the German raids on London is to compel it to withdraw them, as the daring airmen of the Allies have blinded the German gunners. Similarly, Germany has endeavored to scatter the British naval fleet by petty raids on coast towns. The English are not to be deluded by these practices. All the British airplanes will remain where they are until large reinforcements from the United States permit the withdrawal of a thousand or so for a home air patrol. All the more reason why the airplane program urged upon Congress by the Secretary of War, the Council of National Defense, and Brig. Gen. SQUIER should be promptly accepted and $500,000,000 appropriated at once to construct, equip, and arm aircraft of all patterns and train airmen. "Sweep the Germans from the sky!" exclaims General SQUIER. In that way the war can be won. We can do it if we will. The plans are all laid, the manufacturers are waiting for orders to go ahead, the airmen are either in training or eager to begin.

We can have more than 10,000 airplanes operating in France before the end of the year, if Congress can be quickly aroused to a sense of the imperative need of a large appropriation for this purpose. It is not intended to relax our preparations for the equipment and transportation of soldiers, or for naval warfare. They will go on as they have begun. But it will be a year before we have large numbers of soldiers in France. In much less time we can render invaluable service in the air. Let us prepare for war aviation on the largest scale.

JAPAN, CHINA, AND THE UNITED STATES.

The note of the United States Government delivered by Minister REINSCH at Peking on June 7 was a perfectly correct expression of the friendly interest of America in China. The United States declared that China's entrance into the war or the continuance of the status quo in her relation with Germany was of "secondary importance." Her "principal necessity" was to "resume and continue her po- "litical entity, and proceed along the "road to national development." It was the hope of America that "factional and political disputes" would be "set aside" and that "all parties and "persons would work to re-establish "and co-ordinate the Government and "secure China's position among the "nations, which is impossible while "there is internal discord."

In view of the discord in China and the special historical unselfish position of the United States in regard to China, where this country has never had any political or territorial ambitions, the note was wholly justifiable. There is a real cordiality behind it. The United States wishes to be "of service to China."

A New York dispatch of an entirely different tone and content, indicating that Japan "will sooner or later be "obliged to send troops to Manchuria "in behalf of her allies," that Japan might be obliged to send troops to China in case of a revolution there, and that America "wishes to allow "Japan to reserve her freedom to mo- "bilize at any time," is said to have been printed in a Japanese newspaper as the American note. The attitude ascribed to the United States, and its supposed encouragement of Japanese compulsion against Russia and China, was manifestly impossible.

The genuine American note was published on June 13. Its publication is said to have softened a certain asperity of comment in a part of the Japanese press, presumably the most irresponsible or Chauvinistic part. One still detects there, and even in some Japanese opinion here, a sort of dissatisfaction or resentment because the United States did not communicate its note to Japan before sending it. Neither was the note communicated to Great Britain or any of the other Powers fighting Germany as the United States is. Why should it have been? It had no relation to the war. It expressed the kindness, with no purpose of interference, of an old friend. The Japanese Government, with which the relations of the United States have been of especial friendliness since the revelation of the Zimmermann plan, does not forget, we may be sure, our co-operation in the war or distrust an associate whose aims are not self-seeking in either Europe or Asia.

The Japanese "Monroe Doctrine for Asia" has been invented by persons eager to make an analogy between the Japanese position in regard to China and that of the United States in regard to South and Central America. The Monroe Doctrine was announced as the "result of apprehension" that a combination of European Powers was going to intervene in South America for the purpose of setting up again the rule of Spain over her revolted colonies. The United States declared that "by the free and independent condition which" the American Continents "have assumed and maintained," they "are henceforth not to be considered "as subjects for colonization by Euro- "pean Powers"; and that "we should consider any attempt" by those Powers "to extend their system to any "part of this hemisphere as dangerous "to our peace and safety. With the "existing colonies or dependencies of "any European State we have not in- "terfered and shall not interfere."

The Monroe Doctrine was for our own defense and that of the American States to the south. We set no restraint and exercised no coercion on those States. We asked them for no special privileges, no abrogation or diminution of their rights. We made no demands upon them. We required no promises of them. If the Japanese position in regard to China is like our position toward South America, it will give us no occasion for uneasiness.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Arguments Against Reprisals.

Nothing could be more natural—nothing more easy to understand—than that the latest of the German aerial raids on London should have revived the demand in England for reprisals in kind. The airplanes now used for this despicable work are more effective than the big balloons formerly used as implements of slaughter, but the highest

A Secret Now Unguarded.

There is excuse for the feminine indignation that has followed the attempt by the New York Director of the Military Census now in progress here to ascribe, even in part, the troubles and difficulties which have marked it to the disinclination of women to tell their age in any place where there was even a chance of its disclosure to friends and acquaintances. It was by this disinclination, and the consequent going of women to registration booths far from their homes, that Mr. GOODRICH tried to explain—and explain away—the inadequate supply of blanks and their unsatisfactory distribution among the several districts. His theory depended for plausibility, however, on the assumption that women are as much opposed nowadays as in the past to disclosing the number of their years.

Probably women never were as much afraid of doing that as cynics and humorists have found great joy in asserting, but at present it is the exceptional, rather than the typical, woman who guards her age as a precious secret, and certainly not enough of them do it to interfere seriously, or even appreciably, with the taking of the census. As a rule, according to credible report from several of the registrars, the women have answered the supposedly delicate question without the slightest signs of hesitation or reluctance, and they seemed quite indifferent to whether or not this particular bit of information went any further than the official circle. At any rate, as many men as women lowered their voices when that point in the interrogation was touched, and that they should do so is explicable enough, for there are very practical reasons why men should conceal advancing age as much and as long as they can.

The real embarrassments of the census takers lay much deeper. The preparations for the great task had been inadequate in many respects, for its size had not been realized betimes, and this failure to look ahead was distinctly masculine. Underlying the whole transaction, too, has been a feeling that a good deal of the information secured was useless and that several of the questions were either superfluous or ill-devised. For instance, far from everything is learned about the ownership of motor vehicles when inquiries as to their possession are restricted to people less than 61 years old.

They Waited Until the Last Minute.

In the sudden rush of small subscriptions to the Liberty Loan that occurred yesterday there was a reminder of the like delay in purchasing presents which remains a feature of the holiday season in spite of innumerable exhortations to "buy your Christmas presents early." The psychology of the two cases is probably about the same, though the cases themselves are entirely different.

The Christmas present, as a rule, involves an expenditure from which no tangible return is possible, and too often it is nothing better than money wasted. A Liberty bond purchase is not an expenditure at all, but merely a change of investment or form of possession, and it involves less risk than almost any other disposition of money that can be made. It has the semblance of expenditure, however, just as it has the semblance of sacrifice, though not the reality of either, and therefore the impulse to defer manifested itself in the familiar way.

The result, as at Christmas, has been a lot of entirely needless hurry and inconvenience for all concerned, but there is no use in scolding about it, for human nature is what it is, and, after all, every "folkway" is, or at least has been, right and profitable. But some of them do become, in their old age, hard to distinguish from mere stupidity.

East and West Enlistments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Helen C. Mansfield writes to THE TIMES claiming credit for "votes for women" in the fact that the men of woman suffrage States have been commendably prompt in enlisting.

Men far outnumber women in Western States, and the number of "unattached" men is relatively large. Moreover, living in the open country, the problem of the high cost of living is not so oppressive as in the great Eastern cities where the vast majority of men, married or unmarried, are needed in the support of their families. If a city man stops working, his family cannot fall back upon "the farm" for sustenance. Some one else must pay the rent, butcher, grocery, and gas bills, or grievously suffer.

This economic and industrial feature is inextricably involved in the whole problem of enlistment, and cannot be ignored. It is nothing to the discredit of Eastern men that they realize this. A man is not necessarily a slacker because he approaches the grim business of war calmly and a little slowly. He is just the man who ultimately does the best fighting. The whole history of America, whether in war or peace, proves the sanity, the courage, the high purpose of Eastern men. Their patriotism is above question. Certainly they need no feminine "political pressure" to force them to do their duty.

ELEANOR GARDINER.
New York, June 13, 1917.

TAXES ON PHILANTHROPY.

President Butler and Mr. Plimpton Urge Exemption on Gifts.

The following letter has been sent by Nicholas Murray Butler to Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania:

May 25, 1917.

The Hon. Boies Penrose, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Senator:

In the many and far-reaching changes that are to accompany the war and the new forms of taxation which the war will compel it seems likely that the position and effectiveness of the great philanthropic and educational institutions of the country may be overlooked, and that these institutions may in consequence suffer unintended but very far-reaching damage. It is the well-established tradition of our American life that all possible encouragement shall be given to those individuals and groups of individuals who plan to aid the spiritual and intellectual life of the nation or to relieve suffering and want by building up and maintaining great institutions of religion, of philanthropy, and of education. In many States indirect aid is given to these institutions through the exemption from taxation of property actually occupied by them for their institutional work. As a result of this wise and far-sighted policy there have been built up in the United States, without public tax, a great series of religious, philanthropic, and educational undertakings that are the glory of the country and among the marvels of the civilized world.

To institutions of this kind there has been for nearly a century past a constant flow of private benefactions. Legacies and bequests made to them are as a rule free from transfer and inheritance taxes. All this is as it should be, and reflects a sound and patriotic movement in our public life.

It is plain that it will now become necessary greatly to increase the tax upon incomes, particularly upon those incomes that are in excess of $50,000 or $100,000. It is from persons who enjoy incomes of this size that the institutions of religion, philanthropy, and education have long received the larger portion of the funds that enable them to go forward with their vitally important work. It seems evident that now the greatly increased income taxation will, of necessity, dry up the streams of benefactions by which so much of all that is best in the United States has heretofore been fertilized and strengthened. If the effect should be to cripple these great institutions or to destroy their effectiveness, or even to hinder their progress, it would be a public calamity of the first magnitude.

For these reasons I venture to suggest to you for consideration in connection with the framing of the pending Tax bill a provision, so carefully drawn as to prevent abuse, by the terms of which there may be deducted from the taxable income of any person the amount which he may have given during the year in question to any duly incorporated religious, philanthropic, or educational institution. By making such a gift a man is dedicating a portion of his income to public use, and it would therefore be both logical and equitable to exempt him from taxation upon the amount of his gift. With cordial regards,

Faithfully yours,
NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The proposed Federal tax, unless modified, is destined to work great harm to our educational institutions, our hospitals, and our charities generally.

First—These institutions (which in their several States are exempt from the inheritance tax) are subject to estate taxation by the Federal Government. Why should not the Federal Government be as liberal as the State Governments are in their treatment of philanthropic institutions?

Second—The incomes of those who by annual gifts have supported these institutions are subjected to the supertax, which, on large incomes, is very heavy. The amounts which generous people have been accustomed to give away will now in many instances go to the Government for taxation. It seems to me that some plan should be provided whereby that portion of a man's income which goes to benevolent institutions, whether colleges, hospitals, or what not, should be free from taxation. Unless something of this sort is done, I fear that many of our most needed charities will be seriously crippled, if they do not come to utter disaster.

Should not our Government encourage private benevolence in its people? Our institutions have been built up on this principle. Who can tell what will happen if some other principle is substituted?

GEORGE A. PLIMPTON.
New York, June 15, 1917.

Constantine's Interview.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is to be hoped that few will be fooled by ex-King Constantine's statements to the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES. This is indeed a useful example of how wrongdoers can try to give themselves an appearance of doing good. And is it not to laugh to read: "The present war takes little account of such small matters as constitutional liberties. Your liberty and your Constitution count only when they are of any use to the Entente." Thus spoke Constantine, who constantly during the German war acted against the Constitution and against the will of the people of Greece.

New York, June 14, 1917. M. J. LIEBE.

THE VOICE OF THE BELL.

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE, JUNE 14, 1917.

I heard the bell ring out again,
Its melody sing out again
With all the golden clearness of its notes of long ago.
Though the brazen bowl be broken,
Yet its music held a token
That rang out with sombre sweetness to the breathless crowds below.

"I am old, old, old;
And my story has been told,
Many, many times and ever with a purpose big and bold;
And today I'm singing, singing—
It is Freedom's tocsin ringing
To the world.
And the winds shall bear my story
Where the flag in all its glory
Soars above the din and rattle,
And in Freedom's latest battle
Is unfurled."

The crowds were waiting—tearfully,
When suddenly and cheerfully
The martial strains of music burst upon the listening ears—
But though men were shouting gladly,
Whistling, singing, cheering madly,
It was still the bell that thrilled them—
that will thrill them through the years.

"I am old, old, old;
This, my story, has been told
To your fathers as they fought for all the Liberty you know.
And today I'm singing, singing—
Can't you hear the tocsin ringing
In your heart?
Let the winds take your replying
Where the Stars and Stripes are flying
Through the din and roar and rattle—
Then in Freedom's greatest battle
Take your part."

H. VARLEY.

TAX PUBLICATIONS SENT THROUGH MAILS

Five Per Cent. of Net Profits on Second-Class Matter Adopted by the Senate Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—By a majority of one, the Senate Finance Committee today voted in favor of an amendment to the War Revenue bill putting a tax of 5 per cent. on the net profits derived by newspapers and periodicals from second-class mail matter. The tax, under this scheme, would be levied chiefly upon advertising carried in the newspapers or periodicals going through the mails.

While the amendment was carried by the margin of one vote, Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, who voted in favor of it, later used a parliamentary prerogative in moving that the matter be reconsidered on Monday. Senator Penrose does not advocate the 5 per cent. tax, but voted in favor of it so he would have the right to have it brought up again. It was stated tonight that if Senator Penrose had not taken this course another Senator, who voted in favor of the tax, would have done so. The attitude of the majority of the committee, therefore, appears to be against the tax.

Senator Simmons estimated that the 5 per cent. tax would yield $15,000,000. The Senator had a scheme of his own for a tax upon advertising receipts and a slight increase in second-class postage, and is understood to have voted for it in committee. It is not unlikely that on Monday this tax will be agreed upon.

The committee went into a long discussion of the excess war profits tax, in an attempt to agree upon the percentage to be levied. Sixteen per cent. was favored by the majority, but no vote was taken. This tax will be disposed of on Monday. Senator La Follette will have ready, on Monday, a substitute for the entire bill upon which he has been working all week. The Wisconsin Senator aims at an aggregate yield of $1,500,000,000, as agreed upon by the committee as the total for the War Revenue bill. But he wants the tax to go upon corporation and private income, excess war profits, and tobacco. He opposes the committee's levy upon necessities. The committee is sure to vote Senator La Follette's substitute down, in which event he will carry the fight to the floor of the Senate.

President Samuel Rea of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and A. J. Thom, general counsel to the Southern Railway, urged the Finance Committee today to exclude public carriers from the war profits tax. They insisted that the railroads would be prostrated if the tax were levied.

Mr. Rea pointed out that, under the existing law, railroads were taxed 8 per cent. of their profits. As only a few railroads make any profits, he said, they escaped the tax. The years of 1911, 1912, and 1913, which the committee has selected for striking an average of pre-war profits, he said, were the leanest years the railroads have known, and to attempt to fix a tax on war profits with those years as the basis would be to impose an injustice.

The Finance Committee may fix a tax that will not touch railroad profits under 8 per cent. of the net earnings. This is the basis the House decided upon for all corporation war profits.

The drawback on sugar, eliminated from the War Revenue bill by the House, was restored today by the committee. This would allow the withdrawal of 99 per cent. of the duty on imported raw sugar, refined for export. The elimination of this feature of the bill cuts out $19,000,000 from the revenue.

WANT CITY TO SHARE LOSS.

Contractors Blame Service Commission for Delay in Furnishing Plans.

Most of the contractors building the new subways will hold a meeting next week to discuss plans to induce the city to share such losses on subway contracts as have been due to abnormal conditions or to the alleged shortcomings of the Public Service Commission.

P. J. McIsaacs, President of the General Contractors' Association and a member of the firm of Smith, Hause & McIsaacs, which is building part of the new subways, said yesterday that one of the principal causes of losses to contractors had been the long delays of the Public Service Commission in furnishing detailed plans for subway construction, especially for the stations. He added that the Public Service Commission was directly responsible for a large part of the loss of $2,954,000, reported by the United States Realty and Improvement Company as its loss on its subway contracts.

Mr. McIsaacs and other large contractors asserted yesterday that there would be endless litigation involving tens of millions of dollars between the contractors and the city over losses alleged to be due to the Public Service Commission, unless an arrangement could be made under which the city would make allowances for losses not justly chargeable to the contractor.

Mr. McIsaacs said that the Public Service Commission had been guilty of a year's delay in furnishing plans for the building of the subway station at William and Wall Streets on which his firm is working.

"This delay," he said, "means that the work is finally being done at a time when the price of labor and materials has increased enormously, so that our expenses are vastly in excess of what they would have been had we not been prevented by the delay of the Public Service Commission from doing the work at the time we had a right to expect to do it.

"One of the results has been that William Street has been torn up and made inconvenient to traffic for a year longer than was necessary. Similar conditions have prevailed in all parts of the city. Losses to merchants along such streets have been enormous. They have been sometimes inclined to blame the contractor, who has not been in any way responsible. The failure has been entirely due to the delay on the part of the Public Service Commission.

"The cave-in at the board roadway at Broadway was really due to the delays of the Public Service Commission. Had they furnished the plans when they were due, the work would have been completed and the street restored before the date when this cave-in occurred. The timbering was right for the period during which it should have stood there, but it had to stand there for months longer, and it finally gave way—an occurrence for which the Public Service Commission was chiefly responsible. The trouble with the Public Service Commission seems to be an insufficiency of engineers.

Another large subway contractor indorsed the statement of Mr. McIsaacs and said:

"Except for delays due to the Public Service Commission, many million dollars worth of work would have been completed a year ago last April, when wages for common labor were $1.60 per day. Now wages have been increased to $2.40. Labor is far less efficient, and the supply is so short that you cannot discharge poor workers, because you can get none to take their place.

ESPIONAGE BILL IS SIGNED.

Numerous Prosecutions Expected Under Its Provisions.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—President Wilson today signed the Espionage bill, which was passed by both Houses of Congress without the censorship provision. A Public Information Committee statement on the new law says:

"Department of Justice officials regard the Espionage act as one of the most important pieces of legislation enacted since the declaration of the state of war, and numerous prosecutions are anticipated under its provisions.

"For the time being the export control chapter is regarded by the War Trade Committee as the most important portion of the new law. That section of the act will not only prove effective in prompting the success of the war by preventing shipments to the enemy, but it will prove a safeguard against the development of another embarrassing situation in the relations with Mexico, since under it shipments of arms and ammunitions across the border can be absolutely controlled.

"Another feature of the law which was designed to prevent embarrassing situations from arising in the nation's foreign relation prevents any other than a duly accredited diplomatic or consular official from serving as an agent of a foreign Government in the United States, unless the individual so serving first gives notice of his position to the Secretary of State."

$600,000,000 ASKED FOR HUGE AIR FLEET

General Squier Tells Congress How to "Put Yankee Punch Into the War."

TO "BLIND GERMANY'S EYES"

Plan Laid to Make America a Great Training Base for All the Allied Aviators.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Congress was informed today by Brig. Gen. George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer of the army, who directs the army's aviation service, that $600,000,000 was needed as an initial appropriation to "put the Yankee punch into the war" by the development of a great fleet of aircraft that would drive the Germans from the air and make possible the demoralization of their system of railroads and ammunition depots.

This price, General Squier said, while heavy, might well be looked upon as a bargain if the war was shortened by such action. England, he pointed out, was now spending $39,000,000 a day for her share of the war. If such a rate per diem it would take something like a fortnight to more than pay for the air fleet which we are planning to build. The idea is so vast that it would read like the dream of an old-fashioned fiction writer. No young boy could be concerned in a story of adventure more wonderful than this 'Yankee punch' should furnish to actual experience. And the Prussians have never dreamed of an expedition so mighty or so sensational. Our air program should have the effect of working both ways—crushing the nerve out of Germany and inspiring our folks at home with renewed enthusiasm for the war.

Howard Coffin, Chairman of the Aircraft Production Board of the Council of National Defense, joined with General Squier in urging a great appropriation immediately. Commenting on a dispatch received today from Paris to the effect that Germany intended to bring 3,500 airplanes into action for the Spring of 1918, he said:

"No matter how efficient her organization, this report, based probably on accurate information, shows that Germany's producing capacity after all is limited. Compared with the number of airplanes on which both groups of belligerents so far have been able to rely, a new force of 3,500 planes next Spring might well prove discouraging to the Allies. The French and British alone probably cannot more than hold their own against Germany's ouput, although they might succeed in gaining an occasional partial supremacy over our enemy.

Constant Raiding Patrols.

"Our plan contemplates nothing less than driving the German fliers out of the air and maintaining a constant raiding patrol over the territory for fifty miles back of the fighting lines. If we build the quantities of machines for which we have the capacity and train our thousands of available men, we can tear up the enemy communication lines and prevent movements of troops and supplies. The Allies so far have not been able to develop the use of bombing machines to the needed extent because they could not secure enough airplanes to carry out this work upon a great scale."

Plans for making the United States a great elementary training base for aviators of all the allied nations have been formulated by the Defense Council's Aircraft Production Board, which believes this country can supply only machines suited for training work for some months to come, but can take care of the needs of all the Allies in that respect.

French and British plants under the plan would be released for the manufacture of battle craft exclusively, while American plants are developing a battle type which by next Spring probably could give a formidable and steadily increasing addition to the French and British supplies.

The plan to bring all allied students aviators to the United States for elementary training is an outgrowth of the enormous expansion of the Government's aircraft policy. The original program called only for machines enough to equip American land and naval forces at a cost of about $75,000,000. The Aircraft Production Board has now mapped out a campaign that means not only an initial appropriation of about $600,000,000, but an eventual expenditure of probably $1,000,000,000.

If European aviators are sent to the United States for elementary training the number of training fields will be increased to a score or more, and additional universities will be designated to give technical aviation courses. Thousands could get a degree of knowledge and skill on this side of the water that would make it only a matter of a few weeks at most after their arrival in France before they could join active squadrons at the front. Their machines and equipment would be furnished them in France.

$291,500 IN PROFITS FOR THE RED CROSS

Five More Companies Declare Special Dividends to Aid $100,000,000 Fund.

BROKERS PROMISE TO AID

Jewish Relief Committee Call on Workers to Stop War Activities in Week of June 18-24.

Special dividends amounting to $291,500 were declared yesterday for the benefit of the American Red Cross War Fund of $100,000,000 by five companies. It was announced by the Red Cross War Finance Committee. Also, the American Brass Company, according to C. F. Brooker, its President, declared a dividend of 1 per cent. which will amount to $150,000. In addition to these sums two contributions of $50,000 each were announced by Seward Prosser, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Red Cross War Finance Committee.

Representatives of sixty of the most important Stock Exchange houses and banks in the city attended a dinner at the Harvard Club last night and pledged themselves to the whirlwind Wall Street campaign in behalf of the $100,000,000 Red Cross War fund. John W. Prentiss, President of the Association of Partners of Stock Exchange Firms, suggested by way of a small start that each of the sixty pledge himself to collect at least $50,000, or $3,000,000 in all, but Seward Prosser, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Red Cross, said after the dinner that this was only a small fraction of what the Stock Exchange firms really intended to do.

"We're out to raise $100,000,000," he said, "and this means that real work is going to be done."

The dinner was given by Mr. Prentiss in honor of Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., who was recently appointed by President Wilson as a member of the Red Cross War Council, of which H. P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co. is the Chairman.

Mr. Bliss Expresses Confidence.

Mr. Bliss expressed confidence that the nation would rise to the needs of the Red Cross and its great humanitarian work. An appreciation of what the war meant was slowly growing, he said, and there would be no doubt of the responses in money when the nonessentials of the nation came to know what it meant for their relatives to go into the trenches and to face death and privation.

Charles Hayden, of Hayden, Stone & Co., who recently made a personal contribution of $100,000 to the fund, made a vigorous plea in behalf of the fund and urged each man present to do everything he could to make it a success.

Mr. Prentiss announced the names of the men who had been appointed to the committee representing the Stock Exchange and the Association of Partners of Stock Exchange Firms, and said they would hold a meeting at the Exchange at 3:30 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

"This is the Stock Exchange Unit in this Red Cross campaign," he said, "and we propose to show the country once more that Wall Street is loyal, patriotic and generous."

The members of the Stock Exchange team, as announced by Mr. Prentiss, are: H. G. S. Noble, President of the Exchange; Graham S. Inglandy, William J. Barr, F. F. Carey, Donald Geddes, William Pierson Hamilton, H. E. Montgomery, William B. Potts, H. K. Pomeroy, Mortimer L. Schiff, S. D. Cromwell, Arthur Hess, J. P. Kellogg, F. B. Keech, and A. C. Miller. The members of the team representing the Stock Exchange firms are: John W. Geddes, Oscar L. Gubelman, Albert McClave, Arthur Hagen, Richard Swartwout, Richard Whitney, J. Norman Whitehouse, Charles A. Bell, Arthur Myles, George M. Woolsey, George T. Adee, Felix T. Rosen, and Walter W. Price.

Mr. Prentiss suggested to the representatives of the firms at the dinner last night that they use their private telegraph wires to spread campaign propaganda, and that they make personal appeals to all of their correspondents in other cities. They were also advised to take note of every man who made a profit on Stock Exchange transactions in the coming week and to urge him to give a share of it to the Red Cross War Fund.

Other speakers were Frederick Strauss of J. & W. Seligman, and James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce.

With yesterday's dividends and contributions included, the total of the war fund officially announced to date is $10,000,871.15. When the American Brass Company's $150,000 is added to this, the total becomes $10,240,871.15. This figure is based upon an estimate of full returns from all of the shareholders receiving allotments from the Red Cross special dividends which they are not bound to turn over to the Red Cross. The dividends officially announced yesterday were as follows:

Hercules Powder Company	$71,500
Pantasote Leather Company	50,000
Stewart Silk Company	25,000
Gaston, Williams & Wigmore	75,000
Chandler Motor Car Company	70,000
Total	$291,500

One of the $50,000 contributions was from Hornblower & Weeks, and John W. Prentiss, a member of the firm, announced that they would also contribute to the Red Cross Fund through money received from dividends and general business during Red Cross week, June 18 to 25. The firm's contribution of $50,000 will be apportioned among the offices of the firm as follows: New York, $20,000; Boston, $20,000; Chicago, $7,000; Detroit, $1,000; Providence, $1,000, and Portland, $1,000.

The other contribution of $50,000 was from Charles M. MacNeill, a large shareholder in mining companies. In addition to this personal contribution, Mr. MacNeill will contribute a considerable sum through special Red Cross dividends from corporations in which he holds stock. A dividend of $48,617 by the Atlas Powder Company and one by the Gulf States Steel Company amounting to $76,060, which were unofficially announced on Thursday, were formally announced by the War Finance Committee yesterday.

The amount of dividends designed by the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company for the Red Cross fund is $600,000 instead of $400,000 as reported.

Allots 25 Cents a Share.

Gaston, Williams & Wigmore declared its dividend by allotting 25 cents a share, and the Pantasote Leather Company voted 1 per cent. of its stock. The Directors of the Chandler Motor Car Company, which is the first motor car company to declare a Red Cross dividend, announced that their action would in no way interfere with the contemplated regular dividend of 2 per cent. and 1 per cent. extra. Mr. Brooker, in announcing the dividend of the American Brass Company, said:

"The company at a meeting of its Directors in New York today declared a special Red Cross dividend of 1 per cent., amounting to $150,000, payable on July 10, 1917, to shareholders of record on June 13. Notice of this dividend will be forwarded to shareholders with the request that, so far as they feel disposed, they sign orders on the company to pay the dividend to the Red Cross in places where the plants of the company are located and the employes reside.

Mr. Prentiss, who has been enlisting the co-operation of Stock Exchange firms to assist in the collection of funds for Red Cross week, said yesterday:

"This is a big movement to enlist stock brokers in every part of the United States. We hope that a large sum will be produced in this way, and that what the stock brokers do for the Red Cross will inspire people generally to give all they can afford to the great war fund."

To Suspend Jewish Relief.

There will be no Jewish relief activities during Red Cross Week. The American Jewish Relief Committee and the Joint Distribution Committee of Funds for Jewish War Sufferers, which are the leading organizations for the relief of Jews abroad, yesterday sent out this request to all related and subsidiary committees:

"The American Red Cross Society is to conduct a nation-wide campaign during the week beginning June 18, 1917, for the collection of funds to further its humane purposes. In view of the transcendent importance of this movement and the desire to concentrate all efforts to accomplish its unqualified success, the several local committees now engaged in the collection of funds for the relief of Jewish war sufferers are earnestly requested to suspend all their activities from June 18 to 24, and to postpone all meetings that may have been called by them to take place between those dates. Every energy should be directed by our several committees, in common with the entire body of American citizenship, to lend generous and ungrudging support to this sacred cause."

The Military Branch of the American Red Cross held a meeting yesterday at the Yale Club for the purpose of organizing for the coming campaign. It was announced that sixteen sub-committees would be appointed to carry on the branch's work. At the conclusion of the meeting subscriptions amounting to $4,100 were received in six minutes. They were: Granville F. Daly, $1,000; George Rawak, $500; Judkins McCormack, $300; A. C. Simon & Co., $500; J. Bloomfield & Co., $500; William Rosenblum, $300; Farrington & Evans, $200; Veit, Son & Co., $200; Harry M. Bond, $150; B. J. Garfunkel, $150, and Jacob de Jong, $100.

Michael Friedsam of Altman & Co., who presided at the meeting, announced that the branch expected to raise $100,000 during the campaign. Officers of the Executive Committee of the branch chosen were George Rawak, Chairman; L. Butzel, Secretary, and Earl Farrington, Treasurer. The branch will have a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria on Monday evening at which its campaign will be formally begun.

Committees have been appointed and arrangements made for a whirlwind campaign in the town of Islip, L. I., which has assessed itself $20,000 for the Red Cross fund.

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JAMES F. HERRICK MARRIES

Grandson of Marion Harland Weds Miss Margaret Coulson.

Miss Margaret Coulson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William John Coulson of Richmond Hill, L. I., and James Frederic Herrick of this city were married yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Resurrection, Richmond Hill, by the Rev. William P. Evans. Five hundred attended the wedding.

The bride, who was gowned in ivory satin and lace, was attended by Miss Elizabeth M. Coulson, her sister, as maid of honor, and the Misses Elizabeth H. Nichols and Alice Baldwin as bridesmaids.

Horace Herrick was his brother's best man. The ushers were Frederick F. Van de Water and Paul F. Herrick.

After their bridal journey the couple will reside at 230 West Ninety-fourth Street. Mr. Herrick is the son of Mrs. James F. Herrick and a grandson of Mrs. Edward P. Terhune, (Marion Harland,) the author.

ROCKEFELLER GIVES LAND FOR CITY PARK

Letter to Mayor Announces Conditions of Transfer of Upper Manhattan Tract.

NEW YORK'S COST $870,000

Donor Plans to Deed Park Costing $2,000,000 to the Palisades Commission

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., announced yesterday that he had offered the City of New York fifty acres of land in upper Manhattan for a park. The land cost approximately $2,000,000. It lies between Broadway and the Hudson River, from about 193d Street on the south to about Dyckman Street on the north, including the well-known Billings, Hays, and Shaefer estates. It was reported last January that Mr. Rockefeller would give this land to the city for a park.

Mr. Rockefeller's offer is predicated upon the city's acquiring land north of Fort Washington Park, between Northern Avenue and the Hudson River, from about 181st Street to where it would adjoin his land, thus providing for the extension of Riverside Park, through Fort Washington Park, to Spuyten Duyvil. This would probably cost the city about $750,000. The offer is also predicated upon the city's appropriating $20,000 for the maintenance of the park and to agree to supply $100,000 for the development of the land for park purposes. It is understood that the city administration will be glad to meet Mr. Rockefeller's requirements.

In addition to having the fifty acres a park for the city, Mr. Rockefeller's purpose is said to be to present to the Palisades Park Commission, of which George W. Perkins is Chairman, to be used as a gateway for Manhattan to the extended Palisades Park system, looking forward to the construction of a bridge from Dyckman Street across the Hudson River to a point opposite, near the Englewood landing, joining the lower end of the Palisades Park in New Jersey. The Rockefellers have been long interested in the Parlisades Park project, having given some plots of land to it, and last year the Rockefeller Foundation gave $1,000,000 toward the Palisades Park fund.

Mr. Rockefeller's Letter.

After a conference with Mayor Mitchel Mr. Rockefeller made public yesterday afternoon the following letter sent to the City Hall:

26 Broadway, New York, June 13, 1917.
My Dear Mayor Mitchel:

I am the owner of about fifty acres of land in the upper part of the city, extending from the Hudson River to Broadway and bounded on the north generally speaking by Dyckman Street. This tract, including the buildings on it, seems to be peculiarly well adapted for use as a public park, to which purpose it is in my mind to dedicate it, for the enjoyment and benefit of the people of the City of New York, if the city will:

First—On the transfer of the property as provided below, contribute to the party to whom it is to be conveyed $20,000 to be used for its maintenance and development; and,

Second—Agree to request and support legislation permitting the appropriation to the party above referred to of the sum of $100,000, to be used for the general improvement and development of the property, and to appropriate such sum for that purpose on the enactment of such legislation; and will,

Third—Connect this tract with Fort Washington Park by the purchase and permanent dedication for the purposes of the intervening land both to the west of Lafayette Boulevard, extending to the river, and to the east, extending to Northern Avenue, the southern boundary line to be the present northern boundary of Fort Washington Park and its extension east to Northern Avenue.

Should these conditions be complied with, my thought would be to deed the property to the Interstate Palisades Park Commission, to be held and maintained by it for the purpose of a public park. This action would seem appropriate, since the park thus created, connected as it would be by the Dyckman Street ferry with the Palisade Park on the west bank of the Hudson River, would form a natural gateway to the great State Park which the Interstate Palisades Park Commission is developing and which is so largely enjoyed by the people of this city.

If the suggestion meets with the approval of yourself and the city administration, as well as of the Palisade Park Commission, to whose Chairman I am sending a copy of this letter, I shall be happy to participate in carrying out the plan as outlined. Very truly yours, JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, Jr.

The Hon. John Purroy Mitchel, New York City.

Sees No Legal Entanglement.

Mr. Rockefeller said there would be no question of the conflict of State and city ownership, the Palisades Park Commission being a State body. He pointed to the Bronx Boulevard, built with city money, and yet a State property. Therefore, he thought there would be no legal entanglements in the way of the city's expending the money required for the fulfillment of its part in the new park project.

The southern part of the proposed park is the famous estate of C. K. G. Billings, the horseman and financier. On it is the showplace Tyron Hall, occupying the highest point in Manhattan. From the Louis XIV. residence there is a matchless view. It is estimated that Mr. Billings spent $2,000,000 on the estate. It is assessed for city taxation at $1,240,000, and consists of 250 lots. There are 528 lots in the Hays and Shaefer estates combined. They are assessed at $1,200,000.

The Hays estate is known as the site of the Abbey Inn. It includes the steep road known as the Abbey Hill road, used for testing automobiles. The land was acquired by the late William Henry Hays 75 years ago, and the present Abbey Inn was at one time used as his home. Mr. Rockefeller acquired the land from the grandchildren of Mr. Hays.

The Shaefer land was bought up about 25 years ago by Walter S. Shaefer, at that time State Geologist of Pennsylvania. It is bounded on the north and west by Riverside Drive, and on the east by Broadway, its northernmost point touching Dyckman Street. It contains Dyckman Hill.

Mr. Rockefeller said that the use to be made of Tyron Hall would be left to the Palisades Park Commission. He thought himself that it would make a good recreation place for automobilists as well as pedestrians.

Plan Was Long Contemplated.

"All my life," said Mr. Rockefeller yesterday afternoon, "I have thought of what a fine park this land would make. When I was a boy I used to ride horseback up around Dyckman Hill, and I thought even then that the hill should be owned by the city as a show place. I was riding there one day last Fall, and the thought came to me again. I had my agents look into the matter, and found that the hill and ten or twelve acres was in one plot, the Shaefer estate. Then I found that the land to the south was all in one lot from Broadway to the river, the Hays estate. I acquired both of those, and then, when Mr. Billings built his home on Long Island, I heard that his estate on Manhattan was for sale. I told him of my hope of founding a park there, and he quoted a very reasonable price on his holdings, a price below the city valuation. I took that over.

"The whole fifty acres cost a few thousand dollars less than $2,000,000," Mr. Rockefeller said when asked what the cost had been to him.

Mr. Rockefeller added that he had great hopes of the development of the Palisades Park system, and that it was fitting that Manhattan should have a gateway to it, as his proposed park would be with the projected bridge. At the same time, he regarded it as doubly fortunate if he could help to make Riverside Park continuous to the end of Manhattan Island.

Mayor Mitchel said last night that he had submitted to the Board of Estimate Mr. Rockefeller's letter, and that the board was considering the conditions imposed by Mr. Rockefeller, and would probably reach a decision within a few days.

"Personally," said the Mayor, "I consider the gift very generous and the act of a public-spirited man. I feel that the city should do everything possible to meet Mr. Rockefeller's conditions and make it possible to receive his gift for a park."

MISS MORGAN WEDS TODAY.

Financier's Daughter to Marry Paul G. Pennoyer at Locust Valley.

Miss Frances Tracy Morgan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Pierpont Morgan, will be married at noon today to Paul G. Pennoyer of Berkeley, Cal., in St. John's Episcopal Church, Lattington, Locust Valley, L. I. The Rev. Charles W. Hinton, rector of the church, is to officiate.

Miss Morgan will be attended by her sister, Miss Jane N. Morgan, as maid of honor.

The ushers will include Junius S. Morgan, Jr., Henry S. Morgan, John C. Talbot, William C. Van Fleet, Jr., and W. Lothrop Allen, Jr.

A reception will follow at Matinecock, Glen Cove, the Summer home of the bride's parents.

MRS. SOL SMITH, ACTRESS, DIES AT 87

"Grand Old Lady of American Stage" Passes Away in Her Sleep at Home.

Mrs. Mary Sedley Smith, known as Mrs. Sol Smith, believed to be America's oldest actress, and one who had played a part in the life of the theatre through three generations, died peacefully in her sleep yesterday at her home, 99 Claremont Avenue, in this city. She was 87 years old, and had appeared in public as recently as a year ago, when she was hailed as "the grand old lady of the American stage." The last of the famous old actresses before her was Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, who was 83 when she died in Chicago on Dec. 2, 1904, while acting in Clyde Fitch's "Granny." After Mrs. Gilbert the next of the veterans was Mrs. Sol Smith.

Mrs. Smith was born in Boston, a daughter of William Henry Sedley Smith, himself for many years identified with the early history of the theatre in this country. She was 20 years old when she made her first appearance as a member of a company in the popular play, "The Child of the Regiment," done into an opera by Donizetti, that still holds the boards today. Mrs. Smith played in support of all the old-time stars. As the Nurse in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," a character long in her repertory, she was seen in the company that acted the play with E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe.

Her last appearance in a regular production was with a company at the New Theatre, now the Century, which gave a Spring season several years back in the play of "Beethoven," based on the life of the composer. She reappeared, however, in the old role of Nurse in "Romeo and Juliet" at the all-star testimonial for William Winter, and she was again seen at the Biltmore in April of last year, when she was 86 years old, in a performance for the Professional Women's League, of which one of her daughters was Secretary.

The funeral will take place at the Little Church Around the Corner—the Church of the Transfiguration—in East Twenty-ninth Street, at 1:15 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the body lying in state while at Campbell's Funeral Church, 1470 Broadway. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Francis R. Roome.

Francis R. Roome, Superintendent of Mails in the New York Post Office, died yesterday at his home at Amityville, N. Y., in his sixty-first year. He was appointed to service in the New York Post Office in 1870, when it was in the Old Dutch Church in Nassau Street. He entered the service at the age of 12 and served continuously until his last illness, filling various positions until he became Superintendent of Mails. He is survived by his wife and a daughter.

Rev. Mother Agnes G. Ryan.

The Rev. Mother Agnes Gonzaga Ryan, sister of John D. Ryan, President of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, died at St. Louis, Mo., on Thursday. She had been head of the Catholic Order of St. Joseph for fourteen years, having been re-elected after her first term of seven years had been completed. This was the highest honor in the bestowal of the order.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. SPOTSWOOD D. BOWERS, daughter-in-law of John M. Bowers, died yesterday at her home in Syracuse, N. Y., in her thirtieth year. Mrs. Bowers was the daughter of Supreme Court Justice Peter B. McClennan of Syracuse.

Mrs. FLORENCE AGNES ROBERTS STORM, wife of John O. Storm, who is employed on The Brooklyn Eagle, and a daughter of the late General Samuel Henry Roberts, a soldier in the civil war and a former Postmaster of Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at her home, 122 Dresden Street, Brooklyn. She was 54 years old.

Mrs. SARAH S. WILLIAMSON, a resident of Stony Brook, L. I., for nearly half a century and the wife of Jedidiah Williamson, died on Wednesday in her seventy-second year.

JOHN JONES, a member of Lexington Lodge, No. 310, F. and A. M.; George Washington Lodge, No. 209, K. of P., and Joppa Lodge, No. 256, I. O. O. F., died at his home, 246 President Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, in his sixty-seventh year.

Mrs. ANNA M. GRAUE, 88 years old, widow of Diedrich L. Graue and a resident of Brooklyn for sixty-four years, died on Wednesday at her home, 259 Monroe Street. She was one of the organizers of St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church.

DAVID DAVIS, formerly head of the firm of D. Davis & Sons, dealers in sponges and chamois in Manhattan, died from heart disease on Wednesday at his home, 322 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 74 years old and was born in Leon, France.

WALKER PATTON, 47 years old, President of the Belfast Linen and Handkerchief Company of this city, died yesterday at his home in Montclair, N. J.

GEORGE H. WORDEN, Superintendent of the Paterson (N. J.) district of the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, died on Wednesday at his home at Tuxedo, N. Y.

Mrs. MARIE BRODERSON, widow of Sarin Broderson, who was proprietor of the Ferry Hotel at Tottenville, S. I., for many years, died on Wednesday at the Staten Island Hospital.

GEORGE A. RAWLINS, 64 years old, manager of the transfer department of the National Lead Company, is dead at his home in Roseville, N. J.

MISS MONTGOMERY AMONG BRIDES TO BE

Junior League Member Engaged to Rupert W. Anderson of Metropolitan Trust Co.

MISS WHITE IS BETHROTHED

Daughter of Mrs. G. W. White to Wed Charles G. Moller 3d—Swetland-Mason Engagement.

Several interesting engagements have been announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Eglinton Montgomery of New York and Rhinebeck, N. Y., have told of the engagement of their eldest daughter, Miss Margaret Lynch Montgomery, to Rupert Wentworth Anderson of Plainfield, N. J.

Miss Montgomery made her debut three seasons ago, and since that time has taken an active part in social and charitable work, being a member of the Junior League and the Society of Junior Colonial Dames of America.

Mr. Anderson, who is a graduate of Columbia University, is Assistant Treasurer of the Metropolitan Trust Company of this city.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Mrs. George W. White of Bernardsville, N. J., and Cedarhurst, L. I., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Mary Esther White, to Charles George Moller 3d, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Moller, Jr., of 54 East Fifty-fifth Street and Cedarhurst.

Miss White is a granddaughter of the late Donald McDonald of Edinburgh, Scotland. Mr. Moller is a great-grandson of the late Peter Moller. He belongs to Squadron A. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Monroe Swetland of Montclair, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Adele Swetland, to Joseph John Mason, son of the Rev. and Mrs. L. Walter Mason of Pittsburgh. Miss Swetland was graduated from Vassar College this week, and announced her engagement at her class dinner.

Mr. Mason attended Cornell, also the University of Pittsburgh, from which he was graduated in 1912. He is now in training for the aviation section of the Officers' Reserve Corps in Texas.

Dance for N. Y. U. Ambulance Corps

A small dance was held at the Hotel Majestic last night in honor of the New York University Ambulance Corps, which will leave shortly for the front. Those in charge of the dance were Mrs. J. B. Videll, and the Misses Paula and Dolores Fonseca, Elsa Alexander, and E. C. Bletticher. The young women appeared in the costumes of the allied nations.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Confirmed.

RABINOWITZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Rabinowitz, 200 West 113th St., wish to announce the barmitzva of their son, Caspar, at Congregation Shaari Zedek, 23 West 118th St., on Saturday morning, June 23, at 10 o'clock. No cards.

Engaged.

DE BEVOISE—CROSBY.—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Crosby announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Genson Crosby, to Mr. C. Richmond De Bevoise of Newark, N. J.

TWOMBLY — BROWN. — Mr. Dickson G. Brown announces the engagement of his sister, Miss Florence Kingsbury Brown, to Mr. Howland Twombly of Boston, Mass.

ZWERLING—LANVERT.—Miss Rose Zwerling to Mr. Benjamin Lanvert, June 16, 1917.

Married.

WATERBURY—NELSON.—On June 13, 1917, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, Flatbush, by the Rev. T. G. Jackson, D. D., Helen L., daughter of Walter H. and Emma S. Nelson, to Lewis Clement Waterbury, U. S. R., of Oriskany, N. Y.

BREWSTER—POWELL.—June 14, Anna B. Powell to Nehemiah H. Brewster.

Brooklyn.

LISTER—RUSSELEND.—June 14, Gladys G. Russlend to Edward M. Lister.

Long Island.

LE MARRE—SCHULTZ.—June 14, Flushing, Agnes Schulta to Ernest Le Marre.

Died.

BECKMAN.—August, beloved husband of Annie C. Beckman, Friday, June 15. Funeral services at his late residence, 396 3d St., Brooklyn, Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock.

BICKER.—On Friday, June 15, 1917, Henriëtta Bicker, widow of the late Rev. Henry R. Bicker. Funeral services at St. George's Church, Maplewood, N. J., Monday, June 18, at 3 P. M. Coaches will meet train leaving Barclay St. at 1:30 P. M.

BOWERS.—Suddenly, at Syracuse, N. Y., June 15, 1917, Christina, wife of Spotswood D. Bowers, in her 30th year. Funeral at Syracuse Sunday at 2 o'clock.

CANFIELD.—On Friday, June 15, 1917, Elizabeth P., widow of Charles T. Canfield. Funeral services at parlors of S. M. Hook & Son, 710 8th Av., Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

CANTER.—Officers and members of the Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society are requested to attend funeral of our late ex-Vice President, Salomon Canter, from his late residence, 29 East 124th St., Sunday, June 17, 1917, 10:30 A. M.

JOSHUA KANTROWITZ, Pres.
LEON A. RAINS, Sec.

CONABEER.—Suddenly, on June 13, 1917, at his home, 515 West 149th St., John S. Conabeer. Funeral services at Central Baptist Church, 92d St. and Amsterdam Av., on Saturday, June 16, at 10:30 A. M.

COOMBS.—On Friday, June 15, 1917, Edna, daughter of Emilie W. and the late Charles L. Coombs. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Frank E. Campbell Building,) Broadway and 66th St. Time later.

GAFNEY.—On June 14, 1917, at his residence, 151 West 82d St., New York City, Bernard E. Gafney, aged 74, beloved brother of the late Mary E. Butler and uncle to Dr. Francis E. Butler and Walter G. Butler. Funeral from Holy Trinity Church, West 82d St., Saturday, June 16, at 10 A. M.

GODLEY.—On Friday, June 15, 1917, Elizabeth McMurtrie, widow of William D. Godley. Funeral service at her residence, 325 Park Av., on Sunday, June 17, at 4 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

JONES.—At Washington, D. C., June 11, Fredarica B., widow of Roger Jones, late Inspector General, United States Army.

KASE.—On June 15, 1917, Edna King, beloved wife of William H. Kase. Funeral services at her home, 253 North 11th St., Roselle, N. J., Saturday evening, June 16, at 7:30. Interment at convenience of the family. Easton, Penn., papers please copy.

KETCHAM.—Suddenly at her home, 339 Carlton Av., Brooklyn, Frances Munns, daughter of the late Jesse and Catharine Crane Ketcham. Funeral notice later.

LIGNOT.—On Thursday, June 14, Catharine Lignot, widow of Pierre Jules Lignot. Funeral from her late residence, 360 Garfield Av., Jersey City, on Monday, June 18, at 9 A. M.; thence to St. Paul's R. C. Church, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered for the happy repose of her soul. Kindly omit flowers.

MARCUS.—Hermine, (nee Orgler,) beloved wife of Maurice Marcus and devoted mother of John, Erna, Charles, and Joseph. Funeral services Sunday, June 17, 1917, at 11:45 A. M., at her late residence, 1 Oak St., Far Rockaway, New York City. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

MAY.—Herbert A., member of Central City Lodge, No. 305, F. & A. M., of Syracuse, N. Y., in this city June 15, 1917, aged 40 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 420 West 146th St., Sunday, at 3:30 P. M. Masons and friends invited. Burial at Oakwood Chapel, Syracuse, N. Y. Syracuse papers please copy.

MONAHAN.—On June 13, at his Summer residence, Beach 131st St. and Washington Av., Belle Harbor, (Rockaway,) Francis, beloved husband of Lillian H. Monahan (nee McDermott) and brother of Thomas and the late John J. and Elizabeth A. Monahan. Mrs. Anna F. Kenny, and Mrs. Henry V. Moore, and late of 11 Bank St., Manhattan. Solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at the Church of St. Francis de Sales, Belle Harbor, Saturday, June 16, at 10:30 A. M. Take Long Island Railroad to Mathush Avenue Station, Brooklyn, 9:10 A. M., or Pennsylvania Station, 7th Av. and 33d St., Manhattan, 9:18 A. M., interment Holy Cross Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

MOYLE.—Suddenly, June 14, Annis M., wife of the late Richard Martin Moyle, at 1,455 Undercliff Av. Services private.

NOLAN.—On June 14, 1917, Michael J., beloved son of Thomas Nolan and Julia Marlow and brother of Thomas J. Nolan. Funeral Monday morning at 9:30 from his late residence, 9 Madison St. Requiem mass at St. James Church, James St., at 10. Interment Calvary.

PATTEN.—At Montclair, N. J., 263 Midland Av., on Friday morning, June 15, 1917, Walker Patten, in his 48th year. Funeral services will be held at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, North Fullerton Av., Montclair, Sunday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock. Erie train, (Spring-wood-Lake division,) leaves Jersey City, 1:16 P. M., at Park St. Station, Montclair 1:35; also D., L. & W. train leaves Hoboken at 1:30 P. M.

POTTER.—On June 15, William E., beloved husband of Catherine A. Potter, in his 74th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 263 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 4 P. M. Interment private.

ROSCHLAU.—George, at Monticello, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 13. Masonic services will be held Saturday evening, June 16, at 8 o'clock. Funeral services at 1 P. M., Sunday, June 17, at his late residence, 749 10th Av.

SAMPSON.—On Thursday, June 14, 1917, Harriet Sampson, widow of John Sampson, in her 87th year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services to be held at her late residence, 21 Strong Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 17, at 2 P. M.

SHEPPERD.—At West Farms, New York City, suddenly, on Thursday, June 14, 1917, Esther Ann Shepperd, aged 83 years. Funeral services at the Presbyterian Church at 180th St. on Saturday, June 16, at 3:30 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

SIEGEL.—Louis, beloved husband of Sarah Siegel and devoted father of Celia, Julius, Elias, Adrian and Lillian; grandfather of Vera (Tootie) Knarli; brother of the late Urias Siegel. Funeral services Sunday, June 17, 1917, at 10 A. M., at his late residence, 208 West 115th St., New York.

SMITH.—On June 15, Mrs. Sol Smith, in her 87th year, at her residence, 99 Claremont Av., services Sunday afternoon, 1:15, at "The Little Church Around the Corner."

SMITH.—On Thursday, June 14, 1917, Mary, widow of Gerrit Smith. Funeral services at residence of her daughter, Mrs. Edgar P. Foster, Amityville, L. I., Sunday, at 1 o'clock.

SMITH.—At his home, 8,418 Oxford Av., Richmond Hill, L. I., Dr. E. Franklin Smith. Funeral notice later. No flowers sent.

VIRTUE.—On June 15, 1917, at the residence of her daughter, at Atlantic Highlands, Isabella Meidrum Virtue, beloved mother of Frank L. Virtue and Alice Minrath. Interment private.

WALSH.—On June 15, at her residence, 243 Clermont Av., Brooklyn, Mary A. Walsh, nee Dermody, beloved wife of the late Michael Henry Walsh and mother of John H. Walsh and Helena C. McGourdy. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BOYLE.—James, 321 West 17th St., June 13. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

BRODERSON.—Marie, Tottenville, June 13. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

BYRNE.—James, June 13. Funeral 154 East 29th St., today.

ENGLE.—J. Charles A., 869 9th Av., June 13, aged 64. Funeral service today.

FITZPATRICK.—Patrick, 2,579 8th Av., June 14. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

GEIS.—Edward J., 15 Gouverneur Place, Bronx, June 14, aged 35. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

GILBRIDE.—Mary, 338 West 49th St., June 13, aged 57. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

GLEASON.—Timothy, 430 East 163d St., June 13. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

GLOECKNER.—Lillian, 626 9th Av., June 13, aged 9. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

HARTY.—Philip, 420 West 30th St., June 14. Funeral notice later.

HUNER.—John, 403 West 19th St., June 13. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

LAGOIS.—Hans, 790 East 150th St., June 13. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

O'CONNOR.—Thomas P., 1,347 3d Av., June 14. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

PARR.—Winefred, 619 9th Av., June 14, aged 11.

POWER.—Julia A., 2,267 Walton Av., Bronx, June 14.

ROBBINS.—Charles T., June 13. Funeral 205 East 41st St., today, 2 P. M.

RYAN.—Hanna, June 13. Funeral 1,061 Lexington Av., today, 2 P. M.

VAIL.—Michael, 334 East 48th St., June 14. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

ARUNDEL.—Elisabeth, 884 East 22d St., June 13, aged 89.

THE REV. J. H. MELISH FALLS OFF ELEVATED

Rector Breaks His Arm and Leg in Drop of 25 Feet on Unguarded Stairway.

The Rev. J. Howard Melish, rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity in Brooklyn since 1904, was seriously injured late Thursday night in a fall through an unguarded hole in a new portion of the elevated station at Evergreen and Myrtle Avenues, Brooklyn. A consultation of physicians was called at St. Catherine's Hospital yesterday to decide whether the injuries were more serious than the first diagnosis indicated. It was then announced that, unless it was found later that internal injuries had resulted, the patient would recover, but that it would be at least two months before Mr. Melish could resume his work in the pulpit. His right leg was broken near the knee and his right arm was broken near the wrist. In addition he had a gash in the forehead that penetrated to the bone. Loss of blood from this wound had weakened him greatly.

Mr. Melish was returning to his home at 126 Pierrepont Street after making several speeches in the Liberty Loan campaign. He alighted from the train at his usual station, and attempted to use the new stairway where there was neither obstacle nor lights. In his first step Mr. Melish fell and dropped about twenty-five feet to the street.

He remained there for fifteen minutes when he was found by some women, who called a policeman, and had him removed to St. Catherine's Hospital. He was so dazed he was unable to give his name and address, and his family did not know where he was until about 2 o'clock in the morning.

Officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company said yesterday that they had not yet taken over the station from the contractor, and asserted they did not know any stairway was left unprotected and unlighted.

It was Dr. Melish who read the funeral service for Edward Cary, the editorial writer for THE NEW YORK TIMES, who died recently.

Auto Fashion Show for Actors' Fund

An automobile fashion show will be held next Saturday afternoon at Sheepshead Bay Speedway for the benefit of the Actors' Fund. Prizes will be awarded for the smarest turnouts, and with each prize will be given a Liberty bond. Among those who have announced their intention of entering the contest are Ethel Barrymore, Marie Doro, Frances Starr, Helen Ware, Mrs. Robert Hilliard, Mrs. Charles Marshall, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Angier Duke, Mme. Frances Alda, Mrs. J. B. Eustis, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. William Post, Mrs. Herbert Shipman, Mrs. Robert Graves, and Mrs. C. F. Dugmore.

Died.

BROWN.—Suddenly, June 14, 1917, Mary Ann, wife of Thomas Brown, in her 70th year. Funeral from her late residence, 1,469 Lexington Av., Monday, June 18, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

BUCKLEY.—Mary, June 14, 1917, beloved wife of Thomas Buckley. Funeral from her late residence, 1,469 Lexington Av., Monday, June 18, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

CAMPBELL.—Suddenly, June 14, 1917, Mary, beloved wife of Thomas Campbell. Funeral from her late residence, 1,469 Lexington Av., Monday, June 18, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

CARROLL.—Suddenly, June 14, 1917, Mary, beloved wife of Thomas Carroll. Funeral from her late residence, 1,469 Lexington Av., Monday, June 18, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

CLARK.—Suddenly, June 14, 1917, Mary, beloved wife of Thomas Clark. Funeral from her late residence, 1,469 Lex

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks React as Call Money Advances—Successful Ending of a Great Campaign.

Call money, after lending at 4½ per cent. during most of the day, rose to 6 per cent. in the afternoon yesterday. This and the selling of Liberty Loan bonds below par were the chief contributing factors which brought about a reaction in the market. Steel, which again absorbed an unduly large proportion of the trading, had touched 133¼ before the rise in call money, but sold down to 130¼ at the low point of the afternoon on a decline traceable directly to the rise in money to a new high price for this year and the accompanying shifting of loans.

The scarcity of call money was due primarily to the heavy payments for income tax accounts which were due yesterday, although the total of such payments had been materially reduced by the response to requests from the collectors of internal revenue that persons subject to the tax anticipate their assessments as far ahead as possible. A secondary reason lay in the call for a considerable amount of money for the 2 per cent. installment due on the Liberty bonds yesterday. Part of the funds which have been available in the call money market will be carried by corporations from now until the end of the month in order to cover the unusually heavy dividend disbursements to be made on July 1. A record number of stocks sold ex-dividend yesterday on this account.

The market was again secondary in the public's interest to the final rush of subscriptions under the Liberty Loan. The manner in which this huge transaction was brought to an end at noon yesterday was highly gratifying and probably reached the most optimistic hopes of the Administration. Banks and other agencies receiving subscriptions have fairly buried in the forenoon under an avalanche of eleventh-hour applications, so that it was impossible to get anything like a true estimate of the total in hand when the books closed. As a matter of fact, a sizable volume of subscriptions will not come in until this morning, having been taken by out-of-town institutions up to noon yesterday. Bankers at this centre were pleased not only with the total subscriptions in hand at the close of the vigorous campaign they had carried on but particularly with the number of buyers. It appeared probable yesterday that no less than 3,000,000 individuals, institutions, and corporations had entered subscriptions, by far the greater part of them becoming investors for the first time. To a nation that has been notoriously extravagant in living up to its income this is one of the ultimate blessings to come out of the war. "It is too much to hope that all of these new bondholders will continue habits of thrift now made compulsory, but the final gain to the country from the inculcation of the habit of saving in so many quarters cannot but be a far-reaching influence for good.

Wall Street is still keenly interested in the unsettled question of the excess profits tax. The proposal which seems to have most favor at Washington, i. e., to levy a comparatively small tax of possibly 16 per cent. upon profits after an exemption of 8 per cent., is not so well regarded in financial circles as a much higher tax levied on earnings after a more liberal allowance for normal profits, to be based upon results achieved in the years 1914, 1915, and 1916. The market is keenly sensitive to the changing prospects for this important source of revenue, and its movements will be guided to a marked extent by the final decision.

LONDON MARKET IS STEADY.

Chief Interest of Traders Shifts to Oil Shares, Which Are Active.

LONDON, June 15.—The stock market was quiet, but steady with the chief interest shifted to oil shares, which were active. There was a little demand for investment stocks, and the old 4½ per cent. war loan was bought on possible conversion rights, in connection with a new issue expected in the Autumn. Argentine rails were strong, but foreign bonds showed irregularity.

The American department had a dull session with prices easy. Money in better demand. Discount rates quiet.

Trading Quiet on Bourse.

PARIS, June 15.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 10 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ..... 6 | Last 6
Low ..... 4½ | Renewals 4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Thirty days	5	Thirty days	5¼
Sixty days	5	Sixty days	5¼
Ninety days	5	Ninety days	5¼
Four months	5	Four months	5¼
Five months	5	Five months	5¼
Six months	5	Six months	5¼

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 3½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 4

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days 4¾
4 to 6 months 5
Other Names.
4 to 6 months 5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7540	$4.7540	$4.7540	—.0001¼
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	
Francs—				
Demand	5.75¼	5.75¼	5.75¼	—.00¼
Cables	5.74¼	5.74¼	5.74¼	—.00¼
Rubles—				
Demand	23.05	23.05	23.05	+.05
Cables	23.10	23.10	23.10	

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.7540	4.76⅛
5.1825 Paris	5.75¼	5.74⅛
China—		
Hongkong	50.00	50.10
Peking	95.00	95.25
Shanghai	80.00	80.25
19.295 Greece	19.85	19.90
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.75	33.00
Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826 Italy	7.10¼	7.09¼
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.37½	52.00
Yokohama	51.87½	52.00
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
40.10 Holland	41.18¾	*41.31¼
51.85 Russia	23.05	23.10
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	23.80	29.00
Stockholm	30.00	30.15
Christiania	29.20	29.40
19.305 Spain	23.40	23.70
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.37½	44.50
32.44 Rio	26.62½	26.75
5.1826 Switzerland	4.98¾	4.97

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅛	$4.69¼	$4.71	$4.69
*Plus ⅛.			

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $894,031,546; balance, $63,648,268; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $4,499,433; Federal Reserve credit balance, $43,705,580.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, .625@.46875 discount.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 36 1-16d., a change in New York, 99½, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 46¾.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	883,548	347,741	340,477
Year to date	92,846,700	79,017,732	59,052,886

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
5⅛	5⅝	800	Alaska Gold Mines	6	6	5½	5½	— ½
28	28¼	1,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	29	29	28	28	— 1
85½	86	1,200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	86	86½	85¾	85¾	— ⅛
95	95½	1,200	Am. Beet Sugar	95¾	96¼	94½	95	— 1
49¾	50	1,600	Am. Can	50¾	50¾	49½	49⅞	— ⅝
106	109	100	Am. Can pf. x d	107	107	107	107	— ¼
73½	74	8,700	Am. Car & Fdry	73½	73¾	72	73¾	— ¼
14¼	14¾	300	Am. H. & Leather	14¾	14¾	14	14	— ¼
62½	63½	100	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	62½	62½	62¼	62¼	— ¾
23¾	23¾	1,400	Am. Linseed	24¾	24½	24	24	— ⅝
72¾	73¾	2,100	Am. Locomotive	73¾	73½	72	72¾	— 2
10½	11	100	Am. Malting	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	— 2
61	61¼	1,400	Am. Malting 1st pf.	61¼	61¾	61	61¼	—
108¾	109¼	11,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	109¼	110	106¾	108⅝	— ⅛
113	114	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	113½	113½	113½	113½	— ½
129	150	100	Am. Snuff x d	130	130	130	130	+12½
71¼	72	2,200	Am. Steel Fdry. x d.	72	72¾	71	71½	— ¼
121¾	122	6,400	Am. Sugar Ref.	123½	123½	120	121¾	— ¾
33¾	34	1,100	Am. Sumatra Tob.	34¼	34⅝	33¾	34	—
121¾	122	300	Am. Tel. & Tel.	121½	121⅝	121½	121⅝	—
195¾	196¾	600	Am. Tobacco	195¾	196¾	195	196¾	+1½
102	104	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	103½	103½	103½	103½	— ½
54½	54¾	1,600	Am. Woolen x d	54⅞	55¼	54¾	55	— ¼
96	100	200	Am. Woolen pf. x d.	96½	96½	98	96	— 2
32½	33	200	Am. Zinc L. & S.	32½	33	32½	33	—
84½	84¾	24,400	Anaconda Copper	85	85⅝	83¾	84¼	— ⅞
101½	102	500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	102	102	101¾	101¾	— ⅜
96¾	97¼	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	97	97	97	97	—
112	113	3,200	At. Gulf & West I.	114½	115	111	112½	— ½
61	62¼	200	At. Gulf & W. I. pf.	62	62	62	62	—
66	66¼	5,100	Baldwin Loco.	66¼	66⅝	64¼	66¼	+ ½
73½	73¾	1,325	Baltimore & Ohio	73½	73½	73¼	73¼	— ¼
69¾	70	100	Baltimore & O. pf.	70	70	70	70	+ ½
115	118½	100	Bartlett Co.	118	118	118	118	— 3
152	154	800	Bethlehem Steel x d.	156	156	152	152	— 3
148	149½	61,850	Beth.Sclass'B t.cfs.	151	151½	146¼	148¾	— 2¾
58	58½	900	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	60	60	58¼	58½	— 1½
73*	73½	200	Brown Shoe	73	73	73	73	— ⅞
11¼	11½	1,000	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S.	11½	11½	11⅜	11⅜	—
100	101½	100	Burns Brothers	100	100	100	100	— 2½
42½	43	300	Butte & Superir x d.	43½	43½	43	43	— ¾
38¼	38¾	100	California Packing	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ¼
21⅞	22	100	California Petrol.	21¾	21⅞	21¾	21¾	— ¼
52½	53½	200	California Pet. pf.	53¾	53¾	53½	53½	— 1
		100	Calumet & Arizona	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	— ⅜
159	159½	1,300	Canadian Pacific	160	160	159	159	— 2
96¾	96¾	21,500	Central Leather Co.	97¾	98	95¼	96¼	— 1⅞
35¾	36	500	Cerro de Pasco	36	36½	36	36¼	— ¼
87	89	200	Chandler Motor	89	89	89	89	— 3
60¾	60¾	2,300	Chesapeake & Ohio.	61	61	60¾	60½	— ⅞
11¾	12	100	Chi. Great Western	12	12	12	12	— ⅛
34	35⅜	500	Chi. Great West. pf.	36	36	33⅝	33⅝	— 2
75	75½	1,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	75¼	75⅝	74⅜	75½	— ¼
109¾	110	400	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	110½	110½	110	110	— ½
65¼	66	100	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. cfs. of d. f. p.	65½	65¾	65½	65¾	— ⅛
35¼	35⅝	600	Chi., R. I. & P. w.i.	35⅝	35½	35¼	35⅝	— ⅜
77	77¾	100	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p. c. pf. w.i.	77½	77½	77½	77½	...
67	67¾	900	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf. w.i.	67¼	67¼	66½	67¼	...
67	67¾	50	Do., odd lot	68	68	68	68	...
22	22¼	1,400	Chile Copper	22¼	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
58	58¼	5,800	Chino Copper x d.	57⅝	58¼	57⅝	58¼	— ⅛
52¾	53	2,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	54½	54½	52	52½	— 1⅞
27	28	100	Col. & Southern	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
41¼	41¾	2,300	Columbia Gas & El.	42	42½	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
108	109	300	Consolidated Gas	108¾	108¾	108¼	108¾	+ ⅛
98	100	100	Continental Can	98¾	98¾	98¾	98½	+ ⅛
92	93¼	7,400	Corn Products Ref.	93¼	93¼	92	92	— ⅛
104¾	105	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	104½	104½	103¾	104¼	+ ⅛
92	92¼	20,400	Crucible Steel	92¾	93¼	91	92¾	+ ⅛
62	64	2,580	Cuba Cane Sugar	63¾	64	62	62	+ 2¼
17⅞	17⅞	800	St. Louis-San Fran.	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
30	32	200	St. Louis Southw.	30	30	30	30	...
97	97⅜	1,800	Savage Arms	88¼	102	88¼	96¾	— 1⅜
36	37	600	Saxon Motor	39	39	36	37	— 2½
13½	13¾	100	Seaboard Air Line	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
28	29	100	Seab. Air Line pf.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	— 1¾
170	175	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	173	173	173	173	— 2
26½	27	700	Shattuck-Arizona	27½	27½	26½	26½	— 1½
54¾	55	7,800	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	54¾	56	54¾	54¾	—
60	60½	400	Sloss-S. Steel & I.	59½	60¾	59½	60¾	— ⅛
93⅜	94½	2,300	Southern Pacific	94½	94½	93¾	93¾	— ⅜
27⅜	27⅞	2,900	Southern Railway	28	28¼	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
56	56½	400	Southern Ry. pf.	57	57	56	56	— 1
86	90	12	Standard Milling pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½	+1
83¼	83¾	24,600	Studebaker Co.	82¾	84¾	81¼	83¾	— ⅛
47	48	1,900	Superior Steel	48¼	48¼	48	48	— ⅝
16¾	16¾	700	Tenn. C. & C.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ½
215½	216¼	1,800	Texas Co.	216¾	218	215	216	— 1½
20	20¼	2,900	Third Avenue	20	20	20	21	+ ⅛
59¼	59¾	10,400	Tobacco Products	60¼	60¾	58⅞	59⅜	— ⅜
100	102	300	Tobacco Prod. pf.	100	102	100	102	+2⅜
137¾	137⅝	4,300	Union Pacific	137⅜	138	136¾	137⅝	— ½
45¼	47¼	700	United Alloy Steel	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ⅜
106¾	106¾	8,800	United Cigar Stores	108	107½	106¾	106¾	+1
65¼	67	400	United Dyewood	65¾	67	65¾	67	—
135½	137	200	United Fruit	135¾	135½	135½	135¼	— ½
16	17	200	United Rys. Inv. pf.	16	16	16	16	+ ½
21	22⅜	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	23	23	23	23	+ ½
52½	55	100	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf.	54	54	54	54	—2
166¾	167	12,400	U. S. Indus. Alco.	167½	168¾	163¾	166¾	— ⅝
16	17	200	U. S. R. & Imp. Co.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
61¼	61⅝	1,000	U. S. Rubber	60¾	61¼	60¾	61¼	+ ¼
60¾	60¾	100	U. S. Rub. R. & M.	61¼	61¼	60¾	60¾	— ¼
131¾	131⅞	271,000	U. S. Steel	132⅞	133½	130¾	131½	— ⅞
117¾	117¾	200	U. S. Steel pf.	117¾	117⅝	117⅜	117⅝	—
111¾	111¾	4,800	Utah Copper x d.	112¾	112¾	110¼	111¾	— ⅛
19¾	20¼	600	Utah Securities	20	20	20	20	— ¼
43	43⅜	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	45	45	45	45	+1
63½	63¾	100	Va.-Cron, Coal & C.	63¾	63¾	63¼	63¼	— ¼
49¾	50	2,100	Wabash pf.	49¾	50	49¾	49¾	— ¼
26¾	27	1,000	Wabash pf. B	26¾	26¾	25¾	26¾	— ¼
21	21¼	1,100	Western Maryland	21	21¼	19¾	20¾	— ⅛
37¾	38	1,300	West. Md. 2d pf.	37¾	38¾	37¾	38¾	+ ⅜
52¾	52¾	5,400	Westingh. E. & M.	52¾	52¾	51¾	52¼	— ¾
15½	15¾	500	Wheeling & L. E.	15½	15¾	15	15	—
33	34	200	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ¾
46	46¼	900	White Motors x d.	46¼	46¾	45¾	46¼	— ¼
72¼	72¾	600	Wilson & Co.	72¼	72¾	72¼	72¾	— ¼
30¾	31¼	25,100	Willys-Overland	30¾	31¼	30	31¼	+1¼
127¼	129	100	Woolw. (F.W.) Co.	128	128	128	128	— ¼
34	35	300	Worthington Pump	35	35	35	35	+1

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	92.23	91.62	91.80	— .32
25 industrials	96.15	96.32	94.28	— .71
50 stocks	93.70	92.42	93.04	— .51

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
June 15	93.70	92.42	93.04	— .54
June 14	94.39	93.33	93.65	— .50
June 13	94.45	93.34	94.05	+ .31
June 12	93.52	92.59	93.24	+ .06
June 11	94.23	93.03	93.18	— .57
June 9	94.12	93.15	93.75	— .33
June 8	93.88	92.78	93.42	+ .51

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

June.	High.	June	Low.	June	Last.
*1917	94.45	June 13	91.62	June 1	93.80
1916	89.60	June 12	88.56	June 26	88.93
1915	72.26	June 22	66.48	June 1	70.41
1914	60.64	June 9	56.82	June 25	58.18
1913	69.23	June 4	63.09	June 10	66.44
1912	82.79	June 6	80.03	June 1	81.84
1911	84.48	June 14	81.48	June 1	82.79

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	94.46	Jan. 4	75.77	May 9	93.04
†1916	91.83	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22	88.19

Full Years.

1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.18	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.29
1913	78.10	Jan. 9	68.09	June 10	68.06
1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
June 15	83.40	—.06	June 8	83.74	+.01
June 14	83.49	—.01	June 7	83.73	+.01
June 13	83.50	—.02	June 6	83.72	+.02
June 12	83.52	—.15	June 5	Holiday.	
June 11	83.67	—.04	June 4	83.70	+.07
June 9	83.71	—.03	June 2	83.63	+.01

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	83.49	Jan. 20	83.27	May 21	83.40
†1916	87.36	June 14	86.19	Apr. 22	87.35

Full Years.

1916	90.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 22	88.54
1915	87.62	Nov. 24	81.51	Jan. 2	84.67
1914	80.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.95
1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18	86.34

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Criticism of Liberty Bond Sales.

Instant was the adverse comment heard in brokerage and banking circles when the first sale below par of the Liberty Loan bonds was recorded on the ticker. Although there were few persons who had thought that the 3½s would some time in their career decline slightly below their face value, the Street did not like to see the dip occur so soon after the subscription books were closed. Offerings under par were spoken of as unpatriotic, this impression being in part an outgrowth of the earnestness and enthusiasm with which the gigantic flotation was impelled forward in the closing days of the campaign. The selling was spoken of in some quarters as unnecessary, inasmuch as the seller of bonds will not receive his money until the bonds are actually issued.

Seeking Explanations.

As the stock market turned weak shortly after the Liberty Loan bonds went under par, gossip about the two movements grouped them under the same head. The Street held not a few critics who were inclined to consider that a direct connection existed between them; in effect, that some of the bonds were offered down for stock market effect. The thought of this possibility was what raised the ire of the critics especially. Stock Exchange authorities ridiculed this theory. They said that sales of the 3½s below par did not originate on the floor or in outside trading quarters, as far as could be learned, and were possibly put through on orders from loan subscribers who desired to be relieved of their contracts. One possible explanation heard was that the sales represented the closing out of business ventures by men who are entering the military forces.

Royal Dutch Dividend.

A decline of 2¾ points in Royal Dutch shares in yesterday's dealings followed cabled news from London that the company had declared a final dividend of 23 per cent., making the year's total 38 per cent. In 1916 the aggregate of disbursements was 49 per cent., and this was equivalent to a participation by the American shares to the amount of $6.36 each. Figuring on this ration as a basis, the disbursement of 38 per cent. in the current year on the original Dutch Shell stock means about $5.10 each for the American shares. Reports reached this country from Amsterdam a few weeks ago that the dividend might be lower than the preceding year's payment because of the loss suffered by the company from the destruction of its Rumanian properties in advance of the German invasion last Autumn.

Getting Rid of Debt.

The American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company is one of the companies to profit from war orders which is using current funds to get rid of its debt. Announcement was made yesterday that par and interest would be paid for any and all of its bonds when presented at the office. There are $691,000 first sinking fund 5 per cent. bonds outstanding, of an original issue of $1,000,000. If the company had decided to call the bonds instead of offering to pay par for offerings, it would have been obligated to an outlay of $105 and interest for each $100 of bonds, under the issue terms. From March 1, 1922, to the date of maturity, March 1, 1952, the bonds are callable at par an interest.

Stocks and Call Money.

Yesterday's stock prices descended from the morning level when the call money rate went to 6 per cent., and returned part way back to the day's starting point when the rate eased to 4½ per cent. later in the day. Commission houses talked little about the tendency of money to rise, but it was quite possible that speculative operations on the long side were checked by the movement. Income tax payments supplied the most important factor in respect to the money market's altered condition, together with the banking operations incident to Government financing, and, as the same time the banks probably had in mind the dividend and interest payments around July 1, which will be exceptionally heavy this year. Also, the market has to consider the second payment on June 28 for Liberty Loan subscriptions, which will be a sizable and unusual item in bank transactions.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a per centage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4	@4½	4.70
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.00	4.75
Canadian North.	1917-'26	4½@5	6.70	5.90
Canadian Pacific	1917-'28	4½	5.25	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.30	4.70
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'22	4½	4.75	4.55
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½	6.00	5.15
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	4.95	4.70
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	5.40	5.00
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	6	6.35	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1917-'22	4½	4.90	4.70
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.25	5.00
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.40	5.00
Illinois Central	1917-'28	4½@5	4.95	4.75
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.90	4.60
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	4.95	4.75
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	6.00	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1917-'22	5	5.50	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	5.50	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	5.10	4.80
Norfolk & West.	1917-'24	4½	4.85	4.50
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	5.40	5.00
Penn. Gen. Freight	1917-'28	4	@4½	4.90	4.50
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.40	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1917-'26	5	5.35	5.00
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	4.95	4.80
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½@5	5.15	4.80

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$7,745,963	$215,010,031
Ord. internal rev	29,263,651	421,946,601
Income tax	68,787,230	228,282,287
Miscellaneous	7,067,788	75,312,876
Total receipts	$112,864,730	
Excess of ord. receipts over ord. disburse	$4,162,667	
Excess of ord. disburse over ord. receipts		
Excess of total receipts over total disburse		

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	$2,712,500	$2,933,000	$2,730,500
Year to date	478,617,800	507,140,950	374,085,700

SALES BELOW ARE GIVEN IN LOTS OF $1,000.

U S Liberty 3½s, w i 10..100 1-50 250.....100 2..100 1-50 205.....100 10..100 5-50 1..100 1-50 141.....100 25..99 40-50 ½.....100 2.....100 90..99 48-50 ½.....100 51..99 49-50 85..99 48-50
Am For Sec 5s 7..... 95 4..... 94¾ 1..... 94⅞
Anglo-Fr 5s ½..... 83¾ 1..... 83½ 16..... 83¾ 75..... 83¾ 1..... 83¾ 13..... 83¾ 25..... 83½ 10..... 83¾ 26..... 83½ ½..... 83¾ 15..... 83¾ 1..... 83¾ ½..... 83¼
City of Bord temp 6s 1..... 96
CityofParis6s 1..... 93¾ 8..... 93¼
CityofTokio5s 17..... 78
DomofCan5s, 1921 1..... 97½
1931 10..... 98¼ 5..... 98¼ 16..... 98¼ 5..... 95¼
French Govt temp 5½s 30..... 99½ 5..... 99½ 1..... 99
JapGovt4½s, sterl loan ½..... 85½ 1..... 85 24 per 10..... 84½
German stp 2..... 79½
UnKingofGt Br & Ire 5s 21..... 97½ 12..... 97½
5½s, 1918 15..... 99A 34..... 99¼ 5..... 99A
5½s, 1919 25..... 99⅝ 17c..... 99⅝ 1..... 99¾
con 5s 1..... 97½
LeatherGs 5..... 97 6..... 99¼ 11..... 99¼ new 2..... 99⅜ 12..... 99⅜ 10..... 99⅜
5½s, 1921 15..... 95¾ 11..... 95½ 3..... 95¾
NYCity4½s, 1960 2..... 99 1964 4..... 98⅞ 8..... 99
1965 10..... 98⅝
4½s, 1963 5..... 102¼ 3..... 102
AlaskaGMev deb 6s, Ser A 1..... 68
AmAgChevos 1..... 100 2..... 100¼
deb 5s 5..... 101½
AmT

THE COTTON MARKET

Trading Irregular, with Close Barely Steady at Net Loss of 15-28 Points.

The cotton market yesterday was very irregular and prices moved to lower levels. The market closed barely steady at a net decline of 15 to 28 points. Sentiment appeared to have been changed considerably in the last few days, and there was not only selling through commission houses, especially for Western account, but the South was also a seller here, and bearish operations were conducted with more confidence than has been evidenced in some time.

The theory of those operating for a decline in the market was that crop conditions on the whole had improved, and that the South was willing to sell cotton at these prices. The power given to the Clearing House Association to call higher margins at its discretion also had a tendency to restrain dealings on the part of large operators.

There was somewhat less pressure on the July delivery during the day, and it was believed in some quarters that the selling of this contract against cotton to come here was about over. Larger exports were reported for the day, and some traders held the view that exports have all along been larger than reported, and that the total for the season may even be ahead of last year.

At the immediate opening the market was steady at a decline of 16 to 40 points, following weakness at Liverpool. The latter was attributed to considerable Continental new crop long liquidation. Neill of London estimated the reduction in acreage at less than one-half of 1 per cent. He said the crop had made a poor start, but he does not yet despair of an average crop. The weather over the belt yesterday was generally clear, with no excessive temperatures at any point. Soon after the opening a buying movement developed, which carried prices up to within about 5 points of the previous night's close, but it was not well sustained, as there seemed to be a good deal of cotton for sale on every bulge. Southern cotton men on the floor contended that the recent hot weather in Texas was a good thing in that it destroyed the boll weevil. This, however, was in conflict with some of the private wires from that State, one of which said that the crop in the Southwest and all Western Texas had been almost ruined, and without rain soon would be an entire failure.

There was not so much trade buying yesterday as on previous days, and it seemed to be the impression in local circles that mills had supplied their requirements in the futures market for the time being and that there would be little further demand from that quarter. The weather forecast was for generally clear conditions over the entire belt on Saturday, which caused some scattered selling, but the purchasing interests who think the plant is too small and that the crop needs rain badly. Southern spot markets were unchanged to 37 points lower.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs.
June	...	...	...	24.38@	24.58
July	24.50	24.62	24.20	24.48@	24.53
Aug.	24.56	24.56	24.56	24.37@	24.43
Sept.	24.25	24.29	24.12	24.28	bid
Oct.	24.15	24.31	23.92	24.18@	24.22
Nov.	24.20	bid			
Dec.	24.25	24.43	24.03	24.30@	24.32
Jan.	24.28	24.46	24.07	24.34@	24.37
March	24.38	24.53	24.30	24.54	bid
May	24.70	24.70	24.62	24.09@	24.11

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and barely steady. Sales were of middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 24.50c; New Orleans, 24.19c; Savannah, 24¾c; Augusta, 24.69c; Memphis, 24c; Houston, 24.35c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Friday.	Last Week.	Year.
Port receipts	10,215	13,369	20,771
Exports	9,718	9,361	7,646
Port stocks	811,827	847,186	924,447
New York arrivals	2,582	...	...
New York stocks	56,316	53,177	139,895

The week-end statistics of the New York Cotton Exchange follow: Brought into sight for the week, 47,715 bales, against 79,310 last year. For the season, 12,144,873, against 12,119,878 last year. Visible supply of all kinds, 3,550,697, against 4,060,832 last year. Of this American is 3,550,697, against 2,177,832 last year. Decrease in general visible, 183,065, against 154,391 last year. Decrease in American, 153,065, against a decrease of 130,391 last year. Spinners takings, American, for the week, 178,423, against 206,701 last year, and for the season, 12,117,927, against 12,488,439 last year.

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton in moderate demand; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,500; American, 7,000. Imports, 11,000; American, 5,000. Middling upland, 17.06d. Futures opened irregular, 37 to 45 points lower; closed steady, at a net decline of 7 to 17 points. July-August, 16.10d; October-November, 15.08d; January-February, 14.63d; March-April, 14.52d.

Manchester: Yarns, firm; cloths, moderate demand.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

With indications of returning activity in branches which have experienced more or less protracted lull, the general position of business is stronger and sentiment has noticeably improved. The revival in distributive trade has continued with the more seasonable temperature, and, though not all reports are favorable, results at the retail counters are more uniformly encouraging. Further progress in agriculture has also accompanied the better weather, and the commencement of movement of farm products to market has in some cases had a depressing effect on prices. Yet the main trend of wholesale commodity quotations is still decisively upward, and textiles and steel and iron, as well as other important articles, are not only phenomenally high, but are likely to rise to even more extraordinary levels.

Clearing house returns in the principal cities in the United States show substantial gains over all former corresponding periods and the aggregate of exchanges at all cities reporting is $6,471,480,742, an increase of 31.6 per cent. as compared with the same week last year and of 95.5 per cent. with two years ago.

Bradstreet's says:

Industry has not lost any of its unwonted activity, and, if anything, the pace has been increased. Certainly the pig iron situation is an excited one, and in this respect, as well as in respect to prices for steel and scrap, conditions are unprecedented. Ordinary consumers are simply scrambling to get what raw materials, and, meantime, Government buying, with more to come, makes for concern about future free supplies of finished steel. Even though the assumption that regular account has fallen off, the foremost problem is to provide capacity to reasonably care for all requirements.

EARNINGS.

Public Utilities.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE & EASTERN, for April—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
April gross	$43,113	$32,620	$10,493
Net aft. taxes	20,639	13,944	7,045
Sur. aft. chgs.	8,174	2,182	5,992
4 mos. gross	149,294	119,975	29,319
Net aft. taxes	66,813	48,112	9,701
Sur. aft. chgs.	10,036	3,491	6,545

LAKE SHORE ELECTRIC RAILWAY, for April—

April gross	138,105	118,622	19,483
Net aft. taxes	44,550	38,538	5,992
Sur. aft. chgs.	10,098	8,959	1,139
8 mos. gross	513,395	453,144	60,251
Net aft. taxes	151,339	141,321	10,018
Sur. aft. chgs.	13,755	*4,056	17,813

*Deficit.

NEWPORT NEWS & HAMPTON RAILWAY, GAS & ELECTRIC CO., for four months ended April—

Gross	548,905	297,465	51,439
Net aft. taxes	123,195	104,008	19,186
Total income	125,824	104,353	19,471
Net aft. taxes	41,330	27,441	13,889

UTAH SECURITIES SUBSIDIARIES, for May—

May gross	519,005	440,317	78,688
Net earnings	271,926	238,897	33,029
12 mos. gross	5,993,472	5,133,314	860,158
Net earnings	3,008,940	2,804,116	605,824

Miscellaneous.

Sales of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. for the first three months of the fiscal year were $39,150,906, compared with $37,-[illegible] for the corresponding period of the year 1916, a gain of $1,[illegible].

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	95½	97
2s, coupon, 1930	95½	97
3s, registered, 1918	99	101
3s, coupon, 1918	99	101
3s, registered, 1946	..	99
3s, coupon, 1946	..	99
3s, converalon, 1947	..	99
4s, registered, 1925	104	105½
4s, coupon, 1925	104	105½
2s, coupon, 1918, reg	99	97
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	95½	97
2s, Panama, 1961, reg	90	96
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	99	96

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.
6s	Sept., 1917	100¼	100⅝	100¼
4½s	June, 1965	101⅝	102⅛	101⅝
4½s	Mar., 1963	101¼	102⅛	101⅛
4½s	Nov., 1957	101⅛	102⅛	101⅛
4½s	May, 1957	101⅛	102⅛	101⅛
4½s	Nov., 1917	100	100	100
4½s	May, 1960-30	96½	96⅝	96¾
4½s	April, 1966	96⅝	96½	96
4½s	Mar., 1964	96¾	96½	96
4½s	Mar., 1962	96½	99¼	96
4½s	Sept., 1960	96½	96¾	96
4s	May, 1959	96	97	96
4s	Nov., 1958	96	97	96
4s	Nov., 1955	95	97	95
4s	Nov., 1936	95	98	95
4s	May, 1919	99¼	...	99½

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.
4s	Nov., 1918	99½	...	99½
3½s	Nov., 1954	83½	86	83½
3½s	May, 1954	83½	...	83½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	4.25	4.00
4½s	1918-1923	4.25	4.00
4½s	1924-1931	4.30	4.00
4½s	1921-1923	4.30	4.00
4½s	April, 1920	4.50	...
4½s	1918-1919	4.50	...
3½s	1940-1952	4.40	4.20
3½s	1930-1939	4.40	4.20
3½s	1922-1929	4.40	4.20
3s	1926-1930	4.40	4.20

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	—Closing— Bid.	Asked.
58	Cities Service	284	280	280	283
155	Cities Service pf	85	84	84½	84½

Closing quotations for issues not included in above transactions:

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power pf	21	24	New Eng. Power pf	100	105
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf	75	78	New England Co.	50	53
American Gas	118	120	New Eng. Co. 1st pf	95	99
Am. Gas & Electric	120	121	New Eng. Co. 2d pf	63	69
Am. Gas & Elec. pf	49	50	Northern Ohio Electric	..	35
Am. Light & Traction	330	333	Northern Ohio Elec. pf	70	75
Am. Light & Trac. pf	110	112	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Power & Light	67	68	North. Ont. L. & P. pf	61	65
Am. Power & Light pf	87¾	90	Northern States Power	98	98
Am. Public Utilities	30	35	Northern States P. pf	98	100
Am. Pub. Utilities pf	64	67	North. Texas Elec. pf	80	84
Am. Water W. & Elec.	8	9	Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	75	78	Pacific Gas & Elec.	58	59
Am. W. W. & E. part.	24	26	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf	89	90
Carolina Power & Light	35	38	Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf	98	100
Carolina P. & L. pf	85	90	Republic Ry. & Light	36	37
Cent. States Electric	9	11	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf	66	68
Cent. States Elec. pf	73	76	Southern Cal. Edison	89	90
Colorado Power	30	32	South. Cal. Edison pf	103	105
Colorado Power pf	99	102	Southwest. P. & L. pf	97½	100
Consumers' P. pf	95	96	Stand. Gas & Electric	12	12½
Commonwealth P. & L.	48	50	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf	87	88
Com'wealth P. & L. pf	75	76	Tampa Electric	122	127
Dayton Power & L. pf	..	90	Tenn. Ry., L. & Power	5¾	6¾
Duluth Edison	..	80	Tenn. Ry. L. & P. pf	25¾	27
Electric B. & S. pf	99½	100	Texas Power & Lt. pf	97	100
Electric Properties	68	69	Tri-City R. L. pf	91	93½
Empire Dis. Elec. pf	90	94	Un. Gas & El. 1st pf	70	75
Empire Gas & Fuel	99	100	United Gas Improve	89	89½
Federal Light & Trac.	39	40	United Light & Rys.	38	40
Fed. Light & Trac. pf	40	45	Un. Light & Rys. pf	68	70
Gas & Elec. Securities	280	310	West. P. Tr. & W. P.	14	17
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf	94	100	West. P. Tr. & W. P. pf	71	77
Interstate Elec. Corp.	32	40	Western Power	95	95
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49	Western Power pf	53	56
Miss. River Power	9	10	Wisconsin Edison	48	50
Miss. River Pow. pf	32	34	Yadkin River P. 7% pf	98	101

Bonds.

Am. W. W. & E. ci. 5s	71	73	Nat. Sec. deb.	43	53
Appa. Power 1st 5s, 1932	76	80	Nat. Sec. income	10	13
Cent. P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	97	100
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	80	86
Cin. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	..	99	Nor. States P. 6s, 1928	98	99
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	88	90	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	94½	96
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	90	93	Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	88	92
Com'wealth P. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	..	97	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Conn. River P. 5s, 1927	95	99	P. G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	..	96	Pacific Gas & Elec. 5s	88	90
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½	Peoples Gas & El. 5s, '42	89	92
Defiance Co. 1st 6s	95	98	Portland Gas & Coke 5s	90	96
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	95	97	Puget Sd. Trac. notes	98	100
East. Ohio 1st 5s	99	102	Seattle Elec. con. 5s	91	93
Empire Gas & F. 6s	98½	100	Seattle Elec. 4s, notes, 1913	90	96
Empire ref. 6s, 1927	98	100	Sou. Cal. Edison 5s, 1951	85	91
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90	Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97	99
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93	United Util. cv. 6s, '43	95	98½
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	84	85	U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, '26	111	113
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	90	94	Utah Sec. 6s	82	93½
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	88	93	W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	90	99	Western Power 1st 5s	96	98
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99	Wis. Edison 5s, 1941	91½	93½
Middle West 5s, '25	96½	98	West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	97	98½
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	93	97
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	88	92	Yadkin River Pow. 5s	88	97
Nat. Cond. & Cable 6s	99	100			
Nat. Sec. p. l. 6s	89½	92			

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alabama Co.	63	63	63
5	Bal. Elec. pf.	43½	42	43½
105	Con. Power	111½	111	111½
65	Con. & Coal	51	51	51
24	Cos. O. & G. cf.	13	13	13
658	Do pf. cf.	4¾	4¾	4¾
122	Con. Coal	110	109	110
20	Citizens Nat.	45	45	45
122	Davis Chem.	35¾	35	35

Bonds.

$1,000	Con. Coal 6s	103¾	103¾	103¾
2,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	93¾	93½	93½
8,000	Coal Coke 5s	96	96	96
5,000	Con. P. Nts.	101¾	101¾	101¾
6,000	Coeden & Co. 6s cf's	..	99¾	99¾
480	Elkhorn Fuel	38	36½	38
88	Elkhorn pf.	46	46	46
28	Fid. & Dep.	125	125	125
10	Hous. Oil pf.	65¼	65¼	65½
41	Md. Casualty	83	83	83
30	Mt. Ver. Mills	68¾	68¾	68¾
102	Pa. Wat. Pow.	73	72¾	72¾
84	W. & B. Ann.	15¾	15	15¾
100	Do pf.	40¾	40¾	40¾

Bonds.

$2,000	Cos. O. & G. ctf. notes	101½	101½	101½
10,000	United Ry. inc. 4s	62¼	62¼	62¼
1,000	Do 5s	80¾	80¾	80¾

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Adventure	3¼	3¼	3¼
76	Alaska Gold	6	6	6
10	Allouez	62¾	62¾	62¾
35	Am. Zinc	33	32¾	33
295	Arcadian Con.	8¾	8¾	8¾
153	Ariz. Com'l	14¾	14¾	14¾
1,700	Butte & Bal.	60c	60c	60c
90	Cal. & Ariz.	80½	80	80
3	Cal. & H.	535	535	535
85	Calumet & Ariz.	88¾	88¾	88¾
250	Cop. Range	62¾	62	62
1,690	Davis-Daly	6¼	6¼	6¼
10	Daly-West	1¾	1¾	1¾
40	East Butte	13	13	13
110	Granby	7¾	7	7
170	Hancock	15	15	15
50	Inspiration	65¼	65¼	65¼
1,330	Island Cr'k	75	73	75
22	Isle Royale	91	91	91
10	Isle Royale	32	32	32
150	Kerr Lake	4¼	4¼	4¼
26	Miss. R. P.	11	11	11
5	N. E. Cot. Y.	87	87	87
125	New River	27	26½	27
180	Nova Sc. S.	102	100½	100½
10	Pullman	145	145	145
385	Punta A. S.	33	32¾	32½
168	Swift	153	152	152
77	Torrington	66	65	65½
87	United Fruit	137	136	136
1,766	Un. Shoe M.	56¾	56	56
88	Do pf.	28¾	28	28¾
1,750	U. S. Steel	103	102¾	103
75	Ventura Oil	6¾	6¾	6¾

Railroads.

2	Boston & A.	157	157	157
154	Boston Elev.	59½	59	59½
18	Fitchburg pf.	60½	60½	60½
60	Mass. Elec.	3¾	3¾	3¾
167	Do pf.	23	23	23
28	New Haven	53¾	53¾	53¾
16	O. C'n, cash.	116¼	116¼	116¼

Miscellaneous.

10	Am. Agr. C.	93	93	93
10	Do pf.	101½	101½	101½
223	Am. T. & T.	121½	121½	121½
55	Am. W'n pf	97	97	97
1	Amoskeag	70	70	70
1,330	A. G. & W. I.	114	111¾	112¾
8	Do pf.	62	62	62
50	Cuban Com't.	17	16½	17
28	Edison	183	184	184
100	Ga. Ry. & E.	124	124	124
180	Int. Port. C.	13¾	13½	13½
5	Do pf.	27	27	27
1,875	Mass. Gas	96¼	94	95¾
26	Mass. R. P.	11	11	11
5	N. E. Cot. Y.	87	87	87
125	New River	27	26½	27
180	Nova S. S.	102	100½	100½
10	Pullman	145	145	145
385	Punta A. S.	33	32¾	32½
168	Swift	153	152	152
77	Torrington	66	65	65½
87	United Fruit	137	136	136
1,766	Un. Shoe M.	56¾	56	56
88	Do pf.	28¾	28	28¾
1,750	U. S. Steel	103	102¾	103
75	Ventura Oil	6¾	6¾	6¾

Bonds.

$1,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s	78¾	78¾	78¾
7,000	Am. Ry. 4-5s	100¾	100¾	100¾
1,000	Lib. L. 3½s	100	100	100
$1,000	Pun. A. S. 6s	85	85	85
26,000	P. C'r 6s	111	110	110
3,000	Swift 5s	100	100	100
4,000	West. T. 5s	96¾	95	96¾

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
600	Am. Ship'g	86	82	84½
50	Booth Fish	116	116	116
95	Do pf	90	90	90
245	Chi. Pneu. T.	76¼	76	76¼
310	Cudahy	121¼	121	121
61	Com. Edison	122½	122	122
135	Deere pf	93¾	99¼	93¼
45	Illinois Brick	79	78½	79
6	Linde Air	283	280	283
290	Lindsay L.	30½	29¼	29¾
100	Nat. Carbon	300	300	300
336	Prest-o-lite	14¾	13¾	13¾
3	Pub. Service	93	93	93
10	Do pf	98	97	97
60	Sears-Roe	174	173	173
202	Carbide rts.	17	16½	17
372	Swift	153	152½	152½
21	U. S. Carbide	206½	202¾	202¾
185	Wilson	73	72	73
15	Do pf	106	105	106
15	Midwest Util	70	70	70

Bonds.

$5,000	Booth F. 6s	92	92	92
1,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾
3,000	C. R., I. & P. 5s	65¾	65¼	65½
3,000	C. R., I. & P. 5s	65¼	65¼	65¼
$2,000	Com. Edison	100	100	100
1,000	Swift 1st 5s	100	100	100

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
119	Pennsylvania	53½	53¼	53¾
35	Phila. Co.	34½	34½	34½
288	Phila. Elec.	30	29¾	29¾
50	Phil. R. T. t. c.	29¼	29¼	29¼
410	Reading	97	96¾	97
600	Ton. Belm't.	4¼	4	4
5	U'n. Traction	42	42	42
904	Un. Gas Impt.	78½	78¼	78½
11,530	U. S. Steel	133	130¾	131¾
140	Wm. Cramp	85½	83¾	85½
5	York Ry. pf.	37¼	37¼	37¾

Bonds.

$5,000	Penna. Co. 4½s	1960	102¼	102¼
8,000	Pa. Sam. ctf. 4½s		85¾	85¾
1,000	Spaniah-Am. Iron 6s	101	101	101
1,000	U. S. Steel 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Th'rs-day. Bid.
American Cigar	108	112	109
Do pf	85	93	85
Conley Foil	230	325	250
J. S. Young	160	170	160
Do pf	105	110	105
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	125	100
MacAndrews & F.	205	215	205
Do pf	99	103	99
P. R.-Am. Tob	215	230	215
R. J. Reynolds	500	540	500
Do pf	109	113	110

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

The early movement of prices for stocks on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was irregular, but there was a raid upon the market shortly after midday, the time for the official closing of the bond subscription list. Under the selling pressure some sharp declines were recorded, although many stocks rallied from their lowest at the close. No Liberty Loan bonds sold under par, the members of the Exchange making a point of taking all offerings at that price or better.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alaska Gold	6¼	6¼	6¼
10	Allis-Chalm.	28½	28½	28½
350	Am. Beet Sug.	95¾	95	95
730	Am. Can	50½	49¼	49¾
250	Am. Car & F.	73½	73	73
50	Am. H. & L.	14¾	14¾	14¾
240	Am. Linseed	24¼	23¾	23¼
950	Am. Locomo.	73	71¾	71¾
870	Am. Sm. & R.	109¾	107¼	108¾
200	Am. Sugar	122¾	120¼	120½
100	Am. Wool	55½	54¾	54¾
2,540	Anaconda	85½	83½	84¾
450	B'dwin Loco.	65¾	64	65¾
100	Balt. & Ohio	78½	75¾	78¼
1,910	Beth. Steel, B.	151¾	146¼	148¾
10	Butte & Sup.	42¾	42¾	42¾
50	Can. Pacific	159¾	158¾	158¾
2,120	Cent. Leath.	98	96½	96½
20	Chile Copper	22	22	22
100	Chino Copper	58½	57¾	58¼
500	Col. F. & I.	54½	52	52½
40	Columbus Gas	42½	42¼	42½
400	Corn Prod	32¼	31¾	32¼
1,970	Crucible Steel	81	78¾	80¼
730	Cuba C. Sug.	46½	44½	45
50	Dist. Secur.	22½	22	22¼
540	Erie	26¾	25¾	25⅞
780	Gen. Motors	113⅜	111	111
390	Insp. Copper	65¼	63⅜	64½
250	Int. Mer. Mar.	28¼	27¾	28¼
500	Do pf	81¾	80¼	81¼
50	Int. Nickel	41	41	41
350	Kennecott	46¾	46	46¼
150	Lack Steel	99	97¼	97¼
150	Maxwell Mot.	50¾	49	49
1,110	Max. Petrol.	100¾	98	99
40	Miami Cop.	41¼	41	41
100	Midvale Steel	64¾	64¼	64¼
50	Nat. Enam.	39½	39⅛	39½
10	Nev. Con	24½	24½	24½
100	Nat. Condens.	37⅛	37¼	37¼
90	N. Y. Central	93¾	92⅝	92¾
10	N. Y., N. H. & H	35¾	35⅝	35⅝
10	Ohio Cit. Gas	137¼	137¼	137¼
40	Pacific Mail	27¼	27¼	27¼
850	P. Coal & I.	55¾	52¾	55¼
200	Ray Copper	29¾	28¾	28⅝
2,130	Reading	99¾	98¾	97¾
500	Rep. I. & S.	93¾	90¾	92¾
100	Sinclair Oil	58	55½	55½
430	Southern Ry.	28¼	27⅝	27⅝
1,970	Studebaker	84¾	81¼	82¼
50	Third Av	20	20	20
940	Union Pac.	138	137	137¾
570	U. S. Ind. Alco.	168¼	163¾	167
59,900	U. S. Steel	133	130½	131¾
3,800	Monster Ch.	..	..	..
3,000	Moth. Lode	29	27½	28
700	Nev. Hausa Montana	1	¾	1
4,000	Nat. Lead	15	15	15
4,000	Nat. Z. & L.	64	60	63
4,900	Newport M.	¾	¾	¾
100	Nip. M. C.	7¼	7¼	7½
79,600	Ohio Copper new, w. i.	1¾	1¾	1¾
12,000	Por. Con. Cop.	40	38	40
1,420	Red Wat. M.	¾	¾	¾
1,600	Richm. C.	55	53	55
1,500	Roch. Min.	54	53	53
100	Saga. M. C.	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	San Toy.	16½	16½	16½
4,000	Santa R. Dev.	½	½	½
750	Senorita Cp.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,900	Silver Kg. of Arizona	¼	¼	¼
375	Sil. Leg. Con. of Utah	4¼	4	4
2,000	Silver Pick	10¼	10½	10¼
200	Stan.-Sil. Ld.	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,800	Success M.	39	38	38
300	Supt. Copper v. t. ctfs.	32¾	31	32½
1,600	Troy-Ariz.	28	28	26
500	Un. Cop. Min.	1¼	1¼	1¼
600	Un. Magma	20	20	20
4,700	U. M. of Ariz.	9	9	9
3,500	U. S. Tung.	22	20	21
1,200	Un. Ver. Ex.	39¼	38	39½
1,000	Utah N. M.	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,500	W. B. Con.	66	65	66
1,900	Yukon Gold	4	4	4
3,500	Yering M. C.	29	28	29

$17,000	Am. Sm. 5s	92¾	92¼	92¼
1,000	Beth. St. 5s, 2-yr. notes	98¼	98⅛	98¾
$15,000	Russ. Gov. new 5½s	72	72	72
3,000	Russ. Gov. 6½s	..	82	82

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in comp

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

BATISTE.—Open for cheap cream cotton warp batiste, any width. Louis Rosenheim & Co., 114 West 17th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on coats and suits. 120 West 26th St., top floor.

CORDUROYS—Gabardines, white only, 36 inches, piece goods or ready skirts. Call with samples. T. and K. Skirt Co., 20 West 22d.

CORDUROYS.—613 Jullliard, white; also Palm Beach cloth; for cash. Benjamin Smith, 12 West 27th St., Farragut 8804.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on taffeta and serge dresses; call with samples. Excel Mfg. Co., 145 West 30th.

DRESSES.—Contractors for silk dresses. Call with samples, 3d floor, 12 West 21st St.

SAMPLE PINKING MACHINE with 20-inch cutting knife. Phone 1306 Franklin.

SERGES.—Will pay cash for 3 U. S. 838. Mad. Sq. 1540.

SUITS.—J. P., Friend of Loudy & Friend, Chicago, at Hotel Astor; jobs of silk jersey suits; must be cheap. Don't phone or call; just write what you have.

VELOURS.—Taupe, Pekin green, 12 to 14 ounces, 50 pieces. Farragut 2187.

WASH GOODS.—Will buy for cash (wash goods) unlimited quantity cotton piece goods, white or colored; will take garment manufacturers' surplus stock. Box C 458 Times Annex.

Offerings to Buyers

BROADCLOTH.—Forstmann & Huffman 6660 black, $3.25. Levensohn & Sats, Md. Sq. 1265.

CASHMERE, Denim, Shirting, Voile, Dotted Swiss, Serge, Silk Mixtures.—Jobs to close out at a low figure. Farragut 3760.

CHINCHILLA.—White and colored, mustard, gabardines, velours at low prices. Mad. Sq. 2426.

COATS, SUITS.—Job of coats and suits to close out. A. S. H., 1,140 Broadway.

DRESSES.—200 silk afternoon and evening dresses to close out. Globe Dress & Suit Co., 19 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—100 voile dresses to close out. Lillian Dress Co., 78 5th Av.

EMBROIDERIES.—Domestic, large stock; closing out at sacrifice. Meyer Barish, 545 Broadway.

SERGES.—Botany 780, $1.35; Wellington Sears 1855 navy, only 62½c. Md. Sq. 1265.

SKIRTS AND DRESSES.—Silverbloom suits to close out. Excello, 127 West 17th.

TAFFETA AND SATIN.—Striped and plaid taffeta and satin at clearance prices. Parisian Mfg. Co., 31 East 31st St.

VELOUR DU NORD, 50-inch, Sidney Blumenthal's. G 17 Times.

WAISTS.—Georgette and cotton waists, close out, reasonable prices. Deutschman Bros., 12 West 20th St.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

Rises in Metals, Especially Iron and Steel, the Feature.

Despite the fact that flour again distinguished itself by advancing, the features of commodities prices this week, as reflected by Dun's list, were the increases in the quotations on metals of one kind or another. The tendency of this general list was strongly upward, yet the advances in the foodstuffs were slightly outnumbered by the declines. As a whole, the list showed sixty-one advances out of ninety changes, compared with ninety-nine revisions and seventy-two advances last week.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-two standard commodities this week in this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and for the same week a year ago:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lbs.	$16.75	$16.76	$8.40
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.10¼	.10¼	.09½
Coffee, Santos No. 4.	.10¾	.10¾	.10½
Sand. Brown Sheetings, yard	.14½	.14	.08¼
Print cloths, 38½-in., 64x60	.10¼	.09¾	.05¾
Butter, cream., ex., lb	.37	.41¼	[illegible]
Cheese, f. c., fresh, Spec., lb.	.23	.24	.15¾
Eggs, West. fancy	.23¾	.24½	.22
Apples, evap., ch'ce, lb	.11½	.06	.06
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb	.13½	.13½	.11½
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb	.08½	.08½	.04½
Raisins, lb.	.08¼	.08¼	.07¼
Flour, Sp. pat., bbl.	14.50	14.50	5.60
Flour, Sp. clear, bbl.	12.50	12.50	5.00
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	*	*	1.15½
Corn, No. 2 yel., bush	1.82½	1.78¼	.87½
Oats, No. 2 white, bush	.73¾	.70½	.45¼
Hay, prime timothy, 100 lbs.	1.20	1.20	1.50
Hides, Chic. pack, No. 1, lb.	.33	.32½	.26½
Hides, Chic., cows, native, lb.	.32	.32	.24½
Leather, hem. sole, lb	.57	.57	[illegible]
Leather, union b'ks, lb	.80	.80	.62
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Phil. ton	46.75	45.50	20.00
Steel bil., Pitts., ton	100.00	95.00	45.00
Copper, Lake, N.Y., lb	.31	.31	.27½
Cop., Elec., N. Y., lb.	.33	.33	.27½
Lead, New York, lb.	.12¼	.11¾	.06½
Tin, New York, lb.	.61	.61¼	.42¾
Pet., ref., gal. in bbl.	.12	.12	.12
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	9.25	9.20	7.85
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs	15.10	15.50	9.80
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs	8.75	8.30	7.00
Lard, prime st., Chi., 100 lbs.	21.85	21.22	12.75
Sh. ribs, loose, 100 lbs	20.60	20.40	12.75
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.	39.50	39.50	25.00
Rice, Fancy head, lb.	.08¾	.08¾	.05
Rub., Up-Riv., Para, lb	.72	.74	.54
Sug., fine, gr., 100 lbs	7.50	7.50	7.65
Tea, Form., fair, lb.	.26	.26	.17½
Tea, Japan, low, lb..	.22	.22	.19
Potatoes, bbl.	9.00	10.00	5.00
Wool, aver., 100, Phila., lb.	.579	.579	.569

*Not quoted.

Seventeen advances in twenty changes was the mark set by the metals this week. Not only was a new record made by Bessemer pig iron at Pittsburgh, but forging billets at that city also touched a new high level. The quotation on the pig iron in question is practically $56 a ton, compared with almost $22 at this time a year ago, while the respective figures for forging billets, per ton, were $125 and $60. Practically all of the billets have now passed the $100-a-ton mark, and all of them advanced during the week. All grades of pig iron were also included in the week's upturn. Other metal advances included tank plates, beams, angles, black and galvanized iron sheets, tinplate and lead. New high records for coke, for recent years at least, were set. The only declines in this part of the list were supplied by spelter, tin, and antimony.

In the foodstuffs there were thirteen declines and eleven advances. Flour showed rather a streaky course for the week. While Spring patent went up 50 cents a barrel, Spring clear did not change at all. The advances on Winter patent and Winter clear were, respectively, 10 and 5 cents a barrel. Mess pork was the only major provision that did not change at Chicago. Live hogs fell off, but live beef and sheep, together with prime lard and short ribs, advanced. Locally, both hams and bacon were cheaper.

The feature of the vegetable changes was the break in potatoes, though the current barrel price is still three times as dear as last year's. Cabbage and turnips supplied the listed advances. Dried fruits did not change either way, according to the list, but fresh apples went up. No changes were shown by tea, coffee, or sugar, but in the spices there were declines in cloves and black Singapore pepper.

A combination of things, principally liberal supplies and a none too active demand, resulted in a solid decline in the dairy products for the first time in many months, if not since the war began. The margins now existing between 1917 and 1916 prices on butter, eggs and cheese are smaller than for some time.

While wheat continued unquoted, corn, oats, and rye were higher in the grain list. Malt was the only grain that dropped. Colorado hides fell off, but five of the other nine listed grades advanced to offset it. Leather showed no quotable change either way, but the tone appeared strongest on the kinds needed to fill Government shoe contracts.

Though very firmly maintained as to price, the textile markets, other than cotton, showed little of real interest during the week. In the cotton market the rapid rise of the staple resulted in unprecedented advances in certain gray and brown goods, as well as further increases in some colored ones.

Fifteen of the twenty-three changes shown by the combined markets for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils were upward, the few features including higher prices for grain alcohol. Wood alcohol was unchanged. The week's other revisions consisted of declines in cutch, turpentine, and crude rubber.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday ..5@5¼ per cent. for the best names
Thursday ..5@5¼ " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

A Khaki Suit for Boys.

Not very much in the way of novelties has shown up in the boys' clothing line for some time, the styles being confined to two or three leading designs. A leading retailer, however, is now showing a model built along original lines. It is a three-piece suit of khaki on the military order. The feature of the suit is a cape reaching below the waistline.

Good Business on Shirts.

In the men's shirt trade, conditions are as good as the manufacturers desire. Some of them are not so desirous of a record demand for the reason that the product is showing less and less of a profit as material and labor costs go up. The representative of a prominent manufacturer said yesterday that, if he could sell the piece goods he has contracted for up to October of this year, there would be a small fortune in it for his concern because of the rise in value of the same.

Serges Regain Their Position.

In the men's wear market the prediction is made that serges will in the coming Spring season regain, and possibly more than equal, their former popularity. In the inquiries received, as well as in the business booked so far for next Spring, buyers have shown a disposition to take a good deal more of these goods than in the last two years when the demand slumped on serges. An explanation of the change of feeling on the part of buyers is that in times such as these the more staple products are bound to be in greater demand.

Orders Good for Women's Coats.

The orders taken by the women's coat salesmen now on the road have come up to the expectations of the manufacturers who say that the initial purchases are better at this time than they were last year. From reports received, buyers are well satisfied with the styles being shown. The dominant note in the Fall garments is one of simplicity. Another feature is that belts will be suggested, but not actually used. Different ideas have been carried out to obtain a belt effect without actually utilizing a belt. The coats are knee length, and in some cases a bit longer.

Double-Breasted Suit Popular.

In the men's wear trade the double-breasted suit has been an exceptionally good seller for the Fall season. As the models in the single-breasted line do not show much change over the previous season, the retailers have been disposed to place orders for more than the usual amount for the double-breasted styles. Conditions have reached such a stage in the piece goods market, however, that the manufacturers are not so glad to receive a response on garments that call for an additional yardage.

Game Dinner Tablecloth.

Tablecloths in fine white linen for game dinners can now be found for American use. They have been used largely in Great Britain with various hunting designs, but they were not of a style which pleased American taste. One which does, revised for this market, uses Landseer's design, the "Stag at Bay," which is one of his familiar pictures. The stag brought to bay by the dog is repeated in the big circle which outlines the centre of the table and a broad border which outlines the square cloth shows the stag with dogs coursing after him. This is an Irish cloth. Practically all the fine table linen has come from Ireland and from Dunfermline, Scotland, with a very little from Belgium, these last two years.

Gray Goods Slow Up.

While the market continued firm on all constructions the sales of gray goods yesterday did not reach such a large volume. What trading was done was mostly on odds and ends. Unable to get action at 14½ cents on 39-inch 80 squares, the price was put up a quarter of a cent for the construction for quick Eastern goods. Late Southern goods sold for less. There were sales of 38½-inch, 64-60s, for June to August delivery at 10½ cents, and 60-48s, 38½-inch, at 9 cents for June and July. Following were the quotations for the day:

39-inch, 80-80s...14½c|38½-inch, 64-60s..10½c
39-inch, 72-76s...13½c|38½-inch, 64-56..10c
39-inch, 68-72s...11½c|38½-inch, 60-52s..9¼c
39-inch, 56-44s...8½c|38½-inch, 60-48s..9c
38½-inch, 64-64s..10½c|27-inch, 64-60s...7c

Dutch Line Resumes Sailings.

AMSTERDAM, June 15, (via London.)—The Royal Holland Lloyd steamship line has resumed its service for South America, the liner Zeelandia having sailed on Wednesday. The Zeelandia will call at New York, where she will land only passengers for the Dutch East Indies, who will travel overland to San Francisco

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

EPFURTH HOTEL AND CAFE COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Epfurth Hotel and Cafe Company, 200-204 West Forty-second Street, by the following creditors: Jacob Ruppert, $31,568; Bewedt Distilling Company, $10,240, and Joseph & Flesh, $286. The liabilities are said to be about $60,000 and the assets $10,000. Judge Manton has appointed John V. Cogger, receiver, in $1,500 bond.

JACOB SIMON AND SONS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Simon, trading as Jacob Simon and Sons, manufacturing men's clothing, 682 Broadway, by the following creditors: Ray Friedman, $250; Sarah Filler, $330; and Louis Filler, $50. The assets are said to be $4,000 and the liabilities $18,000. Judge Manton has appointed William C. Rittenberg, receiver, in $2,000 bond. An assignment has also been made to William C. Rittenberg.

BENEDETTO, CLARK & NUGENT, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Benedetto, Clark & Nugent, Inc., general contractors, 423 East 115th Street, by the following creditors: Crane Company, $199; Harry Diener, $266, and Mary Murray, $421. Liabilities said to be upward of $10,000 and assets $5,000.

L. B VAN WAGENEN COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed here against the L. B. Van Wagenen Company, dry goods, of Kingston, N. Y., by the following creditors: Edward Golden, $500; James H. Dunham & Co., $200, and Murray Kanner, $100. Liabilities said to be upward of $10,000.

KATHARINE A. HUTTEMEYER of Wallkill, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities of $2,141 and no assets.

RAY HYMAN.—Judge Manton has appointed Morris Frank receiver for Ray Hyman, money lending, 170 West Sixty-fifth Street, in $250 bond. The liabilities are said to be upward of $40,000.

MARY ANDERSON WARNER, Inc., dressmaking, 665 Fifth Avenue, has filed schedules in bankruptcy with liabilities of $64,687 and assets of $39,231. Among the largest creditors are the First National Bank of Boston, $4,000; Max Cohen, Inc., $2,089; J. Remond Beaufils, $1,358; Edward L. Mayer, $1,280, and B. Altman & Co., $1,105.

SUNSHINE DAIRY AND FANCY GROCERY.—Saul Jacoby, trading as the Sunshine Dairy and Fancy Grocery, 3,923 Broadway, has assigned to Charles Goodman.

Failures for the Week.

Bradstreet's reports 270 failures in the United States for the week ending June 14, against 230 for the previous week, and 235, 223, 249, and 235 for the corresponding weeks, 1916 to 1913. The Middle States had 62, New England 27, Southern 60, Western 57, Northwestern 36, and Far Western 28. Canada had 17, against 23 for the previous week. In the United States about 91 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 capital or less, and 4 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 15.—John E. Dixon, a merchant of Burrows, Ind., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the Federal Court, alleging his liabilities are $20,248.20, and assets $2,175.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 15.—H. D. Kocheval, a retail grocer of Johnston City, Ill., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $2,295; assets, $1,918.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 15.—H. M. Fraser, real estate broker, filed a petition in bankruptcy today. His debts, of which $12,450 is secured, amount to $48,627.71; assets, nothing.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday; the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Abramowitz, Louis—Zuckerbraun Bros.$138.05
Academy Construction Co., Inc., & Max Peaty—E. Smoka Plumbing Supply Co. 1,033.91
Bowen, Wm. J. Prest—W. Ernst.....709.51
Bachner, Louis H.—Hell.....202.41
Barthel, Frederick C.—Sterling Motor Truck Co. of N. Y.....401.87
Blaine, James J.—J. F. Taylor et al....104.81
Bloch, Sidney—Mitchell.....500.00
Bordello, Antonio & Valentine Dematels—Bogert Flour Co.....437.86
City of N. Y.—Levy Dairy Co.....228.12
Cohen, Lester—L. Liebman.....153.60
Cuminsky, Edward—W. A. Marden....163.31
Clark, Ross L.—B. Goff.....147.81
Duerr, Paul—Hyman & Oppenheimer..130.20
Risenberg, Caesar—J. Broitman.....373.59
Edwardo, James & Frederick J. Fisk—People of the State of N. Y. Inc.....200.00
Ehrlich, Solomon—L. Jarmulowsky....174.26
Empire Carrying Corp.—M. Baker....4,288.88
Frank Powell Producing Corp—Isidor Tajans, Inc.....1,248.17
Feilmann, Max or Max Feilman—Fl. Alpern.....144.47
Foster, John B., Jr.—Nason Mfg. Co..295.33
Findlay, Geo. J.—Great Northern Construction Co.....104.34
Fontaine, Evan B.—Maison Bernard Importing Co. Inc.....818.15
Fein, Mary & Ida Weinberg—People, &c.500.00
Georgia Building Co.—F. P. Hue.....975.60
Graziadio, George—National Cash Register Co.....269.29
Goodyear, Walter—R. C. Turnbull....3,541.38
Goldberg, Chas. M.—Ladies' Garment Mfg. Co.....139.83
Guest, Russell, and Oscar Ebeling—H. C. Diamond.....2,092.05
Gaffney, Patrick—Peter Doelger Brewing Co., Inc.....5,015.27
Goldstein, Philip—Fidelio Brewing Co., Inc.....232.91
Griffin, Joseph—Chalmers Motor Co. of New York, Inc.....335.68
Held, Joseph—Clinton Bank.....149.14
Same—Same.....152.05
Haupt, Ernest—C. W. Sandford.....151.46
H. P. Stephenson & Co., Inc.—Powers Regulator Co.....186.70
Hyman, Samuel—M. Feldman.....100.85
Immedeato, Gerardo—Gimbel Bros., New York.....157.06
Klein, Max—A. Kasden.....250.00
Jefferds, Charles H.—L. B. Nelson....226.91
Knickerbocker Ice Co.—J. Zelbrun....3,658.69
Kelly, Elizabeth, and Daniel F.—R. H. Elder.....174.96
Kaufmann, Joseph—A. Cowles.....183.67
Kerlath, Michael—H. D. Greenwald....111.91
Levy, Max, and Samuel S. Wolfson or Solomon S. Wolfson—L. Jarmulowsky et al.....164.21
Lozon, Leslie, and Benjamin Green—People, &c.....300.00
Lozon, Eva, and Benjamin Green—People, &c.....300.00
Mohlman, George A.—B. Altman & Co...231.24
Maher, Bridget—D. Kalin.....322.78
Mescall, Michael—W. Bradley, costs..110.38
Maison Maurice, Inc.—French Model Importing Co.....1,455.12
Malcolm, Charles F.—Ransome Concrete Machinery Co.....206.16
O'Leary, Cornelius—N. Y. Telephone Co., costs.....116.86
Oister, Samuel—S. Summers.....371.61
Osterweis, David—Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.....1,072.46
Progressive Lunch, Inc.—H. Odwak...112.51
Primpel, Arthur J., Frank J. Parks, and Lillian T. Dempsey—E. Guicione....2,136.77
Reilis, Isidor—N. J. Terra Cotta Co....1,017.99
Reliable Cloth Sponging Co.—L. Netter...610.49
Raeling, Christian C.—Charles Gulden, Inc.....129.11
Retter, Sigmund S.—Matthew Bender & Co., Inc.....121.65
Rapoport, David—Depositors Assets Cor.616.96
Rosenblatt, Salem, Nathan, and Philip—R. Micle.....157.09
Ninger, Abraham and Rose—X. Beller & Co.....364.55
Scott, James F.—T. P. Smith.....132.01
Silvermints, Benjamin—A. S. Levy....180.92
Stone, Henry C.—M. A. Gunst & Co., Inc.....106.15
Switzer, J. Frederick—L. Kaufman....532.63
Sutton, McWalter H.—Sokowutz...658.41
Superno Co., Inc.—A. Selwyn Brown, costs.....136.58
Semler, Charles—Hotel Operating Associates, costs.....123.95
Schoedman, Benjamin—Wade Sutton Works, Inc.....180.87
Sanders, Rehdess Co., Inc.—H. V. M. Dennis, Jr., et al.....566.84
Singer, Charles—J. S. Schnitzer.....116.42
Stoll, Frederick F.—Harvey Reality Co..106.21
Teitelbaum, Aaron—M. Mendelbaum....151.48
Tovin, Barney R.—Kreage & Co., Inc....584.90
United States Casualty Co.—Casualty Co. of America.....177.72
Thiret, Nick—Gibson Distilling Co.....108.84
United States Asphalt Refining Co.—Comtoir National D'Escompte de Paris, costs.....121.83
Vasquez, Manuel—National Cash Register Co.....115.65
Vitale, Giovanni—L. A. Cuneo et al..180.64
Weymann, Beatrice—O. W. Walters..745.00
Wachenheim & Huff, Inc.—E. Westerbury.....762.21
Western Chemical Co.—C. Rockville et al.....14,952.19
Jogert Realty Co., Inc.—J. Shamske....212.72
Kendall, Virginia—F. Schnaufer.....78.65
Lissauer, Szedi—Westchester Av. Bank..310.01
Neu, Aron—A. Samuels.....94.15
Perlmutter, Harry—Wilson & Co.....174.70
Terilli, Alberto—J. J. O'Reilly.....27.72
Same—Same.....87.72
Traf Bldg. Co., Inc., and John W. Dertinger—Weber Supply Co., Inc....321.33
Turkheimer, Adolph—O. Tuthill.....330.72
Wolff, Marks and Jennie—T. Durso...2,299.53
Wechsler, Abraham—P. Altback.....84.91

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Bock, Jacob L.—W. C. Robertson, Feb. 23, 1917.....$481.93
Zwern, Morris—W. J. Davidson & Co., May 15, 1912.....372.12
Same—M. J. Mulhall, June 3, 1912....106.31
Same—W. R. Ellison et al., Aug. 16, 1912.....447.11
Same—S. Margolies, March 22, 1912....214.65
Same—Eb Talk et al., Nov. 15, 1912....223.99
Same—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., Feb. 15, 1915.....735.33
Same—L. Bobrick, Jan. 20, 1917.....372.48
Crean, Thomas E.—L. Isaacson, Feb. 1, 1917.....813.91
D. A. Schulte, Inc.—W. A. Walker, Oct. 21, 1916.....539.78
Heller, Max O.—J. E. Schermerhorn et al., March 24, 1916.....1,575.11
Illinois Surety Co.—V. Cacciola et al., Nov. 13, 1913.....898.74
Same—Same, Nov. 13, 1913.....225.48
Same—Same, Nov. 13, 1913.....269.33
Same—Same, Nov. 13, 1913.....795.60
Same—Same, Nov. 13, 1913.....394.71
Same—Same, Nov. 13, 1913.....263.87
Same—Same, Nov. 13, 1913.....269.33
Same—Same, Nov. 13, 1913.....797.50
Same—Same, Nov. 13, 1913.....534.00
Same—Same, May 4, 1914.....105.39
Kutsukian, John—Fresno Home Packing Co., June 30, 1908.....782.80
Silverman, Louis—E. Utard, Jan. 24, 1917.....30,337.84
Statty, Andrew—Oscar Fremmel & Bro., March 9, 1916.....431.30
N. Y. Railways Co.—S. Poshefsky, Nov. 28, 1916.....200.00
Berginsky, Israel, and Harry Eisenberg—M. Tannenbaum, June 6, 1917, (cancelled).....217.37
Heller, Max—W. Rankin, Jan. 10, 1917, (released).....23,804.56
Green, Alister—F. Rohifing, Nov. 14, 1916.....179.20

In Bronx County.

Schmidt, William—E. G. Gollner, June 29, 1914.....$58.02

RED CROSS FESTA.

Scene in Macdougal Alley with the festa for the American Red Cross at its height, in the Pictorial Section of The New York Times tomorrow.—Advt.

NEW AUTO LIGHT LAW AUG 1.

All Motor Vehicles Must Have Uniform, Non-dazzling Reflector.

All motor vehicles operated in New York State must comply with a uniform headlight regulation, as provided in the Hewitt headlight bill which Governor Whitman has signed. The new law is designed to reduce automobile accidents and to facilitate night travel. It is in line with the requirements of other States, and for several years efforts have been made by organizations interested in safety to get a law of this kind for New York.

The law, which goes into effect on Aug. 1, provides that the light of the front lamps shall be visible at least 200 feet in the direction in which the motor car is traveling, and shall be so arranged that no part of the beam of the reflected light when measured seventy-five feet or more ahead of the lamps shall rise above forty-two inches on the level surface on which the car stands. Lamps must be kept lighted from one-half hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise. Rear lights must make it possible to read the number plate fifty feet away.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

BALTIMORE—Elgner, Hofmeister Co.; C. W. Elgner, furn. goods; Breslin.

BOSTON—Allen, Lane Co.; J. A. Lane, clothing; Breslin.

BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; F. W. Barnard, women's hosiery, knit underwear, sweaters; 230 5th Av.

BOSTON—J. Gordon Co.; M. P. Gordon, Fall skirts; 36 West 20th.

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; C. W. White, knit underwear; 72 Leonard.

CHICAGO—H. Johnson, millinery; Grand.

CHICAGO—Liebman, Levi & Mann; J. Mann, woolens; Latham.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss R. Gross, furs, trimmings; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; E. L. Curtis, men's furn. goods, shirts, gloves; 115 5th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—Kline Garment Co.; W. Rosenheim, general buyer; 404 4th Av.

HAMILTON, Ontario—T. C. Watkins, Ltd.; A. Lutes, blankets, upholstery goods; 23 E. 26th; Pack Av.

HAMILTON, Ont.—T. C. Watkins, Ltd.; Miss A. Lutes, blankets, upholstery goods; 23 East 26th.

HAZLETON, Penn.—Sasso Dept. Store; M. Fesuna, general mdse.; C. Sasso, cor. 8th and Cumberland.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—H. P. Watson & Co.; R. C. Bradley, jobs cotton goods; dresses; 1,140 B'way.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—W. B. McLain Co.; W. B. McLain, georgette dresses; 27 W. 38th.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart D. G. Co.; Miss Stevens, women's wear; 2 West 37th.

MEMPHIS.—J. Goldsmith, Sons Co.; I. Ottenheimer, domestics; 1,150 Broadway.

MINNEAPOLIS — Dayton Co.; N. Johnson, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—L. S. Donaldson Co.; Miss E. Spillane, ready-to-wear, 230 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; E. C. Short, no. children's coats, dresses, infants' wear; 564 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Arbuthnot, Stephenson Co.; R. L. Thompson, domestics, linens 43 Leonard.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Lowengart & Co.; I. A. Soutar, piece goods; Miss E. A. Fraser, trimmed hats; 856 Broadway.

READING, Penn.—S. J. Katzen, women's domestics, dress goods; Bouchoux Corral, 1170 Broadway.

RICHMOND, Va.—Richmond Dry Goods Co.; E. B. Sydnor, dry goods; 43 Leonard.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—McCurdy & Robinson Co.; W. H. Weeks, ready-to-wear, furs 353 4th Av.

SEATTLE, Wash.—I. Lachman & Co.; I. Lachman, jewelry; Breslin.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio—The Hub; L. F. Anathan, jobs silk coats; 15 E. 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Carter D. D. Co.; G. W. Adams, prints, ginghams; 358 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Rice, Stix D. G. Co.; O. Putnam, hosiery; 377 Broadway.

TOLEDO—Lion D. G. Co.; Miss K. A. Fitzgerald, waists; 23 E. 26th.

TORONTO, Ont.—Royal Cloak and Suit Co.; M. Goldberg, cloaks, suits; 32 West 22d.

TORONTO, Canada—J. H. Winters & Co.; Mr. Spearo, Fall silk and serge dresses; 39 W. 32d St.

WHEELING, W. Va.; A. Peters, read-to-wear; Grand.

WHEELING, W. Va.—Graham & Co.; A. W. Graham, dry goods, notions, fancy goods, women's, children's wear; Wellington.

YORK, Penn.—Bowers & Shaffer; E. Bowers, woolens; St. Denis.

The Premier Carpet House of America.
ROBBINS BROTHERS
Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums.
13 West 23d Street, New York.

FINANCING
Of manufacturers and jobbers by advances on accounts and on merchandise.
WORMSER & COMPANY,
95 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS
Liberal Trading Co., 51 Chambers St.

FACTORY FOR SALE
Factory in West New York; low rent; light loft; fully equipped plant of twelve machines; suitable for cloaks or similar line. For further information 'phone Stuyvesant 2217.

AUCTION SALES.
$40,000 Stock of
Art Stamped Linen
EMBROIDERY GOODS & MATERIAL
Consisting of a large line linen scarfs, centre-pieces, table covers, napkins, Turkish towels, linen towels, pillow tops, pillow cases, children's dresses; complete line stamped ladies' nightgowns, chemises and combinations, handkerchiefs, and baby carriage covers, bags and fancy novelties; large line embroidery, flosses, silks, linens, laces, fringes, embroidery hoopless, needles, cotton; 200 folding hangers, all original packages, being the entire stock formerly Partridge & Wilcox.
J. FRENKEL, Auctioneer,
will SELL TUESDAY, JUNE 19th, 1917, 10:30 A. M., 401 Broadway, N. Y. C., above large and high grade stock. Exhibition Monday, June 18th, 10 A. M.-5 P. M.
T. N.—This sale should interest entire trade as goods of this character have not been offered for some years and will be sold in large lots. Tel. Franklin 2488.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 24,071.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL LEVITT, (also known as SAM LEVITT,) individually and as a member of the firm of LEVITT BROTHERS and LEVITT & KINGSTON, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on June 12, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at by office, Room 1305 Woolworth Bldg., New York City, on June 26, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
June 16, 1917. Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,253. Notice is given that LAWRENCE BARNUM, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 18, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,257. Notice is given that ELEANORE COCHRAN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 18, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

SUPREME COURT, BRONX COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of J. H. OSTINSKY & CO., INC.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Thursday, the 21st day of June, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., at 839 Broadway, Borough of Bronx, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of sausage and bologna casings, pickled beef, salami, bolognas, spices, &c.

MAURICE L. SELAINE, Assignee.
LEON DASHEW, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES, DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 177 cans, each containing five gallons of tomato pulp. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 24, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated June 13, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

NEW YORK.



Briarcliff Lodge
Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.
The high standard of cuisine, appointments and service is maintained this season as in the past.
Booking Office and Full Information.
402 Madison Avenue.
Telephone 7070 Murray Hill.

STAR LAKE INN
STAR LAKE, N. Y.
Opens June 25.
All improvements. Tennis, bathing, fine fishing, boating; native relay for hay fever. Orchestra. Fine cuisine.
J. T. SAYLES,
681 Hudson Avenue,
Albany, N. Y.

SPEND JUNE
AT MT. MEENAHGA HOUSE AND COTTAGES
In the "Beautiful Shawangunks"
Cultured patronage. Varied amusements. Modern appointments, including open fires and steam heat. Opens June 6th. Illustrated booklet. Address B. H. Terwilliger, Proprietor, P. O. Ellenville, N. Y.

HOTEL GRAMATAN
28 Minutes from Grand Central.
A city hotel in a country setting. All outdoor sports. Children's play ground.
Special rates for Summer.
HOTEL GRAMATAN,
Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.
Asa O. Gallup, Vice-President

The Overlook
Woodstock, Ulster Co., N. Y.
In a private park of 575 acres; highest elevation; all land and water sports; modern, excellent cuisine; orchestra; accommodation 200; moderate rates. Booklet. N. Y. Booking Office, Hotel Bon Ray, Madison Ave. and 92d St. Tel. 4397 Lenox. G. A. NEWGOLD, Manager.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.
Now open. Capacity 200; 180 acres of real country; only 45 minutes from 42d St., 10 minutes from station; many rooms with private baths and sleeping porches; tennis, swimming pool, and bath house; Spring rates $10 to $12 per week.

GLENBURNIE INN
Glenburnie on Lake George, N. Y.
A place of distinctive refinement and comfort. Excellent cuisine and service. GOLF, TENNIS, BOATING, BATHING, FISHING. $20 per week up. Booklet. Walton & Messner.

OAK BLUFF HOUSE,
LARCHMONT-ON-SOUND, N. Y.
Accommodations for people of refinement; open all year; garage; reference required.
F. F. Dawes. Telephone Larchmont 626.

STAMFORD IN THE CATSKILLS
Booklets at Newspaper Resort Bureaus. See large advertisements in Sunday papers.

BACK LOG CAMP, Adirondacks, N. Y.
For all lovers of the open air and of camp life in the woods. Send for booklet on the "Back Log Idea." T. K. Brown, Jr., Haverford, Pa.

Adirondack Hotel, Cottage and Camp Life. Golf, Boating, Automobiling. Paul Smiths Hotel, N. Y.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

SOUTH SHORE HOTEL
BAY VIEW SECTION FREEPORT L. I.
Ross St., bet. Miller & Long Beach Ave.
An attractive hotel in beautiful country; combining unequalled country living with rare hotel luxury of the metropolis. Spacious, beautifully and comfortably furnished rooms.
Golf—Tennis—Dancing—Boating—Bathing.
Ideal Motor Run.
Table d'Hote & a la Carte Service. Cuisine Par Excellence. Moderate Rates.
Pres., H. M. Grifenhagen.

The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City
Garden City Hotel
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND
One of the most ex

NEW COMMITTEE FOR WEST SIDE PLAN

Mayor Names Borough Presidents to Act with the Service Board.

CONNOLLY MADE CHAIRMAN

He and Marks Have Opposed Proposed Arrangement with the New York Central Railroad.

At the request of its Port and Terminal Committee the Board of Estimate voted yesterday to discharge the committee from further consideration and responsibility of the West Side Improvement project. The committee had reported that, owing to the passage of the Ottinger bill, it was useless to continue further discussion with the New York Central Railroad officials of the proposed agreement to end present conditions along the west side waterfront. After the board had agreed to the committee's discharge, Mayor Mitchel immediately appointed a committee of three members of the board to represent it on the Conference Committee, which will also include two members of the Public Service Commission.

Borough President Connolly of Queens was made Chairman of the board's committee of three, the two other members being President Marks of Manhattan and President Van Name of Richmond. They will act with Public Service Commissioners Hervey and Hodge to try and bring about a new agreement with the New York Central officials concerning the West Side Improvement matter. President Connolly at first opposed the naming of the committee on the ground that at least one member of the board who had not opposed the proposed agreement should be on the committee.

"I think there ought to be two members of the board who opposed the agreement on the committee," said the Mayor.

"All right," retorted the Queens President, "put on the committee all who opposed the matter. I am satisfied."

President Connolly has always opposed the proposed agreement, and some time ago filed a long statement with the board giving his reasons for his opposition. President Marks was originally in favor of the plan, but early in the discussions changed his mind and has vigorously opposed it. President Van Name has never officially stated his attitude on the matter. Both Presidents Connolly and Marks accepted the appointment, but President Van Name was not present at yesterday's meeting, his place being filled by Commissioner Morrison of Richmond. After the meeting Borough President Marks gave out a statement, in which he said:

"Immediately upon adjournment of the meeting of the Board of Estimate the new committee of three met, organized, and commenced its work. One of its first actions was to make an appointment with the committee of two—Commissioner Hodge and Commissioner Hervey—of the Public Service Commission for a joint conference early in the week. The new Board of Estimate committee will make every effort to effect an early agreement by negotiation with the New York Central Railroad Company.

"The Ottinger bill provides that the Public Service Commission compel the New York Central Railroad to abolish operations at grade and abandon use of steam on Dec. 1, 1917, if by that time no agreement has been reached with the joint committee. Mr. Place, Vice President of the New York Central Railroad Company, has already publicly announced his refusal to enter into an agreement under this bill. The joint committee will proceed just the same in active efforts to remove the present dangers and nuisance of the so-called 'Death Avenue' and Riverside Drive."

President Marks stated that he has been developing for months a new plan for the solution of the west side problem and that he will submit it at the joint committee meeting.

MRS. WYCKOFF GETS DECREE

Obtains $2,000 Cash, Life Alimony, and Custody of Her Child.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 15.—Mrs. Vera E. Wyckoff of Stamford obtained a divorce today from Spofford F. Wyckoff, which terminates a series of lawsuits and a romance that began when the defendant was a student at Yale and eloped in April, 1910. According to the judgment Mrs. Wyckoff is to receive $2,000 outright and $83.33 a month in advance as long as she remains unmarried. The mother is to have custody of the child, but the father must have reasonable opportunity to see it. While it does not appear in the papers of settlement, it is understood that Mrs. Wyckoff has withdrawn her $100,000 alienation suit against Mrs. Albert E. Mitchell, mother of the defendant, who is the business head of the Wyckoff Pipe and Creosote Company of Stamford.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair and cooler Sat. Sun., fair; moderate n. winds.

Ga.—Fair Sat., cooler in e. and s. Sun., fair, warmer in n.; gentle to moderate n. w. winds.

Fla.—Fair Sat. and Sun., except probably showers in extreme s.; moderate n. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Sat. and Sun., warmer; gentle n. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and warmer Sat. and Sun.

Ind. and Ohio—Fair and warmer Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate variable winds.

Mich.—Fair and warmer Sat. and Sun.; fresh s. and s. w. winds.

La. and E. Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun., warmer in the interior.

W. Tex.—Fair Sat., warmer; Sun., fair.

Okla. and Ark.—Fair and warmer Sat. and Sun.

Ill., Mo., and Wis.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.; warmer.

Minn.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.; warmer Sat.; fresh s. winds.

Iowa—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.; warmer Sat. and in e. Sun.

N. Dak.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; moderate temperature.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.; warmer in e. Sat.

Kan.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sat. and in e. Sun.

FEWER DRY GOODS BUYERS.

Road Sales for Immediate Shipments Are Behind a Year Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 15.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Wholesale distribution of dry goods for the current week has been in larger volume than for the corresponding period of 1916. Road sales for immediate shipment are slightly behind those of a year ago, but are considerably in excess for future delivery. Customers have been in the market in fewer numbers. Collections are normal. Prices are firm."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 15.—Thirty-three new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $625,250, were chartered today. They include:

Herman C. Goldstein, Inc., Manhattan, cotton goods, $100,000; H. C. and L. S., and A. Goldstein, 17 West 113th St.

The Nile Shop, Inc., Manhattan, wood working and interior decorating, $5,000; E. J. Bonis, B. and M. Balogh, 783 Van Ness Av., Bronx.

Victoria Coat Apron Supply and Steam Laundry Co., Inc., Brooklyn, steam and hand laundry, $10,000; V. Tisbo, G. Vissicchio, M. R. Matteo, 115 Broadway.

Greenberg & Goldfarb, Inc., Brooklyn, suspenders and leather novelties, $10,000; V. Greenberg, A. Goldfarb, I. Kass, 690 Hendrix St., Brooklyn.

Milmine Bodman & Co., Inc., Manhattan, agricultural products and grain brokers, $250,000; H. L. Bodman, F. C. Kirchhoff, H. R. Forster, Produce Exchange.

Rock Fabric Co., Inc., Manhattan, jobbing and commission business, $10,000; H. and S. Witting, 14 Stone, 94 Hester St.

A. B. C. Arc Lamp Co., Inc., Manhattan, motion picture lamps, $20,000; W. and M. Bach, W. A. Cunningham, 4,025 Lowrie Place, Bronx.

Uneeda Realty Co., Inc., Bronx, autos and motor vehicles, $5,000; H. and B. Osher and A. Rosenfeld, 201 Clinton St.

Equitable Auto Scales Co., Inc., Manhattan, auto and garage business, $10,000; I. L. Archer, J. J. Canton, G. N. Reinhardt, Jr., 235 East Kingsbridge Road, Bronx.

Necomb Iron and Steel Co., Inc., Manhattan, locomotives, boilers, and railway equipment, $10,000; A. C. Smith, P. V. Hoyler, I. H. Schafer, 27 Pine St.

Seventh Avenue and 138th Street Corp., Inc., Manhattan, realty, $50,000; K. Berle, F. Wagge, S. J. Arnesen, 90 West St.

Marion Farms, Inc., Goshen, Orange County, breed fowls, ducks, wild game, $13,500; D. R. and J. M. Bacon, P. A. Rorty, Goshen.

W. C. Sarton Coal Co., Inc., Albany, coal, coke, and oil, 500 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $25,000; W. F. and M. W. Hinman, A. R. Klotten, Albany.

One Hundred and Seventy-eight Orchard Street, Inc., Manhattan, realty, $5,000; H. and B. Wallfisch, J. Wilkenfeld, 334 East 6th St., Brooklyn.

Duschnes & Lieb, Inc., Manhattan, sample cards and novelties, $10,000; C. T. Lieb and E. and P. H. Duschnes, 338 West 112th St.

Kendis Brockman Music Co., Inc., Manhattan, music publishing, $50,000; J. Kendis, J. Brockman, E. H. Baker, 145 West 45th St.

Wool-Wash Products Corp., Manhattan, reclaim solids from waste liquors, $5,000; F. F. Pratt, E. Kemble, B. J. Crombie, 21 Park Row.

Dudley Garage Corp., Manhattan, auto business, $50,000; G. H. Britcel, M. and R. D. Dunn, 174 West 107th St.

Capital increases—West Side Bank, Manhattan, $200,000 to $300,000; Oppenheim Collins & Co., Manhattan, $1,000,000 to $2,000,000; M. W. Lavine & Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $95,000.

Capital reductions: C. W. Reynolds Co., Troy, from $18,000 to $6,000; Oceanside Long Beach Land Co., Manhattan, $66,000 to $40,000.

Authorizations: Kerosene Motor Appliance Co., Inc., Delaware, internal combustion engines, $500,000; Representative, J. E. Smith, 245 West 55th St.

Leroy Sargent Co., Inc., Minnesota, stocks and bonds, $16,000, Representative, Leroy Sargent, 111 Broadway.

F. J. Schnack & Co., Inc., Illinois, toys and merchandise, $1,000, Representative, F. J. Schneck, 102-4 Wooster St.

Reya Motor Co., Inc., Delaware, steam, electric, and gasoline vehicles, $800,000. Representative, J. W. Gates, 149 B'way.

United Dealers Co-operative Ass'n, Inc., Delaware, general advertising, $8,000,000. Representative, F. A. Selah, 61-63 Park Row.

Dissolutions: Seward Navigation Corpn., Manhattan; Famous Players Realty Corpn., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 15.—Charters filed:

Guttenberg Bread and Macaroni Co., Guttenberg, bake bread and make macaroni, $8,000; Guiseppe Cranato, Salvatore Locascio and Anthony Locascio, all of Guttenberg.

Liberty Tool Co., Newark, manufacture tools and machines, $26,000; Albert Sarosky, Stephen Schaffer, M. J. Reilly, all of Newark.

Nutley Home Builders Co., Passaic, deal in real estate, $125,000; Abraham Glisberg, Nutley; George J. Brown, Brooklyn, and William Nutley, Newark.

Ideal Furniture Company, Passaic, furnish hotels, $10,000; Adolph Gang, Solomon Gang, and J. I. Jaffe, all of Passaic.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 15.—Charters filed:

Fraser's Central Gold Mines Co., to engage in a general mining business, $2,000,000; H. W. Britton, Louis H. Gunther, H. B. Davis, all of New York City.

The Grand Junction Sugar Co., to manufacture, sell, and deal in and with sugar, molasses, and their products, $1,500,000; H. Eo Latter, H. M. Robinson, C. M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Kerr Steamship, Inc., to build and operate boats of all kinds, $1,500,000; Robert E. Maloney, Brooklyn; N. P. Shelby, Edgemere, L. I.; P. L. Woodward, Great Kills, L. I., N. Y.

Aquatic Food Products Co., to catch, breed, and otherwise deal in and with fish and other products of the water, $1,500,000; E. E. Berl, H. H. Ward, Jr., H. H. Ward, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

ROYAL ARCANUM WINS SUIT.

United States Court at Boston Reverses Order for a Receivership.

BOSTON, June 15.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals today vacated an order of the District Court under which Thomas J. Boynton was appointed temporary receiver of the Supreme Council, Royal Arcanum.

Application for the appointment of a receiver was made on behalf of Arthur L. Hobart of Braintree, who, as the holder of a nominal death benefit certificate, alleged that the funds of the order had been improperly administered. Counsel for the organization, on appeal, denied the charge and submitted a statement prepared by actuaries, and filed with the State Department of Insurance, showing that it was more than 100 per cent. solvent.

The Court of Appeals held that the lower court was without jurisdiction in appointing a receiver, inasmuch as the Royal Arcanum was a Massachusetts corporation and Hobart should have sought relief elsewhere.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 147th St, 99.11x 25.6, June 14; W. Douglas Welsh and another to Eliza Mck. Gunning, 464 West 142d St., due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $35,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$30,000

CANAL ST, n w corner of Mott St, 20x100.8, 1-3 part; Mott St, 90, N s, 25x100, 1-3 part; Front St, 92, n w s, 25 ft s w of Gouverneur Lane, 90.1x23.5x irregular, all; 61st St, 154 East; s s, 241 ft w of 3d Av, 19x100.5, all; Avenue E, Bronx, n w corner of 18th St, runs w 261.2x n 197.11 to s s of Tremont Av, x s e 365.9 to Avenue E x s 43 to beginning; also property in Queens Co.; Pauline K. Schrenkeisen to Amalia J. Wackerle, 296 Riverside Drive, 3 years; attorney, Harold C. Kneeppel, 5 Beekman St. $10,000

MANHATTAN AV, n w corner of 115th St, 80x50, Feb 25; George F. and Louise W. Ferris to Kate V. Ferris, at Morris Plains, N. J., 3 years, prior mtg $25,000; attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall St.....$6,000

MORNINGSIDE AV, East, s e corner of 115th St, 882 West, 31.10x84.6x27.1x101.5, June 14; 852 West 115th St, Corp. to awyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St., due and interest as per bond; attorney, awyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,000

MORNINGSIDE AV, 8 East, s s, 81.10 ft s of 115th St, 48.5x72.8x86.11x95.5; same to same, June 14, due and interest as per bond; attorney, same $7,000

MULBERRY ST, 231, w s, 25x100, June 14; Martin Garone to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn, due July 1, 1922; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,500

PARK AV, s w corner 120th St, 25x99, June 13; Elise F. Klenke to Herman Stark, 310 East 3d St., instalments, $216.67 monthly, 6 p. c.; attorney, Nathan Freedman, 309 Broadway $1,300

SOUTH ST, 18, ...28.6x180, June 15; A. J. B. Savage to William F. Dixon, 39 West 49th St., exr., &c., 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $11,000

WHITE ST, 125, s s, 114.7 ft e of Centre St, 21x99.3, June 14; Mary E. Bristor of Rahway, N. J., to Dry Dock Savings Institution, 341 Bowery, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Frank M. Tichener, 32 Park Row $10,000

WILLIAM ST, 196, s s, 30x27.4x20x26.8, n s, June 15; George Geiger, 196 William St. et al to Clara Obalski, 12 North 10th Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., due July 1, 1920, 6 p. c., prior mtg $10,000; attorney, Hy. C. Botty, 140 Nassau St.....$4,000

15TH ST, 135 West, n s, 280 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.3, June 14; Julius S. Fox to Brooklyn Trust Co., 177 Montague St., Brooklyn, mtg $8,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$8,000

37TH ST, 50 West, s s, 250 ft e of 6th Av, 20x98.9, June 14; Achilles E. Davis, Sears dale, N. Y., and George H. Davis, New York City, to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, 3 years; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$8,000

74TH ST, 49 East, n s, 185 ft w of Park Av, 20x102.2, June 8; Alice W., wife of Arthur Trumbull, to Irma N., wife of Jesse I. Straus, 389 Park Av, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Wise & S., 15 William St.....$70,000

126TH ST, 122 East, s s, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x99.11, June 8; Louis Limpacher to Commonwealth Savings Bank, 2,007 Amsterdam Av, 5 years; attorney, George H. Hyde, 41 Park Row.....$2,200

Bronx.

CAULDWELL AV, e s, 85 ft s of 158th St, 20x100; M. V. McCarthy to Rose Napoli, 430 Mott Av, June 14, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$500

COLUMBUS AV, w s, corner of Taylor St, 25 x100; Mary T. McLaughlin to Edw. F. Callan; 601 West 11th St, June 15, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

GREENE AV, s s, 490 ft w of Washington Place, 1.58x180; Mary McCoy et al. to Royal Bronx Realty Co., 1,126 Walker Av, June 18, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av.....$1,300

HEATH AV, being Lot 140, map of Maria Shrady, runs nw 150.8xnw 53xne 170.3, also Lots 15 to 17, map of Benjamin Richardson; Munderich Realty Co., Inc., to Magdalene Siemon, 2,949 Marion Av, prior mtg $7,450, int. 6% due as per bond; attorney O. E. Davis, 3,219 3d Av.....$2,500

LOTS 262 and 457, map of Arden property; Fannie Migliacci to Walter W. Taylor, 428 Tecumseh Av, June 14, instalments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, De La Mare & M., 140 Nassau St.....$1,000

NEW HAVEN RAILROAD AV, n w s, adjoining Lot 57, map of Central Westchester, runs n w 100± s w 50± s e 50± n e 80; Mina C. Boyd to Emma K. Janes, 2,534 Creston Av, June 11, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,500

POPLAR AV, s s, 306.5 ft w of Main St, 31.8x114x29.6x111.8; Ella L. Martz to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, June 14, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$500

PUGSLEY AV, n w corner of 13th St, runs w 241.2 x n 197.11 to Tremont Av x s s 305.9 x s 40.2; also land in Queens County; Pauline K. Schrenkeisen, Summit, N. J., to Amalia J. Wackerson, 294 Riverside Drive, June 14, 3 years; attorney, H. C. Knoepel, 5 Beekman St $10,000

3D AV, e s, being Lot 97, map of John Cromwell, 50x179x84x179; Charles P. Olsen to Harry Mindel, 1,741 Carter Av, June 14, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Horstmann & Koziny, 502 Tremont Av.....$2,000

3D AV, w s, 72.9 ft n of 166th St, 24.10x80; Samuel Vogel to Richard Dickson, 96 Fisher Av, White Plains, N. Y., prior mtg $9,000, June 14, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, G. Percy, 3,428 3d Av.....$5,750

3D AV, w s, 72.9 ft n of 166th St, 24.10x80; Samuel Vogel to Anna C. Stephens, 286 Central Park West, June 14, 5 years; attorney, Thomas F. Keogh, 363 Broadway.....$9,000

149TH ST, 518 East, s s, 25x84.11; John McClure, trustee, to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, June 15, 3 years; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$5,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 78; Abraham Sacks against Congregation of the House of Jacob, owner; Philip Wiener and Solomon Slonimsky, contractors $55

SAME PROPERTY; Philip Wiener against Congregation of the House of Jacob, owner; Morris Jacob and Solomon Slonimsky, contractors $150

BRADHURST AV, s e corner of 153d St, 39.11x100; Paris Tile and Mosaic Works, Inc., against Bradhurst Holding Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$150

FORT WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 171st St, 98x100; Miller-Combes Co., Inc., against Elo Building Co., Inc., owner; George V. Ellis Plumbing and Engineering Co., Inc., contractor $782

MADISON AV, 1,226; Isaac Levy against Edw. V. Loew, Jr., owner; B. Fluegelman, contractor.....$124

ORCHARD ST, 30; Charles Bloom & Son against Bernard Loth, owner; Israel Backer, contractor $200

WASHINGTON ST, 386; Harry Weprin against Rebecca T. Archer, owner; Fisher Realty Co., contractor.....$1,000

79TH ST, 4 East; Johnson Service Co. against Augusta B. Harriman, owner; H. P. Stevenson Co., contractor.....$184

116TH ST, 8 and 10 West; Weisberg-Baer Co. against Lewis Herman, owner; Fasty Construction Co., contractor $486

123D ST, 13 West; Samuel Aginsky against 15 West 123d St. Co., Inc., owner; Brent & Son, contractors.....$81

125TH ST, 57 East; Cohen-Estkof Co., Inc., against Clara M. Hulbert or Hurlbert, owner and contractor.....$92

128TH ST, 103 to 111 East, and 129th St, 104 to 110 East; General Fire Extinguisher Co. against Adelbert S. Nichols, owner; U. S. Automatic Sprinkler Co., contractor .$3,019

Bronx.

LEBANON ST, n s, 100 ft w of Clinton Av, 25x100; Bronx Savings Bank against Edward Houlihan et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, D. B. Simpson.

LOT 857, Map of Village of Mott Haven; Karolina K. Steere against Harry Prince Knight et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Baldwin, Fisher & Potter.

WEBSTER AV, e s, 389.8 ft s of 187th St, 50.1x100.1; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Edith V. Elmendorf, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

158D ST, n s, 76 ft w of Taylor Av, 24x75; Lillyan L. Norman against Jacques Pollaschek et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Williamson & Bell.

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

MADISON AV, n w corner of 40th St, 51.9x 91.6; Metropolitan Life Ins Co loans 21 East Fortieth St, Inc, to erect a twenty-two-story store and office building; 13 payments $650,000

127TH ST, n s, 185.2 ft w of 6th Av, 75x103.3; Metropolitan Life Ins Co loans Lustgarten Co, Inc, to erect a six-story apartment; 13 payments $95,000

150TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 100x 99.11; Samuel Wacht loans C. H. B. Realty Co, Inc, to erect a six-story apartment; 9 payments $90,000

Sand et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Merrill, Rogers & Terry.

3D ST, s s, 40 ft e of Greene St, 40x75; John Martin against Benjamin Rosenstiel et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, H. L. Brigach.

127TH AV, w s, between 130th and 131st Sts, 80x98.9; Edward R. Murphy et al. against Morris & Co., action to remove cloud, &c.; attorney, J. Lenehan.

167TH ST, 500 and 511 East; Paula Wright against Frances Marks et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. F. Stier.

83D ST, n s, 195.8 ft w of 2d Av, 18.4x98.9; Elizabeth V. Martin against John T. Martin et al., amended admeasurement of dower; attorney, B. Patterson.

108TH ST, s s, 308 ft e of Lexington Av, 17x100.11; Louisa A. Thorn against Margaret Kelly et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, O. S. Carroll.

112TH ST, s s, 187.6 ft w of 1st Av, 37.6x100.11; Margaret Paulding against Giuseppe Fusco et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Baylis & Sanborn.

116TH ST, 154 West; Elizabeth J. Childs against Yetta Lieberman et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swaim.

133D ST, 57 West; Lincoln Trust Co. against Newport Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland.

215TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; Leo M. Sachs against John Laue et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Dutton & Kilshelmer.

Bronx.

HARRISON AV, 2,101 to 2,109; Cullo Marble and Tile Works, Inc., against Harrison Av. Bldg. Co., owner and contractor...$288

SHAKESPEARE AV, s w corner of 180th St; 100x150; R. D. Bldg. Specialty Co., Inc., against Peerless American Products Co., owner; Titus de Bobula, contractor....$125

TREMONT AV, 412; Jakob Schneider against Dennis Mullins, owner and contractor..$480

WEBSTER AV, w s, 100 ft s of 167th St, 100x100; Anne Katz against Kiesler Realty Co., Inc., owners; Spadaccini Bros. Const. Co., Inc., contractors.....$1,833

WHITE PLAINS AV, e s, 175 ft s of O'Brien Av, 25x100; A. C. Blechner Co., Inc., against Frank Betraglia, owner; E. M. Liquori, contractor; renewal.....$21

SAME PROPERTY; same against Frank Betraglia, owner; E. M. Liquori and Frank Betraglia, contractors; renewal.....$74

SATISFIED MECHANICS LIEN.

152D ST, 466 and 470 West; Church E. Gates & Co, Inc, against Margaret C Brown et al, Oct 31, 1916 .....$280

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

WEST END AV, s s, 25.10 ft n of 61st St, 25.1x100; Augusta P. Fowler against Daniel

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 8, 13th Floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. —Equity calendar. Bagley & Sons, Inc. Braunstein.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty. Hallenbeck (St Paul F & M Ins. Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

Williams Engineer and Contracting Co., aplt., v. City of New York, respt.—Motion to add case to calendar and set down for argument granted, and case set down for second Wednesday of the Fall term, 1917.

Singer, respt., v. Riggs & Hutzwiker Co., aplt.—Motion to dismiss appeal from order denying motion for new trial granted, with $10 costs of motion. Motion to correct record on appeal from judgment granted.

Adamson, Fire Comm'r, aplt., v. Schreiner, respt.—Motion by New York Board of Fire Underwriters for leave to file an intervening brief granted.

Michel, respt., v. Walton Toy Co., aplt.; Stamp, respt., v. Eighty-sixth Street Amusement Co., aplt.—Motions for leave to appeal denied, with $10 costs, besides necessary disbursements.

Re claim for compensation of Owens et al. v. New York Mills Corp. et al.; re claim for compensation of Goeppner v. Henning, employer, et al.—Motions for leave to appeal denied, without costs.

Gabel, respt., v. Hastings Home Co., aplt. —Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Spiritusfabriek Astra of Amsterdam, Holland, respt., v. Sugar Products Co., aplt.—Order affirmed, with costs, and question certified answered in the affirmative.

Osterhout, aplt., v. Williams, Comm'r Dept. Water Supply, respt.; re Rea for writ of mandamus v. Prendergast, Compt., aplt.; Manhattan & Queens Traction Corp., aplt., v. State Board of Tax Comm'rs, respt., and City of New York, intervenor, respt.; New York, Westchester & Boston Ry. Co., aplt., v. Purdy et al., Comm'rs Taxes, respt.; City Investing Co., aplt., v. Saxe et al., State Tax Comm'rs, respt.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.

DECISIONS.

Edward Shaw, respt., v. Ansaldi Co. et al., applts.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and accounting ordered before a referee as directed in opinion. Opinions by Laughlin and Page, JJ. (Clarke, P. J., and Page, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

A. C. & H. M. Hall Realty Co., applt., v. George Wurm, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Congregation B'nai Yeshurem Onsha Koins, respt., v. Jacob J. Eichner et al., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Bela B. Bloom, applt., v. Benno Levinson et al., respts.—Judgment reversed, with costs of appeal to appellant, and judgment ordered for plaintiff for $787 and interest from March 24, 1916, with costs on the authority of Curtiss v. Taylor, 157 App. Div. 804; affd. 217 N. Y. 649. Settle order on notice.

Henry Carvill, respt., v. Mirror Films, Inc., applt.—Determination of Appellate Term reversed and judgment of Municipal Court reinstated, with costs. Opinions by Page and Smith, JJ. (Smith, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

William Thornton et al., pltfs., v. Netherlands-Amer. Steam Nav. Co., defts.—Judgment ordered for defendants as stated in opinion. Opinion by Shearn, J. Settle order on notice.

Re Hattie W. Graham, decd.—Decree affirmed, with separate costs to each respondent appearing and filing brief, payable out of estate. No opinion. Order filed.

Frederick Y. Robertson, applt., v. Nathan Sondheimer et al., impld., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

William Liebowitz, an infant, respt., v. H. B. Claflin Corp., appt.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Dissenting memo. by Scott, J.) Order filed.

Max J. Klein, applt., v. Philip S. Henry et al., impld., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

McLoughlin & Donovan, applt., v. Thomas A. McLoughlin et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Margaret Donohue, as admx., applt., v. Thompson-Starrett Co., deft.; re application of S. Earl Levene and Samuel I. Hartman, respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs, and amount of respondents' lien fixed at the sum of $50. No opinion. Order filed.

Charles Brok, applt., v. Ruel W. Poor and ano., respts.; Same v Same.—Orders reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motions denied, with $10 costs. No opinion. Orders filed.

Wilhelmina Meyer or Mayo, applt., v. Virginius St. J. Mayo, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Frank Hemingway, Inc., respt., v. Marden, Orth & Hastings Co., appt.—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Orders filed.

Louis Guenther, respt., v. The Ridgway Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Louis T. Rogers, respt., v. Fox Film Corp., aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Clara Rosenthal, respt., v. Gabriel Rosenthal, appt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Samuel Newman, applt., v. Patrick Mc. Govern et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Abraham Frankenberg, appit., v. Herman Berkowitz, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Leopold Hellinger v. City.—Motion granted unless appellant complies with terms of order. Order filed.

William F. Caroll v. Elizabeth Rosenblatt. —Motion granted unless appellant complies with terms of order. Order filed.

James B. Geesey v. Marion O'Reilly.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Wells & Norton Co. v. Lorence Realty Co.—Motion denied, without costs, if proper steps be not taken to obtain order of substitution. Order filed.

Robert C. McCormick v. Joseph Walker et al.—Motion granted unless appellant complies with terms of order. Order filed.

Philip L. Hoch v. Abm. S. Bernstein.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

John Hall v. N. Y. Rys. Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Joseph Cohen v. Max J. Le Boyer.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

William Delve v. Joseph M. Devers.—Application granted. Order signed.

H. E. Fox Co. v. Dalles Towing Line, Inc.—Application granted. Order signed.

Raphael Kurzrok v. N. Y. Post Grad. Med. School.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Israel Palefski v. Benjamin P. Ducas.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Frances Jerseki v. Mayer Nussbaum.Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Moses M. Lindenstein v. Nanes Art Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Jennie Leventhal v. Home Ins. Co. et al.—Application granted. Order signed.

Isaac Goldberg v. Popular Pictures Corporation.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Florence V. Benoliel v. Abm. Benoliel.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Eliz. C. Biggs v. Maris D. Slapsattle.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Fifth Av. Bldg. Co. v. J. F. Kernochan.—Motion granted; questions certified. Order filed.

Re Edward C. Schaefer.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Central Trust Co. v. Albert Falck et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Same v. same.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Cra C. Jacobs v. Maurice R. Jacobs.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Ellis McM. Godley v. Crandall & Godley Co. —Motion granted. Settle order on notice.

Harry A. Lammer v. Allyne Brass Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Re Harrison E. Hoyt.—Respondent disbarred. Opinion by Clarke, P. J. Settle order on notice.

Re Max Brown.—Respondent disbarred. Opinion by Clarke, P. J. Settle order on notice.

Re Chas. C. Branch.—Respondent censured. Opinion by Clarke, P. J. Settle order on notice.

Re John M. Coleman.—Respondent suspended for six months, with leave to apply for reinstatement as stated in opinion. Opinion by Clarke, P. J. Settle order on notice.

Re Herman C. Pollock.—Respondent censured. Opinion by Clarke, P. J. Settle order on notice.

Re Jules J. Janover.—Proceeding dismissed. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Re Thomas J. O'Neill.—Reference opened and matter remitted to official referee, as stated in opinion. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Re Herbert Reeves.—Respondent disbarred. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Re Jeremiah Liebermann.—Motion to strike out portions of petition denied. Reference ordered to the Hon. Henry A. Glidersleeve, official referee. Settle order on notice.

Holland Security Co. v. Joseph B. Greenhut et al.—Motion to vacate order terminating reference granted. Memorandum per curiam. Settle order on notice.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department. —Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—La Fetra, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Re Beckel—Edgar J. Nathan.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Re Towle—William Allen.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Kirk (Andrews —Charles L. Hoffman.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—N. Y. Life Insurance Co. Calapri Trading Co. et al.—Lafayette B. Gleason. Kingsland (Miller—Abram Ellenbogen.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Emma D. Kenney's (Frank R. Raimo—Alexander Rickard. Lincoln Trust Co. (Newport Realty Co.—Maximilian Morgenthau, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Minnie M. Herrmann (Frances Bernstein et al.—Emily Bloch. Claude W. Bostock (Nathan A. Jacklo—Abner B. Stupel.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schultz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Liebers et al (Meyer et al—John J. Hynes. Arnold (Campbell, incompetent, et al—Theodore M. Riehle. Ford, Indiv., &c., (Burbage et al—Arthur A. Hessling. Hagmaier and Son (Nebel et al—Michael J. Cash. Bovet (Lissi et al—Raphael B. Murphy.

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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

An interesting deal in the old Chelsea section was reported yesterday by William Lustgarten & Co., Inc., who sold to School Commissioner John Martin for investment 135 West Sixteenth Street, a new six-story elevator apartment house.

This is one of a row of three structures, each occupying a plot 100 by 98 feet, for which Lustgarten & Co. broke ground several months ago, owing to the demand for three and four room modern elevator apartments in this section of the city.

There are forty-eight apartments in each house, those overlooking the street averaging $200 per room a year and those fronting on courts and in the rear $180.

The majority of the apartments were rented from the plans on one to three year leases.

Mr. Martin paid all cash. Lustgarten & Co. are also building a similar structure in the Greenwich Village section, which will be known as 123 West Twelfth Street.

Frederick Vanderbilt Buyer of the Bryce House.

Frederick W. Vanderbilt was the buyer of the former General Lloyd S. Bryce home at 1,025 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of Eighty-third Street, the sale of which through Douglas L. Elliman & Co., was announced yesterday. The building was erected by the late General Bryce about nine years ago.

It covers a 40-foot frontage, and it is said that the purchase price was close to $500,000, at which value the heirs were holding the property. The city's assessed valuation is $360,000. The Eighty-third Street corner residence is owned by William Solomon, and to the north are the houses of Mrs. William M. Kingsland, George C. Clark, and Jonathan Thorne.

Temple Israel Sells East Harlem Property.

Justice Ford of the Supreme Court has granted permission to the Temple Israel of Harlem Sisterhood and Temple Israel of Harlem to sell 311-313 East 116th Street to the Home Garden of New York City for $25,000.

Repair of Upper Seventh Avenue Flats.

The three six-story apartments, 2,525 to 2,535 Seventh Avenue, near 146th Street, acquired last week in a trade by Frederick Brown, operator, have been resold to a client of Paul M. Gomberg. The structures each occupy a plot 40 by 101 and contain nine stores fully rented.

Buys Bronx Flat for Investment.

Julia E. Glover purchased for investment from the Geneva Holding Corporation the five-story new law tenement occupying a plot 65.1 by 79.7 on the southeast corner of Fulton Avenue and 169th Street.

Long Island.

Slm & Greig, Inc., builders, have purchased from E. A. Gillespie a plot 100 by 189 feet on the northeast corner of Atlantic and Vanderveer Avenues, Woodhaven. The property is to be developed at once with single-family frame cottages.

The Southold Savings Bank, recent purchasers at foreclosure of the property 145 by 183 feet on the south side of Carpenter Avenue 120 feet east of Pocahontas Avenue, Hollis, have sold the property to W. Hessell of Manhattan.

B. Mohan sold to J. Farrington a plot 50 by 100 feet on the southwest corner of Thirteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, College Point.

Staten Island.

W. S. E. Hall sold for the Nerraw Company, Inc., a dwelling on Manor Road, West New Brighton, to John Spellman.

Suburban Sales.

The Yonkers Homes Company sold at Homewood two plots on Marshall Avenue for immediate improvement to a Yonkers client.

M. A. Broderick resold the property consisting of a frame cottage at 136 High Street, Yonkers, for John Kocak to Antoni Bedley for occupancy.

John Crawford sold for John W. Ingram his country home at Green Farm, Conn., to L. B. Huntington, consisting of twenty-seven acres, a large lake, and a twelve-room stucco house.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

David Lion has placed the following first mortgages totaling $225,000: 269 West Thirty-eighth Street, $14,000 at 5 per cent.; 280 West 118th Street, $15,000 at 5 per cent.; 522 West Fiftieth Street, $10,000 at 5½ per cent.; 946 Columbus Avenue, $18,000 at 5 per cent.; 606 East Fourteenth Street, $14,000 at 5 per cent.; corner Garden Street and North Avenue, New Rochelle, $13,000 at 6 per cent.; 506 East Sixteenth Street, $14,000 at 5 per cent.; 544 Tenth Avenue, $10,000 at 5½ per cent.; 23 West 123d Street, $15,000 at 5 per cent.; 217 East Twenty-ninth Street, $22,000 at 5 per cent.; 78 East 101st Street, $10,000 at 5½ per cent.; 408 and 416 East 116th Street, $20,000 at 6 per cent.; 810 Eighth Avenue, $40,000 at 4½ per cent.; 19 West Ninety-fifth Street, $10,000 at 4½ per cent.

Commercial Leases.

Henry Brady leased the building at 306 Eighth Avenue for a term of years to the Bayonne Steel Ceiling Company, Inc., for Charles Blum.

Riha leased for the Glengarry Realty Corporation (Malcolm E. Smith & Co., agents) the corner store and basement in the Cameron Building at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street to the Likly Luggage Company for a long term of years. The store has been held at $15,000 a year.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased for the Hilton Company to the Emerson Shoe Company, for ten years from Aug. 1, the store at 1,381 Broadway, at an aggregate rental of approximately $125,000.

Pease & Elliman leased for the owner the store and basement at 113 John Street to the Standard Color Works, Inc.

Realty Notes.

Robert C. Knapp was associated with N. A. Berwin & Co. in the sale of the Verona apartments, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street. The asking price of the property was $950,000.

The city has conveyed to the Hahnemann Hospital title to the property occupied by the hospital on the east side of Park Avenue, between the Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Streets, 200.10 by 125. The stated consideration was $100,000.

The New York Title and Mortgage Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent., payable July 2 to stockholders of record on June 22, 1917.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Vandewater St, 45-51, n s, 264.10 ft w of Pearl St, through to 17-27 Rose St, 143.10 by 186.3x irregular; 5 and 9 story Munro bldg.; adjourned to June 26.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Prospect Av, 1,790, e s, 95.8 ft s of 175th St, 44x40, three-story house; subject to mortgage of $10,000; to Emma A. Behrens for $10,650.

Crotona Park North, w s, 93.8 ft s of 175th St, 46.1x198.8x irregular; subject to mortgage of $7,200; F. G. Black against Irene Lammon et al; Stroock & ..., attorneys; partition; no bids.

By Joseph P. Day.

Grand Av, 2,469, w s, 271.9 ft n of Fordham Road, 41.1x133.2; three-story dwelling; J. J. Regan against W. J. Regan et al; H. N. Williams, attorney; partition; to William B. Black for $8,075.

By James J. Donovan.

Southern Boulevard, w s, 305 ft s of 167th St, 80x100; vacant; adjourned to June 26.

Leland Av, 1,362, e s, 175 ft n of McGraw Av, 25x100; Frank Aug et al against E. A. Valentine et al; J. H. Hildreth, attorney; due, $4,974.41; taxes, &c., $984.11; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

GRACE AV, w s, 160 ft s of Givan Av, for a one-story frame dwelling, 20x22; Giuseppi Rosellanella, 1,443 Cromwell Av, owner; W. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $1,500.

Lafontaine Av, e s, 214.5 ft s of 180th St, for a one-story brick garage, 50.18x100; the Bronx India Realty Co., Giovanni Russo, 2,304 Lorillard Place, President, owners; De Rose and Cavalieri, 3d Av and 148th St, architects; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

(Items under $5,000 omitted.)

45th St, 129 West, to a four-story stable, &c.; E. H. Hutton, owner; G. & E. Blum, 506 5th Av, architects; cost, $5,000.

45th St, 144 and 146 West, to a four-story and basement dwelling; E. H. Hutton, owner; G. & E. Blum, architects; cost, $10,000.

76th St, 31 East, w s, five-story dwelling; J. Imbrie, 61 Broadway, owner; H. C. Pelton, 35 West 39th St, architect; cost, $12,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 15.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,471 to 1,475, e s, 25 ft s of 133d St, 75x75, with strip on s 0.4½x75.4; Eva Rosenzweig et al, to Joral Realty Co., 99 Nassau St, b. and s., c. a. g., June 9; attorney, J. Rosenzweig, 99 Nassau St.....$100

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 124th St, 501 West, 100.11x30; John Quinlan to G. & E. Realty Co., 650 1st Av, mtg $96,000, all liens, June 12; attorney, Thomas F. Keogh, 233 Broadway.....$100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,706, w s, 54.3 ft n of 107th St, 16.8x75; Olga Lexbarg to Rosa H. Goldstein, on the premises, all liens, June 11; attorney, R. Goldstein, 1,708 Lexington Av.....$100

MORNINGSIDE AV East, s e corner of 115th St, 852 West, 31.10x84.9x27x101.5; Morningside Av East, S, e s, 31.10 ft s of 115th St, 45.5x72.8x36.11x96.5; Hattie B. Menter to Sadie A. Murphy, 1,554 60th St, Brooklyn, mtg $60,000, all liens, quitclaim, May 18; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Sadie A. Murphy to Mor West 115th Street Corporation, 41 Wall St, b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, June 14; attorney, same.....$100

MULBERRY ST, 231, w s, 26x100; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to Martin Garone, 54 Oak St, b. and s., June 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

RIVINGTON ST, 17, s w corner Chrystie St, 25x99.6; Leonard Weill to Robert Muller, 172 Chrystie St, mtg $25,000, all liens, June 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SOUTH ST, 178 and 179; Water St, 337 and 339, e s; Allen L. Story to Harold V. and Sterling P. Story, 322 West 106th St, all title, all liens, June 15.....$100

8D AV, 1,297-99, e s, 62.2 ft n of 74th St, 40x110; 147 East Eighty-sixth Street Co. to Elizabeth K. Dooling, 179 East 80th St, mtg $24,000, all liens, June 8; attorneys, Knox & Dooling, 27 Cedar St.....$100

3D AV, 417, e s, 24.4 ft n of 29th St, 25x100; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Julius E. Fox, 520 Ocean Av, Jersey City, all liens, June 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

10TH ST, 39 and 61 West, n s, 71.2 ft e of 6th Av, runs e 95x n 94.10x w 45.2x49.8x n 90.8 to beginning; Citizens' Investing Co. to Gouverneur M. and Frederic G. Carnochan, New City, Rockland County, N. Y., mtg $140,000, all liens, correction deed, June 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

14TH ST, 634 East, s s, 169.8 ft w of Avenue C, 26.11x103.3; Samuel Gross to Sallie Cohen, 160 Manhattan Av, all title, quitclaim, all liens, June 13.....$100

15TH ST, 135 West n s, 390 ft e of 7th Av, 20x103.4; Brooklyn Trust Co., exr., to Julius H. Fox, 520 Ocean Av, Jersey City, N. J., mtg $3,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Thomas C. Sheppard to same, quitclaim, June 14; attorney, same...$1

SAME PROPERTY; Julius S. Fox to Adolph L. Buttenwieser, 300 Central Park West, mtg $6,000, June 14; attorney, same....$100

23D ST, n s, 675 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; 23d St, n s, 350 ft w of 11th Av, 25x98.9; 24th St, n s, 129 ft w of 9th Av, 25x80; 8th Av, w s, 56.4 ft s of 23d St, 28.4x100; 8th Av, w s, 141.1 ft n of 22d St, 18.11x73; 21st St, n s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; 21st St, n s, 425 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; 21st St, n s, 450 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; 8th Av, n w corner of 19th St, 25x100; 19th St, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x91.11; 23d St, n s, 86 ft e from point equal distance from 10th and 10th Ave, runs n 117.8½ n 24 s 117.6 to street x w 24 to beginning; 24th St, s s, 510 ft e of 10th Av, 18x80; 24th St, s s, 528 ft e of 10th Av, 18x80; 23d St, n s, 350 ft w of 10th Av, 50x98.9; 21st St, n s, 475 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; 21st St, n s, 500 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; 24th St, s s, 72 ft e of 10th Av, 18x80; 10th Av, e s, 1.6 ft s from centre line of block between 22d and 23d Sts, runs e 60 x 1.6± e 40x n 24.8x w 100 to avenue x s 26.2 to beginning; 20th St, s s, 50 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100; 8th Av, w s, (3-177,) 25x100±; 8th Av, (3-745,) 26.9x100; 10th Av, (8-695,) 24.8x100; 23d St, (3-669,) n s, 50x98.9; 24th St, (3-669,) s s, 50x98.9; 19th St, (3-743,) n s, 16.8x11; 23d St, n s, 53 ft e from line equal distance between 9th and 10th Sts, runs n 117.8½ w 23x s 117.6 to street x e 23 to beginning; 23d St, n s, 106 ft e from line equal distance between 9th and 10th Ave, 117.6x23; 24th St, s s, 477.4 ft e of 10th Av, 18.8x80; 24th St, s s, 492.2 e of 10th Av, 18x80; 24th St, s s, 546 ft e of 10th Av, 18x80; 24th St, s s, 564 ft e of 10th Av, 17.6x80; 24th St, s s, 152 ft w of 9th Av, 23x80; 8th Av, (3-743,) w s, 26.9x100; 20th St, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 50x98.9; 21st St, n s, 218.7 ft w of 9th Av, 21.6x98.9; 24th St, (3-695,) s s, 25x98.8; 24th St, (3-695,) 425 ft w of 10th Av, 50x98.8; 24th St, (3-669,) s s, 25x98.8; 24th St, s s, 230 ft e of 10th Av, 20x80; 11th Av, (3-695,) s s, 24.9x100; 24th St, s s, 290 ft w of 11th Av, 25x98.8; 8th Av, (3-745,) w s, 28.4x100; Laura M. Moore, widow of Clement C. Moore, to William S. Moore, Colorado Springs, Col.; Barrington Moore, 925 Park Av, and Benjamin Moore, 925 Park Av, her sons, all title, quitclaim, subject to leases, taxes, &c., April 28, 1917; attorneys, Van Vorst, M. & S., 25 Broad St.....Gift

29TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 6th Av, 40.6x98.9; Irvel Realty Co. to Jeannette Harris, 2 West 72d St, all liens, June 12; attorney, Saul Bernstein, 149 Broadway.....$1

25TH ST, s s, 349.6 ft e of 9th Av, strip, 26.6x98.9; Irvel Realty Co. to Rexton Realty Co., 37 Liberty St, all liens, April 2.....$100

74TH ST, 49 East, n s, 135 ft w of Park Av, 20x102.2; Rena N., wife of Jesse I. Straus, to Alice W., wife of Arthur Trumbull, Bernardsville Township, N. J., all liens, June 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

82D ST, 334 East, s s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Katharina Feser to Katharine Feser, on the premises, all liens, June 14.....$100

87TH ST, 315 West, n s, 207 ft w of West End Av, 18x100.8; Hy R. Mygatt to Donovan Realty Co., 80 Broadway, mtg $12,000, all liens; attorney, Hy R. Mygatt, 80 Broadway.....$100

92D ST, n s, 204.5 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.8; Hattie M. Blanchard to Alexander N. Sakhnovsky, 200 41st St, Sputten Duyvil Parkway, mtg $40,000, all liens, June 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

99TH ST, 212 to 216 West, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 60x100.11; Aimee M. Wolf to Mercantile Holding Co., 160 Broadway, b. and s. and c. a. g., all liens, April 19; attorneys, Jacob L. Wolf, 160 Broadway...$100

103TH ST, 37 and 39 West, s s, 89.11 ft e of West End Av, runs s 80.9x e 10x s 20.2x e 5x n 100.11 to street x w 15 to beginning; Walter J. M. Donovan to Donovan Estate, Inc., 80 Broadway, mtg $12,500, all liens, June 15; attorney, Hy. R. Mygatt, 80 Broadway.....$100

103TH ST, s s, 89.11 ft e of West End Av, runs s 80.9x e 10x s 20.2x e 5x n 100.11 to street x w to beginning; Walter J. M. Donovan to Donovan Estate, Inc., 80 Broadway, mtg $12,500, all liens, June 15; attorney, Hy. R. Mygatt, 80 Broadway.....$100

107TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, 50x76.10; David Lion and another to Manhattan Realty Corporation, 309 Broadway, mtg $20,000, all liens, June 13; attorneys, Krakower & Peters, 300 Broadway.....$1

120TH ST, East, n s, 300 ft w of Park Av, 17x100.11; Patrick Goodman to John P. Peel, 306 West 112th St, mtg $4,500, June 15; attorney, W. F. Donnelly, 99 Nassau St.....$1

130TH ST, 37 West, n s, 435 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x99.11; James V. Lucey to Rose Napoli, 430 Mott Av, Bronx, mtg $12,000, June 14; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St.....$100

160TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Broadway, 75x99.11; 151st St, s s, 225 ft w of Broadway, 100x99.11; Realty Mortgage Co. to Mordecai Holding Co., 153 Broadway, 1-3 part, b. and s., all liens, rerecorded from April 2, 1912.....$100

Bronx.

CAULDWELL AV, 786, e s, 20x100; Rose Napoli to Lauretta M. V. McCarthy, 911 Cauldwell Av, mtg $4,000, June 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CHARLOTTE ST, 1,425, w s, 40x100; Wilson Bryant Co., Inc., to Kane Construction Co., 735 East 150th St, June 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

TRINITY AV, 1,031, w s, 50x123.3; Ralph R. Clark and another, heirs, to Wilson Bryant Co., Inc., 391 East 149th St, mtg $10,000, June 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

UNION AV, w s, 91.3 ft n of 163d St, 72.10x100.4x73.11x132.9; Ester Bodine to Meyer M. Dantzig, 975 Union Av, mtg $63,250, March 14; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

3D AV, w s, 72.9 ft n of 196th St, 24.10x80; Richard Dickson to Samuel Vogel, 3,389 3d Av, mtg $5,000, June 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

183D ST, 749 East, n s, 16.8x100; Anna N. Patterson to Emilie Weyers, 2,070 Honeywell Av, mtg $5,400, June 13; attorneys, Hildreth & P., 3d Av and 149th St....$100

183D ST, 749 East, n s, 16.8x100; Nathan Kaplan to Anna M. Patterson, 29 Clarkson Av, Brooklyn, mtg $5,400, May 2; attorneys, Hildreth & P., 3d Av and 149th St.....$1

1618T ST, n s, 135 ft w of Forest Av, 21x75; Wilson-Bryant Co., Inc., to Kane Construction Co., 735 East 150th St, mtg $6,850, June 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 50, apartment north, eighth floor, of the Prasada; 50 Central Park West Corporation to Laura Well, 2 West 89th St, extend lease 2 years, from Sept. 30, 1917; attorney, Arthur W. Well, 170 Broadway.....$2,400

3D AV, s e corner of 13th St, 17x77, the land; Julian D. Durand, Midvale, N. J., to Frances K. Lipman, 611 West 127th St, executrix Julius Lipman et al., 21 years, from May 1, 1917, with renewal; attorney, Ferdinand I. Haber, 44 Cedar St.....$3,700

27TH ST, 306 to 312 East, two buildings, all; William Prager, individually et al., executors, to Harry Kallman, 2,840 8th Av, 5 years, from May 1, 1917; attorney, Leo Schafran, 51 Chambers St.....$9,250

96TH ST, 112 and 121 East, all; Jacob Goodman to Daniel Amer, 111 East 96th St, 5 years, from Sept. 1, 1917.....$4,400

146TH ST, 202 to 216 West; 146th St, 246 to 256 West; 144th St, 203 and 203 West, eight buildings, all; Cooper Realty Co. to H. M. Realty Co., 34 East 13th St, 5 years, from June 1, 1917; attorney, Eugene I. Gottlieb, 140 Nassau St.....$32,800

148TH ST, 302 and 304 West, two buildings, all; William Prager, individually et al., executors, to Harry Kallman, 2,840 8th Av, 3 years, from April 1, 1917; attorney, Leo Schafran, 51 Chambers St.....$2,700

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, 1,038 to 1,042, part of basement in school; Congregation Help Glory of Israel to Ignatz Newman, 838 Cauldwell Av, 1 year, from June 1, 1917; attorney, Ignatz Newman, 838 Cauldwell Av, 25 per cent. income of party of second part

New York's Greatest Bungalow Colony

Just a Few Bungalows to Rent for

$150 per SEASON

Also a few that can be rented by the month from

$50 a month and up

FULLY FURNISHED.

Within easy commuting distance from Park Row. Send for our descriptive booklet.

ROCKAWAY POINT CO.,

796 Franklin Ave., Brooklyn. Phone Prospect 8900.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

318 WEST 76TH STREET

Remodeled Private Residence

Large rooms, four baths, hardwood floors; electric lights; newly decorated. BEST ARRANGED HOUSE IN BEST PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK ON WEST SIDE. Inquire on premises. Not for rent.

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Pretty Brick Houses

$4500—Payments Like Rent—$6500

7 rooms, steam heat, electric light; beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; New Subway, Brooklyn. BILSBY, 217 Broadway, New York. Cort. 7440.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

This new pamphlet tells how owner can live in $8,000 two-family dwelling for $12 month; open fireplaces, sleeping porches, &c. JOHN F. CHURLO, Kings Highway & West 11th St., Bklyn. Sea Beach Subway.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TAPESTRY BRICK

Colonial house at Larchmont, situated in the most beautiful, restricted section; 8 minutes' walk from Larchmont Harbor; 5 minutes' walk from N. Y. & N. H. Railroad station; 2 baths on second floor; maid's room and bath on third floor; 4 bedrooms; balcony; parquet floor; lot 75x127. Beautiful view; every modern improvement; house just completed. Builder wishes to sell direct on easy terms. Box 232, Larchmont, N. Y.

LARCHMONT MANOR.

One of the best properties in the Manor, offered for sale furnished, for season. Large house, garage for 2 cars, greenhouse, large vegetable and flower garden, all planted; gardener furnished; about 3 acres; one block from water. Seen by appointment. T. J. S. Flint, 7 East 42nd St.

Country Homes, Farms, Estates.

White Plains, Scarsdale, Pleasantville, Katonah, Bedford, Mt. Kisco sections. FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED RENTALS. Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co. Phone 1868 White Plains, N. Y.

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New 6-Room House, $3150

$350 cash, $15 monthly, rare bargain, cheaper than renting, beautiful home, all latest improvements, fine garden. Very select location, Lynbrook, L. I. Only 5 blocks from depot, 20 minutes from Broadway, New York City, 10 minutes ride from Long Beach, excellent bathing, fishing, ideal commuter's home; very pretty, exceptionally healthful section. Laurence Adlerman, Town Supervisor, L. I. All liens, June 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

82D ST, 334 East, s s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Katharina Feser to Katharine Feser, on the premises, all liens, June 14.....$100

87TH ST, 315 West, n s, 207 ft w of West End Av, 18x100.8; Hy R. Mygatt to Donovan Realty Co., 80 Broadway, mtg $12,000, all liens; attorney, Hy R. Mygatt, 80 Broadway.....$100

92D ST, n s, 204.5 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.8; Hattie M. Blanchard to Alexander N. Sakhnovsky, 200 41st St, Sputten Duyvil Parkway, mtg $40,000, all liens, June 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

99TH ST, 212 to 216 West, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 60x100.11; Aimee M. Wolf to Mercantile Holding Co., 160 Broadway, b. and s. and c. a. g., all liens, April 19; attorneys, Jacob L. Wolf, 160 Broadway...$100

103TH ST, 37 and 39 West, s s, 89.11 ft e of West End Av, runs s 80.9x e 10x s 20.2x e 5x n 100.11 to street x w 15 to beginning; Walter J. M. Donovan to Donovan Estate, Inc., 80 Broadway, mtg $12,500, all liens, June 15; attorney, Hy. R. Mygatt, 80 Broadway.....$100

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107TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, 50x76.10; David Lion and another to Manhattan Realty Corporation, 309 Broadway, mtg $20,000, all liens, June 13; attorneys, Krakower & Peters, 300 Broadway.....$1

120TH ST, East, n s, 300 ft w of Park Av, 17x100.11; Patrick Goodman to John P. Peel, 306 West 112th St, mtg $4,500, June 15; attorney, W. F. Donnelly, 99 Nassau St.....$1

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160TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Broadway, 75x99.11; 151st St, s s, 225 ft w of Broadway, 100x99.11; Realty Mortgage Co. to Mordecai Holding Co., 153 Broadway, 1-3 part, b. and s., all liens, rerecorded from April 2, 1912.....$100

Bronx.

CAULDWELL AV, 786, e s, 20x100; Rose Napoli to Lauretta M. V. McCarthy, 911 Cauldwell Av, mtg $4,000, June 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CHARLOTTE ST, 1,425, w s, 40x100; Wilson Bryant Co., Inc., to Nathan Plaine, 900 Union Av., mtg $34,000, June 15; attorney, J. W. Bryant, 391 East 149th St.....$100

FULTON AV, s e corner of 169th St, 65.8x79.7x65x74.2; Geneva Building Corporation to Julia E. and M. A. C. Glover, 182 West 88th St., June 16; attorney, F. B. Edgar, 40 Exchange Place.....$1

FULTON AV, e s, Lot 9, map of Washingtonville; Adam Klein to Susanna Klein, 4,520 Richardson Av, June 14; attorney, J. H. Behrmann, 3,970 White Plains Road..$100

GILBERT PLACE, n s, 150 ft w of Faile St, 25x100; Heinrich Wolf to John H. Emmerich, 1,038 Boston Road, mtg $8,000, June 14; attorney, John H. Emmerich, 3,429 3d Av.....$100

LOTS 283 and 284, map of Hunts Point Realty Co; Chas. Danowitz to Tiebout Construction Co., Inc., 452 Jackson Av., mtg $5,500, June 4; attorney, J. Santora, Broadway and 42d St.....$100

LOTS 263 and 457, map of Arden property; Walter W. Taylor to Fannie Migliacci, 39 Spring St., mtg $1,000, June 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 38, 37, and part of 36, map of Villa Sites, Green, Owens & Gelston, Throgs Neck, 115x150; Bernard C. Gallagher, heir, to Mary McCoy et al., Green Av, Pennfield, Bronx, 8-10 parts, mtg $200, June 13; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av.....$1

LOT 17, Block 62, map of Morris Park; Rebecca Shapiro to Harry Lichtman, 69 Bay 23d St., Brooklyn, mtg $900, June 9; attorney, P. Simon, 128 Broadway.....$1

NELSON AV, e s, 125 ft n of 174th St, runs n 50x e 85.11x s 50.1 to 174 St, x w 83.2 to beginning; Max Minskoff to S. & L. Building Corporation, 452 East 173d St., mtg $3,500, April 6; attorneys, London & D., 55 Liberty St...$10

OVERING ST, e s, at n s of Lot 64, runs s 65.6 x e 94.11 x w 12 to Walker Av x n 33.2 x w 24.9, part of Lots 64 to 67, map of William Adee; Mary A. Howell to W. D. Howell Co., Inc., 1,541 Overing St, June 14; attorney, Mary A. Howell, 1,541 Overing St.....$100

POE PLACE, 2,571, w s, 24.10x119; Charles H. Cronin, exr., to Michael Maresca et al., 2,677 8th Av, June 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,425

POPLAR ST, 2,568, s s, 31.8x114x23.6x111.7; Morris Frank, referee, to Ella L. Marta, 601 West 185th St, June 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

PROSPECT AV, e s, 306.5 ft n of 182d St, 25x100; Frank Aug et al against E. A. Valentine et al; J. H. Hildreth, attorney; due, $4,974.41; taxes, &c., $984.11; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.

FOR SALE

A 2,000 ACRE GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK RANCH

in Roseau Co., Minn., 40 miles west of the Red River of the North, and 60 miles from the Canadian boundary, and twelve miles N. W. of Greenbush, on the Great Northern Railway.

The land is rich, level prairie land, where tractors can be used to advantage; 200 acres in timothy, and 400 acres in cultivated fields. The farm can carry a large number of cattle and sheep; well improved with ten good buildings. Farm partly fenced; good wells and good water; good markets. Owner will sell crop seeded in this spring, also all horses, cattle, sheep and machinery. This farm will make a fine paying farm for a man or syndicate that has capital to stock it. A real bargain. Owner a non-resident, and must sell for personal reasons. Price $40.00 per acre. Terms on request. Inspection invited and full description sent on request. This is a real bargain and a good investment. Land in this locality increases yearly in value. Deal direct with owner; no commissions.

O. R. ZIPF, JR.,
Zipf Ranch, Haag, Minn.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished

TO RENT FURNISHED

Near Gedney Farm Hotel WHITE PLAINS

Owner offers for balance of season estate of 5 acres or more. House, 6 master bedrooms, 2 master baths; garage. The charm of this place lies in its park-like grounds with its big trees, lawns and gardens. For Sunday appointment phone 2680 White Plains.

GRIFFEN PRINCE & RIPLEY, INC.
18 EAST 41ST STREET, CITY.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

TWO LIGHT LOFTS

at 214-216 West 14th Street, each 50x114. New, fireproof, 100% sprinklered; concrete structure; elevator service; possession at once.

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL,
214-216 West 14th St.

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MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE LORINGTON 2226 LORING PLACE.

Near N. Y. University Hall of Fame.

4-5 ROOMS, HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS. Parquet floors, tiled kitchen, hall service and highest class modern improvements; exclusive neighborhood, attractive rents; convention.

528 Riverside Drive,

OPPOSITE GRANT'S TOMB.

5, 6 and 7 Rooms, $60-$75.

Large, Beautiful Rooms; Every Convenience

MANHATTAN—East Side.

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14 story; in this exclusive section; managed by owner as a PERMANENT INVESTMENT.

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SOUTHEAST CORNER 78TH ST.

6,7,8 ROOMS 3 Baths

$2,500 to $3,600

Rentals Agent on premises. Phone Rhine—7867.

SKYLIGHT STUDIO

26 EAST 59TH ST.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments of 1, 2 & 3 Rooms.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

A—640 Madison Ave., "HOFFMAN ARMS," N. W. Cor. 59th

6 to 9 Large Rooms, $900 to $1,900.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

THE WOOLSEY

141 EAST 44TH ST.

2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette. Furnished, $85 to $100. Inquire on premises, or BING & BING, 119 WEST 40TH ST.

REAL ESTATE.

ESTABLISHED JULY, 1847.
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Real Estate Broker,
Appraiser and Auctioneer.
156 Broadway. Telephone 1547 Cortlandt.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

8th Av. corner, 70x100.
18th St., 7th and 8th Av., 60x98.9.
23d St., 7th and 8th Av., 50x98.9.
25th St., 7th and 8th Av., 80x98.9.
Tried low, terms and immediate possession. A. M. Cudner Real Estate Co., 254 W. 23d St., Tel. 1276 Chelsea.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Five-room seashore bungalow, all large rooms, steam heat, water, gas, electric, &c.; fireplace, beamed ceilings and panelled walls; modern kitchen and bath, decorated to suit; half block from bathing beach; plenty of fishing and boating; lawn flowers, hedge, &c.; near trolley and station to N. Y. C.; bargain in price and terms to right quick buyer. Write for further details, Shore Bungalow, Box 273 Times Downtown.

Old homestead, with 8 acres of fine, cleared farm land, beautiful shade trees, apple and peach orchard, &c.; barn, chicken house and outbuildings; on main road, in good-sized town; stores, school, churches; commuting distance to New York City; will sell cheap and on easy terms to a reliable family wanting such a place. Write for further information. Hocker, Box 297 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE AT LYNBROOK.—Wonderful bargain in Dutch Colonial cottage, with garage, just completed; seven rooms and bath, electric lights, hardwood floors, open fireplaces, cement porch and sidewalks; near school and station; could not now be built for the asking price of $4,500. Dalston, Spencer Av., Lynbrook.

If you are looking for an old house needing a few repairs, with 10 acres of good land for cultivation of vegetables and chickens, near water and station, complete for $1,500, for $75 down and $10 monthly, answer at once to Johnson, Box 277 Times Downtown.

$15 lots, (in plots of 5 lots each,) cleared or wooded land, high location; near depot and water; bargain for home or investment; good title; only $1 down and 50c. weekly. Call for free railroad tickets. B Seaman, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FREEPORT WATERFRONT. — Bungalows and houses, $2,500 up; also building plots on Raynham Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices, easy terms; send for circular.
JOHN J. RANDALL CO., Freeport, L. I.

Cozy little home, with 2 acres of fine, tillable farm land for $1,450 on easy terms; some shade trees; high elevation; near beautiful lake; positive bargain. Inquire (B) Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Hempstead residence, 10 rooms, bath; improvements; corner lot; best locality; garage, stable, garden; rent, $50; sell, exchange. Rooms 2406, 55 Liberty St. Cortland 2740.

Att

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

97TH. 46 WEST.—Comfortable medium rooms, running water, bath; select residence; $4.50-$6.

97TH. 102 WEST.—Attractive room; high-class elevator apartment; private family; $6. Wheeler.

97TH. 34 WEST.—Artistic suite, with bath and telephone; maid service; near park.

97TH. 133 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms, individual baths, electricity; transients; references. Schuyler 4586.

97TH. 251 WEST.—Single, en suite; private bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

97TH. 125 WEST.—Large back parlor with private bath; also hall room.

97TH. 118 WEST.—Exceptionally well-appointed private house; individual baths; phone; references.

97TH. 313 WEST. — Beautifully furnished rooms, with and without private bath; Summer rates; $3 to $10; references.

97TH. 109 WEST.—Large and small well-furnished rooms; all conveniences; Summer rates.

97TH. 112 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; select; private house.

98TH. 115 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, with private bath; refined home; electricity; phone.

98TH. 142 WEST.—Desirable rooms, refined surroundings; telephone; reception room; $2.50 to $10.

98TH. 221 WEST.—Front parlor, large room; both private baths, lavatory; single; electricity.

98TH. (near Broadway.)—Airy outside room for two young men. Schuyler 8182.

98TH. 132 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; reasonable.

99TH. 104-147 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms, private baths; medium rooms; reference.

99TH. 108 WEST.—Single, double rooms, private bath; attractive prices to nice people.

81ST. 265 WEST. (West End.)—Large suite or separately; airy, bright, quiet; southern exposure; running water, shower bath; 8th floor.

81ST. 251 WEST. — Attractively furnished rooms, adjoining bath; high-class apartment. HOLTON.

81ST. 169 WEST.—Attractive, large, front room; small rooms; references; apartment, Jacobsen.

82D. 20 WEST.—University professor's wife will rent newly furnished rooms; references exchanged.

82D. 29 WEST.—Exceptional two rooms; hot and cold water, telephone; reasonable; first-class apartment.

82D. 52 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, well furnished rooms; large, small; electricity; Summer rates.

82D. 8 WEST.—Two large, attractive front rooms, with dressing room, all conveniences.

82D. 54 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, private baths; near park.

83D. 68 WEST.—Large room, second floor; small room; cool, comfortable; reference.

84TH. 31 WEST.—Splendid room, private bath; continuous hot water; other rooms; electricity.

84TH. 45 WEST.—Single rooms; hot and cold running water; bath adjoining; references.

84TH. 20 WEST.—Attractive, cool room; scrupulously clean apartment; $3.50. Oaks.

85TH. 20 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all conveniences; elevator; fine location; reasonable. Bedell.

86TH. 138 WEST.—Attractive large room; electricity, telephone, private bath; also back parlor.

86TH. 108 WEST.—Studio, large front, first, second floors; housekeeping; running water; conveniences.

86TH. (Near Broadway.)—Unusual outside room, running water, elevator. Schuyler 2783.

86TH. 200 WEST. (Apt. 17.)—Attractive outside suite; also single room; moderate.

86TH ST., 533 West End Av.—Attractive large room; private bath, electricity; subway, elevated; references.

86TH. 338 WEST. — Handsomely furnished room; bath, electricity; best equipped house in city.

86TH. 144 WEST.—Large rooms, separate, together, or whole floors, with bath.

86TH. (549 West End Av.)—Large, front room; running water, electric light; $7.

87TH. 201 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, outside rooms; kitchenette, maid service, elevator. Kennedy.

87TH ST., 319 WEST.—Fine, small room; gentleman; private family; references.

81ST. 74 WEST.—Large, well-kept room; all conveniences; reasonable.

81ST. 88 WEST.—Newly furnished room, private bath, electricity; medium Summer rates.

82D. 259 WEST.—New house, beautifully furnished, large and small rooms, every improvement.

82D. 263 WEST.—Large room; private washroom; bath; every convenience. 8091 Riverside.

82D. 250 WEST.—Very attractive, cool suite, consisting of large parlor, living room; sleeping room adjoining. Apt. 2, North.

88TH. 251 WEST.—Front suite and bath; high-class elevator apartment. Cowan.

88TH. 301 WEST. (Overlooking Hudson.)—Large, attractive room; electricity. Riverside 1994 J. Ford.

87TH. 315 WEST. (Corner Riverside Drive.)—One or two connecting rooms, attractively furnished, overlooking Hudson, $7. Riverside 2493. Apartment 82.

88TH. 243 WEST.—Exceptionally well appointed room, facing Broadway, accommodating one, two, opposite bath; 6th floor. Bolich, 7711 Riverside.

102D. 258 WEST.—One large room and bath; one hall room.

105TH. 166 WEST.—Comfortable, light single, double rooms; running water, telephone; meals.

109TH. 301 WEST. (6B.)—Large rooms, overlooking Hudson; private family; lavatory; kitchen privileges.

109TH. 312 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; single, en suite; kitchen optional; 7th floor.

112TH. 536 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; quiet, well-kept apartment; elevator. Lockwood.

113TH. 606 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms, with running water; all conveniences. Apt. 5E.

113TH. 541 WEST.—Double, single rooms, 3 windows, adjoining bath; elevator. Hart.

115TH ST., (14 Morningside Av.)—Excellent accommodations; business people; exclusive neighborhood. Morningside 3307.

116TH. (near Riverside, Columbia.)—Large front room. Telephone 5136 Morningside. Apt. 22.

117TH ST. AND AMSTERDAM AV., (La Porte Hotel.)—Opposite Columbia University; delightful Summer location; 6 minutes from 42d St.; large, airy rooms, single or en suite; private baths; $4 weekly up.

118TH. 414 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; elevator building; $4; kitchen privileges. Apt. 3.

118TH. 417 WEST.—Cool front suite; excellent board. Sullivan.

121ST. 501 AND 519 WEST. (Morningside Heights.)—Delightful Summer location; high and cool; near Riverside and Morningside Parks, tennis courts, libraries, restaurants, and dining rooms; opposite Columbia University; attractively furnished rooms; south-eastern corner, five windows, alcove, suitable for three, $12, $15 week; southern front, three windows, view of campus, suitable for two, $9; southern or eastern front, suitable for two, $7, $8; side, morning sun, suitable for two, $6; small, southern front, $4. $4.50; rear rooms, $3, $5, $8; reception room and parlors; room for dancing week days and evenings; elevator, steam, electricity, hot water, showers, telephones; direct way, subway, elevated, surface lines, Riverside bus. Chaperons: At 501, Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Young, telephone Morningside 4587; at 519, Miss Williams, telephone Morningside 4790.

123D. 348 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, attractive large room; electricity; private house; low rates; easy reach Columbia. Phone 654 Morningside.

123D. 947 WEST. (Broadway.)—Single, double rooms, kitchen, $2.50-$5; elevator. Rose.

126TH. 56 WEST. — Beautiful second-floor front; refined household; hot water, phone, shower; Lenox subway; references exchanged; right rates.

127TH. 222 WEST.—Two cool, comfortable rooms, parlor floor; suitable for physician or dentist; all conveniences; reasonable.

138TH. 606 WEST.—Several pretty rooms; furnished attractively; running water; phone; kitchen privileges.

139TH. 610 WEST.—Young married couple will rent to business man large or small room, overlooking Hudson; high-class elevator apartment; moderate. Apt. 6 H.

140TH. 600 WEST.—One or two front rooms in quiet elevator apartment, corner of Broadway; references exchanged. Apartment 12.

140TH. 510 WEST.—Outside room; private family; cool. Apt. 55. Aud. 6368.

156TH. 553 WEST. "LAFAYETTE INN."—PLEASANT ROOMS, FINE PORCH, NEAR SUBWAY STATION; BUSINESS PEOPLE PREFERRED.

169TH. 709 WEST. (Apt. 45.)—Beautiful rooms, 2 large connecting; 1 single; overlooking Hudson.

BROADWAY. (corner 56th.) — Exceptional large outside rooms; newly decorated and furnished; Summer rates; references. Apt. 8. The Rockingham.

CENTRAL PARK WEST. (66TH ST. COR.) Opposite Park, delightful corner room; private invalory; excellent transportation. Telephone 7918 Columbus.

CENTRAL PARK WEST. 355. (96th.)—Beautiful suite, two rooms, bath, overlooking park.

CLAREMONT AV., 200.—Large outside room for one or two ladies, kitchen privileges. Apt. 37. Call after 4.

COOL RIVERSIDE DRIVE CORNER. 97th; clean; outside. Ideal; 240 Riverside.

EXCELLENT southwest rooms, bath, also study facing Park; rent separately. Riverside 2133.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Three, four rooms independent housekeeping suite, facing Park. Carter.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90.—Nicely furnished rooms; modern conveniences. Apartment 3A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 859, (near 157th St. subway.)—Large and small rooms, with river view; reasonable; private house. Stephan.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (136th St.)—Attractive room; all home conveniences; gentlemen. Apply Supt.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214.—Large room, overlooking Hudson; running water; all conveniences. Meek, Apt. 32.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214.—Cool, spacious room, overlooking Hudson; kitchen; private bath. Noble.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 362, (Corner 109th.)—Large, beautiful room, overlooking Hudson. Hurt, 10A.

WEST END AV., (Convenient 86th St. Subway.)—Private home, apartment, accommodate 2, 3 gentlemen; large airy 2 room, bath suite; bountiful table; $180-$200 monthly. Schuyler 9863.

WEST END AV., 611, (NEAR 89TH ST.) New, elegantly furnished large back parlor bedroom, with kitchenette; also large room, private bath; best location in city.

WEST END AV., 412, (80th.)—Handsomely furnished corner apartment; all outside rooms; every convenience; immediate possession; sacrifice. Ferguson.

WEST END AV., 519, (corner of 86th.)—Large, second floor room, bath; medium room; breakfast optional; Summer rates. Schuyler 10017.

WEST END AV., 664, (Block to Subway.)—Exceptionally well furnished large and small rooms; twin beds; running water.

WEST END AV., 548.—Room with private bath; also other rooms; references; reasonable rates.

WEST END AV., 826.—Modern bachelor accommodations; service; breakfast; reference. Riverside 3050.

WEST END AV., 896.—Large front room and alcove, four windows, $9; electricity; private.

WEST END. 672.—Suite, private bath; large room, private bath. 9042 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double, single, bath, facing Park, $10, $8, $5.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior room, $6; double room, private bath, $10.

Brooklyn.

17TH ST., 54 EAST.
Single and double rooms; private family; references.

CLIFTON PLACE, 34, (near St. James Place.)—Alcove, also square room, handsomely furnished; parquet floors; electric lights; suitable couple.

CUMBERLAND ST., $15.—Small and large room; telephone; two minutes from subway.

GREENE AV., 145.—Large front alcove, suitable for two men; hot and cold water; bath; good board; reasonable.

Long Island.

Rockaway Park.—Gentlemen or business women can rent beautiful room, bath, for season; private family, adults. F 123 Times.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN just back from Europe wishes room with congenial family or will share apartment; references given. K 21 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALL EXCELLENT CARS!!
1917 LEXINGTON CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1917 LEXINGTON CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1916 CADILLAC TOURING.
1916 LEXINGTON "LITTLE 6."
1914 CADILLAC TOURING.
1914 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1913 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.,
815 West 57th St. Bryant 1328

AN unusual opportunity is offered to buy a few high-grade used cars at reasonable prices; all late models, with electric self-starter and lights; no reasonable offer refused. Lozier Motor Co., 1,850 Broadway. Phone Columbus 8537.

BABY PEUGEOT, LATEST IMPORTATION.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1917 Roadster, like new.
LANCIA SPECIAL ROADSTER.
F. I. A. T. "30" IMPORTED FLEETWOOD
F. I. A. T. "55" TOURING.
F. I. A. T. 55 HOLBROOK LIMOUSINE.
ISOTTA-FRASCHINI 70-80, latest importation.
EMPIRE 1916 Tour., Victoria top, wire wheels.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, cor. 54th.

BUICK 1917 four-cylinder runabout; has been driven only 184 miles; was delivered new May 2, 1917.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Phone Decatur 4004.

BUICK 1916 seven-passenger "6-55" touring; many extras, including traveling trunks; excellent condition. Gotham Auto Exchange, 1,694 Broadway. Phone Circle 3513.

BUICK 1916 Little Six touring; exceptional condition; rare bargain for Saturday. Harlem Auto Exchange, 2,061 7th Av. Morn. 9367.

CADILLAC 1916 TOURING CAR.
USED LESS THAN 6,000 MILES.
$1,375.
One of the handsomest cars ever offered for sale; has every possible equipment and is ready to use; will not require expenditure of any kind; an inspection will be most convincing; can be seen and demonstrated day, evening, or Sunday; on exhibition at The Brighton, 1,070 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC—1916 TOURING.
Elegant 7-passenger touring car; run less than 5,000 miles; this car is one of the last 1916 series; has set of slip covers; looks and runs like new; must be seen to be appreciated; reasonable offer accepted. See manager, 161 Clymer St., two blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

CADILLAC 1917 SPECIAL, 4 PASSENGER.
STUTZ 1917 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 1916 SPORTING 4.
LANCIA SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1915 BULLDOG.
SIMPLEX 38 LANDAULET.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOBS, 1,700 B'WAY.

CHANDLER '17 model, 7-passenger touring, perfect condition; no dealers; owner leaving city. 111 West 88th St. Riverside 6133.

CHANDLER Model 17 touring car, splendid running condition, $860; other bargains. Concourse Motor Car Co., 2,400 Concourse.

CHEVROLET.—Late 1916 touring; electric lights, self-starter; fully equipped and guaranteed; price $275. 1,700 Broadway, sixth floor.

CHEVROLET 1916 Royal Mail roadster; cannot be told from new. Harlem Auto Exchange, 2,061 7th Av. Morn. 9367.

COLE 1914 model, 4-40 touring car. This car is in exceptionally good mechanical condition and equipped with good non-skid shoes, many extras; $825.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Phone Decatur 4004.

COLE 1916 model 8-60 touring car, driven 5,000 miles; wire wheels; special paint.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 FULTON ST., Brooklyn.
Phone Decatur 4004.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars; all have been gone over in our repair shop and are sold with an adjustment guarantee.
BISHOP, McCORMICK, BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Phone Decatur 4004.

DODGE Touring, equipped fully. Phone 3876 Bedford or 1,616 Prospect. Price $450.

HUPMOBILE touring car, 1917 model, for sale; run about 1,200 miles; practically new; special painting; wire wheels; Goodyear cord tires; gray slip covers; reason for selling, have bought larger car; no dealers. M 836 Times Downtown.

LOCOMOBILE 1916, 38, 7-passenger touring; run 6,000 miles; extra tires, slip covers. 159 West 127th St. Morningside 3960.

MARMON, late 1916, clubster, run 4,000 miles; condition new. Phone Columbus 9660.

MERCER RUNABOUT, MODEL K.
VERY EXCEPTIONAL.
Mechanically O. K.; will show you 60 miles; four brand new shoes and two extras; electric startar and lights; very handsomely painted and ready to be used immediately; open to mechanical inspection and demonstration day, evening, or Sunday till 1 P. M. 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

MERCER 1914 LIMOUSINE.
BODY BY HOLBROOKE.
Very exceptional in every way; beautifully painted, all good shoes, mechanically O. K; open for mechanical inspection and demonstration day, evening, or Sunday. Brighton Auto Exchange, Inc., 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

MERCER, 1913, 5-passenger; electric lights, electric starter; must sacrifice; going away; $575. Mrs. Dugan, 210 West 90th St.

MERCER 1916, touring body, six-passenger, full equipment. M 240 Times Downtown.

OVERLAND 1916 6-cylinder touring; in A1 condition. Packard Motor Car Co. of New York, 172 Malbone St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 8384.

PACKARD 1916 Twin Six 5-passenger phaeton; in A1 condition. Packard Motor Car Co. of New York, 172 Malbone St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 8384.

PACKARD. — A 2-38 Packard, 7-passenger touring, 1914, a good bargain for right party. Phone 6858 Forest Hills, 93 Kelvin St., Forest Hills, Long Island.

PACKARD 1914, 38, beautiful 7-passenger touring; has 34x4½ wheels; slip covers, electric starter, extra shoes, rims, &c.; $850. 150 West 89th.

PACKARD 1916 TWIN "6"
135 touring car; runs and looks like new; price $1,850. See Manager, 159 Clymer St., two blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, Brklyn.

PACKARD 2-38 Touring, 7-passenger, 1915, excellent condition, like new; seen for demonstration any time. Phone Forest Hills 6858. 93 Kelvin St., Forest Hills, L. I.

PACKARD Twin Six, 1-35 touring, run less than 7,000 miles, good condition, fully equipped, bargain. Telephone 5466 John or 646 Brooklyn.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE,
10 West 60th St., two doors from Broadway.
Telephone Columbus 5078.
PACKARDS '16 "1-35" Touring, 7-pass.
'16 "1-25" Touring, 7-pass.
'15 "48" Touring, 5-pass.
'15 "2-38" Touring.
1915-1914 S. G. V.
ALSO 1916 Cadillac Touring, 7-pass.
1914 Stutz Runabout.
1912 Lancia Touring.
1913 Mercer Runabout.
1913 Mercer Racebout.
LIBERTY BONDS TAKEN IN PAYMENT.

PIERCE-ARROW 1914, 6-48, 7-passenger touring; appearance and mechanical condition like new; reasonable offer accepted. Manager, 161 Clymer St., two blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PULLMAN chummy Dort Studebaker
Dodge Roadster Cadillac Touring
Chandler Roadster Buick Overland Touring
One Man Tops Bodies Top Envelopes.
20th Century Co., 1700 Broadway, 5th floor.

SAXON 1916 six-cylinder touring car; has been driven only 3,400 miles.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Phone Decatur 4004.

S. G. V. 1915 model, best offer takes it; dealers invited. 312 West 118th.

STEARNS-KNIGHT. eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats facing touring car; used less than 5,000 miles; runs and looks like new. 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, B'klyn.

STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
WALLACE, 1,739 BROADWAY.

STUTZ, 1915, self-starter, wire wheels; sell $950; no dealers. 5,100 Broadway.

USED CARS.
1916 Packard Twin Six limousine.
1916 Packard touring, Twin Six.
1916 Packard runabout, Twin Six.
1914, 38, Packard Berlin.
1914, 48, Packard limousine.
1915 Cadillac limousine.
1916 Apperson 7-passenger touring.
1916 Cole 7-passenger touring.
Stevens-Duryea limousine.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y.,
172 Malbone St., near Bedford Av., B'klyn.
Phone Flatbush 8384.

VELIE, 1916, 6 cylinder; bargain; used about 2,800 miles; bring your own mechanic for inspection. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

WHITE TOURING, SIX-CYLINDER.
Beautiful 7-passenger, like new; cost $4,500, condition guaranteed. 150 West 53th. Phone Circle 1806.

WINTON Light Six, 1915 model; overhauled and repainted; guaranteed; car must be seen to be appreciated. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC.—Handsome Cadillac limousine; month or season. Frankman, 129 West 90th. 8733 Riverside.

CADILLAC.—Handsome, large, airy limousine; monthly, season; moderate rate. Koch, Riverside 6200.

CADILLAC touring; rent hour, day, month; owner drives; experienced. 1,021 8d Av.

PACKARD. sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARDS. — Beautiful cars, by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

PACKARD limousine; Westinghouse springs; recent model; owner drives; hourly, monthly. 5357 Columbus.

PACKARD Landaulet.—Private car; hour, trip; special shopping rate. Scanlon, 2858 Circle.

PACKARD seven-passenger; trip; monthly preferred. Gallo, 2,136 3d Av. Harlem 7595.

Automobile Garages.

GARAGE.—Two-story fireproof; no elevator; runway; space for 200 cars; $10 per up. 103d St. and Lexington Av., Inc., 213-223 East 125th St. (near 3d Av.) Harlem 1486.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of all automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

Automobiles Wanted.

WE WANT A
SIGHT-SEEING AUTO
the bigger the better; not particular about looks, but car must be able to give good service as a station wagon; give name of car, capacity, year of make, and price. Z 321 Times Annex.

STUTZ, MERCER, &c.—Wanted, a fairly powerful roadster, such as a Stutz, Mercer, &c., to rent immediately for a month at a reasonable price; references for careful driving if desired. Reply, W. L. Culbert, Jr., 16 East 54th St., city.

STUTZ, MERCER, ROAMER, &c.—High-quality used car; 5-passenger. Owner, apply Fox, 7th floor, 110 West 40th St.

Wanted.—Used 1917 Cadillac Cabriolet; state mileage and lowest cash price. CWC, D 345 Times Downtown.

Wanted, for cash, Stutz; Cadillac 1916, 1917 models only. A. W., Times Harlem.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART Booklet I explains WHY our AUTO SCHOOL course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' 225 W. 57th St. Circle 1500. Founded 1900. "Honesty at Broadway, 1909 Prospers on Merit."

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 302 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect SCHOOL equipment or write for booklet. 235 West 50th St. Ladies' classes.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL.
Oldest and best school in Brooklyn. Classes for men and women. 1121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

COSMOPOLITAN Practical, Thorough, mod-AUTO SCHOOL, erate, Reliable. Ladies; 231 WEST 50TH ST. also Ford. Booklet.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST. thoroughly experienced, own correspondent; moderate salary. S. Karansky, 5 Attorney St., city.

BOOKKEEPER, Typist—8 years' business experience; willing worker; $18. P 134 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, office worker wishes position; experienced. Miss H., 348 East 41st St.

GOVERNESS, visiting, English, good French linguist, knowing Spanish, desires position with family traveling Summer; references. Phone today 2 to 7 P. M., Audubon 2250, Apt. 12½.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A traveled, cultivated woman, widow, without encumbrance, exceptional housekeeper and linguist, desires position; references exchanged. P 92 Times.

NURSE-GOVERNESS, with best references, wants position to small children. Address R. D., 33 West 16th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Reliable, wants day work. Address 126 West 135th St., care of Roberts.

SECRETARY - CORRESPONDENT, college education, stenographer, bookkeeper, executive; experienced; excellent reference. T 862 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—College graduate, experienced stenographer, correspondent; exceptional qualifications; $35 weekly. T 868 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST; $8; good education. Mabel Gilman, 200 West 116th St., phone 1490 Morningside.

STENOGRAPHER, vast experience, legal, &c., desires work evenings, Saturdays, Sundays. T 350 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, (17,) salary $8. Mabel Baer, 453 Tremont Av. Tremont 6365.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5055.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER. — Business man well educated, thoroughly trained, 35; expert accountant; able executive; long experience; highest recommendations. T 384 Times Downtown.

AMERICAN, 36, just returned, 20 years' general mechanical and business experience drafting, asbestos goods, in London, England; moderate salary for quick opening. Teape, 1,867 Bathgate Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER.—Correspondent; college education, 7 years' experience, modern methods, controls, financial statements. Seinfeld, 167 Harrison Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, American; seven years' experience; references. Leichter, 643 Cauldwell Av., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR and mechanic; American; 12 years' experience; best references. Buckley, 125 West 90th.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private family; 7 years' experience; $25 per week; F. Morrise, 71 West 88th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; single; 12 years in 2 places; highly recommended. P 180 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, private; capable driving any make car. Mechanic, 8 West 119th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Middle aged; 17 years' experience; best recommendations. Suburban, 906 East 74th.

CHAUFFEUR wishes private position; 8 years' experience; all make cars; 3 years' last place; excellent driver, mechanic; neat, sober; references; Packard, Cadillac preferred. Cavanagh, 511 West 130th St., 7780 Morningside.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swedish, single, desires position, with private party; good mechanic; careful driver; best reference, for the last six years. Swanson, Schuyler 6000, 147 West 83d St.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. H. Martin, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 6056.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 5 years' experience; private or commercial; city, country; good horseman. Mooney, 393 Edgecombe Av., Audubon 7170.

CHAUFFEUR, 22, Swiss, single, speaks English, French, and Italian, wishes position in private family; city or country. Address F. Rodin, 228 West 24th St.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC. — Sober, willing, experienced; private family; city, country; references. 250 West 127th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married, 5 years' experience; first class references; city preferred. Green, 252 West 38th.

CHAUFFEUR, (colored,) experienced, wishes position; any car; reference. Bernard, 42 West 139th.

CHAUFFEUR, 22, experienced; private or commercial; reference. Odnohr, 318 East 71st St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Good mechanic; 8 years' experience; any car. Hugh, 46 West 96th.

COLLEGE MAN, (20,) desires position; good general and technical training. K 2 Times Downtown.

EDITORIAL POSITION DESIRED WITH FIRST-CLASS PUBLISHING HOUSE OR MAGAZINE; UNIVERSITY GRADUATE, B.S. AMERICAN, OF SCOTCH ANCESTRY, AND A WORKER; SIX YEARS' EXPERIENCE AS NEWS EDITOR; NO CIRCULATION PROPOSITION CONSIDERED; NO CHEAP JOB WANTED. P 87 TIMES.

HIGH SCHOOL graduate, 20; commercial education; 2 years' business experience. K 9 Times.

JAPANESE COUPLE wish to secure position together; can do cooking, chamber work, and waiting on table. F 90 Times.

SALESMAN.—Position as solicitor, investigator, or specialty salesman in legitimate line; best references; eight years with last employer; am above drafting age. K 369 Times.

SALESMAN, accustomed to selling high-class specialties, desires light connection; proposition must be of high order and returns lucrative. S. B., 126 Times.

STUTZ, MERCER, &c.—Wanted, a fairly powerful roadster, such as a Stutz, Mercer, &c., to rent immediately for a month at a reasonable price; references for careful driving if desired. Reply, W. L. Culbert, Jr., 16 East 54th St., city.

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Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 302 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

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COSMOPOLITAN Practical, Thorough, mod-AUTO SCHOOL, erate, Reliable. Ladies; 231 WEST 50TH ST. also Ford. Booklet.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT OR THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED C. P. A. WANTED AS MANAGER OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS' OFFICE; SALARY, $3,000 AND PROSPECTS. Z 319 TIMES ANNEX.

ACCOUNTANT, by firm of C. P. A.'s; must be of good habits and appearance; state age, experience, and salary. G 4 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR classified experience, for out-of-town newspaper; must be a hustler, who can produce; good salary and commission; permanent position with opportunity for advancement. Address C. E., 204 Times Downtown.

AUTO MECHANIC on commercial truck; good pay, steady work. Knickerbocker Ice Co., 331 Park Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Familiar with insurance; reply by letter, stating experience, salary expected, &c. G 18 Times.

BUYER required immediately for motor accessory house; good opportunity for right man; state age, experience, and salary required; familiarity with shipping an advantage; apply by letter only. Box E Mil Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, private; capable driving any make car. Mechanic, 8 West 119th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Middle aged; 17 years' experience; best recommendations. Suburban, 906 East 74th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, for a $50 per week proposition; suited to present national conditions; sales steadily increasing; salary and commission. The King-Richardson, Springfield, Mass.

COMPETENT ACCOUNTANT wanted; experienced woman, 30 to 35 years of age, preferred; should also understand stenography and typewriting; experience in automobile sales business preferred; good salary; board inexpensive; climate much better than city. The Francis Motor Sales Co., Milford, N. Y.

FILING CLERK wanted by a responsible concern, state race, age, school education, business experience, and salary expected, P 84 Times.

GREENHUT COMPANY
requires a
Thoroughly Experienced
SALESLADY
for their
Engraved Stationery Department.
Apply at Employment Office.

SALESMANAGER.—Smart and active woman to push sales in chains and toilet goods stands. Call 2 West Broadway, 1 flight up.

STENOGRAPHER.—First class and of experience, for retail shoe business; good position for able and industrious young lady. G 3 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—THOROUGH, EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER; STATE SALARY DESIRED AND REFERENCES. P 132 TIMES.

TEACHERS.—Peach typewriting, capable and experienced; day and evening; liberal salary; call Saturday evening. Alpha, 2 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG woman to take charge of an employes' lunch room for girls; must have high school education and domestic science training; salary, $12 a week to start. D 357 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

BUSINESS TRAINING FOR WOMEN.
Business is already demanding trained women to fill actual and prospective vacancies—the greatest demand being for women trained in accounting and office procedures. Send for details of the 16-session Accounting Course for Women, given at the Pace Institute, Hudson Terminal, afternoons or evenings. Individual instruction. Ask for Booklet 19. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night, begin any time; graduates assisted to investigation situations; new catalogue. Walworth Institute, (Founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.)

HELP WANTED—Male.

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CHAUFFEUR.—Swedish, single, desires position, with private party; good mechanic; careful driver; best reference, for the last six years. Swanson, Schuyler 6000, 147 West 83d St.

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CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC. — Sober, willing, experienced; private family; city, country; references. 250 West 127th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married, 5 years' experience; first class references; city preferred. Green, 252 West 38th.

CHAUFFEUR, (colored,) experienced, wishes position; any car; reference.

OVER 250,000 NAMES NOW IN STATE CENSUS

Estimated That Half of Expected Total Will Have Registered in First Week.

BLANKS STILL IN TANGLE

Director Goodrich, with Albany's Permission, Is Now Having Them Printed in This City.

Weather conditions and an increase in the number of blanks added an impetus to the State military census yesterday, and it was estimated that 250,000 persons registered. It is estimated that at the end of the first week of registration today 1,500,000 will be registered, about one-half of the total estimated. There still remains a decided difference of opinion as to the reason for the shortage of blanks in this city. Director of Census E. P. Goodrich met the storm aroused by his declaration that it was the unwillingness of women to reveal their age and personal information to registrars near their homes that crowded places where no crowds had been looked for, and was partially responsible for the confusion over the distribution of blanks by saying that Miss Camilla Morgan, suffrage leader of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, had entirely misunderstood his meaning. He added that he wished to thank the women volunteer workers who have shown not only intelligence but enthusiasm and capacity for the work. The director did not say just what he had intended to convey.

The question of blanks was the subject of a discussion held in the morning between Mr. Goodrich and Captain G. G. Henry of the Adjutant General's office in charge of the State census. The Albany officials believe that the failure to supply sufficient blanks was not because of a shortage but because the city census officials had distributed the blanks under a system that failed to take into consideration that thousands would register in other than their home districts. It was pointed out by an Albany official that 25 per cent. more than the estimated number of blanks were delivered in this city on May 23. It is contended that had these blanks been distributed only in sufficient quantities to meet the first demands there would have been left a reserve to draw upon when it was seen how registration was going and where the greatest demands were to be made. Instead all the blanks were distributed and then there had to begin a system of borrowing, one place from another, which resulted in the tangle.

After the visit of Captain Henry it was still contended that there had been a real and not an apparent shortage of blanks. It was said that 400,000 "female" blanks had been promised by Albany and these were to have arrived by yesterday morning. A man was stationed at the Grand Central Station all night, but the expected 400,000 failed to arrive. At 9 o'clock 40,000 of the blanks appeared. As soon as the matter was reported to Mr. Goodrich he got into communication with the State Census office in Albany and obtained permission to have the blanks printed in New York City. Two large printing plants, one in Manhattan and another in Brooklyn, were given contracts, and it was reported later that blanks were coming from the presses at the rate of 16,000 an hour.

In the language of one of those at work on registration the census is "lifting the crust" of life. All day long men called at 261 Broadway who wanted with the least publicity to lay bare some happening in their lives. Some of these callers were men who have changed their names without the sanction of the law, or who, for some reason, have given false ages or places of birth. A prominent lawyer, for an equally prominent young man, was one of the earlier callers. His client has been maintaining a separate establishment under an assumed name. He registered under his own name from his own address only to find that the police had taken his assumed name in the preliminary census. In distress he consulted his lawyer and confessed. The lawyer pointed out that his client was legally registered under his own name and for him to register again under his assumed name would lead to investigation and possibly discovery.

Several callers have inquired as to the course to pursue in the registration of those mentally incapable of registering for themselves. In nearly every case the person mentally unbalanced was not in an institution, but kept at home. They were advised they could fill out the blanks and give their reasons for so doing. To confuse the resultings from persons of military age who have registered and then gone to the County Clerk's office to claim exemption have been removed. Following the decision of the Attorney General regarding this phase of the law, Director Goodrich sent these instructions to registrars yesterday:

"I am in receipt of the following telegram from the State Director of Census: 'In view of the Attorney General's opinion, you are authorized to instruct all census agents when serving militia enrollment notices on males 18 to 45 to tell such persons that the notice printed on the back (quoting the law as to exemptions) may be disregarded.' The question of who is exempt from State military duty will be left to a board to determine when such a person is called for actual service.

This announcement was sent out by The Chief School: 'Persons in the downtown district who desire to register in the State Military Census may do so in the quarters of The Chief School, 5 Beekman Street, corner Nassau, Room 230. There are plenty of blanks on hand and many registrars to insure a speedy registration. Persons may register from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. For women applicants there are a number of female registrars in attendance.

It was estimated that the end of the first week of registration today will find about 2,000,000 men and half persons registered. This is about half of the total estimated number here.

PARDONS 5,000 UNDER SUSPENDED SENTENCES

President Says Return to Custody of Most of the Convicted Persons Would Serve No Good Purpose.

WASHINGTON, June 15. — Nearly 5,000 persons at liberty under suspended sentences imposed by Federal courts have received "full amnesty and pardon" from President Wilson in a proclamation carrying out the recently announced policy of extending clemency in such cases. Without the exercise of such clemency the persons affected would have been compelled, under a Supreme Court mandate, to return to custody tomorrow.

The proclamation, signed yesterday and made public today, points out that many of those under suspended sentences have been at liberty for long periods and have established themselves as valuable factors in their communities, so that their return to custody would serve no good purpose. The Supreme Court decision affecting them was delivered last December, the court holding unanimously that no Federal Judge has authority to suspend a sentence, but stay the mandate until June 15, no sentence passed. In all other cases of suspension a respite of six months is granted for investigation.

Referring to the Supreme Court's mandate annulling the practice of suspending sentences, the President says in his proclamation:

"The practice was widespread, and many thousands of persons are now at liberty under such suspensions, never having served any portion of the sentences duly authorized and required by the statutes. Many of these persons are leading blameless lives and have reestablished themselves in the confidence of their fellow-citizens, and it is believed that the enforcement of the law at this late date would, in most instances be productive of no good result."

NORTHCLIFFE SEES LANSING

Also Visits Other Cabinet Members and Is to Call at White House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Lord Northcliffe, the new British Commissioner, called on Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, this morning, and together they visited Secretary Lansing. Arrangements were made for Lord Northcliffe to call at the White House soon.

After seeing Secretary Lansing Lord Northcliffe called on Frank L. Polk, Counselor of the State Department; William Phillips, the Assistant Secretary of State; Mr. Baker, the Secretary of War; Mr. Daniels, the Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Redfield, the Secretary of Commerce. When he arrived at the Department of Commerce, accompanied by Sir Richard Crawford, commercial adviser of the British Embassy, Secretary Redfield was receiving "his family," as he calls the newspaper men who cover the department. He presented them to Lord Northcliffe.

Mrs. Cartier Wins Final Decree.

A final decree of divorce for Mrs. Florence Cartier from Louis Pierrie Cartier, broker, was granted yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Guy, who awarded the plaintiff $1,000 a month alimony unless the defendant's income fell below $3,000 a month. In this event he will have to pay only one-third of his income.

Made Counsel for Shipping Board.

WASHINGTON, June 15. — Alfred Huger of Charleston, S. C., a lawyer, was appointed today admiralty counsel to the Federal Shipping Board. Chairman Denman in announcing the appointment said it was another instance of a man of large affairs putting aside personal interest to serve the Government.

TEA ROOMS.

DOWNTOWN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL MID-DAY TEA ROOMS
THE BROWN BETTY 147 FULTON ST. 72 WALL ST.
Delicious Home Cooking.

THE DUTCH OVEN 135 Macdougal Street nr. Washington Sq. So.
Luncheon, 35c; Tea, 25c; Dinner, 50c. Also a la carte. Sunday dinner, 6-8:30, 75c. OPEN AIR DINING ROOM.

NELLY'S GROTTO 165 MADISON AVE. (Nr. 33d). Lunch 45c Dinner 50c-65c. Sunday Dinner 5:30 to 8, 75c. Home-made Bread and Pie Our Specialtees.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET S. M. TUCKER, hostess.
"Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden.
The Oldest Tea Room in New York.

THE ROSE GARDEN, 39 West 55th St. Near Plaza Hotel.
Luncheon or Dinner, $1.00; Tea a la Carte Sunday Dinner a Specialty, $1.25.

Dine at Old Gramercy Park Open No. 20. Sunday
Breakfast 35c; Luncheon 60c; Dinner 75c. Entrance on Irving Place. Downstairs.

The Washington Square 19 W. 8th St. Afternoon Tea.
Luncheon, 50c; Dinner, 80c; also a la carte.
"The Place Where You Love to Linger."

The OAK ROOM 30 East 57th St. near Madison Av.
Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner. Special Beefsteak Dinner Wednesday.

The Dorothy-Louise, 1 WEST 39TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.)
Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents. CHICKEN DINNER EVERY SATURDAY.

OLD CHELSEA 47 FIFTH AVENUE NEAR 13TH ST.
Breakfast 35c; Luncheon 50c. Dinner 75c. ALL PIES AND BREAD HOME BAKED.

MARY LOUISE 175 Madison Ave., near 34th. Breakfast or Luncheon, 35c
Tues., Thurs. and Sat. Chicken Luncheon, 60c. COOLEST PLACE IN TOWN.

EMMA GOLDMAN AND BERKMAN HELD

Continued from Page 1.

dress as the Hotel Brevoort, seemed completely upset. "I can't understand it at all," she said to a reporter, "for they (Berkman and Goldman) are fine and beautiful characters, and are hundreds of years ahead of their time."

A big crowd quickly gathered in front of the anarchist headquarters and the reserves from the East 126th Street Police Station were summoned to keep order.

Arrayed in Royal Purple.

Marshal McCarthy told the prisoners to get ready for a quick trip to the Federal Building. Miss Goldman asked if she could have time to put on a more presentable gown. Permission was given, and she disappeared upstairs, to return a few minutes later dressed in royal purple.

In the meantime the Marshals and the police were busy searching the room. All the papers of every kind were seized, including some of George Bernard Shaw's works. The Shaw books, however, were later ordered to be left on the shelves, together with other works not of an anarchistic character. The entire unmailed editions of Mother Earth and The Blast were seized.

The issue of The Blast on which the arrest of Berkman was based is, in the opinion of the Federal officials, one of the vilest things ever sent through the United States mails, for several hundred copies were mailed before the paper was brought to the attention of the authorities.

The outside cover to the issue shows an American carrying on his back a fat man in uniform, who is labelled "American militarism." Near by stands a Russian peasant. Russia asks the American who is carrying the man in uniform. "What's the idea! and the American answers, "Democracy," whereupon the Russian remarks, "Well, you know how I got mine."

The article for the writing of which Berkman was arrested is captioned "Registration."

It follows another article captioned "To the Youth of America," in which the men of the country are urged to refuse to go to war against Germany.

Berkman's Offending Article.

The article on registration, which is the one specifically referred to in the complaint, reads:

Registration is the first step of conscription.

The war shouters and their prostitute press, bent on snaring you into the army, tell you that registration has nothing to do with conscription.

They lie.

Without registration, conscription is impossible.

Conscription is the abdication of your rights as a citizen. Conscription is the cemetery where every vestige of your liberty is to be buried. Registration is its undertaker.

No man with red blood in his veins can be forced to fight against his will.

But you cannot successfully oppose conscription if you aprove of, or submit to, registration.

Every beginning is hard. But if the Government can induce you to register it will have little difficulty in putting over conscription.

By registering you wilfully supply the Government with the information it needs to make conscription effective.

Registration means placing in the hands of the authorities the despotic power of the machinery of conscription which made Czarist Russia what it was before the revolution.

There are thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands of young men in this country who have never voted, do not have never paid taxes, and who, legally speaking, have no official existence. Their registration means nothing short of suicide in a majority of cases.

Failure to register is punishable by imprisonment. Refusal to be conscripted may be punishable by death.

To register is to acknowledge the right of the Government to conscript.

The consistent conscientious objector to human slaughter will neither register nor be conscripted.

ALEXANDER BERKMAN.

Miss Goldman's Proclamation.

The article in Mother Earth, which is mentioned in the Barnitz complaint is quite long. That part which counsels defiance of the Selective Draft law reads:

The No-Conscription League has been formed for the purpose of encouraging conscientious objectors to affirm their liberty of conscience, and to translate their objection to human slaughter by refusing to participate in the killing of their fellowmen. The No-Conscription League is to be the voice of protest against war, and against the coercion of conscientious objectors to participate in war. Our platform may be summarized as follows:

We oppose conscription because we are internationalists, anti-militarists, and oppose all the wars waged by capitalistic Governments.

We will fight for what we choose to fight for; we will never fight simply because we are ordered to fight.

We believe that the militarization of America is an evil that far outweighs in its anti-social and anti-libertarian effects any good that may come from America's participation in the war.

We will resist conscription by every means in our power, and we will sustain those who, for similar reasons, refuse to be conscripted.

The prisoners arrived at the Federal Building at 6:30. They were taken to the office of United States Marshal McCarthy, where they remained until Harry Weinberger, their lawyer, could be communicated with. It was o'clock when Weinberger, who is a non-conscriptionist and often spoke at the same meetings with Miss Goldman, arrived.

Assistant United States District Attorneys John C. Knox and Harold A. Content informed the prisoners that United States Commissioners Hitchcock and Gilchrist had left for the day, and that, unless they insisted on being arraigned before a United States Judge, they would be arraigned before Commissioner Hitchcock at 10:30 o'clock this morning. Berkman and Miss Goldman had both denounced the Judges at a meeting held on the east side Thursday night, and they shook their heads in unison when Mr. Content offered them the chance of an immediate arraignment before a Judge.

Will Demand Heavy Bail.

"We will go to the Tombs and be arraigned before a Commissioner in the morning," Miss Goldman said, after a whispered conference with Berkman.

A few minutes later a patrol wagon arrived at the Federal Building, and the prisoners were taken to the Tombs and locked up. They will be brought to the Federal Building this morning and arraigned at 10:30 o'clock. The Government will demand high bail in each case, it being rumored that the amount will be put at not less than $25,000 for each prisoner.

The Grand Jury does not meet again until Monday. The Goldman-Berkman case will be presented to that body as soon as it convenes, and it is believed the Government will ask for an indictment charging conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the draft law. A conviction will carry a sentence of two years in the penitentiary and the Judge may also, in his discretion, impose fines as high as $10,000. The indictment, if returned, may also contain several counts, which would make possible a sentence in each case of six to ten years in prison.

It was also pointed out yesterday that neither Berkman nor Emma Goldman is a citizen of the United States, and that if convicted they may both be deported after their prison terms are served. The laws of the United States provide that where an alien has twice been convicted of crime in this country he may be deported, no matter how many years he has been in this country. Berkman served fourteen years for the attempted assassination of H. C. Frick, and Miss Goldman has served a term of one year on Blackwell's Island for inciting others to riot.

Miss Goldman gave her age yesterday as 48 years. She said she was born in Russia, but as a young girl migrated to Prussia. She came to the United States in 1886. Berkman refused his pedigree, and sneeringly answered when asked his age that he was 250 years old.

"Anarchist activities in this country are at an end," said a Federal official yesterday as the patrol wagon in which the prisoners were taken to the Tombs sped away from the Federal Building.

SOLDIERS FACE RIOTS IN SEIZING SLACKERS

Angry Audience Overwhelms Them at Anti-Draft Meeting—Women to Appeal to Mayor.

Rioting of thousands of persons at anti-conscription meetings last night marked the efforts of the police and soldiers to round up conscription slackers, giving to the draft situation the most sinister tinge it has taken in New York City. Nearly 200 men were detained at two meetings last night because they couldn't show registration cards. While the largest number—about 150—were detained at a meeting of the Socialists of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District at the New York Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Avenue, it was within and without Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place, that the greatest trouble occurred.

Meanwhile at a meeting of the Women's League for the Repeal of Conscription, at the Forward Building, 175 East Broadway, last night, it was announced that "the women of the east side" would gather in Rutgers Square at noon today and march to the City Hall to make an anti-conscription demonstration at 3 o'clock. The announcement was cheered wildly by the 2,000 persons who packed the hall. A woman speaker said, "We don't know what the police will do to us, we don't know what the soldiers will do, we don't know what the Magistrates will do, and we don't care. We are going to appeal to the Mayor."

Outside of the announcement of the City Hall protest, the meeting was mild. The speeches, in Yiddish, were cheered at length. Among the speakers were Miss Morgenstein, Miss Dixon, Miss Adele Sulzer, Miss Weisbaum, Mrs. Clara Tresman, Mrs. Sarah Shapiro, Mrs. Cynthia W. Cohen, and Mrs. Mary McVicker.

The Arlington Hall meeting was rather tame, when it was noticed that soldiers, members of the Eighth Coast Artillery, were demanding cards of the men who were going out one by one or inpairs from the hall, which was crowded to suffocation. This attracted the comment of the speakers and more persons started to leave. About thirty men who couldn't show cards had been pushed into a side room, when as if by one impulse the audience started to leave. The fifty or more soldiers tried in vain to stem the tide. But they couldn't stop the 2,000 persons inside who hit the soldiers at the door in flying wedges and threw themselves outside, where 10,000 persons were gathered, hissing and cursing the soldiers.

A hundred men, under Inspector O'Brien, allowed the audience to go as the best solution of a problem growing momentarily more dangerous. The persons in the hall rushed to fire escapes and windows, but they were guarded, and all went through the front doors, tumbling down the flight of stairs to the street door. A lane of policemen and home defense guards was formed to a side entrance, and twenty of the detained men were taken to the East Fifth Street Police Station.

In the meantime the situation about the hall grew more tense. Seemingly without the proper leadership, the soldiers, most of whom were young, undertook to disperse a number of street meetings in progress. They broke up one gathering, only to have another form nearby. For self-protection they formed into a squad and marched down the Second Avenue, while the crowd booed them.

A hundred men would crowd in upon the squad, when the soldiers would turn about and, drawing their bayonets, disperse the pursuers. The police appeared to regard the soldiers as somewhat overzealous and devoted themselves to trying to persuade the people to go home and let the matter rest. But the crowds would not go home. They were thoroughly roused to a feeling of resentment against the soldiers and the screams of infuriated women did much to fan the ugly spirit of the gatherings.

Lamented Goldman Arrest.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the People's Council for Democracy and Peace. The police had taken especial pains to avoid disorder, and there was a large number of detectives and police within the hall. A. R. Gold called the meeting to order and presented the Rev. Lindly Gordon of Sydney, Australia, who told how the conscription law was beaten in his country and how pained he was to find conscription in effect in "free America." Miss Rebecca Shelley, pacifist, declared that "Our Congress does not represent the will of the people."

Annie Lewis spoke in Yiddish and lamented the arrest of Emma Goldman. She said the news would reach the pacifists of Russia and encourage them to greater efforts. There were yet other speakers when the rush for the doors started. Gordon tried to speak again and said that the volunteers raised in Australia had, in large part, entered the army because they were persecuted by "crazy crack-brained girls who sent them white feathers." Gold offered a resolution condemning conscription, which the crowd roared its approval of. Then the rush for the doors became so great that the official meeting was abandoned.

Outside the police had two automobiles with searchlights that played upon the crowd and served to help to quiet the disorderly-inclined for a while, until the soldiers showed their bayonets. Then there was an angry rush which brought police sticks into play and resulted in many bruised heads and bloody noses.

Behind the patrol wagon as it moved to the East Fifth Street Station an angry crowd followed, and there was a small riot in front of the station house. The first man arraigned said he was below the age of 21. The second man said he had left his card at home. Then followed an argument over whether or not the law required a man to carry his card. Finally, Corporal Charles Cohen of the Eighth Coast Artillery charged that the man had said he had a card but wouldn't show it, and he was locked up. The Police Lieutenant had to rebuke some of the soldiers for loud talking in the station house and for smoking. Corporal Cohen said the soldiers had been sent to the hall at the command of Lieutenant Edgar of the Coast Artillery.

Of the twenty men taken to the East Fifth Street Station, the following had been locked up at midnight: Jacob L. Stepper, 224 East Eighteenth Street; an Austrian, in the United States ten years; William Nadel, 90 Second Avenue, a Russian, in this country eighteen years; Morris Rantel, age 31, of 111 Second Street; Isador Russ of 235 Sixth Street, and Benjamin Anapole, 24 years old, of 72 East Fourth Street. Anapole said he had registered in New Jersey and had not got his card. He was locked up anyhow.

Thirteen Under Suspicion.

Of the 150 detained at the New Star Casino meeting, all were finally released except seven. Morris Hillquit was speaking and saying he did not know whether he was speaking in a political or military campaign, when it was noised around the hall, which was crowded with 3,000 persons, that the place was surrounded by police and soldiers. In fact, besides 200 policemen, 50 members of the Eighth Coast Artillery under Corporal Levy were in and about the hall, besides a number of National Guardsmen in civilian clothes. The police were in charge of Inspector Morris.

The meeting became disorderly when it was found that slackers were to be rounded up and there was a general rush for the exits, all of which were barred except the front doors. All the men of evident conscription age were required to show their registration cards. As the men were lined up against the rear wall when they could not produce cards several women became hysterical and added to the disorder. One woman shouted, "I want my husband back" and precipitated a near-riot. One man who was detained had a wooden leg. The 150 men who were detained were taken to the Third Branch Detective Bureau, where they were questioned.

At 1 o'clock this morning the seven men held were locked up in the East 104th Street Police Station. Six of them were charged with not having registration cards. They were David Ginsberg, 22 years old, 58 East 108d Street; Harry Barrelick, 22 years old, 67 East 107th Street; Samuel Valendnoff, 27 years old, 25 East 103th Street; Jacob Urys, 29 years old, 50 Pike Street; Benjamin Deutchman, 72 East 101st Street, and Samuel Stick, 159 East Ninety-second Street.

They all said they had lost their cards or left them at home. None refused to register, and they will be arraigned in the Federal Court today. The seventh man was Robert Steckler, 120 East 102d Street, who was charged by Sergeant Repstein of the Eighth Coast Defense Command, with insulting the uniform and ridiculing "The Star-Spangled Banner." He will be arraigned in the Harlem Court today on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Magistrate Murphy in the Men's Night Court last night held three men in $1,000 bail for examination Monday morning following their arrest at an anti-conscription meeting at Second Avenue and Houston Street. Fred Fedatoff, 22 years old, of 77 St. Mark's Place, and Louis Errons, 33 years old of 69 East 124th Street, were charged by Policeman Myers of the Automobile Searchlight Squad, with urging citizens to form a "Citizen's Militia" to prevent the police from interfering with anti-conscription meetings. Louis Weitz, 26 years old, of 100 East Eighty-eighth Street, was charged with waving a red flag at the meeting and otherwise acting in a disorderly manner.

QUESTION ASTOR CHEF

Gentsch Denies That Cooks Were Discharged for Registering.

Otto Gentsch, chef of the Hotel Astor, visited the Federal Building yesterday, where he was asked to explain charges made against him by three former Italian cooks of the Astor, who had told the Federal authorities that Gentsch had discharged them because they had registered, as required under the provisions of the selective draft law. Gentsch denied the truth of the stories told by the Italians, and said that he discharged the men for remaining away for hours instead of a reasonable time. While he has a German name, he said that he was a Swiss and was pro-Ally in his sympathies.

The complainants in the case are Cesare Scarabelli, Giuseppe Salvadore and Giacomo Giotti. The last named said that in addition to losing his job he was also fined half a day's pay by Gentsch. All three men said that they reported at the registration place before going to their work and that matters over which they had no control were responsible for their delay in reporting for work. The charges are now being investigated by the Department of Justice agents.

At the Hotel Astor it was said last night that Gentsch was innocent of any attempt to interfere with the working of the selective draft law. On the day before registration Gentsch, it was said, informed a number of his subordinates of draft age that it was their duty to register, and asked them to arrange to register, so as not to disrupt the kitchen force any more than was absolutely necessary. The three Italians, it was said, remained away for hours. Gentsch is said to be among the highest salaried chefs in the United States.

Fifty men of draft age, who had failed to register, were brought before United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy yesterday. In every instance the delinquent was penitent, and begged for permission to register. All were permitted to register. A young man from Corona was among those brought to the Marshal's office. He had registered by mail, and claimed exemption on the ground that he was the sole support of a wife and five children, four of the children under twelve years of age. He gave his age as 25 years. An investigation of the case was ordered, and it turned out that the young man had married a widow, and the children were hers by the first husband.

A youth who said that he was Leo W. Levin, 20 years old, an electrician, of 1,718 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, was sentenced to the workhouse for twenty days by Magistrate Fuchs in the West Farms Court yesterday for baiting soldiers. Three privates who were listening to outdoor speakers at Washington and Belmont Avenues on Thursday night alleged that Levin remarked loudly that soldiers and sailors were "bums" and that enlistment really meant imprisonment. The soldiers took him into custody, and in court one of the soldiers, Richard O'Gorman of the Eighth Coast Defense command, lodged the complaint against Levin.

"I shall not tolerate interference with men who are offering up their lives in defense of the country," said Magistrate Fuchs.

Leo D. Crump and Edward Brown, Southern negroes employed on farms at Baiting Hollow, L. I., who failed to register, were turned over to the United States Marshal in Brooklyn yesterday. Both are 22 years old and as a reason for not registering they said that they were afraid to go to war.

YOUNG ANSWERS W. T. BULL.

Banker Says Estate Has Been Made to Produce Income of $12,000 a Year

George W. Young, whose removal as sole surviving executor under the will of Dr. William T. Bull has been asked by the decedent's son, William T. Bull, on the ground that he has refused to account and has mismanaged the estate, made a statement yesterday declaring that his account is ready for filing. He said that when he took charge of Dr. Bull's estate the income was insufficient to pay the taxes, and he was compelled to get an order to charge the taxes against the body of the estate. He said he had changed a deficit to a net income of something more than $12,000 a year and had made no investment of the estate funds except to improve certain realty in West Thirty-fifth Street under a court order.

Mr. Young said that Dr. Bull's son has been trying to induce the executor to turnover to him part of the estate, which the will authorizes him to do, but he believes that Dr. Bull's wish was that this should be done only in the event that it would assist his son in starting a business or professional career. Mr. Young adds that the boy has made no effort to do either.

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CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, S. E. Corner 92d and Amsterdam Av. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. Services in the New Chapel. 11—Pastor's 23d Anniversary, "THANKING GOD AND TAKING COURAGE." 8—"HOT WEATHER RELIGION."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH. Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., } Ministers. Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, } Ministers. DR. WOELFKIN will preach at 11 o'clock. No evening service. Sunday School, 9:30. HERBERT DUTTON, Leader. Men's Class, 9:40. Young men cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street. I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D., PASTOR. Preaching by JOHN HENRY TROY From the National Bible Institute. 11 A. M.—"Christ, the Teacher." 8 P. M.—"Will the Church Pass Through the Great Tribulation?"

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH. Rev. A. RAY PETTIT, Pastor. Rev. James B. Bruce, Acting Pastor, will preach. 11 A. M.—"Real Life." 8 P. M., "Consider Christ."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVE., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR. 8 P. M.—"Man's Communication with the Spirit World."

NO SUNDAY MORNING service in church or meetings in parish house as congregation and allied organizations will attend Rev. "Billy" Sunday's Tabernacle.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH AV., NEAR 127TH ST. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL, 11 A. M.—"THE BREATH OF LIFE." 8 P. M.—"OUR DUTY IN TIME OF WAR."

THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, 215 West 57th Street. 11 A. M.—Rev. Joseph W. Kemp, Pastor, Preaches. EVERYBODY WELCOME.

WASHINGTON HGTS. BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. Rev. Harold Pattison, D. D. 11 A. M.—"A Good Fighter." 7 P. M.—"Altogether Service."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays 11 A.M. & 8 P.M. Wednesdays 8 P.M. First Church, Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church, Central Park W. & 88th St. Third Church, 128th St. & Madison Av. Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St. Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43. Sixth Church, 1,931 Washington Av., Bronx.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St. Rev. CHAS. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. DR. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN. 11 A. M.—"When the Church Has Lost, and Why." 8 P. M.—"A Detective Story."

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHURCH. Dr. Finis S. Idleman, Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. 142 West 81st St.

SECOND CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 595 E. 169th Rev. O. L. Hull, pastor. Services 11 and 8.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ball Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11 A. M. Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. Subject: "Derailed Forces." Special music. Dr. Murray gives Bible interpretations Wednesday evenings, 8:15, Park Avenue Hotel. Sunday evening, 8:15, service at 201 West 87th St., Dr. Mayer officiating.

DRAMATIC READING BY Ruth Helen Davis, 3:30 Sunday, Hotel Astor. Tickets, $1.00. BENEFIT WAR ORPHAN FUND.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876. Central Park West and 64th St. MID-WEEK MEETING June 20, Mr. GEORGE E. O'DELL, at 8:15 P. M. Subject: "Art and Ethics of the Motion Picture Theatre."

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, WM. M. HORN, Pastor. B'way and 93d St., Rev. Services at 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

MADISON AVE. CHURCH, 60TH ST. 11 A. M.—Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, Pastor. "The Voice of the Eternal." 8 P. M.—Rev. Ralph W. Sockman. "The Right Frontage in Life."

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. (Mother Church of American Methodism.) Services at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 86th St. and West End Av. Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor. This Church will be closed Morning and Evening to co-operate with the William A. Sunday services at the Tabernacle, Broadway and 168th St. 9:30 A. M., MEN'S BIBLE CLASS.

TRUMPETERS IN THE STEEPLE and naval squad, 8 P. M., Grace Meth. E. Church, W. 104th, near Columbus. Dr. Reisner, "Jonah's Obey."

MORAVIAN.

FIRST CHURCH, Lex. Ave. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. MORRIS W. LEIBERT, D.D., Pastor. 11 A. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

NEW THOUGHT.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE, 222 WEST 72D ST. Sunday, 8:15, Union Meeting. Tuesday, 8:15 P. M., Mrs. Paula Verdu.

M. EDITH RARICK, Park Av. Hotel, 38d St., Wednesday, 8:15. Subject, "Basic Principles Underlying All Spiritual Healing."

MRS. CHAPIN—THE BILTMORE. Sunday, 11:15. Subject, "The Thrill of Living." Do you find life flat, stale, and unprofitable? What is the matter? Miss Harbeson will sing a new song by Mrs. Wm. Thompson. Interviews, classes, Saturday and Monday afternoons and evenings. 120 West 57th St.

THEODORE G. NORTHRUP. Hotel Majestic, 72d St., Central Park West. Silent Meeting 10:45. Regular Service 11:15 A. M. Subject, "THE WAR, ITS CAUSE, AND CURE," by Special Request. Extra Seats Will Be Provided.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d St. "CHRISTIAN HEALING," a Mrs. Van Marter, speaker. 11 A. M.—"Within the Law." 8 P. M.—"The Superconscious Mind."

NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN.)

NEW CHURCH, 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Aves. Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. Service 11.—The Pastor will preach. Subject, "DOING THE IMPOSSIBLE."

PRESBYTERIAN

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 57th Street. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, Pastor. 11 & 4:30, REV. MAJOR CHARLES W. GORDON, D. D. (Ralph Connor,) 43d Cameron Highlanders of Canada. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Rev. James Palmer, Ph. D., Associate Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. REV. FRANCIS E. CLARK, D. D., will preach at both services. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER CLARK, D. D., Pastor. No morning service. Attend Tabernacle. 8 P. M., Dr. Russell of Rutgers Ch. preaches.

HARLEM NEW YORK PRESBYTERIAN, 122d St. and Mount Morris Park West. 8 P. M. Rev. GEORGE W. ARMS, Pastor.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D.D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St. REV. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor. Service 11 A. M. Preacher: REV. ERNEST L. WALZ, JR.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 185th St., bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Av. Dr. Mackay preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE, TWELFTH SEREET. Dr. DUFFIELD, PASTOR, 11 and 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH, Fort Washington Av. and 181st St. Rev. IRVING HUSTED BERG, D.D., Minister. At 11 A. M., Administration of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Address by Dr. Berg. At 8 P. M. Dr. Berg will preach. 10 A. M., Men's Bible Class. Service Wednesday, 8 P. M.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.) — Meetings 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

SPIRITUALIST.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English—Sundays, 8 P. M. PROOF THAT THE DEAD RETURN IN SPIRIT. Good

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Sunday and Monday, rising temperature; gentle west winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,694. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 17, 1917.—88 PAGES, In Eight Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. FIVE CENTS In Greater New York / Elsewhere SEVEN CENTS

FIND RUTH CRUGER BURIED IN CELLAR OF COCCHI'S SHOP

Skull Crushed and Body Dressed, Even to Gloves and Coat, as She Stepped from Street.

ANKLES BOUND WITH ROPE

A Wooden Floor and a Cement Floor Cut Away to Make a Place for Girl's Grave.

FOUND BY WOMAN'S EFFORT

Commissioner Woods Starts Inquiry Into Failure of Police to Discover Crime.

The body of Ruth Cruger, the 18-year old girl who disappeared on Feb. 13 of this year, was found early yesterday afternoon buried five feet deep under two floors, one of wood and one of cement, in the basement of the motorcycle shop at 542 West 127th Street, owned by Alfredo Coechi, who fled on Feb. 15, and is now in Bologna, Italy.

The evidence indicated that she had been attacked and killed in the motorcycle shop on the afternoon of Feb. 15, when she went there to get a pair of skates which had been sharpened. Her skull had been crushed with a heavy implement, resembling a sledgehammer. She had been buried hastily with all her clothes on, even her heavy street coat. The kid gloves she had worn that day were found on her hands. A watch on her left wrist had not been disturbed. Under the kid glove on the little finger of the left hand was her Wadleigh High School graduation ring which establishes her identity. A thick hemp rope, found tied about both her ankles in a slip-noose, might have been used to bind her while she was alive or to lower her into the pit after she had been killed. Another rope was tied about her waist and part of her clothing was wrapped about her head.

The search of the cellar which resulted in the discovery was instated upon upon by Mrs. Grace Humiston, a lawyer, of 50 East Forty-second Street, after the case had been practically dropped by the police for many months. It was Mrs. Humiston who was instrumental in obtaining a commutation of the death sentence imposed on the murderer Stielow. During the week after the girl's disappearance the cellar had been examined by detectives, who reported nothing suspicious and that no further investigation there was necessary.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, who said in the early days of the search that he had half of his detective force busy trying to find the girl or her body, said last night that he would cause a thorough investigation at once to establish why the police had failed to search the cellar.

Four Policemen Questioned.

Four of the men who were questioned last night in connection with the case at the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau were members of the police force. When District Attorney Swann took charge of the search for the girl last Spring, broad intimations were thrown out from his office that the first steps in the search for the girl had not been energetically taken and that the reason was that members of the Police Department were extremely friendly to Cocchi.

"Why was not the cellar thoroughly searched by the police at the beginning of the investigation?" was asked of Commissioner Woods at the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau last night.

"I was under the impression that they had dug up the cellar at the time," he replied. "But I am going thoroughly into this and other questions connected with the case."

"How was it that Cocchi was permitted to escape?" he was asked.

"I don't know why. That is one of the things that I am going to find out."

"Why did the police allow Mrs. Cocchi to interfere with them when they began the search of the cellar last week?"

"We did not intend to permit her to stop the search. When we began the new search of the cellar we meant to see it through, but we wished to be sure of our ground and not to become involved in any legal entanglements."

"Is it possible that other bodies are buried in that basement?" was asked the Commissioner."

"I don't know, but every foot of that cellar will be excavated."

Commissioner Woods did not pretend to conceal his chagrin over the failure of the police to make a thorough search of the basement on their own initiative, and he said: "Mrs. Humiston deserves all the credit for finding the body."

Shortly before midnight Commissioner Woods said no arrest was likely to be made during the night. He said that Mrs. Cocchi, under a long and severe questioning, had repeated her story without variation and that she would probably be allowed to remain at liberty. When he was asked if it was possible that the girl might have been taken elsewhere to be murdered and carried back to the shop, he said:

"That is, of course, a possibility."

In answer to other questions about the police handling of the case Commissioner Woods said:

"There is no doubt that the police should have taken quicker action of this kind. There were many puzzling features, however. The fact that there were people going in and out of the motorcycle shop all the time on the day the girl disappeared made it seem extremely unlikely that she could have been murdered there."

Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner Guy Scull, who was in charge of the detectives searching for the body, refused to make any statement.

Mrs. Humiston was warned recently that if she persisted in the effort to

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Germans Again Raid England; One Zeppelin Brought Down

LONDON, June 17.—German airships made a raid on the east and southeast coast of England early this (Sunday) morning.

One Zeppelin was brought down in flames, according to an official announcement, after one of the raiders had dropped bombs in Kent.

The official statement says:

Early this morning some enemy airships approached the east and southeast coast. About 2 A. M. two airships came a short distance inland, one crossing the East Anglian Coast and the other coming over Kent for a few minutes. Bombs are reported to have been dropped from the latter ship. Some damage was done and fire broke out in a coast town. No further details are yet to hand.

Later one Zeppelin was brought down in flames.

JAPAN RESENTS NOTE TO CHINA

Like England, She Will Not Join in Urging Cessation of Internal Strife.

NOTE SENT TO WASHINGTON

Believed to be Based on Tokio's Claim of a Special and Paramount Interest in China.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Japan has questioned the judgment of the United States in addressing a note to the Chinese Government appealing for an adjustment of the internal differences in the new republic, and, like Great Britain, has declined to follow the invitation of the United States to communicate with China on the subject. It had been supposed here that the irritation in Japan over the action of the United States was based on a bogus note attributed to this Government which was published in the newspaper Asahi of Tokio under a New York date line, but it is now clear that the Japanese Government was entirely out of sympathy with the purpose of the genuine communication.

The attitude of both Great Britain and Japan shows that these two allies of the United States were vexed because this Government did not consult them before communicating its views to Peking. But there is suspicion in Washington that Japan has seized upon the incident to turn it to her own advantage by insisting upon recognition of Japan's special and paramount interest in China.

This Government does not admit that Japan rightfully can claim such an interest in China, but officials are said to be of the opinion that if Japan actually possessed a paramount interest the advice given to China contained in a note "without teeth" as distinguished from President Wilson's plain spoken notes to Mexico, did not create an incident justifying the suspicion and criticism aroused by it.

Japan in her reply to the State Department's suggestion did not urge her claim of a paramount and special interest in China, it was said at the department. The Tokio Foreign Office merely indicated its unwillingness to take action similar to that of the United States.

"The refusal of Great Britain to indorse the diplomatic effort of the United States to be of service to China is regarded here as due to a reluctance to act out of harmony with Japan. Officials, however, declined to comment upon the British Government's decision in view of the fact that the British reply had not come to the State Department officially. It was stated that the publication of the note in advance of its receipt by this Government was unusual.

Great Britain and Japan act in accord upon Far Eastern policies of necessity under the terms of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and it would therefore be incumbent upon Great Britain, in the view of diplomats here, to yield to Japan's desires respecting the suggestion made by the State Department. The dispatch from London announcing the reply of the British Foreign Office to the American note states that the note asserts that Great Britain must view the Chinese situation from a slightly different standpoint than the United States. That was taken to indicate that Great Britain did not consider the solution of China's internal troubles as of more importance than China's entering the war; and also that Great Britain thus sought to convey to the United States the intelligence that, as Japan's ally, she may not interfere in Chinese affairs without first exchanging views with Japan. It has been asserted in Japanese quarters recently that England has recognized the paramount interest of Japan in China, and that similar recognition had been given by Russia under the Czar.

The American note to China was dispatched on June 4 and the text was made public to Peking and published in the United States on June 8. On June 13 the bogus text appeared in the Tokio Asahi. The Powers were addressed by the State Department after the delivery of the note to China, but before the publication of the bogus note in Japan, it was said at the State Department.

Japan's attitude toward China, it was stated in a Japanese quarter today, is similar to that of the United States toward Mexico. Japan looks with concern upon intervention of any kind in China without being first consulted; much as the United States would resent interference by other Powers in Mexico. Japan takes the position that peace in the Far East is her concern, just as peace in America is the concern of the United States. The United States had a free hand in dealing with Mexico during a period of revolutionary troubles extending over years, and Japan, it is contended, has a right to insist upon a free hand in dealing with China, which is at Japan's doors and upon whose fate the very destinies of Japan depend. It was asserted that this line of reasoning would admit of Japan's right to send troops to China, just as the United States dispatched a military expedition into Mexico.

WANT CHINA TO ENTER WAR.

Southern Provinces Are Up in Arms, According to Local League.

A cablegram foreshadowing extensive military operations by six of the Chinese southern provinces against the Government was received here yesterday by the Chinese Nationalist League of New York from its headquarters in Canton.

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LOAN OFFERINGS MAY REACH TOTAL OF $2,900,000,000

Unofficial Estimates Put Them at Above $2,800,000,000 Already.

LIMIT SET AT $2,000,000,000

Secretary McAdoo Announces That Larger Amounts Will Be Trimmed Down in Proportion.

COUNTING IS STILL GOING ON

Number of the Loan Subscribers is Likely to Pass the 3,000,000 Mark.

Subscriptions by Districts According to Late Estimates

Following are the unofficial totals of the subscriptions by reserve districts as estimated at a late hour last night. Only Cleveland and Atlanta have now completed their count. The figures are:

District—	Minimum Allotment.	Estimated Subscription.
New York....	$600,000,000	$1,050,000,000
Philadelphia...	140,000,000	225,000,000
Boston	240,000,000	300,000,000
Richmond ...	80,000,000	100,000,000
Atlanta	60,000,000	58,582,000
Chicago	260,000,000	355,000,000
Cleveland	180,000,000	276,286,950
St. Louis	80,000,000	90,000,000
Minneapolis ..	80,000,000	62,000,000
Kansas City..	100,000,000	100,000,000
Dallas	60,000,000	48,000,000
San Francisco	140,000,000	180,000,000
Total....	$2,000,000,000	$2,844,868,950

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—With subscriptions to the Liberty Loan exceeding $2,800,000,000, according to unofficial estimates, and with a possibility that the final total will reach $2,900,000,000, Secretary McAdoo announced tonight that no part of the oversubscription would be accepted. Thousands of the larger subscriptions will have to be trimmed down to limit the offering to the stated $2,000,000,000.

Only unofficial and newspaper reports as to the subscriptions in the various reserve bank districts reached the Treasury Department today. Not a single dispatch bringing additional figures as final returns or estimates was received from officials of the reserve banks. The only statements arriving said that the work of tabulating returns was progressing at all banks, except Atlanta, which had completed its compilation. Word had not reached here at the closing of the department's day that Cleveland also had completed its compilation, as reported to the press. In several cases it was stated that the count would not be finished until Monday.

It is pointed out that in the four districts contributing more than 65 per cent of the subscriptions—New York, Chicago, Boston, and Philadelphia—only approximations of the totals are yet available.

It is also pointed out that in addition to the returns received from Federal Reserve Banks a great flood of subscriptions, direct to the Treasury, is to be compiled. These subscriptions will probably be distributed to the reserve districts of their origin, swelling their totals.

What the total of this batch of subscriptions will be is a matter of guesswork. Several large subscriptions are known to have been received, among them one for $5,000,000, and another for $1,000,000.

The number of subscribers to the loan bids fair to exceed the 3,000,000 mark by a considerable amount. From five reserve bank cities these unofficial estimates of the number of subscribers were available tonight: New York, 1,000,000; Boston, 800,000; Philadelphia, 500,000; Cleveland, 320,000; St. Louis, 100,000—a total of 2,720,000 in those districts alone.

What is regarded as one of the most remarkable showings in loan offerings came from the Navy Department. The department and the ships took an estimated total of $3,000,000. Tabulations at noon with the work still progressing, showed a total of $2,659,000. More than 15,000 sailors, clerks, and officers subscribed.

Secretary McAdoo went over the advices from bank officials and individuals in various parts of the country and expressed satisfaction at the news from every section of the enthusiastic efforts of citizens of all classes and walks of life to come loyally to the support of the Government. He was especially gratified at the support that was given the loan by the press of the country cooperating with the banks.

Mr. McAdoo's Statement.

In disposing of reports that the amount of the issue might be enlarged to include all offers, Mr. McAdoo issued this statement:

Allotments of Liberty bonds will not be made in excess of the $2,000,000,000 offered. I announced this on May 10, when the details of the loan were first published.

I have asked the Reserve Banks to tabulate separately, and on the supplementary lists, the subscriptions received yesterday (June 15) afternoon, in order that I may be in a position to consider, in making allotment of the $2,000,000,000 of bonds, those applica-

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Serious Riots in Germany Reported in Rotterdam

AMSTERDAM, June 16, (via London.)—Rumors have reached Winnerswyk, near the German frontier of Holland, that serious riots broke out yesterday in several German towns, says the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant today.

The Berlin Socialist newspaper Vorwärts reprints a circular from the Prussian Minister of Education addressed to all school teachers in Germany, warning them against "enemy agents in our midst trying to sow distrust between the German people and their Emperor."

The circular urges that all the teachers constantly hold before the eyes of the children the Emperor's great merits and the nation's indebtedness to him and the Hohenzollern family.

Vorwärts characterizes the circular as the "limit of blunder."

WILSON ORDERS HOOVER TO START

Tiring of Delay in Congress, President Directs That Food Campaign Begin at Once.

ISSUES APPEAL TO WOMEN

Declares They Can Greatly Assist Nation by Economy and Cheerful Observance of Advice.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—President Wilson has decided that the food situation confronting the United States admits of no further delay, and has given Herbert C. Hoover, the proposed food administrator, "full authority to take any steps necessary" for the organization of the women of the country and for co-operation with all men engaged in the distribution of foods.

Plans for enlisting every housewife in the country as a volunteer member of the food administration have been announced by Mr. Hoover, who plans to reach the women through State Defense Councils and through various women's organizations. Every woman will be taught to save food in the kitchen and how to purchase for her family.

A letter from the President to Mr. Hoover, which was made public today by the Committee on Public Information, was written on June 12. Since that time the President has given many evidences of his impatience over the delay in Congress, but the letter was withheld pending the conferences at which Mr. Wilson made known to the leaders his position in the matter, and let it be known that there could be no compromise where a question that he regarded as so essential to the people in the war emergency was involved.

The President's Letter.

Here is the letter:

Mr. Dear Mr. Hoover: It seems to me that the inauguration of that portion of the plan for food administration which contemplates a national mobilization of the great voluntary forces of the country which are ready to work toward saving food and eliminating waste admits of no further delay.

The approaching harvesting, the immediate necessity for wise use and saving not only in food, but in all other expenditures, the many undirected and overlapping efforts being made toward this end, all press for national direction and inspiration. While it would in many ways be desirable to wait complete legislation establishing the food administration, it appears to me that so far as voluntary effort can be assembled we should not wait any longer, and therefore I would be very glad if you would proceed in these directions at once.

The women of the nation are already breathlessly seeking to do their part in this our greatest struggle for the maintenance of our national ideals, and in no direction can they so greatly assist as by enlisting in the service of the food administration and cheerfully accepting its direction and advice. By so doing they will increase the surplus of food available for our own army and for export to the Allies. To provide adequate supplies for the coming year is of absolutely vital importance to the conduct of the war, and without a very conscientious elimination of waste and very strict economy in our food consumption we cannot hope to fulfill this primary duty.

I trust, therefore, that the women of the country will not only respond to your appeal and accept the pledge to the food administration which you are proposing, but that all men also who are engaged in the personal distribution of foods will co-operate with the same earnestness and in the same spirit. I give you full authority to undertake any steps necessary for the proper organization and stimulation of their efforts. Cordially and sincerely yours, WOODROW WILSON.

May Appeal to the People.

This action was accepted as evidence here that Mr. Wilson was satisfied that he would receive the authority for his food administration which is included in the Lever bill. He told the Senate and House leaders that he might go before Congress or in some other way make a personal appeal to the country of delay threatened to keep the proposed law off the statute books after July 1.

The President already has, through a clause in the espionage law, the powers of embargo. Under the blanket appropriation made some time ago for the conduct of the war and for national defense, President Wilson has at his disposal about $100,000,000, a part of which might be used for work along lines of conservation of the food supply, pending the adoption of the food administration legislation.

The Lever bill will be taken up in the House on Monday, coincident with the publication of the President's letter today, the Senate Finance Committee ordered the bill reported in that body without recommendation, in order to give it preference on the calendar. This action probably will bring the fight against the proposed legislation to a climax in both legislative branches of the Government as soon as they reconvene. The President, it is said, is determined that Mr. Hoover shall have started his work of organization and have it in full swing while the debate is going on, so that the efforts of Mr. Hoover may prove an object lesson to the legislators and the country at large and illustrate the need

Continued on Page 3.

RUSSIA REJECTS A SEPARATE PEACE; ACTION BY SOLDIERS AND WORKMEN AFTER ROOT ASKS FOR A FIRM STAND

REPLY TO AUSTRIAN MOVE

Workmen's Council Says Russia Follows Own Way to General Peace

OFFER BY PRINCE LEOPOLD

Proclamation Declares German Commander in East Initiated Peace Step.

KERENSKY ACTS QUICKLY

Has Delegates' Declaration Distributed to All Soldiers and Sailors.

PETROGRAD, June 16, (via London.)—A stirring proclamation placing the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates on record as irrevocably opposed to a separate peace was adopted today by the council.

The proclamation was prompted by Austrian efforts to lure Russia into a separate peace, and exhorts Russians "to rally around the banner of revolution and increase the energy of the military power for the defense of freedom."

The proclamation cites the receipt of a wireless telegram from Prince Leopold, (Prince Leopold of Bavaria is the commander of the German armies on the Russian front,) asserting that the Governments of the Central Powers are ready to conclude peace with Russia and asking Russia to send delegates to confer with them. The reply of the council is a declaration of its attitude and Minister of War Kerensky has caused it to be sent to all troops on land and sea and it has been widely circulated throughout the country.

"Prince Leopold says he offers a peace which need not necessitate a break with the Allies. He says that because he knows an offer of separate peace with Germany will be rejected by our troops," reads the proclamation.

Discussing the projected truce with Austria, the delegates declared that they have not forgotten the Stokhod, and continue:

"Leopole has forgotten. The Russians know to what places German divisions have been transferred—the Russians hear the roar of bloody fighting on the Franco-British front, know that the wreck of the Allies means the wreck of the free armies of revolutionary Russia — that it means not only new graves of our brothers but the wreck of revolutionaryfreedom."

The proclamation declares that Russia will follow its own way to a general peace in spite of provocatory efforts, and says:

"Russia has undertaken to unite the democracies of all fighting countries in the struggle against world autocracy, but her plan will never be realized if German Imperialism is able to utilize Russia's longing for peace, to disunite her from her allies and ruin her army.

"The Revolutionary Democracy of Russia is seeking a route to peace through an appeal by the government created by democratic Russia to the governments of its allies and by means of an international conference of Socialists.

"Let the army by its energy and courage give power to the voice of democracy."

While the above dispatch refers to Austrian efforts toward a separate peace with Russia and mentions Prince Leopold, a German Prince, it is probable that he could acted as intermediary for the Austrians. A recent dispatch later denied by Vienna, reported that Austrian officers had entered the Russian lines, in an effort to take up peace proposals with the Russians.

PETROGRAD SOCIALISTS LEAD.

Poll 530,000 Votes Out of 700,447 in Recent Elections.

PETROGRAD, June 16, (via London.)—The complete returns in the elections in the newly created sub-municipal districts of Petrograd, in which all adult men and women voted on an equal footing, have been made public. The returns are significant because they give the first statistics showing the ratio between the various political parties in the capital.

Those who voted numbered 700,447, equal to 70 per cent. of the qualified electors, of whom 530,000 voted for the different Socialist parties. All the so-called bourgeois parties together received 130,000, of which only 14,000 were

Continued on Page 3.

Russia Resents Germany's Latest Peace Move; Expels Swiss Socialist Who Was the Agent

PETROGRAD, June 16, (via London.)—Fresh attempts on the part of the Germans to conclude peace with Russia have been exposed, with the result that the expulsion from Russia has been ordered of a prominent Socialist internationalist, a citizen of Switzerland, Robert Grimm.

Two days ago the Provisional Government received from a reliable source a copy of a dispatch addressed by Hoffman, a member of the Swiss Federal Council, to Grimm. Apart from the separate peace offer contained in the dispatch, Hoffman reported that Germany and her allies were ready to begin general and immediate peace negotiations if Russia's allies were willing.

The Provisional Government apparently was informed that this dispatch had been handed to Grimm by the Swiss Minister at Petrograd. The Government requested the Socialist members of the Cabinet, M. Tsereteli and M. Skobeleff, to demand explanations from Grimm, who was their colleague, inasmuch as, though a foreigner, he was beginning to play a prominent rôle in Petrograd as the mouthpiece of the internationalist pacifist propaganda.

An official statement issued today declares that Grimm denied to the Cabinet members that the Swiss Minister had transmitted to him such a dispatch, denouncing the whole affair as a clumsy German manoeuvre. Grimm added that when at Berne and Stockholm he had refused to enter into any such negotiations, and that as a Socialist he refused to let himself be made the instrument of imperialist plans.

The two Russian Ministers reported to the Cabinet that Grimm's explanation was unsatisfactory, whereupon an immediate expulsion order was issued.

GERMANS ANXIOUS OVER OUR ARMY

Military Experts, Trying to Reassure the Public, Sneer at Pershing's Arrival.

NO REAL AID BEFORE 1918

Assert It Will Take Us That Long to Get a Formidable Force to France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 16.—The anxiety of the German public over the effect of American intervention in the course of events at the front has been heightened by the publication of the news that General Pershing has already arrived in France and that 9,000 men have landed. All Germany's military experts are trying to reassure the public and explain either that no American army will reach France or that if it does it will be too late.

The Vossische Zeitung yesterday published three columns from an officer of the General Staff explaining just why America either couldn't send men, or at any rate would send very few.

"Don't let yourselves be bluffed. That is the easiest motto for getting over all life's difficulties," he says, and proceeds to argue that the whole story of practical American aid is sheer bluff. He says the Allies always bluff hardest when things are going very wrong, and so from the amount of bluff about America now being circulated the Germans can judge how near despair the Entente must be. He adds:

"The only truth, so far, appears to be that there has arrived in Europe an army medical formation of 200 people plus a millionaire's daughter, Miss Morgan, whose knowledge of hospital work is, of course, equal to a large military support."

One critic says that it is quite possible, and even probable, that General Pershing has arrived with 9,000 men, but these are only intended to get experience at the front and then go home and train others. He says: "Every man who has served his time knows it takes about 160,000 trained men to train another million, so that America's trained army of 50,000 would suffice to train about 300,000 men." As for the 9,000, it can readily be seen how many he thinks these will be able to train.

"It is doubtless true," he says, "that by the end of October or thereabouts America might have some five divisions, or 125,000 men, ready to take the field. And even if there are a few more America will be glad to have a few divisions at home, prepared to face any opponent, because you can never tell what may happen."

The last sentence is a reference to Germany's constant hope that Mexico will attack or that the Germans in America will organize a revolution. The critic comes to the conclusion that no American expeditionary corps will get further than some French training camp this year, and certainly none will do any fighting. He declares that by the time the American troops are really ready for the front the war will be over.

General Staff Scorns Our Aid.

COPENHAGEN, June 16, (via London.)—Representatives of the German press were told yesterday at the regular weekly press conference in Berlin that the arrival of American troops in noteworthy numbers in the European theatre was to be expected only in 1918. The General Staff lecturer also took the ground that the American forces should be treated as a negligible quantity in the general reckoning, owing to the difficulties of finding sufficient tonnage for transportation and supply. The suggestion was followed in numerous articles in the newspapers yesterday and this morning.

The newspaper representatives also were told that a new Russian offensive was highly improbable, but that artillery and aviation activity and reconnoitring raids indicated a new French

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BERLIN MAKES NEW OFFERS TO RUSSIA

Stockholm Hears of Peace Proposals Transmitted Through Swiss Legation at Petrograd.

OFFICIAL ORGAN SPEAKS

Allgemeine Zeitung's Approval of Russia's Peace Formula Regarded as a Solemn Pledge.

STOCKHOLM, June 16, (via London.)—The Social Demokraten says Germany has made an offer of peace to Russia through a member of the Swiss Federal Council.

The Swedish Socialist paper today publishes the translation of a telegram said to have been sent in cipher from the Political Department of the Swiss Federal Council to E. Odier, the Swiss Minister at Petrograd. It is dated at Berne, June 5, and says:

"Hoffman, a member of the Federal Council, authorizes you to make to Grimm the following oral communication:

"'Germany will not undertake an offensive so long as an arrangement with Russia seems possible. After conversations with an important personage I am convinced that Germany aims at a peace with Russia honorable to both parties, with intimate economic and commercial relations and financial support to place Russia once again on her feet; no interference in the domestic affairs of Russia; an entente cordiale on Poland, Lithuania, and Courland in view of the relationship between the peoples; restitution of the occupied provinces, and Russia, on the other hand, to give back to Austria the provinces which she has been able to take.'"

Calls German Views Like Russia's.

AMSTERDAM, June 16, (via London.)—Discussing President Wilson's note to Russia, the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Berlin says:

"Russia's formula of peace without annexations and indemnities is no hindrance to peace between Russia and the Central Powers, who never have demanded annexations or indemnities from Russia."

What evidently may be considered the official German view of the President's note is set forth today in the same inspired journal, and has been telegraphed abroad by the official German news agency. It opens with a reference to the alleged mutations which President Wilson's attitude has passed through, and says he has completely abandoned his former assertion in now declaring that the United States entered the war to free the world from attacks of autocratic power.

German Organ Replies to Wilson.

"According to his own earlier declarations," the newspaper continues, "the only ground for war was the endangering of American shipping by the unlimited U-boat campaign. Now, when it is a question of winning the patronage of liberal Russia, it is absolutely inadequate, hence the big words that America went into the war to do away with German autocracy. This is a contradiction of facts, and comes the more strangely from President Wilson's lips when it is considered that in bringing about the declaration of war he exercised a degree of autocratic power, the like of which was hardly permitted to the late Emperor of Russia."

In regard to President Wilson's hint that the war might serve to secure liberal institutions in Germany itself, the newspaper says:

"Mr. Wilson has enough to do in combating plutocracy in his own country and in taking care of the social and political position of the American worker. In dignified words the President of the German Reichstag—a body elected with the most democratic suffrage in the world—recently said that we reserve to ourselves the ordering of our own affairs."

Coming to the President's remarks regarding the causes of the war, the newspaper states that here again he makes assertions formerly foreign to him in order to inflame the war passion in Russia. Regarding the President's accusations about the weaving of a net of intrigue aimed at the peace and freedom of the world, the question is asked

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ENVOY THRILLS HIS HEARERS

"We Are Fighting for Your Freedom; Fight for Ours," He Says

SEES ONE GRAVE DANGER

Triumph of Germany Means End of Liberty in Russia and in the World.

M. TERESCHTENKO REPLIES

Foreign Minister Pledges Nation to Continue the War and Co-operate with Us.

PETROGRAD, Friday, June 15, (via London.)—"America sends another message to Russia—that we are going to fight and have already begun to fight for your freedom equally with our own, and we ask you to fight for our freedom equally with yours," said Elihu Root, head of the American mission to Russia, in addressing the Council of Ministers tonight.

Mr. Root in his address laid stress on American disinterestedness in the war except so far as conserving democracy was concerned. In Russia, he declared, America sees "no party, no class, but great Russia as a whole, one mighty striving, aspiring democracy."

M. Tereschtenko, Minister of Foreign Affairs, responding, to Mr. Root in behalf of the council, expressed the attitude of the Russian Government toward America in these ringing words:

"The Russian people consider the war inevitable, and will continue it. The Russians have no imperialistic wishes. We know that you have none. We shall fight together to secure liberty, freedom, and happiness for all the world. I am happy to say that I do not see any moral idea or factor between America and Russia to divide us. The two peoples—Russia fighting tyranny, and America standing as the oldest democracy—hand in hand will show the way of happiness to nations, great and small."

The American Ambassador, David R. Francis, presented the Root mission to the Ministers in Marinsky Palace, explaining that the members of the mission had come to Russia to discover how America can best co-operate with its ally in forwarding the fight against the common enemy. The presentation was very informal, only a few Russian officials and the members of the American Embassy attending. M. Kerensky, the youthful Minister of War, just back from the front, wore the khaki blouse of a common soldier.

The Ministers listened with rapt attention to Mr. Root's address, which was a powerful utterance, both in substance and manner.

Mr. Root's Speech.

Mr. Root spoke as follows:

"Mr. President and members of the Council of Ministers—The mission for which I have the honor to speak is charged by the Government and people of the United States of America with a message to the Government and people of Russia. The mission comes from a democratic republic. Its members are commissioned and instructed by a President who holds his high office as Chief Executive of more than 100,000,000 free people by virtue of popular election, in which more than 18,000,000 votes were freely cast, and fairly counted pursuant to law, by universal, equal, direct and secret suffrage.

"For 140 years our people have been struggling with the hard problems of self-government. With many shortcomings, many mistakes, many imperfections, we still have maintained order and respect for law, individual freedom and national independence. Under the security of our own laws we have grown in strength and prosperity. But we value our freedom more than wealth. We love liberty and we cherish above all our possessions, the ideals for which our fathers fought and suffered and sacrificed, that America might be free.

"We believe in the competence of the power of democracy and in our heart of hearts abides faith in the coming of a better world in which the humble and oppressed of all lands may be lifted up by freedom to a heritage of justice and equal opportunity.

"The news of Russia's new-found freedom brought to America universal satisfaction and joy. From all the land sympathy and hope went out to the new sister in the circle of democracies. And the mission is sent to express that feeling.

Danger Threatens Both Nations.

"The American democracy sends to the democracy of Russia a greeting of sympathy, friendship, brotherhood, godspeed. Distant America knows little of the special conditions of Russian life which must give form to the Government and laws which you are about to create. As we have developed our institutions to serve the needs of our national character and life, so, we assume that you will develop your institutions to serve the needs of Russian character and life.

"As we look across the sea we distinguish no party, no class. We see great Russia as a whole, as one mighty striving, aspiring democracy. We know the self-control, essential

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strong common sense, courage, and noble Idealism of the Russian character. We have faith in you all. We pray for God's blessing upon you all. We believe you will solve your problems, that you will maintain your liberty, and that our two great nations will march side by side in the triumphant progress of democracy until the old order everywhere has passed away and the world is free.

"One fearful danger threatens the liberty of both nations. The armed forces of a military autocracy are at the gates of Russia and the Allies. The triumph of German arms will mean the death of liberty in Russia. No enemy is at the gates of America, but America has come to realize that the triumph of German arms means the death of liberty in the world; that we who love liberty and would keep it must fight for it, and fight for it now when the free democracies of the world may be strong in union, and not delay until they may be beaten down separately in succession.

"So, America sends another message to Russia—that we are going to fight, and have already begun to fight, for your freedom equally with our own, and we ask you to fight for our freedom equally with yours. We would make your cause ours and our cause yours, and, with a common purpose and mutual helpfulness of a firm alliance, make sure of victory over our common foe.

Quotes Wilson's War Speech.

"You will recognize your own sentiments and purposes in the words of President Wilson to the American Congress, when on the second of April last he advised a declaration of war against Germany. He said:

> We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a Government, (the German Government,) following such methods, we can never have a friend; and that in the presence of its organized power, always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, there can be no assured security for the democratic Governments of the world. We are now about to accept the gage of battle with this natural foe to liberty, and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad, now that we see the facts with no veil of false pretence about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German peoples included: for the rights of nations, great and small, and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience.
>
> The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them.

"And you will see the feeling toward Russia with which America has entered the great war in another clause of the same address. President Wilson further declared:

> Does not every American feel that assurance has been added to our hope for the future peace of the world by the wonderful and heartening things that have been happening within the last few weeks in Russia? Russia was known by those who knew her best to have been always in fact democratic at heart in all the vital habits of her thought, in all the intimate relationships of her people that spoke their natural instincts, their habitual attitude toward life. The autocracy that crowned the summit of her political structure, long as it had stood and terrible as was the reality of its power, was not in fact Russian in origin, character, or purpose, and now it has been shaken off and the great, generous Russian people have been added, in all their naive majesty and might, to the forces that are fighting for freedom in the world, for justice, and for peace. Here is a fit partner for a league of honor.

"That partnership of honor in the great struggle for human freedom, the oldest of the great democracies now seeks in fraternal union with the youngest. Practical and specific methods and the possibilities of our allies' co-operation, the members of the mission would be glad to discuss with the members of the Government of Russia."

M. Tereschtenko's Reply.

M. Tereschtenko, who rose from a sick bed to attend the presentation, responded without notes, expressing great joy in welcoming the commission from America. He said that Russia's revolution was based on the wonderful words uttered by America in 1776. He read part of the Declaration of Independence and exclaimed:

"Russia holds with the United States that all men are created free and equal."

M. Tereschtenko sketched the history of the Russian revolution briefly, saying that the Russians, enslaved for centuries, threw off all the old order just as the wind blows Autumn leaves from the forest. Russia now faces two problems, said the Minister, the necessity of creating a strong democratic force within its boundaries and the fighting of an external foe. Then he declared for war and expressed unbounded confidence in the power of Russia to meet the situation.

RUSSIAN COAL MONOPOLY.

Provisional Government to Operate the Donetz Basin in South.

PETROGRAD, Friday, June 15, (via London, June 16.)—The Provisional Government has decided to establish a State coal monopoly, dating from July 14. At first the monopoly will be confined to the Donets Basin, in southern Russia, which is by far the most important coal district of the country, containing 1,500 mines.

The purpose of the monopoly is to supply the internal market more equitably, prevent speculation, and establish prices which, while preventing undue profits, will enable the running of the mines without loss under the present high scale of wages. The Ministry of Trade announces there will be a large economy in transport as a result of compulsory consumption on the spot of coal of low heating quality, leaving the better coal for distribution throughout the empire.

The Government will allot $20,000,000 working capital for the monopoly. Profits will be used for acquisition of machinery and for increasing otherwise the technical efficiency of the mines.

The newspapers report that Admiral Madinoff, Commander of the Black Sea fleet, has left his post and will be replaced by Rear Admiral Verdervski.

General Yudevitch, Commander in Chief in the Caucasus, has been replaced by General Prjevalsky.

Two officers and two men of the Austrian espionage bureau, have been arrested while visiting Russian lines in the guise of parliamentaires.

PRINTS AMERICAN EDITION.

Petrograd Novoe Vremya Thus Compliments the Root Mission.

PETROGRAD, Friday, June 15, (via London.)—A special American supplement of the Novoe Vremya made its appearance today, apparently out of compliment to the American Commission. The cover represented an American flag with a medallion of Washington as an inset. The title page carried a large portrait of President Wilson flanked by smaller portraits of Secretaries Baker and Daniels and a photographic reproduction of the White House.

The issue consisted of twenty-four pages. Contributed articles concerning America were interspersed with illustrations of the American fleet, the Capitol, the Senate Chamber, recruiting stations, troops, &c.

WATCHING RUSSIA'S MOVES.

Washington Hopes Root Mission Will Clear Up Misunderstandings.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Russia has become the preoccupying question at the State Department with the approach of the Russian Mission to Washington, the beginning of negotiations by the American Commission to Russia in Petrograd, and the continued reiteration of the demand of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates for a statement of allied peace terms. In the shiftings in Russia from day to day, officials find trouble in arriving at the trend of the situation and are eagerly grasping at all information.

Recent reports indicate that the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates is not so dominating a factor as is generally assumed. It represents not over 5,000,000 people of Russia's 180,000,000. The council is confined very largely to the industrial centres, where opinion is always the first heard and the loudest.

The peasants, according to these reports, comprise the vast majority of the population and have voted overwhelmingly in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. They have not as yet shown the slightest sympathy with the radicals. The one great event for them has been the final establishment of local self-government, which they feel is directly due to the present leaders and which they fear might be lost by any change.

Moreover, the business men of Russia, it is pointed out, have recently voted practically unanimously through what corresponds in Russia to the American Chamber of Commerce for a vigorous prosecution of the war. Nevertheless, the continued insistence by the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates for a new declaration by the Allies shows a lack of confidence or a misunderstanding, which, it is realized, must be swept away before Russia can present a united front. Despite the recent American, British, and French announcements, this has not as yet been done, and the means will be sought to reach the Russian radical on his own ground.

Great hope is felt that the Root mission may find that way by its presence on the spot. Every effort has been made so far to keep from tying the mission's hands by premature or binding announcements and to leave it absolutely free to act as circumstances dictate. Mr. Root is expected to proceed very slowly and cautiously, and no decisive word is expected from him for some days.

GERMANS SCOFF AT ROOT.

"Safe Arrival at Vladivostok Shows Anxiety on Pacific, Paper Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 16.—The Cologne Gazette comments sarcastically on Reuter's report that the Root Commission landed safe and sound in a Russian port, arguing that the expression safe and sound would seem to indicate that the journey was somewhat perilous and that the journey through the North Atlantic was fraught with danger owing to submarines. The paper draws the conclusion from the fact that the port was not mentioned and that the deputation took nine days to reach Petrograd that the port must have been Vladivostok, adding that the Americans were evidently in a great hurry to deliver Wilson's message to the present Government and hand over secret instructions to Milukoff. The paper says:

"We Germans note with pleasure that our enemies are obliged to make a detour, owing to our submarines, even in the event of weighty political missions. The detour must have cost them the loss of at least three weeks. We can also rejoice over the expression safe and sound, which shows that even in the ocean between America and Asia, where there are no U boats, anxiety is felt."

TO GREET RUSSIAN ENVOY.

Socialists and Revolutionists Planning a Big Reception.

Professor Boris Bakhmetieff, head of the Russian Commission, will have a cordial and elaborate reception when he comes to New York. Preparations for this event are now being made by representatives of the Russian revolutionary and socialist organizations of the United States. In view of the fact that Russian radicals here have never before been in sympathy with officials sent from Russia, the welcome to Professor Bakhmetieff will be made an occasion for celebrating Russia's liberation from autocracy.

The party of Socialist Revolutionists, the Russian Social Democratic Party, the Jewish Socialist Party, or "Bund" and other organizations are engaged in the arrangement of this welcome. The main plan will be to hold a big public mass meeting, at which the Envoy of the Provisional Government will be greeted in the name of the revolutionary and Socialist organizations in this country. The committee in charge consists of Peter Rutiberg of the Social Revolutionary Party, Dr. J. M. James of the Russian Social Democratic Party, Dr. C. Kopelson of the Jewish Socialist Party, A. Cahan, and A. J. Sack.

"There are a million and a half people in the Russian colony in America," said Mr. Sack yesterday. "The colony is made up largely of the Socialist and revolutionist elements that never had anything in common with the Russian Envoys or Ambassadors before the revolution. Now for the first time in history these elements will rise to welcome with the greatest enthusiasm a representative of the Russian Government, a representative who, having been selected by the Coalition Cabinet, is a man in whom they place absolute reliance and trust."

NAMES MORENI'S GUNNERS.

State Department Makes Known Men Who Fought with U-Boat.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The armed guard crew of the steamer Moreni, sunk by a German submarine on June 12 after a two-hour battle, as announced by the Navy Department, follow:

Andrew Copassaki, in charge, chief boatswain's mate, Sphakia, Crete; Thomas Ralph Smith, gunner, address unknown; Francis Lonzo Alford, seaman, Couch, Mo.; Robley Dewey Arfin, seaman, Clark, S. D.; Edward Jerome Smith, seaman, 312 East 142d Street, New York; John Sylvester Long, seaman, New Britain, Conn.; Joseph Kennedy, seaman, Passaic, N. J.; Ross Arthur Liddle, seaman, Evans Mills, N. Y.; Charles Joseph Wynman, seaman, Bayonne, N. J.; Harry John Riley, seaman, Bangor, Me.; Paul Joseph Schmidt, seaman, Worthington, Minn.; George Scholl, coxswain, Orange, N. J.; Gardiner Connover, boatswain's mate, Lincroft, N. J.

GUNS ACTIVE IN RUSSIA.

Petrograd Reports Minor Activities at Several Points Along the Front.

PETROGRAD, June 16, (via London.)—Today's War Office report on military operations reads:

Western Front—There has been rifle and artillery firing in certain sectors of the front. Our batteries last night made a surprise attack on enemy reserves concentrated in the region of Shelvov.

Rumanian Front—Fusillades and minor skirmishes have occurred.

Aviation—Squads of our bomb throwers bombarded the railway station at Uzkokoleika, near the small town of Vesen. An enemy squadron of seven machines bombarded Dvinsk and its neighborhood. Our losses and damage were insignificant. In the region of the Stokhod our artillery brought down an enemy airplane.

VIENNA, June 16, (via London.)—Increased fighting on the Russian front in East Galicia and Volhynia is reported in the official statement issued by the War Office on Friday. The statement follows:

In East Galicia and Volhynia there is increased Russian fighting and activities continue at several points.

CHICAGO WOMAN HONORED.

France Decorates Miss G. Gasette for Inventing Medical Appliances.

PARIS, June 16.—Miss Grace Gasette of Chicago, an artist and well-known resident of the Latin Quarter, has been decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor for services in the French hospital organization.

She invented appliances for the treatment of difficult fractures.

BULLECOURT POSTS REWON, BERLIN SAYS

British Driven Out in Vigorous Counterattacks After Reaching the Second Line.

NEW FIGHT NEAR MESSINES

Haig's Troops Repulse Strong Assault on Trenches Along Ypres-Comines Canal.

BERLIN, June 16, (via London.)—Fresh engagements between British and German forces developed early today in the Bullecourt region and east of Monchy, says the official statement issued today by the German Army Headquarters Staff. The British attacked yesterday morning east of Loos, the statement says, but they were driven back after close range fighting. Northwest of Bullecourt, where the British had advanced to the second line trenches, they were driven out by vigorous counterattacks.

The text of the statement reads:

The fighting activity in Flanders again increased during the afternoon. The region of Hollebeke and that west of Warneton were subjected to heavy bombardment. At the latter place a British attack was suppressed by concentrated fire from our batteries.

At several places on the Artois front stubborn engagements developed. After their failure of Thursday evening, the British again attacked yesterday morning east of Loos. The Anhalt and Altenburg battalions repelled the enemy and drove him back, after close-range fighting, at the points where he had penetrated. Also northwest of Bullecourt the British, who during the early morning had advanced into our second trenches, were driven out by vigorous counterattacks. Early this morning fresh engagements developed at this point and to the east of Monchy.

Front of the German Crown Prince—Along the Aisne and in the western part of Champagne the artillery fire increased considerably during the evening and remained lively at several places during the night.

Front of Duke Albrecht—Reconnoitring advances on the Lorraine Plain resulted in the capture of a number of prisoners.

The supplementary statement issued by the German War Office this evening says:

On isolated sectors in Flanders and on the Artois front, also on the Aisne and in Champagne, the artillery fighting was livelier.

Attacks by the British during the forenoon near Monchy-le-Preux and in the neighborhood of Croiselles were repulsed and led to no change in the situation.

British Gain Again in Flanders.

LONDON, June 16.—On the battle front south of Ypres, in Flanders, British troops made additional gains today and took some more prisoners, says the official report from British headquarters tonight.

Fighting occurred during the day, the statement adds, in a sector of the Hindenburg line northwest of Bullecourt, where the British made an advance Friday. The statement reads:

During the day fighting has again taken place in a sector of the Hindenburg line northwest of Bullecourt.

Our troops have made progress and captured further prisoners on the battlefront south of Ypres.

The artillery activity on both sides has continued at intervals throughout the day.

Particularly successful work was done by our airplanes yesterday, both in co-operation with our artillery and in reconnaissance work and bombing raids. Many air fights took place, in which large numbers of machines were engaged.

As a result of the fighting six German airplanes were brought down, one falling in our lines, and ten other enemy machines were driven down out of control. Our losses were one machine missing.

The War Office issued the following statement this afternoon:

The positions we captured on Thursday evening south of the Ypres-Comines Canal were attacked by the enemy after heavy artillery preparation. A few Germans who succeeded in reaching our front trenches were at once killed or driven out, and the attack was completely repulsed at all points.

French Repulse Small Attacks.

PARIS, June 16.—The War Office issued the following statement this afternoon:

We repulsed several enemy attacks against our outposts near Hill 304, on the heights of the Meuse and east of Badonviller. French troops penetrated German trenches east of Reims and took prisoners.

The artillery fighting was moderately heavy in the sector of Cronne and west of Mont Carnillet.

The official statement issued tonight says:

Artillery duels were quite violent north and south of the Aliette River, as well as in Champagne, in the sector of Mont Carnillet and Mont Blond.

In the region of Courcy we retook a trench element where an enemy group had gained a foothold this morning, the occupants all being killed or made prisoners.

TWO-MINUTE BATTLE IS LATEST NOVELTY

British Carry Out a New Development in Capturing Positions East of Monchy.

By The Associated Press.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, June 16, (via London.)—The war's latest development is a two-minute battle.

It took the British just that long to capture three-quarters of a mile of trenches on Infantry Hill, east of Monchy le Preux, Thursday morning. The time for "going over the top" was set for 7:25, and at 7:27 rockets signaled the fact all along the line attacked that the objectives had been taken.

The British stole out of their trenches in broad daylight without a single shot of artillery preparation having been fired, rushed across No Man's Land, surprised the German garrison at breakfast and took three officers and 175 men without the slightest effort.

It was only after they had accomplished all this that the British barrage was placed behind the German positions in order to cut off any possible relief or immediate counterattack from that direction. There were only two British casualties and, on account of the surrenders, comparatively few German. Two enemy machine guns captured had not fired a single round during the attack.

One party of German officers at breakfast in a dugout refused to take seriously the sudden appearance of the British "Tommies" at the entrance to their underground dining room and their demand of surrender, and made for rifles and pistols. A hand grenade tossed among them closed the incident.

Later in the day the Germans were seen gathering for a counterattack. The British waited until they had assembled in large number and then turned a torrent of artillery fire upon them, inflicting heavy losses. It was not until Friday morning that the Germans attempted another counterattack and then they succeeded only in taking a small outpost which had been established in front of the newly won positions.

On the Messines front comparative quiet reigns, the Germans having fallen back to a line running due north from Warneton. The absolutely flattened Wytschaete salient, in which the Germans established themselves in October, 1914, and which completely protected the curving Messines-Wytschaete Ridge, from which the enemy made life miserable in the low-laying Ypres salient held by the British.

Artillerymen recently taken prisoner say that many long range guns now being used by the Germans have been taken from warships. One prisoner said his guns were from the Kaiser Barbarossa, which, with many others were from the same class of ships. The feeling between the German infantry and artillery is becoming more intense, and there is general complaint of insufficient guns.

ITALIANS IN TRENTINO CARRY A HIGH PEAK

Alpine Detachments and Skiers Occupy a Strongly Fortified Austrian Position.

ROME, June 16, (via London.)—Italian forces have carried Corno Cavento, a strongly fortified Austrian position in the Eastern Trentino, says the official statement issued today by the Italian War Department. The text of the statement reads:

East of the Adamello massif in the Eastern Trentino Alpine detachments of the Val Baltea battalion and skiers advanced over very difficult ground notwithstanding the furious resistance of the enemy, and attacked the strongly fortified positions of Corno Cavento, at an altitude of 3,400 meters. The position was carried. We captured what was left of the enemy garrison and two 75-millimeter guns, one trench mortar, four machine guns, and a large quantity of supplies and ammunition.

On the front of the Asiago Plateau the enemy's artillery continued to show great activity. Patrol attacks on our positions on Mount Zebio were repulsed.

On the Ortigara at dawn yesterday our positions on Hill 2,101 were again attacked with extreme violence. From 2:30 o'clock onward the enemy, continually reinforced, redoubled his efforts, but they all failed in the face of our firm resistance. We inflicted severe losses on the enemy, repulsing him completely and capturing fifty-two prisoners, including four officers.

In the San Pellegrino valley a hostile attack upon our advanced positions on the massif of Costalella was repulsed.

On the southern slopes of Mount Rombon we occupied by surprise one of the enemy's advanced posts, and maintained the same in spite of the concentrated fire of the enemy.

On the Julian front the artillery fire was especially noticeable in the Tolmino sector and on the heights northeast of Gorizia. Columns of enemy motor lorries were dispersed, and troops assembled east of Castagnavissa were shelled.

SAYS AIM OF ALLIES IS UNITY OF GREEKS

M. Jonnart, in Proclamation to People, Guarantees Their Liberty and Development.

NEW ERA OF PEACE OPENING

Blockade Is Raised and Cargoes of Wheat Are Arriving at the Piraeus.

ATHENS, June 16, (via London.)—M. Jonnart, the High Commissioner representing France, Great Britain, and Russia, who recently brought about the abdication of King Constantine, has published the following proclamation addressed to the Hellenes:

"France, Great Britain, and Russia desire the independence, greatness, and prosperity of Greece. They intend to defend the brave little land they have liberated against the united efforts of the Turks, Bulgarians, and Germans. They are here to checkmate the manoeuvres of the hereditary enemies of the kingdom. They will put an end to the repeated violations of the Constitution, of treaties, and the deplorable intrigues which led up to the massacre of soldiers of the Allies.

"Yesterday Berlin was in command of Athens and was gradually leading the people under the yoke of the Bulgarians and Germans. We resolved to re-establish the constitutional rights and unity of Greece. The protecting powers, therefore, demanded the abdication of the King. They have no intention of tampering with the constitutional prerogatives; they have other aims, namely, to assure the regular and constitutional progress of the country, to which the late King George, of glorious memory, had always been scrupulously faithful, but which King Constantine had ceased to respect.

"Hellenes, the hour of reconciliation has arrived. Your destinies are closely associated with those of the protecting powers, your ideals are the same as theirs, your hopes are identical. We appeal to your good sense and patriotism.

"Today the blockade is raised. Any reprisal against Greeks, whatever party they belong, will be pitilessly repressed. No breach of the peace will be tolerated. The liberty and prosperity of every one will be safeguarded. This is a new era of peace and labor which is opening before you. Know that, respectful of the national sovereignty, the protecting powers have no intention of forcing upon the Greek people general mobilization.

"Long live Greece, united and free!"

Former King Constantine, who abdicated last Tuesday, has now left Greek territory.

Both the Government and the High Commissioner representing the Allies are taking every measure to avoid disorder. The General commanding the First Army Corps has ordered the temporary closing of the Military Club, where officers were accustomed to meet to discuss the situation.

The authorities at the Piraeus have posted notices in the streets summoning all those who possess arms to deliver them to the authorities by tomorrow. Thereafter all persons found concealing arms will be liable to severe punishment in accordance with French law. More allied troops were landed at the Piraeus today.

The food situation is improving. A steamer is discharging a cargo of 4,000 tons of wheat at the Piraeus. Other wheat cargoes are expected to arrive within twenty-four hours. Normal conditions of navigation in Greek waters are gradually being restored.

FRENCH OCCUPYING THESSALY.

Inhabitants of Larissa Go Over to the Government of Venizelos.

PARIS, June 16.—The War Office announced tonight that French cavalry had occupied five towns in northern Thessaly, while the infantry has reached Vole in its advance south. At Larissa the populace has gone over with enthusiasm to the Venizelos Government. The statement follows:

Our cavalry has occupied Kalabaka, Trikhala, Kardisha, Sophrades, and Demirli. Our infantry has occupied Volo, (Vole, occupied by cavalry several days ago.) The advance south continues without difficulty.

The populace at Larissa has enthusiastically adhered to the Venizelos Government.

In the neighborhood of Shlop, south of Gevgeli (Vardar Valley) patrols were active. There was an intermittent artillery action along the whole front. French aviators bombarded enemy positions near Lake Malik.

EXPECT KING TO RETURN.

Germans Do Not Think Constantine's Abdication Is Permanent.

BERLIN, June 15, (via London, June 16.)—While no official expressions are obtainable here regarding the newly created situation in Athens, the German press is freely discussing the procedure of the Entente and speculating as to the further course of events there. The impression prevails here that King Constantine did not permanently abdicate, but merely announced that he was leaving Greece with the Queen and Crown Prince as a result of the latest step by the three Powers.

The new King had his military training in Germany. He was considered always keenly interested in military affairs, and was regarded as a sportsman rather than a diplomat. The German newspapers appear to agree that Alexander will be only a nominal King, if not a mere puppet, for British, French, and Italian designs.

A well-known former Balkan diplomat, in discussing the retirement of Constantine today, told The Associated Press that the Entente would long ago have forced the King to abdicate but for the opposition to Venizelos shown by the Russian Emperor, who had consistently opposed his allies' policy in Greece.

"The French have been the main driving force behind the thumbscrews which the Entente has been applying in Greece during the last two years in an attempt to rehabilitate its shattered prestige in the near East," the former envoy asserted. "The Greek people hoped that their Macedonian cry for help would find an echo at least in Washington, where it was expected this intrusion on the rights of a sovereign State would meet with a swift rebuke, as there the principle of the right of small nations to shape their own destinies was being constantly proclaimed."

It is not believed here that Greece will actively enter the war against the Central Powers, it being thought that the Entente will be satisfied to make sure of its share of the Thessalian crops.

REPORTS SORROW IN GREECE

Zaimis Tells Berlin of "Indescribable Pain" Over King's Departure.

AMSTERDAM, June 16, (via London.)—All the newspapers in Germany publish the telegram received by the Greek Legation at Berlin from Premier Zaimis, informing the Minister of the abdication of King Constantine. The telegram concludes as follows:

"The pain of the Greek people at parting from King Constantine and Queen Sophia was indescribable."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 16.—Recent events in Greece have caused no surprise here, where the public has for a long time expressed surprise that the Allies had not agreed on such measures as to prevent Greek threats, thinly veiled hostility and insidious connivance with the enemy from paralyzing to a great extent the action of the Allied forces in Macedonia and the Italian expedition in Northern Epirus.

When all the documents relating to the Greek question are published it will be evident that Italy realized the true situation. Baron Sonnino, faithful to his program not to intervene in the internal affairs of Greece, refused to send an Italian representative to Venizelos. He also refused to acknowledge Alexandri, whom Venizelos sent to Rome as his representative, but who was never received by the Foreign Minister.

ADVERTISEMENT.

White Rock



Unsurpassed Mineral Water

JAPANESE STEAMER IS SUNK.

Captain and 27 of Crew Lost on the Tansan Maru.

BOSTON, June 16.—The Japanese steamer Tansan Maru, which left Boston May 9 for Manchester, England, has been sunk by a German submarine. Cable advices to agents here today said that Captain Nichikawa and the crew of twenty-seven, all Japanese, are believed to have been lost.

The Tansan Maru was under charter to Patterson, Wylde & Co. of Boston and carried a general cargo. Ship and cargo were valued at $1,600,000. The vessel was unarmed.

The Tansan Maru, formerly the British steamer Sir Charles Tennant, registered 2,415 tons and was built at Newcastle in 1894.

GERMAN SHIP TORPEDOED.

The Thuringen Had Been Plying Between Hamburg and Rotterdam.

LONDON, June 16.—The German steamer Thuringen, which has been plying regularly between Hamburg and Rotterdam, was torpedoed Thursday off Terschelling and sank, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Ymuiden today.

GERMAN ANXIETY OVER OUR WAR PLANS

Continued from Page 1.

offensive was in preparation. The British also were certain to try their fortune again, but no surprises in offensive methods were expected from either the French or the British, and the only variant from the earlier offensives would be a change of geographical location.

Germany's situation was described as absolutely secure and German victory as certain, owing to the relentless working of the submarine. Heavy estimates of French and British losses were supplied to furnish encouragement to the readers. England's losses in fifty days of the Spring offensive were placed at 225,000 men, from thirty-four divisions engaged. The same proportion was applied to seventy-two French divisions, producing an estimate of French losses of more than 400,000.

The correspondents were told that the purpose of the air raids on England was to keep in the islands trained men of the aerial corps and guns for defense, and that the submarine warfare also served to weaken the British offensive by keeping from the front men and guns required to arm merchantmen.

American Grain Supply Overrated.

Another transparent piece of propaganda for the purpose of encouraging the people is seen in the Bucharest story in regard to the Rumanian grain exports. These are described on some days as surpassing the requirements of 100,000,000 persons, an assurance which contrasts strongly with the official announcement recently made in regard to the necessity of reducing the amount of bread supplied in lieu of potatoes. Another misleading pen trick is to describe the average daily exports in May as exceeding those of May, 1916, when Rumania was at peace, ignoring the effect on Germany's foreign trade of Rumania's entrance into the war.

In contrast to the recent semi-official statement that Rumanian oil production had been resumed on a normal basis, the Berlin Vossische Zeitung, in an article on conditions in Rumania, says that while production has been resumed, it will be some time before peace conditions are reached in the oil fields.

The question is one of high importance to Germany, on account of the rôle which gasoline lubricants and fuel oil play in the operations of the navy and in railroad transportation. Difficulties in both these directions have been due in no small measure to the lack of lubricants.

Admiral von Tirpitz and Field Marshal von Hindenburg have replied approvingly to telegrams of greeting from the Pan German Committee for a German peace at Essen. Von Tirpitz replied. "The submarines will reach their goal if we at home retain our nerve."

Von Hindenburg, who misses no opportunity of answering telegrams from meetings arranged by junker committee, although it is open in opposition to Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, responded on this occasion with assurances that a complete victory and a peace worthy of Germany's sacrifices, and assuring the prosperity and growth of the country are within reach if the struggle is continued manfully."

The Tageszeitung emphasizes the significance of these repeated Pan-burgian responses to the manifestations of the anti-Bethmann committee by effusively thanking the Field Marshal for his "willingness to strengthen the will to victory of the nation by his stirring replies."

WILSON INFURIATES JUNKERS

Their Berlin Organ Answers Him by Abusing Our Institutions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 16, (via London.)—President Wilson's speech has at last got home to the very heart of German junkerdom. Today a furious reply appears in the Berlin Kreuz-Zeitung, which is subscribed to by every noble family in Prussia, and is the breakfast table accompaniment of every country household with ancient lineage.

"We reject with contumely Wilson's interference in our private affairs," says the Kreuz-Zeitung. "If we want peace and freedom we are men enough to get them ourselves without, or, if necessary, in opposition to Wilson. Moreover, we know something of North American freedom, and we recommend Mr. Wilson to start improvements at home first. Doesn't Wilson know that his own country has the most corrupt electoral system, and as the result of the American Constitution the most corrupt official caste in the world? Doesn't he know that the Supreme Court is the only law court in the United States that the people trust? Isn't he ashamed to face the fact that he, like all his predecessors, is powerless against the trusts, because against money justice and honesty cannot prevail? And doesn't he know that there is no country on earth where personal liberty and the rights of the individual are better protected than in Germany? And doesn't he know that in his glorious country the only liberty consists, in certain circumstances, of being allowed to call yourself white when your real name is black? Let us then remember that Germany's popular education towers high above that of all other countries, and that this by itself justifies Germany in requiring to be allowed to manage her own afairs.

"But we suspect Wilson's intentions are not quite so pure as he makes out. What we chiefly admire in the Yankees is their business sense, and Wilson is at present Captain of the Yankees. Behind Wilson's fine phrases we suspect simply business purposes."

The junker organ then says that President Wilson brought America into the war because the British Foreign Office notified him that the Entente would be defeated if the United States did not come in, and that then America's European investments would be lost. It ends its tirade by saying:

"As for you, Mr. Wilson, we consider that there is a good bit of Cromwell in you: only Cromwell was cleverer and stronger than you. Perhaps you will take an opportunity of reading Cromwell's history again, and seeing how much he was your master in the art of concealing his predatory instincts under the guise of piety and sanctimoniousness."

BERLIN MAKES NEW OFFERS TO RUSSIA

Continued from Page 1.

whence Mr. Wilson obtained this knowledge.

"In the course of the last year," the newspaper continues, "Mr. Wilson repeatedly declared that he desired to mediate for peace, but could not do so before the re-election was assured. But even when this occurred he was unable to arrive at a decision, although we had facilitated his action in every way by our peace offer of Dec. 12, 1916.

"But so long as the interests of the American shipping trade and so long as Great Britain were not menaced dangerously by the U-boat war, President Wilson knew nothing of the autocratic intrigues of Germany, whose power must be broken in the interests of peace and the freedom of the world. He then declared his readiness with words, if not deeds, to restore peace for the world and thereby also for wicked Germany.

Germany's Agreements "Open."

"The treaties of the Triple Alliance and their purely defensive character are known to the whole world, and when President Wilson accentuates the Berlin-to-Bagdad plan we submit that he shall let his British, Russian, and French allies enlighten him regarding these open agreements, free from every intrigue, which we made with Turkey's assent for the economic opening of Asia Minor, or were about to make when war broke out.

"Moreover, we would urgently recommend that Mr. Wilson at the same time obtain from his allies an exposition of the war gains mutually assured to the members of the Entente. He will find that Premier Briand had to admit recently in a secret sitting of the French Chamber that France and Great Britain had promised Constantinople to Russia, and in return Russia had promised France not only Alsace-Lorraine, but the left bank of the Rhine. He will further find that the Ententes has drafted a complete plan for the partition of Asia Minor, which is still meeting with difficulties because the Italian hunger for power desires more than Great Britain and France will approve. Italy has been met with all conciliatoriness in the promise of further Austro-Hungarian land. It will be very interesting for the United States further to learn that promises at the cost of Serbia were made to Bulgaria as the price of its entry into the war on the side of the Entente.

"If Mr. Wilson sets so much value on the entire human race, knowing for what aims America is waging war, he must urge that the war aims of her allies be made known to the whole world by the publication of treaties. Only then will the whole world be able to judge clearly whether the peaceable and liberal aim which Mr. Wilson proclaims is compatible with the aims of the Entente. And then the house of cards of Germany's autocratic intrigues will collapse.

"Russia has declared repeatedly that such war aims were not hers. Russia has rather proclaimed a formula of peace without annexations and indemnities as her wish. The Central Powers and their allies rather desire, in free and mutual understanding with Russia, to create a position which henceforth shall be a guarantee of durable and peaceful neighborly existence side by side."

Offer Taken Seriously in Germany.

THE HAGUE, June 16, (via London.)—According to a Berlin dispatch to the Netherlands Agency, the German press universally regards the declaration of the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung regarding Russia as a solemn peace offer.

The Cologne dispatch to the same agency says that the Kolnische Volkszeitung, commenting upon the Berlin newspaper's statement, says:

"President Wilson desires to fan Russia's will to persist in the war. The striking feature is that in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung article the German Government not only puts Mr. Wilson in his place, but addresses a solemn peace offer to Russia.

"Our enemies will undoubtedly make incorrect deductions from this new peace offer, but the German people cannot sound it forth too clearly that the new offer to Russia is made at a moment when Germany's military position is equally favorable on all the fronts."

No Mediation Planned, Says Berne.

BERNE, June 16, (via Paris.)—Following the action of the National and State Councils, the Federal Council has decided to disregard various petitions praying it to take the initiative in proposing peace to the belligerents. The Federal body decided that Switzerland was not in a position at present to offer mediation with any chance of success.

SOCIALISTS GIVE PLANS FOR KEEPING PEACE

Stockholm Delegates' Program Includes a World Court and Reduction of Armaments.

LONDON, June 16.—The peace terms proposed by the German majority Socialists [given in a special cable from Stockholm in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Saturday] in the course of the interchange of views now in progress in Stockholm reached London today. They derive special interest from the fact that a telegram setting forth these terms was passed by the German censor. According to Socialist correspondents now in Stockholm, the Germans made it a condition, which the Dutch-Scandinavian Committee accepted, that their terms should not be published until after they had appeared in the Socialist organ Vorwärts of Berlin. Before reaching Vorwärts they, of course, passed through the hands of the German censor.

In outlining their proposals the German delegates point out that the principle of "peace without annexation" does not exclude friendly adjustments of frontiers of one character or another. The delegation suggests various measures for assuring a permanent peace, including the following:

The establishment of an obligatory international arbitration court and a superior international judicial organization.

The restriction of armament, provided for in the peace agreement. It is proposed that each country have a national army for protection against attack, but that the period of training be fixed internationally, as well as the means and measures of war which may be employed.

The capture of merchantmen at sea and the arming of merchantmen to be forbidden.

Important channels and interoceanic canals to be placed under international control.

Contraband to be determined internationally, excluding food and clothing stuffs from the contraband list.

Postal communications between combatants and neutrals not to be interrupted.

War not to be followed by commercial war.

Abolition of protective duties.

The "open door" policy for colonies.

The settling of international labor questions in accordance with the international trade union program.

Secret diplomacy to be replaced by Parliamentary control.

The German delegates expressed the opinion that European neutrals should have opportunity to participate in the new regulation of economic, social, political, and legal questions of an international character. The co-operation of popular representatives is taken as a matter of course.

The holding of a general Socialist conference is desired unreservedly by the German delegation, which considers it the duty of every Socialist to work for peace. Although not afraid to discuss the question of complete change of system in Germany would mean the greatest opposition to a peace founded on the old system, which has always demanded expansion and new possibilities, while not granting to other States the same rights. The old system has not yet made a plain declaration about the fate of Belgium, but really it wants to limit the freedom of Belgium, believing that German interests demand such limitation.

"Peace will follow the line of least resistance, and a complete change of system in Germany will surely be the line of least resistance."

Status Quo Ante Restored.

COPENHAGEN, June 16, (via London.).—Vorwärts gives the leading place to an article by Lieutenant Paul Goehre, Socialist member of the Reichstag, on the Socialists' conditions of peace, supplementing the formula of "a general peace without annexations or contributions, on the basis of the free national development of peoples."

The article declares that by "no annexations" the Socialists mean restoration of the status quo ante bellum and the old frontiers, except as far as concerns minor boundary regulations through friendly agreement. It says, however, that this does not apply to the Balkans, and that in the interests of a stable peace it will be necessary to give Bulgaria the occupied parts of Macedonia and to unite Serbia with Montenegro and Albania.

The second part of the formula, dealing with "free national development of peoples," is described as too vague and indefinite to serve as a working basis for peace, so that it is necessary to amplify it to read "free national development of all peoples within the State organizations to which they belonged before the war." Lieutenant Goehre believes that the day of the small State is past; that economic and productive forces are more powerful in the building of States than ethnographic and national conditions, and that it is foolish to attempt to undo the process of concentration which is at work in the development of States as of industries.

In other words, Alsace-Lorraine, German Poland, and the medley of nationalities in Austria-Hungary are to retain their old allegiance after the war.

SEES NO HOPE OF PEACE WHILE KAISER RULES

Branting, Swedish Socialist Leader, Says His Abdication 'Undoubtedly Would Help.'

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, June 16.—The Politiken's Stockholm correspondent reports an interview with Hjalmar Branting, leader of the Swedish Socialists and the chief figure in the negotiations between the Dutch-Scandin

GET $1,050,000,000 FOR THE LOAN HERE

$20,000,000 Added to Tabulations of Friday Night for This District.

MAY REACH $1,100,000,000

Many Up-State Subscriptions Coming In Late Go Into Supplementary List.

PLANS FOR THE NEXT LOAN

Organization That Made First War Bond Sale a Success Will Be Maintained.

After working all night tabulating subscriptions to the Liberty Loan that had actually been filed before 12 o'clock noon, on Friday, or about which subscribing banks had given the Federal Reserve Bank of New York telegraphic notice, it was announced yesterday that the total for this district had come up to $1,050,000,000, an increase of $20,000,000 compared with the figures given out at midnight Friday. It was said that the final figures would not be available until Monday, if then, because there were still more than a thousand telegrams that had to be checked for duplications.

Arthur M. Anderson, Executive Manager of the Liberty Loan Department of the bank, would not venture a guess as to what the final figures would show, although some bankers estimated that the New York district's subscriptions would probably total $1,100,000,000. The minimum allotment for the district, made by the Treasury Department was $600,000,000. It is predicted that when all the tabulations and computations are completed, it will appear that this district had contributed more than 1,000,000 individual subscribers, this figure including subscriptions made by employes of railroads, corporations, banks, and other organizations, which were sent in bulk by employers.

Subscriptions that came in after the hour fixed for closing the books will be listed separately, to be dealt with in accordance with instructions from Secretary McAdoo. It was found yesterday that a number of up-State banks had mailed applications on Friday morning without advising the Reserve Bank. These, under a strict construction of the Treasury's rules, cannot be counted as acceptable subscriptions, and it is expected that Mr. McAdoo will announce within a few days what disposition shall be made of them. The local Reserve Bank has thus far received no information regarding the procedure that will be followed in regard to allotments, decision of that matter resting with Washington.

Governor Strong's Appreciation.

Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was delighted with the excellent showing made by this district, and he indicated his appreciation of the work done by the bankers in the following letter which he addressed to all members of the Central Committee and to the Chairmen of the various sub-committees:

> Dear Sir: Now that the subscription books in the Liberty Loan have closed, I want to express the hearty thanks of the Directors and officers of this bank to every member of our organization for the enthusiastic and unselfish work which they have done during the past six weeks.
>
> The subscriptions received in this district up to the close of business yesterday aggregated well over a billion dollars. In addition to this, subscriptions have been coming in from all parts of the district today. The exact total will probably not be known for several days. This great sum of money has been subscribed by a large number of people. The exact number cannot be known for many days, but I hope this district alone, when the final returns are in, will show upward of 1,000,000 subscribers.
>
> No one knows better than you that this splendid result could not have been accomplished without the hardest kind of work by a very large number of intelligent volunteers. The thoroughness with which the Bond Distributing Committee did its work cannot be too highly praised. Industrial organizations have brought home to each wage-earner the important part which he could play in this war by taking a Liberty Bond and paying for it out of his future earnings. The banks have carried on a consistent campaign of education with their depositors. The bond houses have stopped all of their work and freely contributed their expensive organizations to the exclusive use of the Government. And this has been true, not only in New York City, but in all the cities and towns throughout the whole district. Moreover, the houses centring in New York which have agents in cities outside of the Second District have co-operated most heartily with the committees of those other districts.
>
> I would like, with your permission, to say just one thing more: However great the terrible cost of this war in blood and property, there will nevertheless be some results which may perhaps in part mitigate something of its horrors. One of those results will be the feeling of solidarity that will be instilled in the American people. The men and women of this district, and of this country, are closer together than they were before we started this Liberty Loan campaign. Employers and employed have stood side by side in contributing their money and in working to get others to contribute money. It has been a splendid piece of team work. The nation is stronger for it.

Organization To Be Maintained.

The Central Committee for this district, which is headed by Governor Strong, will not be dissolved, but it will no longer hold two or three meetings a day as it has done the last few weeks. The Committee on Distribution, of which Allen B. Forbes is Chairman, has adjourned, its work having been completed. It is expected that all the committees will be called upon to render service in a few months when the next war loan will be offered.

Guy Emerson, Secretary of the Liberty Loan Committee announced that the Central Committee had adopted the following resolution:

> The Liberty Loan Committee desires to go on record to the effect that no other factor has contributed in greater measure to the success of the Liberty Loan in the Second Federal Reserve district than the intelligent and consistent co-operation of the newspapers of this district. Their splendid assistance was an indispensable contribution to the work of the committee.

Mr. Emerson added: "From the outset the press of this district has acted in the most unselfish spirit. Every form of publicity at the command of the newspapers and press associations has been employed. The loan has been prominently featured in news columns, in editorials, cartoons, display lines, and boxes. It has been on the financial pages, sporting pages, and women's pages and in special columns. In addition to this, the New York papers have lent several of their best men without charge to the committee to assist in the collection and issuing of the great variety of daily news on all features of the loan.

"The organization has been extensive and the work intricate. It was whipped together at short notice, and with hundreds of volunteer workers, under the able guidance of A. M. Anderson, Executive Manager of the committee, who has been a tireless worker for the loan, the work of the various committees has been co-ordinated and has produced results which are deeply gratifying."

As indicating the wide distribution of the Liberty Bonds, it was learned yesterday that the Corn Exchange Bank, which operates thirty-seven branches, had added on Friday 7,000 to its list of subscribers, making a total of about 30,000, of whom some 22,000 bought $50 and $100 bonds.

The United States Mortgage and Trust Company announced yesterday that it had filed subscriptions totaling $7,970,100, and that indirectly payments would be made through it for $2,750,000 more, which would give it a grand total of $10,720,100.

The corrected figure for subscriptions turned in by the bank of the Manhattan Company is $15,400,600.

The Liberty Loan Committee of Rochester, through its Chairman, George J. Keyes, reported yesterday that with an allotment of $20,497,000, Rochester had raised a total of $20,510,300.

Sales at the Navy Yard.

George F. Rand, President of the Marine National Bank of Buffalo, telegraphed to THE NEW YORK TIMES that his bank had filed subscriptions totaling $8,000,000, the same including the bank's own application.

The officers and employes of the Brooklyn Navy Yard have subscribed for $510,625 of the bonds. Employes of the Universal Film Manufacturing Company have subscribed for $250,000.

Adolph G. Hupfel, Jr., President of the Lager Beer Brewers' Board of Trade of New York and Vicinity, has advised the Liberty Loan Committee that the brewers of this city have subscribed to the extent of $2,000,000. Employes of the United States Rubber Company have subscribed for $1,400,000, and the corporation for $1,000,000. The Bankers' Loan and Investment Company, which sells Liberty Loan bonds on the Christmas Club plan, has subscribed for $300,000. Alexander Konta has subscribed for $160,000 of the bonds. H. K. Pritchett reported yesterday that the sub-committee on automobile, tire, and accessory business of New York had entered subscriptions to the amount of $3,488,900.

The Committee on Railroads predicted last night that the final figures would show subscriptions from 200,000 railroad employes. The total thus far shows 186,866 individual subscribers for $17,255,150 of bonds, with several big railroad systems yet to be finally heard from and many small companies not yet reporting. Over 1,000 executive officers of an equal number of different companies were enlisted in the work of selling the bonds direct to their employes on installment plan payments from their wages extending from ten months to two years. The average per capita of all subscriptions is $92.34, with a vast preponderance of $50 bonds.

The New York Central system thus far leads the list both in number of subscribing employes and total amount, its figures as practically complete showing 28,295 individual subscribers, East and West, to a total of $2,116,100 of bonds. The New York Central Railroad Company proper showed 19,641 subscribers, $1,453,450, this number subscribing out of a total payroll of 94,310 persons, or 21 per cent. enrolled as buyers.

The Erie has joined the million-dollar class, with 14,063 subscribing employes taking $1,006,000 of the bonds, the other systems which succeeded in selling more than a million dollars' worth to their employes including the Lackawanna, the Pennsylvania, the Union Pacific, and the Southern Pacific. Among the smaller railroads, where employes were more easily reached than in the great masses, various railways reported as high as 75 per cent. of all their employes subscribing. The Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, the Lehigh Valley, and the Delaware & Hudson showed fine percentages, helping to make New York the banner State in this part of the great canvass.

The railroad companies themselves have subscribed for over $50,000,000 in blocks ranging as high as $5,000,000.

Good Work of Boy Scouts.

The Boy Scouts of America had returned up to noon yesterday $12,146,150 in Liberty Loan bond applications. This covers 1,209 cities and towns, and represents 97,605 individual subscriptions.

A total of $1,300,000 of the $10 Liberty Loan participation certificates has been sold by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Yesterday's sales amounted to $170,000. The bank still has $700,000 on hand, and will continue their sale despite the fact that the subscription books to the loan have been closed.

$2,303,800 ON TIMES BLANKS.

This, However, Does Not Represent All the Subscriptions So Made.

The sum of $2,303,800 is known to have been subscribed for the Liberty Loan on application blanks taken from the Retrogravure Section of THE NEW YORK TIMES printed on May 27. This represents subscriptions from 159 persons. It does not, however, represent all the money subscribed on THE TIMES blanks or the number of persons who used this means of obtaining bonds, for some banks receiving such subscriptions did not report them and others have reported in such form as not to reveal the amounts subscribed or the number of subscriptions made. Three subscriptions were reported yesterday, and these are included in the total. Several more made on the last day through out-of-town banks will undoubtedly be reported in the next few days.

The largest individual subscription was for $2,000,000 made by Samuel Untermyer through the National City Bank. Another large subscription was that of Frank V. Storrs, whose application called for a block of $200,000. Nearly all the remaining applications were for the bonds ranging in price from $50 to $200. One woman in Washington subscribed through an Albany bank. Another subscription was received from Hood River, Ore., while Texas and Florida also turned in subscribers, four persons from Eustis in the latter State placing their application through an Atlanta bank. Among the other States represented by subscribers were Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Vermont, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and South Dakota.

Frank M. Field of Cobourg, Canada, inclosed a Times application form calling for a $100 bond in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, stating his regret at having so little to invest as he had already invested such funds as he had available in the recent Dominion of Canada war loans. His reason for investing in the Liberty Loan was one of sentiment because the Canadian issues paid a higher rate of interest. American employes of the Dominion Reduction Company, Ltd., of Cobalt, Ont., subscribed for $1,500 of the bonds through the Union Exchange National Bank. Another Canadian to make use of THE NEW YORK TIMES application blanks was Samuel Kendall Bushnell and his medium was the Logan Trust Company of New Kensington, Penn. The applications made yesterday were as follows:

Previously reported	$2,302,700
Reported yesterday:	
Through the Greenwich Bank—	
Rita Fornia Labey	100
Through the Cosmopolitan Bank—	
Joseph S. Rauch	500
Sam Rauch	500

641 TIMES MEN SUBSCRIBE.

They Take $105,000 of the Liberty Loan.

Employes to the number of 641 subscribed $105,000 to the Liberty Loan through The New York Times Company. Every department of the paper was represented. The largest department subscription was $45,375, and it was applied for by 108 members of the editorial staff. The amount taken by each department and the number of applicants were:

	No. Subscribing.	Amount.
Editorial staff	108	$45,375
Composing room	182	20,060
Pressmen and stereotypers	77	6,140
Mechanical department	30	4,645
Mailing room	22	2,050
Pictorial department	20	2,000
Business department	147	20,440
Circulation department	45	2,790
Totals	641	$105,000

NO LIBERTY LOAN BONDS SOLD BELOW PAR NOW

Criticism of Short Sales on Friday Has Wholesome Effect—Prices Range from 100 to 100.10.

Country-wide criticism of the sales of Liberty Loan bonds under par on Friday had a wholesome effect on trading yesterday, and no offerings were reported at less than 10 cents to the dollar. Stock Exchange members were so outspoken against what looked like a deliberate effort to put the 3½s at a discount that a prospective seller could not have found a broker to execute his order. Officially, the Stock Exchange made no effort, as far as could be learned, to discourage sales under par, but the brokers individually decided that the ordinary rule of filling orders exactly as prescribed by customers would be ignored if offerings of the new Government issue appeared which would have to be filled at the time under 100.

The first lot of the Liberty bonds to appear on the ticker was $16,000 at par. Next came a series of small sales, running from $100 to $500, which commanded prices extending from 100.04 to 100.10, the latter being equal to the maximum quotation of the preceding session, and the final transaction involved $4,000 at par. The total of dealings was small, amounting to $36,600. This was the record of transactions:

Amount.	Price.	Amount.	Price.
$16,000	100	$3,000	100
500	100.04	500	100.04
500	100.04	10,000	100
100	100.10	500	100.04
250	100.04	500	100.06
200	100.08	100	100.08
100	100.08	350	100.10
		4,000	100

No further light was thrown yesterday on the identity of the persons who sold their contracts for Liberty bonds at a discount. The specialists who executed the orders, which came from other brokerage firms, were as outspoken as their colleagues in condemning the sales. It was indicated in the comment heard on the Exchange that the transactions were put through in accordance with the ordinary routine of the market place which entails the execution of a "market" order in bonds at the best bid price obtainable at the moment the order reaches the broker. Had the brokers considered the possibility before trading began of an effort to mark the bonds down, it was said, no orders would have been executed at less than 100, but in the absence of preparation for such an occurrence the sales were made without thought of their import.

Suggestions that an investigation be made to uncover the identity of the persons who disposed of their contracts under par received no support from the Governors of the Exchange. Their attitude was that the Exchange affords merely a market place for securities and that they had no official jurisdiction over dealings except in case manipulation was shown or the rules of the Exchange violated.

FILIPINOS GIVE $1,500,000.

Sailors on Warships There Subscribe $55,000 to the Loan.

MANILA, June 16.—When the subscription lists for the Liberty Loan were closed in Manila yesterday the total had reached 3,000,000 pesos ($1,500,000). This amount was raised within a week through the activity of American, Filipino, and Chinese committees formed spontaneously.

$330,565,628 PAID IN INCOME TAXES

Of the Total Collections So Far Reported $170,037,039 Came from Corporations.

PENALTY ON DELINQUENTS

Delayed Collections and Interest May Run Up the Total Several Millions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Subject to a slight increase between now and June 30, the total revenue from the income tax this year is $160,528,588 and from corporation taxes $170,037,039. Thus the total receipts from income tax, so-called, received this fiscal year, according to the reports telegraphed to the Treasury Department since the close of business yesterday, are $330,565,628.

Under the provisions of the Income Tax act of Sept. 8, 1916, payment of the tax was required to be made on June 15 rather than June 30, as formerly, and a penalty of 5 per cent., with interest at 1 per cent. a month, is imposed on all unpaid taxes after June 15. These penalties do not become effective, however, until after a ten days' notice from the collector. There is no way of telling what these delayed collections will amount to, but it is expected they will add several millions to the total now announced.

The receipts by internal revenue districts, as reported by telegraph to the Secretary of the Treasury, are as in the table herewith.

EXCEPT GIFTS FROM INCOME.

Senator Hollis Offers Exemption Amendment to War Revenue Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Senator Hollis of New Hampshire today offered an amendment to the War Revenue Bill providing that, in computing net income upon which income tax is to be based, contributions or gifts to corporations or organizations operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific or educational work shall be deducted, provided no part of this income goes to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual. Senator Hollis turned over to the Senate Finance Committee, which is considering the Revenue bill, a copy of telegrams from Jacob H. Schiff and Felix M. Warburg of New York sent to Professor Samuel McCune Lindsay of this city, who has urged the Finance Committee to grant the exemption. The telegram from Mr. Schiff read:

"I am very glad to learn that you are making an effort to have donations to recognized philanthropic and educational institutions made deductable from income tax payments. As one connected with many philanthropic institutions, and especially those which look after the interests of the Jewish people, I feel that this effort is most important and I hope that you will succeed. As far as the Jewish institutions are concerned, I feel justified to say that you may speak for them and that they will appreciate your efforts."

The telegram from Mr. Warburg read:

"As President of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City, which has to provide for a very large budget of these many institutions, I am deeply interested in your efforts to have gifts to educational and charitable institutions made deductable from income tax declarations. I fear that with heavy taxes rightly placed upon the people during this war, if no allowance be made as suggested above, many institutions will be forced to close their doors and the State will have to carry the burdens in their stead, which will be most deplorable. I hope that your unselfish endeavors will succeed, and if I can assist in any way please let me know."

Senator Cummins expressed himself as favoring the exemption.

"When the bill reaches the Senate I shall do everything in my power to exempt all those charitable, religious, and scientific funds from taxation," he said. "To put a burden on them is, to my mind, utterly indefensible."

Income Tax Payments by Districts.

Districts.	Corporations.	Individuals.	Total.
Alabama	$1,089,384.92	$346,338.45	$1,435,723.37
Arkansas	287,543.08	167,262.51	454,805.59
First California	4,521,333.79	2,486,759.07	7,008,092.86
Sixth California	1,472,754.96	1,170,717.60	2,643,472.50
Colorado	1,008,626.75	1,107,966.84	3,016,699.59
Conecticut	5,093,801.11	4,812,852.29	9,906,653.40
Florida	317,125.23	297,433.50	614,558.73
Georgia	1,116,923.66	591,769.16	1,708,692.82
Hawaii	909,558.13	863,358.95	1,272,917.13
First Illinois	12,701,170.95	10,226,515.77	22,927,986.72
Fifth Illinois	405,148.12	230,528.18	635,676.30
Eighth Illinois	466,988.53	393,648.53	860,612.06
Thirteenth Illinois	376,559.73	110,892.04	487,451.77
Sixth Indiana	1,808,405.41	1,002,829.71	2,811,235.12
Seventh Indiana	373,614.40	197,935.27	571,549.67
Iowa	1,178,117.34	530,909.90	1,708,787.24
Kansas	2,341,604.48	557,134.02	2,898,738.50
Second Kentucky	92,787.18	23,750.60	116,537.78
Fifth Kentucky	835,381.21	222,659.03	1,058,050.24
Sixth Kentucky	97,420.65	30,643.42	128,064.07
Seventh Kentucky	112,647.19	69,506.37	182,153.56
Eighth Kentucky	68,060.28	23,799.47	92,859.75
Louisiana	1,206,481.74	781,681.54	1,987,183.28
Maryland	4,646,628.10	6,612,737.23	11,259,365.33
Massachusetts	9,001,954.73	10,644,953.91	19,646,908.64
First Michigan	5,078,783.60	2,399,695.95	7,478,479.55
Fourth Michigan	1,015,938.69	387,517.73	1,403,456.42
Minnesota	4,457,729.90	1,751,642.65	6,209,372.54
First Missouri	3,263,580.95	1,591,114.82	4,854,695.77
Sixth Missouri	1,255,580.52	806,067.96	2,061,618.48
Montana	1,340,948.80	896,728.41	1,737,477.30
Nebraska	968,520.36	466,522.02	1,435,442.38
New Hampshire	1,187,038.48	954,577.41	2,141,615.89
First New Jersey	1,040,865.99	1,413,947.51	2,454,813.50
Fifth New Jersey	4,096,175.03	4,007,744.64	8,103,919.67
New Mexico	921,365.89	272,386.63	1,193,632.52
First New York	1,756,222.79	3,951,879.87	5,708,102.66
Second New York	50,402,714.07	38,006,682.44	69,409,396.51
Third New York	4,826,275.63	21,613,423.22	26,439,698.85
Fourteenth New York	1,629,657.19	836,140.54	2,465,797.73
Twenty-first New York	1,500,574.41	948,848.40	2,449,439.81
Twenty-eighth New York	1,694,819.26	2,264,224.81	3,959,044.07
North and South Dakota	366,676.18	114,000.62	480,676.80
Fourth North Carolina	512,906.70	190,206.40	703,116.10
Fifth North Carolina	887,952.79	361,828.24	1,049,481.03
First Ohio	2,571,310.27	1,508,571.73	4,080,182.00
Tenth Ohio	1,517,453.31	1,090,715.03	2,608,170.34
Eleventh Ohio	959,754.93	513,803.66	1,473,558.59
Eighteenth Ohio	7,331,126.03	4,400,496.76	11,731,616.79
Oklahoma	2,114,881.52	4,206,353.37	6,320,736.89
Oregon	394,707.17	404,901.94	799,609.11
First Pennsylvania	9,091,068.07	8,730,196.20	10,821,264.27
Ninth Pennsylvania	771,750.42	638,831.09	1,408,581.51
Twelfth Pennsylvania	2,361,508.21	1,095,440.20	3,456,948.41
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	11,577,694.03	5,324,440.22	17,202,124.25
South Carolina	470,715.13	76,933.55	547,648.68
Tennessee	896,829.77	395,450.37	1,292,280.14
Texas	2,302,953.07	2,371,348.29	4,674,301.36
Second Virginia	870,593.77	465,642.15	1,336,235.92
Sixth Virginia	928,397.07	142,310.11	1,070,705.18
Washington	1,085,210.15	817,543.31	1,902,753.46
West Virginia	1,388,318.71	448,426.36	1,836,745.07
First Wisconsin	2,140,696.03	936,065.51	3,076,762.19
Second Wisconsin	527,992.91	223,266.93	751,259.84
Total	$170,037,039.89	$160,528,588.21	$330,565,628.10



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At High Class Stores
Every Corset Fitted

PRESIDENT ORDERS HOOVER TO START IN

Continued from Page 1.

of immediate action, as well as the Administration's determination not to be balked in a policy it believes essential to the welfare of the country.

The program which Mr. Hoover has arranged to bring about nation-wide co-operation on the part of the women is an ambitious one and includes the formation of a league which all women will be asked to join. Each will be requested to sign a pledge to co-operate in the elimination of waste and the conservation of foods, and upon signing the pledge will receive a certificate or badge of enlistment.

From time to time it is the purpose of Mr. Hoover to place before the women detailed information concerning food conditions, along with advice to guide them in their work. He is convinced that a great quantity of foodstuffs can be saved by intelligent work along these lines and that the elimination of waste will be a long step in the fight for lower prices.

Mr. Hoover went to Princeton today to receive a degree from Princeton University. He left the city before the President's letter was made public. Mr. Hoover will work in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, which is empowered by Congress to make a preliminary food survey.

Lord Northcliffe, who is to be permanent head of the British Commissions in this country, conferred today with Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture. And they discussed the food problem at length. It is probable that Lord Northcliffe will confer with Mr. Hoover soon.

LEVER BILL BEFORE SENATE.

Reported by Committee and Battle May Begin Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The urgent advice of President Wilson that Congress hurry up the Lever Food Control bill had its effect today when the Senate Committee on Agriculture reported the bill in the Senate. Because Senator Gore, Chairman of the committee, opposed some phases of the measure it was reported by Senator Chamberlain, who announced that he would endeavor to push it to speedy consideration next week.

Senator Chamberlain, who conferred a few days ago with the President, will try to have the bill take precedence over the War Revenue bill, now in the hands of the Senate Finance Committee. The war tax measures probably will not be ready for the Senate before the middle of the week. Mr. Chamberlain will call up the food bill on Monday morning and ask that the Senate stick to it until it is disposed of.

So as to smooth the way for the bill, the Senate Agriculture Committee reported it without recommendations, either adverse or favorable. No changes in the House draft have been made and neither the majority nor the minority committee reports were filed. Senator Chamberlain wanted this course taken, he said, in order to save time in getting it on the Senate calendar.

"Although the bill has been widely discussed, its provisions are still largely unknown to the people," said Senator Chamberlain. "Congress will thrash out the various features, and in that way the public will be acquainted with them. We want the fullest discussion of the bill in the Senate, so that the basis of criticism against it will be thoroughly tried.

"The bill will not be passed by the Senate before the House acts on it. It is felt that there might be some constitutional difficulty if we attempted to pass it ahead of the House, because of the provisions in the measure to raise revenue, which must originate in the House. But the Senate can debate it while the bill is before the House. I do not believe it will be possible for the measure to be passed by July 1."

The fight on the bill will concentrate on the provision creating the office of food administrator—"some Hoover," as Senator Reed characterized it in the Senate this week. Senator Reed will not oppose its early consideration in the Senate, but he is prepared to turn a bristling battery against it when it comes up. Senator Lodge, on the Republican side, will do his share to defeat it. Senator Gore is opposed to the provision for the appointment of a food controller.

One clause of the bill that is to provoke a hard fight is that providing that the President may limit, regulate, prohibit, or reduce the use of all foods, food materials, or feeds in the production of alcohol or alcoholic or non-alcoholic beverages "or reduce the alcoholic content of any beverage," when he considers it essential in order to assure an adequate supply of food stuffs. This puts in the hands of the President power to establish nation-wide prohibition. Senator Gore favors a prohibition of the manufacture or sale of whisky during wartime, and Senator Thompson, also of Oklahoma, wants a prohibition on beer and wines as well. Other Senators have various other liquor amendments. The majority of the Senate appears to favor prohibition of the further manufacture of whisky during the war. But only a few are known to incline toward prohibition on wine and beer. Hoarding or fixing of prices by combinations and destroying foodstuffs are all made penal offenses under the bill. The clause giving Governmental control over the country's food resources enables the President to "use any agency or agencies, to accept the services of any person without compensation, to co-operate with any person or persons" in relation to the processes, methods, activities of and for the production, manufacture, procurement, storage, distribution, sale, marketing, pledging, financing, and consumption of necessaries which are declared to be affected with a public interest."

This is the section so stoutly opposed by Senator Lodge as giving the President "despotic power."

Opponents of the Food bill said tonight they believed it would have to be considerably "toned down" before it passed the Senate.

WHITMAN TO AID HOOVER FOOD PLAN

Co-operation Arranged at Conference of Governor and Proposed Administrator.

Plans looking to perfect co-operation between the Federal Government and the New York State administration in the matter of food regulation were discussed by Governor Whitman and Herbert C. Hoover, prospective Federal Food Administrator, at a conference held last night at the Hotel St. Regis. The Governor and Mr. Hoover were together for an hour and a half. After the conference both declared that there was a good prospect of perfect accord and co-ordination of effort between the State and Federal agencies to be created for the purpose of insuring an adequate food supply during the war.

Under the Lever bill, which bestows extraordinary powers for the stimulation of food production and control of the distribution of foodstuff, President Wilson would be empowered to name a commission composed of three persons to administer its provisions in this State. The personnel of this prospective commission was discussed at considerable length by the Governor and Mr. Hoover, and according to both an agreement was reached.

It was reported last night that George W. Perkins in all probability would head the commission. Mr. Perkins was the Governor's principal adviser regarding methods to relieve the food stringency this Spring when the Wicks Farm and Market bill was pending before the Legislature.

"The Lever bill has not yet become a law and it would be premature to discuss the personnel of the Federal commission, which can be created only if it does," said the Governor after his talk with Mr. Hoover. "But I can say that we discussed the matter and that before Mr. Hoover left we had reached a thorough understanding both regarding the makeup of any commission for this State that the President may name under the Lever bill and on a general plan for co-operation between the Federal Government and the State Government in the matter of food control."

Governor Whitman views the situation as very serious and feels that in order to supplement the efforts of the Federal Government for the stimulation of food production and the conservation of food, there should be additional legislation in this State. An extraordinary session of the Legislature will be called for this purpose, probably early in September, according to the Governor.

The Governor is prepared to take drastic steps to prevent a recurrence of the food riots which occurred in this city in the Spring. A bill that provided in a large measure the powers the Governor believes should be vested in the State authorities was thrown on the scrap heap by the legislative leaders after tremendous opposition had developed both among the farmers and dealers in foodstuffs. A bill which finally was passed and signed by the Governor, known as the Wicks Farm and Market bill, did not contain any of the drastic provisions of the original bill. The Governor, as a matter of fact, regarded it such an inefficient vehicle for food control that but for the fact that it contained a provision empowering the New York City authorities to create a commission of foods and markets, with considerable powers, he would not have signed it at all.

The Governor has not as yet named his farm and market council, provided for under the Wicks bill, and it is very likely that he will refrain from doing so until after the Legislature has met and amended the Wicks act so as to provide for this body the powers the Governor believes should be vested in it for the protection of the consumer. Governor Whitman will ask the Legislature when it meets in September to restore some of the original provisions, vesting these powers, and is prepared to make a fight, should it be necessary, to make the lawmaking body heed his recommendations.

BRITISH LOAN DUE.

$50,000,000 to be Paid at National City Bank Wednesday.

The $50,000,000 loan made by a syndicate of American banks to a group of London joint stock banks which matures on Wednesday will be paid at the office of the National City Bank of New York, with interest for one year at 5 per cent. It is understood that the payment will be made out of proceeds of the advances made by the United States to the British Government.

Eighteen months ago, eight London banks arranged for the $50,000,000 credit, and as security they deposited with the Bank of England, British Treasury bills to the amount of £11,000,000. The original loan was made at 4½ per cent., and it matured in six months, when it was renewed for another twelve months, the rate of interest being raised to 5 per cent. The American banking syndicate which arranged the loan sold participation certificates to banks all over the country, and it is understood that about 400 institutions are holders of the paper. Notice that the loan would be paid has been sent out by the committee of bankers, which consists of F. A. Vanderlip of the National City Bank, Seward Prosser of the Bankers Trust Company, Charles H. Sabin of the Guaranty Trust Company, James S. Alexander of the National Bank of Commerce, A. H. Wiggin of the Chase National Bank, R. Y. Hebden of the Bank of Montreal, and George M. Reynolds of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago.

The eight London banks concerned in the transaction are: The Lloyd's, Parr's, London City and Midland, Union of London and Smith's, the West minster, the London Joint Stock, the National Provincial, and Barclay & Co.

LOAN BIDS MAY BE $2,900,000,000 TOTAL

Continued from Page 1.

tions which, through no fault of the subscribers, (either because of delay on the part of the bank or trust company transmitting them, or congestion of the mails or at the doors of the Federal Reserve Banks at the moment of closing,) were not recorded on time.

It is impossible now to foretell what decision will be reached in this matter or to determine the basis upon which allotments will be made until substantially definitive returns have been received from the several Federal reserve banks. The organizations, of these banks, unusually efficient as they are, have been overwhelmed by the multitude of applications received at the last moment.

I shall avail myself of the right reserved in the circular offering the bonds, to act in full upon applications for smaller amounts of bonds, and to reduce allotments on applications for larger amounts, as such action will be clearly in the public interest.

Grateful for Newspaper Aid.

Mr. McAdoo voiced the Government's appreciation of the aid of the newspapers in the loan campaign by saying today:

"The Liberty Loan campaign was essentially one of education, and without the generous and patriotic support of the press of the nation the hope of this country that it would be a popular loan would not have been realized. The untiring efforts of the newspapers throughout the campaign were a constant inspiration to the various other groups of workers. At a time when news space was at a premium, the Liberty Loan was featured at length.

"Newspapers and magazines in their news, editorial and advertising columns fought for the success of the loan every step of the way. The foreign language press in thirty-six languages gave daily proof of the undoubted loyalty of people of foreign birth.

"Countless other kinds of publicity were contributed generously. Every street car carried one or more cards; paper and metal billboards, electric signs, moving picture slides and films everywhere brought the Liberty Loan directly and squarely before the people. Throughout the country banks, mercantile houses, and other advertisers either devoted special space to the Liberty Loan or gave it prominence in their own advertising.

"All of this, and more, was done to make the loan a success. It was done without thought of return, simply to aid the Government.

"I shall be most grateful to the press if this acknowledgment is given wide publicity."

Indications are tonight that the grand total of bonds which the American people were willing to take will not be available until the middle of next week, so great has been the excess.

Senator Lewis, speaking to-day in the Senate, paid a tribute to the American people for their support of the Liberty Loan.

"Let the once doubting world," he said, "note that the people of the United States, suddenly precipitated from peace to war, rescued themselves from business obligations, commercial undertakings, banking, and industrial pledges and in fifteen days paid to their nation a sum of money the equal of which the warring nation of Britain took six months to deliver, France five months, Germany eight months, and Russia more than a year."

CHICAGO TOTAL GOING UP.

Estimated at Over $355,000,000 at a Late Hour Last Night.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 16.—The Chicago Federal Reserve district has subscribed $355,000,000 to $360,000,000 and perhaps more for the Liberty Loan. The flood of subscriptions today broadened into a deluge so tremendous that at a late hour tonight the weary force in the Reserve Bank was still far from the end of its tabulation work.

There had been general confidence here that the minimum allotment of $260,000,000 would be touched, and some were bold enough to believe that the $325,000,000 maximum would be reached, but none was optimistic enough to go beyond that point. Yet the district has not only reached the maximum but oversubscribed it by certainly $35,000,000. As early as 11 A. M. the tabulation showed $345,000,000 in subscriptions, and the end was far away.

It was Friday's subscriptions that sent the total skyrocketing. The total subscriptions of the half day were almost double those of any previous full day. They swamped every receiving agency and thousands of persons were disappointed in their efforts to subscribe.

It was the small investors—the buyers of $50 and $100 bonds—who rolled up the district's total. It is this large number of small subscriptions that makes the tabulation so slow. Chicago bankers figure that the average subscription in this district will not exceed $1,000, and some put it under that amount.

Chicago outstripped the rest of the district in purchases. Subscriptions of the citizens total about $180,000,000, followed the entire State the total is above $205,000,000. Michigan ran second, with subscriptions of above $60,000,000; Indiana next, with $35,000,000; Iowa next, with $32,000,000; and that part of Wisconsin lying in this district, $29,000,000.

Boston Expects to Pass $300,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 16.—Authorities at the Federal Reserve Bank announced late tonight that total subscriptions to the Liberty Loan in New England would pass the $300,000,000 mark, the maximum allotment. Some persons think the total may reach $310,000,000, while it is generally agreed that the $301,000,000 mark at least will be passed.

Put Philadelphia at $225,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—Official returns tabulated today at the Reserve Bank totaled $223,029,000. Applications are still coming in, and members of the committee handling the issue predicted that the applications would easily reach $225,000,000. Charles J. Rhoads, Governor of the Reserve Bank, said that several days would be required to complete counting.

The committee announced that the number of applications on the books had reached 445,081, with a probability that the tally would reach 500,000.

The minimum allotment for the district was $140,000,000. The population is 7,000,000, making an average subscribed of $32 per capita.

San Francisco's Total Is Rising.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—The Liberty Loan subscriptions for the Twelfth Reserve district was $171,000,000 when the tabulators resumed work today. Officials of the Reserve Bank predicted a total of more than $180,000,000 would be registered. Reports of subscriptions still were pouring in. The compilation will be continued tomorrow.

Almost every city and district in California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Arizona, Nevada, and Utah, comprising the twelfth district, oversubscribed to the loan.

St. Louis's Count is $90,000,000.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—Rolla Wells, Governor of the Eighth Federal Reserve District, announced today that previous estimates of $90,000,000 in Liberty Loan subscriptions in the district were approximately correct, but that the tabulation might not be finished before Monday. The allotment for the district was $80,000,000.

Atlanta Near Its Quota.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 16.—Total subscriptions to the Liberty Loan from the Sixth Reserve District reached $58,582,000, according to revised figures made public today by Chairman Wellborn of the Reserve bank.

Increases from a number of cities, particularly New Orleans, brought the total for the district much nearer the minimum allotment of $60,000,000. The total from the branch bank at New Orleans reached $17,267,200 today.

Minneapolis District Is Behind.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 16.—Tabulation of Liberty

FIRST QUOTA QUITS PLATTSBURG CAMP

575 Students for Engineers and Coast Artillery Leave for the South.

1,150 TO DEPART THIS WEEK

Ten Men Chosen for the Aviation Corps from 111 Applicants After Rigid Test.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 16.—With their departure marked by a display of feeling which could be likened only to that in evidence when troops leave for the battle line, 575 members of the training camp here boarded trains at 6:10 o'clock tonight and started south to complete their studies at Washington and Fort Monroe.

The hitch in plans last night which postponed the departure for twenty-four hours caused the time to weigh heavily on the men and necessitated a second series of leavetakings. The fact that, regardless of the fortunes of war, they will probably never return here imbued the crowd which gathered about the train with a spirit of solemnity.

The cars had been backed on a siding at one end of the parade grounds, and, although no ceremony had been planned in connection with the departure, the regimental band by a coincidence was playing "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the flag was just being brought to earth at retreat when the men marched across the field for the last time and entrained. Three long blasts from the whistle of the locomotive was the signal for a tumult of cheering as the train pulled out.

The one day delay enabled fifteen additional New Yorkers to be added to the Engineers and Coast Artillery units and depart with the rest, bringing the total up to 575. They are R. L. Cleveland, G. A. C. Irving, J. B. Street, Earl Wanser, C. A. Cowan, F. D. Halsted, William Warfield, P. P. Wood, S. Hendricks, J. S. Macnider, Robert Mochive, O. C. Butcher, H. D. Boyd, John Kepke, Jr., and H. W. Rogers. Of the engineers 171 New Englanders will be commanded by Lieutenant D. O. Elliott and 174 New Yorkers will be under Captain W. H. Sage, Jr. There are 115 men in each of the coast artillery contingents. The New Englanders are commanded by Captain K. C. Masteller and the New Yorkers by Captain G. W. Cocheu.

Ten men for the Aviation Corps were chosen today from the New York regiment, and will leave tomorrow for Boston, where they will receive instructions at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. They are P. P. McNulty, M. Blumenthal, J. H. Gordon, J. D. Perry, W. L. Dectjen, F. A. Simmons, A. C. Rothwell, H. A. Houghton, F. D. Bell, and V. J. Meloy. They were picked from 111 applicants after a rigid test of their nerves, which included the firing of unexpected pistol shots behind their heads. Their balancing abilities were determined by obliging them to stand for two minutes on one foot after being blindfolded.

Definite announcement was made today that the field artillery contingent, 1,150 strong, would leave next Saturday for Syracuse. This number will include a battalion of three batteries from each of the two regiments.

At Syracuse this force will be augmented by a battalion from Madison Barracks and three battalions of students with no previous training, 3,450 men in all. The men will be encamped on the State Fair Grounds. The military authorities have received assurance that suitable barracks will be in readiness for them.

To complete the training of the infantry here, it is believed that an elaborate system of trenches will be constructed on the same plan as at Camp Borden in Canada, and identical with a sector on the French front. Should this be done, the burrows will be complete in every detail, from barbed wire entanglements down to the clicking telegraph instruments. Attacks will be made at night with flares to illumine them, and the countryside will resound with continuous firing from blank cartridges.

To provide recreation for the men during the few minutes at their disposal, a golf course was laid out today on the grounds of the military reservation, several of the putting greens being on the big parade ground. Tonight the entire 4,000 men in camp are enjoying a vaudeville performance given by former actors, assisted by members of the Wesleyan Glee Club, on an open air stage. These Saturday night features are to be continued, and an appearance of the Russian Symphony Orchestra and the Hippodrome Ballet has been promised for the near future.

GREATEST SLUMP YET IN ARMY RECRUITING

Only 947 Men Enlisted on Friday —New York Supplied 102 of This Number.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Recruiting for the regular army took a decided drop on Friday, when only 947 men were enlisted. Pennsylvania supplied 103 of this number and New York 102, while Ohio was third with 71 and Illinois fourth with 67. It was the poorest day the army recruiting agencies have had for some weeks. The daily statement on regular army recruiting issued by Adjt. Gen. McCain follows:

	Obtained June 15.	Total to Date.		Obtained June 15.	Total to Date.
Alabama	6	1,252	Nebraska	6	2,204
Arizona	..	178	*Nevada	6	600
Arkansas	5	726	New Hamp.	..	250
California	47	3,899	New Jersey	28	3,397
Colorado	8	1,411	New Mexico	8	188
Connecticut	11	932	New York	102	11,719
Delaware	3	145	N. Carolina	19	931
Dist. of C.	5	253	N. Dakota	7	417
Florida	4	916	Ohio	71	5,116
Georgia	16	2,020	Oklahoma	9	1,384
*Idaho	4	882	*Oregon	12	2,131
*Illinois	67	11,475	Penn.	103	13,227
*Indiana	50	6,860	Rhode Isl'd	1	410
Iowa	33	3,386	S. Carolina	1	717
Kansas	17	2,710	S. Dakota	7	673
Kentucky	17	2,164	Tennessee	14	1,587
Louisiana	6	1,198	Texas	54	4,277
Maine	10	525	*Utah	2	1,502
Maryland	23	494	Vermont	..	70
Mass.	93	4,651	Virginia	3	972
Michigan	41	5,476	Washington	11	1,390
Minnesota	13	2,39-	West Va.	12	1,095
Mississippi	..	762	Wisconsin	3	1,294
Missouri	30	5,411	*Wyoming	3	411
*Montana	7	948			

*Quota obtained.
Total obtained June 15, 947.
Total obtained since April 1, 117,484.

MR. WHITMAN REGISTERS

Governor and Wife Enroll for Service to State.

Governor and Mrs. Whitman registered yesterday under the State military census law. Captain G. G. Henry, director of State census, and E. P. Goodrich, director of census in this city, called upon the Governor and his wife at the St. Regis in the morning. While Mr. Goodrich asked the Governor the required questions and took down his answers, Captain Henry officiated in the same capacity for Mrs. Whitman.

The Governor said he was 48 years old, had lived in this State twenty-six years, and had three dependents. To Mr. Goodrich's question as to his present employer, Mr. Whitman answered the State of New York, but changed it to the people of the State of New York. The Governor said that he had no military experience except as Governor.

"Do you claim exemption?" asked Mr. Goodrich.

"Only as Governor."

"What branch of military service are you best fitted for?"

"I guess the Judge Advocate's department."

"Have you an automobile?"

"I have two."

"Can you drive an automobile?"

"Not very well."

The Governor also said that he knew nothing of the operation of motor boats, airplanes, wireless, or telegraph.

100% REGISTRATION ON DRAFT ESTIMATES

Provost Marshal Looks for This Record with Returns In from All But Three States.

MAY CALL MEN ON JULY 4

War Department Hopes to See the New Army in Camp by Sept. 1 at the Latest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—With the reports from Kentucky, New Mexico, and Wyoming still missing, the figures received by Provost Marshal General Crowder up to tonight showed an actual registration under the provisions of the selective draft law of 9,401,314. It is estimated that the missing States will add at least 265,000 to this number, and that the grand total will be not less than 9,686,000.

This, the War Department holds, will represent a registration of slightly more than 100 per cent. of the census figures, as a careful tabulation today showed that there were at least 600,000 men in the service of military age who were not compelled to register, although they were included in the census estimate.

Elated by this record, the officials were busy today preparing for the selection of the men who will form the first new army of 500,000. The rules and regulations governing this stupendous task have not as yet been officially approved by President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker, but it is expected that a formal proclamation will be made by the President next week.

Some army officials hope the men will be drawn on July 1, but it was intimated here today that this might not be possible, because of the time necessary to organize the machinery and get the documents to the Coast States. It is probable, however, that the drawing will take place during the first week of July, and it is possible that July 4 may be selected. War Department officials hope to see the new army in camp not later than Sept. 1, and believe that this can be accomplished if no unforeseen obstacle occurs.

The State of Montana today took its position at the head of the honor list, reporting a registration of 120 per cent., as compared with the census estimate. It is the only State, also, which has reported less than 50 per cent. of the men registered indicating reasons for exemption. The State's record was as follows: Census estimated, 78,464; actual registration, 88,273; exemptions indicated, 37,335; aliens, 11,790, and enemy aliens, 687.

Other States which have reported a registration of more than 100 per cent. of the census estimate are: Michigan, 113.6; Ohio, 113; Arizona, 106.1; Wisconsin, 104.6; North Carolina, 103; Iowa, 101.3, and Connecticut, 100.9.

Other figures concerning the registration reports received which were available tonight were:

Census Bureau estimate of States heard from, 8,0..,887; registered, 9,401,314; number of whites, 7,227,620; negroes, 932,133; aliens, 1,226,746; enemy aliens, 110,708; total indicating exemption, 4,-933,069.

The census estimates for the missing States are Kentucky, 204,908; New Mexico, 34,382; Wyoming, 27,320.

The tabulation of men already in the Federal service showed a total of 726,92.. on June 5. Of this number 33,339 were officers and 693,589 enlisted men, and ... is believed that approximately 600,0.. were between twenty-one and thirty, inclusive.

General Crowder issued this statement today for the information of citizens who have registration cards and are temporarily called away from the country:

"Persons who have registered and who desire to leave the United States should first obtain permission in writing from the War Department to do so. This permission may be obtained by sending the applicant's registration certificate to the office of the Provost Marshal General, Washington, D. C. The registration certificate should be accompanied by a statement signed by the applicant to the effect that he accepts the following terms:

"He is liable to draft unless exempted, excluded, or discharged therefrom while absent from the United States the burden of keeping himself informed as to whether or not his name has been drawn rests wholly upon himself; if directed to do so, he will return to the United States at his own expense to appear before an exemption board or to submit to examination for service.

"He should also state what country he desires to visit, and to what address he wants the permit sent. These permits are not passports. They are intended to accompany applications for the passports which are issued by the Department of State."

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.'S ANSWER TO THE LIBERTY LOAN

$412,000.00

One thousand one hundred and ten subscribers
By Our Patrons, $356,000.00
By Our Employees, $56,000.00

THANK YOU!

CLOSE ONE P. M. SATURDAYS DURING JUNE—DAILY 5 P. M.

Contributions received here for the American Red Cross

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

HAND-SEWED
White or Gray Pumps
For Women and Misses
Of white washable kid or white calf, also pearl or smoke gray suede or buckskin, with graceful long vamps.
8.00

TWO NEW MODELS
Slip-On Sweaters
Imported Cashmere or Shetland Wool
One model a new knit bordered trimming in two-tone colorings, the other a hand knit model from Switzerland.
8.75

White Satin Sport Skirts
For Women and Misses—At Special Prices
White Satin Skirts—*Four new models*
Of white washable satin with pendant, slash, pouch or flap pockets, detachable belt. 11.50
White Satin Skirts—*With wide girdles*
Of white washable satin, wide girdles, crochet or self covered buttons, slashed pockets. 14.50
Baronette Satin Skirts—*Box pleated model*
Of high lustre white satin baronette, with wide detachable belt over gathered top. 18.50

Women's French Waists
New Summer Models That Emphasize the Skilled Needlework of the Parisians
Paris Lingerie Waists—*Entirely hand-made*
Of sheer batiste, voile or handkerchief linen, in white or flesh; hand embroidered, hand drawn and trimmed with various width tucks. 7.50
Paris Lingerie Waists—*Entirely hand-made*
Of white batiste, voile or handkerchief linen, hand embroidered, fine tucks, corded or hemstitched seams, Val. or real filet lace trimmed. 9.75

WOMEN'S SUMMER COATS
Motor, Travel or Storm Coats
Silk Pongee Coats
Of natural color silk pongee, trimmed with bone buttons; surplice crushed collar, detachable belt. 25.00
Palm Beach Motor Capes
Of Palm Beach cloth in natural color; ripple cape, horn buttons down each side; full length belted coat-front with soft roll collar, patch pockets. 12.50
Palm Beach Motor Coats
New slip-on Models of natural color Palm Beach cloth; set-in or fitted raglan sleeves. 9.75
Silk Auto-Soie Rain Coats
Transparent, Rain and Dust proof—mannish slip-on models, feather-weight and in rich practical plain shades or Scotch plaid. 16.50

Sale for Monday Only
"Parfait" English Ivory Sets
Including script monogram of three to five initials
Three-Piece English Ivory Set
Hair brush, mirror and comb, including monogram. 3.95
Five-Piece English Ivory Set
Hair brush, mirror, comb, clothes brush and powder box, including monogram. 7.50
Ten-Piece English Ivory Set
Hair brush, mirror, comb, clothes brush, powder box, hair receiver, shoe horn, nail file, button hook and buffer, including monogram. 9.75

New Models Shown Monday
WOMEN'S SUMMER DRESSES
of Gingham, Voile or Net
Tailored, Shirtwaist, Russian or Emb'd Models
12.75 18.50 24.50

Women's Silk Gowns
of Crepe de Chine, Georgette or Meteor
In navy, white, French blue, flesh or black, with plain or beaded Georgette crepe collar. 18.50

Women's Navy Taffeta Gowns
The Most Practical Fabric for Summer Wear
Three new models of navy Taffeta silk—beaded, soutache braided or with emb'd yoke and collar of Georgette crepe 29.50

Franklin Simon & Co.
A Store of Individual Shops

Will Close Out Monday
Elaborate Silk Boudoir Gowns
The Majority Are Paris Models
Handsome draped, Empire or fitted models of satin, charmeuse, Georgette crepe, plain or brocaded crepe; hand embroidered, silver stenciled or trimmed with effective laces.
15.00
Heretofore $29.50 to $39.50

Will Close Out Monday
Women's Wool Jersey Sport Suits
Plain Tailored or Embroidered
Of various weights Wool Jersey in this season's most desirable models and colors; plain tailored, embroidered or braided.
15.00
Heretofore $24.50 to $29.50

Women's Silk Jersey Sport Suits
Also of Silk Pongee
Sport Suits in white or colors; belted models with novel shaped pockets on Coat and Skirt.
25.00
Heretofore $39.50 to $49.50

On Sale Sport Apparel Shop—Fourth Floor

Misses' and Girls' Dresses
Girls' Striped Voile Dresses
In white with blue or rose stripes; hand stitching and Val. lace trim white voile collar and front of waist; pleated skirt. 12 to 16 years. 4.95
Girls' White Dresses
White Net or Voile Dresses with lace edged fichus or hand embroidered and trimmed with various laces; ribbon sashes. 6 to 16 years. 9.75
Misses' Gingham Dresses
In pink, blue or black-and-white checks; white hemstitched linen collar, hemstitched linen fold trims cuffs and pannier pockets. 14 to 20 years. 14.50
Misses' White Voile Dresses
New summer models trimmed with various width tucks or pleated ruffles, large square collar, ribbon girdles. 14 to 20 years. 18.50
Misses' Silk Dresses
Of taffeta silk, crepe meteor, Georgette crepe or foulard silk, in navy, French blue, taupe, flesh, white or black. 14 to 20 years. 18.50

SUMMER ACCESSORIES
At Special Prices
Women's Silk Hosiery
Plain Colors or with Novelty Stripes
Of pure thread silk in black, white or colors, also white or black with contrasting color stripes. .95
3 pair for $2.75
Straw Sport Hats
For Women and Misses
Of pedal Leghorn in white, black or colors, also of natural color Java straw or genuine Panama; grosgrain ribbon band and bow. 4.50
Women's Glove Silk Vests
"Parfait" Make, in pink or white, with tailor or bodice top, ribbon straps. 1.45
Women's Glove Silk Knickers
"Parfait" Make, of heavy quality silk in pink, white or black; reinforced. 1.85
White Pique Petticoats
Shadow-proof, for Women and Misses
Tailored model, deep flounce with embroidered scallops. .95
Habutai Silk Petticoats
Shadow-proof, for Women and Misses
Of white habutai silk, panel front and back, tailored flounce with scalloped ruffle. 2.95
Women's Doeskin Sport Gloves
Six-button length, in white or natural; gusset at wrist with strap and clasp. 2.00

FIND RUTH CRUGER IN COCCHI'S CELLAR

Continued from Page 1.

have the cellar excavated, her life would be in danger. She did not permit that to deter her, however, and has carried on her work with the assistance of Detective Sergeant Frank McGee of the Police Department and J. J. Kron of the Donnelly National Detective Bureau. Mrs. Humiston has complained that, with the exception of Detective Sergeant McGee, she had failed to receive proper co-operation from the police during her recent search, based on new evidence.

Cables for Cocchi's Arrest.

Police Commissioner Woods cabled yesterday afternoon to Italy asking for the arrest on a charge of murder of Alfredo Cocchi, who is now at Bologna, adding that diplomatic papers would follow. A Coroner's warrant will be sent at once for the man with will an application for extradition, which will be handled through the State Department. Cocchi's whereabouts are known. He has been interviewed by an American Consul since he was located at Bologna, and has persisted in saying that he knew nothing of the girl's disappearance.

By 9 o'clock last night seven persons had been taken to the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau to be questioned. Mrs. Alfredo Cocchi, who was at the shop when the body was found, was immediately detained by Coroner Riordan, after a preliminary investigation, said that he intended to hold her.

During the last week Mrs. Cocchi has refused to permit detectives to enter the cellar to dig, although she could not prevent excavations under the sidewalk, which were city property. On Friday, when Mrs. Humiston sought to enter the shop with Sergeant McGee, Mrs. Cocchi menaced her with a brick and said:

"I'll split your skull with this brick if you try to come in here."

When she was asked yesterday for her theory as to the motive for murdering the girl, Mrs. Humiston said:

"It is time these gangs of white slavers were broken up."

One of the seven taken to the Detective Bureau was a boarder of the Cocchi's named Guidetti. Others were Joe Frank, who had been a partner of Cocchi in several motor cycle transactions ust before he disappeared; a third was a cousin of Cocchi named Alessandro, and others were former boarders or friends of Cocchi. The case was also discussed with Willard A. Helms and John Ocheesehirl, both motor cycle policemen of Traffic Squad C. Both had had motor cycles repaired at Cocchi's shop, and were well acquainted with him. Two other members of the police force are to be questioned.

When Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling was making his investigation of the case, he said that he had talked to one police friend of Cocchi's, who had been utterly unable to account for his movements from noon until 6 o'clock on Feb. 13, the day Ruth Cruger disappeared. He also investigated a story that a policeman had met Cocchi in Harlem late at night on Feb. 15, several hours after Cocchi had disappeared from his shop.

Because of political antagonism, and because of the alleged part taken by the Police Department in the charges against District Attorney Swann, the investigations by the two offices were conducted separately. Great interest was taken in the discovery at the District Attorney's office yesterday. It appeared certain that an effort would be made to develop political capital from the case for an attack on the Police Department to be used as campaign material against the Fusion Administration.

Girl's Father Determined.

The failure of both the Police Department and the District Attorney's office to make anything of the clues to the girl's disappearance did not deter Henry D. Cruger of 190 Claremont Avenue, the father of the girl, from continuing the search for his daughter, on which he has spent a fortune. Mrs. Humiston and the private detectives whom he had engaged recently became convinced that the girl had been killed in Cocchi's shop and her body buried there. This belief was partly due to the barrenness of all other lines of investigation and partly to information obtained from three new witnesses.

One of these witnesses was Peter McEntee, a laborer, who said that he had seen Cocchi emerge by a staircase leading from his basement to the street at about midnight on Feb. 13. He was covered with dirt and appeared nervous, according to McEntee. Martin Donnelly of 111 Broadway, who lives in the neighborhood, said that on the following night, Feb. 14, he had seen Cocchi come out of the basement, again dirty and nervous. A third man, John Spittele, a driver, employed by the Schmidt Express Company at 127th Street and Broadway, said that, a few days after Cocchi had disappeared, he had been summoned by Mrs. Cocchi to the motor cycle shop and had taken a small, heavy steamer trunk, addressed to Cocchi, to the home of a Mrs. Gallo. He said that it was not received there at the time, but that later a Miss Gallo called for and obtained the trunk at the express office.

On this evidence Mrs. Humiston insisted on the excavation of the cellar, but real work here was prevented by Mrs. Cocchi until yesterday when she sold her husband's busines to Edward Lind and Charles Greenbaum, auctioneers. Lind & Greenbaum immediately gave permission for the search.

Mr. Cruger, whose offices are in the Grand Central Terminal, had made plans to have the entire cellar excavated, but yesterday he had an examination of the cellar made by a friend, Patrick F. Solam, general foreman at the Grand Central Terminal and an expert builder. At 11:30 yesterday morning Solam went to the workshop in the basement and began to survey by gaslight. He became convinced at once that there was more dirt on the concrete floor of the cellar under the sidewalk than could have been excavated from the two holes which have been made there by the police during the last week.

Finds Furniture Nailed Down.

He then started to look for evidence of a hole in the floor in the main basement room, which lies under Cocchi's store. The workshop, which is almost a triangle, because the east wall of the building cuts diagonally across the lot, running from a thirty-foot front to about a ten-foot rear, was lined most of the way around with work benches, tool chests, lathes, and chests of drawers.

Solam noticed that a chest of drawers which stood in the southeast corner, the narrow end of the cellar, seemed to protrude about an inch beyond the line of the other chests and looked as if it slanted slightly. He asked his two assistants, who were McEntee and Spittele, the previously named witnesses, to move it out.

They found it was nailed to the floor. All of the other work benches and cases were found nailed to the floor when the police made their search last February, and the police decided that the fact that they were nailed down showed that no hole could have been dug under them.

When the nails had been drawn and this chest moved, traces were plain that a section, which ran five feet along the east wall and was two and a half feet wide, had been chopped with an axe or hatchet and then sawed through with a handsaw. This section was taken up. The concrete floor under it had been smashed up and taken out. Mr. Solam and his assistants began digging by turns.

A layer of ashes, cinders, dirt and bits of broken concrete were first removed. A little further down, embedded in the dirt, were two motorcycle seats, a smashed wheel and other motorcycle parts, a pair of kneepads, a tennis slipper and a tan shoe. After these came a pair of dark trousers with pin stripes and stains, which had evidently been buried to destroy evidence. Down further were two pairs of khaki motorcycle trousers, a coat and vest and a large sheet of rubber, which had been carefully arranged for the evident purpose of preventing any odor from escaping to the surface.

Rope Knotted About Ankles.

At a depth of three feet it was found that the pit sloped to the west. Spittele was digging when his shovel struck something. He called to Mr. Solam, who stepped into the hole with an electric pocket lamp. He found the hip of a body exposed.

In a few minutes the earth had been removed from about the body. A piece of five-eighths-inch hemp rope nine feet long was found knotted about the ankle and cut deeply into the flesh, and another rope of the same kind was about the waist. Brown shoes and stockings were on the feet. The arms were still in a heavy velour coat, whose color, blue, was no longer recognizable. The suit, which had been of blue serge, and other clothing were about the body. A broad hat of black velvet with a flowered ribbon was found in the pit.

Mrs. Humiston, who was notified by telephone shortly after the discovery of the body at 1:45 P. M., went into the basement and identified the clothes as those worn by the girl on the day she had disappeared. Later Dr. Robert Leddy, the house surgeon of Knickerbocker Hospital, lifted out the body and removed the kid gloves still on the hands, revealing the ring which she had received on her graduation from Wadleigh High School on Feb. 1, twelve days before she was killed.

More Than One in the Crime.

Dr. Leddy found that the skull had been smashed by a terrific blow, which had fallen on the skull behind and above the left ear. There was nothing to indicate whether this had been delivered before or after she was tied. It was the opinion of Dr. Leddy and of detectives who visited the basement that, while one man might have tied the ropes, committed the murder, and buried the body, it was much more likely that two or more were participants in the crime.

Henry D. Cruger went to the motorcycle shop shortly after the body was found. He did not go into the basement. Mrs. Humiston assured him that there was no doubt that it was his daughter. Mrs. Cruger, who is ill, and her two other daughters remained at home.

The discovery of the body did not solve the problem of when or where the murder had been committed, and it raised several perplexing questions. There is no proof that Miss Cruger after she had entered the motorcycle shop at 2 o'clock on Feb. 13, ever came out alive. A view of the interior of the main shop is commanded from the sidewalk through a glass door and two plate glass panes, so that the murder, if committed in the shop, took place in a small rear room, about ten feet by five feet.

The main floor of the bicycle shop does not communicate directly with the basement. To get below it is necessary to walk out upon the sidewalk in front of the motor cycle shop and then down a flight of stairs into the basement. From the shop it would have been necessary to carry the body downstairs this way, in view of any one passing in the street, or else to drop it from the rear window, a distance of about twelve feet, to the ground and then to carry it into the basement by a rear entrance. Fifteen or twenty windows in adjoining buildings overlook the rear window of the shop and the rear door of the basement.

Girl May Have Been Trapped.

The stairs from the street were old and rickety, and led into a gloomy part of the basement. It is not easy to conceive that a young woman would go down them voluntarily, although the skate-sharpening machine was in the basement, and it might have been possible to decoy a victim there on the pretense that something was wrong with the skates, and that the girl ought to see them in order to tell how they were to be repaired.

If a trap was laid in advance, the conspiracy must have been formed between 11:30 A. M., when she left the skates there, and 2 P. M., when she returned for them, because the girl had never had her skates sharpened before and Cocchi in all probability had never laid eyes on her before that day. Her visit to the shop seemed too accidental to admit of the theory that plans had been laid to kidnap her.

Frank W. Lee, a photographer, whose office at 127th Street and Manhattan Avenue overlooks Cocchi's shop, and Henry S. Rubien, a chauffeur, insisted again last night at the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau that they had seen Miss Cruger at 2:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Feb. 13 enter an automobile with a young man near Cocchi's shop. Rubien insisted that he drove the couple to the station at 125th Street and Lenox Avenue and that they went uptown in the subway.

Mrs. Cocchi, at the Fourth Branch Bureau, said last night that she was convinced that her husband was too much of a coward to commit a murder, but that, if he was guilty, she wished to have him punished. She said that he had always been home and in bed every night by 8 o'clock and had very few friends, seldom seeing any one except in business hours. When he fled to Italy, Cocchi left his wife with two children, a boy of four years and an infant of four months.

A prominent New York woman, who declined to permit her name to be made public, told last night how she had induced a number of friends to join with her in defraying the actual expenses of Mrs. Humiston while making her investigations. She emphasized the point that Mrs. Humiston had sacrificed a lucrative law practice to devote her entire time to the case and had not received a dollar in return for her services.

Worked Day and Night.

"Day and night she worked on the case with zeal that was simply amazing," this woman said. "When some of her friends and admirers became discouraged and believed the mystery would remain unsolved Mrs. Humiston would seem to take new courage and announce with an air of finality that she intended to work until the case was cleared up. She even said that she would do the digging herself if no one else would."

Mrs. Humiston's friend would not say who the persons were who contributed to the expense fund.

Mrs. Humiston steadfastly refused to take any credit for her part in the recovery of the body when friends attempted to congratulate her at the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau. She seemed concerned, however, that there was an impression among some that Miss Cruger bore a bad reputation. "I want to put the greatest emphasis on the good character Ruth Cruger bore until the day she disappeared," she said. "Many a girl who disappears is credited by rumor with having gone willingly, and many persons have said the same regarding Ruth Cruger. I had this thing drummed into my head until I nearly went crazy. I cannot emphasize too strongly the fact that she was an upright and pure girl."

It was pointed out at the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau that in the original search of the Cocchi premises in February, the police had evidently overlooked the fact that the dirt removed from the hole which Cocchi had dug had been strewn over the concrete floor of the chamber under the sidewalk in front of the shop and that the dirt at that time must have been comparatively fresh. A glance at the earth was sufficient to convince Solam, the building expert retained by Mr. Cruger, that a hole had been dug in the basement.

Magistrate Murphy issued a warrant at 11 o'clock last night for the arrest of Cocchi. Assistant District Attorney Manuso, Interpreter Bohan awaited him, with the Magistrate's warrant and an application signed by Commissioner Woods and District Attorney Swann for extradition papers for Cocchi, which was to be telegraphed tonight to Secretary of State Lansing. The Governor signed the papers and they were sent to the State Department.

Police Inspector Cray in charge of the police work in the case issued orders last night that most of those who have been questioned before in connection with the girl's disappearance should be sent for by telephone or escorted to the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau. An effort was made to get from Mrs. Cocchi a complete history of her husband and of all who had been intimate friends of his. She said that her husband had been frequently in trouble of one kind and another, that since 1908, he had had repair shops at the following addresses in the order of time of occupying them: Sixty-third Street and Broadway, Seventy-ninth Street and Broadway, Seventy-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, Eighty-third Street and Broadway, from which place he moved in 1913 to his last shop at 127th Street and Manhattan Avenue. Mrs. Cocchi was represented by Aaron Marcus, a lawyer, of 10 Wall Street.

Long Search for Girl.

When Ruth Cruger went out on the afternoon of Feb. 13 to get her skates, which had been left with Cocchi for sharpening, she promised to return home as soon as possible, because her sister Christina was ill and her mother and father were in Boston. When she did not return that night, Christina sent a telegram to her parents and they returned at once. Late that night the news of her disappearance was given to the police, but a general alarm was not sent out until nearly twenty-four hours later, under a rule of the department, since changed, that a day should elapse before sending out alarms for missing persons.

The next day Cocchi said that the girl had visited the shop and taken her skates away and that he knew nothing further of her. Then followed a long investigation in which hundreds of witnesses, including all of the girl's friends, many of them college students, were questioned. On the second day after the disappearance Cocchi disappeared also. He was known to have had bitter quarrels with his wife and to have threatened to leave her, and the police, after a search for him, seemed to be satisfied that he had taken the occasion to desert his family.

Several weeks later Mr. Cruger, who had been advised by friends that the police did not seem to be prosecuting the search with vigor, appealed to District Attorney Swann, who assigned John T. Dooling to conduct a search for the girl. He had many college students and city employes under suspicion for a while and worked on several theories that she had been abducted or had eloped, but he was finally compelled to give up the pursuit.

The search for the girl was conducted all over the United States. Her picture was shown in nearly every moving picture house in the country. Thousands of anonymous letters concerning her were investigated without result. Her disappearance created for a time almost as much interest as the Dorothy Arnold case had a few years before.

The Broadway Shop Where Fashion Reigns

Hagedorns'

Broadway, Cor. 81st St.

CLEARANCE SALE

Enormous Bargains

Jersey and Faille Suits—Highest type models. Formerly up to $95.00 *Now* 35.00

Sport Coats—Of Jersey or Lupin. Formerly up to $35.00 *Now* 12.75

Jersey Cloth Dresses Formerly up to $45.00 *Now* 18.75

Street and Afternoon Dresses Of Georgette Crepe, Satin or Taffeta. Formerly up to $65.00 *Now* 29.75

Street and Afternoon Dresses Very finest models. Formerly up to $85.00 *Now* 35.00

Taffeta & Crepe de Chine Dresses Formerly up to $29.75 *Now* 18.50

Gingham Dresses Formerly up to $12.50 *Now* 7.50

Afternoon and Evening Gowns

The very highest class models

Formerly up to $135.00 *Now* 50.00

650 Waists

6.50	3.95	2.50	1.50
Were 12.75	Were 7.50	Were 4.50	Were 3.00

None Sent C. O. D. or Exchanged

Mme Irene

FRENCH MODEL GOWNS

500 FIFTH AVENUE

At 42nd St.

Extraordinary Sale

Commencing Monday Morning 9 o'Clock

ANNOUNCEMENT: — We have purchased the entire stock of one of the smartest Fifth Avenue establishments. (*We are not permitted to use the name.*)

ALL THE NEWEST AND MOST EXCLUSIVE MODELS

⅓ to ½ Former Prices

Stunning Dresses $7.50 12.75 16.50 — *Formerly $19.75, 24.75, 29.50, 37.50*

Evening Frocks $13.75 15.00 19.75 — *Formerly $24.75, 34.75, 59.50, 85.00*

Porch & Tub Dresses $2.95 3.95 4.75 — *Formerly $5.90, 7.50 and 9.75*

Blouses $1.45 2.00 2.95 3.95 — *Formerly $2.95, 3.95, 7.50*

Sport Skirts $2.85 3.75 4.85 — *Formerly $3.95, 5.90, 9.75*

Smart Sweaters	$4.75	6.85	9.50
French Model Night Gowns	1.00	1.45	1.95
Silk Camisoles	1.00	1.55	1.95

No C. O. D's. *No Exchanges*

Clearance Sale

WOMEN'S CLOTH TAILORED SUITS

25.00

Formerly 49.50 to 85.00

A collection of about one hundred suits assembled from the regular stock. Only two or three suits of a kind, including the most desirable styles of the season in the favored fabrics and colorings.

Shetland Sweaters....5.50 5.75
Slip-on models and coat sweaters with sashes in all the sport colorings.

Fibre Sweaters 11.50
Russian back effect with attached belt, in all the leading shades.

Silk Sweaters....34.50 to 55.00
New designs featuring plain and novelty ideas and Japanese border effects.

FOX SCARFS OPEN MODEL

Full open fox scarfs with large brushes in Kamchatka and taupe fox pelts.

35.00

Women's Swimming Suits 5.95
Of wool jersey with tights laced at side.

Slip-on Bathing Frocks.....4.95
Of wool jersey in various colorings, wide patent leather belt.

Satin Bathing Frocks.....7.95
Simple model of black satin trimmed with white satin.

"Bontell" Nightgowns.....2.95
Empire gown of nainsook trimmed with Valenciennes insertings and embroidered organdie ribbon ties.

"Bontell" Nightgowns.....95
Empire model of nainsook trimmed with pink or blue stitching.

"Bontell" Envelope Chemises 3.95
Of fine quality crepe de chine, bodice of Georgette crepe with lace and shirring.

Special Sale

Ko Ko Brown Calf

WALKING PUMPS

Very Specially Priced

6.00

Very smart pump designed on the newest last, with welted soles, military heels, medium round toe and stitched wing tip.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of advance Fashions in MISSES' TAILORED FROCKS in the Rotogravure Section of today's New York Times.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Do Your Bit!

The Mayor's Committee on National Defense

is providing cars for work in connection with the taking of the State Military Census. There is a tremendous demand for the use of automobiles for the purpose of supervising the work covering the various 3,000 registration places.

Anyone who has a car with chauffeur, or who is willing to drive, will help greatly by offering the use of the car to the Mayor's Committee for this purpose.

The Mayor's Committee also provides cars for its more than a dozen special committees, the numerous Army and Navy Recruiting Committees, and for speakers who address meetings in the various boroughs.

You will confer a great favor and will be doing your bit if you will call up Worth 2635, Extension 10, and offer your machine.

C—1917.

Introducing Monday

NEW SUMMER FASHIONS

Women's Unusual Silk Frocks

Distinctively Bonwit Teller & Co.

Women's Satin Foulard Frocks.....29.50 to 49.50
Polka dotted and smartly patterned satin foulard; also foulard combined with Georgette crepe.

Women's Satin Frocks .....35.00 to 49.50
Simple tailored frocks in black and navy blue satin; types appropriate for travel and town wear.

Women's Striped Crepe de Chine Frocks.....29.50
Navy or white ground crepe de chine with vari-colored stripes. Very simple chic types.

Women's Cotton Frocks .....12.50 to 19.50
White, colored and printed voiles, handkerchief linens, Swiss embroidered ecru and white batistes, with silk sashes.

Introducing Monday

NEW SUMMER FASHIONS

Misses' Simple Summer Frocks

Typically Youthful Modes

Misses' Silk Frocks .....17.50 to 39.50
Featured are simple shirt waist frocks and tight-fitting basque effects in taffeta, foulard and Georgette crepe combined with polka dot and scroll pattern foulard. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' English Voile & Gingham Frocks 20.00 to 29.50
Smart, modishly youthful frocks of English voile, in flesh, white and ciel, with filet lace trimming, and gingham frocks in very chic types. Sizes 14 to 18.

Clearance Sale

One Hundred and Fifty

WOMEN'S COATS

18.50

Formerly 29.50 to 49.50

Included in this collection of coats are some of the season's smartest and most desirable styles. Typical Bonwit Teller & Co. modes developed in black-and-white checks, burella, wool jersey, and overplaids in all the favored colorings.

White Glace Kid Gloves.....1.50
Formerly 2.25
One-clasp, pique sewn, with fancy black and white stitched backs.

Slip-on Washable Gloves.....2.00
Formerly 2.50
Strap wrist style in tan and pearl, in glace kid, with contrasted stitching.

Milanese Silk Gloves..... .65
Formerly .85
Short, long and medium silk gloves with double tipped fingers.

PLAIN & NOVELTY SILK HOSE

Including Richelieu rib and Paris Clox effects in black, white and favored colorings.

1.75

Three Pairs 5.00

Glove Silk Vests.....1.65
Tailor finish regulation shoulder or bodice satin ribbon straps, in white or pink. Re-enforced.

Glove Silk Opera Vests.....1.75
Elastic top without shoulder straps. In pink or white.

Glove Silk Bloomers.....2.00
In white, pink or black; re-enforced.

Glove Silk Union Suits.....2.95
Regulation shoulder or bodice, satin ribbon straps, white or pink; re-enforced.

Glove Silk Pajamas.....16.50
Slip-on shirt with handkerchief pockets, pantaloons gathered at ankle.

Clearance Sale

Women's Hand-Made

FRENCH BLOUSES

Formerly 9.75 to 12.75.....7.50

Formerly 13.50 to 18.50.....9.75

Formerly 22.50 to 32.50.....16.50

In white, colored and striped handkerchief linen, hand embroidered batiste and voile; also lace trimmed styles. At $16.50, some handsomely embroidered crepe de chine blouses.

WAR RAILROAD BILL PASSED BY SENATE

Advocates Modify Measure so as to Curtail Powers Granted to President.

BARS SEIZURE OF RAILWAYS

But Authorizes Priority Shipments —This and Other Amendments Accepted by Bill's Critics.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—With unexpected speed the Senate today passed by viva voce vote the Newlands bill to regulate commerce, which had been urged by the President as one of the vital war measures. There was not a dissenting vote, the bitter opposition fading away. The bill now goes to the House.

The Senate action did not come until the bill had been altered to curtail the broad powers conferred upon the President in the original measure. The particular change made today was to lessen the President's authority to take over railroads in war emergency.

In the original bill the President was authorized, "whenever in his judgment such action is necessary to the public safety and defense, to direct that certain kinds of traffic, or particular shipments, as may be determined by him, shall have preference or priority in transportation by any common carriers by railroad or water, under such arrangements, rules, and regulations as he may prescribe." This feature of the bill was attacked by Senator Reed of Missouri, Democrat, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Republican, and other Senators, as giving the President too much scope in the regulation of traffic. They characterized it as unconstitutional and un-American.

In the bill as passed the priority clause was changed so as to read that the President is authorized, "if he finds it necessary for the successful prosecution of the war, to direct that such traffic shipments of commodities as may be essential to the prosecution of the war shall have preference or priority in transportation by any common carrier, by railroad or water, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe." Senator Nelson of Minnesota, who offered this substitute clause, explained that it greatly circumscribed the power of the President, in that it confined the President's authority of control to war necessities and would not permit seizure of railroads.

Another change in the bill was the elimination of power to the President to enter into agreements with railroads for a division of earnings when the President finds it necessary to combine railroad facilities in order to expedite shipping. Under an amendment by Senator Reed, the power to make these arrangements is taken from the President and conferred upon the railroads involved, the President to have authority of approval. The authority granted the President in the original measure was attacked as depriving the railroads of the right to adjust their own business affairs. Senator Reed had criticised it as an usurpation by the President of a Constitutional privilege.

Must Provide Equipment.

Still another alteration was made in the adoption of a new section offered by Senator Reed by which the Interstate Commerce Commission is authorized, "after proper investigation and hearing, to require the various railway companies engaged in interstate commerce to provide, with all proper dispatch, sufficient cars and equipment to promptly move and transport all traffic tendered to them." This provision is regarded as putting in the hands of the commission ample power to see that the railroads expedite the handling, not only of war traffic, but everything else during war time.

Although pressure had been applied to the Senate leaders by President Wilson to hurry the passage of the Railroad bill, it was not believed that it would be possible to reach a vote today. The fierce opposition to various features, particularly the provision giving the President power to take over complete control of the railroads, was regarded as too strong to be overcome without a hard fight that would run well into next week. The likelihood of the President's supporters coming to a compromise was not considered promising. But overnight a change came and when the Senate met, the advocates of the bill were ready with an amendment modifying the control of railways. Within a short time the bill was passed.

In offering his amendment, Senator Nelson spoke briefly, saying the supporters of the bill hope the change would cause the opposing Senators to agree. He expressed the importance of immediate legislation, reminding the Senate that the Administration felt that unless adequate power were given to regulate shipments of foodstuffs and war material a serious crisis might develop. After the amendment had been read, Senator Hoke Smith, a bitter opponent of the original clause, said he was "entirely satisfied with the change" and was "now willing to vote for the bill."

Senator Lodge also accepted the amendment, saying it removed the objections he had made.

Senator Reed offered his two amendments, one authorizing railroad carriers to enter into arrangements as to the division of earnings, and the other giving the Interstate Commerce Commission power to compel railroads to provide ample equipment. There was no debate on any of the amendments, and, on motion of Senator Newlands, its author, the bill was passed. The intention is to bring up the bill for consideration in the House next week.

Here is the measure in its entirety:

Text of the Bill.

A Bill to Amend the Act to Regulate Commerce, as Amended, and for Other Purposes:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That on and after the approval of this act any person or persons who shall, during the war in which the United States is now engaged, knowingly and wilfully, by physical force, threats, or intimidation, obstruct or retard, or aid in obstructing or retarding, the orderly conduct or movement in the United States of interstate or foreign commerce, or the orderly makeup or movement or disposition of any train, or the movement or disposition of any locomotive, car, or other vehicle on any railroad in the United States engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and for every such offense shall be punishable by a fine of not exceeding $100, or by imprisonment for not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and the President of the United States is hereby authorized, whenever in his judgment the public interest requires, to employ the armed forces of the United States to prevent any such obstruction or retardation of the passage of the mail, or of the orderly conduct or movement of interstate or foreign commerce in any part of the United States, or of any train, locomotive, car, or other vehicle upon any railroad in the United States engaged in interstate or foreign commerce.

Provided, That nothing in this section shall be construed to repeal, modify, or affect either Section Six or Section Twenty of an act entitled "An Act to Supplement Existing Laws Against Unlawful Restraints and Monopolies, and for Other Purposes," approved October fifteenth, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

Section 2. That during the continuance of the war in which the United States is now engaged the President is authorized, if he finds it necessary for the successful prosecution of the war, to direct that such traffic shipments of commodities as may be essential to the prosecution of the war shall have preference or priority in transportation by any common carrier by railroad or water, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe. He may give these directions at and for such times as he may determine, and may modify, change, suspend, or annul them, and for any such purpose he is hereby authorized to issue orders direct, or through such person or persons as he may designate for the purpose. Officials of the United States, when so designated, shall receive no compensation for their services rendered hereunder. Persons not in the employ of the United States so designated shall receive such compensation as the President may fix. Suitable offices may be rented and all necessary expenses, including compensation of persons so designated, shall be paid as directed by the President out of funds which may have been or may be provided to meet expenditures for the national security and defense. All such common carriers are hereby directed and required to establish forthwith and to maintain continuously in the City of Washington, during the period of the war, an agency by a committee of railroad officers or otherwise, fully empowered by such carriers to receive on behalf of all the carriers notice and service of such orders and directions, and to arrange for the prompt compliance therewith by such carriers; and it shall be the duty of any and all the officers, agents, or employes of such carriers by railroad or water to obey strictly and conform promptly to such orders, and failure knowingly and willfully to comply therewith, or to do or perform whatever is necessary to the prompt execution of such orders, shall render such officers, agents, or employes guilty of a misdemeanor, and any such officer, agent, or employe shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than $5,000, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

The President is hereby authorized, whenever in his judgment it becomes necessary in order to expedite and provide for needed transportation and to do justice between carriers, to permit and authorize carriers to enter into agreements looking to a proper and equitable division of earnings for a time to be specified and upon kinds of traffic to be prescribed, such agreement in each instance to be approved by the President or his duly authorized representatives. For the transportation of persons or property in carrying out the orders and directions of the President the lawfully established tariffs shall apply unless otherwise fixed by law; for transportation of troops in carrying out the orders and directions of the President, reasonable rates shall be fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and if the transportation be for the Government of the United States it shall be paid for currently or monthly by the Secretary of the Treasury out of any funds not otherwise appropriated. Any carrier complying with any such order or direction for preference or priority herein authorized shall be exempt from any and all provisions, existing law imposing civil or criminal penalties, penalties, obligations, or liabilities upon carriers by reason of giving preference or priority in compliance with such order or direction.

Section 3.—The Interstate Commerce Commission is hereby authorized, after proper investigation and hearing, to require the various railway companies of the United States engaged in interstate commerce to provide with all possible dispatch sufficient cars and equipment to promptly move and transport all traffic tendered to them, and it is hereby made the duty of the said railway companies to comply with such order when so made.

Provisions in the bill providing for the compensation by the Government of the railroads for damage incurred in carrying out the President's directions were stricken out.

WOULD SEIZE PAPER MILLS.

Senator Owen to Introduce Bill for Government Operation.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—A resolution proposing that the Government take over and operate newsprint paper mills during the war will be introduced Monday by Senator Owen. Direction of manufacture and distribution of print paper by a Federal agency under the Department of Commerce also is proposed by the resolution, which suggests co-operative action with the Canadian Government to insure equitable distribution.

In providing for Government distribution and co-operation with Canada the resolution would carry out the recommendations made to Congress by the Federal Trade Commission. The commission did not recommend, however, that the mills be taken over. Under its plan the producers would operate their plants on Government account and would receive a fair profit.

PERSHING TAKES UP HIS MILITARY WORK

Plunges Into Task of Preparing for Arrival and Disposition of Our Troops.

LUNCHES WITH GEN. PETAIN

Remission of Penalties and Extra Wine in French Army Urged to Honor General.

PARIS, June 16.—After three days as the guest of France, in which extraordinary honors were bestowed upon him, Major Gen. Pershing today plunged into the work of making preparations for the arrival and disposition of the American military forces which he is to command. Early this morning he walked from his hotel, carrying an armful of documents, to the new American Army Headquarters in the Rue de Constantine, near the Hotel des Invalides. He sat for the first time at the plain table in the barely furnished office and took up the great volume of business which has been accumulating before and since his arrival.

General Pershing found in his mail numerous requests from Americans serving in armies of the Allies to be transferred to the American Army in France. Many American civilians in France have made application to enlist or for commissions. The General is guided strictly by the War Department's decision not to request the transfer of Americans from the Foreign Legion or from the English or Canadian Armies except for work in the American Army as instructors or in other specialized capacities. Consequently most of the Americans now serving with other armies will remain with them.

Guest of General Petain.

General Pershing motored to the French General Headquarters and took luncheon with General Pétain, the French Commander in Chief, whom he had not met before.

Marquis de Chambrun, the descendant of Lafayette, was chosen to return formal thanks yesterday when General Pershing laid a wreath on the grave of the famous revolutionary General in the Picpus Cemetery. The Marquis said:

"There is no place so appropriate as this tomb at which to salute the adhesion to our just cause of the United States. In your person, General, I bow before the sword which America casts into the scale for liberty, civilization and humanity. We may fairly say that the bonds uniting our two countries are in no way the result of skilled diplomacy. They are united by the principles of liberty, justice, and independence, principles which hitherto have formed the strength of our two democracies, and they will certainly bring about victory.

"We know that our two great countries are invincible. They have already proved it, and it rejoices us to think that a new victory is about to consecrate these same principles. General, in placing these flowers on this tomb, you have touched the hearts of all Frenchmen as you have touched the heart of Lafayette's great-grandson."

Reply to Marquis de Chambrun.

General Pershing replied: "It is a great pleasure for all us Americans to have had this opportunity of visiting the grave of a man who did so much for America. We are happy thus to pay our tribute and seal more closely the bond which has always existed between our two nations."

The Army Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has adopted a resolution recommending the remitting of all outstanding punishments in the army for minor offenses in honor of General Pershing. The resolution also requests that an extra ration of a pint of wine be served to the soldiers in celebration of the arrival of the American General.

WOMEN TO AID RELIEF WORK

Red Cross War Council Creates a National Advisory Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—To organize non-professional women to aid in relief work, the Red Cross War Council has created a woman's bureau and has appointed a National Advisory Committee of women which will endeavor to enlist every available woman in the campaign for adequate funds and supplies. The new bureau will be in charge of Miss Florence M. Marshall of the Manhattan Trade School, who will come to Washington and open a permanent office about July 1. Mrs. W. K. Draper, prominent in Red Cross work in New York City, will head the Advisory Committee.

"The Red Cross War Council," said Chairman Davison, in announcing the step, "is moved by a sense of very deep obligation to the women of America for their generous response to the call of the Red Cross. That response, as assured in the daily increase in the ranks of volunteer workers, has been unsurpassed.

"To recognize this warm response, as well as to supply the leadership for the days of trial before us, is the purpose of this new organization. Its work will be to stimulate women everywhere in the great tasks ahead. Especially the bureau will seek to guide and encourage the women in smaller towns and in the country. These women, working in their homes or in local groups, frequently are not in touch with chapter workrooms and organized branches of Red Cross activity. Yet their work is vital at this time, when every bandage, every hospital garment, and every kind of supplies is needed for the relief of worldwide suffering."

On the Advisory Committee with Mrs. Draper are Miss Mary Goodwillie of Baltimore, Vice Chairman; Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Washington; Mrs. Joseph Cudahy, Chicago; Mrs. F. V. Hammar, St. Louis; Mrs. E. H. Harriman, New York; Miss Lavinia H. Newell, Boston; Mrs. George Wharton Pepper, Philadelphia, and Mrs. Leonard Wood, Charleston, S. C.

VOTES FOR CANAL PURCHASE

House Indorses Chesapeake-Delaware Project Despite Cry of "Pork."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Disregarding the cry of "pork," raised by Representatives Lenroot and Frear of Wisconsin and Treadway of Massachusetts, the House today voted to retain in the River and Harbor bill the section authorizing the Secretary of War to open negotiations for the purchase of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. This canal is proposed as a part of an inland waterway from the Delaware River to Chesapeake Bay, and the Secretary of War is authorized "to make a contract for the purchase of the same subject to future ratification and appropriation by Congress."

JAPAN RESENTS OUR NOTE TO CHINA

Continued from Page 1.

The league claims to represent politically the six provinces and to favor China's entry into the war on the Entente side under a Liberal Republican Government. Southern troops already are marching on Wu-chang, according to the message, which reads:

"The six Chinese provinces of Kwangtung, Kwang-si, Kwei-chow, Yunnan, Hunan, and Sze-chuen have co-ordinated their plans for active resistance to the rebellion in Peking, and it is now certain that unless that rebellion is brought under control extensive military operations will ensue.

"Armies organized in all these provinces have sent emissaries to Canton, who have settled on General Lu Yung-ting, the successful leader of last year's Yunnan rebellion, which deposed President Yuan Shih-kai as their leader against the armies of the north.

"Southern troops are already marching toward Wu-chang. At a mass meeting of the citizens of Canton immediate mobilization and an increase of taxes for military funds were decided upon and will shortly be passed by the provincial assembly and promulgated by the Governor, General Chan Ping-kwan.

"The southern leaders, now gathered in Canton, represent all factions in Liberal China, and assert they have united solely to preserve constitutional Government under the republic. They have issued an appeal to the Allied Governments and to America not to loan money or support the northern rebels, and to refrain from intervention in China's struggle against 'reactionary Prussianism.'"

COLONEL'S WAR TEXTS.

Roosevelt Message to be Inserted in Bibles Sent to Soldiers.

A message from Theodore Roosevelt to American soldiers in France will be inserted in all Bibles given to the fighters by the New York Bible Society, according to an announcement made yesterday in a plea for funds to buy 100,000 books. The message reads:

"The teachings of the New Testament are foreshadowed in Micah's verse: 'What more doth the Lord require of thee than to do justice, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God.'

"Do justice; and therefore fight valiantly against the armies of Germany and Turkey, for these nations in this crisis stand for the reign of Moloch and Beelzebub on this earth.

"Love mercy; treat prisoners well; succor the wounded; treat every woman as if she was your sister; care for the little children, and be tender with the old and helpless.

"Walk humbly; you will do so if you study the life and teachings of the Saviour.

"May the God of Justice and Mercy have you in His keeping."

An autograph signature is printed at the bottom of the slip, and at the top are the words: "Colonel Roosevelt's Message to the Troops Through the New York Bible Society."

It Is the Duty of

Every American

to Contribute to

the Special Fund of the

American Red Cross

One Hundred Million Dollars

Must Be Raised in One Week.

New York State

Military Census

All Men and Women,

16 to 50 Years of Age,

Must Register

Registration Section

on First Floor Balcony

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York



Special Sale Monday

Offering Exceptional Values in

Women's and Misses'

Summer Silk Dresses

New and distinctive models just received

Of superior taffeta, crepe de Chine, striped and novelty men's wear silk in attractive colorings, included are tailored shirt-waist and more elaborate models.

Sale Price 18.00

Women's Summer Cotton Dresses

Distinctive, exclusive models for sports and general wear, of linen, ratine, gingham, voile, nets, cotton crepe and novelty fabrics.

6.90 10.75 15.00 25.00 and upward

Women's Summer Silk Dresses

An unusual collection of new models in shirt-waist, tailored and more elaborate styles, of chiffon taffeta, Georgette crepe, striped silks, crepe de Chine and novelty silks.

19.75 25.00 29.75 35.00 and upward

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York



Special Sale Monday

"Kayser's"

Italian Silk

Sport Sweaters

Regular 13.50 and 15.00 Values

"Kayser's" Italian Silk Sweaters, four attractive models in gold, turquoise, Copenhagen, green, coral, amber and rose in self color and combinations

Sale Price 9.75

Shetland Sweaters

In Slip-on Middy or Regular Coat models, in Rose, Copen, Corn, Pink and Green; large sailor collars, sport pockets and belt. } 5.90

"Roselle" Fibre Silk Sweaters

New block weave model, with large convertible sailor collar and wide sash, in prevailing sport shades and two-tone combinations. } 8.90

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York



On Special Sale Monday

500 Women's

Corduroy Skirts

Washable Velvet Corduroy Smart Sport Models

(One as Illustrated)

In large pearl button front and shirred models, detachable belts and sport pockets.

Exceptional Value

2.95

Skirts of Russian Cords..... 3.95
Skirts of Honey Comb..... 3.95
Skirts of Striped Gabardine..... 5.90
Skirts of Novelty Stripes..... 6.90
Skirts of Washable Satin..... 10.75
Skirts of Georgette Satin..... 18.00

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York



Extraordinary Sale Monday

Women's and Misses'

Smart Sport Suits

Of Superior Summer Weight Wool Jersey.

Custom-tailor model (as illustrated), in purple, Copenhagen, beige, grey, apricot, rose, gold and other sport colors. Superior tailored.

Exceptional and Unusual Value.

16.50

Smart Blue Serge Suits

Women's and Misses' Suits of superior navy blue men's wear serge in sport, pleated and plain tailored models.

20.00 25.00 29.75

To Close Out the Remaining Stock of

Highest Cost Suits and Coats

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Do You *Really* Know Bloomingdales?

In the matter of Summer Furniture and Furnishings, have you the faintest idea of the many quaint and charming things now on our floors? Of the efforts of this vast Store to procure always the new, the novel, the unusual? Of the manner in which these fascinating things are priced? For example, tomorrow you will observe here

WILLOW FURNITURE FOR PORCH OR PARLOR

quite abreast of the most representative displays to be found in the city, yet markedly lower in price—a feature which, we believe, our patrons are very willing to enjoy at this time.

BEAUTIFUL CHINTZES AND CRETONNES

are other illustrations of this store's current attractiveness. In these summer stuffs and fabrics are many Old English motifs, as well as the ultra-modern themes of heavier and more decided ornamentation.

LINENS AND DISHES for the SUMMER HOME

It seems that a census taken of dishes when a family returns to the city in the Fall always reveals an appalling number of "casualties." And so it is clearly wise economy to take along inexpensive Summer dishes and "let the chips fall where they may."

Which wisdom may be applied to Linens, for linens live two full years during the Summer months which, indeed, is fast living.

Emphatically low prices prevail in both departments.

And as for HOUSE FURNISHINGS—



Bloomingdales' is pre-eminent. A little time spent in this department now may spare you a special trip to the city later on. Nor is it necessary to remark how we seem always to get a notch lower than prevailing prices. Our reputation for this has extended to the four corners of the city.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO THE HANDY THIRTY

Bloomingdales

59th to 60th St., Lex. to 3d Ave.

If you are interested to know the specific items featured for tomorrow we would suggest that you see today's issue of The World.

GOVERNMENT TO END ALL ANARCHY HERE

Emma Goldman and Berkman in Tombs, Unable to Get $25,000 Bail Each.

NEW RAID MADE ON REDS

26 of Russian Group Taken to Headquarters, While Printing Press, Type, and Handbills Are Seized.

The Federal authorities, backed by the full power of the New York Police Department, are determined to put an end to anarchy in New York. Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, the anarchist leaders arrested late Friday afternoon, were held in $25,000 bail each to wait the action of the Federal Grand Jury, which on Tuesday is expected to begin an investigation of the entire anarchist situation in the Southern District of New York. Berkman and Miss Goldman, after a night in the Tombs, were taken to the Federal Building yesterday morning and arraigned before United States Commissioner Samuel W. Hitchcock, charged with having entered into a conspiracy to obstruct the enforcement of the selective draft law. They were in a defiant mood when they arrived, but were meek as lambs when two hours later they were returned to the Tombs in default of bail.

That Emma Goldman and Berkman are principals in a nation-wide conspiracy against the Government was the statement made in court by Assistant United States District Attorney Harold A. Content. That other anarchists in addition to Berkman and his woman colleague may be involved in the Grand Jury investigation is not denied by the Federal authorities, and indictments are probable against other persons who have been identified with anarchistic activities in New York City since Congress declared war on Germany. Many of these anarchists are out and out German sympathizers, while all of them are anti-American.

As stated in THE TIMES yesterday, the most important development of the raid on the Berkman-Goldman headquarters at 20 East 125th Street Friday was the seizure of a large mass or written matter, a card index believed to contain names of 90 per cent. of the anarchists of consequence in this country and Canada and of 10,000 persons said to be subscribers to the anarchist publications edited by Berkman and Miss Goldman. Federal agents were still busy going over the anarchist files and records yesterday, and it will probably be tomorrow afternoon before all of them can be read and persons identified and located.

The first fruits of the anarchist round-up yesterday was the raiding early in the afternoon of the headquarters of the so-called Russian group of anarchists, at 334 Fifth Street, all of whom are followers of the Goldman-Berkman school. On the walls of the room the police found a crude painting entitled "L'Anarchico," which shows an anarchist in the act of throwing a lighted bomb at a building which is supposed to represent a structure devoted to the enforcement of law and order. The picture, together with a flaming red I. W. W. banner, is now among the exhibits at Police Headquarters.

Found a Printing Press.

All the prisoners taken by the police in the Fifth Street place are men, and every one an alien. They are of the type which the police style "never-smilers," long-haired and unshaven, and in all cases glum and morose of feature. Like Berkman and Emma Goldman, they are "citizens of the world," and among them were several who could not speak a word of English.

The police did not disclose whether or not the information which led to the Fifth Street haul was one of the first results of the papers and other records taken in the raid of the Berkman-Goldman headquarters Friday afternoon. Until the arrest of Berkman, most of the anarchist handbills, posters, and other literature was printed at an uptown establishment. When the police entered the Fifth Street place they found three or four young anarchists operating a hand printing press. About 1,000 handbills had been run off by that time, all of which, together with the press and the type form, were seized. The handbill proved to be an announcement of the meeting which the anarchists say they are going to hold in Madison Square next Saturday afternoon. That meeting has been arranged by Berkman and Emma Goldman as a demonstration against the draft law, but the handbill states that it is to be a protest against the State census.

The handbill is headed "Labor and War," and the speakers are announced as Emma Goldman, Berkman, Leonard D. Abbott, and several other anarchists not so well known. The meeting, it is stated, will be held under the auspices of the Friends of American Freedom, and on the bottom of the bill appears this warning to men who have violated the draft law by a failure to register: "Men who have not registered on June 5 should stay away." Continuing, the document reads:

> Workers, Men and Women! The State military census is a trap to catch you in the bloody noose of militarism. The State registration is to force men and women, aye, children 16 years of age, to become cogs in the machine of human slaughter. The boys over 18 years of age, and the men till the age of 45, will automatically become members of the State militia. They will be drafted into the National Guard, to be called to war or to do the dirty work of the bosses in time of strikes. Men, if you have a spark of self-respect in your hearts, will you become the murderers of your brothers? Will you be enrolled in the militia, the militia whose hands are dripping with the blood of strikers who had asked for better conditions of living?
>
> Men, will you let the bosses drive you to slaughter? Women, will you help save your husbands, brothers, and sons? The State military census will turn the gun of son against father, of brother against brother. Workers in military uniform will be forced to shoot down their fellow-workers when they go out on strike. Your unions will be broken up, and the bosses will have a free hand with you, to do as they please. They will make you work long hours for pitiful starvation wages, under the excuse of military necessity. All the advantages that you have gained by long years of hard struggle will be swept away over night and you will not be able to protest or to resist, because the State military census enrolls every man in the militia, and you will find yourself under martial law if you dare to object to the oppression of the masters.
>
> Now is the time to protest. Later it will be too late. If hundreds of thousands of you raise your voice now, you will force the Government to listen to you, and they will know that you have the courage of manhood and womanhood, and that you cannot be treated as the Czar used to treat his submissive subjects. The people of Russia, your own brothers and sisters, brought the mighty Czar off his high throne. Are you going to submit to Czarism in America?

Four of the thirty men found in the Fifth Street place were released and the others taken to Police Headquarters, where each was questioned concerning his activities in New York. Every man had to tell when and how he came to the United States and how it was that he came to be identified with the Berkman-Goldman organization. The police declined to disclose the result of the examination of the prisoners.

Could Not Find Bail.

During the progress of the Fifth Street raid Emma Goldman and Berkman were fretfully waiting for the bondsman, who never came. They were permitted to remain in the Marshal's office in the Federal Building while Harry Weinberger, their counsel, scurried about trying to find somebody willing to put up $50,000 security. Weinberger was still looking for bail last night.

A small group of anarchist sympathizers were at the Federal Building when Berkman and Miss Goldman arrived from the Tombs. Among them were several young women and Leonard D. Abbott, who is said to be wealthy. Abbott was mad as a hornet because of the arrest of Berkman and Miss Goldman, and subsequently had to be ejected from the building because of his attitude.

Miss Goldman, dressed as on Friday, in royal purple, walked from the Tombs to the Federal Building. She was in charge of Deputy United States Marshal Doran, and was recognized all along the line by hundreds of persons some few of whom jeered her. Several of her friends followed telling her not to worry, as she would surely win her case when it came to trial. Miss Goldman did not seem to be so optimistic as her supporters. Berkman, who is lame as a result of some solid substance having fallen on his left foot, was taken to the Federal Building on a street car. Weinberger, who sometimes speaks at anarchist meetings, was waiting his clients in Commissioner Hitchcock's courtroom. He looked worried, for he realized that high bail would be asked.

At 11 o'clock the prisoners, followed by a score of friends, were taken to the courtroom. The formal complaint charging conspiracy against the United States was read to them, after which Weinberger made a motion to dismiss the complaint on the ground that advising people to resist the draft law does not constitute a crime. The motion was promptly denied, whereupon the lawyer said he would waive examination. Then came the question of bail and Mr. Content asked that it be fixed at $25,000 in each case.

"These people," said Mr. Content, "are leading spirits in a country-wide conspiracy against the United States Government. They are continual disturbers against peace and law and order, and they are known from end to end of the country as dangerous agitators. Berkman over there has served fourteen years for attempted assassination, while the woman in the case has served a term of one year for inciting others to riot."

Weinberger pleaded for a moderate bail, but the Commissioner named the sum recommended by Mr. Content. The prisoners were taken into the Marshal's office where several newspapermen tried to interview them. For once they appeared disinclined to talk.

"Go Ask the Kaiser."

"Is all this trouble you are trying to make in this country for the purpose of aiding Germany?" Miss Goldman was asked.

"I decline to answer such an impertinent question," she snapped back, "and if you want any more information on that subject as to whether or not I am working for Germany go and ask the Kaiser."

"Are you a citizen of the United States?" a reporter asked Berkman.

"No," he snarled. "I am not. I am a citizen of the world."

Not one other word would either say. Outside the Marshal's office the crowd of anarchists had swelled to about 150 persons by 1 o'clock, and then came the row which culminated with the ejection of Abbott from the building. He had started to make a speech to the other anarchists and was told to stop.

"This is an outrage. This is a travesty on justice. What is to become—" he began in a loud, somewhat shaky voice.

"Stop that and stop it now," a Deputy Marshal said. Abbott tried to resume, but two Deputies seized him, and, wheelbarrow fashion, they started him toward the stairs. Down one flight, then another, he was pushed, squirming and shouting something about free speech. At the third flight, which leads to the street, one of the Marshals slipped, and in doing so tripped Abbott. Both hurtled down the steps to the main floor of the building. But Abbott was not permitted to stop. He was propelled into the street, where for a few minutes he stood rubbing his head. He said "it was a shame," and then went his way. Following Abbott's ejection, the other anarchists were ordered from the building, and a little later six policemen appeared for guard duty on the second and third floors, with instructions not to permit any anarchists there.

As Berkman and Miss Goldman were leaving the Federal Building to return to their cells in the Tombs some one told Miss Goldman of the Fifth Street raid. She shrugged her shoulders and refused to comment. It was rumored during the day that she had gone on a hunger strike, but this was denied at the Tombs.

CRITICISES GUARDSMEN'S ACTS.

Magistrate Koenig Says They Caused East Side Disturbances.

So many complaints have been made regarding the activities of certain enlisted men of the Eighth New York Coast Defense command in seeking out violators of the selective draft law that it is quite possible these soldiers, none of whom is in the Federal service, will be requested to leave the enforcement of the law to the police and Federal authorities. It was said at Governors Island yesterday that no instructions had been issued from the Department of the East headquarters for the Eighth Coast Defense men to aid in enforcing the law. The police have not asked for militia aid either, while Colonel Austin, the commander of the Eighth Coast Defense command, says that he has not issued any orders to the enlisted men of the command to exercise police authority in New York City.

Following the arraignment in Essex Market Court yesterday of Samuel Gross, 22 years old, one of the men arrested near Arlington Hall Friday night during the riots which followed the anti-conscription meeting, Magistrate Koenig severely criticised the action of the guardsmen in coming into the east side to stir up the people of that section.

"I admire the police," he said, "for the splendid judgment they showed last night, as well as in previous disturbances. They have contributed a great deal to the peaceable solution of these east side meetings. In my opinion it is the militiamen, by their boisterous conduct, who have provoked a great many of these disturbances. They have shown themselves to be entirely unfit by temperament and judgment to handle disturbances on the east side."

Gross was charged by Private Samuel B. Goetz of the Eighth Coast Defense command with disorderly conduct. Goetz said that Gross struck him in a crowd at Seventh Street and Second Avenue. He was unable to arrest him at the time because of the jostling crowds. But a few moments later a citizen pointed Gross out to him as the man who struck him, and Goetz called upon Patrolman Cullen of the Tremont Station to arrest him. Magistrate Koenig found Gross guilty and fined him $10. He was unable to pay and went to the Tombs for three days in default.

W. B. Bales, who is employed by an anarchist publication, was held in $5,000 bail by United States Commissioner Hitchcock for failure to register yesterday. Over 100 other men who had failed to register were permitted to register by United States Marshal McCarthy.

Edward Fay, a British subject, and Sophia Peck, a Russian, were arrested at a street gathering at 163d Street and Prospect Avenue, the Bronx, last night upon complaint of Sergeant Otto Hatton of the Eighth Coast Defense Command, who alleged that literature distributed at the meeting was seditious. They were taken to the Morrisania Police Station on a charge of disorderly conduct. Police reserves were sent out to disperse a small crowd on the corner, after the arrests had been made. The handbills were headed "Protect Your Rights," and asserted that the Socialist Party was the only organization that stood against conscription.

WOMEN ATTACK POLICE IN ANTI-DRAFT RIOT

Forbidden to Parade in Front of City Hall, They Bit and Used Hat Pin on Their Captors.

City Hall Park was the scene yesterday afternoon of the first anti-draft riot since the passage of the Selective Draft law. That the disorder was not more serious was due to the coolheadedness and forbearance of the police in meeting and overcoming the situation. The trouble was the result of the appearance in front of the City Hall of about 400 misguided women, who went there to present a protest against registration.

The women had been made dupes of by anarchists of the Goldman-Berkman group, according to the authorities. Everybody thought the trouble was over and Captain Hannan of the Elizabeth Street Police Station had apparently won a diplomatic victory, when like a bolt out of a clear sky the riot started. When it was over three women were under arrest, one policeman was nursing a badly bitten finger, another was limping as a result of a hard fall, a third was the victim of a deep hatpin stab, while another had a swollen jaw. But not a woman was hurt, the police refusing to strike back.

It was 1:10 P. M. when the women began arriving. They came in groups of twos and threes and fours, and at least half of them brought little children with them. They came from all parts of the city, some from West Farms, and others from far away points in Brooklyn and Queens. They found City Hall Park apparently deserted by the police, but mobilized within hailing distance of Captain Hannan were the reserves from six of the downtown police stations. Fifty reserves were in the City Hall, and the others at nearby points. At 1:30 there were about 300 women in the park. Their leaders were two well-dressed women, both of them educated. One said she was Miss Helen L. Fisher of 445 West 153d Street, and the other gave her name as Mrs. Josephine L. Nixon of 50 West Ninety-sixth Street. They had the written protest against registration, which did not, however, state whether Federal or State was meant. Captain Hannan met them in front of City Hall.

"Can I be of any assistance to you, ladies?" said Hannan, who was in citizen's clothes.

"Yes, we would like to see the Mayor," one of the women replied. "We have a protest to present against registration."

"Pardon me," replied Hannan, "but I think you have made a mistake in the place. If it is the Federal registration against which you protest you should take the matter up with the authorities in Washington, and if it is the State act Governor Whitman at Albany is the man you should see."

"We cannot afford a trip to either Albany or Washington," one of the women replied, "and so we decided to protest to the Mayor and demand his assistance."

"Well, if you insist on seeing the Mayor the proper way is to appoint a committee to come down here some day next week and arrange for a meeting. The Mayor cannot see you today, for he is not here, and will not be back again this afternoon," said the police diplomat. Captain Hannan then offered to take the protest and personally present it to the Mayor tomorrow, and the women finally gave it to him. It read as follows:

> Mr. Mayor: We come to you as Mayor of our city to protest against registration. As women, as the creators of life, we are anti-militaristic, we are opposed to the destruction of life. As working class internationalists we feel that the people of this country have no quarrel with the people of any other country. And finally, as women who have no voice in the making of laws, we do not feel ourselves subject to registration. We demand your support in the repeal of this unjust and unconstitutional law.

"This is not signed," Captain Hannan said, handing the paper back to Mrs. Nixon and Miss Fisher. The women then signed their names to the document, writing after their names that they did so as representatives "of a few hundred women representing many hundreds of women." Mrs. Nixon and Miss Fisher then left the park, and everybody thought that Captain Hannan had won a victory. But the other women did not go. One of them shouted, "Let's parade," and that was the signal for trouble.

Fifteen reserves left the City Hall and informed the women that as they had no permit they could not parade. The police courteously requested the women to leave the park and go quietly to their homes. A young woman, who said she was Mrs. Bertha Ampers of 106 West 114th Street, said she would not move and that the police could not make her do so.

"Now, let's be reasonable," said Sergeant James Wilson of the Elizabeth Street Station, but he got no further. Mrs. Ampers, who said she was born in Russia, was taken gently by the arm by one of the policemen. She started to shout and the other women took up her cry of defiance. "Arrest her," the Sergeant said, after another vain effort to bring her to reason.

Policeman Wagner started for the City Hall station house with Mrs. Ampers and a hundred women rushed at him. Sergeant Wilson, at the head of his men, met the rush. He was knocked down and when he got up the lower part of his port-trousers leg was missing. The screaming women were wild by this time. One of them rammed a hatpin into Sergeant Wilson's leg and his big bass "Ouch!" was heard above the din. Wagner had his finger bitten. Finally the police got Mrs. Ampers into the station, and then Policeman Moore of the Mercer Street reserves arrested another woman.

Moore's prisoner refused to walk and had to be carried to the station by Moore and two other policemen who went to his rescue. In the station house she gave her name as Mrs. Sadie Hemmel of 1,174 West Farms Road. A few minutes later Mrs. Jennie Barron of 69 Willett Street was arrested. She is titian-haired and belligerent. Her fifteen-year-old daughter, who had begged her to obey the police, accompanied her to the station and went into hysterics, whereupon the mother put her hand over the girl's mouth.

By this time the police were masters of the situation. Outside the police lines scores of anarchists who had been drawn to the Federal Building section as a result of the arraignment of Berkman and Emma Goldman, tried to start a demonstration. Some shouted "Down with the draft!" and others "Hurrah for Emma Goldman!" They saw the police coming, however, and they stopped as suddenly as they had started, and sneaked out of the trouble zone. The women placed under arrest were charged with disorderly conduct.

BELGIAN WAR ENVOYS REACH THIS COUNTRY

Official Commission Is Headed by Baron Moncheur, Former Minister to Washington.

FIGHTING MEN REPRESENTED

General Leclercq, Cavalry Leader, and Major Osterreith, Trench Hero, Are Members.

The official commission from the Belgian Government to the United States arrived yesterday at a port in this country. It is headed by Baron Moncheur, formerly Minister to Washington, and at present chief of the Political Bureau of the Belgian Foreign Office at Havre. The Baroness Moncheur is the daughter of General Powell Clayton, at one time United States Minister to Mexico.

Other members of the commission are General Leclercq, who commanded a division of Belgian cavalry in the first stage of the war; Major Leon Osterreith, former Military Attaché at Petrograd; Hector Carlier, councilor of the commission; Count Louis d'Ursel, formerly Secretary of Legation at Teheran, and Jean D. Martens, Baroness Moncheur and Mme. Martens accompanied the party.

Major Osterreith stands over 6 feet, without his shoes, and weighs close to 300 pounds. He has served in the first-line trenches in Flanders and has been wounded twice. The Major brought with him a companion from the trenches, "Nelli," a wire-hair fox terrier. He said that the trenches were swarming with big rats and Nelli's duty was to fight them at night when the soldiers were asleep.

Baron Moncheur, speaking for the commission, said that no formal statement would be made until after the commission had been received in Washington by President Wilson.

Among the officials who met the Belgian Commissioners at the port of disembarkation to escort them to Washington were Breckenridge Long and Hugh Gibson, Assistant Secretaries of State, who will accompany the commission as representatives of the State Department, and Pierre Mali, Belgian Consul.

FIRE STARTED EXPLOSION.

41 Were Killed and 130 Injured by Blow-Up at Ashton-under-Lyne.

LONDON, June 16.—The casualties in the explosion in the munitions factory at Ashton-under-Lyne on Wednesday were reported officially today at 41 killed and 130 injured. The announcement follows:

"The following casualties are reported in the Ashton-under-Lyne explosion: Forty-one deaths, including 29 men, 8 women, 3 children; 120 injured, some seriously. It appears that the explosion resulted from a fire. A majority of the work people escaped, all the women having left before the explosion. The manager is among the dead."

To Join New Hungarian Cabinet.

AMSTERDAM, June 16, (via London.)—A Budapest telegram says that Gabriel Vgron will be Minister of the Interior in the new Hungarian Cabinet.

DAILY MOTOR DELIVERIES TO JERSEY COAST POINTS

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

Established 1879

Our Red Cross Booth—Main Floor—will take your subscription to the Special Fund of THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

"It is the *duty* of every American to contribute to this fund."

One Hundred Million Dollars must be raised this week.

Est. 1879

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Our Red Cross Booth—Main Floor—will take your subscription to The Special Fund of THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

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One Hundred Million Dollars must be raised this week.

Introducing

Girls' and Misses' Summer Fashions

Original and exclusive models, *Made in the "Best" Way*, for long and satisfactory service and marked at prices that meet the present demand for full values. 3rd Floor.

Girls' & Misses' "Tough Stuff" Sports Costume—New

No Girls' or Misses' Summer Sports Outfit Complete Without "Tough Stuff" for Hard Service—3rd Floor.

"Tough Stuff," a new durable material suitable for rough camp life, Outings Riding and all other sports. Suit consists of coat, skirt, breeches or knickers. Each piece can be bought separately.

Coat 3.50 Skirt 2.95 Breeches 2.95 Knickers 2.50

Girls' Camp Suit

Of Khaki Galatea, separate Bloomers, Skirt and Jacket with large patch pockets. Sizes 6 to 16 years.

5.50

Girls' Wool Coats—Reduced

Smart dressy tailored models. Sizes 5 to 16 years.

Formerly 13.75 *to* 22.50.

9.75

Misses' Summer Frocks

Of Soft Taffeta Silk, or Crepe de Chine in Navy or pretty light colors.

15.00 *Special*

Misses' Gingham Dresses

Of Imported Colored Check Gingham An Attractive New Model.

12.75

Summer "Womanalls"—New

Overalls Adapted for Girls, Misses and Women. For Gardening, Camping or House

Official Farm Uniform Endorsed by the National American Woman's Suffrage Association—First introduced on Fifth Avenue by Best & Co.—3rd Floor.

A practical Costume. Two models, one with bib front of Khaki, Blue stripe Denim and Blue Chambray, the other with complete waist of Khaki, Blue Chambray, plain Blue, Brown, Grey or Blue stripe Denim. The trousers are gathered at the bottom to give fulness, can be worn ankle or knee length.

Bib Model 2.25 *Waist Model* 3.25

Children's Summer Undermuslins

Made to Best & Co.'s Standard Measurements, of strong desirable materials, with wide hems—2d Floor.

Night Gowns of Pink Batiste, slip-over style, hemstitched. Sizes 8 to 14 years. .69

Night Gowns of Nainsook and Cambric, high or low neck. Sizes 6 to 14 years. .89 1.00

Baby Gowns, low neck, embroidery trimmed. Sizes 1 to 4 years. .95

Band Skirts, embroidery ruffled nainsook tops. Sizes 6 to 14 years. .69 .89

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

Louise & Co.

MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS

554 Fifth Ave., 45th and 46th Sts.

SPECIAL SALE

WHITE STRAW HATS AND MUSLIN HATS

Entirely New Models

From 15.00

Sport Hats From 5.00

Suits and One-Piece Dresses of Serge and Gabardine From 35.00

Gingham and Lingerie Frocks and Jersey Sport Suits From 25.00

DAILY MOTOR DELIVERIES TO JERSEY COAST POINTS

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

Established 1879

Our Red Cross Booth—Main Floor—will take your subscription to the Special Fund of THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

"It is the *duty* of every American to contribute to this fund."

One Hundred Million Dollars must be raised this week.

Sales—Monday and Tuesday

The money-saving bargains listed below are very strong reasons why it will pay you to shop regularly at Best's. In our present series of sales we are showing the women of New York where they can find Smart and Becoming Fashions (well made and of excellent materials) at moderate prices.

Extraordinary Reduction Sale Women's Summer Blouses

In a variety of this season's models, from the regular stock, of Georgette, Crepe de Chine, French Voile or Lingerie. Included are about 50 mourning blouses.

NONE ON APPROVAL. *Originally* 5.00 *to* 12.75 *Main Floor*

3.45 5.80 7.90

Sale—Women's Summer Taffeta Dresses

An Advance Model—2d Floor.

A special purchase of superior quality Navy or Black Taffeta, new Russian Tunic effect, with collar and cuffs of white embroidered Georgette Crepe. Sizes 34 to 40.

Special 25.00

Sale—Women's and Misses' Silk Suits

For Sports or Dress Wear—2d Floor.

Of Taffeta, Silk Jersey or Pongee, smart belted models, in fashionable colorings.

NONE ON APPROVAL 20.00

New—Women's Summer Coats

Suitable for Street, Beach or Motor Wear—2d Floor.

Smart models, of Gunniburl, Gabardine, Novelty Mixtures and Jersey Cloths.

15.00 to 25.00

New—Women's Slip-On Coats

For Afternoon or Evening Wear—2d Floor.

Exclusive models, of Charmeuse or Faille Silk, Marabout trimmed. *Seams silk stitched.*

25.00 *Special*

Sale—Women's Summer Underwear

Monday and Tuesday Only—Excellent Qualities—Main Floor

Union Suits of light weight fine combed White Cotton, low neck, sleeveless, knee length with reinforced crotch; all are perfect fitting, durable garments. *Our regular price .65 and .75* .59

Glove Silk Vests, in White or Pink, low neck, sleeveless, band top. *Our regular price* 1.50 1.35

Glove Silk Union Suits, medium weight, excellent quality, in pure White or Pink; low neck, sleeveless, knee length. *Our regular price* 3.00 2.65

Sale—Women's Summer Hosiery

Monday and Tuesday Only—Main Floor.

Of fine Cotton, fast Black or pure White, full fashioned, extra spliced soles and toes, and double garter tops. *Our regular price .45 pair* .35

Of fine gage plain Cotton, fast Black or pure White, also narrow Richelieu ribbed, fast Black mercerized Lisle or pure Thread Silk Boot, in Black or White, full fashioned. *Our regular price .65 and .75 pair* .50

Of Thread Silk, all Black, with self silk side clocks, made with long wearing Cotton tops and soles, extra spliced. *Our regular price* 1.75 *pair* 1.35

Women's Summer Petticoats

Exceptional Models at Low Prices—2d Floor.

Of Pique, scalloped flounce. Lengths 32 to 36. 1.00

Of Sateen, paneled back and front, tailored flounce. Lengths 32 to 36. 1.95

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

PRINCETON DEGREES FOR ALLIED ENVOYS

University Confers LL. D. on Diplomats Who Attend Commencement Exercises.

HONOR LANSING AND HOOVER

Ambassador Jusserand of France Replies for His Colleagues—296 Persons Receive Degrees.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 16.—Princeton University today paid homage to the nations with which America has allied itself in the world war by conferring honorary degrees on the diplomats who represent them at Washington. With thousands of alumni, undergraduates, and friends of the university as spectators, Dean Andrew Fleming West pledged the loyalty of Old Nassau and her sons to the common cause of making democracy safe on earth.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the following: Secretary of State Robert Lansing, Herbert C. Hoover, Viscount de Alte, Portuguese Minister; Emile de Cartier de Marchienne, Belgian Minister; Almaro Sato, Japanese Ambassador; Count Vincezo Macchi di Cellere, Italian Ambassador; Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, British Ambassador; Jean Adrien Antoine Jules Jusserand, French Ambassador; George Ellery Hale, of the National Research Council; Frank Johnson Goodnow, President of Johns Hopkins University; Sir Robert Alexander Falconer, President of the University of Toronto; Charles Horace Mayo, President of the American Medical Association; and Theobald Smith of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research.

About half of the Princeton undergraduate body is enlisted in some form of national service, and the greater part of these appeared wearing the uniform of some form of the service. The blue of the navy and the khaki of the army seemed even more prevalent than the academic robes. The alumni dispensed with their usual commencement reunions and other features to help make a great success the demonstration that had much more significance. The diplomatic party arrived here at 1 o'clock on a special train and was received by the borough officials and President Hibben and the Board of Trustees of the university. The student battalion acted as an escort.

The exercises were opened with a prayer by Dr. Henry van Dyke, who has just returned to his home in Princeton from the Netherlands, where he was the American Minister. Governor Walter E. Edge and his staff attended. Bishop Paul Mathews of the New Jersey Diocese of the Episcopal Church made the closing prayer. About the only feature that reminded one of the commencements of previous years was the parade following the luncheon to the visitors.

The commencement exercises were held in Alexander Hall this morning at 11:30 o'clock. Simplicity marked the ceremony, as some of the usual features were dispensed with in favor of the program of the afternoon. Marion Lowell Turrentine of Saugerties, N. Y., was the valedictorian, and Sealand Landon of Bordentown, N. J., was the salutatorian. Degrees were conferred on 296 men.

The commencement festivities will be concluded tomorrow morning with the baccalaureate sermon by President Hibben.

Ambassador Jusserand Replies.

The honor of replying for his colleagues fell to Ambassador Jusserand, who said in part:

"In behalf of my colleagues, all of us representing countries where the allies of the United States are fighting for liberty against despotism, this honor is particularly dear to our hearts, coming from this illustrious and historical university of Princeton, one of the oldest, one of the greatest, one of the most famous, whose very life is a sort of emblem and part of the life of your great country. Its splendid present promises an even more splendid future, and its past is filled with famous names in American history."

After paying tribute to illustrious Americans who have been connected with Princeton, including John Witherspoon, Grover Cleveland, Woodrow Wilson, John Grier Hibben, and Henry van Dyke, the Ambassador continued:

"To this land of America and to Princeton University we are deeply grateful, and we know why you distinguished us in this way. A man more famous than Lafayette himself when he received in this university his LL. D. degree from President MacLean, said a few words which we might all of us sign and repeat today:

"'The assurance conveyed by this high compliment that the cause of the Government has received the approval of an institution and of gentlemen of such character and intelligence in this time of peril is most grateful to me. Thoughtful men must feel that the fate of civilization on this continent is involved in this issue of our contest. Among the most gratifying proofs is this spirit everywhere exhibited by our schools and universities.'

"In December, 1864, so wrote Abraham Lincoln acknowledging the honor of the Princeton degree.

"In the War 'Till the End."

"We are in this war, we shall continue until the end. We did not lose so many of our kin, not to continue it until the enemy is vanquished. We fight, that nations large and small may be given a free government; the government they desire. It is your wish, it is ours. A great Frenchman has said that a nation is not only a geographical expression or a group of people living together, it is all this and much more. It is to have done great things together and be proud of them. It is the desire to live together and to continue to live in the future. That is what makes our nation and your nation. We fight in order that the world in the future will not know the sufferings of Poland, Bohemia, or Syria, or that such things may exist no more as Alsace-Lorraine suffering under the heel of a hated enemy.

"So with gratitude, we shall go back to Washington sure of the good wishes of this university as we are sure of the good wishes of this country. The best proof of the future is the past. We accept the omen: America has never lost a war."

Secretary of State Lansing said in part:

"We have cast our lot with the brave nations which are fighting for democracy. We have taken up the sword, and with God's help we will not lay it down until Prussian despotism has yielded to the united democracies of the world, and liberty, the liberty of Europe, the liberty of America, the liberty of Asia is made sure for all time. No service is too arduous, no sacrifice too great, to accomplish this great purpose. We entered the war deliberately. We have counted the cost, and we are ready to pay the price. There can be but one end to this titanic struggle, the triumph of democracy over absolutism.

"One hundred and forty years ago American freedom was the stake. Today the stake is the freedom of the world. As we won then, so will we win now. It cannot be otherwise, for the peoples who love liberty have determined that in the years to come justice and righteousness shall be supreme in the earth."

List of the Graduates.

The following graduate and undergraduate degrees were conferred:

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

David M. Amacker, R. La. Ames, Jr., Alfred F. Arnold, W. J. Averbeck, Jr., Alvin Behrer, William T. Black, J. R. Brown, Jr., Jos. B. Brubaker, Harrison Bullock, Daniel McC. Butt, Truman D. Cameron, Monroe T. Cator, Robert A. Cochran, J. H. Compton, J. W. Cooper, Jr., William M. Obrien, L. Crawford, Ed. Cruikshank, Jr., Donald M. Day, Frank J. Dellish, Thomas DeLancey, Harold B. Douglass, Paul B. Dickey, Milton S. Dillon, Rudolph Eberstadt, Marshall L. Edgar, Malcolm S. Edgar, Ernest H. Foster, Ernest H. Forster, Ladlow S. Fowler, Alfred G. Gennert, James E. Gowen, William E. Guy, Crowell Hadden, 3d, Edward Harris, 2d, Stanley E. Harris, W. B. Harris, Jr., R. S. Helmbach, Paul W. Hills, Leslie G. Hillebrand, Harry Hilton-Green, Harold B. Hoffing, Charles J. Kennedy, Walter B. Knox,

George F. Kurzman, Milton W. Leggett, William A. Lowrie, William W. Lyons, D. S. McChesney, A. L. McKaig, W. L. McLean, Jr., Harold M. March, Townsend Martin, William H. Neely, John S. Nicholas, Elkins Oliphant, John J. Parker, Jr., Bernard Peyton, George T. Pumyea, William J. Rahill, Martin S. Read, Kenneth McK. Reed, W. F. Reynolds, Jr., Irving Riker, Richard R. Ritter, G. L. Russell, Jr., John Rutherfurd, Arthur V. Savage, Arthur A. Schmon, B. W. Sellers, H. D. M. Sherrerd, B. W. Sitterly, H. R. Spencer, E. W. Springs, G. R. Stewart, Jr., R. W. Stoeltzing, P. McK. Sturges, Edmund Taylor, Jr., C. B. Ten Eyck, M. L. Turrentine, Herman L. Vail, W. D. Van Dyke, Jr., George G. Vest, John W. Voorhis, Joseph Wickes, C. C. Williams, Jr., James C. Musser.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

Philip S. Barba, William B. Barnitz, Hans A. Bluntschli, Allan C. Brown, John R. Carty, Joseph C. Cuince, Greg Dogherty, Solomon R. Dresser, Robert S. Gerstell, George F. Hasslacher, Ashley C. Hewitt, Sealand W. Landon, Wm. L. Lowrie, Jr., Robert J. McClintock, Vincent T. Manchee, James D. Paull, Kenneth A. Phillips, Landon T. Raymond, Ralph W. Raymond, Paul M. Runyon, Nelson B. Sackett, R. N. Schullinger, Christian B. Shea, George B. Sheppard, G. E. Shoemaker, Jr., B. M. Van Cleve, Jr., Benjamin S. Walcott.

CIVIL ENGINEER.

John R. Chamberlin, E. H. Driggs, Jr., Vernon B. Farr, C. H. Folwell, Jr., Herbert P. Garside, G. M. Holstein, Jr., Thomas D. Joeck, Ivor F. L. Kenway, C. H. Latrobe, Jr., D. S. McConnaughy, Albert Nacht, Henry G. Rutledge, Casimir de Skarzynski, John H. Stevens, Howard R. Watt, F. S. Whitehouse.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.

George E. Luke, B. S. McCutchen, August J. Mundt, W. Van D. Roberts, Dudley Wilets.

BACHELOR OF LETTERS.

T. H. Anderson, Jr., Charles M. Betts, 2d, Newton P. Bevin, 2d, John F. Bishop, John B. Black, Frederick E. Bloom, William G. Boutz, F. H. Bohlen, Jr., John F. Bohnfalk, William H. Bovey, Gavin Breckenridge, Samuel S. Bryan, Jr., Percy H. Buchanan, Robert W. Burns, George W. Cale, 3d, John W. Carpenter, Henry Chapin, Norman M. Chester, William F. Clarkson, Arthur H. Coffey, Henry W. Cohu, La Motte T. Cohu, Kent G. Colwell, Harold D. Comey, Samuel I. Cooper, Alfred T. Copeland, Harvey L. Cory, Ralph H. Cutler, William L. Dempsey, John M. Denison, W. L. L. De Yoe, Charles W. Donahoe, Edwin R. Dorrance, Wells Drorbaugh, Henry T. Dunn, Edward Durell, Melville A. Eberstadt, William A. Eddy, Robert N. Errington, Bennet H. Ertel, Benjamin F. Etter, John W. Everitt, B. F. Feustman, Pell W. Foster, Jr., Joseph H. Frost, Randolph F. Funsten, James W. Galley, James Mck. Garvey, Harold F. Gibson, Perry E. Hall, John R. Hardin, Jr., Le Roy L. Harding, William G. Hayward, Walter L. Heath, C. B. Helmerdinger, F. M. Helmerdinger, Edmund S. Hersh, Harvey M. Heywood, John R. Higgins, Charles C. Highley, Henry Hoyt, W. Y. Humphreys, Jr., Theodore B. Hunt, Alan Jackman, D. E. Jackman, Jr., Norris D. Jackson, W. H. Johnson, Jr., Graham T. Johnston, Theodore B. Keating, David W. Kempner, Arthur R. Knott, Philip B. Knowlton, Harold L. Laney, C. F. L. La Tour, Chauncey D. Leake, L. N. Lukens, Jr., W. G. McAdoo, Jr., Richard H. McCann, Gordon McCormick, John N. McDowell, Douglas G. McGrath, E. F. MacNichol, Donald O. MacRae, Alfred Mathiasen, Thomas H. Miles, Jr., Evan J. Miller, William B. Moore, Paul D. Nelson, Harry H. Neuberger, F. J. Newbury, Jr., Frederick W. Nixon, Robert L. Nourse, Jr., James H. Osmer, Reginald H. Parsons, Daniel McK. Paulson, G. W. Perkins, Jr., Richard A. Pierce, R. T. Pilling, Jr., G. F. Plympton, Richard C. Powell, Stayman L. Reed, William P. Robertson, Frederic V. Schaettler, William Scheeren, Jr., Robert C. Schmertz, Wm. H. Schoen, Jr., Charles MacO. Scott, John T. Scully, Bernard M. Shanley, Joliet F. Singleton, Harvey H. Smith, Oliver H. Smith, George B. Stericker, Walter T. Stockton, John R. Stotise, Oliver Stout, E. La N. Strater, Merlin McF. Taylor, David W. Tibbott, Reginald W. Tilmer, Herbert E. Twyeffort, Danford B. Tyler, Harold B. Vollrath, Kenneth S. Wales, J. D. Warfield, Jr., James S. Warren, Adolphus L. Well, Jr., Ross N. Wetherbee, Harwood A. White, Francis B. Whitlock, Jerome B. Wiss, Edgar T. Wolfe, Richard Ziesing, Jr.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

C. W. Hendel, Pr., L. M. Hickernell, W. E. Hoy, Jr., Frederick H. Martin, G. S. Robertson, Frank M. Sibert, Henry Van Woesp, Shirley H. Weber, Thomas K. Whipple, Ralph B. Yewdale.

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.

William M. Bovard.

MASTER OF ARTS.

Ethan D. Alyea, L. van V. Barber, R. H. Barksdale, B. W. Barnard, Francis W. Blair, C. D. Brenner, F. W. Brown, L. L. Buermeyer, James Cannon, 3d, Kenneth F. Cramer, Ernest E. Eells, Harold A. Elson, Albert M. Friend, Jr., H. S. Fullerton, G. B. Fundenburg, Henry E. Gabhard, Antony P. Glaud, James S. Green, Jr., W. T. Hanzaclig, Earle A. Harding, Horace E. Haring, Fred L. Harper, Edson B. Heck, Richard M. Hewitt, Charles P. Johnson, Robert M. Johnston, R. A. Ketchledge, George H. Kinard, James N. Land, Willard B. Marsh, O. P. McComas, Jr., John D. McLanahan, Joseph McNeill, Lewis P. Ohliger, Howard L. Olewiler, Herbert T. Perrin, Joseph H. Roe, Lindeley W. Ross, F. R. Severance, Irvin S. Shultz, Gordon C. Sikes, Charles N. Slason, Charles P. Smyth, Daniel L. Snyder, John R. Stearns, W. F. Stohlman, F. S. Tavenner, Jr., Harry M. Taxes, M. C. Teague, P. De W. Twinem, S. E. Twining, D. Vittorini, C. H. Wang, Reuben A. Wester, J. W. Whaler, Cameron Whitford, John A. Wyeth, Jr., John H. Yoe, S. Erh-Shuin Yui.

MASTER OF SCIENCE ON EXAMINATION.

R. H. Fogler, R. F. LaBarron, H. H. Laughlin, Russell V. Tuers.

SUNDAY'S LAST DAY WILL BE A HARD ONE

Evangelist Expects Overflow Crowds and Prepares to Preach Four Sermons.

FREE OFFERING $100,000

That Figure Will Be Reached by Addition of Collections Today, It Is Predicted.

Billy Sunday, approaching physical exhaustion from the strenuous daily work in his campaign of ten weeks here, is preparing to preach four sermons as his final effort today in the Broadway Tabernacle. He had three sermons prepared yesterday, and then decided that in the event of there being overflow crowds unable to get in at the afternoon meeting he would slip in an extra sermon and hold two afternoon services.

The free-will offering, which is to go to the army and navy work and to the American Red Cross, will reach $100,000, it was said, with the collections today. While the evangelist gets nothing from the public for his work here, it is intimated that several of the wealthy backers of the revival enterprise will see to it that he gets a substantial token in the form of a check from private sources.

But Sunday has put one condition on the first collection of yesterday by which he intends to do something direct for the soldiers on the fighting lines. He announced this condition as follows:

"I used to play baseball. That is the way I got my material start. It is the cleanest game in America. Now, thousands of your boys are going to the firing lines to fight for you and they need some recreation. Instead of giving all of the collection that was taken this afternoon to the Y. M. C. A. and the Red Cross I'm going to reserve it for the recreation of the boys. I'm going to use it to buy them baseball bats and the rest of the outfit, so that they may have a little fun with baseball while fighting on foreign soil."

Tired of the Anarchists.

The evangelist was vigorously applauded when he made this comment on the attitude of anarchists:

"I am glad the authorities are going around gathering in these anarchists. They have done too much howling and they have insulted our President and the flag. If that bunch of anarchists don't like the way we manage this country, let them take their darn selves and get away from here. We don't propose to adjust our country to such people as Goldman and Berkman. I am getting tired of hearing that gang howling about our laws. If they had their way we wouldn't have any government."

In a reference to his work here, he said in his prayer:

"Lord, I have done my level best. I have preached sometimes when I ought to have been in bed. Lord, when I die, I want to die on my feet, preaching your word. I had rather go to heaven from the Tabernacle than from anywhere else. We came here ten weeks ago, Lord, and since then thousands have turned to you. We thank you, O, Lord, that this great city has opened its heart to you."

Mr. Sunday made no attempt to amuse his audience last night but held close to the text of his subject—Mark xii., 34: "Thou art not far from the kingdom of God." He was seemingly in a more serious mood than at any time since the beginning of his campaign here, and with only one more day in which to complete his work, he appeared anxious to utilize every minute left to him for impressing on the minds of his hearers the most effective points in his religious talk. Toward the end of his sermon he brought his audience to renewed attention by his word-picture of Death, calling for the unrepentant sinner, in which he said:

"The time will come when there will be a rap on the door. 'Who are you,' asks the sick man? 'Death,' is the answer. 'I didn't send for you. Why do you come here?' 'Nobody sends for me. I chose my own time.' 'But don't come in now, Death.'

"'I am coming in. I have waited for a long time. I have held a mortgage on you for fifty years, and I've come to foreclose.'

"'But, ah, Death, I'm not ready.'

"'Hush! Hush! I've come to take you. You must come.'

The Icy Breath of Death.

"'Death! Death! Go, get my pocketbook, there; go, get my bankbook; go, get the key to my safety deposit vault; take my gold watch, my jewelry, my lands, my house, and everything I've got—I'll give all to you if you'll only go away.'

"But Death tells him he wants not his lands or his riches, but that he himself must come. Then the sick man pleads:

"'Death! Death! Don't blow that icy breath upon me. Don't crowd me against the wall.' Again Death tells him he must come. Maybe you have a week to live. Death warns you. Maybe you have one day to live—twelve hours, or one hour, or thirty minutes, ten minutes, thirty seconds, ten seconds.

"I'll count the seconds between you and death—one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten! He's counted out. He's gone! 'Phone for the undertaker. Oh, God, do not let anything keep us out of the Kingdom of God."

In his afternoon sermon, taking his text from Samuel xx., 15, "Thou shalt be missed: for they seat will be empty," the evangelist said:

"God's plan of salvation includes everybody, but everybody will not be saved, because some of you reject Him. The kind of life you lead will be reflected in others, and you blight your life, you blight others. The place that God planned for many men and women to occupy will be empty and they will be missed. They are disappointing God. If you would only realize what part you play in God's plan you would do more work and more praying for God's house on earth.

"Why do you go about criticising the church for having so many hypocrites in it? You are to blame that there are so many hypocrites to count. You might give your heart to God and make one less hypocrite."

Mr. and Mrs. Sunday had as guests at luncheon yesterday, at their temporary home, 184 Northern Avenue, William B. Miller, who is secretary of the Sunday campaign here; Mrs. Miller, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Alexander.

The Cosmos Articles on Peace.

The articles written by "Cosmos" for THE NEW YORK TIMES, discussing probable bases upon which the great war might be ended, are being put into book form in various languages under the title of "The Basis of Durable Peace" by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The Spanish and French versions have just been issued, and the Carnegie Endowment is proceeding with the distribution of these versions in France, Italy, Spain, and Latin-American countries. The Russian and Japanese versions are under way.

BURGLARS VISIT HOME OF WOODS'S BROTHER

Herbert Tells Arthur He Has the "Dickens of a Police Force."

The police are investigating a visit of burglars to the home of Herbert R. Woods, at 60 East Seventy-seventh Street. He is a brother of Police Commissioner Arthur Woods.

Herbert Woods, with his family, is spending the Summer at his country home at Dongan Hills, S. I. He went to his town house last Wednesday on an errand and found that some one had broken a skylight, made an entrance through the roof, and ransacked the house. Nothing was missing, as the brother of the Police Commissioner had removed all the family jewelry and silverware and locked up everything else of value before he went to the country for the Summer.

After making his discovery, Herbert Woods went to Police Headquarters and said to his brother:

"You have the dickens of a police force; you can't keep your brother's house from being robbed."

EAGER TO BECOME DOCTORS

N. Y. U. Students Pledged to Continuous Summer Courses.

Owing to the great demand for doctors brought about by the war, the New York University Medical College has decided to open a continuous course for third-year men tomorrow in order that the graduating class may the sooner complete its fourth, or senior, year. This will enable juniors to receive their M. D. about the middle of February instead of being compelled to wait until June, 1918.

The request for the continuous course came from the students themselves, who felt that, being barred from Federal service on account of their incomplete medical studies, they could best do their bit by hastening the day when they could enlist as full-fledged doctors. Through their President, Joseph Eidelsberg, the entire junior class of ninety men pledged themselves to take the continuous Summer course.

NATIONAL, NOT DRAFT, ARMY

House Bill Provides Name for Force Now Being Raised.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Legislation to designate the army raised under the Selective Draft bill as the "National Army of the United States" is proposed in a House resolution introduced by Congressman William P. Borland, a Missouri Democrat.

"The name of the National Army of the United States has been given to the army very generally by the press and the public," said Mr. Borland today, "but in official circles there seems to be confusion regarding its designation. There seems to be a disposition to attach to it some sort of a descriptive adjective that will indicate that it is a drafted army.

"In my judgment this is wrong. This force is more truly national than any we have ever had. It is the result of the universal response of the nation to the call of the flag, and combines the best spirit of the volunteer with the solidarity of the regular troops. It would be a mistake to call it by any other name than the 'National Army,' for it goes abroad representing every section of our country and every class of citizens. It should carry with it no other qualifying title or descriptive phrase."

NONE DROPPED AT MADISON.

Student Officers' Fear of Discharges After Reorganization Ended.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., June 16.—Contrary to the general belief of the student officers at Madison Barracks that following the reorganization of the camp here today a number of the students would receive discharges, no such action was taken. Notices were posted to that effect, and Colonel Sample said the scare had no foundation.

That the three companies of field artillery reserve candidates whose organizations were perfected here today might soon leave for another training station, presumably Syracuse, was made known.

A party of 200 engineer and coast artillery student officers left here tonight for Washington and Fort Monroe.

There are approximately 500 student officers in the companies specializing for field artillery, and if they are transferred approximately 700 of the original force of 2,500 student officers will undoubtedly be commissioned elsewhere. Of the 1,800 students who remain at Madison Barracks sufficient officers to command a division of infantry will be selected. There are now nine companies studying for infantry commissions, three for coast artillery, and one troop for cavalry. Of the reserve officers who were commissioned prior to their coming here, ten have now been assigned to each company. Company 14 has been disbanded and the members assigned proportionately to other companies.

Four new battalions have been organized under the following commanders:

Battalion 1.—Companies 1, 2, and 3, Captain A. B. Kemper.

Battalion 2.—Companies 4, 5, and 6, Major Thomas H. Jackson.

Battalion 3.—Companies 7, 8, and 9, Major Patterson.

Battalion 4, (Field Artillery.)—Captain Bunker.

Additional regular army instructors have begun to arrive at the training camp. Captain William A. Janos, who has been an instructor at West Point, reported here yesterday and was assigned to duty.

CARRY FOOD FOR BELGIANS

LONDON, June 16. — The American Commission for Relief in Belgium announced today that since June 7 eleven of their ships, carrying an aggregate of 50,000 tons of foodstuffs, have arrived at Rotterdam, and it is expected an equal number will reach that port in the next two weeks.

"The Fifth Avenue Fashion Shop"

Lee-Morris Co

At 36th Street **394 Fifth Avenue** At 36th Street

Present in their beautiful Costume Salon de Luxe

Modes of the Moment — in — Summer Frocks

A fascinating and comprehensive array, eloquently expressing every style thought decreed authoritative by leading Paris modistes.

Exceptional Inducements

Specially Prepared:—



19.75

New Creations

Taffeta, Foulard, Satin

Dresses

Specially Priced

17.50 & 19.75

Tailored and Draped According to Dictates of Latest Paris Fashions

Graceful Voile Frocks 6.95
Great diversity of dainty effects in pretty designs and colorings.

French Voile Frocks 12.75
Elaborately embroidered bodice and new model tucked skirt.

Silk Georgette Frocks 19.75
Refined surplice effects, tastefully embroidered or trimmed with filet lace.

Charming Georgette Gowns 27.50
Adaptations of exquisite Paris originals costing $75 to $125, at

Attractive Feature

Georgette Foulard Gowns

25.00

Delineating the last word in fashionable frocks



25.00

Entire bodice and skirt of finely hand-plaited Georgette, finished with a deep knee border of foulard in rich floral designs.

White Gabardine Skirts
Buttoned all way down the front **5.00** *Have large pearl buttons and pretty patch pockets*

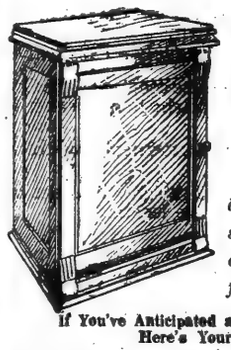
Lee-Morris Co., 394 Fifth Avenue.

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

IN PROGRESS

A Sale of "King" Cabinet Sewing Machines



$30

Regular Price Is $35.00.

Here's a popular "King" and a popular Cabinet, together—something unusual in political circles, and a pleasant surprise for Sewing Circles.

If You've Anticipated a Cabinet Sewing Machine—Here's Your Opportunity

It is as much the custom to change the design of a sewing machine as the pattern of a rug, or the style of a garment. That's how 130 "King" Cabinet Sewing Machines came into our possession to dispose of at a saving of $5. The makers have decided to change the design of the wood work on the cabinet.

Jacobean and Oak Finishes

The changing of the design on the cabinet is but a small matter, however. They still remain, despite the makers' decision, beautiful sewing machines,—fit, not for the kitchen, but for the finest room in the home. *One of models is illustrated.*

Mechanical Features Not Changed

The "King,"—the machine itself, will not be "dethroned." The newer design that the makers are going to introduce will have exactly the same improvements that this model has. So far as we know, nothing has been invented to improve them.

May be purchased on the same terms as if they were selling for the full price—$2.00 Down—$1.00 Weekly. Free instructions if you live within city limits.

SEWING MACHINES—Fifth Floor

Sale Commences at 8:45 Tomorrow

Maison Maurice

Fifth Ave. at 52nd St.

Announce the Inauguration Tomorrow Morning of an Important

Reorganization Sale

To Facilitate Important Changes About To Be Made

The sale is one of intensified importance, involving a tremendous stock of superb

Millinery, Gowns, Suits, Coats, Wraps, Waists, Sports Apparel, Lingerie, Corsets, Summer Furs and Novelties at amazingly Low Prices without regard to Cost or Value to effect an immediate disposal.

The Merchandise Offered Represents the Season's Newest Creations

New Millinery, $5—$7.50—$10—$15

Sport Hats, White Hats and Flowered Hats

Suits

18 Tailored Suits—Heretofore $55-$85—Sale Price $20
12 Tailored Suits—Heretofore $85-$110—Sale Price $29.50
10 Tailored Suits—Heretofore $110-$125—Sale Price $35
20 Tailored Suits—Heretofore $125-$165—Sale Price $45

Dresses

40 Street & Walking Frocks—Heretofore $65-$95—In Serge and Gabardine—Sale Price $20
26 Afternoon Frocks—Heretofore $65-$110—In Georgette Chiffon and Silk—Sale Price $35
52 Calling & Reception Gowns—Heretofore $95-$195—In Crepe Meteor, Satin and Georgette—Sale Price $55-$65
45 Garden Party Frocks—Heretofore $75-$135—$45
38 Shirt Waist Dresses—Heretofore $45—In Handkerchief Linen—Sale Price $19.50

Evening Gowns & Wraps

20 Evening Gowns—Heretofore $225-$395—Including Imported and Original Creations—Sale Price $95
35 Dance Frocks—Heretofore $75-$145—Sale Price $45
Evening Wraps—Heretofore $85-$165—Sale Price $55 Up

Blouses

86 French Hand Made Blouses
247 Georgette Crepe Blouses
192 Fine Lingerie Blouses
66 Fine Imported Blouses
28 Georgette Smocks
115 Filet Lace Trimmed Blouses
Heretofore $7.50 to $37.50 — Sale Price $3.75 to $37.50

Francette Corsets

The Latest Innovation in Corsets for General, Sport and Evening Wear
Models sold heretofore at $6.50 to $40—$3-$20

Lingerie & Negligees

125 Negligees and Tea Gowns in Chiffon, Georgette and Crepe de Chine
Luxurious Color combinations
Heretofore $30 to $185 — Sale Price $15 to $90

146 Night Gowns
168 Envelope Chemises
Fine Crepe de Chine, Georgette and Lingerie
Many Hand Made, Daintily Trimmed with Real Irish Filet Laces.
Heretofore $7.50 to $45 — Sale Price $3.95 to $19.50

Furs

All Our Summer Furs ½ Price

Bags & Jewelry Novelties

Sport & Steel Beaded Moire Bags—Heretofore $12-$16—Sale Price $5-$7.50
Advance Styles in Velvet Bags—Heretofore $16-$35—$9.50-$18
Imported Beaded Bags, Completely Covered, $10 Up
All Our Combs, Buckles, Earrings, Etc., 50% Off

In addition to above this Sale embraces every article in the house, without reserve or restriction.

All Sales Final No C. O. D.'s No Approvals.

RED CROSS WEEK
June 18th to 23rd
$100,000,000.00 Needed
Contribute Here

We invite our women patrons to register at our store for the State Military Census

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY *34th Street*

RED CROSS WEEK
June 18th to 23rd
$100,000,000.00 Needed
Contribute Here

3,000 PORCH & GARDEN FROCKS



An Advantageous Sale

3.85
formerly 5.50

A splendid collection of Porch and Garden Frocks in the daintiest models and materials; pretty color combinations; higher priced models were copied especially for this sale.

Also smart Dresses taken from regular stock and reduced for this occasion. Dresses that cannot be duplicated.



June Sale
ODD CORSETS

Priced for Absolute Clearance

Every Odd Corset in the entire stock in all the best makes; all models that will be discontinued on account of the scarcity of materials are reduced for quick selling.

The assortment includes C/B, R. & G., American Lady, Bien Jolie Tricot, Gossard, La Vida and Mme. Irene in various materials; not every size in every style, but all sizes obtainable in each lot.

65c	regularly	1.00
95c	regularly	1.50
1.85	regularly	3.50
2.65	regularly	5.00
3.75	regularly	6.50
4.95	regularly	10.00
6.45	regularly	12.00

WOMEN'S SILK JERSEY SUITS



Phenomenal Offering

18.50

A wonderful assortment of Women's Smart Sport Suits of fine quality Silk Jersey; several models; every desirable Color, including Gray, Purple, Copenhagen Blue, Rose, Gold, Amber, Tan, several shades of Green, also White or Black.



"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

Best values, largest variety of weaves and styles and most Complete Color Assortments in America in stock at all seasons of the year.

Georgette Crepe	yard	1.28 to 3.00
Crepe de Chine	yard	98c to 3.00
Rajah Pongee Silks	yard	1.25 to 3.50
Imperial Dress Satins	yard	1.25 to 3.50
Natural Ecru Pongee Silks	yard	75c to 3.00
White Pongee Silks	yard	75c to 3.50
White Washable Habutai Silks	yard	48c to 1.95
White Washable Satin	yard	85c to 2.50
Washable Striped Shirting Silks	yard	98c to 2.00
Printed Polka Dot Foulards	yard	2.00 to 3.00

Special

18,000 Yards New Novelty Summer Dress Silks

Featuring the latest styles and fashionable Colors in Military Stripe and Plaid Taffetas and Satins. A wonderful variety to select from.

98c to 1.95 yard

McCreery's June White Silk Sale

Now In Progress

Thousands of yards of this season's fashionable weaves On Sale at 48c to 1.95 a yard

Sheer Crisp Cotton Voiles

10,000 Yards in printed and woven stripes and figures on White and dainty colored grounds; 36 to 40 inches wide.

Special 16c yard

Exceptional Sale
WOMEN'S BATHING SUITS

5.95
regularly 7.50 to 9.75

Beach and Swimming Suits in a variety of styles; all models copied from higher priced Suits; smart color combinations.

Reasonably Priced
FEATHER NECKWEAR

Summer Novelties in Marabout Capes and Scarfs:

Marabout Capes finished with tails	each	4.50
Ostrich and Marabout Scarfs	each	5.25 and 6.75
Marabout Scarfs,—silk lined	each	4.75 and 6.75

Extraordinary Sale
1,875 FRENCH VOILE BLOUSES

At the Special Price of

$1.85

All-over Embroidered Voile Blouses combined with hemstitching.

All-over Embroidered Voile Blouses trimmed with lace medallions.

Voile Blouses with fine cluster tucking and lace medallions.

Voile Blouses trimmed with Filet Lace edging.

Voile Blouses trimmed with embroidered Voile panels and fine tucking; new pointed collars.

WOMEN'S SUMMER SWEATERS

Considerably Reduced

Slip-on Model Shetland Weave Worsted Sweaters,—sailor collar and sash; a variety of desirable colors. **5.90** regularly 6.90

Fibre Silk and Mercerized Cotton Sweaters,—plain or striped collar and sash; attractive colors. **6.90** regularly 7.90

Fibre Silk Sweaters,—superior quality; sailor collar and sash; various colors. **8.90** regularly 10.50

Women's Glove Silk Sweaters—In a variety of desirable colors; especially suitable for summer wear. **9.35** regularly 10.90

WOMEN'S SILK & KNIT UNDERWEAR

At Reduced Prices

Glove Silk Envelope Chemises,—in a variety of styles; elaborately trimmed. **4.25** regularly 4.75 and 5.25

Glove Silk Vests,—embroidered yokes, also bodice styles. **2.45** regularly 2.95

White Ribbed Lisle Bloomers,—excellent values. **75c** regularly 1.00

Imported Swiss Ribbed Lisle Vests,—low neck; sleeveless. **40c** regularly 50c

To Close Out
300 HIGH GRADE SUITS

Radically Reduced

24.75	formerly up to 42.50
32.50	formerly up to 65.00
45.00 to 65.00	formerly 75.00 to 125.00

Women's Plain Tailored, Sport, Military and Dressy models; all colors represented in the lot; fashionable materials, including Gabardine, Serge, Poiret Twill, Gunniburl, Taffeta, Striped Yo San and Figured Pongee; a splendid assortment of extra sizes.

WOOL JERSEY SUITS

Unprecedented Value

10.50

Attractive models in a good quality Wool Jersey; many of the leading colors represented.

Pronounced Reductions
175 WOMEN'S SILK COATS

15.50
formerly up to 35.00

Smart Summer Silk Coats taken from regular stock and priced for immediate clearance; all sizes in the lot, but not in every model.

Specially Reduced
WOMEN'S DRESSES

A collection of smart Afternoon and Street Dresses in Satin, Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Georgette Crepe and Nets in the wanted styles and Colors. **35.00** formerly up to 55.00

A large assortment of Women's Dresses in Taffeta, Satin, Jap Silk, Crepe de Chine, Foulard and Nets. Attractively priced. **24.75**

A complete line of Women's Cotton Dresses for all occasions made of Voile, Gingham, Linen and Nets.
5.95, 6.75, 7.95, 8.75, 9.75, 12.50, 16.50, 18.50 and upwards

Special Offerings
WOMEN'S TUB SKIRTS

2.85, 3.75 and 5.00

An entirely new stock of smart Tub Sport Skirts made of Velvet Corduroy, Gabardine, fine Cords, Pique and Sport Gabardine; button front and shirred model; with new pocket effects and detachable or tailored belts; waist bands 24 to 36 inches.

ELECTRIC LAMPS—*Greatly Underpriced*

Boudoir Lamps of Solid Mahogany or finished in Antique Ivory or White Enamel; 12 inches high; silk-lined shade with silk fringe. **2.75**

Table Lamps,—27 inches high, finished in Antique Ivory or White Enamel, or made of Solid Mahogany; two lights; 18-inch cretonne shade. **6.95**

Same with 18-inch silk shade, wide gold braid at top and bottom and 4-inch silk fringe. **8.95**

Floor Lamps of Solid Mahogany, or finished in Burnished Gold, Antique Ivory or White Enamel; fluted column; two lights. Complete with 22-inch fringed cretonne shade. **7.95**

Same with 22-inch silk Empire shade with 4-inch silk fringe **8.95**

Very Low Priced—DINNER SERVICES

American Porcelain Sets with blue bird design and blue edges; 101 pieces, **15.00**

American Porcelain Sets with conventional border decoration, gold tracings and lines; 101 pieces. **16.50**

American Porcelain Sets with dainty border pattern and gold edge; 101 pieces. **18.00**

English Porcelain Sets,—blue willow pattern; 101 pieces; open stock **25.00**

American Porcelain Sets,—coin gold band and handles or Wedgwood border pattern, with coin gold handles; 101 pieces; open stock. **29.50**

Decided Reductions
Seamless Royal Axminster Rugs

Size 9x12 ft. **32.50** regularly 42.50

The heaviest quality Axminster Rugs made in this country. A large variety of attractive designs, also two-tone combinations of blue or brown; woven in one piece; will give extraordinary service.

Exceptional Values
SCRIM CURTAINS

An attractive assortment of serviceable Scrim Curtains with dainty colored borders. pair **1.65** regularly 2.75

SCRIM BED SETS

Large variety of Scrim Bed Sets with pretty colored borders. set **3.75** regularly 4.75

Below Regular Prices
CRETONNES

A special lot of high-class Imported and fine Domestic Cretonnes in an extensive variety of patterns and color effects, decidedly reduced for this sale to

42c a yard
formerly 65c and 75c

Three Special Offerings
WICKER FURNITURE

Four-piece Reed Suites in pretty two-tone green effect; fine cretonne seat cushions. Complete **88.75**

Reed Rockers in Brown only. each **6.75**

"Delaware" Armchairs in Natural Willow. each **6.75**

June Sale—TOWELS

Pronounced Reductions

1,200 dozen Hemmed Huckaback Towels	doz. 1.75, 2.50, 3.00, 4.50
1,600 dozen Hemstitched Huckaback Towels	doz. 2.50, 3.00, 4.50, 6.00
900 dozen Hemstitched Huckaback Guest Towels	doz. 1.90, 2.75, 3.75, 4.50
1,800 dozen Turkish Bath Towels, bleached	doz. 2.25, 3.00, 4.50, 6.00
600 Turkish Bath Mats	each 75c, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50
400 dozen Twilled Kitchen Towels with red border	doz. 2.00
200 dozen Check Glass Towels, hemmed; striped borders	doz. 2.50
Bath Towels	each 45c, 65c and 75c

AERO CLUB TO SEND 20 FLIERS TO FRANCE

Men Eager for Service at Front Must Undergo Rigid Tests Here.

The Board of Governors of the Aero Club of America voted yesterday to pay the expense of sending twenty aviators to France to join the Lafayette Flying Corps. The action was decided upon because of the demand of thousands of young men, who have been unable to join the flying service here, who seek active service at the western front. The twenty young American aviators will, the club announced, soon be on their way to France. The club will pay all their expenses from the day of their acceptance until they are enrolled in the Lafayette Corps.

Thousands of requests for aviation training have come to the Aero Club from men who have enlisted in the aeronautical division of the Naval Militia. Since the militia was placed under Federal control only officers are supposed to get aeronautical training. Many men who were denied admission to the Army Aerial Reserve Corps because they had not two years of college training have also applied to the club.

Rigid tests have been prescribed for applicants for the Lafayette Corps. After a severe medical examination they will be sent to Newport News, Va., for the test flight of 1 hour and 40 minutes. If the candidate passes his personal and family connections will be the subject of an inquiry.

Hickson INC

Announce the Opening of a

Hickson Shop

at

Lexington Avenue and Flume Street

Magnolia, Mass.

where there will be offered, through the Summer, afternoon and evening gowns, tailored frocks and dresses, day and evening coats, riding and pastime toggery, sweaters, furs and hats, the styles of which have made the house pre-eminent the world over.

Fifth Avenue at Fifty-Second Street

NEW YORK

BOSTON PARIS

Summer Dresses

At Bargain Prices

in the Lane Bryant Economy

"LOWER STORE"

To Fit Women of All Sizes

The SLIM as well as the STOUT up to 56 bust.



Gingham Dresses and Percales for porch and outing wear. Sizes up to 44 bust 1.25

Others in Tissue Voile, Linene, Beach Cloth, up to 56 bust, 1.95 to 3.95

Voile Dresses Striped, plaid and plain—in colors—34 to 56 ..... 4.95

Other voile dresses, 6.95, 7.95 and 10.50

Habutai Silk Spot proof, black, navy and white—34 to 56 ..... 7.95

Others in Habutai and Pongee Silk, 6.95, 9.95 to 14.75

Linen Dresses In five styles—some combined with imported crepe and hand embroidery; up to 56 bust. Were up to 30.00 ..... 12.95

Georgette Crepe Dresses with soutache embroidery—others in crepe de chine and taffeta, up to 48 size 14.85

11-21 W. 38th St. Lane Bryant Just Off 5th Ave.

The Store is closed at 5 P. M. On Saturday, June 23d, it will be closed at 12 Noon.

FIFTH AVENUE
34th Street, 35th Street
New York
Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE
34th Street, 35th Street
New York
Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

It is the Duty of Every American to Contribute

to the Special Fund of

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

One Hundred Million Dollars Must be Raised in ONE WEEK

Sweater Fashions

for Women, Misses and the Younger Set

Charming novelties are shown in Sweaters made of silk, of wool jersey and of Shetland and other wools of various weights, among them being the sleeveless effects now so much in demand.

Specially priced are

Slip-on Sweaters of Shetland wool, in colors . . . at $5.85

Open-front, Buttonless Sweaters of Shetland wool, in white, rose and purple; with sash, at $6.25

(Third Floor)

Boys' Summer Clothing

SPECIALLY PRICED

will constitute a Sale of timely interest for Monday, in the Department on the Sixth Floor.

The offering will comprise

BOYS' FURNISHINGS

Boys' Shirts (neckband style) of white material, showing woven colored stripes; or of white mercerized cheviot (with attached collar) neck sizes, 12 to 14 inches; either style . . . 95c.

Boys' Shirt Blouses, in same styles and materials as above; sizes 7 to 14 years; either style . 95c.

Boys' Middy Blouses of galatea; all-white, or with navy blue trimming; sizes 4 to 10 years, $1.25

BOYS' NORFOLK SUITS

Washable Suits of pure linen, in tan; or of cotton material, in blue; sizes 7 to 15 years . . $3.95

Dressy Suits of genuine Shantung silk imported from China by B. Altman & Co.; sizes 7 to 15 years $13.50

DECIDED REDUCTIONS

have been made in the prices of Boys' Norfolk Suits of wool materials, and Junior Boys' Lightweight Reefers and Top Coats.

American-made Uniforms

FOR HOSPITAL NURSES

are assembled, in a comprehensive assortment, in a specially-reserved section of the Fifth Floor.

Also Nurses' Capes, Raincoats, Capes, Aprons and other accessories of the regulation costume.

A Monday and Tuesday Sale

of

COUCH HAMMOCKS

will offer remarkable value at the low price of

$9.85

These Couch Hammocks are of unusually high-grade construction, and are made of standardized duck, in khaki color, with applique stripes of brown poplin, or in white, with applique stripes of green poplin.

Also

Hammock Shades (adjustable) $4.25

Hammock Stands of angle steel 3.65

Hammock Pillows size 23x23 inches . . . 1.10

(Upholstery Department, Fourth Floor)

Another Sale of

Philippine Lingerie

(hand-made and hand-embroidered)

will commence to-morrow (Monday).

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES WILL BE OFFERED IN

Nightrobes . . . . . at $1.90, 2.10 & 2.75

Envelope Chemises . . . . at 1.90, 2.10 & 2.75

Drawers . . . . . at 1.90, 2.90 & 3.45

(Second Floor)

An Important Sale of

Misses' Cotton Dresses

will be commenced to-morrow (Monday).

Exceptionally good values will be offered in smart models developed in voiles (white and colored), ginghams and linens, variously and very specially priced at

$3.50, $5.50, $6.75, $9.75 & $12.50

Also in

MISSES' SEPARATE COTTON SKIRTS

at $2.90, $3.50 & $4.50

Special Reductions in the prices of

Girls' Summer Dresses

will go into effect to-morrow (Monday). Of more than ordinary interest will be

COLORED COTTON FROCKS . . at $1.75, 2.50 & 2.90

NATURAL COLOR PONGEE DRESSES . at $6.50 & 8.50

A NUMBER OF GIRLS' MIDDY BLOUSES

will be on sale at the special price of $1.50

(Misses' and Girls' Departments, Second Floor)

2,500

Women's Lingerie Blouses

will be placed on Special Sale to-morrow at the exceptionally low prices of

$1.75, $2.50 & $2.90

(Second Floor)

9,000 Yards of

Colored Cotton Sports Skirtings

in striped, blocked and Indian designs printed on white, will be placed on sale to-morrow at the greatly reduced prices of

27c. & 38c. per yard

(Ordinarily much higher figures would be quoted for Skirtings of these qualities.)

A Large Number of

Women's Summer Cotton Frocks

(the remainder of several special assortments), all very nicely made, in a variety of pretty, becoming styles, are offered at particularly attractive prices. Among them are

SIMPLE MORNING FROCKS

at . . $3.50, 5.75 & 6.90

DAINTY MID-DAY FROCKS

at . $10.50, 16.50 & 18.50

SEMI-DRESS FROCKS

at . $21.00, 24.00 & 26.00

IMPORTANT REDUCTIONS

have been made in the prices of Higher-cost Cotton Frocks, imported as well as American-made. These now offer very unusual inducements.

(Third Floor, Madison Ave. section)

The Motor Delivery Service

FOR THE SUMMER SEASON

to shore points on Long Island and in New Jersey is now in operation.

All Charged or Paid Purchases (including heavy and bulky shipments) will be forwarded Free of Charge by mail, express or freight to any point in the United States. The methods of shipment are optional with B. Altman & Co., and no discounts are allowed.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Store Hours in June, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Every American Should Contribute to the Special Fund of the American Red Cross. One Hundred Million Dollars Must Be Raised in a Week.



Sale Extraordinary

1,000 Semi-made Skirts

of French Cotton Eponge.

$1.85

White, Rose Pink, Lavender, Champagne, Leather, Russet, Brown, Mahogany, Sky, French and Marine Blue.

Four smart new models, on the very newest lines, with shirred backs and half or full belts. Pockets in novel patch and slashed effects, button trimmed.

Waist measures 25 to 36 inches.

10,000 yards Cotton Dress Fabrics

30c to 50c qualities

at **18c** yard

Novelty Voiles and embroidered Silk Stripe Crepes, ideal fabrics for Summer Dresses, in a beautiful assortment of designs and colorings; 38 inches wide.

Second Floor.

SPECIAL FOR TOMORROW

Women's Wool Jersey Sport Suits

At the Remarkably Low Price

$10.50

In all the fashionable colors and a complete range of sizes.

Clearance of 100 Suits

In Serge, Gabardine and Wool Jersey

Formerly $30.00 to $65.00

$12.75, $19.50, $25.00, $29.50

Women's Silk Jersey Sport Suits

Made to Sell for $39.50

$18.50

Distinctive models in the newest sport colors.

50 Genuine Shantung Silk Suits

Sport model, with contrasting collars

At the Very Special Price

$25.00

Third Floor.



A Special Sale

Smart Satin Bathing Suits

$3.95

A One-Piece Slip-on Model Trimmed With Bright Taffeta

An extraordinary value, for the satin is of durable quality and rich lustre and the model (as illustrated) most effective, with square neck, slashed skirt and sleeve caps.

Satin Bathing Suits

Two Models—Special $5.95

A Sweater Sale

Offers Unusual Values

Sizes for Women and Misses.

Shetland Wool Slip-on Sweaters, with Sash . . . **$4.95**

Fibre Silk V Neck Sweaters **$4.95**

Fibre Silk Coat Sweaters, Convertible Collar . . . **$6.95**

Third Floor.

An Important Sale

Women's Summer Dresses

Smart New Models in Cool Cotton Fabrics Specially Priced for This Event.

$5.95, $6.95, $8.50

$10.00, $12.50 & $14.50

Hundreds of simply charming frocks, purchased for this timely sale and at these prices, representing the best values it is possible to offer.

The Colored Cotton Dresses

In Novelty Voiles, Linens and the very fashionable Ginghams, in the colors most in vogue and in models ranging from the smartly tailored to the daintiest effects.

The White Summer Dresses

Sheer Dotted Swisses, fine Voiles, in an exceptionally choice variety of models, all distinguished by their daintiness.

A collection that meets almost every requirement of the midsummer wardrobe.

Third Floor.

June Sale Women's White Footwear

at Exceptionally Low Prices

Extra High-Cut White Kidskin Laced Boots,

$7.85

Usual price $10.00 a pair.



Fine White Canvas Pumps

$5.50

Hand turned soles. Louis XVI heels

White Kidskin Pumps, Light Welted Soles, Louis XVI Heels, Sizes Incomplete

$4.95

Usual price $6.50 a pair.

Clearance of 525 Pairs Pumps and Colonials

Pearl grey and ivory kidskin; sizes incomplete.
Formerly $6.50 and $7.00 a pair **$4.75**

Second Floor.

For Immediate Clearance

Women's Coats—Reduced

Models for Street, Afternoon and Dressy Wear.
Formerly Priced Up to $55.00.

$29.50

Bolivia, Loopine, Satin Charmeuse, Khaki-kool and Novelty Silks.

***Tweed Touring Coats*—$10.75**

Flaring, belted models in grey or brown, light-weight Tweeds; smart for street, as well as for traveling.

Linen and Linene Motor Coats

$4.95 and $6.50

Natural color fabrics of superior quality. Decidedly smart belted models, with deep collars; button trimmed. In all sizes.

***Separate Skirts—Reduced to* $5.00 and $10.00**

Khaki-kool, Silk and Wool Jerseys, Satins, Taffetas, Striped Silks and Serges.

***500 Tub Skirts—Reduced*—$1.95 to $5.00**

All new sport models in white and novelty materials.

Third Floor.

New Blouses

Typical of June Sale Values

Judge of the economies this event affords by these exceptionally interesting offerings. Models that are the "last word" in Summer blouses.

Georgette Crepe Blouses

$7.95

Soutache braided model in heavy, white Georgette. Silk and bead embroidered model in flesh, maize or white.

White Net Blouses

$5.00 and $5.95

Fine quality net, over net foundations.
Frill Blouses, with embroidered organdie insertion.
Hand embroidered Blouses with fancy collars.

Third Floor.

Ground Floor Specials

$5.00 and $6.00 Blouses

$3.95

Georgette Crepe, embroidered models with large collars.

Tailored and Sport Models in white Radium Silk, striped Habutai, Crepe de Chine in striped or plain white, flesh or sport colors. Many styles.

Voile Negligees

Four Models—Very Special

$2.95

Dainty white dotted Voile in Empire, semi-Empire, slashed and straight models, trimmed with fine embroideries, filet or Valenciennes laces.

Novelty Crepe Negligees

Four Models—Very Special

$3.95

Barsanette and box-loom crepes in light pretty colors; embroidered models on Empire, semi-Empire or straight lines.

Tussah and Crepe Negligees . . . . . **$2.75** and **$2.95**

Flowered Voile or Swiss Negligees **$3.95**

White Dotted Voile Negligees **$5.95**

Empire model, elaborately trimmed with Valenciennes laces.

Second Floor.

1500 Yards Navy Blue Taffeta Silk

The most wanted fabric for the Season's Smartest Dresses
36 inches wide—three shades of navy

A Regular $1.75 quality at $1.25 yard

Also the Following Exceptional Values for Monday:

White Washable Habutai	***Satin Striped Tub Silks***	***Embroidered Pongees***	***Black Liberty Silks Shanghai and Habutai***
A reliable quality	$1.25 quality,	$5.50 and $6.50 qualities	30 and 36 inches wide
50c	**98c**	**$3.50**	**$1.68**

Silk Remnants—Thousands of Lengths

of both plain and fancy silks, suitable for Waists, Skirts and Dresses,

at 50c, 78c, 98c yard and upward

Formerly sold at much higher prices.

Ground Floor.

750 Night Gowns

Extraordinary Values at

98c, $1.35 & $1.85

Very specially priced,—these exquisitely dainty Gowns, of sheer nainsook and batiste. Empire models in the prettiest of styles trimmed with Valenciennes and Filet laces, Swiss and organdie embroideries, ribbons and beading. Worth much more.

300 Envelope Chemise $1.75

Extraordinary Values. Many extremely pretty styles, trimmed with fine laces and embroideries; some have lace and ribbon shoulder straps.

150 Chemise—Special $1.35

Simple dainty models, lace and embroidery trimmed.

Lingerie Petticoats—Special $1.50

Panelled models with full, tucked and hemstitched flounces.

A Special Purchase

Fine Lingerie Petticoats

$2.95 & $3.95

Deep embroidered flounces in effective patterns, shadow proof models elaborate enough to wear with summer dresses.

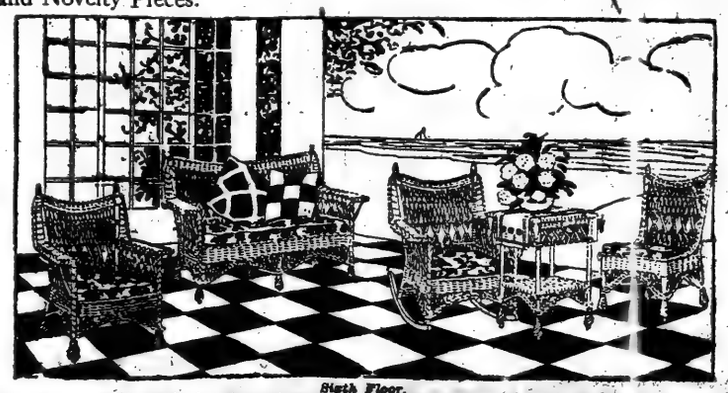
Closing Out 1443 Pieces of Summer Furniture

at 25% to 50% Reductions

The collection includes Willow, Reed, Fibre, Chinese Sea Grass, Canton Peel, Old Hickory, and Cretonne Covered Upholstered Furniture, in suites and odd pieces—Chairs, Rockers, Tables, Lamps, Chaises Longues and Novelty Pieces.

Silver Grey Willow Suite formerly $141.00

$95.00



5 Pieces Settee, Table, Arm Chair, Arm Rocker, Side Chair, with Cushions

Sixth Floor.

Summer Petticoats

June Sale Special Values

Dainty Silk Petticoats, in styles simple and elaborate.

White Sateen Petticoats . . . . . **98c to $1.25**
Models with scalloped or deep hemstitched flounces.

White Tub Silk Petticoats . . . . . **$2.75 to $3.95**
Shadow proof panels; models with tucked and scalloped flounces.

Washable Satin Petticoats . . . . . **$3.95 to $4.95**
Flesh and White; models with tucked and shirred flounces.

Crepe de Chine Petticoats **$3.95**
Lace trimmed models for dancing; Flesh and White.

Washable Satin Knickerbockers . . . . . **$2.95 to $3.95**

Silk Jersey Knickerbockers **$3.45**

Tub Silk Knickerbockers **$1.95**

Check Gingham Petticoats **$1.25**
Scalloped flounces.

Second Floor.

RECRUITING PARADE DEEPLY STIRS CITY

Thousands View 1,600 Men in All Branches of Service Parade in Fifth Avenue.

CHEERS FOR NAVAL ROOKIES

Major General Edward Olmstead of the New York National Guard Acts as Grand Marshal.

Every branch of America's fighting force was represented yesterday in a recruiting parade held on Fifth Avenue under the auspices of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense. It was not a long parade, there being only about 1,600 men in line, but it had all the snap and dash that long parades often lack, and, brief as it was, this parade had a big thrill for thousands of spectators in the fact that it brought together the very type of men who were going to France to uphold America's honor on the firing line.

The crowds were deeply impressed by the steady, determined tramp of the soldiers, but there was little applause. The sight was one which called not for cheers but for action, and that was the very effect the Mayor's committee desired to create, the purpose of the whole demonstration being to stir up among able-bodied men of New York the realization that the path of duty lay in the direction taken by men who had enlisted in some branch of the service.

One section of the parade, however, called forth a roar of cheers along the whole line of march from Washington Square to Fortieth Street. This consisted of a detachment of more than seventy navy recruits just enlisted, who brought up the rear of the procession. They were all in civilian clothes, some of the clothes being ragged and well worn. The whole detachment presented a curious contrast to the trimly clad squads of soldiers, marines, and sailors who preceded. But if they did not look as well, the rookies tried their best with the few hours of preliminary training they had received on Union Square before the parade to march like regulars.

On marching up Fifth Avenue from Washington Square, the parade made a detour through Fourteenth Street to Union Square, where it passed in review before the grandstand erected off the bow of the landship U. S. S. Recruit. The reviewing officers were: Colonel L. H. Moses, U. S. M. C.; Captain M. M. Taylor, U. S. N.; Lieutenant J. W. Wilcox, Jr., U. S. N.; Colonel Thomas F. Bradlee, Q. M. E. R. C.; Captain C. A. Adams of the Recruit, Colonel R. L. Foster of the Twelfth Regiment, N. G., N. Y.; Colonel William Hayward of the Fifteenth, Captain E. E. Gauche of the Twelfth, Colonel J. J. Byrne of the Ninth Coast Defense Command, Alexander J. Hemphill, Chairman of the Recruiting Committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense; Captain E. T. Fitzgerald, U. S. N.; Captain George F. Edward of the Fifteenth, Colonel Eugene K. Austin, Reserved List; Captain W. C. Tremaine and Colonel R. D. Walsh.

The following commands were in line:

One battalion Infantry, U. S. A.
One battalion Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A.
One battalion United States Marines.
Band, 15th New York Infantry.
One company, 7th New York Infantry.
One company, 15th New York Infantry.
One company, 12th Infantry.
One company, 69th Infantry.
One battery, 1st New York Field Artillery.
Detachment, 1st New York Motor Battery.
Detachment Machine Gun Troop.
Squadron A, New York Cavalry.
Detachment, Company A, 1st Battalion, New York Signal Corps.
Detachment, 3d New York Ambulance Company.
Detachment, navy rookies.

Major Edward Olmstead, Assistant Chief of Staff of the New York Division, N. G. N. Y., was Grand Marshal. His assistants were Captain Edwin W. Moore, New York Division, Chief of Staff; First Lieutenant Hillyer Eggleston, Squadron A, New York Cavalry; First Lieutenant William T. Starr, Military Police, New York Division; Second Lieutenant John L. McWilliams, New York Quartermaster Corps.

After the soldiers, sailors, and marines passed the reviewing stand the navy rookies were detained in front of the bow of the Recruit, to receive some parting words from Police Chaplain J. A. Wade before leaving for the training school at Newport. Alexander J. Hemphill also addressed them, Chaplain Wade told the boys that they should be proud of having grasped the privilege of serving their country in its hour of need.

After the parade disbanded at Fortieth Street a spread was served to the rookies in the dining room of Lord & Taylor's by the Ladies' Committee on Naval Recruiting. Mrs. William C. Storey and Mrs. Margaret M. Crumpacker spoke to the boys and presented each one of them with a box of cigarettes.

RECRUITING OFFICE CLOSED.

Naval Training Association Reports Coast Defense Reserve Completed.

Inasmuch as nearly 10,000 men have been raised to man mine sweepers, submarine chasers, patrol boats, and other craft of the mosquito fleet, the Naval Training Association announced yesterday that it would cease to recruit men in this city for the Naval Coast Defense Reserve. The association will close its office at 26 Cortlandt Street and transact all further business from its headquarters in Philadelphia.

Rear Admiral N. R. Usher, U. S. N., sent a letter to Walter Scott Meriwether, executive secretary of the Naval Training Association, expressing his appreciation of the excellent services performed by the Naval Training Association from its headquarters at 26 Cortlandt Street.

Nearly 3,000 attended the three gunnery schools which the association established in this city. Of the 1,800 who took last year's cruise on the battleships of the reserve fleet it is estimated that fully 95 per cent. of them are now enrolled in the Naval Reserve or enlisted in the navy.

The nation-wide campaign to raise 4,000 men for the United States Marine Corps in a week was concluded last night with New York far below its designated quota of 250 men. Major Frank Evans, in charge of marine recruiting for this city, said New York had enlisted only 140 marines during the week. Although the results of the campaign were somewhat disappointing, Major Frank Evans said before another week was up the 4,000 men would surely be raised.

Colonel R. D. Walsh, in charge of army recruiting, made public yesterday an urgent communication sent to him by Secretary of War Newton D. Baker. It read in part as follows:

"It is the earnest desire of the War Department that 70,000 single men between the ages of 18 and 40, who have no dependents and who are not engaged in professions, business, or trades vitally necessary to the prosecution of the war, be enlisted in the regular army before the 30th of June, 1917."

There were patriotic ceremonies yesterday afternoon in the New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, when two United States and one city flags, all the gift of Edward B. Adams, were raised. One national flag and the city flag were raised in front of the Museum Building and the other Federal flag in front of the old Lorillard mansion. An address for the New York Botanical Garden was made by George McAneny and Douglas Mathewson spoke for the borough.

A

PACKARD

SALESROOM

IN THE

FINANCIAL DISTRICT

Our Downtown Office in the City Investing Building Arcade, at 165 Broadway, extends Packard Service in a highly useful form to every intending buyer of first quality motor cars with business interests in that section of the city.

Packard Motor Car Company of New York

Hughes IMPORTER

Final Clearance SALE

Tailleur Suits of Serge or Linen
Sport Suits
Afternoon Frocks of Voile, Serge, Linen
Net & Tub Dresses
Dancing Frocks
Coats

$15

Formerly up to $65.00

27 WEST 46th ST. Just off Fifth Ave.

The W. H. T. Tierney Shop for Lovers of Quaint Furniture

AN ATTRACTIVE OFFERING THIS WEEK OF

DAY BEDS & ASSOCIATE CHAIRS

It must not be understood that these are "sale pieces" or "clearance pieces" or "discontinued pieces." They are members of our regular stock and will continue to be, for, doubtless, they are the superbest bits that our shops have yet offered. These prices do not hold beyond the coming week.

THE BOHEME SUITE

A design to be found only in this establishment. A Colonial theme a bit modified. Made from solid *and selected* mahogany, with a true-to-period antique finish. Included is a Turkish spring mattress. The size is 30 by 72 inches. The chairs are associate pieces.



$24 Usually priced $30 — $48 Usually priced $72. — $35 Usually priced $42.50

AN EMPHATICALLY LOW PRICE TO EFFECT CLEARANCE

COLONIAL BED ROOM SUITE

Not within 30% of the prices we quote can these pieces be purchased in New York. Of the very finest mahogany have they been built. After the very purest patterns have they been fashioned. We will store them at no extra charge and deliver them when you want them. ONLY 12 SUITES LEFT AT THESE PRICES:



$28 Special price. — Full size $22 — Twin size $19.50 — $36.50 Special price.

This shop tomorrow will be brimful of many little Gift Things, personally selected which means that they are not to be found everywhere. Little Lamps and Book Brackets and Colonial Sewing Tables make splendid nuptial gifts. And who has not a June obligation to retire?

The W. H. T. Tierney Shop

6 E. 37th St.

Adjoining Tiffany's

Contribute to the Special Fund of the American Red Cross

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second and West Forty-third Streets

The American Red Cross must raise $100,000,000 in one week.

Exceptional Offering Prepared for Monday, on the Second Floor, of

Women's Smart Seasonable Blouses

Featuring remarkably low prices, as indicated:

Dressy and Tailored Blouses, of Voile, finely tucked and trimmed with dainty laces and frills, at $1.50

Sheer French Blouses, All hand-made, also Crepe de Chine and Net Blouses, unusual quality and workmanship, $2.95

Georgette Crepe Blouses, in white and flesh; frills and high neck, hand embroidered and filet trimmed, *Exceptional value* at $3.85

Attractive French Blouses, Also domestic Crepe de Chine and Georgette models, *Formerly $8.90 to 19.50,* $6.90, 9.50 to 13.50

Superior Quality Blouses of Georgette Crepe and Crepe de Chine, in the newest styles, *Attractively priced* at $4.95

Misses' Summer Apparel

At worth while savings, Third Floor

Washable Suits, Fancy figured sponges, in plain and smart combination effects; skirts finished with pockets and belts, at $18.00

Washable Skirts, Entirely new models, of Washable Broadcloth with satin finish, in white and pastel shades, at the interesting price of $4.75

Summer Frocks, Novelty and figured voiles and combination effects in pretty one-piece styles, many with white organdie collar and cuffs; desirable colors, $5.00 and 9.75

Sport Smocks, Made of Trouville or "Wonder-lin" cloth, many hand-smocked and embroidered, in white, blue, green or rose, $2.95 and 3.75

Women's Sport and Dress Coats

Very specially priced, Third Floor

Motor Dust Coats, Smart full and belted models, of Palm Beach cloth, linene, khaki and other desirable materials, in natural and grey, $3.95 to 9.75

Velveteen Coats, Superior quality, suitable for sport and general wear, fancy silk lined throughout, with overcollar of faille silk, $24.50 and 29.50

Women's Sport Coats, Belted model, developed in white chinchilla, with large collar, tie sash effect and sport pockets, at the attractive prices of $18.50 and 21.50

Pongee Coats, Belted and full flare models, of silk pongee, with new collars and pockets; half and full lined with fancy silks, $22.50 to 52.50

New Summer Styles in Women's Dresses and Suits

Will be available in an unusual offering Monday, on the Third Floor, at the following extremely low prices:

Women's Morning and Sport Dresses Of Voiles, Ginghams, Crepes and Ratine, at $5.50, 7.50 and 9.75

Women's Afternoon and Evening Dresses Attractive styles in embroidered Voiles and Nets, at $12.50, 15.00 and 19.75

Also a special purchase of Women's Wool Jersey Sport Suits at $14.50

Entirely new models, in the most desirable colorings.

Women's Superior Silk Hosiery

CLEARANCE SALE Monday and Tuesday, offering several groups of French and American-made Stockings

At Fully One-third Less than Regular Prices.

Silk Stockings, embroidered or Richelieu ribbed, including some plain colors, *Reduced from $1.50 to* 98c pair

Silk Stockings in checked and striped effects, also Novelty Sport Hose of medium weight, *Reduced from $2.50 to* $1.69 pair

Openwork Stockings in black or white, also striped, checked, clocked and embr'd styles, *Reduced from $1.75 and 1.95 to* $1.25 pair

French Silk Hose, fancy effects; also Domestic Silk Hose in white and hand emb'd clocks, *Reduced from $2.75 and 2.95 to* $1.90 pair

Children's Summer Dresses

A carefully prepared sale, in sizes ranging from two to five years, on the Second Floor,

Will provide extreme economies

White Lawn Dresses Hand-smocked, in colors; unusual value at $1.35

Smart Bloomer Dresses Hand-smocked, of fine chambray, in very dainty colors, at $1.85

White Voile Dresses with tucks and colored trimmings; unusual value at $1.59

Shetland Sweaters Pink, blue, corn; hand knitted Angora collar and cuffs; 2 to 4 yrs. at $3.85

A Specially Arranged Sale of Madeira Linens

Hand-scalloped and hand-embroidered, at very material reductions, on MAIN FLOOR TABLES.

Tray Covers	at	25c to 40c	Cocktail Napkins,	doz.	$2.25 to 3.50
Napkin Pouches,	"	50c to 85c	Afternoon Tea Napkins,	"	$5.40 to 7.00
Guests' Towels,	"	95c to 2.25	Luncheon Sets, 13 pieces,	set	$3.40 to 4.95
Centerpieces,	"	$1.50 to 2.50	Show Towels,	at	$1.75 to 2.75
Lingerie Cushion Covers,	"	$1.95 to 2.75	Dresser and Buffet Scarfs,	"	$3.75 to 4.75

Also a collection of French and Italian Lace-trimmed Luncheon and Banquet Cloths, Tea Cloths, Dresser and Buffet Scarfs, Luncheon Sets and Centerpieces,

At Reductions of 25 to 40 per cent from regular prices.

JURY AT ODDS OVER MANNING DAMAGES

Justice Charged Them That Amount Was All They Had to Consider.

NO CONSPIRACY EVIDENCE

Miss O'Brien, Court Ruled, Was Injured by Accusation and Might Receive "Smart Money."

Although Justice Cropsey in the Queens County Supreme Court yesterday afternoon charged the jury in the suit of Miss Honora May O'Brien against John Bernard Manning, the Wall Street broker, for $1,000,000 for his failure to marry her, that they had nothing to consider except the amount of damages that should be given to the young woman, the jury after being out from 2 o'clock until 6 was unable to agree. Justice Cropsey directed that a sealed verdict should be returned in the case tomorrow morning.

"I consider that the charge of the court was a vindication of me no matter what the jury may decide," said Miss O'Brien. "Justice Cropsey charged that there had been no evidence introduced that I had conspired to get Mr. Manning's money, and that fact will be a vindication for me before my friends and this community. It is impossible for me to say what I will do until I hear what the verdict of the jury is. If I should receive sufficient money from this source I will carry into effect the plans I have always cherished, and for which I am now working, of living quietly and doing good."

While waiting for the jury to come to an agreement Manning sat in the consulting room surrounded by members of his family. At first he seemed nervous about the amount of the verdict that might be returned against him, but as time wore on he came to the conclusion that the amount, if any was agreed upon by the jury, would be comparatively small. He expressed the opinion that any large sum would seriously affect his financial standing.

Martin W. Littleton, his attorney, had told the jury that they had not been called together to distribute the money of Mr. Manning. They were not to decide whether it was better for this young woman to have his means or for his family to have them. There was no question as to whether Miss O'Brien was young and accomplished or whether she was competent to earn her living.

"You have seen tears shed here by this young woman," declared Mr. Littleton, "but they were not tears of a broken heart. There was nothing in this case to cry for except money. If you are asked to sympathize with her, remember that you have it from her own lips that she did not love this man. The large question in this case is how far a jury of twelve men will look upon a squalid debauchery of the sacredness of marriage."

"You have heard Mr. Manning called the meanest Irishman in New York," said Stephen Baldwin, in summing up for Miss O'Brien, "but I will tell you that he is more properly named the Miser of Wall Street and Riverside Drive. This young woman is charged here with having conspired against this old man. Did she try to inveigle him with ravishing glances and with lemonade charged with 'apple honey'? The first suggestion of money that was made in this case came from Cardinal Farley, and who would charge that he had entered into a conspiracy?

"This is a poor working girl. She is accomplished, with all the graces of a fine education. She has had to work hard for her living. That is an indication of what real accomplishments count for in this great city. You can hire a French teacher for almost nothing, but you have to pay a fortune to get a cook. This girl looked to this man as the epitome of a successful business man—one who had come from her old home in Ireland, who had made a fortune, who was devout and generous to the Church to which she is profoundly devoted. He came to her as such and proposed a marriage that would take her out of drudgery, and she accepted him for that reason."

Mr. Baldwin said that he had asked for a million dollars' damage because, had Manning kept his promise to marry, she would have had transferred to her large sums in securities, as he admitted on the stand, and she would also have been endowed of all his real estate.

Justice Cropsey in charging the jury said that marriage is regarded by the law just the same as any other contract, no matter what other sentiments may be attached to it by the individual. In this case it was clearly proven that such a contract had been entered into and the plaintiff was at all times ready to keep her part of it. It had been broken off by the defendant, and the fact that his family objected was no reason why he should have done so. The defendant had charged that he had been induced to enter into this contract by a conspiracy by the plaintiff by her professing to love him when she did not, but no conspiracy whatever was proven in the case. Under these circumstances there was nothing for the jury to decide except the amount of money she should be given.

In deciding the amount of money she should receive Justice Cropsey said that she should be given compensatory damages in accordance with the station in life and the means in possession of the defendant. Had he married her he would have been obliged to support her to the best of his ability. It was also necessary for the jury to give her damages for the injury to her feelings and for her disappointment.

"You can also give her punitive damages or 'smart money,'" said Justice Cropsey. "This defendant charged this plaintiff in his answer with having entered into a conspiracy, and that charge reflected upon her character. There was nothing in the case to support such a charge, and the defendant knew that the statement was untrue."

$1,100 FOR JEWISH RELIEF.

Columbia Students Contribute for Sufferers from the War.

More than $1,100 has been collected by the Columbia Jewish War Relief Committee from Jewish students of the university in the last two weeks. Every day the workers held short meetings at noon in Earl Hall on the campus. Professor Richard Gotthell, head of the Department of Semitic Languages and History, was honorary Chairman of the Central Committee, with Louis I. Newman, Acting Chairman; Max Cohen, General Manager; Benjamin Zable, Secretary, and Miss Rebekah B. Hoffman, General Treasurer.

The Menorah Society contributed $250, the proceeds of a concert of Jewish music, which was held in the Horace Mann auditorium recently. The Columbia College Committee, headed by H. Haldenstein, '20, turned in the largest amount, while Barnard College showed the largest contributions per person. The Columbia contribution has been forwarded to the American Jewish Relief Committee for its $10,000,000 fund.

H. W. TAFT'S CAR KILLS BOY.

Youngster Falls from a Wagon in Front of Machine.

John Kajowski, 7 years old, son of Bolesław Kajowski, a confectioner of 317 Madison Avenue, Murray Hill, Queens, was fatally injured yesterday at Broadway and Fourteenth Street, Flushing, L. I., by an automobile owned by Henry W. Taft. The automobile was driven by Mr. Taft's chauffeur, Gustav D. Johanessen of Hempstead, who was the only occupant.

The boy's skull was broken and he died in Flushing Hospital three hours later.

Johanessen was instructed by the police to appear in court this morning on a technical charge and continued on his way to the Garden City Hotel, where Mr. Taft is staying. The chauffeur said that the accident was unavoidable, that the boy was hitching on a wagon and fell off directly in front of his car.

Gingham—in fact, all sorts of tub fabrics—are less in price here.

HEARN

Fourteenth Street West of Fifth Avenue

More new tub wearables—fetching Summer hats—at saving prices.

TWENTY-THIRD JUNE SALE

BRINGS TO YOU

The Best and Most Seasonable Merchandise

THAT WE

with Ninety Years of Successful Experience and Plenty of Ready Cash

CAN BUY

WE BUY AT LOWEST PRICES——YOU, IN TURN, BUY AT LOWEST PRICES

FOLLOWING ON SALE BOTH MONDAY AND TUESDAY

WOMEN—For Your Convenience

New York State Has Arranged That You Can

Register Here While You Shop

The law requires only one registration at a public or other specially appointed place.

The Governor of New York State has appointed us to assist in registering women living in Greater New York (Manhattan, Brooklyn, Bronx, Queens, Richmond).

Every woman, 16 to 50 years inclusive, is required by law to register.

Women (appointed by the State as Census Agents) will answer questions and register you. Official Registration Card will be given you when you have registered.

Our 23d June Sale Continues with a Rush

FOLLOWING ARE SALE DEPARTMENTS:—

Muslin Underwear
Babies' Wear
Corsets, Petticoats
White Goods
Boys' Clothing and Furnishings
Washable and Silk Blouses
Women's Suits, Dresses, Coats
Women's Housedresses & Negligees
Girls' and Misses' Summer Dresses
Millinery
Shoes
Men's Shirts and Furnishings

A Clean-Up Purchase

Finest Seamless Axminster Rugs

(9x12 ft.)

Patterns—choicest Oriental and conventional allover designs. Specially priced because of slight imperfections—which can scarcely be seen.

Special
31.50
To-day's usual price $45.00.

Rattania Fibre Rugs

Washable. In novelty and verdure designs.

9x12 ft. 11.97
7.6x10.6 ft. 9.47
6x9 ft. 6.47
4.6x7.6 ft. 4.47
30x60 inch 1.67

Summer Grass Rugs

In all colors of newest designs—cool and artistic—

9x12 ft. 8.87
8x12 ft. 7.97
8x10 ft. 6.74
6x12 ft. 6.69
6x9 ft. 4.97
54x90 inch 2.98

Grass Runners

Bound and Reversible.

18 inch ..... .31 and .37
21 inch ..... .33 and .43
27 inch ..... .42 and .47
36 inch ..... .52 and .57

Very Little Prices on FETCHING FROCKS



A foulard frock designed in black and white; Hague or navy blue; with darker Georgette crepe banding and blouse; sizes for women and misses.

Special
24.50

A simple frock of great charm in pink or blue linen combined with voile; the wide 1917 neck is a feature of the dress.

Our Reg. $17.94
14.75

12.85 Our Specialized Price

The Verismart Frock—Varied dresses of Taffetas, Crepe de Chine, Pongee and Jersey Cloth. In navy, black—ever so many high shades—the designs are extremely varied. A diversified group because each day something is done to make the price a special sale of its own. Sometimes expensive sample dresses, only one of two of a kind, are added—again an odd color—it may be your particular shade—but every day, for some reason—a very unique bargain group.

June Sale Specials!

Summer Frocks and Tub Dresses

2.45 Our reg. $2.87 and $3.47.
3.45 Our Reg. $4.57 and $4.95.
4.65 Our reg. $5.94 and $6.49.

Voiles in plain colors, stripes or floral effects—repp in plain colors—ginghams in plaids and checks—and dainty striped dimities.

Shirtwaist effects, sport models and one-piece styles. Buttons—gay ribbon ties—many smart trimming features. Pleated—gathered—some with collars and cuffs of voile, organdie or white pique—all sorts of designs in semi-tailored or fussy styles. All sizes.

June Sale Specials

Women's Muslin Underwear Prices of Exceptional Interest

When you see the crowds of shoppers you wonder how there possibly could be enough of each of the different styles for each customer—but if you could see the boxes of underwear ceiling high—in the stockroom—you would understand how all the tables at each price are kept replenished. We plan this sale to be better than the bargains anywhere else.

Nainsook Corset Covers—round neck with fine emb'y edge and ribbon—also lace trim'd style—Special ..... .19

Corset Covers—Nainsook—embroidery and lace inserts and ribbon—Special ..... .28

Corset Covers—Nainsook—variously trim'd with embroideries and fancy laces and ribbon—our reg. .46 ..... .36

Corset Covers—Nainsook—style suitable for wear under sheer lingerie and georgette blouses—our reg. .94 cts. ..... .74

Envelope Chemises—Lingerie cloth—numerous dainty models—white or flesh ..... .94

Envelope Chemises—yokes with lace or emb'y and inserts, ribbons—our reg. 48 and 57 cts. ..... .38

Envelope Chemises—fancy yokes of lace or embroidery—our reg. .68 cts. ..... .57

Envelope Chemises—batiste and nainsook—white and flesh—cluster tucks, shirrings and picot edge or dainty laces and embroideries—our reg. 94 cts. .. .74

Envelope Chemises—lingerie fabrics—daintiest models imaginable in interesting variety—our reg. $1.45 ..... 1.24

Women's Drawers—soft finish muslin—lace and insert tucks, embroidery or cambric ruffle, with h. s. hem and tucks—val. 38 and 46 cts. ..... .28

Drawers—embroidery ruffle or fancy lace trim—our reg. .58 .. .45

Drawers—Nainsook—Marcella, Elise or regular—attractive embroideries and laces—our reg. 78 cts. ..... .64

Petticoats—cambric and muslin—wide embroidery, rows of Val. or Point de Paris laces or double panel of heavy muslin—Special .88

Petticoats—deep ruffle of imported embroideries, open or close patterns—showy laces also—our reg. $1.45 ..... 1.24

Petticoats—Unique assortment of wanted styles, elaborate trim of most effective laces and embroideries—special 1.84

Combinations—Nainsook—yoke of lace and embroidery combined—ribbon run—special ..... .68

Combinations—Yokes of Val. or Point de Paris laces, others with embroidery; our reg. $1.28 .... 1.17

Extra Size Short Underskirts—tucks and hemstitching—our reg. .58 ..... .46

Nainsook and Soft Finish Muslin **Night Dresses**—Yokes of fancy lace, embroidery and ribbon—V or round neck—short or long sleeves—our reg. .78 ..... .64

An exceptional special purchase **Night Dresses**—Round, V or high neck—daintiest models in great variety, with laces and embroideries—our reg. .94 ..... .78

Women's Night Dresses—White and flesh—more than twenty desirable, good-looking models—some sleeveless—special ..... .64

Night Dresses—Nainsook—fine yokes and sleeves of new pattern Vals. or embroidered lace—our reg. $3.67 ..... 2.98

Night Dresses—Nainsook—really good looking models with practica laces and embroideries—our reg. $1.45 ..... 1.18

Night Dresses—Lingerie—Empire, sleeveless, and many other styles in neat or elaborate effects, fine laces, embroideries, ribbons, rosettes and bows—a beautiful display at 1.05

Night Dresses—Extra sizes—embroidery and insert or embroidery ruffles—our reg. .78 ..... .64

Extra Size Night Dresses—Nainsook—many new models—lace, embroidery and ribbon—our reg. $1.18 ..... .98

Extra Size Night Dresses—fine nainsook—deep V back and front with yoke entirely of organdy inserts and lace, round neck with same effective trim—our reg. $1.45 ..... 1.18

Extra Size Petticoats—Cambric and nainsook—ruffle with wide embroidery and insert of lace edge and inserts—our reg. $1.19 ..... .98

Extra Size Petticoats—Nainsook—rows of lace—our reg. $1.45 ... 1.18

Extra Size Drawers—cambric—ruffle of embroidery and tucks or lace and inserts—our reg. .46 ..... .35

Finer lot—lace or emb'y—our reg .58 ..... .46

Extra Size Drawers—fine nainsook—neat embroidery or dainty lace—our reg. .78 ..... .65

Extra Size Corset Covers—high neck—tight fitting—sizes to 52 bust—special ..... .51

June Sale Values also in Babies' Dresses, Slips, Shirts, etc.

SILK RADICALLY REDUCED *FABRICS*

35-inch Taffetas
1.27
Soft chiffon finish—colored satin stripes, in dark and medium combinations.
Values $1.50 to $1.64

40-inch Charmeuse
1.29
Soft, fine quality — draping grade. All desirable colors—light and dark.
Value $1.85

The Art of Sewing Is Not a Gift It's an Accomplishment and YOU may be talented *JUST* ... 3.00

For Complete Course at
"Our Dressmaking School"

The number of pupils is limited, as each receives personal instruction from an expert teacher from the N. Y. School of Dressmaking. Appointments, six lessons, 1½ hrs. each, made to suit your convenience.

For Details Inquire at Pattern Department.

What a Difference Looking In or Out

When a room or two, or better, the entire home, has been treated to a complete new set of

Window Shades

Holland make—Side hem (7 ft. x 28 to 37 inches). Assorted tints. Without rollers.

Special ..... .52

Gingham FROCKS

A SPECIAL SALE



Made in all sizes for women and misses in the style illustrated. Designed in ever so many plaids, effectively trimmed in blue.

Special—
Monday and Tuesday—
8.75

June Sale Specials
WHITE GOODS

36 in. Skirtings—novelty stripes—our reg. .38 ..... Special .30
36 in. Skirtings—gabardines—also many effective stripes .. Special .25
40 in. Skirting Gabardines .. Special .52
38 in. Skirting Gabardines .. Special .38
Fine Quality Poplins—for uniforms—middies and separate skirts .. .28
36 in. Voiles and Swisses—in stripes, checks, dots and crossbars Special .23
44 in. Chiffon Voiles and Lingerie Batiste ..... Special .25

Hem+Seam+Fasteners=
NEW WHITE SKIRT
Corduroy—Gabardine
Pique—Poplin
SEMI-MADES

And many other plain and fancy materials. Gathered Backs—Belts—Pockets. Excellent value at .. 2.65

Cleverer Than VELVET HATS



Because it is ever so much smarter to wear a velvet-combined-with-something-else hat than an all velvet one, these new hats (two styles illustrated) are made of moire and velvet. Moire adds that "finished air."

Velvet underbrims have a softness next the face. Design of ever so many shapes in black and navy.

JUST THE NEWEST

Our reg. $10.00.

Special 8.50

Every day some new mid-season design in satin, more summery hats of georgette crepe and straw arrive. Charming all!

We have just made some delightful bridal veils. Orders taken in this department for any design you wish.

PARK & TILFORD

ESTABLISHED 1840

Sparkling Beverages for Summer-time

Mineral Waters

	Doz.	Case
Perrier Water, natural Sparkling, case 50 bottles ..	2.60	10.50
Case 100 ½ bottles	1.80	14.50
Case of 100 splits	1.40	11.00
Manitou, sparkling Case 50 bottles ...	2.40	9.00
Case 100 ½ bots. .	1.60	12.00
Case 100 splits ...	1.30	10.00
Poland, sparkling Case 50 bots.	2.00	7.50
Case 100 ½ bots. .	1.50	11.00
Case 50 ½ bots, still	1.50	5.50
Case 24 ½ gals., still	4.00	7.50
5 gal. demijohn	3.00	
($1.00 allowed for empty Demi.)		

Aerated Waters

	Doz.	Doz. splits
Ginger Ale, Ross' Royal Belfast ...	½bots. 1.65	1.40
Ginger Ale, Schweppe's	1.75	
Ginger Ale, Carl Schultz	1.20	
Sarsaparilla, Delatour's	1.25	
Clicquot	1.35	
Carl Schultz	1.20	
Soda, Schweppe's.		1.30
Delatour's	1.40	
Carl Schultz	1.20	
Idris English Ginger Beer	1.35	
Ashford English Brew Ginger Beer	1.50	
Schweppe's English Ginger Beer	1.75	

Man-a-cea Water

A palatable, curative, natural water from Irondale Springs, West Virginia. Man-a-cea **promotes good digestion** and should be taken with and between meals. It has received unstinted endorsement from the Medical profession and from thousands in every walk of life. Park & Tilford extend to Man-a-cea Water and the just claims made for it, their full support.

	each	doz.
½ gallon bottles	.45	5.00
	doz.	case
Case of 50 bottles	2.75	10.50
Case of 100-½ bottles	1.60	11.50
Case of 100 splits	1.35	9.50

Grocery Specials

There is in every direction the necessity for **thrift.** We meet that imperative present day requirement by offering some happy opportunities for warm weather.

India and Ceylon Tea

Undoubtedly the last time we shall be able to present these advantageous prices in a great sale. Reserve stocks are now much reduced, fine grades somewhat more difficult to obtain and the import cost is climbing. For one week our regular price of 65c lb. will be changed for your saving, to

lb. .57 5 lbs. 2.80
10 lbs. 5.50

This full bodied blend is put up in 1 lb. Buff and Gold airtight packages. As an iced drink, splendidly refreshing.

Coffee—Plaza Blend

During this week at special prices here advertised, you will be able to obtain from one to one hundred pounds of our Plaza Coffee. The saving represented is considerable, more so than apparent. The early future promises a three to four cent advance on high grade, mild flavored, well matured Central American Coffees, anywhere near as choice as Plaza.

lb. ..... .21 5 lbs. 1.00
25 lbs. 4.90 50 lbs. 9.60
100 lbs. 19.00

Fine Granulated Sugar

25 lb. bags 1.92

Preserving time is nigh for the berries will soon ripen. We have a fair quantity of 25 lb. bags of sugar and at this low price we shall fill orders in sequence to the extent of three thousand. One bag only to each buyer, city or out of town. None at the price can be spared to dealers.

"Tryphosa" Dessert Jelly Powder

An indispensable warm weather food. 3¼ oz. packages enough for serving seven or eight persons. Unusual price per package .09
Per dozen 1.05

Park Brand Condensed Soups

"Ready to Serve" which means so much in summertime. Twenty varieties in No. 1 tins each .10 dozen 1.10

For Supper or the Picnic Party

Sardines, "La Valliere" brand Portuguese, ¼ tins, distinctively attractive, tin .17 doz. 2.00

Delicious Pin Money Pickles

At luncheon, dinner or supper "Pin Money" is a pickle relish divine. Buy them in our stores this week, at prices that only Park & Tilford can and do offer.

	pts.	qts.
Pin Money Sweet Mixed	.23	.40
Pin Money Sweet Gherkins	.25	.45
Pin Money, Melon Mangoes	.25	.30

Broilers from Laurelton Farms pair

Very tender and plump 1.60

Common graded chickens are selling at 2.00 pair. Laurelton Farms Broilers are such finer meat that our special price is extremely low in comparison.

Park Brand Flavoring Extracts

Direct from finest raw products yielding full strength, rich flavor and delicate bouquet. Unsurpassed for your ices and creams.

	Bots. 2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Vanilla	.25	.45	.85
Lemon	.20	.38	.72
Other flavors	.20	.38	.72

Macaroni—Warner's

Also Spaghetti, Vermicelli and Noodles. The choicest hard pastes made in the U. S. A treat nicely cooked à l'Américaine or à l'Italienne. These prices are reduced 20%

package	dozen	box of 36
.09	1.00	2.85

Owing to the tax proposed on Alcohol, this is the last opportunity at above prices.

On Long Island

Our new schedule of home deliveries is now in effect.

North Shore Section

For local representative to call phone 1266W Garden City

Monday and Thursday
Thruout Little Neck, Manhasset, Port Washington, Great Neck, Pisadome

Monday and Thursday
Brookville and Jericho

Tuesday and Friday
Thruout Roslyn, Sea Cliff, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Westbury, Old Westbury, Wheatley Hills

Wednesday and Saturday
Thruout East Norwich, Oyster Bay, Bayville, Syosset, Woodbury, Cold Spring Harbor, Huntington

Central Section

For local representative to call phone 389 Hempstead

Monday, Wednesday & Friday
Thruout Hempstead, Mineola, Garden City, Meadow Brook, Floral Park

Rockaway Section

For local representative to call phone 431 Far Rockaway

Monday, Wednesday and Friday
Hewletts, Woodmere, Cedarhurst, Lawrence

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday
Far Rockaway, Edgemere, Arverne, Rockaway

South Shore Section

For local representative to call phone 11 Rockville Center

Monday, Wednesday and Friday
Thruout Lynbrook, Rockville Center, Baldwin, Freeport

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday
Thruout Long Beach and vicinity

Orders are taken two days previous and filled complete, delivery being made from centrally located stations at Mineola, Hempstead Station, Far Rockaway and Rockville Center.

Send mail orders to and for catalogs write our Executive Offices, 529-549 W. 42nd Street, N.Y.

STORES:— Fifth Avenue and 26th St,
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Madison Avenue and 78th St.
Broadway and 41st Street
Broadway and 57th Street
Broadway and 101st Street
Broadway and 112th Street
Broadway and 146th Street
Columbus Ave. and 72nd St.
Lenox Avenue and 125th St.
West End, N. J.

WOMEN GOLF STARS IN TITLE TOURNEY

W. M. G. A. Fixture Attracts a Field of Fifty-five Players to Piping Rock Event.

PLAY TO BEGIN TOMORROW

Pairings and Time Schedule for Medal Round, Which Opens Championship Contest.

Casual reading of the announcement for the eighteenth annual championship tournament of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, which will begin over the Piping Rock course tomorrow, will disclose nothing unusual to the unobserving. To others, however, the word championship will stand out as if written in luminous letters, for it develops that the women golfers have braved the official action of the United States Golf Association and inserted the word championship, which is banned and barred in most sporting events this season. Probably no other golf tournament of the season will carry with it championship honors.

The tournament this year has drawn a notable array of women exponents of the game. It measures up well to the standard of past events for the metropolitan championships, even though the title holder of last season, Mrs. Quentin B. Hyde, will not defend her laurels. Miss Georgiana Bishop, the runner-up a year ago, is another absentee.

On the other hand, there are such prominent contenders entered as Miss Marion Hollins of Baltusrol, Mrs. W. A. Gavin, former English champion, also of Baltusrol; Mrs. L. C. Stockton of Raritan Valley, and Miss Lounsbery of Bedford, who has been making a notable record recently.

The opening day will be devoted to the medal play round, eighteen holes, the first sixteen to qualify for match play for the championship. The tournament will continue until Friday, when there will be the finals for the championship, the second and third sixteens, and for the beaten eights. Also there will be a mixed foursome.

The entry list, the pairings, and time of starting for the medal play round are as follows:

10 o'clock, Mrs. H. F. Whitney, Nassau, and Miss Constance Roberson, Knollwood; 10:05, Mrs. C. M. Fair, Piping Rock, and Mrs. A. C. Sumner, Nassau; 10:10, Mrs. Phillip Boyer, Piping Rock, and Mrs. Lester Ketcham, Fox Hills; 10:15, Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook, and Mrs. Thomas Hucknall, Forest Hills; 10:20, Mrs. L. C. Stockton, Raritan Valley, and Mrs. S. A. Herzog, Fairview; 10:25, Mrs. Joseph E. Davis, Piping Rock, and Mrs. A. S. Rossin, Century; 10:30, Mrs. W. A. Gavin, Baltusrol, and Miss Lounsbery, Bedford; 10:35, Mrs. M. H. Frayne, Dunwoodie, and Mrs. G. K. Morrow, Great Neck; 10:40, Mrs. F. E. Donohoe, Montclair, and Mrs. J. C. Barclay, Hackensack; 10:45, Mrs. G. M. Heckscher, Piping Rock, and Mrs. William Chilvers, Dunwoodie; 10:50, Mrs. L. L. Blake, Cranford, and Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Piping Rock; 10:55, Mrs. Courtlandt D. Barnes, Piping Rock, and Mrs. H. J. Bartholomae, Ardsley.

11 o'clock, Mrs. C. D. Smithers, Nassau, and Miss G. Pickhardt, Englewood; 11:05, Miss H. Hitchcock, Piping Rock, and Mrs. J. W. A. Gavin, Baltusrol; 11:10, Mrs. H. C. Phipps, Piping Rock, and Mrs. F. B. Ryan, Cranford; 11:15, Mrs. Moody, Glen Ridge, and Mrs. G. D. Boschen, Spring Lake; 11:20, Mrs. Sidney Neil, Fairview, and Miss Irma Waterhouse, Ardsley; 11:25, Mrs. D. G. Geddes, Nassau, and Mrs. Philip Stevenson, Piping Rock; 11:30, Mrs. A. B. Gilkes, Siwanoy, and Mrs. E. S. Knapp, Westbrook; 11:35, Mrs. W. G. Loew, Piping Rock, and Mrs. G. W. Andrews, Century; 11:40, Miss E. D. Spears, Knollwood, and Mrs. T. H. Thomas, Hackensack; 11:45, Miss A. Allaire, Dunwoodie, and Miss J. Bredt, Essex County; 11:50, Mrs. A. S. Waterhouse, Ardsley, and Mrs. G. Weber, Great Neck; 11:55, Miss Eleanor Gates, Nassau, and Mrs. L. A. Wimpfheimer, Century; 12, Mrs. Edwin S. Bayer, Century, and Mrs. T. A. Williams, Dunwoodie; 12:05, Mrs. C. T. Russell, Ardsley, and Mrs. C. F. Uebelacher, Hackensack; 12:10, Mrs. Myra D. Paterson, Englewood, and Mrs. E. F. Sanford, Great Neck.

COOPER WINS AUTO RACE.

Averages Over 103 Miles at the Chicago Speedway.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Earl Cooper, driving a Stutz racer, won the 250-mile automobile race from Ralph Mulford, who piloted a Hudson, here today, covering the distance without a stop in 2:25:28. Eddie Herne in his Dusenberg racer was third. Cooper averaged 103 1-10 miles an hour.

There were twenty-seven starters, and a crowd estimated at 40,000 was assembled at the Speedway to witness the sport.

BOHLAND FINISHES FIRST.

Paulist A. C. Runner Leads Field of 75 In Road Race.

Max Bohland, the Paulist A. C. harrier, again showed his heels to a pack of local road runners yesterday, when he led the way home in the annual five-mile road run of the Fulton A. C. of Elizabeth, N. J. A field of seventy-five harriers got away at the start, and Bohland, starting with 3:15, remained with the field for about two miles. Then he quickened his stride, and soon was setting the pace, in which position he remained until the finish line was reached.

J. McNeil, Presentation Club, finished second, and T. O'Connor, St. Anselm's A. C., was third. The fast-time prize went to James McCurnin, the Jersey Harriers A. A. road runner, who finished in tenth position in 29:47. He started from a mark of 0:45. St. Christopher Club athletes accounted for the team honors with a total of 36 points.

GOLF ON NEARBY LINKS.

T. S. Barnes, with a card of 41, 40—81, led a large field of golfers in the qualifying round for the Governor's Cup at Apawamis yesterday. Following him closely came H. S. Graves, three strokes behind for the eighteen holes, and then came S. W. Howland, whose card showed 46, 42—88. Graves's card was 45, 39—84. Other scores turned in were:

Frank Presbrey, 48, 42—90; T. R. Manville, 46, 45—91; S. Bactelle, 46, 46—92; F. S. Keeler, 46, 46—92; M. Squire, 46, 47—93; L. L. Fleming, 47, 46—93; J. I. Downey, 48, 45—93; W. F. S. Hart, 49, 45—94; E. C. M. Kemp, 46, 48—94; H. H. Goode, 42, 53—95; E. A. Choate, 48, 47—95, and R. Wayland Smith, 49, 46—95.

One hundred and fifty golfers took part in an eighteen-hole medal play handicap competition over the links of the Wykagyl Country Club yesterday and enjoyed a perfect day on the links. The leading golfer at the end of the day's play turned up in O. C. Sentle, whose card showed 95, 23—72, one stroke better in the net scores than C. E. Maltey, A. G. Ritchie, and William K. Krepts, all of whom tied for second honors, with net scores of 83. Their full cards were: Maltey, 85,12—73; Ritchie, 81, 8—73, and Krepts, 94, 21—73.

At the Westfield Golf Club the first round at matche play for the Governor's Cup was decided yesterday, when six matches were decided and two went by default. The scores: C. F. Hinchman defeated W. H. Maxwell, 2 up and 1 to play; T. H. Ludwig defeated W. E. Ferris, 3 up and 1 to play; W. E. Tuttle, Jr., defeated H. Talbot, 4 up and 3 to play; S. Armstrong defeated J. E. Cutler, 5 up and 4 to play; R. S. Gales defeated Shin Inouye, 2 up; F. Bender defeated A. Baum, 2 up; S. M. Smith and A. D. Tuttle won by default.

Liberty Loan Wins Derby.

LATONIA, Ky., June 16.—Liberty Loan running in the red and white stripes of A. K. Macomber, the California turfman, won the thirty-fifth renewal of the Latonia Derby this afternoon by six lengths. Liberty Loan formerly ran under the name of Al M. Dick.

BOMBING AT NIGHT BY NAVAL AVIATORS

Engine Trouble Meaning Death or Capture, British Fliers Try to Reach Sea.

ATTACK U-BOATS AND BASES

Airmen Retain Grim Sense of Humor in Thrilling Adventures on Nocturnal Flights.

By BARTIMAEUS.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 5.—As far as bombing operations are concerned, the Navy-that-Flies confines its attentions principally to the German bases along the Belgian coast, and any lurking submarine or vagrant destroyers observed in the vicinity. Bombing is carried out by both airplanes and seaplanes, and differs from other forms of war flying in that it is principally performed at night.

The function of the bombing machines is to reach a given objective in as short a time as possible, without provoking more "scraps" on the way than are inevitable, to "deliver the goods" and, if not brought down by anti-aircraft fire, to return with all speed. They are not primarily fighters, and when laden with bombs are not theoretically a match for a hostile fighting machine with unfettered manoeuvring powers.

Engine trouble over enemy territory means almost infallible capture or death for the pilot of a bombing airplane. Yet in cases of disablement, rather than come down on the ground and suffer themselves or their machine to be taken prisoner, it is their gallant tradition to try to struggle out to sea. Here they stand about as much chance of life as a pheasant winged above a lake, but the machine sinks before German hands can touch it.

Now, it happened that on one such occasion the descent into the sea of a bombing machine was observed by two French flying boats which were out on patrol. The distressed was still within range of the shore batteries and the Boches, smarting from the effect of the bombs she had succeeded in dropping, were retaliating in the most approved Germanic manner by plastering the helpless machine with shrapnel as she slowly sank.

Rescue by a Flying Boat.

The two French flying boats sped to the rescue and alighted in the water beside the wrecked British machine. One embarked the observer, who was wounded, and in spite of redoubled fire from the shore, succeeded in returning safely. The other French flying boat actually embarked the remaining occupants of the bombing machine, but was hit as it rose from the water and fell disabled.

The French pilot, seeing a boche seaplane approaching and a bevy of small craft inshore coming out against them, scribbled a message to say that his venture had failed; he found time to add, however, with true Gallic dauntlessness of spirit "Vive la France!" This missive he fastened to the leg of his carrier pigeon and succeeded in releasing it before rescuers and rescued were taken prisoners.

From time to time curt official announcements of successful bomb raids upon German destroyer and submarine bases appear in the press. It may be that the naval honor or casualty lists are swelled thereby. But no one who has not stood in the wind that blows across the bombers' aerodrome at night in those last tense moments before the start, can form any idea of the conditions under which these grim laurels are earned.

One by one the leather-clad pilots conclude their final survey and climb up into their machines. They adjust goggles and gloves; there is a warning "Stand clear!" and the darkness fills with roaring sound as No. 1 starts his engine. For a few moments longer he sits in the utter isolation of darkness and of the deafening noise of his own engine. No further sounds can reach him; not another order nor valedictory "Good luck" from those whose lot it is to only stand and wait. He settles himself comfortably and fingers the familiar levers and throttle; then, with a jerk the bomber starts along the unseen ground, gathers way, and, rising, speeds droning into the darkness like a gigantic cockchafer. A moment later No. 2 follows, then another, and another. The night swallows them and the sound of their engines dies away.

Returning From Flights.

A couple of hours later in one of the gray painted huts that fringe the aerodrome a telephone bell jangles. The squadron commander picks up the receiver and holds converse with a tiny metallic voice that sounds very far away; the conversation ends, he puts on his cap and goes out into the darkness; a few minutes later a sudden row of lights across the aerodrome make bright pin-pricks in the darkness.

From away in the air comes the hum of an engine growing momentarily louder. It grows clearer as the homing machine circles overhead, and finally comes to earth with a rushing wind and the scramble of men's feet invisible. The pilot climbs stiffly out of his seat, pushing up his goggles, and puckers his eyes in the light of the lanterns as he fumbles for his cigarette case.

"Got 'em," he says laconically. "Seaplane sheds on the mole. Time for another trip?"

There is time, it appears. He drinks hot coffee while the armorers snap a fresh supply of bombs into the holders and test the release gear. He answers questions curtly and his replies are very much to the point.

Their "Archies" are shooting well, and they've got a lot more searchlights at work than they had last time. Rather warm work while it lasted. He thinks No. 1 was hit and brought down in flames. No. 2 seemed to have engine trouble this side of our lines on the way back. No. 3 ought to be along soon.

And while he gulps his coffee and grunts in monosyllables there is a whirring overhead and No. 3 returns, loudly demanding a fresh supply of bombs with which to put an artistic finish to a row of blazing oil tanks.

They climb into their machines again and lean back resting while the finishing touches (which sometimes come between life and death) are put to the machines and their deadly freight. Then once more they soar up into the night.

Wounded and Taciturn.

Dawn is breaking when No. 4 returns, tired-eyed and more monosyllabic than ever. It came off all right, but No. 3 had seemed to lose control and slid down the beam of a searchlight with shell and balls of red fire (some new stunt, he supposed,) bursting all about her. However, she got her bombs off first and touched up something that sent a flame 200 feet into the air. He himself bombed a group of searchlights that were annoying him and some trucks in a railway siding. He has an ugly shrapnel wound in the thigh and observes with grave humor that his boots are full of blood—this is a navy joke, by the way. Also that he could do with a drink. But it came off all right.

Now the seaplanes, who undertake much the same sort of job, keep pigs, and contemplate their stern mission with an unextinguishable and fathomless sense of humor. This may be accounted for by the fact that in life and death they are more in touch with the native element of the Navy-that-Floats and share much of its light-heartedness in consequence.

Aerial gymnastics are not in their line. They fight when they must and the straightest shot wins. If hit, unless hopelessly out of control, they take to the water like wounded ducks. If the damage is beyond temporary repair they sit on the surface and pray for the dawn and a tow from a friendly destroyer.

No aerial adventure is ever recounted (and the array of D. S. C. ribbons around their mess table is witness of the quality of these blindfold flights) without its humorous aspect well-nigh obliterating all else. One who fought a Zeppelin single-handed with a Webley Scott pistol and imprecations found himself immortalized only in the pages of a magazine of Puck-like humor they publish (fate and funds permitting) monthly.

Another, disabled on the water at the enemy's port, succeeded in getting his engines going as the crew of an armed trawler were leaning over the bows with boathooks to secure him. He rose from the water beneath their outstretched hands, and recalled with breathless merriment nothing but the astoulshment of their Teutonic faces.

Escape From a U-Boat.

A third, similarly disabled, was approached on the surface by a German submarine. He raked her deck with his Lewis gun and kept her at bay by the simple expedient of picking off every head that appeared above her conning tower until she wearied of the sport and withdrew. From a seaplane point of view is was a pretty jest.

The Navy-that-Flies is quickly building up its own peculiar and imperishable traditions. Not least of these is the seaplane's invincible gayety of spirit.

Wright and Marburg Honored.

CINCINNATI, June 16.—Orville Wright of Dayton, Ohio; Theodore Marburg, former Minister to Belgium, and Frank Duveneck, artist, were among those who received honorary degrees at the graduation exercises of the University of Cincinnati here today. Mr. Wright received the degree of Doctor of Science, while Mr. Marburg and Mr. Duveneck received that of Doctor of Laws.

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Extraordinary Reductions

Dresses of Voile and other Summer materials, 9.75 and 16.50

Dresses of Crepe de Chine, Satin or Taffeta. *Former Prices to 52.50* 27.50

Suits—Being the balance of stock in all wanted materials. To close 25.00

This is about half their former prices

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BLACK SAFETY TREAD TIRES



HUNDREDS of thousands of tire users from the pioneer days of the automobile, acclaim Goodrich Tires the TESTED TIRES of America on the TEST of TIME.

But the *Road Test* is the *Goodrich Test for its Tires.*

Six fleets of Goodrich Test Cars in six widely different sections of our country, are daily putting the ROAD TEST to Goodrich Tires to bring out the BEST in tires for you.

The *Dixie Fleet;*—The *Pacific Fleet;*—The *Mountain Fleet;*—The *Prairie Fleet;*—The *Lake Fleet;*—The *Atlantic Fleet.*

ALL belabor Goodrich Tires against *every kind of road* and *every kind of climatic handicap.*

Millions of miles—the average of the combined fleets is 300,000 miles a week—thus settle the *durability* and *resilience* of the Goodrich principle of the UNIT MOLD, *unbroken cure,* Goodrich has always maintained was BEST for fabric tires.

Buy this TESTED certainty of a lasting tire, backed up by Goodrich Fair Treatment, in Goodrich Black Safety Treads.

THE B. F. GOODRICH CO.

Akron, Ohio

Goodrich also makes the famous Silvertown Cords; the tire which won the 1916 Racing Championship

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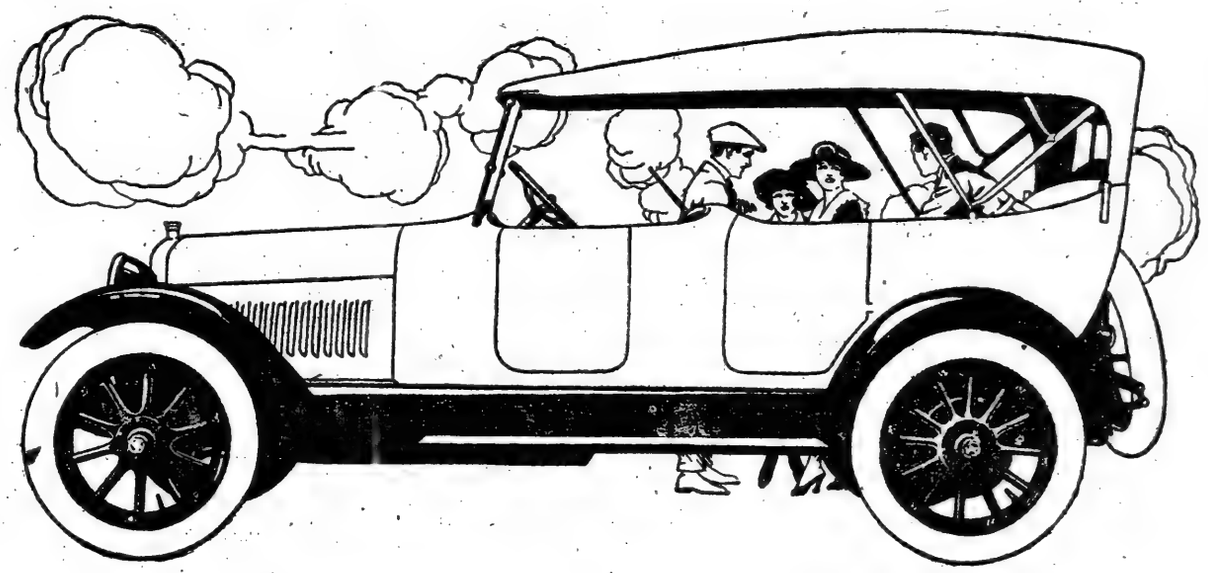
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CHANDLER SIX

Secure Your Chandler NOW, at $1395; After June 30th, $1595



This Great Car Will Be Continued, Identically The Same, At Advanced Price

For a few more days only, the Chandler price remains $1395.

At the close of business June 30th the price becomes $1595.

It has always been a basic part of Chandler policy to keep the Chandler price low. We have kept it low. We have sold the Chandler car for hundreds of dollars less than cars of similar quality.

At the present $1395 price, there is no other six *comparable* to the Chandler in design, equipment and performance.

Men familiar with automobiles *know* this is true. That is why Chandler has gone to front-rank position among medium-priced cars.

The present price cannot continue. It must be materially advanced. It must be advanced $200.

At the new price of $1595, effective on and after July 1st, the Chandler will still offer excess value. The present series model will be continued identically. There will be no change of any nature in design, construction or equipment.

Out of our regular June allotment of cars we will fill all orders possible at the present price. But orders must be placed now, subject to our ability to make delivery *prior* to July 1st.

7-passenger Touring Car, $1395.

4-passenger Roadster, $1395.

4-passenger Convertible Coupe, $1995.

7-passenger Convertible Sedan, $2095.

Luxurious Limousine, $2695.

(All prices f. o. b. Cleveland, O.)

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CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio

BRADY MURRAY MOTORS CORP'N

ITALIAN COMMISSION TO HONOR GARIBALDI

Members Will Make Pilgrimage to the Memorial at Clifton, Staten Island.

COTTAGE LIKE A SHRINE

Place of Patriot's Temporary Exile Preserved by His Compatriots in America.

One of the interesting trips arranged for the Italian Commission this week will be a pilgrimage to the historic Garibaldi Memorial on Staten Island. The visit will be made next Friday under the auspices of the Sons of Italy and it is expected that it will draw to Clifton, Staten Island, the largest number of Italians that has been seen there at any one time since the dedication of the Memorial on July 4, 1907. That was the 100th anniversary of Garibaldi's birth.

Garibaldi lived for nearly two years on Staten Island, from 1850 to 1852, during his exile from Italy. The small frame house which he occupied near Clifton, on the south shore of the island, has ever since been regarded almost in the light of a consecrated place by the Italian residents of America. The house was owned by Antonio Meucci, one of Garibaldi's most devoted friends in this country, who carefully preserved several relics of the liberator of Italy, including the famous red shirt worn by Garibaldi at the siege of Rome in 1849. Meucci died in the old house in 1889 and the relics with the house were afterward purchased by an Italian society. To preserve the little wooden building from decay, it was inclosed in a pantheon-like structure, forming virtually a Garibaldian museum with the old house and a few simple relics as the collection. A tablet was placed on the pantheon in 1907, replacing a marble slab with which Antonio Meucci had marked the house in 1884.

It was at this house that Garibaldi with several of his compatriots, who accompanied him into temporary exile, started their famous candle-making factory, of which the ruins of the furnace and caldron remained in the grounds up to a few years ago. Garibaldi started the factory to give his companions something to do and prevent them from becoming objects of charity during their stay in this country.

Garibaldi arrived in New York City in June, 1850, and spent the first few weeks at the home of Michele Pastasaldi, at 24 Irving Place. He there met his future biographer, Theodore Dwight, to whom he intrusted the manuscript of his memoirs up to that time. They were not published until nine years later, immediately following Garibaldi's success in command of the Alpine Hunters in the war of Sardinia and France against Austria.



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Stamford in Catskills, N.Y.

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The most modern and largest hotel in the mountains. American and European plans. Booklet sent on application.

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Modern improvements; electric lights; excellent table. Mrs. George Knapp.

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Located on the beautiful Cascade Lakes; the "Scenic Nook" of the Adirondacks; 2,042 feet above sea level; private waters; bathing, canoeing, tennis, motoring, dancing, mountain climbing, bowling, pool and clock golf; write for booklet; two hours by motor from Plattsburg Training Camp.
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Select family hotel, beautifully and centrally located; all amusements and modern improvements; superior cuisine. Under management of LEON DESPLAND, Winter Resort, Daytona, Fla.

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Beautifully situated, fine mountain views, 25 acres of lawns and forest trees, own vegetable and fruit farm, golf, tennis, children's playground, motor boating, canoeing, bathing beach. Orchestra, dancing afternoon and evening. Fine bath suites. Table and service of the best. Capacity 200. Now open. Special June rates.
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Opens June 21. Finest Hotel in the Catskills. Golf, Tennis, Boating, Swimming Pool, Garage. 100 Rooms. 40 Bathrooms. Booklet at 1180 Broadway, or Ruffner Bureau, Hotel McAlpin, N. Y.
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American and European Plans

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Also a la Carte Service.

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Rooms singly and en suite; first-class cuisine; apply on premises or address
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All Outside Rooms.
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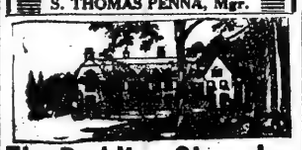
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Refined Social Life.

Special Rate Over July 4. From Dinner Sat., June 30th, to Thursday, July 5th, after Breakfast, \$15.00.
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Right on the beach. Every room ocean view. A quiet, restful, refined, homelike, family hotel. Surf and still water bathing; tennis, golf, dancing. Country surroundings; no boardwalk. Booklet.

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Block from Ocean, Trolley. Tennis courts. All outside rooms. White service. Orchestra. Thos. R. Creede, Prop. E. J. Maas, Mgr. Phone 1458

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Commutation ticket only \$11.50 per month.

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Telephone in every room. New Grill—Exceptional Music—Dancing
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New Modern Fireproof Resort Hotel, facing directly on the Ocean

Every comfort. Finest bathing beach in the world. Deep sea and inland fishing. Sailing. Motor boating. Good automobile roads. Golf, Tennis. Direct train service.
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Maintaining a refined patronage. Table and service of highest standard. Running water in rooms. Cap. 400. Cottages to rent with Hotel service. W. ADAMS, JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY, Owner and Manager.

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Nearest Ocean Resort to N. Y.

250 Rooms, With or Without Baths.

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Ideal Summer Home for Discriminating People. Ownership Management.

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Entire block on ocean front. 'Phone 1033—Long Branch.
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6th Ave., Asbury Park. Modern hotel; superb location; overlooking ocean; refined patronage; 6th season same management. Special rates over the 4th; dinner Sat., June 30, to Thursday breakfast.

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300 strictly modern rooms. All private baths with sea and fresh water. Equipment, table, service, the very best.
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A homelike house, with individuality and charm. Half block from Ocean, two blocks from Lake. Open June 23d.

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Private house; quiet; appointments perfect. 209 Springfield Avenue, Summit, N. J. Tel. 1284.

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Season June 22 to Oct. 1
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American and European Plan

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Rooms with hot and cold running water, \$1.50 per day up; also suites with baths; 200 ft. verandah overlooking ocean; elevator; Colonial ballroom; orchestra; booklet.
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Season from
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A new, modern hotel, of concrete construction NOW OPEN.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
Hotel and Sanatorium
Noted for its superior table and service. Tonic and Curative Baths.
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The Glenwood, P. R. Johnson		400
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The Central, Joseph H. Graves		150
River View House, Mrs. H. T. LeSayre		150
The Belverus, H. W. Blair		125
Mountain House, Edward Hauser		100
Cataract House, G. R. Towne		100
Karamac Inn, G. E. Van Blarcom		90
Delaware House, Mrs. John Yarrick		75
Forest House, A. L. Marsh		75
The Hillcrest, Frank C. Howard		75
River Farm House, H. A. Croasdale		50
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Courtenay Lodge, Harold Courtenay		37
The Oaks, Charles Barger		30
Bridge View, W. E. Williams		27
Pokonó, Herbert Shollenberger		25
Laurel Ridge, Mrs. W. Shollenberger		25
The Edgewood House, Clarence Newhart		25
The Howard, Charles Howard		25

Name.	Proprietor.	Capacity.
The Far View, Henry H. Edinger		75
Valley View, S. M. Stahn		35
The Caldeno, Frank Edinger		35
Maple Dell (P. O. Slateford, Pa.)		35
(P. O. North Water Gap, Pa.)		
Willow Dell, Regina & Allemann		40
Riverside House, L. M. Ace		40
(P. O. Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa.)		
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Shawnee House, W. T. Travers		40
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Cliff View, Charles Kolb		40
Old Orchard, Charles Lauchheid		40
The Antlers, J. T. Webb		35
Werson Bungalows, Leon J. Werson		25
The Oriental, Thos. M. Lake		25

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The Pines, Myron A. Price		60
Mountain Lake House, L. Price		35
The Pinehurst, C. T. Price		35
Pine Knob Inn, Geo. W. Crane		35
Laurel Grove, James Beseckar		35
Spruce Mountain House, Joseph S. Price		30
The Belvedere, Lake Caprioli		30
Canadensis House, Mrs. F. Gravel		25
The Overlook, J. S. Thomas		25
Lewis Falls House, Stewart M. Shively		25
Glen Cairn Villa, M. H. Muir		25
Wildwood Cottage, Nathan C. Price		25
The Glenmore, W. H. Brower		25

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Name.	Proprietor.	Capacity
Mountainhome Inn, F. & J. M. Geissinger		90
Pleasant Ridge House, Frank W. Janney		50
Keller's Mount Airy, Harry H. Keller		50
Henry Price House, Henry Price		40

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Lake View Cottage, John Meiser		25
Echo Farm, Gertrude L. Price		35
Halstead Farm Cottage, Mary E. Halstead		25
Mountain Laurel Cottage, Wm. Stokes		25
Mountain View Cottage, Henry Waldeck		25
Clear View Farm, A. Post (R. F. D. No. 1)		25

SOUTH STERLING, Pa.

Name.	Proprietor.	Capacity.
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Mountain View Cottage, W. H. Osborn		30

LAANNA, Pa.

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Washington House, Edward Shafer		35
Lenape Terrace, J. W. Pani		35

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Golden Rule Farm House		27

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The Riverside, J. H. Cook		50
Mountain View House, Mrs. Jacob Plass		35

SCIOTA, Pa.

Hemlock Grove House, H. L. Stoffet & Son		40

POCONO MANOR, Pa.

Pocono Manor Inn, J. W. Hurley		125

Name.	Proprietor.	Capacity.
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Naomi Pines House, Rufus E. Miller		35
Pocono Lake Hotel, J. E. Doney		35
FERN RIDGE, Pa.		
Fern Ridge House, M. McKeen		30
ANALOMINK, Pa. (R. F. D. No. 1).		
Woodside Cottage, Miss Relia Clugston		25
POCONO LAKE, Pa.		
Laurel Inn, A. E. Herrick		75
TOBYHANNA, Pa.		
Tobyhanna Hotel, E. C. Drake		25

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The Ostwood, Smith & Artman		100
Devonshire, S. A. Cornish		100

Name.	Proprietor.	Capacity.
Belmont, J. W. Cornish		75
Hawthorne Inn & Cottages, L. M. Dengler		75
The Elvin, S. E. Slutzer		50
Clairmont, Chas. T. Miller		50
Fair View House, G. B. Shoemaker		50
The Pennhurst, Mary Price		30

Name.	Proprietor.	Capacity.
Farm Rest, Jonathan Coffman		25
(P. O. Swiftwater, Pa.)		
The Swiftwater, J. H. Woodling		100
Forest House, H. T. Hamblin		30
(P. O. Tannersville, Pa.)		
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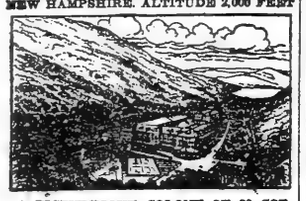
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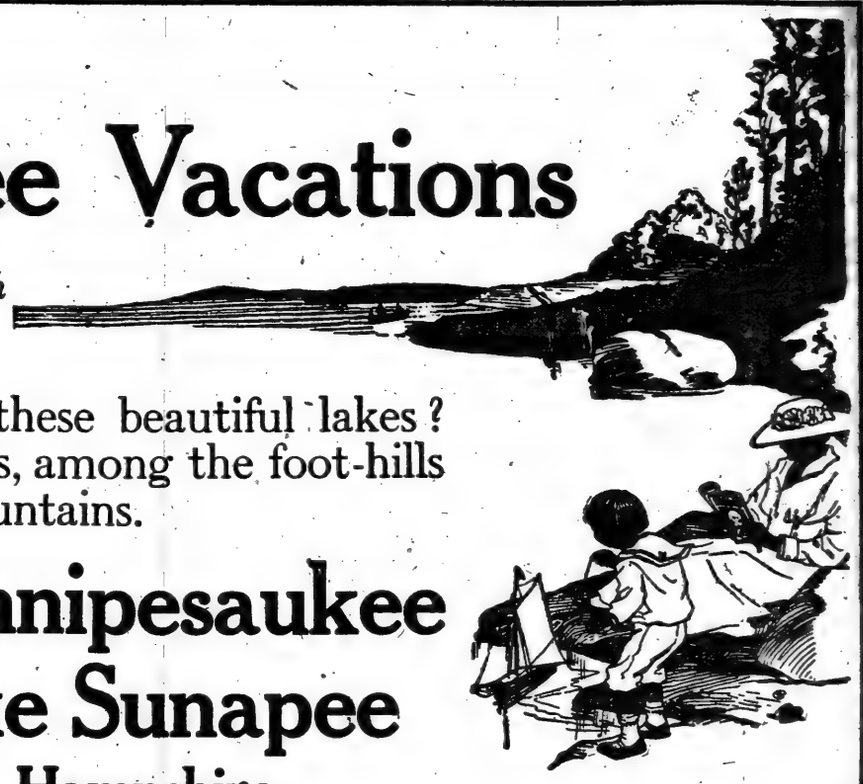
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Golf, Trap Shooting, Tennis, Motor Boating, water sports, sea water swimming pool exclusively for patrons.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.

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White House four blocks; 431 rooms; absolutely new; finest cuisine; room and private bath, $2.50; American plan, $4.00; special monthly rate; two to six rooms, bath, kitchen, furn., china, silver, week or month. Music every evening.

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EXCURSIONS and TOURS
Page 3
EDITORIAL SECTION

GLEN COVE MILITIA AT MORGAN WEDDING

Cordon About Chapel in Locust Valley as Financier's Daughter Marries P. G. Pennoyer.

SEAPLANES CIRCLE SOUND

100 Witness Ceremony in St. John's Followed by a Bridal Breakfast on Lawn at Mattinnecock.

In the little, picturesque St. John's Chapel in Lattington, Locust Valley, L. I., yesterday noon, Miss Frances Tracy Morgan, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, was married to Paul Geddes Pennoyer of Berkeley, Cal., in the presence of about a hundred relatives and intimate friends, the seating capacity of the chapel being limited to that number. Every effort seemingly was made to have the wedding as private as possible, and no one was admitted without a card. The approach from the road to the vestibule was carpeted and protected by an awning, so that only a brief glimpse was had of the bridal party when they arrived.

Extra precautions were carried out to keep strangers away, both at the chapel and at Mattinnecock Point, the country estate of Mr. Morgan, which is some distance from the church, and to facilitate the handling and parking of the motors which brought the guests from the neighboring country seats to the chapel. A cordon of the Glen Cove Home Guards, with Captain Frank McCahill in command, was stationed about the chapel, and motor cycle guards were also in evidence at the nearby cross-roads.

A Squadron of Seaplanes.

An interesting spectacle took place during the breakfast and reception on East Island, when a small squadron of seaplanes and flying boats circled over Long Island Sound. Police Commissioner Woods, who married Miss Helen M. Hamilton, a niece of Mr. Morgan, was among the guests at the house. The lodgehouse on the bridge to the island estate, by which all visitors must pass, was also guarded, and those who sought admission without a card were not admitted.

The guests from New York for the wedding ceremony came in two cars attached to a special train which left the Pennsylvania Station at 10:30 o'clock. An hour later a train of four cars brought the guests invited to the breakfast and reception, stopping at Nassau instead of Locust Valley station.

The ceremony was scheduled for 12 sharp, but there was a few minutes' delay, as several of the motor cars which met the guests at the station took the wrong road to the chapel. When the few belated guests arrived, the ceremony had begun.

Junius Spencer Morgan, a brother of the bride, in his uniform as ensign in the Naval Coast Defense Reserve, acted as master of ceremonies. The bride was driven over from East Island with her mother.

The floral decorations in the chapel were simple but effective, consisting mainly of rambler roses, which were also used largely, with other June flowers, at the house. Above the altar was a large American flag.

The Bride's Costume.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a costume of cream white satin with a double panel of net, trimmed with orange blossoms at the front, and a court train, over which fell the exquisite point lace veil, an heirloom in the family, fashioned in scarf fashion around the coiffure. Her only ornament was a superb string of pearls. She carried a bouquet of white spirea.

Her only attendant was her elder sister, Miss Jane N. Morgan, whose engagement to George Nichols of this city and Oyster Bay, was recently announced. She was gowned in turquoise blue with a brown tulle hat, and carried varicolored sweet peas.

Sheldon Pennoyer acted as best man for his brother. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles E. Hinton, rector of St John's.

Serving as ushers were Junius Spencer Morgan, Jr., Henry S. Morgan, John C. Talbot, William C. VanFleet, Jr., and W. Lothrop Allen, Jr.

Small tables were spread under a marquee erected on the lawn at the house for the bridal breakfast. The afternoon was ideal. The three-story brick mansion faces to the north, looking out over Long Island Sound from the sixty-acre island which forms the estate.

The engagement of the couple was announced in April, a year ago. The bride, who is 20, was introduced to society the Winter before last. Mr. Pennoyer, who is 26 years old, was a classmate at Harvard of her brother, Junius S. Morgan, and he was frequently Mr. Morgan's guest. He has been studying law at the Harvard Law School.

The Wedding Guests.

Among those who witnessed the ceremony were Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, the bride's grandmother, who came with Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mr. and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. John W. T. Nichols, whose son is to marry Miss Jane Morgan; Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Davison, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele, Mr. and Mrs. Devereux Milburn, the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, former rector of St. George's Church in Stuyvesant Square, where the bride's grandfather, the late J. Pierpont Morgan, attended; Mr. and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, Mrs. Valentine Mott, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. William Sturgis Thorne, the Misses Sarah and Eleanor Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Graham F. Blandy, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Ide, Mrs. Robert Bacon, and Mrs. Richard Trimble.

MARION CLEVELAND TO WED

Daughter of Late President Engaged to William S. Dell.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 16.—Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Jr., announced today the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marion Cleveland, to William Stanley Dell of New York City.

Miss Cleveland is the youngest daughter of the late President Cleveland, and was born at Gray Gables, being 21 years of age. She has been a student at the Teachers College, Columbia, for the last two years. Her sister, Miss Esther Cleveland, is in Paris, engaged in war work for blind soldiers.

Mr. Dell is the son of William Amos Dell, formerly of Morristown, N. J., now residing in Switzerland, and is a graduate of Princeton, class of 1913.

Recently he returned from France, after six months' service with the American Ambulance, and is now with the editorial staff of The Evening Sun.

No date has been arranged for the wedding.

MISS FLORENCE BROWN WEDS.

Her Marriage to Howland Twombly Performed by Bridegroom's Brother.

The wedding of Miss Florence King Brown to Howland Twombly of Boston, Mass., took place at noon yesterday at the home of the bride, 160 West Fifty-ninth Street. The Rev. Clifford Twombly of Harrisburg, Penn., brother of the bridegroom, performed the ceremony in the presence of the nearest relatives and friends.

The bride wore a gown of gray chiffon topped with a navy blue hat trimmed with ostrich plumes, and a corsage bouquet of white orchids. Her only attendants were three flower girls, Nancy and Louise Voorhees, her nieces, and Ellen Twombly, niece of the bridegroom.

WEDDING NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward George Carter announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Leonora Fletcher Carter, to John Griffith Scattergood, which took place on Thursday at St. Bartholomew's Church, where the bride was a member of the choir and of the St. Cecilia Society. Mr. Scattergood is auditor of the National City Bank of this city.

The marriage of Mrs. Henrietta Sands Anderson and Richard T. Merrick took place yesterday afternoon at the country home of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Bird, Greenwich, Conn. The Rev. H. C. Whitney officiated. The bride is a granddaughter of the late Admiral S. F. Sands, U. S. N. Mr. Merrick is the son of the late R. T. Merrick of Washington, D. C., a prominent lawyer, and is now with the du Pont Company, Wilmington, Del., where the couple will make their home. The wedding was a quiet one. Eric I. Bergland of Baltimore was best man.

Miss Florence Farley and Kenneth Vernon Preston were married yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Preston Farley, in Irvington-on-Hudson. Miss Gwendolin Graves, a cousin of the bride, was her only attendant. Richard Farley was best man. Only relatives and intimate friends attended the ceremony, which was followed by a small reception. Mr. Preston is a member of the Marine Corps, and has enrolled for the Second Officers' training camp.

Miss Belle Lavinia Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Taylor, and Howard Sherwood Tierney, son of Mrs. Jean Tierney, were married on Wednesday at the home of the bride's parents, 251 West 108d Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William V. Kelley, who had officiated at the weddings of the parents of both the bride and bridegroom. The wedding was hastened by the sudden call which Mr. Tierney received to join the Aviation Corps.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Henry Wigglesworth of New York and Garden City has announced the engagement of his daughter, Miss Sylvia Wigglesworth, to Joseph M. Mellen, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Chase Mellen of Garden City. Mr. Mellen is a member of the class of '17 at Harvard, and has enlisted in the aviation service. He has already served with the American Ambulance Corps in France.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry K. White of Boston announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Louise Lawrence White, to George Crosby White, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sumner Wheeler White of Nutley, N. J. Miss White was a débutante two seasons ago, and is an active member of the Vincent Club. Her fiancé is of the class of '18 at Harvard, and is now stationed at Officers' Reserve training camp at Fort Myer, Va.

The engagement of Miss Ruth Lamborn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Lamborn of Upper Montclair, N. J., to Joseph A. Hofmann, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hofmann of the same place, has been announced. Miss Lamborn was graduated last year from Wells College. Mr. Hofmann is a Wesleyan University graduate, and has recently joined the Naval Reserve.

Mrs. G. B. Garrett of Oswego, N. Y., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Frederika Burlingame Jones, to Ensign Willard A. Kitts, 3d, U. S. N., son of Mr. and Mrs. Willard A. Kitts, 2d, of this city.

Mrs. Mary K. Jackson of 181 West 75th Street has announced the engagement of her youngest daughter, Miss Elinor Kennedy Jackson, to William Stetor Granlees of this city, and Philadelphia, son of Mrs. Susan Granlees and the late William J. Granlees, who was a well known textile manufacturer of Philadelphia. Miss Jackson is the granddaughter of Anna Kay Kennedy and the late Dr. John Jackson. Mr. Granlees was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, class of '9.

Lost and Found.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Black leather folding wallet containing money and papers between John Street and 26th Street and Broadway, off 4th Avenue; liberal reward for information or return. A. O. Kaplin, 1,133 Broadway. Farragut 586.

LOST.—Lady's black velvet hand bag, containing valuables, on west-bound car, 42d Street Ferry, 9 A. M. boat, Thursday morning, June 14, 1917; reward offered. Apply to Cheyne, 123 West 44th Street.

LOST—A Hudson seal stole, on 3d and Amsterdam Av. car or from car, Saturday, about 3 o'clock; reward if returned. Mrs. J. Feinstein, 72 East 117th St. Telephone Harlem 1355.

LOST—Box containing two gray dresses, June 13, about 1:30 afternoon, in 8th St. car; reward. Communicate with H. Prudent, 7 Oneida Av., Mount Vernon. Telephone connection.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, between Fulton subway and Jersey Central, small gold monogrammed watch on fleur-de-lis pin; liberal reward. Apt. 62, 150 Claremont Av., city.

LOST—On 6th Av. elevated, one steel gauge marked R. 231, P. M. & T. Corp. Kindly return to Princeton Machine and Tool Corporation, 138 Prince St.; reward.

LOST.—Wednesday, June 6, diamond ring, 2 large diamonds set across, diamonds in shank, gold mounting; $250 reward. Return to Udall & Ballou, 574 5th Av.

LOST.—Friday, June 15, veil pin of small pearls and diamonds, platinum mounting; finder please return to 126 East 35th. Telephone 1959 Murray Hill; reward.

LOST—Grand Central, lower level, ladies' room, heart-shaped brooch, platinum, pearls, diamond chips. G. G., 605 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

LOST—A diamond and sapphire bar pin, Thursday night, between 72d St., the Plaza Hotel, and the Strand and the Rialto; liberal reward. Columbus 8771.

LOST—Wallet, neighborhood of Church and Cortlandt Sts., money, registration card, papers of value. Reward for return to Room 21, 9 Church St.

LOST—Diamond and sapphire brooch on northbound 5th Av. bus Monday morning; suitable reward if returned to Marion White, Hotel Savoy.

LOST—Antique gold sword pin with scabbard between Hotel Ansonia, 72d to 71st, and West End Avenue; reward. Apply Hotel St. Andrew.

LOST.—Coral cameo brooch, between 120th and 96th Streets, Amsterdam Avenue; liberal reward. A. Madden, 414 West 120th.

LOST.—Diamond lavalliere, vicinity Riverside Drive, 116th-119th Streets; reward. Telephone 6047 Morningside.

LOST—Diamond pony with ruby eye, Thursday, June 14, P. M.; liberal reward. Hotel Berkley, 170 West 74th St.

LOST.—Wednesday, gold fob with monogram G. W., keepsake; reward. Weller, 1,067 Ogden Avenue, Bronx.

LOST—Liberal reward for return of lady's horseshoe pin, 23 small diamonds, set in platinum. Cashier, Waldorf Hotel.

LOST—Thursday night, black leather handbag containing keys, pocketbook; reward. W. B., 220 Times Downtown.

LOST.—Gold fob and locket, Wednesday, 6th Av., between 41st and 52d Sts.; liberal reward. 665 5th Av., Room 609.

LOST—Gold breastpin, moonstone setting, valued as keepsake; reward. 461 West 22d.

LOST.—Citizen papers, kindly return. Jacob Ganis, 68 Lenox Avenue; reward $10.

$500 REWARD

for ring, large ruby and diamonds set lengthwise, with 6 small diamonds in the bands, disappeared from Southampton, L. I., May 1, together with jewel case containing principally heirlooms of great sentimental value; no questions asked if returned. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th and 48th St.

$30 REWARD for return of gold open-faced wrist watch, initials A. F. B, on same, lost June 15, 1917, on train from St. Louis or Pennsylvania Station to Plaza Hotel. Riddell, Plaza Hotel.

$50 REWARD.—Return of pearl scarfpin, lost June 11, between Red Bank, N. J., and New York City, via P. R. R. Co., 8:44 A. M. train; no questions asked. Black, Starr, Inc., 5th Av. and 47th St., N. Y. C.

$40 REWARD for diamond circle pin, P P in diamonds in centre, on June 12, between New York and Long Beach. Cashier, Vanderbilt Hotel.

REWARD.—Envelope containing bond, deed, insurance policy. Deats, 149 Broadway, Room 816.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—A white curly toy French poodle, female, in New York City, on 5th Street, between Avenue C and 1st Avenue; liberal reward offered. Telephone 479 Greenpoint. 126 Eckford Street, Brooklyn.

LOST—White French poodle, male, Wednesday, Amsterdam Av., 79th-86th Sts.; hair clipped; answers to the name of "Fluffy"; reward. Westerberg, 177 West 79th St.

Lost—Scotch collie, answering to the name of Queenie, neighborhood 23d and 3d Av., 10:30 Thursday evening; reward. Whitney, 292 3d Av. Phone Gramercy 568.

LOST—Red chow dog, near East 86th Street. Finder please return to Walter Damrosch, 146 East 61st Street. No questions asked. Reward.

LOST—Curled hair, cream-colored sheep dog, female, name Buff; liberal reward. W. D. Caber, antiques, 158 East 86th.

LOST—Boston terrier puppy, scar on back; liberal reward, no questions. Harding, 30 Church St., Room 1,

BISHOP J. A. M'FAUL DIES IN TRENTON

Roman Catholic Prelate Succumbs in Diocese of Which He Was Head for 25 Years.

FOUNDER OF FEDERATION

He Accused American Colleges as Upbuilders of Cynicism — Author of Religious Works.

TRENTON, N. J., June 16. — The Right Rev. James A. McFaul, Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Trenton for nearly a quarter of a century, died late this afternoon at the episcopal residence in North Warren Street. The death was due to a complication of diseases.

Bishop McFaul had been in ill health for nearly a year, but it was only about a week ago that his condition became acute. Tolling of the bell of St. Mary's Cathedral announced the death of the prelate.

Bishop James Augustin McFaul was born near the village of Laon, County Antrim, Ireland, on June 6, 1850. He studied at St. Vincent's College, Beatty, Westmoreland County, Penn., where he remained four years. He completed his classical course at St. Francis Xavier's College in Sixteenth Street, and made his theological studies at Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J., where he was ordained a priest in May, 1877. His first assignment was as a curate at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, N. J., and after serving in several missions he was sent to be assistant to the late Vicar General Anthony Smith at St. Mary's parish in Trenton shortly before the division of the State of New Jersey into two dioceses.

The See of Trenton was erected in 1881, and Michael Joseph O'Farrell was appointed its first Bishop. St. Mary's Church was chosen as his cathedral, and thus he was early brought into contact with its young, able, and vigorous assistant. In 1884 Father McFaul was made pastor of St. Mary Star of the Sea, Long Branch, N. J., and here he labored six years. After the death of Bishop O'Farrell, Archbishop Corrigan appointed Vicar General McFaul to be administrator of the diocese, sede vacante. Soon the election of a new Bishop was made, and Bishop McFaul was the choice of the diocesan consultors as well as the Bishops of the province. He had served for twenty-five years as head of the diocese.

In 1909 Bishop McFaul created a sensation by his statements relative to the moral status of students in American colleges:

"As the custodian of the faith and morals of the people of my parish it is my duty to do my best to prevent their sending their sons to institutions where the net result of the four years' course is the upbuilding of a cynicism and intimacy with immoral ideas that actual experience in the work-day world would never produce."

Bishop McFaul was founder of the Federation of Catholic Societies and other similar organizations.

Among his literary works are his pastoral letters on "The Christian Home," "The Christian School," and "Some Modern Problems." Widely discussed articles he wrote were "Catholics and American Citizenship" and "Catholic Grievances and Their Remedy."

JEWISH MISSION TO EAST.

Will Seek to Succor Those Under Turkish Dominion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Henry Morgenthau of New York, Professor Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School, who recently was appointed a special assistant to the Secretary of War, and Lewis Epstein of New York are going to the Near East on an important mission, having for its main objects collecting information to be used as a basis for a movement to prevent massacres of Jews and the oppression of the Jewish population of Palestine and other parts of the Sultan of Turkey's possessions. While the mission has the sympathy of the United States Government, officials said tonight that it had not been determined yet whether an authoritative status would be given to it.

Professor Frankfurter and Mr. Epstein are prominent in the Zionist movement, but their prospective journey has nothing to do with the project for the establishment of a Zionist State somewhere in the Near East. It was said in an official quarter that the entire interest of Mr. Morgenthau, Professor Frankfurter and Mr. Epstein was in making an investigation with a view to ameliorating the condition of the Jews of Palestine. On account of the relations between the United States and Turkey, they will attempt to enter Palestine, but will conduct their investigations from some neutral country.

CALIFORNIA MANSIONS BURN.

Residences of H. T. Sinclair and C. L. Pratt Destroyed at Ojai.

LOS ANGELES, June 16.—A forest fire, sweeping the Ojai Valley, about sixty miles from here, threatened the destruction of the town of Ojai tonight. Several persons were reported seriously burned. Several fine residences have been destroyed.

The Western Union operator at Ojai reported that the depot was on fire and he was leaving. Inhabitants of the valley were fleeing, he said. A call for automobiles for rescue work was sent out by Ojai citizens.

Among the fine country houses reported destroyed are those of Charles Libbey of Toledo, C. L. Pratt, Secretary of the Standard Oil Company; H. T. Sinclair, and Loring Farnum.

The Foothill Hotel was reported burning. This structure is about two miles north of Ojai.

Dr. Elizabeth L. d'A. T. F. Hilton.

Dr. Elisabeth Louise d'Artois-Tràver-Francis Hilton, a direct descendant of Robert Carlyle, who was a brother of (St.) Louis IX. of France, died on Thursday at her home, 951 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, in her seventy-eighth year. Dr. Hilton was born in Regent's Park, London, and came to this country in 1865. After a short stay she returned to England and studied medicine under Sir James Y. Simpson, discoverer of chloroform. On her return to this country she resumed her study of medicine and was graduated from the United States Medical College in 1881. Dr. Hilton had practiced medicine up to the time of her death. Her father fought under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsular war, and two of her brothers were Majors in the British Army at the time of the Crimean War. Dr. Hilton was the widow of James Graham Hilton and is survived by a son, Dr. Charles d'Artois Francis.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM E. POTTER, a thirty-second degree Mason, and for fifty years a dealer in flour, died at his home, 263 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday, in his seventy-fourth year. Mr. Potter was head of the firm of William E. Potter & Co. at 45 Front Street, Manhattan.

Mrs. ELIZABETH ARUNDEL, widow of Thomas Arundel, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George H. Youngs, 864 East Twenty-third Street, Flatbush, on Friday, in her eighty-ninth year. She was born in Leeds, England.

AUGUST BECKMAN, 70 years old, for many years in the employ of the Standard Oil Company, died on Friday at his home, 896 Third Street, Brooklyn.

MANFRED SELLS, an accountant, died at his home, 468 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, aged 66 years.

MARCUS COHEN, retired carpenter and builder of Manhattan, died on Friday at his home, 1,823 Forty-second Street, Brooklyn. He was 75 years old and was born in Posen, Germany.

SALOMON CANTER, 51 years old, is dead at his home, 29 East 124th Street. He was a member of the Hebrew Benefit Society and a Mason.

JOHN SHERWILL CONABEER, for many years a cash merchant at 137th Street and Madison Avenue, died on Friday at his home, 515 West 149th Street. He was born in England 66 years ago.

ANDREW MORRISON, for many years a stone contractor of Long Island City, died yesterday at the home of his son, David G. Morrison, at 94 Sanford Avenue, Flushing.

PATRICK GILLIGAN, a retired milk dealer of Harlem, died at his country home in Willmot Road, New Rochelle, yesterday in his eighty-sixth year.

BRIDE OF WM. W PHELPS.

Miss Nina P. Paris Weds in Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

The wedding of William Walter Phelps, a son of Mrs. Sheffield Phelps of New York City and Rose Hill, Aiken, S. C., and Miss Nina Perry Paris, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Ulanoeffer Paris of this city and Ridgefield, Conn., and a débutante of last Winter, was solemnized at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Morningside Heights, the Rev. William B. Lusk of the Episcopal Church at Ridgefield, Conn., officiating. The ceremony took place in the Cathedral choir, the guests being seated in the stalls, which were draped with foliage, and tall palms were placed at each side of the wide steps leading up to the choir, and also at each side of the chancel, and tall vases of June lilies were on the altar.

The bride, who walked with her father, was in a gown of heavy but soft satin, having a long, full skirt, made in the latest fashion, with the folds trailing perhaps two inches all around it on the floor. The long plain satin train fell from the shoulders and was cut out in a deep V at the top and finished there by a fringed pearl ornament. The low cut corsage was draped and the long net sleeves flared from the elbows to the wrists, cords of satin holding out the flare. The tulle veil was held to the hair by sprays of orange blossoms and was arranged with a pearl embroidered tulle cap so as to show her bronze colored coiffure. She carried white sweet peas and orchids.

A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, 124 East Seventy-second Street. After the honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Phelps will go to Washington to live for the present, as Mr. Phelps is assistant secretary to Frank A. Scott, Chairman of the General Munitions Board of the Council of National Defense in Washington.

Dr. Anna Lukens.

Dr. Anna Lukens, one of the first women in this country to practice medicine, died yesterday at her home, 485 Central Park West, in her seventy-fourth year. Dr. Lukens was born in Philadelphia, and was a member of one of the oldest families there. She received her medical education at the Women's Hospital, graduating in 1868. She was for many years in practice here, being at one time resident physician at the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital. She retired fifteen years ago.

Carlos M. de Heredia.

Carlos M. de Heredia, son of the late Leonce G. de Heredia of Paris, France, is dead at Wheatleigh, Lenox, Mass. Mr. de Heredia was a prominent member of the Lenox Summer colony and was formerly a resident of this city. His wife was Miss Georgie B. Coop, and their Summer home, which overlooks Lake Mahkeenac, at Lenox, was bought forty years ago by Mr. de Heredia's father-in-law, Henry C. Cook. Mr. de Heredia was a member of the Metropolitan Club and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BUCHALTER.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Buchalter of 1,890 7th Av., wish to announce the birth of a son, Friday, June 15.

HEILBRUNN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Milton Heilbrunn of 854 West 180th St., on June 10, 1917, a son, Douglas Elmer, at Lying-in Hospital.

KONTA.—To Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Konta, on June 14, 1917, at Hempstead, L. I., a daughter.

LOEWENTHAL.—To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Loewenthal, 1,531 Union St., Brooklyn, a son, on Friday, June 15.

MARTINSON.—A son, born on June 10 to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Martinson.

RABINOWITZ.—To Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Rabinowitz of 597 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, a son, Donald H., on June 11, 1917.

SACKS.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Sachs, (nee Kate Rivlin of Borough Park, announce the birth of a daughter, June 14, 1917, at the Jewish Maternity Hospital.

Confirmed.

LITTMANN.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Littmann of 508 West 149th St. announce the bar mizvah of their son Louis on Saturday, June 23, at Temple Peni-El.

MARKS.—Mr. and Mrs. Murray M. Marks, 606 West 137th St., announce the bar mizvah of their son, Robert J., on June 23, Temple Shaari Tephilla, West 82d St. At home Sunday, June 24, 3 to 6.

RABINOWITZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Rabinowitz, 200 West 113th St., wish to announce the bar mizvah of their son, Casper, at Congregation Shaari Zedek, 23 West 118th St., on Saturday morning, June 23, at 10 o'clock. No cards.

RIEMER.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Riemer announce the confirmation of their son, Mortimer, Sunday, June 24, 1917, at Port Chester, N. Y.

Engaged.

FISK—ALPAUGH.—Mrs. Spencer M. Alpaugh of Trenton, New Jersey, announces the engagement of her daughter, Margery Spencer Alpaugh, to Mr. Clinton Earle Fisk of Jersey City.

FRANKEL—SPITZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Spitz of 518 West 143d St. announce the betrothal of their daughter, Sadye, to Mr. Harry L. Frankel.

GINZBERG—WALLACH.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wallach, 575 West 52nd Av., announce the engagement of their daughter, Beatrice F., to Arthur H. Ginsberg of New York and Boston.

GRÉDINGER—SINGER.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Singer announce the engagement of their daughter, Annette, to Mr. Isidor Gredinger.

HYMAN—ROVEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Roven of 3 East 106th St. announce the engagement of their daughter Lena to Mr. Joseph Charlap Hyman of this city.

JACOBS—URY.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Ury, 609 West 114th St., announce the engagement of their daughter, Leona, to Harry Jacobs, 512 West 109th St.

LICHTIG—BLOCH.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bloch announce the engagement of their daughter, Cecile, to Mr. Arnold Lichtig of New York City.

MOSBACHER—SCHWARTZ.—Mr. and Mrs. David Schwartz, 601 West 172d St., announce the engagement of their daughter, Gertrude, to Mr. Emil Mosbacher, New York City.

SCHAFFNER — STEINFELD. — Mrs. Lillie Steinfeld announces the engagement of her daughter, Matilde Steinfeld, to Mr. Henry Schaffner of Erie, Penn.

WALLACH—HOEY.—Mr. and Mrs. George Hoey of 1,181 Tinton Av., New York City, announce the engagement of their daughter, Florence M., to Mr. Thomas P. Walls of New Rochelle.

WERTHEIMER—SCHOR.—Mr. Benjamin E. Wertheimer, Miss Pauline Schor betrothed June 16, 1917.

CAFFREY—WESTERVELT.—Alice J. Westervelt to Thomas Caffrey.

GUITERMAN—FRANC.—Dorothy Franc to Edwin H. Guiterman.

LOEB—HILLDER.—Theresa Hilder to Milton Loeb.

MENDE—HILLENBRAND.—Etta M. Hillenbrand to Herman E. Mende.

SLADE—SPILLINGER.—Ethel Spillinger to Alan A. Slade.

Married.

BERNSTEIN — VOLKMAN. — Mr. and Mrs. David Volkman beg to announce the marriage of their daughter Florence V. to Jack J. Bernstein on June 7, 1917, by Rev. Rudolph Grossman.

BUTTERWORTH—KIDD.—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Kidd announce the marriage of their daughter Ruth to Mr. Arthur Arnold Butterworth of Utica, N. Y., which took place at that place, Rampago Av., Suffern, N. Y., June 16, 1917.

CAMERON — SMITH. — Miss Marion Maude Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Frederick Smith of 1,211 Glenwood Road, Brooklyn, and very quietly married yesterday to Mr. C. Whittier Cameron, Jr., by the Rev. E. V. Collins.

CHESTER—LOEWENHERZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Richard Loewenherz of Hoboken, N. J., announce the marriage, June 16, of their daughter Lillian to Hawley Thomas Chester, son of Rev. and Mrs. Carlos T. Chester of Lebanon, Penn.

MICHELMAN—GRUESSNER.—May 13, Regina Gruessner to Meyer Michelman.

NEWBERG—MEIROWITZ.—Mr. and Mrs. I. Meirowitz of 547 West 163d St., New York, announce the marriage of their daughter Rose to Mr. Melvin M. Newberg on Sunday, June 10, Rev. Dr. Anspacher officiating.

RICHARDSON—PASSAVANT.—On Saturday, June 16, St. Clement's Church, Philadelphia, by Rev. Dr. Leonard Woods Richardson, assisted by Rev. Father Hutchinson, rector of the church, Elizabeth M. Passavant to Leonard Woods Richardson, Jr., of Philadelphia.

SIMKIN—SCHILLER.—Mr. and Mrs. I. Schiller of 605 West 115th St. announce the marriage of their daughter Beatrice Edis to Louis E. Simkin on May 30, 1917.

SOCHLUSSEL — CONNELLY.—At Sydney, Australia, Walter Sylvan Sochlussel of New-York City to Violet Helen Connelly of Dublin, Ireland, on Oct. 21, St. [illegible]

ASK NORTHCLIFFE TO SPEAK

Roosevelt, Whitman, and Mitchel Also Invited to Red Cross Dinner.

Lord Northcliffe, Theodore Roosevelt, Governor Whitman and Mayor Mitchel have been invited to speak at the Women's Red Cross dinner at the Ritz-Carlton on Thursday evening. Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the Red Cross War Council; Andre Tardieu, head of the French High War Commission; Major Gen. Bell, commanding the Department of the East; Commandant Jessup, and Frank A. Vanderlip already have accepted.

The Dinner Committee includes, among others: Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, Mrs. H. P. Davison, Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. William K. Draper, Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. Rutherford Stuyvesant, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. EgertonWinthrop, Miss Mabel Choate, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Frederick MacMonnies, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rennssalaer, Mrs. George F. Baker, Jr., Mrs. George D. Pratt, Mrs. Herbert L. Pratt, Mrs. Charles Steele, Mrs. William Pearson Hamilton, Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Mrs. John Pratt, Mrs. Paul M. Cravath, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Peter Hewitt, and Mrs. Charles E. Hughes.

In order to assist in the campaign of economy during the war, the dinner menu will be comparatively simple, consisting of melon, grilled fish, roast chicken, two vegetables and an ice.

MISS HAMILTON BETROTHED

Daughter of Baroness de Graffenried to Wed Lieut. A. S. Rothwell.

Baroness Raoul de Graffenried of 446 Park Avenue announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Violet Loring Hamilton, to Lieutenant Austin Sherwood Rothwell, United States Cavalry Reserve Corps, son of John Rothwell and the late Mrs. Katherine Gibbony Rothwell of 144 West Seventy-sixth Street.

Miss Hamilton is a daughter of the late Schuyler Hamilton of this city, and a granddaughter of Major Gen. Schuyler Hamilton. She is also a great-great-granddaughter of Alexander Hamilton. Her sister, Miss Gertrude R. Hamilton, was married on May 22 to Paul Leavenworth McCulloch.

Mr. Rothwell is a member of Squadron A and the Columbia Clubs, and is now at the officers' training camp at Plattsburg.

No date has been set for the wedding.

General Kirby's Daughter a Bride.

Miss Martha W. Kirby, daughter of General D. T. Kirby, U. S. A. retired, of Washington, D. C., and William L. Adams, former member of the Plattsburgh Legislature, were married last evening at 7 o'clock at the Church of the Transfiguration, the Rev. G. C. Houghton officiating.

Mrs. Delia J. Wyman of Boston was the bride's attendant, and J. Everett Chamberlain of this city was best man.

After a brief honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Adams will reside in New York.

Anniversaries.

LIPPMANN.—Mr. and Mrs. Julius Lippmann of 2405 7th Av., will celebrate their golden wedding anniversary Tuesday evening, June 19th, 1917.

Died.

BOWERS.—Suddenly, at Syracuse, N. Y., June 15, 1917, Christina, wife of Spencer Wood D. Bowers, in her 30th year. Funeral at Syracuse Sunday at 2 o'clock.

BRIGHT.—At Gibsonville, N. C., on June 3, 1917, William Herriman Bright, son of Osborn and Joanna Shepard Bright, in the 6th year of his age. Funeral services private. Interment at New Canaan, Conn.

BUCHANAN.—On June 15, 1917, Kate Buchanan, (nee McClernen,) mother of Bessie G. Funeral Monday, 10 A. M., from her late residence, 2,369 Ogden Av., High Bridge, Bronx. Interment Moravian Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

CAMPE.—Suddenly, on Friday, June 15, 1917, Emanuel Campe, relict of the late Babette Rice Campe, in the 86th year of his age. Funeral private. Norfolk (Va.) papers please copy.

CANFIELD.—On Friday, June 15, 1917, Elizabeth P., widow of Charles T. Canfield. Funeral services at parlors of S. M. Hook & Son, 710 8th Av., Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

CANTER.—Officers and members of the Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society are requested to attend funeral of our late Fellow Vice President, Salomon Canter, from his late residence, 29 East 124th St., Sunday, June 17, 1917, 10:30 A. M.

JOSHUA ANTKOWITZ, Pres.

LEON A. RAINS, Sec.

COHN.—In New York, June 16, Mark M. Cohn, son of Jeanette Lewi Cohn of Saratoga Springs, in his 27th year. Interment at Albany, N. Y.

COOMBS.—June 15, Edna, daughter of Emile W. and the late Charles L. Coombs. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St., (Campbell Building,) Monday afternoon, 2:30.

DE HEREDIA. — At Wheatleigh, Lenox, Mass., June 15, 1917, Carlos M. de Heredia, son of the late Leonce G. de Heredia, of Paris, France. Funeral at St. Ann's Church, Lenox, on Monday, June 18, at 11 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

DENNETT.—Cora Folsom, June 11, Cleveland, Ohio, daughter of Ellen M. Folsom and sister of Mrs. Wilson Hungate.

ERLICH.—On Saturday, June 16, Teresa Erlich, beloved mother of Harry, Jacob, Kate, and Ray Erlich. Funeral at 69 [illegible]

GINSBERG.—Dr. William Ginsberg, aged 37, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. David Ginsberg of 935 St. Nicholas Av., passed away Saturday, June 16, at 1 A. M. Funeral 1 P. M. on Monday.

GODLEY.—On Friday, June 15, 1917, Elizabeth McMurtrie, widow of William D. Godley. Funeral service at her residence, 525 Park Av., on Sunday, June 17, at 4 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

GOLDING.—At Tannersville, N. Y., on Friday evening, June 15, 1917, Moses Golding, beloved husband of Fannie, and beloved father of Joseph, Simon, Samuel H., and Rose Solinger. Funeral services on Sunday morning, June 17, 1917, at 9 o'clock, at synagogue of Congregation Agudath Achim of Harlem, 169 West 140th St., and at 11 o'clock at synagogue of Chevre Shomer Shaboth, 87 East 4th St., New York.

HAMILTON.—Saturday, June 16, Charles R. Hamilton, Assistant Au



Store Your Furs

In GIMBELS modern vaults located here

On the Premises

Moderate rates. Quick service when furs are wanted.

Gimbel Brothers

Telephone Order Service. 32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST. Madison Square 8200

EVERY AMERICAN

Should contribute to the Special Fund of

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One hundred million dollars must be raised in one week.



$152 Antique Pompeiian Green Fibre Living Room Suite, 4 pieces at $100.

1,529 PIECES OF FURNITURE

Selected Especially for Summer Needs—Marked

1/5 to 1/2 Under Usual Prices

Reed, willow, fibre, Chinese grass, Rustic and Hickory chairs, rockers, settees, swings, lounges, day beds; also many suites, and some mighty attractive Bedroom and Dining Room Suites. A few of hundreds mentioned.

Reed and Other Summer Furniture

$26 3-piece Porch Suite, brown fibre, at $17.50

$58 Brown Fibre Living Room Suite, 4 pieces, $38.00

3-piece Butternut Brown Fibre High Back Suite for large room. Regular $45, at $30.00

$15 Reed Arm Chair and Rocker, very special, $10

$12.25 Club Arm Chair and Rocker, brown fibre, $8.00

High Back Arm Chair and Rocker of brown fibre. Reg. $13, at $8.50

$37.50 Brown Reed Chaise Longue, loose seat cushion, upholstered back, complete, $25.00

Chairs and Rockers of reed and fibre, many kinds, one or two of a style, $1.75 to $8. Regularly $2.75 to $16.

Reed or Willow Settees, Tables, Benches, at $10 to $19. Regularly $20 to $38.

Natural Willow Day Bed, complete, with cushion, pillow and roll. Regularly $71, at $45.00

DINING ROOM SUITES AND SEPARATE BUFFETS

5 Buffets, Tyrogean Models and colorings. Quaintly decorated. Each $20. Regularly $40.

Regular $195 Brown Fumed Oak Dining Room Suites, Adam or Queen Anne models, 4 beautiful pieces, at $145.00

Bedroom Suites—Separate Pieces

$135 4-piece Mahogany Bedroom Suite, $87.50

$145 4-piece Mahogany, Enamel or Walnut Suite, $90.00

Dressers

$25.00 Mahogany Dresser, $18.50

$30.00 Maple Dresser, $20.00

$55.00 Black Enamel Dresser, $38.00

$67.50 Walnut Dresser, $45.00

$70.00 Mahogany Dresser, $55.00

$70.00 Chromewald Dresser, $55.00

Chiffoniers

$25.00 Golden Oak Chiffonier, $12.50

$25.00 Walnut Chiffonier, $17.50

$40.00 Walnut Chiffonier, $27.50

$50.00 Ivory Chiffonier, $30.00

$70.00 Walnut Chiffonier, $35.00

$60.00 Walnut Chiffonier, $45.00

Toilet Tables

$30.00 Walnut Toilet Table, $20.00

$42.50 Curly Birch Toilet Table, $21.50

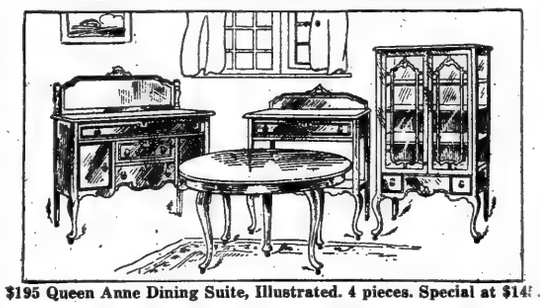
$40.00 Mahogany Toilet Table, $27.50

$45.00 Walnut Toilet Table, $32.50

$65.00 Walnut Toilet Table, $40.00

$70.00 Mahogany Toilet Table, $45.00

GIMBELS—FURNITURE SECTION—Seventh Floor



$195 Queen Anne Dining Suite, Illustrated. 4 pieces. Special at $145.



Regular $145. Walnut, Enamel or Mahogany Bedroom Suite, 4 pieces, $90

Infants' Wear

From the Philippines and France

Made-by-hand are these charmingly dainty little Long and Short Dresses for Babies.

Dresses from the Philippines

Long Dresses with lace-edged neck and sleeves, $1.15

Short Dresses with hand-embroidered yokes. Skirts finished with deep hem or hand-scalloped, at $2

Dresses from France

Long Dresses with cluster-tucking, at $2

Long Dresses, hand-embroidered and cluster-tucked, at $3

Short Dresses, hand-tucked and hand-embroidered, $2 and $3

GIMBELS BABY SHOP —Second Floor

Dress Goods

The Most-Wanted Fabrics in MONDAY'S SPECIAL OFFERING.

56-inch Fine Twill Serge, at $1.35 yard — cream-white, black and Navy blue, fine Imperial weave. (This price is less than Manufacturer's price for same quality today).

43-inch Imported Black Brilliantine, at 85c yard.

46-inch All-Wool Checks, at $1.15 yard—clear black and white effects in all desirable size checks. A fine Serge-weave.

GIMBELS—Second Floor—Broadway

The June Silverware Sale Gives An Encore

Another Special Purchase and Sale of

1,000 Pearl-Handled Serving Pieces at $1.00



The collections as a whole embraces almost every item found under the classification of "Table Service."

Every piece has sterling silver ferrules, with heavily plated blades, spoons or tines.

Berry Spoons
Salad Spoons
Preserve Spoons
Cheese Scoops
Pie Servers

Cake Servers
Pie Knives
Meat Forks
Salad Forks
Fish Forks

Jelly Spoons
Fish Knives
Tomato Servers
Individual Salad Forks.

Belated customers were disappointed to find many of the larger pieces gone the second or third day of the sale, (which speaks well for the values). So we went to the manufacturers and secured (it wasn't as easy as you might think) another group of 1,000 pieces. Same quality as the original lot.

GIMBELS—SILVERWARE—Main Floor, 32nd Street

The Annual June Sale of These Famous

INNOVATION Wardrobe Trunks

Savings Despite Conditions

To follow a precedent, established when the GIMBEL store first opened, we will again offer Innovations at less than standard prices, in the face of increases on less attractive trunks on all sides. Whether or not we can again advertise such an advantage this year is a question, so get your Innovation now.

At $26.50

The standard $30 Innovation; cretonne lined with shoe bag and lock on drawer.

At $32.75

The regular $40 Innovation; Brewster green finish. Cretonne lined; bound and banded with extra heavy vulcanized fibre.

At $38.00

Regular $45 Innovation. A new model of all-fibre covered; extra strong.

At $44.50

Regular $55 and $60 Innovation The famous corrugated fibre covering which we guarantee indefinitely.

At $60.00

The standard $75 Innovation. A wonderful trunk for strength and appearance.

At $73.50

The standard $95 Innovation de Luxe. The finest of all Innovations.



GIMBELS—Main and Fifth Floors

Specials in the

June Petticoat Sale

Silk Petticoats at $2.95

Several hundred Silk Petticoats in every street color, as well as two-tone effects. Taffetas,—Silk Jersey tops with Taffeta flounces,—and All-Silk Jersey Petticoats. White and black, as well as colors.

Shadow-proof Petticoats at $1

Extra and regular sizes. White Satine of excellent quality. Double panel, back and front. Fitted tops and flounces trimmed with ruffles or finished with scalloped edge.

GIMBELS—Second Floor—Rear

Flesh-color Wash Silks

For the delicate rose-tinted Lingerie, Negligees, etc.

Crepe de Chine, 39 inches wide, at $1.25 yard

Washable Satin, 36 inches wide, at $1.50 yard

Georgette Crepe, 40 inches wide, at $1.38 yard

Habutai Silk, 36 inches wide, at $1 yard

GIMBELS—2d Floor—B'way

Black Velvet Ribbons

Satin-back and brilliant black. Suitable for Summer Hats and Frocks. 1⅛ to 3½ inches wide at 20c to 42c yard.

All-Silk Ribbons, 30c yard

Plain colors and fancy designs, including stripes, plaids, warp prints, etc., as well as Satin Taffeta and plain Taffetas. 5¾ to 6¼ inches wide.

GIMBELS—Main Floor—B'way

White Sport Underskirts

With 'Patch' Pockets

$1.50 $2 $3

At $1.50—Satine or Pique Petticoats, with one or two patch-pockets; and one model fastens at the side with trouser pocket.

At $2 and $3—Lace-trimmed Satine Petticoats, trimmed with Cluny laces, and smartly tucked flounces. Also Tailored Petticoats with hemstitched and tucked flounces

GIMBELS—Second Floor — Rear

Lace & Net Dresses, $19.75

Instead of $25 to $29.50

A very choice little lot of really beautiful lace and net Frocks. Pretty enough for bridesmaids—styles for garden parties, dances, Summer reception. Just two, three, or four of a kind, hence the lessened prices. Mostly fluffy affairs, skirts with flounce upon flounce, and underskirt of flesh colored chiffons and nets. Set off charmingly with satin girdles, tiny nosegays tucked here and there. Some have long shirred sleeves; others with short sleeves and becoming low pointed neck. Many other styles for a really important dress occasion, at

$19.75, Instead of $25 to $29.50

GIMBELS—Third Floor—Broadway

Colored Dress Cottons

Clearance Prices on the Smartest Summer Materials.

A comprehensive assortment of the season's most desirable Colored Cottons, arranged in groups according to price. GIMBELS regular stock plus several lots secured from manufacturers at price concessions.

At 15c—Ginghams, in checks, broken checks, plaids, over-plaids, stripes and combination stripes.

At 25c—Ginghams, in all designs, colors and combination of colors. Broken plaids, plaids, over-plaids, checks, stripes, and plain colors. Lorraines, Glen Roys, Victorias, Plaided and Striped Gingham designs on Japanese Crepes.

At 18c—Voiles and Skirtings, in a variety of chic floral, striped and sports designs. Beautiful colors.

At 38c — Voiles, printed and woven in an exceptional range of colors and designs, ranging from the dainty little flower designs, varied striped effects to the daring sports effects.

At $1.25 — Novelty Cottons, American and Imported weaves. Indescribable are these materials, including importations from the best-known European makers, as well as the choicest American-made materials.

Special Sale—

Irish Union Linen Suiting, 25c yard

A Sale of note! Irish manufactured, from the surplus stock of a leading Linen House. 36 inches wide. Beautiful weave. Ciel blue, cadet and Copenhagen, pink, reseda green and heliotrope.

At 25c Yard

GIMBELS—Main and Second Floors

From the Jewelry Shop

Sterling Silver Gifts, Fitted Vanity Cases of sterling silver, place for powder, coins, mirror and section for Cards or bills. $9.50

Matinee Vanity Cases, petite size. Fancy designs. Coin-holder and powder section. $6.00 and $7.50

Enamel-top Powder Boxes, with mirror. Finger ring and chain. Color of enamels: pink, turquoise blue, maize, lavender and Nile green. $3

GIMBELS—Main Floor, 32d St.

Bread-Makers $2.25

Worth a Third More

Never mind the how and the wherefore of the "getting,"—the Bread-Makers are here, and extraordinary at the price.

They come in 4-loaf and also in 8-loaf sizes. $2.25 for either size



Kneads the dough with scientific accuracy, and saves time and labor. In these days of increasing cost of living, an efficient bread-maker is a big help, and this is an exceptional opportunity to procure one.

GIMBELS—Housefurnishing Department—Fifth Floor

Everything for the

SOLDIER

Except Military Training

The greatest mass of military supplies in New York City.

Regulation Khaki Uniforms and accessories, ready to put on and walk out.

Also a tailoring establishment for army uniforms to order.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor



AN EXTRAORDINARY

Sale of Superb Lamp Shades

For Table, Library and Floor Lamps—Ideal June Wedding Gifts

A very rare collection, consisting of samples submitted to us by leading manufacturers in competition for our Autumn trade. Unfortunately, we cannot do business with all, much as we would like to, as all the samples are extremely beautiful. However, we purchased nearly 200 of the samples submitted. The styles are the newest—in *advance* of the season. The workmanship, faultless shapes, color schemes and general effectiveness combine to make this collection the most exquisite, as well as the most interestingly priced, Gimbels can remember.

Note the savings on the few we describe:

24 in. Shade—Old Rose silk over cretonne; reg. $22.50; $15.75

26 in. Shade—Blue silk crepe, rose silk lining, silk fringed; reg. $25; $17.50

24 in. Shade—Champagne silk over cretonne; reg., $29.50; $19.50

24 in. Shade—Pagoda shape; old gold china silk; regularly $35.00; $27.50

24 in. Shade—Pagoda shape; blue silk, Japanese panels; regularly $35; $29.50

24 in. Shade—Japanese shape; silk, with silk fringe tassels; regularly $45,00; $32.50

24 in. Shade—Champagne color, Japanese embroidered panels, rose lined, silk fringe tassels; reg, $75; $45.00

20 in. Shade—Figured Chinese silk, trimmed with blue braid and bead tassels; reg. $22.50; $16.75

20 in. Shade — Dome shape, with silk fringe; reg. $15; $10

18 in. Shade—Japanese figured silk; reg. $10.50; $7.50

14 in. Shade—Cretonne lined; reg. $3.75; $2.95

In Conjunction—A Special Sale of Lamps

Floor Lamp—Birchwood, mahogany finish; fitted for one electric light. $5.50

Floor Lamp—Solid mahogany; pull-chain sockets, fitted for two electric lights. $8.75

Same style in gold, $8.75

Floor Lamp—Heavy mahogany base; fitted for two electric lights. $9.75

Table Lamp—Gas or electric; metal, in bronze or verde finish; 20 inches tall, shade 16 inches in diameter, $7.95

Floor Lamp—Finished in black lacquer; fitted for two electric lights, $10.95

Japanese Pottery Lamp—Bamboo silk lined shades, fitted with oil fountain, complete, $7.75; for electricity, $9.75

Boudoir Lamp — Mahogany base, silk or linen shades; fitted for electricity. $1.85

Solid Mahogany Lamp—Newest shapes fitted with fine silk French shades. Lamp and shade complete, $15

GIMBELS—Lamps and Shades—Fifth Floor—Broadway

Nemo Corsets

Will Advance in Price July 2d. Wise Economy Suggests Buying Now—for Future Needs.

"A woman who has once worn a Nemo Corset will wear no other." The reason,—increased comfort and beauty of figure. The makers of Nemo Corsets, in spite of the increased costs of everything associated with their making, have held prices to the level of heretofore. Now, however, so decidedly have corset materials advanced, that to maintain Nemo standard of quality,—we are given notice of the advance in price,—on the following Nemos:—

SELF-REDUCING—Nos. 318, 319, 320, 322 and 326. Retail price now $3.50—will be advanced to $4.00.

SELF-REDUCING—Nos. 506 and 523. Retail price now $5.00—will be advanced to $6.00.

The Following Special Values in R. & G. Corsets:

$2 for $3.50 R. & G. Corsets

These are of excellent quality white brocade; free hip; medium bust, long skirt; daintily trimmed. Sizes 19 to 30.

Elastic Top Corsets—Special at $1

A comfortable, very light sports corset. These are of pink-and-white striped novelty materials; very low bust; long hips. Sizes 19 to 25.

GIMBELS—Second Floor—32nd Street

Summer Millinery

with Georgette Crepe and Maline Brim

Light, airy, and fresh from designers' hands. The Tailored Section of the Millinery Salons, will show these charming creations tomorrow,—and they present a lovely midsummer fashion.

The Georgette crepe brims have satin or ribbon crown, very simply trimmed, but with fine effect, with tassel, ribbon band, — nothing more. The effect is indescribably smart. The maline Hats are all black, with satin crown.



And when we tell you that these Hats are priced at but $6.75,—you may realize in some measure,—the advantageous buying these present.

GIMBELS—TAILORED MILLINERY SECTION—3d Floor—324 St.

Dependable Linens

At Interesting Prices

More and more are folks realizing the solid saving that may be accomplished on linen-buying when selections are made at GIMBELS. Just for instance:—

All linen hemstitched sets of very fine Scotch damask. Noted for their wearing qualities and soft mellow finish. Set consists of one cloth and one dozen napkins.
Size 72x72 inches..... $13 a set
72x90 inches..... $14 a set
72x108 inches..... $15 a set

Hemstitched Table Cloths; all pure linen, in several neat designs.
58x58 inches..... $3 each
58x80 inches..... $3.75 each

All linen damask Napkins, extra heavy and closely woven, in a number of new effective designs.
Size 24x24 inches..... $4.75

Turkish Bath Towels, extra heavy and very absorbent; good generous size. 35c each

Hemstitched union linen Huck Towels; extra heavy and firmly woven; neat damask borders. $3.75 a dozen

Hemmed Huck Towels; extra heavy and very absorbent; the kind of towel for hard usage.
Size 20 x 42. $2.50 a dozen

13-piece Japanese Luncheon Sets, in neat blue two-toned Oriental effects. 95c a set

Embroidered Scarfs in blue, pink and white; neatly scalloped.
Size 18x54 inches. 55c each

18-piece Luncheon Sets; Irish linen; rose scalloped; in pink, lavender and white. $1.95 a set

Costume Linen Ramie weave in oyster and ivory white.
36-inch, 50c a yard
45-inch, 75c a yard

Natural color real Russia crash suitings; irregular and homespun effects, so much worn this season.
48-inch and 52-inch wide. 90c a yard

GIMBELS—Second Floor

In the Art Needlework Section

New—a Beach Cape made of Angora Wool. A competent teacher to show how to make them from the yarn purchased in this section.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Summer Draperies

Three Important Specials

(No. 1.) Imported and Domestic Cretonnes

Regularly 30c a yard } 19c Regularly 55c to 95c } 32c Regularly 50c to 85c } 38c

(No. 2.) Fancy Double Border Marquisettes

5,000 yards, 35 inches wide, splendid for Summer curtains, reduced from 25c a yard. } 15c Yd.

(No. 3.) Quaker Craft Lace Curtains

White, ivory and beige; all new and modern designs; regularly priced $4.50 to $6.25 the pair. } $3.45 pr.

A recent importation of printed Warp Liberty Cretonnes, or Shadow Taffetas, priced

$1.50 a Yard

Square Mesh Filet design Curtain Net, in white, ivory and Arabian.

7 designs (36" goods) 25c yd.
7 designs (40" goods) 32c yd.

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor—Broadway

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JUNE 17, 1917.

EDITORIAL SECTION | Sections 2 AND 3

Help The Red Cross—Now—This Week

The American Red Cross has undertaken the gigantic task of raising, in one week, a Special Fund of ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS. It is the privilege, it is the duty, of every red-blooded American to contribute.

That our soldiers must suffer is perhaps unavoidable. Let us all do our best to make them as comfortable as possible. Announcement will be made later of places where contributions may be made.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square — Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Satin Edge Moire Taffeta Ribbon, 39c yd.

Excellent quality for hairbows and sashes. The white will be appropriate for graduation, the blue and pink for graduation gifts, the black for bags and millinery trimming. 5¾ inches wide.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th Street.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, But For Cash Only

Three Special Offers in

Dress Goods For Vacation Skirts

These are goods which are always in fashion. They are reduced from our regular prices for this sale only.

French Twill Serge, 50 inches, all wool, in black only. Macy's usual price $1.54 yard. Price for this sale, **$1.36 yard**

Black Costume Broadcloth, 54 inches. Sponged and shrunk. Our price is fully 50c a yard less than mill price today. **$1.79** yd.

Navy Blue Serge, 42 inches, for general outing and vacation wear. The correct shade of navy. We will sponge this cloth free of charge upon request. Our regular $1.34 quality. Special sale price, **$1.19** yd.

Semi-Made White Washable Corduroy Skirt
Narrow wale. Price **$2.49**

Semi-Made White Washable Corduroy Skirt
Wide wale. Price **$3.29**

Macy's—Second Floor, B'way, 35th St.

HANDKERCHIEFS

Have the Place of Honor



116,220 Handkerchiefs in This Big June Sale

At this time every Summer we visit the manufacturers and buy for cash the best of their products to place in our Annual Sale. We also add a great deal from our own stock, so that the variety is as notable as the low prices.

FOR WOMEN

Initial Handkerchiefs, 804 dozens, embroidered in white or colors, in a variety of styles; sheer or heavy linen. Not all letters in all styles. **Box of 6, 69c.**

Initial Handkerchiefs, sheer lawn, with colored elongated letter. **Box of 6, 49c.**

Sheer Linen Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, with corded borders. **6 for 79c.**

Batiste Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, with corded borders, **6 for 29c.**

Madeira Handkerchiefs, hand embroidered corners, scalloped edges. Attractive designs. **39c each.**

Lawn Initial Handkerchiefs, 3,200 dozens, initial embroidered in white or colors, in block, script or wreath effects. **6 for 24c.**

Fuji Silk and Crepe de Chine Handkerchiefs, in novel printed designs; also solid pink or blue. **12c each.**

Macy's usual prices, 15c and 18c each.

Sheer Lawn Handkerchiefs, soft finish, with borders corded in white, pink, or light blue. **6 for 29c.**

FOR MEN

Irish Linen Handkerchiefs; 500 dozens white hemstitched, quarter-inch hems. Regular size. **12c each.**

Initial Handkerchiefs, linen, with white or colored letters. **Box of 6, 89c.**

White Linen Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, fine quality, quarter-inch hems. **6 for $1.38.**

Extra Large Size Linen Handkerchiefs, good quality, quarter and half-inch hems. **29c each.**

Lawn Initial Handkerchiefs, with white or colored letters. **6 for 49c.**

Boys' Linen Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, good quality. **19c each.**

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St.

Frilly Gowns of Net

For Dainty Wear

These are some that we have been able to mark much below the current prices:

A coatee model with an embroidered blouse and tunic skirt, all trimmed with knife pleating of the material. Satin girdle.

$13.74

Two other models also at this price.

A net dress embroidered in medallions and finished with tucks and lace. Three rows of knife pleated net on the skirt.

$17.74

Two other models at this price.

Macy's—Third Floor, B'way.



Panama Hats

For the Hot Weather

Nothing can be more cool, and it would be hard to find anything more graceful than these Panamas. The best high-grade Panamas are here as well as the inexpensive ones.

Japanese Panamas, ... **$4.96**
Real South American Panamas, **$7.89** and **$9.89**

These come in a variety of shapes, such as mushrooms, rolled sailors, and other new sport shapes.

At $1.79 and $2.97 we have pretty Japanese Panama hats that are the same in shape as those above.

Macy's—Second Floor, 34th St.

Linens for Many Uses

All at Exceptionally Low Prices

Our linen department has established a reputation for its values. People who buy in large quantities are alive to the savings which our prices mean to them. They mean the same, in proportion, to every householder.

Hemmed Breakfast Napkins. Exceptionally good are these pure linen Damask Breakfast Napkins; heavy, closely woven, four pretty patterns. For breakfast or luncheon service. Hemmed ready for use. Size 14x14 inches. **$1.69** doz.

Extra Fine Table Damask. A beautiful quality of finely woven pure linen double satin damask. Snow-white, heavy, and lustrous; good appearance and service. 72 inches wide, **$2.49** yd. Napkins to match. Size 23x23 inches. **$7.49** doz.

Hemstitched Damask Table Cloths. Soft, finely finished, pure linen damask table cloth, neatly hemstitched and laundered ready for use. Our own direct importation from Scotland. The size is 63x76 inches. **$4.19** each

White Dress Linen. Medium weight Costume linen. Cool and fashionable. Suitable for dresses and suits. 35 inches. **49c** yd.

Hemstitched Damask Lunch Sets. Pure linen; of a good, serviceable quality. Laundered ready for use. Several effective floral and stripe designs. Set attractively boxed and ribboned and consists of one cloth, 58x58 in. sq., and six 17x17 inch napkins to match. Neatly hemstitched. **$4.39** set

Drawnwork Scarfs and Squares. Dainty drawnwork and embroidered buffet or dresser scarfs from Japan, in three attractive patterns. 17x52 inches, **46c** ea. Squares to match. The size is 28x28 inches. **46c** each

Ramie Costume Linen. Snow white. In the popular Ramie weave. It is in great demand for suits and skirts. 45 inches wide. **79c** yd.

Scalloped Table Cloths. Neatly scalloped mercerized cotton table cloths. Soft, heavy and durable. A good selection of patterns, 62 inches in diameter. **98c** each

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th St.

Blankets

For Camp and Institution

If warmth and service are the prime essentials of the blankets you are looking for, select them from this group at savings.

250 Camp Blankets, $3.96

Wool and cotton mixed, very closely woven and good weight. Dark blue, dark gray or the real khaki drab color. Size 66 x 84 inches.

Extra Heavy Camp Blankets, a good shade of gray with very soft wool and cotton mixed filling. Both ends securely bound. These are single. **$6.69** and **$7.94**

Bungalow Blankets in figured and striped effects in serviceable colors and color combinations. Medium weight. Bound all around. 54x72 inches. **$1.19 & $1.49**

Macy's—Basement, 34th St., Rear.

Two New Models in Suits

For The "Well-Dressed" Woman

Here are descriptions of two new suits. They are simple, and yet attract immediate attention because of their refinement of line.

A navy serge suit, finely tailored and piped with braid. The notch collar is mannish. There is a tight sleeve, buttoned from the elbow, that also is mannish. These are the touches that tell. **$28.75**

A natural pongee suit in sport style, with large semi-circular pockets, button-trimmed and stitched in gray. Has a sash belt and collar with stitching. Skirt has pockets to match coat. **$19.74**

***Very Special Offer*—80 SUITS**

Consisting of silk pongees, serges and tricotines—copies of imports—now to be offered at these prices:

$24.74 $28.75 $33.75

They originally sold up to $89.75

Macy's—Third Floor, B'way.

New and Different Types of

WOMEN'S SMOCKS

$2.74 $3.74 $1.89



The smock has come to stay. It needs but an announcement of new smock fashions to bring hearty response from hundreds of smock enthusiasts. New surprises await you among these,—all reasonably priced.

(A.) **This smock** slips over the head. Blue, rose or green linen, with squares and triangles of hand embroidery on patch pockets and pointed collar. **$2.74**

(B.) **An unusual smock** of heavy white linen with deep circular bottom border, sailor collar and wide flaring cuffs of checked linen in bright colorings. Belt and pockets. **$3.74**

(C.) **Coat smock** of striped Japanese crepe with pointed collar and pocket flaps of white; large patch pockets button-over belt. **$1.89**

Galatea coat smock, white, with collar, belt, pocket bands and cuffs of contrasting colors. **$1.89**

Slip-over smock of heavy white linen with smocking and feather-stitching at yoke and pockets in multi-colors. **$2.74**

Slip-over smock of heavy sport striped Japanese crepe with unusually large turnover flap pockets and oddly shaped collar with cross-in-front ends. **$3.74**

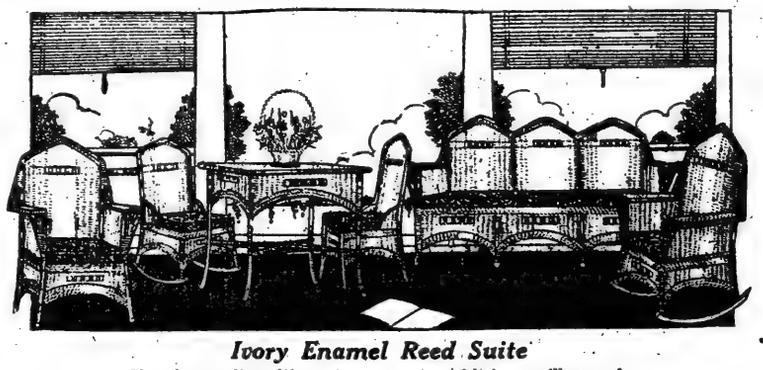
Smart smock of white linen with large square collar and square neck with many colored threads and finished with bright colored tassels. **$3.74**

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St.

Artistic Summer Furniture

For Porch, Lawn and Indoors

Some unusually beautiful effects have been produced this season in Reed Furniture, which, when cushioned with cretonne, may be made to harmonize with the hangings and floor coverings. The metal furniture for the lawn as well is marked at prices considerably less than elsewhere.



Ivory Enamel Reed Suite

Six piece suite with cretonne seat cushions, as *illustrated*.

Settee Frame,	**$48.25**
Seat Cushion to fit,	**10.49**
Arm Chair Frame,	**21.24**
Seat Cushion to fit,	**3.34**

Natural Willow Furniture

In our fine collections of willow furniture (natural) we have arm chairs at **$3.09** to **$11.24.** Rockers, **$3.67** to **$12.24.** Couches at **$22.49.** Chaise Longues at **$19.24.** Drop-leaf Tables at **$17.24.** Work Tables at **$15.24.** Writing Desks at **$20.24.** Desk Chairs at **$6.34.** Tables at **$5.24** to **$7.49.**

Arm Rocker Frame,	**$21.74**
Side Rocker Frame, (Seat Cushions for Frames, $3.34 each)	**12.74**
Side Chair Frame,	**12.24**
Table, 24x30 inches,	**12.24**

Metal Furniture

Finished in Green Enamel.

Table, 42 in. diameter, with hole for umbrella,	**$15.24**
Arm Chair,	**6.24**
Settee,	**22.49**
Side Chair,	**5.67**
Folding Table,	**8.67**
Folding Chair with wood slat seat,	**3.74**
Umbrellas,	**$23.24, $19.24** and **$21.24**

Other Porch Furniture

We are also showing a good assortment of inexpensive furniture for the lawn and porch at "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices.

Macy's—Sixth Floor.

Cool, Good Looking

Linen Suits

for MISSES $9.74

Linen itself is such a self-satisfying fabric—fashioned into a suit of plain, tailored lines like these, it is smart! Indeed, a Summer wardrobe essential, especially for resort vacationists.

A Sport Style, this suit, with pleated back coat, full all around belt and deep pockets. The skirt is plain, shirred in back, with detachable belt.

Rose, Copenhagen, Cadet Gray, Brown, Helio, Maize, White.
Sizes 14, 16, 18 years.

Linen Motoring Coats, $3.96, $4.89

They are made on roomy, generous lines, and will not crush underneath garments. Full or semi-belted, with deep pockets and pointed collar, which buttons over to keep the dust from the neck.

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th St., B'way.

A Youthful Interpretation of the

Military Cape

$10.74



It's a full, circular model. Girls will like its free and easy swing. Mothers will commend its sensible sturdiness of fabric, its militaristic smartness of cut and noteworthy, low pricing.

Navy blue serge with brass buttons and red silk bound buttonholes. Front half lined with red silk. 10 to 16 years.

Linen Motor Coats, $2.96

Full length model with two tabbed patch pockets. Collar may be worn high at neck. Bone buttons. 6 to 16 years.

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th Street.

Study Your Rug Problem

For the Summer

Here are Some Interesting Groups

The interest in our summer rugs does not lie in the prices only, although these are the lowest in the city, but also in the qualities and designs which stamp them as high class, dependable merchandise.

Exclusive Designs in Grass Rugs
Which Will Wear Well

3 ft.x6 ft.	**$1.48**
4 ft. 6 in.x7 ft. 6 in.	**2.89**
6 ft.x9 ft.	**4.34**
8 ft.x10 ft.	**6.24**
9 ft.x12 ft.	**8.24**

In tan, green, light blue, golden brown, lavender and gray.

Durable Axminster Rugs
With Hall Runners to match some of the designs.

27 in.x60 in.	**$3.24**	6 ft. 9 in.x9 ft.	**$18.89**
3 ft.x6 ft.	**5.24**	8 ft. 3 in.x10 ft. 6 in.	**28.75**
4 ft. 6 in.x6 ft. 6 in.	**10.89**	9 ft.x12 ft.	**33.25**

Seamless Wilton Velvet Rugs
At Very Special Prices.

22½ in.x36 in.	**$1.79**
3 ft.x6 ft.	**5.24**
9 ft.x12 ft.	**35.25**

25% less than regular prices because of imperfections almost unnoticeable.

Stenciled Fibre Rugs
The Cretonne Effects Are Specially Pleasing.

27 in.x54 in.	**$1.14** and	**$1.34**
3 ft.x6 ft.	**1.74** and	**2.34**
4 ft. 6 in.x7 ft. 6 in.	**3.48** and	**4.24**
6 ft.x9 ft.	**5.48** and	**6.74**
8 ft.3 in.x10 ft.6 in.	**8.24** and	**10.74**
9 ft.x12 ft.	**10.14** and	**12.34**

Particularly suited for sitting room or bedroom.

Velvet Carpets

In Plain Colors or Moresque or Figured Effects.

Plain colors, **$1.74** and **$1.84** per yd.

Figured effects. **$1.64** and **$1.74** per yd., also **$1.24** per yd.

High Grade Imported Carpets
In Plain Colors.

One grade at **$7.48** per sq. yd. 9, 12 and 18 ft. wide. In green, brown, blue or rose.

Another grade at **$8.74** per sq. yd. 9 and 12 ft. wide. In green, brown or blue.

Another at **$10.14** per sq. yd. Mauve color. 9, 12 and 18 ft. wide.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, Front.

High Lustre

Fabrics

For Bathing Suits

It's economy to make your bathing suit at home—still more economy to buy the material here.

Bathing Suit Satin with lustrous face and strong cotton back. Black or navy blue. 36 in. wide. **$1.29 yd.**

Surf Bathing Cloth, a cotton fabric of unusual durability, specially treated to withstand salt water wear. High lustre. Black or navy blue. 32 in. wide. **62c yd.**

Macy's—Lining Section, Second Floor.

Candy Specials

(In Pound Boxes.)

Wholesome!

Milk chocolate covered assorted fresh fruits in liquid cream. 34c

Chocolate molasses chips, 24c

Assorted hard candies, 15c

We are now showing an interesting assortment of candy fireworks.

Macy's—Basement, Centre.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Groceries

SALE OF AMARYLLIS TEAS

Macy's Teas are from choicest pickings only, and are handled in our plant by special machinery, which removes completely any dust or foreign matter,

Amaryllis Teas include Mixed Oolong, English Breakfast, Ceylon, Japan, Uncolored Japan, Gunpowder and Young Hyson. Usual price for pound carton, 59c; this sale, 10-pound caddy, $5.24; 5-pound caddy, $2.64; pound carton, **54c.**

SPECIAL SALE OF THE FINEST LOUISIANA WHOLE HEAD RICE

Our finest Louisiana unpolished whole head rice is the best procurable, guaranteed to be strictly extra fancy whole head rice. Quality that retails elsewhere at 12c lb.

Our price, 25-lb. bag, this sale, **$2.18;** 10-lb. bag, this sale, **89c;** 5-lb. bags, this sale, **47c.**

A Special Sale of "Red Star" Brand Flavoring Extracts, manufactured in our laboratory from the choicest materials, warranted absolutely pure, for this special sale. Vanilla—2-oz. bot., doz., $2.41; ea., 21c; 4-oz. bot., doz., $4.57; ea., 39c; 8-oz. bot., doz., $8.66; ea., 74c; 16-oz. bot., doz., $16.24; ea., $1.39. Lemon—2-oz. bot., doz., $1.69; ea., 15c; 4-oz. bot., doz., $3.37; ea., 29c; 8-oz. bot., doz., $6.24; ea., 54c; 16-oz. bot., doz., $20.89; ea., 94c.

"Red Star" Baking Powder—An absolutely pure cream of tartar powder of our own manufacture; much lower priced than any other baking powder of equal merit. ½-lb. can, 21c; doz., $2.44; 1-lb. can, 39c; doz., $4.57; 5-lb. can, sale, **$1.79.**

A Special Sale of Genuine Virginia Southern Flat Ground Yellow or White Cornmeal—Nutritious and easily digested. 5-lb. bag, this sale, 27c.

Special Sale of Best Quality White Granulated Pearl Hominy—10-lb. bags, 51c; 5-lb. cotton bags, sale, each, 27c.

"Lily White" Brand Bridal Veil, Hecker's or Gold Medal Flour—Sale, 24½-lb. bags, $1.89

Saxon Wheat Food—A delicious wheat food cereal; granulated, sterilized; 1-lb. 10-oz. carton, doz., $1.39; ea., 14c

Quaker Oats—Regularly 10c carton; this sale, carton, 8c.

Samp—Choicest Maryland Samp; 2-lb. carton, 14c; 5-lb. bag, 33c

Genuine Whole Wheat Flour—10-lb. bags, 84c; 5-lb. bags, 44c

Best White Granulated Farina—pound carton, 12c

Green Split Peas—2-lb. carton, 44c

Yellow Split Peas—2-lb. carton, 34c

Sugar—Fine Granulated; 5-lb. bag, 44c; 10-lb. bag, 87c

Gelatine—"Lily White" brand; unflavored; granulated; ea., 13c

Bicarbonate of Soda—Pound, 9c

"Lily White" Brand Tomato Catsup—Pint bottle, 25c

Pure Apple Butter—"Lily White" Brand; No. 3 crock, 39c

Seeded Raisins—Best California; full weight cartons, 13c

Ralston Wheat Food—A delicious wheat food for children; 1½-lb. cartons; dozen, $1.94; each, 17c

Worcester Quick Freezing Ice Cream Salt—Bushel bag, 79c

"Magnolia" Brand Condensed Milk—14-oz. cans; each, 16c

A Special Sale of 10-lb. Boxes Broken Macaroni or Spaghetti, each, **$1.08**

Macy's BREAKFAST COCOA
Our famous "Red Star" Brand Breakfast Cocoa, made of the best cocoa beans; absolutely pure; 5-lb. tins, this sale, $1.54; ½-lb. tins, this sale, 17c

"RED STAR" HAMS are the finest products of Western packing houses. WE NEVER SACRIFICE QUALITY TO MAKE A LOW PRICE. Specially selected and smoked—for R. H. Macy & Co's Weights range from 9 to 12 lbs., lb., 29c

Macy's FAMOUS "RED STAR" BRAND BONELESS BACON; only the highest grade and choicest selection. Weighs 3 to 6 lbs.; lb., 43c

SMOKED BEEF TONGUES—Closely trimmed; tender and delicious. Weighs 3 to 4 lbs.; special, lb., 28c

American Sardines, the "Victorious Navy" Brand—The finest domestic sardines in pure olive oil. Tins containing 10 to 12 fish; doz. tins, $1.49; ea., 13c

Italian Style Spaghetti—"Lily White" brand; prepared after the recipe of a famous Italian chef. 1-lb. 2-oz. can, each, 18c; 10-oz., each, 10c

Preserved California Fruits—"La Forge" brand; the finest quality packed; 15-oz. glass jars, including pineapple, peach, fig, cherry and pear; dozen, $2.74; each, 24c

Fancy No. 2 Mackerel—Fat fish, perfectly cured; 6-lb. pail, containing 4 to 5 fish, 87c

"American Beauty" Brand Fancy California Tomatoes—Red ripe; No. 2½ can, doz., $2.54; each, 22c

"Lily White" Brand Strained Tomatoes—10-oz. cans, doz., $1.17; each, 10c

"American Beauty" Brand Maine Corn—doz., $1.98; can, 17c

Shoe Peg Corn, "Blue Bell" Brand—No. 2 cans; doz., $1.59; each, 14c

Garden Sweet Peas—"Lily White" brand; doz., $2.04; can, 18c

Grated Maine Cream Sugar Corn—"Lily White" brand; doz., $2.06; can, 18c

Extra Sifted Early June Peas—"Lily White" brand; No. 2 can, 19c

Miniature Peas—"American Beauty" brand; No. 2 can, 22c

Pimentos, Spanish Sweet Red Peppers—15-oz. cans, doz., $2.17; can, 19c

Jersey Pears—"West Side" brand; 3-lb. cans; can, 14c

White Lima Beans—"Sinclair" brand; No. 2 can; each, 16c

Best Fancy Pie Pumpkin—Large No. 3 cans; can, 15c

Cranberry Cut String Beans—"Green Mountain" brand; large, tender beans; doz., $2.08; each, 18c

Norwegian Smoked Sardines—In olive oil; "King's Cup" brand; ¼ can, 21c

"Red Star" Brand Root Beer Extract—One bottle makes 6 to 10 gallons of the finest Root Beer; quality that sells at 15c bottle; our price, doz., $1.04; each, 9c

"Jessamine" Brand California Yellow Cling Peaches—Halves or sliced; extra heavy syrup; No. 2½ can, 27c

"Carquinez" Brand California Bartlett Pears—No. 2½ can, 24c

"Red Star" Brand Pure Borax—5-lb. carton, 46c; lb. carton, 13c

Macy's Home Use Cloudy Ammonia—Doz., qt. bottles, $2.41; each, 21c

An exceptional offering of "Lily White" Brand Grape Juice, pure and unfermented, of choicest Concord Grapes. Macy's Reg. Price, qt. bot., is 39c; this sale, doz., $3.69; each, 32c

Macy's—Fifth Floor.

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 17, 1917.

OUR WAR REFERENDUMS.

The Liberty Loan offering is only one of several referendums upon the war; they have one and the same result. The country has shown, so plainly that even Germany must perceive it, that it will lend any amount, will pay any taxes if levied fairly, and will supply any number of men needed for soldierly work. There is no substitute for soldiers. First praise and heartiest support must go to them. But the success of the loan throws light upon future policy regarding the choice between loans and taxes. Various arbitrary proportions between loans and taxes have been proposed as theoretically desirable, but nobody has suggested as yet that the people who lend and pay taxes have the control in their own hands and should be considered in the decision. It is a fair working hypothesis that exhaustive taxation is not necessary so long as the rate at which the Government is accommodated indicates that its credit is not being exhausted. The oppressive taxes quoted from abroad as exemplary for us were imperative because foreign Governments were unable to borrow upon acceptable terms. So long as the Government can borrow below the rates to favored private customers we can choose at discretion how much it is fair to put upon ourselves and how much upon posterity.

When Liberty bonds show depreciation corresponding to rentes or consols our option between loans and taxes will have departed. The oversubscriptions seem to show that there is an unsatisfied demand for more at the original rate. The trivial discounts quoted now have no significance. At present the banks have enough bonds to supply all wanting them, and it is not necessary to pay a commission to a broker for a purchase in the market. Also it is to be remarked that some are undertaking to care for the bonds subscribed for through them which subscribers may not be able to accept or take care of according to original intention. Those who failed to get any bonds will be supplied by the banks, and that is a sound process, for it will leave banking resources free for the next loan. Considering that there is not a Government bond in the world, save our own, at a premium, it must appear that a discount of one or two fiftieths from par is not a thing to be dignified by too much attention. When peace returns it will be time to discuss the worth of the bond on an investment basis, waiving questions of patriotism. The main question at present is what it is worth to make this war against war the last war of all. We are lending and paying taxes now because the conflict between civilization and barbarism has run on until the mere interest upon the world's war debts exceeds two billions. There no longer can be any financial benefit over previous conditions by abolishing militarism, because the interest on the war debts now is double the former costs of militarism. All that is left is to preserve civilization with the mortgage put upon it by Germany.

It is not for us to exult because our mortgage will be smaller than others. There are duties for rich nations as well as for rich men. It is our first duty to use our strength so crushingly that civilization may be rescued as cheaply as possible. For the sake of the Germans themselves it is necessary that the mailed fist shall never be shaken again. After that shall have been made sure there will remain duties of sacrifice and service only partly indicated by the $100,000,000 Red Cross undertaking. When the next loan comes, it should be taken in indifference to the discount or premium on this loan. The profit is not the thing, for it is inestimable. The thing to do is to throw money "over the top" as the soldiers charge over the red ramparts, with thought only of the foe and honor. That is what the French have done. That is what the British have done. That is what we have no choice but to do. The millions who have died, and the billions which have been spent, show us what we have to face, and call for resolution that the next loan shall surpass this, even as this has surpassed every world's record for a first loan. The world is ruined if the United States merely keeps up with the procession, and parades behind the others. The United States must be a leader if the prostrate world is to be revived. There is good work behind, but stern work and better lies ahead.

FOOD CONTROL ESSENTIAL.

Senator CHAMBERLAIN, who, because of Senator GORE's opposition to the measure, as a member of the Committee on Agriculture, will direct the campaign in the Senate for the Food Administration bill, feels sure that the provisions of the bill are not yet understood by the people. The orators who oppose it have been at pains to create a widespread misunderstanding of the bill's purpose. But the cordial and intelligent support of the leaders of organized labor ought to counteract the effect of the misleading arguments. Labor favors every provision of the bill. Those American citizens who might reasonably have been expected to oppose any large extension of individual power see no possibility of danger in the powers this bill will bestow on the President and the Food Administrator. As a matter of fact, there would be no danger with a President less scrupulously careful in the protection of the rights of all the people than Mr. WILSON. There will be no dictatorship. The production and supply of food will be conserved for the good of this country and its allies while the war lasts. Speculation will be checked. Prices will be regulated without injustice to any producer. Some of the Western farmers think they will suffer. That is because they have given less attention to the provisions of the bill than to the arguments of its demagogic opponents. They will be subject to no loss. What do they gain from the hoarding of grain and provisions to affect the market? Such hoarding will not be possible after this bill becomes a law.

The bill will be formally taken up in both houses of Congress on Monday. The debates on it should be constructive and they need not be protracted. Every member of Congress understands the need of special and extraordinary legislation to meet abnormal conditions. Every Congressman should thoroughly understand the peril with which we shall be threatened if proper precautions are not taken to conserve the nation's food supplies. Pet theories must give way when we are facing a crisis in which we must deal promptly and courageously with grave facts. Food administration is a war measure as essential to our success as army and navy extension. We must feed our soldiers and sailors. We must send what food we can to our allies. We must not starve ourselves. The Lever bill should be passed by the House of Representatives this week. The Senators should be prepared to accept it as soon as it goes to them from the House. For the nation's safety the bill should be a law by July 1. The President is exerting all his influence to have the law in operation before the harvest is fairly under way.

BERKMAN AND GOLDMAN.

Anarchism is the doctrine that all Governments should be abolished; that all laws should be abolished; that everybody should do as he pleases, restrained only by his own conception of what is expedient for him to do. It calls itself a "philosophy," but it is only an impulse, an impulse much older than man. Everybody would like to do as he pleases; but very early in man's history he found that everything would go to smash if he did. The anarchist is the exceptional person who has not learned that, and he calls his ignorance a "philosophy." He says he is opposed to all use of force. When one of his sect commits an act of violence this seems to bear a certain resemblance to the use of force; but the anarchist explains the seeming inconsistency away—his impetuous disciple was merely doing evil that good may come.

For many years EMMA GOLDMAN and ALEXANDER BERKMAN have labored to spread this "philosophy," and the reason they have not been interfered with is chiefly that they have not succeeded in spreading it. Their converts have not increased; socialism has now advanced, now receded, but year after year the teachers of anarchism have made about as much numerical advance as the Shakers. The noise they made had no echo, and because they were only annoying, not harmful, they were let alone. Some of their number made despairing speeches about the stagnation of anarchism. Then they hit on a new idea, or rather they took a hint from the Socialists; they began encouraging and aiding nonanarchistic movements which seemed to go part of the way toward anarchism, such as the I. W. W. agitation. Speedily they became more effective, though still not exactly dangerous.

Following this policy, they have hitched themselves to the misnamed pacifist movement, with such success that they are in a fair way to become its leaders. Numerically insignificant, they aspire to ride the whirlwind and direct the storm, and since there was no whirlwind to ride they have been trying busily to stir one up. The time has arrived when they are at last dangerous. Their chief leaders, BERKMAN and GOLDMAN, have been arrested. Leniency would be out of place. Of their intention and their laborious attempt to stir sedition, to stir treason and rebellion, there is not the slightest doubt; the only question is whether they have been shrewd enough to keep technically within the law. If this shrewdness has not been theirs, and if they are convicted, they should not only be punished by imprisonment but deported to the lands from which they came, as they can be under our laws. Perhaps EMMA GOLDMAN can do more harm in Russia than she can here, but that is Russia's lookout.

The police have acted commendably in this matter, as they have in dealing with all the attempts to arouse rebellion in New York. They have been cool, good-tempered, and decisive. The same cannot be said for some of the young soldiers who are co-operating with them. These young men, in their excessive zeal, have interfered with peaceable and orderly meetings in their mistaken understanding of their duty, which was only to watch such meetings and arrest slackers. The orderly and competent police have been displeased by these overzealous excesses. Discipline and steadiness cannot be expected in a moment from beginners, but instruction in them is expected from the soldiers' superiors, and should be given, for the good repute of the army.

RED CROSS WEEK.

President WILSON created the Red Cross War Council on May 10, with Mr. HENRY P. DAVISON as Chairman, "intrusted with the duty of responding to the extraordinary demands "which the present war will make "upon the services of the Red Cross, "both in field and in civilian relief." That council was established to concentrate administrative action in relief work in a single effective trained organization, recognized by law and international convention as the public instrumentality for that purpose.

"I hereby earnestly call," said Mr. WILSON, "upon all those who can "contribute, great sums or small, to "the alleviation of the suffering and "distress which must inevitably arise "out of this fight for humanity and "democracy, to contribute to the Red "Cross." Subsequently he designated this week as Red Cross Week. In these seven days the sum of $100,000,000, asked for Red Cross work, must be raised. A few large contributions of individuals have already been made. "Red Cross dividends" have been declared, and, doubtless, others will be declared, by great corporations. The part of these dividends that will go to the Red Cross depends, of course, upon the goodwill and altruism of each stockholder. Many Stock Exchange firms are to give half of their commissions in the week to the Red Cross. In many ways and by many forms of collective and co-operative effort this endowment of humanity is to be swelled; and the generous "sporting" competitive activity of "teams" innumerable, of localities, is to be utilized.

The whole country will subscribe magnificently this week to this subsidiary Liberty Bond, this guarantee of relief to our armies and all the soldiers of democracy. And it is not merely surgeons and nurses, hospitals and supplies to our own men and our allies that the Red Cross is to provide. It is to relieve our brother nations in the war. It is to rescue the perishing of Russia and Russian Poland, Rumania, and Serbia. It is to help restore and rebuild the regions of France made desolate incomparably by the scientific, calculating, economic ferocity of the Germans. The War Council of the Red Cross is not to bind up the wounds of war only. It is to help civilization win the war.

"Every person," as Mr. DAVISON, a practical idealist, shrewdly says, "restored to normal activity is just so much gained in the struggle." The Red Cross is to do far more than to alleviate suffering in the wide reach of war-stricken waste. It is to create. It is to strengthen. It is to be another line of battle behind the first battle line. "Second only to the "army in the work of winning the "war," said Mr. ROOSEVELT on Flag Day, "comes the Red Cross."

For the sake of "our own sons, and "the sons of our allies, who are fighting for all that makes the world "worth living in," Americans will raise the Red Cross millions this week. The Red Cross supplements, succors, and vitally strengthens the armies and the navies of liberty.

INTERNATIONALISM IN DISFAVOR.

How long and stony a road lies before those who would travel toward a parliament of man and a federation of the world was shown clearly enough at the Conference on Foreign Relations of the United States held recently at the instance of the Academy of Political Science in New York. This conference of professors, editorial writers, and lawyers could fairly claim to be a representative body of the intellectuals of the nation which has furnished the most successful instance of federation and in which dreams of world union have been perhaps most deeply rooted. Yet one of the most striking results of the conference was the unmistakable manifestation of the persistence of widespread and tenaciously held dogmas of national particularism.

Hopes for the future were expressed, to be sure, in the opening address by Mr. HUGHES, but expressed with extreme caution, from the scope of a possible international tribunal from which he hoped the Monroe Doctrine, our own particular sacred cow, was to be carefully excluded. And when the conference descended from vague desiderata of world organization to the immediate interests of the United States there was prompt display of jealous, even suspicious nationalism. Not every one went so far as to approve Professor SHEPHERD'S demand for the taking over of European possessions in the Caribbean, but the majority seemed to be in sympathy with him; and the frequency of less rigorous suggestions for defensive national aggrandisement indicated the latent unwillingness of at least a great part of our intelligenza to abandon the ship of state for the cockleshell of internationalism.

In the discussion of Far Eastern affairs the tendency was less aggressive, but the notable deficiency of the conference was the paucity of suggestions for doing something on the basis of the present working union of America, England, France, Italy, Russia, and Japan for the organization of a safer world. To be sure, J. RUSSELL SMITH pointed out that the coalition of the world against Germany, a world in large part provoked out of neutrality by German aggression, was a type of the military organization of a League to Enforce Peace, and ALEJANDRO ALVAREZ called attention to the possibilities arising from the grouping of the nations into two armed camps. But even Dr. ALVAREZ thought universal federation Utopian, and compared the League to Enforce Peace with the Holy Alliance; his hopes extended little further than the possible achievements of a closer Pan American union.

Yet, if the direction of the body of opinion evoked by the conference was disappointing to even a mild utopist, there can hardly be doubt of the value of the meetings as a clearing house for the opinions actually held in America today. There was the inevitable irruption of the tenantry of the cave of Adullam. But the thing made most clearly evident by the discussions was the impossibility of marshaling American public opinion in support of the socialistic plans, and theories for the abolition of patriotism and the furtherance of internationalism.

A TELEGRAM TO CONSTANTINE.

The Kaiser has long been under observation. All non-Teutonic alienists will study attentively his telegram to the best of brothers-in-law:

> I have heard with wrath of the infamous outrage committed by our common enemies upon you and upon your dynasty. I assure you that your deprivation can be only temporary. The mailed fist of Germany, with further aid from Almighty GOD, will restore you to your throne, of which no man by right can rob you. The armies of Germany and Germany's allies will wreak vengeance on those who have dared so insolently to lay their criminal hands on you. We hope to welcome you in Germany at the earliest opportunity. A thousand cordial greetings from your WILLIAM.

The mailed fist of Germany—"I "mailed it with the thunder when the "tempest muttered low"—is still an unconquerable abracadabra and magical word of power to the Kaiser; and he still "lugs in" the Almighty, der Alte GOTT.

"With further aid from Almighty "GOD," the mailed fist, now impotently shaken, will put TINO back upon the throne. So, with ever-pious threat and imprecation, the Kaiser, in his victorious retreat from Northern France, comminates the Protecting Powers of Hellas. Where are the armies and who are the allies that will "wreak vengeance" on the deposers, acting within their treaty rights of intervention, of the German manikin, a constitutional King, who tried to play the part of a God-anointed King, to be rightfully deposed by "no man," as "your WILLIAM" puts it?

The Kaiser's language is many diameters stronger than his present military strength. Evidently his megalomania is permanent.

Modern Kings are tenants at will, or during good behavior. The Kaiser is living in a dream among the Ottonides and the Hohenstauffens.

As a bulletin of the Kaiser's mental condition, this Tinotelegram is invaluable. He is much more likely to be deposed than to depose; but the old folie des grandeurs is stronger than ever in him.

Cynic as he is, Brother-in-law TINO, driven from his throne for clinging to the imperial mantle, must grin sardonically at this imperial bluster. The world as German Will is a shattered conception; and "a thousand cordial greetings from your WILLIAM" are a thin consolation to "CONSTANTINE XII. of Byzantium."

TRINITY'S $4,000,000 MORTGAGE.

A new chapter in the history of the famous Anneke Jans farm was written by Trinity recently when it gave a mortgage of $4,000,000 on a large portion of the estate granted by Queen ANNE to the Trinity Corporation in 1705. It is a radical departure in the financial management of Trinity's great land holdings. Not only was the mortgage the largest that has been made by a single property owner on Manhattan Island in many years, but, of still greater interest, it is the first time in the 220 years of Trinity's incorporation as a religious body that any mortgage has been placed on its properties.

The $4,000,000 loan was taken to refund the floating indebtedness of Trinity Church, which, by the financial statement issued by the Rev. Dr. WILLIAM T. MANNING, amounted to about $4,350,000. Hitherto the indebtedness has been financed by bank loans, but a new financial policy, representing, as was said, the views of the younger and more progressive element in the corporation, was adopted early in the year when WILLIAM J. WHEELOCK was made manager of Trinity's real estate. Up to a few years ago Trinity had the reputation, traditionally observed by the survivors of many old family estates, of never selling any of its land. That was modified a short time ago when several widely separated parcels in the old Greenwich Village centre were disposed of. Under the new system it has been announced that Trinity is willing to sell anything, apart from its church and educational holdings, for a reasonable price, and evidences of this have recently been shown in the sale of unremunerative realty to the value of over $200,000.

The big mortgage which Trinity has given for the first time on its Manhattan property covers more than twenty of its best improved business sites, representing an outlay of nearly $3,000,000 alone in substantial commercial buildings within the last half dozen years in the lower Greenwich district, between the river and Varick Street. Their erection wiped out over a hundred old tenements which, owing to their age and generally poor condition, caused Trinity to be criticised, perhaps unduly, as a careless landlord. The remaining tenements, most of which originally were attractive dwellings of Greenwich Village in the early part of the last century, have been greatly improved. The corporation is, however, gradually ceasing to be a tenement landlord; as fast as existing leases expire these relics of simpler New York days will be sold or torn down for modern business buildings, providing an income more commensurate with the value of the land.

Except for a few localities, old Greenwich is undergoing a transformation toward commercial upbuilding. In this change, Trinity, as the greatest landowner there, has been the leader. Her holdings in the historic Queen's farm, although but a fraction of the original grant, represent an assessed value today of from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000. The unassessed realty of Trinity, including her various church and educational properties, represents a value of over $50,000,000, of which $32,500,000 is the valuation placed by the Tax Commissioners upon the two historic burying grounds of old Trinity and St. Paul's.

IRELAND'S ILLS.

"Rum and Superstition" Not Accepted as the Cause.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an Ulsterman, the son of a Master of an Orange Lodge, and proud of what Ulstermen and their descendants, including our honored President, have done throughout the world, I wish to express my strong dissent from the statement concerning the cause of Ireland's sad dissensions, attributed in today's issue to my friend and fellow-churchman, the Right Rev. Dr. Darlington, the Bishop of Harrisburg. In the rebellion of 1798 my own grandfather, John Walker, a Presbyterian layman, and many Presbyterian ministers and licentiates, were rebels against the British crown, and with good reason. Some of the latter were hung, and my grandfather only escaped having a similar coil as his memorial legend by fleeing to this land for temporary refuge. These men were fighting side by side with their Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen for civil and religious liberty denied them. If the Bishop will only read Froude's "English in Ireland," the work of a man of strong English prejudices, he will find that, while "rum and superstition" may account for a good deal, they are far from explaining all of Ireland's woes. The same English lack of sympathy, governmental stupidity, and shortsightedness which caused the loss of this great land to the British Empire had more to do with Ireland's condition than whisky or religion. Surely the Bishop must know that the leaders in most of the rebellions and agitations in that land during the last century and a quarter have not been Roman Catholics, but churchmen of the reformed ancient Church of St. Patrick and Protestant dissenters. One needs only to recall the names of the Emmets and Lord Edward Fitzgerald in 1798; Smith O'Brien, the son of an Irish rector, and John Mitchel, son of a Protestant minister, and grandfather of the Mayor of New York, in 1848, and Isaac Butt and Charles Stewart Parnell in the closing years of the nineteenth century, in order to see the fallacy of accounting for most of Ireland's ills in this easy way. Lord Aberdeen, who, with his devoted wife, did so much for Ireland during the years of their residence in the Viceregal Lodge, is surely a more competent judge than one unfamiliar with Ireland's history or her people.

Canon Hannay, ("George Birmingham,") the son of my old rector in Belfast half a century ago, struck one note of the trouble with Ireland when he defined the difference between Belfast and Chicago to consist in the fact that while Chicago says "I will," Belfast says with equal energy "I won't." The late Dean Groton of Philadelphia preached a sermon in my church a few years ago on some words of Jacob's advice to his sons when they were about to go back to Egypt to face their wronged but unrecognized brother, now the great Prime Minister of that country. The text was "Take a little honey." If Ulstermen would only take a little honey to sweeten their other splendid qualities, Ireland's problem of seven centuries would be more than half solved.

WALKER GWYNNE,
Rector Emeritus of Calvary (Episcopal) Church.
Summit, June 11, 1917.

Headquarters for Women's Wor .

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The New York City Branch of the Woman's Section of the Navy League, having established the camp for the women students at the State School of Agriculture at Farmingdale, L. I., will now turn its activities toward supplies for the hospital base donated by Mrs. George Dewey.

For this purpose we shall need larger headquarters than we have at present, and are making a public appeal for an empty house, if possible between Thirty-fifth and Forty-fifth Streets, one block east or west of Fifth Avenue.

We should deeply appreciate your kindness in inserting this letter in your paper that we may reach those who might be able and glad to supply us with these headquarters.

ALICE CARPENTER, Chairman
New York City Branch Woman's Section of the Navy League.
New York, June 15, 1917.

FRANCE NEEDS MEN.

An Echo from the Trenches of a Times Article.

The Front,
Champagne District, France,
May 18, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES of April 15 published an address delivered before the Y. M. C. A. by General Francis V. Greene and entitled "Send Men to France." The address was so good that I took it to Captain Picq, 2d S. M. A. de 120 L., (heavy artillery,) who lives close by, just behind the lines, in a concrete-lined dugout. Two days later I called on Captain Picq. He was so much impressed by General Greene's address that he showed me two full copies of it translated into French and written in his own handwriting. Further, he was condensing or taking parts of the address and will send it to many French officers, asking them to read it and send it on.

France does need men very much, as well as food, money, and munitions. Her best soldiers, or a greater part of them, are dead or maimed. France is not downhearted, but three years of frightful warfare, killing men, robbing homes, ruining business, &c., has had a terrible effect. Captain Picq does not complain. He sacrificed his business at Bordeaux and left a comfortable home as a volunteer, because, though he was a reservist, he was over age and would not have been called. Next he might have chosen a "soft" job in executive capacity away from the front. Not so for him; he went into the very front and has remained there all the time, witnessing all the horrors of war and sharing its discomforts, until now his face is slightly pale and drawn. Man was not made to live in the ground without fuel in Winter, in soft mud in Spring, and intense heat in Summer. Fortunately for Captain Picq, he was one of a number of artillery officers invited to submit their names to the Minister of War, from which a number will be chosen to be sent to the United States to train United States Army officers, so Captain Picq has a chance for a change. But he is merely one of thousands of officers who are gradually being worn out.

Sending soldiers to France would raise the spirits of the French soldiers to a marked degree, giving them their second breath as it were, relieving others, who, after long faithful service, are fagged out. These tired men need relief. The farmers could return to the fields and yield the maximum crops once more, and each man to his former vocation, getting things running more smoothly, as in normal times.

Let American soldiers train on both sides of the Atlantic, some in France getting accustomed to conditions, others in the United States while awaiting transports. Endless things have been discovered in the present war which military instruction books have not included—the practical end is as essential as the theoretical. Remember that every time you lift the spirits of a French soldier you dampen the spirits of a German.

I ask nobody to do anything I am unwilling to do. I am an ambulance driver at the front. I am a reserve soldier, belonging to Major C. B. Mehard's Pittsburgh Military Association, so will go into the trenches when my regiment comes over. I have been under shell fire many times, I have looked into No Man's Land one-half mile away many times, and have stood by batteries while they shelled the Germans and were shelled themselves in return. I have assisted in handling thousands of wounded and have seen many soldiers die in agony, so I realize what war means. I know that France needs men.

JOSEPH PATTERSON.

Their Medals for War Charity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The nuns are provarbially poor advertisers. They are shy of publicity and modest—a rather unusual and unpopular commodity these days. An alert reporter could have had interesting copy at the Sacred Heart College, Manhattanville, where it was my good fortune to be present at the closing exercises of that well-known school.

At the end of an interesting program Monsignor Mooney, who presided, was presented, much to his surprise, with a purse filled with gold eagles amounting to several hundred dollars. The prelate seemed embarrassed by such a sudden accession to his no doubt meagre bank account, but was soon relieved, both of his embarrassment and the gold, when he learned that the money was intended for his Eminence Cardinal Farley, as a gift from the pupils, to be used for the country's war needs.

The generous, self-sacrificing contribution was the money which would have been spent by the nuns in purchasing medals and other awards usually bestowed on the pupils at the closing exercises of the year. It seems that the young ladies of their own accord, and without any suggestion from their teachers, requested the nuns to grant them this year only a certificate of success attesting that their prize money had been placed at the disposal of his Eminence as their contribution to our country's success in the war.

J. H. O'R.

New York, June 12, 1917.

"NOW HAS GREAT FREEDOM COME ONCE MORE TO GREECE."

Now has great Freedom come once more
to Greece,
For lately was she bound in subtler
fyves—
More mordant than the Turk upon her
forged,
While all her angry Hellenes, near or
far,
(Those most of all within our wide-
wayed land!)
Stormed in their hearts to see her
chained so fast.
Rejoice, O Hellenes! All-the-world's
Belov'd—
Your native land, of proudest legendry,
Breathes free again, and, stretching her
lithe limbs,
Is ready now to meet the Earth's One
Foe,
And in the combat join her olden
friends!

You had, long since, O Greeks, a Constantine,
Who in the heavens saw a golden cross,
Whence *in hoc signo vinces* rang his cry!
Your latest Constantine beheld a cross—
But other! For an Iron Cross it was,
And in his secret heart its image lay,
And there a thousand treacheries it
bred. . . .
But let him pass—this last of Constantines!
O Hellas, let him pass—without a word:
He that betrayed thee shall betray no
more;
Into the dark of exile let him go,
With other crown'd betrayers of their
trust!
Dantéan is their doom—hateful to God,
And (soon) unto the enemies of God!
Thy wedded traitors, Hellas—let them
pass,
And think no more of them; but call thy
clans;
And, first of all, the chieftain of the isle
Set in the sparkling sea where free airs
blow
And filled his soul with Glory, as the
wind
Fills the fain sail that has been sick
with calm,
And, now, a larger voyage still must
shape—
Call, Hellas, call thy Venizelos home,
And set him over all—who has the
hearts of all!

EDITH M. THOMAS.

A SUBMARINE PLAN.

A Safety Lane 200 Miles Long West from the Coast of Ireland With Picket Boats and Convoys.

By a Rear Admiral of the United States Navy.

Washington, June 13, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There has been a decrease in the weekly number of victims of the German submarine, but in the opinion of the writer it is due to the arming of merchantmen and the increased experience of their masters in steering zigzag courses and in otherwise handling their vessels in their attempts to escape this peril. The decrease in the number of vessels sunk is due to these causes rather than to the actual destruction of the submarines themselves.

The Germans have become very wary in attacking by gunfire ships known to be armed, but the menace from their torpedoes still remains in full force.

The present German submarines are capable of keeping the sea for several weeks, and can be so quickly submerged upon the approach of a destroyer that it has become exceedingly difficult for chasers to catch them.

I believe that to depend upon inventions to destroy submarines is a delusion and a snare. They must be met by a systematic defense and hard fighting.

Remedy.

Lay out a "lane" four miles wide and two hundred miles long, starting from the west coast of Ireland westward, the western extremity of the lane to be known as the "base."

Station picket boats every two miles on each side of the lane.

At the "base" there should be detailed a force of destroyers to convoy steamers through the lane, with picket boats so stationed as to cover every mile.

With these picket boats so stationed, and destroyers convoying steamers through the lane, it will be nigh impossible for submarines to break through this cordon of defense.

Operation.

Picket boats should not be under three hundred tons, capable of keeping the sea in stormy weather. They should be armed with a three-inch gun forward and a rapid-fire gun aft; should have one mast for a crow's nest; should all be provided with good sea anchors for heavy weather.

A lane two hundred miles long will require two hundred picket boats, and they should be relieved every ten days, requiring a total force of four hundred.

In time it may be found that these boats can be stationed further apart than two miles. A speed of ten knots is sufficient for the pickets.

There are many steamers in the menhaden fishing business and off-shore trawlers admirably adapted for this service.

The only ports for clearance to England should be Bristol and Liverpool. In order to avoid the dangers of the English Channel, no clearances should be permitted for London.

All steamers bound to English ports should be required to report at the "base" for convoying, its latitude and longitude being given confidentially to their masters before departure from the United States.

At the "base" should be an energetic officer, in charge of the convoying flotilla. His duty would be to regulate and keep in operation the system of convoying.

There are many other details for this system, but it would require too much space to enumerate them.

Wooden steamers and sailing vessels should not be employed on the European highway. Their employment simply invites destruction.

To employ steel steamers with a speed of less than sixteen knots would be to incur great risk.

To the United States more than any other nation is the safety of the Atlantic passage necessary, and our navy must take upon itself the protection and defense of this sea lane. Our great army will begin to move in the Fall, and no time should be lost in providing the means for its protection from the German submarines. It is absolutely necessary that the navy should at once rise to the responsibility resting upon it, for it will surely and justly be held responsible for the safety of the Atlantic Ocean.

The above is the defensive system, but it does not contemplate any cessation of the relentless warfare which must be waged by all the allied forces against these scourges of the ocean.

REAR ADMIRAL, U. S. NAVY.

PRUSSIA'S LAST CARD.

Hopes to Use Us to Obtain a More Favorable Peace.

Stamford, Conn., June 7, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every true American youth has stepped forth and offered himself to his nation. Nothing has brought to us whose age denies us this privilege so clearly the reality of the war and our sick world, and how at last it must come to be the paramount concern of every human being nursed in the cradle of civil and political equity. Ominous silence or expedient misstatement deepens our anxiety over Prussia's real design. The news from Petrograd should, most of it, be postmarked Potsdam, and some Washington telegrams and propaganda throughout the States should likewise be issued "by order of Berlin, &c." It is all corroborative of Berlin's second "dark campaign," including the U-boat policy of destroying the Allies' merchant marine for later commercial advantage, and not, as Berlin gives out so loudly, "to starve England." To destroy merchant bottoms until the measure of advantage is Prussia's—this is today and has for many months been her settled policy. Her merchant marine is now ready, waits laden and prepared with products for the trade England, France, and Belgium cannot supply, even if they had the bottoms to spare to carry it.

When that margin of advantage arrives that gives Prussia for a period the lead, look for ostentatious flapping of white wings, look for Prussia failing into the "unoffended" arms of our President, and appealing for peace, leaving everything to Mr. Wilson save a free Balkan, a free Turkey, a free sea.

The hour for that blow, clothed in the gentle apparel of peace, will come when the allied tonnage is at its lowest and supplies correspondingly strained to their utmost; that time will be before the next harvest, it will be before our ships are ready to assist to any serviceable extent and before we are well into this war, either in loans or soldiers, or even general preparedness. The Allies are at the crisis in this great world war. Prussia, beaten in arms, held in a ring of fire, relies on her darker methods. Remember, and do not forget, that her leaders war for gain, war for lust of wealth, war for commercial supremacy. They are primarily merchant mercenaries; they are not Cromwells, Napoleons, Caesars, nor Leos. They are not fighting for honor, nor for glory, nor are they "defending their homes," although that innocent known as Kaiser again babbles about those "who attacked him," where and when, raping prostrate Belgium, for that was where and when and why he was attacked. To understand this mercenary remember he is gambling for spoils, and he will guide his course solely by his accountant's reports. He has collected his indemnities as he has passed, in plunder and slaves, so shamefully history shows no parallel. The wives, the babes, the savings, the implements wherewith to live were the loot of this Hun. He is prepared to quit and is seeking an opening to return to the table with civilized States. He can back out of everything, yield even Alsace and Lorraine with Northern France, and withal be a mighty victor if he succeeds in separating us from the Allies by making us his mediator and is free to seize the trade of the world before England and France are strong enough with our help to carry more than their own supplies.

Prussia never played a blacker card than she now holds and can fling on the poker board of the world. I believe the fateful hour for the moral code on earth is here, and its decision, disguised in an appeal for help, may embarrass America at any moment. Germany has spared us only to use us—to gain her advantage out of a war that failed and make us mediators to settle a peace hurtful and detestable to our allies, France, England, Belgium, Italy, and Japan, a peace which if it comes within the year cannot fail to be other than a great victory for Germany.

And yet all that Prussian philosophy means, all her efficiency and her masterpiece militarism, with forty years of hypnotic drill, stands whipped, whipped at Liége, whipped at the Marne, in the forenoon of its might crumpled and stampeded, whipped at Verdun, whipped on the Somme and driven from the seas, whipped finally at Washington and returned to Potsdam as unfit to treat with honorable States. Prussia by her wanton savagery has defeated her own aims and buried her name under a load of crimes her race can never outlive.

Since America's entry into the war a strange, ominous silence—not secrecy alone, but silence—has settled over Germany's war. Mainly defensive fighting, espionage, corrupting Russia, coupled with a forty, wounded feeling over America, have taken the place of rampant conquest and ruthless rough-riding over our commerce. Mr. Wilson has met this with wise, world strategy, and America with mankind must ever be grateful to him for drawing the high conditions under which he committed us all and all we possess to preserving civilization.

Bitter, impatient criticism reaches us, however, over delays, and there must be, there is, reason in much of it, but is there fault? The conditions in France, in England, in wrecked Belgium, in the Balkans, in Turkey, everywhere demand that this hideous war must be stopped—not stop, but be stopped—by the righteous men of the righteous nations of the world; it must be torn out of the heart of peoples and driven from the earth. Yet we hesitate and wait, victorious in life, successful in all the standards material men measure life by. Still we falter like inefficient or corrupted men.

We wait; why? Our entrance into this war should be, as it is, the soundest, most healthy note that has been struck in the great tragedy. The whole world should smile through its tears. We should be off, and from today declare the offensive shall never cease until this damnable business is done with! Potentially, we are in the war—the most righteous crusade a democracy ever committed itself to. Our first steps have been admirably taken and the nation, the whole nation, now fights for civilization and carries the responsibilities and honors. History can give nothing but praise to Mr. Wilson for his unfaltering conception and delivery of the world-size machinery he has so far shaped.

We should enter with the Allies into common agreements upon this world's work, fixing on broadest principles the inalienable rights of peoples, which shall be elastic enough not to interfere with treaties, yet concrete enough to establish a basis for world laws, and we should inform mankind why we—a free, almost remote world—war and will continue to war in behalf of civilization. Nor can we do better than our President has done already in addressing Congress, but let us now make this the world creed over the world's signature.

We should in no mistaken terms declare for a trusteeship of common law, civilization, and the potential resources of the American continents, the Asiatic continent, the African continent, the European and Australian. That would mean a Board of Presidents and Premiers or their Ambassadors.

It is also on the cards that we may have to put those hitherto neutrals, who wisely will not join us, on rations.

But the executive business of marshaling and delivering men, money, munitions, and food must be intrusted to the most imaginative-constructive executors that can be combed out of our national life and assigned by the Government those special functions which our departments are neither prepared for nor capable of doing.

GUTZON BORGLUM.

The Verdict on Constantine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Statements like those in the interview with ex-King Constantine by Adamantios Th. Polyzoides, and like several others published by the ex-King, might have been of some effect on some people two years ago, but the people in Greece today are well awake to the fact that the ex-King was nothing but a puppet in the hands of the German Kaiser, a traitor to his country to serve Germany. With a few corrupt exceptions, the Grecian people today are glad he is gone and their maledictions will always follow him as being the author of the darkest pages that Greek history can show.

E. P. MESTHENE.

New York, June 14, 1917.

A Woman's Occupation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In some Spanish-American countries, I have been informed, it is the custom for a housekeeping woman, when filling in an official document, to write opposite the question as to her occupation, "su casa." It is to be hoped that the enormous number of hardworking American mothers and housekeepers will have sufficient regard for their dignity to mention their honorable and indispensable calling when registering in the military census, and not allow an unintelligent official paper to classify them as without occupation.

ADELANTE.

New York, June 15, 1917.

The Times in the South.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot resist telling you that the evidence of my eyes confirms my judgment that THE NEW YORK TIMES is the leading newspaper of the United States.

Recently I took a trip into the South and saw THE NEW YORK TIMES on three-fourths of the desks behind which were sitting the merchandise managers, the advertising managers, and the heads of the biggest department stores in the cities I visited. I know THE TIMES is subscribed for by the department and specialty stores throughout the country, and the advertising managers of these stores see it regularly.

NAT S. OLDS,
Director of Sales and Advertising, Fashion Kayser & Co.
New York, June

SERBIA IN DIRE NEED OF AMERICAN GOODS

Mrs. William K. Draper Gets Report of Conditions in Recaptured Territory.

NEW YORK RED CROSS MOVES

Publishers Organize to Supply Books and Other Reading Material to Soldiers and Sailors.

Mrs. William Kinnicutt Draper, Vice Chairman of the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross, received a few days ago from official sources in Serbia a report on conditions in those portions of that country which have been reconquered from the Teuton, Bulgarian, and Turkish invaders. The report, after a reference to the reorganization and re-equipment of the Serbian army by France and England, continues:

They, the Serbians and their allies, have fought back into a small area of Serbia, and they wish to fight all the way back to Belgrade. However, the thin rind of Serbian territory which has been reoccupied is a devastated region of 300 square miles, even if it does not look like a lot of ground on a small-scale map of Europe. In it are thousands of peasant women and children who have no source of food and clothing except the army and the American Red Cross Society. Mostly they are Serbian people, although if you ask them what they are they may say that they are Macedonian. You see, that part of Serbia was under Turkish rule for 300 years, and some of the peasant folk lost a degree of their original identity. In the few months between the Balkan war and this war Serbia started to recreate her southern peasants, but the moment of peace was not long enough for much reconstruction.

Right now, thousands of women and children live in the war zone—many of them live in the fire zone. The allied armies, under General Sarrail, have done everything they can do to remove these people from dangerous localities and to feed them, but the army has only bread and meat to give. It has no extras. The entire district is scantily supplied with the little things—the condensed milk for babies. The relief work that has been done has been scattering and unofficially due to individual effort. The wife of a Serbian doctor ran a plant at Dobroveni; Mrs. Harley, the sister of General French, was killed by a bomb while conducting a soup kitchen in Monastir; the Serbian Relief Fund, (an English organization,) has done some work, and so has the Red Cross, but it is not enough. There is more to do.

In the past year and a half there has been ten or a dozen different Serbian relief units working from Saloniki. Many of them have failed to accomplish much on account of lack of material, lack of workers, or lack of transportation. The American Red Cross men and women who are there now are heavily handicapped. Their troubles can be remedied by America. They live in poor hotels in Saloniki and they eat in bad restaurants. They have no amusement or social life. They ride all night and all the next day in boxcars to get from Saloniki to the district which they are feeding, or they ride a night and a day on the front seat of an army motor truck driven by a soldier who cannot speak English.

They wear old clothes. If they get any fun out of life at all it is their satisfaction in knowing that they have worked well. They could do a whole lot more work if they had automobiles. They need automobiles and they need young men to drive them. There is one single-track railway running between Saloniki and Monastir. It is poorly equipped, its few locomotives are overtaxed. The road is congested to the limit with food and ammunition for the armies. The army motor trucks are burdened likewise to the overflowing.

The officers in the various army transport units help all they can in the transportation of relief materials. They will do anything within their power, but they may not lay army stuff aside to haul relief goods. Neither the Serbian Relief Fund nor the American Red Cross has adequate transportation within its own control. The former has two light cars and the latter has none. They must beg transportation.

The supplies needed are few and simple. The essential point is that they should be practical. Most of the stuff previously sent from America to Serbia has been far from practical. For instance, Macedonian peasant women have been provided with beautiful pink silk lingerie of the kind that does very well north of Fifty-ninth Street, New York City. In one box of goods opened for distribution there were five suits of men's full evening dress and three sets of false teeth. If the situation were not tragic there would be humor in it.

On the other hand, some of the purchased new articles sent out there have been too expensive, as, for instance, fine woolen sweaters that would grace any golf links, where three times as many cheap, heavy ones at the same total cost would have multiplied the rendered welfare work. In clothing for the men, simple woolen suits; cheap, heavy sweaters, and large size, heavy, cheap shoes are needed. And to these must be added cheap flannel underwear for men, women, and children.

The big cry is for the women and children. Most of the children are little girls, so that means plain, simple, warm garments which can be worn by peasants who have been used to wearing heavy homespuns. The foods required are beans, tea, fats, sugar, cocoa, and condensed milk. Sweetened condensed milk is not desirable. The best tinned milk used on any of the fronts is just the ordinary tinned milk or cream without either condensation or sweetening.

The New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross will move into new headquarters at 389 Fifth Avenue tomorrow. The building has been donated to the Red Cross by the Benjamin Altman estate, through Michael Friedsam. The new headquarters will be the centre of all Red Cross activities which are now being directed by the New York County organization. All subscriptions to the Red Cross should be sent to the new address.

These gifts of $100 or more were acknowledged yesterday:

J. H. Schiff	$10,000	G. G. Allen	$500
Stock Ex. golfers	231	Anonymous	229
Faculty, P. S. 11, Woodside	119	Various	477

British Red Cross.

The American Committee of the British Red Cross, of which C. S. Le Poer Trench, 81 Fulton Street, is the Chairman, and Edwin S. Marston, of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 22 William Street, the Treasurer, reports recent contributions totalling more than $13,000. Recent gifts included a check for $5,000 from Edward S. Harkness and another for the same amount from Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness. All subscriptions to the American Committee of the British Red Cross should be mailed to Mr. Marston at 22 William Street.

Belgian Children's Fund.

The Belgian Children's Fund, raised under the auspices of The Literary Digest, totals $554,880.69. The fund was closed when the Government took over the financing of relief work in Belgium and Northern France. Among the last gifts of $100 or over received by the fund were the following:

Anonymous	$5,000	Lewiston, Mon., people	$170
Wilmette, Ill., women	1,000	Pawtucket Cong. S. S.	162
1st M. E. Church, Houston	361	Ungdom subscrib's.	102
Christian Coll. Club	331	W. T. Jones	100
1st Pres. S. S., Apollo, Penn.	260	Clarke Co. Assn.	100

Secours National Fund.

The Secours National Fund for the relief of women and children of France, for which subscriptions should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, now amounts to more than $310,000. Recent gifts acknowledged by Mrs. Warren include the followipg of $100 or more:

Mrs. N. Potter	$1,000	B. F. Bourne	$500
H. H. Stambaugh	100	Dr. W. H. Nichols	100
Anonymous	200	Various	1,023

Belgian War Prisoners.

The Commission for the Relief of Belgian Prisoners in Germany, acknowledges recent gifts amounting to $175. James A. Blair, Jr., 360 Madison Avenue, is the Treasurer of this fund.

French Tuberculosis Victims.

The French Tuberculosis War Victims Fund, of which Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, is the Treasurer, has collected to date more than $120,000. All contributions should be addressed to Mr. Sabin at 360 Madison Avenue.

Le Bien-etre du Blesse.

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, the President, and John Munroe & Co., the Treasurers of Le Bien-etre du Blesse, the office of which fund is at 360 Madison Avenue, acknowledges the following donations of $100, or more:

C. V. Barron	$1,000	Mrs. M. C. Goddard	$200
Various	1,003	Mrs. E. G. Houghton	100
E. S. C.	200	Mrs. W. Crocker	200
Mrs. E. P. Dodge	100		

National Allied Relief.

James A. Blair, Jr., Treasurer of the National Allied Relief Committee, 360 Madison Avenue, acknowledges these recent gifts of $100, or more, to that fund:

Miscellaneous	$1,961	C. Strauss	$100
Miss M. C. Codman	100	J. H. Manners	100
Anonymous	500	O. G. Jennings	100
F. Thomson	102	Jane Van Vleck	100
W. C. Runyon	100	W. R. Brown	150
Anonymous	500	Anna F. Myers	100
Mrs. W. H. Close	100	Mrs. B. Eastwood	100
Mrs. N. A. Pomeroy	100	J. R. De Lamar	100
		H. A. Kennedy	100

For the French Wounded.

The American Fund for French Wounded, 122 Madison Avenue, of which Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin is Chairman, and Miss Anne Morgan, the Treasurer, announces another large shipment of relief supplies to France. Recent donations of $100 or more, follow:

Miscellaneous	$2,320	J. H. Bowring	$100
Kanawha, Va., Com.	100	J. Archbold	100
Am. Red Cross	90	Brookline, Mass.	200

Committee of Mercy.

The Committee of Mercy, of which August Belmont, 360 Madison Avenue, is the Treasurer, acknowledges these recent contributions of $100 or more:

J. M. Hixon	$100	W. R. Brown	$100
Fatherwood girls	100	Mrs. T. L. Purdy	100
C. D. Barney	100	J. Dives	100
Mrs. E. Graves	100	Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Stetson	100
C. N. Spratt	100	Miss A. H. Jones	100
L. G. Hammersley	100	H. H. Stambaugh	100
M. Patterson	100		

American Girls Aid.

The American Girls Aid for the Collection of Clothing for Victims of the War in France, of which Miss Gladys Hollingsworth is Chairman, and A. Seton Post, Jr., the Treasurer, has collected to date more than $83,000. The committee also cares for 230 French war orphans. The office of the aid is 293 Fifth Avenue. Recent gifts totaled more than $1,300. Mrs. William Bliss sent a check for $400 and an anonymous gift amounted to $360.

French Heroes' Fund.

James A. Blair, Jr., Treasurer of the French Heroes' Fund, 360 Madison Avenue, acknowledges these gifts of $100 or more to that fund:

E. B. Meigs	$100	A. Laughlin	$50
Mrs. J. M. Towne	100	Various	1,038

Fatherless of France.

The New York Committee of the Fatherless Children of France, of which Miss Luisita Leland, 563 Park Avenue, is Chairman, and Walter W. Price, 111 Broadway, the Treasurer, has collected to date over $218,072. Children are supported at the rate of $36.50 for one year, or $73 for two years. Donations of over $100 recently received, follow:

Anonymous	$1,000	Mrs. M. B. Metcalf	$219
Miss C. E. Yore	146	Mrs. E. C. Moen and Miss F. E. Fraser	111
Mrs. J. B. Cousins	146	Mrs. P. H. B. Frelinghuysen	146
Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Shaw and Prof. M. Slaughter	100	Mrs. E. B. Perkins and W. Williams	123
Mrs. L. P. Seeley and Miss L. C. Pike	100	L. McKee and P. S. Smith	109
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Russell	100	Bourne-Fuller Co.	1,000
Miss A. Cass and Miss S. M. Gaither	100	Friends	225

For Polish Scholars.

The contributions to the University Grants Committee of the Polish Victims' Relief Fund amounted to $31. This fund provides relief for Polish professors, scientists, scholars, and students who are refugees and destitute because of the war. Subscriptions should be made payable to the Fifth Avenue Bank and sent to Mme. Jane Arctowska, 31 West Forty-second Street.

Armenian and Syrian Committee.

The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, of which Charles R. Crane, 70 Fifth Avenue, is the Treasurer, has received these new contributions of $100 or more:

Christian Herald	$10,000	Miss E. De G. Cuyler	$300
A. C. James	10,000	D. Winston	100
E. S. Harkness	5,000	N. A. R. Com.	105
Mrs. S. V. Harkness	5,000	Christ Ch., Macon	100
Armenian N.D.U.	5,000	Anonymous	100
Morristown Com.	3,500	Littleton, Me., Com.	100
Mrs. J. S. Kennedy	2,500	Ellen W. Gray	100
1st Ch. of Christ, Boston	2,000	St. Mark's Cath. Grand Rapids	510
St. Paul Com.	1,000	St. Paul's, Macon	105
Armenian L. Com.	1,000	Seattle Com.	500
W. H. Nichols	1,000	Col. Springs Com.	450
St. Louis Com.	1,000	Philadelphia Com.	300
A Mother	2,000	G. W. Hansell	100
1st Bap. Ch., Fall River	431	Students' E. C. R. fund	122
Anderson Lum. Co.	100	A. Dodd	100
Mrs. A. H. Merrill	100	H. W. Meigs	100
C. L. Huston	380	1st Pres. Ch., Youngstown	100
Mrs. K. Kunland	120	Mrs. W. C. Rivers	100
M. Eldlitz	100	Mrs. G. S. Achiles	100
W. Jennings	250	H. C. Munger	100
B. S. Castles	100	L. H. Bronson	300
C. W. McCutcheon	100	Mrs. J. H. Nute	100
D. S. Dodge	100	Columbia Trust Co.	160
R. L. Cutter	100	Mrs. J. B. Hopkins	100
F. B. Hoffman	100	F. A. Horne	100
Edith Howard	150	Mrs. E. A. Wicken	100
G. A. Crocker	250	F. A. R.	100
Trenton Com.	100	Timourian & Sons	120
Elmira Com.	620	A. Wardwell	500
S. S. Times	217	R. C. Hawkins	100
W. P. Manley	200	Mrs. W. R. Brown	120
Baltimore Bazaar	191	C. H. Kelsey	100
Mrs. E. S. Nesbit	100	Anonymous	150
Mrs. E. F. Leach	100	Anonymous	100
Anonymous	100		

American Ambulance Hospital.

The fund for the maintenance of the American Ambulance Hospital, in Paris, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, has been increased by these recent gifts of $100 or more:

Ann Evans	$800	Mrs. W. Reid	$500
"Memory D. G. W."	600	R. L. Stetson	100
Mrs. A. Weich	600	Mrs. B. Lathrop	100
C. V. Anable	600	Various	295

The Lafayette Fund.

The Lafayette Fund, which provides kits for the French soldiers in the trenches, each kit costing $2, has collected to date more than $213,000. Francis Roche, the Vanderbilt Hotel, is Secretary and Treasurer of the fund. Recent gifts of $100 or more follow:

Mrs. C. S. Mather	$100	Various	$258
Miss L. C. Wheeler	100		

Polish Victims' Fund.

The Polish Victims' Relief Fund, 33 West Forty-second Street, has reached a total collected of more than $804,000. Gifts of $100 or more received recently follow:

Polish Nat. Council	$500	H. F. Benjamin	$100
A. C. Gurnes	300	H. Paderewski Fund	525
J. Byrne	100	E. Townsend	100
Childs Restaurant	121	W. H. Connors	100

British-American Fund.

The British-American War Relief Fund, 5 East Fifty-ninth Street, of which Mrs. Lucy W. Whitridge is the acting President, and Henry J. Whitehouse the Treasurer, acknowledges these recent gifts of $100 or more:

J. P. Morgan	$500	Mrs. A. M. Coats	$100
J. G. Milburn	100	Various	116
F. L. Stetson	100		

Vacation War Relief.

The Vacation War Relief Committee, 122 Madison Avenue, of which Miss Anne Morgan is the Chairman, reports recent gifts totalling more than $7,500. The fund is now nearing the total of $450,000. The committee recently distributed 500 cases of wool to women who are knitting garments for European war sufferers.

The Central Relief Committee.

The Central Relief Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War, of which Harry Fischel, 63 Park Row, is Treasurer, acknowledges these recent gifts of $100 or more:

Worcester Com.	$1,500	Mrs. L. B. Werthelmer	$100
Miscellaneous	1,221	Riverhead, L. I.	100
Designated individuals	177	South Bethlehem, Penn.	500
Brandon, Canada, Com.	162	Goldne & Sugerman	100
Com., St. Paul	500	Com., Newport News	100
Com., Rochester	700	Com., Pittston	271
J. J. and A. Rosenberg	253	Com., Easton, Penn.	100
Com., Syracuse	560	D. Silberrtein	100
Jewish Daily News	390	Massena, N. Y.	104
C. of J. W. Chattanooga	100	H. Greenspan	100
Com., Allentown	335	Com., Burlington	312

American Jewish Relief.

The American Jewish Relief Fund for Sufferers from the War, 20 Exchange Place, of which Louis Marshall is the Chairman, and Herbert H. Lehman the Treasurer, acknowledges these additional gifts of $100 or more to the $10,000,000 fund which that committee is raising for the relief of Jewish sufferers in the various war zones:

Chicago Com.	$65,000	Phenix Com.	$405
A. Lewisohn	10,000	Stockton Com.	391
Toledo Com.	10,000	Waco Com.	300
Minneapolis Com.	10,000	Cumberland Com.	250
Kansas City Com.	7,300	A. Heckscher	200
St. Paul Com.	7,500	Malden Com.	200
Louisville Com.	6,000	Douglas Com.	167
M. M. Travis	5,000	Cary Com.	131
Los Angeles Com.	4,000	Free Synagogue Rel. School	115
Baltimore Com.	1,000	Mrs. S. Regnaw	110
Schmoll, Fils & Co.	1,000	Canton Com.	110
Indianapolis Com.	1,000	L. J. Horowitz	100
Syracuse Com.	1,000	Sharay Tefila Sch.	100
Mrs. D. M. Hyman	1,000	Jdme. Gluck	100
Harrisburg Com.	1,000	Portland Com.	100
Dallas Com.	950	Jackson Com.	100
High St. Temple	822	Star Skirt Co.	100
Muncie Com.	587	B. F. Feinder	100
T. Werner	500	B. Neuhenger	100
Ogdensburg Com.	500	Hanes Knit. Mills	100
Macon Com.	500	W. C. Vrilicox	100
Alfred Stere.	500	R. Watts	100

Russian-American Relief.

The fund of the Russian-American Relief Association, with offices in the Flatiron Building, now amounts to more than $112,500. Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, is the honorary treasurer of the fund. Recent gifts included a check for $368, representing part of the proceeds taken in at the Russian Booth at the recent Baltimore Allied Bazaar.

Siberian Regiments Ambulances.

The amount collected to date by the Siberian Regiments American Ambulance Society totals more than $35,300. Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert is the President and Samuel McRoberts the Treasurer of the association, the offices of which are in the Flatiron Building.

Homeless Belgian Children.

The American Aid for Homeless Belgian Children, of which Mme. Victor Horta, 149 East Fortieth Street, is the Chairman, Miss M. L. de Sadeleer the Treasurer, and the National City Bank the depository, has received these new gifts of $100 or more:

Miss B. J. Kirby	$100	Various	$178
N. Y. C. Com.	100		

Ian Hay Aids Red Cross.

A contribution of $650, representing half of the royalties on his book "Getting Together," is acknowledged by the Fifth Avenue Branch of the New York Chapter of the American Red Cross from Captain Ian Hay Beith of the British Army. The other half of the royalties, Captain Beith stated in a letter accompanying his contribution, has been given to the British Red Cross. His letter reads:

"A month ago I wrote a little book entitled 'Getting Together,' on Anglo-American relations. It was a labor of love, and neither I nor the publishers desire to make any money out of it. I have just received a check on account of royalties, and I feel I cannot do better than divide this check between the British and American Red Cross. I therefore have great pleasure in inclosing by check for $650."

For the French Maimed.

The American Committee for Training in Suitable Trades the Maimed Soldiers of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, the Biltmore Hotel, has collected to date more than $311,300. Recent gifts of $100 or more follow:

Mrs. W. D. Sloane.	$1,000	Mrs. G. A. Crocker.	100
		Various	100

The Needlework Guild.

The War Relief Department of the Needlework Guild of America, 70 Fifth Avenue, of which Mrs. John Wood Stewart is the Chairman, acknowledges these recent gifts:

Erie Com.	$100	Logan, Penn., Com.	$104

Duryea War Relief.

The Duryea War Relief, (Secours Duryea,) of which Mrs. Nina Larrey Duryea is the President and Charles Elliott Warren, President of the Lincoln National Bank, the Treasurer, received last week donations amounting to $805. Those of $100 or more follow:

"Belgian soldier"	$343	Mrs. H. L. Wade	$100
Miss Chamberlin	140	Various	222

Surgical Dressings Committee.

The New York Surgical Dressing Committee, 19 East Fifty-ninth Street, of which Mrs. Eward Ringwood Hewitt is Chairman, received last week contributions totaling $131.74. Schuyler Schieffelin is Treasurer of the committee.

American Huguenot Committee.

The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, 105 East Twenty-second Street, announces new subscriptions to the American Huguenot Committee totaling $430. Of this amount the Radnor Presbyterian Church gave $100, and Mrs. Horatio Hathaway $200.

Cardinal Mercier Fund.

The Cardinal Mercier Fund, which provides funds for Cardinal Mercier to answer the numerous appeals made upon him by his destitute countrymen, was increased last week by $267. The donations included one of $100 from Mrs. Martha C. Codman. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, are the Treasurers of the fund.

Serbian Relief Committee.

The Serbian Relief Committee of America, 70 Fifth Avenue, has collected to date more than $345,000. Breck Trowbridge is the Chairman, and Murray H. Coggeshall the Treasurer of the committee. These new gifts of $100 or more are acknowledged:

Mrs. J. Mason	$400	Mrs. H. P. Baldwin	100
Wilkinson Brothers & Co.	150	D. Jameson	100
First Presby. Ch., Newark	135	St. Thomas Ch.	100
Cong. W. R. Fund.	114	Various	476

The Navy League.

The Comforts Committee of the Navy League of the United States, 509 Fifth Avenue, of which Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee is the Chairman, Mrs. George A. Helme the Treasurer, and Miss Caroline L. Morgan the Secretary, received contributions last week amounting to $293.40. The committee sent to the Navy Department during the week 1,668 finished garments.

St. George's Church Ambulance.

The St. George's Church Ambulance Fund has been organized, with William E. Ahrens as the Chairman and William R. Wielage as Treasurer of the committee in charge. The purpose of the fund is to provide an ambulance, which will be sent to France and which will bear the name of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church of New York. William E. Curtis, George W. Wickersham, R. Fulton Cutting, and Dr. Karl Reiland, Rector of St. George's, are the honorary members of the committee. The address of the committee is 207 East Sixteenth Street.

British War Relief.

The British War Relief Association, Inc., 542 Fifth Avenue, New York, of which Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman is President, announces that the total cash donations received amount to $102,428, and that it has forwarded 5,200 cases of surgical supplies to the hospitals in France, England, Belgium, Italy, &c.

Henry Clews, Treasurer, acknowledges the following new donations:

Miss M. C. Codman	$1,000	J. Thorne	$100
		Various	144

American Students Committee.

The American Students Committee of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, which is devoted to the immediate relief of the students of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts and Julian's Academy, who are serving their country at the front, and their families, have collected to date more than $28,100. Last week's gifts amounted to $205. Subscriptions should be sent to Henry R. Sedgwick, Treasurer, 107 East Thirty-seventh Street, New York.

Relief in Rumania.

The following appeal has been issued in behalf of the war sufferers of Rumania:

Under the patronage of Queen Marie of Rumania, a committee has been formed here for the purpose of securing funds for the relief of the Rumanian victims of the oppression which they owe to their alliance with the friends of freedom. On behalf of this committee an appeal is made for money to support and shelter hundreds of thousands who have fled before the Teuton and Bulgarian invaders to corners of their country which are lacking in the resources indispensable to provide them with clothing, food, or homes. The Honorary Committee includes Charles J. Vopicka, American Minister to Rumania; Mrs. J. Lee Tailer, and Miss Beatrice Bend. The American Chairman is Dr. Breck Trowbridge, and the Chairman of the Executive Committee is Jay T. Stpleston Wells. Henry Clews acts as Treasurer.

Till they espoused the cause of France and England and the other allied countries, which has since become the cause of the United States, there were eight millions of Rumanians living peacefully and, for the most part, prosperously between the Carpathians, the Danube, and the Russian frontier. Four other millions were held in subjection by the Hungarians.

They are now confronted with starvation and disease. Old men, women, and children, poorly clothed and without the necessaries of life, are roaming the countryside in search of charity, while what is left of the Rumanian troops protect their flight. Two-thirds of their kingdom has already been overrun, towns and villages are being burned. Unspeakable outrages have been perpetrated by their enemies. Unless something is done soon by nations more fortunate than themselves thousands upon thousands of these fugitives must perish. This appeal is made in the devout hope that it will be responded to no less generously than similar appeals addressed to the United States. All funds will be devoted to buying food, clothing, and medical supplies which the Rumanian Government will have forwarded free of cost and distributed under the direct authority of Queen Marie, to whom all goods will be consigned.

All subscriptions should be made payable to the Rumanian Relief Committee and sent to the office of the committee, at 43 Cedar Street, or they may be sent direct to Mr. Clews, at 15 Broad Street.

American Ambulance in Russia.

The total amount collected for the maintenance of the American Ambulance in Russia, of which Dr. Philip Newton is the chief surgeon and William H. Hamilton, treasurer, now amounts to more than $127,600. Checks for this fund should be addressed to 527 Fifth Avenue and made payable to the committee. A recent report from Dr. Newton includes the following statement:

The American Ambulance in Russia is the only organization working with the Russian Army. It consists of fifty ambulances and a field hospital, and is doing active service in the Carpathian Mountains, twenty miles southwest of Kolomea, on the Galician front. It is known throughout the army as a gift from the American people, and I have been requested to convey the thanks of the Russian Army to the American people for their kindness in sending this much-needed help.

These gifts of $100 or more are acknowledged by Mr. Hamilton:

W. P. Wharton	$200	R. W. Bailey	$100
F. F. Brewster	200	S. Stillman	100
R. D. Kula	100	Mrs. H. Aiken	100
G. R. Thorne	100	Mrs. A. J. Cullin	100
R. T. Crane	100	F. A. McCune	100
E. F. Swift	100	C. R. McKinlock	100
Miss F. C. Mason	100	Various	1,039

Camp Library Committee.

The Publishers' Camp Library Committee, which is to supply good reading matter, including books, magazines and newspapers, to the American soldiers and sailors, announces that in a few weeks it has succeeded, without soliciting funds, in interesting many of the large publishing houses in its work to provide reading matter for the enlisted men of the national services. To date several thousands of books and magazines have been contributed, and more are coming in all the time.

Robert J. Shores, Chairman of the committee, announces the recent gift of 425 new books by the George H. Doran Company, 500 magazines and 100 books by the Century Company, and 1,000 magazines by the Crowell Company. Other publishers who have already contributed are Edward J. Clode, Life Publishing Company, Dodd, Mead & Co., Mitchell Kennerley, Alfred A. Knopf, the Bobbs-Merrill Company, Stewart & Kidd Company, Chapple Publishing Company, the Page Company, Houghton Mifflin Company, Little, Brown & Co., the Penn Publishing Company, George W. Jacobs Company, Edgar S. Werner Company, National Magazine, Illustrated Sunday Magazine, Health Culture, the Saturday Evening Post, The Dial, The Nation, The Theatre, Unity, St. Louis Mirror, The Bellman, Pictorial Review, Adventure Magazine, William Wood & Co., James B. Pond, Judge, Leslie's Weekly, Ladies' Home Journal, Doubleday, Page & Co., the Britton Publishing Company, Photoplay Magazine, The Independent, John Lane Company, Motion Picture Magazine, Motion Picture Classic, American Magazine, Everyweek, and others.

The Publishers' Camp Library Committee is Auxiliary No. 63, New York County Chapter, American Red Cross. Gifts should be sent to the Red Cross shipping headquarters, at the Bush Terminal, in Brooklyn.



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PUTTING NEW AUTO LAW INTO EFFECT BY MAIL

Secretary of State Hugo Will Send Out Blank License Applications to Owners, Saving Visit to Office.

Private automobile owners and operators in Greater New York from whom a license is now to be required under the provisions of the Cromwell-Kelly law will not be required to pay a personal visit to Secretary of State Hugo's office, at the corner of Broadway and Seventy-fourth Street, in making out the application. About 100,000 owners in Greater New York will be affected by the law, effective July 1. Since the Governor signed the bill the office of the bureau has been deluged with letters and telephone calls of inquiry from persons desirous of knowing if they are included under the new law.

Form letters explaining the law in brief, accompanied by a blank application, will be sent to every owner, outside of the chauffeurs, by Secretary Hugo, with a request that the application be filled in with the proper information and then mailed to his office with the fee of $1. Currency, the bureau says, must be avoided as far as possible to eliminate the possibility of loss and consequent delays. Checks, Post Office and express orders, and drafts are more acceptable. Upon receipt of the application properly filled out and sworn to, an operator's card will be mailed to the applicant.

The holder of an operator's card under the new law does not permit driving for hire or as an employe. Neither can a person under 18 years of age take out an operator's license. Members of an owner's family who take the car at more or less frequent intervals must either procure an operator's license or give up their driving.

Owners who live outside of Greater New York can drive their cars in the metropolis for not more than ten days during any calendar year before being called upon to secure an operator's license.

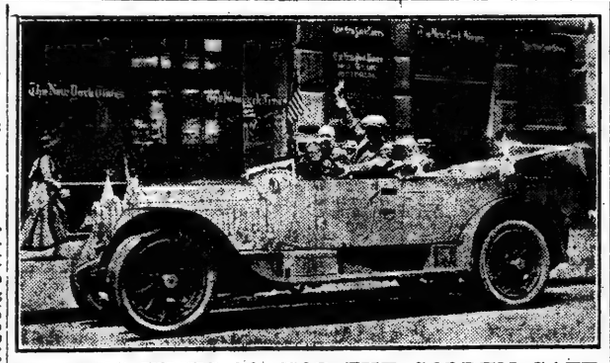
The law is broad in respect to additional powers conferred on the office of Secretary of State in connection with the suspension and revocation of licenses, covered in the new law as follows:

"The Secretary of State may suspend any certificate of registration, or any license, issued to any person under the provisions of this article for any of the following causes: (a) For a third or subsequent violation of the speed provisions of this article or ordinance or regulation made by competent local authority within one calendar year; (b) upon the conviction of the holder of a license of a felony under this act; (c) because of some physical or mental disability of the holder arising or discovered since the original issuance of the license or its renewal, or the disability of the holder by reason of intoxication or the use of drugs; (d) because of the gross negligence of the operator whereby person or property has been injured; (e) for going away without stopping and giving his name and address after causing injury to any person or damage to any vehicle; (f) operating a motor vehicle in a manner showing a reckless disregard for life or property of others.

"Before revoking such certificate or license, the holder thereof shall be entitled to a hearing before the Secretary of State or his deputy, upon ten days' notice in writing; on the revocation of a certificate of registration or license to operate, neither the license nor the certificate shall be reissued unless upon investigation the Secretary of State shall determine that the operator may again be legally permitted to operate.

"Upon the conviction of a person for an offense involving a third violation of Section 287 of this article, within one calendar year, or of operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquors or drugs, or of injuring a person or property by reason of gross negligence in operating or of going away without stopping or giving his name and address after causing injury to any person or damage to any vehicle, the Secretary of State may immediately revoke the license of the person so convicted and if any person convicted of any such offense shall appeal from the decision of such trial court, the Secretary of State may suspend forthwith the license of the person so convicted and appealing and may order the license delivered to him and shall not reissue the same unless such person is acquitted upon such appeal, or unless the Secretary of State in his discretion shall decide that such license shall be reissued.

"Whenever any license or certificate shall have been revoked under the provisions of this article no new license or certificate shall be issued unless by the Secretary of State to such person until after thirty days from the date of such revocation, nor thereafter except in the discretion of the Secretary of State."



LEAVING TIMES SQ. FOR THE GOLDEN GATE.

H. C. Osterman, Field Secretary of the Lincoln Highway Association, starting from the Times Building, Times Square, which has been officially designated as the eastern terminus of the Lincoln Highway, on his annual Summer trip over the transcontinental route. Permission has just been granted the association by the city to mark its route from the West Forty-second Street Ferry to Times Square.

OVER $120,000,000 SPENT BY NEW YORK STATE ON HIGHWAYS

By EUGENE M. TRAVIS, State Controller.

Twenty years ago New York State embarked upon its policy of State aid for the construction, maintenance, and repair of State, county, and town highways. Since that time approximately 20,000 of the total mileage, estimated to exceed 80,000, have been improved.

As a pioneer in the good roads movement, the Empire State has always occupied first rank. Over $120,000,000 has been expended or pledged during the last two decades for highway construction. The annual expenditures for repairs have averaged about $8,000,000. No other Commonwealth has contributed in excess of one-sixth of these sums.

Last month $6,031,206 was apportioned by the State Controller as the State's share for highway repairs. Of this, $4,075,000 represented the amounts distributed for the maintenance of State and county roads. The remainder, $1,956,206, was reserved for town highway repair.

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Alternate Exits from New York by Way of Newark, Elizabeth, or Through Staten Island.

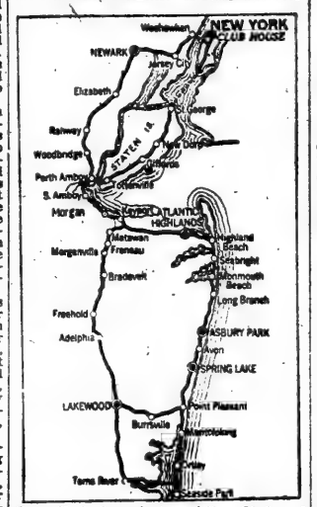
With alternate exits from New York City, either by way of Newark and Elizabeth to Perth Amboy or through Staten Island, this round tour outlined by the Bureau of Tours of the Automobile Club of America embodies an attractive trip to the Jersey coast resorts. Crossing the Hudson by the Forty-second Street Ferry to Weehawken, the route turns south at the top of the hill and follows the Hudson County Boulevard and the Newark Plank Road to Newark. There, turning south again, Elizabeth Avenue is taken to Rahway and a good road followed, through Woodridge, to Perth Amboy.

The alternative route through Staten Island, though somewhat shorter in distance than that via Newark, entails taking the ferry across the harbor to St. George and then covering the somewhat bumpy surface of the Amboy Road to Tottenville. At Tottenville there is another ferry. The exceptional interest of the run down the harbor at the present time amid the shipping in the upper bay and past the fleet of transports and warships lying off Staten Island more than compensates for the slight extra trouble connected with getting the automobile on and off the ferryboats.

At Perth Amboy a southerly turn is made across the long wooden bridge over the Raritan River to South Amboy, from which the main road is followed over good surface through Morgan to Keyport, along the shore of Raritan Bay. At Keyport the main route turns south and runs by way of Matawan, Morganville, and Bradevelt to Freehold, and thence by way of a fairly good road through Adelphia and the pine woods to Lakewood, sixty-five miles from New York City.

At Lakewood the start for the homeward journey may be made by turning east through East Lakewood and Burrsville to the coast at Point Pleasant, though on the tour outlined a further run of ten miles is made south of Lakewood through a pleasant stretch of pine country to Toms River and thence by a splendid road across the causeway over Barnegat Bay to Seaside Park, the pleasant holiday resort at the southern extremity of our route.

From Seaside Park the road along the Jersey coast is followed north through Ortley, Lavellette, and Mantoloking to Bayhead and Point Pleasant, and thence across the Manasquan River to Belmar and Manasquan. A fine main road then leads through Spring Lake, Lake Como, Belmar, and Avon, on the Shark River, to Asbury Park, which makes a convenient stopping place about midway along the homeward path of the tour. A number of Summer resorts are now traversed en route to Long Branch, from which the picturesque Atlantic Boulevard leads north along the narrow stretch of coast that is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the east and the estuaries of the Shrewsbury and Navesink Rivers on the west. At Highland Beach the route turns sharp left and crosses the swing bridge to Highland Village, pleasantly situated at the foot of the Navesink Heights. A steep but very



Compiled by Automobile Club of America.

pretty road winds over the highlands, through the woods, to Atlantic Highlands, from which the view across Raritan Bay to Sandy Hook, Staten Island, and, in the distance, the low-lying shore of Long Island is an exceptionally attractive one. Atlantic Highlands is eighteen miles from Asbury Park and is a pleasant halting place before the final stretch of the round trip is made for New York.

Continuing west to Keyport the outward portion of the trip is joined and the road retraced from that point to Perth Amboy, from which either the road across Staten Island or through Elizabeth and Newark may be followed.

MOTOR TRAFFIC DENSE ON FRENCH WAR FRONT

Said to be as Heavy as That on Fifth Avenue Over Wide Area—Importance of Automotive Products.

"In the long run, the automotive products of this country, including motor trucks and cars, aircraft, watercraft, and tractors, are going to win the war," says the Society of Automotive Engineers, and points out the growing importance of such equipment in these words:

"The number of vehicles in daily use for martial purposes is astounding. We are told that the density of traffic on Fifth Avenue is equaled, if not actually surpassed, by that which exists over a wide area on the French front. This traffic includes passenger cars, ambulances, quartermaster trucks, ammunition trucks, artillery tractors, special apparatus for engineer and signal corps, motor cycles, and half a dozen other types of vehicle in lesser number. In addition, as many as a thousand airplanes are in action at a time. Meanwhile, the farm tractor is tilling the ground for the raising of crops, and submarine chasers are being run at express speed in search for submarine boats which are also propelled in part by internal-combustion engines.

"Tanks are playing a most important rôle in offensive tactics. Thus on every hand is seen the indispensableness of automotive productions in the prosecution of the war.

"Passenger cars make it possible for officers of the line to keep in much closer touch with operations and with each other than was formerly the case, the officers being transported in such comfort that the great physical strain of getting about has been reduced tremendously and their energies conserved for more efficient handling of the tactical problems than was possible formerly.

"The existence of vast fleets of quartermaster trucks insures that the soldiers will be better fed, more comfortably equipped, and much more quickly transported than was possible with animal-drawn vehicles. The S. A. E. engineers have co-operated with the War Department in producing a set of specifications for military trucks which will result in a product superior in point of reliability and ability to that which has been furnished to any of the foreign Governments.

"The great test of the automobile industry will come in connection with the manufacture of airplane engines. These require excessively close limits in manufacture, exceptionally good material, accurately heat treated, and a veritable army of inspectors to check over the various parts that will be used. The very large number of men that will carry this program forward will have to be recruited from the ranks of the automobile manufacturers. There are practically ten skilled mechanics in the flying service to one pilot, to say nothing of the army which will be required in the factories for turning out engines and planes, in the first instance, and in the repair bases for keeping the equipment in shape. The automobile manufacturer has answered and will answer practically every demand made upon him."

ACCURATE VALVE TIMING FOR MOTOR EFFICIENCY

By WILLIAM H. STEWART, JR.

It is hardly conceivable to the average driver why a slight disarrangement of the valve timing should cause loss of power and otherwise upset the proper working of the motor. However, if one studies the working principle of a gasoline engine, it is not difficult to comprehend why accuracy in valve timing is necessary.

In the four-cycle type motor the crank shaft makes two revolutions to complete the cycle of operations. The suction and compression stroke is one revolution; the firing and exhaust stroke is the other. The charge of gas is taken into the cylinder by the down stroke of the piston and compressed by the up stroke. Likewise, when the charge is fired the piston is forced outward and on the second up stroke the burned gases are exhausted. In order to admit the new gases to the cylinder the intake valve, timed to open and close at the right instant, is necessary. Likewise an exhaust valve.

Ordinarily, one would think that these valves would open and close at the end of the strokes, but such is not the case. A fixed "lag" and "lead" are given the valves according to the design of the motor. Ordinarily the intake valve is timed to open at a point about 12 degrees past top centre and to close at a point about 30 degrees past bottom centre. The exhaust valve opens about 40 degrees before bottom centre and closes about 10 degrees past top centre.

Top centre is determined when the piston is up; bottom centre when it is down. Since there are 360 degrees to a cycle, the flywheel is usually marked in a manner to fix these points of opening and closing.

Motors differ considerably as to valve timing. The size and lift of the valves, cylinder bore, and the revolutions per minute of the motor, together with numerous other factors, determine the valve timing. Take, for instance, the intake valves. When the piston begins to travel down a vacuum is created. At this time the exhaust valve must be closed and the intake valve opened to permit the gases being drawn into the cylinder as the piston travels outward. As the crank pin passes through the arc at bottom centre the piston for a time is at a standstill. However, the inrushing gases continue to flow into the cylinder until the piston begins to travel upward on compression. The intake valve should close at a point when the piston would tend to force out the gases already in. The new gases drawn into the cylinder by the suction of the piston attain a certain velocity, and for this reason the intake valve is held open as long as possible.

The piston on the upward stroke compresses this charge from atmospheric pressure to that of about sixty-five pounds. As it again reaches top centre of compression the spark is timed to ignite the charge which, in burning and expanding, forces the piston outward on the firing stroke. As it travels outward on the firing stroke the pressure exerted is reduced, the effective pressure being exerted on the piston during the early part of the stroke.

The exhaust valve is timed to open before the piston reaches bottom centre in order to permit excess pressure to escape before it returns on the up stroke. If this lead were not given to the exhaust valve, under pressure would be exerted on the piston during the scavenging stroke.

Since three of the four strokes are idle the energy consumed in effecting this would cause additional loss of power. As the piston travels upward on the exhaust stroke the burned gases are expelled through the exhaust valve, which is also held open as long as possible to take advantage of the velocity of the gases. In short, the exhaust valve may remain open until the piston begins to travel down on the suction stroke and tend to create a vacuum. At this point the exhaust valve must close and the suction concentrated at the intake valve, which should then open.

Heavy valve springs are used to return the valve to its seat quickly when the point of the cam leaves the roller. One may readily note the order of firing of cylinders by observing the action of either the intake valves or the exhaust valves. If it is 1, 2, 4, 3, No. 1 valve will actuate first, No. 2 next, No. 4 next, and No. 3 last.

In timing a multiple cylinder motor it is necessary only to time the intake and exhaust valve of one cylinder. Cam shafts are constructed so that timing of the other cylinders would be the same as that of the first.

When the flywheel is marked indicating the points of opening and closing of the valves it is an easy matter to determine the top centre or bottom centre of the piston and then give the necessary lead to the valve. If the flywheel is set in a position where the exhaust valve should open, the timing gear may be turned in position, so that the cam will be about to raise the valve lifter. Likewise, the intake valve may be timed by setting of gear. The design of the cams should take care of the duration of opening of the valve. A slight clearance between the valve stem and the valve lifter is given. This clearance is necessary to allow for the expansion of the metal when heated, otherwise when the motor is hot the valve will become unseated, due to the elongation of the valve stem. Likewise, if too much clearance is permitted at these points the lift of the valves will be lessened and the exact opening and closing points disturbed. This space should be in accordance with instructions of the manufacturers.

If the valves are not timed accurately the motor will not develop its maximum efficiency, or even may not run at all. Reseating occasionally is also necessary. Especially is this true with the exhaust valve, which is subjected to considerable heat and waste products of combustion. The inrush of fresh gases past the intake valve has a tendency to keep it clean, and for this reason this valve does not foul so readily. However, a slight particle of carbon on the valve seat will cause loss of compression, and, when the compression is reduced loss of power results.

AUTO TRADE NOTES.

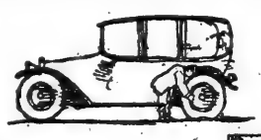
The new service station of the Willys-Overland Company in Fifty-seventh Street near Tenth Avenue, which has just been completed, contains 200,000 square feet of floor space. The floors in the ten-story steel and concrete building are 150 by 200 feet. Latest time-saving devices have been installed. Overhead trolleys make it possible to lift the engine from the chassis and move to the place assigned for making repairs. The eighth and ninth floors are set aside for storage space for new cars. Not only the floor space here but also the overhead is made to do duty by the use of devices by which cars may be suspended from the ceiling. For communication between the floors there are two automobile elevators, ramps to the first four floors, two passenger elevators, and four dumbwaiters for carrying parts.

A. L. Godoy has resigned as general manager of the Crow Motor Sales Company, though retaining his stock interest in it, and has organized the Meridian Motors, Inc., to handle the Anderson cars, to be at 1,800 Broadway after Aug. 1.

A standing start test was made in this city last week by H. A. Tarantous and Marcus Hegne of the American Automobile Association with a Chalmers car. According to the report the car at twenty-five feet from the starting line attained a speed of 12.2 miles an hour in 1.2 seconds; at 150 feet, 20 miles an hour in 6.4 seconds, and at 300 feet, 36.8 miles an hour in 10.2 seconds.

The Liberty Motor Car Company has been admitted to membership in the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

Guy E. Norwood, formerly Secretary of the B. F. Goodrich Company, has been made President of the Republic Rubber Company. Thomas L. Robbins, former President, will act as Chairman of the Board of Directors.



"Another Puncture No. 18"

Q. Will he keep his appointment?

A. Can't be done; he's too far down the road.
Q. What's the real trouble?
A. Punctures and poor inner tubes.
Q. Doesn't it seem absurd that with all the improvements made in automobile construction, the tires remain as uncertain as ever?
A. Man alive, you're wandering! Tires *have* improved just as much as engines and body types. The trouble is that owners don't get awake to the real possibilities of tire equipment.
Q. What do you mean?
A. If you don't know that Lee Puncture Proof Tires overcome all puncture troubles of ordinary tires—that Lee Inner Tubes mean tubes that are made *full* size and are jointed *properly* and *made*, too, to provide against such road trouble, I would recommend that you waste no time in getting full information from

LEE TIRE SALES CO., Inc.,
236 West 54th St.
Phone Circle 2177.

Lee Standard Tires
Give more tire comfort and mileage than ever before claimed for any standard make of tires.

Lee Tubes
Always standard of rare thickness and ruggedness. They are extremely supple, tough, resilient and long wearing.

Look up "Lee Tires" in Phone Book 5,000 miles guaranteed

LEE PUNCTURE PROOF ZIG-ZAG TREAD PNEUMATIC Tires

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PAIGE
The Most Beautiful Car in America

IN buying a motor car there are two very important things to be considered—your Pride and your Purse.

If you compromise on either one, you will never be quite satisfied. If you look for a nicely balanced combination, you will unquestionably find it in "The Most Beautiful Car in America."

Stratford "Six-51" seven-passenger	$1495	f. o. b. Detroit
Fairfield "Six-47" seven-passenger	$1375	f. o. b. Detroit
Linwood "Six-39" five-passenger	$1175	f. o. b. Detroit
Brooklands "Six-51" four-passenger	$1695	f. o. b. Detroit
Dartmoor "Six-39" 2 or 3 passenger	$1175	f. o. b. Detroit
Limousine "Six-51" seven-passenger	$2750	f. o. b. Detroit
Sedan "Six-51" seven-passenger	$2300	f. o. b. Detroit
Sedan "Six-39" five-passenger	$1775	f. o. b. Detroit
Town Car "Six-51" seven-passenger	$2750	f. o. b. Detroit

Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company, Detroit, Mich.

PAIGE-DETROIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
1886 Broadway Phone Columbus 6780

The L. A. D. Motors Corporation, 1491 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Bronx Motor Car Co., 550 Bergen Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.
Paige-Detroit Co. of Newark, 524 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

Don't Miss This Opportunity!
A Super-Six Phaeton
for $1075

¶If you act promptly you can secure a rebuilt Hudson Super-Six at the usual price of a less desirable new car.

¶In this sale are models of every type to choose from. Every one is a bargain, ranging in price from $1,075 for the seven-passenger Phaeton to $1,750 for a Limousine.

¶You will also find here a large assortment of good value Used Cars of other makes.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR CO. of N. Y. Inc.
Used Car Department
1890 Broadway. Telephone 7460 Columbus.



FEDERAL Double Cable Base TIRES

Some tires have tough and thick treads, others have a heavy and strong carcass.

Only Federal Tires combine splendid tread and carcass features with Double-Cable-Base Construction. No others have four strong steel cables built into the base to hold them to the rim under severest service strains.

Federals therefore are "Extra Service" Tires, and public opinion says they deserve the name.

The Federal Rubber Co.
Of Illinois
Factories: Cudahy, Wis. (6A)

Manufacturers of Federal Automobile Tires, Tubes and Sundries. Motorcycle, Bicycle and Carriage Tires, Rubber Heels, Horse Shoe Pads, Rubber Matting and Mechanical Rubber Goods.

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Federal Tires distributed by
Smith Worthington Co., 40 Warren St.
King Tire Co., 1985-7 Broadway
Colonial Rubber Specialties Co., 35 Murray St.
J. B. Cohen & Co., 266 West 58th St.
Stern-Picard Co., 1659 Broadway
Broadway Electric Novelty House, 304 Bowery
Royal Auto Tire & Supply Co., 102 Chambers St.
James J. Fero, Inc., 792 7th Ave.
Audubon Auto Supply Co., 1134 St. Nicholas Ave.
Frank P. Van Riper, 15 Westchester Sq., Bronx, N. Y.
Oriental Rubber & Supply Co., 1166 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
Bronx Tire Works, 400 Morris Ave., Bronx, N. Y.
Walters Rubber Co., Mineola, N. Y.
Auto Hardware & Equipment Co., 256 W. 55th St.
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BODY finished in gray, Brewster green, dark blue or maroon; white wood wheels. Each body finished with three inch black girth band around top of body edged with gold stripe. Upholstery of the French plaited pattern mounted over Marshall pillow springs, producing a luxurious effect in detail and appointment. Standard equipment included.

White enamel Houk wire wheels furnished at extra cost.

Four Passenger Roadster Six-44

SANDERS SERVICE
"Service without argument as to whether it was your fault or not."
—THINK WHAT THIS MEANS—
PARTICULARS UPON REQUEST.

H. A. SANDERS
MOTORS CORPORATION
1876 BROADWAY Tel. 4993 Columbus

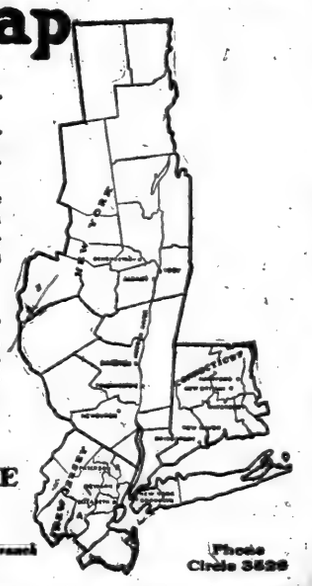
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—our service reaches you.

Delco-Klaxon-Remy systems for motor cars.

We are exclusive service representatives within this territory for these important parts of your car's electrical equipment.

Let our factory experts restore your car's cranking, lighting and ignition system to its original efficiency.



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LARGER STEEL MILLS OUT OF THE MARKET

Only Supplying Regular Customers While Waiting for Orders from the Government.

MAY BUY FOR RAILROADS

Federal Purchases Also Expected to be Made Here for the Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, June 16.—The volume of buying of steel products is restricted still further by the inability of the mills to offer anything like early delivery. The United States Steel Corporation's unfilled tonnage statement showed a decrease of 296,492 tons during May, and this month may show a still larger decrease. The Corporation's subsidiaries are practically out of the market, except for sales to regular customers and sales in connection with the war.

The attitude of most of the mills as to making sales is made still more conservative by the fact that they are to receive large orders for Government account, the filling of which must take precedence. In 1916 between 15 and 20 per cent. of the steel output was exported to the Entente Allies, or was consumed in making finished goods for them, and with the Government now handling the purchases, the proportion may be larger this year. For the work on this side the Government may eventually be buying cars and locomotives for use of American roads, and with the steel ship program, the tonnage in that quarter will be large.

The effect upon the general market of such heavy buying, at special prices below the regular market, cannot be foreshadowed. In some quarters it is thought the market would tend to conform to the level established for Government steel, while in other quarters it is thought the market would be forced higher. A week ago the plan to buy 100,000 freight cars for use on American roads was reported, and as a Committee on Locomotives has been appointed, it is possible that a large number of locomotives will be purchased for similar employment.

Buyers of iron and steel are at the mercy of the market through conditions of war, and these conditions are in the nature of a runaway as far as pig iron and scrap are concerned. The demand for finished steel and other manufactures by the Government is broadening and further hampering the independent buyers, who are either paying the higher prices or staying out of the market altogether. The situation in the pig iron market is such that any supervisory policy will open a broad and difficult problem of operation, in which labor will take a large part. Producers have lost their hold on pig iron products, and the surprising prices have been attained because consumers are engaged in a struggle to cover pressing needs and fortify themselves for the opening of the season of 1918. The historic price of $50 for pig iron has passed by, and a jump of from $5 to $7 is recorded, so that new records are being made in the price markets. Basic iron is keeping up the pace, closing at $48 and $50, valley, while malleable is commanding $50, valley, and some sales of foundry have brought $53, valley.

Bidding Eagerly for Scrap.

Dealers are bidding eagerly for scrap, having suddenly found themselves short. Three mills have paid $40 for heavy melting steel, and if anything higher than that has been paid, it is being carefully guarded, as the mills are not anxious to make known prices these days. The Carnegie mills are offering $40, but it is not bringing out a lot of responses. Hydraulic compressed and bundled sheet steel have gone up in sympathy with heavy melting steel, and are very scarce also.

One big buyer, who formerly took turnings for blast furnace consumption, has gone over to cast borings and has bought nearly 30,000 tons during the last two weeks, chiefly in the neighborhood of $20. Low phosphorus scrap is as strong as ever; the $50 price established last week still holds, and it looks like a $55 price in a few days, possibly by the time this reaches our readers.

The scarcity in pig iron and scrap still tightens the market. An interesting feature of this is the fact that dealers claim they were never able to make as much money from heavy melting scrap, although it is really more valuable than pig iron for making steel. If that is the case the scarcity of scrap now may show that these claims held good, and a changed condition in scrap and pig iron is looked for soon.

Pig iron prices advance right along, and there are no signs that a check is in sight. As regards Bessemer and basic there is a broader inquiry now than when prices were lower, and for very considerable individual tonnages, most of it for delivery the first of next year. Interest in delivery of Bessemer and basic not to next year has recently come to th surface, and perhaps dos not represent very much of the prospective requirements. The present attitude of the market is to sell sparingly or not at all.

Dealers say that if $50 pig iron is justifiable $60 or $70 iron is equally so, for $70 iron would be less than the present market price of steel, minus the cost of conversion, while on the other hand $50 pig iron is higher than the price at which much steel is now being delivered, minus the cost of conversion. Bessemer iron is still quoted at $35, and basic, malleable and foundry at $50, these prices having been actually realized. Indeed, there have not been any offerings at less, and in the case of foundry iron somewhat higher prices have been realised on a few sales, and it is possible that $50 is a little low as a general market quotation.

Advance Made in Billets.

In billets and sheet bars there have been some transactions at advances of $5, sales taking place at $95 and $100 for billets, and $105 and $110 for sheet bars, while forging billets are quotable at $125 to $135. There is a continuous advance in heavy melting steel scrap, some dealers being glad enough to pay $40, and were short at that. The Carnegie Steel Company raised its bid from $40 to $42.50, with little response. and some dealers are unwilling to consider $45, preferring to wait for $50, which seems altogether probable in a week or so.

The sheet bar market is quieter, having eased in activity since the active buying that sent the prices up from $75 to a maximum of $100 and $110. Most of that buying was by sheet consumers who intended to have the steel converted into sheets by sheet producers with idle capacity. The billet market has narrowed in point of tonnage, and it is certain that the minimum of the market, for steel to be made for specified sizes, has been $90 for some time past, and this price or higher has been paid by consumers who are on good terms with the mills from which they bought. The sheet market is difficult to quote with any degree of accuracy, as there are very few sellers and a great divergence in the urgency of the buyers. The mills are withdrawing from the market generally, and those which remain sell chiefly for the sake of effecting the individual sale, just to hold the trade or establish future business.

The steel market is still quiet, which is only natural, with mills sold up, in most cases oversold, buyers uncertain what their requirements will be in the future, prices very high, and the Summer dullness at hand. The 20 per cent. advance in steel requirements predicted when war conditions loomed up have turned out to be below the actual figures, as it looks like a 35 to 40 per cent. advance in production. But if the steel buying on Government account runs up to these figures it would not correspondingly reduce the supplies required by those who have been the consumers in the past, and it may be that steel will be scarcer six months from now than it is at the present time.

In the wire products the market is narrow in point of tonnage, but wide as to prices. The spread in quotations is greater than the extreme range of prices in the last ten years, with reference to the different classes of business produced by the mills. Between 1904 and 1911 the minimum on rails was $1.50 and the maximum $2.25, or 75 cents of a difference. Now the American Steel and Wire Company has an official price of $3.20, at which it has booked some business, and even a little at $3.50, while some independents have quoted as high as $4 to chance buyers or for export, making a range of 80 cents. The regular settling price of independent mills with regular customers is $3.50 to $3.75, and the many safety devices are the market price. Washington reports that the Government will require 192,000 kegs of nails for building cantonments, to be delivered within the next four months. Last year's production was at the average rate of 1,420,000 kegs a month, so that 192,000 kegs in four months looks to be 2.4 per cent. of the output.

Car supplies in the Connellsville coke region during the past week improved, and averaged 55 to 60 per cent. of the ratings, which are somewhat higher than they were a few years ago. It is estimated that 10 per cent. of the total car ratings of the Connellsville region were properly distributed all the coke necessary for the tributary blast furnaces could be shipped. The market for spot coke has not declined on account of better car supplies, which is taken as an indication that consumers are still short. Spot furnace is quoted at $9.75 to $11, the differences in prices being due to the car supplies on different occasions. However, the bulk of the tonnage is probably moving at a price close to $10.50. Little business is being done for future delivery, buyers and sellers preferring to do business from time to time. Contract furnace is nominal at $8.50. Spot foundry is quoted at $10 to $12, and contract foundry $9.50 to $10.50.

$44,827,327 FOR EQUIPMENT.

Interborough Gives Revised Estimate Instead of Original $21,340,000.

In applying to the Public Service Commission for permission to issue $25,483,772 of 5 per cent. bonds the Interborough Rapid Transit Company said that the total cost of the equipment under the dual system contract would be $44,827,327, instead of $21,340,000, which was the estimate made on March 20, 1913. The new issue is asked for under the mortgage of $30,000,000 dated when the contracts were signed.

Tables of expenditures filed with the application show that up to Dec. 31, 1916, $6,371,631 had been spent for equipment. Among the large expenditures yet to be made are $1,312,000 for tunnels, $3,371,000 for interlocking and other signal apparatus, $2,301,000 for transmission system, $5,585,000 for a distribution system, $1,467,000 for stations, waiting rooms and other buildings, $3,870,000 for substation equipment, $7,581,000 for revenue-producing cars, $3,388,000 for electrical equipment and cars, and $3,300,000 for interest during construction.

IRON IS NOW HIGHER THAN IN CIVIL WAR

Based on Gold Standard, Cost of Commodity Greatest in History of Country.

NO ATTENTION PAID TO PRICE

Supply Exceedingly Small, and It is Impossible to Fill Half Current Inquiries.

The advance of $15 a ton in pig iron in three months was said in the iron trade last week to be unprecedented in the history of the industry. The upturn was made all the more remarkable in that half of the rise from $35 to $50 a ton or higher occurred in ten days.

"No one has ever known such a market," says the latest bulletin of the Matthew Addy Company, a leading iron firm of Cincinnati. "All records have been broken. Even civil war prices were not as high as prices today when you translate them into gold. Then there was a partly depreciated currency; now the dollar is at par, of course, and this fact means a greater absolute advance over civil war days than the mere figures indicate. Never in our experience have we known as large and as eager a demand for iron as there is at present. Consumers are paying no attention whatever to price. What they want is iron, cost what it may.

"As a matter of fact, iron is in exceedingly small supply. A statistician of note, who has a large clientele, a short time since advised users of raw materials to be sure to cover their needs for the immediate future at any rate or shut up shop, and the price from this point of view is secondary. It is evident that buyers of pig iron in the main are acting on this principle. It is not possible to half fill current inquiries. Every one has come crowding simultaneously into the market and the result is a regular scramble. Few furnaces have anything left to offer for early shipment. These current prices are not at all artificial. There is more iron wanted than can be shipped, and the inevitable working of the law of supply and demand produces the market we have today.

"It must not be forgotten that part of the trouble comes from the inability of the railroads to move iron as fast as made. Then in the South the anticipated 'make' for the first half of the year was greatly reduced by floods in February and March. There is no denying that there is just now a kind of hysteria in the market. Half of the buyers and sellers seem to be just a bit crazy."

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	95½	97	4s, registered, 1925	104	105½
2s, coupon, 1930	95½	97	4s, coupon, 1925	104	105½
3s, registered, 1918	99	101	2s, coupon, 1938, reg	95½	97
3s, coupon, 1918	99	101	2s, Panama, '25, coupon	95½	97
3s, registered, 1961	..	99	3s, Panama, 1961, reg	99	99
3s, coupon, 1946	..	99	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	99	99
3s, conversion, 1947	..	99			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Friday. Bid.	Ask.			Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Friday. Bid.	Ask.
3s	Sept., 1917	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100⅝	4s	Nov., 1918	99¼	..	99¼	..
4½s	June, 1965	101⅜	102½	101⅜	102½	3½s	Nov., 1954	83½	86	83½	..
4½s	Mar., 1963	101⅜	102½	101⅜	102½	3½s	May, 1954	83½	..	83½	..
4½s	Nov., 1957	101⅜	102½	101⅜	..	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:					
4½s	May, 1957	101⅜	102½	101⅜	..						
4½s	Nov., 1917	100	..	100	..	4½s	1924-1930	..	4.25	4.00	4.25
4½s	May, 1930-30	98½	99½	98½	..	4½s	1918-1923	..	4.25	4.00	4.25
4½s	April, 1966	99⅝	99½	98⅜	99½	4½s	1924-1931	..	4.30	4.00	4.30
4½s	Mar., 1964	98⅜	99½	98⅜	99½	4½s	1921-1923	..	4.30	4.00	4.30
4½s	Mar., 1962	98⅜	98¼	98⅜	98¼	4½s	April, 1920	..	4.50	..	4.50
4½s	Sept., 1960	98½	98¼	98½	98¼	4½s	1918-1919	..	4.50	..	4.50
4½s	May, 1959	98	97½	98	98	4½s	1940-1953	..	4.40	4.20	4.40
4s	Nov., 1958	96	97¼	96	96	4½s	1930-1939	..	4.40	4.20	4.40
4s	Nov., 1955	95	97	96	96	4½s	1922-1929	..	4.40	4.20	4.40
4s	Nov., 1936	95	98	95	3s	1928-1930	..	4.40	4.20	4.40	
4s	May, 1919	99½	..	99¼							

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	—Closing— Bid.	Asked.
125	Cities Service	282	281	281	283
525	Cities Service pf	85	84½	84¾	85¼
125	Republic Ry. & Light	36	35	35¾	36

Closing quotations for issues not included in above transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Stocks.					
Adirondack Elec. Power	21	24	New Eng. Power pf	100	103
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	75	78	New England Co.	50	53
American Gas	118	120	New Eng. Co. 1st pf	95	99
Am. Gas & Elec.	120	121	New Gas & Elec.	90	93
Am. Gas & Elec. pf	49	50	Northern Ohio Electric	..	35
Am. Light & Traction	330	333	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	70	74
Am. Light & Trac. pf	110	112	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	13
Am. Power & Light	87	88	North. Ont. L. & Pow. pf.	61	65
Am. Power & Light pf	86	90	Northern States Power	96	98
Am. Public Utilities	80	85	Northern States P. pf.	98	100
Am. Pub. Utilities pf	64	67	North. Texas Elec. pf.	80	84
Am. Water W. & Elec.	9	11	Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	75	77	Pacific Gas & Elec.	58	59
Am. W. W. & E. part.	22	26	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	89	92
Carolina Power & Light	36	37½	Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	97	100
Carolina P. & L. pf	99	102	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	66	68
Cent. States Electric	9	11	Southern Cal. Edison	89	90
Cent. States Elec. pf.	73	76	South. Cal. Edison pf.	100	103
Colorado Power	31	35	South. Cal. Edison pf.	97½	100
Colorado Power pf	99	102	Stand. Gas & Electric	12	14
Consumers' P. pf.	96	99	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	37	38
Commonwealth P. & L.	48	50	Tampa Electric	122	127
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	75	76	Penn. Ry. L. & P. pf.	5½	6¼
Dayton Power & L. pf.	..	92	Tenn. Ry. L. & P. pf	23½	27
Duluth Edison	..	93	Texas Power & Lt. pf.	97	100
Electric B. & S. pf.	99½	100	Tri-City R. L. pf.	91	95½
Electric Properties	66	69	Un. Gas & El. 1st pf.	70	73
Empire Dis. Elec. pf.	90	94	United Gas Improv.	89	89¼
Empire Gas & Fuel	99	100	United Light & Rys.	38	40
Federal Lt. & Trac.	10	13	Un. Light & Rys. pf.	68	70
Fed. Light & Trac. pf.	40	45	West. P. Tr. & W. P.	14	17
Gas & Elec. Securities	280	310	West. P. Tr. & W. P. pf.	61	71
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	94	100	Western Power	15	15½
Interstate Elec. Corp.	32	35	Western Power pf.	53	56
Interstate El. pf.	90	95	Wisconsin Edison	46	50
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49	Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	98	101
Miss. River Power	9	10			
Miss. River Pow. pf.	32	34			
Bonds.					
Am. W. W. & El. 5s.	71	73	Nat. Sec. deb.	43	53
Apps. Power 5s	90	94	Nat. Sec. Income	10	13
Cent. P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51.	97	100
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	80	88
Cin. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	..	..	Nor. States P. 5s, 1926.	98	99
Colo. Gas & El. 1st 5s	99	101	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941.	94½	96
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	83	Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	88	92
Com'wealth P. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	..	97	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Com'wealth P. 5s, 1937.	95	99	P. G. & E. (Artiz.) 6s, '31	95	100
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	..	98	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s.	89	101
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½	Stand. Gas & Elec. 6% notes, 1935	..	90
Defiance G. & E. 6s	42	92	Stand. Gas & Elec. 5s, '26	97	98
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	95	97	So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	95	97
East. Ohio 1st 5s	..	90	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	89	92
Empire Gas & F. 6s	98½	100	Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	85	91
Empire ref. 6s, 1927	..	98	Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97	98
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90	United Utilities 6s	43	58½
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93	U. S. R. & M. 6s, '28	111	113
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	84	85	Utah Sec. 6s	92	93¼
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	95	96	W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Kan. City Pub. Ser. '41	98	96	Western Power 1st 5s	94	96
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	88	93	Wheeling Elec. 5s, 1941	91¼	93½
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	90	96	W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Mtch. Light 5s, 1944	97½	99	Western Power 1st 5s	94	96
Middle West U. 6s, '25	99½	99	West. G. & E. 1st 5s, '51	91¼	93½
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100	West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	97	98½
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '52	88	92	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	93	97
Nat. Cond. & Cable 6s	99	100	Yadkin River Pow. 5s	83	87
Nat. Sec. p. l. 6s	89½	92			

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Alaska Gold	6¼	6⅛	6¼
10	Allouez	62½	62½	62½
50	Am. Zinc	38	38	38
20	Do pf	64	63½	63½
100	Ariz. Com'l	14½	14½	14½
25	Butte & Bal.	60	60	60
15	Cal. & Ariz.	80⅝	80⅜	80⅜
18	Cop. Range	62½	62½	62½
1,220	Davis-Daly	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
15	East Butte	13	13	13
2,500	Island C'k	75	74	75
5	Do pf	92	92	92
140	Isle Royale	32	32	32
50	Keweenaw	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Railroads.				
4	Boston & M	28½	28½	28½
11	Mass. Elec	22	23	23
Miscellaneous.				
10	Am. P. S. pf.	10	10	10
5	Am. Sugar	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞
20	Amoskeag	70	70	70
40	Do pf	90	90	90
535	A., G. & W. I.	113⅜	110	115⅜
30	Cuban Cem't	17	17	17
110	Mass. Gas	95½	95½	95⅝
5	N. E. Telep	104½	104½	104½

Sales.	#	High.	Low.	Last.
150	Mason Val.	6¼	6¼	6¼
10	Mass Con.	13	13	13
360	Mohawk	92	92	92
75	North Butte	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜
10	Osceola	90¼	90¼	90¼
220	Pond Creek	28⅜	27	28⅜
25	Santa Fe	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	St. M. Land	81½	81½	81½
180	U. S. Smelt.	60¾	60	60¾
16	Do pf	51	50⅜	51
500	Utah Apex	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
115	Utah Con	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
20	Utah Metals	4¾	4¾	4¾
Bonds.				
$2,000	Elkhorn 6s	100	100	100
4,000	Mer. & Min. Transp. 6s	98½	98½	98½
4,000	Un. Rys. & El. inc. 4s	62½	62½	62½

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Am. Ship'g	84½	84½	84½
15	Pneu. Tool	76½	76½	76½
500	Cudahy	123½	121½	123½
4	Com. Edison	122	122	122
25	Illinois Brick	79½	79½	79½
290	Lindsay Lt.	29¾	29	29¾
$2,000	Armour 4½s	90½	90½	90½
3,000	C. E. 1st 5s	100½	100	100

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	J. G. Brill	28½	28½	28½
50	Elec. S. Bat.	63	62¾	63
800	Lake S. Cp.	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞
60	Penn. R. R.	53½	53¼	53¼
26	Phil. Electric	30	30	30
68	Penn. S. M.	96	96	96
Bonds.				
$100	Liberty L. 100 5-50	100 5-50	100 5-50	100 5-50
1,000	Penn. R. R. con. 4½s	102½	102½	102¼
$3,000	Phil. Elec. 1st 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Friday. Bid.	Ask.
Anglo-Am. Oil	18⅝	19¼	18½	..
Atlantic Refining	910	930	910	..
Borne-Scrymser	410	440	410	..
Buckeye Pipe-Line	85	90	85	..
Chesebrough Mfg.	360	410	370	..
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	..
Continental Oil	490	510	490	..
Crescent Pipe Line	37	39	37	..
Cumberland P. L.	155	163	155	..
Eureka Pipe Line	205	215	205	..
Galena Signal Oil	150	153	150	..
Galena S. Oil pf.	139	142	139	..
Illinois Pipe Line	214	218	214	..
Indiana Pipe Line	96	98	95	..
Int. Pet. Co.	13½	13⅝	13	..
National Transit	14	16	14	..
N. Y. Transit	185	195	190	..
Northern Pipe Line	96	100	96	..
Ohio Oil	853	858	853	..
Penn.-Mex. F. Co.	45	50	45	..
Prairie Oil & Gas	490	510	490	..
Prairie Pipe Line	273	276	258	..
Solar Refining	338	345	330	..
Southern Pipe Line	185	195	194	..
South. Penn. Oil	283	288	280	..
Southwest. Penn.	109	112	109	..
Stand. Oil of Cal.	260	264	258	..
Stand. Oil of Ind.	750	760	750	..
Stand. Oil of Kan.	450	475	450	..
Stand. Oil of Ky.	350	360	345	..
Stand. Oil of Neb.	510	520	510	..
Stand. Oil of N. J.	607	612	605	..
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	295	298	294	..
Stand. Oil of Ohio	425	445	425	..
Swan & Finch	100	110	100	..
Union Tank	92	94	92	..
Vacuum Oil	350	360	350	..
Washington Oil	10	14	10	..

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	‡Aetna Expl.	3⅝	3½	3⅝
470	‡Air Reduc.	93	92¾	92¾
600	‡Boyd Motors (a pros.)	2⅛	2	2⅛
2,200	Carwen Steel	12	11½	11⅝
120	‡Cent. Fdry.	34⅜	34½	34⅜
120	‡ Do pf	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
700	Chev. Motor	96	94	95
4,000	Curtiss Aero.	43	42	42¾
700	‡East. An. Ch.	5½	5½	5½
300	‡Elite Pl. St.	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	Emer. Prom.	6¾	6	6½
800	Ev.-Hea.-Inc.	22⅜	22¼	22⅜
600	‡Int. Trading	⅝	⅝	⅝
700	‡ Do pf	1⅛	1	1⅛
800	‡LakeTor. Bt.	8¼	8	8¼
400	Marlin-Rock	27⅞	27½	27⅝
	v. t. ctfs.	99	96	97¾
200	‡Maxim Mu.	2	2	2
400	‡Nat. Acme	35	33½	35
200	‡N. Y. Ship	44	43	43
1,500	N. P. & E.	5¼	5¼	5¼
500	Smith & T. Transp. pf.	10¼	10¼	10¼
500	‡Steel Alloys	6¾	6⅝	6¾
20,000	Submar. Bt.	..	..	..
	v. t. ctfs.	34	32¾	33¾
1,600	TriangleFilm			
	v. t. ctfs.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
	800 U. S. Bt'ship	5	5	5
1,000	‡U. S. Motor	28⅝	26⅝	28½
100	‡Un. Sugar	38½	36½	38½
630	‡U. S. Aircraft	6	5¾	6
100	World Film			
	v. t. ctfs.	⅞	⅞	⅞
98,000	‡Wright-Mar. Aircraft	5¼	5¼	5¼
300	‡Zinc Conc.	3	3	3

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

2,500	Anglo-A. O.	19¼	19	19¼	100	Pra'e P. L.	270	265	270
	5 Atlantic Ref.	927	927	927	12	Pra'e O. & G.	500	500	500
	15 Cree't P. L.	39	39	39	20	S. P. O. Co.	284	284	285
	15 Eureka P. L.	212	212	212	25	S. O. Co., Cal.	262	262	262
	15 Gal.-Sig. Oil	151	151	151	10	S. O. Co., N.J.	608	608	608
	10 Indiana P. L.	98	98	98					

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

6,900	‡Aller. Oil	60	57	60	700	‡Mer. O. Cp.	26½	25½	26
1,200	‡Am. V. Oil	19	18	19	8,000	Met. Fet'm.	1½	1½	1½
1,500	‡Bar. O. & G	2½	2½	2½	1,500	‡Midwest Oil	78	78	80
175	‡Con. M. Oil (a pros)	62	62	62	400	‡Nat. Oil pf.	83½	83½	83½
					10,000	‡‡Okla. Oil	8	7⅞	8
190	‡Cos. & Co., (oil ref)	13	13	13	1,000	‡‡Do pf	65	65	65
1,000	‡Cou. O. Cp.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	700	Ok. P. & R.	10⅝	10⅝	10½
400	‡Do ctfs.	12¾	12¾	12¾	2,200	Pan. Pet.	31	31	31
2,725	‡‡Crosby P. (a pros)	58	52	56	1,200	Osage-H. Oil	9	8¾	8¾
3,000	‡E. O. & G. (a pros)	⅜	⅜	⅜	200	‡People's Oil	1	1	1
12,000	‡Esm. O. Cp.	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	1,000	‡‡Do pf	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,000	‡Federal Oil	5⅜	5	5⅜	5,000	Seq. O. & R.	1⅝	1½	1½
100	‡Int. Pet'm.	13½	13½	13¼	100	‡Sin. G. Cp.	31	31	31
1,100	Kenova Oil, (a pros)	..	..	..	1,200	‡‡Tex. N. O., (a pros)	43	41	43
					6,000	‡‡Un. W. Oil	44	43	44
950	Keva's Con.	8¾	8¾	8¾	310	‡Victoria Oil, new stock	9	8¾	9

MINING STOCKS.

3,600	Acme C. H.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1,600	Louis'a Con.	1½	1½	1½
1,100	Al.-Brit. Col. Metals	⅝	⅝	⅝	900	Magma Cop.	44½	44½	44½
2,800	Alaska M. C.	3⅛	3	3	3,000	‡Mag'e Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,200	‡‡Al. Stan. Cp.	39	37	38	2,000	‡‡Marsh. Min.	17½	17½	17½
400	‡Ar. Bing. Cp.	6¾	6¾	6¾	1,740	M. G. M. Co.	1	1	1
2,300	‡‡Atlants	12	11½	12	1,200	Mason Val.	6¼	6	6¼
2,200	Big L. Cop.	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2,300	‡Milford Cop.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,600	Bos. & Mon.	61	61	61	600	‡Moh. Co.	⅜	⅜	⅜
900	‡Brad. C. M.	1½	1½	1½	8,500	‡Monster C'l	¼	¼	¼
500	Butte Det.	28	28	28	1,300	‡Mother L.	28	28	28
2,100	‡Caledonia	56	55	56	1,000	‡‡N. Ho. Mon.	1	1	1
3,700	‡Calumet Cop.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	2,000	‡‡Nat. Leas.	15	15	15
400	Canada Cop.	2½	2½	2½	2,200	‡Newray M.	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	‡Coco Riv. M.	1¼	1¼	1¼	8,200	‡N. Y. Zinc, (a pros)	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	Con. Ar. Sm.	2¼	2¼	2¼					
100	Cop. Cp. M.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	600	Nicolai Min.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500	‡Con. Hancock	1	1	1	10,700	‡Port. C. Cop	40	37	40
1,700	Crystal C. M.	1¾	1¾	1¾	200	‡Red W. M.	⅞	⅞



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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular—Surplus Reserve Decreases $15,000,000 —New Bonds Up.

After hearing from the country in no uncertain terms on the ethics of the sale of Liberty bonds made with the closing of the books on Friday at a very small fraction below par, members of the Stock Exchange watched with interest the course of prices of the new securities in yesterday's rather dull session. There were not enough transactions in the new issue to furnish any guide to the demand, most of the sales being made in denominations of less than $1,000, but the Street felt a little better when the first sale at par was followed by several other transactions at from 2 to 5 50ths above the issue price. What trend the price of Liberty bonds will follow in subsequent weeks depends mainly upon the growth in demand from investors who did not subscribe, or who desire to increase their holdings, and upon the extent to which many large buyers were influenced in making their purchases by reasons other than the desire to own the new United States bonds. Traders think that a considerable amount of the new loan was taken by men and institutions primarily for purposes of advertisement, or from a more praiseworthy motive springing from their hope that the offering would be oversubscribed. They are predicting that these bonds will come back upon the market, but it will not be surprising if their sale is accomplished with only a slight recession from the subscription figure.

Stocks were highly irregular yesterday, although the volume of dealings was limited. Some of the industrials suffered from a revival of talk in Washington of arbitrary price fixing to be adopted both for this Government and the European allies. Steel common sold off to 130¾ and closed with a net loss of ⅞ at 131, although there was no evidence that pressure was being brought to bear upon the market. Interesting chiefly from the size of their fluctuations were transactions in Cuban-American Sugar, at a loss of 8½ points, and a rise in Savage Arms of the same amount. Saxon Motors sold off 4 points to 23, and Willys-Overland & Crowell 1⅞ to 74½, although at that figure it was nearly 2 points under its best price of the day.

The bank statement was interesting as covering a week of such changing conditions in the money market. The actual statement showed a loss in excess reserve of nearly $15,000,000, reserves in the banks' own vaults decreasing $11,256,000 and in the Federal Reserve Bank $4,575,000. The excess was brought down to $34,050,000, the lowest seen since early last December. Four weeks ago this item stood at $176,429,000, dropping to $96,869,000 the following week and to $68,719,000 in the week before last. The Federal Reserve Bank statement showed discounts of $210,238,000, an increase of $113,000,000 for the week, which resulted almost entirely from the withdrawal of funds by out-of-town banks for payments on the loan, and from similar payments made for the local banks' own account. The Reserve Bank was carrying at the close of business on Friday $137,000,000 of commercial paper it had rediscounted, or bought, as against $45,000,000 last week.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ..... 4½ | Last 4½
Low ..... 4½ | Renewals 4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATL. | ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Thirty days ..... 5 | Thirty days 5⅜
Sixty days ..... 5 | Sixty days 5⅜
Ninety days ..... 5 | Ninety days 5⅜
Four months ..... 5 | Four months 5⅜
Five months ..... 5 | Five months 5⅜
Six months ..... 5 | Six months 5⅜

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 3@3½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4@5

Commercial Paper.
Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days 4¾
4 to 6 months ..... 5 @5½
Other Names.
4 to 6 months 5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7540	$4.7540	$4.7540	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
France—				
Demand	5.75¼	5.75¼	5.75¼	..
Cables	5.74¾	5.74¾	5.74¾	..
Rubles—				
Demand	23.00	23.00	23.00	—.05
Cables	23.10	23.10	23.10	..

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand on Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.7540	4.76⅛
5.1825 Paris	5.75¼	5.74¾
China—		
Hongkong	50.00	50.10
Peking	95.00	95.25
Shanghai	89.00	89.25
19.295 Greece	19.85	19.90
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.75	33.00
Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826 Italy	7.11	7.11
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.37½	52.00
Yokohama	51.37½	52.00
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
40.10 Holland	41.18¾	41.31¼
51.85 Russia	23.00	23.10
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	28.80	29.00
Stockholm	30.00	30.15
Christiania	29.20	29.40
19.295 Spain	23.40	23.70
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.50	44.62½
32.44 Rio	26.62½	26.75
5.1826 Switzerland	4.98½	4.98¾

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.71¼	$4.68¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $864,627,524; balance, $69,317,090; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $4,351,305; Federal Reserve credit balance, $34,886,356.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, .625@.46875 discount.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 39 1-16d. unchanged; in New York, 77c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 59¾c.

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	Rul-				Rul-	
	High.	Low.	ing.	High.	Low.	ing.
1917	4	4½	1911	2½	2¼	2¼
1916	3½	2½	1910	3	1½	2¾
1915	2	1¾	1909	2	1½	1¾
1914	2	1¾	1908	1¾	1¼	1½
1913	3	1½	1907	3½	1¾	2½
1912	3	2	1906	5	2½	3

Meetings Officially Announced.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date of Meeting.
Am. Car & Fdy. Co.	June 8	.....	June 28
C., R. I. & P. Ry.	June 11	.....	June 21
C., R. I. & P.	June 12	.....	June 22
Fisher Body Corp.	.....	.....	June 26
Gast., W. & W., Inc.	June 9	June 21	June 26
Greene-Can. Cop.	.....	May 25	June 18
Morris & E. Ry. Co.	May 29	June 28	June 27
Quicksilver Min. Co.	.....	.....	June 20
Stutz Motor Car Co. of America, Inc.	June 9	June 22	June 21
Texas Co.	June 11	aft. mtg.	June 22
Utah Securities Cp.	June 8	.....	June 19

INFORMATION ON "RIGHTS."

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Settlement	Privileges Expires.
So. Porto Rico S. Co.	June 15	July 2	June 28	July 10

Red, White, and Blue in Canes.

Even men, who are not as temperamental in their clothes as women, are adopting the patriotic colors in their belongings. A man's walking stick of heavy bamboo with a porcelain knob top has this in three stripes, red, white and blue.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	280,439	227,998	119,845
Year to date	93,127,179	79,245,730	59,172,731

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
5½	6	200	Alaska Gold Mines	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
28	28¼	200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	28	28⅛	28	28¼	+ ¼
86	86½	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	86	86	86	86	+ ¼
49⅝	50	100	Am. Can	50	50	50	50	+ ⅛
40	41⅛	90	Am. Cotton Oil	40	40	40	40	..
14½	15	200	Am. H. & Leather	14½	14½	13½	14½	+ ½
63	64	10	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	63	63	63	63	..
23¾	24½	100	Am. Linseed	24	24	24	24	..
72¾	73½	500	Am. Locomotive	72½	72½	71⅞	72¼	— ¼
10⅞	12	200	Am. Malting	12	12	12	12	+1⅜
61	61¼	200	Am. Malting 1st pf.	60⅝	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	— ⅜
107⅝	108	2,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	108¾	108⅞	107⅞	107⅞	— ⅞
72	73	400	Am. Steel Fdries	71½	72	71½	71⅝	+ ⅛
121¼	121⅜	1,400	Am. Sugar Ref.	120½	121½	120	121¼	— ½
33⅝	34½	100	Am. Sumatra Tob.	34	34	34	34	..
121⅜	122	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜	+ ⅛
101	104	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	+ ⅜
54⅞	55¼	600	Am. Woolen	54¾	55	54⅝	55	+ ¼
96½	98½	100	Am. Woolen pf.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ¾
84¼	84⅝	6,700	Anaconda Copper	84¼	84⅝	83⅝	84¼	..
15½	16½	100	At., Birm. & At.	16	16	16	16	..
112½	113¼	900	At., Gulf & West I.	113	113⅝	113	113⅜	+1¼
65¾	66	3,400	Baldwin Loco.	65½	66	65	65¾	+ ½
73¼	73⅜	300	Baltimore & Ohio	73	73½	73	73⅜	+ ¼
..	..	11	Bank of Commerce	172	172	172	172	..
115	115½	100	Barrett Co.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	—2¾
148	148¼	16,100	Beth.S.claes,B t.cfs.	148	148½	147	148¼	..
73	74	100	Brown Shoe	73	73	73	73	..
12⅝	13½	2,400	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S.	12	13½	12	13	+1⅜
100	102	300	Burns Brothers	101	101	100	100	..
42	42¼	300	Butte & Superior	42¼	42½	42¾	42½	+ ½
38¼	39	100	California Packing	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
159¾	160	400	Canadian Pacific	159	159½	159	159½	+ ½
96¼	96⅜	6,000	Central Leather Co	96¼	96¾	95½	96¼	+ ⅛
60¾	60⅞	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	60⅝	60⅞	60⅝	60⅞	+ ⅛
77	77½	700	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	75¾	75¾	75	75	— ½
109⅝	110	100	Chi., N. W. & St. P. pf.	110	110	110	110	..
110½	111	200	Chi. & Northwest	110⅞	111	110⅞	111	+ ¾
65⅞	66¼	800	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. cfs.of dep.f.p.	66	66	65⅞	66	+ ⅛
35½	36	800	Chi., R. I. & P. w. i.	35½	35⅞	35½	35⅞	+ ¼
77½	78	400	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. f.p. c. pf. w.i.	77½	77¾	77½	77¾	+ ¼
67⅝	68	500	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf. w.i.	67	68	67	68	+ ¾
22	22⅛	500	Chile Copper	22⅛	22¼	22	22	..
57½	58	600	Chino Copper	58¼	58¼	57⅜	57⅜	— ⅝
53	53¼	600	Col. Fuel & Iron	52⅝	53	52⅝	53	+ ⅜
41¾	42	100	Columbia Gas & El.	41½	41½	41½	41½	— ¼
31⅝	32	3,800	Corn Products Ref.	32¼	32¼	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
104½	105	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	104	104⅝	104	104⅝	+ ¼
81	81⅛	11,500	Crucible Steel	79⅝	81⅞	79½	81⅛	+1⅝
105	106	100	Crucible Steel pf.	105¼	105⅞	105⅜	105⅞	+2½
44⅞	45	900	Cuba Cane Sugar	45½	45½	44⅞	45	..
90½	92	100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	..
180	190	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	185	185	182	182	—8½
110¼	111	800	Delaware & Hud.	110¼	110⅞	110¼	110⅝	+ ⅝
6	7	100	Den. & Rio Grande	7	7	7	7	..
15	19	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
22⅜	22⅝	500	Distillers' Secur.	21⅞	22½	21⅞	22½	— ¼
37⅝	37¾	3,000	Elk Horn Coal	38	38½	37½	37¾	— ¼
20¼	20⅜	1,500	Erie	25⅜	26⅜	25⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
43¼	43½	100	Federal M. & S. pf.	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	—1⅜
111	112	2,000	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs.	112	112⅝	111½	111⅝	— ⅛
87½	89	100	Gen. M. pf.temp.cfs.	88	88	88	88	— ½
52⅜	53	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52¾	+ ⅛
107⅜	108	200	Great Northern pf.	107¾	107½	107⅜	107⅞	— ⅛
33½	33⅝	500	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	33½	33½	33½	33¼	+2
125	127	100	Gulf States Steel	127	127	127	127	..
64¼	64½	2,300	Inspiration Copper	64¼	64⅝	64	64¼	..
19	19½	100	Int. Agricultural	19	19	19	19	..
..	..	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	113	113	113	113	—1½
28⅝	29	3,900	Int. Mer. Marine	28½	28⅞	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛
83½	83¾	23,300	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	81⅝	83⅞	81⅝	83¾	+2
40¾	41⅛	600	Int. Nickel	40½	41¼	40½	41	— ⅛
38½	39	400	Int. Paper	38¼	38¾	38¼	38¾	— ⅛
3,1	46¼	1,200	Kennecott Copper	46¼	46¼	46	46	— ⅜
97⅞	98¼	1,900	Lackawanna Steel	97⅞	98¾	97	98¾	+ ⅜
18½	19¼	200	Lee Rubber & Tire	18½	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
1½	3	100	Manhattan Beach	1½	1½	1½	1½	..
49½	50½	800	Maxwell Motors	50	50	49¾	49¾	— ½
31	32	100	Max. Mot. 2d pf.	31½	31½	31½	31½	— ⅝
98¾	98¾	3,300	Mex. Petroleum	98	99	98	98	—1
41	41⅛	300	Miami Copper	41⅛	41⅜	41⅛	41⅜	+ ⅛
64¼	64½	200	Midvale Steel	64	64	64	64	..
6½	7	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
28½	29	300	Mo. Pacific w. i.	29	29	29	29	+ ¾
56	57½	100	Mo. Pac. pf. w. i.	57	57	57	57	—1
108	112¼	100	Montana Power pf.	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	+ ⅜
36¾	36¾	1,000	Nat. Conduit & C.	37	37	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅜
39⅜	40½	300	Nat. Enam. & Stp.	39⅜	40	39⅜	40	+ ¼
108	112	10	National Lead pf.	108	108	108	108	..
24⅝	24⅞	200	Nev. Consol. Cop.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
92	92¼	400	New York Central	92⅛	92¼	92⅛	92⅜	+ ⅛
36	36½	300	N. Y., N. H. & H.	35⅞	36	35⅞	36	+ ¼
104	104¾	100	Northern Pacific	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	— ½
104	104⅜	68	Do., odd lot	104¼	104¼	104¼	104⅜	..
137	138	100	Ohio Cities Gas	137	137	137	137	..
27	27½	400	Pacific Tel.	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
53	53¾	500	Penn. Railroad	53¾	53¾	53	53¾	+ ⅛
73	74	200	People's Gas, Chi.	73¾	73¾	73	73	..
72	80	100	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	72	72	72	72	..
56⅜	56½	14,200	Pitts. Coal c. of d.	55⅝	56⅜	55⅝	56⅜	+ ⅜
118	119	100	Pitts. C. pf. c. of d.	116½	116⅞	116½	116⅞	— ⅛
118	120	50	Do., odd lot	117	117	117	117	..
35	35¼	8,000	Pitts. & W. Va.	35	35⅜	34½	35	— ¼
67⅜	67½	400	Pitts. & W. Va. pf.	67⅜	67⅞	67¼	67¼	+ ¼
29¼	29½	1,800	Ray Consol. Copper	29½	29¾	29	29¼	+ ¼
97⅞	98	11,700	Reading	98	98	96⅞	97⅝	— ⅛
92	92¼	1,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	92	92¼	91½	92	— ½
62	62¼	500	Royal Dutch cfs.	62¼	62¼	62	62	..
17⅝	17⅝	100	St. Louis & San F.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	..
3,000	3,100	100	Savage Arms	90¾	104¾	97⅛	104¾	+8½
32	33	1,300	Saxon Motor	36½	36½	33	33	—4
173	175	300	Sears-Roebuck Co.	174	174	174	174	+1
26⅜	27	100	Shattuck-Arizona	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
54⅜	54½	2,500	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	54⅜	54⅞	54	54½	+ ⅝
60	61	600	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	60	61½	60	60¼	+ ¼
93¾	94	500	Southern Pacific	93⅜	93¾	93⅜	93¾	+ ¼
27⅞	28	300	Southern Railway	27¾	28	27⅞	28	+ ¼
82½	82¼	6,900	Studebaker Co.	82¾	83¾	82½	82½	— ⅞
47	48½	100	Superior Steel	48	48	48	48	..
16⅜	16⅞	200	Tenn. Cop. & Chem.	16½	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
214	215½	600	Texas Co.	215½	215½	214	214	—2
21	22	300	Third Avenue	21	21	21	21	..
59⅝	59¾	1,300	Tobacco Products	60	60	59¼	59¾	+ ⅝
88	91	400	Un. Bag & P. new	91	91	86	90	—4½
137¼	137⅝	500	Union Pacific	137⅝	137⅞	137½	137⅝	..
107¼	107⅜	3,500	United Cigar Stores	107½	107⅝	107	107	+ ⅛
65	66	140	United Dyewood	65	65	65	65	—2
16	17	100	United R'ways Inv.	16	16	16	16	..
21	22	400	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	21¼	21¼	21	21	..
167	167½	6,300	U. S. Indus. Alco.	167	169⅜	165⅜	167	+ ¼
61¼	61½	400	U. S. Rubber	61½	61⅝	61¼	61⅜	+ ⅛
131	131½	63,400	United States Steel	131⅝	131⅞	130⅜	131	— ⅛
111	111½	1,900	Utah Copper	111	111⅜	110⅝	111	— ⅜
43	44	200	Va.-Caro. Chemical	43	44	43	44	—1
70½	71	3,200	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	70	74	70	71	+1⅝
49⅜	50	100	Wabash pf. A	49⅜	49¾	49¼	49¾	+ ⅜
26¾	26¾	200	Wabash pf. B	26¼	26½	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
21	21	500	Western Maryland	21	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
38⅝	39	1,100	West. Md. 2d pf.	38⅝	39⅜	38⅝	39⅜	+1⅛
93⅜	93⅝	200	West. Union Teleg.	93⅜	93⅝	93⅜	93⅝	+ ¼
52¼	52⅝	2,000	West'house E. & M.	52¼	52⅝	51⅞	52⅜	— ⅛
68¼	68⅞	100	West'house 1st pf.	68¼	68¾	68¼	68¾	— ⅛
15⅞	16	3,000	Wheeling & L. E.	15½	16	15	16	+1
34⅛	34⅜	300	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	33⅜	34⅜	33⅜	34⅜	+ ⅝
74⅜	74⅞	7,400	Wilson & Co.	73	76	73	74½	+1⅜
105	105½	100	Wilson & Co. pf.	105⅛	105½	105⅛	105⅛	+ ⅝
30⅝	31	6,100	Willys-Overland	31⅜	31⅝	30⅜	30⅝	— ⅜
127	130	100	Woolworth (F. W.)	128	128	128	128	..
37	37¼	2,000	Worthington Pump	35½	37⅜	35½	37⅜	+2⅜
60	60½	300	Worth. Pump pf.	60½	60½	60⅜	60⅜	—1⅞

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Oper. rev.	$2,323,278	$1,811,510	$513,767
Net op. rev.	572,694	399,459	133,235
Total op. inc.	477,227	340,644	136,583
Gross income	529,407	375,502	153,905
Net income	335,840	176,014	159,826

DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
April gross	210,344	180,370	29,974
Net	28,218	39,496	*11,278
4 mos. gross	837,977	723,399	114,578

Public Utilities.

COLUMBIA GAS AND ELECTRIC for May—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	$861,025	$658,907	$202,718
Net	443,935	315,149	128,786
Total income	606,738	359,697	247,041
Sur. aft. chgs.	257,353	20,334	237,022
5 mos. gross	4,944,436	4,136,448	808,990
Net	2,661,883	2,201,640	460,247
Total income	3,468,448	2,339,628	1,128,820
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,736,471	710,585	1,025,886

KANSAS CITY RAILWAYS COMPANY for May—

Gross earn.	627,086	642,691	*15,605
Net aft. taxes	194,434	231,700	*37,266
Total income	197,348	232,290	*34,942
Inc. af. plant investment	171,731	171,718	13
Sur. aft. chgs.	41,962	53,899	*11,937
Bal. aft. pf. d.	15,830	27,767	*11,937

*Decrease.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$8,589,373	$215,883,420
Ord. Int. revenue	30,308,328	422,991,279
Income tax	78,733,005	243,183,052
Miscellaneous	7,610,755	76,353,848
Total receipts	$125,221,463	$958,364,500
Exc. of ord. receipts over ord. disburse.	60,035,814	
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts		14,152,223
Exc. of total receipts over total disburse.	108,307,319	98,462,087
Expenditures	65,185,648	972,516,724

WEEKLY BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings of the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York.	Total U. S.
	1917.	
June 16	$3,933,602,767	$6,164,827,925
June 9	3,474,696,922	5,772,184,721
June 2	*3,474,159,360	5,515,273,228
May 26	8,649,875,176	5,979,099,891
	1916.	
June 17	$2,932,833,823	$4,701,476,065
June 10	2,979,367,287	4,787,494,618
June 3	2,705,553,631	4,344,283,285
May 27	2,964,203,414	4,696,753,703

*Five days.

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Memberships Transferred. — Arthur Whitney to James H. Goss, at Post & Flagg, 38 Wall Street; Francis A. Connolly to Lyman D. Smith, 143 Liberty Street.

Memberships Posted for Transfer.—James D. W.. Cutting (dec'd) to Marshall H. Russell; sponsors, Walter L. Johnson, James B. Taller. George P. Mellick to Lewis A. Williams, Jr.; sponsors, Henry E. Butler, John A. McElroy. Robert C. Winmill to Ralph M. Stuart-Wortley; sponsors, H. B. Livingston, F. C. DeVeau.

The Committee on Admissions has authorized the following partner of a member to exercise the privilege of transacting business upon the floor of the Exchange for account of his firm, subject to the revocation of such privilege by said committee, under Section 6, Article XIII. of the constitution: Substitute, Edward J. Murtha; member, H. V. D. Moore; firm, D. T. Moore & Co.

Proposed substitute of member, under Section 6, Article XIII., of the constitution: Substitute, Charles C. Hoge; member, E. Coe Kerr; firm, Hoge, Underhill & Co.

New Partnership.—Earnest E. Smith & Co., June 15, 1917, Boston, Mass.; Alfred S. Bunney, Earnest E. Smith, Nathaniel W. Niles.

New Addresses.—R. C. Megargel & Co., 27 Pine Street; Harry Renskorf, at E. W. Wagner & Co., 33 New Street.

Branch Offices.—J. S Bache & Co. (new,) Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Ford A. Widrick, Manager; Chandler Brothers & Co. (new,) Spring Lake, N. J., Hermann A. Denckla, Manager; Chandler Brothers & Co., Lakewood, N. J., discontinued; H. L. Horton & Co. (new,) Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Edward H. Curlette, Manager; Houston, Fible & Co. (new,) Tulsa, Okla., Charles D. Crotchett, Manager; F. B. Keech & Co. (new), Bar Harbor, Me., resident partner; E. Lowitz & Co. (new,) Springfield, Ill., Ludwig Jensen, Manager, Arthur Lipper & Co. (new,) Saratoga Springs, N. Y., William E. Sweeney, Manager; Thomas M. McKee & Co. (new,) Reinlander Building, New York, DeWitt H. Clark, Manager; Thomas M. McKee & Co., Hotel Marie Antoinette, New York, discontinued; Strandberg, McGreevy & Co (new,) Muskogee, Okla., Carlisle A. Fleetwood, Manager; E. W. Wagner & Co. (new,) 33 New Street, New York, resident partner; Ware & Leland (new,) Boston, Mass., J. E. Sullivan, Manager; E. W. Wagner & Co., Nashville, Tenn., discontinued.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

| | High. | Low. | Last. | Net

RESERVE BANKS' AID TO LOAN IS SHOWN

Results in Large Demand for Liquid Funds at the New York Bank.

BIG GAIN IN GOLD HOLDINGS

Over $125,000,000 Increase in Total Earning Assets Is Made During the Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Large discount operations, mainly at the New York bank, in connection with the Liberty Loan, and heavy gains in gold reserve and deposits, are shown in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement. The statement does not fully reflect the condition of the banks after the receipt of the subscriptions to the Liberty Loan, since the statements, in most cases, were dispatched before subscription payments were definitely ascertained and entered on the banks' books.

As expected, the demand for liquid funds was greatest at the New York bank, which reports an increase of about $92,000,000 of discounted paper, and of about $21,000,000 of purchased paper on hand. The bank also reports gains of over $53,000,000 in gold reserve and of about $40,000,000 in total reserve, as the result of redemption of its notes by the Federal Reserve agent and of additions to Government and member bank deposits.

Other banks report but little change in their cash reserves, except Chicago, which lost over $9,000,000, largely through transfer to New York of Government funds. Owing to the relatively larger gain in net deposits, as compared with the gain in total reserve, the cash reserve percentages of the banks shows a decrease of over 5 per cent.

Heavy discounting of bank paper by the New York Bank accounts largely for the increase of $104,800,000 in the banks' holdings of discounted paper, though Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Dallas, and San Francisco likewise report considerable increases in the amounts of discounted paper held. Of the total shown $158,379,000 represents the amount of member banks' collateral notes, most of them maturing within fifteen days, and over 45 per cent. being secured by United States certificates of indebtedness.

The Eastern banks, also Chicago and Kansas City, report substantial increases in their holdings of acceptances, New York alone reporting an increase under this head of about $21,000,000. Other earning assets show comparatively small changes.

United States certificates on hand show a decrease of $5,600,000 for the week, three banks reporting sales of these securities in same volume. Warrants on hand show a further decline to about $2,500,000. Total earning assets—$483,900,000—show an increase for the week of over $125,000,000, and constitute at present 846 per cent. of the banks' paid-in capital, compared with 629 per cent. the week before. Of the total, discounts represent 41.9 per cent.; acceptances, 33.9 per cent.; United States certificates of indebtedness, 11.3 per cent.; United States bonds, 7.5 per cent.; one-year Treasury notes, 4.8 per cent., and warrants, 0.6 per cent.

An increase of about $171,000 in the amount of the reserve banks' paid-in capital is largely the result of admission to the system of trust companies and State banks in the Boston and St. Louis districts. Government deposits show an increase of over $32,000,000, the larger increase with the New York bank being due to transfers of Government funds from the other Federal Reserve banks. Member banks' reserve deposits show a gain of $83,900,000, a large portion of which is, however, subject to immediate transfer to Government account.

The week witnessed the issue by the Kansas City bank of $362,000 of Federal Reserve banknotes, apparently in connection with Liberty Loan transactions.

Federal Reserve notes outstanding amount to $527,971,000, an increase for the week of $15,444,000. Against the total amount of notes issued the agents hold $459,942,000 of gold and $69,145,000 of paper. The banks report an actual Federal Reserve note circulation of $491,-615,000 and net liabilities thereon of $43,-024,000.

Weekly statement of the resources and liabilities of each of the twelve banks at the close of business on June 15 follows:

FIRST DISTRICT, (BOSTON.)

Total gold reserve	$35,750,000
Total reserve	36,118,000
Bills discounted and bought	25,884,000
U. S. certificate of indebtedness	3,000,000
Due to members, reserve account	56,220,000

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)

Total gold reserve	$240,000,000
Total reserve	253,254,000
Bills discounted and bought	210,230,000
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	22,014,000
Due to members, reserve account	384,992,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	6,150,000

THIRD DISTRICT, (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total gold reserve	$37,686,000
Total reserve	38,125,000
Bills discounted and bought	21,669,000
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	3,500,000
Due to members, reserve account	48,686,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	6,145,000

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

Total gold reserve	$55,480,000
Total reserve	55,847,000
Bills discounted and bought	15,076,000
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	3,520,000
Due to members, reserve account	75,802,000

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Total gold reserve	$23,599,000
Total reserve	23,800,000
Bills discounted and bought	15,105,000
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	2,000,000
Due to members, reserve account	25,078,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	11,211,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Total gold reserve	$14,634,000
Total reserve	15,440,000
Bills discounted and bought	5,223,000
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	2,000,000
Due to members, reserve account	18,922,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	2,408,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

Total gold reserve	$57,675,000
Total reserve	58,936,000
Bills discounted and bought	27,269,000
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	5,091,000
Due to members, reserve account	100,627,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold reserve	$22,983,000
Total reserve	24,105,000
Bills discounted and bought	9,033,000
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	2,500,000
Due to members, reserve account	31,657,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	6,984,000

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold reserve	$23,569,000
Total reserve	23,790,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,309,000
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	2,500,000
Due to members, reserve account	31,494,000
Federal reserve notes, net	2,034,000

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.)

Total gold reserve	$30,486,000
Totl reserve	30,494,000
Bills discounted and bought	14,285,000
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	2,500,000
Due to members, reserve account	50,325,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	5,829,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Total gold reserve	$18,424,000
Total reserve	19,092,000
Bills discounted and bought	5,261,000
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	2,000,000
Due to members, reserve account	23,471,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	2,345,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold reserve	$28,042,000
Total reserve	28,166,000
Bills discounted and bought	12,016,000
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	3,587,000
Due to members, reserve account	48,754,000

BANK AND CORPORATION NEWS

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

For Week Ended Saturday, June 16, 1917

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.	*Capital.	Net Profits.	Loans, Dis'ts, Inv'm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	‡National Banknotes.	Federal Reserve with Legal Depositaries. Reserve Notes.	Add. Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N.Y., N.B.A.	$2,000,000	$5,056,600	$37,199,000	$2,189,000	$859,000	$213,000	$2,000	.....	$3,125,000	$31,986,000	$19,298,000	$784,000
Merchants' National	2,000,000	2,474,100	21,290,000	697,000	180,000	593,000	25,000	$38,000	1,839,000	17,612,000	198,000	1,852,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	6,000,000	10,148,500	143,172,000	12,878,000	802,000	4,416,000	74,000	140,000	11,055,000	143,322,000	4,778,000	3,773,000
National City	25,000,000	‡44,231,500	482,867,000	35,835,000	3,282,000	1,987,000	96,000	1,148,000	48,195,000	474,400,000	10,810,000	1,782,000
Chemical National	3,000,000	8,442,100	49,055,000	813,000	672,000	762,000	50,000	28,000	6,085,000	63,074,000	209,000	443,000
Atlantic National	1,000,000	84,500	15,841,000	808,000	177,000	302,000	22,000	15,000	2,082,000	13,117,000	687,000	150,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov.	300,000	74,500	2,328,000	80,000	42,000	40,000	5,000	8,000	321,000	2,201,000	.....	48,000
Am. Exch. National	5,000,000	5,115,500	90,994,000	3,814,000	1,634,000	796,000	92,000	70,000	9,369,000	76,648,000	4,361,000	4,836,000
Nat. Bank of Com	25,000,000	19,850,500	278,795,000	6,540,000	3,763,000	1,398,000	7,000	102,000	34,617,000	258,953,000	5,311,000	55,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	3,500,000	2,233,900	70,115,000	4,905,000	751,000	1,578,000	418,000	391,000	6,178,000	60,826,000	6,030,000	1,778,000
Hanover National	3,000,000	16,482,400	142,629,000	17,576,000	1,069,000	1,697,000	36,000	191,000	11,186,000	146,023,000	.....	140,000
Citizens' National	2,550,000	2,521,000	29,625,000	763,000	163,000	1,194,000	23,000	29,000	3,027,000	27,261,000	542,000	1,016,500
Market & Fulton Nat.	1,000,000	2,677,100	11,373,000	591,000	315,000	267,000	38,000	109,000	1,236,000	10,778,000	.....	139,000
Corn Exchange	2,500,000	7,294,200	114,959,000	8,236,000	886,000	2,547,000	661,000	1,750,000	6,386,000	116,566,000	.....	.....
Import. & Trad. Nat.	1,500,000	7,747,200	34,094,000	1,665,000	1,337,000	215,000	1,000	5,000	2,461,000	29,585,000	.....	51,000
National Park	5,000,000	16,192,600	158,715,000	9,439,000	579,000	8,116,000	103,000	210,000	14,658,000	153,447,000	2,010,000	3,354,000
East River National	250,000	77,800	2,526,000	84,000	33,000	140,000	2,000	19,000	325,000	2,904,000	.....	50,000
Second National	1,000,000	3,545,000	19,315,000	1,132,000	195,000	481,000	25,000	56,000	1,183,000	16,212,000	.....	759,000
First National	10,000,000	26,285,000	177,984,000	9,896,000	628,000	1,456,000	14,000	5,000	21,072,000	163,915,000	695,000	8,953,000
Irving National	4,000,000	4,298,400	85,867,000	6,002,000	858,000	2,784,000	10,000	323,000	9,823,000	94,488,000	231,000	640,000
N. Y. County Nat.	600,000	1,247,500	11,289,000	932,000	123,000	180,000	102,000	25,000	842,000	11,627,000	.....	199,000
Chase National	10,000,000	13,197,800	270,224,000	17,932,000	5,244,000	3,052,000	86,000	347,000	24,624,000	247,946,000	17,494,000	550,000
Lincoln National	1,000,000	1,998,000	17,595,000	2,111,000	474,000	199,000	206,000	73,000	1,488,000	17,939,000	84,000	893,000
Garfield National	1,000,000	1,325,400	10,604,000	891,000	194,000	384,000	15,000	175,000	1,011,000	10,693,000	200,000	899,000
Fifth National	250,000	418,700	6,154,000	206,000	152,000	249,000	21,000	8,000	419,000	5,702,000	446,000	249,000
Seaboard National	1,000,000	3,120,400	48,622,000	2,376,000	954,000	1,020,000	14,000	94,000	7,196,000	46,885,000	.....	70,000
Liberty National	1,000,000	3,856,200	65,554,000	2,629,000	195,000	185,000	11,000	116,000	1,538,000	48,238,000	1,699,000	499,000
Coal & Iron National	1,000,000	827,500	10,635,000	488,000	226,000	197,000	2,000	53,000	1,011,000	10,435,000	14,000	413,000
Union Exch. National	1,000,000	1,131,600	12,479,000	465,000	204,000	496,000	18,000	12,000	919,000	11,628,000	43,000	398,000
Nassau Nat., B'klyn.	1,000,000	‡1,736,500	11,424,000	265,000	140,000	408,000	36,000	20,000	804,000	9,575,000	85,000	50,000
Broadway Trust	1,500,000	1,060,500	24,336,000	1,626,000	321,000	714,000	62,000	106,000	1,932,000	24,202,000	241,000	.....
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK												
Bank of the Man. Co.	2,050,000	5,180,200	43,843,000	7,912,000	832,000	362,000	209,000	.....	2,941,000	$998,000	48,033,000	.....
Bank of America	1,500,000	6,598,900	33,910,000	4,547,000	1,445,000	746,000	46,000	.....	.....	.....	32,016,000	.....
Greenwich	500,000	1,250,400	11,972,000	1,192,000	230,000	516,000	350,000	.....	633,000	11,000	13,854,000	27,000
Pacific	500,000	985,300	8,126,000	511,000	392,000	198,000	147,000	.....	468,000	44,000	8,476,000	156,000
People's	200,000	484,700	3,017,000	165,000	95,000	156,000	22,000	.....	183,000	271,000	3,033,000	15,000
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2,120,200	16,403,000	2,130,000	526,000	694,000	107,000	.....	.....	.....	13,466,000	.....
Bowery	250,000	80,400	4,328,000	342,000	57,000	90,000	40,000	.....	230,000	14,000	3,859,000	.....
German-American	750,000	824,900	6,389,000	816,000	137,000	27,000	5,000	.....	291,000	.....	6,024,000	180,000
Fifth Avenue	100,000	2,308,600	18,399,000	2,418,000	150,000	1,343,000	26,000	.....	.....	.....	19,891,000	.....
German Exchange	200,000	803,600	5,157,000	637,000	54,000	122,000	120,000	.....	281,000	25,000	5,143,000	.....
Germania	200,000	1,945,800	6,493,000	631,000	51,000	161,000	90,000	.....	$14,000	.....	6,500,000	.....
Bank of the Met.	1,000,000	2,214,100	15,409,000	886,000	354,000	421,000	126,000	.....	$14,000	1,205,000	14,839,000	.....
West Side	200,000	301,000	4,286,000	296,000	112,000	132,000	33,000	.....	236,000	.....	4,314,000	.....
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	1,062,400	19,688,000	1,202,000	887,000	498,000	143,000	.....	$99,000	61,000	18,858,000	.....
State	1,500,000	726,900	22,647,000	2,436,000	754,000	377,000	188,000	.....	1,198,000	.....	25,297,000	35,000
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.												
Brooklyn Trust	1,500,000	3,799,500	37,911,000	2,142,000	576,000	243,000	288,000	.....	1,614,000	1,440,000	32,285,000	5,177,000
Bankers Trust	$11,250,000	$15,919,500	270,645,000	23,946,000	629,000	288,000	477,000	.....	12,566,000	10,382,000	251,329,000	29,768,000
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	2,000,000	4,307,100	70,077,000	5,061,000	147,000	215,000	101,000	.....	4,172,000	5,866,000	65,866,000	13,133,000
Title Guar. & Trust	5,000,000	12,404,300	45,584,000	2,449,000	185,000	120,000	196,000	.....	1,480,000	672,000	29,388,000	1,273,000
Guaranty Trust	20,000,000	31,436,800	390,897,000	39,354,000	1,124,000	922,000	750,000	.....	18,013,000	1,188,000	360,275,000	32,884,000
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,289,300	11,916,000	714,000	63,000	88,000	33,000	.....	434,000	707,000	8,692,000	714,000
Lawyers Title & Tr.	4,000,000	5,511,800	26,494,000	1,464,000	172,000	79,000	68,000	.....	903,000	98,000	18,060,000	1,044,000
Columbia Trust	1,000,000	6,442,900	85,198,000	5,594,000	241,000	607,000	254,000	.....	3,291,000	3,006,000	65,816,000	16,250,000
People's Trust	1,000,000	1,751,400	25,889,000	1,840,000	91,000	294,000	248,000	.....	1,203,000	988,000	24,039,000	1,145,000
New York Trust	3,000,000	11,632,400	71,587,000	5,569,000	326,000	23,000	153,000	.....	2,907,000	165,000	57,831,000	5,447,000
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,334,400	20,909,000	1,526,000	742,000	401,000	210,000	.....	963,000	1,019,000	19,051,000	2,539,000
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	833,400	14,872,000	1,005,000	106,000	273,000	44,000	.....	698,000	526,000	13,270,000	998,000
Metropolitan Trust	2,000,000	5,249,300	50,037,000	4,736,000	214,000	120,000	487,000	.....	2,746,000	.....	57,741,000	1,963,000
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$123,850,000	$214,306,600	$2,451,509,000	$153,581,000	$27,212,000	$33,605,000	$2,283,000	$5,898,000	$247,992,000	.....	$2,353,274,000	$57,917,000	$29,591,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	12,150,000	26,576,000	219,847,000	26,101,000	5,554,000	5,819,000	1,703,000	.....	8,764,000	$2,629,000	225,635,000	410,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	57,750,000	101,761,900	1,129,916,000	95,400,000	4,619,000	3,675,000	3,840,000	.....	49,591,000	24,363,000	904,363,000	114,335,000	.....
Agg., 59 members	$193,750,000	$342,644,200	$3,801,272,000	$275,082,000	$37,385,000	$42,499,000	$7,331,000	$5,898,000	$308,347,000	$26,992,000	a$3,573,272,000	$172,662,000	$29,591,000
Change	.....	.....	+$33,913,000	−$39,336,000	+$3,478,000	+$3,086,000	−45,000	−427,000	+14,270,000	−2,352,000	−42,807,000	−5,244,000	+359,000

*As per official reports: 29 national, May 1, 1917; 16 State, Feb. 28, 1917; 14 trust companies, Feb. 28, 1917.
†Includes capital set aside for foreign branches, $6,000,000.
‡National banknotes counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks.
‡As of May 14, 1917
‡As of April 23, 1917.
a-United States deposits deducted, $141,188,000.
b-United States deposits deducted, $145,469,000.

ACTUAL CONDITION

Members Federal Reserve Bank	$2,485,781,000	$130,654,000	$30,480,000	$36,509,000	$2,561,000	$5,353,000	$264,914,000	.....	$2,365,829,000	$56,987,000	$29,643,000
State banks not members of Fed. Res. Bank	217,833,000	25,328,000	6,180,000	6,309,000	1,604,000	.....	8,770,000	$2,876,000	224,956,000	409,000	.....
Trust cos. not members of Fed. Res. Bank	1,111,361,000	99,644,000	5,112,000	3,156,000	3,284,000	.....	47,855,000	30,199,000	973,284,000	112,762,000	.....
Aggregate, 58 members	$3,815,005,000	$255,654,000	$41,781,000	$45,974,000	$7,449,000	$5,353,000	$321,537,000	$35,075,000	b$3,564,063,000	$170,158,000	$29,643,000
Change	+24,721,000	−26,241,000	+9,439,000	+5,513,000	+288,000	−866,000	−6,940,000	+5,743,000	−22,456,000	−6,822,000	+166,000

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$213,798,000	$247,992,000
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	39,177,000	8,764,000
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	107,034,000	49,591,000
Total	$360,009,000	$306,347,000

Reserve required on:	Excess.	Changes.
Net demand deposits	$423,589,320	
Net time deposits	2,985,850	
Net demand and time dep.	$426,485,170	$35,304,830 — $7,080,300
Net demand deposits	40,614,300	7,326,700 — 1,608,660
Net demand deposits	149,154,450	7,470,550 — 2,158,150
Total net deposits	$616,253,920	$50,102,080 — $10,847,110

Actual Figures

Net demand deposits	$425,849,220				
Net time deposits	2,949,350				
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$197,073,000	$284,914,000	Net demand and time dep.	$428,668,570	$33,288,430 — $20,575,660
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	39,428,000	8,770,000	Net demand deposits	40,492,080	7,705,920 — 76,440
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	111,186,000	47,853,000	Net demand deposits	145,992,690	13,066,400 + 5,883,650
Total	$347,697,000	$341,537,000	Total net deposits	$615,153,250	$54,050,750 — $14,868,450
Change					+$3,630,830

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES

For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, June 16, 1917.

Institutions Clearing Through Members

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
Bat. Pk. Nat	Dollars. 5,697,000	Dollars. 377,100	Dollars. 186,200	Dollars. 830,400	Dollars. 1,091,800	Dollars. 9,110,400
Colonial	8,860,000	892,000	616,000	966,000	.....	10,900,000
Columbia	9,450,000	772,000	461,000	1,017,000	11,000	10,712,000
Inter. Bank.	4,184,100	381,000	41,500	348,000	25,400	4,584,600
Mutual	7,886,000	817,000	323,000	623,000	.....	9,856,000
New Neth.	4,340,000	147,000	377,000	543,000	94,000	5,441,000
Wash. Hgts.	2,153,000	151,000	73,000	151,000	.....	2,058,000
Yorkville	6,601,200	574,800	393,400	945,800	42,900	8,192,600
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat.	5,781,000	169,200	172,800	1,154,100	119,100	6,841,000
Mechanics'	13,585,000	1,406,200	1,103,800	3,360,800	127,000	26,025,600
Nat. City	6,122,000	151,000	199,000	670,000	519,000	7,488,000
North Side	4,826,097	273,794	208,610	1,006,495	5,791	5,882,220
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat.	5,249,000	338,000	623,000	4,151,000	845,000	10,632,000
Hudson Co.	5,227,610	213,543	193,211	1,110,957	86,979	5,400,397
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat.	6,495,200	172,100	109,600	864,000	31,900	6,601,900
Second Nat.	5,057,152	44,648	148,711	956,346	48,741	6,147,323

Institutions Not in the Clearing House

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
BOROUGH.						
Bk. of Cuba.	Dollars. 714,327	Dollars. 80,000	Dollars. 15,768	Dollars. 158,775	Dollars.	Dollars. 828,825
Bk. of Euro.	2,488,300	293,700	87,900	148,500	.....	2,924,800
B'way Cent.	1,134,000	170,000	28,000	55,350	64,620	1,315,000
Bronx Boro.	1,918,048	51,472	107,640	124,308	49,727	2,306,004
Bryant Park	1,717,800	85,300	138,100	347,000	150,000	1,997,200
Chel. Exch.	3,252,000	160,000	320,000	195,000	193,000	3,697,000
Gotham Nat.	4,015,400	221,600	329,500	485,400	477,600	5,816,500
Harriman N.	21,379,800	1,769,700	344,300	.....	1,830,200	28,696,000
Public	13,634,300	1,008,400	686,500	964,500	213,500	15,066,500
Sherman	3,362,824	363,088	171,220	.....	998,049	4,653,881
2d Ward	2,622,000	185,200	198,500	556,800	31,900	3,439,300
W'chester Av	1,288,300	43,700	4,100	70,500	5,800	1,321,800
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. L.	817,000	70,000	75,600	77,600	.....	913,800
Bk. Flatbush.	1,445,000	100,000	106,000	96,000	.....	1,672,000
Homestead	984,000	69,800	48,200	78,400	.....	960,900
Montauk	807,100	58,100	37,000	22,700	.....	862,100
Peoples Nat.	1,478,900	40,000	187,100	185,500	82,000	2,682,000

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Central	139,147,686	12,961,128	41,167,388	8,694,116	180,618,719
Empire	85,697,900	1,852,200	9,591,200	2,730,200	47,206,800
Equitable	141,443,000	13,225,000	16,147,000	26,441,000	188,066,000
Farm. Loan.	153,919,200	13,430,900	14,910,100	18,432,800	187,872,000
Fulton	9,109,200	902,800	856,400	.....	5,858,500
Hudson	5,025,600	443,800	1,121,400	$37,400	5,866,200
Mer. T. & D.	5,336,400	348,400	199,500	.....	4,364,700
N. Y. L. Ins.	33,018,400	2,456,700	545,400	.....	30,247,100
Transatlantic	4,476,500	202,100	309,100	2,008,000	6,480,400
Union	88,142,000	7,892,661	8,260,988	247,773	97,570,262
United States	74,535,100	5,000,000	8,456,800	.....	71,819,600
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Kings County	24,703,528	2,828,290	2,256,529	.....	26,689,763
M'facturers'	11,337,800	1,199,400	2,568,600	.....	14,619,300
QUEENS BOROUGH.					
Queens Co.	8,106,000	127,000	141,000	42,800	2,565

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

Quite early in the week just past the evidences were unmistakable that the great Government loan would be successfully negotiated, and this of itself contributed to the feeling of confidence among business men which is continually becoming more marked. At the same time, the efforts which were made in practically every line of activity to make the loan a success withdrew for the time being an appreciable amount of energy from many business undertakings. But the demonstration, that there was more than enough money available for the big loan at a time of as great industrial activity as at present, was felt to be more than a compensation. In certain of the primary markets there is a seasonable dullness just now which promises to continue until after Independence Day. Meanwhile the process of adjusting business to the new conditions continues, the big mills of one kind or another keeping busy on Government orders that will take up any slack which would otherwise come in during the period of uncertainty. Reports on retail buying are quite favorable, and crop conditions are improving. In the metals and textiles the prices indicate what is called a runaway market, but the high levels do not seem to be checking demand. No fear is expressed that all the products that will be turned out will find a profitable sale.

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Foodstuffs That Are Going Out.

Some curious results are found on an examination of the statistics of foodstuffs exports. The average person, reading about the need abroad of wheat and of the supposed shortage here because of shipments overseas, is apt to think that exports of the article have been excessive. But this the most recent figures do not show. For the ten months ended with April the exports of wheat were 122,668,105 bushels, as compared with 152,798,020 bushels in the corresponding period last year, a drop of 30,129,915 bushels, or about 20 per cent. Nor was the difference made up in shipments of wheat flour, which showed a decline for the period of 3,155,379 barrels, the equivalent of 25 per cent. In corn exports there was a notable advance, the shipments for the period this year having been 56,162,960 bushels, as against 28,069,881 last year, an increase of more than double. Almost the exact reverse was the case as to barley, the exports for the ten months this year having been only 13,404,408 bushels, as against 23,883,291 last year. Cornmeal and rye exports were about the same and those of oats showed a slight drop, while oatmeal shipments went up to 64,331,287 pounds as compared with 47,141,067 last year. The indications would make it appear as though our foreign customers were shifting their taste in cereals. As to other foods there were decreases in exports of fresh beef, pork and hams and shoulders and increases in those of canned and pickled beef, bacon, lard, butter and cheese.

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Buying Their Clothes Ahead.

A fear of scarcity of some needed article is apt to lead to overbuying in advance by those able to do so. Of this there have been many instances in this and other countries, not excluding those of the Central Powers, where everything was supposed to be under strict Government control. This kind of conduct exaggerates the evil by causing a withdrawal of essentials ahead of time from the use of the general public. Illustrations of this were had in this country not so long ago, when many persons rushed hurriedly to buy flour, canned goods and the like in quantities far beyond their immediate needs. In Great Britain recently attention has been called to the fact that many persons were acting in a similar manner regarding clothing. Instead of having a single suit or overcoat made at a time, they ordered three or four of each, and they were rather encouraged in this course by the tailors whose customers they were. This tended to produce a shortage of cloths in the market, and, in turn, led to loud outcries for the importation of more wool from which to make the fabrics. Shipping used for bringing in the wool was diverted from carrying foodstuffs which were more needed. When this was apparent, a campaign of publicity was begun to expose the non-patriotic tailors and their customers, and now there is talk of a Dress Controller, with powers similar to those of the Food Controller.

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As to Japanese Competition.

One of the amateur statisticians, anxious to give a new thrill to the high tariff people who shudder every time they read of an importation, might find exercise for his talents in considering the imports of bacon and hams from Japan to this country. The Government's figures show, for example, that only $9 worth of the succulent articles came in during 1915, while in the fiscal year following they amounted to $734. This represents an increase of no less than 6,000 per cent. or so. Surely this is something to worry about, although as yet the great pork packers of the country have not used the incident to urge a high tariff on pigs and their products. Were they to do so, they would show as much lack of a sense of humor as does the animated phonograph of the Republican Publicity Association in a recent announcement of the perils from Japanese trade. It is said, for instance, that "we have been a heavy importer of Japanese toys and other cheap articles since the war started, due to the elimination of German as a trade competitor, and imports of Japanese hats, pottery, and textiles are increasing monthly." It is difficult to see where this misinformation comes from. As to toys, the imports from Japan are trifling compared to what used to come from Germany. Taking the fiscal years from 1912 to 1916, inclusive, the increase in value of the toy imports from Japan was $174,007. This difference is accounted for by the increased value of the articles. In the nine months ended with March, 1917, the imports of toys from all countries except Germany were $1,002,408, or about one-fifth of what they used to be when Germany sent these goods here. Meanwhile, the domestic industry has flourished, and this country for the first time is exporting more toys than it imports.

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What the Figures Show.

Imports from Japan of hats and materials for making them and of pottery have been practically unchanged. For the former the figures are: 1913, $5,280,403; 1914, $5,197,956; 1915, $4,825,611, and 1916, $4,550,745. For pottery the imports were: 1912, $1,227,561; 1913, $1,192,163; 1914, $1,267,091; 1915, $1,103,924, and 1916, $1,236,491. As to textiles, aside from silk, these average less than $2,000,000 a year, and the variance has been less than 10 per cent. The principal import from Japan has been and is raw silk. It comprises nearly 60 per cent. of the whole. Its importation has given an impetus to silk manufacturing in this country. Aside from silk, hundreds of different articles come from Japan, including such things as tea, copper, chemicals, fertilizers, fish, fibres, cocoanuts, indigo, brushes, camphor, rice, peanuts, bamboo ware, lacquer ware, &c. The imports of hosiery, which the high tariff people claimed were being "dumped" into this country, amounted in the fiscal year 1916 to just $303. It is noteworthy that the exports from this country to Japan are increasing at a higher ratio than the imports from it. These exports have more than trebled in the last three years. For the nine months ended with March they were $94,697,504. In the same period in 1915 they were $29,768,705. These exports include cotton, iron and steel fabrications, railway cars, sole leather, oils, and resin. Contrary to the general belief, the exports of textile machinery to Japan are not large, averaging only about $20,000 worth in a year. These data are worth bearing in mind in view of the systematic attempts to misrepresent the trade with Japan by those seeking pretexts for higher tariffs.

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Cotton and Cotton Goods.

The 25-cent price for cotton, which was fixed upon as a kind of goal by the optimists some months ago, was reached and passed during the week just closed. And this was true at a time when the prospects of the growing crop showed improvement. Possibly one reason for the rise was the knowledge of the larger consumption of the article in domestic mills. This was brought out in the Government report on Thursday, which showed a usage of nearly 700,000 bales of cotton during May. For the ten months of the cotton year the consumption was 5,684,000 bales. Less than three months' supply was on hand at the beginning of the present month in mills, and the holders down South are in a position to keep what they have until they get their price. Exports have been a little in excess of last year's, but, at that, the amount on hand in Great Britain is exceedingly small. It is noteworthy that, despite alleged labor shortage, the number of cotton spindles active last month was about 1,200,000 in excess of those in the same month last year. In the goods end the last week has witnessed some very heavy trading in gray goods at the highest levels reached since civil war times. Everything made of cotton is moving to higher prices or being placed at value. In certain directions, such as duck, for example, the mills could find a market for much more than they can turn out. In knit goods there has been a little doing for next Spring in women's underwear. After July 4 prices will be fixed, after a fashion, on balbriggans.

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Wool Supplies and Woolen Goods.

Release by the British Government of 45,000 bales, or about 16,000,000 pounds, of Australian wool, which was announced during the week, does not of itself seem much. It is sufficient, however, to provide for the army needs of a million men. The wool is to come direct from Australia, as is proper, instead of being routed via England. The presumption is that the 45,000 bales are to be in addition to the 50,000 bales hitherto allotted to this country. How much more wool is to be released is yet a matter of conjecture, but it will probably amount in the aggregate to at least 100,000,000 pounds. There is much more than this to spare in Australia, and the only reason for stinting the amount to be shipped is the lack of shipping. Every boat that can be spared is to be placed in transatlantic service for conveying not only munitions and foodstuffs, but also soldiers and their equipment from here. The British, to conserve shipping, have just put a restriction on the use of wool to "work of national importance," or under permit, and have limited the hours for weaving and spinning yarns. In this country trading continues mostly in South American wools, although those from the West are being gradually taken up. Mill men have been buying freely. Prices continue to advance on all grades. Clothing manufacturers are still pushing for delayed deliveries of Fall fabrics. The openings for Spring goods will not probably occur until late next month. Warning has been given that prices will be advanced. The same is true as to dress goods, which are to be shown later.

AS TO TURNOVER OF STORE LABOR

A Question Whether the Percentage Estimates of This Are Not Too Large.

With the coming of war and the need of the practice of reasonable economy by business houses as well as individuals, the executives of big dry goods stores all over the country are engaged in a keener hunt than ever for leaks due to the labor turnover. Figures on this point, which were brought out at the last convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association at Chicago, indicate that, in certain cities at least, the need of reduction of this wastage is very apparent.

For instance, one speaker at the convention in question asserted that the labor turnover cost in department stores has been known to be as great as 400 per cent. Especially large is the turnover in the non-selling help, particularly drivers. Another speaker told of a store in a certain Middle Western city of industrial prominence in which the turnover was as high as 900 per cent. among drivers, (presumably including helpers,) and he further told of an instance in which twenty different drivers had been used on one route in a single year.

The reasons advanced for this condition of affairs included poor selections of employes at the time of hiring, the question of wages, the length of the store day, and the lack of consideration shown to the workers by some employers. On the side of the employes, or rather to be charged up against them in their failure to stick, were such things as dislike for the work after more or less trial, unwillingness to submit to necessary discipline, using a position in a store as a stop-gap while something else, presumably better, is pending, &c.

Yesterday a TIMES reporter talked with an executive of a local store on the question of labor turnover, and among the observations made by the latter were these:

"There is no reason for denying that one of the hardest problems the heads of modern department stores have to contend with is that of obtaining an adequate supply of really efficient workers. Not only does this difficulty hamper the stores in giving the kind of service the executives have nearest at heart, but there is an actual monetary loss in the frequent changing of salespeople.

"Let us say, for instance, that a girl is taken on here at a low wage to work in a given department. Let us say further that the salary percentage of that department is 4. This means that the girl has got to sell twenty-five times $7 worth of merchandise a week in order to fill her quota, or $175. Unless she is selling that much at the end of a month's probation, the store has in her a losing investment. If her probationary record has been good in all but the actual selling of goods, she may be transferred to another department for a further trial, particularly if good help is scarce. Otherwise, she must be let go. If she is let go, the store has lost on her the difference between the amount it has paid her for her month's service and the amount she has actually earned. If she quits voluntarily the effect is the same and with any large number of these cases annually the store's loss is easy to see.

"The non-selling help presents a different kind of problem, but one which, at least so far as the delivery end of the business is concerned, is just as serious as that of the salespeople. While the direct money loss to a store through a frequent change of drivers, for instance, is harder to trace than that through a similar changing of salespeople, it is doubtless not so great, the indirect loss through poor or impaired service to customers is apt to be much greater than the average executive cares to contemplate.

"While it is my honest opinion that the labor turnover of the stores of this and other large cities is much smaller, proportionately, than is the case with stores in the less populous cities and towns, it must be admitted that all big stores have found their problem, as it affects non-selling help, harder to face since the war began than it was before. In the delivery end, for example, experienced drivers have been lost and have been replaced of necessity by men who are not so well trained as their predecessors were and who do not stick so well. But in no event has there been anything like the 900 per cent. turnover in drivers you have quoted to me from reports of the convention.

"There are a number of reasons why, to go back to salespeople, the labor turnover is greater in the smaller cities and towns than in the larger ones, proportions considered. In many of the smaller towns of the country there is absolutely no provision made for the welfare of the workers. There are no gymnasiums, employes' clubs, rest rooms, continuation schools, hospitals, or any of the other features of welfare work in the larger cities' stores. There are no half or all-day holidays on Saturdays through the Summer months, and there is Saturday night work all the year round in many of the small city stores. Hours are apt to be longer where they are not set by law. It is possible, also, that the wage bases are not carefully worked out in the smaller places, and that if mistakes are made in this figuring they are apt to favor the employer. In the average big city store these incentives to leave are lacking.

"Take our case. In a recent month we took on forty-five new salespeople, and seventy-two either resigned or were let go. Twenty-two of the latter were let go to reduce the force, and a similar number was let out because they were unsatisfactory. Sixteen resigned because they got better jobs, and three because their families left the city. Two girls resigned to get married, six quit because of poor health, while one returned to school.

"In the year ended in April, only thirty-two of our 'old' salespeople left their positions, an 'old' salesperson being one who has been with us for two years or more. Of these, eight got better positions, thirteen were married, four were found to be unsatisfactory to us, one had poor health, two had to help at home, one died, and three were promoted. In the same period seventy salespeople came under the 'old' head. So, instead of showing a loss in this class of workers, we actually showed a net increase of thirty-eight.

"In April, 145 of our non-productive, or non-selling, help left for one reason or another. This number was not large, either actually or in percentages, nor was the number of salespersons who left in that month. And, in spite of reports that spread through trade circles to the effect that the local stores were radically reducing their forces, investigation in this city showed that the number of persons let go was no larger than was the case in any April of recent years. The seasonal feature of the dry goods business cuts a big figure in the taking on and letting go of employes, and in the Spring Easter is the factor. April is a normal clearing-out month, especially in the case of an early Easter.

"In concluding, I must say that, while we consider this a pretty good store to work in and know that our percentages of labor turnover are not nearly so large as the figures quoted at the convention, it is only fair to other large stores here and throughout the country to assert that the figures also seem too high to apply to them."

Gray Goods Prices Firm.

Owing to the short day, there was not very much doing in the local gray goods market yesterday. Some sales were made of nearby goods, including 60-52s, 38½-inch, at 9¼ cents; 60-48s, 38½-inch, at 9 cents, and 64-60s, 38½-inch, spots, at 10¼ cents. The feeling in the market regarding trade prospects for this week was that operations would be less erratic with prices on a very firm basis. Quotations follow:

39-inch, 80-80s... 14½c|38½-inch, 64-80s..10½c
39-inch, 72-76s... 13½c|38½-inch, 64-56s..10c
39-inch, 68-72s... 11½c|38½-inch, 60-52s..9½c
39-inch, 56-44s... 9¼c|38½-inch, 60-48s..9c
38½-inch, 64-64s..10½c|37-inch, 64-60s... 10

RAW SILK FREIGHT RATES.

Effort Making to Restore Released Valuation Privilege.

The proceeding of the Silk Association of America, asking a change in freight rates for raw silk, has been dismissed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is now necessary, the association explains in a letter to its members, that the consignor stipulate on shipping receipts or bills of lading either "not exceeding $1 per pound" or "exceeding $1 per pound," as the case may be. Shippers do not have the option of declaring nominal value. Through the efforts of the association, the rate on raw silk for over ten years was first class when released at $1 a pound and three times first class when exceeding $1 a pound.

When the Cummins amendment, making released valuations unlawful, went into effect early in June, 1915, the carriers changed their rates so that silk over $1 a pound would be carried at one and one-half first class instead of three times first class. This arrangement being unsatisfactory, the association attempted to induce the Official Classification Committee to modify the rate. When it declined to do so, a proceeding was started before the Interstate Commerce Commission in January, 1916.

The Cummins amendment was again amended in August, 1916, providing that the old arrangement of released valuations was lawful as to property "concerning which the carrier shall have been or shall hereafter be expressly authorized or required by order of the Interstate Commerce Commission to establish and maintain rates dependent upon the value declared in writing by the shipper."

In spite of this change in the law, the association's proceeding before the commission was continued, and the case argued at Washington last October. Now that the case has been dismissed by the commission, the association has requested the carriers to restore the old privilege of released valuation pursuant to the authorization of the last amendment. If the request is denied it is the intention of the association to petition the commission to require carriers to establish rates based on released valuations.

RAW SILK MARKETS.

The Tendency to Higher Levels Is Marked in All of Them.

The Yokohama market is advancing rapidly on account of good demand for both Europe and America. There is no stock on that market, and whatever arrivals are coming are bought and disposed of at once. The situation, say A. P. Villa & Brothers, will undoubtedly continue for another month until the arrivals are heavier. It is stated that over 30,000 bales of the new season's silk have already been sold, which amount will increase materially within the next few days. Another powerful factor for the advance is the latest statement regarding the new crop. While previously it was held that it would exceed last year's by 10 per cent., the general opinion is now that the crop will be about the same as last year, or, at the utmost, a trifle larger. This, with the increased consumption all over the world, might force prices to new high levels.

Shanghai has been rather active for China steam filatures, of which a good quantity has been sold of late. For tsatlees the market is strong, and prices are advancing sharply owing to a very large business which has been done in these grades for America. For tussahs the market is quiet, as there are no available stocks to be had.

Canton cables that the market is very strong for 14-16, and that coarse size silks are unobtainable at the present time. This is due partly to the damage which the second crop suffered and also to the political conditions prevailing in China just now.

Cables from Milan say the situation is unchanged, but that the tendency is better. They are quoting for Italian extra 106 to 106 lire, and for best classical 103 to 104 lire. Down cost still forbids importation of these silks.

In this city there is some activity, mostly for spot silks, and manufacturers are getting large inquiries for Fall orders.

Suggested by the War.

When the representative of a big French silk house was in this country some months ago, one of the big silk men here told him to go home and get his designer to bring out the most original pattern he had in his head for some fine silks. The silks have arrived, stunning things, which will retail for $25 a yard. The most original thing which the designer had in mind naturally had some connection with the war. There are cluster designs surrounded with waved lines—eleven bullets, are they, or pieces of shrapnel?—and the waved lines suggest the wire entanglements of the battlefronts. They are in lovely colors, one a soft blue, another a rose and a third an ivory white with the shrapnel design in rose. In other rich silks of deeper tones are cathedral designs, stained glass combinations—also a suggestion which the war brings to mind.

Sale of Unclaimed Goods.

Collector Malone announced yesterday that he would offer 601 lots of unclaimed and abandoned merchandise at public auction June 25. The goods comprise the usual miscellaneous assortment, including jewelry, dry goods, women's wearing apparel, wines, liquors and tabocco. There also are 125 lots returned by Appraiser of the Port Sague as of "no commercial value," but which, nevertheless, may develop lively bidding, especially at this time when cast-off or waste material is being utilized on a large scale. The offerings may be inspected next Thursday by applying to Special Deputy Collector J. H. Storey, in charge of the Seizure Room, 612 Washington Street, where the goods will be sold. The merchandise, as appraised, has a value of several thousand dollars.

A Model Gown Material.

In August model gowns will be shown for the Fall and Winter wear. A handsome and striking material used in one of these is in one of the purple shades, actually a very deep tone magenta. It is a magnificent rich, soft satin with an immense rose as big as a cabbage set at wide intervals upon it in cut velvet of the same shade.

Stripes for Dancing Frocks.

Bayadere stripes will be the thing for light dancing frocks next season. They will be made for the younger women and girls of the jardinière silks, pretty flowered stripes combined with different colors, pinks, greens, soft corn color, grays and blues, and always made with the stripe across.

Last Week's Customs Receipts.

Last week's customs receipts, counting both duties collected on withdrawals and direct entries, amounted to $2,432,106, against $2,126,413 in the week before. Customs officials said the collections were especially good when shipping and manufacturing conditions abroad, especially in Europe, were considered.

COAL TO BE PLENTY AND THE PRICES FAIR

Congress Expected to Fix Maximum Rates for Fuel Within Sixty Days.

Drastic action will be taken by the Federal Trade Commission and Congress to insure to consumers an adequate supply of coal next Fall and Winter at fair prices, according to statements and predictions made yesterday by Francis S. Peabody, Chairman of the Coal Production Committee of the Council of National Defense, who met a committee from the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce and others in the office of Williams & Peters at 1 Broadway. Mr. Peabody thought that within sixty days there would be federal legislation fixing the maximum price of coal, and he added that the co-operation of coal operators, miners, jobbers and dealers with his committee would provide a supply equal to the demand at the price fixed.

D. P. Smelser, examiner of the Federal Trade Commission in charge of the coal investigation in New York, said the commission had already done much to improve conditions, and was prepared to go much further. It developed that the commission and the Coal Production Committee of the Council of National Defense were working in harmony "to increase production, decrease price and make more liquid the means of distribution," and both Mr. Peabody and Mr. Smelser said the public would not suffer from a coal shortage or excessive prices next Winter.

The representatives of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce's Committee on Coal who attended were Judson G. Wall, Chairman; Audley Clarke and Jacob C. Klinck, the President of the Chamber. All reported the Brooklyn situation full of danger to consumers.

It was brought out that, in the opinion of Mr. Peabody and Mr. Smelser, no individual, interest, or factor was entirely responsible for the present situation. The salient fact is that the coal industry has not become adjusted to war conditions. As soon as it becomes adjusted, and the force that may be necessary is brought to bear upon the few who may seek excessive profits, relief will come.

Suffer from Buyers' Panic.

"Let me say first," said Mr. Peabody, "that one thing we are suffering from is a buyers' panic. If I could get everybody to stop buying coal for future use for two weeks, the price would drop $2 a ton. My advice to the man who wants coal for next October is to wait a month or so. In my opinion he'll not only get his coal, but get it cheaper. Not only are people buying more coal than they need, but they are duplicating their orders. No man who wants ten tons will order that amount from each of four dealers. When one delivers he will cancel the other three orders, but the orders on the books of four dealers at one time will have played their part in creating an excessive demand.

"In the matter of production, the officials of the United Mine Workers have given assurances that the miners will take fewer holidays, apply themselves to work, and get out as much coal as possible. The operators have agreed to do all they can toward maximum production. From 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 tons more anthracite than was produced last year will be produced this year.

"Distribution presents many difficulties, but they are being met. The railroads have limited the use of coal cars to coal, and our committee is working out a pooling arrangement for New York.

"The anthracite companies have promised to maintain circular prices, subject to increases in wages and freight rates. Although the Trade Commission has no power to enforce stipulated prices, it has decided what constitutes a fair profit for each man in the business, and we believe will be able to maintain prices accordingly.

"It is my opinion that within sixty days there will be Federal legislation fixing a maximum price for coal. Of course that will become the minimum price, but it will insure coal at what people are able to pay.

No Danger In Exports.

"Consumers of anthracite have nothing to fear from export of coal, because anthracite has not been and will not be exported. We shall have to export much bituminous coal, especially to Italy, France, and the Argentine—to the last country because we cannot get essential nitrates from it unless we send coal—but there will be sufficient bituminous coal to meet all demands, so export should not cause a shortage of anthracite."

Both Mr. Peabody and Mr. Smelser said there was no ground for the forebodyings of retail dealers who have been predicting $15 to $20 a ton for coal.

The Brooklyn men reported coal yards in their borough practically empty and that dealers could get little. The officials replied that the records showed that as much coal as usual had gone to Brooklyn, but that consumers had stored it.

Mr. Smelser said the commission had fixed 75 cents a ton over circular prices as a fair profit for independent operators and 20 cents a ton as a fair profit for jobbers.

TO CHANGE THEIR METHODS.

British Machine Toolmakers Arrange to Specialize Output.

A change in the methods of British machine toolmakers is reported from Bradford, England, by Consul Ingram, based on statements printed in The Yorkshire Post. As the story goes, ten machine tool firms have arranged among themselves that each shall devote itself to the production of a single type of machine. One will confine itself to drilling machines, another to boring mills, and so on. Besides reducing to manageable proportions the numbers of patterns and drawings to be kept, such a policy permits of the production of machine tools being placed upon a manufacturing instead of a "jobbing order" basis and enables the maker to concentrate all his effort and talent upon the improvement of his one line of product.

The arrangement also lends itself to the appointment of group publicity agents and travelers, both at home and abroad. The carrying of foreign trade through the medium of independent general agents has on the whole proved far from satisfactory, but hitherto the majority of machine-tool makers have had to rest content with that means for the reason that their turnover was not large enough to bear the expense of sending a special agent to the leading foreign centres, much less of keeping one there permanently, while it has not been easy for a group of firms that were all competitors in certain products to combine for the establishment of joint foreign agencies. Under the system of specialization by group compact, these difficulties disappear, and it is understood that the better organization of foreign publicity and sale is one of the chief objects of the new project.

SWEATERS
FIBRE SILK—SHETLAND—WOOL
Elaborate Showing of the Season's
SMARTEST STYLES
Immediate Shipment
COHEN BROS.
16-18-20 West 32nd St., New York
Sole Selling Agents Central Knitting Mills, Cleveland, O.
"THE LEADING SWEATER LINE"

THEY LACKED HANDLES.

But This Did Not Change Liability to Duty as Brushes.

An article having all of the distinguishing marks of a brush, save the handle, cannot evade classification by similitude under the tariff law as a "brush." This was the conclusion reached yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in a decision written by Judge Hay.

George Borgfeldt & Co., of this city appeared as the protestants in the case. The testimony showed that the articles were in form, shape, and design very similar to, if not identical with, ordinary hair brushes, on the order presumably of so-called "military brushes." The exhibit put in evidence at the trial showed the article to be a rubber mat, oval in shape, in which were set by means of glue, cement, or some other adhesive material, bristles of the length and character of the bristles in a hair brush.

The importers, in fact, conceded that the article was a hair brush minus the handle, but that despite this it was barred from classification under the regular "brush" provision of the tariff owing to the absence of the handle. Government witnesses proved to the satisfaction of the board that it was intended that the article should be glued into a wooden handle and then constitute a brush. Counsel for the importers contended that the articles should be allowed to enter at 15 per cent. as manufactured articles not specially provided for, or at lower rates as manufactures in chief value of rubber, or as preparations.

Judge Hay said that an examination of the article showed that it was capable of being used as a hairbrush in its imported form, and added that "there is no doubt but what it becomes a completed hairbrush such as is ordinarily sold at soon as it is attached to a handle."

The decision affirmed the action of the Collector in taking duty at the rate of 35 per cent. under the brush paragraph.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Demand for Fabrics Continues Good with Prices Very Firm.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, June 16.—A moderate amount of business was accomplished during the week in cotton goods. The very firm condition of the cotton market was instrumental in causing manufacturers to practice caution when accepting business for the future.

Factors were interested to a very great extent in wide goods, and some of the individual takings were large. It is a known fact that buyers' supplies are growing less daily and some of these people are finding it no easy matter to get goods in desirable quantity and on time. Every effort is being made by the big mills of New England to get the Government orders out on time and in perfect condition. The call from printers and converters for both wide and narrow goods has been most encouraging.

While there has been some selling among second hands, the amount has been so small that it has had no appreciable effect on business in the primary markets. The demand for sateens, twills and specialties has been good, and it is safe to say that none of the mills making them have any surplus goods on hand.

The total sales for the week are estimated at 225,000 pieces, of which about 35,000 pieces are spots. Contracts were accepted to run through August. The week closed with the demand for practically all styles rather good and prices very firm.

London Exports to This Country.

The most noticeable feature in the figures for the declared exports from London to the United States for the five months ended May 31, points out Consul General Robert P. Skinner, is the large volume of exports of rubber, as compared with the gross total. Although the total exports for the period have increased only by $1,665,000, rubber shows a gain of $11,000,000, and, in fact, forms 40 per cent. of all the exports. Furs and fur skins also show a considerable increase, but hides, tea, and indigo show a considerable decrease.

Cotton Goods Exports to Sweden.

From London the American Consul General has cabled that the Cotton Export Committee is now prepared to consider further applications for licenses to export to Sweden cotton piece goods and other manufacturers, provided the order was booked prior to Sept. 30, 1916 and the goods are ready for shipment at the time of making application. This announcement does not relate to cotton yarn.

A THIEF'S CLEVERNESS

He Went Through with the Whole Transaction While About It.

The retail store is often the recipient of unreasonable demands for adjustment of one sort or another, but the following incident related by a man in the business seems to be a high light in the picture.

In this case the theft of a package of dress goods and silks was made from a delivery wagon by a crook whose procedure indicated an experienced hand in department store methods. He immediately took the package, which had been purchased C. O. D., to the customer who had bought the goods, and was paid the $12 called for them. The dress fabrics had been bought for the purpose of making a suit, and the customer asked the pseudo delivery man to take the package around to her dressmaker, whose shop was only a few blocks away. She paid him a quarter for doing this, and he skipped around to the dressmaker.

Here was where he began to show real cleverness. The story he told the dressmaker upon turning the package over to her was that her customer had paid $10 on the goods and wanted her to make up the difference, which was $2, and put it on the bill for the suit. This account seemed perfectly plausible to the dressmaker, who promptly paid out the $2, knowing that the goods were worth a good deal more. The thief was then just $14.25 to the good, $12 as the original payment, 25 cents as a tip, and $2 that the dressmaker paid.

The store in this case was out the $12, which would seem to be sufficient punishment for the driver's lack of vigilance, but the customer was by no means satisfied to let the matter drop there. She wanted the store to pay back the $2 that the dressmaker had given out. This claim, of course, could not be allowed.

GEM IMPORTS INCREASE.

Those Brought Here in May Valued at Over $5,000,000.

Figures given out at the Custom House yesterday showed a big jump in imports of precious stones here in May compared with April and earlier months of the year. The May record stood at $5,022,047, for precious stones of all kinds, as against $1,900,434 worth in April, and $1,684,133 in March. In February, the first month of unrestricted German submarine activity, the entries were valued at $3,816,699.

Diamonds greatly predominated in the May importations of precious stones, their value out of the grand total of gems brought here aggregating $4,856,153. The balance of the entries was made up of pearls, gems classified by the customs men as "other precious stones," and bort.

England led in May in such exports, shipments from that country being as follows: Uncut diamonds, $2,451,725; diamonds, cut but unset, $30,125; unstrung pearls, $161,519, and other precious stones cut but not set, $37,218, making a total of $2,699,750.

A feature of the imports from the Netherlands was the heavy consignments of cut but unset diamonds, these reaching a value of $2,147,112, while only $3,834 worth of uncut diamonds came from Amsterdam. French exports received here included cut and unset diamonds valued at $21,300; uncut diamonds, $2,057; unstrung pearls, $107,052, and other precious stones worth $103. Receipts of bort were: England, $19,163; France, $13,354, and the Netherlands, $8,810.

Gingham Patterns in Silk.

In these difficult and uncertain times, where clothes are concerned, the woman who buys the material for a gingham gown gets a silk one. That is what the manufacturer is preparing for her. Gingham is one of the most difficult of materials to obtain, and all the neat little gingham patterns are being brought out in soft corded wash silks. They have the simple effect of the gingham, will wash as well, crumple less in wearing, and, having no starch, are cooler. One of these gingham patterned silks will retail for 98 cents in first-class quality. A gingham costs 65 cents, and it is going higher.

Satins for Underwear.

Manufacturers of the white wash satins for underwear say that there is a great demand for it. The day having long passed when silk was the material for the rich only, every little business woman who likes dainty underwear makes use of it. It costs not so very much more than good cotton, is strong and durable, and in skirts has the invaluable quality of not being diaphanous. It wears better and has more body than crêpe de chine.

—a letter from a banker-manufacturer, rated $75,000 to $125,000, first credit

Larger Sales and Larger Profits with no Larger Investment

"We have many times been inclined to write you a letter expressing our appreciation of your service, but refrained from doing so thinking perhaps you might consider it superfluous.

"When we decided to try your service, we did so with many misgivings, on account of the cost, and we intended to go into it only a little. We soon found, however, that on account of the increased volume of business we were enabled to do, resulting in added profits and a very greatly reduced per cent. in overhead costs, we were making large profits by selling our accounts to you.

"Previously our volume but little better than took care of our overhead. We have during the past year sold accounts to you to the extent that you have had on hand a daily average of approximately $100,000.00, and the result is that, after making all allowances for factory building and factory equipment, depreciations, bad debts, and, in fact, every kind of cost and shrinkage, we have made net profits for the year nearly $40,000.00, and this result tells to us an eloquent story as to the wisdom of resorting to your service. Yours truly,

_____, President."

(The individual who signed this letter is also Vice-President of the First National Bank of his city.)

Commercial Credit Company
Cash Capital $2,250,000. Surplus $300,000
Non-Notification Commercial Bankers
BALTIMORE
Represented at
NEW YORK by L. R. Walker, Jr., & Co., 200 Fifth Ave. 'Phone Gramercy 5901.
CHICAGO.....1384 Otis Bldg.
PHILADELPHIA.....511 Stock Exchange Bldg.
BOSTON.....50 Congress St.
CINCINNATI.....301 Greenwood Bldg.
DETROIT.....744 David-Whitney Bldg.
ST. LOUIS.....624 Boatmens Bank Bldg.
BUFFALO.....606 Ellicott Sq. Bldg.
ATLANTA.....1015 Healey Bldg.

Buyers' Wants

AUTO COATS wanted on consignment; Palm Beach and pongee. K 68 Times.

SAMPLE PINKING MACHINE with 20-inch cutting knife. Phone 1300 Franklin.

STRAW.—Open for straw braids in patent and Italian Milan; all widths and colors. Telephone Stuyvesant 679.

WASH GOODS.—Will buy for cash (wash goods) unlimited quantity cotton piece goods, white or colored; will take garment manufacturers' surplus stock. Box C 455 Times Annex.

Offerings to Buyers

CASHMERE, Denim, Shirting, Voile, Dotted Swiss, Serge, Silk Mixtures.—Jobs to close out at a low figure. Farragut 3760.

DRESSES.—250 silk afternoon and evening dresses to close out. Globe Dress & Suit Co., 19 West 27th St.

SERGE.—225 pieces VSL Pacifics, 54-inch serge; 225 pieces MDSL Pacifics 48-inch serge in all colors; 65 pieces Geca Mills, Style 783 Serge, navy; 50 pieces WSP, 54-inch French serge, black; 20 pieces Priestley's serge, black and navy. G 39 Times.

SHEET BRASS, 24,000 lbs. 12-32, 7-16, 5-16, 10-32, .008 and .010 half hard and soft in coil; 5,000 gr. yards ¼-inch white hook and eye tape, heavy quality. Phone Market 7970.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

AKRON, O.—M. O'Neil Co.; F. B. Goodman, umbrellas, leather goods; 37 W. 26th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Zink, Morehead Co.; F. M. White, carpets, furniture, housefurn. goods; Imperial.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Smith, Willis Co.; H. B. Smith, general merchandise; Cumberland.
CHICAGO.—A. Fyr, dry goods, furnishing goods; Bristol.
CHICAGO—H. Bass, dry goods, furnishing goods; Gerard.
CHICAGO—Landy & Friend, J. P. Friend, cloaks, suits, furs; 1,161 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; F. L. Mammoser, furs, 18 East 22d.
DAYTON, O.—The Fair; S. Margolis, dry goods, notions, millinery, clothing, carpets, upholstery goods; Breslin.
EASTON, Penn.—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 B'way.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—J. J. Haggarty Co.; J. C. Haggarty, jobs, coats, suits; 306 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 B'way.
TOLEDO, O.—La Salle & Koch Co.; C. Green, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way.
TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 B'way.

THE FINAL SLASH IN U. S. FLAGS.
Manufacturer forced to sell quickly on account of retirement; sewed stripes; embroidered stars:
3x 5 feet, formerly $3.90.....$1.45
4x 6 feet, formerly $4.90.....$1.95
5x 8 feet, formerly $6.00.....$2.95
6x10 feet, formerly $7.50.....$4.45
Other sizes 8x12 and 10x13.
Levitman's, 33 West 34th St., Room 1103.

The Premier Carpet House of America.
ROBBINS BROTHERS
Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums.
18 West 32d Street, New York.
WASH DRESSES Stock Always on Hand. Phil. Mark & Co., 71 W. 23d
COATS, SUITS IMMEDIATE DELIVERY M. B. KAUFMAN, 6 W. 32d
NAVY TAFFETA DRESSES Phil Mark & Co., 71 W. 23rd.
WORMSER & CO.
COMMERCIAL BANKERS.
85 Fifth Ave. 'Phone Stuyv. 3388.
Accounts financed. Advances on merchandise.
ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS
Liberal Trading Co., 31 Chambers st.
ACCOUNTS FINANCED Coleman & Co. 1133 Broadway.
FACTORY FOR SALE
Factory in West New York; low rent; light loft; fully equipped plant of twelve machines; suitable for cloaks or similar line. For further information 'phone Stuyvesant 2217.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Leo. L. Doblin Co.
Factors and Commission Merchants
404-410 Fourth Ave.
Tel. Madison Sq. 7707.

AUCTION SALES.

ON VIEW TUESDAY
At the Galleries of
FIFTH AVENUE 333-341 Fourth Ave.
Corner 25th St. AUCTION ROOMS
VERY DESIRABLE
Home Furnishings
The property of Individuals, and including over 600 catalogue numbers of objects received from a Family of Prominence who are discontinuing their Suburban Residence, and consisting in part of
ANTIQUE AND MODERN
FURNITURE
Including specimens of the Louis XV., XVI., Empire, Hepplewhite, Sheraton and Colonial periods.
A quantity of elaborately carved
TEAKWOOD FURNITURE
Renaissance Torcheres, Andirons, Fenders and Fire Sets
in Bronze, Steel and Brass.
A Painted Tapestry Ceiling Piece.
Chickering Grand and Ivers & Pond Upright case Pianos, Oil Paintings, Etchings, Engravings, European Porcelains, Oriental Rugs, Floor Electroli

The New York Times.

PIPP'S BAT PLAYS STAR ROLE AGAIN

Donovanites Keep Up Their Fast Pace and Beat Browns Once More by 8 to 4 Score.

ST. LOUIS PITCHERS FALL

Fielder Jones Marshals Host of Twirlers Without Avail in Effort to Head Off Yankees.

Manager Fielder Jones of the St. Louis Browns held a public exhibition of his pitchers and pinch hitters at the Polo Grounds yesterday, but the more players he produced the easier they were for the Yankees, and Donovan's clan just naturally tucked away another game in their victory kit by a score of 8 to 4. More than 18,000 people encouraged the Yanks to go as far as they liked with the Missourians.

Taking the crowd at its word, Wallie Pipp proceeded to hammer the Browns into subjection in the first inning, when he lacerated the ball with inhuman intent into the sea of straw hats in the right field stand for a jubilant home run jam, with two runners romping home breathlessly in front of him. Then the crowd was glad it had passed up Coney Island and other places and didn't care what happened after that.

In the parade of St. Louis pitchers the following were seen: Dave Davenport, who is big enough to push over a bridge; Ernie Koob, and a lad named Park, who was immediately tagged with several first names, among which was Luna, which isn't his name at all. By the time the three had passed in review before the Yank batters, Donovan's men had gathered ten hits and eight runs.

Closely following the procession of pitchers came the cavalcade of pinch hitters. First there was Yale Sloan, then came Bill Rumler, and last but not least Grover Cleveland Hartley, well known in these parts as a one-time member of the Giants. All the hitting that these three did collectively wouldn't propel the ball past the pitcher's box. The St. Louis pitchers and the St. Louis pinch hitters were very much alike yesterday; they were both far from good.

This fellow Wallie Pipp went on a rampage with his bat. He had a perfect day with the cudgel, and in five trips to the plate he got a homer, two singles, and was passed twice. Besides that, he scored two runs, and gave a good imitation of Gibraltar at first base. Al Walters, Hendryx, and Miller also did commendable duty with the stick.

Off Day for Sisler.

It was an off day for George Sisler, the boy wonder at first base for the Browns. When George isn't himself the other players string right along with him, so none of them were quite up to the mark yesterday. Silent Fielder Jones talked to the boys like a father, told them their faults, but the advice evidently just bounded against their ear drums and out again. It certainly did not penetrate very far. It may be that Sisler was off his game yesterday because the American League will not allow him to use the kind of a bat he wishes. If George had his way he would use a bat of steel and concrete, but they won't let him. No wonder he feels badly about it.

In the first inning he made Love think that he was using his famous bat which was believed to be of reinforced steel construction. Sis nailed the ball to left for a smart single. None of the other St. Louis batters were able to take such liberties with Love, however, so the Browns did no damage.

Wallie Pipp took much of the joy out of huge Dave Davenport's life in the opening Yank chapter by performing precisely the same trick as he did on Friday. You couldn't exactly call it a trick either, for it is really a mark of genius. Pipp soaked another home run into the grand stand with two runners aboard the pillows. Pipp's black bat is rapidly becoming a menace to the pitchers of the American League. He is getting so he doesn't feel right unless he gets a home run every day after lunch.

Hendryx was hit in this inning and Magee tried to sacrifice, Austin whipping the ball to Pratt for a force out, but Pratt muffed the ball. Maisel forced Magee at second, and then Pipp gave the ball such a terrific thrashing that it disappeared into the crowd in the right-field grand stand, the Yanks thereby chalking up three runs.

Browns Get Two Back.

The Browns, undismayed, got two of these runs back in the third. With two out, Shotten was generously presented with a trip to first gratis by Umpire Hildebrand. His umpship claimed that Walter's glove interfered with Shotten's bat, hence the presentation.

Jeems Austin jammed a single to centre, which hopped merrily past Lee Magee and rolled almost to the hollyhock bushes, Shotten and Austin scoring. When Magee makes an error he certainly makes one which gains a lot of notoriety. Sisler got another hit, beating out Peck's great toss by an eyelash.

Baby Doll Jacobson jolted a single to left, sending Sisler to third. Jake tried to stretch his long shanks to second, but perished in the attempted performance of the deed.

The Yanks drove big Davenport from the landscape in their turn in the third. After Maisel went out at first, Pipp walked as Davenport didn't want to give him another chance for a homer. Miller singled to centre and Baker sauntered, crowding the corners. Peck's sacrifice fly scored Pipp and a wild pitch moved Miller and Baker up a notch. Al Walters thumped a single to left, and Miller and Baker scooted home. Love figured that the Yanks had acquired enough for that inning, so he fanned without a struggle.

Severeid singled in the fourth, and was forced by Marsans. Derrill Pratt leathered a three-bagger between centre and right, scoring the Cuban sugar planter. Pratt suffered with lonesomeness at third, for no one sent him home.

Koob Goes to Mound.

When Davenport decamped, Ernie Koob was his successor on the pitching peak. Hendryx got an infield hit to Austin, and went to third on Magee's single. Maisel's sacrifice fly scored Hendryx, and then Pipp pulled a surprise by nicking a single to left, scoring Magee. Miller floated to Jacobson, and Baker was hit by a pitched ball. Peck's rocket to Shotten ended the inning.

The Browns got another in the sixth when Marsans walked and went to third on Johnson's single to centre. Rumler was sent in to bat for Koob, and while he was being thrown out at first, Marsans was wide awake and scored. The Yanks loaded the bases in the sixth with one out, but a double play by Austin and Sisler prevented any scoring.

Poor Baby Doll Jacobson did a lot of wild galloping for nothing in the seventh. With two down, the big fellow slammed a gorgeous hit to left centre which looked like a sure enough homer. Jacobson's feet got very heavy after he rounded second, and Magee and Miller relayed the ball in so fast that Baby Doll was exterminated at the plate.

The score:

NEW YORK. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	ST. LOUIS. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Hendryx,rf	4	2	2	6	0	Shotten,lf	4	1	0	3	0
Magee,cf	5	1	1	3	1	Austin,3b	5	1	2	2	2
Maisel,2b	4	1	2	2	3	Sisler,1b	3	0	2	7	0
Pipp,1b	3	2	3	8	0	Jacobson,rf	4	0	3	3	0
Miller,lf	4	1	2	0	2	Severeid,c	4	0	2	2	1
Baker,3b	2	1	0	1	3	Marsans,cf	3	2	0	2	0
P'paugh,ss	3	0	0	1	5	Pratt,2b	4	0	1	4	1
Walters,c	4	0	2	4	0	Johnson,ss	4	0	1	1	4
Love,p	4	0	0	0	0	Davenport,p	1	0	0	0	0
						aSloan	1	0	0	0	0
						Koob,p	0	0	0	0	0
						bRumler	1	0	0	0	0
						Park,p	0	0	0	0	1
						cHartley	1	0	0	0	0
Total...	33	8	10	27	13	Total...	37*	4	11	24	9

* Shotten reached first on Walters's interference.
a Batted for Davenport in fourth.
b Batted for Koob in sixth.
c Batted for Park in ninth.

Errors—Magee, Peckinpaugh, Austin, Sisler, Pratt, Johnson.

New York	3	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	—8
St. Louis	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hit—Austin. Three-base hits—Pratt, Jacobson. Home run—Pipp. Sacrifice hit—Miller. Sacrifice flies—Peckinpaugh, Maisel. Double play—Austin and Sisler. Left on bases—New York, 11; St. Louis, 8. First base on errors—New York, 1; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Love, 1; Davenport, 3; Park, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Davenport, 3 hits, 5 runs in 8 innings; Koob, 4 and 3 in 2; Park, 3 and 0 in 3; Love, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Davenport, (Hendryx;) Koob, (Baker.) Struck out—By Love, 2; Davenport, 2; Koob, 2; Wild pitch—Davenport. Time—1 hour 57 minutes. Umpires—Hildebrand, Nallin, and O'Loughlin.

YANKS PLAY HERE TODAY.

Will Meet Browns at Polo Grounds After Benefit Concert.

Following the patriotic band concert at the Polo Grounds this afternoon, New Yorkers will have their first chance to witness a championship major league Sunday game. The Yankees and the St. Louis Browns will play a regular contest for the benefit of the First Reserve Engineers Regiment which is soon to go to France. The regiment is now training at Fort Totten and the entire body of 1,170 men will attend today's game.

The Yankee management originated this idea of playing Sunday games for the benefit of the soldiers and it is likely to be taken up in other American League cities in the East. The new regiment, under Colonel McKinstry, will march across the field in review before taking their seats in the grandstand.

The gates will open at 1 o'clock and the management has made preparations for taking care of a large crowd. Frank's Band of 100 pieces will give a concert beginning at 2 o'clock. The players of both the Yankees and the St. Louis Browns will also participate in a military drill and the ball game will begin at 3:30 o'clock.

Winner, Runner-Up and Well Known Contenders in Women's Golf Tournament at Shawnee Country Club



Miss Mildred Caverly



Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck



Mrs. R. H. Barlow

© UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD.

Miss Elaine Rosenthal.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 8; St. Louis, 4.
Chicago, 7; Boston, 2.
Detroit, 3; Washington, 2.
Cleveland, 4; Philadelphia, 0. (First game.)
Cleveland, 7; Philadelphia, 4. (Second game.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Pittsburgh, 1.
Brooklyn, 7; St. Louis, 5.
Cincinnati, 3; Philadelphia, 1. (Eleven innings.)
Boston, 7; Chicago, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	35	17	.673
Boston	30	19	.612
New York	28	20	.583
Cleveland	28	27	.509
Detroit	23	25	.479
St Louis	20	30	.400
Washington	18	31	.367
Philadelphia	17	30	.362

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	30	16	.652
Philadelphia	29	17	.630
Chicago	30	24	.556
St. Louis	27	23	.540
Cincinnati	25	31	.446
Boston	24	24	.428
Brooklyn	18	25	.419
Pittsburgh	16	33	.327

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
(Benefit game; begins at 3:30.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

RUBE BENTON HOLDS PIRATES HELPLESS

Timely Hitting Off Miller Gives Giants Third Straight from Pittsburgh.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, June 16.—Rube Benton's good pitching enabled the Giants to make it three straight from the Pirates by taking today's game by a score of 4 to 1. It should have been a shutout, and the Buccaneers were lucky to escape the whitewash. In the eighth inning Daby Robertson dropped Bill Wagner's high fly, after a hard run, and the official scorer gave Wagner a double. He came all the way home when Benton hit the plate with a wild pitch.

The defensive work of Bennie Kauff in centre field was the feature of the game, his catch off Hans Wagner's bat in the second inning being the most wonderful ever seen at Forbes Field. Heinie Zimmerman struck out three times, but got revenge in his fourth time up by singling and afterward scoring on Fletcher's double.

Burns started the game by knocking a hit to Pitler, who threw him out at first. Herzog took a turn at tiring the pitcher with a lot of fouls, then smashed a long fly to right centre that Carey gathered in. Kauff smashed the ball to centre for a single, and was nipped at second, Carey to Ward, trying to stretch the hit into a double. Zimmerman ran out in front of Fletcher and grabbed Carey's roller, throwing him out at first. Pitler struck out, Rariden dropped the third strike, but he recovered the ball in time to throw him out at first. King sent up a high fly that Zimmerman gathered in, and the first inning was over without a score.

Zimmerman led off the second inning by fanning on three straight pitches, but Fletcher hit the first ball pitched to him past second for a safety, and went to second on a wild pitch. Robertson flied out to Carey, and Holke struck out, leaving Fletcher tugging at second.

Bennie Makes Wonderful Catch.

Hans Wagner got a hand when he appeared at bat, and was robbed of a home run by the most wonderful catch ever made at Forbes Field. Kauff taking the ball over his shoulder on a dead run. Zimmerman and Holke disposed of Brief and Hinchman fouled to Holke.

Rariden opened the third with a clean hit to right field, and Benton sent him to second with a well placed sacrifice. Miller fooled Burns with three curves, but Herzog sent Rariden home with a hot single to right. Herzog was out at second trying to stretch. In the last half of the inning, Fletcher threw out W. Wagner, and Kauff made another good catch of Ward's liner, and Miller ended the inning, when Herzog threw him out at first.

Kauff opened the fourth frame with a slow roller to second, but Pitler's throw beat him to the bag, and Zimmerman followed with his second strike out. Fletcher sent up a high pop fly that Pitler pinched, and the Pirates came to bat. Carey led off with a hard smash through Zimmerman that went for a hit, and ran to third when Pitler punched a single into left field. Pitler went to second on a short passed ball. Carey holding third, but Benton fooled King with low curves and struck him out. Hans Wagner lined to Herzog, who touched Pitler before he could slide back, and the Giants got out of a tight place.

Robertson was the first man to face Miller in the fifth inning and sent out a liner to Carey. Holke waited the pitcher out and was passed to first. Rariden could not connect and was struck out, while Benton forced Holke, J. Wagner to Pitler. Brief was the first Buccaneer to bat in their half and gashed the air three times. Hinchman singled through short, but Robertson ran back for W. Wagner's high fly, and Zimmerman took Ward's high fly.

Burns came up for the third time in the sixth inning and gave Hinchman a put out with his easy fly. Herzog was hit on the back and ambled to first, but Kauff struck out on a wide curve. Herzog stealing second. Zimmerman fanned for the third time, retiring the side.

In the Pirates' half Miller was thrown out at first by Rariden, and Carey made Burns run to the fence for his long fly. Pitler ended the inning, when he failed to beat Fletcher's bunt.

The seventh inning opened with Fletcher at the bat, and he reached second on King's muff of his fly. Robertson tried to bunt, but popped to W. Wagner. Holke and Rariden both walked, filling the bases. Benton was called out on strikes and Carey gathered in Burns's long fly, retiring the side with three on. For Pittsburgh King gave Robertson an easy put out, and Hans Wagner was again robbed of a hit by Herzog's fine stop and throw to first. Benton reached up and grabbed Brief's high bounder and threw him out at first.

Fletcher Drives in Two Runs.

Acting Manager Herzog then appeared at the plate and gave Pitler and Brief a chance to dispose of him. Bennie Kauff was very anxious for another hit, but Ward's throw would have beat him had it been true, but it was not and he was safe. He went to third on Zimmerman's safety to left, the latter going to second on Hinchman's fumble. Fletcher sent them both home with a double to left. Robertson sent a long fly to King, Fletcher racing to third after the catch, where he was left when Holke lifted to Hinchman.

The Pirates came up with three runs against them and the situation hopeless with Benton in good shape. Hinchman sent Kauff back to the flag pole for his long fly, but W. Wagner reached second when Robertson failed to hold his fly, after a hard run. It went as a double. Benton sent him home on a wild pitch that hit the plate. Fletcher's throw retired Ward and Miller was called out on strikes.

The last inning rolled around with Rariden up and he beat out a slow roller to short and ran all the way to third when Benton's bunt went over the first baseman's head for a single. Burns sent out a long sacrifice fly to Carey on which Rariden scored. Herzog struck out and Kauff flied out to Carey near the fence. The Pirates had their last chance in the latter half of the ninth, which Carey opened with a parade on four bad balls, the first off Benton during the game. Kauff took Pitler's fly, but King sent Carey to third with a single. Hans Wagner wasn't equal to the occasion and struck out. Brief ended the inning and the game by smashing a long fly to Bennie Kauff, leaving two Pirates on the bags and giving the Giants their third straight victory here.

The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Burns,lf	4	0	0	1	0	Carey,cf	3	0	1	6	1
Herzog,2b	4	0	1	2	2	Pitler,2b	4	0	1	3	3
Kauff,cf	5	1	1	2	0	King,rf	4	0	1	1	1
Zim'man,3b	4	1	1	2	2	J.Wagner,3b	4	0	0	0	1
Fletcher,ss	4	0	2	0	5	Brief,1b	4	0	0	4	1
Robertson,rf	4	0	0	2	0	Hinchman,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Holke,1b	3	0	0	11	0	W. Wagner,c	3	0	1	10	0
Rariden,c	3	2	0	2	0	Ward,ss	3	0	0	1	1
Benton,p	3	0	1	0	1	Miller,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total...	33	4	8	27	10	Total...	31	1	5	27	9

Errors—King, Hinchman, Ward.

New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	—4
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hits—Fletcher, W. Wagner. Stolen base—Herzog. Sacrifice hit—Benton. Sacrifice fly—Burns. Double play—Herzog, (unassisted.) Left on bases—New York, 8; Pittsburgh, 4. First base on errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Benton, 1; Miller, 3. Earned runs—Off Benton, 1; Miller, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Miller, (Herzog.) Struck out—By Benton, 4; Miller, 9. Wild pitches—Benton, Miller. Passed ball—Rariden. Time—2 hours 4 minute. Umpires—Rigler and Orth.

New York State League.

Reading, 6; Elmira, 1.
Syracuse, 2; Scranton, 1.
(First game; 11 innings.)
Syracuse, 4; Scranton, 0.
(Second game; 7 innings by agreement.)
Utica at Wilkes-Barre.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)
Binghamton, 3; Harrisburg, 2.
(First game; 10 innings.)
Binghamton, 3; Harrisburg, 0.
(Second game; 7 innings by agreem't.)

Eastern League.

New Haven, 5; Springfield, 0.
New London, 5; Portland, 1.
Lawrence, 4; Hartford, 0.
Bridgeport, 5; Worcester, 3.

American Association.

Minneapolis, 9; Kansas City, 8.
Milwaukee, 5; St. Paul, 2.
Louisville, 9; Indianapolis, 6.
Columbus, 6; Toledo, 2. (First game.)
Toledo, 2; Columbus, 1. (Second game.)

BEDLAM, BABEL, AND BALL ARE MINGLED

White Sox Beat World's Champions in Tempestuous Battle by 7 to 2 Score.

BOSTON, June 16.—Chicago won again from the world's champions today, 7 to 2. The game was interrupted by a crowd which swarmed from the bleachers to the playing field in a demonstration apparently intended to cause the contest to be called because of rain while Chicago was leading, 2 to 0, in the first part of the fifth inning.

As the rain increased, Umpire McCormick formally called time with the crowd on the field, and play was resumed after the usual thirty minutes. Weaver, third baseman of the Chicagos, said he was struck by a spectator while crossing the field.

The game was started under protest of Manager Rowland of Chicago, who objected to the manner in which Manager Barry of Boston manipulated players' names in order to present a strong line-up against either left or right handed pitchers.

Cicotte's pitching surpassed that of Ruth, Boston failing to score until the eighth, while Chicago hit hard at several stages, and, in the ninth, made three singles, a double by J. Collins and a home run over the left field fence by Weaver for four runs.

The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
J. Collins,rf	3	2	2	1	0	Hooper,rf	3	1	1	2	0
Weaver,3b	3	2	2	1	1	Barry,2b	3	0	0	2	2
E. Collins,2b	4	1	1	4	2	Hoblitzel,1b	4	1	1	13	0
Jackson,lf	5	1	3	1	0	Gardner,3b	4	0	2	0	2
Felsch,cf	4	1	1	4	0	Lewis,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Gandil,1b	3	0	1	10	0	Walker,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Risberg,ss	2	0	0	1	2	Scott,ss	2	0	0	1	2
Schalk,c	4	0	0	2	0	McNally,ss	1	0	0	0	0
Cicotte,p	4	0	0	0	5	Thomas,c	4	0	1	3	0
						Ruth,p	4	0	1	0	3
						aShorten	1	0	0	0	0
Total...	34	7	10	27	10	Total...	35	2	9	27	11

a Batted for Scott in seventh.
Error—Scott.

Chicago	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	—7
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Two-base hits—Jackson, Walker, Hoblitzel, J. Collins. Home run—Weaver. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, Barry, E. Collins, Risberg. Double play—Barry, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Boston, 7; Chicago, 8. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ruth, 5. Struck out—By Ruth, 3; Cicotte, 4. Earned runs—Off Cicotte, 2 runs in 9 innings; Ruth, 5 in 9. Passed ball—Thomas. Time—2 hours 4 minutes. Umpires—McCormick and Connolly.

Southern Association.

Nashville, 5; Birmingham, 3.
New Orleans, 3; Memphis, 1.
Chattanooga, 6; Atlanta, 2.
Mobile, 4; Little Rock, 2.

TO-DAY, 2 P. M., Polo Grounds.—Grand Patriotic Band and Vocal Concert and Military Drill with ball game thrown in. N. Y. Americans vs. St. Louis.—Advt.

PHILLIES TAKE A TUMBLE.

Mitchell Holds Moran's Men and Reds Win 2 to 1 in Eleventh.

CINCINNATI, June 16.—In an eleven-inning game here today Mitchell held Philadelphia to five scattered hits, Cincinnati winning, 2 to 1. The local team scored its first run in the sixth, when Shean singled. He took second on Mitchell's sacrifice hit and scored on Groh's single.

The visitors tied the score in the eighth on Kopf's error and McGaffigan's double. The locals won out in the eleventh when Chase doubled and scored on Cueto's single.

The score:

CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Groh,3b	4	0	1	1	5	Paskert,cf	5	0	1	2	0
Kopf,ss	4	0	0	1	2	McG'gan,ss	4	0	2	2	4
Roush,cf	2	0	0	5	0	Stock,3b	5	0	1	1	2
Chase,1b	5	1	1	12	0	Cravath,rf	5	0	0	1	0
Clarke,c	4	0	0	3	1	Wh'ted,lf,1b	4	0	1	9	0
Sherge,rf	3	0	1	5	0	Luderus,1b	2	0	0	10	0
Cueto,lf	5	0	3	2	0	Cooper,lf	1	0	0	0	0
Shean,2b	3	1	1	4	3	Niehoff,2b	4	0	0	2	9
Mitchell,p	3	0	1	0	2	Killifer,c	4	0	0	5	2
						Rixey,p	4	1	1	0	3
						aDugey	1	0	0	0	0
Total...	35	2	8	33	14	Total...	39	1	5*	32	20

*Two out when winning run scored.
a Batted for R. Luderus in seventh.
Errors—Kopf, (2.)

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Two-base hits—McGaffigan, Chase. Stolen base—Clarke. Sacrifice hits—Mitchell, Roush, Shean, McGaffigan. Double play—Killifer and McGaffigan. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; Cincinnati, 9. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Rixey, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Rixey, 8 hits, 2 runs in 11 innings; Mitchell, 5 and 0 in 11. Struck out—By Rixey, 4; Mitchell, 3. Time—2 hours, 20 minutes. Umpires—Harrison and O'Day.

KELLY RETAINS TITLE.

Single Sculler Wins in Regatta of Vesper Boat Club.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 16.—Jack Kelly, champion single sculler of the Schuykill River for the last three years, defended his title this afternoon and again won the event at the annual regatta of the Vesper Boat Club. Kelly's opponents received a handicap of a length. Kelly gradually crept up on his competitors and soon was leading by four lengths. Coming down the stretch Kelly eased up and crossed the line an easy winner. Costello took second place with De Beck close third.

A Record for Defeats.

SHARON, Mass., June 16.—An unusual baseball record has been made by the local high school here. Since joining the School Boy League three years ago the team has never won a game. The 1917 season closed yesterday with the Sharon club's record still intact.

MRS. BARLOW WINS ON SHAWNEE LINKS

Medalist Also Captures Final, Beating Mrs. Vanderbeck by 3 and 2.

STEADINESS DECIDES ISSUE

Merion Player Takes Four Straight Holes After Being One Down on Thirteenth Tee.

Special to The New York Times.

SHAWNEE ON THE DELAWARE, Penn., June 16.—Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of Merion again made a clean sweep in the Shawnee Country Club women's golf tournament by defeating Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck of the Philadelphia Cricket Club 3 up and 2 to play in the final round here today. Earlier in the week the Merion woman won the qualification medal with an 89.

As this was a tournament for the benefit of the Allies, winners had the privilege of designating what should be done with the money usually set aside for the purchase of prizes. Mrs. Barlow requested that money opposite her name be turned over to the British Relief Fund. All winners received medals commemorative of the occasion.

Although none of the Metropolitan players made the first eight, they did well enough in minor divisions. In the third eight, Mrs. J. S. Irving of Englewood finally won over Mrs. J. W. Turnbull of Whitemarsh in a match that was carried to the home green. Then there was Mrs. T. S. Nielson of Hackensack, who proved a trifle too steady for Mrs. Ira Hill of Great Neck. This was in the fourth eight. Mrs. Hill had never competed in a tournament before.

Mrs. Barlow defeated Mrs. Vanderbeck because of greater steadiness, especially in the latter stages of the match. Standing on the thirteenth tee the Merion player was one down and every one looked for the closest kind of match, yet Mrs. Barlow suddenly took command, winning four straight holes and the match. Neither woman played as well as in their previous matches.

The summary:

FIRST EIGHT.—Final Round—Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, Merion, beat Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 3 up and 2 to play.
BEATEN FOUR.—Final Round—Mrs. Caleb P. Fox, Huntingdon Valley, beat Mrs. W. J. Peck, Merion, 4 and 2.
SECOND EIGHT.—Final Round—Mrs. Florence McNeely, Merion, beat Mrs. A. K. Bilstein, Paln, 5 and 4.
BEATEN FOUR.—Second Eight—Final Round—Miss Eleanor Chandler, Huntingdon Valley, beat Mrs. Florian Krug, Shawnee, 4 and 6.
THIRD EIGHT.—Final Round—Mrs. J. S. Irving, Englewood, beat Mrs. J. W. Turnbull, Whitemarsh, 1 up.
EATE NFOUR.—Third Eight—Final Round—Mrs. A. F. Shoemaker, Lansdowne, beat Mrs. H. C. Smith, North Hills, 3 and 2.
FOURTH EIGHT.—Final Round—Mrs. T. S. Nellson, Hackensack, beat Mrs. Ira Hill, Great Neck, 4 and 2.
BEATEN FOUR.—Third Eight—Final Round—Miss Sarah Meehan, North Hills, beat Mrs. C. H. Marshall, Whitemarsh, by default.

QUAKER BATSMEN DOWN LAFAYETTE

Penn Bunches Its Hits and Conquers Maroon and White by 3 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—Old Penn and a small crowd of graduates closed the baseball season in the local collegiate circles yesterday, with a match which the nine won from Lafayette on Franklin Field. Although there were not more than 200 former Red and Blue students back for the annual alumni day celebration, those who were on hand witnessed a fast game of ball, which resulted in a 3 to 2 score in favor of the Quakers.

The Red and Blue team bunched its hits and won the game in the fourth inning. Swigler and Titzel pitched, the former not reaching the scene of activities until the seventh frame. The dental student was going through examinations and John Titzel was on the mound in the early brackets. When Titzel arrived, Coach Thomas asked the big southpaw if Swigler could conclude his collegiate baseball by sending a few over the rubber. John Titzel, the former Allegheny High School student, had obtained a leave of absence from Naval Coast Reserve duty at Capt May, to appear with the Red and Blue. His left hand shoots held Lafayette batters to five hits in six innings, two of which came in the second, when the Easton-lans put a runner over.

Captain Berry, in the first, walked and went al the way to third on Todd's timely tap to right. Berry thought he would be marooned, but Gilmore slammed a single to left, scoring the leader. The Quakers won the game in the fourth on hits by Todd, Bell, and Morgan, the last coming through with a bingle that put Penn's third run across.

The score:

PENN.	Ab	R	H	P	A	LAFAYETTE.	Ab	R	H	P	A
Berry,1b	2	1	0	3	0	Forest,lf	5	0	0	1	1
Todd,2b	4	0	2	2	1	Hunt,2b	3	0	1	1	1
White,ss	3	0	0	3	1	Welles,3b	4	0	0	1	4
Bennis,cf	3	0	0	0	0	Martin,ss	4	0	2	2	1
Gilmore,c	4	0	1	15	2	Scott,c	4	1	1	7	4
Allen,rf	4	0	1	3	0	Miller,cf	3	1	0	0	0
Bell,lf	3	1	0	1	0	Brown,rf	3	0	1	0	0
Morgan,3b	4	1	2	0	2	Anderson,1b	3	0	1	9	1
Titzel,p	1	0	0	0	2	Mummert,p	4	0	0	1	1
Swigler,p	1	0	0	0	0						
Total.....	29	3	6	27	9	Total.....	31	2	6	24	11

Errors—White, Hunt, Welles, (2,) Martin.

Pennsylvania	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Lafayette	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Scott, Allen, Anderson. Stolen bases—Anderson, 2; Bell, Morgan. Struck out—By Mummert, 7; Titzel, 6; Swigler, 3. Bases on balls—Off Mummert, 5; Titzel, 4. Wild pitches—Mummert, 2. Passed balls—Scott, 2. Umpire—Griffith.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

First Game.

							R.	H.	E.	
Newark	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	—3	8	0
Toronto	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	2	1

AT BALTIMORE.

First Game.

							R.	H.	E.	
Baltimore	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	11	0
Buffalo	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—2	6	3

Second Game.

							R.	H.	E.	
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	—6	11	1
Baltimore	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	6	4

AT PROVIDENCE.

First Game.

							R.	H.	E.	
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	—3	6	0
Montreal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1	8	1

Second Game.

							R.	H.	E.	
Providence	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	—3	9	1
Montreal	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	6

HOURLESS GALLOPS HOME FAR IN FRONT

Belmont's Three-Year-Old Beats Skeptic by Eight Lengths in Belmont Stakes.

FEATURE OF GETAWAY DAY

Cheered by 20,000 Persons, Son of Negofol Makes New Record in Classic—Wistful Also a Winner.

August Belmont's Hourless rose high in the estimation of the 20,000 persons at Belmont Park yesterday when he just galloped over the one mile and three furlong course and captured the Belmont Stakes for three-year-olds in the record time for the course of 2:17 4-5. These figures clip a fifth of a second from the time made by H. P. Whitney's Prince Eugene in 1913. The performance of Hourless, however, is far more meritorious than that of the Whitney horse, as he carried full stake weight of 126 pounds, while Prince Eugene had only 100 pounds up when he defeated Rockview four years ago.

Time is not considered the only true test of a racehorse, but Hourless not only showed his worth from this viewpoint, but in the manner of his victory demonstrated that he deserves to be ranked among the truly great horses of the American turf. Before the three-year-old crown is handed to him permanently Hourless must defeat Omar Khayyam, which was victor in a big field for the Kentucky Derby. Meantime there are few who saw the comfortable manner in which Hourless disposed of his field yesterday who would not be willing to wager that the imported son of Negofol-Hour Glass II. will take the measure of Omar Khayyam when they meet.

By his victory yesterday Hourless joined the ranks of the few horses which have won both the three-year-old Spring classics—the Withers and the Belmont. His success in the Withers early in the meeting was gained after the hardest kind of a drive, and Skeptic, one of those beaten by him yesterday, appeared to be gaining on him at the end. The extra three furlongs of the Belmont warranted the belief in some quarters that Skeptic would push the Withers winner and perhaps defeat him. That idea was dispelled when the experts scanned the three contestants in the paddock. Hourless presented a perfect picture of a racehorse and a wonderfully developed one for his age. His immense shoulders and powerful quarters indicated both speed and stamina, while there was a gloss on his brown coat that betokened the pink of condition.

A Procession for Hourless.

Despite the apparent supremacy of Hourless, the racegoers hoped for a contest such as in previous years has marked the race for this stake, which was first run for at old Jerome Park half a century ago. They were disappointed in this, as the success of Hourless was achieved as easily as that of any winner of the classic. It was not a race in the true sense of the word, but a triumphal procession for the marvelous son of Negofol from flagfall until he galloped past the finish opposite the clubhouse, with mouth wide open and scarcely drawing a long breath. His rider, Johnny Butwell, was crouched far over the withers of his mount, but only to keep a steadying hand on the impetuous racer, which seemed longing to make a real effort and show the public how fast he really could go and how far he could leave his competitors behind.

The complete character of the triumph may be estimated by the fact that long before the finish came Willie Knapp, who rode Skeptic, recognized the hopelessness of chasing the marvelous racing machine in front of him. He made no effort to rouse the fighting spirit of Skeptic over the weight, but just tapped him gently over the neck so that he might be close enough at the finish to see the majestic manner in which Hourless strode over the line. As for Wonderful, the forlorn hope started by W. R. Coe, he was so far away from the leader after the first half of the journey that he seemed not a part of the race, but a rear guard established to make sure that the other contestants had a free field to the end. The verdict was in favor of Hourless by eight lengths, and Wonderful was twenty-five lengths behind Skeptic.

The journey over the tortuous Belmont course, which, by the way, is one of the mysteries of Belmont Park, was not calculated to arouse enthusiasm in the crowd, which had been thrilled by an exciting contest in the Coaching Club Handicap that immediately preceded the big event. As they shot across the sprint track far up the stretch, to wind over the Figure 8 course in the far distance, Hourless seemed to spring into a lead of two lengths. Wonderful was outpaced from the start, and at the end of the first half mile was eight lengths behind Skeptic, which was bravely attempting to follow, three lengths in the rear of the matchless Hourless.

A turn of the course took the contestants out of sight of the crowd, but when they emerged from behind a column of trees it was seen that Hourless had increased his lead. Racing then for the turn into the homestretch, thousands of anxious eyes looked for any sign that the fast pace had told on the leader. It was at this point that Knapp made his only real effort to close the gap between his mount and Hourless. It was useless. Skeptic was doing his best and no urging could bring him within striking distance of the leader. Swinging round the last turn Hourless was nodding his head and apparently enjoying his speedy outing to the limit. With every stride he drew further away, so that, with Butwell sitting as still as a statue, he passed the judges without being extended in the slightest.

Wistful Takes Coaching Handicap.

Though the superiority of Hourless deprived the Belmont of racing interest, the same could not be said for the Coaching Club Handicap, for three-year-old fillies, a new stake that will be developed into the American Oaks. The feminine division was bent on showing what it could do in racing, and the struggle for first place made ample amends for the lack of interest in the race where the colts contended. James Butler's Wistful demonstrated that she is queen, at least in the East, when she carried the top weight of 124 pounds, and in a fighting finish outgamed P. A. Clark's Battle to win by a head. Eleven richly bred fillies essayed to capture the piece of plate given by the Coaching Club for this event, as well as the first leg on the historic Singleton Gold Cup, which must be won three times.

Battle, which carried four pounds less than Wistful, was a slight favorite over Mr. Butler's filly, with Julialeon, Yankee Witch, and America, III. also well supported. The chances of Julialeon were ruined at the start, as she refused to break with the others.

The speed of Yankee Witch enabled her to take the lead as the field started on the mile and a furlong route, but she had less than a length on The Banshee II. and Battle as they sped along the back stretch. O'Brien was watching for an opening with Wistful, and after the first quarter had been covered moved up to fourth place. Going around the turn Wistful improved her position, and, passing Battle, she was in third place in a flash.

Battle Challenges the Leader.

O'Brien kept Wistful moving, so that on making the turn into the stretch the Butler filly just headed The Banshee II. The race was by no means over, as Yankee Witch came again only to be shaken off by Wistful just before the eighth pole. Then came the final dash of Battle, rushing by the tiring Yankee Witch and challenging the leader for a duel that lasted all the way to the judges. Little O'Brien on Wistful was spoil and energetic to the end. He had Wistful's head in front and kept driving the willing filly until she crossed the line with just that margin over Battle. The last rush of this pair had taken them five lengths away from The Banshee II., which hung on to third place. H. P. Whitney's Golden Rod finished strongly to land fourth and Serenest was next.

Maryland and Pennsylvania sportsmen shared in the honors of the closing day. The steeplechase went to Ral Parr of Baltimore through the medium of Shannon River, which led all the way. In the final race a handicap at a mile, the red, white and blue colors of Captain Cassatt were seen in front for the first time at the meeting. His entry, Garbage, beating the favorite, Rhine Maiden, by half a length.

August Belmont was greatly pleased with the victory of Hourless, and also at the success of the meeting. While Hourless was cooling out in the paddock Mr. Belmont said:

"I am grateful to the public for the forbearance shown during our meeting. We shall have things in better shape for their comfort before the Autumn session. The time was so short between the date of the fire and our opening that a complete rehabilitation was out of the question. We did the best we could. The Spring meeting has been entirely satisfactory from every point of view, and we shall contribute 10 per cent. of our gross receipts for the Autumn meeting to the Red Cross."

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; non-winners at this meeting; selling; purse, $1,100; six and a half furlongs; main course. Time—1:21 4-5.

Xylon, Theodore Smith's gr. h., 5 years, 123 pounds, by Grey Plume-Lady Mary, 6 to 5, 2 to 5, and out, (G. Byrne).....1

Kildee, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, b. c., 3, 110, by Olambala-Mauriette, 2 to 5 and out, (J. McTaggart).....2

Counsel, James Butler's br. c., 3, 104, by Out of Reach-Consuelo II., 9 to 10, third, (L. Lyke).....3

Cleek, Mother Machree, Armament, Sir Richard, and Dee also ran. Libyan Sands, Cachet, Margaret L., Ambrose, Riverside, and Scampia II. scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase Handicap; for four-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $10, with $800 added; about two miles and a quarter. Time—4:55.

*Shannon River, Ral Parr's blk. g., aged, 146 pounds, by Black Dick-Tintore, 11 to 5, 3 to 5, and out, (M. O'Connor)..1

Sarsenet, J. E. Widener's br. g., 5, 140, by Ogden-Court Plaster, 1 to 3 and out, (B. Haynes).....2

Martian, H. W. Sage's br. g., 6, 145, by Bowling Brook-Mary Le Grand, out for third, (E. Klenck).....3

St. Charles and *Warlock also ran.

*Parr entry.

THIRD RACE.—The Coaching Club Handicap; for three-year-old fillies; by subscription of $50; starters to pay $50 additional; guaranteed value $5,000; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:58 3-5.

Wistful, James Butler's ch. f., 124 pounds, by Star Shoot-Wistful, 7 to 2, 7 to 5, and to 1, (W. O'Brien).....1

Battle, P. A. Clark's b. f., 120, by Hastings-Claudia, even and 3 to 5, (R. Troxler)...2

The Banshee II., G. D. Widener's b. f., 115, by His Majesty-Bannargrose, 3 to 2, third, (J. McTaggart).....3

Golden Rod, Serenest, Fleeting Dreams, America III., Yankee Witch, Julialeon, Cachet, and Star Maid also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Belmont, for three-year-olds; by subscription of $50; $50 additional if not declared by Jan. 1, 1917; starters $100 additional; guaranteed value $7,500; one mile and three furlongs. Time—2:17 4-5.

Hourless, August Belmont's br. c., 126 pounds, by Negopol-Hour Glass II., 1 to 4 and out, (J. Butwell).....1

Skeptic, H. H. Hewitt's b. c., 126, by Sain-Inspiration, out for place, (W. Knapp).....2

Wonderful, W. R. Coe's ch. g., 123, by Aquascutum-Adalia, out for third, (C. Fairbrother).....3

Only three starters.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, claiming; purse $1,100; five furlongs, straight. Time—1:00 1-5.

Vocabulist, H. Meise's b. f., 112 pounds, by Fair Play-Violet Ray, 9 to 2, 9 to 5, and 3 to 5, (A. Collins).....1

Golden Glow, J. O. Talbott's b. c., 115, by All Gold-Sunny Daisy, 4 to 5 and 2 to 5, (F. Robinson).....2

Oriskany, J. J. Korb's b. c., 110, by Chuctanunda-Oriska, 5 to 1, third, (H. Griffiths).....3

Portia, Peace and Plenty, Our Nephew, Josie A. Turban, Fickle Fancy, Rita, and Top Boots also ran. Annchen scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—The Quogue Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $10, with $800 added; one mile. Time—1:42.

Garbage, Captain E. B. Cassett's ch. g., 5 years, 116 pounds, by Aeronaut-Trash, 11 to 5, 3 to 5, and out, (E. Campbell)..1½

Rhine Maiden, E. F. Whitney's b. m., 6, 117, by Watercress-Gold, 1 to 4 and out, (R. Ball).....2

Polroma, F. Houseman's b. c., 4, 108, by Polymelus-Lacroma, out for third, (A. Collins).....3

Lottery also ran.

Weather clear, track fast.

JAMAICA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. G. M. Miller, 118 pounds; *Dovedale, 111; *Jem, 111; Courtship, (imp.), 106; Sargon II. (imp.,) 106; Dan, 106; *Wooden Shoes, 106; Traction, 106; *Spear Lance, (imp.,) 101; Precise, 101.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and seventy yards. Star Gaze, 113 pounds; Trout Fly, 113; Theseres, 108; *Preston Lynn, 108; *Cliff Haven, 103; *Brickley, 103; Ambrose, 103; Miss Kirker, 103; Sirwenther, 101; Library Sadie, 101; Tener, 101; Dancer, 101; Sam McMeekin, 101; Carlton G., 101; Stalwart Helen, 96; Stettarina, 96; *Meadoworth, 96.

THIRD RACE.—The Greenfield; selling; for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Umatilla, 110 pounds; *Green Gold, 107; Pepper, 105; *Poor Joe, 103; Ballast, 102; Capers, 97; *Game Cock, 97; Edith F., 97; *June Bug, 97; *Woodthrush, 95; *Stella Mia, 94; *Portia, 92; *Sunrose, 92.

FOURTH RACE.—The Excelsior Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. The Finn, 128 pounds; Stromboli, 123; Roamer, 123; Ormesdale, 119; George Smith, 118; Borrow, 117; Spur, 116; Old Koenig, 112; J. J. Lillis, 110; Dick Williams, 107; Meteorite, 102; Pickwick, 100; Manister Tom, (imp.,) 100.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; handicap; six furlongs. Xylon, 131 pounds; Paddy Whack, 128; Quartz, 118; Brunley, 113; Pullux, 112; Kildee, 104; Jock Scot, 104; Eagle, 104; Star Finch, 102; Indian Chant, 100; Ting-a-Ling, 100; Acrabado, 99; Priam, (imp.,) 97; The Decision, 96.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; five furlongs. Trophy, 115 pounds; Game Cock, 115; Prunes, 115; Drillmaster, 115; Partizan, (imp.,) 115; Rockaway, 115; Contender, 115; Princeps, 115; Chief Lally, 115; Aztec, 115; Papp, 115; Great Heiress, 112; Tea Party, 112; Rough Weather, 112; Queen Margot, 112; Adele, 112; Perplexing, (imp.,) 112; Bright Angel, (imp.,) 112.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SARATOGA RACING DATES.

Schedule of Stakes for the August Meeting at the Spa.

A. McL. Earlocker finished his pressing labors as Racing Secretary of the Westchester Racing Association with the closing day of the Spring meeting yesterday. He is now busily engaged arranging the daily programs for the races at Saratoga during the month of August. The stake events are more numerous and, in many cases, more valuable than in recent years. Two-year-olds are particularly well catered to, and there are many races exclusively for three-year-olds.

The dates on which the stakes will be run follow:

Aug. 1—Shillelah Steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward; Flash Stakes, for two-year-olds; Saratoga Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. 2—Seneca, for three-year-olds. 3—Schuylerville Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward. 4—United States Hotel Stakes, for two-year-olds; Ballston Steeplechase Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; Kenner, for three-year-olds. 6—Troy, for two-year-olds. 7—Delaware Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. 8—Alabama, for fillies three years old. 9—Grab Bag Handicap, for two-year-olds. 10—Mechanicville Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. 11—North American Steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward; Saratoga Special, for two-year-olds; Champlain Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. 13—Good and Plenty Steeplechase Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. 14—Saranac Handicap, for three-year-olds. 15—Sanford Memorial, for two-year-olds. 16—Catskill, for three-year-olds and upward. 17—Lake George Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. 18—Beverwyck Steeplechase Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; Spinaway, for fillies two years old; Travers, for three-year-olds. 20—Kentucky, for two-year-olds. 21—Huron Handicap, for three-year-olds. 22—Albany Handicap, for two-year-olds. 23—Mohawk, for three-year-olds. 24—Rensselaer Handicap, for two-year-olds and upward. 25—Saratoga Steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward; Grand Union Hotel Stakes, for two-year-olds; Merchants and Citizens' Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. 27—Watervliet Steeplechase Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. 28—Adirondack Handicap, for two-year-olds. 29—Amsterdam, for three-year-olds and upward. 30—Weldship Steeplechase Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; Hopeful Stakes, for two-year-olds; Saratoga Cup, for three-year-olds and upward.

Stevens Prep Twelve Wins.

Stevens Preparatory School defeated Flushing High School in the final game in the race for the championship of the Metropolitan Interscholastic Lacrosse League at the Bay Ridge grounds of the Crescent Athletic Club yesterday. The score was 3 to 0. The victory lifts Manual, Stevens Prep., and Boys' High in the veteran division, and Flushing and St. John's Prep. in the novice division of the league.

NEW YORK ELEVEN CAPTURES MATCH

Beats Champion Germantown C. C. Cricketers by Wide Margin in Cup Play.

Scoring the most signal victory in the history of metropolitan cricket, the New York eleven administered a hollow defeat to the champion team of the Germantown Cricket Club of Philadelphia in the Halifax Cup match played on the grounds of the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club, at Livingston, yesterday. The margin was in favor of New York by 166 runs, with two wickets to spare, and a most remarkable feature of the play was that after the visitors had been retired for 102, E. G. Hull of the Veteran Association and E. H. L. Stonington, the first pair of batsmen up for New York, together scored sufficient runs to beat Germantown without being separated.

At 108, Stonington, with 53 to his credit, retired, but Hull continued until he was within four of a century, when he was caught out. R. Comacho of Columbia Oval was also successful against the bowling of the Quakers and contributed 56, the second highest score of the match.

Hull and Comacho, in partnership, carried the total from 112 to 216. J. H. Briggs of the Bensonhurst Field Club was most effective with the ball, taking eight wickets at a cost of forty-three runs.

The score:

GERMANTOWN C. C.

R. L. Pearson, c. sub., b. Briggs	20
C. M. Graham, b. Briggs	0
H. S. Harned, b. Koskinga	1
W. P. Newhall, c. Stonington, b. Hoskings	20
J. Pike, c. W. Keenan, b. Briggs	17
P. H. Clarke, c. Marshall, b. Briggs	8
G. White, l. b. w., b. Briggs	0
H. Z. Maxwell, not out	16
W. P. O'Neill, l. b. w., b. Briggs	9
T. C. Jordan, c. Marshall, b. Briggs	2
W. R. Clothiers, b. Briggs	0
Extras	10
Total	102

NEW YORK.

E. G. Hull, c. Harned, b. Pearson	96
E. H. L. Stonington, retired	53
B. Kortlang, run out	1
R. Comacho, b. Pearson	56
A. Hoskings, c. and b. Newhall	12
C. E. Marshall, did not bat	.
J. H. Briggs, c. Graham, b. Pearson	5
W. F. Keenan, Jr., not out	10
J. G. Keenan, did not bat	.
F. Adamson, b. Newhall	4
C. Hoyle, b. Newhall	0
J. S. Britz, did not bat	.
Extras	22
Total, (eight wickets)	209

Bowling—Briggs, 8 for 43; Hoskings, 2 for 89; Pearson, 3 for 48; Newhall, 3 for 42.

AFTER DAN PATCH'S MARK.

Billy Marvin to Send William After World's Pacing Record.

When William, the pacer with a record of 1:58½, was sold to an Indiana horseman at the Billings dispersal sale at Madison Square Garden a few days ago, there was a feeling of wonderment as to what his purchaser could do with him as a paying investment. His record put the champion side-wheeler out of the possibilities of anything but the free-for-all class in actual competition. His record might serve as a drawing card as an exhibition horse at country fairs, but, it was argued, not a sufficiently strong one to make the investment of $7,500 a profitable one when he would have to be campaigned for one-day stands all over the country, instead of as a member of a racing string.

The mystery has been settled by placing the horse in the training stable of Billy Marvin, the man who trained, developed, and drove him, and ultimately sold the first horse to make a two-minute record in a race, to C. C. G. Billings for the record price of $30,000. Marvin is obsessed with the idea that William's present record is not the complete measure of his possible speed. He has the great wriggler at the North Randall track just outside of Cleveland, and will train him to try and beat Dan Patch's record of 1:55¼, made against time and with the benefit of a wind shield at St. Paul in 1906. William is sound, apparently without a blemish, a hard worker, and yet an easily trained horse, a glutton for work, and so Marvin argues that he has all the good in the world to enable the animal to lower the mark of Dan Patch, which must be beaten sometime by some horse.

PITT SPORTS TO GO ON.

Diplomas Awarded to 23 Men Who Have Won Letter.

PITTSBURGH, June 16.—According to present indications and despite the fact that many of her best athletes will be lost either through enlistments or by graduation, athletics will be continued at the University of Pittsburgh next Fall. This seems to be the attitude of colleges and universities in this section, and according to reports from other sections of the country it represents the general trend of sentiment.

At the Commencement exercises last Wednesday no less than twenty-three men who have won their letter in some branch of sports received their diplomas. Included in the list are three Varsity managers, eight men who have held captaincies, and five track record holders. These are only those who received their degrees and it does not include those who have left for some branch of the service.

The record holders to graduate were: Burwell, the dash man of the university, who holds the records for the 100, the 220, and the 440 yard events; Scott, who three years ago set up marks that still stand for both the high and the low hurdles; Grumbling, who formerly held the two-mile record and who still holds the 880 title, and was also a member of the team that set the new mark for the mile relay; Livermore, whose time for the two-mile has never been bettered here, and Sheehan, who besides being one of the most versatile men in Pitt athletics, holds the championship in the broad jump.

RUTGERS TO HAVE ELEVEN.

Athletic Authorities Decide to Continue Football.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 16.—Although several of the Rutgers stars have enlisted, football will be continued at Rutgers next Fall, it has been announced by Professor M. A. Blake, who is in charge of athletics at the local college. Only men under military age will be used, and the football work will not be allowed to interfere in any way with the military training work, but as this has always been a part of the Rutgers course no conflict is likely.

Coach George Foster Sanford is heartily in favor of football as a preparedness measure, and he wants it to be continued for the purpose of training the men who may later be called upon for army service.

Scarr, the star quarter back, and Bowlby, half back, are at the officers' training camp at Fort Myer, Va., and Elliott, end, and Wallace, half back, have enlisted in the navy, so they will not be back next Fall, but most of the other regulars, except Hazel, will, so that the team is expected to prove a strong one.

The schedule may have to be rearranged, but West Virginia, Syracuse and Fordham, which are on the schedule, have all notified Rutgers that they will continue football.

Finances may be a source of trouble, but as Coach Sanford serves without pay anyway, it is expected that the team's expenses can be met despite the war.

Piping Rock Horse Show Sure.

The Piping Rock Horse Show Association has announced that the horse show will be held as usual this year. The dates set are Sept. 21 and 22. All profits, also all moneys which would ordinarily go to exhibitors for prizes or cups, will be donated to the American Red Cross. Winners of first and second prizes will be asked to contribute the value of their prizes for this purpose.

CLEVELAND TAKES BOTH.

Athletics Drop Two Games to Indians and Go Into Last Place.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—Cleveland twice defeated Philadelphia here today, 4 to 0 and 7 to 4. In the first game, the visitors took advantage of the home team's errors to win a twirling duel between Bush and Bagby. In the second game Philadelphia outbatted Cleveland, but the latter effectively bunched safe drives.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Graney, lf	3	2	1	0	0
Chapman, ss	3	0	1	4	5
Speaker, cf	4	0	0	2	0
Roth, rf	3	1	2	4	0
Harris, 1b	4	0	1	12	0
Howard, 2b	3	0	0	0	7
Turner, 3b	4	0	0	5	1
O'Neill, c	2	0	0	0	1
Bagby, p	3	1	1	0	1
Total	29	4	4	27	15

PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Witt, ss	4	0	0	3	3
Strunk, cf	4	0	0	6	0
Bodie, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Bates, 3b	4	0	1	2	1
McInnis, 1b	4	0	1	7	2
Meyer, c	4	0	2	5	4
Johnson, rf	3	0	2	0	0
Lawry, 2b	3	0	0	2	2
Bush, p	2	0	0	1	2
aSchang	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	0	6	27	14

a Batted for Lawry in ninth.

Errors—Howard, Johnson, Lawry, Bush.

Cleveland	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Bates. Stolen bases—Graney, Roth, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Chapman, Johnson. Left on bases—Cleveland, 3; Philadelphia, 8. First base on errors—Cleveland, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Bagby, 1; Bush, 1. Struck out—By Bagby, 4; Bush, 2. Earned run—Off Bush, 1. Passed ball—Meyer. Time—1 hour 30 minutes. Umpires—Evans and Moriarity.

SECOND GAME.

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Graney, lf	4	1	1	0	0
Chapman, ss	3	0	3	3	2
Speaker, cf	4	2	2	4	1
Roth, rf	3	1	1	2	0
Harris, 1b	4	0	1	15	0
Howard, 2b	3	0	0	4	3
Turner, 3b	4	0	2	2	0
Billings, c	3	0	0	1	0
Gould, p	2	0	0	0	4
Kiepfer, p	1	0	0	0	2
aAllison	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	4	7	27	12

PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Witt, ss	4	1	2	3	6
Strunk, cf	5	0	0	1	0
Bodie, lf	5	1	1	1	0
Bates, 3b	5	1	2	1	2
McInnis, 1b	4	1	1	13	2
aChang, c	4	0	2	1	2
Gooch, rf	2	0	1	4	0
Grover, 2b	4	0	3	1	1
Schauer, p	1	0	0	1	2
Johnson, p	3	0	0	1	1
Total	37	4	12	27	17

a Batted for Gould in seventh.

Error—Schang.

Cleveland	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0—7
Philadelphia	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1—4

Two-base hits—Speaker, Bodie, McInnis. Three-base hits—Chapman, Witt. Home runs—Roth, Bates. Sacrifice hits—Roth, Howard, Billings. Sacrifice fly—Gooch. Stolen base—Speaker. Left on bases—Cleveland, 2; Philadelphia, 9. Bases on balls—Off Gould, 1; Kiepfer, 1; Schauer, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Gould, 8 hits and 3 runs in 6 innings; Kiepfer, 4 and 1 in 3; Schauer, 5 and 4 in 3; Johnson, 5 and 2 in 6. Struck out—By Schauer, 1. Time—1 hour, 43 minutes. Umpires—Moriarty and Evans.

COBB BATS IN VICTORY.

Ty's Triple Enables Detroit to Defeat Washington 3 to 2.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Cobb's triple with two men on bases in the eighth enabled Detroit to defeat Washington today, 3 to 2. Veach hit a ball over the right field wall for a home run in the fourth.

The score:

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Vitt, 3b	4	0	1	1	2
Young, 2b	2	1	0	0	6
Cobb, cf	4	0	2	0	0
Veach, lf	3	1	1	1	0
Heilman, 1b	4	0	0	12	1
Crawford, rf	4	0	0	4	0
Dyer, ss	4	0	1	2	2
Spencer, c	2	0	1	2	0
aDefate	0	1	0	0	0
Stanage, c	1	0	1	0	0
Ehmke, p	2	0	0	1	0
bR. Jones	1	0	0	0	0
Boland, p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	32	3	6	27	14

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Judge, 1b	4	0	0	10	1
Foster, 2b	4	1	1	1	3
Milan, cf	4	0	1	3	0
Rice, rf	3	1	1	2	0
Shanks, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Leonard, 3b	3	0	1	2	2
Henry, c	2	0	0	6	1
Crane, ss	2	0	0	2	3
Dumont, p	1	0	0	0	1
cMenosky	1	0	0	0	0
Ayers, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	29	2	4	27	11

a Ran for Spencer in eighth.
b Batted for Ehmke in eighth.
c Batted for Dumont in eighth.

Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0—3
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Cobb, Rice. Three-base hits—Leonard, Foster, Cobb. Home run—Veach. Stolen bases—Rice, Leonard. Double plays—Spencer and Heilman; Dyer and Heilman. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; Washington, 4. Bases on balls—Off Ehmke, 4; Dumont, 4. Wild pitch—Dumont. Time—2 hours 10 minutes. Umpires—Owen and Dineen.

BRAVES' RALLY BEATS CUBS.

Boston Drives Douglas from Box and Downs Chicago, 7 to 4.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Boston started a rally after two men were out in the fifth and drove Douglas off the mound by scoring four runs, and cinched the game. The score was 7 to 4. Chicago played an uphill game, bunching hits in three innings, but could not overtake the visitors.

The score:

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Bailey, cf	2	0	0	2	0
Fitzpatrick, cf	1	0	0	1	0
Evers, 2b	5	1	2	1	2
Wilhoit, rf	4	1	1	0	0
Magee, lf	3	2	1	6	0
Konetchy, 1b	4	1	1	12	0
Smith, 3b	4	0	1	0	2
Tragesser, c	4	0	1	4	1
Martin, ss	4	0	1	1	2
Nehf, p	2	1	1	0	2
aMassey	0	1	0	0	0
Ragan, p	1	0	0	0	2
Total	34	7	8	27	12

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Zeider, ss, 3b	5	0	0	1	1
Wolter, rf	4	2	1	1	0
Mann, lf	3	1	3	2	0
Doyle, 2b	4	0	1	4	3
Merkle, 1b	4	0	1	10	2
Williams, cf	4	1	2	3	0
Wilson, c	2	0	0	3	3
bFlack	1	0	1	0	0
cFrench, p	0	0	0	0	0
dWolfe	1	0	0	0	0
Demaree, p	2	0	0	0	0
Deal, 3b	2	0	1	1	2
eRuether	0	0	0	0	0
Wortman, ss	1	0	0	0	0
Douglas, p	1	0	0	0	2
Aldridge, p	1	0	0	0	1
Elliott, c	2	0	0	2	1
Total	35	4	10	27	13

a Ran for Nehf in fifth.
b Batted for Wilson in seventh.
c Batted for Deal in seventh.
d Batted for Prendergast in eighth.
Errors—Maranville, Zeider, Wortman, Wolter.

Boston	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	0—7
Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0—4

Two-base hits—Tragresser, Williams. Three-base hit—Mann. Home run—Magee. Stolen bases—Wilhoit, Massey, Flack. Sacrifice hits—Bailey, Ragan. Sacrifice flies—Ruether. Double play—Smith, Evers, and Konetchy. Left on bases—Boston, 4; Chicago, 7. First base on errors—Boston, 3; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Douglas, 1; Aldridge, 1; Ragan, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Douglas, 8 hits and 4 runs in 4 2-3 innings; Aldridge, 0 and 0 in 2 1-3; Prendergast, 0 and 0 in 1; Demaree, 0 and 0 in 1; Nehf, 5 and 2 in 4; Ragan, 5 and 2 in 5. Struck out—By Douglas, 3; Nehf, 1; Prendergast, 3; Ragan, 1. Wild pitch—Douglas. Time—2 hours 10 minutes. Umpires—Bryon and Quigley.

HOLY CROSS BEATS BROWN.

Scores 2 Runs to 1 Against the Providence Players.

WORCESTER, June 16.—The baseball players of Brown University, hurriedly prepared for a game with Holy Cross, visited here today, and though beaten by a score of 2 to 1, put up an excellent fight. It was a pitchers' battle throughout, neither team being able to connect successfully with the opposing flingers. So many of the Providence boys have enlisted that the Brunonians had to depend largely on their second string players.

Bowdoin Gets State Title.

WATERVILLE, Me., June 16.—Bowdoin defeated Colby today, 5 to 3, in the final game of the Maine College series, and thus made certain her claim to the State championship. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Bowdoin	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	5	6	1	
Colby	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	5	0	

Batteries—Pendleton and Chapman; Fahey, Klain and Driscoll.

AUTO RACERS MATCHED.

Oldfield and de Palma to Meet on Dirt Track at Milwaukee.

Barney Oldfield and Ralph de Palma, two of the first of the crack drivers of racing automobiles, have been lured back to risk their lives on the old-fashioned dirt race tracks. They abandoned racing on the flat for the modern speedway years ago. But an offer of a major part of the day's gate receipts and a side bet of $5,000 between the two drivers will bring them together at the Milwaukee Fair Grounds track on the coming Saturday.

Oldfield is to drive his new racing limousine, and de Palma his cigar-shaped car which is credited with a speed of 115 miles an hour. This will be the first time cars of speedway types have been raced over dirt tracks.

THROCKMORTON IS VOSHELL'S VICTIM

Indoor Tennis Champion Beats Junior

LADS OF P. S. 184 WIN TRACK TITLE

Dethrone the Long Invincible Champions from P. S. 62 in Annual P. S. A. L. Meet.

LATTER SCHOOL IS SECOND

Its Athletes Run Up 12 Points to 16 for Winners, Who Prove to Have Well-Balanced Team.

The youthful athletes of Public School 62 Manhattan, who for the last four years have had a monopoly on the elementary schools outdoor track and field championship title, were dislodged from their eminence yesterday afternoon by the representatives of Public School 184, Manhattan, in the annual championship games, held under the auspices of the Public Schools Athletic League at Brooklyn Athletic Field in Brooklyn. A margin of four points separated these two teams at the conclusion of the day's competition, and this margin was gained by the athletes of P. S. 184, not so much by romping home in first places, as in finishing among the leaders in a number of the various events on the program.

Only one first place was annexed by the representatives of the new owners of the championship banner, and this came in the running broad jump for 85-pound boys, in which J. Appelbaum cleared a distance of 14 feet 2¾ inches. Victories were registered for P. S. 62 in the running high jump, 100-pound class, when J. Tandet negotiated 4 feet 8 inches, and in the 360-yard relay race for 85-pound boys. The total score favored P. S. 184 by 16 to 12.

The meeting was, perhaps, the most successful yet held under the auspices of the P. S. A. L. About 2,000 young aspirants for track and field honors from seventy-eight schools were on hand to furnish a crowd of about 3,000 enthusiastic friends with interesting competition a-plenty. The various events, numbering eighteen, were run off with machine-like precision by the officials of the meet, who had the boys arranged in such order off the field that no time was lost when the call went up for competitors in any one event. Of the total number of schools represented thirty-five figured in the point score with one tally or more each.

In the sprinting and relay races the keenest competition was furnished, although in the various field events there was also a generous scattering of close performances. The races which aroused the greatest amount of interest among the spectators, however, were the relay events, in which there were numerous instances where a team got off to a bad start to come through and pull out a victory by a scant margin. Several new events were on the programme, and in these fair marks were registered for athletes to assault in future championship meets. One of these events was the 40-yard dash for 75-pound boys, in which the winner, J. Daichman, P. S. 64, Manhattan, was clocked in 0:05 4-5. In the 220-yard relay race for 70-pound boys a mark of 0:29 was hung up by the youths of P. S. 167, Brooklyn, the winners, and in the eight-pound shot-put, unlimited weight class, T. Chrisholm, P. S. 33, Bronx, established a mark for future attempts of 41 feet 6¼ inches.

The summaries:

40-Yard Dash, 75-Pound Class.—Won by J. Daichman, P. S. 64, Man.; H. Katz, P. S. 10, Man., second; J. Shapiro, P. S. 16, Brooklyn, third; A. Reich, P. S. 148, Brooklyn, fourth. Time—0:05 4-5.

60-Yard Dash, 100-Pound Class.—Won by J. Brodsky, P. S. 40, Bronx; I. Gordon, P. S. 84, Bronx, second; V. Gazlione, P. S. 10, Man., third; J. Perrone, P. S. 54, Brooklyn, fourth. Time—0:07 3-5.

70-Yard Dash, 115-Pound Class.—Won by J. Harp, P. S. 40, Bronx; J. Hilton, P. S. 167, Brooklyn, second; E. De Alto, P. S. 19, Man., third; F. Schmidt, P. S. 10, Bronx, fourth. Time—0:08 3-5.

100-Yard Dash, Unlimited-Weight Class.—Won by L. Lukather, P. S. 54, Bronx; C. Lebeck, P. S. 91, Queens, second; J. Raffaelo, P. S. 9, Bronx, third; F. Wittenberg, P. S. 10, Bronx, fourth. Time—0:11 2-5.

Running High Jump, 83-Pound Class.—Won by H. Smith, P. S. 50, Brooklyn, distance 4 feet 7 inches; S. Reiss, P. S. 122, Brooklyn, distance 4 feet 6¼ inches, second; C. Fisterre, P. S. 16, Man., distance 4 feet 6 inches, third; I. Weinstein, P. S. 55, Bronx, distance 4 feet 5 inches, fourth.

80-Yard Dash, 75-Pound Class.—Won by W. Frankfurt, P. S. 54, Bronx; A. Robbins, P. S. 184, Brooklyn, second; A. Klein, P. S. 64, Man., third; B. Simon, P. S. 40, Bronx, fourth. Time—0:06 3-5.

Running Broad Jump, 85-Pound Class.—Won by J. Appelbaum, P. S. 184, Man., distance, 14 feet 2¾ inches; A. Mendelowitz, P. S. 10, Man., distance, 13 feet 11 inches, second; J. Singer, P. S. 62, Man., distance, 13 feet 10 inches, third; W. Seigel, P. S. 61, Bronx, distance, 13 feet 7¼ inches, fourth.

Running High Jump, 100-Pound Class.—Won by J. Tandet, P. S. 62, Man., height, 4 feet 8 inches; E. London, P. S. 85, Bklyn., height, 4 feet 7 inches, second; F. Aregon, P. S. 10, Bronx, height, 4 feet 7 inches, third; J. Bruckstein, P. S. 10, Man., height, 4 feet 6 inches, fourth.

Running Broad Jump, 100-Pound Class.—Won by J. Pantilo, P. S. 41, Man., distance, 14 feet 10 inches; S. Steppell, P. S. 27, Man., distance, 14 feet 5 inches, second; J. Krasny, P. S. 55, Bronx, distance, 14 feet 4 inches, third; A. Heitelwits, P. S. 164, Bklyn, distance, 14 feet 2 inches, fourth.

8-Pound Shot Put, 115-Pound Class.—Won by E. Bratten, P. S. 98, Bklyn., distance, 34 feet 11½ inches; J. Fredericks, P. S. 178, Bklyn., distance, 32 feet 9 inches, second; G. Meisner, P. S. 99, Bklyn., distance, 32 feet 3 inches, third; I. Cohen, P. S. 122, Bklyn., distance, 31 feet 7 inches, fourth.

8-Pound Shot Put, Unlimited Weight Class.—Won by T. Chrisholm, P. S. 33, Bronx, distance, 41 feet 9¼ inches; S. Schactar, P. S. 80, Bklyn., distance, 41 feet 4⅝ inches, second; J. Castanas, P. S. 45, Bronx, distance, 40 feet 6 inches, third; H. Becker, P. S. 12, Bklyn., distance, 39 feet 6½ inches, fourth.

Running Broad Jump, 115-Pound Class.—Won by C. Burger, P. S. 147, Brooklyn, distance, 17 feet 5 inches; J. Clark, P. S. 91, Queens, distance, 16 feet 6 inches, second; J. Cohen, P. S. 99, Brooklyn, distance, 16 feet 2 inches, third; A. Seiffen, P. S. 184, Manhattan, distance, 16 feet 1 inch, fourth.

Running High Jump, Unlimited Weight Class.—Won by A. Yushkowitz, P. S. 147, Brooklyn, height, 5 feet 3½ inches; M. Major, P. S. 164, Brooklyn, height, 5 feet 2¼ inches, second; J. Houston, P. S. 10, Manhattan, height, 5 feet 1½ inches, third; J. McNearney, P. S. 16, Manhattan, height, 5 feet fourth.

220-Yard Relay, 70-Pound Class.—Won by P. S. 167, Brooklyn, (J. Kiely, A. Faub, F. Barnet, and S. Deutsch;) P. S. 40, Manhattan, (Hughes, Petrusso, Sheffiin, and Kaner,) second; P. S. 184, Manhattan, (M. Cohen, S. Phillips, R. Alessandro, and S. Fishkin,) third; P. S. 14, Manhattan, (S. Razza, Farbman, Merkle, and Wulff,) fourth. Time—0:29.

360-Yard Relay, 85-Pound Class.—Won by P. S. 62, Manhattan, (Wolarsky, Hart, Richman, and Reznikoff;) P. S. 14, Manhattan, (McCarthy, Bosco, R. De Caesare and J. Goldberg,) second; P. S. 168, Brooklyn, (S. Adler, F. Daniels, A. Polanski, and S. Molk,) third; P. S. 54, Bronx, (S. Damesek, H. Buckley, M. Becker, and H. Tucker, fourth. Time—0:46 3-5.

440-Yard Relay, 100-Pound Class.—Won by P. S. 40, Man., (Letkowitz, Mindlin, Marowitsky, and Wormser;) P. S. 34, Man., (S. Fiorello, K. Lee, L. Pellarin, and E. Sirabania,) second; P. S. 184, Man., (J. Weber, H. Shilansky, W. Strumminger, and R. Goldstein,) third; P. S. 19, Man., (J. Pfiffer, L. Bitterman, C. Rosenfeld, and A. Pellicione,) fourth. Time—0:53 2-5.

440-Yard Relay, 115-Pound Class.—Won by P. S. 10, Man., (Greenblatt, Taylor, Lippman, and Hillman;) P. S. 184, Man., (I. Lachinsky, C. L. Josias, I. Strumminger, and M. Weinstein,) second; P. S. 14, Man., (W. Sullivan, W. Beers, I. Rothstadt, and M. Regnaro,) third; P. S. 21, Man., (D'Giorgia, Laurina, Festa, and Ferrara,) fourth. Time—0:52 1-5.

880-Yard Relay, unlimited Weight Class.—Won by P. S. 27, Man., (Sapienza, Stevens, W. Persone, and Schmitt;) P. S. 19, Man., (D. Bivona, I. Thaler, J. Manzani, and I. Durso,) second; P. S. 14, Man., (Garcia, H. Boldt, M. Feinstein, and Laue,) third; P. S. 163, Bklyn., (F. Adams, P. Guardino, F. Baron, and S. Sigler,) fourth. Time—1:46 1-5.

Point Score.—P. S. 184, Man., 16; P. S. 62, Man., 12; P. S. 54, Bronx, 11; P. S. 40, Bronx, 11; P. S. 10, Man., 11; P. S. 14, Man., 11; P. S. 147, Bklyn, 10; P. S. 27, Man., 9; P. S. 19, Man., 8; P. S. 91, Queens, 8; P. S. 40, Man., 8; P. S. 64, Man., 7; P. S. 164, Bklyn., 7; P. S. 10, Bronx, 5; P. S. 50, Bklyn., 5; P. S. 11, Man., 5; P. S. 93, Bklyn., 5; P. S. 33, Bronx, 5; P. S. 167, Bklyn., 5; P. S. 168, Bklyn., 5; P. S. 122, Bklyn., 4; P. S. 99, Bklyn., 4; P. S. 9, Bronx, 3; P. S. 16, Man., 3; P. S. 85, Bklyn., 3; P. S. 80, Bklyn., 3; P. S. 178, Bklyn., 3; P. S. 18, Bklyn., 2; P. S. 95, Bronx, 2; P. S. 45, Bronx, 2; P. S. 148, Bklyn., 1; P. S. 5, Bronx, 1; P. S. 12, Bklyn., 1; P. S. 21, Man., 1; P. S. 163, Bklyn., 1.

YACHTS IN CLOSE RACES.

Seconds Only Separate Winners in Two Classes at Bayside.

Close finishes marked the races in the three classes in the weekly regatta of the Bayside Yacht Club in Little Neck Bay yesterday. Only five seconds separated the first two yachts of the "bird" class to finish. The Teaser, owned and sailed by John Johns, son of Commodore William H. Johns, led C. Lawson Willard's Curlew by that margin. Both skippers are still in their teens.

With five starters in the "star" class only three minutes and twenty seconds separated the first and the last yacht. A. Inslee's Shadow won by a margin of one minute and thirty seconds from H. F. L. Funke's Southern Cross, with the other three following close behind.

By the narrow margin of twenty seconds M. Rust's Bebe won in the "bee" class over James Gillies's Vespa, which, in turn, was only forty seconds ahead of George Hopewell's Maybe.

The summary:

BIRD CLASS.

Start—8:45:13. Course, 6¼ Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Finish. H.M.S.	Time. H.M.S.
Teaser, John Johns	4:53:20	1:08:07
Curlew, C. Lawson Willard	4:53:25	1:08:12
Woof, W. R. Teller	4:56:55	1:11:42

STAR CLASS.

Start—3:40:50. Course, 6¼ Miles.

Shadow, A. Inslee	4:49:20	1:08:30
Southern Cross, H.F.L.Funke	4:50:50	1:10:00
Big Dipper, Jack Robertson	4:51:00	1:10:10
Aria, George Abbott	4:52:30	1:11:40
Starlight, A. Nesbitt	4:52:40	1:11:50

BEE CLASS.

Start—3:35:50. Course, 6¼ Miles.

Bebe, M. Rust	4:59:10	1:23:20
Vespa, James Gillies	4:59:30	1:23:40
Maybe, George Hopewell	5:00:10	1:24:20
Befirst, J. Clark	5:08:05	1:29:15

NEW YACHT SARI READY.

Chicago Craft Entered in Great Lakes Race for Lipton Cup.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Sari, one of the new Class R yachts built to compete for the Lipton Cup in the series of races to be sailed off this city Aug. 23, 24, and 25, is due to arrive here some day next week. Sari has been tried out in the waters of Marblehead Harbor by both John G. Alden, her designer, and Samuel Dauchy of this city, her owner, and has answered the question satisfactorily, so Mr. Dauchy tells his fellow-yachtsmen here. Her trial horse was the crack R boat of Boston waters, the Rogue, and after her tuning up Mr. Alden said Sari was the fastest and best boat of her type he had ever turned out.

Sari was loaded on the cars at Boston on Friday and will be rushed West as fast as traffic will admit, so that she may be in the waters of Lake Michigan by the end of next week.

Sari was especially designed to defeat Pam, a Cleveland-owned craft, which has held the honors in Great Lakes racing the last two seasons, although never having met Mr. Dauchy's Banshee, the crack Chicago boat, which he has now disposed of to Boston parties. Alexander Winton, the automobile engineer, has also had a new R yacht built which will be raced for the cup against Sari, Pam, and another fast Cleveland-owned R boat, Mevieh.

Races over the Chicago course for the Lipton Cup will be twice over a triangular course of six nautical miles, twice over a course of similar length to windward and leeward, and once over a quadrangular course over twelve miles, the yacht making the best record in the series to hold the trophy for a year.

YACHT AS TRAINING SHIP.

Yale Naval Unit to Cruise on Wilson Marshall's Ansantawae.

Wilson Marshall of the New York Yacht Club and owner of the forty-footer Jessica, has loaned his high-powered yacht, Ansantawae, a craft 114 feet in length, to the Yale Naval Training Unit for the Summer. This big scout cruiser, which Mr. Marshall had in New York waters last season, will be in charge of Professor Abbott of Yale, and will be manned entirely by Yale undergraduates, among them Mr. Marshall's only son.

About the first of July, Ansantawae will leave the Maine coast for a two months' run to the West Indies, most of the time being spent on the open sea. The training the Yale men will receive on the trip under competent instructors, including Mr. Marshall's captain and engineers, is intended to fit the boys for commissions in the naval or merchant service on graduation. One of the conditions on which the students may take the trip is they must accept such commissions if offered the amateur sailors.

Mr. Marshall was owner and master of the fleet three-masted schooner Atlantic, which he took across the ocean in 1904, and with which he won the Kaiser's Cup in a world's record race for schooners.

POMPANO IS FIRST HOME.

Appleton's Boat Leads Seawanhaka-Corinthian Fish Class.

Only three yachts appeared at the starters' call yesterday for the second race of the first series for the Seawauhaka-Corinthian fish class trophies yesterday. A puffy, fluky wind which shifted from the northward to the southeast before the run was over, sent the competitors over the course at a lively rate on their running and reaching courses, with lee rails occasionally under water. Pompano, which was last to finish in the race of a week ago, turned the tables on the then winner, Barracuda, beating her home by a minute and 37 seconds.

The summary:

SEAWANHAKA-CORINTHIAN ONE-DESIGN SLOOPS.

Second Race of the First Series for Sloops of the 16-Foot, One-Design Fish Class.
Start, 3:25. Course, 6¾ Miles.
Wind light, shifting from north by east to south by east.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Finish. H.M.S.	Time. H.M.S.
Pompano, W. H. Appleton	4:58:53	1:33:53
Barracuda, De Forest Hicks	5:00:30	1:35:30
Sabalo, Dr. L. F. Bishop	5:01:33	1:36:33

STUYVESANT WINS TROPHY.

Captures Wingate Prize in P. S. A. L. Marksmanship Competition.

During the present school year 519 high school boys of the Public Schools Athletic League qualified as marksmen and 363 as sharpshooters. The sharpshooters made perfect scores of 50 on the sub-target machines and the marksmen at least 45 out of a possible 50, and each boy passed the Public Schools Athletic League scholarship requirements. Many others made qualifying scores, but did not pass the scholarship requirements.

A silver badge will be awarded to each sharpshooter and a bronze badge to each marksman, and the Wingate Trophy will be awarded to the Stuyvesant High School for having scored the greatest number of points. Sharpshooter qualifications count three points and marksmen, two. Last year the Stuyvesant High School boys succeeded in winning the trophy after the Morris High School had held it for six years.

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CHAMPION LEONARD TO MEET NELSON

Will Defend Title Against Quaker Boxer Tomorrow—Offer for Leonard-Kilbane Bout.

Benny Leonard, world's lightweight champion boxer, will risk his newly attained laurels in a ring exhibition again tomorrow night, when he faces Johnny Nelson, a Philadelphia boxer, for ten rounds at the Harlem S. C. This bout will mark Leonard's second appearance since gaining the lightweight crown from Freddie Welsh three weeks ago, and it will be the first time since he gained the title that Leonard has boxed before a local public. The titleholder is reported to be training energetically for the contest, and is said to be in his usual good form.

Little is known of Nelson in local boxing circles, but it is said that he is regarded as among the leading lightweight boxers of Philadelphia, and has held his own on a number of occasions with worthy opponents. He has boxed Leonard before, and the latter has stated that he was forced to extend himself to win. Nelson has also boxed Charley White of Chicago.

Since the announcement of the completion of arrangements for the contest, rumors have been sent abroad that Leonard had split with his manager, the veteran Billy Gibson. These reports, however, were emphatically denied by the lightweight champion yesterday in an open letter over his signature, in which Leonard said that Gibson was responsible for his gaining the title, and that as long as he remained in ring competition Gibson would manage his affairs.

The ten-round return bout between Johnny Dundee, the local Italian lightweight, and Willie Jackson of the Bronx, which was to have been held next Thursday night at the St. Nicholas A. C., has been postponed until June 29. This postponement was agreed on by the managers of both boxers and Jimmy Johnston, manager of the St. Nicholas A. C., when it was made known that Jackson was suffering considerably from an injured eye.

Jackson is the only boxer who has scored a knockout victory over Dundee since the latter attained prominence in the lightweight ranks, and since the Bronx boy's victory several weeks ago various clubs have been making flattering offers for a return bout between the pair. The match is arousing unusual attention because of the fact that local enthusiasts are skeptical of the Bronx boxer's unusual feat.

The officials of the Clermont S. C. of Brooklyn announce that they are negotiating for a ten-round bout between Mike Gibbons, the wonderful St. Paul middleweight, and Mike O'Dowd, also of St. Paul. This contest, it is planned, will be held in the open air, preferably at Ebbets Field, if arrangements can be made for that site. Nothing definite in the matter has been done as yet.

Efforts are being made by Edward G. Barrow, President of the International League, to arrange a match between Benny Leonard, world's lightweight champion, and Johnny Kilbane of Cleveland, featherweight champion. According to the reports, Barrow intends, if he is successful in his negotiations, to stage the contest in the baseball park of the Toronto Club, at Toronto, Canada. The International League President is said to have offered the sum of $15,000 for the bout, but Billy Gibson, Leonard's manager, has not as yet given any indication of his attitude in the matter one way or another. Gibson is waiting on news from Washington regarding Leonard's entrance into the army or navy.

PALATIAL YACHT A TRAWLER.

A. V. Armour's Magnificent Utowana in Hands of Fishermen.

From a floating palace to a trawler is the fate of Utowana, the one-time steam yacht of Allison V. Armour. Utowana will be on the fishing banks this week with her decks resounding to the tread of a lot of husky Gloucester fishermen instead of the cat-like patter of the feet of Kaiser Wilhelm and his suite and courtiers or the lion-like stalk of King Edward VII. and his retinue, male and female, who once made merry in Utowana's cabins.

Utowana for many years flew the burgee of the New York Yacht Club in these and foreign waters and hundreds of men and women socially, politically or financially famous the world over have enjoyed the comforts of one of the most palatially fitted yachts there were in the world. She was a striking figure among the magnificent fleets assembled at Newport, Cowes, and Kiel, and the hospitality of her then owner was literally boundless. History has been made on her decks and over the tables in her salons. She was the master work of that clever designer, J. Beavor Webb, was built by Neafie & Levy in Philadelphia, the most magnificant craft they ever turned out.

She was then a three-masted steel hulled auxiliary schooner—that is, having steam as well as sail propulsion—191 feet over all and 155 on the water line, with broad decks, reaching amidships to 28 feet, and drew 14.6 feet of water, so steady that she could sail anywhere and defy any storm or stress of weather. Her fittings were ultra luxurious, and up to a few years ago her life a nautical dream.

Now all her glories but her hull have departed, she has become a dirty beam trawler smelly of fish—a mere truckster of the sea.

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KRAMER FINDS KEEN RIVAL

Champion Has Held Bicycle Racing Laurels for Sixteen Years.

The recent succession of defeats of Frank Kramer in bicycle races over the sprinting distances by young Arthur Spencer of Toronto seem to threaten the championship crown of a sportsman whose record is decidedly unique. While Kramer's speed on the bicycle had attracted the attention of the followers of that sport for a couple of years, it was not until 1900 that he made it apparent that he was without a peer on the wheel in unpaced races at any distance from a quarter of a mile to a mile.

For sixteen years he has continuously held the title of champion and has never hesitated to defend it. He invaded Australia and Europe, not so much to defend his title, as to challenge all and any to take it from him. He has always displayed a cheerful readiness to risk his honors like a true sport, instead of using his fame as a means for coralling fat theatrical or circus engagements and side-stepping challenges from aspirants for his honors. His has been the true sporting spirit as distinguished from the mercenary one which has dominated so many who have held titles of various sorts and traded on them. That spirit accounts for the great popularity Kramer has achieved and held in his years before the public. It is that trait, too, that leads lovers of sport in its best phases to note with regret the apparent fading of the laurels of this veteran.

Sixteen years is a long time to remain an undisputed champion in any field of sport. Anywhere from five to ten years is considered a long period to be a record holder. The veteran rider has not lost his laurels yet, but young Spencer appears to be the one most likely to snatch them when, inevitably, they must pass.

CHANGES IN ATHLETICS.

Reforms Expected in College Sports as Result of War Situation.

While college athletics are expected to be resumed at a majority of the Eastern universities next Autumn it is generally conceded that prevailing conditions will be vastly different from those governing sport at these institutions in recent years. To some extent new regulations will be necessary, and a number of close followers of 'Varsity athletics are of the opinion that the time is opportune for certain reforms in both the spirit and play of the game.

This belief has been voiced in several localities, and in some cases where small hope of a general revival of intercollegiate sport is held out for the next few months. An editorial in the Harvard Alumni Bulletin touches upon this point in a manner which may be said to be typical of other leading institutions in the East. In part it is as follows:

"Although optimistic articles about the early renewal of intercollegiate athletics have been printed, there are no indications that conditions at Harvard next Fall will be essentially different from those which now exist.

"Much will depend, of course, on the amount of attention which the undergraduates wish to give to military training. The intensive work now carried on by the Reserve Officers' Training Corps takes practically the whole time of all its members, and such a schedule next year will make it impossible for the students to participate in intercollegiate athletics, or even in competition which might be confined to the members of the university.

"If, however, military training is reduced next year to a minimum, the interest in athletics may revive sufficiently to bring about informal contests with other colleges. The development of teams, under such circumstances, must begin from the very bottom. Almost all of the prominent athletes have gone away from Cambridge and are in the training camps, the aviation squads, the Naval Reserve, the ambulance corps, or some other branch of service in preparation for or participation in the war; few, if any, of them will return to college in the Autumn, and their places on the football eleven and the other teams must be filled by new and inexperienced men.

"Such a condition of things would not be wholly disadvantageous, for it might tend to change the atmosphere in which intercollegiate athletics have been fostered. There has been no peace in the minds of many enthusiasts 'without victory.' This is the professional rather than the amateur attitude toward competitive sport. The loss of it would be a positive gain."

ANDREWS WINS ROAD RACE.

Kyronen Makes Best Time in East Portchester Run.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 16.—There were thirty-eight starters in the ten-mile handicap race run over a circular course through Mill Street, Water Street, and Mead Avenue, in East Portchester, this afternoon, under the auspices of the Cyquet Athletic Club of that village.

Thirty-three finished, and G. Andrews of the New York A. C., with a handicap of five minutes, was the winner, his time being 1:04:02. Villar Kyronen of the Melrose A. C., of New York, scatch man, completed the distance in 0:58:27, which was the best time over the course and so won the time prize.

The team prize went to the Morningside A. C., of New York which had 30 points. The members of the team were T. Halpin, I. Lehman, E. Lehman, H. Spies, and Will Kennedy.

W. Finnan of the Cyquet A. C., won the novice prize and also the prize for the first Portchester man to finish. Harry Morrell of the Cyquet A. C. was the first Greenwich man to finish.

RECORDS OF TWO BASEBALL LEAGUES

Batting and Pitching Averages of Leaders in National and American.

The following figures are compiled from official scores as published in the different cities of the leagues. They include games played on June 7:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Batting Average.

Player & Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Hendrix, Chicago	16	24	5	9	1	1	.375
T. Clarke, Cin	20	38	4	14	2	0	.368
Griffith, Cin	23	49	11	17	0	1	.347
Cruise, St. Louis	47	163	23	56	8	5	.344
G. Burns, N. Y	46	178	36	60	11	1	.337
Roush, Cincinnati	43	155	23	52	4	4	.335
Fischer, Pittsburgh	36	99	12	33	6	2	.333
Ruether, Chicago	21	34	3	11	0	0	.324
J. Smith, St. Louis	41	127	20	41	8	2	.323
Rawlings, Boston	21	56	6	18	0	1	.321
Kauff, New York	46	165	28	53	8	4	.315
Wheat, Brooklyn	31	111	11	35	1	2	.315
Grimes, Pittsburgh	16	32	2	10	1	1	.313
Hornsby, St. Louis	43	148	29	46	5	5	.311
Zimmerman, N. Y	44	170	23	53	6	6	.307
Whitted, Phila	40	154	23	47	4	12	.305
Groh, Cincinnati	53	192	33	58	4	2	.302
Killifer, Phila	42	144	14	43	1	3	.299
Mann, Chicago	45	132	20	39	1	3	.295
McCarty, N. Y	53	190	11	29	0	4	.290
Elliott, Chicago	33	93	9	27	3	2	.290
Bancroft, Phila	38	142	17	41	5	8	.289
Hickman, Brooklyn	28	88	13	25	1	3	.284
Cravath, Phila	44	156	29	44	3	5	.282
Chase, Cincinnati	53	205	23	57	9	2	.278
Cutshaw, Brooklyn	43	158	13	44	5	5	.278
Wilhoit, Boston	30	97	10	27	0	0	.278
Stock, Philadelphia	44	166	18	46	5	7	.277
Konetchy, Boston	40	146	16	40	7	3	.274
Neale, Cincinnati	47	143	12	39	7	8	.273
Luderus, Phila	44	143	19	39	2	6	.273
J. Smith, Boston	41	148	16	40	4	3	.270
Robertson, N. Y	46	190	25	48	10	10	.267
Paskert, Phila	43	169	27	45	4	4	.266
Long, St. Louis	44	147	15	39	8	5	.265
Carey, Pittsburgh	48	189	22	49	11	8	.259
Baird, Pittsburgh	43	135	17	35	6	3	.259
Olson, Brooklyn	28	109	10	28	0	2	.257
Holke, New York	46	161	23	41	6	7	.255
Rariden, New York	24	55	6	14	2	0	.255
Stengel, Brooklyn	39	142	18	36	3	0	.254
S. Magee, Boston	39	148	24	37	4	11	.253
Brief, Pittsburgh	27	91	12	23	4	7	.253
Merkle, Chicago	44	164	24	41	8	6	.250
Ward, Pittsburgh	40	128	5	32	1	8	.250
Williams, Chicago	49	165	23	41	1	6	.248
Herzog, New York	34	118	21	29	3	6	.247
Niehoff, Phila	41	134	9	33	3	0	.246
Bailey, Boston	21	49	4	12	1	0	.245
Doyle, Chicago	51	181	24	43	3	12	.238
Zeider, Chicago	44	182	25	43	12	1	.236
Fletcher, N. Y	46	175	23	41	2	4	.234
Daubert, Brooklyn	41	145	18	34	3	9	.234
H. Myers, B'klyn	15	60	5	14	0	2	.233
Deal, Chicago	33	85	7	19	3	14	.224
Kopf, Cincinnati	54	201	21	45	6	10	.224
Thorpe, Cincinnati	44	153	19	35	8	4	.229
Schmidt, Pitts	17	35	2	8	2	4	.229
O. Miller, B'klyn	31	98	6	22	2	1	.224
A. Wilson, Chicago	32	85	9	19	3	3	.224
Gowdy, Boston	37	121	8	27	1	3	.223
Wingo, Cincinnati	38	119	15	26	5	2	.218
Kilduff, N. Y	21	55	7	12	1	2	.218
Schulte, Pittsburgh	30	102	11	22	5	1	.216
Bigbee, Pittsburgh	41	141	12	30	4	5	.213
Betzel, St. Louis	41	152	8	32	5	3	.211
Mowrey, Brooklyn	37	130	12	27	5	3	.208
Fabrique, Brooklyn	24	87	8	18	0	1	.207
Wolter, Chicago	47	165	25	34	4	3	.206
Flack, Chicago	34	84	15	17	3	0	.202

Club Batting Records.

Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Philadelphia	44	1,441	185	378	29	67	.262
New York	46	1,526	220	397	43	60	.260
Cincinnati	54	1,769	196	436	55	40	.246
Brooklyn	43	1,455	175	358	42	42	.246
Chicago	52	1,691	226	401	61	74	.237
Boston	41	1,350	128	308	28	47	.228
St. Louis	48	1,568	162	363	41	48	.225
Pittsburgh	48	1,542	151	347	50	60	.225

Club Fielding Records.

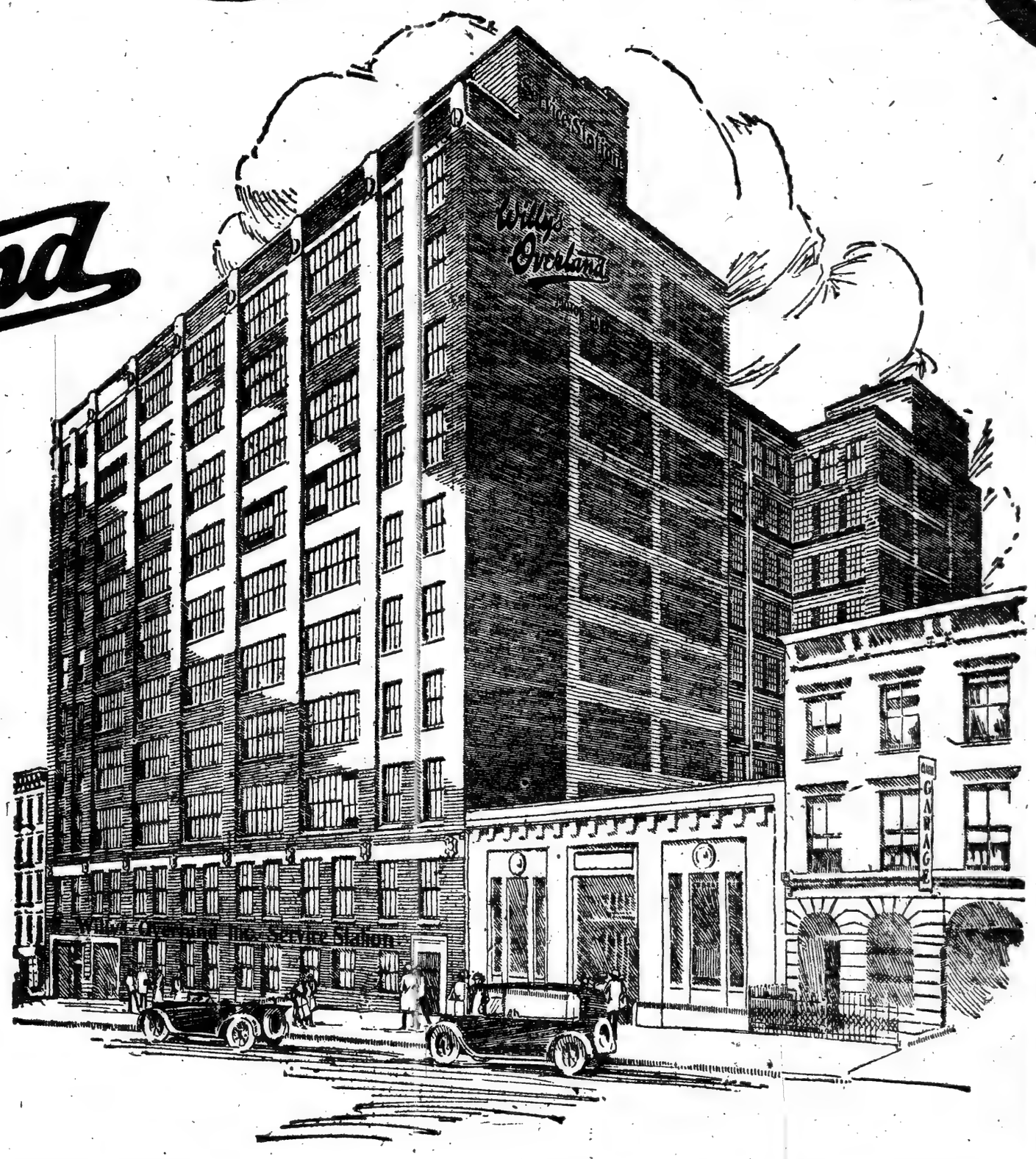
Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	Total.	Av.
St. Louis	48	1,298	729	57	2,084	.973
Philadelphia	44	1,195	665	46	1,906	.976
Brooklyn	43	1,155	535	66	1,776	.963
Pittsburgh	48	1,259	620	76	1,955	.961
New York	46	1,258	590	77	1,925	.960
Cincinnati	54	1,421	660	88	2,177	.960
Boston	41	1,118	575	70	1,763	.960
Chicago	52	1,384	652	88	2,124	.959

Pitchers' Records.

Pitcher & Club.	G.	W.	L.	SO.	BB.	H.	Av.
Schupp, N. Y	10	7	0	53	26	58	1000
Reuther, Chicago	5	2	0	16	10	19	1000
Packard, St. Louis	12	2	0	12	9	32	1000
Tesreau, New York	10	5	1	37	17	45	.833
Alexander, Phila	14	11	3	78	17	93	.786
Marquard, B'klyn	9	3	1	18	13	52	.750
Nehf, Boston	9	3	1	15	10	31	.750
Prendergast, Chi	13	3	1	19	11	45	.750
Rixey, Phila	12	8	4	34	25	70	.667
Meadows, St. Louis	13	6	3	18	23	68	.667
Benton, New York	9	4	2	25	7	54	.667
Aldridge, Chicago	11	4	2	15	15	34	.667
Eller, Cincinnati	17	2	1	21	16	26	.667
Coombs, Brooklyn	10	5	3	14	18	49	.625
Toney, Cincinnati	15	9	6	47

Willys-Overland Motor Cars

Willys-Overland



A Wonderful Story of an Obligation Fulfilled

Around the corner from Columbus Circle on Fifty-seventh Street and Tenth Avenue, stands a remarkable new department store.

It is so vast in its proportions that the great shopping crowds of any of New York's great stores could find commodious room there.

Yet this store is a specialty shop—a service building for automobiles.

Imagine a huge ten-story building with 300,000 sq. feet of floor space, all specialized in service for *your* automobile.

Picture several hundred employes, each a specialist, ready to give instant, expert attention to *your* car.

—a building so vast that you can drive your car, under its own power, inside the building up to the fourth floor along concrete runways.

—an establishment so complete that every factory department necessary to build a *complete* car is organized to do *your* work in the quickest and most inexpensive way.

Ten thousand compartments, labeled and indexed, contain parts for every Willys-Overland model now on the road—ready for instant use.

Elevators, dumbwaiters, tube carriers—every improved facility for quickening work and saving time is at your elbow the minute you enter.

Supplementing this establishment are four other service buildings in The Bronx, Brooklyn, Yonkers and Newark—each of generous proportions, and complete as requirements now demand.

To quote Mr. Willys, "Willys-Overland owners now have in the metropolitan district every advantage of service they could obtain in our great factories in Toledo."

One new feature of this service will interest you.

When you drive into any one of these service buildings, you will be met by an automobile expert who will tell you promptly *when* you can have your car and how *much* the service will cost you. If the job is short, half hour or less, your car will go to the quick service floor, and there is no charge. If repairs are more extensive, you know the two important items of cost and time in *advance*.

This procedure is simple, yet it has taken months of study of the time required and the cost of every conceivable operation of car repair. This time study will be continued, aimed constantly at future reductions in cost. The great and increasing number of Willys-Overland cars in New York alone makes such a system possible, and of practical value to *you*.

So when Willys-Overland owners congratulate us on what they term "the immeasurable improvement" in Willys-Overland service since we took charge of our retail business in New York, eleven months ago, we are impressed more with the obligation to maintain this service than with the achievement of having provided it.

For Willys-Overland sales in Greater New York this year now are more than double the sales for this same period last year.

Our allotment of cars this year calls for $6,624,000 worth of cars.

And the confidence the public is placing in us is such that even this allotment now looks too small for our needs.

We shall strive ever to *raise* our standards of methods; to further *perfect* our organization, that we may always take adequate care of all our customers.

We shall hold high our ideals of the type of men who serve you here, appreciating your confidence, and hoping always for your suggestions and your help.

Service Building, 57th St. and 10th Ave.

Branch Service Stations

Brooklyn, 280-290 St. Marks Ave.
Bronx, 625 Melrose Ave.
Yonkers, 71 South Broadway
Newark, 243-245 Central Ave.

Willys-Overland, Inc.
Retail Sales Building, Broadway, at 50th Street.
Branches: The Bronx—Brooklyn—Yonkers—Newark.

Section 4 | REAL ESTATE

The New York Times.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING | Section 4

RE SUNDAY, JUNE 17, 1917. RE

GERMAN RETREAT PROBABLE

British Pressure on Lines Between Ypres and Armentieres Is Making Enemy's Position Precarious—Methods of Last Year's Battle on the Somme Duplicated.

By a Military Expert.

THE last of the riddles of the Balkans seems to be in a fair way to solution. Greece, disloyal to its Constitution, ignoring its treaty obligations because of the personal sympathies of its ruler, is about to assume a new rôle. What this will be is not apparent, but it certainly will not be friendly to the Central Powers. No hostile act may be committed, no declaration of war made against them. But at the same time the forces of the Entente are safe.

The Greek people sympathize with the Entente. This was fully shown in the election held many months ago, which the King ignored. The dethronement of Constantine, even if it does not mean that Greece will enter the war on the side of the Allies, will mean that the Venizelos party will come into power and that all possible will be done to further the Allies' cause.

There are a great many Greeks now on the Saloniki front fighting with the Allies, and, even though no official action may take place, this number is now almost certain to be increased.

But the principal result which will follow the abdication of Constantine will be the freedom of Sarrail to move without danger to his communications. The world has wondered why Sarrail, with so many men and such a wealth of supplies as have been poured into Saloniki for the last two years, has remained practically inactive for the entire period. The truth is not known yet in all its particulars. But of certain things there is not the slightest doubt. Constantine was outspoken in his sympathy for the German cause. Ruled in this respect entirely by his wife, influenced entirely by her opinion, which was naturally that of her brother, the German Kaiser, he was always a source of worry and an active menace.

The entire Saloniki movement of the Allies depends on the railroads radiating from Saloniki. One of these runs to Monastir through Verria and Vodena, another up the Vardar Valley, and the third to Doiran and thence to Demir-Hissar and Drama, paralleling the coast at a distance of about twenty-five miles.

In a mountainous country where roads are scarce, these roads are all vital to the maintenance of the Allies' lines. And yet, if these lines were advanced any considerable distance, a day's work by the Greek Army could effect the destruction of the Allies' entire campaign, if not of the actual forces themselves. Sarrail was bound hand and foot through fear of Constantine's activities. As he advanced he was compelled to leave guards along the railroads. His army was strung out behind him, so that the further he advanced the weaker his force became. Now at least the bonds have been broken and he is free to move as he sees fit.

It is reasonably certain that there are now on the Saloniki front about 1,000,000 allied troops. They are, or should be, well supplied with shell and guns and in good fighting condition. Just what they can do, however, is questionable. There is but one line of advance possible, the line of the Vardar, where there is a railroad for the complete distance. Minor advances may be made on other lines, it is true. The valley of the Struma may be followed as far as the Strumnitza and a flanking operation conducted up this stream. It is also possible to proceed some distance north of Monastir, using the latter town as a base and the excellent metal road which runs north toward Prilep as the supply line. But the real advance must be up the Vardar.

This seems an almost impossible undertaking in view of the proved strength of the defense. It is now known how many men the Central Powers are using to hold the Allies in place. The greater part of the Bulgarian Army is there—possibly 350,000 men; and these are supplemented by contingents from Turkey, from Germany, and from Austria. In all there are possibly between five and six hundred thousand men. These forces can be augmented to some extent by men from the Rumanian front, which are forced to remain idle because of the Russian situation. The Central Powers, while possibly inferior in numbers, hold all the advantage of terrain. The floors of the several valleys are all narrow and dominated completely from the heights with which they are buttressed. These heights are composed of the wildest, most irregular mountains, whose principal characteristic is an absence of water. With pressure applied at the northern end of the line, as it might have been had Rumania not been driven back into Moldavia, it would have been entirely feasible to have so conducted matters in the south as to have made the advance and threatened Austria from the rear. But it is difficult to see now how, even with the safety of the lines of communication guaranteed, the Saloniki army can accomplish anything worth while until Russia has been sufficiently reorganized as to become again an active participant in the war.

This army cannot accomplish anything which may be truly considered worth while until Nish is reached and the Oriental railroad cut at this point. Even so, this will not cut the Central Powers off from Turkey and Bulgaria, as it would have done a year ago. The Danube is, of course, navigable and is entirely in the control of the Teutonic allies, and, through this channel, active communication can be maintained between them, even though it might not be done with the same facility and speed as if the Oriental road were open. However, should the Allies show enough power to advance to Nish, it is more than probable that they could keep on as far as the Danube. But there is no hope that Nish will be reached this year.

As far as we can see ahead now, the Saloniki forces can be effectively used only when the Germans have been compelled, in order to make up losses in other fields, to draw so heavily from from their defensive lines as to make it possible for the Allies to break through. For this reason there is grave doubt in the minds of military men as to the advisability of keeping this large force on the Saloniki front at all. If it is to be used only in the last stages, and these stages should not be brought about until next year, as is more than likely, sufficient troops might be left there for a perfect defense of their present advanced positions and the others moved to another theatre, to be used there until the proper time arrived. Palestine would be an excellent place for them.

The whole question again reverts to Russia. As was shown last year, the only strategy by which the advantage of an interior position can be offset is by combined pressure at all points of the circumscribing circle. This has particular application to the Balkan theatre. If Russia were in a position to cooperate, and attacks were delivered simultaneously by Italy, from Saloniki, on the Rumanian front, and in Mesopotamia, the prospects of accomplishing some definite results would be great. It would be more than probable that a break would occur somewhere which would have far-reaching effects. But in Asia the British dare not move without Russian co-operation, Rumania cannot move without the same assistance, and the enforced inactivity of these two quarters compels relative quiet elsewhere.

There has been considerable activity on the western front during the past week, although without the feature of a major attack. The British, since blowing up the Wytschaete-Messines ridge, have maintained a steady pressure on the German lines in the region of the Lys River, without really making any further effort to advance on a wide front. The possession of this ridge, the key to the entire line in the low country, has already proved to be of tremendous value. It forms the centre of the base of a triangle of which the Ypres-Comines Canal forms one side, the Lys River another side, and the new British line the third side. The level of the canal is about twenty meters above sea level. Moving westward from the canal toward the ridge, the ground rises slowly and gradually—about fifteen meters to a kilometer advance—until Wytschaete is reached, when there is a quick rise to eighty-four meters at the highest point. This is the northern tip of the ridge summit. Moving westward from the Lys, starting, for example, at Warneton, we begin in the Lys Valley at fifteen meters above sea level, and after a mile and a half, with a rise of only ten meters, we come suddenly to Messines, where there is an abrupt rise to seventy meters. Between these lines—that of the canal and of the Lys and the British lines—there is not a foot of undulating ground. It is a consistent though small rise, and every foot of the way is dominated by the ridge to the west.

The British have advanced their infantry well beyond the ridge and, west of it, the British artillery has been pushed up, entirely concealed from the German lines by the ridge. The Germans have no such advantage of observation or of artillery position. In fact, east of the canal and of the Lys, the ground is even flatter than to the west. From the canal to the Menin-Ypres highway the level is almost uniform—about twenty-five meters above the sea. East of the Lys and in the angle between the Lys and the Lille-Comines Canal, the ground is even lower, almost never rising to more than twenty meters. Thus, on a section of the battle area six miles long and from three to five deep, the Germans are without a gun position or an observation post. This is the result of the British gain of last week when the ridge was captured. It is not to be wondered at that General Haig spoke so forcibly and emphatically in his report of this engagement of the importance of the British success.

Almost without further fighting of more than a desultory character, this importance has been demonstrated. In the first place, the weakness of the German counterattacks stands out markedly. Since the battle of Arras the Germans have reacted fiercely and promptly against every gain of whatever nature, large or small. While they are undoubtedly playing a waiting game, hoping for salvation from the submarine campaign, they must nevertheless guard to the utmost every important part of the ground they hold, and there is very little of it that is not important in its relation to the German retention of their present position. Here was a particularly important point or section of the line, more important indeed than any similar section between Lens and the North Sea. It would have seemed to be axiomatic that the heaviest of attacks would have been leveled against the new British lines before they had had a chance to be consolidated and the trenches built up. But, on the contrary, the British had all the opportunity and time necessary to dig themselves in before the first gust of the German storm struck them. They had no difficulty in beating off the counterattacks. Indeed, these failed before the infantry, leaving its trenches, could really form for the attack.

The next thing to be noticed is the relative ease with which the Germans have been forced back by the weight of artillery fire, largely without any great effort on the part of the infantry. Here again the accomplishment is almost solely due to the advantage of position, or, better, of terrain. On one section—that between the Lys and St. Yvon (on the northern edge of the Bois de la Hutte)—important trench units were given up by the Germans practically without a fight. The only attack the British delivered was from Hill 60, where the British, straddling the Ypres-Comines Canal, pushed their line toward Hollebeke.

It is growing more apparent, as the action in this sector of the low lands progresses, just what its object is. In brief, it is the occupation of the triangle I have mentioned, the vertices of which are Klein-Zillebeke, Comines, and, roughly, Armentières, where the southern wing of this section of the British line crosses the Lys River. From an offensive viewpoint it is readily seen that the advantages are all with the British. The positions on the Messines ridge dominate every point in the triangle, along both the canal and the river. This seriously impedes the work of getting reinforcements and supplies up to the German lines. It would be difficult enough in such flat country, devoid of any semblance of natural cover, but where, in addition to moving overland, a stream and a canal have to be crossed and always at fixed points, the difficulty is multiplied. Moreover, by reason of the bulge in the British line at Ypres down to Hill 60, there is no point within the triangle which is not subjected to a three-way fire of artillery.

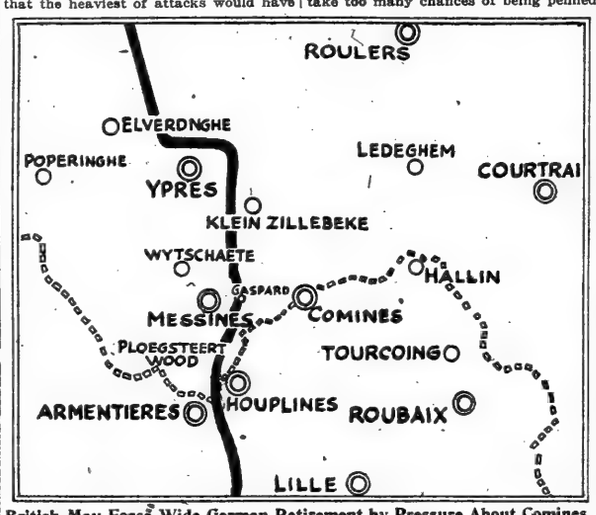
For these reasons the German positions are difficult of defense. The triangle cannot be flooded through opening the dikes. To attempt it would be to flood a greater length of German trenches east of the triangle than west, as the eastern ground is lower and flatter while that west of the angle slopes up to the British lines. The German artillery has no natural cover, no folds in the ground in which to conceal itself. The British artillery has the Messines Ridge. The whole observation then must depend upon the aircraft, in which the British are showing every evidence of superiority. It may be assumed then, that, sooner or later, the British will clear this triangle of its occupants.

It will not, it may be noted, be necessary for the entire angle to be fought over. The Germans will not dare to take too many chances of being penned in between the advancing British on the one hand and the canal or the river on the other. Crossing a river in the face of such pressure as the British are able to put on and as they will put on is no simple matter and cannot be accomplished without heavy losses in prisoners. It is a chance which the Germans certainly will not take. On the contrary, as they find themselves being forced back toward these obstacles, they will eventually retire across to the eastern side and attempt to keep the British from crossing.

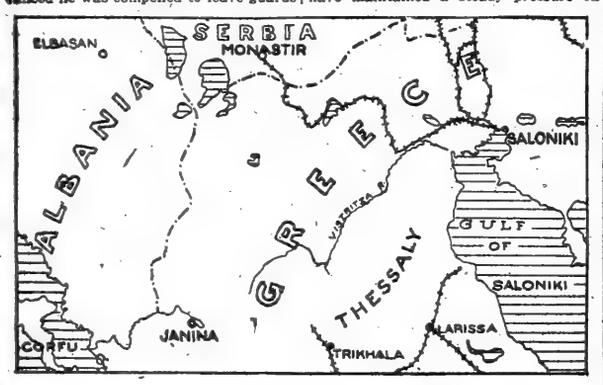
But will the British stop there? The Germans will hold strong positions with material obstacles in their front against a British advance. But these obstacles are already turned on both the north and the south. The British line is, as I have said, astride the canal in the region of Klein-Zillebeke, and is similarly across the Lys near the village of Houpline north of Armentières. The problem before the British will be, then, a duplicate of the advance up the valley of the Ancre last Fall, without the Germans having the advantage of dominating hill positions.

Nor does the similarity to the battle of the Somme end there. The general effect of the battle of the Somme was the driving of a wide wedge deeper and deeper into the German lines, until the lines both north and south of the wedge were threatened. This will be repeated in the battle of the Lys once the British have occupied the Comines angle. The effect will be felt particularly from Comines north, as direct communication of this line with Lille will be broken and the whole right flank of this line bent so far westward while its centre is so far to the east that a material retirement may be forced.

There is no danger of a German offensive elsewhere in the west as a diversion. Not since the battle of Verdun have the Germans even attempted an advance on this front. They have not the men, the material, the observation factors, or the stomach for it. Whatever the western Allies may do, it is certain that they will not have to meet a German offensive, but will be able to retain the initiative which they assumed when the first drive was launched against the Somme lines last July.



British May Force Wide German Retirement by Pressure About Comines in Ypres Sector.



Where Greece, Albania and Macedonia Meet. The Italian Occupation of Janina Preceded by a Few Days the Dethronement of King Constantine and May Foreshadow an Active Allied Offensive in the Balkans. The Rich Grain Regions of Thessaly Are Now Controlled by the Allies.

SIGNAL CORPS RECRUITING

LIEUT. COL. CARL F. HARTMANN, Signal Officer of the Army's Eastern Division, in announcing yesterday the establishment of the Corps's Training Camp at Monmouth Park, N. J., similar to the Plattsburg Camp, told about a hustling campaign which would be conducted in New York City this week to get recruits. Headquarters are at the Army Building, in Whitehall Street, and the Times Building, Forty-second Street and Broadway.

The Quartermaster's Department will build a large cantonment at Monmouth Park, on a 381 acre tract. The camp will be under the supervision of Lieut. Col. Hartmann, assisted by other officers of the regular army. Two telegraph battalions organized in New York City, one from Philadelphia, and one from the Buffalo, Syracuse and Albany district, composed largely of technical men, have been enlisted. Ten field battalions are in process of formation. Electricians, engineers, and telegraph operators are especially needed. Four battalions are to be organized in New York City and the vicinity. Recruiting offices are also situated in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Rochester, and soon will be opened in other cities.

Recruiting here is in the hands of Major Henry G. Opdyke. F. M. McClintic, an expert telegrapher, has been at work for several weeks recruiting in the Wall Street district, where some of the country's most expert operators are located. Brig. Gen. George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer of the army, is the man on whose shoulders rests the big responsibility for keeping up to the mark—and if possible, a bit beyond—the "eyes, ears, and nerves" of the army. General Squier perfected the most approved system of multiplex cable telegraphy, and he lent his inventive genius and influence to the brothers Orville and Wilbur Wright at a critical stage of development of the airplane for military purposes.

The Signal Corps recently sent a letter to presidents of colleges and universities, asking their co-operation in a plan of instruction for telegraphers and prospective telegraphers. Six thousand young men are needed for the first army of 500,000 and it is proposed to teach telegraphers the elementary knowledge of physics and electrical engineering. To high school graduates and college men will be given a course of telegraphy in addition. The unusual number of men required cannot be taken from the commercial and railroad forces without jeopardizing the prompt transmission of Government business.

Congress has doubled the pay of the Signal Corps private and increased that of the non-commissioned officer. The pay of a Corporal is now $36 a month, in addition to food and clothing, and medical attendance when needed. The rating of a Sergeant is $44, with the same subsistence; that of a Sergeant, first-class, $51, and of the Master Signal Electrician, $81. The Signal Corps is a mounted service. A knowledge of horses, if not already possessed, must be acquired, and a healthful life in the open is one of the most attractive offerings of this branch of the army.

It is claimed by officers of the corps that in no other branch are there better opportunities for character development and vocational training. The corps, although having the status of a staff corps, offers many of the advantages of the cavalry and infantry.

Our Customers Are Invited to Register in the State Military Census Any Day Next Week and Until June 25. Registration Booth, Main Floor—GREENHUT'S

Your Purse and Your Well-Being Are Close Allies

Upon your use of the one will depend the other. It is the purpose of this little note to show you how to make your daily expenditures fit present conditions.

CONCENTRATE YOUR PURCHASES AT GREENHUT'S. No store in New York takes more seriously to heart the lessons implanted by war-times. No store more earnestly strives to solve your problems, be they small or large, when it comes to the matter of making your money go the furthest.

In every one of over 100 departments the popular Big Store is carrying complete stocks of everything for personal use or for the home. These are distributed to the buying public at prices which represent the minimum of profit to us and marked savings to our customers.

SALES IN THIS ADVERTISEMENT ARE FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.



GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" "Meet me at the Fountain"

SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

China—Glass

Great June Sale

$14.50 AMERICAN PORCELAIN DINNER SETS—blue spray design; 100 pieces; suitable for 12 persons; at $11.50

$14.95 AMERICAN PORCELAIN DINNER SETS—100 pieces; decorated with three blue medallions and gold lined; at $12.25

7 PIECE WATER SETS—grape design; each set consisting of a jug and 6 tumblers to match; per set 95c

8 PIECE PUNCH SETS—neat pressed glass design; consisting of 6 punch glasses and a punch bowl and foot; per set 79c

8 INCH CUT GLASS BOWLS—neat floral design and chair bottom; special at $1.85

The Sperry & Hutchinson Co. Have Arranged To Accept Filled Books of "S. & H." Trading Stamps as a Part Payment for LIBERTY BONDS Up to June 28th.

Full details may be had in the S&H Parlor on the Fifth Floor of This Store—GREENHUT'S.

40-Inch Shepherd Checks

Various Size Popular Checks now fashionable for women's, misses' and children's apparel. yard 49c

FORE!

The Sporting Goods Store Announces a Sale of

$9 Imported "ZODIAC" Golf Balls

Per Dozen, $3.75

The "Zodiac" Golf Ball has for a long time been the favorite of thousands who indulge in this most popular sport.

Only a limited quantity in this sale, so please give this matter your prompt attention.

$1 Navy Blue Mohair

50 Inches Wide—Sale Monday and Tuesday

Yd. 54c

An excellent fabric—just light enough for Summer dresses, coats, skirts, waists and particularly desirable for Bathing Suits. Quantity of yards to be sold at this price is limited, so please come early.

Extra Special!

Imported Dress Ginghams, Yd., 45c

Superior materials, 32 inches wide, in two, three and four tone colorings,—handsomest Scotch designs. Best assortment of these ginghams in town for your choice.

The sale price is less than wholesale.

A Downward Revision of Prices on

"Grand" Odorless Refrigerators

Excellent refrigerators, faultlessly constructed—very durable, and sanitary. These are white enamel lined refrigerators—great ice savers, and will keep food in perfect condition.

Just Look at the Prices Which Rule in This Sale

Apartment House Refrigerators—height 50 inches; width 21 inches; depth 15 inches; ice capacity 70 lbs.; regularly $15.35; sale at $13.35

Apartment House Refrigerators—height 52 inches; width 23 inches; depth 17 inches; ice capacity 85 lbs.; regularly $18.15; at $16.25

Apartment House Refrigerators—height 54 inches; width 25 inches; depth 19 inches; ice capacity 110 lbs.; regularly $20.65; sale $18

Side Icer Refrigerators—height 42 inches; width 30 inches; depth 17 inches; ice capacity 65 lbs.; regularly $20.65; sale at $18.15

Side Icer Refrigerators—height 44 inches; width 32 inches; depth 18 inches; ice capacity 75 lbs.; regularly $22.65; sale at $19.85

Side Icer Refrigerators—height 46 inches; width 34 inches; depth 19 inches; ice capacity 100 lbs.; regularly $24.85; sale $21.25

Cut Prices on 3,000 Boys' Wash Suits

Choice At 95c

Newest 1917 styles. Juniors, Norfolk, Billy Boy models in Madras, Percales, Linons, etc.; stripes in blue, tan and drab and combination color effects, also white. Sizes 2½ to 8 years.

Choice At $1.35

Latest and smartest styles, attractive assortments. All of these suits are splendidly made of Madras, Percales, Linons, etc. Plain colors and stripes, checks, etc.; also plain white. Sizes 2½ to 9 years.

$7.50 Couch Hammocks, $6.25

These Couch Hammocks are as comfortable as a bed. Dimensions:

FRAME—steel bottom; size 28x72 inches.

CANVAS ENDS—25 inches high, with magazine pockets and broad wood stretchers across top; chain hung.

CANVAS WINDSHIELD—25 in. high, with broad flat wood stretcher across top; makes a comfortable back rest.

MATTRESS—canvas covered, 3½ inch border; filled with wood fibre; felt top; complete with hanging chains. $6.25



Stands for Couch Hammocks, $3.50 and $4.50

Awnings ..... $3.25 to $10.00

$14.75 Regular; Sale $12.50

$24.75 Regular; Sale $19.50

$27.50 Regular; Sale $24.50

Annual Clearance Sale!

Coats, Suits, Dresses

For Women, Misses, Juniors and Girls

Prices Are Reduced Regardless of Original Cost or Regular Selling Quotations.

In most instances the special sale prices are less than the cost of the materials used in the making of these garments.

ATTEND THIS SALE EARLY,—for the size and color ranges are depleted and quantities are limited.

The exact number of garments in each lot, when the sale begins tomorrow, is listed here:—

185 SUITS—Originally Priced Up to $22.50; at $8.95
For Misses, sizes 14 to 20 years; for Women, sizes up to 38 bust measure; for Juniors, sizes 15 to 19 years; for Girls, sizes 14 to 16 years. Popular new styles in most desirable Summer colors.

70 SUITS—Originally Priced Up to $29.50; at $16.50
Sizes for Misses and Women up to 40 inch bust measure.

85 SUITS—Originally Priced Up to $32.50; at $18.75
Sizes for Misses and Women up to 44 inch bust measure.

55 COATS—Originally Priced Up to $12.75; at $5
Handsome styles for Women and Misses. Sizes to 38 inch bust measure.

22 COATS—Originally Priced Up to $16.50; at $10.75
Styles for Women and Misses. Sizes up to 38 inch bust measure.

25 COATS—Originally Priced Up to $16.50; at $7.95
Styles for Women and Misses. Sizes up to 42 inch bust measure.

15 COATS—Originally Priced $7.50; at $5
Juniors' coats, sizes 15 to 19 years

30 COATS—Originally Priced Up to $10.75; at $6.95
Juniors' coats, sizes 15 to 19 years.

25 SUITS—Originally Priced $7.95; at $4.95
Girls' suits, sizes 12 to 16 years.

50 COATS—Originally Priced $4.50; at $2.95
Girls' coats, sizes 8 to 10 years.

65 COATS—Originally Priced $6.75; at $3.95
Girls' coats, sizes 8 to 14 years.

30 COATS—Originally Priced $7.95; at $5
Girls' coats, sizes 10 to 14 years.

24 COATS—Originally Priced $9.75; at $6.75
Girls' coats, sizes 8 to 14 years.

70 COATS—Originally Priced $14.75; at $8.95
Girls' coats, sizes 8 to 14 years.

115 DRESSES—Originally Priced Up to $11.50; at $5
For Women and Misses. Sizes up to 38 inch bust measure. Excellent quality silk or Poplin in attractive Summer colorings.

This Is a Final Clearance,—

Therefore we will not fill C. O. D., Approval, Mail or 'Phone Orders on these items. NO EXCHANGES OR CREDITS.

SaleBegins Tomorrow Morning at 9 o'clock.

A Victrola on Trial Free of Charge For a Month

This excellent proposition inaugurated anew in Greenhut's Victrola Studios.

You have an unrestricted choice of any Victrola in the department, and we do not ask you to pay one cent down. All you need do is to purchase a few records with which to try out the machine.

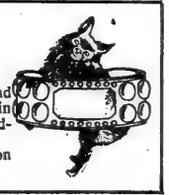
No one need be without a Victrola now

Victrolas Range from $15 to $300

Payments for the instrument will begin thirty days after it is installed in your home. And these payments may be made as low as 50c A WEEK (for the lower priced instruments). And somewhat more for the higher priced ones.

No Trading Stamps with Victor Goods.

$1 to $5 Dog Collars at 59c, 98c & $1.50



Collars for every dog, from the tiniest Black and Tan to the enormous Mastiff. All in real leather in wonderful designs, studded in brass, nickel, gold-plate and some with fancy stones.

(Special attention to mail orders. Please mention breed of dog and size collar required.)

Sale of "Old Hickory"

Lawn & Porch Furniture

Greenhut guaranteed grades in a sale at price quotations which need no further argument.

Famous "Andrew Jackson" Old Hickory Rockers; at $3.75

Chair to match; at $3.25

Made from second growth of hickory; splint seat and back, built specially for outdoor use.

(We carry a big stock of Hickory Furniture.)

$10.75 Hickory Rockers—at $8.75

$10.00 Hickory Arm Chairs—at $8

$7.50 Hickory Arm Chairs—at $6

$8.25 Hickory Rockers—at $6.75

$7.00 Hickory Arm Chairs—at $5.75

$7.75 Hickory Rockers—at $6.25

$9.00 Hickory Arm Chairs—at $7.25

$9.75 Hickory Rockers—at $8

$6.25 Hickory Rockers—at $5

$5.50 Hickory Arm Chairs—at $4.75

$6.50 Hickory Arm Chairs—at $5.25

$7.25 Hickory Rockers—at $6

$4.50 Hickory Arm Chairs—at $3.25

Groceries *Delivered to More Than 700 Towns*

Our free wagon delivery service reaches all points in Greater New York and more than 700 suburban towns and seashore resorts within a radius of 30 miles. Mail and telephone orders filled promptly. Telephone Chelsea 4000. Call or write for free Grocery Order Post Card Book, containing 10 postals for ordering Groceries by mail.

Soap

SUNNY MONDAY SOAP, BABBITT'S BEST SOAP, P. & G. GOLD SOAP, MULE TEAM BORAX Soap, BABBITT'S NAPTHA Soap } Box—100 bars, 10 bars, $5.75 58c

Limit—One box sold with Grocery Orders.

Fifty-Cent Teas

Green, black or mixed to order; 5-lb. caddy, $2.10; lb. 43c

Coffee

Blend of Maracaibo and Santos; roasted fresh daily; 25 lbs., $4.90; 5 lbs. $1

Grape Juice

Fountain quality; the pure juice of selected Concord grapes; doz. $4.40; large champagne bottle 38c

Tomatoes

COTTAGE BRAND TOMATOES—doz., $2.30; large can 20c

GOVERNOR BRAND TOMATOES—doz., $2.10; No. 2 size can 18c

HAZEL QUALITY TOMATOES—doz., $2.30; No. 2 size can 20c

Flour

FOUNTAIN PREMIUM FAMILY PATENT FLOUR—guaranteed equal to any higher priced brand in the market; ¼-bbl. bag $1.89

Sold with Grocery Orders

Starch

HAZEL GLOSS STARCH—6-lb. box 54c

BEST LAUNDRY STARCH—50-lb. box, $3.90; 10 lbs., 79c; 5 lbs. 40c

Salt

FOUNTAIN REFINED TABLE SALT—dozen, $1.10; carton 10c

ICE CREAM SALT—56-lb. bag 74c

Macaroni

Or Spaghetti; 10-lb. container $1

Sugar

Best refined granulated; 25-lb. cotton bag, at $1.98

Limit—25 lbs.

Sold with Grocery Orders amounting to $2 and upward, exclusive of Sugar and Flour

$8 Telescope Couch Beds, $5.95

This includes mattress. The couch may be separated to make two separate cots. The mattresses are also made in two pieces. The frames are bronzed and have Romelink springs.

A "Sample" Line of

Fine Art Glass Domes

Superb, exquisitely wrought domes of leaded art glass, in a wide and attractive assortment of designs and colors. These domes are complete for gas with stem and outfit, or for electricity with three-light pull-chain cluster.

Regularly Priced up to $20.50. Sale Beginning Monday at

$12

Other Domes in New Popular Styles—assorted colors and designs; specially priced from $4.25 to $21.50.

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the S&H Office on the Fifth Floor. We give S&H Green Trading Stamps as Usual. Ask for Them. Double S&H Stamps Till 12 o'Clock; Single S&H Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Upper Manhattan Apartment House Valued at $130,000 in Bronx Trade.

WATER STREET LOFT SOLD

Chelsea Plot Purchased for Garage —Suburban Home Buying an Active Feature.

In the upper Manhattan section the five-story apartment house at 106 and 108 Haven Avenue, opposite 171st Street, was sold yesterday by Joseph C. Abramson, who acquired it about three months ago. The building covers a plot 75 by 100 and has been held at $130,000. It is fully rented.

The buyer was Louis M. Ebling, who gave in part payment the plot, 75 by 100, at the southwest corner of Stebbins Avenue and Home Street, Bronx.

E. T. Gerry Sells in Water Street.

In the old downtown centre, where considerable activity has been noticeable lately, another deal has been closed in the sale by Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry of the four-story warehouse at 32 Water Street. It covers a plot 28.7 by 90.7, between Broad Street and Coenties Slip. The Cruikshank Company was the broker, the buyer being represented by William A. White & Sons.

Chelsea Deal for Garage.

The property at 447 and 449 West Seventeenth Street, 50 by 92, a few doors east of Tenth Avenue, has been sold by the John P. Peel Company for the estate of Patrick H. Keahon, former Democratic leader of the Fifth Assembly District. William A. Cameron, the buyer, will erect on the site a four-story commercial garage.

Estate Sells 97th Street Flats.

John T. Wall has sold for the estate of Charles E. Rhinelander the two five-story flats at 118 and 120 West Ninety-seventh Street, on plot 60 by 100, to Agnes Kearney.

Private Dwelling Sales.

J. Arthur Fischer has sold for Mary Post Krebs the four-story American basement dwelling at 528 West 114th Street on lot 20 by 100.11.

F. P. Palmer is reported to have sold 48 West Fiftieth Street, a four-story dwelling, 20 by 100.11, Columbia College leasehold.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. have sold the two-family brick house at 918 Seventy-fifth Street for Mary and Elizabeth Wintermeyer.

R. A. Schlesing has sold the tenement house at 212 St. Nicholas Avenue for Marie Naegele to Maria Gunther.

Green Brothers have sold for Alfred A. Stuart to Alfred E. Foster, Jr., a plot 50 by 100 in South Midwood, adjoining Mr. Stuart's residence. Mr. Foster will erect a residence. The plot was held at $8,000.

B. D. Sforza has sold for the Lex Holding Company the two-story store and dwelling, on plot 40 by 100, at the southeast corner of Thirteenth Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street.

Long Island.

The Robert E. Farley Organization has sold for the Glens Falls Trust Company, as trustee, a house at the corner of Hathaway Drive and Park Lane in the Nassau Haven section of Hyde Park, to John Campbell Norris.

H. Levy sold to S. Eiseman a plot, 180 by 100 feet, on the southeast corner of Nott and Van Alst Avenues, Long Island City.

The Ed-Cooper Building Corporation sold a plot, 100 by 100 feet, on the east side of Wickles Street, south of Liberty Avenue, Richmond Hill, to B. Tick.

The Bell Avenue Realty Company sold to A. Kneher a plot, 85 by 100 feet, on the northwest corner of Gardiner Street and Warburton Avenue, Flushing.

F. Bleg sold to A. Kostro, a plot 50 by 100 feet, on the southwest corner of Bandman Avenue and Baltic Street, Jamaica.

Staten Island Buyer.

J. Moffatt & Schwab have sold for Mrs. Rebecca Kelly of Rosebank, to Mrs. Bertha T. Smith, the residence at 67 Evelyn Place, Fort Wadsworth.

Deals in Yonkers.

Frederick W. Snyder has purchased the Yonkers residence at Glenbrook Avenue, opposite the Park Hill Country Club. Albert Lockwood was the broker and he has also sold the brick dwelling at 42 Cedar Place, formerly the Flagg homestead; to Alexander A. Dawson. It covers a plot 167 by 140 on the corner of Robins Place. An apartment house will be erected on the site.

New Jersey.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman sold for the Wilsey Realty Company to Charles R. Stewart a new dwelling on Phelps Road, Upper Ridgewood, with an acre plot.

J. Sterling Drake has sold for the Boonton National Bank the Lincoln Iron Works at the corner of Stickle Avenue and Pine Street, Rockaway. The purchaser is making extensive alterations.

White Plains Purchase.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley have sold for William M. Morrell the residence on Concord Avenue, Lester Hill, White Plains, to J. A. Winder. It was held at $8,000.

Sells 340-Acre Farm.

David P. Earle has sold his farm at Newtown, Conn., to Thomas McGoldrick. The property contains about 340 acres, with residence and outbuildings and riparian rights in the Housatonic River, which runs through the property. It was held at $45,000. Kenneth Ives & Co. were the brokers.

Buys Stamford Home.

Warren W. McNeil has purchased through Griffen, Prince & Ripley from the Southfield Point Company a Dutch Colonial house at Southfield Point, Stamford, Conn. It covers a plot 100 by 185 and was held at $27,000.

Experimental School Takes Another Building.

The four-story dwelling at 54 East Sixty-seventh Street, owned by Annie L. Hoe, has been taken under option of purchase at $60,000 by the Teachers College and will be used in connection with the Charlton School building at 646 Park Avenue, which was leased for the experimental school in which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is interested. The option on the Hoe house runs until Nov. 1, 1918.

Commercial Leases.

A. H. Mathews has leased for Pyle & Kirkland the two warehouses at 428 to 432 Greenwich Street to the Atlanta Warehouse Company, Inc. for five years; also for the Metropolitan Trust Company the six-story building at 14 and 16 Lispenard Street to the Exporters' Warehouse Company for five years.

The John P. Peel Company has leased for Alice McGovern to the Chelsea Truck and Wagon Works, for ten years, the buildings at 440 and 442 West Twenty-seventh Street on a plot 50 by 100.

J. Arthur Fischer has leased for the Preston estate to H. M. McCullough the four-story building at 610 Sixth Avenue for a rifle range, and in conjunction with W. A. Douglas & Co., for the Digman Realty Company, to H. M. Frank, the store at 2,133 Grand Concourse.

INSANITARY 'FARMHOUSES.'

Board of Health Says Tenements Are Better Than Many.

An investigation conducted last Summer by the State Department of Health disclosed the fact that the sanitary and housing conditions prevailing in certain "farmhouses" patronized by the poorer classes of city dwellers for the Summer vacation are unhealthful in the extreme, and often far worse than any prevailing in city tenements.

The Weekly Bulletin of the Department of Health of the City of New York, commenting on the report of the investigation, says:

"From the highways these places look like farmhouses which have been abandoned by native farming people, except that about them is always seen a swarm of people. When one inspects the premises, it is easy to understand how persons who have not been previously exposed to infection may contract communicable diseases.

"The tenants of the place remain only during the Summer school vacation; they are from the tenement districts of cities. They usually rent a room without seeing it, agreeing to pay $30 for 'the season' for a furnished room which is about 10 feet by 12 feet or even smaller. The furniture generally consists of two bedsteads with mattresses, and occasionally a table or a chair, or it may be that the third article is a washstand.

"In about half of the cases a kitchen, with a stove and fire and a dining table, is provided. When these are available the landlord permits the tenants to settle the matter of their use among themselves, each family providing its cooking utensils and dishes, and taking care of them, the landlord being responsible for cleaning the kitchen. In no instance, however, does the latter assume any responsibility for the cleanliness of the bedrooms.

"It is impossible to maintain physical cleanliness even if the tenant desires to do so. Occasionally there is a neighboring creek or brook wherein baths may be taken, but usually there is no such opportunity. Sometimes there is insufficient water on the premises, and it must be brought from a distance in barrels and placed outside the house.

"Boxes for garbage may or may not be provided; they may or may not be used, or if used they may or may not be emptied. When emptied, the contents may be thrown out by the roadside or on the border of the landlord's premises, within a few feet of neighboring houses. Fragments of food are everywhere, on the floor, the piazza, under the piazza, and about the garbage boxes.

"Physicians, teachers, nurses, and other social workers who come into close contact with poor tenement dwellers in this city are urged to spread this warning against insanitary country homes. Desirable as even a short vacation in the country is for all city dwellers, this is far better to stay in town, where decent sanitary conditions prevail, than to be herded in the 'farmhouses' described above, where to escape disease is a miracle."

CLUB'S $600,000 PURCHASE.

Sleepy Hollow Members Now Own 480 Acres at Scarborough.

The purchase last week by the Sleepy Hollow Country Club of an additional 387 acres adjoining the club's property at Scarborough furnishes a striking example of the growth of Summer home centres in Westchester County. Club life has developed rapidly within the last few years and the Sleepy Hollow Country Club has been one of the most successful of the newer organizations. Its recent purchase was made from William Rockefeller and the price paid for the large acreage was said to be $600,000, making it, according to the broker, Frederick M. Hilton of William A. White & Sons, the largest single real estate transaction that has ever been closed in Westchester.

The Sleepy Hollow Country Club was organized in 1911, buying for its clubhouse the large country home of the late Colonel Elliott F. Shepard, designed by Stanford White and which, with its furnishings, was said to have cost $1,000,000. A tract of ninety-three acres was bought with the house. The club paid $210,000 for the property and spent over $100,000 in improvements, including the laying out of a long eighteen-hole golf course.

The club now has about 1,000 members. Frank A. Vanderlip is President. Among the organizers were George W. Perkins, William M. Kingsley, Thomas A. Stillman, George T. Haven, Jr., Samuel Sloan, Edward J. Berwind, and V. Everit Macy.

The club now controls an estate of 480 acres in one of the choicest sections of Westchester County. Part of the new property will be subdivided into acreage plots for improvement by club members with fine homes.

WESTCHESTER REALTY

Increase in Recorded Deeds and Mortgages Showing Prosperity.

Register Isaac H. Smith of Westchester County reports that, despite the war, there has been an increase in the number of deeds and mortgages filed in his office during the last year over the previous year and there was an increase in the mortgage tax collected. The mortgage tax paid from May 1, 1915, to May 1, 1916, was $77,799.94, while the amount collected from May 1, 1916, to May 1, 1917, amounted to $91,813.30.

The largest mortgage filed this year was for $5,000,000, given by the National Conduit and Cable Company at Hastings, and the tax amounted to $25,000. The smallest mortgage recorded was for $75.

The total number of papers recorded between May 1, 1916, and May 1, 1917, was 18,568, of which 8,595 were deeds and releases and 4,222 were mortgages.

Several large public buildings will be ready for occupancy in Westchester County by September. They include the new $100,000 Post Office at Mount Vernon and the Masonic Temple in Yonkers.

Country House Leases.

Frederic Courtland Penfield, former Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, has leased for the Summer the Bostwick estate at Mamaroneck. It comprises about fourteen acres, and was leased through Pease & Elliman.

F. W. Woolworth has leased through Edward J. Hogan the Schulz place at Locust Valley. The property comprises thirty-five acres.

Blakeman Quintard Meyer has rented for the Byram Realty Company a residence on Byram Shore to Henry Steers.

Fish & Marvin have rented for Joseph T. McMahon his property at Scarborough to Arthur J. Morris.

Pell & Tibbits have leased the Stephen H. P. Pell place at the end of Wampage Point, Manhasset Bay, to Caleb Bragg and H. Nelson Slater. Mr. Pell has joined the ambulance service in France.

John F. Scott has sublet for the Rev. Theodore Fiske Savage the cottage known as Winona, at Lawrence Beach, to Robert W. Gifford.

Clifford van Schurman has rented to James B. Clews the Mary Townshend Rennard estate at Locust Valley, L. I.

Adams & Keeler have rented at Ridgefield, Conn., cottages for William A. Benedict to Mrs. Francis Forbes, for Dr. B. A. Bryon to Mrs. H. P. Hodson, and for Louis G. Smith to William R. Herrick.

Yonkers Property at Auction.

Next Saturday, June 23, Joseph P. Day will sell the properties belonging to the estates of David R. and Bettie Heine, and the holdings of the Landscape Realty Company, consisting of twelve dwellings and forty-nine building lots in Yonkers. The property lies between the Lowree and Caryl stations of the Putnam Division of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad. The sale will be conducted under a tent on the premises starting at 2:30 P. M.

MAY BUILDING RECORD.

A Decrease of About 34 Per Cent. Shown by Month's Figures.

The building permits issued in 118 principal cities of the United States for May were about two-thirds the aggregate estimated cost of those issued in May, 1916. The official figures as received by The American Contractor, New York, total $75,168,158, against $114,831,891 for May last year, a decrease of 34 per cent.

"It looks like a distressing shrinkage of building operations," says The Contractor. "In a sense, it is. But there are 'mitigating circumstances.' There is hope for the future.

"In groping about for comparisons, it is peculiarly appropriate to compare present conditions with those which followed the opening of the war, nearly three years ago. There was then the same drop in new construction work.

"The comparative loss was small in August, 1914, but increased to 32 per cent. in September, and reached a maximum of 41 per cent. in December, 1914. Then the tide turned, and in December, 1915, the building permits increased 84 per cent. over those of the previous December. Increases in volume, accompanied by climbing costs of materials, continued the rule from that time on until the United States entered the war.

"The prospective builder who held up his plans when the war broke out discovered a year later that he would have been much better off if he had gone right on with the work. In other words, God hates a quitter, and usually gives material evidence of his displeasure.

"The future is no clearer, so far as conditions to develop in the construction world are concerned, than they were nearly three years ago, but if comparisons are valuable the deduction to be made now is so obvious that any one can make it.

"There is another point that deserves attention in this connection. It is that the actual construction work of the present has not decreased. The figures of building and engineering work for May, based on contracts actually closed, published in last week's issue of The Contractor, showed an increase of 20 per cent. over May, 1916."

HOSPITAL GETS SITE.

City Sells Block Front to the Hahnemann for $100,000.

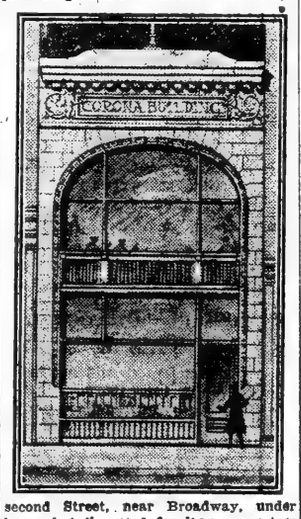
A transfer of property was recorded last week in the Register's office which discloses the fact that the City of New York has sold to the Hahnemann Hospital for $100,000 the property it occupies on the east side of Park Avenue between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Streets. The land was part of the old common lands owned by the city and let under long leases about fifty years ago to various charitable and educational institutions, many of which are still there. The customary rental was $1 a year. Several of the properties have been transferred for nominal considerations by the city to the institutions using them, as they could then sell the property and use the funds to move elsewhere if changing conditions made it necessary.

Negotiations to give the same benefit to the Hahnemann Hospital have been in progress for some time and the sale was authorized by the Sinking Fund. The assessed land value of the property which the hospital gets for $100,000 is $775,000. It covers the entire block front on the east side of Park Avenue, 210.10 feet by 125 feet deep on Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Streets. The remainder of the block is occupied by two other charitable institutions, the Baptist Home for the Aged and the Institution for the Instruction of Deaf Mutes.

TIMES SQUARE BUILDING.

Two-Story Structure for Typewriter Business Planned Near Broadway.

On Aug. 1 the old four-story building at 129 West Forty-second Street, close to the Times Square centre, will be torn down and on the site will be erected a two-story building for the new home of the Corona Typewriter Company. The concern has for over three years occupied the ground floor at 141 West Forty-



second Street, near Broadway, under lease, but the need for larger quarters has led to the acquisition of an entire building. The property was leased a short time ago by the Corona Company for twenty-one years from Mrs. Elizabeth M. Anderson, the owner, and she is erecting the new structure from plans by the architects, John M. Howells and James Gamble Rogers. The cost will be about $20,000. The present tenants will vacate on Aug. 1, and the new building is expected to be ready for occupancy by Nov. 1. The lease for the twenty-one years will aggregate about $500,000. Manning & Trunk were the agents in the transaction and will take charge of the building.

Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased the dwelling at 344 Lexington Avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Streets, for Mrs. H. H. Henry to Mrs. W. H. Moore, and the dwelling at 40 East Fifty-first Street for Edward H. Landen to Benjamin L. Armstrong.

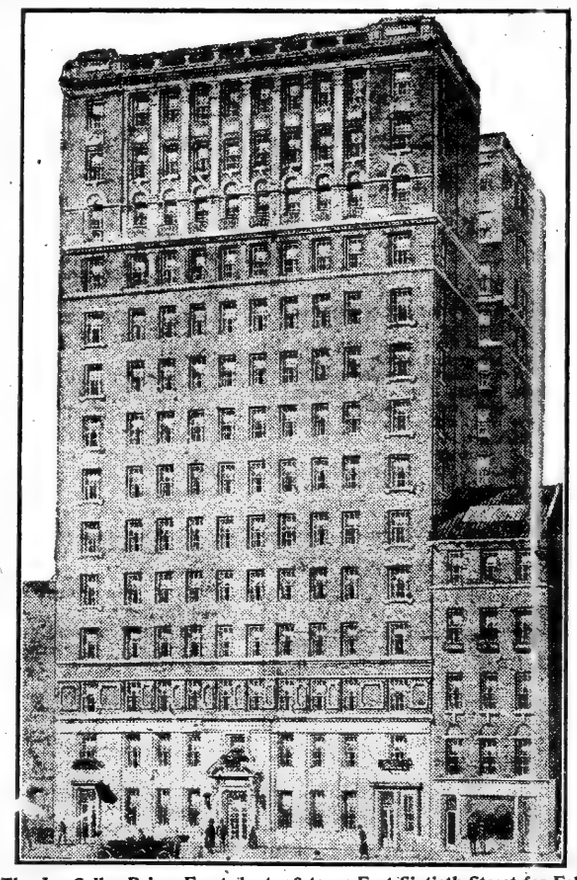
H. Holtz & Co. have leased the dwelling at 54 West Eighty-seventh Street for Martha M. Sherer to R. West.

Window Shades

See shades as they should be, at our showrooms—harmonizing with both interior decorations and exterior trim.

Ordinator Co.
101 Park Avenue
(40th Street)
Telephone Vanderbilt 3250

MIDTOWN APARTMENT HOTEL



The La Salle, Being Erected at 28 to 34 East Sixtieth Street for Fall Occupancy.

Recently a transaction involving about 2,500,000 was closed by Weld & Suydam in leasing the La Salle Hotel at 26 to 34 East Sixtieth Street to Mary E. Sniffen, who for fifteen years has been at the head of the Hawthorne Hotel at 70 West Forty-ninth Street.

The La Salle Hotel, which will be open in the Fall, is modern in every particular. The roof garden on the fifteenth floor will be an attractive feature.

CHILDHOOD NO BAR TO SUIT

Justice Tierney Decides Motion in Interesting Damage Suit.

A property owner whose carelessness results in the injury of a child, even though the child is in a place where it obviously has no right to be, is responsible, and can be made to answer a suit for damages, is the substance of an opinion just given by Justice Tierney of the Bronx Supreme Court. The janitress of a building sued Rosenthal et al. for damages because her ten-year-old child had been struck by an elevator used in the carriage of garbage from the various apartments to the basement. The elevator was of the sort controlled from the basement, and the one operating it need not enter the shaft. But the child entered the shaft while assisting her mother, in order to see where the elevator was. A rope parted, and the elevator fell upon the child.

A motion was made to dismiss the suit on various grounds, the principal one being that the child had no right in the shaft. But Justice Tierney, in refusing to grant the motion to dismiss, said:

"The cause of the accident was the condition of the rope, which had become frayed from use until it was too weak to support the weight of the elevator. The maintenance of this apparatus for the common use of the various occupants of the building was the duty of the owners. A disregard of that duty would constitute negligence. There is no contention that if this accident had happened to the janitress, or any one for whose use it was concededly intended, there would not be liability.

"It is true that the elevator was not intended to be used by children. It did not have to be guarded against danger from such a source, nor did the owners have to make it safe for such a use. The injury to the plaintiff was not due to her being a child or because the elevator was being operated by a child. In fact, the elevator was not being operated at the time but fell from a standstill. The child was not a trespasser. Her mother, who was employed to use this elevator, allowed her to do this work. If the janitress had employed an adult assistant to whom this accident had happened in the same way the owners would have been liable. The immaturity of the plaintiff played no part in causing the accident. The owner's negligence was the sole cause.

"The mother's omission to guard the child from the consequences of her inaptitude for this work cannot be the proximate cause of injuries suffered by reason of an occurrence that did not originate in or have any connection with such inaptitude. On the trial I was impressed by the fact that this child ought not to have been employed about the elevator, and was persuaded that the owners owed no duty toward her in keeping the elevator in a usable condition. I thought the case came within those decisions where a child has been injured in using property that was not intended for its use. I do not think that they apply, because in this case the apparatus was being used in the way, and by the method, and for the purpose for which it was intended, and the fact that the accident happened to a child and not to an adult is a mere incident and not in any way a contributing cause."

Mrs. Robert Collier's Camp Leased.

John N. Golding has rented for Mrs. Robert Collier her camp, situated in the north part of Raquette Lake, known as Bluff Point Camp, to George Blumenthal of Lazard Freres.

OWNERS TO PROTEST.

Declare That Proposed Improvement on West 25th Street Is Unwise.

An organization may soon be formed representing property owners in West Twenty-fifth Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, in order to take united action with reference to the recent resolution passed by the Board of Estimate authorizing the removal of the encroachments and the reduction of the sidewalk width between these two points.

Among those who are interested in the proposed move are the Henry Heilman Company; the Twenty-fifth Street Realty Company, Jacob Friedman, Treasurer, and B. D. Jacobs, Secretary; the W. & G. Realty Company, representing Wiesen & Goldstein; the Rexton Realty Company, and the L. H.-N. W. Company, Lee Holstein, President, and Nathan Weiss, Treasurer, and others.

The resolution passed by the Board of Estimate provides that the widths of the roadway and sidewalks in Twenty-fifth Street, from the westerly curb line of Broadway to the easterly curb line of Seventh Avenue, be established as follows: The roadway shall be centrally located and shall have a width of thirty-four feet, and the width of the sidewalks on each side of the roadway shall be thirteen feet.

In pursuance of this action the property owners were advised that all encroachments and incumbrances were to be removed before Sept. 1, 1917, with the usual notification that any encroachments or incumbrances that remain after that date will be removed by the city and the expense thereof charged as a lien upon the property affected.

A number of property owners have registered their protest against this proceeding and several of them have written to Borough President Marcus M. Marks in connection with the matter. They maintain that in a street containing so many tall loft and factory buildings housing thousands of employes, it is exceedingly unwise to reduce the present sidewalk width.

COMPLETING BIG APARTMENT

Paterno Building, at 270 Park Avenue, Will Be Ready by Nov. 1.

Charles V. Paterno, President of the Vanderbilt Avenue Realty Corporation, said yesterday that the big apartment house he is erecting on the block bounded by Madison and Park Avenues, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets, will be completed by Nov. 1. The Madison Avenue section is now well advanced. The Park Avenue portion is ready for the raising of the steel supports. The building will be known as 270 Park Avenue, and rentals in the Park Avenue section are now being made. The Madison Avenue portion will be ready about Oct. 1. The extension of Vanderbilt Avenue will form an artistic court between the two sections.

Want Underground System.

Removal of the elevated structure on Sixth Avenue and the substitution of an underground system is advocated by the Sixth Avenue Association. In a recent communication to the Board of Estimate and the Public Service Commission. The Forty-second Street Association is in sympathy with the proposed improvement, and has also communicated with the city authorities.

THREE-FAMILY HOUSE NEEDS

Provision for Good Gas Supply on Upper Floors Is Important.

As a result of the signing by Governor Whitman of the Lawson or three-family house bill, it has been estimated that about 30,000 old-fashioned residences in the city will be converted into three-family apartments. Among the necessary alterations, one of prime importance will be in providing for ample gas piping. As most of the buildings were erected several years ago it will probably be found that the present system of gas pipes only provides for the use of a gas range in the basement kitchen, and that the "risers" to the second and third floors are pipes of small dimension intended to convey gas for lighting purposes only. In remodeling, these pipes will evidently need to be increased in size so that a good supply of gas may be furnished on the second and third floors.

"Experience has shown in the past that where small private dwellings have become small apartment houses, the homes of two or three families, 'cookers' and gas ranges on the upper floors have not had the necessary supply of gas," Robert E. Livingston of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York said yesterday. "This has frequently led to complaints by the tenants. Investigation has shown that three gas ranges, as well as the lighting of the premises, have depended on gas pipes of too small dimension. In other words, three tenants were found to be drawing on gas for cooking and lighting when the piping was intended for one gas range, and that in the basement, and only for lighting in the upper part of the building.

"As the gas companies have no control over the piping in a building the only remedy could come through the landlords installing large pipes. The expense is inconsiderable and the work should be done while the premises are being remodeled. In all probability many of these apartments will be gas heated. This, too, should be borne in mind by the owners. Many new buildings that unfortunately were not provided with gas pipes have recently had gas pipes installed to insure heating by gas, in many cases as auxiliary to the central heating system, and to furnish tenants with hot water."

REALTY LEGISLATION.

New York Board Summarizes Results in Action on New Bills.

The Real Estate Board of New York has issued a summary of the work of its Legislation and Taxation Committee during the session of the Legislature. Of the bills introduced, 573 were selected for serious consideration. Of these 175 were opposed and 97 were approved. Of the 175 bills opposed, 163 failed to become law, and 12 became law. Of the 97 bills which were approved, 43 became law, 7 passed the Legislature but were vetoed by the Governor, 1 passed the Legislature but was not accepted by the Mayor, 9 passed one house but failed of passage in the other, and 37 died in committee.

The Real Estate Board devoted its attention particularly to bills amending the labor law, the tax law, the banking law, the latter in relation to lending on Torrens titles, and the bill amending the tenement house law so as to permit three-story dwellings to be converted into tenements. Of the labor bills the most important to become law was Assemblyman Bewley's bill redefining a factory.

The work of analyzing these bills was done by a joint sub-committee, consisting of Robert E. Dowling, John P. Leo, Carlisle Norwood, Stanley M. Isaacs, Henry R. Chittick, Harry Percy David, Samuel P. Goldman, George W. Olvany, B. E. Martin, D. A. Clarkson, William J. Tully and William B. Ellison.

To Sell Estate of Mayor's Uncle.

Included in the parcels to be sold at auction by Joseph P. Day, next Thursday, is the block front on the west side of Decatur Avenue between Oliver Place and East 199th Street, the Bronx, belonging to the estate of Henry D. Purroy. It is being offered by instructions from Mayor Mitchel, executor, and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustees, in conjunction with the executors of the estate of Mary A. Halloran, which also has an interest in the plot.

The late Henry D. Purroy was an uncle of Mayor Mitchel. During his political activity he was Fire Commissioner and County Clerk.

White Plains Real Estate Board.

William E. Morrell has been elected President of the Real Estate Board of White Plains. The other officers chosen at the recent annual meeting are: Vice President, T. Frederick Lee; Treasurer, R. Franklin Hill; Secretary, William F. Kell.

BUILDING LOAN CONVENTION.

Big Gains Shown in Assets and Members.

About 150 delegates attended the thirtieth annual convention of the New York State League of Savings and Loan Associations held last week at Ithaca, N. Y.

In his annual report Secretary Archibald W. McEwan of New York said in part: "Savings and loan associations in the United States now have 3,500,000 members and $1,500,000,000 assets.

"Associations in this State increased their assets 10 per cent. last year over 1916. These reached $79,630,000 and, with the resources of the Land Bank included, exceed $80,000,000. The membership is more than 200,000.

"The Superintendent of Banks points out that during the last ten years the resources of our associations have increased about 116 per cent., and says further that the associations are much more efficient in promoting thrift than their resources indicate, and that they are great factors in strengthening the hands of the Government through the promotion of home-owning and co-operation among good citizens.

"New York County—Manhattan—now leads in assets among the counties with $11,322,000. Here occurred the greatest growth in any one county during the year—$1,350,000, followed by Erie with $1,127,000. Population considered, the County of Richmond led all others—it increased assets $644,000, total assets being $5,430,000. The largest association in the State—The Homestead Aid of Utica—had 6,000 members and $4,043,000 assets at the beginning of the year, which have since been materially increased.

"No more patriotic men and women will be found than the 3,500,000 members of savings and loan associations. We are engaged in a work which makes for the highest order of good citizenship and patriotism—our motto describes it concisely: The American home, the safeguard of American liberties.' Our members are dependable—there are no jellyfish backbones among them—and the President will find no more loyal supporters for the preservation of democracy."

NEW TENEMENT LAW.

More Than 25,000 Private Dwellings in Brooklyn Affected.

More than 25,000 private houses in Brooklyn are affected by the Lawson bill, which became a law when it was signed ten days ago by Governor Whitman, according to John C. Gebhardt, Secretary of the Tenement House Committee of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

These buildings are permitted by the new law to be changed into three-family tenements as a moderate expenditure for alterations and minor improvements conforming with the tenement house law as now modified. The average cost of making these alterations is estimated at from $1,000 to $1,200, with an addition of $300 where steam heat is to be introduced.

It is believed that, with the large demand prevailing for small apartment accommodations throughout the city, many owners will avail themselves of the opportunity to so alter their houses despite the enormously increased costs of materials and labor.

Country House Leases.

Worthington Whitehouse & Inc., has leased the Charles A. Bristed country estate at Lenox, Mass., to Charles H. Sherrill, and for George Dixon his home opposite the Piping Rock Club, L. I., to S. S. Norton.

Shields Brothers, Inc., have leased the Hassel estate at Great Neck to Stanley A. Cohn.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. have rented for Mrs. R. C. Gilmore her residence at Summit, N. J., to Mrs. M. A. Beck.

J. Edward Breuer has leased the residence of William Tobler at Great Neck Estates to John Francis Byrne.

The residence of Mrs. Benjamin T. Kissam, on Dogwood Lane, Rye, has been rented by E. C. Pressprich to Blakeman Quintard Meyer was the broker.

Fish & Marvin have rented for the Village Investing Company the property on Pondfield Road, Bronxville, formerly occupied by Edgar Beekman, to Bernard Lefort; for Edward Fisher his house in Lawrence Park to J. C. Strahan, and the Paul McJunkin home in the Greenacres section of Scarsdale to L. G. Strasser.

Service Increased.

As a result of a hearing before the Public Service Commission the New York & Long Island Traction Company, which operates a surface car line between Liberty and Grant Avenues, Brooklyn, and Rondale Siding on its Brooklyn-Mineola division, has agreed to accept an order from the commission providing for a 7½-minute headway in its morning rush hour service westbound and in its evening rush hour service eastbound. The company will also be permitted to operate on a minimum of not less than 15 minutes on Sundays and holidays.

HEIGHTS RESIDENTS LIKE BUS SERVICE

Billy Sunday Campaign, Has Shown Value of Stage Transportation Facilities.

ASK FOR ONE MORE MONTH

Board of Estimate Consents, and Public Service Commission Will Give Hearing Tomorrow.

The Billy Sunday campaign has produced one good result, at least, for the residents of Washington Heights and that is in giving them an object lesson of the value of the bus service as far north as 168th Street. As a convenience to the expectant crowds to the tabernacle at Broadway and 168th Street, the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate gave the Fifth Avenue Stage Company a temporary franchise to run its buses during the Sunday meetings as far north as the tabernacle. The time expires today with the close of the meetings, but so valuable has this added means of transportation proved to the residents in the upper Heights section that a strong effort is being made to retain the service.

The Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association has been the leader in this effort for continued omnibus service. The members have been striving for some time to obtain adequate bus service as far north as 181st Street, but a combination of peculiar difficulties has always delayed successful action. The Billy Sunday meetings provided the entering wedge and the thousands of residents who have found this extra means of transportation a great convenience are loath to see it stopped.

The association had a hearing on the question over a week ago before the Board of Estimate and that body has given its consent to extending the temporary franchise one month longer, that is, until July 17. The Public Service Commission, however, has something to say and a hearing before that body will be held tomorrow afternoon. Meanwhile, as the Secretary of the commission explained yesterday, the buses may continue to run until the commission gives its decision, so the service will continue tomorrow.

Reginald Pelham Bolton, Secretary of the Washington Heights Association, who has been one of the leaders in urging the need for an extension of the existing stage routes, said yesterday that this service was the most important question before the residents in all parts of the Heights.

"I am informed," said Mr. Bolton, "that in the first fifty days of the tabernacle meetings the buses carried north of the former terminals over 1,000,000 passengers. The most northerly terminal was 155th Street where the St. Nicholas Avenue buses stopped and the Riverside Drive buses stopped at 125th Street and Broadway. Our residents are not objecting to the ten-cent fare; in fact, the association strongly indorses that rate, as it affords practically the only means in the city of riding to and from one's home and place of business in a public conveyance with a certain degree of comfort.

"Hundreds of persons are willing to pay an extra nickel for the enjoyment of a pleasant ride on top of the bus on a fine day, and I know that many dwellers on the Heights have found the extension of the system a great help in their travels up and down during the morning and evening. I would like to see the service extended to 181st Street. It is a mode of transportation that is urgently needed all the way from 155th to 181st Street, and our association will do all in its power to obtain the required facilities."

The Broadway surface car line is said to be one of the chief objectors to a continued extension of the uptown bus service, but, judging from outward appearances, the bus service has not injured the passenger traffic on either the Broadway surface cars or the subway, for that matter, in carrying the crowds to the tabernacle during the Billy Sunday services.

The recent curtailment of building will have a tendency, according to Mr. Bolton, of practically filling every apartment house in upper Manhattan this season, and that opinion is shared by the leading brokers, who stated last week that they had been exceptionally busy during the last month in renewing old leases and caring for prospective tenants. Rents throughout the entire district have advanced slightly, perhaps 5 per cent. would be a fair average, although some of the higher-priced houses have increased by 10 per cent.

Home Building Books--FREE

Whether you are actually planning to build, or just gathering material for your dream-home of the future, you will be tremendously pleased with these books on——

NORTH CAROLINA PINE

The one shown above is the "Home Builder's Book"—literally filled with modern ideas and fine illustrations. The other is the "Book of Interiors," which shows, in full color, beautifully panelled walls, beamed ceilings, built-in features and polished floors. Either or both FREE on request.

North Carolina Pine Association
34 Bank of Commerce Building Norfolk, Virginia

AN INVITATION Be sure to visit the life size North Carolina Pine Bungalow at the Country Life Permanent Exposition, Grand Central Terminal, 42d St. Ask for Mr. Hannerty.

Of Equal Importance To Landlords and Tenants

THE time has come when premises for rent must be advertised as being *"completely piped for gas."* This statement will advance the rental value.

The coal situation is of deep concern to property owners. With Gas piping in a building, residential, manufacturing, or occupied by offices, the tenants can always be supplied with

HEAT, HOT WATER AND POWER

Through our modern fixtures and latest types of mantles, tenants may be furnished with Gas Lighting which is not only *economical* but closely akin to daylight, causing no eye-strain.

Your attention is called to the Gas Steam Radiator which can be used in connection with your present steam system or the steam may be generated by Gas if your building is "Piped for Gas" as it should be.

Call "Stuyvesant 4900" and ask for the *Architectural Service Bureau.* An expert will give you his services as to cost, proper sizes of pipes and all other details as to the equipment of your building for the comfort and convenience of your tenant.

"The Right Way is the Gas Way"

Consolidated Gas Company of New York

GEO. B. CORTELYOU, President

Real Estate at Public Auction
SPECIAL SALES DAYS
Next Thursday, June 21

AT NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., N. Y. CITY.

Absolute Sale

554 West 114th Street

A 5 story and basement brick and stone dwelling; furnace heat. Size of lot 20x100.11.

WHITLOCK & SIMONDS, Esqs., Attys., 27 Cedar St., N. Y.

Executor's Sales

Estates of { HENRY D. PURROY, Dec'd. / MARY A. HALLORAN, Dec'd.

Hon. John Purroy Mitchel, Executor
Farmers Loan and Trust Co., Trustee

W. S. Decatur Ave.—Oliver Pl. to E. 199th St.

TO BE SOLD AS FOUR PARCELS.

Four Vacant Plots, size 50 x 93.35 to 51.3 x 116.31.

ROBT. W. MALONEY, Esq., 309 Broadway, N. Y. City
EDWIN H. UPDIKE, Esq., 55 Liberty St., N. Y. City
GELLER, ROLSTON & HORAN, Esqs., 22 William St., N. Y. City } Attys.

ESTATE OF MARY A. HALLORAN, Dec'd.

FRANCIS W. POLLOCK, LORETTA COUGHLIN & MARIETTA HART, Ex'trs.

N.W.Cor.St.NicholasAv.& 154th St.
(Known as 881 St. Nicholas Ave.)
2 4 story and basement brick dwellings; furnace heat; garage in rear. Plot 37.2x107.4½x irreg.

191 Lenox Avenue
A 4 story and basement brick and stone dwelling. Plot 20x85x irreg.

Tract of 17½ Acres on City Line

A large tract on Kingsbridge Road, Randall Avenue, Pratt Avenue and adjacent Streets—both sides of dividing line between Mt. Vernon and New York City. Near station of new White Plains Ave. subway extension and New York, Westchester & Boston R. R. station.

65% may Remain on Mortgage

ROBT. W. MALONEY, Esq., Atty., 309 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Estates of
HARRIET and M. C. D. BORDEN, Dec'd

25-27 West 56th St.

To be sold separately.

Two 4 story and basement brown stone front dwellings. Plot 50x100.5.

70% MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.

SHERMAN & STERLING, Esqs., Attys., 55 Wall St., N. Y. City.

Estate of
WM. R. BENNETT, Dec'd.

N. E. Cor. Shore Road & 79th St. & Adjoining Parcel
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

To be sold separately.

PARCEL 1—Dwelling—plot 89.05x144.97x irreg.

PARCEL 2—Vacant plot, 124.24x313.35x irreg.

H. B. HUBBARD, Esq., Atty., 26 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Special Sales

GRANITE MANSION AT BRONXVILLE, N. Y.

Janvrin Avenue, Near Cedar Court

RUNNING THROUGH TO BRONXVILLE ROAD

Overlooking Cedar Knolls Valley.

Frontage of 75 ft. on Janvrin Avenue, 50 ft. on Bronxville Road, with a depth of 261.67 ft. Splendidly constructed 3 story granite mansion, containing 18 rooms and 3 baths; hardwood trim.

60% MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.

LOUIS ROBINSON, Esq., Atty., 2 Rector St., N. Y. City.

16-18-20 Jones St.
(Greenwich House Settlement.)

Two three story and basement brick buildings and a one story frame building. Plot 63.4x97.6.

WALTER G. MERRITT, Esq., Atty., 135 Broadway, N. Y. City.

580 Ocean Parkway
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

A 2½ story brick and frame dwelling; hot water heat. Plot 57.1½x150x irreg.

EDWIN L. BROOKS, Esq., Atty., 176 Broadway, N. Y. City.

38 Hamilton Terrace

A three story and basement brick and stone dwelling; furnace heat. Plot 19x100.

65% may remain on mortgage

HAROLD E. LIPPINCOTT, Esq., Atty., 35 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

BUTLER, N. J.
"The Bancroft"

Well known health resort, containing about 11½ acres. Main building, three stories and basement, frame and stone; outbuildings.

75% may remain

I. J. AUERBACH, Agent, 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

163 East 107th Street

A 4 story and basement brownstone front tenement. Size, 17x100.11.

Tuesday, June 26th

AT NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., N. Y. CITY.

Trustee's Sale
Estate of WILLIAM DURYEA, Dec'd.

Pelham Manor, N. Y.

S. E. Cor. Washington Ave. and Peace St.

A vacant plot, 156.5x200.

60% may remain on mortgage.

Messrs. BLAIR & RUDD, Attys. 128 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Absolute Executors' Sale
Estate of Oscar Egerton Schmidt, Dec'd.

19 West 93d St.

A 4 story and basement brick and stone building; furnace heat. Size 19.7x100.8½.

Frederick D. P. Forster, Esq., Atty. 44 Wall Street, New York City.

Special Sale

533 West 187th St.

A 3 story and basement brick two family house; furnace heat and electricity. Size 19x94.10½.

ROBERT D. WEST, Esq., Atty., 37 East 18th Street, N. Y. City.

Write for Booklets

Telephone 744 Cortlandt.

Joseph P. Day
Auctioneer

Executive Offices, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

ARTHUR C. SHERIDAN,

REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER,
will sell at public auction

SATURDAY, JUNE 30TH

On the premises, at 3 o'clock P. M., rain or shine

"SONNY BILL MANOR,"

THE BEAUTIFUL FORMER ESTATE OF THE CELEBRATED PLAYWRIGHT, THE LATE CHARLES KLEIN, at

ROWAYTON, CONN.

"SONNY BILL MANOR" consists of a 14 room, up to date residence with 3 baths, fully furnished, with almost 7 acres of land, beautifully landscaped and complete in every respect. On high ground overlooking the Long Island Sound. Tennis court, driveways, flower gardens, lawn, garage, chauffeur's house with 5 rooms and bath, etc. Entire furnishings included in sale. Close proximity to Roton Point, Tokeneke, Pearl Island, Darien and Stamford, and near Yacht and Golf Clubs. OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

60% of purchase price may remain on mortgage for 3 or 5 years.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET TO ARTHUR C. SHERIDAN, AUCTIONEER.
OFFICES: 300 BROADWAY AND 331 MADISON AVENUE, AT 43D STREET, NEW YORK.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Absolute Auction Sale

Next Saturday, June 23,

at 2:30 P. M., on the premises, rain or shine.

12 Dwellings and 49 Lots

LOCATED ON

Bruce Av., Wellesley Av., Landscape Av., Elnor Place and Van Cortlandt Park Av.

Caryl, Yonkers, N. Y.

Write for booklet.

'Phone 744—Cort.

Joseph P. Day
Auct'r.

31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., will sell at auction

Saturday, June 30, 1917,

at 2 P. M. on the premises, rain or shine.

TO CLOSE ESTATE WILLIAM M. THOMAS, Dec'd

55 Bay 127th St.

(ORIENTA AV.),

running through to Bay 128th Street.

Entire Block Front.

Facing Atlantic Ocean,

BELLE HARBOR, L. I.

QUEENS BOROUGH, N. Y. CITY.

The whole Plot of 18 lots, to be sold separately, with the 2½ story and basement, frame, high stoop Dwelling, 14 rooms, butler's pantry, laundry, 3 baths, 2 showers, hardwood trim, open plumbing, steam heat, electric lights, &c.; also of lots 20x100 each; tennis court; seen by permit.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's offices, 156 B'way

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., will sell at auction

Friday, June 22, 1917,

at 12 o'clock noon, ON THE PREMISES, rain or shine.

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE

Estate of Carlene A. Way, Dec'd.

1 Philipse Place,

At the head of Shonnard Terrace, 200 Ft. East of Warburton Ave.

YONKERS, N. Y.

within 5 minutes' walk of the Glenwood station of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R.

The three story frame and stone Dwelling, 14 rooms and bath, 5 master's bedrooms; also of plot about 112.6x145. Open for inspection. Caretaker on premises.

A. S. GILBERT, ESQ., ATTORNEY, 43 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

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MORTGAGE LOANS.

We want a few good applications at

4½%

for conservative loans in central locations.

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REAL ESTATE.



TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
A HOME ON LAKE GEORGE
ABOUT ONE ACRE FOR $6,850.

This fine home, 150 feet shore front, a fully furnished 11-room house, 2 baths, modern plumbing, sleeping porches, unsurpassed view of lake and mountains, boat house containing gasoline launch and rowboat; icehouse and woodhouse fully stocked; everything in order and complete, ready for occupancy.

Combining the restful coolness of the woods with the advantages and attractions of the lake, affords, at the price, the best home opportunity we know of in the lake region. Would suggest your immediate attention.

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Only Bargains Listed.
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WANTED
On the West Side of New York

A private residence, corner property preferred. Will give in exchange a handsome residence, located on the hillside in Montclair, containing 12 rooms, 3 bath rooms and billiard room. Large plot of ground with combination stable and garage. Valuation $55,000. Send for particulars to

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East River Waterfrontage
Within Free Lighterage Limits

900 Ft. Frontage on Buttermilk Channel
East River

A plot of 8.34 acres of improved bulkheaded waterfrontage, located on the Buttermilk Channel (which is the channel running between Governors Island and the Brooklyn shore), in the vicinity of the Atlantic Basin. WATER DEPTH OF 30 FEET. Improved with metal building 340 x 100.

Newtown Creek Waterfrontage at East River
Adjacent to N. Y. State Barge Canal Terminal

A large plot of improved bulkheaded waterfrontage, with a 900-foot frontage on Newtown Creek. Size of entire plot 900 x 470.

WITHIN FREE LIGHTERAGE LIMITS

Suitable for any Industrial Development requiring deep waterfrontage

31 Nassau St., N. Y. City

Joseph P. Day
Sole Agent

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FOR CASH ONLY
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Rent 21 Years, NET or GROSS

A 6-Story and Basement FACTORY BUILDING, containing about 70,000 square feet, on a Northeast Corner. Centrally Located, where labor is readily obtainable.

SPRINKLER SYSTEM WILL BE INSTALLED.

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$30,000 NET ANNUAL GUARANTEED
ON AN INVESTMENT OF
$300,000.

The owner of business property on one of the best streets in New York has listed this property with me. The owner, who is absolutely responsible, will give his guarantee and bond that the net annual income will be no less than $30,000 for the next ten years.

$200,000 cash will be required—balance 10 years at 5%. If you are interested ACT QUICK—phone to

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20 Feet Wide; Lot 100 Feet Deep; Steam Heat, Electric Light; Large Porch.

Lots sold for $1,500
Houses would cost to build $4,500
Value $6,000

WILL SELL FOR $4,950

AUTO DRIVEWAY IF DESIRED, $200 MORE.
You have the opportunity now. When these are sold they can not be duplicated.

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West End Line (4th Ave. Subway) to 55th St.
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In clean street, between 49th and 72nd Sts., 2nd and 3rd Aves., in exchange for four-story home in a splendid block in the Seventies, West Side. F. R. Wood & Co., Broadway, Corner 80th St.

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A corner on Park Avenue in Murray Hill Section.

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Three-story dwelling on lot 22x98 9-10. Suitable for alteration into business building for building trade contractor, or other business. Price $12,500 (worth $16,500), mortgage $8,000. Owner, William D. Kilpatrick, 149 Broadway.

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UNRESTRICTED

Four Story and Basement, Brown Stone, Lot 22x100, with 5 Story Extension, 12½x20. For particulars apply to owner,

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NEW SUBWAYS is a house on.
STERLING PLACE,
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ARE PAPERED in.
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WITH BIRD'S-EYE maple.
TWO TILED baths and.
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NEAR UNDERHILL Avenue, and.
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TODAY FOR your.
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Eight rooms, electric light, running water; modern bath, steam heat, cement cellar, parquet floors.

For Sale at $8,500
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Just a Few Bungalows to Rent for

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Right Price—Lots offered at $850 each. One of the greatest opportunities in years. Liberty Bonds accepted.

Right Location—Just across the bay from Sheepshead—on the ocean front—swept by ocean breezes.

Right Transit—45 minutes from Manhattan—no last train. Day and night service of B. R. T.

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Additional Advantages—A private bathing beach on the ocean front—a wonderful esplanade—a private car line running on ten-minute schedule.

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MANHATTAN BEACH

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Just Across the Bay from Sheepshead.

Take Brighton Beach Line of B. R. T. from Brooklyn Bridge, get off at Sheepshead Bay, take Marine Railway and walk down the wonderful esplanade. Write for booklet to

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—"It's the loveliest kitchen you ever saw," Julia said to Frank, "and the dining room is commodious, exquisitely decorated, and flooded with sunshine. The living-room with open fireplace is so attractive and home-like. The four large sleeping-rooms are costly finished, and the tiled bathroom with porcelain fixtures and shower is neat and airy. Oh! I wish we COULD buy that Home: It is just my ideal, electric light, steam heat, parquet floors, and everything, and only 24 minutes from City Hall, N. Y., and so handy to the beaches for the children, too."

"But, Julia, I'—

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Or let's take Sea Beach Subway from City Hall, N. Y., to 22d Av. Station, Brooklyn. Office opposite station.

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SEA GATE corner plot, two blocks from ocean, stucco residence; 14 rooms, 3 baths, sun parlor, steam heat, garage, price $80,000; free and clear; will consider Manhattan income and add some cash if bargain.

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Brooklyn Real Estate at ⅓ Value.

120 N. Y. City Lots $590 Each

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The former lower cost of building makes the price of houses now for sale very attractive to keen buyers. Our building policy makes for a saving in present or near future construction. The character and charm of Kew completes the story.

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A large, 2-story and attic, 2-family; 11 large rooms, with plenty of windows, giving an abundance of light and air. Oak trim, excellent decorations and shades, 2 furnaces, dumbwaiter, open plumbing, connected to city sewer.

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Balance same as rent.
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New cottage, delightfully situated, park-like surroundings, restricted, 4 rooms, tiled bath, tiled kitchen, gas, electricity, white enamel finish, beautifully decorated, piazza, garage; 17 minutes Pennsylvania Station or Flatbush Av.; 5c fare; 15 minutes from seashore; $5,400; without garage, $5,200; easy terms.

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Liberty Bonds accepted in payment on Lots or Houses. Buy now at 1916 prices

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In the old-established (Kings Park) section of Jamaica, convenient to everything desirable; excellent neighborhood; Colonial house, 8 large, cheerful rooms, tastefully decorated; electric light, steam heat, gas, piazza; quiet home street; impossible to duplicate in this section of Jamaica; $500 cash; easy payments.

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The Community Development

War economy brings new conditions. This company is the first developer of high-class property to meet these conditions by an unprecedented

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$10 SECURES ANY LOT

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A few new homes $5,500 to $15,500 on terms, liberal mortgages.

MALVERNE is an exceptional investment opportunity because it is first of all a thoroughly good place in which to live—a 100-point suburb, combining an unique personal service with an exceptionally high standard of development.

Beautiful homes are the rule—there are no exceptions. Every thing else you expect is here—schools, churches, clubs, complete shopping facilities, railroad station on the property—and 35-minute all-electric service to Manhattan.

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This complete estate will be sold at public auction sale, without reservation, on the premises,
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Within Commuting Distance—Ready for Occupancy

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SIXTY acres of high, level land, free from stone. More land if desired. Large oak and walnut trees. The house, recently improved, has four master's bedrooms and two baths. Hot-water heat. Large spring of excellent water. Modern garage and cow-barn. Full particulars, with photographs, from

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Improvements: boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; price $1250; easy terms; or rent furnished for season, $150; 30 minutes from Broadway.
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Easy Commuting Distance.
Cool in Summer, Mild in Winter.

This attractive Seaside neighborhood appeals strongly to people desiring either a summer or all year home. We sell Lots, Plots and Houses with City Improvements, on easy terms or build to suit you.
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New York's Most Desirable Suburb

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Motor up, or take Broadway subway to Van Cortlandt Park, then Broadway trolley to Park Hill.

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ATTRACTIVE SMALL FARM
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On State Road, 9.2 acres, with brook. Old Colonial House, 9 rooms, could easily be remodeled; good-sized stable and other outbuildings. For further particulars apply C-727.

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We offer a remarkably attractive list of farms of all sizes, types and prices. Buy now before all the best bargains have been taken up.

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TO RENT FURNISHED
Near Gedney Farm Hotel
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Owner offers for balance of season estate of 5 acres or more. House, 6 master bedrooms, 2 master baths; garage. The charm of this place lies in its park-like grounds with its big trees, lawns and gardens. For Sunday appointment phone 2080 White Plains.

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30x100, all in the clear.
30 ft. ceiling. Suitable for Garage or Motion Picture Studio.
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FOR RENT, beautiful apartments, individual porches; extensive grounds, tennis court, dining room, garage; 1 to 7 rooms, 1 to 4 baths; $420 to $1,500.

FOR SALE, Colonial house, 10 rooms, 3 baths; stone garage; large plot; restricted neighborhood; easy terms.

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AT WHITE PLAINS.

A beautiful Home, 10 rooms, three baths; conservatory, sleeping porch; open fireplaces; electric lights in rooms and closets; gas throughout; hot water heating; hardwood floors and trim; sell below cost; brokers protected.

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Stone and shingle eight rooms, every improvement, large duplex living room, elaborate fireplace, large plot, picturesque outlook; trees, lawn, delightful section Westchester, 35 minutes Grand Central terminal station, $10,000, easy terms. Personal suite 508, 200 Broadway.

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Larchmont Gardens

Beautiful New Houses
Ready for Occupancy

Bungalows and Cottages.
Easy Terms of Payment

Attractively laid out in boulevards and winding roads, Larchmont Gardens commands splendid views of Long Island Sound and surrounding country. It is one of the most desirable all year round suburbs; healthful, high, accessible.

Houses from $5,000 Upward
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Gentleman's Estate, located in the hills, less than 20 miles from New York; charming stucco residence, seven master's sleeping rooms, five baths, sleeping porches, ample servants' quarters; electric light and all modern appurtenances, seven open fireplaces; garage, stable, gardener's cottage; 10 acres attractive ground.

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For sale or rent, furnished or unfurnished, with lot 100x150, 10 rooms and bath, electricity and gas, and all in excellent order, surrounded by fine forest trees and shrubbery, situated in one of the finest residential and most generous recreation parks in Westchester County; 3 and 1/2 minutes to two main railroad depots, 30 minutes to New York. Alpha Welch, 4 Manhattan Av., Rochelle Park, New Rochelle, N. Y.

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7 rooms, tile bath, hot-water heat, restricted park, large trees; price $5,500.

6 rooms, two baths, large plot $6,900
8 rooms, two baths 7,250
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In finest section, Westchester; 30 minutes from Grand Central, plot with all improvements installed; free of assessments; can furnish ample loans for builders and sell houses. Tasker Halstead Realty Co., 154 Nassau Street, N. Y. C., phone 4500 Beekman.

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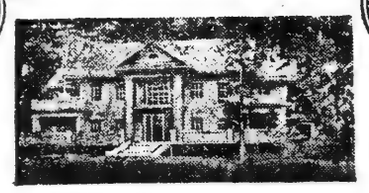
On Hudson, 30 minutes from Grand Central. Fine house, garage, lawns, complete in every detail; furnished or unfurnished; possession, 65 Sunnyside Drive, Ludlow, Yonkers, N. Y. 'Phone 774 Yonkers, or your own broker.

Bronxville Granite Mansion

Eighteen rooms, three baths; about half acre of land; more can be bought; vegetable garden, &c. AT AUCTION, Joseph P. Day will sell, for estate, Thursday, June 21, at Vesey St.

COSEY STUCCO HOME, $4,500

6 rooms, bath, large terraced plot, 3 minutes walk to station, 33 minutes from Grand Central. Call or address Joseph P. Day, East 42d St., N. Y. Telephone 3625 Murray Hill.



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Artistic Country Home.

Superb Views of Lakes, Mountains and Surrounding Country.

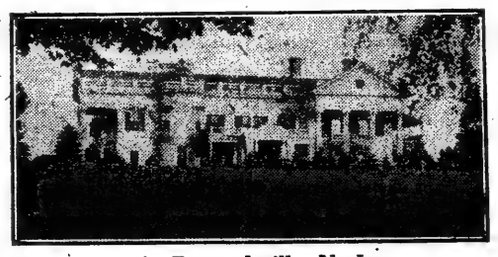
House is substantially built for all year around living. Has a wide veranda, open terraces, balconies; 15 rooms, 3 baths; all improvements; all year residence. Beautiful grounds, golf, country club, etc. Most healthy country near New York City.

Write, Call or 'Phone for Photos.

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At Bernardsville, N. J.

Beautiful Colonial residence, situated in park of 40 acres, with elevation of 800 feet, containing hundreds of specimen trees and shrubs of every description. House contains 6 master's bedrooms and 2 dressing rooms, with 4 large bathrooms, 11 servants' rooms, with bath. On main floor is the large entrance hall, reception room, den, dining room, parlor, conservatory, butler's pantry and lavatory. Lighted by electricity and gas, heated by indirect steam.

Several cottages for gardeners and chauffeurs. Large aviary and many pheasant and chicken runs. Large garage capacity, with machine shop.

Will be sold at a great sacrifice, on easy terms.

Pease & Elliman,

340 Madison Ave., N. Y. Country Dept. Telephone Murray Hill 6200

Unparalleled Value, $4,000; Easy Terms

and $6,000 First Mortgage, Buys This

Craftsman Home—Near Large Lake

10 Rooms, 3 Tiled Baths. Plot 100 by 334 Feet.

Convenient Commutation. Express Service.

House has huge veranda, upper veranda and separate entrance porch. Everything modern; electric light, steam heat, parquet floors; every convenience; fine neighborhood. Golf, country club, schools, churches nearby. Send or Phone for Photographs.

F. B. WELLS, 170 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 1521—Cort.



Gentleman's Country Estate on Long Island Sound Consisting of Six Acres

"10 MILES FROM QUEENSBORO BRIDGE AND YOUR SUMMER HOME."

House of 16 rooms, 5 baths, 8 bedrooms, billiard room, excellent basement and laundry, butler's pantry, large verandas, newly painted and papered throughout, and artistically furnished. Double bath house, with about 500 feet beautiful beach; excellent tennis court.

Garage for 4 or 5 cars; sleeping quarters for 3 or 4 men; use of Delaunay Belleville brougham, Cadillac Sedan and Ford Touring cars.

Price $4,000 for season or year; possession immediately. No agents. R. ROCHESTER, 42 South Street. Telephone Hanover 170.



LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT BABYLON AND WEST ISLIP

ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY PLACES, ON OR NEAR THE SALT WATER.

FOR RENT — Furnished or Unfurnished Houses for Season or Year.

FOR SALE — Country Homes with good size Acreage Plots. Exceptional Values.

JEREMIAH ROBBINS, Babylon, L. I.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A REAL BARGAIN,

$11,000.

Terms to Suit Responsible Purchaser.

Beautiful Colonial Home.

Plot 100 by 200 Feet.

NEAR THE WATER.

BEST OF COMMUTATION TO THE CITY.



Charming all year home on delightfully situated large grounds, 100 by 200 feet, in select neighborhood; cultured, congenial people. Large living room, 30 ft. long, 15 ft. in width, with old-fashioned open fireplace; dining room, butler's pantry and well fitted kitchen on the first floor.

Four fine master bed chambers and 2 baths on the second floor; separate entrance porch; large veranda and open terrace. Every modern convenience; electric light; parquet floors, beamed ceilings, walls beautifully panelled in hard woods; convenient to country club, golf, ideal outdoor and water sports. Send for photographs. Owner, Box 595 Times Downtown.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ON THE PALISADES

Opposite 40th Street

OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON



For Sale, Spanish Mission Home. At very edge of the bluff at Weehawken, N. J. Planned for utmost river view; 200 feet elevation, 125 feet frontage; court gives complete privacy.

Light brick; 72x50; red tile roof; erected for owner by day's work in 1907; restricted neighborhood.

Dining hall (18x25), reception hall, breakfast room, den, library, 3 master's bedrooms, two baths and lavatory.

Garage, with all improvements.

Thirty minutes from Times Square by West Shore ferry; boats day and night.

Address Box 32, Times Downtown.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Exceptional Farm Property AT Briarcliff Station

Dutchess County, N. Y.

Comprises 585 acres—485 acres tillable and 100 acres in timber. Splendidly adapted for dairy purposes.

Main house contains 12 rooms; 3 tenant houses, barns, outbuildings, &c.

This is a rare opportunity, as the property is to be sold at a low price in order to settle an estate.

'Phone 744—Cort. 31 Nassau St. N. Y. City.

Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent

FAIRLAND FARM

AT KINDERHOOK, NEW YORK

Can be bought with stock, crops, farming implements, etc. 32 acres planted in rye, 17 in wheat, 30 in oats; other crops being planted. 320 acres of best hay and grain land in Columbia County; can all be tilled with tractor except 10 acres in woodland. Young orchard 2,500 trees just coming in bearing, apples, pears, and cherries of finest variety. Main house 9 rooms, bath; 2 tenant houses; modern dairy barn, accommodating 50 head of stock; icehouse, chicken house, 2 sets of farm buildings. Situated on River Road between Hudson and Albany, less than 1¼ miles from Kinderhook; beautiful views of Catskills. Possession can be had at once.

For further particulars apply M-140.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

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Westchester County Property

FOR SALE OR FOR RENT FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED

SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS

New Rochelle	Hastings	Bronxville
Larchmont		Scarsdale
Mamaroneck	Dobbs Ferry	Hartsdale
Rye	Ardsley	White Plains
Port Chester	Irvington	Chappaqua
Greenwich	Tarrytown	Mt. Kisco
Belle Haven	Scarborough	Bedford
Stamford		Briarcliff
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Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y.

Three and one-half acres on Esplanade and Pelhamdale Av. Improved with dwelling containing 24 rooms and five baths; rooms not including dining room, pantries, storerooms and closets. New plumbing and heating system. Four standpipes and hose for fire protection. Beautiful trees and shrubbery. Other improvements, including bungalow, garage and tennis court. Trolley service; property to Pelham Manor station (five minutes' walk); 45 minutes' motor ride from 42d St. WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN. Ideal property for high class sanitarium. Full details from

JOSEPH P. DAY, Agent,

31 Nassau St., N.Y. City. Tel. 744 Cort.

SIX-ROOM HOUSE

RENT $30.

In a suburban colony on Harlem Division, N. Y. C. Room for garden and chickens.

River Front Apartment, $40.

Six rooms, on Hudson Division, 50 min. from 42d St. Heat provided. The only apartment building in refined residential colony. Box C 458 Times Annex.

LARCHMONT on the Sound Restricted Bungalow Colony

Larchmont Centre, Sound side of R. R. with sewer, water, gas, &c. Fine old trees, best residential section; short walk to station, beach, school, &c. For $6,000 you can give you an up-to-date 6-7 room house, with every modern improvement, on good-sized plot; $600 cash and balance on easy monthly payments like rent. Further particulars Larchmont, Dept. T. Tel 6441 Murray Hill.

Chas. Field Griffen & Co.

11 EAST 42D STREET.

BRONXVILLE

New Colonial House

Brick and stucco, nine rooms, three tiled baths, garage, big shade trees, near station, 30 minutes from Grand Central. Price reduced to $15,000. Terms. Photographs on request.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley
18 East 41st St.

BARGAIN HUNTERS.

The Chance of a Lifetime.

FOR LESS THAN HALF THE COST.

For sale, a gentleman's Country Estate of 21 acres, in the hills of Westchester; 400 feet elevation, magnificent long distance views; house contains 16 unusually large rooms (nearly completed), three baths; stable, garage, outbuilding; near golf and country club; 35 minutes from Grand Central, 60 trains daily.

CLARK T. CHAMBERS, 353 5th Ave. Murray Hill 7520.

GENTLEMAN'S FARM,

1½ Hours from Grand Central

Bargain $6,000

40 Acres beautiful rolling land, high elevation; 30 acres tillable. Magnificent views of the Hudson River and surrounding mountains; 16 room House, overlooking beautiful lake; excellent barns and outbuildings; all kinds of fruit and berries; about 1½ miles from village.

George Howe 527 Fifth Ave. N.Y.
Specialist in Suburban and Country Properties

SMALL COUNTRY PLACE

One hour from Grand Central; 80 acres; 9 room house, 2 baths, hot water heat, sleeping porch; barn, garage. Apple orchard and small fruits. Price $12,000. For further particulars address F. D. Turner, Jr., 3750 Grand Central Terminal. Murray Hill 7720.

2 City Lots, $2 Weekly

5% discount for cash.

(NEAR RE STATION)

WHITE PLAINS, N., Y.

PRICES $200, $250, $300, $500 EACH.

Do not fail to see our large illustrated booklet showing pictures and designs of over 200 most artistic houses and bungalows. Address for particulars, A. C. TODD REALTY CO., 93 Spring St., corner Broadway, New York City.

PELHAM MANOR

NEW COLONIAL HOUSE, 9 rooms, 2 baths; hot water heat; garage; plot 75x100. Price $11,000. Terms to suit. Also several other new houses containing 7 rooms, 1 bath, to 10 rooms, 3 baths. Prices $6,000 to $18,000.

CONNOLLY & PENNY 115 Wolf's Lane. Tel: 1153 Pelham, N.Y.

8 ACRES

Price Less Than Half Original Cost.

Modern dwelling, all conveniences, 6 family bedrooms, 5 baths; garage, other buildings; shade, fruit trees; near country club; 25 minutes out.

FOX REALTY COMPANY,

51 EAST 42D ST., N. Y.

Scarsdale Landmark Available.

Well preserved attractive Colonial Farm house, 13 rooms, bath, electric light, open fireplace; acre of land; wonderful trees, fruit, shrubs; more land adjoining; near station, trolley, schools and Scarsdale Golf Club; 39 minutes Grand Central; sell $18,000; terms. C 457 Times Annex.

Furnished House at One-Half Price

Millionaire's country place, overlooking Hudson River, 20 miles out, 20 rooms, 8 baths Former Price $6,000. Reduced to $2,800.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley, 18 E. 41 St.

Sunday appointment, 'phone 2676 White Plains, at noon.

Beautiful Acreage Plot

Near Tarrytown and Sleepy Hollow Clubs, adjoining Rockefeller estate; overlooking lake; bargain. J. R. G. Ivy, owner, 66 Broadway.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MOUNT KISCO

For Sale or Rent at

ATTRACTIVE 120-ACRE ESTATE

with lake of four acres in woods, flower and vegetable garden; tennis court; residence 15 rooms, 4 baths; stable and garage; other outbuildings.

Can now be bought at much less than its actual value. For rent, furnished, for season or year.

For further particulars apply R-893,

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

"ALONG THE SOUND"
Furnished Houses.

Chas. Field GRIFFEN AND CO.

Murray Hill 6441. 11 East 42nd St., N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

114 ACRE ESTATE

Affording a Wonderful Combination of Country Home & Farm

Two Houses, with electric light and every convenience, gardener's cottage, outbuildings of every kind, lake, woods, orchards, fine shade trees. 90 acres of cultivated land, balance in timber. Retired, desirable neighborhood; three miles from station; about one hour from New York. For full particulars apply

JEREMIAH ROBBINS, Babylon, L. I.

GENTLEMAN'S FARM

Beautiful, most desirable Estate

ON JERICHO TURNPIKE, South Huntington

Colonial house, modern improvements. Grounds laid out nicely. This property is one of the best around, and must be seen to appreciate the value. High situation, beautifully trees, abundance fruit; park; very fertile grounds; views and hilltops. Will consider dividing in halves. Principals. Answer Armand Hills, Huntington, L. I.

Exceptional Bargain

PLANDOME ESTATES (1 Mile from Sta.)

30 *Min. from N. Y.* 52 *trains daily.*

Beautiful All Year Home, just completed; solarium, living room, dining room, playroom, 4 master's and 2 maids' bedrooms, 3 baths, 1 steam bath, 2 sleeping porches; exquisitely planted and decorated; highest restrictions; caretaker; near golf and yacht clubs.

$20,000—Liberal Terms.

A. JANSSEN, 34 W. 36th St., N. Y.
'Phone 3207—Madison Sq.

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WATERVIEW PROPERTY

Nine rooms, three baths, fireplaces; all improvements; garage; on ¾ acre plot, carefully landscaped. Right of way to private beach on Long Island Sound; 26 minutes from Manhattan; bus line to station; attractive terms to desirable purchaser.

Owner, Box 57, Great Neck, L. I.

Great Neck Vicinity

Estate of 2 acres; residence, 17 rooms, 5 baths; cottage of 6 rooms, 1 bath; three-machine garage and man's quarters; excellent water view; bathing privileges. Price $65,000. Free and clear. Might entertain an exchange for N. Y. C. income Property with one mortgage.

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Garden City Home Bargain

Mortgage company authorizes sale; delightful home at low price, $9,500; 12 rooms, 2 baths; large, sunny living room, open fireplace, electric lights, gas, sewer; 8 bedrooms; decorated; porch, piazza; privet hedge; shrubbery; fine surroundings; tennis and golf near by; easy terms.

F. W. SCUTT & CO.,
336 FULTON ST., JAMAICA, N. Y.

Waterfront Farm Bargain.

Fine 145-acre farm, 1,200 feet frontage, Long Island Sound; beach, bluff, views, mostly cultivated, orchard; double highway frontage; $175 acre, terms; bargains everywhere.

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About one acre of ground; finest street in Flushing; twenty minutes from Herald Square. House contains 14 rooms, all modern improvements. Valued at $40,000. Want offer. Terms to suit. E. OSBORNE SMITH, Jerome and Burnside Avenues, Bronx. Phone 1848—Fordham, or your own broker.

BAYSHORE Furnished Cottages and Bungalows

BRIGHTWATERS, LONG ISLAND. Large Estates

W. A. SCHWAB *Write for Illustrated Catalogue.*

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A Real Sacrifice of $20,000.

$18 lots; all improvements, &c., excellent location, worth $20,000; will take $16,000, at half cash and balance on mortgage. E. L. DANFORTH, 1 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

Ideal Small Farms

$25 Full Acre of Cleared Land
Shade Trees - $200
Down Peach or Apple Orchard $275

$5 Monthly

ELEGANT CLEARED LAND, SUITABLE FOR CHICKEN RAISING, VEGETABLES, FRUIT, ETC. THIS IS A GREAT CHANCE TO PURCHASE ENOUGH GROUND FROM WHICH TO MAKE A GOOD LIVING BY RAISING YOUR OWN PRODUCTS.

Small House and 1 Acre . $1350
Old Farm House, Barn, Fruit & Shade Trees with 3 Acres Fine Land, complete, $1950

LOCATED ON NORTH SHORE, COMMUTING DISTANCE FROM N. Y. NEAR BEAUTIFUL LAKE. BOATING, BATHING AND FISHING.

Call or write at once for free tickets to investigate these bargains.

B. SMITHTOWN FARMS
105 FLATBUSH AVE., BROOKLYN.



This house on North Shore of Long Island, 30 minutes electric express. On large plot. Refined residence section. Gas and electricity. Seven rooms, tiled bath, sleeping porch. Convenient terms. Near Bay, Yacht and Country Clubs.

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Acreage Estate

At One-Half Original Cost

One hundred acres, more than half of which is under cultivation; one thousand peach trees in prime bearing; profusion of other fruit. Lake and brook. Mansion 20 rooms, all modern improvements. Complete set of outbuildings. Environment first class. Bargain. Price $50,000.

LEWIS, INC. BRESTON 165 B'way NEW YORK

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OVERLOOKING OCEAN

Beautiful modern semi-bungalow, recently built for all-year home; six rooms, bath, water, gas, electricity; large plot 6,000 square feet; select neighborhood; within 5 minutes' walk to bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; must have $400 cash at once, balance easy terms. E. Bargain, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

Port Washington, L. I.

PROPERTIES OF ALL KINDS FOR RENT OR SALE.

SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES. "BUREAU OF INFORMATION," P. O. BOX 596.

FARM WITH TROUT STREAM

83 acres, with fine cultivated land; corner main roads; large stream of water; rare to find on L. I.; land is high; good house and outbuildings; 2 driven wells; great bargain. Wm. L. Gerard, 1 West 34th St.

GREAT NECK

FURNISHED HOUSES

Colonial home, 210 acres, beautiful views; 28 rooms, 4 baths; stable and garage; $8000 season.

Nicely furnished house, opposite Brokaw estate; 5 acres, beautiful trees; 12 rooms, 3 baths; garage; season $2,000.

SHIELDS BROS., INC.,
18 East 41st St., N. Y. 6770 Murray Hill

FOR SALE AT KEW GARDENS

Come out today and see this beautiful home, only 15 minutes from 59th Station by Long Island electric trains and 35 minutes by motor over perfect boulevards. Twelve-room house, beautifully laid out and newly decorated throughout, electricity, gas, hot water heated, automatic hot water heater for baths and kitchen, screens, storm windows and new awnings, wonderful porch, plate-glass windows, built-in refrigerator, running water in many rooms. Fine combination barn and garage with room for two cars and four horses, man's room, toilet, &c. Half acre of ground on finest corner in town, large lawn with beautiful shrubs, large trees, privet hedges. We will sell at price much below real value and give right party very easy terms. Occupied by owner. Send for photographs. B. J. Beardsley, 4,703 Metropolitan Av., Kew Gardens, Long Island.

NORTH SHORE VILLA

of unusual situation and charm; unique furnishings, 10 rooms, 3 baths; ¼ acre of lawn and garden; near station and beach; located AT DOUGLASTON,

14 miles from Pennsylvania Station; rent for season, $900.

MEIGHAN & MAGILL,
51 East 42d St., N. Y. Murray Hill 8498.

BAY SHORE BRIGHTWATERS ISLIP

FURNISHED COTTAGES $300 to $7,000

All Cottages Listed. Booklet.

R. K. Cornelius & Co., Bay Shore. Tel. 55-J.

Nurserymen and Florists, Attention!

Here is a property made to order for your purpose. Located on main automobile road and trolley at Huntington; old-fashioned farmhouse, large outbuildings, orchard, well; land, 8 acres, wonderful, rich soil; level and free from stone; place has great advertising possibilities; sacrificed at bargain price on easy terms. For all particulars apply

THEODORE S. HALL, 47 West 34th St.

VERY ATTRACTIVE HOME

Built to order; owner moved to California; a sacrifice for a fine semi-bungalow, 7 rooms and bath, all up-to-date improvements; fully decorated; restricted; 30 minutes out, near express station; a wonderful bargain for $5,900. M. B., 200 Broadway, N. Y. Room 506.

A SACRIFICE—$20 MONTHLY.

Beautiful home, 6 rooms, handsome bath, open fireplace, elegant decorations, hardwood floors throughout, electricity, gas, steam heat, range and tubs, large plot for garden and garage; shrubs; easy commuting; $250 cash; full price $3,400. H. S., 47 West 34th St., Room 434.

OLD FARM HOUSE

barn, several outbuildings; needs repairs; 3 full acres of excellent soil; fruit, shade; full price $1,950; must have $500 cash at once; property is easily worth $3,000. Homestead, Box 276 Times Downtown.

Cheapest Shorefront on L. I. 2 Acres; Garden Planted.

Comfortable house; every improvement; $6,000; very easy terms; immediate possession.

Daniel Gerard, 1,570 B'way, (43d), N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



Rent $1,850. Elegantly furnished.

Waterfront Home

Will Sell $18,500, Easy Terms

This house occupies a site of 2½ acres on a high wooded cliff directly above the best bathing beach on Long Island. Rustic steps lead down from front lawn to this beach. There is a two-machine garage containing chauffeur's rooms and bath. Grounds are beautifully planted with flowers and shrubs. House has 6 bedrooms, 6 open fireplaces, 3 baths, kitchen, living room, dining room and library. House is beautifully and tastefully furnished and decorated. Has electric light, running water, all modern conveniences, and has only been occupied two seasons. High class restricted neighborhood. Circumstances make it desirable for me to dispose of this place. An inspection of it will convince you of its value and uniqueness. Write or phone Attorney for information and auto route, Suite 41, No. 11 Wall St., N. Y. C., or Phone 4135 Rector.

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SACRIFICE

To Close Estate

SHOREFRONT HOME

On L. I. Sound

37 Min. to Penn. Terminal, N. Y.

A beautiful property, with fine stone dock; splendid boat anchorage; 2½ acres of land extending to water's edge, with fine old trees, lawns, orchards and gardens; situated on high ground; superb land and water views. The homestead contains 14 rooms, servants' quarters, spacious verandas, solarium, open fireplaces, &c. There is a large stable and garage, conservatory and other outbuildings.

This is a rare opportunity to obtain a beautiful property at a bargain price.

For full information address

ATTORNEY, Box 504 Times Downtown

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2,500 FEET FRONTAGE in a solid block, with 300 feet on the East River, one block from East River Park, and within a few minutes' walk of Ditmars Avenue express station. Biggest bargain in Long Island City. Fine location for an institution.

Maps and prices on request. Brokers protected.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO., Tel. 5000 Greeley. 1 West 34th St.

IF YOU PLEASE!

I wish to call attention to five colonial houses which I am just completing at Hollis, L. I. Each has been designed and built as though for myself and every detail has been carefully studied, as for example the old thumb latches and door knockers, which are all hand wrought, hammered out by blacksmiths, as they were a hundred years ago. The trim and doors, all specially designed, are finished in shaded ivory, while the fixtures and decorations have been chosen with the greatest care so as to harmonize. Each house has eight rooms, and all except one have three baths, with a laundry and extra lavatory in the basement. Of course, there is a large, hospitable fireplace. Outside, the old-fashioned blinds, brick walks and banked shrubbery complete a most attractive picture. The prices range from $9,750 to $18,000. I would be delighted to show you these at your convenience. Sincerely,

HAROLD B. SCUTT,
386 Fulton St., Jamaica. Tel. 79 Jamaica.
Sundays call 6542 Hollis.

GREAT FARM BARGAIN

$9.50 PER LOT

Entire estate must be sold within 30 days; property is divided in parcels of 43,560 square feet each, (21½ city lots;) full price for each parcel, $200, ($9.50 per lot;) terms $25 cash, balance $5 per month; we guarantee these lots to be high and dry; excellent soil for vegetables, berries, fruit, and poultry; located near large town—one hour fifteen minutes out. For particulars and free tickets to investigate this wonderful bargain call or write at once, B. Farmer, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

Port Washington, L. I.

PROPERTIES OF ALL KINDS FOR RENT OR SALE.

SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES. "BUREAU OF INFORMATION," P. O. BOX 596.

FARM WITH TROUT STREAM

83 acres, with fine cultivated land; corner main roads; large stream of water; rare to find on L. I.; land is high; good house and outbuildings; 2 driven wells; great bargain. Wm. L. Gerard, 1 West 34th St.

GREAT NECK

FURNISHED HOUSES

Colonial home, 210 acres, beautiful views; 28 rooms, 4 baths; stable and garage; $8000 season.

Nicely furnished house, opposite Brokaw estate; 5 acres, beautiful trees; 12 rooms, 3 baths; garage; season $2,000.

SHIELDS BROS., INC.,
18 East 41st St., N. Y. 6770 Murray Hill

FOR SALE AT KEW GARDENS

Come out today and see this beautiful home, only 15 minutes from 59th Station by Long Island electric trains and 35 minutes by motor over perfect boulevards. Twelve-room house, beautifully laid out and newly decorated throughout, electricity, gas, hot water heated, automatic hot water heater for baths and kitchen, screens, storm windows and new awnings, wonderful porch, plate-glass windows, built-in refrigerator, running water in many rooms. Fine combination barn and garage with room for two cars and four horses, man's room, toilet, &c. Half acre of ground on finest corner in town, large lawn with beautiful shrubs, large trees, privet hedges. We will sell at price much below real value and give right party very easy terms. Occupied by owner. Send for photographs. B. J. Beardsley, 4,703 Metropolitan Av., Kew Gardens, Long Island.

NORTH SHORE VILLA

of unusual situation and charm; unique furnishings, 10 rooms, 3 baths; ¼ acre of lawn and garden; near station and beach; located AT DOUGLASTON,

14 miles from Pennsylvania Station; rent for season, $900.

MEIGHAN & MAGILL,
51 East 42d St., N. Y. Murray Hill 8498.

BAY SHORE BRIGHTWATERS ISLIP

FURNISHED COTTAGES $300 to $7,000

All Cottages Listed. Booklet.

R. K. Cornelius & Co., Bay Shore. Tel. 55-J.

OVERLOOKING OCEAN

Beautiful modern semi-bungalow, recently built for all-year home; six rooms, bath, water, gas, electricity; large plot 6,000 square feet; select neighborhood; within 5 minutes' walk to bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; must have $400 cash at once, balance easy terms. E. Bargain, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

Port Washington, L. I.

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OLD FARM HOUSE

barn, several outbuildings; needs repairs; 3 full acres of excellent soil; fruit, shade; full price $1,950; must have $500 cash at once; property is easily worth $3,000. Homestead, Box 276 Times Downtown.

Cheapest Shorefront on L. I. 2 Acres; Garden Planted.

Comfortable house; every improvement; $6,000; very easy terms; immediate possession.

Daniel Gerard, 1,570 B'way, (43d), N. Y.

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Dairy, Grain, Fruit, Poultry, Potato. Also Country Homes.

Advise size and location desired.

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Kinney Building, Newark, N. J.

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to fit your wants and your pocketbook. About one hour from Jersey City. Good markets Winter and Summer. All eyes are turned toward Monmouth County. Send for list of bargains, circulars and map.

F. A. HEWITT, Farmingdale, N. J.

IDEAL HOME

on fine plot of ground, $4,300, 7 rooms, hot water, heat, gas, electricity, tiled bathroom, &c.; all the very latest improvements; easy terms; 25 minutes from New York. For particulars address OWNER, Box 54, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

95 Acres—Stock, Crops, Tools.

Good 10-room house, big barns; 2 miles station and trolley; Hunterdon Co.; 2 hours out; very healthy; nice brook, fruit; 2 horses, 3 pigs, 2 heifers, chickens, crops, tools included. Full price $2,900; only $1,700 cash. GEIST, 760 Broad St., Newark.

Elizabeth. Attractive Cottage. Hall, living room, fireplace; dining room; pantry (dressers); kitchen, (all gas;) 3 bedchambers, bath, steam, sleeping porch; garage; plot, 40x120. Restricted section. Near station and trolley. Sacrifice $5,500; $500 cash. Leach, 208 Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.

SMALL FARMS—Two Acres.

Great elevation, wonderful view.

House, 7 rooms; steam heat, bath; barn, poultry house, fruit; mile station; $5,500.

Call and see photographs and details.

S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, 1546 Equitable Bldg., N. Y. Rector 7718. Ridgewood, New Jersey. Tel. 555.

Westfield, N. J., Bargain

Sightly Home Plot—500 Ft. Frontage.

HIGH GROUND—NEAR DEPOT

C. G. BLISS, Room 1650, 50 Church St., N. Y.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern Houses, Apartments, every description. All Prices, sale or rent.

FRANK H. TAYLOR,
(Note first name.) Opp. Brick Church Station. EAST ORANGE, N. J. Lackawanna R. R.

TAPESTRY BRICK HOUSE

8 rooms and tiled bath, large living room with tapestry brick fireplace; artistic craftsman finish; modern plumbing and heating; asbestos tile roof; oak parquet floors; large sleeping porch; high-class construction and finish; completely equipped; price only $8,500; liberal terms; 100 ft. plot; hilltop location; 35 minutes out; photos. W. A. Lambert, Architect, 233 B'way, N. Y. Phone 6094 Barclay.

GLEN RIDGE, N. J.

17-room house; all improvements; large lot, 200x400; large garden, fruit trees; most attractive part Ridgewood Ave.; three minutes' walk from Lackawanna Station, 25 minutes from New York; will sell at bargain price, easy terms, to settle estate. H. J. Koehler, 154 Ogden St., Newark, N. J., or agents.

IDEAL HOME

On fine plot of ground,

$4,200; seven rooms, hot water heat, gas, electricity, tiled bathroom, &c.; all very latest improvements; easy terms; 25 minutes from New York. For particulars address

Owner, Box 54, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

95 Acres—Stock, Crops, Tools.

Good 10-room house, big barns; 2 miles station and trolley; Hunterdon Co.; 2 hours out; very healthy; nice brook, fruit; 2 horses, 3 pigs, 2 heifers, chickens, crops, tools included. Full price $2,900; only $1,700 cash. GEIST, 760 Broad St., Newark.

Elizabeth. Attractive Cottage. Hall, living room, fireplace; dining room; pantry (dressers); kitchen, (all gas;) 3 bedchambers, bath, steam, sleeping porch; garage; plot, 40x120. Restricted section. Near station and trolley. Sacrifice $5,500; $500 cash. Leach, 208 Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.

SMALL FARMS—Two Acres.

Great elevation, wonderful view.

House, 7 rooms; steam heat, bath; barn, poultry house, fruit; mile station; $5,500.

Call and see photographs and details.

S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, 1546 Equitable Bldg., N. Y. Rector 7718. Ridgewood, New Jersey. Tel. 555.

Westfield, N. J., Bargain

Sightly Home Plot—500 Ft. Frontage.

HIGH GROUND—NEAR DEPOT

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ALL THE ORANGES Modern Houses, Apartments, every description. All Prices, sale or rent.

FRANK H. TAYLOR,
(Note first name.) Opp. Brick Church Station. EAST ORANGE, N. J. Lackawanna R. R.

PAY RENT TO YOURSELF

Secure a Home Beautiful in the most delightful and healthful section of the "Oranges," 8 mins. "Mountain Station," Lackawanna R. R., 40 mins. N. Y.; artistic 7-room house, tiled bath; every convenience; spacious plot. I pay taxes, int., ins.; you pay only $40 mth. W. MacIntosh, Bldr., 15 Meeker St., West Orange, N. J.

TAPESTRY BRICK HOUSE

8 rooms and tiled bath, large living room with tapestry brick fireplace; artistic craftsman finish; modern plumbing and heating; asbestos tile roof; oak parquet floors; large sleeping porch; high-class construction and finish; completely equipped; price only $8,500; liberal terms; 100 ft. plot; hilltop location; 35 minutes out; photos. W. A. Lambert, Architect, 233 B'way, N. Y. Phone 6094 Barclay.

GLEN RIDGE, N. J.

17-room house; all improvements; large lot, 200x400; large garden, fruit trees; most attractive part Ridgewood Ave.; three minutes' walk from Lackawanna Station, 25 minutes from New York; will sell at bargain price, easy terms, to settle estate. H. J. Koehler, 154 Ogden St., Newark, N. J., or agents.

IDEAL HOME

On fine plot of ground,

$4,200; seven rooms, hot water heat, gas, electricity, tiled bathroom, &c.; all very latest improvements; easy terms; 25 minutes from New York. For particulars address

Owner, Box 54, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

95 Acres—Stock, Crops, Tools.

Good 10-room house, big barns; 2 miles station and trolley; Hunterdon Co.; 2 hours out; very healthy; nice brook, fruit; 2 horses, 3 pigs, 2 heifers, chickens, crops, tools included. Full price $2,900; only $1,700 cash. GEIST, 760 Broad St., Newark.

Elizabeth. Attractive Cottage. Hall, living room, fireplace; dining room; pantry (dressers); kitchen, (all gas;) 3 bedchambers, bath, steam, sleeping porch; garage; plot, 40x120. Restricted section. Near station and trolley. Sacrifice $5,500; $500 cash. Leach, 208 Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.

SMALL FARMS—Two Acres.

Great elevation, wonderful view.

House, 7 rooms; steam heat, bath; barn, poultry house, fruit; mile station; $5,500.

Call and see photographs and details.

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Two Water Front Places at Rye.

One consists of 6 acres of ground with frame house, having 7 masters' bedrooms, 4 maids' rooms, 3 baths, garage with 2 rooms for chauffeur.

The other contains 3 acres with a stone residence, having 6 masters' bedrooms, 4 maids' rooms, 6 baths, stable, garage for 4 cars, tennis court, garden, yacht anchorage.

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NO. 209. Rock Ridge. 5 acres; 10 bedrooms, 3 baths. Garage with room. Garden. Season $6,000.

NO. 1864. On the Sound. 5 acres; 10 bedrooms, 5 baths. Garage. Season $5,000. Will sell.

NO. 437. On the Sound. 3 acres; 9 bedrooms, 4 baths. Garage. Private bathing beach. Until Sept. 15th, $3,000.

NO. 148. Glenville Road. 4 acres; 7 bedrooms, 3 baths. Garage. Garden. Season $3,000.

NO. 144. Rock Ridge. 6 bedrooms, 3 baths. Garage. Season $900.

NO. 419. Rock Ridge. 9 bedrooms, 4 baths. Garage with room and bath. Brook. Season $1,500.

NO. 229. Rock Ridge section. 11 bedrooms, 6 baths. Garage and rooms. Gardens. Season $10,000.

NO. 314. Field Point Road. 3 acres; 9 bedrooms, 4 baths. Garage and room. Tennis court; garden. Season $2,000.

NO. 135. Belle Haven. 3 acres; 10 bedrooms, 5 baths. Garage, with living apartments. Fine garden. Season $3,500.

NO. 130. Belle Haven. 6 bedrooms, 3 baths. Garage. Season $1,200.

NO. 133. Belle Haven. 8 bedrooms, 3 baths. Garage and rooms. Garden. Season $1,300.

NO. 304. Riverside. 5 bedrooms, 2 baths. Season $1,200.

NO. 422. Riverside. 3 acres; 8 bedrooms, 3 baths. Garage. Garden and fruit. Season $1,500.

NO. 424. Directly on the Sound. 3 acres; 9 bedrooms, 4 baths. Garage. Season $4,000.

NO. 147. View of Sound, near station. 2 acres; 9 bedrooms, 3 baths. Garage and rooms. Garden. Season $1,000.

NO. 146. Byram Shore. 4 acres; 8 bedrooms, 3 baths. Garage. Garden. Season $3,000.

NO. 421. Old Church Road. 50 acres; 6 bedrooms, 2 baths. Garage and room. Garden. Season $1,000.

NO. 264. Old Church Road. 4 acres; 9 bedrooms, 4 baths. Garage. Season $3,000.

NO. 351. Exclusive section. 8 bedrooms, 3 baths; sleeping porch. Garage with rooms. Season $2,500.

NO. 120. Riverside, near the Sound. 6 bedrooms, 3 baths. Garage. Season $2,000.

NO. 1132. Back country. 95 acres. Stone bungalow. 4 bedrooms, 2 baths. Separate house for servants. Garage. Season $2,500.

NO. 416. North Street. 6 bedrooms, 3 baths; sleeping porch. Newly decorated. Garage. 2 months, $700.

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NO. 423. In the town. 6 bedrooms, 2 baths. Newly decorated. Garage. Season $500.

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LADD & NICHOLS REAL ESTATE
Tel. 1717. GREENWICH, CONN.

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FOR SALE.—A money-making farm of 150 acres, with a wonderful view in every direction for miles; good 9-room house and barns, lots of fruit, 6 acres pine, chestnut timber; situated three miles from Great Barrington station and trolley; price and terms to suit the buyer. H. C. WOODIN, Box 84, Great Barrington.

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For Sale, Furnished Cottage, eleven rooms, fronting on lake. Boat house with two slips. One mile from village by road or water. Ideal summer home. Particulars M. P. Ferris, 393 Canal St., N. Y. C.

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A 2,000 ACRE GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK RANCH

in Roseau Co., Minn., 40 miles west of the Red River of the North, and fifteen miles from the Canadian boundary, and twelve miles N. W. of Greenbush, on the Great Northern Railway.

The land is rich, level prairie land, where tractors can be used to advantage; 200 acres in timothy, and 400 acres in cultivated fields. The farm can carry a large number of cattle and sheep; well improved with ten good buildings. Farm partly fenced; good wells and good water, good markets. Owner will sell crop seeded in this spring, also all horses, cattle, sheep and machinery. This farm will make a fine paying farm for a man or syndicate that has capital to stock it. A real bargain. Owner a non-resident, and must sell for personal reasons. Price $40.00 per acre. Terms on request. Inspection invited and full description sent on request. This is a real bargain and a good investment. Land in this locality increases yearly in value. Deal direct with owner; no commissions.

O. R. ZIPF, JR.,
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Lake Mountain Accessiblity

These three essentials of Summer property are found in exceptional offer of New Hampshire farm of seven acres. Three hours from Boston by train or automobile, half-mile from village, with good stores and creamery, railway station, and State highway. Lake frontage and view of mountains. House fourteen rooms, hardwood floors, pure water, stable, fir grove, garden and fruit trees. Price $5,000. Apply to ARTHUR W. BLAKEMORE, Attorney, 40 Central St., Boston.

Farm Bordering Lake
1500 Feet Elevation, $1,000

60 acres, 25 cleared for hay, corn and potatoes; 60 fruit trees, abundance pasture and wood, cottage house, 50-ft. barn in good condition, unobstructed view of the beautiful lake and mountain-rimmed lake-dotted valley for 50 miles; ideal for Summer or all year; owner has another farm and makes low price, $1,000, part down. See picture of the lake on page 8, "Strout's Spring Catalogue"; copy mailed free. E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY, Dept. 2026G., 150 Nassau St., New York.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
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For rent, large house, 17 rooms, near water, on high ground, with commanding view for miles over Penobscot Bay; house has large piazza, is well furnished, in first-class repair, with all modern conveniences; large double parlors with open fireplace.

Golf club, to which Summer membership can readily be secured, within short walking distance, as well as sailing, boating, fishing, and all Summer pleasures. Rent for season, $450. For photo and further particulars address owner.

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On Emmons Av., Sheepshead Bay. 4 rooms, large living porch, gas range, electric light, city water and sewers, private beach; furnished or unfurnished; prices moderate. HOFFMAN & GREGG, always on property. Take Brighton "L." 5c fare from N. Y. Free bus Sunday afternoon from station.

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In the Berkshires, Salisbury, Conn.
Half mile station; exceptionally attractive; 14-room modern residence, 3 baths, sun parlor; garage, stables; beautifully shaded; gardens, fruit; 30 acres; tillable land; macadam road; college, golf, tennis; high-class surrounding; furniture can be included; charming place; exceptionally low rates for immediate sale. Call, write for photo.
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Town, Country, Shore Properties
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To Rent for the SEASON
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Summer, or all-year country home; beautiful, healthful, and convenient location; modern conveniences, including electric light, full ice house, growing garden, old shade trees, fruit, &c. Box 44, Brookfield, Conn.

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Berkshire Hills
FOR RENT,
ESTATE—40 ACRES.

House, parlor, library, dining room, 6 master's rooms, 3 baths, 2 servants' rooms, 1 bath; garage, chauffeur's room; tennis court; apple orchard and garden; electric lights and city water.

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Pittsfield, Mass.

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Absolutely Fireproof—Every Modern Improvement

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Entire Block Opposite Apthorp
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Subway Station at Door
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $2,300.

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Just Above 116th Street
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Two Modern Buildings.
Close to Subway Station
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(Elevator)

2 Rooms—$720 to $900, (Foyer and Bath)
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Equipped with every home-making convenience that modern efficiency can supply. Leases from October 1st, now being made.

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Choicest Location,
BROADWAY AND 34TH ST.

High class, modern, fireproof building. Excellent service till 12 P. M. day and 6 P. M. Sunday. Offices and Salesrooms.
Offices from $25 up.
Willard S. Burrows Co.,
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S. W. Cor. Shakespeare Ave. and 169th St., West Bronx
Store especially adapted to drug business; ideal location; busy thoroughfare; Jerome Ave. "Sub." now running.

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10 & 11 ROOMS
3 baths.
Rental $2,100 to $3,000
Also 8 Rooms, $1,800.
Best value for the money in town.
ALL LIGHT, OUTSIDE ROOMS.
125 Riverside Drive
NORTH CORNER OF 84TH ST.

Westwood & Cliffwood Cts.
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AND
West 179th to 180th St.
8 AND 9 ROOMS.
All outside, exceptionally large, light.
Most Refined House on Washington Heights.
Can arrange for immediate possession for
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Others for Oct. 1st Occupancy.
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Large, light rooms, all outside; every modern improvement; exceptional management; personal supervision.

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Near Riverside Drive
5 & 6 ROOMS, High-Class Non-Elevator Apartment. $37 $42

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ROOMS	O	509 West 110th Street.	1300
	O	431 Riverside Dr (115 St)	1400
	M	606 West 116th Street.	1200
	S	616 West 116th Street.	1100
		620 West 116th Street.	1200
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ROOMS	O	509 West 110th Street.	1050
	O	515 West 110th Street.	1150
	M	616 West 116th Street.	960
	S	620 West 116th Street.	900
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ROOMS	O	515 West 110th Street.	960
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9 & 11 Rooms, 3 Baths.
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Modern, up to date Apt. House; refrigeration—filtration—table ice.

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10 Rooms, 3 Baths,
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Convenient, Modern appointments, large rooms and closets.
LOUIS KEMPNER & SON, 2,480 Broadway, at 92d St.

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5 Rooms and Bath,
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High Class Elevator Apt.
OVERLOOKING BROADWAY.—
Sacrifice for $60.
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4-5 EXTRA LARGE ROOMS

The most expensive 5-story house ever constructed, equal in finish to the highest class Park Av. apartment house.
RENTS ONLY $30 to $42.50
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Near Central Park South

This Magnificent Residential Building is most conveniently situated, within one block of the southern end of Central Park, one block from Elevated, two blocks from Subway; Broadway trolleys pass the door, five minutes to the theatres and first-class restaurants. Most central residence for those desiring proximity to the business and amusement sections of New York. Service in every respect unsurpassed. One of the best residential buildings in the world. Every modern equipment and convenience.

Suites of 10 Rooms & 5 Bathrooms
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Resident Superintendent always on premises.
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Broadway to Amsterdam Av., 86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $5,000.
Including Electric Light, Refrigeration and Vacuum Cleaning.

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5, 7, 8 & 10 Rooms.
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10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
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1,331-1,335 Madison Av.
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8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Elevator, all improvements.
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10 Rooms and 4 Baths, $2,600.
All outside: unusual arrangement; such as might be attractive for two families.
Also 6 Rooms, $1,100.

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6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms,
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250 West 91st St.
8 & 9 Rooms, 2 Baths.
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5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
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New 9 story fireproof apartment building

3 & 4 Rooms 1 Bath - - - - $900-$1,400
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Strathmore House
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At 113th Street
Southeast Corner
9 Rooms and 3 Baths,
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$3,000-$4,000
Splendid view of river. Large, sunny rooms. Exceptionally large closets. Decoration to suit.
Owner on Premises.
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150 West 79th St.
Bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Aves.
8 & 9 Rooms
Rental $2,400 to $2,800

315 Central Park West
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One Apt., 6 Rooms
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Very Choice Apartment,
7 Rooms with 3 Baths,
10th Floor,
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Southeast exposure; all windows overlook West End Avenue or 103 Street; owner called into Service; will sublease until October 1st, unfurnished, for $125 per month, and from October 1, 1917, to October 1, 1919, for $180 per month. For full information apply to
MRS. C. C. JAMIESON,
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7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
8 to 16 Rooms
2 to 5 Baths
One Physician's Apartment
Apply 175 West 58th St.

Peter Stuyvesant Apts.
258 RIVERSIDE DRIVE

Will sublet beautiful 7 rooms and 2 baths to October 1, 1919. All outside rooms. Inspection daily between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Phone SAUNDERS—*Tel. 4615 John*
40 Pine St. New York

315 W. 94th St.
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE

5 rooms and bath; will sublet, unfurnished, $42.50. $35 per month for balance of season. La Mond's apartment. Agent on premises.

THE LORINGTON
2228 LORING PLACE.
Near N. Y. University Hall of Fame.
4-5 ROOMS, HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS. Parquet floors, tiled kitchen, hall service and highest class modern improvements; exclusive neighborhood, attractive rents; concession.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

ALLENDALE
808 West End Av. N. E. COR. 99TH ST.
One corner apartment, suitable for doctor, 9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rental $2400.
2 apartments of 9 Rooms, 3 Baths, Southern exposure.
Rentals $2300 to $2500.
All large, light rooms.
To lease from Oct. 1.
Apply Supt. on the premises, or
EDWIN S. BRICKNER,

SHERWOOD HOUSE
2790 Broadway,
Near 108th Street
A few very desirable suites in this attractive Elevator Apartment to lease from Oct. 1st.
7 Rooms....$1,100.
8 Rooms....$1,200.
Inquire of Superintendent on premises or
DEED REALTY COMPANY,
68 Broad St., New York.
Telephone Broad 0177.

High Class Elevator Apartment
WILTSHIRE,
610-18 West 141st St.,
Near Riverside Drive
3 & 4 Room Suites
$530 to $660.
Apply on Premises, or
DEED REALTY COMPANY,
68 Broad Street, New York

Doctor's Office
19 West 54th St.
Well adapted for Nose and Throat or Eye Specialist.
Apply to
Wm. A. White & Sons
46 Cedar Street.
TELEPHONE—JOHN 5700.

929 WEST END AVE.
Select 8 ATTRACTIVE ROOMS Location
RENTAL $1450-$1500

109 WEST 129th ST.
MAGNIFICENT 8 ROOMS
RENTAL $900

HUDSONIA
79th St. and Riverside Drive.
818-831 WEST 79TH STREET.
7 Rooms & Bath, $1,150
6 Rooms & Bath, $960
Resident management. An apartment house of the highest class. Office on premises. Phone 9171—Schuyler.

West End Av., Cor. 88th St.
THE CHAUTAUQUA
SOUTHEAST CORNER.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Attractive Apartments
5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Renting Now for Oct. 1 Occupancy.
Every Modern Appointment,
Apply Superintendent on Premises.
PHONE SCHUYLER—5600.

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS,
222 West 59th St.
Studio for rent. North light.
James E. Bell, Manager.

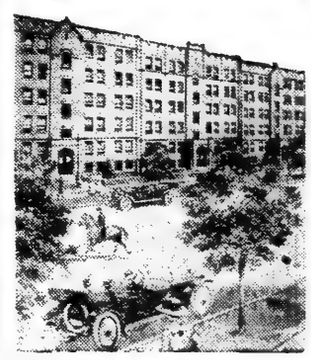
The Langham
73d St.—Central Park West—74th St.
Offers a few desirable Suites of 8 Rooms and Upward
Representative on Premises, or
L. J. Phillips & Co., Agents
72d St. & Columbus Ave. *Telephone Columbus 2750*

Chatsworth
344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive
Offers a Few Desirable Suites of 3 to 10 Rooms
Representative on Premises, or
L. J. Phillips & Co., Agents
72d St. & Columbus Ave. *Telephone Columbus 2750*

QUEENS. QUEENS.

The New Ideal in Apartment House Construction

JACKSON HEIGHTS



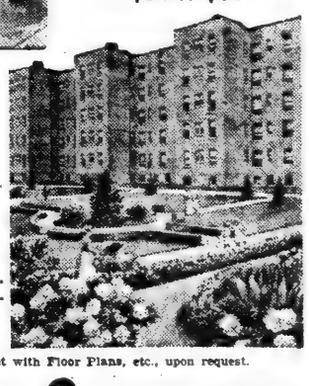
APARTMENTS
JUST COMPLETED

The buildings are set back from the street and the rear yards are treated as a large park or garden for rest and recreation.

Beautiful outlook from every window. Sunshine in every room.

6 ROOMS & BATH, $54 to $64

To attract the best type of tenants, we have provided social and recreative features: Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys, Basket Ball Courts, Playgrounds for Children, Gardens, etc.



TAKE THE SUBWAY
to Grand Central Station, 42d Street. Free Transfers to Queensboro Subway. Direct to 25th St., Jackson Heights.
Time 20 min., via Corona Line.

Illustrated Descriptive Booklet with Floor Plans, etc., upon request.

THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
Renting Office Opposite 25th St. Subway Station. Tel. Newtown 708.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished. APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Hendrik Hudson
APARTMENT HOUSES.

A few desirable apartments in these excellent houses are now available for October rental. Apartments of five rooms and two baths to ten rooms and three baths—$1100 to $2800.



Gymnasium with needle showers for grown-ups and roof garden playground for the children are two features of the superior service.

Riverside Drive, 110th and 111th Streets, commanding view of Hudson River. Subway express station.

Frank A. Peteler, Mgr., at the Bldgs.
Telephone 4302 Morningside.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

"Grinnell"
Riverside Drive and 157th St.
Subway station within 200 feet of building
This DISTINCTIVE FIREPROOF building has been filled since the day it was opened.
A few suites to lease from October 1st.
All Large Outside Rooms.
RENTALS MUCH LESS than Middle West Side

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

The ROCKFALL
Broadway at 111th St.
Northeast Corner
7, 8 & 9 Rooms with 2 and 3 Baths
Service Unexcelled
Inspection Invited.
C. E. HAMES,
Resident Manager.

166 W. 87th St.
Two Apartments:
ONE 4-ROOM, ONE 5-ROOM.
Apply on premises, or to
J. AXELROD,
200 West 72nd St., Columbus 3957.

JUST COMPLETED
IN THE HIGHBRIDGE SECTION, AN EXCLUSIVE RESIDENTIAL SECTION
2-3-4-5 ROOMS, $27 TO $50.
Anderson Ave., Cor. West 162d St.
Change at Mott Av. to new subway, get off 161st St., or 6th or 9th Av. "L" to 155th St., then 7 minutes' walk over Jerome Av. bridge, or 2 minutes' ride on Ogden Av. car to 162d St., or Jerome Av. car to Anderson Av., or any Bronx Crosstown car and transfer to Jerome Av.
Jerome Av.
JUST COMPLETED
High Class Apts.
2-3-4-5 ROOMS
with every modern improvement.
72-82 Elwood St.
Near Broadway. 2 Blocks South of Dyckman St. Sub. Station.
Reasonable Rents.
Agent on Premises.

666 St. Nicholas Ave. South of 145th St.
New Elevator Apartments, Near Subway
3 ROOMS and Bath. $38
All Modern Appointments and Conveniences.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

VERSAILLES PALACE
605-607 WEST 113TH ST.
BET. B'WAY AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
6 Rooms, One Bath, $1,080.
8 Rooms, Two Baths, $1,450.
JOSEPH ATZ, 5 Beekman St., or Supt.

310 WEST 94TH ST.
Bet. Riverside Drive & West End Av.
8 Large Rooms and Two Baths $1,250 $1,450

200 WEST 58TH ST. Corner 7th Ave.
Apartments of 3 to 6 Rooms.
Rentals $1200 to $2700 include refrigeration.
Larger combinations if desired.
Owned and managed by
DURHAM REALTY CORP., 311 5th Ave.

528 Riverside Drive,
OPPOSITE GRANT'S TOMB.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms, $60-$75.
Large, Beautiful Rooms; Every Convenience

2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7 ROOMS, $900 UP
Doctor's Suites, 2 and 3 Rooms and Bath $900 TO $990
Doctor's Suites, 5 Rooms and 2 Baths $1,800—B'way & West End Ave. locations.
RESCO, B'way & 99th St. River 1366.

525 WEST 182D STREET,
CORNER AUDUBON AV.
TWO BLOCKS FROM SUBWAY
5-6 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH. TELEPHONE AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS. RENTS $35-$40.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

The ROGER-MORRIS
New Elevator Apartments
14-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING
160th St. and Edgecombe Ave.
Overlooking Polo Grounds, Hudson, Harlem and East Rivers.
Convenient to 157th St. Subway Station and 155th, 6th and 9th Avs. Express "L" Stations.
3-4 and 5 Up-to-Date
All Outside Rooms
SERVANTS' ROOM ON 15TH FLOOR.
F. LANDENSTEIN, Resident Agent.
Telephone 9150 Audubon.

241 West 101st St.
NEAR BROADWAY
8 ROOMS
2 Baths, $1600
Elevator and all Modern Conveniences. Apply on premises, or
G. SCHWEGLER 3507 B'WAY, at 143d St.

ROCKLEDGE COURT
3,044 ALBANY CRESCENT
at 231st St. Broadway subway station.
4-room apartments, $28-$32;
all improvements; apply on premises; tenants restricted.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

MANHATTAN—East Side.

63 East 74th St.
N. W. Cor. Park Av.
FIRST FLOOR
8 ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS TWO BATHS $2,200
THIRD FLOOR
9 ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS TWO BATHS $2,500
Possession October 1.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or
Ogden & Clarkson Corp.,
AGENTS,
Tel. 1124—Vanderbilt. 605 5th Av.

NEW BUILDING
14-story; Exclusive section, managed by Owner as a PERMANENT INVESTMENT.
815 PARK AVE
S. E. CORNER 75TH ST.
6-7-8 ROOMS
3 BATHS, $2,500 to $3,600.
Rooftop Agent on premises. Phone 7847 River.

CORNER 95TH ST.
1,350 MADISON AV.
8 outside rooms, 2 baths, $1,200.
7 rooms, private house, $1,100.
All exposed, no shaft, high class, every respect; all night service. Supt.

THE SUSSEX,
55 EAST 65TH ST.
From October, apartment six rooms, two baths; southerly and easterly exposure; all sunny rooms; $1,650; also an eight-room apartment, $1,700; extra maids' rooms.

SKYLIGHT STUDIO
26 EAST 60TH ST.
Non-Housekeeping Apartments
of 1, 2 & 3 Rooms.

A-640 Madison Ave. "HOFFMAN ARMS" N. W. COR. 59TH
6 to 9 LARGE ROOMS,
$900 to $1,900.

40TH ST., 36 EAST.
PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.
Ground floor apartment, all improvements; maid service; rent $900 per annum. Apply on premises.

BRONX.

2374 UNIVERSITY AVE.
COR. FORDHAM ROAD
5-6 ROOMS
Elevator Apartments
Opposite Devoe Park,
All outside rooms; University Av. and Fordham Road trolley lines and Jerome Av. subway adjacent.
WOLFSOHN AND AUGUST
AGENTS,
Grand Concourse and Fordham Road.
'PHONE FORDHAM—2904.
Supt. on Premises.

2356-2366 Grand Boulevard
Cor. 184th Street
3-4-5 ROOMS
High-class apartments; all large, outside rooms; hall service; all improvements; excellent transportation facilities; high school adjacent.
Supt. on premises, or
WOLFSOHN & AUGUST, Agents
Fordham Road and Grand Blvd.
Tel. 2904 Fordham.
JEROME AVE. SUB. NOW RUNNING.

CONCOURSE COURT,
S. W. Corner 184th
and Grand Boulevard
Near Newly Opened Subway.
4 and 5 large, light room Apartments; all modern improvements; telephone service, vacuum system, &c. Rents $28 to $40.
New Building

N. E. Corner 170th St.
Grand Boulevard & Concourse
2 MINUTES FROM NEW SUBWAY
4-4-5-6 Rooms, light, spacious.
All High Class Apartments
SELECT TENANTS ONLY
Open for Inspection.

MORRIS AVE. and 181st ST.
ONE BLOCK FROM NEW SUBWAY
3-4 EXTRA LARGE ROOM APARTMENTS TO LEASE; UP TO DATE. $25-$35
NEW BUILDINGS
S. W. Corner of Shakespeare Ave. and 169th St., West Bronx
JUST COMPLETED.
3-4-5 Rooms at Moderate Rentals
Every Modern Improvement
Agent on Premises.

Just Completed,
2436 MARION AVE.,
South of 188th St.
TWO BLOCKS FROM FORDHAM STATION
3-4 LARGE ROOMS. $23-32
Every Improvement.
Select tenants.

Bedford Park-Mosholu Arms Apts.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave.
4 ROOMS $29. 5 ROOMS $36.
6 ROOMS $43.
Class of tenants restricted.

CLOAKMAKERS ASK 20 PER CENT. RISE

Dollar of Last Year Worth Only 70 Cents Now, Union Officials Assert.

SAY WORKERS FEEL PINCH

Situation Would Justify Demand for 30 Per Cent. is Asserted in Letter to Employers.

The cloakmakers' union, which has had periodical industrial battles with the manufacturers for many years, yesterday served upon their employers a demand for a 20 per cent. wage increase. The most sensational fight of the cloakmakers was their fourteen weeks' strike last year, in which the 60,000 members won a partial victory.

The new demands of the needle workers are based upon the high cost of living. In a letter to the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, the officers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union said that the settlement made last year did not give the workers enough pay to live on this year because of war prices, and that therefore they had to have more money. The letter to the manufacturers said:

"The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the New York Joint Board of the Cloak, Skirt and Reefer Makers' Union have determined to submit to your association a request for a wage increase of 20 per cent. for all members of the union, week workers and piece workers, employed by members of your association. A similar increase will go into effect in the establishments of all non-association houses in this industry.

"Our union has decided on this action upon the request of the workers, and after a thorough and careful consideration of the situation. The request is made as a measure of absolute necessity. Since the date of the last agreement between our respective organizations, Aug. 1, 1916, the cost of food and other necessaries of life has grown to such an extent that the earnings of the workers on the basis of our agreement are entirely inadequate for the support of themselves and their families, even upon the most modest standard. Measured by its purchasing power, the dollar of August, 1916, hardly represents more than 70 cents at this time. When the wages and earnings of the workers in our industry were last fixed the figures were based upon the assumption that they would enable the workers to live in comparative decency, and this assumption must form the basis of all agreements between employers and workers, if such agreements are to be respected by the latter.

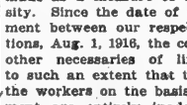
"The request hereby submitted to your association is a request for an increase in form, but not in substance. With a raise of about 30 per cent. in all necessaries of life, the wage increase will not even restore the workers to the conditions which prevailed at the date of the present agreement, but will leave them considerably below that level, particularly as we have every reason to expect that living expenses will continue increasing.

"The situation presents a contingency which neither your association nor our union could foresee or deal with when we entered into our agreement, and calls for broadminded and reasonable action on the part of both of us. The union therefore respectfully requests your association to meet our representatives in conference on this subject at a time and place which you may choose with reference to your convenience."

The letter was signed by Benjamin Schlesinger, President, and Abraham Baroff, Secretary, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and by Elmer Rosenberg, President; Louis Langer, Secretary, and Morris Sigman, manager, of the Joint Board of Cloak, Skirt and Reefer Makers' Union.

There exists a machinery for the consideration of differences between the cloak makers and their employers. In the August (1916) settlement provision was made for a conference on all differences prior to any strike action.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

MANHASSET APARTMENTS
Broadway, 108th to 109th Street.

Apartments of 6, 7, 8 and 9 rooms, from $1,300 to $2,400.
A few desirable apartments now available for October rental.
One block from Riverside Drive Subway Express Station.
H. B. Snyder, Manager,
at Building. Phone 1500—Academy.

HOTEL—12 5th Av.
NEW MANAGEMENT.
Apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms, with bath,
furnished or unfurnished

MY WIFE'S GONE TO THE COUNTRY.
subletting from July to November, furnished most beautiful studio apt. in Manhattan; 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, every room overlooking Hudson River; can be seen Sunday afternoon or week day; phone Mitchel, St. Nich. 9212; $150 monthly.

DESIRABLE APARTMENT
of 3 rooms to sublet, furnished, in Carlton House, with Ritz-Carlton Hotel service. Rent $450.00 per month. Apply Harris & Vaughan, Inc., 569 Fifth Ave.

THE WOOLSEY
141 EAST 44TH ST.
2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette. Furnished, $85 to $100.
Inquire on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 WEST 40TH ST.

Furnished & Unfurnished Apartments
IN ALL SECTIONS
LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.,
299 Madison av. Tel. 1431 Murray Hill

GIFTS TO RED CROSS REACH $11,139,413

Actual Campaign for $100,000,000 Fund Starts in Earnest Tomorrow.

AN APPEAL FROM PULPITS

In Addition to Dividend of $35,000 by Chatham and Phenix Bank, Orange, N. J., Pledges $225,000.

Additional unsolicited contributions and Red Cross dividends, raising the total above $11,000,000, were reported by the managers of the War Fund yesterday. The actual campaign for the $100,000,000 needed to care for the wounded and for other humanitarian purposes will start tomorrow night at the dinner at the Waldorf, which will be attended by the 300 prominent men and women who have accepted positions on the collection teams, and by other leaders in finance and social life.

On Tuesday morning the message of the campaign will be scattered broadcast through the nation by page advertisements in the newspapers; by appeals sent over thousands of miles of telegraph wires owned by brokers; by personal solicitation by Stock Exchange members all over the country, and by novel devices adopted by the campaign managers to claim public attention. In New York City one of these devices is a massive thermometer erected on the Nassau Street side of the Bankers Trust Company, of which Seward Prosser, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Finance Committee of the Red Cross and director of the local campaign, is the President. The giant red arrow on this thermometer will begin mounting as the millions come in, and at the same time moving ." million dollar disks" will commence traveling up Fifth Avenue; billboards will fling their appeals at the people; electric signs will call additional attention to it, and the great army of workers who have enlisted themselves in the campaign will get down to work in real earnest.

It was frankly admitted last night that it would mean real work to get the $100,000,000. But, in the words of Mr. Prosser, it was even more confidently anticipated that in the end the people of the nation would not fail to rise to the opportunity before them.

"Even though we have just succeeded with the Liberty Loan, we can't sit down and do nothing while our soldiers are going into the trenches," he said. "And if there is any one who can sit down and do nothing at a time like this, I am not for him."

Today the clergymen of the city and the nation will leaven the sentiment for the opening of the campaign by preaching on the cause of the Red Cross from their pulpits. The sentiment underlying the work of the Red Cross, it was pointed out, was one that could be discussed with sincerity by every Christian, and it was fully expected last night that at least 150,000 clergymen in the nation would preach on the subject today.

It was announced at the headquarters of the Red Cross War Finance Committee yesterday that in addition to a special dividend of $35,000 declared by the Chatham and Phenix Bank, Orange, N. J., contributions amounting to $225,000 had been received from Orange, N. J., which is $25,000 more than the share allotted to that city. It was also announced that Rochester, N. Y., had pledged a similar amount, and that George Eastman of the Kodak Company had declared that the city would contribute at least $1,000,000.

A contribution of $1,000 from "Mr. S. S." was also reported.

Mr. Prosser received a letter from the Treasurer of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company that the company's Red Cross dividend was $588,235 instead of $400,000 as previously announced.

Following is the list of Red Cross dividends and contributions to date:

United States Steel Corporation	$5,063,028.00
Utah Copper Co.	812,245.00
Nevada Consolidated Copper Co.	299,918.55
Chino Copper Co.	347,992.50
Ray Consolidated Copper	313,475.80
Butte and Superior Mining Co.	116,074.80
Atlantic Gulf and W. I. Lines.	150,000.00
E. I. du Pont de Nemours P. Co.	588,542.00
American Smelting & Ref. Co.	50,000.00
Kennecott Copper Co.	585,000.00
Gulf States Steel Co.	76,650.00
The Torrington Co.	35,000.00
The Atlas Powder Co.	48,617.00
The American Brass Co.	150,000.00
William B. Thompson, contrib'n.	250,000.00
Cleveland H. Dodge, contribution	1,000,000.00
Charles Hayden, contribution.	100,000.00
Two Liberty Bond donations.	50,000.00
Hercules Powder Co.	71,500.00
Pantasote Leather Co.	50,000.00
Stewart Silk Co.	25,000.00
George Williams & Wigmore.	75,000.00
Chandler Motor Car Co.	70,000.00
"Mary G. S.," contribution.	1,000.00
Hornblower & Weeks, contrib'n	50,000.00
Charles M. McNeill, contribution	50,000.00
Orange, N. J., pledged subscr'n.	225,000.00
Rochester, N. Y., contribution.	250,000.00
Total	$11,139,413.15

The National Advertising Advisory Board of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World decided yesterday, according to an announcement by Herbert S. Houston, the Chairman of the board, to place its entire organization at the disposal of the Red Cross War Fund, as it did for the Liberty Loan. Page advertisements in the newspapers, to be paid for out of money solicited by the representatives of the board, and prepared at its own expense by its experts, will appear in every city in the nation announcing the purpose of the Red Cross campaign.

The publicity campaign in New York City will start on Tuesday morning, Mr. Houston said, and money enough had been pledged to pay for fifty-one pages of advertising in the city during the week.

"The money pledged as payment for the advertisements will not be considered a donation to the Red Cross fund, and will not be charged up against it in any way," said Mr. Houston yesterday following a meeting in the offices of Collin Armstrong. "We are not at liberty to disclose the names of the men who have promised to pay for these advertisements, because they prefer to remain unknown. The newspapers, of course, are all helping, and have agreed to reduce their rates materially."

Mr. Houston said that the local advertising campaign had been placed in the hands of a committee of which O. C. Harn, Chairman of the committee on Scope, was the head. Another committee, of which George B. Sharp, President of the New York Advertising Clubs, is the Chairman, secured the pledges to pay for the advertisements. The other members of this committee are Collin Armstrong, Mr. Houston, Benjamin Butterworth, Howard Davis, and William C. Freeman.

At the same time that the advertising campaign is going on in New York City, similar campaigns through the press will be conducted in the other Federal Reserve districts under the following Chairmen: Boston, Frank A. Black of William Filene's Sons Company; Philadelphia, Rowe Stewart of The Philadelphia Record; Cleveland, William J. Raddatz of the Strafford Press Company; Richmond, R. R. King of the Remington Typewriter Company; Atlanta, Edmund Massengale, Massengale Advertising Agency; Chicago, William H. Rankin of William H. Rankin Company; St. Louis, W. C. D'Arcy, of the D'Arcy Advertising Company; Minneapolis, MacMartin, MacMartin Advertising Agency; Kansas City, William H. Besack; Dallas, J. C. Phelps, Field Lippman Piano Stores Company; and San Francisco, C. H. Brockhaven, San Francisco Bulletin.

Mr. Houston sent each of the Federal Reserve Chairmen of the Advertising Men's Association the following telegram yesterday:

"Hearty congratulations on great work for Liberty Loan. Now for enthusiastic drive for Red Cross according plans developed at St. Louis. Our New York committee has secured fifty-one pages paid advertising at newspaper chairity rate. Rankin has supplied key pages and plan to all clubs."

In explaining the reference to the plans developed at St. Louis, Mr. Houston said that these plans had been submitted to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and highly commended by him.

The Stock Exchange unit which is to collect funds for the fund has opened headquarters on the third floor of the ar-old Violet Stroud, who took subscriptions totaling $37,500 to the Liberty Loan, is to solicit contributions to the Red Cross fund, it was announced. She will do most of her work at Broadway and Forty-second Street.

Elmer Sperry, inventor of the stabilizer, is lending to the Red Cross the largest searchlight in existence. It will flash the total collected at 9, 10, and 11 o'clock each night. Red and white rays will be employed.

1,500,000 REGISTERED IN FIVE BOROUGHS

One-Half of Number Estimated as Available in City Now Enrolled for Service.

MACHINERY NOW SMOOTH

Petty Extortion and Evasions Uncovered and Prosecutions Will Follow — Six Months the Penalty.

E. P. Goodrich, Director of the State Census in this city, announced yesterday afternoon that one million and a half persons had been registered. This means that one-half of the estimated number in the five boroughs have answered the questions and enrolled themselves on the census books. No estimate was made as to the relative proportion of men and women registered, but it was the opinion of many of the registrars that they were pretty equally divided.

The number registered yesterday was estimated at 250,000. Mr. Goodrich made a tour of the districts and on his return said that the delay occasioned by lack of blanks had practically been overcome and the registration machinery was moving more smoothly than at any time during the week.

The director has sent to the tabulators at 49 Lafayette Street a half million filled-in forms from Manhattan alone and as many more are now said to have arrived from different places in the State.

The work of tabulation is being done by 800 girls supplied free by the large life insurance companies.

Graft of a petty character has been uncovered in the taking of the census and the staff at headquarters, 261 Broadway, are discussing ways and means of exposing the offenders. The first case that came to the attention of the authorities was the activity of a man who represened himself as a notary with power to swear in voluntary census workers. He is known to have visited several schools in Brooklyn and "sworn in" teachers who are engaged in helping take the city census. The fee charged was 25 cents for each oath. If the person protested the "notary" cut the fee and it is known that in at least two cases where a strong protest was made he took 8 cents from his victims.

Petty Extortion From Aliens.

The authorities were investigating these cases when word was received that a "notary" was operating among school teachers in the Bronx.

Director Goodrich is also investigating a report that unidentified persons are demanding and receiving fees from aliens for acting as interpreters in filling out their blanks. This report came from Mrs. Charles D. Sinclair, in charge of registration in the German Herold office.

A German appeared before her for registration. He could not speak English and Mrs. Sinclair acted as interpreter. The man was much pleased, and after signing his name he offered Mrs. Sinclair a coin. She explained that there was no charge.

"Well," he said, "I am luckier than some I know. They had to pay for an interpreter."

From this man's story it appears that blanks are in the possession of unauthorized persons who are offering to register aliens who cannot speak English. Mr. Goodrich said that he wanted to warn all persons that there was not a cent charge for registering. He also issued a warning to registrars not to turn over any filled forms unless they were sure that they were being given to some person authorized to collect them.

Delafield Offers Aid.

Among those who called at headquarters was Louis L. Delafield, Vice Chairman of the War Committee of the Bar of the City of New York. He offered assistance in conducting any legal action that may grow out of the taking of the State census in this city. There will be legal proceedings following the closing of the census. This became known yesterday, when it was said that already evidence was piling up against those who violate the census law.

The officials believe that there is an attempt on the part of some persons to obtain registration cards with the apparent attempt to traffic in them. The case in point was that of a man who hesitated over signing a blank. During the argument which followed his refusal to sign he was recognized by one of the registrars. He left and an investigation showed that he was not known under the name he gave in the neighborhood and that there was no address similar to the one he had given. Offenders against the census law are liable to six months' imprisonment.

Captain G. F. Henry of the Adjutant General's office, in charge of the census, explained that it is not necessary for any one to go to the County Clerk's office to claim exemption from military service.

Zone Plan Report.

The cloth edition of the final report of the Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions with appendices has been published and is now on sale in the office of the Committee on the City Plan, Municipal Building, New York City.

The report contains 299 pages and 149 maps, charts, photographs and other illustrations. It includes an abstract of the testimony taken by the commission, the report of the Committee of the Whole of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, a copy of the Building Zone Resolution as adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and small scale maps of the districts established.

A pamphlet edition of the report of the commission without the appendices and illustrations was printed in June, 1916.

Protecting Crossings.

The Public Service Commission held a hearing before Commissioner Charles S. Hervey to determine whether steam railroads operating within the City of New York shall be directed to keep gates protecting crossings closed between the hours of midnight and 5 A. M. Various railroad corporations were represented. An inspector for the commission at this hearing testified that at night inspections made at some of the 200 grade crossings protected by gates within the city limits he had found some gates closed and some raised, and on the instance of each inspection had found some of the crossing watchmen asleep. The hearing was closed and action will shortly be taken by the commission.

Last Week's Realty Record.

The total number of sales reported and not recorded in Manhattan last week was twenty, against twenty-six the previous week and thirty-five a year ago.

The number of sales south of Fifty-ninth Street was six, as compared with five the previous week and fourteen a year ago.

The sales north of Fifty-ninth Street aggregated fourteen, as compared with twenty-one the previous week and twenty-one a year ago.

From the Bronx nine sales at private contract were reported, as against thirteen the previous week and eight a year ago.

To Improve Brooklyn Block.

The Fleischman Construction Company of Manhattan has the general contract for the brick, terra cotta and granite theatre and restaurant building, to measure 124x205 feet, which will occupy the entire block bounded by Fulton, Livingston, Smith Streets and Gallatin Place, for the Putnam Theatrical Company, Manhattan, owner, from plans by Thomas W. Lamb. The project will involve an expenditure of approximately $500,000.

CAMP WILL TEACH BOYS HOW TO PLAY

Recreation to Form a Large Part of the Training for 1,800 Youths at Peekskill.

MILITARY WORK IN MORNING

Baseball, Hiking, Track, Swimming, and Tennis to be in Charge of Ninety Instructors.

Aside from being trained in the rudiments of military drill and science, the 1,800 boys who are to attend the Peekskill State Camp for Field Training, which opens on June 30, will be taught how to play under a systematic schedule of activity. The camp is under the supervision of the State Military Training Commission which was formed last year and which has evolved a plan of physical and military education for the youth of the State.

The camp will open on June 30 and continue until July 28. The military work is under the direction of Colonel Chapin, who is the camp commandant and head of the Technical Military Training Bureau of the State Commission. He will be assisted in the actual drill work by National Guard officers detailed to the camp for the purpose. Dr. Thomas A. Storey, Director of the Department of Hygiene of the College of the City of New York, is head of the Physical Training Bureau, and as such will have charge of the recreational activity of the camp. The third division of the commission is the Vocational Training Bureau which was established by an amendment to the law and which is headed by Dr. Arthur D. Dean. This bureau supervises the farm and vocational work for which schoolboys are receiving scholastic credit.

The camp is to be composed of 900 boys between 16 and 19 years of age selected from the Metropolitan district and an equal number from the remainder of the State. The State has undertaken to cover all expenses, including railroad fare, except the cost of a uniform which the boys are required to supply for themselves. Precautions are being taken to have the camp a model of sanitation and all members of the staff are to be inoculated against typhoid fever and vaccinated for smallpox. More than 100 teachers from the secondary schools of the State are to be members of the camp as a special advanced class in order to fit themselves for the training of boys in the Fall in their own districts.

Social Life Under Y. M. C. A.

The Young Men's Christian Association has voluntarily undertaken to supervise the social life of the camp and will provide writing materials, indoor games, motion pictures, entertainments, &c. Although the association will in a measure direct the social life, there will be no restraint upon the individual liberties of the cadets. Arrangements have also been made for the sale of wholesome candies, cakes and other small luxuries of camp life.

The program of activity for each day has not as yet been made known. However, the military work, directed by Colonel Chapin's staff, will consume the greater part of the morning. Not only will the boys be taught to drill properly, but they will also receive instruction in the Infantry Drill Regulations, military law, reconnoissance, map work, trench digging, and even cooking and baking of the field bakery which has been secured.

The recreational work will be in the hands of ninety men, who form the organization directed by Dr. Storey, who, as chief, has directly under him six captains or directors, each having two assistants. There are also seventy-two supervisors, who work under the assistant directors. These are divided into groups, so that there are six supervisors to each 150 boys. Each day of the week some different activity will be taken up by the groups, so that all will not be doing the same thing at the same time. The work has been conveniently divided into the following classes: Military, including rifle practice; baseball, hiking, track, swimming, and tennis. Although swimming will be a part of the day's routine, one afternoon a week will be set aside for special instruction and water sports.

Boys Will Be Kept Busy.

This system of instruction is based upon the organization of the Hygiene Department of City College. Although the boys will be kept busy most of the time, the recreational activities will not be of a nature which would tend to make the students hate play. An attempt will be made to interest them in the proceedings and make them wish for more.

The equipment of the camp will include twelve playground ball diamonds, three regular outdoor diamonds, six tennis courts, two basketball courts, two handball courts, swimming pool and showers, fifteen quoit sets, two volley ball courts, an athletic field, including a half mile running track, jumping pits and hurdle bars.

Another of the activities of the camp is the band which will probably be formed among the boys, although there will be a regular military band in attendance.

The State Military Commission is composed of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Chairman; State Commissioner of Education John H. Finley, now investigating war-time educational methods in France, and Dr. George J. Fisher, Physical Secretary of the International Young Men's Christian Association.

NEW JERSEY CAMP OPEN.

Governor Edge Takes Up His Residence at Sea Girt.

GAMP EDGE, SEA GIRT, N. J., June 16.—A two weeks' camp of instruction for commissioned and non-commissioned officers, cooks, mess stewards and other specialists was opened at noon today, and Governor Edge took up his residence at the Little White House on the edge of the camp ground. The camp will probably last until the last remaining units of the guard are called into Federal service. Four regiments of infantry are already on Federal service, so only the Third Regiment of Infantry is represented in camp, but artillery, signal men, engineers and cavalry abound and in all there are some 600 in camp.

Major Marcus Stokes, Junior Inspector-Instructor detailed from the United States Army, is in command of the camp. Captain Charles B. Elliott, also of the regulars, who has been detailed to New Jersey as instructor for some years, is also on hand. The announcement was made in Newark last night that General Edwin W. Hine, the present Brigadier, has resigned. General Hine had been in the guard for more than thirty years.

Property Owners Seek Injunction.

The Roosevelt Avenue Property Owners' Association of Corona, L. I., has applied to Justice Jaycox in the Queens County Supreme Court for a temporary injunction by which it seeks to prevent the New York and Queens County Railway Company from laying a trolley track on Roosevelt Avenue from the end of the elevated line on Alburtus Avenue to Pearsall Avenue, where the new line would connect with the existing Jackson Avenue lines to Flushing and Whitestone and to Manhattan.

The Board of Estimate has already granted permission to lay the tracks. The argument will be heard by Justice Jaycox on Tuesday.

Private Dwelling Leases.

The Houghton Company has leased for Edna H. Moore the four-story dwelling at 122 West Eighty-fifth Street to Elizabeth B. B. Proctor and Bernadine M. Gottron.

Henry Hof has leased to Joseph Bereny the dwelling at 159 East Thirty-ninth Street.

The Duross Company has leased the three-story house at 116 West Sixteenth Street to Peter Murphy, and the four-story house at 460 West Twenty-second Street to Aueringer Kasper.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

SATURDAY, JUNE 16.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 147th St, 99.11x25.6; Ellen McK. Gunning to W. Douglas Welsh, at Brayton Place and Greenacres Av, Hastdale, N. Y., and another, mtg $35,000, June 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BROADWAY, 8,132, s a, 67.8 ft e of 125th St, 32.6x75; Emma B. Middlebrook to Marie Kahrs, 1,493 Edgewater Road, mtg $25,000, all liens, June 15.....$1

DELANCEY ST, 40, n s, 50 ft e of Forsyth St, 25.2x100; Wesley R. Rowland of La Plata, Col., to Samuel Grosner, 1,361 Madison Av, et al., quitclaim, April 24; attorney, Jacob Geizler, 1,361 Madison Av.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Samuel Grosner to 40-42 Delancey Street Corporation, quitclaim, May 17; same address.....$1

GREENWICH AV, 122-126, n e s, 102.6 ft s e from n e corner of 8th Av, runs n e 71.3x s 88.9 to n e s of Greenwich Av x n w 52.4 to beginning, gore; Louis Att to Louise Att and Clara, wife of Hy. Ecks, both at 313 East 17th St, b. and s., June 14; attorneys, Putney, T. & P., 2 Rector St.....$1

HAVEN AV, 106-8, w s, 300 ft n of 170th St, 75x100; Winton Holding Corp. to Louis M. Ebling, 288 Central Park West, mtg $85,000, June 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LENOX AV, 153, w s, 43 ft s of 126th St, 15.5x55, foreclosure, June 12, 1917; Maurice A. Lynch, referee, to Farmers Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, trustee, June 15; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place.....$15,000

MADISON AV, 1,881, s e corner of 122d St, 19x100; B. & E. Gordon Co. to Bernard Gordon, 1,881 Madison Av., all liens, June 13.$100

MADISON AV, 2,089, e s, 74.11 ft s of 132d St, 25x96; Hattie Wolf to Frederick W. Weiss, 60 West 129th St, mtg $14,375, all liens, June 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; William P. Dixon, executor, to A. J. Barker Savage, 258 Riverside Drive, mtg $31,000, June 15; attorney same.....$36,000

NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 174th St, 89.8x100, mtg $39,000; 113th St, n s, 325 ft e of Broadway, 50x100.11, mtg $120,000; Eckhardt V. Eskesen, trustee, to Meltheal, Baltimore, Md., June 14-26 part; attorneys, Phillips & A., 41 Park Row.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; same, trustee, to Alice M. Eskesen, Perth Amboy, N. J., 5-104 part, mtg $179,000; May 18; attorneys, same.$1

SAME PROPERTY; same, trustee, to Bennet H. Eskesen, Perth Amboy, N. J., 5-104 parts, mtg $179,000; attorneys, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; same trustee, to K. Slag, H. Eskesen, Perth Amboy, N. J., 5-104 prts, mtg $179,000, b. and s., May 18; attorneys same $1

SAME PROPERTY; same, trustee, to Gudrun M. Eskesen, Perth Amboy, N. J., 5-104 parts, mtg $179,000, b. and s., May 18; attorneys same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; same, trustee, to Eckhardt V. Eskesen, Perth Amboy, N. J., 7-26 parts, mtg $179,000, b. and s., May 18; attorneys, same.....$1

WEST ST, 281-287, n e corner Watts St, runs e 106.6x n 125x w 41.2x n — x W 62.5 to street x s 125 to beginning; Cleever N. Ely et al., executors Smith Ely, to William H. Whiting, East 70th Av, Borough of Brooklyn, subject to all liens, May 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$73,000

WEST BROADWAY, 147, corner of Thomas St, 25x63; Herbert G. Saltzstar and another, executors, &c., to Baird-Daniels Co., 148 West Broadway, mtg $17,000, June 15; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $6,000

2D AV, 1,895, e s, 25.2 ft s of 106th St, 25.3x74; B. & E. Gordon Co. to Bernard Gordon, 1,881 Madison Av, all liens, June 16...$100

5TH AV, 2,232, w s, 25 ft s of 136th St, 24.11x85; Frederick W. Jenkins to Charles Modry, 403 1st Av, all liens, June 16; attorney, Leon A. Birck, Flushing, L. I..$100

8TH AV, 2,642, e s, 25 ft s of 141st St, 25x100; Louis and Gertrude Grunig to George Davis, 1,028 Morris Av, et al., trustees, mtg $20,000, all liens, June 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

WEST END AV, East, n s, 213.10 ft w of Avenue C, 24.9x96.2; Morris Halperin to Julius Geiger, 114 Rivington St, mtg $10,000, all liens, confirmation deed, May 2, 1917; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 B'way..$1

47TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100; Max Zwerdling, 193 East 4th St, mtg $10,000, all liens, May 23; attorney, same.....$1

48TH ST, 53 West, n s, 152.7 ft e of 6th Av, 24.11x98.11; foreclosure, June 14, 1917; Richard D. Weeks, referee, to Manhattan Savings Institution, 644 Broadway, June 14; attorneys, Rapallo & Kennedy, 66 Broadway $25,000

117TH ST, 447 and 449 West, n s, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 40x92; Thomas Kinnon et al. to William A. Cameron, 102 West 92d St, mtg $12,000 on whole, two-thirds part, June 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; William A. Cameron to Mary Callaghan, 451 West 17th St, all, quitclaim, c. a. s., June 14; attorney, same $100

SAME PROPERTY; William Keshon and another to William A. Cameron, 102 West 92d St, mtg $12,000, all liens, June 8; attorney, same $2,210

21ST ST, n s, 470.7 ft w of 9th Av, 19.9x 98.9; Frederick C. Herman to Jennie J. Cox, his wife, 443 West 21st St, mtg $20,500, June 7; attorney, John B. Nash, 32 Liberty St .....Gift

43D ST, 305-9 East, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 73 x100.5; James O. Dunlop to Ideal Mortgage Corp., 63 Wall St, bond and security, June 1; attorneys, Ensing & E., 160 Broadway..$1

57TH ST, 218 East, s s, 191.3 ft e of 3d Av, 18.10x100.5; foreclosure, May 25; Fred R. Rich, referee, to Home Trust Co., 80 Broadway, June 15; attorneys, Miller, K., L. & T., 80 Broadway.....$15,000

60TH ST, 245 West, n s, 150 ft e of West End Av, 16.8x100.5; B. & E. Gordon Co. to Bernard Gordon, 1,881 Madison Av, all liens, June 13.....$100

75TH ST, s s, 113 ft e of 1st Av, 22x112.11x irreg; Mathilde Freund to Max L. Shalek, 150 West 87th St, June 1, mtg $15,500; attorneys, Strasbourger & S., 74 Broadway $1

77TH ST, 42 West, s s, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, 24x104.4; Katharina J. Fleitmann to George E. Davis, 50 West 37th St, mtg $20,000, all liens, June 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

97TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; Adeline Widmann to John J. Cavanaugh, 2,726 Bedford Av, Brooklyn, mtg $20,000, June 14.....$1

105TH ST, 171 East, n s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Erasmus D. Garnsey to Emma F., his wife, 278 West 152d St, mtg $17,600, all liens, June 15.....$1

108TH ST, 229 East, n s, 225 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11, foreclosure May 22, 1917; Robert F. Wagner, referee, to Abraham Jacobi, 31 East 47th St; attorneys, Miller, B., McA. & D., 2 Rector St.....$12,000

115TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 20x100.11; Mollie Reichard to Annie Weisberg, 68 State St, Perth Amboy, N. J., mtg $16,500; attorney, S. Sandy, 116 Nassau St.....$100

116TH ST, 311 East, n s, 160 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.11, mtg $2,000; 116th St, 313 East, n s, 180 ft e of 2d Av, 21.6x100.11, mtg $5,000; Temple Israel of Harlem Sisterhood and another to Home Garden, New York City, 405 East 116th St; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$25,000

117TH ST., n s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 25x100.11; Joseph J. Fay individually and as exr., to Mary and Fanny Malone, 153 West 117th St, mtg $20,000, ¼ part, June 6; attorneys, Rorke & Kane, 51 Chambers St.....$1,700

118TH ST, 132 West, s s, 356 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Samuel Bonis to Henry and Hannah Silinkof, 132 West 118th St., mtg $12,000, all liens, June 15.....$100

121ST ST, s s, 321 ft w of 7th Av, 18x100.11; Ennis & Sinnott to Henry J. Humphrey, 112 Cathedral Parkway, mtg $7,000, June 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

121ST ST, s s, 339 ft w of 7th Av, 18x100.11; same to same, June 13; attorney, same.$100

122D ST, 407½, n s, 187.11 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Basilio Lo Presti, 231 East 24th St, mtg $3,500, b. and s., June 15; attorney, John Mazzei, 407 East 14th St.....$1

127TH ST, n s, 357.5 ft w of 7th Av, 16x 99.11; Minnie Detmold to Joseph Disler, 88 Bedford St, mtg $5,000, June 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

130TH ST, 109 West, n s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x99.11; Meta Kuno and another to William Henry, 20 West 96th St, et al., exrs., mtg $4,000, June 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Tr

The New York Times

POSES AS DIPLOMAT, DUPES BIG HOTELS

Ritz Hangs Out Sweden's Flag In Honor of 'His Majesty's Minister to the United States.'

HIS ORNATE CHECKS BAD

Many High-Class Shops Victimized by Willing Customer—Caught at the Waldorf.

A dapper little man, with gray hair and mustache, tip-toed through the Thirty-fourth Street entrance of the Waldorf yesterday, went to his room on the fifth floor and sat down. Came a knock at the door; he opened it and two visitors entered.

"Is this his Excellency, the Minister from Sweden?" one of them asked.

"It is," said the quiet man.

"Then you're under arrest; you aren't the Minister at all. You're a faker," was the reply.

And Joseph Smith, the hotel detective, and Detective Kelly of the First Branch escorted to a waiting taxicab a man who for two weeks had enjoyed the service of New York's best hotels and shops because he posed as A. F. Ekengren, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States from Sweden.

At Police Headquarters he said he was Carl G. Frossel, 54 years old, a civil engineer, of Chicago. He told the detectives he was a native of Sweden, educated at Stockholm University. The police said he told them that because of poor health he had not been able to make a living recently, and since he had been frequently mistaken for Minister Ekengren, he thought he would try masquerading as one of diplomat.

It is understood that hotels in other cities would like a settlement with the imposter. The technical charge on which he was held was for forging a check for $13 and passing it at the store of Mark Cross & Co. on Fifth Avenue.

G. N. Marinoff of the Cross store made the complaint. The check had been made out from a check book from the Munsey Trust Company, ornately engraved with the name of Minister Ekengren. Each check, as well, bore the Minister's name. This check was said to be one of more than a score that Frossel passed in New York.

Flag Out in His Honor.

Perhaps the biggest hit the fake diplomat made was at the Ritz-Carlton. He arrived there on June 5, told the clerk he was the Minister from Sweden, was given the "customary 25 per cent. diplomatic discount," assigned to one of the best suites, and the Swedish flag was hung out in his honor. He left the next day, paying his bill with a check, and the first the hotel people knew of the imposition was yesterday after the arrest, when it was found that at the time Frossel was at the Ritz-Carlton the real Minister was in this city at the Plaza.

It was not announced by the police where Frossel stayed between June 6, when he left the Ritz, and Thursday morning, when he registered at the Waldorf. It is believed that he spent part of the time in Atlantic City. The Hotel Brighton there is said to have been among his victims.

When the "Minister" walked up to the Waldorf desk Thursday morning he told the clerk that he did not wish the newspapers to know he was in the city, because he had to conduct important business for his Government, and therefore asked permission to sign the hotel's private register. The request was granted; and he got a room and bath on the fifth floor, on the Fifth Avenue side.

It was noticed that the "Minister" made a good many purchases, which were sent to the hotel, but nothing out of the way was observed until yesterday morning the daily Hotel Association sheet was received, containing a plan who was impersonating the Swedish Minister. The description tallied with that of the Waldorf guest and Detective Smith started an investigation that gave traces of bad checks at Cross's, Altman's, Rogers Peet & Co.'s and other places. He telephoned to Police Inspector Cray, who sent Detective Kelly to the hotel, and the arrest followed.

Check Book Made in New York.

Among the possessions of the "Minister" the detectives found a watch, which the man had bought at Tiffany's with a check; several leather bags from Cross's, and a number of checks already made out for other purchases. He told the detectives that he had the ornate check book made in New York. He had a large number of engraved cards bearing the inscription, "Wilhelm A. F. Ekengren, Minister from Sweden." He told the detectives he had never been arrested before and had been in this country many years.

Frossel's physique is much like that of Minister Ekengren. He is about the same age, of the same medium height and weight, and has the same gray mustache. He will be arraigned in Jefferson Market Court today. In the meanwhile the District Attorney's office is trying to establish the extent of his frauds. The checks he passed in New York were said to total not more than $500, so far as the police know.

PARK MUSIC SEASON OPENS.

First Concert in Central Park at 4 o'Clock Today.

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward will open the municipal music season in Central Park today at 4 o'clock. A band of forty-seven men, conducted by Gustave d'Aquin, will furnish the music. Mr. d'Aquin was for a number of years conductor of French opera at New Orleans, and was leader of the Madison Square Garden Band for many years thereafter.

The Saturday evening concerts in Central Park will not begin until July 7. They will be conducted by W. Seneca Mygrant, formerly leader of the First Regiment Field Artillery Band. A special feature of the present musical season will be a series of seven concerts in the City College Stadium, to be conducted by Nahan Franko. Frank Kneisborn will conduct the series of major concerts on Staten Island at Curtis Field. Sixty concerts will be given in the small parks of Manhattan and nine in the small parks of Staten Island.

A Widowed Mother's Need.

The Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, 192 Bowery, has been asked to assist a widow with four children, the eldest of whom is 10 years old. The woman married when she was more than 30 years old and is greatly attached to her children, whom she fears she will have to give up because she is destitute. Her husband died on May 31, and, as he had been suffering with an undiagnosed case of diabetes and ailing for four years, there were no savings. Until she received a dispossess notice the woman did not apply for aid, but the dread of eviction drove her to act. Any one desiring to help this family may address Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, 52 Broadway, or the rooms of the association. Thanks are offered to "L. N. K." for $5; S. H. Gray, $3; "B. H. S." and "J. N., for $2; "D. O. H.," $2; Needy One, Baby B. B., Man Out of Town, and Onondaga for $1 each.

Wants War Service of Bryant Pupils

The Bryant High School of Long Island City wishes to keep a roll of honor containing the names of all alumni, or former students, who have enlisted in any branch of the Government service in connection with the war. All such students or their relatives or friends are asked to send to any member of the Bryant Faculty the names of those in service and the particular regiment or organization to which they belong.

LOSES INCOME TAX SUIT.

Court Says $20,208 Was Properly Collected from Henry R. Towne.

Henry R. Towne of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, who sued to recover $20,208 paid under protest to the United States Government under the income tax law enacted Oct. 8, 1916, on the ground that the income on which the tax was assessed had been earned prior to the enactment of the law, has lost his suit. In his claim for reimbursement Mr. Towne explained that in December, 1913, the Directors of his company had transferred $1,500,000 to the capital account of the company, and had used it to pay for the issue of 15,000 shares of new stock, which was distributed pro rata among the stockholders.

Mr. Towne got a trifle more than 4,174 of these shares. The receipt of these was rated as income, and were taxed. Part of the opinion written by Judge A. N. Hand of the Federal District Court reads:

"To say that this distribution is not income because he received no cash is to my mind quite to disregard the real nature of the transaction. While I think that a stock dividend is a dividend, it is taxable because it represents 'gains, profits, and income,' and thus comes within the language of the act."

The opinion also said that to declare that incomes, to be taxable, must be earned after the passage of the act would require investigation into every case where such a claim was made. The question at issue, the court said, was whether Congress intended to tax incomes which had accumulated in the hands of corporations prior to the passage of the act, and decided that that was the intention.

GOING TO CREDIT MEETING.

New York Delegation Starts for Kansas City Today.

More than 150 New York credit men will start on a special train from the Grand Central Terminal to-day to attend the annual convention of the National Association of Credit Men, which opens on Tuesday morning in Kansas City. Other delegations will be taken aboard at Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Cleveland.

The convention is expected to reaffirm its faith in the National Bankruptcy law with a demand that it be retained. A special report on this subject will be presented to the convention by Charles Biggs of New York, Chairman of the committee. The annual report of J. H. Tregoe, Secretary-Treasurer, will show a big expansion of the activities of the national association.

WOMAN JUMPS TO DEATH.

Patients on Roof of Mount Sinai Hospital Witness Suicide.

While a score of convalescent patients looked on, unable to interfere, Mrs. Sarah Shreeno, 48 years old, of 1,388 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx, climbed a picket fence six feet high on the roof of Mount Sinai Hospital yesterday, hurled herself to the courtyard, and was killed.

Mrs. Shreeno had been in the hospital for two months suffering from stomach trouble.

IN THE CURRENT WEEK.

Today.

The New York and St. Louis American League baseball teams will play in the afternoon at the Polo Grounds for the benefit of the First Reserve Engineer Regiment.

The corner stone of the new synagogue of the Congregation B'nai Jeshurun in West Eighty-eighth Street, near Broadway, will be laid at 3 P. M.

An entertainment for the benefit of refugee children of all nations at war will be given by the Progressive Club at the Hotel Astor at 8:30 P. M.

The baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of Manhattan College will be delivered by the Rev. William P. F. Dooley at the Church of the Annunciation at 8 P. M.

There will be a performance for the benefit of the Bronx Maternity Hospital at the Bronx Opera House in the evening.

Tomorrow.

Colonel Aaron Ward will open his rose gardens at Rosslyn, L. I., to the public from 3 to 6 P. M., and at the same hours every day until Thursday, charged admissions to be donated to the American Ambulance in Paris.

Former members of the Fourth Company, Coast Artillery Corps, will meet at the corps's armory in the evening to organize the Fourth Company Veteran Association for the purpose of promoting the welfare and morale of all men serving actively in the company.

Tuesday.

The commencement exercises of Manhattan College will be held in Carnegie Hall at 8 P. M.

"The Real Issues" of the coming municipal campaign will be discussed at a dinner under the auspices of the Society to Lower Rents and Reduce Taxes on Homes and the League for Municipal Ownership and Operation at the Union Square Hotel in the evening.

Wednesday.

A memorial altar to Miguel Ramon Martinez in St. Stephen's Church will be dedicated by the Rt. Rev. Patrick J. Hayes to Our Lady of Sorrows at 8 A. M.

The ninety-ninth commencement exercises of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb will be held at the institution at 5 P. M.

Thursday.

There will be a working woman's conference and supper under the auspices of the Industrial Committee of the City Woman Suffrage Party at 48 East Thirty-fourth Street at 6 P. M.

There will be a Red Cross dinner at the Ritz-Carlton in the evening, arranged by a committee of which Mrs. Philip M. Lydig is the Chairman.

Friday.

The campaign aids of the City Woman Suffrage Party will meet at 48 East Thirty-fourth Street at 4 P. M.

The annual dinner of the National Premium Advertising Association will be held at the Hotel Astor in the evening.

Saturday.

There will be a patriotic pageant in front of the Neighborhood Houses at 324 Pleasant Avenue, under the auspices of the house, in the evening.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

Birchwood and imitation mahogany cabinets, tables, fixtures, machine tables, and motors, fibre boxes; all in first-class condition. 357 4th Av., 11th floor. Madison Square 7290.

PEARLS.

Genuine pearls of Lower California, in all grades and finest qualities. Nacre shells in all quantities for immediate shipments. Main Office:

Ave. Uruguay 10, Dep. 7, Mexico City.

Machinery—Small plant, complete; lockstitch sewing machines on Power Tables, buttonhole machine, fixtures, &c. Apply between 10-4. Mrs. C., 116 Suydam St., Brooklyn, rear building.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES. New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments. THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

High-class dining room, living room, and bedroom, player piano, cheap. Gomory, 344 West 72d St. Columbus 6650.

Baby carriage for sale; brown wicker; Pullman. 313 West 100th St.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Non-Visibles, 4 months for $5.
Visibles, 3 months for $7.
Initial Payment Applies if Purchased.

FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
SPECIAL—SPECIAL.
No. 10 Remington, $33.50.
Other makes, $25 to $60.
Trademarked and guaranteed for one year.
Call, telephone or write.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.,
320 Broadway, at Worth St. Tel. 5409
20 E. 23d St., opp. Madison Ave. Franklin.
149 W. 42d St., at Times Sq.
10 Barclay St. Telephone 4738 Barclay.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

CASH FOR BROKEN JEWELRY.

Old gold, silver; we pay highest prices for diamonds, pearls, watches, platinum. Call or write Callman, 27 West 37th St.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 110 University Place. 3260 Stuyvesant.

HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

Brooklyn.

Ten-room semi-bungalow, exclusive part of Flatbush, to sublet, furnished or unfurnished, for three months or longer; bedrooms and baths on both floors; screened porch and sun parlor; electricity and instantaneous water heater; terms reasonable. Apply 1,208 Ditmas Av., Brooklyn.

18TH, 782 EAST.—For rent, July and August, detached 10-room house, furnished; 2 baths; large screened verandas, awnings; 25 minutes from City Hall, 21 minutes from beach; 3 minutes from Av. H station, Brighton line.

New Jersey.

Roseville.—154 Roseville Av., one or two connecting rooms, modern, desirable; gentleman appreciating well kept home; 3 minutes station, 35 New York; references. L. Dunn.

Montclair, N. J.—Furnished room, near station; board next door; gentleman preferred. "Private Family," 341 N. Fullerton Av., Montclair.

Unfurnished.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,335, (89TH ST.)
Attractive house of 10 rooms and 2 baths; two-story extension; hardwood trim; possession immediately. Caretaker, on premises.

Wanted.

Three-story and basement house wanted for term of years in residential section; must be reasonable; state location, rental, &c. A. B., Times Harlem.

Out of Town.

Montclair.—Gentleman compelled to leave Montclair for the Summer will rent his house, fully furnished, ten rooms, two baths, garage; conveniently located to station. D 217 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE.

Westchester Av.—Owing to reverses, beautiful corner plot, 97 feet on Westchester Av., will be sold for $5,000 less than cost to the present owner, to save foreclosure; this is a natural bargain for some one. Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.

ESTABLISHED JULY, 1841.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY.
Real Estate Broker.
Appraiser and Auctioneer.
156 Broadway. Telephone 1547 Cortlandt.

RULAND & WHITING CO.
REAL ESTATE.
5 BEEKMAN ST. Tel. Cortland 1132.
710 MADISON AV. Tel. Plaza 4951.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND
IS A WISE MOVE."

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Complete Apartment House Guide of Fifth and Park Avenue Apartments Sent on Request.
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.,
414 Madison Avenue, at 48th St.

An attractive little house for sale in West 70th St., near West End Av., at a sacrifice; also furniture. Address F 100 Times.

LOT, 50x102, on East 74th St., for sale. TRINITY INVESTING CORP., 15 William St.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Choice two-family brick dwelling; restricted residential section; full lot; near Prospect Av. subway station; cost $11,000; assessed valuation $10,000; sacrifice $8,500; terms to suit. Samuel Cowen, 1,200 Intervale Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Easy housekeeping homes on Crown St., between Bedford and Rogers Avs.; both sides of street built up; two stories, 7 rooms and bath; driveway in rear. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$150 cash buys my seven-room house; bath, heat, and all improvements; electricity, gas, &c.; large plot for vegetables, flowers and poultry; will take balance $18 per month; the property must be sold at once; perfect title. Lane, Box 275 Times Downtown.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT
NEW GARDENS,
Fifteen minutes from Herald Square.
Ready for occupancy; from $9,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

WANTED,
A BONA FIDE BUYER

for new seven-room house, with two baths and all the other new innovations that make up an attractive modern suburban home; it must be sold for $10,500; $2,500 cash, and location and construction warrant the value.

I do not want to rent it; sell it for less cash or a smaller price; I have not boosted the price with the expectation of an offer of less; it represents cost, plus 10 per cent. profit.

It is useless for me to buy space to tell you how beautiful it is; you have to see it, anyway; I mean business, and want to meet others who do; I'll send you a plan and description if you wish it. C 459 Times Annex.

82 Neptune Av., New Rochelle.—5 master's bedrooms, sleeping porch, boudoir, 2 baths, 2 maids' rooms and bath; main floor has reception room, music room, living room, 22x28, dining room, kitchen, and pantry; garage for two cars; grounds artistically planted with shrubbery; 5 minutes' walk to Sound; just off Pelham Road and near Travers Island; convenient to railroad stations; will be sold completely furnished if desired; furnishings are unusual.

At Rye Beach.—Beautiful stucco house, just completed; 8 extra large rooms, 2 baths, extra shower in basement, fireproof garage and sleeping porch; price $1,250 a year, or will rent for Summer months unfurnished. Inquire owner, W. Klein, 45 East 17th St. Telephone Stuy. 4825.

A modern English stucco cottage of 9 rooms, 3 baths, can be had Oct. 1; situation is ideal, overlooking the beautiful Bronx River Valley; only few minutes to Scarsdale Station; $12,500; payments arranged. Seymour, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9880 Madison Square.

Builder going out of business will sell below cost 2 beautiful Dutch Colonial houses at Pelhamwood, near New Rochelle; no reasonable offer refused; quick sale wanted; send for description. Rousseau, 2 East 23d St., New York.

Beautiful Dutch Colonial, nine rooms and two baths, in restricted section of Larchmont, five minutes' walk toward water from depot; convenient to schools, stores, &c. Address Larchmont, 39 West 31st St. Phone 9861 Madison Square.

A water front on Lake Mahopac; unique point of land, almost entirely surrounded by water; 465 feet frontage; sandy beach for bathing; owner will sell all or will divide with responsible party. E. Wright, Lake Mahopac, N. Y.

Two beautiful seven-room homes, hot-water heat, &c., being built at Larchmont, within five minutes' walk of depot, three minutes from trolley, water side of R. R.; plot 65x100 each; for sale at $7,000. Keller, 40 West 32d St., Room 1202. Phone 9880 Madison Sq.

SCARSDALE, in open country, yet convenient; small house with large rooms, well located and comfortable; 3 bedrooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch; garage and garden; $125 a month if furnished. S. L. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Bungalow at Lake Mahopac.—5 rooms and bath; 3 more rooms may be finished on second floor; on hilltop plot, with water-front rights. CALIFORNIA, Room 1202, No. 40 West 32d St. Phone 9880 Madison Sq.

Bargain.—Chester Hill, Mount Vernon; modern residence; 12 rooms, 2 baths, hot water heat, 2 open fireplaces, gas, electricity; cost $18,500; will sell for $14,000. Owner, 128 Primrose Av.

For sale at Hartsdale, N. Y., beautiful country home with garage, ½ acre, 11 rooms, 3 baths, 12 minutes' walk from Hartsdale Station; principals only apply. G 26 Times.

Beautiful Dutch Colonial, 9 rooms and 2 baths, in restricted section of Larchmont, five minutes' walk toward water from depot; convenient to schools, stores, &c. Address Lock, 67 Times.

Attractive 9-room modern house, sleeping porch; high ground; convenient trolley & railroads; good neighborhood; large plot, garden, fruit; $85 monthly. N. Benedict, 46 Lawton St., New Rochelle.

Park Hill.—All-year home, ten rooms, three baths, sleeping porch; small amount cash, rest like rent; will exchange. Owner, 2 Hillcrest Av., Yonkers.

Delightful Home, Best Section New Rochelle. —8 rooms, bath, electricity; large plot; splendid garage; rent very reasonable to desirable small family. 104 Woodland Av.

Large, 7-room house, barn, room for garden and chickens; improvements; $30. C. J. Farrell, 4559 Carpenter Av., (near 240th St.,) Bronx, N. Y.

The owner of a desirable stucco house, 8 rooms, at Pelhamdale Heights, desires to sell and wants offer. Burke Stone, Inc., Bronxville or Tuckahoe.

Lawrence Park.—Ten-room two-bath residence, newly decorated; large plot; immediate possession; moderate. Burke Stone, Inc., Bronxville.

Bronxville.—Unfurnished exceptional attractive stucco house; nine light rooms, two baths, sun parlor. Inquire corner Marquand and De Witt.

Lake Mahopac bungalow plot; perpetual water rights; $600. Owner, Room 1202, No. 40 West 32d St. Phone 9880 Mad. Sq.

Bronxville, N. Y.—For sale or rent, new 9-room house, 2 baths; price, $8,500. Tel. 1089 Bronxville. G. Gleichert.

A beautiful new 7-room stucco house in residential section of Larchmont; easy terms. E. Bakos, 40 Summit Av., Larchmont, N. Y.

Seven-room bungalow, 35 min. Grand Central, $6,000, $600 cash. Jackson, 66 Central Park West.

REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

At Scarsdale Station.—Beautiful Dutch Colonial dwelling on large plot; sewers, water, electric lights, &c.; restricted section, 6 minutes' walk to station, 36 minutes Grand Central; price $12,500; terms to responsible people John S Withers, 39 West 31st St., Tele. 9861 Madison Square.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Five-room seashore bungalow, all large rooms, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, etc., fireplace, beamed ceilings and paneled walls, modern kitchen and bath, decorated to suit; half block from bathing beach; plenty of fishing and boating; lawn, flowers, hedge, etc.; near trolley and station to N. Y. C.; bargain in price and terms to right, quick buyer. Write for further details. Shore Bungalow, Box 280 Times Downtown.

OLD HOMESTEAD with 8 acres of fine, cleared farm land, beautiful shade trees, apple and peach orchard, etc., barn, chicken house and outbuildings; on main road in good sized town; stores, schools, churches; commuting distance to New York City; will sell cheap and on easy terms to a reliable family wanting such a place; write for further information. Hocker, Box 284 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY HOME, EIGHT ACRES, $6,800.
Huntington Township, near Jericho Turnpike and Deer Hills; high, rolling land; good views; house well back from the road; 8 rooms, with fireplace; barn and outbuildings; fruit; ideal for Summer home, fruit farm, or poultry; easy terms. Theo. S. Hall, 47 West 34th St., New York.

FOR SALE AT LYNBROOK.—Wonderful bargain in Dutch Colonial cottage, with garage, just completed; seven rooms and bath, electric lights, hardwood floors, open fireplaces, cement porch and sidewalks; near school and station; could be now be built for the asking price of $4,500. Dalston, Spencer Av., Lynbrook.

Sell below cost, four-family house, recently built, fully tenanted, few blocks Ditmars Avenue Terminus, New Title Co. mortgage; equity, $6,000, or will exchange for small modern house with some ground; north shore, Long Island, preferred. C. L., Box 42 Times Downtown.

Forest Hills Gardens.—For sale or rent, furnished or unfurnished, handsome brick residence, charmingly situated in wooded section; ten rooms, three baths; large plot; fine trees, flower garden. 50 Olive Place. Telephone Forest Hills 6337.

If you are looking for an old house needing a few repairs, with a half acre of good land for cultivation of vegetables and chickens, near water and station, complete for $1,425, for $75 down and $10 monthly, answer at once to Johnson, Box 261 Times Downtown.

Beautifully located and furnished private home, with splendid view of Great South Bay, spacious grounds; owner wishes to let few rooms to desirable party; adults preferred. Box 93, Bellport, L. I.

Neponsit, the year-round residential community, 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; lots and two-family houses; terms; particulars, Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 509, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

COZY LITTLE HOME with 2 acres of fine tillable land for $1,350, on easy terms; some shade trees; high elevation, near beautiful lake; positive bargain. Inquire B. Owner, 106 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$975 FOR SMALL HOUSE and land; room for garden and chickens; needs some repairs; will make nice year-round home; $100 cash, balance $8 monthly. B. Nolan, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$200 secures desirable plot, 117 by 370 feet, area one acre; 2,500 feet from Oakdale station; title guaranteed; no incumbrance. W. C. Peterson, Y. M. C. A., Greenwich, Conn.

I HAVE 100 acres shore front, Southampton, L. I.; very choice; almost island; 7,000 feet shore; light loam; price fair; best neighbors; superb views; details sent. Box 846, Newport, R. I.

WIDOW MUST SACRIFICE her beautiful home, North Freeport, $1,700, on terms; 7 rooms and bath; improvements; fruit; shade; plot 89x100. Box 16, Roosevelt, L. I.

Hempstead residence, 10 rooms, bath; improvements; corner lot; best locality; garage, stable, garden; rent, $50; sell, exchange. Rooms 2406, 55 Liberty St. Cortland 2749.

ARTISTIC house, seven rooms, all improvements; plot 60x125; well planted; fruit; chickens; $5,000, terms. 234 Denton Av., Lynbrook.

TO RENT, $45 A MONTH.
House, 9 rooms, all modern improvements; sun parlor; stable, garage; half acre; shade, fruit; near station. R 8 Times.

House.—Two-family, basement, cellar; 14 rooms; modern; 2 baths; garden; excellent for doctor; A1 transportation. Owner, 1 Slocum St., near Myrtle, Evergreen, L. I.

For sale on Sound—3 acres park, gardens, Colonial home, all improvements; ideal location; bargain to close estate. Edwin P. Roe, Whitestone, L. I.

$4,000 square feet of fine, fertile land, with small lake and shade trees, suitable for duck farming, etc.; will sacrifice to quick buyer. Treiss, Box 270 Times Downtown.

Flushing.—House, 36 16th St., rent or sale; 12 rooms, electricity, elegant location; plot, 100x198; between Broadway and 35th.

Forest Hill Gardens, L. I.—For rent, furnished, seven-room house, $85 per month. J. A. Gallagher, 330 Burns St.

Belle Harbor, Rockaway, restricted lots; near ocean; reasonable; write T., 2,006 Amsterdam.

For sale, Freeport, L. I.—Comfortable home, near depot. $4,000. P 112 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A REAL BARGAIN—$6,500; will sell on very easy terms; delightful country home; grounds 100 by 168 ft., with fine shade trees; high in healthy mts.; house has 9 rooms, 2 tiled baths, very large living room with open fireplace, and large panelled dining room; 2 verandas and open gallery; superb view of lake; near express station, 48 minutes to city, express trains, Lackawanna R. R.; all city conveniences, parquet floors, electric light; near country club, schools, select neighborhood; house is nearly new. Address E. A. W., owner, Box 29 Times Downtown.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK, $200 down and small monthly payments like rent, buys my beautiful suburban home, 30 minutes from New York; 9½ fare; 6-room bungalow design; 6 rooms, tiled bathroom; parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living room; hardwood trim; bedrooms (in white enamel, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewage, near station and public school; 70 trains daily; trolleys also. JOHN A. BALDWIN, 80 Malden Lane, N. Y. 5047 John.

Choice bargain, 6-room house, bath, modern house, for $3,400; $300 cash, balance easy terms; water, gas, electricity, sewers, finished streets, high and dry; large veranda, sewers and streets all completed; 5 minutes to R. R. station or trolley; commutation $4.85; 30 minutes to Broadway; house is two years old, in fine condition; rental income, $350 yearly. Act quickly. Liberty Bonds taken. Call, write, or phone Owner, M. D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

Builder's sacrifice; a gem at Grantwood; ½-block trolley; short walk to ferry; brand new house, 6 rooms, bath; parquet floors; beautiful decoration, steam, large porch, sleeping porch; near school and stores; good neighborhood; plot 37½x100; only $6,500; adjoining plot same size, $1,000 additional; title policy free; mortgage, $3,500; other bargains in houses and plots; also exchanges; tell us your wants. Reid & Lowery, at the Junction, Palisade. Tel. 850 Cliffside.

Exceptional Bargains.—$2,700 to $3,300 buys my modern homes and bungalows; sacrificing $500 under value, as building materials were bought last Fall, when prices were low; buyer gets benefit; six rooms, bath; gas, electricity, steam, beam ceilings; 30 minutes on Erie; near station and trolley; restricted; high elevation; small payment down, balance like rent. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

For Sale—Suburban property, 45x160 feet, situated on outskirts Elizabeth, N. J., 15 miles from New York; five minutes from Penn. and Central R. R. New Jersey; seven rooms and attic, parquet floors; every modern convenience; private garage; must be seen to be appreciated; will be sold reasonable if sold at once. T 899 Times Downtown.

AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—FOR RENT, attractive home, 11 rooms; hot-water heat; every porch; square plot; high, sunny section; fine flowers, shrubs, trees; garage; $75 month. Call, see photo. Fine opportunity. S. S. WALSTRUM—GORDEN & FORMAN, 120 Broadway, N. Y. Ridgewood, N. J. Rector 7718. Tel. 555.

Gentleman's country home, one hour New York; room house, all improvements, barn, chicken houses, garage; also one 7-room house, five acres ground, fruit and shade, in large town, main road, near depot; price $15,000; easy terms; or exchange; will sell furnished, or rent to good tenant. Owner, 47 West 34th. Room 820.

For rent or sale at Long Branch, N. J., large building, Ocean and Chelsea Avs., suitable for Summer moving pictures, theatricals, dancing, restaurant, &c.; seats in building; good opportunity to make money in any of the above businesses. A. T. Woolley, Long Branch, N. J.

For sale or rent, property 58 Ascension St., Passaic, N. J., park section; will exchange for 60x250 ft.; dwelling, 9 rooms and bath, all improvements; all detached houses; both in city and country; price $6,000; mortgage $3,000. Apply F. M. Hart, 220 Broadway, or Passaic brokers.

EAST ORANGE.—Seven-room apartment, with sleeping porch, in two-family house; improvements; residential section; 3 minutes Lackawanna R. R. and trolley; country surroundings with city conveniences. 28 South Grove St. Tel. Orange 312363.

Tenafly, N. J.—32 acres, suitable for development; frontage on Knickerbocker Road and West Clinton Av., adjoining Knickerbocker Golf Club. Can be sold at attractive figure to settle estate. Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

Great opportunity to buy or rent new and attractive bungs., 6-8 rooms; all improvements; large plots; near station; easy terms; $5,000 to $8,500. Write for booklet. Smith-Singer Company, Glen Rock, N. J. (Adjoining Ridgewood.)

REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful California Bungalow, hour out, in the hills; Stickley Craftsman design; 7 rooms, bath, hot-water heat, electric lights, beamed ceilings, ingle nook, 2 fireplaces; large shaded plot; 6 minutes' station; Western owner will sacrifice. Box 251, Mahwah, N. J.

$100 cash and $15 monthly buys 4-room and bath bungalow; all improvements; garden and chicken plot; at Cranford; 11c. fare; sacrifice price $1,850. T. G. Horace, 3 Dey St., corner Broadway. Tel. 7550 Cortlandt.

Westfield house, cost to build $6,000, on lot 100x175, with all improvements, worth $2,000, all in excellent order; $4,900. Can you beat it? H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Queen City palace house; three baths; steam heat; very choice finish; silver fixtures, &c.; only $7,500; easy terms. This is $1,000 less than cost today. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Country Place—Admirably suited for sanitarium, boarding school, small hotel or other semi-private purposes; large house, 8 acres of grounds in attractive suburb, Northern N. J. Address G. W. Lindsey, 13 Astor Place, N. Y.

So. Orange.—New 9-room house; sun parlor, sleeping porch, 3 baths, hardwood floors; decorated; lot, 75x100; excellent location; $14,000; might lease. J. Charles O'Brien Co., So. Orange, N. J., and 141 Broadway, N. Y.

DANDY FARM.
154 acres, Basking Ridge; two houses, large barns, three wells; splendid views; $4,000 worth timber; bargain.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC., 165 Broadway.

Upper half of fine residence at Westwood, N. J.; four minutes' walk from station; every convenience; garden plot, 25x75; $22 per month. Address B. F. S., Room 708, 309 Broadway.

AT DENVILLE, N. J.—Eight-room cottage, 55 minutes New York City; fruit trees; for sale or rent. 52 Clinton Place, Newark, N. J. Phone Waverly 5610M.

Montclair, N. J.—House, 8 rooms, bath, all improvements; sleeping porch, solarium, garage; excellent location, near station; plot 50x135; $8,500. Owner, 341 N. Fullerton Av.

Near Summit, attractive home, bungalow, nine rooms and bath, garage, extensive grounds; refined community. Hobart, Murray Hill, N. J.

Bargain.—444 Hilliside Place, 6 minutes from Mountain Station, near South Orange, N. J., 5 master bedrooms; price, $8,500. Tel. 786 South Orange.

Lease or sell 6-room house, all improvements, beautifully located, plot 60x140, reasonable; Lyndhurst, N. J. W 225 Times Downtown.

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE.
Robert T. Stoutenburgh,
20-26 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

Dumont, N. J., (Box 96.)—Six-room house, all improvements, large grounds, fruit; cash $500, balance rent; bargain; investigate.

Fruit farm, 62 acres exceptional, level land; 600 bearing trees; two buildings; near village and stone road; price $5,000; half cash. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

House, 7 rooms, furnace, large plot, near station, $2,500; rent, $20. Address R. Jackson, Ramsey, N. J.

Eight choice building lots, 20 by 100, beautiful Beachwood, L. I., bargain to cash buyer. V. P., G. 10 Times.

Rutherford.—Free list of places, sale and rent. Booster, Box 57, Rutherford, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Farm, 250 acres, 9-room house, gravity water, practical barn, record corn land, 800 fruit trees, 3 acres berries, river affords boating and fishing; price, $6,500. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 Broadway.

FRONTING ON TWIN LAKES.
Charming estate of 26 acres; buildings cost $15,000; all in perfect repair; beautiful lake front; details and picture mailed on request; price $9,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

$6,500 commuter's home and fruit farm combined; splendid location, good community, very desirable, buildings good; much below value for quick sale. Owner, T 379 Times Downtown.

Reduced rentals; bungalows, cottages, houses and estates, on and near water, furnished, for Summer season. Percy D. Adams, Sound Beach, Conn.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

FOR SALE OR RENT, (adjoining Skaneateles Village, East Lake St.)—Modern 16-room furnished dwelling; village water, bath, electric light, sleeping porch, large piazza, double garage, abundant shade, beautiful view, near trolley, endless State roads; $5,800; rent, $500 season; no trades. Geo. M. Talbot, owner, Skaneateles, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOME, OVERLOOKING HUDSON, for sale or lease, because of death of owner; 10 rooms, 2 sleeping porches, garage with chauffeur's room; price $20,000; rental $1,800. Spuyten Duyvil, West 231st St. Telephone Kingsbridge 183.

Fruit and general farm, 128 acres, Hudson River section; charming 10-room house, views; good land; price $7,000, $3,000 cash. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 B'way.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Winter Harbor, Maine, near Grindstone Point.—Beautiful estate, worth $18,000, price $6,000. Sacrifice sale to settle estate. Known as Casa Marina. Summer home; to be sold less than one-third its value; house, 12 rooms; all improvements; garage for 2 autos; bowling alley and yacht landing; 60,000 square feet of land, 1,000 feet water front, 110 feet on main road; ideal Summer home; can be occupied all year round; brokers' commissions protected. Myer Dana, 204 Pemberton Building, Boston, Mass.

CAPE COD BAY, Mass.—2½ acres on fine beach, high ground, wonderful view, in Sandwich, near State road; $500; easy terms; equal to 20 shore lots; also small farm, 5 acres, in Wareham; new house; cleared land, ready for cultivation; two miles from R. R. station; close to new State road; price $1,000; easy terms.
HOMESTEAD TRUST, 277 Broadway, N. Y.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.—5½-acre property, 4-room frame house, chicken house, young cherry, peach, apricot, apple, and quince trees, also grapes and currants, some woodland, truck in ground; on a high elevation; price, $1,200; terms. FRANCIS W. WACK, Schwenksville, Penn.

Real Estate Wanted.

GARAGE WANTED.
Have responsible client who wants to rent garage for commercial use in lower part of Manhattan; or business section below 46th St.; principals only.
WARREN & SKILLIN, 174 Fulton St., N. Y.

ENTIRE CHARGE TAKEN OF HOUSES; MONEY ADVANCED TO PAY INTEREST AND TAXES. Prevent foreclosure; alterations and repairs; low charges; Bronx preferred. Emil Loewenthal & Son, Inc., 1,315 Boston Road, Bronx.

INTERESTED large tract unimproved land White Plains, Astoria, New Rochelle, Westchester, Long Island, direct from owners. KAL

The New York Times

Sunday, June 17, 1917.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Miscellaneous.

Pocono Mountains.—Illness prevents use; charming, fully furnished housekeeping cottage, select colony; Pocono Mountains, three hours from New York; 9 bedrooms, 3 baths, sleeping porches, furnished; open fires; extensive view; superb golf, tennis, swimming pool, nature club, library; near first-class inn; post office, market; rent at sacrifice. Write Apartment 1012, Belnord, 86th St. and Broadway.

Sunkist Cottage, Burnt Cove, Stonington, Me.—Eight rooms, completely furnished, including four sleeping rooms; garage connected; row boats and fuel furnished; large lawn; shade trees, and quiet neighborhood; 100 feet from Cove and beach on this estate; reached by railroad or E. S. S. Co., or auto via Bangor; price $100 season. Inquire J. H. Sweetser, Stonington, Me.

CLARK'S COVE, Maine coast; fur. 12-room house, former home wealthy sea captain; boating, fishing, clams, lobsters; near steamboat landing, shore, and country; farm products; beautiful view water; rent $125 season; services of owners, couple, if desired. WM. M. KING, Walpole, Me.

At Rangeley Lake, Maine.—Superb housekeeping villa, rent for season; beautifully and newly furnished; every improvement; particulars, Harrison, Room 1057, Metropolitan Building, New York. Greeley 3193.

CABIN BUNGALOWS, five rooms, two rooms, comfortably furnished, attractive; water in, ice supplied, sanitary plumbing; picturesque lake, mountains; seven hours. Stevens, 102 West 126th.

COTTAGES EVERYWHERE.

Asquam, Sunapee, Winnipesaukee, White Mountains, Belgrade, Rangeley, Berkshires. Address Adirondacks, 35 Nassau.

Vermont camp on lake, 1,900 feet elevation; 9 rooms, furnished; garage; wonderful fishing; very reasonable. Richardson, 11 Broad.

Maine.—Gentleman's beautiful home, furnished, on farm; 11 rooms, baths, electric light, open fireplaces; near town, lake; reasonable. Blackstone, 50 East 58th St., N. Y.

Seven-room cottage, furnished; high location; 5 minutes from salt water; magnificent view; wire 15 Sept. 15. Write to Mrs. Charlotte T. Sawyer, Stonington, Me.

AT BEAUTIFUL MILFORD, PENN.

House, rent fully furnished; season or year. Modern improvements. Garnier, Milford, Penn.

Seven-room cottage, completely furnished; garden ready and included; beautiful scenery; $100 season. Hall, Kingston, R. I.

For Rent.—A small bungalow on Penobscot Bay; also boathouse rented; $10 per week. Frank Sawyer, Cape Rosier, Me.

Wanted—Furnished.

Responsible couple, highest references, not in position maintain city home and rent Summer place, would occupy country home, paying reasonable amount during Summer absence owner; confidential. V 233 Times Downtown.

Bungalow or cottage, furnished, at least three bedrooms, bath, commuting distance, Flatbush or equally good, near beach; four adults; three months; not over $50 per month. V 229 Times Downtown.

Furnished small cottage with bath; some ground and shade; near station; about 30 miles out; must be reasonable; for two adults; best reference. H. J. Morton, 131 East 23d St., Room 905. Tel. Gramercy 6221.

Wanted—Furnished house, Far Rockaway or Belle Harbor, 5 or 6 bedrooms, large porch; July, August, and September. V 255 Times Downtown.

Married couple, no children, desire house or bungalow, July, August; commuting distance; low rental; give particulars. P 108 Times.

Furnished bungalow for family of four; commuting distance; real country. M 387 Times Downtown.

House, 6 rooms, 25 miles, July-August, $50 monthly; near bathing; particulars; good care. 283 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Wanted to rent small furnished cottage, good porch, for rustic tea house, on or near automobile road. Gentlewoman, P 103 Times.

Small cottage or bungalow, furnished, Summer months, near water, commuting distance N. Y.; adults. Jenkins, 520 West 157th.

Edgewater cottage on ocean; nine rooms, all improvements; $500 season. 14 Beach 424. Far Rockaway 2585.

Block Island.—$125 season; large ten-room house, furnished; seven bedrooms; centrally located. C. H. Post, 108 Fulton St., N. Y.

SUMMER HOMES—Unfurnished.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED HOUSE, BAYSIDE, L. I.—9 rooms, improvements, newly decorated; lot 50x124 ft.; shade trees; convenient to trolley, train, and water; rent $45. Mrs. J. NELSON, 685 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn. Phone Bedford 5961.

For rent, 144 Fisher Av., White Plains; 9 rooms, 2 baths, garage, large growing garden, $50; immediate possession.

Newport.—Big concession; 12 rooms, suitable naval officer's family, $500. Columbus 935.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

FOR RENT—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

A small corner building, almost new, on the southeast corner Broadway and 12th St.; wonderful light and air; about 3,000 square feet on each floor; splendid north and west light; best possible transportation facilities; Subway express station but two very short blocks; it is individual and artistic.

Four stories and basement; fine for offices; insurance, salesrooms, advertising agency, &c. Apply Fairchild Bros. & Foster, 13th St.

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Four stories and basement; fine for offices; insurance, salesrooms, advertising agency, &c. Apply Fairchild Bros. & Foster, 13th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—East Side.

57TH, 11 EAST.—Two-room elevator apartments. Inquire Superintendent.

BAILEY AV., 3,306.—Beautiful five-room apartment; latest improvements; moderate; 5 minutes from 231st St. station, Broadway subway.

BACHELOR APARTMENT.

127 East 54th, 3 rooms, bath, electricity; $40. Ames & Co., 38 West 31st St.

Five light corner rooms; improvements. Bleakman Place, (45th St., Avenue A.)

MADISON AV., 462, (Cor. 47th St.)—Sublet two rooms and bath; immediate possession; rent reasonable. Phone Regent 6865.

LEXINGTON AV., 981, (North 51st).—Two rooms, bath, $30; permanent. Phone Circle 1810.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,278.—Six rooms; steam heat, electric light; $40.

MADISON AV., 2,025, (near 128th St.)—Pretty five-room front apartment at $32; electricity, telephone, &c.

PARK AV., 946.—Five rooms; steam heat; $60.

SECOND FLOOR in private residence; enormous rooms, bath, kitchenette; hardwood floors, steam heat, electric light, &c. Apply 27 East 60th St.

SMALL APARTMENT of 2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, between Madison Av. and Broadway, below 50th St.; moderate rent. P 108 Times.

TO SUBLET, unfurnished, an attractive corner suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; tenant retiring; lease expires Oct. 1st, 1918. The LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Half large store for any business; ideal location automobile supplies. 138-140 West 14th St.

To Sublet—Beautifully and completely furnished two-room office in up-to-date office building. G 1 Times.

At 404 4th Av., 9th floor, corner 28th St.)—Private offices; desk room or mail privilege; excellent service.

140 WEST 34TH ST., showrooms and offices. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

Office room of 610 sq. feet to sublet on third floor, Vanderbilt Av. building, 51 East 42d St. Lewis.

Rent 3,500 square feet light basement; Bushwick section; very cheap. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

STORE, NORTHEAST CORNER BROADWAY AND 148TH ST.

W. D. Morgan, 3,678 Broadway, (147th St.)

Parlor floor rear for business or living; excellent location. 22 East 45th St.

Offices and Law Library, sublet. 2 Wall St., Suite 74; Rector 5249.

41ST, 18 EAST.—Desk room, telephone. Room 1904.

Private office with metal concern; all service. 61 Broadway, Suite 724.

Desk room in private offices, rent $7. Room 1220, 140 Nassau St. Call 12-1:30.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

BUSINESS OFFICE WANTED.—Plain furnished, private, with telephone service, for about six months; between 32d and 43d Sts., preferred; state terms. S 202 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Office space suitable for 2 private rooms and anteroom, modern building. C B 467 Times Downtown.

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Wanted—Office space suitable for 2 private rooms and anteroom, modern building. C B 467 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

7TH AV., 1,678, (114th.)—Dentist; six rooms; outside corner apartment; immediate possession.

7TH AV., 2,460.—First-class elevator apartment house; 5, 6, 7 rooms; reasonable rent with concessions.

11TH, 112 WEST.—Charming old house; two rooms and bath; large, small; $35, $40, $65; verandas.

12TH, 15 WEST.—Two rooms, with bath; elevator, electricity, maid service; modern improvements.

20TH, 422 WEST.—Exclusive block; "The Chimes," 5 rooms, bath, steam, $38 to $44; for people of refinement; no small children.

21ST, 234-6 WEST.

Four, five, and six rooms and bath; Elevator, &c.; $390 to $730. See Supt.

28TH ST., 28 EAST.—Two rooms and bath; maid service; $50.

34TH, 130-2 WEST.—2 rooms, bath, kitchen; $25-$45; bachelor apartments. Ames & Co., 20 West 31st St., or Supt.

49TH ST., 224 WEST.—Select, modern 2, 3, and 4 large rooms; moderate.

68D ST., 53 WEST.—Beautiful, modern, extra large 5 and 4 rooms.

57TH, 340 WEST, Hotel Calumet.—Save money and housekeeping worry; furnished and unfurnished apartments to suit refined people; modern fireproof apartment hotel; high-class service; references.

82D, 41 WEST.—SUBLET, IMMEDIATELY, FIVE LIVING ROOMS, APT. 1C.

84TH, 117 WEST.—Seven large, beautiful rooms; all improvements; big concession. Schuyler 5443.

92D, 304 WEST, (Apt. 6B.)—Apartment to sublet, five rooms, two baths, from July 1; price $50; regular rental $100. Tel. Riverside 6458.

98D, 317 WEST.—Attractive seven rooms; elevator; high class; $60. Apartment 22.

99TH, 216 WEST.—5 rooms and bath; elevator; $55 month; good service; unusually convenient, subway, elevated, surface. Apt. 12.

101ST ST., (Corner West End Av.)—Four-room apartment and bath, unfurnished, $60, if taken immediately. Creston apartment.

104TH, 135 WEST.—High-class elevator apartment; six large, light rooms; $600.

107TH ST., 210-220 WEST, Ivy Court.—Six and five room apartment to sublet from July 1. Apply at switchboard operator.

111TH ST., 518 WEST.—Nice light six-room elevator apartment; unfurnished; until Oct. 1; $50 month. Sol. Apt. 3D.

112TH, 640 WEST.—Four large front rooms in select elevator house to lease; rent $55.

113TH, 315 WEST.—Four splendid rooms and bath, $15; steam heat; hot water supply; no children; references required; basement. Supt.

115TH, 601 WEST.—Sublet Oct. 15, six rooms, two baths; Broadway frontage; $1,300 per annum. Apartment 63.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Front, very attractive parlor, kitchen, bath, bedroom.

146TH ST., 605 WEST.—Six rooms; all light; bath; minute to subway; rent $40.

150TH ST., 515 WEST.

Eight rooms and bath, heat, hot water; lower part two-family house; $60.

161ST AND 160TH, (Near Riverside Drive.)—3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 rooms; rents $40 to $115. Inquire office, 900 Riverside Drive. Telephone Audubon 4657.

164TH, 601 WEST.—Apartment to sublet, unfurnished, four attractive outside rooms, overlooking river; southwestern exposure; rental $40. Apartment 5B.

172D ST., 642 WEST.

NEW HOUSE, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, 4 ROOMS, $35 TO $40.

711 WEST 178TH ST.

4-room apartment, all improvements; to sublease to Oct. 1; rental $32; will make liberal concessions. Apply Janitor.

180TH, 660 WEST, (CORNER BROADWAY.)

Very high-class elevator house.

Five rooms, fifth floor;

sunlight the year round; rent, $42.50.

Seven rooms, fourth floor;

southwestern exposure; rent, $65.

180TH ST., 661 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Sublet a beautiful five-room apartment, third floor; southern exposure; very high-class, exclusive elevator apartment house; excellent night and day service; rent, $50. Inquire superintendent.

184TH TO 185TH, (entire block on Wadsworth Av.)—High-class elevator apartments, 3-4-5-6-7 rooms; latest improvements; $40 to $70; inducements.

261ST, 285 WEST.—5-room apartment in beautiful Riverdale; city and country life; every improvement; $30.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE, two rooms. $1,000 a year. 88 West 59th St.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

Apartment to sub-let; six light, large and cheerful rooms; electric light; elevator service; all modern improvements; desirable location; near Hudson River; can be leased at exceptional price. Apt. 53, 851 West 181st St.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 75, (Apt. 8T.)—Handsome six-room apartment; two baths; bargain. Telephone Audubon 9058.

MANHATTAN AV., 540.—Four beautiful modern corner rooms; unfurnished or furnished; July to October; phone Holland, 1275 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 596.—Six large, sunny rooms; sublet to October; concession. Dutschler.

RIVIERA,

790 Riverside Drive.

High-class elevator apartments.

4-5-6 large, light rooms,

with all improvements.

Sublet three-room apartment; all conveniences; fine location. Apt. 54. Audubon 6390.

905 WEST END AV.

New building, northwest corner 104th St.; now leasing from plans, 6, 7, and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Full particulars from Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

4 COOL ROOMS	$45-$50
5 LARGE ROOMS	$55-$65
6 LIGHT ROOMS	$60-$75
7 CORNER ROOMS	$65-$90

40 Morningside Av., N.E. Cor. W. 115th St. 8 min. 116th St. Exp. Sta. 6th & 9th Av. "L."

WEST END AV., 949.—Sublet, beautiful apartment, 6 rooms, 3 baths; concessions. Apt. 9B.

WEST END AV., 847, (Near 101st St.)—Apartment, low rental.

Yonkers.

"THE TERRACE," Van Cortlandt Park.—Corner apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, Apt. 5A, (concession for quick rental); corner Broadway and Valentine Lane, South Yonkers, 8 minutes from Van Cortlandt Park subway station.

Brooklyn.

$28—BEST PARK SLOPE—$30.

Four and bath; every convenience; select tenants; one block from Prospect Park, 809 8th Av., near 9th St.

Furnished—East Side.

5TH AV., 743.—Sublet for Summer, unusually attractive furnished front apartment, two rooms and bath; very cool; eighth floor; windows on three sides; valet, butler, and chambermaid service.

5TH AV., 743.—Bachelor apartment; 2 rooms and bath; maid service; $85.

17TH, 132 WEST.—For the Summer, lightly furnished 2 rooms and bath, with veranda over garden; $25.

15TH, 105 EAST, (The Swannanoa.)—Studio, bath, piano; references. Telephone appointment.

18TH ST., EAST.—Furnished apartment, five airy rooms and bath, for July, August, and possibly September. Evenings between 6 and 9. Telephone Gramercy 2746. Apt. 15.

22D ST., 144 EAST.—July to October, and furnishings for sale, bargain, account going abroad; five rooms, bath; Gramercy Park neighborhood; longer lease possible; no dealers. Apply janitress, "The Lexington."

27TH ST., 26 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; maid service; $50.

30TH ST., EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Exceptionally beautiful bachelor apartment, 2 rooms and bath; private entrance, telephone; first floor front. Call Mad. Sq. 7890.

31ST, 22 EAST.—The Hampton; 2 rooms, bath; furnished and unfurnished.

38TH, 24 EAST.—Living room, 2 bedrooms, bath; catering service in building; maid service; elevator; till Oct. 1.

40TH ST., 149 EAST.—High-class apartment for rent, reasonable, furnished or unfurnished; three rooms, bath. Apt. 24. Murray Hill 5834.

49TH ST., 36 EAST.—6 large, cool rooms, kitchenette and bath, July and August; rent reasonable. Seen 9 to 6. Florence Helm.

49TH, 47 EAST.—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, for Summer; shown by appointment. Look.

56TH ST., 8 EAST, (cor. Madison Av.)—Attractive studio, bedroom, bath; private roof.

56TH ST., 51 EAST, (6th floor, West.)—Completely furnished, cool, airy apartment, 7 rooms and two baths, $400, until Oct. 1, 1917; call Sunday or Monday; references required.

59TH, 54 EAST.—Three rooms, bath, furnished, until October; all conveniences; housekeeping; piano; or unfurnished; immediately; $50. Teacher.

59TH, 24 EAST.—3-room apartment, elegantly furnished; sublet for Summer; all windows overlooking Central Park. Madam Court.

60TH, 19 EAST.—Cool, attractive, two bedrooms, parlor, bath; reasonable rent; restaurant; non-housekeeping. Mrs. Elliot Smith. Plaza 4570.

66TH, 42 EAST.—Attractively furnished two-room apt. 6 weeks or longer; kitchenette, refrigerator, telephone, &c.; leaving town Tuesday. Miss Newlin. Phone Plaza 8734.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

75TH, (Lexington Av., St. George.)—5 rooms, furnished; mahogany; complete; reasonable; October.

82D, 129 EAST, (4C.)—Young couple wish sublet their beautiful 6-room (all outside) apartment during the Summer for less than rent unfurnished; rent furnished, $100.

82D, 108 EAST.—Six rooms, two baths; airy exposure; for Summer; apply Supt.

84TH ST., 8 EAST.—Attractive apartment, furnished or unfurnished, at great bargain; eight cool, light rooms, exceptional neighborhood. Adams.

182D ST., 440 EAST.—Four rooms; piano, electricity, telephone; call any hour; $25. Brusie.

ATTENTION.—Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms, bath; full hotel service; block from subway; $10.50-$14 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.

EVERETT M. SEIKAS CO.,

4530 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av. (42d.)

CARLTON CHAMBERS.

402 Madison Av., opposite Ritz-Carlton, small apt.; attractively appointed; two rooms, bath, kitchenette; house service; sacrifice; immediate possession. Walker.

GRAMERCY DISTRICT.—Artistic eight-room apartment, antique mahogany, fireplaces, steam, electricity, gas, library, living and dining rooms 21 feet; cool Summer, warm Winter; wages of fine cook included in Summer rental, $150 monthly. Phone 4426 Stuyvesant.

GRAMERCY PARK, 31.—To sublet until October, furnished housekeeping apartment, 5 rooms, all outside, 2 baths; extra large living room; apartment has north, south, and east exposure; exceptionally pleasant for Summer; can be seen any time.

GRAMERCY PARK, 13.—Charmingly furnished apartment for the Summer; three rooms, bath, kitchenette, large porch. Apply superintendent after 11 A. M.

GRAMERCY PARK, 12.—Sublet studio apt. from July 1st-Oct. 1; partly furnished or unfurnished; kitchenette; references required. Inquire Superintendent.

HATFIELD HOUSE.

103 EAST 29TH ST.

1-2-3 room apartments, handsomely furnished; centrally located; near subway; Summer rates.

LEXINGTON AV., 163, (Hotel Rutledge.)—1, 2, or 3 rooms and bath; large, sunny, very modern; telephone, elevator service, electric light; $30 per month and up, or weekly rates; meals optional; extraordinary value.

LEXINGTON AV., 639.—To sublet for Summer, five airy outside rooms and bath, $60; reference required. Inquire of janitor.

MADISON AV., (75th St.)—Attractive two rooms, bath, kitchenette; $60. Write B. H., 621 Madison Av.

MADISON AV., 726. Near 64th St.—Attractively furnished apartment; 2 rooms and bath. Apply Superintendent.

PLAZA section; exquisitely furnished 6 rooms, housekeeping; sacrifice. Details, Columbus 3974.

TO SUBLET, bedroom and bath, also a suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; can be connected if desired; attractive rate. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

TO LET, furnished, at sacrifice, two rooms, bath, kitchenette; light; for July, August. Phone 4468 Vanderbilt by appointment.

UNUSUAL 5-room studio apartment, private roof garden; central location. Phone 2706 Vanderbilt.

Furnished—West Side.

11TH ST., 45 WEST.—Furnished four-room apartment to reliable party only. W. B.

28TH ST., 11 WEST, (between 5th Av. and Broadway.)—Two large rooms and bath apartment; attractively furnished; $50 per month for the Summer. Apply Janitor, 9 West 28th St.

34TH, 140 WEST.—Two, one large outside rooms and bath; services; references.

53D WEST 39TH ST.

Large rooms, clean, cool; maid service, telephone; Summer prices.

45TH, 241 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Apt. Rey. 7256.

47TH 112 WEST.—Completely furnished bachelor apartment; three rooms, bath; high-class house; free maid service optional; electric light and linen included in rent.

51ST, 34 WEST.—Sitting room, single bedroom, bathroom, kitchenette, glass roof, garden, sleeping porch, telephone; exquisitely furnished housekeeper.

54TH ST., 200 WEST.—Sublet handsomely furnished 4-room apartment, near subway station; can be seen until Tuesday, from 11 to 5.

55TH, 75 WEST.—Gentlemen's furnished apartment, including linen, to Sept. 20; six rooms, kitchen, light, and cool. Martin, between 10 and 4 daily.

55TH, 347 WEST.—Beautiful two rooms, bath, kitchenette, also cafe, $85. Searl.

57TH, 260 WEST.—5 attractive rooms, 9th floor; light, cool; Steinway grand; (south, west exposure.) Apt. 53. Circle 2690.

57TH, 20 WEST.—Three-room apartment, furnished; non-housekeeping; highest references.

58TH ST., 200 WEST.—Sublet to Sept. 25, two rooms, kitchen, and bath, eighth floor, $160 per month, including maid. Douglas, Columbus 8655.

58TH, 104 WEST.—Six elegant light rooms and bath, nicely furnished; piano, all conveniences; rent reasonable. Apply Superintendent.

58TH, 152 WEST.—Three-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished. Apply Superintendent.

58TH ST., 38 WEST.

Handsomely furnished two and three rooms, bath, kitchenette; non-housekeeping; yearly.

61ST, 10 WEST.—Beautiful corner, ninth floor, completely furnished, four large, outside rooms, kitchenette, bath; elevator apartment. Steele.

67TH, 39 WEST.Sublet studio apartment; piano; southeast exposure; twelfth floor; references. Kasanoff.

67TH, 19 WEST.—Exceptionally light and cool three-room suite, two baths, or divided one and two-room suite; furnished or unfurnished; sub-let from July 1; Summer months; apartment hotel; telephone 2670 Columbus, or call Apt. 15A.

67TH, 243-245 WEST, (The New West End.)—One, two, three rooms, bath, and kitchenette; Summer rates: $45-$85; completely furnished; satisfactory references absolutely necessary. Supt., on premises. Open evenings.

67TH 251 WEST.—Five rooms; attractively furnished; Summer months; very reasonable. Apply Superintendent.

69TH, 19 WEST.—To sublet, Summer, 2 handsome rooms; bath; maid, restaurant in house. Eleventh Floor. Apt. A; Elsner.

69TH ST., 19 WEST.—One room and bath in an apartment hotel; furnished or unfurnished. Apt. 42. Col. 6280.

69TH, WEST.—Apartment hotel; 2 rooms, bath; maid service; reasonable. K 94 Times.

70TH ST., COLUMBUS AV., (Hotel Walton.)—Outside, corner apartment; very reasonable. Seiniger, 120 Broadway.

70TH, 104 WEST.—Hotel Walton; furnished apartment sub-let; 2 rooms and bath; beautifully furnished. Apt. 91.

70TH, 64 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette; reduced rental; exclusive, convenient neighborhood.

70TH, 104 WEST.—Hotel Walton; sub-let 2 rooms and bath; attractively furnished; reference.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Handsome kitchenette apt.; all improvements; best equipped house in city.

72D, 344 WEST.—6 rooms to sublet, furnished or unfurnished. Gomory; Columbus 6650.

72D, 322 WEST.—Eight-room apartment, overlooking Hudson; reasonable terms. Inquire 322 West 72d. Columbus 1085.

74TH, 25 WEST.—Elegant one and two room apartments; private baths. Wheeler.

72D ST., (Near West End Av.)—Large 10-room apartment, beautifully furnished, for rent for the Summer season or longer if desired; $400 per month. Max Kaarmen, 122 5th Av. Telephone 1345 Chel. Brokers solicited.

74TH, 108 WEST.—TWO LARGE STUDIOS; PRIVATE BATHS; ALL LIGHT; NEWLY OPENED; $12.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished high-class apartment, two large rooms, kitchen, bath, shower, electricity, telephone; $100 monthly.

76TH ST., 235 WEST.—Apartment to sublet, furnished, for three months. Schuyler 3024.

79TH, 135 WEST.—Ideally located, newly furnished apartment, consisting of living room, bedroom, bath, and kitchen, from July 1 to Oct. 1. Inquire on premises.

80TH, (412 WEST END AV.)—SIX ROOMS, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED; SACRIFICE. CAPTAIN HUNT, COLUMBUS 7627.

80S, West End.—Beautifully furnished four rooms; big sacrifice. Details, Columbus 8374.

80TH, 225 WEST, (Apartment 5W.)—Furnished 5-room apartment; all conveniences.

81ST, 11 WEST.—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED APARTMENT TO SUBLET, 7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS. $200 MONTHLY. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT. OWNER CALLED TO WAR.

81ST, 158 WEST.—A beautiful 5-room; richly furnished; modern elevator house; grand piano; linen; silver. Apartment 41.

81ST, 251 WEST, (Broadway.)—Beautiful furnished apartment, very large rooms. Home.

81ST ST., 203 WEST, (Apt. 4E.)—Four handsomely furnished rooms; piano.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

82D, 35 WEST.—Five rooms and bath, attractively furnished, for July, August, September; nominal rental. Apply Superintendent.

83D, 324 West, Near Riverside Drive.—Six-room elevator apartment, July and August, $50 monthly. Apply Langdon.

83D ST., 306 WEST.—July, August, non-housekeeping apartment, two rooms, bath; restaurant. Apartment 52. Schuyler 8120.

83D, 127 WEST.—Exceptionally cool and well-furnished 5-room apartment; immediate possession. Apply superintendent.

83D, 1 WEST.—Most desirable apartment, overlooking Central Park; 7 rooms, beautifully furnished; sublet for 2 or 3 months. Findlay, 2d floor. Phone Schuyler 4802.

84TH ST., 540 WEST.—Exceptional, charming, cool room, with bath, for gentleman; private entrance; new high-class elevator apartment; call Sunday afternoon. Apt. 6C.

84TH, 15 WEST.—Light and airy two and four room housekeeping apartments; decidedly clean; Summer rates. Smith.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Attractive, light apartment; elevator; all appointments; reasonable. Beach.

85TH, 210 WEST.—TWO COMFORTABLE front rooms, suitable gentlemen. Schuyler 6304.

85TH, Near Riverside.—Bargain; 8 rooms, exquisitely furnished; less than rent; three months; references. Freeman. Schuyler 5200.

85TH ST., (Facing River.)—Handsomely, completely furnished 7 rooms, 3 baths, 11th floor; rent to October or Dec. 15; immediate possession. Telephone Vanderbilt 1433.

86TH, 309 WEST, (6D.)—Two-room apartment; maid service; light; restaurant. Superintendent.

86TH, 257 WEST.—Studio apartment; studio, bedroom, kitchenette, and bath; maid service. Superintendent.

86TH, 257 WEST.—SEVEN-ROOM DUPLEX APARTMENT. $125. SUPERINTENDENT.

86TH, 200 WEST.—Exquisite five rooms; new furniture; Summer rates. Apt. 2B.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractively furnished 3 rooms and kitchenette; elevator apartment; reasonable.

88TH, 215 WEST.—Seven large, cool, outside rooms, three baths, convenient Broadway cars, subway; beautifully furnished; cheap; July-August. Telephone Riverside 206. Tannen.

90TH ST., (Astor Court.)—Beautifully furnished seven rooms, three baths; large, light, and cool; overlooking garden. Phone Riverside 3900.

91ST, 230 WEST.—Nothing finer in town for double the price; 8 rooms, 2 baths; nicely furnished throughout; Grand piano; big concession; corner 91st and 9th Av. subway station. Phone Riverside 7963; Apartment 2 South.

91ST, 126 WEST.—Six-room apartment; very well furnished, including everything; complete for housekeeping and comfort; piano, telephone, electric lights; until Sept. 1 or longer; reasonable if taken at once. Wilson.

92D, 214 WEST.—Apt. 72, To rent, furnished, until Sept. 15, or unfurnished until Oct. 1 or longer; five beautiful, light rooms; three exposures; reasonable.

92D, 7 WEST.—Six-room elevator apartment, sublet, furnished or unfurnished, until Oct. 1; reasonable. Apt. 22.

92D, 259 WEST.—SEVEN OUTSIDE ROOMS; elevated; subway; $75. Riverside 8651.

92D, 208 WEST.—Sacrifice, studio, two rooms; housekeeping; apartment. La.

92D, 288 WEST.—Elevator apartment for board of lady; sixth floor, east; reference.

93D, 316 WEST.—Seven large, cool rooms; beautifully furnished; two baths; view Hudson; overlooking Joan of Arc statue; July 1-Oct. 1; near 96th, 91st subway, Broughton, Riverside 2486.

93D ST., 309 WEST.—Five-room fully furnished apartment, including piano; responsible couple; references; rent $75 monthly; July 1 to Oct. 1. Wright.

93D ST., (Off Broadway.)—Will rent whole or part of 5-room apartment or en suite. Phone Riverside 4923.

94TH, 306 WEST, (Apartment 8.)—Sublet Summer months six-room elevator apartment; all outside; top floor; handsomely furnished; near Drive and subway; immediate possession.

94TH ST., 314 WEST.—Six large, light rooms; all improvements; furnished, immediate possession; to Oct. 1; $200 for season. Call Monday, 10-4. Asch.

94TH, 315 WEST.—Six-room apartment; telephone, elevator; near subway. Apartment 4F.

95TH, 148 WEST.—Choice five, all outside-room apartment, furnished completely to ensure detail; unusual chance for ideal home; southern exposure; $125. 8C.

95TH ST., 319 WEST, (Apt. 4B.)—Delightful four-room apartment, elevator, light housekeeping, $45.

95TH, 55 WEST.—Elegantly furnished three-room apartment to sublet until Sept. 15; reference required. Apply superintendent.

95TH, 2 WEST.—Five rooms, sublet, fine neighborhood, $50 monthly; reference. Hughes.

95TH, 251 WEST.—7 rooms and bath; high-class elevator apartment. 3N.

96TH, 44 WEST.—Furnished elevator apartment, six light rooms, bath, for Summer $55 monthly. Riverside 5935. Phone mornings.

96TH, (738 WEST END.)—2-3 rooms, kitchen; airy; new; telephone; subway.

98TH, 215 WEST.—Summer months; 6 beautiful rooms, elegantly furnished; 2 baths. Engel.

100TH ST., 318 WEST, Apartment 8 E.—Rent now, as unfurnished, eight rooms and three baths; use of good library, chickering piano, Oriental rugs; southern, western, and northern exposures; view of Hudson River; furnished or unfurnished; June to Sept. 20 or Oct. 1; lease can be continued for unfurnished apartment after Oct. 1. Telephone 3502 River.

100TH, 314 WEST.—To November, 7 beautifully furnished rooms, 2 baths; top floor, elevator, apartment; Hudson River view; unfurnished rental. Fountain.

101ST, 229 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Five beautiful rooms; complete housekeeping; $75; immediate possession.

101ST, 205 WEST—THE JOSEPH, 3 doors from Broadway. Tel. 9675 Riverside. High-class, newly furnished 5, 6, 7 large sunny rooms and kitchen; maid service, all night elevator and telephone; $20 to $30 week

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York State.

THE VAN VALEN SANATORIUM
is where the most chronic cases of mental, nervous diseases and addictions are treated. If failed upon elsewhere, come here. Psychotherapeutic treatment. Booklet. Peekskill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Boarders wanted; quiet, refined, elderly people at private Adirondack Camp, on beautiful lake; all city conveniences; four miles from railroad station, on State road. Address Mrs. Lyna Miles, 41 South Lake Av., Albany, N. Y.

Lady with charming home on Cayuga Lake will take refined women for low board, with co-operative housekeeping, for July and August; references exchanged. P. O. Box 109, Hewlett, L. I.

BERKSHIRES.—Beautiful residence; bathrooms; dancing pavilion; farm, dairy, chickens, &c.; table unsurpassed; $9. Mary H. Reynolds, Petersburg, N. Y.

Good board in small farmhouse; improvements; cool and quiet; two miles from Orange Lake; references. Apply Box 154, Newburg, N. Y., R. D. 1.

Physician would take invalid or paying guest in his country home; large grounds; tennis, golf, boating, &c.; terms reasonable. Box 188, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

REFINED young woman contemplating trip to Thousand Islands would like to meet refined young woman with similar plans; references exchanged. C 464 Times Annex.

JEFFERSON VALLEY, N. Y.—Healthful, homelike; own farm products; near beautiful lake; $7 to $10. Mrs. K. C. Outhouse.

The Hill-Air, Highland, N. Y.—Large, modern home; open all year; high elevation; healthy; splendid heat; private baths.

Summer boarders wanted on farm. For further information address Mrs. Abram O'Bryan, Ballston Spa, N. Y., R. 5.

Good board on Ulster County farm. White, 309 West 46th. Phone Bryant 84.

Connecticut.

THE LOOMARWICK,
LAKE WARAMAUG, NEW PRESTON, Conn.
Delightfully situated in the woods and foothills of the BERKSHIRES, directly on beautiful LAKE WARAMAUG. Ideal conditions for recreation, rest, comfort, and health; good bass fishing; golf, tennis, boating, bathing, canoeing; elevation 1,200 feet, and only 90 miles from New York; moderate rates. Write for booklet.

Stamford, Conn.—Select accommodations for elderly people or semi-invalids; large rooms, single, or en suite; private baths; spacious grounds, piazzas; own vegetables, fruits; moderate rates. 200 Fairfield Av.

Private home offers comfortable room, two high-class congenial persons, $25 per week; homelike atmosphere, delightful country; good commuting service. Box 78 Riverside, Conn.

OLD HOMESTEAD FARM, MOODUS.
Deep porch, shady lawn; milk and farm products; spring water; home cooking; modern improvements; tennis, croquet; no deep water; $9 up; quiet and restful.

Redding, Conn. — Glen Farm, in foothills of beautiful Berkshires; perfect rest and comfort; excellent home cooking; no mosquitos; improvements; no children; $12 up.

Redding, Conn.—Glen Farm, in foothills of beautiful Berkshires; perfect rest and comfort; excellent home cooking; no mosquitos; improvements; no children; $12 up.

Archbold Manor, Campville, Conn.—An ideal rest cure; adults; outdoor sleeping accommodations; $10-$12; five minutes from station, Litchfield Hills State road.

Two furnished rooms in private family; fine beach, golf, tennis; men only; commuting to New York. Box 69, Westport, Conn.

Greenwich, unusual opportunity; large rooms with private bath; excellent table. K 81 Times.

Massachusetts.

Young woman would like several ladies or young women to join her at bungalow camp in Northern Maine; riding, driving, golf and tennis; beautiful, healthful country. Box 204, East Northfield, Mass.

Maine.

AT RANGELEY LAKE, MAINE.—Exceptional board and private camp for few select parties; season. Particulars, Hanover, Room 1057 Marbridge building, New York. Telephone Greeley 3193.

THE HARBORSIDE HOUSE.
Fine sailing, good fishing; beautiful walks and drives; own garden, farm; table board, $6; rooms, $2 and $3. E. F. Jordan, Harborside, Maine.

Pennsylvania.

WOODLEIGH, Towanda, Penn., also cottages.—Beautiful surroundings, mountain air; exceptionally nice accommodations; 100 acres; fine gardening, fruit; automobiles, horses; fishing, bathing; excellent food; trained nurse's home; prices, $7 to $25. Write for booklet.

Accommodations for fifteen people, terms $1 per day, $6 per week; improvements; bathing, boating and fishing. For information apply to the Homestead, Riverside Estate, Morrisville, Pa.; telephone 488W.

MT. POCONO, PENN.
For rent, attractive furnished cottages and bungalows, with improvements. H. E. Merwin, Mount Pocono, Penn.

Country Board Wanted.

AN ELDERLY LADY, semi-invalid, desires pleasant room and first-class board with refined family having home with modern conveniences and preferably some grounds, in Westchester; kindly give particulars, terms, and if possible photo, which will be returned. Address "First Class," R 20 Times.

Board wanted for three months, family four adults; not over one hour out; want refined surroundings, best accommodations and table, tennis nearby; require three rooms with private bath; state particulars and terms. C 466 Times Annex.

YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE, both working, would like room and board, country or seashore, within easy commuting distance of city; private family preferred; must be reasonable; state full particulars; also if tennis and bathing available. R 17 Times.

Two ladies and little girl want board for July and August, on farm or at Summer resort, with private family, where no other boarders preferred. Write giving full particulars to R 213 Times Downtown.

Young couple with two children, 3 and 6 years, want country board with private family for July and August within commuting distance. Z 351 Times Annex.

BOARD WANTED.—Couple, with one baby and nurse, in private, adult family in Far Rockaway or vicinity; references exchanged. Z 328 Times Annex.

Board wanted by two couples, each having two-year-old child; private family or small boarding house preferred; commuting distance. R. L., 392A 9th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Couple, three-year-old child, maid; in private adult family; within commuting distance; exchange references. Z 363 Times Annex.

Two rooms and board in private family for man, wife, and ten-year-old girl; commuting distance; real country. Engineer, M 386 Times Downtown.

ROOM AND BOARD WANTED
by a couple within commuting distance from New York; farm preferred. Address full particulars Box 92, 1151 Marbridge Building.

Young couple want excellent accommodation in select, congenial family; Jersey shore; children young people desirable; details. M 358 Times Downtown.

COUPLE, with daughter, desire two rooms and board with private family during July and August, in Rye or vicinity. Apt. 43, 54 Morningside Drive, New York City.

Young business woman commuting desires room and board for season; Long Beach; $10 weekly; references exchanged. K 40 Times.

Gentleman wants few weeks' board with refined people; easy commuting from Rockaway; seashore; tennis; preferred price. M 393 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wants board with private family, small boarding house, on seashore; easy commuting. V 210 Times Downtown.

Board for couple and boy of 5 for Summer; must be seashore near city; advise particulars. P 130 Times.

Boy or girl, refined private family, on the Sound; splendid opportunity for Summer. P 162 Times Downtown.

Refined couple with baby want Summer board, reasonable, in quiet place, commuting distance; give particulars. G 96 Times.

Gentleman desires accommodation, private family, commuting distance, preferably Long Island. M 367 Times Downtown.

Couple, two children, nurse; private family; commuting distance. Greene, 200 West 86th.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

86TH, 14 EAST.—Double and single rooms, private bath; refined home; references.

88TH ST., 20 EAST.—Studios, large, small rooms; meals served; quiet surroundings.

94TH, 13 AND 15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 8100.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (36th St.)—Rooms, board, luncheon; residence. Telephone 9788 Murray Hill.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

MADISON AV., 210.—Rooms with board, private bath; appointments first class; references.

OPPORTUNITY to become paying guest in exclusive home; every comfort; east side. Address Permanent, V 208 Times Downtown.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small room; all improvements; excellent board; private residence; electricity.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private baths; table guests; reference.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—
Desirable rooms, with board; references.

57TH, 325 WEST.—Very desirable large rooms, suite or separate; excellent table; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electricity; telephone; excellent table; references.

57TH, 32 WEST.—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS.

68TH, 46 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private bath; excellent table; very accessible; reference.

68TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; excellent table; parlor dining; convenient location.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Ideal Summer location; opposite park and river; exclusive Pension; suite and large room, private baths; small room; excellent table.

72D, 322 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private house, overlooking Hudson; private bath; references.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double room; prices reasonable; table guests. Columbus 9697.

72D, 314 WEST. (Riverside.)—Delightful Summer home, suite or single room; table optional.

72D, 142 WEST.—Elegant large front and medium rooms; electricity; exceptionally low rates Summer months; refined family. Telephone Columbus 9995.

72D, 206 WEST. — Guests accommodated at less than cost of hotel and restaurant; homelike, kind you like, never tire of; highly recommended by present patrons.

72D ST., 206 WEST.—Large front, cool room, running water, hot and cold, bath adjoining, large closets; Summer rates.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Rooms with or without bath; electricity; near park; table guests.

76TH, 234 WEST.—The Hurlburt, near Riverside; third story front; private bath.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished front room, smaller rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 239 WEST.—Large, small room; with, without baths; excellent table; fine location.

78TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well appointed; electricity, private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; select, private house; excellent table.

77TH, 266 WEST.—Attractive rooms, all conveniences; Southern cooking; Riverside, subway; references.

77TH, 128 WEST.—Rooms, with or without board; Summer rates; table boarders.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Nicely furnished hall room; excellent board; references; table guests.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 123 WEST, (The Georgian.)—Cool rooms; electricity; hot water; excellent cuisine; reasonable.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Large room, bath, for two; excellent fine table; reference.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

85D, 116 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; smaller one; excellent table; moderate.

82D, 174 West; (The Little House.)—Large, small rooms; delicious home table; references.

82D, 55 WEST.—Delightfully cool, large, small rooms; private bath; meals optional; moderate.

82D, 11 WEST.—Large rooms, board; table guests; parlor, dining, electricity; references.

82D, 128 WEST.—Very desirable large room; hot and cold water; private bath.

83D, 5 WEST.—Unusually cool, open all Summer; high-class accommodations; moderate.

84TH, 27 WEST.—Desirable rooms, few adults appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 152 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; French cuisine; business people preferred.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Comfortable large, small rooms; reasonable; home improvements; table guests.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; electricity; conveniences; excellent food and service.

88TH, 53 WEST.—Board and rooms; private Jewish boarding house; Summer rates.

88TH, 316 WEST.—
Single and double rooms; table a specialty.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home, can accommodate few people; excellent table.

92D, 117-119-121 WEST.—Delightfully large, double rooms, opposite St. Agnes's grounds; excellent food; parlor dining room; telephone; references.

93D, 252 WEST.—Attractive room; running water; good table; Summer rates; references.

94TH, 171 WEST.—Double, single rooms; every convenience; excellent board; very reasonable.

94TH, 38 WEST.—Desirable rooms; all home comforts; excellent board; references. Strauss.

96TH, 65 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

96TH, 54 WEST.—
Desirable rooms; excellent table; terms moderate.

97TH, 256 WEST.—All comforts of home; private family; excellent table; terms moderate.

98TH, 254 WEST.—In private family; cheerful, sunny room; convenient subway; board optional; references. Kern.

98TH, 306 WEST.—DELIGHTFUL, COOL APARTMENTS OFFERS EXCEPTIONAL HOME FOR ONE PAYING GUEST. MRS. BURNS, RIVERSIDE 9174.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Large, attractive room, twin beds, bath; best table; reasonable.

102D, 241 WEST.—Refined home; large, cool room; Southern cooking; near subway express.

100TH, 308 WEST.—Double rooms, private bath; splendid locality; excellent home table.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms, all improvements; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated.

113TH, 606 WEST.—Refined Jewish home could accommodate a few young men or business women. Apartment 6 East.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large and small room; overlooking Columbia campus; excellent table.

117TH, 421 WEST, (near Amsterdam Av., opposite Columbia University.)—Rooms with board.

121ST, 19 WEST.—Comfortable furnished rooms; good table; near Park; refined. Phone.

123D, 2 WEST.—Strictly private family desires gentleman boarder; reference required.

152D, 541, (corner Broadway.)—Large, small outside rooms; electricity, running water; home table, Southern cooking. Phone Aud. 4678.

152D, 592 WEST, Private family, large desirable room, adjoining bath; suitable couple.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 407.—Large, comfortable, cool rooms, suite, single, facing park; meals optional; private family. Riverside 3477.

PAYING GUEST in high-class West End Av. apartment with private, congenial family. Telephone, before 11, 5626 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 349.—Large double rooms overlooking Hudson; attractively furnished; running water; excellent table; $12. Payne, 7726 Morningside.

SOUTHERN home cooking; cheerful rooms; elevator apartment; subway, bus; moderate. Audubon 1080.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
20 minutes' Delightful Sail Manhattan.
50 Lovely Rooms, Excellent Chef and Service.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per Adult. With Meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 21.—Double, single rooms, with board; table guests accommodated.

WEST END AV., 803.—Large, comfortable, cool room, newly furnished; also suite, private bath; excellent cuisine; references; table guests.

WEST END AV., 534, (86th St.)—Beautiful rooms; house thoroughly appointed; excellent people.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

WEST END AV., 916.—Choice of fine, clean, airy rooms; private baths.

Brooklyn.

PRIVATE BATH
with room and board, $12 weekly.
1,152 Pacific St., near Bedford Av.
Prospect 2900.

Long Island.

BAYSIDE. — Easy commutation, double room, with porch; board in Christian family. K 45 Times.

BOARD WANTED.

BUSINESS MAN wants home congenial family in apartment, west side. P 173 Times.

GENTLEMAN desires board and room with private family above 59th St. R 11 Times.

THREE, four rooms, private bath; southern exposure; October; American family. V 274 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

17TH ST., 122 EAST, (Washington Irving House.)—Furnished rooms; Summer rates.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) Suite two rooms and bath.

30TH, 124 EAST.—Very desirable room; nicely furnished; bath, telephone, homelike, moderate.

30TH, 122 EAST.—Attractively furnished front parlor and other smaller rooms.

31ST, (Cor. Lexington.)—Comfortable room in elevator apartment, reasonable; gentleman. Lexington 4a. Apt. 10.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room, electricity, private bath; $5.50; telephone.

35TH, 20 EAST, (near Madison.)—Desirable room, bath; conveniences; electricity; gentleman; select.

37TH, 145 EAST.—In French private family, large room with private bath; also large room with communicating bath; electricity, telephone; references required.

41ST, 6 EAST, (5th Av.)—Attractive large room, bath; small rooms.

45TH, 22 EAST.—Room and bath; bachelor; Summer rates; service; breakfast.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single rooms; references.

46TH, 29 EAST.—Comfortable front room; use of bath; business man.

49TH, 35 EAST—High-class accommodations business gentleman; private home; excellent location; references.

53D ST, 65 EAST.—Large room, private bath; back parlor; all conveniences; references.

53D, 56 EAST, (near Park.)—Single rooms; all conveniences; references. Tel. Plaza 2955.

53D, 34 EAST.—Rooms for gentlemen; large and small; references exchanged.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large rooms, southern exposure; bath; telephone; Summer rates; references.

55TH, 77 EAST.—Large front room, private bath; single rooms; first class; references.

58TH ST., 5 EAST.—FOR RENT, SUMMER MONTHS, THREE ROOMS, TWO BATHS; ALL EXPOSURES. C. BARKLEY.

63D, 165 EAST.—Well furnished light, airy rooms; good residential district; reasonable.

68TH, 219 EAST.—Parlor floor, two large rooms, running water, together or separately, suitable for doctor or dentist; exclusive.

68TH, 232 EAST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; private house; all improvements; gentlemen; reference.

69TH, 20 EAST.—Two rooms and bath; $11 weekly; small room; private bath; $5. Plaza 6150 or Superintendent.

96TH ST, 153 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2.50 to $4 weekly. Lenox 6051.

93D, 31 EAST.—Attractively furnished large front room adjoining bath; private house.

CORNER ROOM, light, in apartment, refined neighborhood, East Sixties; use kitchen; elevator; $7 per week. Phone Plaza 8622.

EXCEPTIONAL, large, elegant room, private house; all conveniences; Summer rates. Plaza 3800.

GRAMERCY PARK SECTION.—Large, airy room, with bath; exclusive surroundings; board. Telephone Gramercy 8034.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.)—Furnished suites; private baths; single rooms; electricity; park privileges; references.

GRAMERCY PARK, 42.—$4, $5, $5.50, $6, $6.50, $7; running water.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 168.—Room, sunny, with running water, phone, elevator; electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly and up; with bath, $9 weekly and up; meals exceptionally reasonable; optional.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,384, (91st St.)—Two large, outside rooms; private house; gentlemen only; references. Phone Lenox 3402.

LEXINGTON AV., 182, NEAR 31ST ST.
Gentlemen only.

MADISON AV., 162.—Large, small rooms, private bath; kitchenette; electricity. Murray Hill 5427.

MADISON AV., 529.—Elegantly furnished rooms, with, without bath; electricity; phone.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Attractive large, small, furnished, unfurnished rooms; running water; phone.

West Side.

TWO large bedrooms and baths; sitting room; Ritz-Carlton; $15 per day. Z 303 Times Annex.

WEST END AV., 693, (94th.)—Newly furnished double rooms; also suite; private bath; automatic elevator; board optional. Riverside 3403.

9TH, 26 WEST.—Attractive large room; running water; also small room; telephone; reference.

9TH, 51 WEST.—Delightful rooms, hotel conveniences; shower; awnings; refined. Stuyvesant 2574.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large, cool room with private bath; also medium; references.

11TH ST., 21 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen; fine ventilation; exceptional location.

11TH, 25 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences.

11TH, 122 WEST.—Large, comfortable parlor floor, private bath; good for studio.

11TH ST., 124 WEST.—Furnished rooms; quiet house; good location; moderate rent.

12TH, 132 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive suite, also small room; quiet location; no other roomers. Phone Chelsea 7458, Williams.

12TH, 34 WEST.—1-8, together or separate, with private bath; electricity; references.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Clean, double room; running water; private house; gentleman; references.

13TH, 136 WEST.—Parlor floor, basement; light housekeeping optional; small rooms; refined house; telephone.

21ST, 226 WEST.—Large parlor front, private entrance; very pleasant, cheerful. McGurran.

22D ST., 902 WEST.—Allerton House for bachelors; congenial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new, fireproof building; billiard room; running water every room; single, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $3.50 weekly each.

23D, 350 WEST.—COLONIAL HOUSE, for women; running hot and cold water in every room; telephone connection. Chelsea 9070.

30TH, 47 WEST, Corner Broadway.—Large, small airy rooms; running water; telephone. Ferris.

39TH, 52 WEST.—Two large rooms, eight windows, bath; maid service; telephone.

39TH, 61 WEST.—Refined hotel for gentlemen; $4 up; transients, 75c. up.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, adjoining bath; overlooking park; electricity; references.

46TH, 153 WEST.
Beautifully furnished rooms for gentlemen; private family; references required. Telephone Bryant 8888.

47TH, 47 WEST.—Elegant large rooms, 1 small; all conveniences; select.

49TH ST., 32 WEST.—Large attractive room and bath; in quiet, small home.

49TH ST., 16 WEST.
Rooms, with board; table board; references.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; electricity; also suite furnished or unfurnished; telephone.

50TH, 38 WEST.—Large rooms with baths; private house, well kept; environment; Summer rates. Telephone Circle 179.

50TH, 19 WEST.—Summer reduction, delightful, cool room; single, en suite; private bath; quiet, refined home. Circle 1178.

52D, 226 WEST.—Elegant large front room, private bath; twin beds; piano; home comforts.

52D, 21 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with private baths; gentlemen only; references.

56TH ST., 60 WEST.—Large, cool room; continuous hot water; shower bath; $8 per week for Summer months; gentleman; reference.

56TH, 307 WEST.—Attractive, large, cool room; conveniences; grand piano; gentleman. Circle 1098.

56TH, 50 WEST.—Attractive, large, third front; cozy, single room; desirable front basement.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; electric light; Summer rates.

57TH, 304 WEST.—Beautiful front room; running water; phone; elevator; Summer rates. Marshall.

57TH, 306 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; modern conveniences; private family; references. Nichols.

57TH, 322 WEST.—Newly furnished studio; lavatory, elevator, electricity; private family; gentleman. Thompson.

57TH, 326 WEST.—For gentleman, four attractive, newly furnished rooms; single or communicating; elevator service; fifth floor.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large and small rooms in elevator apartment, near Park. Sewell.

57TH ST., (near Broadway.)—Three large rooms. Telephone Circle 419.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms, private baths; board optional; convenient location.

59TH ST., 48 WEST.—Central location; delightfully cool duplex apartment facing Park; handsomely furnished; three masters', two servants' bedrooms; reasonable rental for Summer; call mornings. Whelen.

61ST ST., 10 WEST.—Cool room, adjoining bath, in elevator apartment, to October; references.

68TH, 75 WEST. — Attractively furnished room, adjoining bath; electricity, phone; near park, subway, and elevated; references; gentleman only. Toan.

68TH, 59 WEST.—Room, private bath; in private house; gentlemen only; reference.

69TH, 148 WEST, (Broadway.)—Medium, comfortable room; shower, telephone; excellent location; $4.50. Rouss.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Front room, next to bath; electricity, telephone; all cars.

69TH, 61 WEST, (near Park.)—Nice large room, with kitchenette; maid service.

70TH ST., 200 WEST, (Broadway.)—Cheerful home, single, double front room, private bath; also large single room with hot and cold water; references exchanged.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; kitchen privileges; Summer rates. Apartment 14.

70TH, 286 WEST.—Newly furnished parlor and bedroom, in private apartment; bath, electricity. Phone Columbus 8542. Lea.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small; kitchen privileges; Summer rates. Joel, Apt. 12.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Attractive room, lavatory; suitable business man. Johnson. Columbus 6314.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, $3 up; suites; private baths; gentlemen; telephone.

71ST, 62 WEST.—LARGE, EXCEPTIONALLY FURNISHED ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS, LAVATORIES, SHOWERS, ELECTRICITY; ATTRACTIVE SINGLE ROOMS; RUNNING WATER; BATH ADJOINING; ALSO VERY DESIRABLE KITCHENETTE SUITE; PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, SHOWER; SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Large, small, cool rooms; running water; Summer rates; breakfast served.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large and small rooms; convenient to all cars.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Front and back parlor, bath; suitable for doctor or dentist.

71ST ST., 161 WEST.—Large, cool room; select residence; all conveniences; subway.

71ST, 57 WEST.—Comfortable room, $8 up; continual hot water; central location.

72D, 58 WEST.—Near park, subway, L; front; four windows; shower; electricity; elevator; private family; reasonable; phone Columbus 2061.

72ND, 261 WEST.—Attractive second floor suite, ideal for family or party of gentlemen; other rooms; board optional.

72D, 53 WEST.—Beautiful room for permanent; all conveniences. Col. 5220. Lamy.

72D, 247 WEST. — Large, attractive, front room; private bath; Summer rates.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful, large, airy room; private bath, electricity; single room.

73D ST., 142 WEST.
Handsomely furnished rooms, suite, private bath; board optional; private family. Telephone Columbus 9995.

73D, 271 WEST.—Particularly desirable large, airy rooms; high-class house and neighborhood; convenient subway express; references.

73D, 158 WEST.—Attractively furnished large front rooms; running water; large closets; electricity; telephone; subway express; Summer rates.

73D, 142 WEST.—Elegant, large front and medium rooms; electricity; exceptionally low rates Summer months; refined family; board optional. Telephone Columbus 9995.

73D, 140 WEST.—TWO-ROOM SUITE; PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, ELECTRICITY; SUMMER PRICES.

73D, 159 WEST.—Pleasant, nicely furnished small room; running water, telephone; references.

73D, 275 WEST. — Nicely furnished, large room; private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

73D, 139 WEST.—Just opening newly furnished, decorated large rooms; electricity; select.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room near Subway, elevated; meals optional; references.

73D, 168 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large room; bath, electricity; reference.

73D, 255 WEST.—Beautiful, cool, clean, for couple or three; single; reasonable.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private baths; telephone, electricity.

75TH, 125 WEST.—Choice rooms, single, en suite; every convenience; good basement room.

75TH, 127 WEST.—Newly decorated large rooms, suite; electricity, telephone; excellent location.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable, medium room; running water; convenient location; select residence; $6.

75TH, 14 WEST.—Attractive single, double rooms; running water, bath, electricity; refined; telephone.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, exclusive house; parlor for guests' use; references.

75TH, 144 WEST.—Beautiful back parlor; piano; kitchenette; medium and small rooms.

75TH, 158 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; suite or single; baths; electricity; references.

75TH, 34 WEST.—Artistic suite, with bath and telephone; maid service; near park.

75TH, 102 WEST, (Apartment 62.)—Bright, airy, well furnished rooms; refined.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Attractive front parlor; also small room; every convenience; reasonable.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, cool room, adjoining bath; continuous hot water; electricity; references.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms, individual baths, electricity; transients; references. Schuyler 4586.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Exceptional airy room, four windows, twin beds; maid service.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Single, en suite; private bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Large back parlor with private bath; also hall room.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large and small rooms; single or en suite; references.

77TH, 801 WEST, and 344 West End Av.—Select accommodations; cool double rooms, baths; single; running water, electricity.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Exceptionally well-appointed private house; individual baths; phone; references.

77TH, 153 WEST.
Attractively furnished room; private house; reference.

77TH, 313 WEST. — Beautifully furnished rooms, with and without private bath; Summer rates; $3 to $10; references.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Large and small well-furnished rooms; all conveniences; Summer rates.

77TH, 44 WEST.—Well furnished outside rooms; electricity; elevator. Mrs. Gleason.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; select; private house.

78TH, 115 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, with private bath; refined home; electricity; phone.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable rooms, refined surroundings; telephone; reception room; $2.50 to $10.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large room; use piano; connecting shower bath; exclusive residence.

78TH, (near Broadway.)—Airy outside room for two young men. Schuyler 8182.

79TH, 204 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Parlor, bedroom, kitchen; mahogany furniture, piano; $14 week. Call Sunday. Schuyler 4857. Blood.

79TH, 204 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Parlor, bedroom, kitchen; mahogany furniture, piano; $14 week. Call Sunday. Schuyler 4857. Blood.

79TH ST., 267 WEST. (Subway at corner.)—La. Large, private family; one large outside room for business person.

80TH, 104-147 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms, private baths; medium rooms; reference.

80TH, 219 WEST, (Broadway.)—Daintily furnished parlor suite or single; kitchen; elevator. Schuyler 4790. Apartment 22.

80TH, 108 WEST.—Single, double rooms, private bath; attractive prices to nice people.

81ST, 205 WEST, (West End.)—Large suite or separately; airy, bright, quiet; southern exposure; running water, shower bath; 8th floor.

81ST, 302 WEST.—DESIRABLE TWO-ROOM KITCHENETTE, COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; SINGLE ROOMS BATH ADJOINING. CARR, ONE FLIGHT.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished large, cool front room; private bath; kitchenette; reasonable.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Very desirable room; fine apartment; meals optional; references.

81ST, 251 WEST. — Attractively furnished rooms, adjoining bath; high-class apartment. MOLTON.

81ST ST., 251 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished suite; also other rooms; high-class elevator apartments. TNE.

81ST, 169 WEST.—Attractive, large, front room; small rooms; references; apartment, Jacobsen.

82D, 117 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and single rooms; running water, electricity; reasonable.

82D ST.—Suite, two rooms, bath, luxuriously furnished, $10; breakfast. Schuyler 2982.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's wife will rent newly furnished rooms; references exchanged.

82D, 29 WEST.—Exceptional two rooms; hot and cold water, telephone; breakfast optional.

82D, 52 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, well furnished rooms; large, small; electricity; Summer rates.

82D, 146 WEST, (Anderson Annex.)—Attractive rooms, running water, electricity, elevator; Schuyler 6776.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large, cool rooms, private bath; near "L," subway; references.

82D, 8 WEST.—Two large, attractive front rooms, with dressing room, all conveniences.

82D, 6a WEST.—Large room, second floor; small room; cool, comfortable; reference.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Splendid room, private bath; continuous hot water; other rooms; electricity.

84TH, 48 WEST.—Desirable, clean, large room; modern private house; reasonable; Summer rates.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Single rooms; hot and cold running water; bath adjoining; references.

85TH, 207 WEST, (off Broadway.)—Attractive, homelike room; light, airy, clean; elevator; excellent neighborhood; central location; telephone. Minter.

85TH, 207 WEST. — Attractive rooms; all conveniences; elevator; fine location; reasonable. Beach.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electricity; breakfast optional; private house; reasonable.

85TH, 136 WEST. — Attractive large room; electricity, telephone, private bath; also back parlor.

85TH, 210 WEST.—Attractive, cool room, adjoining bath; phone; Summer rates. Taylor.

85TH, 106 WEST.—Studio, large front, first, second floors; housekeeping; running water; conveniences.

85TH, 133 WEST.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; electricity. Telephone 8725 Schuyler.

85TH, 113 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; electricity, parquet floor, private bath; also small room.

85TH, (Near Broadway,)—Unusual outside room, running water, elevator. Schuyler 2739.

86TH, 200 WEST, Apt. 17.—Attractive outside suite; also single room; moderate.

86TH, 338 WEST. — Handsomely furnished room; bath, electricity; best equipped house in city.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large room, private bathroom, shower; breakfast; those wishing refined surroundings.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant large and small rooms; private baths; near Drive; references.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Large rooms, separate, together, or whole floors, with bath.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Large, front room; running water, electric light; $7.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, outside rooms; kitchenette, maid service, elevator. Kennedy.

87TH, 307 WEST, (Riverside.)—Beautiful, large rooms, bath, shower; kitchenette; electricity; $5-$8.

87TH, 209 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, single, suite; housekeeping; telephone; $3. Gleiss.

87TH ST., 319 WEST.—Fine, small room; gentleman; private family; references.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house, large front room, porch, kitchenette, medium room.

88TH, 250 WEST.—Private apartment, room and bath; one person only. Price.

88TH, 11 WEST.—Large, airy, single room; outside suite; homelike; references. Rose.

89TH, 267 WEST.—Family away; large, airy two-room suite; private bath; high-class elevator apartment; seventh floor; reasonable; reference. Evans.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive, large, cool rooms; electricity; references; Summer rates.

89TH, 169 WEST.—Large room; twin beds; private lavatory, telephone, conveniences; references. Wiggins, Apt. 2E.

89TH, 330 WEST. — Beautifully furnished room; twin beds; adjoining bath; exclusive house.

91ST, 122 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, adjoining bath; suitable two; conveniences; reasonable. Groff.

91ST, 58 WEST. — Handsomely furnished floor; piano; showers; electricity; rooms chosen. Summer.

91ST, 74 WEST.—Large, well-kept room; all conveniences; reasonable.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished room, private bath, electricity; medium Summer rates.

93D, 259 WEST.—New house, beautifully furnished, large and small rooms, every improvement.

93D, 263 WEST.—Large room; private washroom; bath; every convenience. 8091 Riverside.

93D, 503 WEST.—Large room, private bath; small high-class house; board.

94TH, 250 WEST.—Very attractive, cool suite, consisting of large parlor, living room; sleeping room adjoining. Apt. 2, North.

94TH, 306 WEST.—Young business man can secure room, lavatory, bath; private family; no other roomers. Apt. 18.

94TH, 70 WEST, (The Warren.)—Cheerful, homelike, newly furnished; large, single; references.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Desirable rooms; southern exposure; quiet, refined surroundings; reference. Owner.

94TH, 203 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure; small room; elevator. Knower.

94TH, 161 WEST.—Room; private house; all conveniences; "L" and subway express.

95TH, 255 WEST, (two doors west Broadway.)—Outside room, newly furnished; gentlemen. Elliott.

95TH ST., 206 WEST.—Large front room; elevator, electricity, phone; reasonable. Cooper.

95TH, 319 WEST.—Medium-sized, cool room, near bath, in modern elevator apartment. Call Sunday. Franklin 5888 River.

95TH, 317 WEST.—Small, attractive room; gentleman; reference; shower; $4.50. Apt. 4.

95TH, 251 WEST.—Front suite and bath; high-class elevator apartment. Cowan.

97TH, 315 WEST. (Corner

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER, college graduate, experienced, desires temporary, permanent position; references; $18. P 119 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; several years' experience; competent, reliable; references. R 8 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Business ability; good correspondence, office work; conscientious; $12. V 250 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—General office assistant; operate all machines; best references; $12. M 380 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent; familiar with office detail; neat appearance; $15. V 236 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—4 years' experience; intelligent, neat, American; $15; no agency. V 232 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience, seeks position; $10. Address T 393 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several months' experience; high school education; conscientious, willing; $7. M 368 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, (17;) salary $8. Mabel Baer, 453 Tremont Av. Tremont 6295.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, office assistant; capable handling busy board; $9-$10. T 383 Times Downtown.

TEACHER, refined, expert, with little children, desires Summer engagement. P 158 Times.

TEACHER, college graduate, all branches; public school methods; coaching. Experienced, Times Harlem.

TEACHER to coach child during vacation; country preferred. G. G., 2,960-3d Av.

TRAINED MASSEUSE, with high-class New York clientele, would like position with lady going away for the Summer; also expert in facial and scalp treatment; fine sewer and packer; highest New York recommendation. P 160 Times.

TUTOR.—Young lady, college student, desires position for Summer as companion or tutor; experienced, capable of teaching all preparatory school subjects; piano, athletics; personal references. Address Box 332, Bronxville, N. Y.

TUTOR.—High school teacher (college graduate) desires position as tutor during Summer months. Communicate with Miss H. C. Flood, 216 Fort Washington Av., N. Y. C.

WOMAN BUYER of ready-to-wear, now connected with one of the largest department stores in the metropolitan district, will buy all branches or specialize; splendid executive; highest references as to ability and character; none but an aggressive house need reply. Aggressive, P 120 Times.

WORK among children for Summer in the country, institutional, or with private family. H. L., 450 Times.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced housewokers, excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 6165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 W. 36th.

SOUTHERN HOUSEWORKERS, cooks, chambermaids, other help; investigated references; city, country. Augusta Agency, 333 West 53d. Telephone Col. 3129.

COOKS, Waitresses, Nurses, Housewokers. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (76th St.) Schuyler 9136.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 132d St. Morn. 6616.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER, many years in executive official capacity, record clean and successful, possessed of good judgment and personality, competent accountant, thoroughly understanding office routine, systematizing, payrolls, factory costs and efficiency, auditing financial reports, accustomed handling large volume correspondence, sales or collections, employes, &c.; if looking for competent man to fill position of trust and responsibility grant me interview. Brown, K 46 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systemized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER; CONSTRUCTIVE ORGANIZER; THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE EFFICIENCY METHODS; LONG EXPERIENCE; SALARY, $2,000. ACCOUNTANT, TIMES HARLEM.

ACCOUNTANT, six years' public experience, desires permanent position with corporation or firm; best references. T 324 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; charges moderate; personal service. W. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Telephone 2141 Cortlandt.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR. — General office man, (32,) married, seeks engagement; thoroughly experienced and efficient; modern method; moderate. R 23 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, constructive analytical executive, department cost builder, seeks permanency. V 202 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, N. Y. U. graduate, desires position as junior; salary secondary; opportunity predominant. G 75 Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT 34, 15 years with present employers, desires change; can take entire charge of office. K 85 Times.

ACCOUNTANT
desires executive position. T. 344 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN.
Years of experience, agency and managerial; engaged twice by largest concern of its kind; capacity for analysis that finds the sales-making talking point; attention getting typography and layouts; buyer of printing and art work; has edited the most important house organ in the country; dealers' helps and window displays; ideas, initiative. P 114 Times.

ADVERTISING AND SALES MANAGER, now with large corporation, is open for connection where successful sales promotion work will bring corresponding remuneration, age 32; married; highest credentials and irrefutable proof of ability. Address Productivity, M 385 Times Downtown.

ALL-AROUND BUSINESS MAN,
fifteen years' experience general manager, owing to war conditions, open for position trust and responsibility; expert accountant, credit man, auditor, buyer, office manager; banking references. 559 West 164th, Apartment 46.

AUTOMOBILE SERVICE.
Practical man open for position in body service department; has excellent record; can take charge of all departments; will take position as order taker and estimator of new work and repairs. K 69 Times.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS.—Man, 26, technical; 4 years architecture, Cornell; 6 years practical with builder various capacities; last superintendent; desires position with future. K 91 Times.

ART DIRECTOR.—Man, 29, married, experienced magazine and advertising layout, thoroughly familiar with retouching, engraving, printing, desires connection with magazine or advertising agency. P 116 Times.

ART.—Italian officer here, invalided for wounds, seeks employment; is experienced interior decorating, art, antiques; is first-class painter; four languages, university education, very best business, social acquaintance Europe and America; highest references. C 465 Times Annex.

A YOUNG MAN of excellent education, character and disposition wants and needs a position where these qualities are appreciated; university graduate. Z 348 Times Annex.

AMERICAN, 36, just returned, 20 years' general mechanical and business experience drafting, asbestos goods, in London, England; moderate salary for quick opening. Toope, 1,867 Bathgate Av., Bronx.

AMERICAN, 28, speaking English, French, Russian, German, desires connect with manufacturers or distributors interested selling abroad; well experienced and traveled; highest references. P 118 Times.

AMERICAN, 41, varied business experience, factory, clerical, selling, desires position where good work and results will be recognized; highest references. K 27 Times.

AM 25, FORMERLY IN BUSINESS
for myself; a hustler, keen judgment, re-liable, highly educated; draft exempt; salary $25, and worth it. V 211 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN.—With business and sales experience; young; printer, designer, copywriter; moderate compensation; part time. T 390 Times Downtown.

AEROPLANES.—French specialist, curved wood for aeroplanes; good for any kind of saws; two years Farman's factory. R 24 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, SALESMAN, 32; experienced office manager; thoroughly competent bookkeeper; credit man; familiar with modern accounting methods, factory costs, &c.; manufacturing and mercantile experience; successful salesman, with city and road experience; desire connection with house offering opportunity; moderate salary to start. T 361 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and accountant, (29,) ten years' experience, can take complete charge of correspondence and credit departments, desires position with prospects; best references. K 105 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, (27,) eleven years' commercial experience, desires connection with concern where ability and hard work rewarded with advancement. Lang, 595 Tinton Av., New York.

BOOKKEEPER, (30,) trial balances, control accounts, now higher accountancy student, desires position with firm or C. P. A.; salary $25. J. W. L., 23 3d St., Weehawken, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, (34,) banking training, competent and reliable, desires position with concern of standing; record will bear investigation; German, not fully naturalised. P 99 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 26, thoroughly experienced in modern accounting methods; good knowledge of cost work, able correspondent. P 140 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Position wanted as assistant bookkeeper or other clerical work; long experience; competent; best references. Z 371 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, office manager; now employed; American, Christian, 34; capable, dependable; fine references; minimum start $25. P 194 Times.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant, 5 years' experience, exempt from military duty, desires to make a change. V 213 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - CORRESPONDENT, college education; 7 years' experience, modern method controls, financial statements. Seinfeld, 167 Harrison Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Two years' experience; familiar with clerical duties; $12. T 400 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced controlling accounts; excellent references. Write T. E., 90 8th Av.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, long experience, open for difficult position. Reasonable. 2,602 8th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, (Assistant,) Typist.—Experienced all office routine; references; $12. J. Weissman, 112 Avenue C.

BOOKKEEPER.—23; trial balance, control accounts, excellent handwriting, correspondent; $20. T 372 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 23, office man, ledger clerk, typist, desires position; $15. T 384 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANT. — Middle-aged; thoroughly competent; moderate salary. Competent, T 388 Times Downtown.

BOYS wanted for light work in small shop; steady position and good wages for live boys. T 386 Times Downtown.

BUTLER or BELLMAN.—Position wanted by young colored man in private family or hotel; will work in or out of city; experienced as both; can furnish good reference; worked for one family five years. Address R. H. McKinney, P. O. Box 27, East Granby, Conn.

BUYER WISHES A POSITION WITH A LARGE CORPORATION; HAVE TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN THE PRINTING STATIONERY AND OFFICE OUTFITTING BUSINESS. M 334 TIMES DOWNOWN.

CAN YOU use a man with managerial, purchasing and selling experience? Anxious to connect permanently; age 28, married; best references; out of town considered. K 35 Times.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
Certified public accountant, English-speaking American, 40 years old, married, 18 years public practice, specialising in public service and corporation organization, efficiency and cost work, desires to make permanent connection; no objection to location in any part of the world; satisfactory references; bond if required. Address Z 341 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR wishes private position; 8 years' experience; all make cars; 3 years' last place; excellent driver, mechanic; neat, sober; references; Packard, Cadillac preferred. Cavanagh, 511 West 130th St., 7780 Morningside.

CHAUFFEUR, American, 26; careful, expert driver Al cars, Cadillac, Macfarlan, Packard, &c.; married; neat, courteous; abstainer; position in Brooklyn desired, quiet family. John Churchill, 116 York St., Brooklyn. Main 4233-W.

CHAUFFEUR, French, married, 34 years old, 15 years' experience, good mechanic, last position four years, sober and neat, wishes position in private family. K 76 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. H. Martin, care Society Professional Automobile, Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, by mech. eng. junior in Cornell, from July 1 to Oct. 1; hold license; good mechanic; speak French, German, and Spanish. Address P 121 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 22, Swiss, single, speaks English, French, and Italian, wishes position in private family; city or country. Address F. Rodult, 228 West 24th St.

CHAUFFEUR, (34,) mechanic, careful driver, six years' reference, wishes steady position with private family. Zeronicky, 539 East 138th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; young man; 3 years' experience, vulcanizing; go to the mountains; $70 month, board. R. Wagner, 397 Prescott St., Yonkers, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR, Armenian, (28,) single, wishes position private family; city, country experience; best personal reference; willing, obliging. K 103 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, MECHANIC.—Careful driver wishes position; city, country. P. Paulsen, Thedford's Garage, 813 West 96th; phone 3586 River.

CHAUFFEUR-VALET.—West Indian, 25, high school education, careful driver, willing, wishes position; private; city, country. R 29 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, competent, some repair shop experience, wishes position with private family. Summer months. C 463 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, single, desires position; private family; city, country; careful driver; three year's references. Tierman, 162 West 61st.

CHAUFFEUR. — English, married, wants steady position; first-class cars, 15 years' experience; best references. Beckeith, 2,187 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, American; seven years' experience; references. Leichter, 643 Cauldwell Av., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR and mechanic, American, 12 years' experience; best references. Buckley, 125 West 90th.

CHAUFFEUR. — 40; German - American; six years' experience; private position; country. K 24 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private family; 7 years' experience; $25 per week. F. Morrise, 71 West 88th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, 20 years old, expert chauffeur and mechanic, desires position: excellent references. G 37 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married, 5 years' experience; first class references; city preferred. Green, 252 West 38th.

CHAUFFEUR, (colored,) experienced, wishes position; any car; reference. Bernard, 42 West 139th.

CHAUFFEUR, 22, experienced; private or commercial; reference. Odnohr, 318 East 71st St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, colored, evenings, Saturdays, Sundays; appointment evenings. Lewis, 153 West 133d.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, wishes position; reference. Morie, 6 West 99th St. Phone River 9368.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, neat, refined, careful, wishes position, private family; best references: speaks French. P 137 Times.

CHAUFFEUR. — Irish-American, good mechanic; best references; any car. Phone Lenox 2745.

CHAUFFEUR, yearly positions; city, country; mechanic; $22.50; references. Boyd, 220 West 64th St.

CHAUFFEUR; seven years' driving, mechanical ability, character; satisfy most critical. D Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR, useful, colored; 15 years present employer; private, commercial; best references. K 98 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, wishes position, private; experienced; personal references; salary desired, $18 per week. P 177 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 36, Swedish, long experience, careful driver, good habits; any car. Chas. Peterson, 222 Lexington Av.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, mechanic, sober, neat. Fox, 125 West 142d, 9591 Audubon, care Jones.

CHAUFFEUR, single, wants steady position; strictly temperate; high-class references. R 1 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, three years last employer, wishes position, private. Tetelman, 523 East 146th.

CHAUFFEUR MECHANIC
Twelve years in two places; highly recommended; single; $30. K 59 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Employer wishes to place reliable, industrious, and excellent chauffeur. P 197 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, sober, willing, experienced; private family; city, country; references. 230 West 127th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Good mechanic; 3 years' experience; any car. Hugh, 46 West 95th.

CHEMICAL student desires connection with industrial concern; high school graduate; also competent bookkeeper; laboratory work preferred. K 66 Times.

CLERK.
37 years old.
18 years' newspaper experience; present employed by large daily; $25.00. L., Box 65 Times Annex.

COLLEGE YOUTH, 20, native born, American parentage, examd finished, seeks position in fiscal or mercantile institution; no business experience, but not lacking in intelligence. T 374 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE MAN, junior, knows chemistry, typist, preferable chemical concern. Davidoff, 98 East 111th.

COLLECTOR AND INVESTIGATOR; married man; 29; excellent references. C. M., 90 8th Av.

COOK—WAITRESS.—Want place my servants for Summer; colored man, wife; excellent cook and waitress; prefer country. Phone 3775 Riverside.

COST ACCOUNTANT, office manager, and systematiser desires change; 15 years' experience; aggressive and tactful executive; $35. K 44 Times.

COST ENGINEER—Experienced with munition costs; is a practical man, not a "system expert"; age 25; highest references; long experience. 25, T., 139 Times Downtown.

COUPLE.—Want place my servants for Summer; colored man, wife excellent cook and waitress; prefer country. Phone 3775 Riverside.

COUPLE—Wife good cook, husband butler. Tomich, 206 2d Av.

CREDIT MAN WANTS PROPOSITION.
Young man, married, (32,) thirteen years' practical experience; credits and collections; all mercantile lines throughout United States and Canada; will consider any proposition indicating good prospects. K 106 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN.—Over 12 years' experience; thoroughly understands bookkeeping, also knowledge sales and traffic. Accurate. V 221 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN, lawyer, 35, married, as credit man; legal work, or managerial position requiring executive ability. M 335 Times Downtown.

CREDIT CLERK and bookkeeper; young man wishes position; salary $25. V 227 Times Downtown.

Do you want an
AGGRESSIVE DIPLOMAT
to fill that Executive position?

Do you want a man to solve your perplexing problems to your satisfaction?

I am at present manager of an important Association of Manufacturers in New York and since my incumbency, we have settled the hardest of labor problems to the mutual welfare of the manufacturer and worker. We've solved the most complicated commercial problems to the benefit of the industry. What I want is the handling of a permanent staple. Have you real article? Have you an Executive position that requires a knowledge of efficiency methods, of human nature, that requires strength and wisdom? Let me hear from you. K 25 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, (architectural,) general experience; first-class; college training; structural detailing; best references furnished. P. A. C., 606 West 138th.

DRY GOODS SALESMAN, 12 years' traveling South selling best department stores and jobbers, open for engagement July 1. K 70 Times.

EDITOR.—Managing editorship of general magazine or connection with high-grade publisher desired; experienced as managing editor of national monthly; capable writer, with wide journalistic experience; free about July 1. K 50 Times.

EDITORIAL WORK wanted by well-educated young man; has editorial experience; writes well; moderate salary. K 64 Times.

ENGINEER, specializing in emergency production, for factory desiring to meet Government contracts; experienced in best methods of standardizing production and costing; has successfully handled shortages in labor and materials; highest credentials; will make for inspection; confidential. Address T. S. B., Room 3715, Woolworth Bldg., New York.

EXECUTIVE—SALESMANAGER—REPRESENTATIVE.
Young man, progressive, energetic, factful, who has reached about maximum of advancement with present employers, wish to make a change; technically trained, neat appearing, and have had several years' successful selling experience; would like to become associated with corporation or large firm in the iron-steel, machinery, or allied industries; nothing but a high-class position considered; available after Aug. 1; best of references. Z 367 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE,
15 years' excellent record management, purchasing, sales promotion, advertising, of executive ability, initiative, and demonstrated capacity to plan and execute and shoulder responsibilities, schooled in detail and practiced in principles of system and efficiency, could profitably manage department or render valuable service as right-hand man to a big man; age 35. V 239 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, 31, married, factory man, now employed large plant Bridgeport, assistant to production manager, seeks new connection; experience comprises installation and maintenance of factory cost control system, financial statements, estimates, inventories, purchasing, production, engineering statistics, planning, routing, bonus, piece rates, follow up, safety campaigns, investigations, reports, wastes, systems, graphics. What manager needs live assistant or utility man? Interview solicited. A 471 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE.
Executive ability and experience, thorough knowledge of higher corporation and cost accounting and organization and financing; open for an engagement anywhere; can show successful past record and give best of references in all particulars. Address Z 342 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE, business man, experienced in large manufacturer's organization, including office work, field and executive sales experience; advertising knowledge gained with agency, seeks responsible position; minimum, $4,000. K 14 Times.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, representative or assistant, for gentleman, large financial interests; age 27; salary desired, $4,000. Box 868 Times. 2 Rector St.

EXCELSIOR!
A young man desirous of making literature his life pursuit wishes employment in the literary field; salary a minor consideration; high school education. D. Milton, 7 2d St., Schenectady N. Y.

EXECUTIVE, good, experienced in management of business and finance of successful company, desires new engagement. K 34 Times.

EXECUTIVE, auditor, accountant, handling 6,000 branch offices, engagement July 1st; only large concerns; no agents. M 379 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED MAN seeks position in mercantile house; capable of taking charge of credits, correspondence and general office routine; highest credentials. P 192 Times.

EXPERIENCED CHAUFFEUR, young man, now employed, colored, will go to the country; shop experience, reference. P 150 Times.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVE.
Graduate civil engineer, American university, aged 33, who has traveled extensively in Europe, particularly France and Italy, open for engagement Aug. 1; twelve years' experience, covering general engineering, sales, organization; speak Italian fluently; knowledge of French; business and banking references. V 228 Times Downtown.

FORMER building material manufacturer's representative, New York district, seeks connection; capable filling position responsibility. Reliable, K 23 Times.

GARDENER wants position as working head gardener; first-class experience in greenhouses, vegetables, shrubs, fruit trees, and all branches of a private estate; married, have one child; nationality Welsh. P 168 Times.

GARDENER, head; working expert; horticulture, floriculture, road building, landscaping; successful transplanting large trees; poultry, live stock; scientific, economic manager. Dent, 3, 456 West 47th.

GENERAL OFFICE MAN, 5 years' experience in bookkeeping, exempt from military duty, desires to make change. V 212 Times Downtown.

HIGH-GRADE EXECUTIVE.
SALARY $4,000-$10,000.
Fifteen years' experience in factory management; indorsement of my accountancy work by the Federal Trade Commission and my performances upon advertising, sales, printing, and advisory committees of two internationally known manufacturing companies (combined annual sales $150,000,000) fully qualifies me for an executive position along similar lines; plant with which I am connected famed for its advanced business methods, is operating 25 per cent. of capacity due to the war, hence this advertisement; age 35; negotiations strictly confidential P. T., Times.

HOTEL MANAGER, FIRST-CLASS, AMERICAN PLAN HOTEL IN NEW YORK CITY, SEEKS SIMILAR POSITION, COUNTRY OR COAST PREFERRED; IN PRESENT POSITION TEN YEARS; ALL-AROUND MAN, WITH HIGHEST CREDENTIALS. Z 382 TIMES ANNEX.

I CAN WRITE A LETTER
as well as any man in New York, but that's not all; I am an all-round business man; an executive-college man, 35 years old, possessing tact and judgment; I have a good job; I want one offering more opportunity. K 38 Times.

JAPANESE STUDENT wants a position as steward, country club, yacht, or butler Summer house; many years' experience. O. E., 30 Times Annex.

LATIN-AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, 28, recently arrived, knowing Spanish, French, and English, business experience, best references, wishes connection with first-class export house. K 77 Times.

LEDGER AND PAYROLL CLERK, 19; 1 year's experience; best references; neat and accurate. K 49 Times.

LINE for Middle West wanted for men or children's furnishing depts., Chicago headquarters, established connections. K 36 Times.

MANAGER.—Energetic, experienced warehouse and trucking manager, business getter, now employed, desires change; no objection out of town; references first-class; through knowledge railroads and classifications, capable entire charge large traffic department. K 102 Times.

MANAGER or Superintendent of factory desires position; last place eight years; good judge of help, organizing arrangemnt of detail; Christian. K 97 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, technical graduate, married, now employed in Chicago, desires position in New York or vicinity; shop, office, and sales experience; sales position preferred. Howard Tilson, 454 3d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—All-around experience office and field, manufacturing, maintenance industrial plants; minimum starting salary, $200. V 218 Times Downtown.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN, scientific and liberal education, understands mechanical and scientific investigations, open for engagement July 1. Address R., Room 1006, 347 5th Av.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN, sober, strong, healthy, experienced buying, paying, distributing, general work, best references, at liberty July 1. W., 622 West 137th St., Apartment 11.

MY qualifications are pleasing personality, selling experience, executive ability, accustomed to assuming responsibility, tact, and brains; married and 30; salary secondary when advancement can be assured. D 349 Times Downtown.

NOT SUBJECT TO DRAFT,
for I am a trifle over 50, but feel like 40; knowledge of English, German, Spanish, French; experienced credit manager, good accountant, &c.; I offer my services. Do you need me? F. C., 416 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

OFFICE MANAGER.
Highly-recommended executive, systematizer and organizer, present position national organization, seeks position with smaller concern offering future based on results obtained through combination of experience, education and aggressiveness. R 3 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER.
Executive, accountant, familiar with modern methods; experienced in supervising help; now engaged in executive capacity; Christian; age thirty-seven; married. P 115 Times.

OFFICE MAN, thoroughly efficient, capable of taking entire charge, including credits, desires to make connection. Barrett, care Crown, 12 West 17th St.

PAINT.—Know paint business A to Z, wholesale, retail; command trade; desire position where real ability will be rewarded; best references. A. K., 175 Amity St., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE SECRETARY
with 15 years' financial experience with one of the oldest Stock Exchange firms in Wall St.; a hard worker, with a keen, quick mind and a full understanding of financial problems; now employed, but desirous of a position offering greater opportunities; best of references. It will pay you to talk with me. (Exempt from draft.) W. W., care Allen, 461 8th Av.

UNUSUAL RETIRED BUSINESS MAN of all around efficiency desires occupation; renumeration secondary; educated, steady, reliable. G 63 Times.

REFINED COUPLE wish the management of hotel, sanitarium, institute, apartment house, rooming house; capable, accurate, and thoroughly reliable; have very best of reference. L. E., Times Harlem.

RESTAURANT AND HOTEL MEN!
I have been butler and steward for a number of years and made a good record. I am married and now studying the commercial course. I want night work. P 169 Times.

RETAIL EXECUTIVE,
WOMEN'S WEAR.
Accustomed to best class of trade; thorough knowledge of merchandise; experienced in every branch of retail business; open for attractive proposition. Address P 165 Times.

RUSSIAN WITH ENGINEERING EXPERIence, American citizen, 31; knows Russian well, looking for connection with firm in need of technically educated, energetic, and trustworthy man; excellent references. P 168 Times.

SALESMAN.—My successful experience covering a period of 18 years selling general merchandise ranging in price from $5 to $2,500 each, qualifies me to represent you; have sold large jobbers, factories and railroads; am an American, single, have good appearance and perfectly clean record. Energetic, Box 242 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN OR MANAGER.
20 years' experience as salesman and manager in a business that required a thorough knowledge of many lines used in the building trades; have dealt with architects and contractors from coast to coast; familiar with plans; capable representing manufacturer; either traveling or resident manager. Z 359 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced city and road, now selling high-class specialty, desires change to staple line; will consider good line, either staple or specialty, outside New York City on commission or salary and commission basis. Z 344 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, solicitor, efficiency expert, unusual executive ability, formerly President own manufacturing and mail-order companies, Government contractor, open for high-class opportunity earn $6,000-$10,000. P 198 Times.

SALESMAN, with executive ability, eight years present employers, married, Christian, 32, will change if real high-class opportunity of permanency offered; finest references. P 111 Times.

SALESMAN accustomed to earning at least $100 a week is open for good proposition; straight commission; prefer financial district here; best references. M 397 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Position as solicitor, investigator, or specialty salesman in legitimate line; best references; eight years with last employer; am above drafting age. K 368 Times.

SALESMAN.—An experienced salesman, opening office, desires to represent firm or handle line or article for New York and New Jersey; finance self; have following. K 26 Times.

SALES MANAGER, NOW AT THE HEAD OF LARGE ORGANIZATION SEEKS CHANGE; AGGRESSIVE WIDE-AWAKE ORGANIZER. WHO WANTS A PRODUCER? P 182 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—TEN YEARS' ROAD EXPERIENCE, CORDAGE, CANVAS, MARINE EQUIPMENT, SUPPLIES. Z 292 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMAN, American, 40; successful, wide experience; sell top prices; high-grade references; salary or drawing account. K 28 Times.

SALESMAN, accustomed to selling high-class specialties, desires light connection; proposition must be of high order and returns lucrative. S. B., 128 Times.

SALESMAN, has confidence in his ability to sell waists or dresses, would accept such a line of undoubted merit on straight commission. P 123 Times.

SALESMAN, with unquestionable credentials, appearance, address, desires to quit road for agency in and around New York. M 350 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, acquainted with local export buyers, desires good line. V 265 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wishes connection with manufacturing or wholesale house; A1 references. T 358 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—High-class experienced specialty man, good closer, wants line; own automobile; best of reference. P 152 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, wants line ladies', children's goods; any territory; commission. R 22 Times.

SALESMAN, (28,) alert, hustling, wide general experience, seeks desirable connections. V 231 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-ENGINEER.
Energetic young mechanical engineer with secretarial experience desires responsible position offering opportunity to unquestioned ability. M 380 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-EXECUTIVE.
Young man, 34, married, thorough stenographer-bookkeeper-correspondent, office manager, salesman, accustomed responsibilities, meet and deal with people of affairs, 11 years secretary gentleman large corporate financial banking securities, where tact and initiative were required, desires make new connections. R 2 Times.

SECRETARY.—A1 stenographer, bookkeeper, possessing tact and initiative, executive ability, capable assuming responsibility, above average ability, seeks good connection; salary $25. T 314 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, &c.—Executive position of trust, private secretary or confidential assistant to manager or official, desired by experienced business man, American, over military age; efficient assistant for busy man. Address T 327 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, (24,) college education, four years assistant to executive large plant; expert stenographer, exceptional correspondent; sales experience; initiative; highest credentials; draft-exempt. V 246 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK; complete knowledge of traffic, details, stock records and invoicing; seven years' experience. V 240 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (19,) expert, three years' experience, splendid recommended, good grammarian, commercial high school graduate; initial salary no object; opportunity to advance essential. W., 1,077 Washington Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER; six months' experience; good references. George Milbauer, 397 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, (21,) wishes position; 3 years' experience. 36 West 96th.

SUPERINTENDENT (factory) wants position; high-class man, sober, honest, experienced. Horton, 68 West 71st.

SECRETARYSHIP BY LATE PRIVATE SECRETARY OF AMERICAN MINISTER IN EUROPE; VERY GOOD LINGUIST, TYPIST, AND RELIABLE MAN. K 22 TIMES.

SECRETARY.—Columbia graduate, (26,) correspondent, accountant, stenographer, omniverous worker; can assimilate detail; no cheap man. M 370 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, correspondent, skilled stenographer; knowledge of bookkeeping; college graduate; highest references. T 385 Times Downtown.

SELLING POSITION desired by personally and commercially qualified salesman, 32, married. Box 634, 1,039 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

SPANISH young man, trying to learn English, wants position in college or American house. K 42 Times.

STEEL BUYER.
I have had unusual experience in the purchase, sale, and manufacture of steel and coated products. I know original sources and the men who control them. A large export or brokerage house can profit enormously with my services. Am a young American, well connected. Want a salary or profit-sharing arrangement with high-grade outfit where services can be used after war. Will be in New York City all week. Address P 156 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Expert, capable bookkeeper, good executive; reliable; above average ability; unusually rapid, accurate worker; $22. V 216 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER or Secretary.—American, (34:) employed; exceptional ability; excellent credentials; high-grade position; compensation start. V 224 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and bill clerk, with knowledge of bookkeeping, high school graduate, 20 years of age, wishes position where there is a future. C 449 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man; ten years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat; thoroughly competent; familiar with bookkeeping. M 393 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN is seeking proposition to offer large clientele; will list same on Curb if strictly legitimate, or will sell direct through personal call; references furnished. K 30 Times.

TECHNICAL GRADUATE, 32, married, twelve years present location, desires change; office, shop, and constructive experience; will consider every location, but no traveling. T 347 Times Downtown.

TINSMITH.—Sheet metal worker, A1, capable of taking charge; American. M., 68 Times Annex.

TRAINED EXECUTIVE, holding important executive position; experienced efficiency, sales, engineering, financing; references, bankers. V 248 Times Downtown.

TRANSLATOR TYPIST, Spanish, for commercial propaganda; experienced worker. K 89 Times.

TUTOR, COMPANION.—Summer engagement with private family desired by college undergraduate; excellent references; responsible, well-informed, experienced in sports, highly recommended. L. J. C., 350 Madison Av.

WANT to conduct chess column, daily or periodical. Address Z K, 435 W. 119th St.

YOUNG MAN, 21, university student, expert mathematician, mechanical, electrical, office experience, knowledge automobiles, machining, chemistry laboratory assistant, desires night position or position where can be free 3 P. M.-10 P. M.; moderate salary. C 452 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 29, first-class bookkeeper, office man, salesman, possessing executive ability, wishes to connect with concern where ability and hard work will be appreciated; past four years has been owner of motion picture theatre. Box 90, 321 Wyckoff Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 27, college graduate, six years' business experience; specialty manufacturing and printing, some knowledge French, good executive, desires position, preferably with some publishing house where past training will be valuable. T 356 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 32, with executive ability, desires position with large concern as advertising manager and take charge of printing; economy printing buyer. M 371 Times Downtown.

YOUNG EXECUTIVE, 20, exceptionally bright and intellectually older; knowledge Spanish and Italian; can handle large volume of detail; good correspondent; no stenography. T 349 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, reliable and ambitious; understands bookkeeping; thoroughly good at figures, desires position with advancement; references. K 41 Times.

YOUNG MAN, strong, 18-20, desires position in wholesale cloth house as stock clerk and assist in shipping department; good references. M 374 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, now secretary-stenographer to executive mercantile establishment, thorough office experience, desires to connect with wholesale concern. H. A., 125 East 34th St.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) Spanish, French, Portuguese, English, good figurer, highly educated, seeks connection good firm; $20. M 276 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 27, with extensive commercial experience, successful executive and salesman, desires position, promising good future. K 101 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, college education, desires position; has technical experience. K 8 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, college education, desires position where advancement is reward of good work. G 63 Times.

YOUNG MAN, three years' High School Commerce; typist, rapid calculator. P 129 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school education, seeks opening in wholesale cloth or dry goods house. T 397 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, energetic, wide awake, experience, references; office work preferred. S. Ruder, 892 Union Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN of executive ability desires position as cashier or correspondent; can handle collections. Smith, 272 West 125th.

YOUNG MAN, 20, college training, neat penman, desires position; references. T 381 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, desires position with reliable concern, anything. K 61 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

A CAPABLE WOMAN,
who has had experience handling girls, has an opportunity for a prominent position in the inspection and packing department of Connecticut concern; factory pleasantly located with good working conditions; ability to handle help properly more essential than expert knowledge of our product. Write, stating past experience, married or single, nationality, religion, age, how many girls in forces previously in charge.
Box 1,057, Hartford, Conn.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY
FOR GIRLS AS ORDER FILLERS, WRAPPERS AND STOCK CLERKS.
APPLY MONDAY MORNING.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
BOWNE AND IMLAY STS., BROOKLYN.
TAKE CROSSTOWN CAR FROM BOROUGH HALL, SOUTH TO BOWNE ST., THEN TWO BLOCKS WEST.

A LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE
HAS AN OPENING IN THEIR READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENTS FOR A WOMAN OF INTELLIGENCE AND EXPERIENCE WHO IS CAPABLE OF ACTING AS A STYLE AUTHORITY; ONE WHO BY CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM CAN ASSIST THE DEPARTMENT MANAGERS IN THEIR WORK; PREFERENCE WILL BE GIVEN TO THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN BUYERS IN NEW YORK STORES OR WHO HAVE HAD OTHER QUALIFYING WORK. APPLY OPPORTUNITY, R 30 TIMES.

AN opportunity for alert women over 25; outside selling; permanent; chance for advancement; salary. Alert, R 34 Times.

APPLICATIONS WANTED FROM WOMEN WHO WISH TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF AN OPPORTUNITY SUCH AS IS OFFERED BELOW.
FOR A TEMPORARY INVESTMENT OF GOOD FAITH AMOUNTING TO $27 THE WOMAN ACCEPTED WILL BE GIVEN:—
A THOROUGH T

HELP WANTED—Female.

WOMAN AGENTS in New Jersey and Long Island, all or spare time to handle two best-selling household specialties; $1 profit per sale; 5 to 15 sales daily should be made; good results can be obtained in your own home, or house-to-house. Call or write Domestic Utilities Department, Auto Vacuum Freezer Co., 25 West Broadway.

WOMAN to assist care of boy, 6 years old, attend to mending, and help in light household work; no cooking or washing; good home, with refined surroundings, in private family; please state wages expected. V 228 Times Downtown.

WOMAN of pleasing personality with some business experience to call on New York and vicinity retail stores with strong line of sanitary goods and children's novelties on commission basis. K 86 Times.

WOMAN part time, dentist's assistant and secretary; experience unnecessary; good appearance; intelligent; willing. P 196 Times.

YOUNG GIRL for light housework; bungalow; Staten Island; apply Monday, Apartment 48, 2400 Seventh Ave., City.

YOUNG LADY for general clerical work in a leading publishing house; must have a good education and be quick to learn; state age, experience, and salary expected. Publisher, M 321 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY with executive ability to give her services free in connection with a country-wide campaign for Uncle Sam's soldiers and sailors; no remuneration may be expected except the personal satisfaction of having done something for your country; stenographers and clerical help also wanted; write giving full particulars and time you can give. Box G 51 Times.

YOUNG LADY, 23 YEARS, QUICK AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES, CAPABLE OF USING TYPEWRITER PREFERRED; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY WITH LARGE CORPORATION; STATE EXPERIENCE IN DETAIL AND SALARY DESIRED. Z 363 TIMES ANNEX.

YOUNG LADIES.—Neat appearance, demonstrating, city and road; experience not necessary; salary and expenses; 8:30 to 12, Monday. Heywang, Gray Drug Store, 43d St. and Broadway.

YOUNG WOMAN, who can operate a typewriter and willing to learn the dictaphone; must be obliging and courteous at all times; good opportunity for right party; salary to start; $10 to $12; reply in own handwriting, giving experience and references. D 363 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, capable, quick, intelligent worker with domestic science training, as assistant to working manager of cafeteria tea room. T 368 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

WOMEN WORKERS!!

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, $1,300 $1,500 PER ANNUM.
LAW STENOGRAPHER, $20 PER WEEK.
SPANISH-ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER TO LOCATE IN VALPARAISO, CHILE, $1,800 AND TRANSPORTATION.
FRENCH-ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER, $1,300 PER ANNUM.
BOOKKEEPER FOR LARGE CATERING HOUSE, $1,500 PER ANNUM.
BOOKKEEPER FOR BROOKLYN MAIL-ORDER HOUSE, $1,800 PER ANNUM.
BOOKKEEPER, PASSAIC LOCATION, $1,800 PER ANNUM.
A NUMBER OF OTHER VERY FINE POSITIONS AT $15 TO $18 PER WEEK.
WE ALSO NEED CAPABLE CLERKS, TYPISTS, TELEPHONE OPERATORS, &C., TO FILL THE LONG LIST OF OPENINGS NOW ON OUR BOOKS.

CALL 9 TO 1 DAILY.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
ROOM 725, 30 CHURCH STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

BOOKKEEPERS, (4,) $15-$22.
STENOGRAPHERS, (3,) $14-$20.
TYPISTS, (2,) $10-$15.
CLERKS, (3,) $1[illegible].
WE HAVE MANY REQUESTS FROM ORGANIZATIONS FOR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES AND OTHER BEGINNERS AT SALARIES FROM $8-$12 WEEKLY. FREE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC., 30 Church St. Room 811.
Call in person, 9 to 2.

HEAD STENOGRAPHER, $1,200 YEAR.
STENOGRAPHERS, commercial and law, $15-$25.
CORRESPONDENT and assistant manager, $15.
TYPISTS, (four,) $13.
BOOKKEEPERS, (two,) $20-$22.
CLERKS, $10-$15.
OFFICE SERVICE CO., 149 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, bookkeeper, $20; others, $15, $12, $10; bookkeeper, (Harlem,) $15; assistant bookkeeper, must be good speaker, $18; office assistant, hours 9-5, $11; comptometer operator, $10; typist, telephone operator, $10; Moon Hopkins operator, $15; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 29 Vesey St.

STENOGRAPHERS, $25, $18, $15, $12; Spanish stenographer; stenographer, export experience; Italian bookkeeper; fire insurance clerks; clerk good at figures; bill clerk; adding machine operators. Hirst Occupational Exchange, 95 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable of shouldering entire charge of office, taking care of correspondence without dictation; $15 to start, with exceptional opportunity for advancement; full particulars desired. V 268 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, knowledge switchboard, (brokerage,) $18; Bobkkeeper, knowledge stenography, $16; Multigrapher, $15; Switchboard Operator, (brokerage,) $15; Typists, $12; registration free. Wall Street Agency, 20 Broad St.

MANAGER, (cold storage warehouse,) $3,600; bookkeepers, $22; correspondents, $20; bank bookkeepers, clerks; clerk, (knowledge bookkeeping, stenography,) $15; stenographers. Mighill (Agency), Flatiron Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER, Brooklyn, $18-$15; Broadway, $15-$10; shipping, $14; chemical, $14; bookkeeper-stenographer, $18; law, $10-$15; typists, switchboard, bookkeepers. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS, legal, $8-$18; commercial, $10-$15; bookkeeper-stenographer, $18; bookkeepers, $15-$12-$10; assistants, $10; typists, $10; switchboard operators. Owens Agency, 108 Fulton.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, neat, educated, competent; high school graduate and capable beginner preferred; ability, rather than immediate speed, acceptable; state age and salary. V 269 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS, high-grade positions, $18-$18; stenographers, dictaphone operators, $13; bookkeeper, $15; typists, $10-$12; office assistants, $8; registration free. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

ALLIANCE EXCHANGE, 29 Liberty St.—Stenos., Spanish and French dictation, $35 wk.; Spanish dictation, $25 wk.; stenos., $20 wk., $85 mo.; add. mch. operators, $15; clerks, $12-$15. Free registration.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY, ROOM 512.
CHAS. P. HASSON, MANAGER.
Applications received from high-grade women executives, stenographers, and clerks.

BOOKKEEPERS, $10-$25; Stenographers, $10-$13; Saleswomen, $30; Typists, $10-$12; Clerks; free registration. Mighill Agency, Flatiron Building.

BOOKKEEPERS, Stenographers.—Numerous desirable positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good bank position, with advancement. Law and Commercial Employment Agency, 261 Broadway.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway.—Register free; office and technical positions.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau; 39 East 42d.

STENOGRAPHERS, dictaphone; bookkeepers, switchboard operators, typists, clerical; free registration. Fulton Agency, 98 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers; free registration. Lynch's Agency, 303 5th Av., 31st St.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway.—Register free; many superior office positions.

STENOGRAPHERS, office assistants, Americans, beginners and experienced. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St.

CLEARING HOUSE CLERKS, (over 21 or exempt.) Wall Street Agency, 20 Broad.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllab-le Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Special Summer rates. Call, write, or telephone for free trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

BUSINESS TRAINING FOR WOMEN.
Business is already demanding trained women to fill actual and prospective vacancies—the greatest demand being for women trained in accounting and office procedures. Send for details of the 18-session Accounting Course for Women, given at the Pace Institute, Hudson Terminal, afternoons or evenings. Individual instruction. Ask for Booklet 19. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 543-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Pref. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course,
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 48th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes.
NEW YORK FILING SCHOOL, 27 William Street, Singer Building, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Instruction.

MOTION PICTURES.

Large companies want new faces—new types constantly—big salaries; better opportunities with wardrobe; tryout and film test given; French method of teaching; moderate fees. E. Brunel Film Co., 1,482 B'way, (cor. 43d.)

$10
Monday only, day or night, pays for complete course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffe's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT OR THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED C. P. A. WANTED AS MANAGER OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS' OFFICE; SALARY, $5,000 AND PROSPECTS. Z 310 TIMES ANNEX.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Wanted, two seniors and five juniors for temporary work; immediate; state (a) details of experience and training; (b) age; (c) salary desired; (d) when available; (e) telephone call. Certified, C 447 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT and Office Manager, capable on planning and installing office and accounting system with construction company; must be experienced in handling men; send written application; state fully past experience, age, salaries earned, and references. P 110 Times.

ACCOUNTANT AND BOOKKEEPER.
Mercantile (not manufacturing) experience absolutely necessary. Pay, $25 week. Z 383 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, to write up controlling ledger and monthly trial balance; about six days' work monthly; state references, experience, age, price per day. R 18 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, by firm of C. P. A.'s; must be of good habits and appearance; state age, experience, and salary. G 4 Times.

AN ADVENTURE IN BUSINESS
(NOT FROM THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.)

Mr. Mc—, (32 years of age,) who has been a successful lumber salesman nearly all his life, found himself recently without a position. Happening through a happy chance to read our advertisement, he decided that HERE was an opportunity to capitalize his selling abilities for more money than he had been receiving. Result of his first eight weeks' work with us, over $1,400 in cash commissions, and he has deferred equities in the business of approximately the same amount.

This is a human document open to your scrutiny—a story from real life, the hero of which is now in our employ. Best of all, it can be duplicated by an energetic man who has the work habit, combined with our original selling methods. We have a similar opening for one or two successful salesmen who can furnish gilt-edge references. L. E. Cerf, General Agent, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, 185 Broadway, New York.

ADELBERG & BERMAN, INC.,
119 WEST 34TH ST.

We operate a chain of over 100 stores selling clothing on credit; live, energetic men, having retail clothing experience who expect to make a change for a position with a promising future, will find it to their advantage to file their names as prospective manager for a branch store.

AD. WRITER on a leading technical paper; good place for a good man; state age, experience, and salary desired. M 322 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.

One of the foremost dry goods houses of this city has an opening for a man to assume the duties of advertising manager; one who thoroughly understands this position and what it implies, a good writer, and one who has also read the writings of others, to such a person awaits a good position. Address, giving all particulars in fullest detail and salary expected, (communications treated confidential,) Dry Goods, Box 410 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING MAN, WITH DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE PREFERRED, TO GO TO BALTIMORE, MD.; STATE SALARY AND REFERENCES. P 99 TIMES.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS
for souvenir book, big Navy Reserve benefit; experienced men and women only; commission. Call Captain Gill, Gramercy 1643, for appointment.

ADVERTISING MAN to manage output Coleman moving picture signs for window display advertising; never shown outside of New York, where they have made big hit; expenses and big commission to right man. Coleman, 110 West 34th St.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN Wanted.—High-grade, on a publication reaching 90,000 contractors; prefer man experienced in selling advertising to manufacturers of contractors' equipment; liberal commission. Address F 200 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, classified experience, for out-of-town newspaper; must be a hustler, who can produce; good salary and commission; permanent position with opportunity for advancement. Address C. M., 304 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS to travel selling space on theatre curtains; commission basis. Wm. S. Emery Co., 118 East 28th St., city.

ASSISTANT SHOP ACCOUNTANT.
A LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN requires the services of a neat, accurate, thorough, conscientious, competent man of about 27, who is willing to work, to take charge of the cost ledgers and do other accounting work assigned to him; a very good opportunity for the right man to progress and grow big; apply in own handwriting and give full description of yourself; also enclose copy of letters of recommendation; please do not answer this advertisement unless you are capable and can prove it by actual test. C 454 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT FARM MANAGER.—Wanted agricultural college graduate to act as assistant farm manager and agricultural instructor in boys' farm school before July 15; practical experience essential, with special reference to milking high-grade cows; charge of dormitory and occasional athletics; $60, with board and lodging. Apply Riggs, Lakeville, Conn.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER in downtown office; high school graduate; good penman; 18 or 19 years; salary $10 per week to start; bonus in addition after month of satisfactory work; good prospects for earnest, intelligent worker. T 348 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT COST ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, experienced in payroll distribution, keeping stock ledger, &c.; must be rapid and accurate; state age, experience, and salary. Box G 9 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Reply own handwriting giving experience, religion, salary wanted. G 54 Times.

ATTENTION, TRAVELING SALESMEN!
MONEY-MAKING OPPORTUNITY selling the famous BADGLEY SKID—NOT PNEUMATIC RUBBER HEEL—the ARMOR OF PROTECTION against SLIPPING on wet pavements.
And many other DISTINCTIVE points that make it entirely different from any other heel that ever walked under shoe leather.
BIG WINNER, with every assurance of continued REPEAT ORDERS.
ATTRACTIVE commission proposition for a few good "side-line" men. State territory you cover.

DU PONT RUBBER CO., INC.,
110 West 40th St., New York City.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMEN WANTED.
EXPERIENCED WHOLESALE SALESMEN—FAMILIARITY WITH TRADE CONDITIONS, NEW YORK TERRITORY ESSENTIAL; MUST HAVE GOOD RECORD AS PRODUCERS; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY; STATE EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS FULLY IN FIRST LETTER; SALARY BASIS. G 30 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES.

ONE OF THE LARGEST MAIL ORDER HOUSES IN THE COUNTRY NEEDS A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF THIS DEPARTMENT OF ONE OF THEIR BRANCHES AWAY FROM NEW YORK; MUST HAVE FULL KNOWLEDGE OF BUYING, MERCHANDISING, AND CATALOGING THESE GOODS.

ADEQUATE SALARY AND WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN; GIVE COMPLETE HISTORY OF YOUR CAREER; ALL REPLIES TREATED AS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. E 481 TIMES ANNEX.

BILLING DEPARTMENT wants an efficient, experienced man capable of taking charge of billing and shipping departments, large wholesale house; give details, experience, &c. D 347 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER
in a publishing house, a man who thoroughly understands his business, and can be so recommended; state particulars and salary expected. Publishing House, P 196 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER.—Man experienced in moving picture film exchange work, bookkeeping, reporting, handling cash, and banking; give experience and references, own handwriting, age, and salary expected. P 104 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, with mercantile experience, can secure profitable position with large concern desiring competent man to handle general ledger accounts. Call Monday at 3 P. M., Charles William Stores, 25 Washington St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER and assistant to cashier in investment banker's office; must write good hand and furnish best of references; state age and salary expected. Address D 353 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 17 to 20 years of age, to assist in office; permanent position; state experience, with references and salary expected; apply by mail only Duffy-Mott Co., Inc., 302 West 26th.

BOOKKEEPING machine operator, experienced; Ellis preferred; rapid and accurate; opportunity for advancement; hours from 5 to 12 P. M.; state age, salary, and experience. Z 314 Times Annex.

BOOKBINDING SALESMAN for long established New York bookbindery. Experience preferred; but not absolutely necessary; salary and commission. Address Bookbindery, R 4 Times.

BOOKKEEPING machine operator, experienced; Ellis preferred; rapid and accurate; opportunity for advancement; hours from 5 to 12 P. M.; state age, salary, and experience. Z 314 Times Annex.

BOOKBINDING SALESMAN for long established New York bookbindery. Experience preferred; but not absolutely necessary; salary and commission. Address Bookbindery, R 4 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, mechanical; good all-around man on small tools, especially drilling jigs and screw machine tools; steady employment to competent men. Bijur Motor Lighting Co., Employment Department, Factory Terminal Building F, Bloomfield St., and River Front, Hoboken.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.
In a publishing house, a man who thoroughly understands his business, and can be so recommended; state particulars and salary expected. Publishing House, P 196 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER.—Man experienced in moving picture film exchange work, bookkeeping, reporting, handling cash, and banking; give experience and references, own handwriting, age, and salary expected. P 104 Times.

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BOOKKEEPING machine operator, experienced; Ellis preferred; rapid and accurate; opportunity for advancement; hours from 5 to 12 P. M.; state age, salary, and experience. Z 314 Times Annex.

BOYS for office work; must be 16 years old; we promote from the bottom; boys who enter our employ have excellent opportunities to advance themselves in position and salary. Call 10 A. M. Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

BOY, about 17, wanted in the home office of family and character and some experience in office work for general office position; apply by letter, with age and reference; salary $6. M 389 Times Downtown.

BOY, OF GOOD APPEARANCE, RESIDING IN THE CITY WITH HIS PARENTS, CAN ENGAGE PERMANENT POSITION NOW WITH HIGH-CLASS FIRM, TO BE-GIN WORK ON THE CLOSE OF THE SCHOOL TERM. T 351 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS, 16 years old, to run errands and make themselves generally useful; good chance for advancement for bright, active boys. Apply to Mr. Magill, Rogers Peet Company, 74 West 35th St.; bring proof of your age with you.

BOY.—Accounting department of a large Brooklyn manufacturing concern has opening for 16 or 17-year-old boy; some experience would be of value; splendid offer; salary to start, $8. D 364 Times Downtown.

BOY, strong, wanted to deliver packages from handicart; small district, short hours; liberal wages; best references required. G 31 Times.

BOY, between 16 and 18, to learn advertising business; must make himself generally useful. Call before 10 A. M. Monday, Marx & Angus, Inc., 9 East 40th St.

BOY, about 15 years old, for export office; apply in own handwriting; no experience required. Schneider & Brown, 50 Broad St., New York.

BOYS, about 16 years old, for clerical and mechanical positions in large manufacturing concern; good opening. T 355 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16 or 17, to make himself useful in factory office; excellent opportunity for a bright boy. Dominick & Haff, 543 West 23d St.

BOY, about 16 years of age, wanted in office of commercial house; reply in own handwriting, giving age and references. M 392 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16-18 years, acquainted with downtown section, to run errands and make himself generally useful; salary to commence $25 per month. G 25 Times.

BOY wanted for clerical work and errands; this is a good opportunity with a progressive corporation; salary $50 to start. Neat Appearance, G 40 Times.

BOYS.—Press room; opportunity learn lithographing business. Pasbach-Voice, 210 11th Av.

BOYS for office, electrical supply house; excellent chance to learn the business. C. E. Merrill, 17 Park Place.

BOY wanted as beginner in importer's office; suitable compensation. Apply Coffee, M 368 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, office work; fine chance for rapid advancement; call immediately, the Woodcraft Headquarters, 19 West 29th St.

BOY.—Bright, willing boy in brokerage house. Apply Room 801, 61 Broadway.

BOY, about 18, for general work in wholesale house; German preferred. G 35 Times.

BOY, 15-16, typist, order department; good chance for advancement. P 134 Times.

BUYER WANTED FOR A WHOLESALE FRUIT AND PRODUCE CONCERN THAT SPECIALIZES IN HOTEL TRADE; A LIVE WIRE WHO KNOWS THE BUYING END THOROUGHLY IS WHAT WE SEEK; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY IF YOU MAKE GOOD; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE IN FULL AND SALARY TO START. P 188 TIMES.

BUYER required immediately for motor accessory house; good opportunity for right man; state age, experience, and salary required; familiarity with shipping an advantage; apply by letter only. Box Z 331 Times Annex.

CANVASSER wanted, good appearance and address, for high-class proposition; commission and drawing. Z 355 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanician, accustomed high-powered cars; permanent position; town Winter, country Summer; willing to make himself useful; wages $25 weekly; personal references. Apply Dwight & Scoville, 62 Cedar St.

CHAUFFEUR-GARDENER for country; state experience, references, and salary wanted. M 396 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST.—Thoroughly experienced in manufacturing and research work; permanent opportunity; state age, experience, qualifications and salary expected to start. G 9 Times.

CLERK.—Young man about 18 or 19 years old wanted as clerk in a busy office for the Summer; high school or commercial school student especially desirable; must be accurate at figures and write a good hand; in reply state age, references, and salary desired; highest reference essential. F 196 Times.

CLERK wanted in office of large manufacturing concern; 18 or 17 years of age. Address W. A. L., P. O. Box 2,132, New York. State salary expected.

CLERK, Junior clerk, 18-20; good at figuring, general office work; promotion to right party; steady employment; give references, experience, and salary expected to start. G 42 Times.

COLLEGE student or teacher for Summer, $225 for 3 months. M 308 Times Downtown.

CONDUCTORS AND MOTORMEN — Good wages; no labor trouble. Write Employment Bureau, Pittsburgh Railways Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.

COMPOSITOR.—Good job, good pay for a good stone hand with pap; union. V 265 Times Downtown.

CUTTER.—Custom cutter, experienced in [illegible] military work. Z 367 Times Annex.

DESIGNER, experienced, wanted for popular priced silk waists. Weinberg Bros., 20 West 20th.

DETAILERS and TRACERS.—Young men with some experience on small machines and electrical apparatus. Call or write Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

DRAFTSMEN, mechanical; good all-around men on small tools, especially drilling jigs and screw machine tools; steady employment to competent men. Bijur Motor Lighting Co., Employment Department, Factory Terminal Building F, Bloomfield St., and River Front, Hoboken.

DRAFTSMAN, — EXPERIENCED ON TOOLS, FIXTURES, AND SPECIAL MACHINERY. CALL OR WRITE METTUNE METER CO., JACKSON AV. AND CRANE ST., LONG ISLAND CITY.

DRAFTSMAN. — Experienced mechanical draftsman wanted on pumps, condensers and power plant equipment; technical education preferred but not absolutely necessary; location near New York. Z 354 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN in architect's office; general experience on working drawings; state age, experience, reference, and salary. Address G 27 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, electrical; one familiar with sub-station layouts. V 209 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, steam boiler and power plants, piping, shafting, conveyors. P 187 Times.

DROP FORGERS, TOOLMAKERS, GENERAL MACHINISTS, AND AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS; AMERICAN CITIZENS ONLY. APPLY EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT, REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY, BOSTON AV., BRIDGEPORT.

DRUGGIST.—Live, energetic prescriptionist and all-around man; steady position, with opportunity of advancement. Bolsnot Apothecary, 78th St. and Broadway.

ENGINEER Wanted.—Sober, middle-aged; nights; 12 hours; own firing half ton coal; small repairs; steady position; $65 and meals; state reference. P 199 Times.

EVENING TEACHERS for all academic and commercial subjects. P 127 Times.

EXPERIENCED GROCERY MAN WANTED TO TAKE CHARGE OF CO-OPERATIVE STORE AND THE RENTING OF APARTMENTS; MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF SUCH A STORE AND BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; THIS POSITION WILL BE OPEN ABOUT AUG. 1, 1917; SEND WRITTEN APPLICATION, STATING IN DETAIL PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY EXPECTED, TO P. O. BOX 2,025, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT, experienced in the handling of men, in auditing, and in preparing financial statements. Send written application with full statement of past experience, salaries earned, and references, to Z 299 Times Annex.

FOREMAN WANTED.—EXPERIENCED MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF VULCANIZING AND STRIPPING PROCESS IN RUBBER MILLS MANUFACTURING MOLDED AND BRAIDED LONG-LENGTH HOSE; PLANT LOCATED 30 MILES SOUTH OF PHILADELPHIA; MUST BE QUALIFIED TO DO ABOVE LINE OF WORK AND CAPABLE OF SUCCESSFULLY HANDLING HELP. Z 379 TIMES ANNEX.

FOREMAN. — EXPERIENCED CANVAS WRAPPED HOSE, DEPARTMENT FOREMAN FOR RUBBER MILLS, 40 MILES SOUTH OF PHILADELPHIA; MUST BE ABLE TO HANDLE MEN AND BOYS; PERMANENT POSITION. ADDRESS Z 380 TIMES ANNEX.

FOREMAN WANTED.—EXPERIENCED BRAIDING ROOM FOREMAN FOR RUBBER MILLS, 30 MILES SOUTH OF PHILADELPHIA; MUST BE ABLE TO HANDLE GIRLS; PERMANENT POSITION. Z 381 TIMES ANNEX.

FUR BUYER.
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR A NO. 1 FUR BUYER WITH A LARGE STORE; DOING A BIG BUSINESS IN POPULAR-PRICED MERCHANDISING. IN ANSWERING, STATE FULLY AGE, QUALIFICATIONS, &C. ADDRESS ANSWERS TO Z 353 TIMES ANNEX.

GARDENER wanted, experienced, for country; single preferred; state wages wanted, without board. Reply, L. Wallick, Carthage, New York.

GENERAL OFFICE MAN, with experience, preferably knowledge machinery and export business; permanency to right man; send full particulars and salary wanted. K 32 Times.

HARDWARE
AND
IMPLEMENT CONCERN,
WITH STORES LOCATED IN EASTERN STATES, DOING SEVERAL MILLION ANNUALLY, WELL RATED AND OLD ESTABLISHED, REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A MAN TO ACT AS MERCHANDISE MANAGER; MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH MOST OF THE FOLLOWING LINES:
HARDWARE, ALL KINDS;
TOOLS OF ALL KINDS,
ROOFING, INCLUDING METAL;
PLUMBING GOODS,
STOVES AND RANGES,
BUILDING MATERIAL,
PAINTS,
WIRE FENCING,
HARVESTING EQUIPMENT,
TILLAGE TOOLS,
HARNESS,
VEHICLES,
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.
NO ONE CONSIDERED UNLESS AT PRESENT EMPLOYED AND EARNING AT LEAST $5,000 PER ANNUM; ALL APPLICATIONS MUST GIVE FULL DETAILS OF BUSINESS EXPERIENCE.
ALL APPLICATIONS WILL BE READ ONLY BY HEAD OF CONCERN AND THEY WILL BE REGARDED AS ABSOLUTELY PRIVATE; YOU CAN ANSWER THIS ADVERTISEMENT IN PERFECT SAFETY, NO MATTER WHAT YOUR PRESENT POSITION MAY BE.
G 481 TIMES ANNEX.

LEDGER CLERK for sales ledger of large manufacturing concern; good chance for conscientious man; state in application age, experience, and salary, else not considered. C A Times Bronx, 2,960 3d Av.

LEDGER CLERK.—Wanted, young man; only such applications giving particulars as to experience and salary desired, will be considered. G 22 Times.

LOCOMOTIVE MACHINISTS WANTED; rate 40c per hour, 9 hours per day, time and one-half for overtime, including Sundays and Holidays; NO LABOR TROUBLE; for men whose services prove satisfactory will refund cost of ticket. Apply to H. K. Warnock, Hagerstown, Md.

LIVE wire, who can make himself invaluable, familiar with army and navy equipment business preferred; splendid future; man with ability; state salary. K 54 Times.

MECHANIC, expert automobile; first-class demonstrator, able to drive and overhaul any make car; must be absolutely sober; hard worker, intelligent; give reference, experience. Address Used Car Dealer, Box 907 Times.

MACHINISTS, moulders, all around men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, steady work; no labor trouble; good wages. Apply Room 6, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MACHINISTS.—Milling machine hands for work on small parts for night shift. Morgenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson, Brooklyn.

MACHINE TOOL INSPECTOR.—Write all particulars. American Machine Tool Co., Hackettstown, N. J.

MAIL ORDER
MANAGER WANTED
TO TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE OF A BRANCH OF A LARGE NATIONAL MAIL ORDER BUSINESS.
ESSENTIALS: BEST OF REFERENCES AND ACTUAL EXPERIENCE IN MAIL ORDER OPERATING. ONLY MEN IN THE $10,000 CLASS CONSIDERED.
ALL REPLIES TO THIS ADVERTISEMENT OPENED PERSONALLY BY MEMBER OF FIRM AND TREATED AS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. NO MATTER HOW RESPONSIBLE YOUR POSITION MAY BE YOU CAN ANSWER THIS ADVERTISEMENT WITHOUT JEOPARDIZING YOUR PRESENT ARRANGEMENTS.
F 411 TIMES ANNEX.

MALE wanted, to take charge of flat paper department in printing establishment; must be exempt from conscription; state experience, if any, and references; also state salary expected. T 367 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.
Young man, technical graduate, with experience in testing material, &c., wanted by large organization; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. T. G., 208 Times Downtown.

MECHANICIAN.—Man, between 31 and 35 years old, wanted for Summer camp in the Adirondacks, who thoroughly understands motor boats and gasoline engines, to drive motor boat and do general work; must come well recommended; salary $50 monthly, which includes board; railroad fare paid. Address, stating age, references, and experience, Z 368 Times Annex.

MOTION PICTURES.—Ladies and gentlemen of high moral standing possessing talent, good looks, and wardrobe wanted. Address T 98 Times.

NIGHT CLERK, hospital, must have had hospital experiences as such or similar; good penman, able to manage switchboard after 10 P. M., best of references required; $60 a month and board. Apply Monday, Post Graduate Hospital, 30th Street and 3d Av.

NURSE, graduate of hospital training school, to take charge of a first aid hospital in a factory; able to do clerical work in connection with making reports and compiling data on first aid work; factory working 50 hours a week; state age, where graduated, and salary wanted. Address Nurse, 61 2d St., Hoboken.

OFFICE MANAGER.
G. FOX & CO.,
HARTFORD, CONN.,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF AN OFFICE MANAGER; MUST BE AN EXPERT ACCOUNTANT AND HAVE EXTENSIVE DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE; ONLY THOSE POSSESSING SUCH QUALIFICATIONS FOR THIS CLASS OF WORK NEED APPLY; ADDRESS, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY EXPECTED ALL CORRESPONDENCE TREATED IN STRICT CONFIDENCE.

OFFICE BOY.—FOR A BOY WHO IS WILLING, CONSCIENTIOUS, HONEST, AND STEADY THIS IS A GOOD OPPORTUNITY. P 167 TIMES.

OFFICE BOY.—Bright, energetic boy for advertising offices; good chance for advancement; address Ivan B. Nordhem Co., 8 West 40th St., in own handwriting; state salary to start; Christian firm.

OFFICE BOY for large manufacturer; bright, active; good penman; salary, $6, with advancement. Address, in own handwriting, Box V 265 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MEN.—Careful and accurate; railroad experience preferred; state age, experience, and references; good salary. T 380 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Bright and intelligent; wanted by large downtown mercantile concern; excellent opportunity to advance and learn the business. P 148 Times.

OFFICE BOY wanted; bright, reliable, for good position; reply in own handwriting, giving age and references. V 226 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Ambitious; fine opportunity to learn business detail; promotion if satisfactory; state references, age and salary desired to start. G 41 Times.

OFFICE BOY, experienced. Apply own handwriting; good opportunity for advancement. V 214 Times Downtown.

PAWNBROKER wants expert counter man; must have best references. M 360 Times Downtown.

PORTER.—IN LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS CONCERN; STATE AGE, REFERENCES AND SALARY EXPECTED. D 334 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

RAILROAD CLERKS, over 21 years of age, familiar with freight and operating statistics; good salary; give full particulars and references. T 387 Times Downtown.

RAILROAD MEN, from 31 to 50 years of age for office work; those with knowledge of statistics preferred; good salary. T 388 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN. — WANTED BY A LARGE TIRE MANUFACTURING CONCERN IN OHIO, SEVERAL THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED PNEUMATIC AUTOMOBILE TIRE SALESMEN FOR TRAVELING AND SOLICITING DEALERS' BUSINESS; STATE AGE, REFERENCE, AND EXPERIENCE; SHOULD ANY OF OUR OWN SALESMEN REPLY IT WILL IN NO WISE JEOPARDIZE THEIR PRESENT POSITIONS; STRAIGHT SALARY. Z 174 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMAN.
A NATIONALLY ADVERTISED ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANT FOR USE IN COUNTRY HOMES, FARMS, STORES, AND BOATS, WHICH HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY MARKETED DURING THE PAST YEAR, HAS THREE DISTRICTS VACANT IN NEW YORK STATE, ALBANY, ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, AND SARATOGA.
It is necessary to have an automobile, and the method of organization and management is similar to that used in the automobile field; the compensation is on a commission basis; applicants should furnish complete details concerning previous business and sales experience. V 257 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALES MANAGER-EFFICIENCY MAN wanted to take charge of department in old established, leading concern in its line; must have proper mechanical experience and ability—understanding machines and tools for machining metals, cutting, stamping, &c.; good personality absolutely necessary; must be intelligent and aggressive; able to systematize and crowd sales, but handle salesmen and trade diplomatically.
Good salary; excellent position for right man; state concisely experience, present position, and age; all will be considered in strict confidence. Sales Manager-Efficncy, Z 361 Times Annex.

SALESMAN WANTED.

A well-established New York corporation, employing 60 salesmen, wants A

The New York Times

Sunday, June 17, 1917.

HELP WANTED—Male.

TRAVELING SALESMAN, with following among Southern jobbing trade, to carry good line garters, arm bands, and holiday novelties; commission basis. V 271 Times Downtown.

TUTOR.—Wanted, young college man to tutor geometry and French with aristocratic Southern family for Summer; must be refined and of pleasing personality. Z 306 Times Annex.

WANTED.

One experienced order clerk.

One claim clerk who has had experience in express office work.

One bill clerk who can run Fisher billing machine.

One counter salesman who has had experience in handling trade and telephone orders.

Those who live in Long Island City or vicinity preferred.

Z 350 Times Annex.

WANTED, SALESMEN.

A high-grade man for New York territory; we have a strictly high-class proposition and one that yields large commissions for your work; unusual merits over competition make your sales comparatively easy. John Whitaker Mfg. Co., 5 Beekman St., New York City.

WELDER.—First-class welder wanted for oxy-acetylene job shop, state experience in detail and salary expected. Z 327 Times Annex.

VALET wanted, thoroughly trained valet, for valeting work only; must fully understand the care of clothing and leather; must be strictly sober and absolutely dependable; a man with valeting experience in the English Army prefered; send application with full copies of all references to G. W., Post Office Box 1792, New York.

YOUNG MEN,
EXPERIENCED PACKERS,
WANTED AT ONCE.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
BOWNE AND IMLAY STS., BROOKLYN.
Take crosstown car from Borough Hall south to Bowne St., then two blocks west.

YOUNG MAN for semi-technical work in lamp testing department; good education necessary; knowledge of electricity preferred, but not essential; opportunity for advancement, and salary commensurate with proven ability; write, stating age, experience, education, salary. Electrical Testing Laboratories, 80th St. and East End Av.

YOUNG MAN, 20, wanted in home office of an insurance company; must be bright, accurate at figures, of good family and character; permanent position, with good opportunity for advancement, apply by letter, with age, reference, and experience. M 388 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN having experience in manufacturing office of a shirt concern; state nature of experience, age, salary expected, and full particulars. This is an opening that offers good future for one that can qualify for it. Box V 262 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—We have an opening for a young man between 21 and 21 years of age; high school graduate preferred; good opportunity to start right and get into producing end of business; application by mail only. Baker-Vawter Co., 350 Broadway, New York City.

YOUNG MAN for order department of advertising company; must be familiar with handling of correspondence; good chance for advancement. Address Ivan B. Nordhem Co., 8 West 40th St., N. Y. Again handwriting; state salary to start. Christian firm.

YOUNG MAN, BRIGHT, AS STOCK CLERK IN IMPORTING HOUSE; MUST BE NEAT IN APPEARANCE AND WILLING WORKER; GOOD OPPORTUNITY; STATE AGE AND PREVIOUS OCCUPATION. ADDRESS BOX V 244 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, with some knowledge in textile line and acquainted with the export business and language of South American countries, is offered a permanent position; state salary and references. M. Z., 210 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for drafting room; prefer high school graduate; excellent opportunity to learn good engineering business. Write, stating age, nationality, and experience, to Box D 346 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, export sales department of large jobbing house, speaking Spanish and English; address, giving age, experience and references, B. X., 46 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, bright, knowledge of stenography, about 24 years old, in office of large country club. Apply Sunday between 10 and 4, Siwanoy Country Club, Mt. Vernon, New York.

YOUNG MAN wanted as assistant cost and production clerk who has a general knowledge in electrical shop work; state age and experience. D 362 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN WANTED.

18 to 21, for clerical positions with large corporation; salary, $40 to $60 to start. P. O. Box 856.

YOUNG MAN for office work in large hotel; must be neat and accurate; no experience necessary; $40 month and meals. G 47 Times.

YOUNG MEN (2) in bank, with or without bank experience; must state age and salary expected. M 351 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, (about 18,) in law office; only those intending to study law need apply. T 376 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17 to 18 years; energetic and willing, to assist in office of export agent. F. A. H., T 373 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN; $12 START; GOOD OPPORTUNITY; STATE AGE. C 461 TIMES ANNEX.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
80 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

$1,800-$2,500 — ACCOUNTANT, high grade, general and cost man, willing to locate out of New York.
$3,000—SALES MANAGER, thoroughly versed N. Y. man; mechanical rubber goods line.
$2,500 up—SALESMAN, thoroughly experienced in mill supplies, for Eastern Penna. territory.
$1,200 — SALESMEN—Opening for several young men in shoe line; good opportunities.

MANUFACTURING EXECUTIVES.

WORKS MANAGER, high-speed tool steels, $6,000. FACTORY MANAGER, rubber tubing, $5,000. SUPERINTENDENT, manufacturing brass valves and fittings, $5,000. SUPERINTENDENT, manufacturing automatic machinery, $5,000. SUPERINTENDENT, felt mills, $4,000. ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, magnetos, $1,820.

FOREMEN.

Malleable iron foundry, $2,500. Milling cutter department, $2,340. Small elevating and conveying machinery, $2,340. WORKING MACHINE SHOP FOREMAN, heavy forgings, $2,000 and bonus. FOREMAN-MANAGER, automobile hardware, $1,800 and stock.

ENGINEERS.

ERECTION ENGINEER, concrete construction, tropics, $3,000. RESEARCH ENGINEER, machinery development, $2,600. CHIEF DRAFTSMAN, machine tools, $2,400. MECHANICAL, export buying, $2,000. TIME STUDY MAN, $1,820.

ENGINEERING DRAFTSMEN.

Several desirable vacancies for clean-cut Engineering Draftsmen of American parentage, $1,000-$2,500.

CLERICAL DEPARTMENT.

BOOKKEEPERS at $18 per week, all lines of business; several opportunities for men between 30 and 40. CLERK, general knowledge of drug business, correspondence, and office routine, $18 per week. SEVERAL CLERKS, familiar with export details. GOOD OPENINGS FOR STENOGRAPHERS, $12 to $30 PER WEEK. TYPISTS, $10 to $12 PER WEEK. OFFICE ASSISTANT, good opportunity for a man with some experience in export work, $12 to $15 per week. GOOD PENMAN for entry work, $50 to $60 per month. THIS IS AN UNUSUALLY FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT FELLOW.

CALL 9 to 2 DAILY.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
80 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY, ROOM 512.
CHAS. E. WILSON, MANAGER.

Cost accountant, $1,800; bookkeepers, (3,) $1,200; assistant bookkeeper, for South America, $1,200; assistant office manager, $1,300; assistant bookkeepers, (3,) $20; ledger clerk and bookkeeper, $18; ledger clerk, $18; assistant bookkeepers, (3,) $14; stenographic secretary, $1,800; stenographers, (3,) $15; typist, $18; export manager, $2,000; garage manager, $1,800; clerk, experienced in systematizing, $1,800; bill clerks, (2,) $15; several clerks, $12-$14.

EXPORT MANAGER.—Must speak Dutch; knowledge of textiles and steel; location, Jobber; salary commensurate.

SALESMAN.—Chemicals; salary commensurate.

DRAFTSMEN, (2;) gas engines and water meters; $22 per week.

BANK BOOKKEEPERS, (several,) $1,000 per year and lunches; insurance clerks, (several,) $15; factory clerk, (Jersey,) $15; junior clerks, (several,) $40 per month. Office service Co., 149 Broadway.

COST ACCOUNTANT, $25; accountant, brokerage experience; bookkeepers, stenographers, stenographer-secretary, draftsmen, mechanical and electrical; fire insurance clerks, fire insurance policy checker, messengers, boys. Hirst Occupational Exchange, 95 Liberty St.

POULTRYMAN, married, with office experience; reference required; high wages; call Monday. Farmers Bureau, Inc., (Agency,) 120 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Canadian border, $90, preferably military exempt; others, $12-$15; bookkeepers, shipping clerks, boys. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

ALLIANCE EXCHANGE, 29 Liberty St.—Stenographer, Spanish dictation, $25 week; clerks, $12-$15; Ellis add. mach. operators, $15; free registration.

DRAFTSMEN AND DESIGNERS, (3,) on small fans and fixtures. Interstate Service Co., Box 1141 Providence, R. I.

TIMEKEEPER, production clerk, $15; (either position.) Right Agency, 95 Nassau.

Employment Agencies.

CHIEF CLERK FOR PROMINENT FIRM OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, TO SUPERVISE REPORT DEPARTMENT AND HANDLE ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS; MUST BE A THOROUGH ACCOUNTANT AND POSSESS GOOD EDUCATION AND FORCEFUL PERSONALITY; AGE, 30-33 YEARS; $2,500-$3,000.

SENIOR ACCOUNTANTS, (2,) for permanent location in Bridgeport; salary commensurate.

ACCOUNTANTS, (3,) with knowledge of factory costs; $1,800 and expenses.

JUNIOR ACCOUNTANTS, (5,) for 3-5 months' work out of town; about $100 monthly.

STENOGRAPHERS, (2,) $23-$25.

CLERKS, (10,) $10-$15.

WE HAVE MANY REQUESTS FROM ORGANIZATIONS FOR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES AND OTHER BEGINNERS AT SALARIES FROM $8-$12 WEEKLY. SPACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC., 30 Church St. Room 811.
Call in person, 9 to 2.

Instruction.

MOTION PICTURE PHOTOGRAPHY

offers fascinating employment. Earn a good salary; travel everywhere. Trained camera men in big demand. Your opportunity now.

LEARN IN A FEW WEEKS.

Day or evening classes; practical work in new studios. Personal instruction by experts. Easy terms; special offer now; call or write for booklet, free. E. Brunel, Director, operating 20 studios, N. Y. Institute of Photography, 210-212 W. 59th St., N. Y.

MEN OF ALL AGES, if you like to use tools, your quickest way to success is to learn MECHANICAL dentistry; no book study; simply laboratory training; remarkably short and thorough course; individual instruction, any time of day or evening; easy payments; big demand for mechanical dentists; salaries range from $25 to $75 a week. Investigate! This is truly the finest and most reliable mechanical dentistry school, the first licensed by State University; no other established over 6 years; call or write; get free Booklet 50.
Dentists' Laboratories School, 25 W. 45th St.

AIRPLANE MECHANICS
WANTED.

Enormous demand for experienced Airplane mechanics. Field offers variety of positions, inside and outdoors. Big pay. Many Government positions open. Aero Engineer School opens in Greater New York soon. Centrally located. Day and Night courses; $5 for preliminary course, balance easy payments. Only limited number of pupils accommodated. Register NOW. Call or write. Walter E. Kittel, 10 Wall St., New York City.

BUSINESS NEEDS TRAINED MEN.
Gain half a year in preparing for positions of responsibility. Summer evening class groups now being organized. Special Courses adopted by leading business organizations throughout the country to meet their need for competent men, (and women.) Details given in free Booklet No. 25. PACE & PACE, 30 Church St., New York.

MEN WHO Learn Mechanical Dentistry. LIKE TO Good positions for all who USE TOOLS qualify. Three months' course. No book study; just practical work. Tools and materials free. Our graduates earn from $25 to $75 a week. Write for free Bulletin 19.
BODEE DENTAL TRADE SCHOOL,
15 W. 44th St., N. Y. (25th year.)
Under supervision of State University.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS pay $800 to $1,600 a year, with short hours, vacations, easy work, no strikes or lay-offs. Let our Civil Service Expert, former Government Examiner, prepare you for Post Office, Railway Mail, Customs, and other positions. Write today for free Booklet 23 T, with list of positions. Patterson Civil Service School, Rochester, N. Y.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course,
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.;
individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

$10
Monday only, day or night, pays for complete course in Stenographic Typewriting, Telegraphy; position guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

TUTORING, expert, for college entrance; all subjects but Greek; specialty, science, mathematics, athletics; board and lodging payment accepted; best references. Z 325 Times Annex.

MEN wanted to learn farming; study and practical experience; camp life; expert teachers; excellent opportunity to become successful farmer on large farm. Call Monday or write Room 1812, 150 Nassau St.

FARMING TAUGHT.—Study and practical experience; expert teachers. Room 1812, 150 Nassau.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

AMERICAN ROADSTER.

EXCELLENT running order. GOOD TIRES. 1911. SPLENDID Equipment. BARGAIN.

H. A. DAVIES,
3 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.
Main 527.

AN unusual opportunity is offered to buy a few high-grade used cars at reasonable prices, all late models, with electric self-starter and lights; no reasonable offer refused. Lozier Motor Co., 1,850 Broadway. Phone Columbus 6537.

A Brand New 40 H. P., 6 Cyl., 5 Pass., 118 in. wheel base car of popular make at factory discount; our list is $3,300; you don't often have a chance to get all the profit usually made by the distributor. Ask for Mr. Williams' car, 1,892 Broadway.

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ADVANTAGEOUS PURSUIT
1917 LEXINGTON CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1916 LEXINGTON CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1916 CADILLAC 7-PASSENGER.
1916 Chevrolet | 1914 Cadillac 7-pas.
1916 Paige Roadster | 1914 Jeffery
1915 Buick | 1914 Hupmobile road.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.
315 West 47th St. Bryant 1328.

A well-known hotel man would make an exchange of accommodations at his hotel for automobile in good condition; state full particulars. H. H. L., 852 Marbridge Building.

A SIX-CYLINDER WHITE TOURING.
Beautiful 7-passenger, like new; electric starter, lights; cost $4,500; condition guaranteed. 150 West 55th. Phone Circle 1808.

A DODGE BROS. TOURING,
late model, complete, extras; discount for quick cash. Holmes, 305 West 79th.

BABY PEUGEOT, LATEST IMPORTATION.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
OLDSMOBILE 1917 "8" Special Cabriolet.
LANCIA SPECIAL ROADSTER.
F. I. A. T. "30" IMPORTED FLEETWOOD.
F. I. A. T. "53" TOURING.
F. I. A. T. "55" HOLBROOK LIMOUSINE.
ISOTTA-FRASCHINI 70-80, latest importation.

EMPIRE 1916 Tour., Victoria top, wire wheels.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, cor. 54th.

BUICK 1917 four-cylinder runabout; has been driven only 184 miles; was delivered new May 2, 1917.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Phone Decatur 4004.

BUICK.—Light 4, 1916 touring, many extras; excellent condition; must sell; make offer. Call, 2-7 P. M., Apartment 26, 550 West 157th. Phone Audubon 4020.

BUICK 1916 seven-passenger "6-55" touring; many extras, including traveling trunk; excellent condition. Gotham Auto Exchange, 1,694 Broadway. Phone Circle 3515.

BUICK 1916 Little Six touring; exceptional condition. Smith, call Monday, 2,061 7th Av. Morn. 9367.

BUICK "6 Little 6," 1916, run about 5,500 miles; in perfect condition. R. S. Ireland, 1,650 Broadway. 3249 Circle.

CADILLAC 1916 TOURING CAR,
USED LESS THAN 6,000 MILES,
$1,375.
One of the handsomest cars ever offered for sale; has every possible equipment and is ready to be used without an expenditure of any kind; an inspection will be most convincing; can be seen and demonstrated day, evening, or Sunday; on exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC 1917 SPECIAL 4 PASSENGER.
CADILLAC 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 1916 "37 SPORTING 4."
MARMON 1916 "41" SPEEDSTER.
LANCIA SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG.
SIMPLEX 38 LANDAULET.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 B'WAY.

CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Elegant seven passenger touring car; run less than 5,000 miles; this car is one of the last 1916 series; has set of slip covers; looks and runs like new; must be seen to be appreciated reasonable offer accepted. See manager, 141 Clymer St., two blocks from Marcy Av. subway station, Brooklyn.

CADILLAC.—Automobile for sale Cadillac eight, 1915, in excellent mechanical condition; new top; new tires; fine opportunity to purchase a splendid car cheap; demonstration. Telephone Murray Hill 1643 or call Room 514, 405 Lexington Av., Monday or Tuesday. Bernzott.

CADILLAC 1915 TOURING "8,"
extra tires; recently entirely overhauled; been kept as reserve car in gentleman's garage; comparatively little mileage used.
TELEPHONE 7900 CORTLANDT.

CADILLAC 8 cylinder 1915 touring, seven passenger; beautiful condition; many extras. Gotham Auto Exchange, 1,694 Broadway. Circle 3515.

CADILLAC 5-PASS. TOURING CAR, LATE MODEL; PERFECT CONDITION; EQUAL NEW; SACRIFICE QUARTER VALUE. PRIVATE STABLE, 148 EAST 39TH.

CADILLAC, 1914, seven-passenger; sell or trade. Inquire Lincoln Avenue Garage, Orange, N. J.

CADILLAC "13" LANDAULET.
Beautiful body; all tires like new; used privately; accept $525. Holmes, 305 West 79th.

CARS TRADED IN FOR STANDARD EIGHTS.

1917 Demonstrator, like new	$1,750
1916 Demonstrator, like new	1,250
1916 Demonstrator, like new	1,100
1913 Mercer Roadster, electric lights and starter	1,000
1913 Jeffrey Touring Car	Make offer
1911 Renault	Make offer

All these cars have been overhauled and painted and rubber new.
DUFFY MOTORS CORPORATION,
1,920 Broadway, Corner 64th St.
E. J. Uhlfelder,
Manager Used-Car Department.

CHALMERS for sale, 1917, 6-passenger Sedan; gone 3,000 miles; perfect condition; owner must sell at once, leaving city. Address P. H. Hall, 37 Madison Av., N. Y. City.

CHANDLER SEDAN 1916;
perfect condition; owner must sell because of sudden call West; will sacrifice for immediate sale. Telephone Miss Silver, Greeley 3800, for appointment to see car.

CHEVROLET 1916 Royal Mail roadster; cannot be told from new. Smith, call Monday, 2,061 7th Av. Morn. 9367.

COLE 1914 model, 4-40 touring car. This car is in exceptionally good mechanical condition and equipped with good non-skid shoes, one extra; $525.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Phone Decatur 4004.

COLE 1916 model 8-60 touring car, driven 5,000 miles; wire wheels; special paint.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 FULTON ST., Brooklyn.
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COSMOPOLITAN SCHOOL, AUTO SCHOOL, 231 WEST 50TH ST. | Practical, Thorough, modern, erate, Reliable, Ladies'; also Ford. Booklet.

DE DION BOUTON 1916,
8-CYLINDER, 50 H. P.
TOURING, SPECIAL DESIGN.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 FIFTH AVE. PLAZA 4837.

DODGE BROS. LANDAULET TOWN CAR.
Excellent opportunity for a good station car, beautifully, especially built landaulet body upholstered in gray cloth; all modern equipment, electric starter and lights; excellent operating condition and appearance; price reasonable.
COLT STRATTON CO., USED CAR DEPT.,
1,764 B'way, at 57th St. Phone Col. 7101.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars; all have been gone over in our repair shop and are sold with an adjustment guarantee.
BISHOP, McCORMICK, BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Phone Decatur 4004.

DODGE, 1917, brand new, two extra shoes, one extra tube; bumper; price $870 cash. 324 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

FIAT 1915 imported touring, 30-horse; latest model; overhauled, repainted; new slip covers; like new; bargain price. Roskam-Scott Co., Broadway and 63d.

FIAT 55 touring, 1916.
WHITE 30 town car, 1916.
LOCOMOBILE touring, 7 passenger, 1916.
NYQUIST, 208 West 76th St.

For Sale.—New Lozier body, with top, can be purchased for reasonable figure; also extra top which fits Lozier car, model 82. Write H. W. McGraw, 239 West 39th St., New York City.

FORD TIRES, $6, $6.50, $7.50. BIG STOCK. JANDORF, 1,761 Broadway, near 57th St.

HUDSON SUPER SIX.

TOURING SEDAN BODY and seating arrangements ideal; WIRE WHEEL equipment; TIRES nearly new; EXTRA TIRE, mounted on SPARE WHEEL, BUMPERS front and rear; FOUR SHOCK ABSORBERS; a FIRST-CLASS JOB in every respect; can be bought at a low figure.
H. A. DAVIES,
3 LAFAYETTE AV., BROOKLYN.
Phone Main 527.

HUPMOBILE touring car, 1917 model, for sale; run about 1,200 miles; practically new; special painting; wire wheels; Goodyear cord tires; gray slip covers; reason for selling, have bought larger car; no dealers. M 336 Times Downtown.

ISOTTA FRASCHINI, 120 H. P.
MERCEDES, 80 H. P.
SIMPLEX, 50 H. P.
SIMPLEX, 38 H. P.
Cars are the latest models of their respective manufacturers and electrically equipped.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 FIFTH AVE. PLAZA 4837.

LOZIER.

1914 SEVEN-PASSENGER LOZIER
TOURING for $500. Excellent running order. Splendid equipment. Good tires. Extra rim.

H. A. DAVIES,
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PHONE MAIN 527.

LANCIA.
35 H. P., DE LUXE MODEL,
TOURING AND LANDAULET,
of the 1916 production.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 FIFTH AVE. PLAZA 4837.

EXCHANGE LOCOMOBILES
"GUARANTEED"
Custom and Standard Bodies.
38 and 48 H. P. Chassis.
1916 and 1917 Models.
FOR SALE AT A FRACTION OF THEIR ORIGINAL VALUE.

The man who would like to own "The Best Built Car in America" now has an opportunity of purchasing one of these practically new and fully guaranteed Locomobiles at prices 30% to 40% lower than similar models can be purchased for today.

These cars have been overhauled, repainted and all signs of use have been removed. Furthermore they are almost identical in design and style with our latest models.

LOCOMOBILE — 1916 "38" Dorsay Landaulet. Original price, $6700. Re-sale price, $3500.

LOCOMOBILE—1916—"48" Custom-built Cabriolet. Original price, $6650. Re-sale price, $3750.

LOCOMOBILE—1917—"48" Touring Car. Used as Demonstrator, run less than 5000 miles. Original price, $5650. Re-sale price, $4500.

There will be a 1917 "48" Limousine and a 1916 "48" Six passenger torpedo ready for delivery July 15th.

Locomobile style, prestige and mechanical excellence cannot be removed by change of ownership; nor be obtained in a new car at these prices.

Inquire of Mr. E. L. Franklin, Manager of the Exchange Car Dept.

The LOCOMOBILE CO. of AMERICA,
West 61st Street, next to Broadway.
Telephone, Columbus 7750.

LOCOMOBILE 6-38; used one season carefully; guaranteed mechanically perfect throughout; has electric starter, etc.; $750. 150 West 55th.

LOCOMOBILE 1916, 38, 7-passenger touring; run 6,000 miles; extra tires, slip covers. 159 West 127th St. Morningside 3960.

LOZIER LIMOUSINE.

MECHANICALLY RIGHT. Good shoes, extras; will sell at a VERY REASONABLE price.

H. A. DAVIES,
3 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.
Phone Main 527.

MACK for sale, 1½-ton truck; bargain. M 395 Times Downtown.

MARMON 1916 Club Roadster, completely equipped; just overhauled; like new; bargain. Marcy Garage, 141 Clymer St., two blocks from Marcy Av. subway station, Brooklyn.

MERCEDES automobile for sale; brougham town car; excellent condition; owner leaving city; must sell. Niagara Garage, 66 East 89th St., city.

MERCER, 1913, Roadster, with starter and lights; recently overhauled and painted, with two extra new shoes and rims and plenty of extras; almost new; $1,000. P. J. Uhlfelder, 1,920 Broadway, corner 64th St.

MERCERS, Touring, Runabout, and Raceabout; all in perfect mechanical condition. R. S. Ireland, 1,650 Broadway. Phone 3249 Circle.

MERCER, 1913, 5-passenger; electric lights, electric starter; must sacrifice; going away; $375. Mrs. Dugan, 210 West 50th St.

MERCER 1916 raceabout, 22-72; perfect condition. Telephone Sunday Far Rockaway 210.

MERCER 1916 raceabout, 22-72; perfect condition. Telephone Columbus 5322, Herman Karp.

MERCER, 1915, Runabout; very classy and fast; bargain. Meyer, telephone 848 Rector.

METZ.—Beautiful 1917 touring; like new; guaranteed 24 miles on one gallon gasoline; big bargain. Metz Motor Car Co., 240 West 56th St.

MITCHELL

Limousine in perfect condition, BEAUTIFULLY UPHOLSTERED, seating arrangement ideal; mechanically perfect; GOOD SHOES, extra on rear.

H. A. DAVIES,
3 LAFAYETTE AV., BROOKLYN.
Phone Main 527.

NATIONAL TOURING.

Excellent running order; splendid equipment; good tires; extra rim.

H. A. DAVIES,
3 LAFAYETTE AV. BROOKLYN.
PHONE MAIN 527.

NATIONAL 1917 TWIN 6 SEDAN;
run 2,900 miles; has 5 wire wheels, slip covers, and all latest equipments; cost $3,000; owner going away, must sacrifice same. 150 West 55th St.

NATIONAL touring, Newport, six passenger, wire wheels; perfect shape mechanically. Room 307, 100 Hudson St., New York.

NATIONAL limousine, 1916 model; in splendid condition; cost $3,100; will sell for $1,400. Room 307, 100 Hudson St., New York.

OAKLAND, new 7-passenger, latest model, 8-cylinder, fully equipped; private sale. Dickson, 301 West 108th St. Phone 1500 Academy.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 8 cylinder touring, five passenger; like new. Gotham Auto Exchange, 1,694 Broadway. Phone Circle 3515.

OVERLAND.—$300 cash buys late 1915, 5-passenger; run 8,000 miles; fully equipped; electric starter, extras; will demonstrate—no dealers; war service reason for selling. Fauley, 61 West 10th Street. Phone 5770 Chelsea.

OVERLAND 1916 touring, seven-passenger, wire wheels, six-cylinder, Model 80, run less than 4,000 miles; looks like new. R. S. Ireland, 1,650 Broadway. Phone 3249 Circle.

OVERLAND 1916 6-cylinder touring; in A1 condition. Packard Motor Car Co. of New York, 172 Malbone St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 8384.

PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE,
10 West 60th St., two doors from Broadway.
Telephone Columbus—6078.
'16 "1-35" Touring, 7 pass.
'16 "1-25" Touring, 7 pass.
'15 "48" Touring, 5 pass.
PACKARDS. '15 "2-38" Touring.
1915 and 1914 S. G. V.
ALSO 1916 Cadillac Touring, 7 pass.
1914 Stutz Runabout.
1912 Lancia Touring.
1913 Mercer Runabout.
1917 PACKARD
1916 TOURING BODIES
1915 FOR SALE.
1914
LIBERTY BONDS TAKEN IN PAYMENT.

PACKARD BARGAIN.

6-38 TOURING; NEWLY PAINTED; mechanically right; GOOD SHOES; extras; will sell at reasonable price.

H. A. DAVIES,
3 LAFAYETTE AV., BROOKLYN.
PHONE MAIN 527.

PACKARD—TWIN SIX, (1917,)
with handsome seven-passenger Fleetwood limousine body, made to order; all absolutely new and unused, completely equipped; price $5,000. Offered on account of owner's illness. For particulars and demonstration apply to G. R. Potts, care of P. Ballantine & Sons, Newark, N. J. Tel. Market 1751.

PACKARD, 6-cylinder touring car; 1-38 perfect mechanical condition; just overhauled by Packard Motor Car Company; will sell cheap. H. Muehlstein, 3d Av. and Harlem River, at 133d St.

PACKARD 1916 Twin Six 5-passenger phaeton; in A1 condition. Packard Motor Car Co. of New York, 172 Malbone St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 8384.

PACKARD.—A 2-38 Packard, 7-passenger touring, 1914; a good bargain for right party. Phone 6858 Forest Hills. 98 Kelvin St., Forest Hills, Long Island.

PACKARD 2-38 Touring, 7-passenger, 1915, excellent condition, like new; seen for demonstration any time. Phone Forest Hills 6858. 98 Kelvin St., Forest Hills, L. I.

PACKARD 12-48 limousine car painted red and upholstered in tan cloth. (No. 1893.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, N. Y. City.

PACKARD Twin Six, 1-25, touring, run less than 7,000 miles, good condition, fully equipped, bargain. Telephone 3498 John or 843 Bronxville.

PACKARD 14-38, beautiful 7-passenger touring; has 34x4½ wheels, slip covers, electric starter, extra shoes, rims, etc.; make offer. 150 West 55th.

PACKARD, 8-38, Imperial limousine, and 6-48 touring, in perfect condition. L. N. Hartog, 309 Pelham Road, New Rochelle, N. Y. Telephone 3370 New Rochelle.

PACKARD 5-48 phaeton car; equipment includes speedometer, clock, Klaxon horn, 2 extra rims. (No. 1899.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, N. Y. City.

PACKARD 6-38 Town Car, used very little, perfect mechanical condition; looks like new. R. S. Ireland, 1,650 Broadway. Phone Circle 3249.

PACKARD 1910-30 landaulet car painted red with black trimmings. (No. 1898.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, N. Y. City.

PACKARD 1916 TWIN "6,"
135 touring car, runs and looks like new; price $1,850. See Manager, 159 Clymer St., two blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, Bklyn.

PACKARD, 1916, 1-35, seven-passenger touring; perfect mechanically. Roskam-Scott Co., Broadway and 63d.

PACKARD 5-passenger touring car for sale; 1913 model, six cylinders; price, $800 in cash. Apply to P. O. Box 94, Noroton, Conn.

PACKARD 1917 chummy roadster, 2-25; like new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., Broadway and 63d.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1914, 6-48,
seven passenger touring; appearance and mechanical condition like new; reasonable offer accepted. Manager, 161 Clymer St., two blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PIERCE-ARROW, "38," SEDAN.
Model C-4, 5-passenger; driven just 8,000 miles; condition guaranteed; from up-State; no brokers; $4,000. 2370 Times Downtown.

PIERCE 1916 touring, 38-horse, seven-passenger; elegant condition; like new. Roskam-Scott Co., Broadway and 63d.

PREMIER USED CAR DEPARTMENT,
1,966 BROADWAY, AT 66TH ST.
Phone Columbus 5915.
OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAY.
PREMIER 1917 Demonstrator.
STUDEBAKER 1917 Coupe, 4-passenger.
HUDSON 1917 Touring Sedan.
OLDSMOBILE 1917 Touring Sedan.
PAIGE 1917 7-passenger Touring.
MOLINE KNIGHT 1917 7-passenger Touring.
CHANDLER 1916, Summer and Winter tops.
Many other very late models.
Trades Considered.

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Dodge Roadster | Cadillac Touring
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One Man Tops | Bodies Top Envelopes
20th Century Co., 1700 Broadway, 5th floor.

REBUILT TOURING CARS & ROADSTERS,
One Man Tops, Bodies, Top Envelopes.
CENTURY CO., 1,700 B'WAY, 5TH FLOOR.

RENAULT.
Chassis of the latest importation.
Carriage work by BINDER of Paris and best American builders.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 FIFTH AV. PLAZA 4837.

REO four-cylinder runabout for sale, 1917; driven 500 miles; perfect condition. Address P 190 Times.

REO ROADSTER, 1917; like new; run 4,100 miles; guaranteed perfect throughout; $650. Car at garage, 150 West 55th.

SAXON 1916 six-cylinder touring car; has been driven only 3,400 miles.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Phone Decatur 4004.

SELL YOUR CAR AT AUCTION; QUICK DECISIONS; SATISFACTORY RESULTS. VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY SALES RING, 130-133 EAST 13TH ST.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH Body, 1916, four-passenger, close-coupled, for sale, or will exchange for any good two-passenger roadster body; call Mt. Wells, Astoria 2041.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1916, for sale; price $475; excellent condition; fully equipped; demonstration. T 346 Times Downtown.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH, run less than 1,800 miles; cost $900; sell $450. Metz Motor Car Co., 240 West 56th.

SIMPLEX, 50 H. P., chain drive, fully equipped; Rolls-Royce collapsible five-passenger body, including radiator; very smart; 70 miles per hour; light on tires; new gas-saving carburetor; bargain quick purchaser; principals only. Owner, T 365 Times Downtown.

SIMPLEX, 50 horse; conscription forces me to sell my toy tonneau, 50 horse Simplex; mechanically perfect, new tires, just repainted gray; slip covers, top, &c., elegant bargain for immediate cash. Call M. L. White, 23 West 62d St.

SIMPLEX "50," four passenger, for sale; guaranteed; no dealers. A. C. Bass, 339 Broadway, Paterson, N. J.

A 1916 SIMPLEX ROADSTER.
Combination, 2 or 4 passenger; sport model; run less than 4,000 miles; submit offer. Manager, 161 Clymer St., two blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats facing forward; Fleetwood paneled body; one-man top; ventilating windshield; Westinghouse lighting and starting; newly painted gun metal gray, satin finish; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St.

STEARNS.—Silent Knight, 1916, 7-passenger touring car, with 1917 improvements, practically new; run about 3,000 miles. Phone Sunday Flatbush 3079, or call Monday 507 5th Av., Room 501.

STEARNS.—Eight-cylinder Knight motor, 7-passenger touring car; slightly used; run about 3,500 miles; must sell quick. Address P. O. Box 215, White Plains, N. Y.

STUDEBAKER light 4 roadster; seats 3 people; ideal for small family; lights and starter; price $425.
BRONX BRANCH,
STUDEBAKER CORPORATION,
Cor. 149th St.

STUDEBAKER light 6 touring; very economical; looks like new; used by prominent elderly couple; will sacrifice.
BRONX BRANCH,
STUDEBAKER CORPORATION,
391 East 149th St.

STUDEBAKER small touring; electric lights and starter; exceptionally economical; see us at once, as it will be sold.
BRONX BRANCH,
STUDEBAKER CORPORATION,
391 East 149th St.

STUDEBAKER, Series 17 six-cylinder, three-passenger roadster, like new, with extras. P. B. Warner, Queens, Long Island. Phone 6352R Hollis.

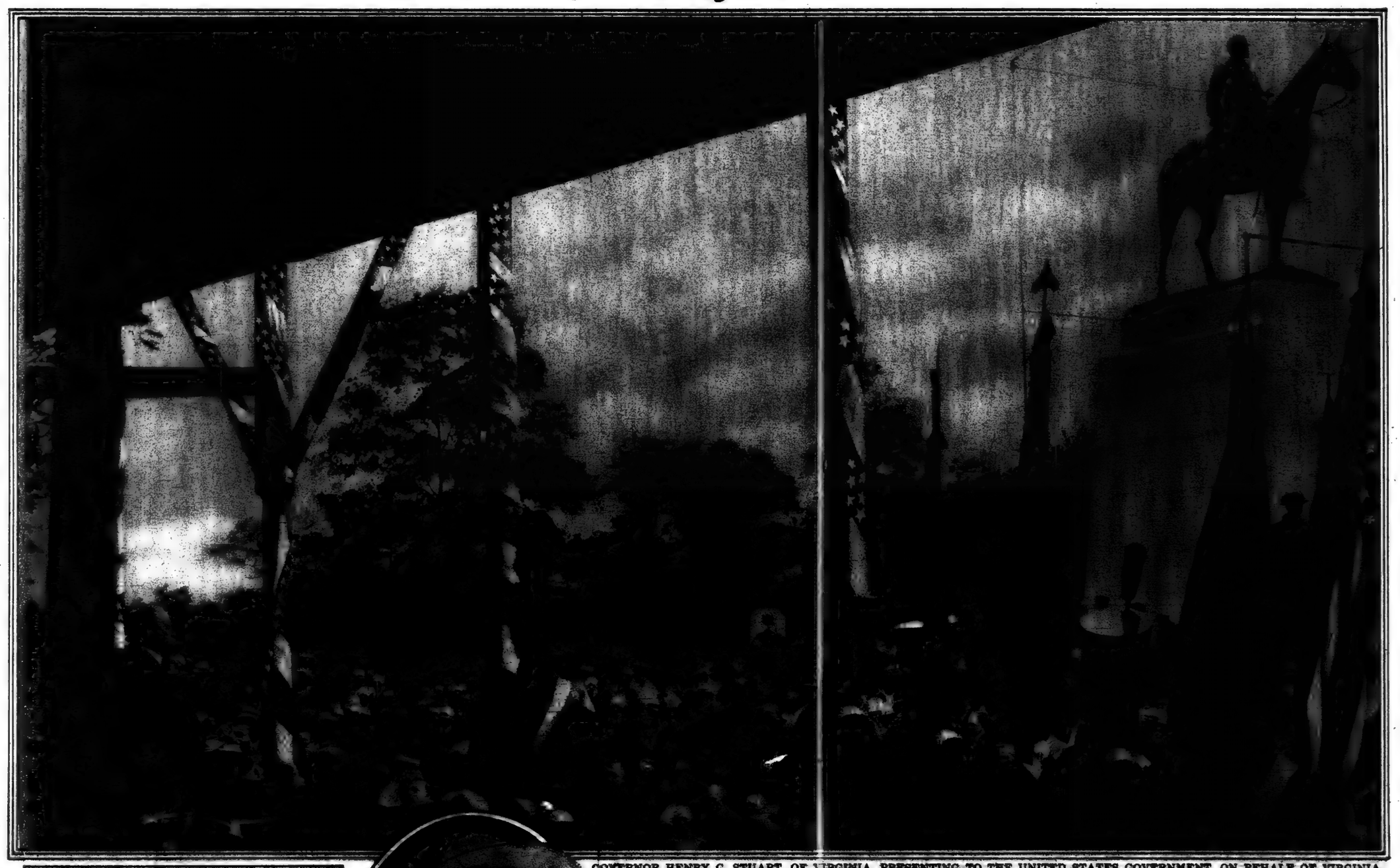
STUDEBAKER, 1917, six-cylinder, three-seated roadster; practically new; three extra shoes, &c. 2370 Times Annex.

STUTZ BULLDOG SPECIAL
OF THE MODELS 1916-17.
MERCER, 22-72 TOURING.
HUDSON 1917 SUPER SIX.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665

Picture Section,
Rotogravure: Part 5

The New York Times

Sunday,
June 17, 1917



GOVERNOR HENRY C. STUART, OF VIRGINIA, PRESENTING TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, ON BEHALF OF VIRGINIA, AN EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF GENERAL R. E. LEE, ERECTED ON THE BATTLEFIELD AT GETTYSBURG, AND UNVEILED TEN DAYS AGO. THE STATUE BEING ACCEPTED FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR WILLIAM M. INGRAHAM.
(Times Photo Service.)



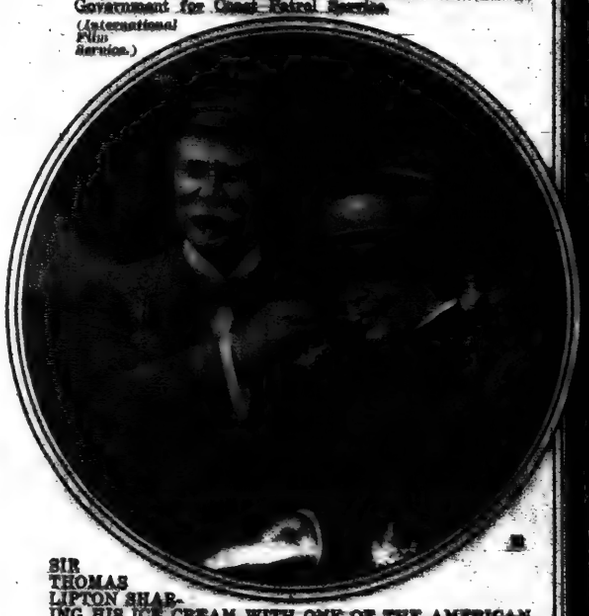
MISS DOLORES FRANCIS,
One of Six California Girls Who Have Offered Their Airplanes and Their Services as Pilots to the Federal Government for Coast Patrol Service.
(International Film Service.)



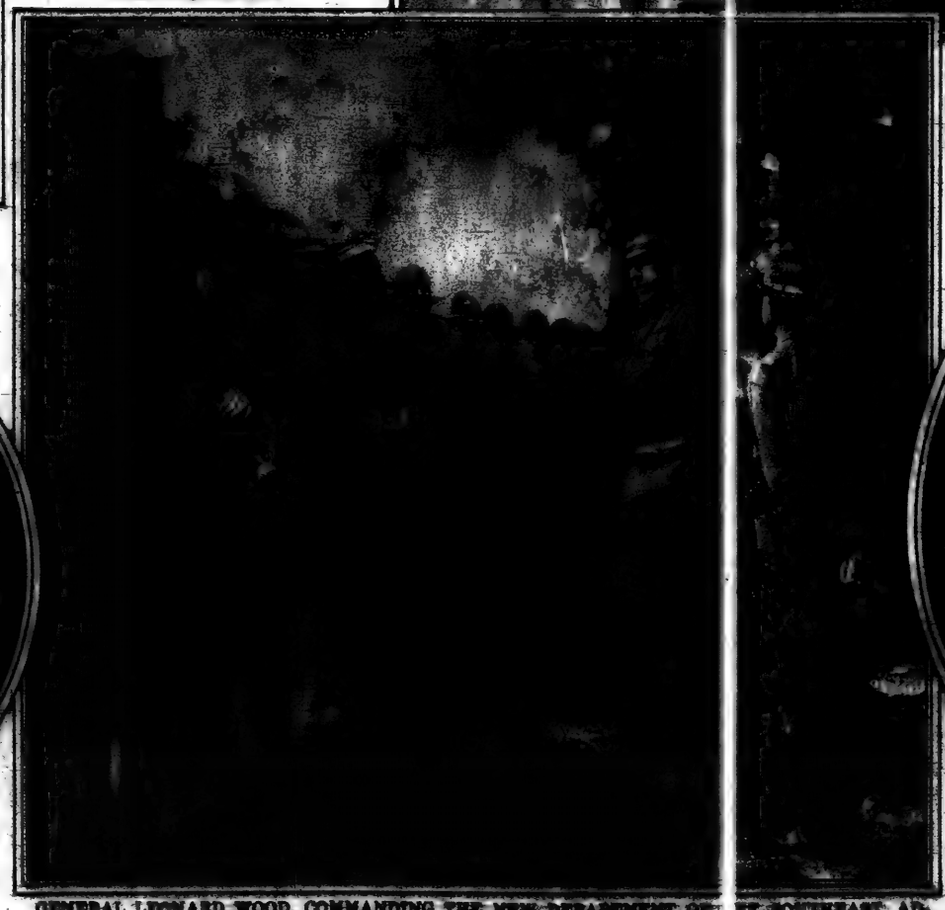
MISS ANNE CARTER LEE,
Granddaughter of General R. E. Lee, Who Unveiled the Lee Statue at Gettysburg.
(Times Photo Service.)



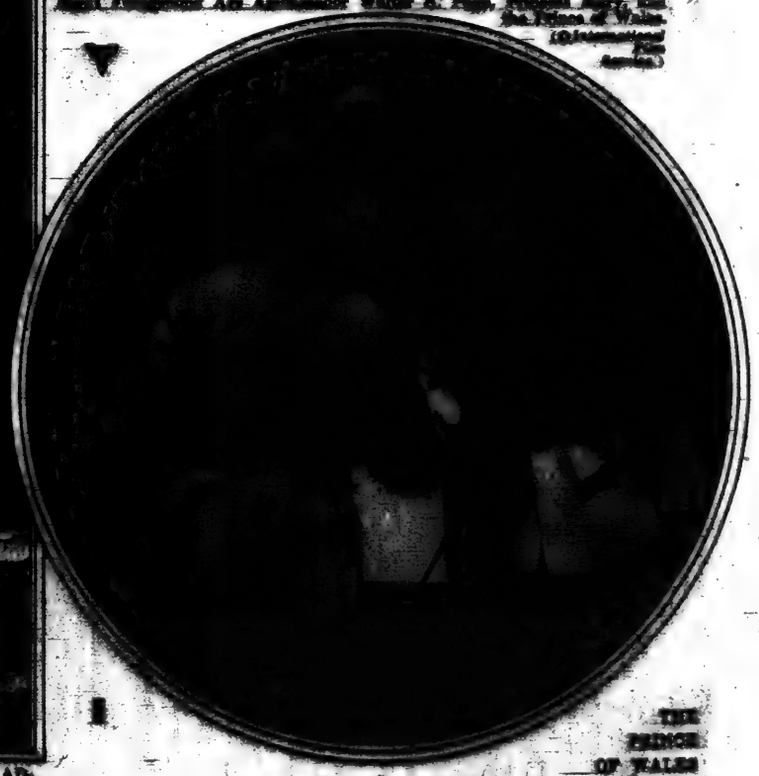
KING GEORGE V. AND QUEEN MARY, OF GREAT BRITAIN, RECEIVING THE AMERICAN DOCTORS AND RED CROSS NURSES OF BASE HOSPITAL NO. 4, U. S. A., AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.
This Was the First American War Unit to Reach Europe and the King and Queen Shook Hands and Spoke with Each Member of the Party. It Is the Royal Assignment Ann Ambassador Walter H. Page, Pictured Above, and the Prince of Wales.
(International Film Service.)



SIR THOMAS LIPTON SHARING HIS ICE CREAM WITH ONE OF THE AMERICAN ARMY NURSES WHOM HE ENTERTAINED AT OSSIDGE, HIS NEW SOUTHGATE HOME.
Sir Thomas Is Wearing a Daisy Chain Woven for Him by Some of the Nurses.
(© International Film Service.)



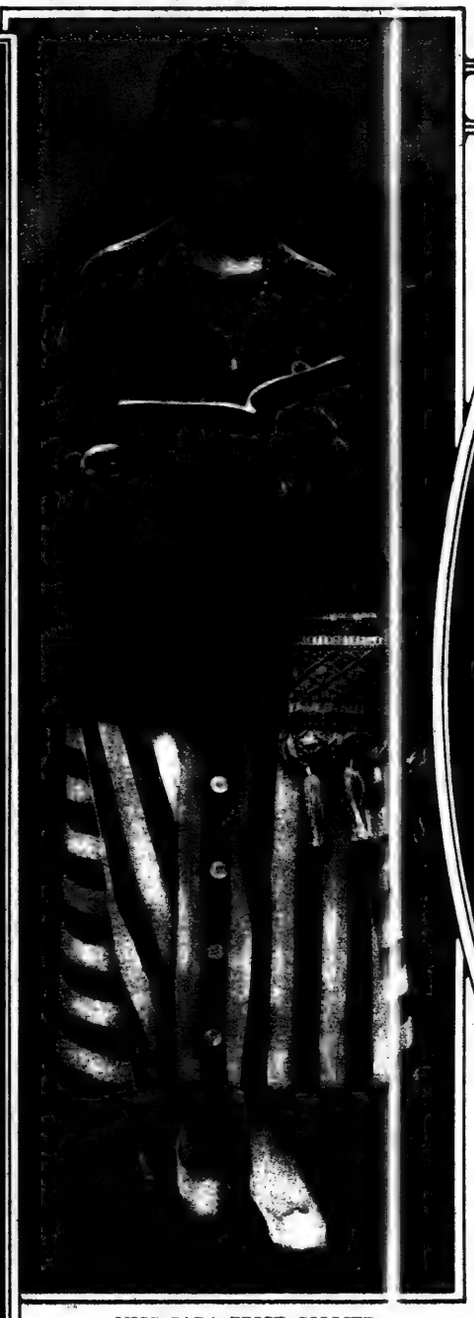
GENERAL LEONARD WOOD, COMMANDING THE NEW DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTHEAST, AD[illegible] DRESSING STUDENT OFFICERS AT FORT MACPHERSON.
In the Foreground Near General Wood Is Colonel Charles T. Hayes, U. S. A., [illegible] Fourteenth Infantry.



THE PRINCE OF WALES
Welcoming an American Army Surgeon at the Threshold of Buckingham Palace.
(© International Film Service.)



HER MAJESTY QUEEN HELEN OF ITALY
AS A RED CROSS NURSE.
FROM A PEN AND INK SKETCH FROM LIFE BY CARLO GRIMALDI.



MISS SARA PRICE COLLIER
AT THE TUXEDO HORSE SHOW.
(© International Film Service.)

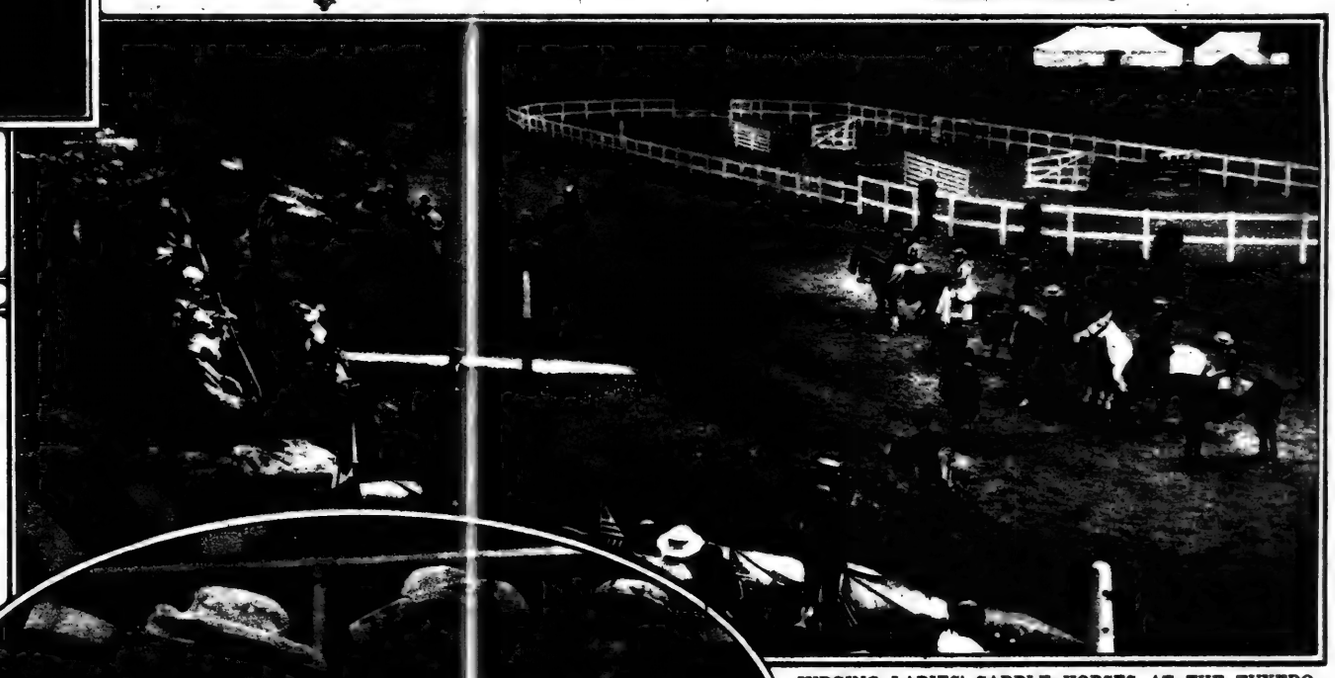


(© Underwood & Underwood.)

MISS CAROL AVERELL HARRIMAN, YOUNGEST DAUGHTER OF MRS. E. H. HARRIMAN, TAKING THE JUMPS AT THE TUXEDO HORSE SHOW ON APOLOGY.
Miss Harriman's Engagement to R. Penn Smith, Jr., of Philadelphia, Was Announced a Week Ago



MME. ABDUL HAK HUSSEIN BEY, Wife of the First Secretary and Charge d'Affaires of the Turkish Embassy at Washington, and Their Daughter. From a Recent Photograph.
(By Bachrach, from Central News.)



JUDGING LADIES' SADDLE HORSES AT THE TUXEDO HORSE SHOW GIVEN THIS YEAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE TUXEDO RED CROSS AUXILIARY.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



LADIES' TOURNAMENT ON THE PIPING ROCK LINKS, WITH MRS. J. R. SWAN DRIVING.
Others in the Group of Players Are, Left to Right: Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. R. Swan, and Mrs. R. Finke.
(Edwin Levick)

DEBUTANTES AT THE TUXEDO SHOW LOSE NO TIME AT THE RINGSIDE FROM THEIR KNITTING FOR SOLDIERS.
← Left to Right Are: Misses Geraldine Adee, Frances Field, Virginia Loney, and Eileen Sedgwick.
(Paul Thompson)



(Curtis Bell)

MRS. EDWIN NORTON HICKMAN, FORMERLY MISS MARY FRANCES GILBERT, AND HER BRIDAL ATTENDANTS, MISS ANNE GILBERT, THE BRIDE'S SISTER AND MAID OF HONOR, AND MISSES EVELYN SCOTT AND LEILA LANCASHIRE, BRIDESMAIDS.



"My newest gown ruined"

"Just see how perspiration has stained this sleeve!"

Too bad, and so unnecessary. Just a little precaution would have saved the gown.

Excessive perspiration must be banished

Nothing so embarrasses the fastidious woman as the slightest trace of perspiration annoyance about her.

The profuse perspiration which stains your gowns under the arms is due to a local nervous derangement. It is neither normal nor clean and should be corrected.

There is one way in which you can be absolutely sure of permanent daintiness.

Just three applications a week of Odorono—a delicate unscented toilet water—will divert the profuse perspiration from your underarms, leaving them naturally dry, so that you will need no further protection for your loveliest gown on the hottest, stickiest day. Or if it is your hands or feet which trouble you, Odorono—applied twice a week will keep hose and gloves unstained, fresh and clean.

Odorono was first prepared by a physician for his use. It is pleasant to use and absolutely harmless.

Odorono is used and endorsed by the leading physicians of the country. Your physician will recommend it.

Be really dainty

Don't risk having the slightest trace of perspiration annoyance about you. Don't ruin your very loveliest gowns when a little precaution would save them.

Get a bottle of Odorono today. At all toilet counters in the United States and Canada, 50c and $1.00; trial size, 25c. By mail, postpaid, if your dealer hasn't it. Address The Odorono Co., 181 Blair Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

If you want to know more about perspiration and how to regulate it, write for booklet, "The Truth About Perspiration." If you are troubled in any unusual way won't you write us? We will gladly answer any special questions you wish to ask. See address above.

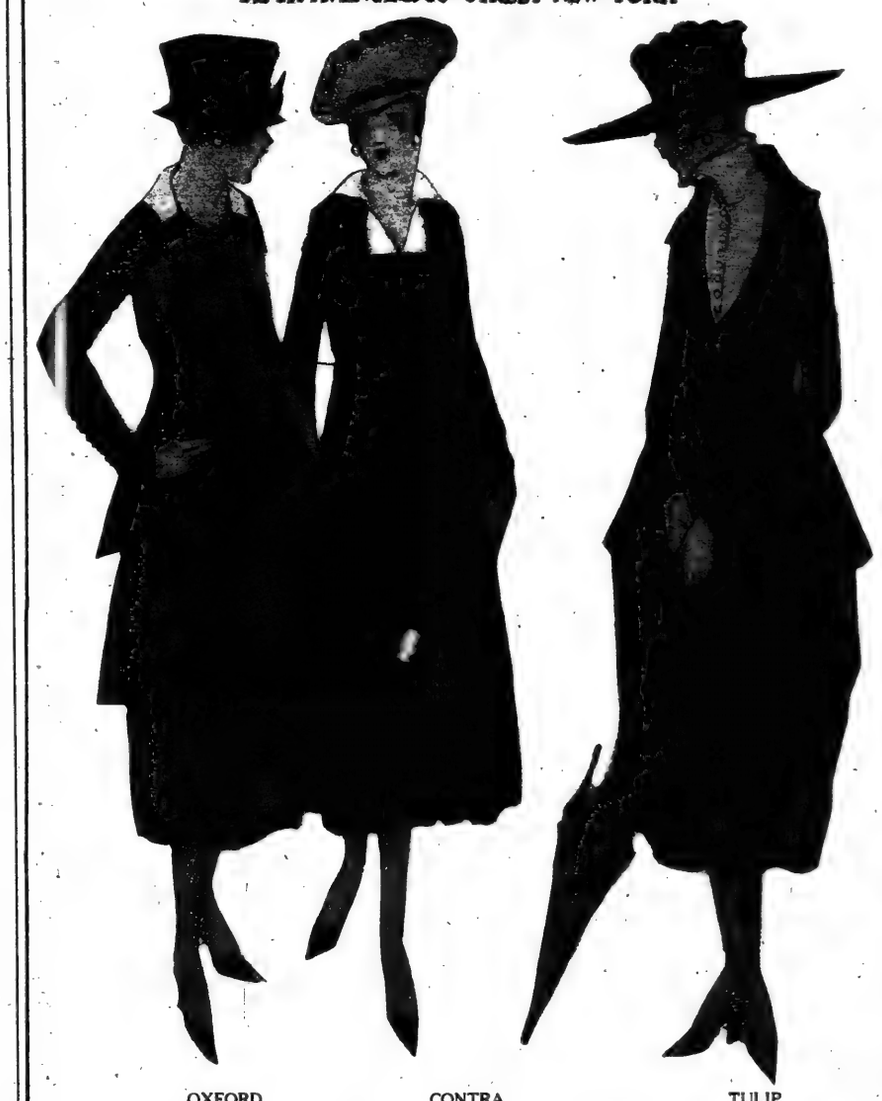


Odorono used but two nights a week will keep your underarms naturally dry. You need never ruin another gown.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE at 38TH STREET NEW YORK



OXFORD CONTRA TULIP

Advance Modes in Misses' Tailored Frocks

OXFORD—Misses' tailored coat-dress of men's wear Oxford suiting. Finished with bone buttons and satin collar. Sizes 14 to 18. 49.50
Same model in navy men's wear serge. 39.50

CONTRA—Misses' compose frock of charmeuse and serge. Straight-line model, introducing wool yarn inserting and bands as trimming. In navy and rookie. Sizes 14 to 18. 45.00

TULIP—Misses' frock of men's wear serge, white satin stock collar and vestee. Peg top draped skirt. In navy blue and rookie. Sizes 14 to 18. 39.50



"No, mine don't wear out—not for long time. I'll tell you how I do it. A silk manufacturer I know told me. I wash them every time I wear them—and with Lux!"

"Yes, really, it's the only way. Perspiration rots silk, so it should be washed right out. And any kind of soap that requires any rubbing at all just ruins silk stockings. Lux dissolves the dirt, and it actually *falls* out into the sudsy water, with just a few swishings up and down, and a few squeezings to get the suds through every part of the silk.

"And most wonderful of all, my white stockings stay white! It's free alkali in soap that makes silk turn yellow—together with little bits of cake soap that don't get rinsed out. Lux hasn't any free alkali, and the thin flakes melt the minute they touch the water. After dozens of washings, my stockings are as white as when I bought them!"

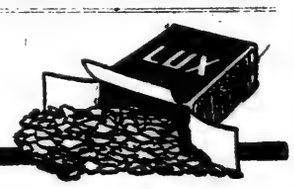
Lux will not harm anything that pure water will not injure.

Order a package today from your grocer or any department store. Lever Bros. Co., Cambridge, Mass.

How to wash silk stockings

Whisk a handful of Lux into a thick lather in very hot water. Add cold water till lukewarm. Dip your stockings through the foamy lather many times—work them about in the suds—do not rub. Rinse in three waters, the first lukewarm, the second cooler, the last cold. Squeeze the water out—do not wring. When nearly dry, press with a warm iron—never a hot one.

LUX For all fine laundering



Stewart & Co.

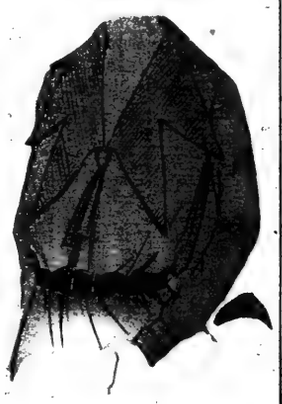
Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

5TH AVENUE AT 37TH STREET



Slip over Smock No. 340

is of white sport drill; collar, cuffs and semi-belt in contrasting shades.
Sizes 16-18 *years.*
36 to 46 bust measure.
SPECIAL PRICE $1.50



Summer Blouse No. 342

is of white batiste with collar and cuffs of novelty pique.
Sizes 34 *to* 44 *bust measure.*
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Invisible, strong, self-conforming, cap-shaped or all-over sizes. In sanitary envelopes, 2 for 25c; white or gray, 25c each. At all good shops.

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ADIRONDACK. Buttons down front, coat Norfolk with Stanley pockets. $5.95.

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Hat $1.75
Leggings .. 1.35

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Live outdoors in ARMI-KHAKI. It is built for *service, comfort,* and *durability* (it is used in the army.)

There is an ARMI-KHAKI garment for *every purpose* — for tennis, golf, motoring, canoeing, hiking, camping, shooting and for your own particular hobby.

Wear it in the mountains, at the seashore, at home. Wear it anywhere that *service, comfort* and *durability* are required—we guarantee it.

Illustrated Booklet T shows Armi-Khaki garments for every purpose.

Send money order or check for any of these garments.

Your order will be filled carefully and shipped promptly.

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Middy for Tennis, Sail Boat or Camp. $1.95.



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Equestrienne Riding Suit, graceful and smart. $9.75.

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Mail orders carefully filled.

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And Every
OUTER SLIP-ON BATHING SUIT
bears the registered woven label with the name



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Insist Upon It When Making Your Purchases.

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Miss Kellermann's personal endorsement on every garment.
For sale at the better stores.
Sole Makers (Wholesale only) Asbury Mills, 5th Ave. Bldg., N.Y.
Write for the name of the nearest dealer.

Individually Exclusive. Modestly Elegant.

We Pay $3 Cash



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providing we sell them any make of electric cleaner on the market.

Any one can earn this money. Your name will not be used in any way.

We are the largest dealers in vacuum cleaners in the world.

We sell all over the United States, so it makes no difference where the persons live whose names you send.

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"The Smartest Furniture Shop—near the Smartest Street in the World."

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A Chaise Longue of unusual comfort. Regularly $20.00, at $12.75. Staining, $2.25 additional.

Other designs possessing the usual Tierney charm and originality at proportionate reductions.
5 East 37th St., Adjoining Tiffany's.

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NEW BATHING FASHIONS



No. 112—**Wool Jersey Bathing Dresses** in black or navy; new coat model, buttoned down front with large pearl buttons, long sash. 6.95

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Pure Thread Silk Hose in black, white or colors, as illustrated on figures 112, 114 and 116. .95

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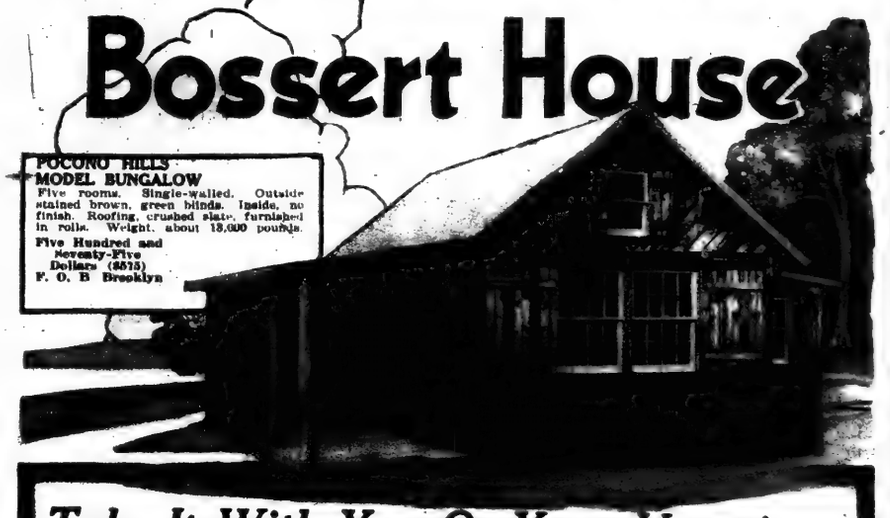
No. 118C—**Satin Bathing Pumps** in black, navy, red or purple. 1.45

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Take It With You On Your Vacation
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Somewhere in your rambles you have found *the ideal spot* for a summer or year-around home.

And perhaps you have thought "If I could only afford to build right here, how delightful it would be. But it's too expensive for me now." But you do *not* have to wait; you can have that home *right now*, with none of the bother of building and at surprisingly small expense. Buy one of these

Bossert Houses

If you can't buy the land, possibly you can rent it, put a Bossert House on it, stay as long as you wish and remove your house when you please.

Bossert Houses are ready-constructed. You put them up or unassemble *in sections*, all conveniently planned and made ready for you in our 32-acre plant.

The Bossert system of centralizing all the sawing, fitting, and finishing of each section *at the factory* saves you many a dollar and makes it possible to have your house months in advance of the usual way of building "piecemeal" on the spot.

But do not confuse Bossert Houses with the cheaply built, "knock-down" houses you often see.

A Bossert House, first of all, has *individuality*, not that factory-made look which says "I'm but one of thousands just like me." A Bossert House reflects your own ideas and personality. We have standardized, not the house, but the *method of construction*.

SEND 12 CENTS TO-DAY FOR COMPLETE CATALOG SHOWING BOSSERT DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION

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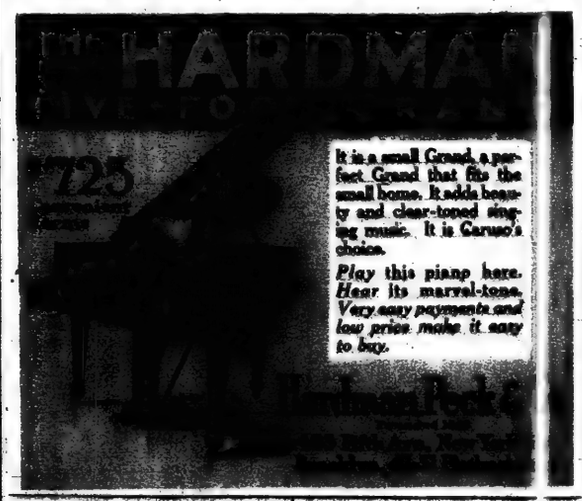
PIPING ROCK MODEL HOUSE

Five rooms, including bath. Double-walled, air space and paper between. Attic above main part of house. Outside, painted three coats white. Blinds painted green. Roof stained green. Inside, oiled finish. Benches included in price. Brick porch floors not included in price. Weight, about 21,000 pounds.

Twelve Hundred and Sixty-Five Dollars ($1265) F. O. B. Brooklyn.

Same type house with second floor of two rooms and bath—twenty-one hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents ($2127.50) F. O. B. Brooklyn.







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Emphasizing the newest effects of fashion. Lines so cleverly adapted to conceal condition and expand as required without alteration.

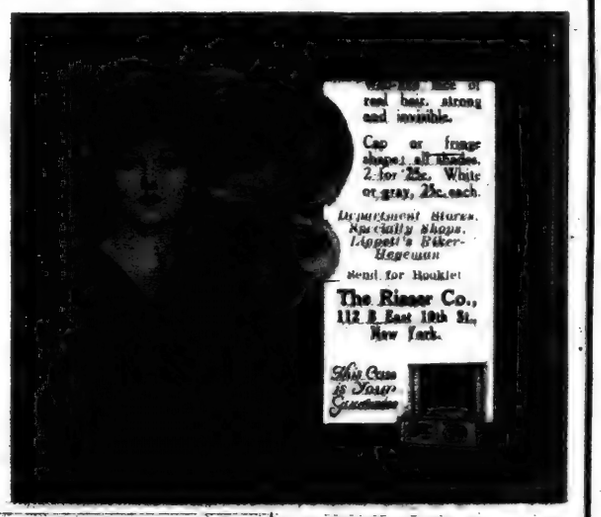
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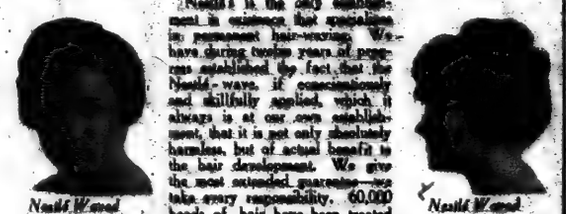
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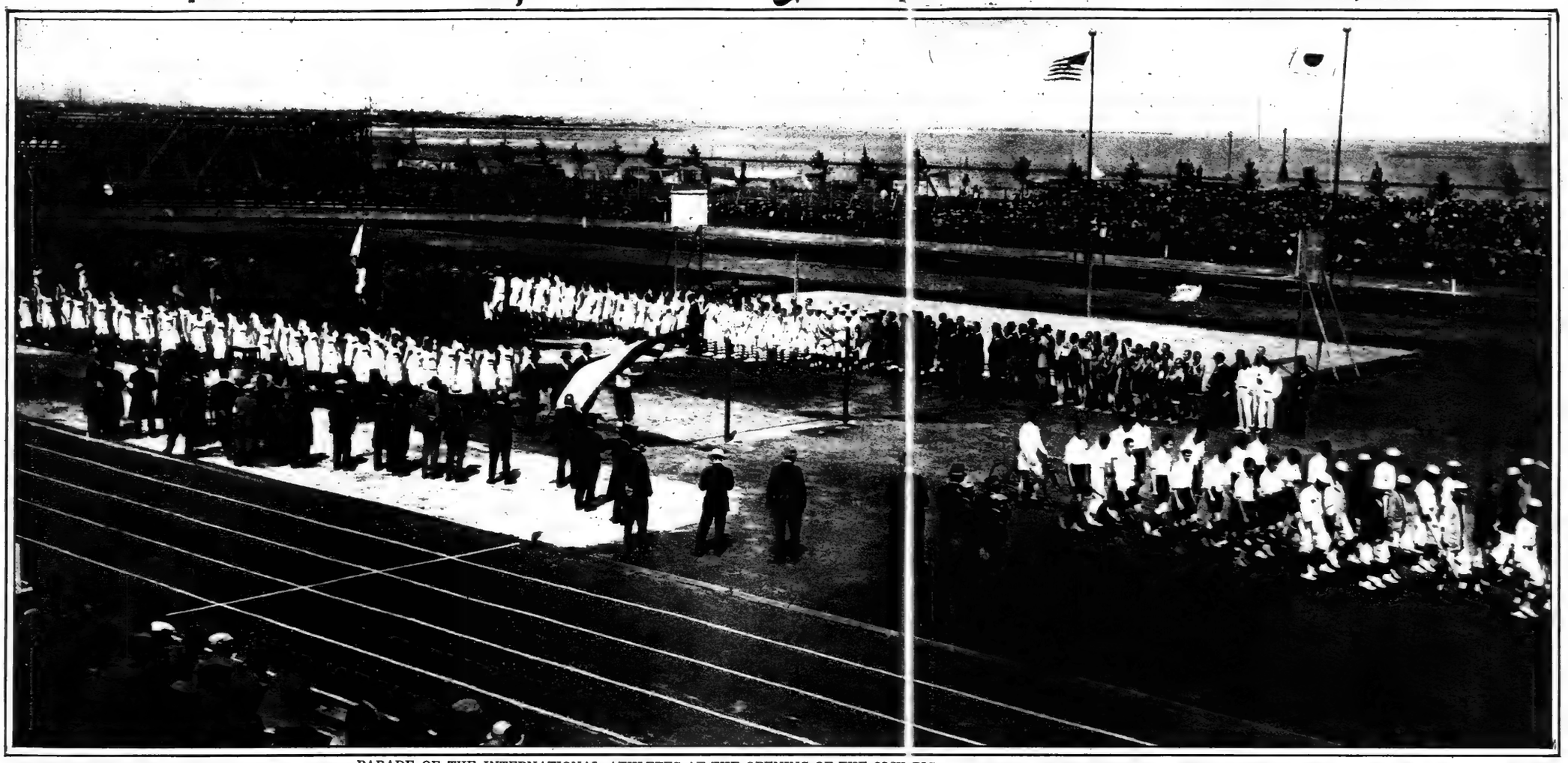
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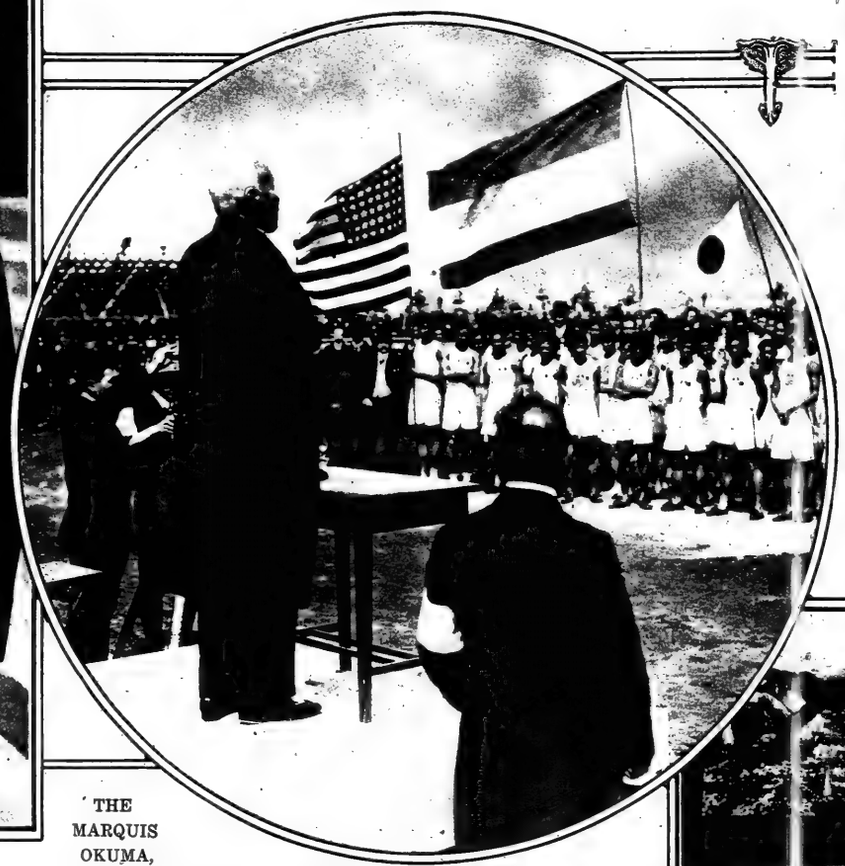
The New York Times



PARADE OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATHLETES AT THE OPENING OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES, HELD THIS YEAR IN TOKIO, JAPAN.
The Stars and Stripes May Be Seen Flying with the Flag of Japan Over the Athletic Field.
(*International Film Service.*)



"JOHNNIE" OVERTON,
American Champion Cross-Country Runner, and Yale's Star Long Distance Sprinter, in His New Uniform as a Lieutenant of Marines.
(© *American Press Assn.*)



THE MARQUIS OKUMA,
Honorary President of the Japanese Athletic Association and Former Prime Minister, Addressing the Contestants on the Opening Day.
The American Flag Is Flying Over the Delegation Representing the Philippine Islands.
(*International Film Service.*)



A CANADIAN TELEPHONE CENTRAL OFFICE ON THE FRENCH FRONT, FROM WHICH, OVER ITS MANY WIRES, ORDERS GO FORTH FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS AND THE DIRECTION OF THE FIGHTING.
(*American Press Assn.*)



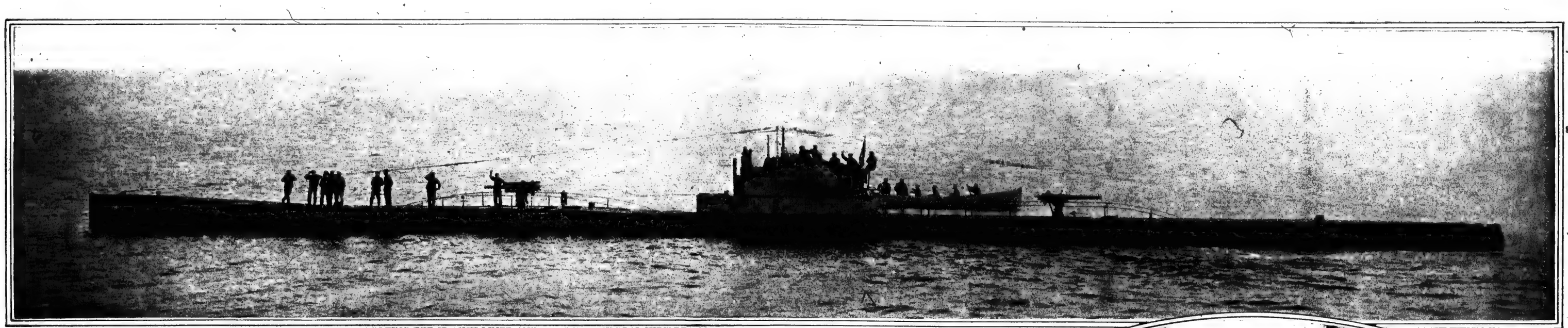
DON JOSE VILLEGAS,
Spanish Artist and Director of the Prado Museum, Madrid, Conducting a Party of Friends Through the Rooms in the Tuileries, Paris, Where His Paintings are On Exhibition. (*Underwood & Underwood.*)



GENERAL CADORNA,
THE ITALIAN COMMANDER,
AND STAFF, OBSERVING FROM AN EMINENCE THE PROGRESS OF THE FIGHT ALONG THE COAST ROAD TO TRIESTE.
(© *International Film Service.*)

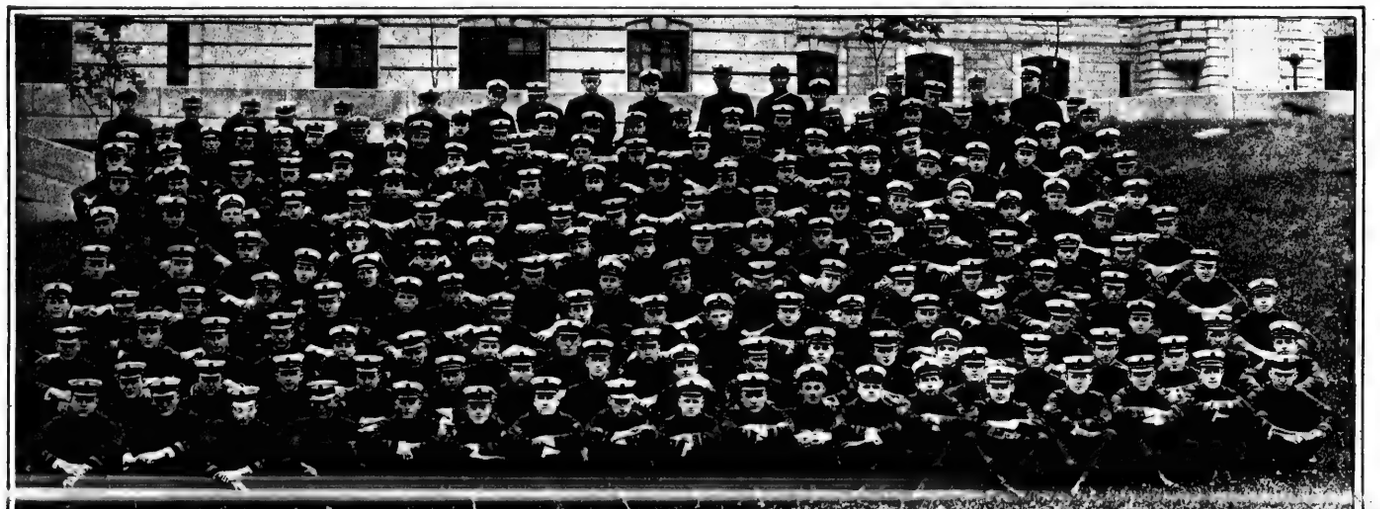


THE DEBRIS OF A MONUMENT ERECTED BY THE GERMANS TO THEIR DEAD AT CHAUNY, FRANCE.
When the Place Was Reoccupied by the French After the German Retreat and the Graves of the French Dead Found Opened and Robbed, French Soldiers Dynamited the German Memorial. (© *Underwood & Underwood.*)



REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF A GERMAN SUBMARINE, THE U-65, HALTING THE SPANISH LINER ANTONIO LOPEZ SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES AT SEA ON HER WAY FROM BARCELONA TO HAVANA.

A Boat from the Lopez Can Be Seen Alongside the Submarine, the Captain of the Spanish Vessel Parleying with the German Commander. The Holdup Took Place on the Morning of April 12 Last. The Submarine's Guns and Wireless Apparatus Stand Out Clear-cut in the Morning Light, and Some Idea Is Afforded of the U-Boat's Great Length. The Photograph Was Taken by a Spanish Passenger on the Lopez, from the Cover of a Lifeboat. Two Americans Are Said to Have Been Passengers, But They Were Undisturbed. (© Underwood & Underwood.)



THE CLASS OF 1918, UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY, WHOSE DATE OF GRADUATION WILL BE ADVANCED AN ENTIRE YEAR ON ACCOUNT OF THE WAR, RECEIVING THEIR DIPLOMAS JUNE 28th, NEXT, INSTEAD OF JUNE, 1918.
(Photo © by White.)



METROPOLITAN OPERA STARS LIFT MILLION DOLLAR VOICES FOR THE SALE OF LIBERTY BONDS IN THE SPECIAL BOND CAMPAIGN CONDUCTED FROM THE OFFICES OF THE METROPOLITAN MUSICAL BUREAU.
Luca Botta and Pasquale Amato Filling Out a Liberty Bond Application on a Blank from the New York Times Sunday Picture Section for the Signature of Mrs. F. C. Coppicus. (© Underwood & Underwood.)



MAYOR JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, IN HIS CAP AND GOWN AS A DOCTOR OF LAWS, JUST CONFERRED BY COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, IS HELD UP ON THE CAMPUS LONG ENOUGH TO GIVE HIS AUTOGRAPH.
Or the Left Is V. Kyuin Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to the United States, Who Also Received the Doctor of Laws Degree from Columbia. (© Underwood & Underwood.)



MRS. V. K. WELLINGTON KOO, WIFE OF THE CHINESE MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES, A COMMENCEMENT GUEST AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



(© International Film Service.)

GIRLS OF THE BROOKLYN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION HAVE TAKEN UP RIFLE PRACTICE AS A PART OF THEIR TRAINING FOR SERVICE DURING THE WAR.
Here Shown at Target Practice, Left to Right, Are: Mrs. Helen Pearson, Miss Edith Case, Miss Isabel Conway, and Miss Eleanor H. Kromann.



THE RUINS OF THE COUCY-LE-CHATEAU, ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS MEDIAEVAL MONUMENTS IN ALL FRANCE, DATING FROM THE 13TH CENTURY, WHICH WAS BLOWN TO PIECES BY THE GERMANS ON THE RETREAT.
(Pictorial Press.)



FRANK A. VANDERLIP, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL CITY BANK, AT A MEETING IN WALL STREET, URGING BOY SCOUTS TO MAKE A DRIVE FOR THE LIBERTY LOAN "LIKE THEIR BIG BROTHERS WILL DRIVE IN FRANCE."
(Times Photo Service.)



LORD NORTHCLIFFE, ON HIS ARRIVAL IN THE UNITED STATES ON LAST MONDAY TO HEAD THE BRITISH WAR MISSION NOW IN THIS COUNTRY.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



MISS MARION TIFFANY MARSH,
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Darius Marsh, and Well Known as an Amateur Harpist, Whose Wedding to Parry E. Bannerman, Princeton '14, Will Take Place This Week.



MAYOR MITCHEL SIGNING A LIBERTY BOND APPLICATION PRESENTED TO HIM BY A BOY SCOUT CAMPAIGNER.
Thomas W. Lamont, a Partner in the Banking Firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., Can Be Seen Between the Two.
(Times Photo Service.)



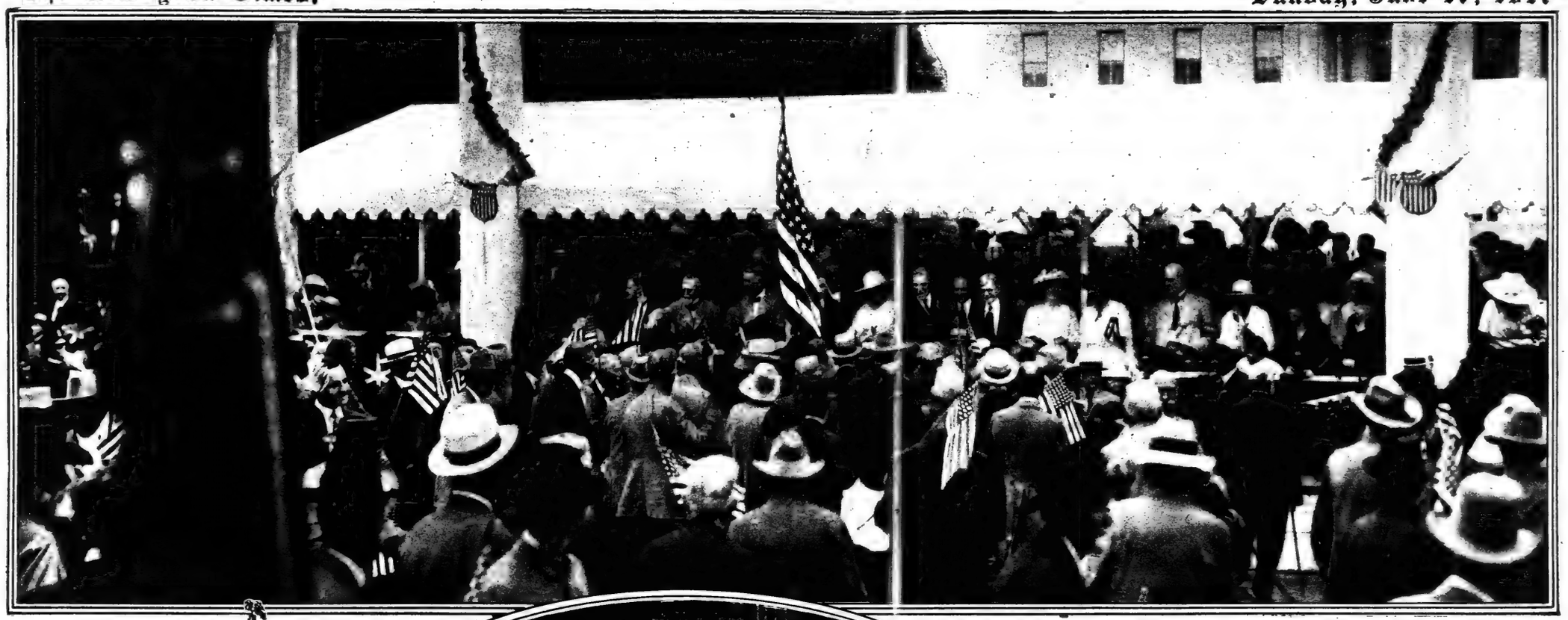
THE "SEMIRAMIS"
An Advance Fall Evening Gown from Paris, of Gold Beads on Black Net, with Black Satin Belt and a Deep Red Rose
(Photo by Apeda.)



GENERAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE BRITISH FORCES IN FRANCE, AND M. PAINLEVE, THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER OF WAR.
From a Recent Photograph Just Received in This Country.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



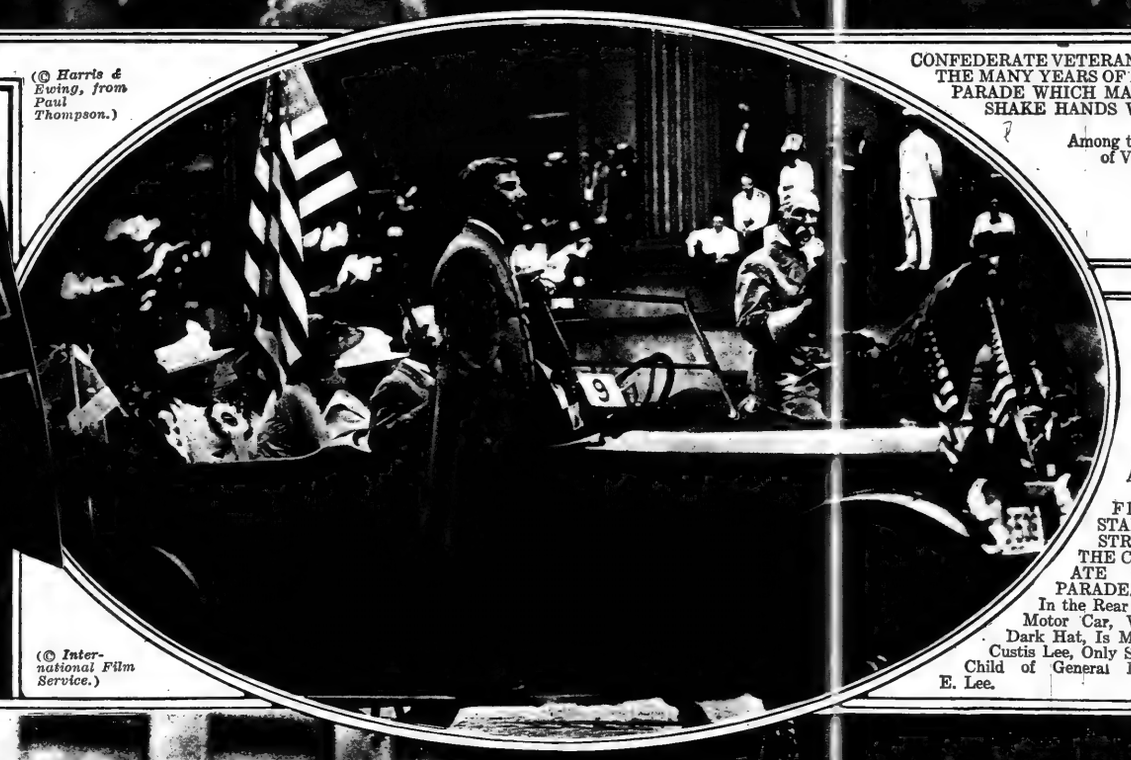
BOOTS, OWNED BY A. K. MACOMBER, WINNING THE SUBURBAN HANDICAP AT BELMONT PARK, WITH BORROW, SECOND, AND THE FINN, THIRD.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



CONFEDERATE VETERANS, AT THE FIRST REUNION TO BE HELD IN WASHINGTON DURING THE MANY YEARS OF ANNUAL GATHERINGS, BREAKING RANKS DURING THE GRAND PARADE WHICH MARKED THE FINAL DAY OF THEIR REUNION CEREMONIES TO SHAKE HANDS WITH THE PRESIDENT, MRS. WILSON AND OTHERS IN THE REVIEWING STAND.
Among the Reviewers in the First Row, Left to Right, Are: Governor H. C. Stuart, of Virginia, Near the Extreme Left; Mrs. Wilson, The President, Vice President Marshall, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Champ Clark, and Speaker Clark.



CONFEDERATE VETERAN WEARING THE OLD UNIFORM AND CARRYING THE OLD FLAG.
(© International Film Service.)



(© Harris & Ewing, from Paul Thompson.)

DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY AND SPONSORS FLY THE STARS AND STRIPES IN THE CONFEDERATE VETERANS PARADE.
In the Rear Seat of the Motor Car, Wearing a Dark Hat, Is Miss Mary Custis Lee, Only Surviving Child of General Robert E. Lee.
(© International Film Service.)



CONFEDERATE VETERAN, UNABLE LONGER TO MARCH, INSISTS ON BEING WHEELED IN THE PARADE DOWN PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, HOLDING ALOFT THE CONFEDERATE "STARS AND BARS." (© International Film Service.)



MAJOR GENERAL JOHN JOSEPH PERSHING,
Commander of the American Land Forces In Europe, as a Cadet at West Point in 1886.



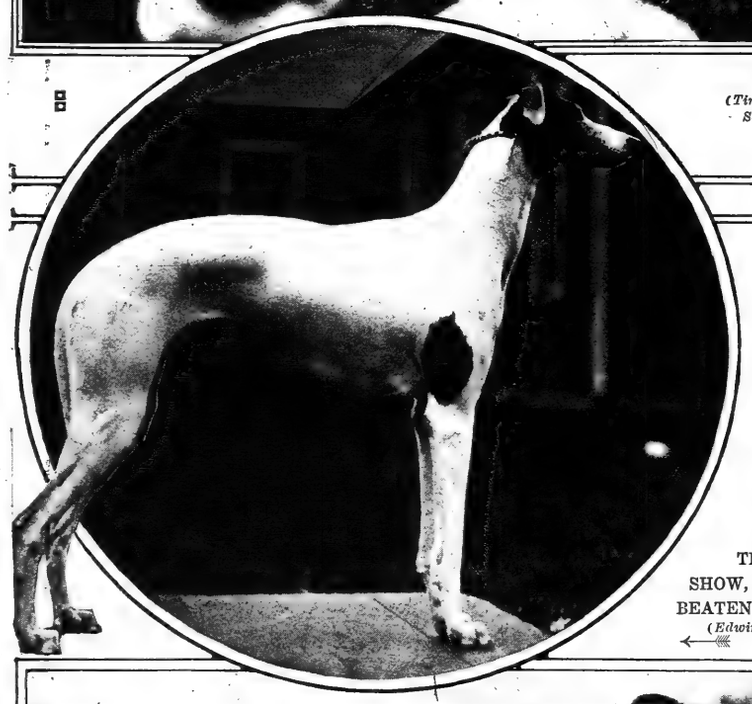
MISS EDITH TEMPLE GRACIE,
Daughter of Mrs. Archibald Gracie and the Late Archibald Gracie, a Survivor and Historian of the Titanic Disaster, Whose Engagement to Dunbar Burchell Adams, of New York, Has Been Announced.
(Clindinst Studio, from Underwood & Underwood.)



PARK COMMISSIONER CABOT WARD OF MANHATTAN AND FRANK L. DOWLING, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN, ON A TOUR OF INSPECTION OF THE CITY'S PUBLIC FARM GARDENS.
They Are Here Shown On the Tract at 184th Street and Harlem River, Given Over to the Girls of That Neighborhood by Mrs. A. Alexander, Standing with Them.
(© American Press Assn.)



SCENE IN THE JUDGING RING AT THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL DOG SHOW OF THE LADIES' KENNEL ASSOCIATION, MINEOLA, L. I.
Conejo Wycollar Boy, Mrs. Roy A. Rainey's Wire-Haired Champion in Many Competitions, and Adjudged the Best Dog in the Show, Can Be Seen on the Right.
(Times Photo Service.)



CHAMPION LANSDOWNE SUNFLOWER, B. F. LEWIS, Jr., OWNER, BEST GREYHOUND IN THE MINEOLA SHOW, AND NEVER BEATEN.
(Edwin Levick.)



MRS. OLIVER HARRIMAN AND LITTLE NORMAN LEWIS MARTINSON,
Son of Chief Quartermaster Martinson, U. S. N., on the "U. S. S. Recruit," in Union Square.
(Times Photo Service.)



JUNIOR NAVAL AND MARINE SCOUTS ENLISTING A NAVAL RECRUIT ON THE "LAND BATTLESHIP" IN UNION SQUARE, HAVING GONE OUT AMONG THE CROWD AROUND THE RECRUITING "SHIP" AND BROUGHT THE MAN IN.
The Two Smaller Boys in Foreground Are Chinese Lads, Lee Koonyu and George Chu, Who Are Scout Members.
(Times Photo Service.)



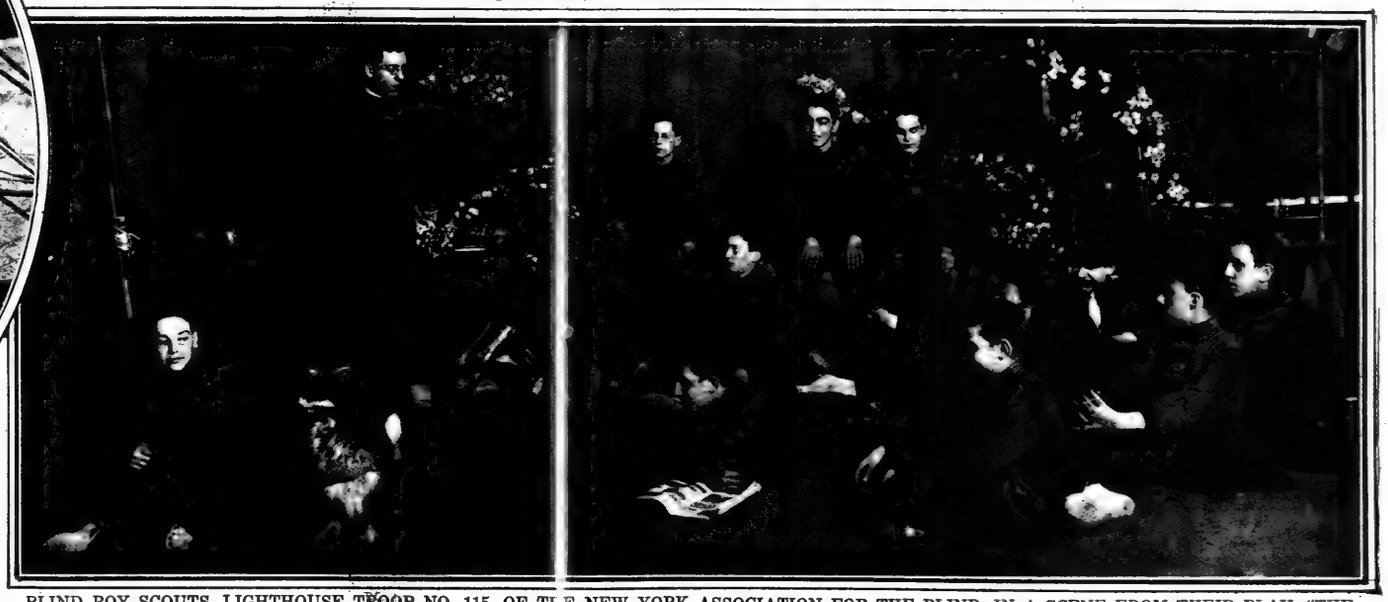
YOUNG MEN OF PHILADELPHIA, STIRRED TO ENTHUSIASM BY WAR GAMES ON FRANKLIN FIELD, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, TAKING THE RECRUITING OATH ON THE SPOT.
(© International Film Service.)



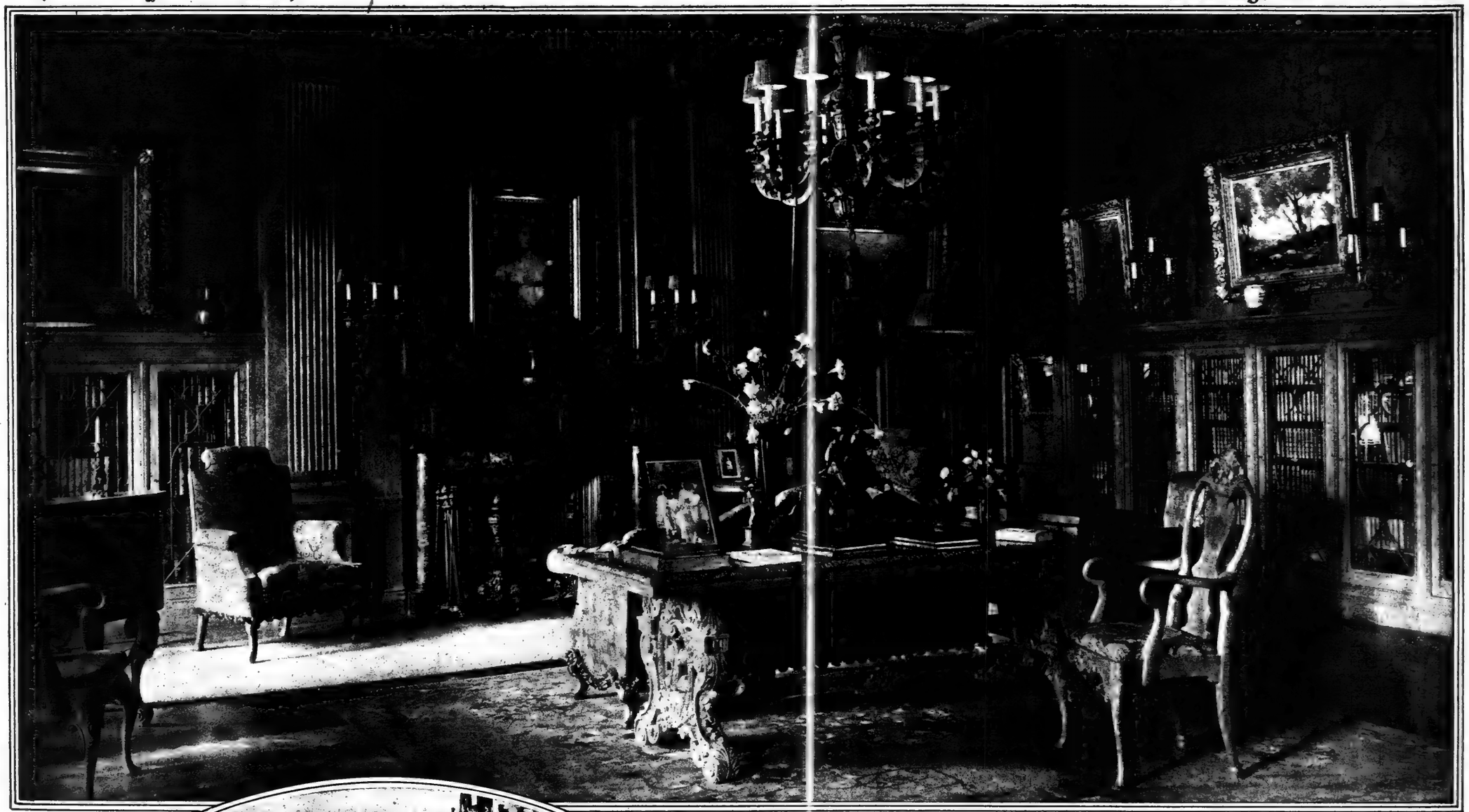
RED CROSS STUDENTS OF THE GIRLS' NATIONAL HONOR GUARD STERILIZING A THERMOMETER BEFORE TAKING THEIR PATIENT'S TEMPERATURE.
(Press Illustrating Service.)
The Girls' Honor Guard, Founded Just a Year Ago with Five Members and $7 in the Treasury, by Miss Theodora Booth, Daughter of Ballington Booth, Now Has 12,000 Members. Miss Booth Can Be Seen on the Extreme Left.



MISS HELEN TOWER,
Daughter of Charlemagne Tower, Former Ambassador to Russia and to Germany, Off for Her Initial Airplane Flight at the State Aviation Training Grounds at San Carlos, California, with Lieut. H. P. Christofferson as Pilot.
(International Film Service.)



BLIND BOY SCOUTS, LIGHTHOUSE TROOP NO. 115, OF THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND, IN A SCENE FROM THEIR PLAY, "THE MAKING OF HARRY," PRESENTED AT THE "LIGHTHOUSE."



(Photos © Tebbs Arch'l Photo Co.)

A CORNER IN THE LIBRARY OF THE NEW FIFTH AVENUE RESIDENCE OF ADOLPH LEWISOHN, FORMERLY THE HOME OF MRS. E. H. HARRIMAN.

The Woodwork of This, a Georgian Room, Is of French Walnut in Natural Finish, and on Its Walls Are a Number of Old Masters, an Overflow from the Main Art Gallery.



A VIEW IN THE ART GALLERY, OF THE ITALIAN RENAISSANCE PERIOD, ON THE TOP FLOOR OF THE LEWISOHN RESIDENCE.



SOCIETY GIRLS IN A FLYING GREEK DANCE AT THE AMERICAN RED CROSS ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN ON THE GROUNDS OF MRS. CHARLES WHITING BAKER'S RESIDENCE, MONTCLAIR, N. J.

The Camera Was Snapped at the Instant the Entire Group Was Clear of the Ground. The Dancers Are: Misses Lucia Gates, Joy; Doris Dinkins, Love; Agnes Vernon, Happiness; Polly Platt, Peace; Elizabeth Wesson, Fate; Charlotte Brown, Wisdom, and Edith Van Cleve, the Herald.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



INA CLAIRE

Who, Having Gone to the Belasco Management, Is to Appear in Drama for the First Time in Her Stage Career at the Opening of the New Season. From a New Photograph.

(Photo by Charlotte Fairchild.)



ANN PENNINGTON IN HER NEW REVUE AT THE FOLLIES



THE ELIZABETHAN DINING ROOM OF THE LEWISOHN HOME, LOOKING TOWARD THE GRAND STAIRWAY.



COL. HERBERT J. SLOCUM, 13TH CAVALRY, WHO IS COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMP AT FORT OGLETHORPE, GA.

(Photo by W. H. Stokes.)



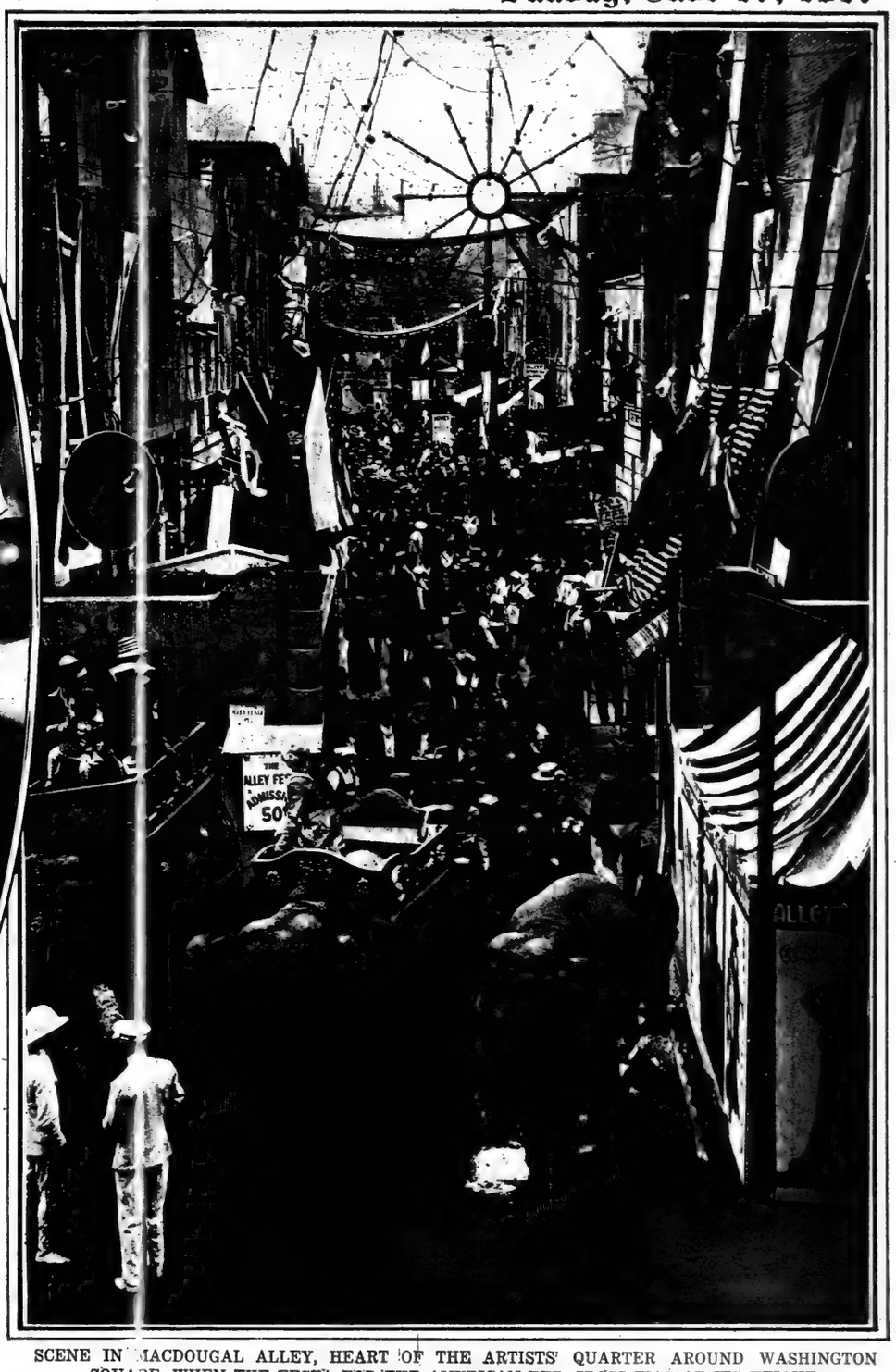
STUDENTS IN THE MILITARY UNIT AT DARTMOUTH COLLEGE RUNNING GREAT ... THROUGH THE COLLEGE GROUNDS AS A PART OF DARTMOUTH'S DAILY WAR GAMES.



MRS. CHARLES DILLINGHAM AND MRS. W. K. VANDERBILT, JR., PASSING, ROYAL BENGAL STYLE, UNDER WASHINGTON ARCH IN THE PARADE WITH WHICH THE "ALLEY FESTA" OPENED.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



BARBARA WHITNEY, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Selling Colored Balloons at the Alley Festa.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



SCENE IN MACDOUGAL ALLEY, HEART OF THE ARTISTS' QUARTER AROUND WASHINGTON SQUARE, WHEN THE FESTA FOR THE AMERICAN RED CROSS WAS AT ITS HEIGHT.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



MISSES KITTY AND DOLLY KIMBALL, PROSPERING SOUVENIR VENDERS FOR THE RED CROSS AT THE ALLEY FESTA.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



GARDEN PARTY GUESTS SEE WAR GAMES ON THE GOVERNORS ISLAND DRILL FIELD WHILE AN AIRPLANE DOES PLAIN AND FANCY FLYING OVERHEAD.
(Times Photo Service.)



LIEUTENANT SETH LOW, Among Those Who Thrilled Garden Party Guests with Loop-the-Loops, Spiral Dives, and Other Aerial Gymnastics Over Governors Island.
(Edwin Levick.)



MILITARY MANOEUVRES THE KEYNOTE OF THIS YEAR'S GARDEN PARTY ON GOVERNORS ISLAND FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ARMY RELIEF SOCIETY.
U. S. Regulars Are Here Shown Saluting the Colors Received from the House of the Colonel in Whose Care They Are Left.
(Times Photo Service.)



FIRST "CAPTIVE" IN THE NEW BRITISH DRIVE FOR RECRUITS WHICH GENERAL W. A. WHITE, BRITISH ARMY, HAS BEGUN IN NEW YORK.
He Is George L. Vezine, Three Years a Resident of the United States. Others in the Group Are Captain G. M. MacSwiney, of the Twentieth Hussars, Administering the Oath; Miss Elizabeth Ward, a British Yeoman and Captain P. F. Sisz of the 148th Canadian Infantry.
(© International Film Service.)



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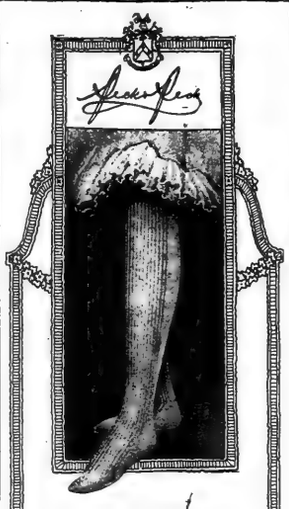
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Brooklyn Stores: 442-444 Fulton St., opposite Bridge St., near Hoyt St. 829-833 Broadway, between Park Ave. & Ellery St. 1263-1267 Broadway, near Greene Ave.

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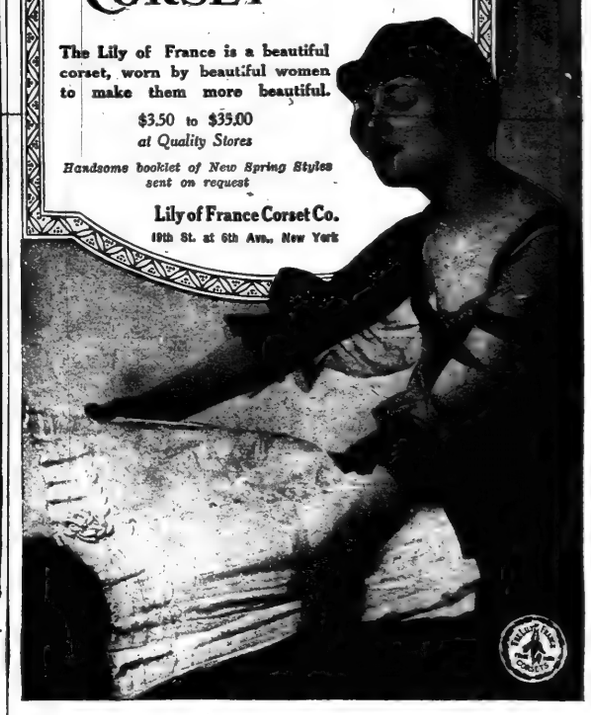
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JUNE

1917

The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, JUNE 17, 1917

SECTION SIX
Including
BOOK REVIEW (Section 7)

SIXTEEN PAGES

WILSON'S WAY IN WAR

A Character Analysis of the President by One of His Intimate Advisers, Secretary Franklin K. Lane

"To such a man it is not a dangerous thing to give great power."

Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior and member of the National Council of Defense, was answering a casual question as to the recent criticism by certain Senators and Representatives that President Wilson had become too autocratic. The Secretary's talk then developed into what might be described as a character analysis of Woodrow Wilson in wartime, by a man who has been in the Cabinet since the beginning of the first Wilson Administration.

"The power that the President exercises in war time," said Mr. Lane, "is the greatest power that can be vested in any one man under a democracy. For the President has been made the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy. The Constitution impresses him with this duty and this responsibility. This was the outgrowth of General Washington's experience. He had seen the disadvantages and the embarrassments of confused councils. And so, when it came to the drafting of the Constitution, a departure was made from the general scheme of things, and the President was made solely responsible for the conduct of a war. He is necessarily subjected to criticism, and properly should be so subjected if he makes willful mistakes.

"We are a nation of a hundred million people. All of us have been raised in a school of intense individualism. Democracy makes individuals, men who regard themselves seriously and regard their opinions seriously. We have been taught to think for ourselves, not to follow a leader. We have been trained in the idea that each of us is capable of performing some real function in government. It is this development of the individual, this realization of the possibility of the individual, that makes a democracy great. The first step in the making of a good democrat is giving him the basis upon which to criticise what is done. Wasn't it Patrick Henry who said, 'Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty'? And so each man in a democracy is a vigilante.

"After criticism, the next step in our growth is constructivism. Who can do better? What is the better plan? Could the better plan have been foreseen? Is it practicable? From the psychological standpoint, will the people stand for it? This all goes to the efficiency of democracy. And democracy is not as efficient as autocracy. Men offer their services liberally to the Government, thinking, no doubt, that a plan has already been prepared by which the talents of each individual can be made the highest use of. They sometimes feel hurt when they do not find that such a pigeonhole program has already been prepared. These same men would be in a state of rebellion if they found that they had been classified and were put into slots upon the basis of somebody else's judgment.

"The theory of our Constitution is that the largest possible executive power is to be lodged in the President in time of war, because it was realized by the Constitution makers that some man must be responsible for the job, and that this man could be only the President. So, while mistakes may be made during this war and honest criticism may be evoked which is justifiable, it must be remembered that a democracy does not live in anticipation of war, that the programs which a democracy makes are programs of peace. If the United States had been surveyed in 1860 to find a man who, in temperament, would be most adapted to carry on a great civil war, the probability is that no committee of award would ever have united on Abraham Lincoln as the right man. He was a philosopher primarily, as was President Madison, who conducted the war of 1812—a man whose mind had the right slant, but who did not represent the military spirit or those qualities of blood and iron which marked Bismarck.

"We must now look to the qualities of the Commander in Chief, who is our President in the present war, and the first of those qualities is an unflinching courage. I have watched him for four years with the greatest interest, and have never seen him hesitate a second to do a thing that he believed to be right because either of political influence or of any effect it might have upon his own personal destinies. In the last campaign he was more indifferent personally as to the outcome than any other man in the Government. It takes time to consider. Sometimes he is too patient to satisfy those who are impetuous, but, once he has reached a conclusion, that conclusion becomes a part of his nature. He is inflexible. Those who are our allies and those who are opposed to us should by this time realize that the Commander in Chief of the United States is a man who sees a thing through always, without hesitation, without compromising, without fear. He has in his nature no consciousness whatever of what it is to fear man, which in itself is not a bad characteristic of a soldier.

"And he has a direct objective. He knows where he is going. It takes time for him to reach his conclusion as to what is the right objective, but when he has determined that for himself he follows that line, and he follows it through.

"His first try-out was on the Federal Reserve act. All said this was impossible. But eventually he got the most discordant elements to support him. As to courage, take the challenge that was given over the McLemore resolution. He believes now that a Food Control bill is vitally necessary, and he will get it.

"His guide is his conscience, and the one word that most nearly summarizes his nature and expresses his career is the word 'duty.' Tell him what his duty is, and he does it. But he won't take any direction as to what his duty is from any one, no matter how intimate he may be. It must strike a response in his own conscience. How strong a hold he has upon himself, how much he is master of his own thought, is illustrated by this—that during the period of our neutrality, in two years and a half of Cabinet meetings and of personal conversations, I never heard him utter a word that was contrary to his own plea for neutrality made to the people at the beginning of the war. This seems like an impossible thing, but it is literally true. He could narrate facts without bias; he could express the reactions of the American people under given circumstances; he could present the law with relation to the facts presented; but, no matter what was underneath, he held strictly to the rule which he asked others to follow. And this at a time when he was subjected to the most serious criticism from some who said that he was pro-German and others who said that he was pro-English. This shows how completely he is master of himself.

"He meets situations by asking very concretely, 'What is the thing that I can do in this situation that will make for the perpetuation of real democracy?' That is his interest in this war. When he said in his remarkable message that he wanted this world made safe for democracy, he expressed the very deepest feeling of his nature. Thomas Jefferson was not more truly a democrat, nor was Lincoln. He visualizes the world not as so much money, land, or machines, but as so many men and women and children. He believes that under democracy these can have their chance, that the expression of the human spirit is the purpose for the existence of this world, and that that only has its chance under a Government such as ours—or ours, let me say, with modern improvements—for a democracy is not a perfected instrument or machine. It, too, is subject to growth, and will grow. It is not to be mastered by money. There is no use in having free institutions if men who are politically free are to be controlled in their expression of themselves by an arbitrary control of credit. There must be no masters in a democracy except the people, and these can only be masters if they are masters of themselves. If they are not hysterical, not violent in their passions, if they can look around things and through things, they will come to right conclusions. They must have the background and the information upon which sane reactions can be secured. Under these circumstances they will come to judgments that will make for their own welfare.

"So, then, we have a Commander in Chief who has these qualities: Courage, patience, steadfastness, farsightedness. These are the qualities of a great commander. He knows now what he wishes to secure for democracy out of this war, and he is not thinking of the war in terms of personality or of personal triumph or of national triumphs, but of the world future, a freer opportunity for the spirit of the man. This is where his ideality comes in. He is a man who knows where he wishes to go, and he has the determination to get there if it is possible, and nothing can stand in his way if his will, backed as it always is by his conscience, makes it possible to reach that end. To such a man it is not a dangerous thing to give great power. He can be depended upon to use it conservatively. He will use whatever power is given to him too conservatively to please many of our people. He would hold in his hand the thunderbolts of Jove, but he would never let one pass from his hands unless he saw that it was vitally necessary.

"I am saying these things not in a spirit of a partisan but to hold up before you the picture of the man who is fitted in the supreme qualities that I have mentioned for the conduct of a war upon which our fortunes turn. He never seeks his end by the indirection of the politician. I have no hesitancy in saying that he never conceived of himself as playing such a part as that which he now plays in world affairs, but, if he had, every move that he made in the past would have been consistent with the position he holds at present.

"Now, this is the greatness of democracy, or it ought to be—that it can adjust itself to a situation, but it should not adjust itself too quickly or too seriously. As I have observed this war in Europe, the democracies of France and England have found in their internal organization a weakness in the shifting of Ministries in time of stress. I have always believed in Cabinet responsibility. But if there is to be such a system, manifestly there should be a provision by which, when war comes, there should be one man over all, a stable Government, not subject to the fluctuations that necessarily come with the ups and downs of the war drama. In this respect our Constitution makers were again far-sighted, for they gave us a stable Executive and gave to him powers the extent of which never has been determined by our courts, but which go far beyond those that the President enjoys in peace times. He is now a dual Executive—the President of the country and the Commander of the Army and the Navy. Congress has declared its position. It has accepted his leadership. It has generously called upon the resources of the country to give him support. Mr. Balfour was surprised, and I think every statesman must be surprised, at the progress Congress has made, the readiness with which it has acted.

"It is the desire of the people that this war shall be so conducted as to place the responsibility upon the one man in the Government whom the people can see—their President and their Commander in Chief. And when it comes to the day of reckoning, I believe that the people will be satisfied that the expenditures they have made, in men and in money, have been made conscientiously, efficiently, and in the attainment of the end for which they hope, a more certain peace for the world."

Numbers of German-Americans Exaggerated

They Are Far Fewer Than Citizens of British Descent, According to the Immigration Records Kept During Ninety Years

FROM 1820, when the United States Government began to keep records of the foreign influx, up to 1910, when the report of the Congressional commission headed by Senator Dillingham classified and analyzed the figures of those records in an authoritative manner, 5,351,746 immigrants came here from the German Empire. This number has been subject to great exaggeration, a common version being that the total has amounted to 20,000,000. In the absence of a disposition to dispute the inflated figures they have been permitted to obtain a lodgment in the American mind and have derived such sanction as comes from lack of protest.

The total of 5,351,746 must be reduced considerably in order to appraise the true extent of the purely Germanic movement to the United States. One important subtraction must be for the very large number of Jewish immigrants who have come here from Germany and who are by no means to be considered as a Teutonic element in this country. Their German names may be seen on thousands of street signs in cities and towns. It is possible only to approximate their relative strength, as the Federal authorities have kept no record of their numbers.

Another considerable reduction must be made to account for the immigrants who have returned to their original homes. Until 1908 the Government did not attempt to classify returning aliens. In 1908, 1909, and 1910 the official reports show that 41,262 Germans left the United States, almost one-half of the total German arrivals in those three years, which amounted to 89,132. If we should apply this proportion to the grand total of 5,351,746, we should obtain a startling contrast to the often-quoted figures of Teutonic propagandists.

As nearly all the German immigration has come here since steam navigation cheapened and quickened the trip across the Atlantic, there is no apparent reason to assume that the proportion of returning Germans in any group of years has been materially less except in the period immediately following the revolutionary movement of 1848, when the political refugees who came here found it dangerous to return to their native land. On the other hand, the proportion was probably larger from 1865 to 1875, when a great number of Germans who obtained bounties by enlisting in the Federal armies went home to live in the enjoyment of those bounties and, in many cases, of pensions also.

The Dillingham Commission expressed the belief that "from available data it appears that at least one-third of all European immigrants who come to the United States eventually return to Europe." As to the Jewish immigrants, the commission commented upon the small proportion of them who return, "indicating a degree of permanency not reached by any other race or people." It believed that comparatively few immigrants who once went back to the countries of their origin ever returned to the United States.

Although exact figures cannot be given, it would seem that an extremely moderate allowance for the number of German Jews who have been added to our population and for the Germans who have returned to the country of their birth after migrating to America would reduce the total of 5,351,746 in ninety-one years to 4,000,000. In that time the population of the United States increased from 9,638,453 in 1820 to 91,972,266 in 1910.

Conditions subsequent to 1910 do not affect the main consideration materially, as only three and one-half years elapsed from that year to the beginning of the war, when the development of the entire immigration problem was arrested suddenly.

So much for the German element in the United States since 1820. Prior to that year our population was almost purely British except for the so-called Palatines, who settled chiefly in the Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia Valleys; a considerable Huguenot strain, which developed its greatest strength in South Carolina, and the French and Spanish pioneers acquired with the Louisiana Purchase. The Palatines, the largest group of whom is better known as "Pennsylvania Dutch," came here at intervals from 1683, when Pastorius, the Franconian Quaker, led a band of them to take refuge in Penn's province, up to about the middle of the eighteenth century. They were chiefly from the Rhenish Palatinate, Württemberg, and Switzerland, and their migration was caused by devastating wars and religious persecution at home. Their numbers have never been accurately ascertained, but as they were a segregated unit at first and are such, to a considerable extent, today, an idea may be formed of their strength by the territory which they occupied then and still occupy. This is, for the most part, the valley between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghanies, in the three States where most of them settled, with a branching out into Southeast Pennsylvania and some other parts of that State, as well as into smaller settlements in New York. At the time of the Revolution this valley area, like the rest of rural America, was sparsely populated and the Palatines were a minor fraction of the total popular mass, as their descendants obviously are today.

They are not Germanic or Teutonic in the sense of feeling any political bond with the Kaiser's empire, which was built up long after they had settled here. Such culture as they possess has practically no kinship with that of modern Germany.

This element received an accretion from the Hessian prisoners captured by Washington's armies. Many of these were sent to prison camps in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, and after their release, mingled with the descendants of the Palatines, among whom they found congenial homes.

Not until 1846, when the basic stock of America's population was permanently fixed, did German immigration to this country attain large annual proportions. In 1820, the first year covered by the Government statistics, only 968 Germans arrived; in the second year, 383, and, in the third year, 148. When the movement of revolt against post-Napoleonic Bourbonism was making itself apparent throughout Northern Europe in 1846, the number of German immigrants leaped to 57,561. Succeeding years showed a continuation of the movement, as follows: 1847, 74,281; 1848, 58,465; 1849, 60,235; 1850, 78,896; 1851, 72,482. In 1852 the number passed 100,000, the total being 145,918. In 1853, 141,946 came, and in 1854, 215,000. Then the wave passed its crest and there was a drop to 71,918 in 1855; 71,028 in 1856, 91,781 in 1857, and only 45,310 in 1858. The number continued relatively small from that time to the close of the civil war, the figures for the war years being, 1861, 31,661; 1862, 27,529; 1863, 33,162; 1864, 57,276; 1865, 83,424. The total passed 100,000 in 1866 and 1867, and then fell to 55,831 in 1868.

The record shows marked fluctuations until 1881. In that year German immigration attained a total of 210,485, and it was 250,630 the next year. From that maximum there has been a gradual decline, the figures never reaching 200,000 again, and dropping at times to less than 20,000. In 1890 the number of German immigrants was 92,427, in 1900 only 18,507, and in 1909 25,540.

Not only was our population basically British in the early days of this country, but economic conditions, so powerful in determining the extent and character of population, tended to make this condition so strong that it could not be shaken. There was land and a living for all, after the first few years of struggle against the Indians, starvation and climatic diseases. No matter how large a family might be, the sons could take up new land as soon as they were old enough to shift for themselves, and could marry. In fact, the isolation of life made early marriages a necessity in order that each scattered home might be a social unit. In turn there was another group of large families from the same stock and then another. The lack of agricultural fertilizers compelled the colonists to take up new land as the old soil was depleted, and thus there was a constant spreading out from sheer force of circumstance.

When the Palatines came, the institutions of the country were already fixed and they drifted into their valley homes without affecting the general trend of population. Most of them were content to stay where they once settled, partly because their superior frugality enabled them to make a sufficient living on the same land generation after generation while the English were always moving out toward new and more fertile soil. Hence these Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia "Dutch" bore a relatively insignificant part in the peopling of the West.

When the dilution of the British strain in America began, it was the Irish and not the Germans who were first to come and they have left a marked influence. In 1820 the immigration from Ireland was much the largest from any country, being 3,614, while 1,782 English came and, as we have seen, 968 Germans. The Irish tide rose fast until, in 1834, it reached 24,474, and, in 1836, 30,578. In 1840 it was 39,430 and, in 1846, was moving here with a great sweep, 51,752 Irish coming in that year, 105,536 the next year, 112,934 in 1848, and 159,398 in 1849. In 1851 the number of Irish immigrants was 221,253, and, in fact, up to the outbreak of the civil war, the movement reflected fully every shift in the economic condition of Ireland.

The Irish, as a rule, had large families, planted themselves here to stay, and soon mixed with the native population. They were not friendly to the Germans, and acted as a sort of buffer against the development of German influence here. They have left their mark in countless ways on our national structure, which they were enabled to do the more readily because of their superior powers of adaptability. In some parts of the country where they settled in the largest numbers they changed the strain of blood from pure British to British-Irish, but in other portions, particularly the South, the stock remained almost exclusively British, as before.

The Dillingham report indicates clearly the main outlines in the development of our population. Up to 1820 it was British. Between 1820 and 1860 it became, in some sections, British-Irish. But though we were British in 1820, before the German stream began to flow to America, there have been many more immigrants from the British Isles since 1820 than from Germany, the British and Irish numbering 7,766,330, and the Germans, as we have seen, 5,351,746.

There are many reasons why we have heard a great deal about the numbers and importance of the German element in the population of the United States. In every city and town where there is a German nucleus it has been much more prone to cling together permanently as a unit than any other class in our national life. The first step is usually to organize a saengerbund or maennerchor, where the isolation of the newcomer, speaking a language different from the mass of the people, finds relief in social diversion among his own kind, and of about the same type as he formerly enjoyed in his home land. Another step is to form a historical or literary society.

From constant stress upon comparatively small things, many of which, in our national mass, are not significant, the seed of an exaggerated idea is planted, which grows by inevitable processes to large proportions. A German hearing a constant succession of discourses on Pastorius, Steuben, Schurz, and Sigel will get an impression that about all the worthwhile things in this country have been done by men of the same ancestral blood as himself. Hearing papers upon isolated German settlements which have amounted to something, the thought takes root in his mind that the American stock, after all, is nearly as much German as British. He is bombarded with the generality that "The Germans saved the Union in the civil war" until he not only believes it, but acquires a sense of injury when any one ventures to doubt it.

The outstanding impression in his mind from all this is that the Germans have been denied credit for their fairly deserved share in the making of this country, and the next step is to add himself to the army of propagandists in order to "do his bit" in seeing that justice is accorded his own people. Another effect produced is the alignment of the German immigrant's sympathies with his Fatherland, no matter whether he fled to escape political inequality or not, and the development of suspicion or even hostility toward the country of which he came here to be a part. Even if he abjured the Kaiser and all his works when he boarded the immigrant ship, he becomes, by the operation of subtle influences here, a militant Pan German.

German language schools, newspapers, and book publishing interests have also been potent influences in spreading an exaggerated view of the extent of the German element in America. A number of cities have appropriated large sums annually for the maintenance of public schools in which all the instruction is in German. This has been the direct result of the pressure of political influence by the Germanic element, and the operation of the plan has tended in turn to strengthen that influence and keep it intact. Thus, in the teaching of American history in such schools, it has been natural that emphasis has been laid upon the part played by men of Teutonic origin. The pupil hears much of the work of Muhlenberg in the Revolution, though most American histories printed in the English language do not consider his role—undoubtedly creditable in a high degree—as worthy of mention in the compressed space of a school textbook. In like manner, much more is said of the German leaders in the civil war than a teacher taking a purely national perspective would be apt to say. In fact, in teaching civil war history in the normal American school practically nothing is said about the European ancestry of any leader, that aspect of the subject not being considered necessary to be dealt with. The pupil who leaves a so-called English-German school with a mind strongly impressed by a one-sided view of our national life is likely to spread that view among others.

The German-language newspaper has been the most potent force of all in promoting megalomania on the subject of the Teutonic element in American national life. As a rule such newspapers, on account of their limited constituencies, do not derive sufficient revenue to compete with purely American papers in the gathering and publishing of news. They are not able to maintain large staffs to report local news, and the local events which their limited facilities enable them to cover are chiefly those in which Germans take part. This exposition of the activities of the community, therefore, tends to impress the readers with the view that Germans have a much larger proportionate share in them than is really the case. The Washington and foreign news of such papers is written or rewritten along lines that make paramount the German equation, and thus the reader "gets it into his head" that Germany is the centre of an international solar system.

Owing to the lack of news to fill their pages German papers print many special articles which deal with German influence in the world at large, and especially in America. The importance of the Teutonic strain in the American national composite is one of the most obvious of themes for such articles, and space is also devoted to papers read by German historical societies which deal with the same subject. Here we get an endless chain of exaggeration for which, perhaps, no one cause is responsible.

Forecast of Radical Changes After War Ends

Literature, Art, Politics, Government—All Will See a New Order When Peace Comes Again, in the Opinion of Sir Gilbert Parker

PERHAPS no British author is better equipped to counsel the writers of America as to the way in which they can best help their country in the war than Sir Gilbert Parker. Born and educated in Canada, Sir Gilbert is thoroughly familiar with conditions in the United States, where he has a large number of friends. And since, from the beginning of the war, he has been in the service of the British Government, he may be supposed to have gained valuable experience in the matter of literary aid to a nation at war.

But the author of "The Judgment House," "The Right of Way," and many another widely read novel is a modest man, disinclined to advise or to preach. This is the reason why he would not yield to the request to advise patriotic American authors, but preferred, during a recent visit to New York, to tell of the way in which he had seen the authors of England responding and reacting to the w.

"What," he was asked, "was the first reaction of British authors to the war?"

"Authors," he replied, "like all classes of people in Great Britain, were stunned and shocked by the declaration of war. They said, as all people said, 'Here is a great war which will call upon all the energies, the capacities, and the patriotism of the population.' On the whole it was rather an abstract than a definite thing. It was war.

"Very little of the horrors of war got into the minds of people generally, and therefore very little of the real terrors of armies fighting seized the imagination of authors. That it was a war with Germany and Austria was the main consideration, and it satisfied the indignant feelings of many authors who had long believed that Germany meant to impose her will and system upon the world and upon England. The newspapers were full of poems and what I might call exclamations which could have been written about any war at any time in the world's history.

"Then the wounded began to return and the stories of the fighting began to be told. Thereupon recruiting speeded up, and by the end of the year the method of expression which indicated an attitude of mind changed greatly. Everything became definite, intimate, and awful. Verse practically stopped. Some authors, immediately after war broke out, had begun to use it for purposes of fiction, but the remarkable thing is that among the big men none ventured to write of the war with the exception of H. G. Wells.

"I regard the last one hundred pages of 'Mr. Britling Sees It Through' as as great a dramatic display as may be found in modern literature, but I venture upon this hazard, that when he began the book Mr. Wells did not see either where his characters were leading him or what the outcome of the conflict of emotions started would be. Notice that he begins the book with a very striking sketch of an American, and it is assumed by the intelligent reader that that American will play a great part in the book. Personally I think Mr. Wells thought he would. But the American practically disappears from the book, and his existence in the book plays no real part except illustrative.

"I believe that Mr. Wells had a revelation halfway through the book and then saw the end as it now is. That serves to illustrate my point that authors, like other thinking people, were beaten about like travelers in a wild storm, which confuses, blinds, emotionalizes, makes unsteady. Mr. Wells issued from his first novel of the war triumphantly, but I don't believe he saw the end of it from the beginning, except vaguely.

"I don't think that the authors of Great Britain and the empire are yet able to grasp and see the terrific significance of this war. There has been nothing like it in the world's history. Between twenty-five and thirty millions of men are in arms, and when the United States adds her quota the piled-up strife will be infinitely greater than the world has ever known.

"War experts, before this strife began, declared that no conflict could last beyond a few weeks because the weapons of destruction were so terrible. What are the facts? The greatest qualities of the human race in all time and history have been surpassed by a courage, a smiling courage, by deathless determination, by a magnificent persistency greater than iron and steel.

"Think of all the weapons of war now bursting their death and destruction upon the sons of men, and then, if you will, that the army of Great Britain—I only instance hers because I know it—that the army of Great Britain is a civilian army and was, until a few months ago, a volunteer army—men out of the shops, the offices, the factories, the mines and the fields, giving themselves for the nation's sake, to make war. We all know now they've done it. The British Army today is as highly organized and, because of its intelligence, more highly skilled than the German Army. That is shown in the fighting going on day by day. Well, can you wonder if British authors, faced by the immensity of the issues, have failed to do the big war literature? I believe William Dean Howells has lately said that war destroys literature. I cannot help but recall the war literature of the American civil war, and I'm wondering whether Mr. Howells has forgotten James Russell Lowell, the authoress of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' and the authoress of 'The Battle Hymn of the Republic.' If Mr. Howells means fiction, one can only say there were practically no writers of fiction in those days in the United States. If he means literature, I think he has miscalculated."

"May an event like the war be expected to produce great literature?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, that's a natural question that arises out of what I have just been saying," said Sir Gilbert. "My own opinion is that this war will produce in all English-speaking countries a tremendous reaction. The drama is one of surpassing power, in which millions of men live under the daily threat of death. Some of the noblest spirits, British and American, have offered themselves and have given their life-blood—men like Rupert Brooke—and such men cannot return to the old life (if they do return at all) with minds for little things. Men who face death may do the thousand little things of life, but not in the field of art and literature will they think the little things.

"Already the great certain outcome of this war is a living historical sense. Men who have seen the clash of nations and the violence of great battles will not return to the tuppenny-ha'penny problem story and the photographic realism and the clever inanity of certain authors who will have had their day. The bigger thing is coming. The great legitimate drama of life and character, national and individual, will seize and absorb and control the passionate emotions which make great literature, great art. Whether many of the living authors will rise to the opportunity and to the occasion, heaven alone knows; but of this I am absolutely certain, that men will rise—either men who are known and have reputations, or men who are unknown—and will deal majestically with the great events, not necessarily of the war itself, but with the great events of national and individual life which are affected by the war.



Sir Gilbert Parker, Novelist, Who Found That There Was Little Need for British Publicity Work in America.

"Let me give an illustration of what I mean. I am thinking of Russia. I have reason to believe that the promoters of the revolution in Russia intended not a republic but a constitutional monarchy. They intended to force the Czar into granting a liberal Constitution. They expected to shed a good deal of blood in securing their ends, but the thing was bigger than their thoughts, and the Czar went and the republic came.

"There's anarchy in Russia. The Russian Revolution corresponds in many ways to the French Revolution. For five years the French Revolution was performing its monstrous crimes before Napoleon came. But the point is that Napoleon came, and came from a little island which was only French by possession. Now, unless Russia has such a dictator as Napoleon became, I see no hope for her or her share with the Allies in the struggle against the Central Powers. But the man will rise; with every revolution the man has risen. It may be Kerensky, I don't know. But it will be somebody.

"And so I think the same about the literature and the art that will come after this war. The men will rise and lead and illustrate and inspire. Nothing will be the same, after this war, in Great Britain. Limitations of party and party policies will be destroyed. New questions will arise; a new struggle will ensue. It won't be a question of Liberal and Conservative and Labor, with all the old cries booming, thank God! We'll get down to hard pan.

"You in this country will have your own problems, and I'm not sure that it won't be given to you to win this war for the world's sake and for God's sake against the worst foe that democracy has ever known. Your people have not yet grasped the terrible significance of this struggle, but they will. And in war and in literature and in art you will prove yourselves the makers and begetters of new things. You gave the Germans the submarine. You must now try and give yourselves and the Allies that which will destroy it. I don't know what your authors are doing, but I do know this, that this great war which will destroy so much will also create so much that the big things will occupy and control the skilled intelligence of the writer and the artist. The things that Frank Norris tried to do will be done in a big way in England and America as a result of this war."

"Have you written any fiction of the war?" Sir Gilbert was asked.

"No, I haven't," he replied. "I have published two books of fiction since the war began, but they were both written before 1914. I have written, however, a book about the war called 'The World in the Crucible,' which, like all books of the kind, is now almost ancient history, so swiftly do things move in these days."

"You have been doing war work, have you not, for the British Government?"

"Yes; from the day that war broke out I have had American publicity in my charge, and I say this with much gratitude and satisfaction, that the policy which I pursued, which was always approved by the British Government, was to avoid trying to preach to or advise the American people. My view was to put before them the facts, all Government papers, all things relative and intimate, and let them judge for themselves. Needless to say, there were those who thought that a more spectacular policy would be more effective. I can only remark that my visit to this country has taught me that the course I adopted was the right one. I always believed that the United States would come into the war on her own volition. She has done so, and I am very glad to say that when ill-health, due to overwork, compelled me to relinquish responsibility for American publicity, the United States in her own time and on her own judgment came into the war. All's well that ends well.'

Greece's Young King Known as a Motor Speeder

Alexander I., Whom the Entente Allies Have Chosen as Constantine's Successor, Is Popular and None Too Serious

By Adamantios Th. Polyzoides.

A STURDY college boy rather than a soldier is Prince Alexander, King Alexander I., whom the Entente Powers have raised to the Greek throne in place of Constantine.

It has been often said that, according to the spirit of the age, Kings must be mere figureheads in the structure of constitutional government, provided there must be any Kings at all, and this is most probably what Great Britain and France were after when they selected the second son of Constantine to succeed him on the throne of Greece. Whether the selection was good or not, subsequent events will show.

Alexander was not prepared for the exalted position in which he found himself last Wednesday when the mighty combination of the Entente Powers gravely notified him of their decision to make him King of the Hellenes. It is likely that the Entente Powers have chosen Alexander precisely because they want a man who will have none of those that his father persisted in carrying. Since Constantine ascended the Greek throne, and more particularly since he first objected to the participation of Greece in the war, the Allies have been convinced of the uselessness—and even of the harmfulness to their cause—of a King who took his royal duties rather seriously, and insisted on ruling according to his own wishes instead of reigning in the way they declared to be constitutional.

From this point of view, Alexander appeared the ideal King for Greece to have in these troublous days. If he chooses to reign and to let others run things as his grandfather used to do, it is probable that he will keep his post unmolested both from within and without; if, on the other hand, he should follow in the footsteps of his father, he will shortly reach the point where he will cease to be a King.

A charming personality is this Prince Alexander, inclined rather to reading history than making it, paying more attention to his high-powered automobile than to all the intricacies of international politics, preferring the charming company of sparkling youth to the grave faces of the military critics. Alexander, of all the children of Constantine, comes first in the affections of his father, whom he loves dearly and admires openly. Of his mother, it can be said with equal frankness that she considered him a wee bit frivolous and far less martial than a nephew of the great War Lord of Potsdam ought to be. But Alexander has always succeeded in disarming Queen Sophie. He was the most lovable man in the whole palace and shared in no small way the immense popularity enjoyed by his father and his brother George.

Except for an eyeglass, for which he and Prince George have a peculiar foible, Alexander might be taken for a Yale or Harvard boy, less addicted to the curriculum than to college sports. He likes any kind of sport, especially football and tennis.

His particular hobby, however, is motoring in all its forms. He simply wants to drive anything, just as fast as he can; and he does it, too, in defiance of all the speed laws of the Athenian police, which is especially lenient to the popular Prince. One thing his father used to tell him often was that it would be impossible for Alexander to get a royal warrant of driver to his Majesty the King. Neither the Queen nor her daughters ever intrusted themselves to the driving abilities of this princely chauffeur.

Once he was accused of running down and nearly killing an old woman who happened to cross the street while the Prince was coming along in his racer at the rate of some fifty miles an hour. After the accident the Prince promptly turned his machine around and became solicitous of her safety; incidentally he gave her some money and told her to come for more when she felt in need. Whereupon the old lady, who was more frightened than hurt, said:

"Your Highness, I thank you for your kindness, but I am all right."

Then Alexander grew angry and said: "Now listen; you are all right, but I am not, neither is my machine. Certain parts of it were broken in running you down, which I could not duplicate in all Athens, and all this because an old woman like you, who ought to be home earlier than now, persisted in crossing in my way."

Last year, while driving to the royal villa of Decelia at a high rate of speed, he tried to avoid hitting a goat and the result was that his car struck a tree and was smashed. Its royal occupant broke a leg and miraculously escaped death.

While he was being bandaged that night at the palace he had his secretary cable to Italy an order for a new car of the same type as the one that was destroyed. He was dictating the details of the order when the royal surgeon came and examined the injured leg.

"How long do you think it will take my leg to mend?" the Prince asked.

"Oh, anywhere from three to four weeks," said the docto.

"All right," said Alexander. "By that time my new car will be here."

He tried that vehicle soon after the four weeks were up, and the first thing he accomplished with it was to run over a little newsboy, to whom he gave $200 right there on the spot.

"I am all the more sorry," he told the newsboy, apologetically, "because I like the press."

When the war began Prince Alexander was eager to read the details of the campaigns on the various fronts. He soon became tired of them, however, and once when he was asked to give an opinion as to the merits of the different belligerents, he said: "I don't know about the others, but, O, Lord, the Russians are no good! * * " And that was all he said on that occasion.

Incidentally Prince Alexander was a Lieutenant in the artillery, and those closely associated with him found the young man an excellent officer. A curious thing about it was that Sophocles, the second son of Venizelos, was likewise a Lieutenant, not only in the same regiment, but also in the same battery with the Prince; more curious still, both were promoted to a Captaincy on the same day. The officers of the regiment, desiring to celebrate the promotion of the Prince, arranged a small affair with plenty of champagne and other accessories.

Then, however, a controversy arose. On account of an interview that King Constantine had given to the writer of this article, which was published in America, there appeared in the newspaper edited by Venizelos himself a vitriolic attack on the King. This, by some diabolical coincidence, happened on the very day when the officers' spree was to take place.

There was consternation in the regiment: "It is impossible to have the son of the King and the son of Venizelos at the same table," said the officer in charge of the arrangements. "But what is to be done? We cannot tell young Venizelos to keep away from the affair any more than we can tell the Prince not to come."

At that moment, Alexander came in and solved the problem.

"I don't mind drinking a glass of wine with Captain Venizelos," he said, "and I wouldn't mind cracking a couple of jokes with him. If he were his father, and I mine, things would be different, but as it is I am not King and Sophocles Venizelos does not aspire to the Premiership of Greece."

The celebration was held and the two young men shook hands, to the delight of the whole regiment.

Such is Alexander, the present King of Greece. He came to the throne not at the bidding of his people, not as the lineal successor of his father, but simply because the Entente Powers so willed. His popularity will depend not on the amount of friendship and confidence that the Entente show to him, but on the message that his father will address to the Hellenic people, indorsing his son's nomination.

Chemists See Profit in Gas Fuel from Straw Now Wasted

By Ellwood Hendrick,
Vice President of the Chemists' Club.

THERE is a man by the name of George Harrison who lives in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, and he is a master mechanic. There's another man by the name of Robert D. MacLaurin who studied chemistry at McMaster University, then at Harvard, and then for a time he was here at the Rockefeller Institute, and now he is head of the Department of Chemistry at Saskatchewan University. Both are live men, men with imagination. They knew that the fuel problem was a serious one among the grain farmers of the prairies of Western Canada, as it is also among those of the United States. Nights are long and cold in Winter, wood is not abundant on the prairies, and coal is not only dear but sometimes you can hardly get it at any price. Selah.

Straw is a nuisance, and, except for the little needed for bedding stock, it is usually burned in the West. Freights are too high to ship it far, and you have to ship it far to get any kind of a price for it. In the Western prairies of Canada alone they have 20,000,000 acres in crop and from that they have an annual yield of over 20,000,000 tons of straw Chemically, straw is not unlike wood and is, therefore, becousined with coal. Physically it is a nuisance because of the room it takes. Like wood and coal, it may be distilled in closed retorts and the result is good, inflammable gas, 10,000 cubic feet of gas per ton of straw after it has been scrubbed and the tar and ammonia removed from it.

Its heating value is 400 British thermal units per cubic foot, so that if all the straw of Western Canada could be conveniently handled and turned into gas, the 20,000,000 tons would produce, converted into power, 22,000,000,000 horsepower hours or 2,511,000 horsepower years. That is seven times the power obtained in Canada from Niagara Falls. Just consider the problem, please; coal dear and hard to get and straw so inconvenient to handle that the only thing to do seems to be to burn it up after it has been through the thrashing machine. All that heat wasted in warm weather with a coal famine ahead and the long, cold Winter nights coming on! It seems as though there should be some way of turning the trick.

It has been turned by George Harrison, with the advice and aid on the chemical side, and the enthusiastic support of Professor MacLaurin. It will cost the farmer no more than $500 to equip his entire gas plant, and he need buy no more coal from that time forth. His wife will cook with gas, his house will be heated with it and so will his outhouses; he can shell his corn, pump water, and run his thrashing machine and grind his meal by means of a gas engine; he can have all the heat and light and power he wants and then a great quantity to spare.

The Harrison process for utilizing cereal straws requires first that the straw be baled into a size and shape to fill the retort. This makes a bale about seven feet long, two feet wide, and six inches high; not too much to handle. The retort consists of three oval cylinders made of highly refined steel which are set up in the usual fashion. Then there is a scrubber to remove the tar and ammonia and a gas holder.

That is the apparatus. Into each cylinder a little bale of straw is charged and then, underneath the retort, a fire of straw is started, or if there is gas in the holder the heating may be done with gas. It takes about 30 per cent. of the gas made to produce it in this way, but it is very convenient; all the farmer has to do is to turn the gas on after he has charged the retort and then come around in half or three-quarters of an hour and turn it off again. This will give him gas enough to last twenty-four hours. It is estimated that thirty to forty tons of straw will provide the average farmer with all the heat, light, and stationary power he requires for a year. The average farmer in the West raises far more than that.

For every ton of straw the farmer gets six to eight gallons of tar and ammoniacal liquor. This, in its crude state, will pay for baling the straw. When the gas is made there remains in the retort finely divided carbon called char, which is, in effect, lampblack, about 600 pounds to the ton of straw. It is now worth 15 to 16 cents a pound, being imported into Canada for use as black paint. Maybe other uses will be found for it. If farmers could get 1 cent a pound for it it would make their straw worth $6 a ton after they had got the gas out of it. Since a farmer cannot possibly use up all his straw in this way if he has a hundred or more acres in grain, the neighboring towns and villages will probably make it worth his while to bale up the rest of it. A ton of straw that produces 10,000 cubic feet of gas, together with tar and ammonia, is worth hauling, especially where coal is dear.

Random Bits

RUSSIA may carry out a complete reorganization on a huge scale of its inland waterways, if plans made previous to the recent political upheaval are realized. The project includes improvement of existing waterways, construction of new waterways and ports, utilization of waterfalls for producing electric power, improvement of navigation, &c. The work, it is estimated, will be finished in 1930 and cost $487,000,000.

Among the efforts being made by England to get better crops, on account of the threatened food crisis, one of the most interesting is an experiment in growing cereals and other field crops with the aid of "artificial sunshine," provided by overhead electric current. This experiment, under the supervision of V. H. Blackman, Professor of Plant Physiology and Pathology at South Kensington, is being carried out at Huntington Court Farm, near Hereford. The purpose of the experiments is to continue on a large scale work done during the last few years near Dumfries, where in 1916 an increase of about 50 per cent. in grain and 85 per cent. in straw was obtained on a crop of oats.

Construction plans for linking up the railways of Sweden and Finland have been drawn up and it is expected that the connection will be established by the Autumn of 1918. The bridge over the Tornea River, between Tornea and Haparanda, is to be a single-track bridge, but in view of the fact that there is a difference of gauge between Swedish and Russian railways, two sets of rails will be laid on it, so that the bridge may be used by both Russian and Swedish rolling stock, though not simultaneously.

Soldier Artist Who Looks at War's Comic Side

In Spite of Terrors Surrounding Him, Captain Bairnsfather Has Managed to Write a Book as Well as to Make Sketches









CAPTAIN BRUCE BAIRNSFATHER has become a writer. The English officer whose sketches of life at the front have made England shake with laughter has now blossomed forth as the author of a book. Genuine Bairnsfather sketches, plenty of them, are sandwiched in between the pages, but the fact remains that henceforth Bairnsfather fans—and there are thousands upon thousands of them in this country as well as across the ocean—must think of their idol in a dual capacity, not merely as the man who drew "Fragments from France."

Captain Bruce Bairnsfather is the soldier with the smile that won't come off. He is to the funny side of this war what Raemaekers is to the tragic. More than two years ago he began drawing sketches on the walls of a ruined farmhouse in Flanders where he was quartered. Those sketches made his comrades shout with joy. Fellow-officers clamored for more. Generals deigned to request "originals." Finally, it occurred to Bairnsfather that he might try to sell a sketch or two. Quite accidentally he chose The Bystander of London as a suitable periodical for his work and sent it a sketch. The editors of The Bystander crowed with delight. Since then it has published scores and scores of Bairnsfather sketches and its subscribers have multiplied prodigiously and a musical comedy has been produced in London called "Bairnsfather Land," and people with drooping mustaches and gloomy eyes are dubbed "Bairnsfather Men," and the genial Captain has been swept to a fame that is unique in the war.

As a writer, he is the same genial Bruce Bairnsfather. His book is called "Bullets and Billets," (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York,) and in its pages the author keeps up the remarkable record set in his sketches of getting a laugh from everything that the war trots out for his inspection. If he finds rain water several feet deep in the trench where he must live, he thinks it's funny. If a shell bursts right beside him, he remarks that "it's not the kind of thing one likes before breakfast." No matter what it is, shell or comrade or German prisoner or solemn old French curé or Belgian farmer or tin of beef or ruined farmhouse, it is a fit subject for a laugh.

Yes, Bairnsfather is still Bairnsfather. He grins at you out of his paragraphs just as he does out of those uproarious sketches that have made him a celebrity. The last pages of his book tell how a shell burst a few feet from him, giving him a bad case of shell-shock. He wrote those pages in quite a serious vein. But you suspect he did so because he felt that tradition required seriousness; you feel sure, somehow, that Bairnsfather has dubbed that shell "Alf" or "Bert," and thought up a perfectly killing picture in connection with its rude assault upon him.



THE BIRTH OF "FRAGMENTS": SCRIBBLES ON THE FARMHOUSE WALLS

Part of the adventures of which Bairnsfather tells befell him close to the now historic ridge of Messines, just captured by the British from the Germans. When the artist-writer was in that part of the world, the Germans occupied the top of the ridge—they were "über alles," he observes—which made it most convenient whenever they wished to dump shells into the British trenches.

The pages of the Captain's book bristle with humorous touches. After describing a succession of rainy days he jots down this parenthetical note: "Whenever I don't state the climatic conditions, read 'raining.'" One of the trenches in which he was stationed used to get so cold that he and his comrades actually used their biscuits for feeding the fire, keeping warm being more important than allaying hunger.

One day Bairnsfather wandered about amid the ruins of a château, the well-kept lawns of which were "covered with articles which would have been much better left in their proper places." Among these was "a half statue of Minerva or Venus wrapped in three-quarters of a stair carpet in the middle of one of the greenhouses." The inside of the château was even worse, because "the upstairs rooms were competing with the ground floor ones as to which should get into the cellars first."

After several months of water-soaked, peril-ridden life Bairnsfather got leave to visit home. He gives a vivid idea of what "leave" means to the man at the front; the joy that surged through him at the thought of London and his folks at home simply leaps out of his pages, and the Bairnsfather humor jumps up several notches from sheer exuberance. He takes a little fling at the censor by carefully refraining from mentioning the station from which he set out for home. "Having no wish to get that station into trouble, nor myself either," he observes, "I will call it Crème de Menthe." It must be a most ill-favored station, for the Captain adds: "It is only because I am trying to sell the station master a copy of this book that I call the place a station at all." And he nonchalantly tosses this at French railways:

You can't miss trains in France; there's too much margin allowed on the time table. The 10:15 leaves at 11:30, the 11:45 at 2:20, and so on; besides, if you did miss your train, you could always catch it up about two fields away, so there's nothing to worry about.

After a brief seven days of glorious idling, the humorous Captain again found himself in muddy Flanders, which inspired him to this vivid description of how a soldier gets to look at things at the front:

Instead of deriving a sense of peace and serenity from picturesque country farms, old trees, setting suns, and singing birds, here was this wretched war business hashing up the whole thing. A farm was a place where you expected a shell through the wall any minute; a tree was the sort of thing the gunners took to range on; a sunset indicated a quantity of light in which it was unsafe to walk abroad.

After a while he got another rest, at a farm some way back of the trenches, where he had a great time sketching everything and everybody. The old curé of the village objected to Bairnsfather and his comrades, and the Captain remarks:

I think he got this outlook from his rather painful experiences when the Germans were in the same village, prior to being driven north. They had him locked up in his own cellar for four or five days, after removing his best wine, which they drank upstairs. This sort of thing *does* tend toward giving one a bitter outlook.

And he took a humorous revenge on that curé. The old priest warned the girls of the village against the soldiers—quite unnecessarily, Bairnsfather heatedly remarks—so he retaliated by drawing a picture of the venerable man, with a girl on each knee, singing "The soldiers are going, hurrah! hurrah!" to the tune of "The Campbells Are Coming."

Soon after that the genial author of "Fragments from France" got badly shaken up by a shell. He closes his book thus:

"In three days I was back in England at a London hospital—a 'fragment from France.'"

How Japan Entertains

WHEN the Japanese entertain a foreign guest they believe in doing the thing up brown. This is shown by the appended program arranged in honor of Lindsay Russell, a lawyer of New York and President of the Japan Society of America, when he went to the Mikado's realm a few weeks ago.

Here is what they fixed up for the New Yorker:

April 7 (Saturday)—Arrived Yokohama, met by Mr. Post Wheeler, Chargé d'Affairs U. S. A., and Representative Japanese.

April 8 (Sunday)—Call American Embassy. Call Viscount Motono, Minister Foreign Affairs. Call Mr. Shidehara, Vice Minister Foreign Affairs. Call Mr. Nakamura, Director Commercial Bureau, Foreign Affairs.

April 9 (Monday)—Mr. Kumasaki, Consul to Moscow, assigned by Foreign Office as adviser.

April 10 (Tuesday)—General pass extended over Imperial Government Railways of Japan, Korea, and also South Manchuria Railway.

April 11 (Wednesday)—11 A. M., Conference Viscount Kaneko. 1:30 P. M., Conference Premier Terauchi. 3 P. M., Conference Baron Shibusawa.

April 12 (Thursday)—12 P. M., Conference Bank of Japan. 2 P. M., Conference Marquis Okuma, (ex-Premier.)

April 13 (Friday)—Return various calls. 12:30 P. M., Luncheon Governor Bank of Japan. 4 P. M., Peers' Club, (organization of American Society.)

April 14 (Saturday)—12:30 P. M., Luncheon Red Cross Society. 2 P. M., Baron Goto, Garden Party. 7:30 P. M., Dinner Vice Minister Foreign Affairs.

April 15 (Sunday)—2 P. M., Baron Shibusawa, Wedding Reception. 7 P. M., The New York Kwai (Club) Tokiwa Japanese Dinner.

April 16 (Monday)—Personal Matters.

April 17 (Tuesday)—3 P. M., Imperial Garden Party. 7 P. M., Dinner American Embassy.

April 18 (Wednesday)—12:00 P. M., Luncheon Dr. Nitobe. 7 P. M., Dinner Baron Mitsui.

April 19 (Thursday)—7 P. M., Public Banquet.

April 20 (Friday)—Leave with Mr. William G. Bibb for Seoul, Mukden, Peking, Hankow, Shanghai.

Alcohol Upheld as an Aid to Medical Practice

Dr. Beverley Robinson, Eminent Clinician, Takes Issue with Dr. Charles H. Mayo and Other Champions of Prohibition

ALCOHOL is a common factor in the production of criminals and insanity. Alcohol facilitates the progress of many persons with weak nerves to the asylums, to the prisons—and the dogs. Poor liquor is one of the worst things on earth, and the habit of "treating" is one of the most deleterious forms of recreation. Both should be stopped and made to stay stopped. Incidentally, not many operations for appendicitis are necessary.

These assertions were made the other day by Dr. Beverley Robinson, an eminent clinician of New York, in connection with the expression of his strong conviction that the time would never come when alcohol would no longer be used in illness. So far as Dr. Robinson can see, that time should not come, for there are conditions which absolutely demand the use of alcohol as a prominent part of medicine. His opinion is based on New York experience, in hospital and at the private bedside, of more than 40 years. He is consultant at St. Luke's Hospital and at the City Hospital, and Emeritus Clinical Professor of Medicine at the University Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

The following interview was inspired by the utterances of Dr. Charles H. Mayo, the world-famous surgeon, new President of the American Medical Association, who said a few days ago in his inaugural address that there should be war prohibition. "We know that in olden times," said Dr. Mayo, "when it was found that infection spread by water and that the fermentation of alcoholic drinks killed the harmful bacteria, there was use for alcoholic drinks. But that need has passed with the control of bacteria. National prohibition should be welcomed by the medical profession."

Dr. Robinson asserted with much warmth that in a great many cases of pneumonia, diphtheria, and typhoid fever he had seen cases which were considered hopeless take a favorable turn through the administration of good liquor.

"I am confident that many old and wise practitioners would indorse my views," he said. "If the French Government has found wine such a valuable agent to her soldiers in the field, is not the rôle of the dry-as-a-bone prohibitionist somewhat precarious? One of the most esteemed medical journals of the world is The Lancet of London, in which appeared only recently a statement that the French Government had requisitioned for the purposes of the army a very substantial proportion of the vintage production. The writer went on to say that in France, therefore, wine had assumed a military importance, for no less than 200,000,000 gallons of wine from the country, together with 40,000,000 gallons from her Algerian colony, have been reserved for the use of the soldier. It would appear that each officer and man receives daily half a litre of wine, and The Lancet authority points out: 'This allowance has been adopted since the war began, and the authorities are convinced that it has contributed to the health and efficiency of the troops through a campaign conducted under very trying circumstances. The reasonable consumption of the wine of the country (vin ordinaire) is evidently regarded as beneficial rather than demoralizing.'

"Frankly," Dr. Robinson continued, "I cannot subscribe to prohibition, and yet I know and deplore the evil effects of alcoholism as much as any one. I also deplore the bad effects of overeating, bad cooking, ignorance as regards the preparation of food; but is that a reason why every one should be debarred from eating anything but what is scientifically (so-called) correct? Much of what science has tried to show to attending physicians in hospitals, in regard to the pernicious or useless effects of alcohol in the treatment of disease, has not convinced me.

"What I am convinced of is that the best spirits and the best wines solely should be prescribed and the amount given according to individual and disease. There is a difference, I believe, between the effects of poor spirits and poor wines, and those which are known to be the purest are the best. Upon what precisely this depends I cannot always state, but I know the fact. The elimination, I take it, of fusel oil in the case of spirits, the production of certain stimulating and essential ethers in wines, or perhaps spirits, is often the true explanation. In any event, organic disease is not caused by them when properly and moderately used.

"I regret exceedingly that so distinguished a member of my profession as the President of the American Medical Association should support a now widespread and great fallacy. Dr. Mayo is a great authority; he is a great surgeon. He has said that for certain diseases he knew of other agents better than alcohol. I don't know a single one. I've practiced medicine in New York City for more than 40 years. I would no more think of treating a case of pneumonia, especially where the patient had reached a certain age, without good old brandy—I would consider it criminal not to give brandy! For stimulants or heart tonics, there are only two worth considering—one is strophanthus, the other is old brandy. The strophanthus should be given in small doses every two or three hours, at the same time as the brandy. The brandy may be given in doses from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful in a very little water, or vichy water, ice cold.

"One of my old 'boys' had a patient some time ago whom he asked me to see in consultation. It was an acute case. But it was immediately apparent that the patient was suffering with pneumonia. He was a business man about 55 years old. I told my friend that I had some of the best old brandy that money could buy down at my house, and recommended its immediate use. The doctor came down and got some of it for the patient, and a few days ago the patient himself called on me, entirely recovered. There are some people who would take the position that God had helped cure him, but he would have been in a bad plight without the brandy.

"My old friend the late Dr. Edward G. Janeway when he had pneumonia employed one medication especially—brandy. I believe that Dr. Jacobi would support me in this contention that, all the world over, humanity is liable to be overworked, temporarily weakened by shock; in fact, in a condition which calls aloud for a stimulant, and for something more palatable to the taste, more rapid in its restoration of vigor, than smelling salts, sal volatile, or even a cup of beef tea. I agree with Dr. Jacobi, who thinks that the time will hardly come when alcohol will no longer be used in illness. That time must never come. There are conditions which absolutely demand the use of alcohol. Furthermore, I am in absolute accord with him and other experienced practitioners in that I do not care to class alcohol anywhere. It has been called, or eulogized, as a stimulant, a sedative, an anesthetic, an inhibitory and depressant power, and so on. It has been called a paralyzer.

"But in cases of diphtheria with children I would use the best distilled liquor. The liquor must be the very best. I do not refer to the stuff that is ordinarily sold and which should be thrown out, all of it. Good whisky and brandy are the oil of old age. If I couldn't get a little stimulant with my meals I'd have dyspepsia. I don't believe in cocktails, but a little old whisky or brandy of superior quality is helpful to the elderly.

"I am not making these observations for any other reason in the world than because I believe they should be uttered in the cause of truth. They are not made as a result of a lot of experiments with healthy or diseased guinea pigs, dogs, and monkeys. I have been a practitioner all these years, and in rubbing up against humanity have learned certain things. I have learned them by experience, not from guinea pigs. One of the best laboratories is the hospital and sickroom. It is superior to an experiment on a dog or a monkey. That the abuse of alcohol is fraught with great dangers and brings with it injurious consequences of many kinds, both to the individual and to society, is the principal fact established by all experience and the point of departure of the whole alcohol question and alcohol investigation.

"Dr. Jacobi, to refer once more to my long-time friend whom I greatly revere, has found in his experience that the hospital and private bedside have the advantage over an experiment on a dog or a rabbit, for while the experimenter on the animals is not infrequently devoid of clinical observation when he publishes his result, the clinician seldom, if ever, appeals to the attention of his peers before he has confirmed his observations by scores of cases. Hippocrates, the great, says more frequently than any of his successors, 'it seems to me.' After forty-odd years I trust in alcohol as a powerful remedy in cases of diphtheritic and other sepsis.

"The lives of most men in the medical profession are spent in the endeavor to diminish suffering and eliminate the perils which beset humanity, and just now, of course, the question of the care of the wounded in Europe is one of the great problems of modern military surgery and of humanitarianism, in so far as that is left in man. I think soldiers should be permitted to carry good old whisky or brandy with them into battle in what we in the civil war used to call our canteens. If a poor chap had some tablets of strophanthus on his person they would also help in time of need. The whisky or brandy should be with the soldier for use only in case of emergency along with the other first-aid treatments.

"I have used liquor in treatment of typhoid fever over and over again. Science is one thing; medicine is an art. Today it is practiced as a science. You can't take care of sick people with a science. You must take into account the personal equation. There is no such thing as disease per se: there is a patient with a trouble. A man may practice medicine for half a century and never see two patients alike in all that time. If a man were dying of Bright's disease I wouldn't prescribe liquor for him. But it is this radicalism to which I am opposed—this bone-dry prohibition crusade. Alcohol has its place in medicine; treating should be done away with. There you have the two extremes. I consider the habit of barroom treating one of the most vicious things in existence. I have taken wine and water ever since I was a youngster. I despise water—it gives me dyspepsia. Just now I'm drinking with my meals some very good whisky—a present from a patient."

"I should like to say a parting word, so that my position may be the better understood, to the effect that I consider the medical profession to be composed, in the main, of the noblest of God's children. Along with the elevation of medicine and surgery to that high plane which they now occupy has gone a more general prevalence of a high and broad humanity among its members. But I also say that there is a lot of tommyrot in present-day surgery. Not very many operations for appendicitis are really required. In connection with humanity's appendix there has been a perfect slaughter of the innocents. There is an element which has crept into this noblest of all professions which is commercial to the last degree. On the one hand a doctor's house rent is due, and he must keep up his automobiles—and over there is a patient whose appendix may be removed for a fee of from $500 to, say, $1,500. It is frightful. The poor fellow under those circumstances is frequently cut open.

"The war is, therefore, a very bright spot in that it will act as an immense neutralizing agent in medical quarters. Already it is having this effect. But when you find a beggar who has made a fortune in the medical profession, unless he is extremely talented, it means there is something wrong. After everything possible has been said of the division of medical practice into specialties, of the necessity of the poorly paid combining to secure co-operative insurance and best medical treatment in their homes at a low rate, the field of the family doctor is still a large one and the demand for his services will ever remain, and a sorry day it will be when his influence has been lost and his interest forfeited. And who ever heard of such a man as that making a large fortune in the practice of his profession? We mustn't get too far away from such men as Weelum MacLure, 'the doctor of Drumtochty.'"

Training Artists in Medicine

DR. THOMAS S. CULLEN, President of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, in the course of his address at the annual meeting of the association at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., called attention to two noteworthy facts relating to the care of the sick in the United States. He said:

"Do we realize the stupendous sum invested in hospitals in the United States? Recently I asked one of the foremost hospital experts in the country to tell me approximately how much money was invested in hospitals, sanitaria, and institutions for the care of the insane. He said that the sum was enormous and probably amounted to $3,000,000,000. Be this as it may, most of us have gone along complacently, completely engrossed in the small institutions with which we are connected, little realizing that thousands of others have been doing just as much for the improvement of the care of the sick.

"During the Summer of 1909, while I was at my camp, the thought came to me that it would be a splendid thing for American medicine if we had a department of art in medicine, where artists who wanted to make medical art their life work could get a training of two or three years. I felt that, if this could be accomplished, in ten years all the leading medical centres could have good medical artists and that in twenty years we should lead the world in medical illustrations.

"Any man writing a textbook scans the literature for good illustrations and naturally would select those from this country. This would carry American illustrations to all parts of the globe and greatly redound to the credit of American medicine.

"With fear and trepidation I laid the plan before a broad-minded and liberal business man, who promised $5,000 a year for three years to see if the plan would prove a success. It was a success, and at the end of the three years he consented to support it for two years more. Last February he again consented to supply funds for three years more.

"The last annual report of the Department of Art in Medicine, as sent to the donor and to Dr. Frank Goodnow, President of the Johns Hopkins University, by Mr. Brödel, the Director, showed that artists had been trained and sent to Boston, New Haven, Philadelphia, Sayre, Penn.; Baltimore, Richmond, Cleveland, Chicago, Rochester, Minn.; St. Louis, El Paso, and San Francisco. At the present time Mr. Brödel has sixteen artists in training."

Getting Behind Hoover in the Kitchen

Women Should Manage Servants Rather Than Go "Milling About" to Get Men's Places, Says Miss Chittenden

By George MacAdam.

IF the women really want to organize for patriotic efficiency, the most useful thing they can do today is to band together to handle the servant problem. Herbert C. Hoover, at Washington, struggling to conserve food for the nation, for the world, has asked every housewife to become his aid. But between many a willing housewife and the accomplishment of her desire is that Chinese wall of indifference—the servant slacker."

This was said by Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, President of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, in the course of a talk in which she hauled over the coals that portion of her sex which in this time of crisis is "noisily pursuing useless activities that are favored with the limelight rather than quietly attending to those unillumined things that they can do."

"'Help' has long been a most vexatious family problem," said Miss Chittenden. "During recent years it has assumed the proportions of a public problem, greatly influencing that general but regrettable tendency of families to migrate from private houses to apartments and apartment hotels.

"In that general development of efficiency which has swept over the industrial world, the American servant has remained untouched. In fact, as the industrial world has advanced in efficiency the servant has retrograded. The old family servant that existed when women felt that their paramount duty was the management of their homes is a thing of the past. Generally speaking, the hired household worker of today is a marvel of incompetence, wastefulness, indifference, absolutely unamenable to discipline.

"While the men, who make the money, have devoted themselves to scientific organization for the elimination of waste, the women, who are large factors in spending the money, have been utterly neglectful of this constantly widening hole in the family purse.

"Several years ago I attended the biennial session of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in Cincinnati. They had a program that lasted ten days, a program that brought up—for 'a paper' and discussion—every question under the sun—politics, economics, literature, music, art, science, every question to which they could contribute little or nothing, every question but the one great question which they had right in their homes and to which, by discussion and organization, they could contribute much. During that entire ten days' program not a word was said on the servant problem.

"They discussed at much length all the complex problems of government which they fatuously call 'public housekeeping,' urging their tried abilities as housekeepers; but of this acute problem in their actual housekeeping not a word. These feminine readjusters of the universe talk much of regulating the condition of women in trade. There is much organized activity to fix the hours and wages of shopgirls, waitresses, and for all other women wage earners—except the servant.

"As Miss Tarbell has pointed out in that splendid book, 'The Business of Being a Woman,' it is customary, in presenting the case of the shop and factory girl, to speak of them as 'an army 7,000,000 strong.' It is a misleading exaggeration. Of this number from 20 to 25 per cent. belong to 'the army' in shops and factories. The number in domestic service is nearly twice as great, something like 40 per cent. of the 7,000,000.

"There is no question that much of the difficulty of the servant problem is a direct result of a lack of social consciousness on the part of women. If 'help' is needed and the needy woman has the money, she does not hesitate to outbid her less well-to-do competitor. Here there is no effort made, as in labor markets controlled by men, to fix a standardized wage relative to the value of the services to be rendered.

"The result of this is that the would-be economical woman is put, so far as expenditure for servant hire is concerned, upon the same footing as is the extravagant woman; that a standard of efficiency is not insisted on; that hours are largely unregulated, and that grossly inflated prices prevail for very inferior service.



Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, Who Looks Upon War as a Big Argument for Woman's Work in the Home.

"Because servants form a class, the only class in civilized life that does not feel the rise in the cost of living, its board always being provided; because its pocket nerve is never touched by the price of food, and because it has been for so many years unrestrained by a proper discipline, it has become the most wasteful class in the world in the use of food—purchased with some one else's money.

"If a mistress attempts to enforce economy in her kitchen, the servant plainly shows that she does not think her worthy of respect, that she is inferior to some other mistress who permitted a prodigal use of materials. If the mistress attempts to direct how much cream, butter, how many eggs should be used for this, that or the other thing, the servant will relate what some other mistress allowed. The attitude assumed is, 'This is all right for you, but of course you don't understand,' the obtruded implication being that you are in an inferior class.

"That you may have thought out how things may be just as nutritious, just as tasty with the use of a little less materials never occurs to the servant. Her only conclusion is that you are parsimonious, and opulence is all that wins her respect. This attitude, which lack of discipline has allowed to become ingrained, sets at nought the most painstaking study of proteins, carbohydrates, fats, and so on.

"The servant may leave in violation of her agreement; she may leave on tragically short notice; she may leave with insolence; the work performed may be of such poorness that even dismissal is necessary. But in nearly every instance the mistress will give a recommendation. This is done largely because it is the line of least resistance—it is easier to give than to refuse; it avoids the possibility of 'a scene,' and indulges a charitable emotion without any apparent personal cost. It is the lack of social consciousness that permits the mistress to thus send into the labor market a servant with a false label.

"It is only fair to both mistress and maid to say that some of the former have recognized the immediate need of food conservation and have explained to their maids that the penny saved in the kitchen means another penny for the war, and that the maids have responded and are eager to curtail the daily menu. Of course, these mistresses are not the ones whose names are constantly appearing in the headlines of the newspapers.

"In the appalling crisis that the nation is now facing, many of the women's organizations are following their habit of milling about in useless activities. There is much vocalization but little gain to the country. The activities that are most in vogue are those that have a military flavor. But nothing is popular with this class if it has not a mannish flavor. This awful war emergency has been seized upon to show that woman can play a man's part, and that therefore the program of feminism should at once be ushered in.

"Of course, there are some organizations in which women are active factors that are doing excellent patriotic work. Among these should be mentioned the Red Cross and the National League for Woman's Service. Then, too, there are many, many women throughout the country who are unobtrusively doing splendid work upon which the limelight never shines. This, however, does not discourage them from plying their needles and shears, for their aim is service, not publicity.

"Can't these women get together in an organization aimed at the control of the servant, which means the solution of the problem? Mr. Hoover has warned the country of the grave need of food conservation if we are to feed ourselves and our hungry allies. As women are the ultimate food handlers, he believes that they may play a deciding part in the war. It is his idea to ask every woman who presides over a household to enlist as an actual member of the food administration, to be thus entitled to the badge of the administration, and to sign a written pledge to carry out the advice and instructions of the food administration as far as her circumstances permit.

"The instructions that he has already outlined include the elimination of waste, the substitution of local and seasonal products, the use of staple products, and the study of food values and the advantageous buying and preparation of food.

"This is the excellent program that Mr. Hoover has laid out. If it succeeds it means that we will have a truly democratic food control, every housewife being her own food dictator. If it fails, we will undoubtedly have the autocratic food dictatorship of Germany, with its bread cards and prescribed daily rations.

"But how can this Hoover program succeed if, in so many households, the housewife is obliged to work her food economies through the servant slacker? Here is an opportunity to render a real service to the country. Let women form an organization that will exact from the servant the efficient service that man exacts from the workers in the outside industrial world. Let us standardize wages. And let us establish a scale of wages.

"In the business world men pay a comparatively small wage to the beginner or apprentice, and thence the wage ranges up to that of the master mechanic. But in the servant market, a cook's a cook; unless one is employing the higher class of chef, there are no degrees of proficiency recognized in the wages demanded. If $40 a month is the current wage for a good cook, the beginner demands and gets the same wage.

"In the business world, no matter how big or wealthy the corporation, wastefulness is not permitted. The efficiency expert is an accepted institution. This same spirit should be carried into household work. Discipline and the guiding intelligence should prevail in the kitchen and pantry just as it does in the workshop and office.

"If the servant should revolt against this new order of things, as many of them unfortunately would, and in consequence quit their employment or be discharged, no recommendation should be given, and the organization that I suggest should pledge its members not to employ any servant who has not a recommendation. I am told that, without organization, there is an unwritten law to this effect in certain European countries. And that is why the servant problem as we have it does not exist there.

"The enforcement of this rule in America would undoubtedly mean servantless homes for a time. But isn't the pressing need of the hour sufficient to make the women meet this situation? In serving their country they would be serving themselves, for, if they once stood shoulder to shoulder in this matter, the servants would inevitably be brought to terms.

"Industry for some time now has been warned that it must get itself upon the most efficient basis successfully to meet the economic struggle that it is predicted will follow the end of the war. Should not the women play their part by getting the homemaking industry of the country upon the same basis of efficiency?"

Outlook for North River Links to New Jersey

Bridge and Tunnel Prospects Bettered by Appointment of Conference Committee—Vast City in Two States Predicted

THE plan to connect New York City and that part of New Jersey separated from it by the Hudson River has been advanced so far by the recent action of Governor Edge in naming the new Hudson River Bridge and Tunnel Commission to co-operate with the New York State Bridge and Tunnel Commission that Frederick J. H. Kracke, Bridge Commissioner of New York City, ventures to predict what will be some of the effects on both communities.

First of all, he foresees the creation of a metropolitan district, like that of London, in which there is bound to be rapid advances in the value of real estate. He draws a picture which should give encouragement to every man who holds realty on the other side of the Hudson. Within a radius of perhaps twenty-five miles, he says, figures prove conclusively that those sections lying furthest from the approach of either bridge or tunnel will experience increases in property value much more rapidly in proportion than those nearest such approaches.

"The action of Governor Edge of New Jersey brings distinctly nearer to actual fact the proposal to connect the States of New York and New Jersey by vehicular tunnel and bridge," said Commissioner Kracke. "While the New Jersey Legislature passed the bill in question at the 1914 session as a result of the activity of the New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission, it was not until last month that the necessary consent was obtained from the three counties affected.

"Without going into too great detail, some of the more important reasons which make necessary the vehicular connection proposed are, in the first place, that there would be an admitted increase in the assessed valuation of properties in both States throughout the large territory which would be benefited; also, there would be the providing of a direct route between the States more economical than the time-consuming ferry. It would be of value from a military standpoint as a means of quick movement of troops and supplies, and important with reference to New York's food problem.

"With reference to the general question of the increased taxable values, the most analogous condition presented is that in Queens following the construction of the Queensboro Bridge. In 1901, when the contract was awarded for the erection of the first piers of that bridge, the tax ratables of Queens County, exclusive of Long Island City, were $68,468,986. In 1909, when the bridge was formally opened to the public, the tax ratables were $215,665,073, and in 1915 had reached $385,829,458, a gain of 465 per cent. for fourteen years, or an average gain of more than 33 per cent. each year. In the last ten years, Queens County, exclusive of Long Island City, has gained 308 per cent. in tax ratables.

"The tax ratables of Long Island City in 1901 were $33,602,809. In 1909 these ratables had increased to $77,539,572, and in 1915 to $123,686,520, a gain of 266 per cent. for fourteen years or an average gain of 19 per cent. each year. In the past ten years Long Island City has gained 201 per cent. in tax ratables. The population of Queens County, in 1900, was 152,999, and in 1915, 389,233, an increase of 154 per cent. These figures prove conclusively that the tax ratables of those sections lying furthest removed from the approach of either a bridge or tunnel, say within a twenty-five-mile radius, increase much more rapidly in proportion to those of the sections situated at the immediate approach of the structure.

"In 1910 the population of the counties of Essex, Hudson, Bergen, Passaic, and Union was 1,544,218, which was 61 per cent. of the total State population of 2,537,167. In 1915 the population of these same five counties was 1,719,977, or 60.5 per cent. of the total State population of 2,844,342. The gain in population was, therefore, less in proportion in these five northeastern counties than in the other sixteen counties of the State, notwithstanding the close proximity of these five counties to the metropolis.

"Again in 1910, the tax ratables of these five counties were $1,376,658,790, or 67.3 per cent. of the total State tax ratables of $2,045,898,213. In 1915, the tax ratables of these same counties were $1,724,598,998, or 66.8 per cent. of the total State tax ratables of $2,583,953,595. These figures also show a proportionate loss for these five counties in tax ratables for the five years when compared with the remaining sixteen counties of the State.

"In view of the foregoing facts, showing the increase of ratables and population in Queens County, is it not fair to assume that if either a bridge or tunnel had been built across the Hudson River from New York City since 1910 these five counties would have shown a tremendous proportionate increase in valuations and population instead of a proportionate loss?

"While it was originally proposed to build only a bridge connecting the two States, the agitation for a vehicular tunnel in advance of a bridge has received great impetus during the past year, and the action of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey is the foremost step in the investigation leading to the possible construction of a vehicular tunnel from New Jersey to New York by the appointment of a committee of three prominent engineers.

"This committee estimated the total cost of the proposed tunnel, at normal prices for labor and material, to be $8,529,000. It was estimated that 2,000,000 vehicles would use the tunnel the first year, and an annual increase of 10 per cent. in this traffic would amount during the sixth year to 3,220,000 vehicles, which is practically the vehicular traffic carried annually across the Williamsburg Bridge. The total estimated vehicular traffic across the East River bridges, taken from the 1916 reports of this department, of which 40 per cent. was horse drawn and sixty per cent. motor drawn, amounts to 12,500,000 vehicles.

"In 1913 an estimate was made for a bridge from Fifty-seventh Street, New York City, to Hudson County Boulevard at Weehawken, N. J., amounting to $42,000,000. The plans provided for two



F. J. H. Kracke, New York Bridge Commissioner, Who Sees a Boom in Property Values When States Are Connected.

tracks for the operation of subway cars, two tracks for elevated cars and two tracks each for New York and New Jersey surface trolley cars, in addition to facilities for roadway and footwalk traffic.

"The advocates of the proposed tunnel from Canal and Varick Streets, New York City, to Twelfth and Grove Streets, Jersey City, state that a tunnel at this point would serve the commercial and other interests that would have occasion to use it, that Canal Street is a wide street and is near the commercial district in New York City, and in New Jersey it would just tap the district that has the most occasion to use the tunnel.

"With regard to the bridge location, this was chosen because the land on both sides of the river made it possible to have on the New Jersey shore a perfectly level bridge to the centre and to the New York shore a grade of 2.7 per cent.

"The question of the proportionate cost of real estate to be acquired for terminals was also a considerable factor in determining this location. It should be pointed out that in the construction of a bridge connecting New York and New Jersey at Fifty-seventh Street there would be direct connection between Long Island via the Borough of Queens and Queensboro Bridge at Fifty-ninth Street across what is now the heart of the Borough of Manhattan and into New Jersey.

"The question of the financing of these improvements has heretofore been the stumbling block of progress, and secondly the question of what procedure should be adopted to bring about a complete understanding between the newly appointed Hudson River Bridge and Tunnel Commission and the New York State Bridge and Tunnel Commission now existing under authority of the New York Legislature.

"With regard to finances, it has been proposed from time to time that the State of New York and the State of New Jersey divide equally the burden of the improvements. A constitutional bar is raised to the proposal that the State of New York and the State of New Jersey divide the tunnel expense. No agreement has been reached between the affected counties in New Jersey as to the methods of dividing the expense to be borne by them, nor has the State of New York or the City of New York definitely gone on record with regard to the amount of money to be appropriated for the construction of the improvement.

"In view of this situation, it would seem that the most practical procedure would be for the New York commission to make the proper advances to the newly created Hudson River commission for the purpose of entering into conferences and ascertaining what is expected of the City of New York or the State of New York. A program could then be worked out which could be presented to the Legislature, if it were a State charge, or to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, if it were a city charge. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that some such course as this should be followed promptly if there is to be a determination of the vexed financial questions involved.

"It is impossible, I feel, to get a correct idea of the value of the improvement proposed without eliminating State jealousy and considering it from the point of view of the creation of a metropolitan district for New York City, such as is used as a basis of population for the City of London. A map prepared for the New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission by Jacobs and Davies, consulting engineers, in 1910, and which included the district inscribed in a circle, all arcs of which were located seventeen miles from City Hall, New York, includes a substantial part of Bergen County, all of Hudson County, a large part of Essex County, part of Linden County, part of Middlesex County, and part of Passaic County in New Jersey; part of Westchester County, the Boroughs of the Bronx, Queens, Brooklyn, and Richmond, in New York.

"This is generally considered to be the area of improvement and it points to the development as one of major importance to the City of New York and to the New Jersey counties. It is interesting to consider this theoretical metropolitan district in connection with the proposal of various New Jersey townships to consolidate among themselves and form a greater city in New Jersey. This area of improvement would afford possibilities for the expansion and outgrowth of the congested population of New York, and, subject only to the smaller question of State sovereignty, would go far toward relieving economical and social conditions which have caused the gravest concern to those most studious of the best interests of our city.

"I should say that the action of Governor Edge now points the way to conferences between the New Jersey and New York commissions that may lead to a settlement of the vexing but comparatively unimportant questions which have taken precedence over the larger aspects of this improvement and have thus far prevented the affirmative action necessary to create the proposed interstate connection."

What the New Army Expects of Its Chaplains

One of Them Outlines His Views Based Upon Years of Experience with Regulars—Preaching Only a Part of the Duties

WHILE candidates for commissions in trainingcamps all over the country are equipping themselves to become officers of the first half million men drafted as soldiers, and while the regular army's Medical and Quartermaster Corps are working night and day to train newcomers in their respective branches, not much is being published about the organization of a comparatively small but nevertheless indispensable corps — the Chaplains of the new army.

There are now sixty-six Chaplains appointed to the regular army, representing every Christian denomination. The scheme of the General Staff for the new army provides one Chaplain with every new regiment organized. This will mean that in six months, at the latest, about 800 clergymen will be called from their parishes to work with American troops at home and abroad. The President has the sole power of appointment of Chaplains. Each appointee must be confirmed by the Senate. The number of Chaplains of each denomination is apportioned according to the figures of the official religious census of the United States. In the case of each individual appointment, the Chaplain must have been recommended by the organization of his church, or if there is no church organization of that particular denomination, then the recommendations of five prominent clergymen must support the request for a commission in the Corps of Chaplains.

Each candidate for the position must undergo a physical examination similar to that taken by other army officers, and must pass a mental test such as shall be prescribed by the President. The Chaplain enters the service as a First Lieutenant, becoming a Captain after seven years. He becomes a Major ten years later, if there is a vacancy in that rank. There are no Chaplains in the army with a higher rank than Major. A scheme to provide for the presence of a Chaplain on the General Staff and the creation of the rank of Chaplain General met with such opposition inside the corps itself that it was abandoned.

The uniform of a Chaplain is similar to that worn by other officers. The insignia differs in that a cross is worn on the collar. A Chaplain wears no side arms, and his person, like that of a doctor, has been declared inviolable by civilized nations. It might be mentioned that during the present war the duties of the Chaplains with some of the regiments engaged have led them into situations where their office could not be distinguished, and hundreds have fallen on the field of battle in Europe in the midst of the men they were encouraging to meet death fearlessly.

The Rev. Father George J. Waring of the Eleventh United States Cavalry, author of "An Army Chaplain's Duties and How Best to Accomplish Them," a book published by the War Department for army use, remarked the other day: "A Chaplain has to be, like St. Paul, all things to all men." He added: "A successful Chaplain is necessarily an adaptable man. He is ready at all times to fit himself with the least possible disturbance to military exigencies."

Father Waring, as he is affectionately known to thousands of soldiers, both officers and enlisted men, with whom he has served, entered the army thirteen years ago as Chaplain of the Eleventh Cavalry. He served with that regiment in Cuba during the second occupation and also on the Texas border. A few years ago, after he had been promoted to the rank of Captain, he was sent to Leavenworth to assume a Chaplain's duties in the prison, in which the Government had inaugurated a new plan, the establishment of Disciplinary Barracks. There offenders against the military code were to have an opportunity to rehabilitate themselves in the army, or else in civil life. From the prison Chaplain Waring was sent to Governors Island, where, a year and a half ago, he took up his work in the Disciplinary Barracks at Castle Williams.

When he was asked what were the characteristics of a successful army Chaplain, Chaplain Waring replied:

"That is not so very easy, but, if you want a short list, I should say: Adaptability, tact, common sense, broadmindedness, cheerfulness, and practical sympathy, and he must have a good physique.



Chaplain George J. Waring of Governors Island, an Advocate of Manly Sports for American Soldiers.

"Thousands of good clergymen might be failures in the army. But the army is no place for a man who has not been successful in parish work. The very reasons that make him a failure in the parish make him a disaster in the army. In short, I would say this: No Chaplain who confines himself in the limitations of army regulations concerning his duties can hope to be a success. For, while army regulations provide for certain fixed duties, they intentionally leave much to his common sense and good judgment. Hence, the first important duty of a Chaplain is to study each man individually. He should know every man of his regiment personally and endeavor to win his esteem and confidence. It is a good plan to try to learn something about each man's past life, about his home, his people, his former associations, his previous employment, and anything else that will help to form a correct opinion of his character.

"A man is ten times easier to handle when he feels he is talking to some one who wkows him well and who is, sympathetically, a friend. Therefore, a Chaplain, to be successful, must have a cheerful disposition; he should be charitable, sympathetic, kindly disposed, friendly, lenient but firm, courageous, unselfish, and essentially a man of God. He should be first, last, and all the time what he professes to be, a clergyman, and should leave the military end to those who have adopted that as their profession and life work.

"When the Government requests some church to send one or more of its ministers to the army, it does not want these clergymen to take or fill the places of its officers. If regular officers were needed they would be taken from the Government's own excellent training college, West Point, or from a military college, from the organized militia, from a training camp, or from the regularly enlisted soldiers. Under no circumstances would the Government go to a theological seminary for them. The United States wants clergymen, and only those of the best type, to become its Chaplains in the different regiments and to do those things and only those things which its regularly commissioned officers are neither trained nor supposed to do.

"The Chaplain's foremost occupation ought to be to instill religion into every one with whom he comes in contact. He ought not alone to teach religion; he ought so to live that every move he makes will tend to diffuse it among his men. He should preach short but practical sermons and should illustrate them in a way that will forcibly appeal to his audience. He should not make either himself or his religion a bore, but by a natural and pleasant manner make himself and his presence something to be desired. It is an excellent thing for a Chaplain to take a leading part in promoting the enjoyment and the entertainment of the soldiers. By so doing he can become better acquainted with them and can intrench himself more securely into their confidence. But a Chaplain should always remember that these are only means to an end, and not an end in themselves."

Chaplain Waring asserted that while a Chaplain could not be expected to hold services successfully for denominations other than his own, he could always hold a general service at which all the members of the regiment might be present, and he should preach such sermons as would be spiritually helpful to every one, without discussing dogmatic or controversial doctrines.

"But I have always found it more satisfactory to invite ministers of the different churches from towns nearest the post," he continued. "They are willing to come, and the men are helped and encouraged by meeting and talking to a minister belonging to the church at which they received their early training. This makes them realize that they haven't got away entirely from old religious influences, and it makes the ministers in nearby towns feel more kindly toward the soldiers and their weaknesses, for they realize that many of the men are members, or at least sons of members, of their churches.

"A Chaplain must neither be a narrow-minded man nor a bigot, if he hopes for success. He must avoid mixing up with the religious persuasions of his men. It is not his place to start or encourage arguments or discussions on religion, and least of all ought he try to disturb their religious convictions. My experience has been that I always have more backsliders from my own church than I can pull and keep in line; hence I never have had the time, even if I had the desire, to make converts from other religions."

Chaplain Waring is convinced that the soldiers' entertainments should be considered in the Chaplain's line of duty. For if there is not some attraction for the men at the post, they will naturally drift to the nearby town where there is usually everything which tends to degrade them. He is an enthusiast over athletics in general, and especially the manly games that muscle-hardened soldiers would prefer.

"The Chaplain ought to be the moving spirit in encouraging football and baseball," he said, "for these sports encourage emulation among the men and afford them excellent diversions from the regular military duties. In fact, nothing but foolish fastidiousness would prevent a Chaplain from giving hearty and practical encouragement to the manly art of boxing and wrestling. These sciences are so conformable to the makeup of the real soldier that they ought to be fostered throughout the regiment."

A most important duty of every Chaplain, according to Father Waring, is the visitation of soldiers who are in affliction, those who are sick, or those whose misdeeds have caused them to be confined in the guardhouse.

"The army Chaplain," said he, "ought to make a practice of visiting the men in their regiments when the latter are off duty. For when the men have confidence in their Chaplain they will not hesitate to ventilate their real or imaginary troubles before him. It is a good thing that some one should know what is disturbing their minds; otherwise the troubles cannot be remedied, and things will go from bad to worse. How often a whole troop has been dissatisfied because the men are laboring under some delusion which a prudent Chaplain could rectify in a few moments by a tactful explanation! The hospital is a splendid place for the Chaplain to become well acquainted with the men, for, while convalescing there, the soldiers usually have much time which hangs heavily on their hands, and they are delighted at any opportunity to vary the monotony. Of all the sacred duties a Chaplain must perform, none is more important than the receiving and transmitting of trinkets and keepsakes to the persons designated by the dying man, with the accompanying messages."

Chaplain Waring wants to go with American troops to France, if he can be spared from his work on Governors Island. He was born an Englishman, and has relatives in the British Army.

Summer Exhibitions in the Art Galleries

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD

THE first Summer exhibition at the Modern Gallery lures the connoisseur rather than the general public. It has very little to say to minds trained on pictures prepared for annual exhibitions. It has no oratory and no pose, but there is art enough in the little room with its two dozen or more drawings to keep the mind busy indefinitely.

First there is Daumier; one of the simplest of Daumiers, one of his epics of the court house with speaker and audience, a wideflung net of line, a few streaks of wash, and—everything, character, distance, an architecture of planes, a firmly constructed anatomy. A smaller sketch, even more remarkable, is a bit of crayon and wash, the head of a white-haired old man, his flesh tones wholesomely pink, his wide, sweet smile eloquent of a lovely disposition. It recalls the Rembrandt old man in the Boston Museum, and its technical beauty quite matches the intellectual quality of the more ambitious painting. Another smaller sketch shows two heads looking up, also wide-mouthed and smiling. Daumier's incessant study of talking men seems to have influenced the mouth type in his work—you seldom find a mouth that is not that of the mime, flexible and large.

One easily passes from Daumier to Guys, but for fifty in this country who know the former there is only one who has even heard of the latter. Yet Constantin Guys is one of the greatest among those who have written their names on the obliterating sands of the public press. Taking no thought for the morrow, he kept his faith with his art. His little figures of elaborately dressed women, with small waists and tiny ankles and feet and wrists, and with broad shoulders and full contours, are classically sound in their simplifications, as dignified as they are expressive in their quiet power. Pascin may have seen the drawings of Guys before he evolved his type of Southern woman, but Pascin must bow to the older master when it comes to the building up of planes with films of tone. The complete authority with which the picture is constructed of three simple values, and the superb sweep of the lines defining the folds and ruffles of the costume affirm the right of Guys to be hung in any company. Paris has found out his worth, and England somewhat. It is a wise notion to show his work here, where only a few of the exceptionally instructed have collected it.

From Guys to Lautrec, and you find yourself at an aesthetic feast of color, with a free lunch counter in an "American bar" at Paris providing the material. A negro is dancing in the barroom before an appreciative audience. His swaying figure is in vigorous motion. Every line is one of grace, and over his rhythmic figure hangs a face like a gargoyle. Off in a corner stands the barkeeper, static as Egypt, with an attentive, heavy face. Near him is the lunch counter, with its yellow chicken and pink ham and green celery, as beautiful in color as a Flemish garden in the Summer of 1914. A restaurant scene and a dancer or singer with yellow hair and long, black gloves, an outline figure of a fighting barbarian, these are all phases of Lautrec in which his relentless observation and masterly synthesis make the daintiness of his neighbors seem weakness. If you like, you can pass by Braque and Derain, Manolo and Desseignes, but it is difficult to pass a couple of drawings by Marie Laurencin, very feminine and superficially subtle. The head in outline, with a thick neck and sweet mouth, has in it a certain balance and measure that place it above the rest. The artist is happily free from cleverness; her instrument still puzzles her, she does stupid things with beautiful color and loses her drawing. She is much better in black and white, although it would be a pity not to have a final conquering in her battle for color. She has remarkable sensitiveness, and throws it away trying for depth and breadth.

This gallery is the home of Picasso and Picabia, and the two are well represented in the present exhibition, which rasts until the 1st of July.

The Summer exhibition at the Knoedler Galleries is unusually distinguished, a number of paintings of the greatest interest and importance having been included. There are two Winslow Homers. One is a hunting scene such as he produced during the Adirondack years. A hunter with his game on his shoulder is attended by two eager, yelping dogs. The sky is filled with heavy gray clouds breaking to show a flood of silver at the horizon. In the foreground is a silver-gray tree stump so realistically painted that the deep fissures in the dead wood tempt the hand to explore them. One of the dogs tosses back his head so far that nothing is seen but the wide open mouth, painted with the same extreme realism, an amazing analysis of canine anatomy. The figure of the hunter is commonplace, savoring somewhat of the early Senatorial portraits, and the general color of the picture is harsh with passages of hot violet; but, with these outspoken defects and with its dry, uncompromising virtues, it is a picture that could have been painted only by a man of genius, of personal vision and personal feeling strong enough to direct his method of expression and hold it to the main point without deviation or slackening of power. The meticulously defined parts unite in one emphatic impression that dominates the imagination.

The other Homer is a boating scene, dated 1873. It is comparatively insignificant as testimony to the artist's individual quality, but it wears an authoritative aspect. The man who painted it had a clear conception of what he wanted to do and of the most direct way of doing it.

An opportunity to study George Inness in an unusual aspect is given by his "Coast of Cornwall." It is difficult to recognize the master of "Peace and Plenty" in this loosely woven brown marine with its dusky sky against which a dull red sail burns with a sullen flame and under which a sea is tossing with angry staccato rhythms of motion. The local colors are submerged in the general tone, and the scheme of color is severely restrained. It carries conviction of its reality to those who know the sea under similar conditions, but the reality of the impression depends upon the painter's full mastery of his material, and Inness never has shown this mastery more completely. It is picture painted as Turner said all pictures should be painted, not for the public but for judges, and it thus becomes worthy of the public. There is much of Turner in its vaporous, richly colored atmosphere, yet after you have become used to it as the work of Inness it reflects all the noblest and most individual qualities of his latest art.

There are two other pictures by Inness, one a "Coming Storm" of 1864, and the other a landscape of thirty years later with the characteristic broad stretch of greensward, richly verdant, a large tree, and moonlight flooding the scene, a dignified canvas to which is given a curiously personal note by the rail fence leading into the composition and catching the pallid rays of the moon. This picture, with "The Coast of Cornwall," represents a style perfectly adapted to express the imaginative force of the painter's mind. Inness in his later work concentrated his mind on one problem: The illusion of space. His study of gradations of light and his command of atmospheric effect lend dignity to his art even when he fails to achieve the healthy unaffected naturalness of these two superb paintings. It is almost always the case that a picture not quite in the recognized vein of a painter with marked characteristics is the one to hold the essence of his individuality and, by its very deviation from the expected, to reveal his personal message most clearly. Any student of Inness in the presence of "The Coast of Cornwall" must feel that he has gained an insight into the painter's habitual later mood deeper than any of his series of pastures and oaks afford.

Blakelock also is represented by two pictures, one conveying his public message of glowing color and honeyed richness of material; and one throwing a more searching light upon the further reaches of his genius. The second picture is a forest interior, the shadows furtive and flickering, the lights hushed, and in the distance, seen between trunks of trees, a low-toned red of sunset. The gravity of the drawing, the feeling for the essential character of the scene, the forms of the trees and the intricate perspective, give it a unique place in Blakelock's art. It has more substance and firmness than the somewhat marshy landscape with black trees beloved by a public anxious for a hallmark.

Among the other pictures in the collection are Sargeant Kendall's much discussed "Sphinx," an Indian head by Henri, a pretty girl under a green parasol by Lilian Genth, a fine Wyant, and a charming snowy landscape by Jonas Lie.

In the small adjoining room of the Knoedler Galleries is an exhibition of portraits and sketches by the Italian painter, Captain Piero Tozzi, who commanded a Sicilian company at the front and also was employed as a scout on account of his ability in sketching. Six portraits are shown, the sitters being the late Colonel Robert Rae of Chicago, John A. Drake and Mrs. Drake of New York, Mrs. W. W. Rand of Minneapolis, Miss Louise Branch of Richmond, and Emmanuel de Luynes, Duc de Chaulnes, and grandson of Theodore P. Shonts.

The sketches have more vitality than the portraits.

Model of Nave for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

At Mr. Whitman's studio last week was shown a model of a portion of the proposed nave for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. The care with which this model has been prepared enables the observer to get a very fair idea of the delicacy and purity of the detail in the style of thirteenth century Gothic. The slightly raised ambulatory, the Monk's Walk with daintily fretted arches, and the pure blues and reds of the windows, all, of course, will play into the whole effect in some century to come when the great monument, the fourth in size among the cathedrals of the world, and compounded of a hundred talents and visions, will seem to the great, careless, admiring public flowing by it the work of one mind. It is a Gothic revival that at least will not vanish as the old Academy of Design, that crystallized "Dream of John Ball" that came into being under the Pre-Raphaelite architect P. B. Wight, has done. Mr. Wight trained his stone cutters to carve the floral and plant forms of the ornamentation from nature, and in the cathedral also are many details of ornament carved by workmen with an amount of skill and artistic feeling adequately to translate the ideas of the architects under whom they work. They lack, however, the freshness of touch and the individual accent characterizing the mediaeval work which was the result of sound apprenticeship and training running through several generations of workmen. Today the stone-cutter is made as nearly as possible a machine who will turn from the ideas of one architect to those of another with indifferent obedience, keeping his own ideas when he has them scrupulously to himself.

We cannot hope to have a style in handicraft until something of the workman's personality gets into his work, and this will come when industrial art is given its true place in the community and handicraft is recognized as precious chiefly through its quality of individuality. The present ideal of handicraft involving the nearest possible approach to the inexpressiveness of machine work inevitably will give way before the intelligence of the modern artist when the latter is called into our industries to save them.

Sketch Exhibition at the National Arts Club.

The painter members of the National Arts Club are holding their annual exhibition of sketches and studies in the club building in Nineteenth Street. Very little of the work has the look of unpreparedness formerly associated with a sketch; the crisp, shorthand quality that communicates the artist's thought as directly as possible. There are several instances of war influence in the subjects of the pictures. Hayley Lever has dedicated himself to the battleships and is working with less mannerism and more variety in his treatment. Helen M. Turner has a pleasant little figure subject which she calls "Knitting for the Soldiers," without straining the significance; Jane Peterson reproduces faithfully the barren atmosphere of the well-lighted Red Cross workrooms.

A Tribute to the Late John G. Johnson.

In the current issue of the Burlington Magazine "R. F." pays the following tribute to John G. Johnson: "His purchases were always made with the greatest care, and always expressed his personal tastes and outlook. He never bought like the great millionaire who accepts the celebrated and duly authenticated at its face value, who follows in the footsteps of the Popes and Princes of past ages. He liked precisely the works that such collectors overlook. He loved the 'inédit,' the work that others had passed by, or that owing to some peculiarity would never appeal to the ordinary taste. He loved the curious in art almost to excess, and indeed this was natural, for with him the art-historical passion was stronger than either the social or the purely aesthetic motive of the collector. Thus it was that his collection was a mine of wealth for those who loved to inquire into unexplored byways of art history, for Mr. Johnson was always open to what was newly found and as yet unaccepted in ancient art. He did not stick to the highways of the great central traditions of Italian and Flemish painting, but was one of the first to see that the Burgundian, Provençal, and the Catalonian schools were also deserving of investigation. He never, therefore, bought names and attributions, but always pictures. The result was a quite unique and particularly fascinating collection, varying from supreme masterpieces like his Botticelli series of the type of the Magdalene, which comprise what are perhaps the most profoundly felt designs of the master, the Hubert van Eyck of 'St. Francis Receiving the Stigmata,' and others, down to works which could scarcely claim attention on aesthetic grounds. But these minor works were scarcely ever devoid of some peculiarity which rendered them interesting to the curious and speculative investigator, or else they illustrated some unsuspected and unusual phase of an artist's personality. One might say that Mr. Johnson never bought a dull picture; and this, considering that his collection numbered well over a thousand pictures, is a great tribute to his alertness of mind."

Philadelphia as an Art Centre.

The Art World for June has an appreciative paper by A. W. Crawford on the old City of Philadelphia from the standpoint of art. He finds Philadelphia remarkable as the home of collectors and points with pride to the art museum to be erected in connection with Fairmount Park.

A view of Camac Street introduces us to the nearest approach to Bohemia in the Quaker City, but Mr. Crawford credits the old Pennsylvania Academy with having done most for art in Philadelphia:

"There can be no question that it is to the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and its history of 110 years that the fertility in art of the soil of Philadelphia is due. The continual raising by the Academy of the standard of the artistic; its annual exhibitions; it successive crop of students, who, when not artists themselves, become public or private protagonists for art; its continual education of the successive members of its Board of Directors, who, though appointed to supervise and control the policies of its teaching, are bound to be among the taught; its very existence in Philadelphia for more than a century, have developed the atmosphere that has produced such private collections as those of Widener, J. G. Johnson, Elkins, McFadden, Barnes, Warren, and Stotesbury; that has produced the unique series of clubs, shot through with the feeling for and atmosphere of art, along the twenty-foot alley called Camac Street, with its Sketch Club and Plastic Club, its Franklin Inn, Coin d'Or, Poor Richard Club, Meridian Club, and Stragglers Club; and that has resulted in raising the total sum of $2,000,000 for the Philadelphia Museum of Art at three public elections—an unprecedented way of securing money for such a purpose.

Caring for Professional Work of the Absent

Lawyers and Physicians Are Trying to Develop a System for Preserving the Business of Those Who Are Called to War

A FINER brotherhood among professional men in this country has sprung from the patriotism evoked by the war. The party of the first part is the professional man who goes to the front as a soldier; the party of the second part is the professional man who, not included in the draft for soldiers, remains at home.

The expression of this professional brotherhood is from the party of the second part, and may be put in words like these:

"We know what a sacrifice you are making. We know what it requires to build up a practice and how readily it goes to pieces when the man who built it up is absent for an extended period. We are going to try to hold your practice and to see that your family or other dependents get the benefit of it while you are away."

In past wars in which the United States has been involved the doctor, lawyer, or other professional man left his practice to the profit of those of his profession who remained at home. There were many cases of professional men aiding families of those who were at the front, but organized effort to maintain practices intact was not made until recently. The best minds in the legal and medical professions are at work to solve this new social problem. In the business world the heads of establishments have drawn further and further from what may be termed the customer, so that the one may never see the other; but this is not so in the professions. At the centre is a personality, a certain kind of man, jovial or earnest, grave or gay, who appeals to a certain kind of clientele. How to organize a cohesive something that will take the place of an absent personality is an important phase of today's problem.

The difficulty of the problem is recognized by Henry W. Taft, Chairman of the War Committee of the Bar of the City of New York.

"The work of our committee has several branches," said Mr. Taft, "and one of them will be concerned with conserving the practices of lawyers going to the front who are so situated that they have no one to leave their business with; but a lawyer's business is such that we cannot yet say how we will proceed, for we are facing something that has never been attempted before, except in England, where it has been tried to some extent, and conditions there are quite different. As individual cases are considered we probably shall find ways of handling them. We now have 4,000 lawyers who have volunteered for this work. One of the questions they answered when tendering their services was, 'Are you willing to assist in conserving the practice of members of the bar engaged in war service?' The men are classified according to boroughs."

"What do you consider the chief difficulty in conserving the practice of a lawyer who is absent for an extended period?" Mr. Taft was asked.

"A fundamental difficulty in dealing with this branch of our work lies in confidential relations existing between lawyer and client, which in this country has usually prevented the lawyer from transferring to another his business and clientage. In England the situation in this respect, in both medical and legal professions, is somewhat different. Indeed, I believe in some cases a professional practice becomes the subject of more or less formal transfer from one man to another.

"Another branch of our work which we also regard as important is to give advice gratuitously to persons going to the front in relation to their affairs, in the making of wills, transferring of property, and so on. There is probably a great number of young men of moderate means who should make some such arrangements, but neglect to do so rather than incur the expense of employing a lawyer. We want to serve these, and are now organized to do so at 40 Wall Street and 39 Pine.

"A third branch of our work will be trying to aid the Government by supplying lawyers in connection with hearings before exemption boards, and other such matters. This work has already excited the interest of the Federal and State officials, who promise to avail themselves of such services as our committee can offer.

"What we have supposed will need the continuous attention of our committee is the relief of those dependents of lawyers going to the front. In England this has been developed enormously under the Professional Classes War Relief Council in the training and education of children, maintaining maternity homes and other activities for the purpose of relieving distress. Of course other ways for our committee to be useful may become apparent, and the response to our invitations for voluntary service has been so enthusiastic and widespread as to indicate that lawyers are only too willing to help. I think there are a great many lawyers who feel that their professional education and work have not equipped them to be of direct military service in time of war. This is particularly true of those who are not within the military age. The fact referred to intensifies the desire of such lawyers to be of use in the indirect ways in which our committee purposes to be helpful. It must not be forgotten that lawyers more than any other class have occasion to study the principles upon which free government is founded, and when they see the foundations of civil liberty attacked they are quick to perceive the disastrous results to humanity that may attend the success of such an attack. I want to add that the Finance Committee, for the purpose of raising funds for needy lawyers at the front, is a strong one, and we expect to obtain substantial sums."

The Finance Committee is composed of the following: James Byrne, Chairman; Edmund L. Baylies, John M. Bowers, T. L. Chadbourne, Jr., F. B. Jennings, S. Stanwood Menken, Victor Morawetz, John W. Simpson, William N. Dykman, Michael Furst, and John Hill Morgan.

Taking care of the practices of doctors at the front was considered earlier, as they were the first to go to Europe.



Henry W. Taft, Head of the New York Committee Which Cares for Business of Lawyers Enlisting for the War.

Theirs is a different problem, requiring careful planning. Much preparatory work has been quietly done, and there is an organization in New York ready now to take charge of and conserve the practices of medical men called to the front.

Dr. J. Bentley Squier, President of the County of New York Medical Society, in telling of the progress made in this work, said: "About 10,000 doctors are needed at once at the front. Before the war is over probably 20,000 will be required; that is, one in six in this country, which shows the scope of the problem. Already six hospital units have gone, with twenty-five doctors in each unit, and other units are awaiting orders to leave. These are picked men.

"The Council of National Defense, through Dr. Franklin H. Martin, Chief of the Medical Department, issued a request that State and county medical societies arrange to care for the practices of doctors called away. The request in every instance has met with hearty approval and co-operation. In most States, according to the action taken, one-third of the amount collected will be given to the doctor serving as a soldier.

"The Medical Society of the County of New York upon the declaration of war appointed a committee to draw up a suitable plan for handling the situation, to be presented to the members for action. The members of this committee were Dr. Edward L. Hunt, Chairman; Dr. Charles A. Elberg, Dr. Lewis A. Coffin, Dr. John Douglas, and Dr. Wilbur Ward. The report of the committee was heartily indorsed at the ensuing meeting of the society. The solution of the problem, as worked out by the committee, is shown by the following recommendations taken from the resolutions:

1. That, so far as practicable, the men entering the military service make individual arrangements for the care of their practice during their absence.

2. That such men as cannot or do not desire to make individual arrangements submit their names and the nature of their practice to the society.

3. That those men not entering the service who are willing to assume charge of the practice of absent members in turn submit their names to the society.

4. That it shall be the duty of the society to arrange that certain men remaining at home shall take care of the practice of the absent ones under the following conditions:

(a) That the interest of the absentees shall be the first care of the substitute.

(b) That the substitute shall pay over 50 per cent. of all fees received.

(c) That a monthly financial statement be rendered by the substitute to the society, together with the above-mentioned percentage of receipts, the society in turn to make payment of the same at once to such persons as shall have been designated by the absentee.

(d) That the substitute shall return to the absentee, so far as possible, all patients who have come under his care from the absentee's practice, and that he shall pledge himself upon the return of the absentee to refuse to retain any patient who has come to him under these conditions.

(e) That any member of the society who knowingly cares for a patient of any man serving with the colors shall return 50 per cent. of the fees collected to the society for the absent member.

"The decision to turn over 50 per cent. of the practice to the absentee was deemed a fairer division in a closely settled community like this, where patients are quickly reached, as against a practice in smaller places or in the country, where patients are further apart," said Dr. Squire." By applying to Dr. Hunt any doctor in this vicinity may, during absence at the front, have his practice cared for, and be certain that his patients will be returned to him when the war is over, and know that part of his income will be conserved for the benefit of his family.

"About the time of this action the President of the society received a letter from Dr. Edward B. Cragin, inclosing a check for $10,000 to be used for the amelioration of hardships and to aid the families of the men at the front. Dr. Walter B. James, President of the Academy of Medicine, subscribed an additional $10,000, Dr. John F. Erdmann $5,000, and Dr. Seth Milliken $1,000. At once a campaign was started to increase the amount to $100,000. On the day of the announcement that the larger fund was to be raised we received a check from J. William Clark, a layman, unsolicited. While no attempt is being made to solicit funds outside of the profession, the worthiness of the object must meet the approval of every one, as no profession loses more in services for the country."

Reformed by Music

IN an address delivered at the National Arts Club, Thomas E. Rush, Surveyor of the Port of New York, told of the welfare work done in his office and how it encouraged and strengthened the morale among the men. To illustrate, he related an incident showing how an employe was reformed by music.

The man was an inspector, of unusual intelligence, but he was always in trouble. In the first three months of his service twenty-three charges were made against him. His record before his entrance into the service was not good, and the Surveyor almost despaired of being able to help him. Finally he sent for the inspector's wife, but her story did nothing to brighten the husband's character. Mr. Rush had a happy thought. He had learned that the man had formerly earned a good salary singing in a church choir. So he organized a choir for the Welfare League and placed the inspector in charge of it. This was just the touch needed. The recreant immediately reformed, and the wife wrote to the Surveyor thanking him for working a great change.

How Labor and Capital Join Hands for America

Some of the Letters Which Employers and Workers Wrote When Gompers Asked Them to Help the Defense Council

THERE is nothing so democratic as an alphabetical list. Abou Ben Adhem's name would have been at the top anyway, even if he had not loved his fellowmen, because it began with A. So, in going through the many hundreds of unpublished letters received by Samuel Gompers from capitalists and workingmen in response to his invitation to join the Committee on Labor which President Wilson asked him to organize to help the National Council of Defense, you find, for example, Curley, which begins with C, far ahead of Rockefeller, which begins with R.

The discovery both emphasizes the democracy of alphabetical arrangements and indicates the orderliness with which correspondence is filed in Mr. Gompers's office, but, more important than either, it emphasizes the fact that the manner in which this country has gone into the war has brought all people together in a way hitherto undreamed of.

John F. Curley, the wire weaver of Holyoke, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., of New York have this at least in common: They are both members of the Labor Committee of the Advisory Commission for War. And Mr. Curley writes that he has no income but what he earns at his trade, and Mr. Rockefeller does not know what his income is.

Here are the two letters, alphabetically arranged:

Your kind letter of April 13 requesting me to serve on the Committee on Labor received today. I have been away for a week. I have no income but what I can earn at my trade. My organization pays no salary. But I have notified the different divisions and if they are willing to pay the expenses I will gladly serve and to the best of my ability do my share for my country in the time of her need. I expect answers in a week at least, and will hold myself in readiness to respond to the call. JOHN F. CURLEY,
President American Wire Weavers' Association, 203 Beech Street, Holyoke, Mass.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 7, asking me to accept membership on the Committee on Labor, including Conservation of Health and Welfare of Workers, which committee is one of the subcommittees of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense.

It gives me pleasure to accept appointment to this committee, and I shall be glad to do everything in my power to advance the interests intrusted to it. Quite aside from the fact that in this time of national need every man should stand ready to do his part for the common good, I shall esteem it a special privilege to do what I can to promote the welfare and consideration of those of our fellow-citizens who work in the industries of the country.

May I in closing express my appreciation of the service which you are rendering to the country as Chairman of this committee and assure you that it will be a pleasure to me to work under your leadership?

Awaiting further word as to the next meeting of the committee, I am, very truly,
JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.

For the most part the letters from the capitalists are brief acceptances and assurances of willingness to serve. The workingmen are more given to attempts at the expression of the patriotism that is in them and of their gratitude at being called to help in this special way in addition to the other sacrifices which, as American citizens, they will have to make. All told, the letters are a big part of the raw material that will go into the history of one of the most interesting and impressive chapters of the war.

The self-explanatory letter sent out by Mr. Gompers and to which he received the favorable responses from all parts of the country was as follows:

Washington, D. C., March 22, 1917.

The last United States Congress created a Council of National Defense to consist of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor. It also created an Advisory Commission consisting of seven persons.

In order to perform its duties each member of the Advisory Commission was made Chairman of a committee responsible for specific work. The undersigned was made Chairman of the Committee on Labor, including Conservation of Health and Welfare of Workers.

In countries which have voluntary institutions, and which are now engaged in the European war, the true relation between the workers in industrial workshops and mobilization for the war was not at first appreciated. Only after initial blunders resulting in unnecessary sacrifice of life and time did the nations give proper consideration to the welfare and conservation of those whose toil was necessary to maintain military equipment and organization. The council desires to profit by the experience of other countries.

The Committee on Labor, including Conservation of Health and Welfare of Workers, is in pursuance of this purpose of the council, and is in accord with the American spirit. As Chairman of that committee, I am asking a number of men and women, not confined to any walk of life but who are generally interested in the welfare of the nation, to contribute of their time and ability to the work of this committee.

I am asking you to accept membership on that committee. You will understand, of course, that there are no funds from which those giving this humanitarian and patriotic service can be paid.

The first meeting of the committee will be held in the Office Building, Ninth Street and Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., April 2, 1917, at 11 A. M.

Will you please write me at your earliest convenience advising me whether you will accept membership on this committee and whether you can be in attendance at the meeting? I trust you will do both.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
Chairman Committee on Labor, the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense.

Here is the reply from Alton B. Parker:

I should most certainly accept membership on your committee were I sure that I should find the time to properly perform the duties or to properly meet my obligations as a member.

I have in front of me for the next two months at least, perhaps three, a great volume of legal work. During that time I should not find it possible owing to court engagements to be of any real service. During the vacation season I could of course do some work.

Under the circumstances, don't you think that I ought to decline? You are accustomed to meet all your obligations and I like to meet all mine.

Mr. Gompers wrote right back, ignoring the question about declining and assuring Mr. Parker that he would be expected to do some work "during the vacation season."

William Green, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, could not attend the first meeting because it fell on the anniversary of the winning of the eight-hour day, but he joined the committee.

H. P. Davison, who has also undertaken the co-ordination and management of all the Red Cross activities, wrote:

Thank you for your favor of April 7, in which you honor me by an invitation to accept membership on the Committee for the Conservation of Health and Welfare of Workers. I do so with pleasure, assuming that I will not be called upon to give much time, as my commitments are such that it would be impossible for me to do so. You of course appreciate that the demands here are daily increasing and one can only cover a certain amount of ground. I mention this particularly, so that I will not prove a disappointment and for the further reason that if you were to expect much of my time, I should quite understand your declining my acceptance under the condition made.

Andrew C. Hughes, President of the Coopers' International Union, called attention in his letter of acceptance to a very useful service the coopers can render, a detail that anybody not a cooper would never dream of. He wrote:

In accordance with your readiness "to receive offers of further service and any suggestions from any member of the committee," I beg leave to inform you that at a recent meeting of the General Executive Board of this International Union I presented the following resolution, which was passed and ordered sent to you:

"When coopers are required for constructing the strongly iron bound oak barrel to be used for mining our nation's harbors, which was done by our Government during the Spanish-American war, the members of the Coopers' International Union stand ready for service at any point designated by the Government."

No doubt Joseph N. Weber, President of the American Federation of Musicians, indicated what all the musicians of the country are willing to do in saying what he will do himself:

I hereby accept your offer to become a member of the Committee on Labor of the Council of National Defense. I will at all times be ready in the interest and welfare of the nation, to contribute all my time and ability to the work of said committee. I will be in attendance at the meeting of the committee on April 2.

Felix Frankfurter, who has since become one of three Assistant Secretaries of War, serving for $1 a year, wrote from the Harvard Law School:

I am grateful for your invitation to serve on the Committee on Labor, of which you are Chairman, for the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense. I deem it a privileged opportunity as well as a duty to accept if, in your judgment, I can be of use. Now that a conflict of some sort is inevitable we should indeed gain from the experience of Europe, particularly of England, and avoid both the waste and the bitterness by having regard at the very outset for the most important factor of the whole problem of national preparation, namely, the health and welfare of the workers and all that go thereby.

I am very sorry that it will not be possible for me to attend the meeting of the committee on April 2, unless such attendance is really indispensable to subsequent use on the committee.

Daniel Guggenheim, who is up to the eyes in all sorts of war work, sent this reply:

I am pleased to accept the designation, and shall be glad to do everything in my power to render assistance in the work to be undertaken. I have already agreed to assist in various lines of work in connection with preparation for national defense. I shall, however, do my utmost to attend any meetings of your committee that may be held outside of New York.

They have been working day and night at the Government's Bureau of Engraving and Printing since the war began, but here is an employe who will help on the side:

Your letter of March 22, asking me to accept membership on your committee, is very much appreciated; I also consider it a great honor. I don't know how much time I can give the patriotic service. You know that I am in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and, like all others employed there, am under a great strain at present to get out our share of the work, but I shall try to be present at the first meeting, April 2. Also hope to be able to accept membership on the committee.

BENJAMIN GOLDSWORTHY,
First Vice President Steel Plate Transferers' Association of America.

Here are the replies of two miners, James Lord, head of the mining department of the American Federation of Labor, and William Diamond of the United Mine Workers of America.

From Mr. Lord:

Real patriotism can only exist with the conservation of human liberties, and when the people of our nation can meet a situation in this spirit, the things we all hold dear will not perish, no matter what situation or crisis may confront us. I will be at the meeting at the appointed time.

From Mr. Diamond:

I deem it a great honor to be accorded the proud privilege of acting on the Committee on Labor and will be on hand at the first meeting of the committee on the 2d of April at the place designated. I can appreciate the value of such a committee to our Republic and the labor movement. I believe the Committee on Labor will act as a stabilizer in the industrial field in the interest of the Government and the toiling masses of our country.

Talcott Williams congratulates Mr. Gompers on steering clear of difficulties which England had at the outset of the war, and P. J. Purtill of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen accepts and comments on the duties of a citizen.

William M. Wood, President of the American Woolen Company, would not have been thought of a few years ago as a man teaming up with labor, but now he is not only in but wants to bring his son in, too. He writes:

Mr. Marvin has told me of his very pleasant conversation with you. Though my family is desirous that I should take no more responsibilities and be relieved of some I have, yet in this instance, on thinking it over, the kind appointment by Mr. Gompers on the Labor Committee of the Council of National Defense makes a particularly strong appeal to me and I shall be glad to remain on the committee.

If I am not able to attend every meeting I would be pleased to be present, as representing me, my son, William M. Wood, Jr., who is in my office and on whom I shall depend more and more.

With best wishes for the success of the great undertaking in which labor and capital are so happily united.

Thomas McNeill, head of the foundry workers of the country, becomes a fellow-member with Mr. Wood and calls it the "home defense of war."

One more letter of Mr. Gompers himself is significant as showing that he made no distinction between employers with reference to their attitude toward organized labor. He was criticised by a union organization officer for appointing to his Labor Committee an employer who had fought the unions. To this critic Mr. Gompers wrote, in part:

"I think that when I explain to you the purposes for which that committee was appointed, you will understand why it must necessarily contain employers both friendly and hostile to the organized labor movement.

"The President appointed me as one of the several members of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense. Both the commission and the council are the Governmental machinery for dealing with the defense of the nation in the war in which we are engaged. As a member of that commission I serve as a Government agent. Matters affecting labor are referred to my committee. As you can see, the problems that confront my committee are national problems involving all the elements that constitute the nation. The purpose of the committee is to protect the health and welfare of wage earners who render war service. In order to do this the committee must deal with the employers of these workers, whether these employers are friendly to organized labor or not.

"In making up my committee I had in mind that representatives of all types of employers ought to be made to bear the responsibility for so adjusting industrial relations as to insure continuous output and at the same time protect the health and standards of wage earners. All workers know that it is not a difficult matter to persuade employers who are friendly to organized labor that the purposes of the labor movement are just and beneficent, but it is a much more difficult matter to bring employers hostile to organized labor to the same attitude of mind. Therefore, some of the most persistent opposers of the labor movement have been asked to membership on this committee in order that they might have the responsibility of working out its problems and learning that only by establishing justice can continuous production be secured."

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Millions Raised for Y.M.C.A. War Relief Work

William Sloane Tells of the Latest Fund, With Tomorrow As the Time Limit—The Energetic Leadership of John R. Mott

WHEN the War Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, meeting in this city a few days after the sum of $3,000,000 was raised in one month, learned from various association buildings in Reserve Officers' training camps that an average of 15,000 sheets of writing paper were used weekly in each building, it decided that $3,000,000 might not be enough to give Uncle Sam's soldiers and sailors as many home comforts as possible during their service for the country. Despite the fact that the $3,000,000 was the largest sum raised at one time for war purposes by the Y. M. C. A. in America, the council promptly called for another $1,000,000, setting June 18, tomorrow, as the time limit. That is the date on which the Red Cross's $100,000,000 campaign will begin.

The writing-paper statistics were only one item which pointed to the need of a larger fund. In all the Y. M. C. A. camp buildings writing materials are supplied free, and an order has already been given for 10,000,000 sheets of paper, an equal number of envelopes, and 15,000,000 postcards. If the average of 15,000 sheets of paper were continued, it meant that the 10,000,000 sheets would be used in about two months, so an order for several more million sheets was placed last week.

"The additional $1,000,000 will be in on time," said William Sloane, Chairman of the War Council. "When the people of the United States responded so royally and generously to the request for $3,000,000 for camp work among the American soldiers and sailors, in whatever part of the world they may be stationed in carrying on the war, we knew that one more million would come without any trouble. I would be justified now in saying that it has practically all been pledged.

"The $3,000,000 represents the work of a campaign carried on quietly but energetically in every State of the Union during May. It shows that the people are alive to the situation and are anxious to protect the American boys during their war service in this country and abroad. It surely indicates that the great body of our citizens wants to follow the boys who follow the flag. That is the Y. M. C. A. slogan in its war work."

Mr. Sloane is a member of the Sloane carpet firm, but has temporarily retired from business to devote his attention to the war work of the Y. M. C. A. He is credited with having been the mainspring in raising the $3,000,000. Still in the early forties, he has been for fifteen years Chairman of the Army and Navy Committee of the International Committee, so that he brings to the larger National War Council the benefit of a ripe experience. This council was formed a little more than a month ago. It comprises about 150 association leaders from all parts of the country. Cleveland H. Dodge is Treasurer.

Mr. Sloane gives the credit for the successful $4,000,000 war fund campaign to John R. Mott, General Secretary of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. Just before he was appointed with Elihu Root on the American Mission to Russia, Mr. Mott had mapped out the general scheme and was preparing to put all of his energy into the work. President Wilson, by selective draft, placed a heavy strain on the association by taking him on the Russian Commission. Mr. Mott was so thoroughly acquainted with Russian conditions, as a result of his student talks and other association activities there in the last eighteen years, that it was believed he could represent the United States in the present crisis better even by going to Russia than by working here.

Mr. Mott has given practically his whole time to the relief and comfort of the men on the battlefields of Europe during the last three years. Among his friends he is known as the creative genius of the work in prison camps. It was he who recognized the need of doing something to remove the misery of idleness, with its tendency toward viciousness, among the prisoners just as soon as the war started. He went to Germany in the Fall of 1914 and succeeded, after some difficulty, in getting permission to send American Y. M. C. A. Secretaries to the prison camps, where all sorts of organizations were effected to keep the men physically and morally sound.

One of the good results of this work was reciprocal service, or, as Mr. Mott prefers to call it, reprisals for good. In Russia, for instance, he was able to institute the same kind of work for the German prisoners as was permitted among the Russian prisoners in Germany. And so the work grew until today there is not a prison camp from the Isle of Man in England, with its 30,000 German prisoners, to Vladivostok, at the eastern end of Siberia, where the Y. M. C. A. is not recognized as a valuable factor in making life endurable for nearly 6,000,000 prisoners of war.



John R. Mott, the Successful Y. M. C. A. Secretary, Who Is on American Commission in Russia.

Just before he left for Russia, Mr. Mott, in speaking of this work and the great field recently opened to America since its entrance into the world war, said:

"By September our country will have at least a million men mobilized in camps on this side of the ocean or in the trenches of Europe, and by Jan. 1 this army will probably have grown to 2,000,000 men. In addition there will be the factory patriots making munitions of war, the soldiers of the soil, and the first-line defense sailing the high seas or guarding our coasts.

"The problem of protecting the moral life of our young soldiers is a vital one. With the benefit of our experience in Eastern countries, at the Mexican border, and in State mobilization camps, the Young Men's Christian Associations of America are in a position to do more than any other single agency except the Church.

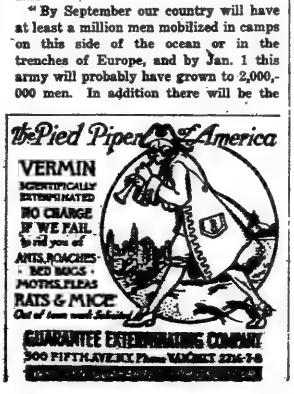
"The greatest danger zone in this war is not in the trenches nor from high explosive shells, but is back in the training camps. Whether or not any of our troops ever go to France they are going to concentration camps, and the burning question is, shall they come back to us from there stronger than when they went, or shall they return blasted with unnamable diseases, to become the centre of contamination in every community to which they go?"

In 1914 Mr. Mott suggested that $60,000 ought to be raised in this country for the foreign war field. Before January, 1915, that was increased to $150,000. In the ensuing year $250,000 was raised, and in 1916, $900,000. This year, for the prison camp work and the various relief stations in the trenches, the American associations have given $2,000,000. So a grand total of $3,300,000 has gone from the United States for the Y. M. C. A. war work abroad. For the war work in this country the first large sum, $400,000, was raised for the Y. M. C. A. huts at the Mexican border, and fifteen buildings with more than thirty Secretaries are still being maintained there. Then came the recent $4,000,000 campaign fund for use among the United States troops, a total of $4,400,000 for the work among the enlisted men of our own country, or $7,700,000 given to the Y. M. C. A. for its camp equipments and service among the warring nations of the world. Turkey is the only country where the Y. M. C. A. has been prohibited from carrying on its prison camp work.

Mr. Sloane said the $4,000,000 American war relief fund would be spent in equipping a serviceable building in each of the projected sixteen concentration camps and the sixteen National Guard camps for each brigade of soldiers, 6,002 men. Each building represents a unit, and the expense, including the salaries of five Secretaries, is estimated at $10,000 through the balance of the year. Many of the camps will have several buildings. Similar structures are now in operation in all of the Officers' Reserve training camps. In preparation for the foreign work among the United States troops, the War Council has already sent $100,000 to England to purchase a Y. M. C. A. "hut," or building, on the Strand, selected by the British Y. M. C. A., and a large house has been leased in Paris at 31 Avenue Montaigne as the general French headquarters. In addition the use of a building has been given to the American Association at Bordeaux, and last week Mr. Sloane closed a contract to purchase a large hotel and grounds in Honolulu for the Hawaiian headquarters of the war work.

Every one of the forty-eight States in the Union contributed something to the $3,000,000 raised in May. Of the subscriptions the greater number were of proportionally small amounts. There were only two exceeding $12,000—one of $200,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation and the other of $50,000 from the United States Steel Corporation.

"The plan mapped out by Mr. Mott," said Mr. Sloane, "was to place a minimum amount for each State to raise, based upon our experience in its money-raising possibilities in Y. M. C. A. circles. In scores of cases this minimum amount was exceeded. New York City first raised its limit from $700,000 to $800,000 and ended by turning in $1,090,000."



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Return Privilege Aids Fraudulent Shopping

Reform Is Proposed as War Economy Measure, but Storekeepers Hesitate for Fear of Injustice to Honest Customers

ABUSES in the returning of goods purchased from the stores are among the sources of waste which the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense says it would like to remedy. The storekeepers are skeptical. Some of them are even indifferent, for they argue this is a case where human nature cannot be thwarted and are outspokenly willing to pocket their losses for the sake of continuing an old custom. Most of them, however, admit they would welcome a change if it were possible—if through any new wave of public opinion they could be enabled to form a combination against unfair and dishonest customers without offending all the rest. The abuses they tell about are hardly believable, but they are vouched for by managers in various shops. Here are some of them:

In the days when aigrettes were a fashionable and expensive hat trimming, before the law against wearing them was enacted, a woman ordered a bunch sent to her home "on approval" from each of many millinery shops in New York. She gently removed one spray from each bunch, and returned all of them the next day. The sprays were so small that one could not be missed, so the store people were none the wiser. They heard about the theft afterward.

Last Winter a woman came to New York from a small town in the West. She stopped at a hotel and was a charge customer at a specialty shop on Fifth Avenue. She purchased a suit for $375, wore it during her four weeks' stay here, and then, after returning to her Western home, sent it back to the store, saying that it "did not give satisfaction." The suit showed unmistakable signs of wear. Evidently she had enjoyed the costly garment while in New York, and knew she would have no use for it in the small town in which she lived. The store management wrote to her husband, who happened to be a lawyer. He paid for the suit.

A New York woman recently bought a dainty opera coat at a department store. The saleswoman warned her that it could not be returned. Several days later the call department received a card from the purchaser. Not knowing it was for perishable goods, a messenger called for the coat. It was returned to the coat department with a soiled and scented handkerchief in one pocket and a fan in the other. The saleswoman telephoned and diplomatically suggested that the coat had been returned in error. The customer angrily said she had been insulted and demanded an apology. She made such an outcry that the matter was dropped. She was a good customer and the value of the coat was credited to her account.

Several yards of silk bought at a large department store were made up into a dress, worn a few times, and brought back to the shop, spotted. The customer said the silk had been spotted when she bought it, and the store had to give her back the money. In another case a woman, in good faith, returned to one store some goods she had bought at another for $7.50. It was a staple article and no one could tell where it had been bought. But the store at which she returned the article was selling it for $5. After the mistake was discovered, the woman insisted on being credited with $7.50. The article had been sold again in the meantime.

A society woman whose name is known to most New Yorkers, bought an expensive imported gown at a Fifth Avenue shop. At the last fitting, when it had been altered to suit her figure, she decided she did not like it. "You can't make me keep a gown I don't like," she said. It was a dead loss to the shop, but they could not risk offending the fickle lady.

It is a relief to a woman to learn that these preposterous demands are not all made by women. A man purchased from one of the big stores an overcoat, which he wore several times. One day he stood too close to an open fireplace, and the coat caught fire. A large hole was burned in the back. The man took it to the store, complaining that the clerk had sold him "inflammable material." The manager remarked that he hadn't asked for asbestos. Not many days ago a man returned a suit that his wife had worn for one year. He insisted on having a new suit, because the garment was rain-spotted, and became greatly excited when the management objected. Then he made such an uproar that to quiet him they gave him the new suit.

Several years ago, in St. Louis, a woman purchased a dress at a sale for $22.50. The value originally had been supposed to be $30. The following month she brought it back and demanded to be credited with $30. Although "sale goods" were not returnable, the store was willing to credit her with $22.50, which she had paid for the dress. She sued for the other $7.50. Putting the plea of the hard-hearted corporation against the poor workingwoman, she won her case. The store carried it to a higher and less emotional court, where the verdict was reversed.

One incident recalled by a store manager is that of the woman who bought some stockings of a staple brand at a wholesale house, returned them to a retail store, and had the difference credited to her account.

It is not unreasonable, say the shopkeepers, for a girl to have a dress sent home so that her mother can see it, nor does it seem strange when mother wants to look at a new rug in the dining room before she decides to keep it, or to see how new china looks on the dining room table. But it is not fair for daughter to send a dress home, wear it to a party, and return it the next day, or for mother to order a new rug and new china in honor of the party and return them to the store after the party is given. Yet episodes of this sort are recorded often at the stores.

A woman of small means, wishing to impress a wealthy acquaintance, made an engagement to go shopping with her and bought many expensive articles, which were returned unopened the next day. The same shop man who told that story recalled that at last Fall's Harvard-Yale football game numbers of new raccoon coats were seen, but half of them were sent back to the stores on the following day to be credited to the accounts of charge customers.

In many cases indecision is a factor in the return evil. Take the case of the young woman who needed golf shoes. She had a pair sent to her from almost every first-class shoe shop in New York. They varied only a little, but she couldn't make up her mind until she saw them all together. And there was a woman who bought the most costly furs in a store, wore them to the horse show, and by chance was seen there by the proprietor of the store. When the furs were returned the next day, he had to swallow his wrath and accept them.

There are many cases of women who buy Winter goods in November and return them in May, expecting to be credited with the worth of the goods, without allowance for the depreciation in value. Then there is the class of women, abounding in any large city, who shop for amusement. If they have any time to spare between luncheon and the matinée, or before tea time, they go into a store and order one thing after another, with no positive intention of keeping anything, never taking into account the waste they are causing. That waste, if it could be translated into figures, would be represented by a vast sum, as any store manager can testify. It may be the war conditions will cause a reform which in no period of peace has seemed possible.

The Mechanic

By Charles C. Jones.

BUILDER am I of miraculous cities,
Beautiful, tall, and strong,
All fashioned and fitted with cunning art
To last through the ages long;
Neither a dreamer nor architect,
I am Labor by rule and line;
And others have planned, but I have worked,
And the feel of the work is mine.

Ho! for the thrill in the tips of my fingers,
Sensitive, swift, and true,
That handle the riches of all a world
Brought up to a task to do;
Steel from the innermost deeps of earth
And the flux in the fire of art,
Stone from the mountains that knew time's dawn,
And wood from the tree's great heart.

Bidding them serve me I serve as fairly;
The sharp tools cleave and sing
The genius that lives in the skillful hand,
The joy of the perfect thing;
Shaping them each to the part to fill,
Till the full poem mounts on high
In the music of wood and stone and steel
For men to occupy.

Maker am I of the marvelous cities,
Bound of my skill to love
The beautiful wonder of finished work,
And the travail and sweat thereof;
Then ho! for the thrill in my finger tips,
And the magic of rule and line:
For others have dreamed, but I have done,
And the feel of the work is mine!



KEEPSAKES

Every reader of this newspaper is entitled to twelve of our exclusively finished Sepia Artist Proofs, size 5x9 inches, at eight dollars, ($8.00), or five dollars ($5.00) for six. The regular price of these photographs is twelve dollars per dozen.



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Champlain Studios

161 Tremont St. BOSTON

Take Her Photograph with You



Face to Face with the New Month—and nothing but empty pockets and bills, Bills, BILLS

That's the dramatic, pitiful situation which confronts thousands of men and women the first of each month. And the irony of it is that the great majority of them are earning good salaries. But instead of forging ahead they are "going behind." Far more deadly than the spectre of Poverty is the skeleton-in-the-closet of Debt. Poverty is honorable. Debt is humiliating. Hunger and rent can be helped by Charity, but Debt can be wiped clean only with Cash.

Are You Living Under False Pretenses?

There are thousands of men and women whose lives are a mockery of lies. They masquerade under the pretense of prosperous family life. Behind the scenes are their creditors waiting to collect for groceries, coal, clothing, rent, medicine and the other necessaries of everyday life. You know this picture is true! You may not be one of the unfortunates in the shrinkage of "debt but there are many who are, and who cannot somehow free themselves.

Forging Ahead in Life and Saving Money.

On the other hand you know men and women who are steadily forging ahead. They always seem to have "plenty to do with"—money, luxuries, vacations, automobiles, and other material blessings which are denied you.

Don't blame your predicament on the "high cost of living." The fault is that you spend as you go without knowing what becomes of the money. You have no system of controlling your hard earned dollars. You let them slip through your fingers for this thing and that on impulse without rime or reason.

A Tested System of Accounting For Personal and Household Expenses

Woolson's Economy Expense Book has proven truly a God-send to thousands of people because it has taught them a sure way to manage their finances. With it you know every minute just where you are moneywise. It automatically shows every dollar and penny of income and outgo; just how much for groceries, dress, rent, insurance, medicine, carfare, etc., and all this automatically. It's as simple as A. B. C. Once you've started the Woolson Book you'll find it fascinating, interesting and a mixer for saving.

Over 80% of Family Trouble Is Due to Money Matters

A surprisingly large number of American families are bankrupt. They should according to all sane business principles be in the hands of a receiver. They spend their incomes haphazardly and unintelligently. The sole reason for this condition is their failure to place the family finances on a business basis.

The WOOLSON ECONOMY EXPENSE BOOK Will Put Your Finances Under Control in a Systematic and Effective Manner

SUCCESS or FAILURE—Which? Ask James J. Hill

"If you want to know whether you are going to be a success or failure in life," said James J. Hill, "you can easily find out. The test is simple and infallible. Are you able to save money? If not, drop out. You will lose. You may not think it but you will lose as sure as you live. The seal of success is not in you."

Two minutes daily is sufficient to keep the Woolson Book up to date. At the end of each week and month and year you will not only know where every penny went, but you will have an analysis and comparative table of all the various expenditures showing just what it went for. Every detail of money management is provided for by a simple, easy-to-keep system that a 13-year-old child could handle.

The Woolson Economy Expense Book was originated by an Expert Accountant. It has for fifteen years been in successful use by people of large and small incomes. It will keep track of your money for four solid years. Think what it would mean to you to know how many dollars during the past year went for needless expenditures that might have gone into the savings bank account.

Send No Cash! Study the Book First

Mail the coupon and we will forward you a copy of Woolson's Economy Expense Book all charges prepaid. You can examine it in your home as long as for five days. We make this offer because we are confident you will never wish to run your home without it thereafter. But we don't obligate you in any way. Mail the coupon Now with your business card or letter head or reference.



George X. Woolson & Company, 116 West 32nd St. New York City

Without obligation please send me, all charges prepaid, your book. I agree to send $1.75 in five days or return the book.

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JUNE 1917

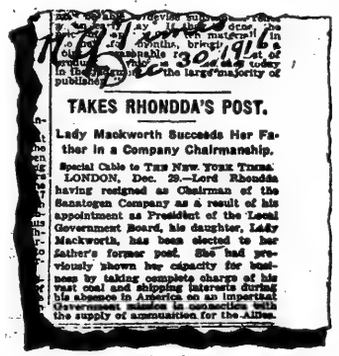


Houses of Parliament, on the Thames

WHAT ENGLAND THINKS OF SANATOGEN

Lady Mackworth Succeeds Lord Rhondda as Head of British Sanatogen Company

A Striking Commentary on the Importance of a Commercial Article in War Time.



TAKES RHONDDA'S POST.

Lady Mackworth Succeeds Her Father in a Company Chairmanship.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Lord Rhondda having resigned as Chairman of the Sanatogen Company as a result of his appointment as President of the Local Government Board, his daughter, Lady Mackworth, has been elected to her father's former post. She had previously shown her capacity for business by taking complete charge of his vast coal and shipping interests during his absence in America on an important Government mission in connection with the supply of ammunition for the Allies.

IN common with many other British houses in war time, the Sanatogen Company in Great Britain has, as told by the above special cable, undergone a change of business administration. In this case, the change is due to Lord Rhondda's call to a place in the British Cabinet. The fact that he has passed on the active management of the Sanatogen business to Lady Mackworth, his daughter, shows in a striking way the high importance which is attached in Great Britain to the uninterrupted production of this specialized food-tonic.

In fact, not many British concerns of any kind—excepting, of course, munitions works—have been more carefully looked after perhaps than that controlling the supply of Sanatogen. England found that after fifteen years of constant use of this product, she could not very well do without it. Large quantities have been used in the service, at the base hospitals, in the trenches—in fact, wherever the burdens and horrors of war made it necessary to preserve and to restore steady nerves, to build up weakened bodies. Sponsored by the medical profession, who quickly recognized the unique value of a tonic so natural and beneficial in its effects, Sanatogen became, faster perhaps than any other health-food, a household word the British Empire over. Lady Mackworth quotes a former cabinet minister as remarking that Sanatogen is to England "A national necessity to preserve good nerves."

Similar expressions of appreciation from leading men in Great Britain could be multiplied. Sir Gilbert Parker, the famous novelist and veteran parliamentarian, sums up the case of Sanatogen when he says: "Sanatogen, to my mind, is a true food-tonic, feeding the nerves and giving fresh vigor to the overworked body and mind—I have used it with extraordinary benefit." And the keen and analytical Arnold Bennett declares that "the tonic effect of Sanatogen is simply wonderful."

Sanatogen in America.

In this country, too, Sanatogen has for years been favorably known, and very large indeed is the list of famous Americans who have joined their British cousins in commending Sanatogen. The venerable and beloved author, John Burroughs, goes so far as to consider it "the best remedy for old age he has yet struck"; and that doughty editor, Col. Watterson, frankly avows: "I do not think I could have recovered my vitality, as I have done, without this Sanatogen acting equally upon digestion and the nerve centers."

Numerous physicians and users of Sanatogen in this country have written, asking whether the war would interfere with the supply of this food product here. To this the answer may be given that there is no danger of Sanatogen becoming unavailable in this country, as was the case for a while in England, since it has long been manufactured at its own laboratories in the beautiful Susquehanna Valley in New York State, by an American Corporation, independent of overseas control or supplies.

Druggists throughout the country carry Sanatogen in stock and there has been no increase in the established prices—the three sizes selling at $1, $1.90 and $3.60 respectively.

THOSE WHO HAVE NOT YET TRIED SANATOGEN

are reminded that the present season, when nervous fatigue and exhaustion are so prevalent, is an excellent time to test the tonic powers of Sanatogen. A FREE TRIAL PACKAGE will be sent gladly to anyone interested, together with a copy of Richard Le Gallienne's charming little health book, "The Art of Living." Address The Bauer Chemical Co., Inc., 33 Irving Place, New York City. Prompt attention will be given to your request.

The New York Times
Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION SEVEN | NEW YORK, JUNE 17, 1917 | EIGHT PAGES

JUNE 1917

AMERICA'S NATIONAL PARKS IN SUMMER

Books That Are of Interest to Those Who Would Learn of the Country's Remarkable Natural Features as Well as to Holiday Tourists



The Start From Camp, Glacier National Park. *(from "Glacier National Park," by Mathilde E. Holtz and Katherine I. Bemis)*



Rainbow Natural Bridge, Utah *(from "Your National Parks," by Enos A. Mills)*



Mesa Verde National Park. *(from "Your National Parks," by Enos A. Mills)*

YOUR NATIONAL PARKS. By Enos A. Mills, with information for tourists by Laurence F. Schmeckebier. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.50.

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK: Its Trails and Treasures. By Mathilde Edith Holtz and Katharine Isabel Bemis. Illustrated. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2.

NEW ENGLAND. By Clifton Johnson. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

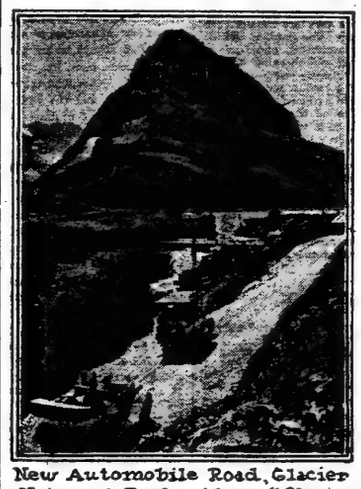
ALASKA, THE GREAT COUNTRY. By Ella Higginson. Illustrated. New and revised edition. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

CANADA, THE SPELLBINDER. By Lilian Whiting. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

ONE does not hear much talk of vacation journeys in this year of war, when universal attention is centred on the stern business upon which the country is entering. Nevertheless, since people will continue to work and grow weary, the Summer months will see streams of holiday makers setting forth to mountain and forest and seashore. And for all those who thus seek annual rejuvenation in the free outdoors this little collection of books will have many suggestions and much interest. But their interest and value are not alone for expectant vacationers and tourists. They are full of information about special and important features of his country that every American should possess, and knowledge of the wonderlands they describe should give to the heart of every reader a fresh stimulus to his interest in his country.

Especially is this true of Mr. Mills's comprehensive and valuable book, with its more than five hundred pages of full and accurate information concerning all our national parks. Mr. Mills is particularly well equipped to write upon this subject, for he is a lover of the wilderness, he has lived and traveled and worked and explored in every one of the national domains of which he writes, and his published articles and books have proved him to be an observer and interpreter of nature second only to Muir and Burroughs. In this book he takes up nearly twenty national playgrounds, gives their history, describes their distinguishing features, and writes of them, although briefly, with such charm, such appreciation of their attractions, such knowledge of their many-sided interests and such understanding of their human values as will make his pages fascinating for any one who cares for the beauties and the grandeurs of which he tells.

Beginning with the Yellowstone National Park, to which he devotes considerably more space than to any other, he tells the story of how that wonder region was made into a playground for all the people early in 1872. He calls its creation "a genuine and epoch-making achievement," because privileged classes had previously been allowed to monopolize the enjoyment of immense tracts of scenic beauty. Since then, he adds, "The National Park idea has gone round the world. All leading nations now have national parks and are planning more. Time is likely to stamp our original legislation as one of the important acts of statesmanship. A few public-spirited men of vision began a revolution and triumphed. The anniversary of this event may some day be observed with worldwide celebration." A chapter is devoted to the newest of our national parks, the Hawaiian, created last year, which includes the two active volcanoes Kilauea and Mauna Loa on the Island of Hawaii and the sleeping volcano Haleakala on the Island of Maui. There is also a section on the Canadian National Parks, and other chapters discuss park development, wild life, and other outdoor subjects, including a chapter on John Muir. Mr. Mills thinks that many other interesting parts of the country should be made into national parks, that they should all be made easily accessible to the public, and should be jealously watched over because of their importance for the general welfare. He makes an appeal to young men and women to ally themselves with this cause, and he foresees an important and interesting new profession for both young men and young women as park guides, who should be, he thinks, persons of culture and refinement, naturalists who can impart information, and masters of woodcraft.



New Automobile Road, Glacier National Park *(from "Glacier National Park," by Mathilde E. Holtz and Katherine I. Bemis)*

Mr. Schmeckebier's "Guide," in the appendix, contains much valuable information for the tourist, such as routes of travel by which each park can be reached, distances, hotels, trips, expenses, and other similar information. Another section of the appendix offers much statistical information and a bibliography. There are numerous maps, and many illustrations from photographs.

The two authors of "Glacier National Park" are both members of the American Rockies Alpine Club, and are both enthusiasts in their appreciation of mountain scenery. And no one who shares that appreciation in even slight degree could read their book without longing to take the journeys they describe across the wonderland of the Glacier National Park. They write not only with enthusiasm and the keenest enjoyment of every feature, from wild flowers to mountain peaks, but also with much knowledge of facts of the most varied sort. Following a general account of the park, there is a chapter on its hotels and chalets, followed by others that describe trails and roads, take up certain important ones, such as "The Old Travois Trail" and "The Mount Henry Trail," conduct the reader through "Piegan Pass," show him the "Flower Fields of Glacier National Park," and "Some Mountain Lakes," discuss glaciers, consider "Types of Tourists," and tell about "A Day with the Blackfeet." Another chapter has much interesting information on Blackfeet legends and Indian names, while the final one describes and interprets the Blackfeet historical pictographs in the Many Glacier Hotel. The illustrations are from excellent photographs, and a good map of the park forms the end papers. The book can be read with great enjoyment both by those who have gone or who expect to go to the park, and also by those who must do their traveling by proxy from the comfort of an armchair.

"A Human Interest Geographical Reader" is the descriptive subtitle which Mr. Johnson uses for his book about "New England." And that perhaps puts into the fewest possible words an adequate account of the volume. For he has contrived, very ingeniously, to make a readable narrative, as full of charm as it is of facts, that recounts the history of New England, its geological and scenic features, its industries, its legend and literature, and the biography of its famous sons and daughters. His methods are somewhat unique, and include a combination of the historical and the descriptive. He will take, for instance, a single subject, such as the Connecticut River or Cape Cod or the Berkshires or "Bay State Industries and People," and follow its history in outline by means of incidents and colorful facts and illuminating stories, describe its industries in the past and the present, tell how it has humanly fared through the centuries, who have been its famous men and women, and what they have done. In this way, in addition to three introductory chapters which deal with "Life and Nature Past and Present," "New England's Longest River," and "The Development of Travel," he takes up separately each of the six New England States and writes of the different phases of its life, industry, history, and people. Among the varied chapters are some that deal with "Boston, Old and New," "Industry in Connecticut," "The Story of Block Island," "A City of Pleasure," "New Hampshire Places and Famous People," "Early Vermont and the Green Mountain Boys," "The Coast with a Hundred Harbors." The author's aim, he says, is to present "a general view of those characteristics which give New England interest and charm," and he must be credited with having succeeded remarkably well and to have written a descriptive travel book different from any other, different even from his own several well-known and admirable volumes in his American Highways and Byways Series. The book is fully illustrated, and has a map of New England.

Mrs. Higginson's notable book on "Alaska," first published nine years ago, has been revised, new material has

(Continued on Page 236)

LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

THOSE TIMES AND THESE. By Irvin S. Cobb. George H. Doran Company. $1.35 net.

AMONG the thousands of fiction characters introduced to readers in the course of a dozen years or so, there are occasionally two or three who meet with a fate very unlike the speedy oblivion to which the majority of their fellows are destined. These few become at once symbols and institutions. They appear in one volume after another, and though their creators may strive to kill them off quite early in the game—as Sir Arthur Conan Doyle strove to annihilate Sherlock Holmes—they usually seem to have more lives than the proverbial cat. Mr. Cobb has not yet shown any marked symptoms of a desire to put an end to the career of his Judge Priest; and we hope it will be many a long day before he even thinks of doing such a very regrettable thing. For William Pitman Priest, Esq., has lost little, if any, either of his charm or of his vitality, to judge from his behavior in this new volume of short stories, which contains several tales relating to various periods in his life.

First of these is the story which opens the book, "Ex-Fightin' Billy." Sergeant Jimmy Bagby, our old and valued friend, tells this tale of Judge Priest's youth, of the time when he was not a Judge, but a private in Company B of the "Old Regiment," and quite unreconciled and unreconstructed. There is a touch of pathos as well as a good deal of humor in this account of how a handful of boys, the last soldiers of the Confederate Army, sought to find a home under another and an alien flag, learned the meaning of homesickness, and presently decided that if they couldn't have the flag they had fought under the next best thing they could do would be to accept the flag they were born under. "The Cure for Lonesomeness"—and a very drastic sort of cure it was too—is another tale of Judge Priest, this time of the old Judge we all know and love so well. He is getting to be a very old man indeed, and his companions are dropping off one by one, and that is how it comes about that he has the attack of lonesomeness which disappears after he has taken what he later christens "the smoke cure." The beginning of this story, with its picture of the four old friends returning together from Father Minor's funeral, is particularly well done. "Mr. Felsburg Gets Even" and "A Kiss for Kindness" are both stories told by the Judge, their central figure the little German Jew, Herman Felsburg. The introduction to the latter of these two is an admirable bit of writing.

All who know Judge Priest are also acquainted with Jeff Poindexter, his negro servant, and in "Hark! From the Tombs" we have a most amusing account of what happened to Jeff on a certain "Watch Night." It was the custom of "The Afro-American Order of Supreme Kings of the Universe" to have a service and a supper every 31st of December. Many of these festivities were most successful; but it seems quite certain that this especial 31st of December was one which no Supreme King nor any Supreme King's wife, sister, or sweetheart ever forgot. Every page of this story is full of fun, and it may be heartily recommended as a panacea for the blues. It is indeed a much better panacea for the blues than the very obvious "And There Was Light," despite the good descriptions and the clever twist with which this tale ends. "The Family Tree," too, is parable first and story afterward—a long way afterward, though it is by no means unentertaining. "The Garb of Men" has one or two forceful moments, while "Cinnamon Seed and Sandy Bottom" shows how some young men of today lived up to the traditions of their fathers as expounded by Major Putnam Stone, with the result that Midsylvania University acquired a new college yell, a new cheer leader, and a new football idol, destined in fullness of time to become a tradition. But it must be admitted that for all its merits this collection as a whole does not measure up to the standard of some of Mr. Cobb's earlier work—the volume entitled "The Escape of Mr. Trimm," for instance. More than once in this present book one catches a forced note, becomes conscious of a sense of effort and lack of spontaneity. These tales, too, belong more to the surface of things than did certain of the earlier ones; they are less dramatic and less gripping.

Nevertheless, they are very well worth reading, even Mr. Cobb's worst being above the best of the great majority of short-story writers. And the volume closes with a bit of satirical foolery which is thoroughly joyous and amusing, "Life Among the Abandoned Farmers." How the narrator went out to search for one of those delightful old places with which, according to the newspaper and magazine article writers, "New England in general—and the State of Connecticut in particular—was thickly speckled," the formula he followed, the quite astonishing discoveries he made, and the decision to which he finally came, makes as amusing a history as could well be imagined. If by any chance you have succumbed to the epidemic desire for a lovely old white painted farmhouse, with green blinds, an apple orchard, and Colonial furniture, the whole to be acquired "for a song," read this truthful and graphic sketch. Unless you are very far gone indeed, it may save you a good deal—and give you more than one laugh into the bargain.

APRIL FOLLY

APRIL FOLLY. By St. John Lucas. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

A CLEVER study of a temperament, complicated with genius and a strong bias toward the conventional, is this account of a certain period in the career of Denis Yorke, appropriately entitled "April Folly." The novel continues the history of his life, taking up the thread at the moment when the death of his father leaves him, after eighteen months spent nursing the invalid, free to return to the old studio in Chelsea and his two friends, Sandys and Noel. He has various youthful theories about the proper attitude toward life and its crises and also an idea that it is well for an artist to keep aloof from love, "both the sacred and the profane." Then a woman appears, a woman clever, difficult, perplexing, and, of course, good looking. At once naïve and extremely sophisticated, she both shocks and intrigues the sober-minded Denis. And presently he discovers that he has drifted into a situation which is going to imply a lifelong pretense, that his very sense of rectitude is going to entail upon him the living of a lie. He is offered "absolute devotion," but it is a devotion he does not want and which threatens to upset his life, perhaps to spoil his career as a musician. Yet when the dénouement comes, the reader is inclined to echo Noel's uncertainty as to whether, when all is said, Denis has not missed "a big chance."

The musical and artistic environment in which this drama of human relationships is played out to its pathetic and ironic conclusion is delightfully sketched. The atmosphere of the Chelsea studio, the talk of Noel and Sandys, the hard work and the frolicking, all these are well and deftly presented. Quite as good, perhaps even better, is the study of Lady Hythe, high priestess of the conventional. Women of her kind are not unknown to fiction, but they are usually caricatures, not portraits. The novel is a little too long, but it is interesting, and Denis is a real person. Young, well-meaning, devoted to his art, making "drastic conclusions" as to people and their behavior, and endowing himself with "a halo of moral superiority" which he is later bound to acknowledge a very bad fit indeed, he is very natural, very human. And he is also a genius, and genius, as Archibald sagely remarks, "seems to be sometimes an infinite capacity for giving pain." Denis certainly gives pain enough, but he suffers it, too, and the reader has an affection for him, combined with a desire to give him a good shaking. The novel leaves one wondering what sort of a man this Denis Yorke will finally become; perhaps some day Mr. Lucas will give us the answer to that question.

FU-MANCHU

THE HAND OF FU-MANCHU. By Sax Rohmer. Robert M. McBride & Co. $1.35 net.

AFTER putting a bullet into the brain of the redoubtable Dr. Fu-Manchu, Nayland Smith and Dr. Petrie might reasonably have expected to be permitted thenceforward to lead lives at least moderately quiet. But if they ever cherished such a hope for a single moment, events speedily showed them under what a delusion they had been laboring. And when Nayland Smith joined Dr. Petrie in the suite they had engaged in London's newest and most magnificent hotel, the New Louvre, it was to inform him at once that they now had to dread the Si-Fan, the mysterious organization which dealt in wholesale murder, which aimed at upsetting the balance of the world." Of this formidable society Dr. Fu-Manchu had been a member; and the society was still very much alive. This fact was proved, suddenly and disagreeably, by the murder of Sir Gregory Hale, the man who had dared to penetrate into Tibet and raise "the veil of Lamaism."

From the moment when Sir Gregory is found, speechless and dying, Nayland Smith and Dr. Petrie are involved in a series of strange and exciting adventures, which lead them into a Soho restaurant and a Chinese "Joyshop," a superb house in the most artistocratic section of London, a cottage on Kennington Oval, and at last to Greywater Park, its secret dungeons and yet more mysterious chapel. Of the experience they go through in these and other places, it would be unfair to give the reader even the faintest hint. Suffice it to say, that if he be a reader with a liking for thrills and able to put an extinguisher on his sense of probabilities, he will do well to choose a comfortable chair, make sure there is plenty of oil in his lamp, and plunge forthwith into the mysterious occurrences and deadly perils brought about by "The Hand of Fu-Manchu."

YOUNG LOW

YOUNG LOW. By George A. Dorsey. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.50.

IN "Young Low" a new author, whom his publishers describe as an "American scientist and journalist who has traveled widely in Europe, Asia, and Africa," makes his bow as a novelist. His story is written in autobiographical style and recounts the life of "Young Low"—the "Young" is not an adjective but a baptismal name—from his earliest remembrance until he reaches the age of 26. In employing the autobiographical style the author aligns himself artistically rather more with English methods than with American, for the novelists of this country have cared little for this way of telling a story while those of England use it often. But Mr. Dorsey writes with more spirit, more breeziness, more variety, with more sense of the dynamic forces latent in individuals and society than one is likely to find in English novels of this type.

The story has the faults that are inherent in its method—the concentration of interest on the one outstanding character, the lack of plot which always makes the pages of such a novel seem more like the unrolling of a series of incidents than the telling of a constructed tale, and the paucity of dramatic situations and of continued dramatic interest. For, as to this latter feature, the same incident, or the same situation, treated with the subjectiveness made necessary by the method, is bound to lose much of the dramatic interest it would have in the more objective management of the other method. Nevertheless, it is an interesting tale, written with vigor and sincerity and a wide and varied knowledge of American life.

Young Low makes his start from a small town in Ohio, lives for a time on a farm, attends a small local college, starts out in the world with a capital of $50, first enters the work of a firm of traders in Indian goods, later takes a course of study in Harvard in zoology, becomes a professor in that branch of science, goes on a mission of paleontological investigation to South America, loses his heart to the Polish wife of a Bostonian, and finally goes with her, ostensibly as tutor of her two children, upon a tour of Europe and Northern Africa. Thus the reader is carried through a wide variety of scene and life, but it is always life, or, rather, the forces of life coursing through the individual and molding society that interests the author most. Now and then he refers briefly to his stage setting, often drawing evidently upon his observations and experiences during his own travels, but his story contains the minimum of that kind of description. The author's sense of character is stronger than his ability in its portrayal, for, although he seems to feel his characters and to have visualized them to himself, he has not yet the skill to make the reader see and feel them as entities. They become rather the purveyors of ideas, or the embodiments of social customs.

It is evident that Mr. Dorsey has done a good deal of thinking about the habits and customs of our own land and the social forces that these feed and direct and many of his pages are devoted to their investigation and discussion, sometimes through the medium of his hero alone and sometimes by means of conversation. He writes with plainness of language upon the sexual impulses, inhibitions, experiences, and knowledge of the boy, the adolescent, and the young man, but there is in all his pages no taint of the lascivious. His plainness of speech aims only at sincerity and truth and perhaps the feature of greatest worth in his story as a criticism of life is his account of his childhood, when, just because his decent, honorable, God-fearing and well-meaning parents allowed him to run wild, his youthful mind was early soaked in the age-old stream of dirty and distorted ideas. Artistically the finest feature of the book is the sense of the urge of dynamic forces in American life, in both society in general and in the individual, which the author, without apparent effort, succeeds in conveying to the reader all through the book.

Putnam's New Publications June 15th.

Algernon Charles Swinburne

Personal Recollections by His Cousin

Mrs. Disney Leith

8°. 8 Illustrations. $2.00.

The recently published life of Swinburne, by Edmund Gosse, dealt chiefly with the poet's maturer years, whereas this volume is concerned with his boyhood and is written by his most devoted playmate. There are added a selection of his letters to his family dating from his first foreign trip—to Germany, in 1855—down to the later years, when he lived with Watts-Dunton on Putney Hill.

Some Personal Recollections of Dr. Janeway

James Bayard Clark

12°. Frontispiece. $1.00.

Dr. Clark, because of his long personal and professional association with the great physician, gives a well rounded and sympathetic picture of Dr. Janeway that will sharpen the impression of those who knew him in life, and will give a sense of his strength of personality and fine qualities to those who did not know him.

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Samuel Milbank Cauldwell

12°. 16 Illustrations. $1.50.

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NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

INSIDE THE BRITISH ISLES. By Richard Gleason. New York: The Century Company. $2.

BRITAIN in tremendous throes of birth—Britain getting herself born anew and better, at the same time that she is putting all her strength into the greatest war of her history—a war so great that even her rebirth is merely one of its by-products—such is the theme of Mr. Gleason's well-written and absorbingly interesting book. He is the first to give us more than a mere inkling of the constructive forces at work in any of the European nations at war, and his running survey of what is evolving in Britain out of the rending and upheaval of the last two and a half years is full of interest not only because of the achieved facts it shows, but also, and still more, because of the light it throws on the directions in which these reconstructive forces are working and upon their depth and meaning. In his last chapter he says:

> I have sought in this book to show the passing of England—Little England, Old England—the crumbling of its caste system and the emergence of the England of John Bull and Cromwell's soldiers from inarticulateness into power. And a yet greater thing has come—the advent of the new British Commonwealth. • • • I have tried to show that this change is not a hasty chance revolution, but the natural growth of the English tradition. • • • The principle of democratic control is shattering the caste system, reconstructing industry, emancipating women, stirring Ireland, seething through the colonies, making England an industrial democracy, and transforming the far-flung empire into the British Commonwealth.

To each of these phases of achievement Mr. Gleason devotes a section of his book, after studying the manifestations of the forces at work by observation at first hand, reading of English journals and reports, and talking with English men and women of all classes. The presentation becomes, in effect, a graphic cross-section of English life in these wartime days. It is a life strenuous and tense, absorbed in multifold activities and purposes, and as different from the English life portrayed in the novels, so true to actuality, of Trollope and Hardy, of Archibald Marshall and Arnold Bennett, as if it were upon another planet.

Sometimes one wonders if perhaps Mr. Gleason in his enthusiasm exaggerates the importance of the changes he observes going on, thinks them significant of deeper forces than they represent, mistakes the temporary adjustment to suit temporary conditions for permanent evolution.

Politically the Briton is by temperament, training, and immemorial habit an opportunist. And so, with the shrewd political common sense that characterizes that type of mind, it is inevitable that he will seize upon and work into his social and governmental scheme of life whatever in these new developments strikes him as being useful for the social and governmental ends he wishes to achieve. But is the war so changing him, releasing within him, individually and collectively, democratic forces so potent that he will envisage as desirable social and governmental aims widely different from those he has heretofore desired? Mr. Gleason seems to take for granted an affirmative answer to that question; or, at least, to have answered it affirmatively for himself and so have assumed that his reader would do likewise. The reader may not agree with him in that assumption. And if he does not, the book will not have for him nearly the significance it has for the author and for those in accord with him.

Nevertheless, whether one agrees or not, the book has peculiar interest and high importance. Whether he is concerned with the decadence of the power of Parliament and the knotty problems that are being tangled up for after-the-war solution by present tendencies, telling how "Young England" is feeling about the Irish question, describing the psychological changes taking place in the English character, discussing the transformation in the status of women, or considering industrial tendencies and problems, his pages are full of intensely interesting facts, ideas, suggestions, and every page is worth reading.

But the volume contains a half dozen or more pages on "The New Americanism" which might very well have been omitted because they are utterly irrelevant to the subject of the book and because they so amazingly misunderstand and misinterpret facts and conditions in this country that they show the author to be entirely out of touch, out of understanding, and out of sympathy with his own country and therefore to have no right to discuss it.

IRELAND'S RENAISSANCE

IRELAND'S LITERARY RENAISSANCE. By Ernest A. Boyd. New York: John Lane Company. $2.50 net.

THE beginning of the movement which has become known as the Literary Renaissance of Ireland Mr. Boyd traces to the publication of Standish O'Grady's "History of Ireland: Heroic Period" in 1878, two remarkable volumes, in which the author flung open the long-closed gates of ancient Irish mythological history, and disclosed the wonders of the almost forgotten bardic tales. The appearance of this work, which was distinguished by the genuine fire of Celtic imagination, was followed by an enthusiastic response from certain Irish writers, which found fruition in a revival of the Gaelic language and literature.

The two most noticeable effects of the movement were the study of Gaelic lore, and the infusion of the ancient Irish spirit into the work of those writers who continued to use the English language as the medium for their expression. With this revival of Ireland's classical tongue came also a revival of the spirit of nationalism.

Mr. Boyd divides his treatment of the subject into three parts—Poetry, the Drama, and Prose Writing, and he finds in William Butler Yeats the principal exponent of these three parts. Accordingly he gives to Yeats a prominent place in his development of the progress of the Irish literary movement.

What will be of value to the reader of this volume who has a genuine interest in Irish literature is the detailed and careful study Mr. Boyd has made of the writers he quotes. He has done more than give a statistical account of the movement; with considerable thought and detail he has sought to give an interpretation of the various authors brought under notice. He explains, for example, that episode in the history of the revival of Irish literature that has puzzled so many: the foundation of the group known as the Dublin Mystics, a body of writers who combined their genius for Gaelic imagination with Hindu theosophy—a combination that has seemed most un-Irish to many a student of Ireland and her literature.

The particular value of Mr. Boyd's volume is that he has shown how intimately connected is the revival of Irish literature with nationalism, a connection that goes to the very soul of literature. This has found its fullest expression in the Dramatic Movement. In this connection of literature and the national spirit, it is curious that both Pearse and Plunkett are passed by, though mention is made of the work of Thomas MacDonagh. An index would be a useful addition to the book, but there is a valuable bibliography that partly compensates for this loss.

THE LOVERS

THE LOVERS. By Elizabeth Robins Pennell. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

BECAUSE it is so simple, so tender, so human, so true, so absolutely of the stuff of life in wartime days, Mrs. Pennell's little tale deserves wide reading. The war has not brought forth, whether as fiction or as narrative, anything that excels it in simplicity and truth and deeply moving pathos. The mere story of the story is a romance in itself, one of those happenings in real life that have features of coincidence and unusualness so inherently improbable that the fictionist would hardly dare to use them. The tale had its beginning six years ago when Mrs. Pennell published in the Century Magazine a short story entitled "Les Amoureux," in which she told the true story, just as she had herself seen it unfold as she looked from her own window in her London home into the window of a nearby garret, of a pair of young lovers as poor as poverty and as happy in their love as if they lived in Paradise. He was an illustrator and she served as his model and also wrote poetry. Together they did all the work of keeping their bare garret clean and preparing their food, and together they worked, she posing and he drawing, for their living, as busy as bees all day long and as happy as angels.

After a year they went away and Mrs. Pennell wrote the true story of them, or so much of it as she had seen from her window, with that sweet sympathy which the elder world feels always for youth and love. And then she supposed the incident was ended, so far as it meant anything for her. But one day came the young man himself to her door to tell her that they had read the story about them and were gratified by it because she had so tenderly understood their love, and the young wife sent her a slender booklet of her own poems inscribed "To a Lover of Lovers."

The short story first published in The Century makes the first chapter and the account of this meeting with him the second of "The Lovers." When the war came "L'Amoureux," as Mrs. Pennell calls the young husband all through the book, enlisted among the first and met is death at Loos. Then "L'Amoureuse," the young wife, came to her with a bundle of his letters and wanted her, as she had written of the Lover, to write now of the Soldier. The greater part of the book is given to this story of his wartime experience as it is told in the letters to his wife from the training camp in England and the trenches in France.

It is this part of the little book that gives it its peculiar value as a chronicle of war, for it tells much that it is worth while for American readers to know, now that we are starting upon the same ordeal that England faced in those late Summer and Autumn months of 1914, when Kitchener was training his first big army. If, presently, the American public should want Kitchener's results without Kitchener's methods these realistic letters about the way those results were obtained will be wholesome reading. The letters from France, after "L'Amoureux" goes to the front, are also full of interest and illumination as to the life of the fighting man, for they are genuine, intimate glimpses into the heart and soul of a soldier who was doing his duty, as he saw it unfold before him, with dogged perseverance and conscientiousness. Mrs. Pennell says, in her preface: "His letters explain, as do none others I have read, the stuff the ranks are sometimes made of, and they record, without meaning to, the experience of millions in the training and the trenches." They show, too, the rare value of unknown thousands upon thousands of lives that have been blotted out on the battlefields.

MESSAGES OF FLOWERS

MESSAGES OF FLOWERS, OR THEIR FLORAL CODE AND DICTIONARY. Compiled and published by George H. O'Neill, Brooklyn. Paper, 25 cents; cloth, with colored illustrations, 75 cents.

Lovers of flowers and their lore will find a treasure house in this interesting and comprehensive little manual whose pages are closely packed with a variety of information. First comes a page which tells what flowers have been chosen as symbols by the respective States of the Union. A dictionary of flowers fills more than thirty pages, giving the common names in alphabetical order of hundreds of flowers; each followed by the meaning of the flower and its botanical name. In the section "Messages of Flowers," filling forty pages, the idea of the message to be conveyed by a flower is condensed into a single word and the list of these words is arranged alphabetically. Opposite each word is placed the name of the proper flower and beneath appears the expanded message. A "Floral Calendar" gives the name of the flower appropriate for each month of the year, with its meaning, its botanical name, and a bit of verse about it. The mythology of flowers, with many interesting facts about them in modern life, fills nearly twenty pages, taking in alphabetical order thirty or more of the best-known blooms. An explanation of the arranging of bouquets to make them carry messages fills another section and advice about caring for cut flowers and a score of poems and quotations from famous poets about flowers complete the pages of this handy little manual of flower language.

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JAMES THOMSON

IT is probably because he was the author of "the greatest single pessimistic poem in English, or perhaps in any literature," that JAMES THOMSON—"B. V."—is numbered with the forgotten poets. Pessimism is rarely popular, and when it comes in such relentless, uncompromising guise as it does in "The City of Dreadful Night" there is little chance that it will win lasting or widespread approval. Then, too, writing in a day when all but the strictest conservatism, either in religion or politics, was frowned upon, it is small wonder that so restless, iconoclastic a writer should have been viewed with disfavor in his lifetime and with practically complete neglect since his death, which took place thirty-five years ago. That this neglect is far from being deserved, and that THOMSON'S muse, in spite of some undoubted blemishes, is still worthy a niche in English literature, forms the theme of an absorbing volume by J. EDWARD MEEKER on "The Life and Poetry of James Thomson," recently published by the Yale University Press. Here a very different and far more authentic estimate is given of THOMSON than that usually attaching to his name; one finishes the perusal of the book with the sincere wish that its size might at least have been doubled by the inclusion of many pages more than it now contains of this ill-fated poet's work. His verse has the originality that springs only from the touch of true genius, a sincerity and a certain intellectual inquisitiveness that belongs more, perhaps, to this decade than to the mid-Victorian days when THOMSON did most, or at least the best, of his writing. But it would be a mistake to suppose that he was unappreciated by his contemporaries. Few estimates, for instance, could be more enthusiastically eulogistic than this in a letter from GEORGE MEREDITH:

> In writing to you about this admirable and priceless book of verse ("The City of Dreadful Night and Other Poems") I have wished to be competent to express my feeling for your merit, and as much as possible the praise of such rarely equaled good work. My friends could tell you that I am a critic hard to please. They say that irony lurks in my eulogy. * * * Well, I have gone through your volume; and partly a second time, and I have not found the line I would propose to recast. I have found many pages that no other English poet could have written. Nowhere is the verse feeble, nowhere is the expression insufficient; the majesty of the line has always its full coloring, and marches under a banner. And you accomplish this effect with the utmost sobriety, with absolute self-mastery.

Other poets and critics of a like standing with MEREDITH—the ROSSETTIS, SWINBURNE, MARSTON, FROUDE, KINGSLEY, GEORGE ELIOT, SAINTSBURY, WILLIAM SHARP—shared more or less his opinion regarding THOMSON'S verse. In this country the greatness of "The City of Dreadful Night" was recognized by EMERSON and LONGFELLOW.

IT is a thousand pities that THOMSON is remembered—if remembered at all—for his one great pessimistic poem of London, the terrible city. He had far more than one string to his lyre. In his earlier years he was with the British Army, and the poems of that period are not unlike the "Barrack Room Ballads" in their joyous bohemianism and camaraderie. His love lyrics, also, such as one finds in his "Midsummer Night," are far from being in the drab tones one expects in the pessimist—

> Oh, how the nights are short,
> These heavenly nights of June!
> The long day all amort
> With toil, the time to court
> So stinted in its boon.
>
> When deep in fern we lie
> With golden gorse above;
> Deep sapphire sea and sky,
> Ringing of larks on high,
> One whole world breathing love.
>
> The Spring renews its youth
> And Youth renews its spring;
> Love's wildest dreams are truth,
> Magic is sober sooth;
> Charm of the Magic Ring.

Mr. MEEKER adopts the admirable method in this volume of picturing THOMSON'S life through his poems. The method is admirable in this case because THOMSON'S poems are in the main autobiographical. And the facts of his life, borne out by his poems, produce a central romance strangely similar to that of DANTE and BEATRICE. The "one woman" whom THOMSON loved died when he was nineteen, and for the remaining thirty years of his life "the image in beatitude of her who died so young" never left him. This early love, indeed, became for him the embodiment of "all the supreme loveliness of the world" and softened much of the despair into which an irregular life and an inherent tendency to pessimism would else have plunged him. We are told that none of the biographers who knew the poet, nor the critics who knew his poems, doubted the sincerity of this ideal passion. Thus, "into every prose and poetic masterpiece that he wrote, this memory of MATILDA WELLER'S love is subtly but unfailingly woven. With her death he, too, began 'a new life.'" This undying romance was a ruling influence in his character, a unifying force in his poetry that increases one's desire to know more of him and his work. Mr. MEEKER'S volume, indeed, is an excellent forerunner of a new edition of THOMSON'S poems that, it is to be hoped, will appeal to the publishers.

A NEW edition of Lord NORTHCLIFFE'S "At the War," (Doran,) appearing simultaneously with its author's arrival as the head of the British Mission in this country, is decidedly timely. The book was first published last December and immediately took an important place in the growing literature of the war. Before its appearance we had heard so much of Lord NORTHCLIFFE'S criticisms of the conduct of the war the impression gained ground that his attitude was one of unfriendliness. His book, however, is one of the most comprehensive and eloquent presentments of England's actual achievement in the war. Published at the request of the British Red Cross, it contains the author's telegrams, letters, and other writings giving his own observations at the front. One gains here, with more vividness and in greater detail than is usual in publications of the kind, a new sense of the remarkable efficiency and thoroughness with which the British Army is accomplishing its task. If Lord NORTHCLIFFE has not been chary in criticism of certain phases of the Government's work in the past, his final survey of what has been and is being done is delightfully optimistic in its point of view, a stirring picture of a great democratic nation "at the war."

ONE of the surprises in these days of the great war is the interest shown in the classics of English literature. There are fewer new books than usual of fiction or even of poetry—although of the latter one would seek a more exhaustive statistical statement than is now available before venturing too definite an estimate. But of the demand for the English classics there seems to be little doubt. The vitality, for instance, of Everyman's Library was never greater than it is today, and to the wealth that this library gives us we have to add the new venture of a New York house, Boni & Liveright, who are starting a series of small flexible leather volumes that "lie between the classics in Everyman's Library and the new fiction of the Grosset & Dunlap and A. L. Burt reprints." Five new volumes in this series will be published every month. The titles appearing so far in the new series are as follows: OSCAR WILDE'S "Dorian Gray," STEINDBERG'S "Married," KIPLING'S "Soldiers Three," STEVENSON'S "Treasure Island," H. G. WELLS'S "War in the Air," IBSEN'S "Plays," ("Ghosts," "An Enemy of the People," and "A Doll's House,") ANATOLE FRANCE'S "The Red Lily," DE MAUPASSANT'S "Mademoiselle Fifi," NIETZSCHE'S "Thus Spake Zarathustra," DOSTOIEVSKY'S "Poor People," MAETERLINCK'S "A Miracle of St. Antony," (including also "Pelleas and Melisande," "The Death of Tintagiles," "Alladine and Palomides," "Interior," and "The Intruder,") and SCHOPENHAUER'S "Studies in Pessimism."

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended June 13
Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

THE NEW INTERNATIONAL YEAR BOOK. Edited by Frank Moore Colby. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.
A compendium of the world's progress for the year 1916.

FAIRFIELD'S PIONEER HISTORY OF LASSEN COUNTY, CAL. By Asa Merrill Fairfield. 8vo. San Francisco: H. S. Crocker Company.
Gives, in part, a history of the State of Nevada until 1870.

ARTHUR STANTON. By Rt. Hon. George W. E. Russell. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.50.
The subject of this biography was for fifty years a curate at St. Albans, Holborn.

LIVELY RECOLLECTIONS. By Rev. John Shearme. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company. $1.50.
An anecdotal autobiography by the Canon of Winchester.

DOING MY BIT FOR IRELAND. By Margaret Skinnider. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.
Describes the rise and fall of the Irish Revolution.

A HISTORY OF WILLIAMS COLLEGE. By Leverett Wilson Spring. 8vo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $3.
The author is Emeritus Professor of English Language and Literature at Williams College.

Poetry, Drama, and Music

SAGA PLAYS. By Frank Betts. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.
Contains three plays—"The Passing of Sinfiotli," "Ingiald Evilheart," and "The Sword of Sigurd."

THE MAN WHO SAW. By William Watson. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.
A collection of poems arising out of the war.

BALLADS THE WHOLE WORLD SINGS. Edited by Albert E. Wier. 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
A collection of more than seventy songs, with musical score.

Essays

PEBBLES ON THE SHORE. By Alpha of the Plough. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. (Wayfarers Library).
Brief essays on a variety of subjects.

European War Books

GERMANY THE NEXT REPUBLIC? By Carl W. Ackerman. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.50.
The author writes from an experience of two years in Berlin, largely spent in interviewing the important men in German military and political life.

MY COUNTRY. By George Rothwell Brown. 12mo. Boston: Small, Maynard Company. $1.35.
A story of today, in which the hero, an American, has a twin brother an officer in the German Navy.

YOUNG LOW. By George A. Dorsey. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.50.
A story of American life.

OVER THE TOP. By Arthur Guy Empey. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.
The author, an American machine gunner serving in France, writes of his war experiences.

WILHELM HOHENZOLLERN & CO. By Edward Lyell Fox. 8vo. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. $1.50.
The result of three trips to the German war zone.

THE SOLDIERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH CONVERSATION BOOK. Compiled by Walter M. Gallichan. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.
Intended for "the man going to the front."

THE LATIN AT WAR. By Will Irwin. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.
Gives the author's experiences and observations at the front.

LONDON IN WARTIME. By C. Sheridan Jones. 12mo. London: Grafton & Co.
Brief sketches by the author of "The Unspeakable Prussian."

KLEATH. By Madge Macbeth. 12mo. Boston: Small, Maynard Company. $1.35.
A story of life in the Klondike.

THE LOVERS. By Elizabeth Robins Pennell. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.
An actual story of the war.

A LOVE TANGLE. By F. E. Penny. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.
A story of Southern India.

WAR FLYING. By a Pilot. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.
An account of fighting and adventure in mid-air by an English pilot.

TRENCH WARFARE. By J. S. Smith. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.
A manual of the technical details of building, holding, and taking trenches. The author is an American serving as an officer in a British regiment.

MR. POILU. By Herbert Ward. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2.50.
The author, a sculptor, writes of his war experiences in France. There are forty-eight illustrations in color and black and white.

THE MARNE CAMPAIGN. By Major F. E. Whitton. 8vo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $4.
An analysis, with maps, folder, &c.

Fiction

THOSE TIMES AND THESE. By Irvin S. Cobb. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.35.
Collection of short stories.

THE CINEMA STAR. By Clive Holland. 12mo. London: Grafton & Co.
A story of life behind the scenes at a fashionable London drapery store.

PILGRIMS INTO FOLLY. By Wallace Irwin. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.35.
Collection of short stories.

THE MASTER OF BONNE TERRE. By William Antes Kennedy. 12mo. New York: Robert J. Shores. $1.50.
A story of the Ozarks.

EVE, JUNIOR. By Reginald Heber Patterson. 12mo. New York: The Macaulay Company. $1.25.
A story of the Maryland east coast.

THE TREASURE TRAIN. By Arthur B. Reeve. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.35.
A collection of adventure stories, in which the scientific detective, Craig Kennedy, plays a leading part.

MESSENGERS OF EVIL. By Pierre Souvestre and Marcel Allain. 12mo. New York: Brentano's. $1.35.
Another of the Fantomas detective novels.

DOLLARS & CENTS. By Albert Payson Terhune. 12mo. New York: Robert J. Shores. $1.35.
Story of a young couple's trials and experiences in making their way through life.

RED ROSES. By Joyce Thomas. 12mo. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus Company. $1.50.
A story of the great war.

THE GIRL BY THE ROADSIDE. By Varick Vanardy. 12mo. New York: The Macaulay Company. $1.35.
A mystery story of Virginia.

Politics and Science

AN INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY. By H. F. Farrell. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.
Historical and critical survey of the subject.

THE SOUL OF ULSTER. By Ernest W. Hamilton. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.
Aims to show why Ulster so bitterly resists home rule for Ireland.

ARE WE CAPABLE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT? By Frank W. Moxon. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.
A narrative interpretation of events affecting business, 1900-1916.

A SCALE OF PERFORMANCE TESTS. By Rudolph Pintner and Donald G. Paterson. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.
Furnishes a new scale for the measurement of mentality.

MENTAL ADJUSTMENTS. By Frederic Lyman Wells. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.50.
Brings together a large series of observations from normal psychology, psychopathology, and anthropology.

Philosophy and Religion

CHURCH ADVERTISING: ITS WAY AND HOW. Arranged by W. B. Ashley. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.
Papers delivered before the Church Advertising Section of the Twelfth Annual Convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World.

PEACE AND WAR. By Paul B. Bull. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 90 cents.
Notes of sermons and addresses.

WHAT IS GOD? By Solomon Cohen. 12mo. Published by the author, 30 East Broadway.
A series of articles on the subject indicated in the title, followed by short essays on various topics.

PSYCHICAL INVESTIGATIONS. By J. Arthur Hill. 8vo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2.
Contains accounts of personally observed proofs of survival. Sir Oliver Lodge recommends the book.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY OF NAZARETH, KENTUCKY. By Anna Blanche McGill. 8vo. New York: The Encyclopedia Press.
A history of the society and an account of its activities.

THE STORY OF BIBLE TRANSLATIONS. By Max L. Margolis. 12mo. Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America.
Historical survey.

THE LAW AND THE WORD. By T. Troward. 12mo. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. $1.50.
Gives a statement of the author's beliefs in the field of mental science.

SOME VIEWS RESPECTING A FUTURE LIFE. By Samuel Waddington. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company. $1.25.
A resume of views ancient and modern.

Travel

CANADA, THE SPELL BINDER. By Lilian Whiting. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.
An illustrated travel book.

New Editions

DISEASES IN MILK. By Lina Guthers Straus. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.
Second edition, revised and enlarged to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the inception of the work by Nathan Straus.

"MY BELOVED POILUS." 12mo. St. John, N. B.: Barnes & Co.
A third edition.

Miscellaneous

HOME CRAFT OF TODAY AND YESTERDAY. By Florence Buchanan. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.
A handbook of practical information.

A NEW POCKET DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES. By J. H. Freese. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.
Each Russian word is accented and transliterated in English characters to show the pronunciation.

YEAR BOOK OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY, 1917. Edited by Barr Ferree. 8vo. New York: The Pennsylvania Society.
Annual publication, the first volume of which appeared in 1901.

THE RURAL SCHOOL FROM WITHIN. By Marion G. Kirkpatrick. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.28 net.
The author is Specialist in Education, Division of College Extension, Kansas State Agricultural College.

HOW TO MAKE THE GARDEN PAY. By Edward Morrison and Charles Thomas Bruce. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 75 cents.
A manual for the intensive cultivation of home gardens.

THE CULTURE AND DISEASES OF THE SWEET PEA. By J. J. Taubenhaus. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.
The author is Chief of the Division of Plant Pathology and Physiology of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

EDITORS' REFERENCE RECORD. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers.
Condensed account of American industries and the careers of a selected list of men who have contributed to America's industrial professional and financial success.

EDGAR ALLAN POE
in the Light of Certain New Letters

New York Times Review of Books:

YOUR REVIEW surely has a wide circulation, because I am hearing from many sections about your recent review of my new volume of the "Complete Poems of Edgar Allan Poe." It also shows the steady interest in all matters pertaining to Poe and the strong hold he has upon the public as America's most romantic figure in literature. Two of the most frequent inquiries I have are for further information about the extent of Poe's revision of others' poetry, and if there remain many unpublished letters of the poet.

To the first I would answer that my studies incline me to the belief that Poe not only made it a general habit, through requests, to touch up and revise many poems sent him by friends and correspondents, but also made outright contributions of verse without his signature, for such occasions as that of the "May Queen Celebration," mentioned in my new volume. This is further illustrated by an unpublished letter dated June, 1847, by Poe to Professor C. P. Bronson. A daughter of the professor wanted a poem written for some occasion, and in sending the verse Poe wrote: "I wish to ascertain if the poem which at your suggestion I have written is of the length, the character, &c., you desire. If not I will write another, &c."

As to the unpublished letters of Poe? When one reviews his labors on the various magazines he was associated with, and his other work, it is remarkable how he could find time enough to write so many letters. There is a volume of his letters attached to the Virginia edition of his works. This was a good start, and well done for the period it was undertaken. Some of the letters are fragmentary and others inaccurately printed. There remain uncollected letters enough, however, to make another volume of about the same size. While many of these letters are known to Poe students, and I hold numerous copies, still there are letters in existence whose owners have not yet made fully known their contents. The contents of the letters now deposited with the Valentine Museum at Richmond, Va., are known to a few Poe students, and it is expected that the museum will decide to make a publication of them at an early day. The earliest known letter outside of this collection, and dated in 1829, has recently been discovered by a correspondent of mine. It is likely to prove of unusual interest and importance and possibly throw light upon an unpublished work and the poet's trip abroad. It will be published later. It does not appear to be generally understood that the discovery of the "Eulalie" and "Couplet" Poe manuscript in the New York Public Library was made by Victor H. Paltsits.

J. H. WHITTY.

Richmond, Va., June, 1917.

POE AND JOHN NEAL

New York Times Review of Books:

IN the course of remote researches involving the whereabouts of certain important and hitherto unpublished Poe manuscripts I was so fortunate as to discover and obtain possession of the following letter, the contents of which I printed more than a score years ago in a little magazine of very limited circulation. It is from John Neal to Edgar A. Poe, and the outside of the letter, in addition to the address, "Mr. Edgar A. Poe, Philadelphia, Pa.," bears Poe's own filing, "John Neal, June 8, 1840."

Portland, June 8, '40.

My dear Sir: Yours of June 4, directed to New York, reached me but yesterday. I am glad to hear of your new enterprise and hope it may be all that you desire; but I cannot help you. I have done with the newspapers—have abandoned the journals—and have involved so many of my friends of late by becoming editor, or associate editor of so many different things for a few months at a time—and always against my will—that I haven't the face to ask any person to subscribe for anything on earth.

But, as I have said before, I wish you success, and to prove it, allow me to caution you against a style which I observe, to my great alarm, is beginning to prevail at the South. You say "I will be pardoned," for "I shall be pardoned." For assurance that "I will fulfill," &c., for "shall," &c. Are you Irish, or have you associated much with the Irish—the well-educated Irish I mean? They always make this mistake, and the Scotch, too, sometimes; and you, I am persuaded, are either connected by blood or habits with the Irish of the South. Forgive me this liberty, I pray you, and take it for granted that I should not complain of these two little errors if I could find anything else to complain of.

Yours truly, JOHN NEAL.

Knowing that such an epistle as this would prove of interest to our then foremost American critic, I ventured to send Mr. E. C. Stedman the original letter. I give his reply in full, herewith:

44 East 26th St.,
New York, July 1, 1888.

My dear Sir: Thanks for the privilege of seeing the inclosed letter.

It may please you to know that I have compared the two flings on the outside of the sheet with a letter of Poe's written in 1841. The words "John Neal" and the "June 8th, 1840" are evidently in Poe's handwriting of that period. His hand changed somewhat a few years afterward, as he took infinite pains with it. The filing inside ("John Neal to E. A. Poe") is apparently by another hand.

The rare thing about the letter is that it is so characteristic of John Neal! Five years later even he would have hesitated before tripping Poe in his grammar. And think of Poe's Homeric wrath at having to pay 25c postage for a lesson in "style" instead of obtaining Neal's assistance in pushing his magazine! And to be asked "Are you Irish?"! It is quite unique, this letter. I have ventured (shall)
to take a copy of it, but not retain the copy if you object. (will)

Very truly yours,
EDMUND C. STEDMAN.

Mr. Edwin B. Hill, Detroit.

Only recently, after a vain search extending over a period of years, the complement of the correspondence was disclosed in John Neal's "Wandering Recollections of a Somewhat Busy Life." The book, full of the garrulity of the writer's old age, nevertheless repaid a reading, for on Page 258 is reprinted the veritable letter, with Neal's characteristic comments:

Philadelphia, June 4th.

My dear Sir: As you gave me the first jog in my literary career, you are in a measure bound to protect me and keep me rolling. I therefore now ask you to aid me with your influence in whatever manner your experience shall suggest.

It strikes me that I never write you except to ask a favor. But my friend Thomas will assure you that I bear you always in mind, holding you in the highest respect and esteem.

Most truly yours,
EDGAR A. POE.

For reasons of his own, Neal seems to have suppressed parts of the letter. Perhaps in the course of time the original, which seems to have been the last letter from Poe in Neal's possession, may see the light of day. May the dust rest lightly upon it!

Mesa, Arizona. EDWIN B. HILL.

ESSAYS BY MR. SYMONS

FIGURES OF SEVERAL CENTURIES. By Arthur Symons. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

THE miscellaneous quality of this latest collection of essays by Arthur Symons is hinted at in the title of the book. It is made plain by the simple statement that the first paper is on St. Augustine, the second on Charles Lamb, the third on François Villon. The essays have been written, too, at various times; they are all dated, and they cover the wide period from 1891 to 1907. There are twenty-three papers altogether, twenty-two of them personal studies, the last a short essay on Welsh poetry. And thus gathered together, with no effort toward planning or classification, they comprise—as with Mr. Symons as author it is scarcely necessary to state—a collection of felicity and charm. Arthur Symons is a keen critic, with a trenchant fashion of fastening upon the unique quality of his study, and expressing it with absolute directness. Yet he is so skilled a master of the sheer use of words, his prose is so rhythmic and beautiful, that the exquisiteness of his style stays with us; something cadenced and haunting, in everything he writes.

There is, for example, this paragraph from his essay on Charles Lamb:

In Lamb this love of old things, this willing recurrence to childhood, was the form in which imagination came to him. He is the grown-up child of letters, and he preserves all through his life that child's attitude of wonder, before "this good world, which he knows—which was created so lovely, beyond his deservings." He loves the old, the accustomed, the things that people have had about them since they could remember. "I am in love," he says, in the most profoundly serious of his essays, "with this green earth; the face of town and country; and the sweet security of streets." He was a man to whom mere living had sent enough to make up for everything that was contrary in the world. His life was tragic, but not unhappy. Happiness came to him out of the little things that meant nothing to others, or were not so much as seen by them. He had a genius for living, and his genius for writing was only a part of it, the part which he left to others to remember him by.

And of Pater:

In the work of Pater thought moves to music, and does all its hard work as if in play. And Pater seems to listen for his thought, and to overhear it, as the poet overhears his song in the air.

He has this exceedingly interesting paragraph on Swinburne:

Reading the earlier and the later Swinburne on a high rock around which the sea is washing, one is struck by the way in which these cadences, in their unending, every-varying flow, seem to harmonize with the rhythm of the sea. Here one finds, at least, and it is a great thing to find, a rhythm inherent in nature. A mean, or merely bookish, rhythm is rebuked by the sea, as a trivial or insincere thought is rebuked by the stars. "We are what suns and winds and waters make us," as Landor knew: the whole essence of Swinburne seems to be made by the rush and soft flowing impact of the sea. The sea has passed into his blood like a passion and into his verse like a transfiguring element. It is actually the last word of many of his poems, and it is the first and last word of his poetry.

In the essay on Swinburne Mr. Symons has put a delightful bit, not only of, but on, criticism, and in the paper on Flaubert there is some keen study of qualities of style. The analysis of the genius of Haafy, as shown in his novels, is profoundly interesting. Mr. Symons offers keen criticism of Meredith. He throws new light on Casanova. One of the most interesting papers is the one on John Donne. On Villon, Mr. Symons is brief, but positive: "There has been no greater artist in French verse, as there has been no greater poet." And the short paper on Poe is a concentrated bit of study. Ibsen, Rossetti, J. K. Huysmans, Emily Brontë, Baudelaire, Sarojini Naidu—these are a few of the other writers studied in "Figures of Several Centuries."

It is eight years since the last publication in this country of a book by Arthur Symons. These random essays are not all of equal interest or value. But the book has in it much of loveliness, much of analysis, much of fine appreciation. It is to be welcomed heartily.

NORSE FAIRY TALES

EAST O' THE SUN AND WEST O' THE MOON AND OTHER NORSE FAIRY TALES. By G. W. Dasent, D. C. L. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

Altogether charming is this volume of fairy tales from the northland, both in the stories themselves and in the delightful, confidential manner in which they are told. One has the feeling that the narrator has called the children together before the fire, and is telling the tales in the most personal and fascinating fashion; and if the grown-up has the least bit of a child's heart, he must needs creep up and listen, too.

"East o' the Sun and West o' the Moon," the story that gives the book its title, is the Norse version of "Cupid and Psyche." One of the interesting things, for grown-ups, is in recognizing the old tales and the differences in the versions. This is a gayer and happier story than the tale that the rest of us know in pages of old mythologies and Walter Pater, and very delightful it is. So are the story of the Princess on her hill of glass, and the blue belt, and the three Princesses of Whiteland, and many other adventurous tales. And then there are the clever stories of Boots, the young brother who seemed somehow always to come out on top, no matter how wise his older brothers might be. And there are simple fables of animals, and trolls, and giants.

A New Novel by the Author of "The Broad Highway"

We do not hesitate to say that Mr. Farnol has here produced not merely his own best work, but also one of the best works of fiction that any one has put forward this season. We have read none in which so many and so very different characters stand out more vital and distinct. They are not lay figures; they are living men and women.

—*New York Tribune.*

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SOME RECENT BOOKS OF VERSE

LOLLINGDON DOWNS AND OTHER POEMS. By John Masefield. The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

FOLLOWING upon the fine achievement of his sonnets, John Masefield's new volume, "Lollingdon Downs and Other Poems," is a little disappointing. The high manner of his previous book seems less apparent, and one misses the wide human appeal of "Good Friday and Other Poems." But there is Mr. Masefield's characteristic austerity and usual illuminating sense of beauty and sonority. Yet these are all accompanied by some new sagacity, some almost disquieting pessimism, which overhangs the greater part of the shorter poems. Instead of finding as before "life the miracle," he ponders upon existence as mere

> Beads of coloured days,
> This self the string,
> Flesh is its goal.

We miss the high content and exalted philosophy that marked the pinnacle of his sonnets. Beauty, he finds at the present period of his development, instead of being the tangible spirit of man's earthly experience, "but a dream," and man no longer the creature of sublime contact and immortal aspiration. But there is rich substance in Mr. Masefield's slender little volume, and one feels the toil of the author's spirit in the travail of profound philosophic speculation, attaining perhaps its most momentous height in Sonnets 7 and 13, the latter with its couplet:

> And the soul shapes wings like a bird escaped from cage,
> And the tribe moves on to camp in its heritage.

Sonnet 5, beginning with its lovely refrain, "I could not sleep for thinking of the sky," contains also a satisfying beauty and the reverent manner of his earlier work, although it is undeniable that Mr. Masefield, in his present phase, is more the deep philosopher than the poet. His verse is the medium for delving into, and ruminating upon, the problem of existence. With this above all else he is engrossed, and there is in every one of these later poems a brooding, speculative atmosphere which is full of sombre splendor.

As always, Mr. Masefield's vocabulary is moving and rich, and threaded with deep hues that carry the reader through labyrinths of profound thought. But by this very reason of the depth of the author's thinking, there is a possibility that the verses in "Lollingdon Downs" may not have the wide reach of his other volumes. Mr. Masefield's work now is all intellect purged of the more human and earthly appeal; it addresses itself primarily to those who appreciate the metaphysical in its superabundant and alluring aspects. For these there is much contemplation of regions where

> The fire-haired comet runs
> Silence and emptiness with dark stars passing,
> Night where the soul might sail a million years.

The remainder of the volume contains a long narrative poem, "The Blacksmith," a strange piece of fantastic imagining, a brief little war play, "The Frontier," and several other immaterial verses not without pictorial appeal. As a whole, the collection is expressive of Mr. Masefield's present development, and although it may lack in substance much of the fine manner of his previous books, it cannot fail to interest those who revere poetical meditation upon the mysteries of human existence.

POEMS OF THE WAR

HALLOWEEN AND POEMS OF THE WAR. By W. M. Letts. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

A SOMEWHAT different touch marks these war poems in comparison with most of the war poetry the last two or three years have brought forth—a touch that perhaps can be best described as the priestly touch of understanding and compassion and healing. Most of the war poetry has had in it more or less of the clangor of battle, the exaltation of spirit that fills the soldier at the firing line, the gay comradeship of the march. But these poems are mostly from the point of view of the home-staying ones and are full of the tender reverence of these for the soldier fighting and dying, of compassion for the bereaved at home, and of admiration for the courage with which they bear their losses and sorrows. Nearly all of the verses have the true singing quality, and this, together with their simplicity and sincerity, gives them front rank in the poetry thus far produced by the war, none of which has reached so high a standard of excellence as might have been expected, considering the depth to which men's hearts have been stirred. This little book is, perhaps, the most human and the most melodious of them all.

Only about half the volume is filled with war poems, the rest being lyrics, ballads, and sonnets dealing with miscellaneous subjects, a number of them having religious themes. Of the war poems "The Spires of Oxford" has already attracted much attention in both England and America. It is about "the Oxford men who went abroad to die" and this closing stanza will give an idea of its appeal and of the mediæval quality suggested by its melody and its simplicity of statement:

> God rest you, happy gentlemen,
> Who laid your good lives down,
> Who took the khaki and the gun
> Instead of cap and gown.
> God bring you to a fairer place
> Than even Oxford town.

Something of the same feeling but voiced in a less sombre tone is found in the poem called "Golden Boys" which begins

> Not harps and palms for these, O God,
> Nor endless rest within the courts of Heaven,

and ends, after beseeching for them leave to "still test their manhood's strength,"

> Let there be laughter and a merry noise
> Now that the fields of Heaven shine
> With all these golden boys.

This bit of philosophy ends a poem "To a Soldier in a Hospital," a youth who is bearing pain and weary days with gay courage and chivalrous patience:

> Careless philosopher, the first to laugh,
> The latest to complain,
> Unmindful that you teach, you taught me this
> In your long fight with pain:
> Since God made man so good, here stands my creed—
> God's good, indeed.

One section mostly filled with sonnets addressed to the dead and written with great tenderness and beauty of feeling has a dedication beginning:

> For England's sake men give their lives
> And we cry "brave."
> But braver yet
> The hearts that break and live,
> Having no more to give.

One of these, voicing the determination of such a heart to "live bravely, too, taking the road with laughter and gay speech," ends with this sextet:

> I will for your sake praise what I have missed
> The sweet content of long-united lives,
> The sunrise joy of lovers who have kissed,
> Children with flower-faces, happy wives.
> And last I will praise Death who gives anew
> Brave life adventurous and love—and you.

VALLEY OF VISION

THE VALLEY OF VISION. By Blanche Mary Kelly. New York: The Encyclopedia Press. 75c.

Miss Kelly has that faculty, which is not so common among poets as one might imagine, of knowing just exactly what she wants to say—and saying it. The result is that her first volume of collected poems, containing some thirty-two numbers, presents poetry of imagination that is really imaginative. And whether the poet's theme be romantic or religious, whether it be gay or serious in mood, there flashes everywhere this high imagination, like the sunlight falling through the swaying branches of trees.

The directness of utterance, which seems to be the peculiar characteristic of these poems, is not more strongly in evidence than in a poem with the bellicose title of "Militarism." The poet has written here two stanzas that may stand comparison with Lionel Johnson's "The Martyrum Candidatus." The same fighting quality, which seems as inherent part of the Celtic genius, shows itself with equal clearness in "The Irish at the Front," which is a superlative piece of Irish generosity.

It may appear somewhat incongruous that in company with such militant verses there should be poems of a distinctly religious nature. Yet the effect produced is hardly that of incongruity; rather it is that such diverse themes throw into greater prominence the intensity of each. Miss Kelly is seen at her best in the distinctively Irish poems; in these she allows full play to her imagination, weaving word pictures that are as vivid as they are romantic, yet always with a graceful restraint that stamps her work as being that of a genuine artist.

WOMEN ARE PEOPLE

WOMEN ARE PEOPLE! By Alice Duer Miller. New York: George H. Doran Company. 75 cents.

That she has a clever and a facile pen Mrs. Miller proved with her "Are Women People?" a year or two ago, and she proves it anew with this fresh collection of verses rhymed in the suffrage cause. But, like the previous volume, it is much more than merely clever and facile. The thinking behind its rhyming is quick and keen, its humor, however genial, is deftly barbed for penetrative purposes, and its wit is armed with a sting in its tail, a sting of such perfectly good quality that only a keen and alert intelligence could have devised it. Mrs. Miller's humor and cleverness are especially manifest in her ability to take a quite commonplace accepted idea or ordinary statement and make it ridiculous by showing with the greatest apparent gravity its inherent absurdity. For instance, a poem called "Protect the Shrine," having for its text some remarks of Congressman Webb of North Carolina, has this chorus:

> O come, all ye factory owners, combine;
> Though the world misinterpret your noble design,
> Keep children away from a spot so Divine,
> So potential and pure as the fireside a shrine.

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> I love you, not because I think your mind
> Is empty as a flawless cup of glass,
> Not for the fascination that I find
> Hearing you talking like a perfect ass;
> No, but because with you, as in a dream,
> I seem a giant dominant and strong,
> As in real life I very seldom seem,
> Or only after effort hard and long.
> But you admire everything I do,
> And all I say you greet with, "Oh, how true!"

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

J. V. A. H.—The following has haunted me for a long time, and no one to whom it has been submitted has ever admitted to have heard it before. I am absolutely certain I cannot have evolved it from my own inner consciousness, and therefore beg you to find a home for it, somewhere:

Hating each other for the love of God;
And fighting like devils to save their souls.

The last four words are a doubtful adding. I lost them entirely, but finally these floated through my mind as a possible ending.

The lines which have haunted our correspondent are from an old Irish street song which is entitled "Dublin City." The author of this song is not definitely known, although it has been attributed to Charles Lever. The following stanza contains the lines referred to by our correspondent:

Old Dublin City there is no doubtin'
Bates every city upon the say.
'Tis there you'd hear O'Connell spoutin'
And Lady Morgan making tay.
For 'tis the capital of the finest nation,
With charmin' plaintry upon a fruitful sod,
Fightin' like devils for conciliation,
And hatin' each other for the Love of God.

Dr. William S. Walsh in his International Encyclopedia of Poetical Quotations says of the song:

The song is sometimes attributed to Charles Lever. Lady Morgan says she was familiar with it in 1826, but it was probably written earlier, when Lever was a mere boy. It is one of the many humorous street songs of the period which were never claimed and whose authorship it is now impossible to trace.

"Tom Cringle's Log"

K. C. B.—Who was the author of "Tom Cringle's Log" and "The Cruise of the Midge"? Were they not written by "Monk" Lewis?

The authorship of the books named has been frequently, but mistakenly, ascribed to Matthew Gregory Lewis, otherwise known as "Monk" Lewis. They were written by Michael Scott, (1789-1835,) who, like Lewis, was for a time a resident of Jamaica, West Indies. They were printed anonymously, and Scott concealed his authorship of them so successfully that it was not revealed until after his death. "Tom Cringle's Log" appears to be out of print, but the "Cruise of the Midge," published by John C. Winston of Philadelphia, is still in print.

Immigration and Emigration

FOREIGNER.—Can you tell me where I can see or obtain a copy of "Immigration and Emigration," written some years ago by one Kapp, who, I recall, was a great friend of Carl Schurz? It was printed, I think, by the late Douglas Taylor.

The book about which our correspondent inquires is doubtless Friedrich Kapp's book entitled "Immigration and the Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New York." It was published in 1870 by the Nation Press of this city, and has been long out of print. A copy may be consulted at the New York Public Library.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

MRS. GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE.—The lines inquired for in your issue of April 15 by Jean C. Gregory are by Nixon Waterman, and are as follows:

TO KNOW ALL IS TO FORGIVE ALL

If I knew you and you knew me—
If both of us could clearly see,
And with an inner sight divine
The meaning of your heart and mine,
I'm sure that we would differ less
And clasp our hands in friendliness;
Our thoughts would pleasantly agree
If I knew you and you knew me.

If I knew you and you knew me,
As each one knows his own self, we
Could look each other in the face
And see therein a truer grace.
Life has so many hidden woes,
So many thorns for every rose;
The "why" of things our hearts would see,
If I knew you and you knew me.

This appeal was also answered by Mrs. J. G. Huntting, Southold, N. Y.; Mrs. C. H. Satterwhite, Henderson, N. C.; T. R. Herring, Baltimore, Md., and Margaret C. Calder, Wingham, Ontario.

"The Old Sampler"

A. J. C.—In reply to the query of B. M. Sheppard in THE BOOK REVIEW for Jan. 21, would say that the poem asked for is "The Old Sampler," by Margaret E. Sangster. It is printed in her collection of "Poems of Home Life." It is also known as "Elizabeth, Aged Nine," and under that title is printed in Open Sesame No. 2, published by Ginn & Co.

Answers to this appeal have also been received from Alice Langley Marks, Little Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. Annie E. Dickinson, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Elizabeth P. Belknap, New York; Elizabeth Howland, Providence, R. I.; Horatio G. Coxsens, New York; Emma C. Kene, New Rochelle, N. Y., and H. J. Jenkins, Cincinnati, Ohio.

APPEALS TO READERS

ALEX L. BRODHEAD.—Can any of your readers tell me through your columns the author of the following lines, and the name of the poem of which they are a part:

And eastward now, and ever toward the dawn,
If Death's deep veil by Life's bright hand be rent,
We see as through the shadow of Death withdrawn
The imperious soul's indomitable ascent.

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JUNE 1917

WITH AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY has awarded the Joseph Pulitzer prize of $1,000 for the best American biography to Laura E. Richards and Maude Howe Elliott for their two volume life of their mother, Julia Ward Howe. The terms of the prize stipulate an American biography "teaching patriotic and unselfish services to the people, illustrated by an eminent example, excluding, as too obvious, the names of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln." The jury which recommended the award was composed of Paul Elmer More, Edward Channing, and Ripley Hitchcock.

Edith Wharton's forthcoming new novel, "Summer," which D. Appleton & Co. expected to publish early in June, will not appear until July.

Professor C. Alphonso Smith of the University of Virginia, and author of the "Life of O. Henry" and other books, will write for the Bobbs-Merrill Company, "How to Know Poe," in their series of interpretative studies of great authors.

"The Vigilantes" is an organization of American authors and illustrators brought into existence by the war which will devote the energies of its members to patriotic purposes. Its announced objects are: To arouse the country to a realization of the importance of the problems confronting the American people; to awaken and cultivate in the youth of the country a sense of public service and an intelligent interest in citizenship and national problems; to work vigorously for preparedness, mental, moral, and physical; to work with especial vigor for universal military training and service under exclusive Federal control as a basic principle of American democracy. Its Executive Committee consists of Porter Emerson Browne, Monroe Douglas Robinson, Charles Hanson Towne, Thomas C. Desmond, Hermann Hagedorn, Julian Street, and J. Harry Welling, the last named being Executive Secretary. More than a hundred members have been enrolled. The Vigilantes are planning the publication of a series of patriotic books which will be published by the George H. Doran Company. The first will appear some time this month and will be a collection of verse to be called "Fifes and Drums." Among contributors to the volume are Clinton Scollard, Theodosia Garrison, Percy MacKaye, Wallace Irwin, Amelia J. Barr.

John Buchan, whose adventure story, "Greenmantle," is in its fifth edition in this country, is at the head of the publicity department of the British Government.

Thomas F. Millard, known for years as a war correspondent of American newspapers and magazines, and later as editor of the China Press and author of several books upon questions of the Far East and America, announces that he will very soon begin the publication in Shanghai of a new weekly journal of opinion, to be called "Millard's Review." The journal will aim especially, by reflecting to America and Europe a review and summary of events in the Far East, to bring about a better understanding in the Occident of Far Eastern conditions and aid in promoting better mutual relations. It will be edited and published by Mr. Millard, who will be assisted by J. B. Powell.

Arthur Gleason's recent book, "Inside the British Isles," is to be put in the crews' libraries of United States naval vessels.

According to statistics prepared by Fred E. Woodward of Washington, D. C., dealing with the percentage of books of fiction published in this country at different periods, in 1896 over 23 per cent. of all the books published in the United States were fiction, in 1896 19.5, while in 1916 only 8.91 per cent. of the published books were novels or stories. He says that the most striking increase in any percentage in 1916 was in the class of poetry and drama. Mr. Woodward thinks that the most remarkable thing about American book production in the last ten years has been the falling off of light fiction and the growth of the non-fiction class.

Paxton Hibben, whose work as a newspaper correspondent from Athens is well known, and who is the author of "Constantine and the Greek People," which the Century Company will publish at once, has received from the Municipal Council of Athens the honor of having a street in that city named for him.

Jeffery Farnol says that his new novel, "The Definite Object," is an accurate picture of life in lower New York as he saw it during his sight years in this city and that he wove into the story many of his own personal experiences.

The Putnams will bring out before long "Aircraft and Submarines," by Willis J. Abbot, who has written much upon military and naval affairs. The book will recount the development of the several forms of these new fighting machines and describe their services in this war.

Doubleday, Page & Co. have plowed up a part of the lawn surrounding their Country Life Press at Garden City and planted it in potatoes. The sections of this potato field are assigned to members of the force who agree to do personally all the weeding, cultivating, and harvesting of their respective allotments either before or after business hours or at the noon hour. Porters, printers, bindery girls, stenographers, office boys, and editors are all coming into line for the work. Each individual will own his own crop of potatoes.

Mary Austin says that the story of her novel, "The Ford," published a few weeks ago, is largely based on personal experience and that it records incidents in the struggle for the waters of the Owens River which were brought by the City of Los Angeles hundreds of miles under mountains and across deserts to make its permanent water supply. Mrs. Austin thinks that the city secured the surplus water rights by chicanery and says that her own efforts for justice in the matter she has woven into the story.

"The Community Drama," by Percy MacKaye, is ready for immediate publication by Houghton Mifflin Company.

The hundreds of thousands of amateur gardeners who are this Spring struggling with a new kind of work will be interested in "1,000 Hints on Vegetable Gardening," by Mae Savell Croy, which the Putnams announce for early publication.

Robert Frank, well known heretofore as an importer of foreign publications, announces that he will at once begin the publication of a series of booklets, "Gems of Russian Literature." The first volume, now ready for issue, is "From Death to Life," by A. Apukhtin, translated by R. Frank and E. Hughes and illustrated by Franklin Booth with pen and ink drawings.

The Harpers will publish this week William G. Shepherd's "Confessions of a War Correspondent."

William Watson was knighted by King George V. on June 3, and a few days later his new book of poems, "The Man Who Saw," was published in this country. He now belongs with the large and rapidly increasing company of "Sirs" among British authors.

AMERICA'S NATIONAL PARKS IN SUMMER

(Continued from Page 229)

been added, and the story of "the great country" has been brought down to date. The body of the book, which deals with the scenic beauties, early history, native customs, resources, and the charm of the country, the author has not changed. But in a supplementary chapter she tells what has happened during the last ten years, and what is the present condition in railroad development, in commerce, mining, in the fishing and agricultural industries, and recounts the remarkable story of the reindeer industry, describes what the missions are doing, and the form of the government and the work of the Coast Guard. Thus brought down to date, Mrs. Higginson's book should enjoy a renewed life and perform a very great service in making known anew to the people of the United States the wonderful possibilities, wealth, interest, and charm of their great Northwestern possession, of which most of them have only the haziest conceptions. The work has a map and half a hundred illustrations from photographs.

The growing interest in each other of Canada and the United States has led many Americans during recent years to take vacation journeys into one or another of Canada's many beautiful regions, and Miss Whiting's enthusiastic record of a trip across the Dominion, from east to west, will doubtless have its due effect in sending many more to find pleasure and interest along the same route. Her introductory chapter on "The Creative Forces of Canada" makes a background for the rest of the book, picturing with vivid phrases the energy, the initiative, and the achievement of those who worked from the seventeenth to the twentieth century to make a nation out of a vast wilderness. Then, beginning with "Quebec and the Picturesque Maritime Region," she travels slowly westward, describing the chief cities, the Summer resorts, visiting Cobalt and the silver mines, and so going on through Winnipeg and Edmonton to the western coast. There is a chapter on "Prince Rupert and Alaska," and another describing the journey from Prince Rupert by way of Vancouver, Victoria, and Seattle to San Francisco, where another section is devoted to "Canada in the Panama-Pacific Exposition." "Canadian Poets and Poetry" also engage Miss Whiting's attention for some forty pages, and the book closes with a discussion of "The Call of the Canadian West," which the author considers "far less the call of the adventurer, the speculator, the seeker of vast and sudden wealth than it is the call to carry an elightened civilization into the vast new region that beckons to humanity, invested with all the alluring glory of the Promised Land." The volume has many beautiful illustrations in color and monotone.

Christian Tradition

A volume entitled "Form and Content in the Christian Tradition" contains a "friendly discussion" between the Rev. Dr. W. Sanday, Lady Margaret Professor and Canon of Christ Church, and N. P. Williams, M. A., Chaplain-Fellow of Exeter College. The discussion arose out of an article contributed by Dr. Sanday to The Modern Churchman, which was published in June, 1915. (Longmans, Green & Co. $2.)

Auction Declarations

Milton C. Work, a recognized authority on auction bridge, presents for the information of lovers of the game a volume entitled "Auction Declaratibns," which, it is said, sets forth a system that makes it easy to determine the best bid that may be made with any given hand. The book contains the laws of auction, adopted by the Whist Club of New York, effective Jan. 1, 1917. (Philadelphia: John C. Winston Company. $1.)

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NAPOLEON'S LAST DAYS DESCRIBED IN HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED DIARY

Dr. Thomas Dunn, Surgeon in the English Navy, Kept an Extraordinarily Valuable Record of Days Momentous in History of the World.

ON Nov. 1, 1820, Dr. Thomas Dunn, surgeon in the English Navy, set sail from Spithead on board his Majesty's sloop Beaver. He was destined to make a remarkable voyage and to see strange things. One extraordinary experience in store for him was a visit to the Island of St. Helena, where Napoleon Bonaparte was then living in exile. Dr. Dunn made a careful examination of the island, including the house which contained the illustrious prisoner and the residence of Sir Hudson Lowe, gossiped about Napoleon's health and daily pursuits with all the men, women, and children whom he met, and in general learned all that a visitor to St. Helena could learn who did not actually interview the deposed Emperor. Dr. Dunn was recalled to St. Helena at the time of Napoleon's death. Then he viewed Napoleon's body as it lay in state, and talked about him with the doctor and others who had been his personal attendants.

Now, Dr. Dunn had the excellent habit of keeping a diary. And in this diary he recorded in detail all his adventures and observations, thus providing an extraordinarily valuable record of days momentous in the history of the world. This record has for nearly a century existed only on the fast yellowing pages of Dr. Dunn's logbook, which has never left the possession of his family. It now belongs to his granddaughter, Mrs. William Kistler of New York City, who has permitted the accompanying excerpts to be made from its pages.

Dr. Dunn's penmanship was refined and legible, and his records are nearly as easy to read today as when he penned them on the swaying table in the Beaver's cabin or on some desklike rock along the coast of St. Helena. Evidently his surgical duties were not very exacting—for, it is good to see, he had plenty of leisure to go sightseeing, to ask questions, and to set down the results of his observations.

It was on March 7, 1821, that the Beaver reached St. Helena, having left Simon's Bay on Feb. 18. Here is Dr. Dunn's narrative of his arrival:

We were brought to by H. M. S. Blossom—the windward cruiser—in the evening and obliged to lie to for the night. Next morning stood in with the Blossom, saluted the Admiral and anchored at Captain's Valley [illegible] o'clock, after a passage of 127 days, which might have been performed with ease in seventy. H. M. ships Viper, Bearwater, Signet, Abundance, and Hardy (storeship) were lying in the roads, the Red Wing lying off Lemon Valley ready to sail for England, where she had been for some time waiting our arrival, and was to be dispatched next day. The Admiral in his dispatches to the Admiralty had written that the Beaver had not arrived and expressed his fears that some accident had happened to her. The Captain consequently got severely reprimanded by the Admiral and ordered as a punishment to take the Lemon Valley station.

After our arrival we were prevented from having any communication with the shore for some days by reason of a tremendous surf which had set in from sea two or three days before. This came in so suddenly that many persons who were employed on the wharf had nearly lost their lives. At the time the surf set in there were a number of lascars on the landing place, loading the boats of an Indiaman that was about to sail, also a number of wretched invalids from India and the island with their wives and children, many of whom had a very narrow escape. It set in with such force on the shore that the ships were nearly parted from their moorings. The boats were washed on shore and dashed to pieces against the rocks. Fortunately no lives were lost but one poor woman, the wife of a soldier, who with her two children were washed off. The mother was dashed to pieces, the children were saved by the exertions of the boats of the Vigo. Some of the lascars were also taken off, but escaped to the ships by being good swimmers. A considerable part of the invalids' baggage was lost, the sentinel on duty much bruised. The pier and road as far as the gate that enters the town were entirely washed away, with the Custom House, guardhouse, and a quantity of spars and plank. The breastwork of St. James Fort was injured in two or three places.

This tremendous surf continued for seven or eight days. Nothing of the same kind had ever been known to visit the island. About sixteen years ago something of the same nature occurred for a few hours, but did no injury. It was supposed that the foam for three or four days was dashed above a hundred feet up the face of the rocks.

The cause of the surf has never yet been sufficiently explained. Although many theories have been broached on the subject, yet none of them appears satisfactory. I have remarked that the surf sets heavier and with greater violence on the islands that we visited to the southward than to the northward of the Line. Whether or not this is a general occurrence I can't say, nor can I assign a reason why it should be the case.

In spite of the rather rough welcome which he received from St. Helena, Dr. Dunn was keenly interested in the place. He gives an elaborate description of the island, noting its latitude and longitude, vegetation, and rock formation, and telling a part of its history. There is a description of the physical geography of St. Helena that might well find a place in any atlas.

Naturally one of the sights that first attracted the adventurous doctor was Plantation House, the residence of the Governor, Sir Hudson Lowe. Of this historic place he writes:

This is about three miles from James's Town and within the last seven or eight years has been planted with a variety of young trees of every description, many of them brought from Europe and flourishing very well. This is by much the handsomest place in the island.

Not far from Plantation House Dr. Dunn discovered a more famous residence still—the house which Napoleon occupied when he was first sent to St. Helena. Here is Dr. Dunn's description of it, and a curious anecdote about the days during which it was making history:

Better than half a mile from James's Town, little more than half way up the side path to the right, stands a neat country house in the midst of a green level spot of about three acres. The situation is very romantic, surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains, except in front where the ground has an easy slope to the edge of a steep precipice near the water fall into James's Valley. This house is called The Briars, from a clump of sweet-briar which grows contiguous to the house. It is the first house seen on the road from James's Town to Longwood and is now celebrated as having been the first residence of Buonaparte on the island. At a short distance from the house on a slight eminence is the pavilion where he slept. The ground about The Briars is laid out in gardens, with plenty of fruit trees, and some pleasant walks. In front of the house is a beautiful green level space with a small sheet of water in the middle of it.

During the time Buonaparte lived in this house (about five weeks) it belonged to Mr. Balcombe, one of the most respectable merchants on the island. It is said he lived on very intimate terms with this family. This created some suspicions in the mind of the Governor, and Mr. Balcombe and family were ordered to leave the island at short notice. Many anecdotes are told of Buonaparte while he resided with this family—that he danced with the Misses Balcombe, played billiards, chess, trifling games at cards, and even blind-man's buff with the children—and one day, while teaching Miss Eliza Balcombe (a very wild and giddy girl about 16) the small sword exercise, she suddenly unsheathed the sword, very dexterously disarmed the Emperor, pinned him to the wall, and commanded him to surrender. He thought she had a design on his life, and in great fear roared out in French for mercy. She laughed, and said she only wished to see how the mighty man would look when frightened by a girl. It is said this girl was a great favorite of his before this, but he never afterward could bear to see her, as nothing could persuade him that she had not a design on his life.

At the time of Dr. Dunn's visit, Napoleon was living in Longwood, a large house which took its name from a row of trees a mile long between the house and the sea. Longwood had a farm of 1,500 acres and stood on a hill, with a view of the sea on all sides except to the westward. Dr. Dunn described the house and the gardens with an accuracy of detail which would make his notes of value to a painter desiring to make a representation of Napoleon's prison. But his chief interest was, of course, in Longwood's famous tenant, and of the inquiries which this interest led him to make, and their results, he writes as follows:

On my first landing at St. Helena, I was naturally led to make some inquiry about Buonaparte, but soon found I was not to receive much information on that head. It was a subject that every one seemed afraid to touch on. His name is never mentioned but with the greatest caution, and so seldom is he the subject of conversation, so little impression does his former splendor and greatness seem to make, that, were it not for the interest excited by those who have recently arrived, you would soon forget that the man who deposed the Pope, made Kings and Emperors at his pleasure, whose smile revived, and whose frown alarmed the surrounding kingdoms, was really a prisoner on this little island.

I understand when he first came to the island he extended his rides to a considerable length, but, of late they have become very confined, and always attended by an English officer, the hardship of which he exclaims much against. His principal employment lately, like the old Roman General, Cincinnatus, is in the cultivation of the garden, draped in a night gown and cap. But in how much does the character of the Roman differ from that of the French General! The one voluntarily resigned his high rank in the army and retired, disgusted with Courts and high life, to cultivate his farm in peace amid his family, and when the highest rank in the army and the first seat in the Senate were conferred on him, he only accepted and held the former while his country needed his services.

The other, after grasping at universal empire, was unwillingly forced to abdicate that throne, which, had it not been for his unbounded ambition, he might have enjoyed with the approbation of all the powers of Europe, and at last obliged to seek protection from that power whose fall it was his constant and greatest wish to accomplish. As her prisoner, to suffer banishment for life, on an almost barren rock—far from his wife, his family, and friends; and from that country whose sceptre he might have swayed in peace.

Although every person was afraid to speak openly of him, yet there were various reports spread, and it was whispered in some places that he was very ill of the liver complaint, some said of dropsy, and that he even had been tapped twice; others again contradicted these reports, and affirmed that they had seen him not many days before out riding, and apparently in good health, but it was always found that they had seen him at a considerable distance off, and might be mistaken. These reports were generally circulated by people who had just touched at the island, for a short time on their way from India or some other place, and did not care much for the anger of the Governor. But the residents and those attached to the service knew their situation better than to make any reports.

Soon after his arrival on the island Dr. Dunn obtained leave to visit Longwood with a party of officers from the Beaver. They were shown over the house by a Sergeant of the Twentieth Regiment. After a description of the magnificent furnishings, Dr. Dunn wrote:

I kept a good lookout in hopes I might somewhere or other get a sight of the object I most wished to see, but was disappointed. I saw Mme. Bertrand at a distance in the garden, but too far off to describe her in person. As far as I could judge, she appeared to be a fine figure, rather above the common size, but in this I might be mistaken, as the view I had of her was but for a moment, with hedges intervening.

While we were at the new house the young Bertrands, three fine children, two boys and a girl, came running to us very familiarly and asked a number of questions in tolerably good English. I asked the youngest boy, who does not speak English as well as the others, if the Emperor was out riding today. He shrugged up his shoulders and said in French: "Ah, Monsieur, mon Empereur, c'est fort malade." I asked him some other questions relative to Buonaparte, but, as if he had suddenly recollected himself, would not answer any of them, but began to ask me where I came from last.

This youngster, though not 8 years old, had cunning enough not to give any information on that subject. However, I got enough out of him to convince me that Buonaparte was really ill, but of what complaint I was as ignorant as ever. I then asked him what lady that was in the garden. "Ah, ma sœuvre mère," was his answer. I asked his name and the names of his brother and sister. Here he was communicative enough, and told a long story, half French and half English, which I do not pretend to understand. His own name was Henery, (sic.) his brother's Napoleon, and his sister's Hort. I afterward learned that this little girl, who was about 9 years old, very lovely and handsome, was called Hortensia, after Hortensia, commonly called Fanny Beauharnais, daughter of Josephine, the first Empress, and now wife of Louis Buonaparte.

It is said that Buonaparte still exacts the same submission from his followers that he did when in all his glory. When in his presence and on his approach they pay him the same ceremony that they were accustomed to do when he was on the throne of France.

Dr. Dunn visited St. Helena at a time peculiarly fortúnate for the satisfaction of his curiosity. He was on that famous little island at the time of Napoleon's death, talked of the case with his brother physicians who had attended the ex-Emperor, and had the extraordinary experience of viewing the corpse. Here is his own graphic account of these events:

It happened to be our turn to cruise to windward about the beginning of May. We were recalled by signal about the middle of the cruise, and after we had anchored, were informed that there was no longer a necessity for a ship to windward, as Buonaparte was expected to breathe his last every moment. He, however, held out for two days after this. Great was the anxiety expressed in every countenance for news during this time, but no one dared to make any inquiry. The alarm guns continued to be fired, and the usual signals were displayed. Some doubts began to be entertained of the truth of the report, as the Beaver was again ordered to resume her station; on the other hand, the Devon was ordered to complete her water and provisions, and to be in readiness to carry the dispatches to England at a moment's warning. At length on the evening of May 5, about ten minutes before 6 o'clock, the signal was made that the Buonaparte had terminated his mortal career. Thus, a few days before he expired, he scratched an "N" with the point of a penknife on the lid of a valuable gold snuff box and presented it to Dr. Arnott of the Twentieth Regiment; he also left him 500 Napoleons.

Immediately after the signal was made of his demise, the Governor, Admiral, and the heads of the different departments set out for Longwood. The Governor, in concurrence with the wish of the French party, ordered the body to be dissected, privately, by the principal medical officers of the army, navy, and company's service. Captain Marryat of the Beaver and one or two others had obtained leave to see the body and take his likeness before the dissection.

A general order was issued on the morning of the 6th that every person without distinction had permission to view the body of General Napoleon Buonaparte between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock in the evening, and many other restrictions that were in force were removed. All day multitudes of people of every description were seen traveling up the side path toward Longwood, and horses were in such demand that many that were not worth a guinea let that day for three or four.

The dissection of the body took place before the general inspection in the evening. Professor Antomachi (his own surgeon) performed the dissection in the presence of Drs. Robb, Arnott, Mitchel, and Livingston. Betrand, Montholon, and a priest were also present.

The following acount of the whole I got from my old acquaintance, Dr. Arnott: "As he never had complained of his head, but perfectly resemble to the last moment, the cause of his death was not sought for in the brain, although some of the medical officers thought it advisable to examine the brain. It was overruled as unnecessary and likely to spoil the figure of the head and face in some measure, particularly as several were desirious to take busts from it. He had complained of constant pain in his stomach and right side for a few months before he died; the pain was increased when anything was taken into the stomach, and produced vomiting of its contents, mixed with a dark colored matter, like the grounds of coffee, which was very offensive to the smell. The vomiting was generally preceded by eructations of fetid air. With this state of stomach the bowels were obstinately torpid, appetite bad, and he had a strong aversion to medicine. From these symptoms the seat of the disease was naturally sought for in the stomach or the viscera nearly connected with it. On opening the abdomen the integuments were lined with fat, better than an inch and a half thick.

"He measured after death 5 feet 10 inches. He was generally supposed while living to be about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches, and before his late illness very corpulent, but became wonderfully reduced before he died, especially in his extremities, and in the lower much more so than in the upper."

It is reported that when the cause of his death was made known to Mme. Bertrand, she exclaimed: "It is very right. His father, grandfather, and one sister died of the same disease; and he might have died of it when in the greatest glory at the Battle of Austerlitz."

For general inspection in the evening he was laid out in a small room on a camp bed, draped in the full uniform of a French General, green coat with white facings, green waistcoat, white breeches, military boots and spurs. The boots were uncommonly large. He wore on his left breast the star, an Order of the Legion of Honor, and some other orders suspended from the buttonholes of his coat. He also wore a silver crucifix around his neck, and the miniature pictures of Maria Louisa and young Napoleon. These were set in gold and suspended by a gold chain.

His face is large, without whiskers, and looked broad. His eyes (though now closed) had every appearance of being full; nose large and prominent and of aquiline form; forehead smooth, without a wrinkle; hair dark and thin in front, crown bald, and had a peculiar flat appearance. His head altogether appeared to be large in proportion to the other part of the body. Hands remarkably small and uncommonly white and soft; his legs and thighs appeared short and out of proportion altogether. On the whole he looked well as a corpse and seemed much younger than he really was.

Counts Bertrand and Montholon sat at his head in plain clothes; the priest at his feet, all much affected. I did not observe any other of the French party except one or two servants. Mme. Bertrand was in another room weeping audibly.

I believe there were few present who could behold without feelings of pity the man, who, notwithstanding his despotic pride, insatiable ambition, and the misery with which his name is stamped, must be acknowledged to have been one of the greatest conquerors and one of the greatest monarchs the world ever produced. The man who could make the surrounding powerful nations once tremble at his name, to whom the Egyptians believe that he acted under Divine commission; that he had orders from above; that he knew every sentiment of the heart, and that no human efforts were of any avail against him; the man who, according to the words of the Archbishop of Arras, "was sent to save the elect of God, and to assemble the remnant of the children of Israel"; the man who was once "the mightiest among the mighty," with Kings, Princes, and even the Pope in his train, and their kingdoms and palaces at his disposal, lies inanimate on a small bed in a confined room on a small, barren island, far from his beloved France, exposed to the gaze of all, with but one or two attendants to lament his fallen state—well might the expression which burst from a number present be applied to him, "How are the mighty fallen."

He is to be interred, agreeably to his own request a short time before he died, close to a spring of water from which he had been accustomed to get what he used, under some willow trees at the top of Rupert's Valley, and the work is already commenced. All the military honors due to a general officer are to be paid him.

Dr. Dunn left St. Helena, but before many months had passed he returned, and of course his first objective was the tomb of the great man whom he had seen in death.

Brooklyn's Greatest Store — ABRAHAM AND STRAUS — The Store Accommodating

Store Opens 9 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS PRIVATE SUBWAY ENTRANCE
at Hoyt Street is quickly reached by Brooklyn Express, as follows:
From 242d St. (B'way)....51 min. From 96th St...25 min. From Grand Central..17 min. From Brooklyn Bridge 9 min.
From 180th St. (Bronx)...48 min. From 72d St...22 min. From 14th St.....12 min. From Bowling Green..5½ min.

WEATHER FORECAST: Warmer, Monday Southwest Winds.

Making Every Cent Count

That is the true economy, nowadays.

Wise people will not lower their standard of living, or buy cheaper things or poorer qualities than they are in the habit of getting.

But they will cut out waste, buy only what they need; and buy it as economically as they can.

That is where The Store Accommodating is a great help.

In its huge stocks it always holds a great variety of reliable grades of merchandise, some finer and more expensive, others simpler and more inexpensive. But all of them *good*.

It has always appealed to a wide range of pocketbooks. It does today. It has fortified itself, and its customers, against many a rise in price, by being foresighted in its large buying. It affords savings on the higher as well as on the lower-priced goods.

It helps people to *make every cent count*, by offering them the things they want at the lowest prices for which equally good qualities can be bought anywhere.

Thus this Store shows the clear road toward true economy.

26,800 Pieces of Table Glassware In a Sale at 10c, 12c and 19c Each

All this Glassware is in a single attractive, needle-etched border pattern on 14 graceful shapes. The purchase is a large one, and ware is thin blown lead glass. The low prices speak for themselves. Priced as follows:

At 19c. Each: Water Goblets, Cocktail Glasses, Wine Glasses, Brandy Glasses, Saucer Champagne Glasses, Claret Glasses, Sherry Glasses, Sherbet Glasses
At 12c. Each: Iced Tea Glasses, Whiskey Glasses, Water Tumblers, Highball Glasses
At 10c. Each: Grape Juice Glasses, Champagne Tumblers

273 American Porcelain Dinner Sets Reduced

This is an interesting bit of news for Summer Home furnishers. The Sets, in a variety of attractive designs, are all of 100 pieces, for twelve people, and include bread and butter plates. Reduced as follows:

Quantity.	Formerly.	Now.	Quantity.	Formerly.	Now.	Quantity.	Formerly.	Now.
34	$12.89	$9.89	25	$17.89	$13.89	10	$24.89	$21.98
30	14.89	10.98	50	18.89	14.98	5	27.80	23.75
43	15.98	11.98	16	19.89	15.98	18	29.75	24.75
32	16.98	12.98	10	22.89	17.98			

$39.75 Limoges China Dinner Sets, $30.98

Two pretty border designs are included, on fine white French china. The Sets are of 100 pieces, with coin gold handles. Subway floor, Central Building.

June Sale of Hosiery for Women, Children and Men

Such family events as this take on new interest and importance in these days of advancing prices.

Prices are low, economies are real on splendid lots of Stockings and Socks that we can recommend for service. Some are samples, from leading mills; others are special purchases, made long since and carefully cherished until the proper time. Still others are reductions and clearance lots from our own stocks. Buy all you can afford, all you think you need, while these offerings are available. It's plain common sense.

Women's Stockings

Sample Stockings, 29c. Pr. Better values than ordinarily at this price. Black, white, tan cottons and lisles; nearly all sizes.

Fibre Silk Stockings, 49c. Pr. Black and white, seamless, gauze weight. Lisle top and soles; were 59c.

Pure Silk Stockings, 69c. Pr. White, full fashioned, and some seamless black silk, with woven white clocks; usually 94c. pair.

Excellent Pure Silk Stockings, 79c. Pr. Black, white, plain colors and vertical striped silk Stockings, "Irregulars" of $1.00 and better qualities, because a thick or thin spot appears here or there. Lisle tops and soles.

Black Silk Stockings, $1.15 Pr. Limited quantity of fine silk Stockings, in several weights. Usually $1.35 and $1.75. Lisle or silk tops and soles.

Black Cotton, 19c. Pr. Medium weight, seamless, usually 29c. pair.

White Silk Stockings, 98c. Pr. Fine thread silk, with silk tops and lisle soles; sizes 9, 9½, 10.

Children's Stockings

Black Cotton, 11c. Pr. Ribbed Stockings for girls and boys; all sizes to 8. Were 15c. or 19c.

Children's Socks, 19c. Pr. Large assortment of white Socks, with fancy colored tops.

Sample Stockings, 29c. Pr. Children's Stockings in black, white, tan cottons, lisles and fibres. Broken sizes.

Infants' Sample Stockings, 29c. Pr. Cashmeres, silk fibre and pure silk. Black, tan, white, pink and sky in this assortment of better grades. Broken sizes.

Misses' Stockings

Full Fashioned Lisle Stockings, 19c. Pr. Usually 35c. pair. Fine imported lisle, in tan, pink and sky; sizes to 8½. Black in sizes to 8 only.

Full Fashioned Pure Silk Stockings, 39c. Pr. Pink and sky in sizes to 9; black in sizes to 7½ only; usually 59c. pair. Street Floor, Central Bldg.

Men's Socks

Cotton Socks, 11c. Pr. In fast black and colors; splendid quality at a low price.

Sample Socks, 29c. Pr. Fibre silk, lisle thread and cotton, in plain colors and fancy effects. Another corking lot.

Fine Socks, 39c. Pr. Pure silk, fancy stripes, plaids and two-toned effects; slight imperfections. Lisle thread in plain black, white and tan, with clocks. Street Floor, East Bldg.

Special Offerings of Summer Draperies

Besides pretty materials for Summer curtains and slip covers, there are couch cushions and other things to make the Summer home attractive—all at temptingly low prices.

Imported Lace Curtains, formerly $7.50 to $11.95 ..... $3.89 to $6.89 pair
$3.00 large imported cretonne Table Covers, ... $1.79 each
Cretonne covered Cushions ..... 49c. each
Cretonne Sewing Stands ..... 69c. each
Heavy quality linen finish Cretonne ..... 38c. yard
Scrim and Nottingham Lace Curtains, ... 89c. to $1.29 pair
Colored Curtain Scrim ..... 10c. yard
And fancy bordered Scrims and Marquisettes ..... 18c. yard
Third floor, Central Building.

Extraordinary Summer Dresses at $15

Shop around and discover what the lowest price is for handkerchief linen Dresses or for Dresses of French voile such as these. And you will realize what splendid bargains these beauties are.

There are only 125, which the maker has just made up for us at a deep price-concession, because he could use up all the materials he had on hand.

Each Model Displays Individual Summer Fashion Fancies

combining the linen and the voile or the voile with daintiest frilled organdy. Some of the linens are striped or polka-dotted. Finest frillings of Valenciennes; braided ornaments, kimono arm-sleeves, wide round neck styles, tie sashes, drop ornaments, are just a few of the features.

"Extraordinary" is a mild word to use about their merit.

Second floor, Central Building.

1,200 Women's Unusual Tub Skirts, $1.25

The materials that you would find in Skirts bearing price-tags considerably higher than $1.25. Tailored so correctly that nine women out of every ten can wear them without the least alteration.

Good linenes, needle-cords, cordelines, basket weaves, gabardines. One pretty style after another.

At $2.75, Corduroy Skirts of a Better Grade

Wide or narrow wale; amply cut and sufficiently shirred in back; belted, big patch pockets, buttoned down the front with big pearl buttons. They are remarkable value.

Groups of White Tub Skirts at $3.95

Charming models of pique, pin-striped gabardine, cordeline.

Second floor, Central Building.

$1.89 Navy Blue French Serge, $1.39

This fine, all-wool material, which is always in favor, is 54 inches wide, has a smooth, even twill which will tailor admirably.

$1.79 Shepherd Checks, $1.39 Yd. All wool. Black and white, in various size checks.

$2.25 Cream Diagonal, $1.49 Yd. 54 inches wide; medium weight. All-wool, in a rich, creamy tint.

$2.25 Black French Serge at $1.49 a Yard—52 Inches Wide

Street floor, Livingston Street, West Building.

98c Princess Poplin, 36-In., 79c Yard

Deserving of all the popularity it enjoys. Made of a fine, high grade and lustrous silk with a fine cord of cotton in the filling which makes it strong, serviceable, and handsome. Monday's offering includes black and a fine range of street shades.

$1.69 Polka Dot Foulard Silk at 99c. a Yard

36 inches wide. All silk. Plenty of navy blue with polka dots, coin spots and figures. Street floor, Livingston Street, West Building.

Women's $5.50 Nubuck Shoes $3.95

Four hundred pairs of White Shoes that women are glad to find priced $5.50 these days. They have recently been marked $4.95, now $3.95 is for a complete clearance.

High-laced style, with fine perforations at the foxing; flexible welted and stitched soles and covered half Louis heels. Second floor, West Building.

Cool Summer Rugs at Lowest Prices

This great collection of Summer Rugs for Living Room, Dining Room, Bedroom and Porch has few equals in all New York and none in Brooklyn. It shows every prettiest and most charming style for every imaginable decorative scheme, including some of our own import. Prices, although not reduced, are based on far lower cost than prevails today, and as comparison proves can hardly be duplicated.

The Log Cabin Rag Rugs
Plain colors and mixtures, with contrasting band borders.
24x36 in. ... 85c; 27x54 in. ... $1.35; 30x60 in. ... 1.65; 36x72 in. ... 2.25; 4x7 ft. ... $3.50; 6x9 ft. ... 6.75; 8x10 ft. ... 9.75; 9x12 ft. ... 12.75

Hit and Miss Rag Rugs
With figured end borders.
25x36 in. ... 55c; 27x54 in. ... 95c; 30x60 in. ... $1.15; 36x72 in. ... 1.50

Togo Japanese Grass Rugs
Our importation; excellent range of patterns.
3 x6 ft. ... $1.10; 4½x7½ ft. ... 1.95; 6x 9 ft. ... $3.15; 8x10 ft. ... 4.85; 9x12 ft. ... $6.35

Newport Twisted Grass Rugs
Round corners, at prices about one-quarter less than elsewhere.
24x36 in. ... 90c; 30x60 in. ... $1.85; 36x72 in. ... 2.75; 4x 7 ft. ... $4.25; 6x 9 ft. ... 8.25; 8x10 ft. ... 12.25; 9x12 ft. ... $16.50

Belgium Fibre Porch Rugs
In out-of-the-ordinary designs; in brilliant colorings.
5 ft. 7 in. x 8 ft. 10 in. ... $9.50
6 ft. 6 in. x 8 ft. 10 in. ... 11.50
6 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft. 10 in. ... 15.00
8 ft. x 10 ft. ... 16.50
9 ft. x 12 ft. ... 22.50

Hodges' Rajah and Rattania Fibre Rugs
In artistic designs and pastel colorings.
4x7 ft. ... $3.65; 7½x10½ ft. ... $8.35; 6x9 ft. ... 5.85; 9 x12 ft. ... 10.50

Mattings
A wonderful variety of patterns. The Chinese in small pin checks in browns, blues and the greens.
The Japanese in carpet designs and plain white with inserted figures.
116 warp seamless China Matting, the best made, at ... 33c. yard
180 to 300 warp seamless Japan Matting, the best made, at ... 40c. yard
Third floor, East Building.

2,100 Pieces of Lingerie in a Sale

The workroom and salesmen's samples of one maker, the surplus stock of another; the merchandise of a third who must discontinue the identical models because of the lack of materials—all obtained at enough less than regular to make this Sale the important one it is.

450 Princess Slips *That Would Be $1.50 to $2.25* — **94c.**
Handsomely trimmed with embroideries and laces. Some with yoke and flounce of embroidery; or a profusion of laces.

600 Corset Covers *That Would Be 50c. to 75c.* — **36c.**
Trimmed elaborately or simply with embroideries and laces; some with lace sleeves.

750 Nightgowns *That Would Be 89c. to $1.25* — **74c.**
With dainty embroidered motifs and lace insertions. Some trimmed with bands and edgings of embroidery; also with ribbons and laces.

300 Crepe Nightgowns *That Would Be $1.39 to $1.50* — **94c.**
All white and novelty figured effects; some in pajama styles.

Second floor, East Building.

The American RED CROSS *Must Raise Its* WAR FUND of $100,000,000 IN ONE WEEK June 18th to 25th

Every One Must Do His Share In This Work for Humanity

Contributions Received at Our Two Red Cross Booths

Street Floor, Central Building

Subway Floor, East Building

WOUNDED OFFICER TELLS OF "FIRST SPELL" IN THE TRENCHES

Graphic Description of How a Soldier Feels When He Makes His Appearance as a Greenhorn at the Front

The author of the following graphic account of his first twenty-four hours in the trenches served with the Honorable Artillery Company of London (Infantry Battalion) during the first Winter and Spring of the war. Later, the First Battalion was made an officers' training corps. Mr. Nichols lost his right arm in the second battle of Ypres.

By Lee Nichols.

THERE is great excitement in the little village of A., twenty miles east of London. There will be no training in the camp today. We are to be prepared to leave at any moment. In the camp groups of men are everywhere in file waiting to receive final equipment. One queue waits for trenching tools, another for new overcoats, another haversacks, and so on. In the tents farewell letters are being written. The canteen is crowded with eager buyers of luxuries for the long journey.

It is now two hours after the first hint of our departure, and unending streams of cars are arriving with distressed but proud relatives. They have come in hot haste, anxious to be in time. It might be a gala day so crowded are the grounds. No one but has some relative or friend to say good-bye. These are moments of strain for us all, faced with a mock gayety that betrays the underlying emotion. Visiting hours are short and there is much to do. It is midnight before we are all equipped. Fully dressed, we retire, but are hardly asleep before the blowing of the bugles is heard. It is still dark and cannot be more than 2. There is a wild struggle for equipment. In fifteen minutes we must be ready. Many of our valued belongings are left behind in the rush. Candles cannot be found in the mixup. We form for rollcall and are inspected by lantern light.

It is eery, this moving away in the night. It lends an air of secrecy to our sudden departure. We had not expected to depart like this, with no band to play us to the station and no one to give us a cheering sendoff save a handful of some home service men who press around to wish us luck.

* * * * * * *

Presently as we march our guns boom behind, and soon from all around sounds the firing from many hidden batteries. It is yet light and the flashes cannot be seen. Soon "Johnson" holes, torn trees and "funk-whole" cut into the roadside make us realize that we are in the zone. After three hours of painful and slow tramping, like mourners at some giant funeral, a halt is called. Until dusk we can go no further. Were we to mount the hill we should be seen by the enemy and quickly wiped out. Beyond, at the foot of the hill, lies the village, our immediate destination.

At dusk we enter. Here we are a little more than a mile from the nearest trenches. Many of the cottages are utterly destroyed, but in those that remain unstruck the villagers still linger, preferring the chance of death to the parting from all that is dear to them. The fear of it does not deter them from doing their accustomed work in the fields.

At our entry, our heavy nailed boots clattering noisily over the cobble stones, all the war-begrimed fighting men come out from their hovels to greet us, but not with cheers; they line the road silently as we pass by to our own, found only with difficulty by the French billeting officer. No civilians are about, as after dusk they may not leave their homes. After us rumble our transports, limbers and field kitchens.

It is only 8 o'clock, but already the roads are deserted. It will be early morning before reliefs start for the trenches. Sentries are posted everywhere, but they let us pass while we keep to the village. The church still stands, though services have long since been abandoned. Last week a spy was caught in its tower, signaling with the hands. By some miracle the old moat-surrounded château is left untouched. The Brigadier General makes his headquarters there.

Two estaminets still remain; these are the only live spots to be found. No lights are shown, and only by the sound of voices are we able to discover them. We enter one of these curiously. It is crowded with men eager to purchase bread, butter, milk, or that vile concoction that goes by the name of coffee. There are two tables around which the popular game of "vingt-et-un" is being played with high stakes. In an adjoining room, partitioned by a curtain, some twenty men are sleeping on the bare boards regardless of the noise.

We make our way to the barn, treading warily, as there are still shell holes waiting to be filled. We stumble over a mattress and bark our shins against the broken furniture that lies everywhere in our path. It might be some village of the dead, so quiet and ruined does it seem. We can just see the skeleton forms of the roofs; every window is hung with dark curtains, and now and again we hear the faint sound of voices, though no one is visible.

It must be 1 o'clock in the morning. Rumor was right. The order comes to "Stand by!" We are to go to the trenches tonight. Every one is keen and ready. We all meet in the village square for each section to receive an allowance of wood, charcoal, and coke. Rations for two days are distributed. We are in luck. Our first trench spell is to be short. The advice of the old regulars was: "Never mind carrying clothes. Chuck 'em away. There's plenty more. Grub's the only thing, every time." We might have been on a picnic jaunt so well was their advice taken. It is certain that bully beef and biscuits will not be our trench fare! Now each section is ready.

Soon the battalion splits up into companies, each headed by a guide. The pace is very slow and the journey is much too hard for talking. Although the nearest point of the line is little more than a mile away, we must tramp through four miles of rain-sodden fields to our appointed positions. The enemy has fired one of our ammunition stores and our journey is made doubly dangerous by the red glare. We long for the explosion to scatter the fire. There is an ear-splitting roar and then darkness.

At last we arrive. We fall anywhere to rest ourselves from the terrible burden of our packs. Greetings are exchanged with the men relieved and we hear them as they splash-splash through the mud, hurrying off to safety. At first we are mystified, knowing so little what to do. "Heads down," cries some one as he strikes a match to explore. (Many a life has been lost through forgetting this warning.) Places are found for our packs on the rear parapet and a box is found to serve as larder for section grub. All food belongs to the section. That is unspoken but understood. Home parcels, village purchases are all pooled and equally shared.

We peer over the parapet, diffidently at first, but getting bolder as we realize that we cannot be seen. We do not fire, for there is nothing to hit. It would be in bad form, too, for to worry the enemy when he is decently quiet and start him panicking only spoils good sleep. Woe, therefore, to the man who starts things.

It is nearly 3 in the morning. In the telephone dugout the operator is busy taking messages. There is little doing tonight, hardly a shot is fired from either side. At intervals a star-light is sent up, but discovers nothing, for the usual volley of firing does not follow. By the light of the braziers in the lines on either side we can just make out the forms of the sentries stamping up and down on their narrow platforms or straining their eyes to catch any sign of movement in the Great Death Avenue that stretches away for endless miles.

There is a ruined farm twenty yards in the rear. Before daybreak we must secure the roofing beams for our shelter. Only two of us go. We are given three minutes to bring each piece in. If we are longer they will understand that we are hit and must be sent for. Often while removing the timber there is a loud falling of bricks. At once a volley rings out. We drop to the ground and drag back the wood, crawling on our stomachs. So the night passes.

In the morning there are occasional bursts of shelling. We are fairly safe in the first line. Being only eighty yards away from the enemy, their heavy shell fire might fall short and wipe our their own men. The second line is getting it badly.

Morning is the great time for sleep, reading, letter writing, and visiting friends in other dugouts. One man in our section, a young curate, is swatting hard at German! His greatest ambition is to steal up to the enemy parapet and overhear their plans! Despite this quixotic strain, he is really quite a good fellow, and can laugh at a good, flagrant army joke, and even curse heartily on occasion—which says a lot for an English curate.

If at this time we had troubled to take ourselves at all seriously one thing might have surprised us. With one exception the section behaved exactly as in camp at home. We might have been on manoeuvres and this a sham trench. Let us deal with the man who didn't.

By profession a schoolmaster, only by moral necessity a soldier. He is a sad-visaged person with no enthusiasm for war. When on guard his glances over the parapet are quick and furtive, and none too frequent. He found a periscope, and after that his head showed no more. Silent and morose, he writes often, and seems to live in a world far away. Orders come that a sap must be run out tonight. We are to work in two-hour shifts. He is with us in the first party.

We silently scramble over the parapet with picks and shovels. Plots six feet by two are indicated for us to dig running in a zigzag line toward the enemy; depth to be three feet. The man of learning is in front of me. Clearly he is not happy. He works listlessly and nervously at his job. "Dig deep in one spot, man, and get shelter," I whisper. He seems not to understand. Without plan or method he shovels away at his patch, while we already have the emergency shelter of a thrown-up parapet two feet high. Presently a star-shell breaks into light. Our sapping is seen. We lie flat behind our mounds while the machine guns sweep over us. Only the morose one is exposed. He has three leg wounds and we lift him over the parapet to wait for the bearers. Two hours pass like ten minutes. We return and report our loss. That evening the section seems distinctly more cheerful.

We learn that casualties on this our first day have been very few. The signaler at the phone informs us of the latest news. A fierce battle has been raging some few miles to our left. We learn the result. Trenches were lost and retaken, and now we are on the advance. We are cheered by the news of the Russian drive. Presently the number of our casualties is reported. Three men have been killed and five injured. We eagerly ask their names. War's grimmer side looms very close.

During the day the enemy, who line the ridge ahead, have been swamping our trenches with their pumped-out water. Normally we have a foot of our own. Dugouts are flooded, in places the water is up to our knees. We devote our energies furiously to draining. It is getting late, but there is little prospect of sleep. Suddenly news, joyful and unexpected, reaches us that we are to be relieved. Our brigade will have two days' rest before taking up fresh positions further north. We are ready waiting long before reliefs arrive.

Fate has been kind to us, and our first day has been one of the quietest that we shall ever know. We listen keenly. The splashing of troops is heard behind us. We all file out before they enter, and make our way back hurriedly, unincumbered by food and fuel. We are to spend the night in D., five miles to the rear. There are many empty houses for billets. We look forward to parcels, letters, and a pleasant time.

We occupy them and make our beds on the bare boards. The sick men of our company who were left behind are ready for us with hot tea, soup, and hot bread and milk. Hardly have we started our meal, when a terrific explosion shakes the town. There are cries outside. Villagers are running about madly. There are orders of "Stand by!"

While we wait instructions, equipment is hastily donned. Personal belongings not in valise must be left behind. Another frightful explosion. We receive instructions to leave billets and to run as quickly as we can to some woods about a mile back. All the town is going in this direction. Every house is now deserted; few villagers stop to collect more than small bundles. Stretcher-bearers are busy. There must be many wounded. Another explosion. We have known the heavy "Jack Johnson" shells, but these are still more terrible. Over the fields every one is fleeing to safety. In the woods are reserve trenches, where all may find some kind of shelter.

We are puzzled. The town had been thought beyond the zone. A rumor spreads quickly that the enemy has broken through and is advancing. Driven out of the town as we are, they must have divined the direction of our flight. Shrapnel bursts everywhere above us. We lie flat at its shrill approach, and then run on again, dropping as each shell screams up to us and explodes, past men wounded and dying we may not even help. Our business is to hold the line. We have no time for the wounded. The Medical Corps will attend to them.

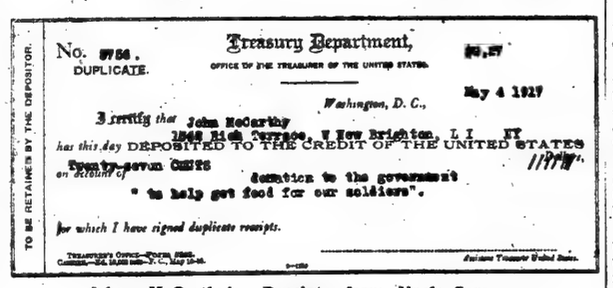
Many villagers, too, are wounded. We hear their shrieks as we run forward, taking advantage of every offer of cover. Now from the direction for which we are making more enormous shells come hurtling toward us, but fall short of the woods ahead. Rumor seems confirmed. The lines are certainly broken and we expect to see our men in retreat from the trenches. From every direction shells seem to chase us. It is a horrible feeling, this sense of defeat, of fleeing from some unknown catastrophe.

Now the bombardment ceases. Part of the town is in flames, and the lurid fires even at this distance help to make order more possible. We leave the trenches for the open fields beyond the woods. Here officers and Sergeants are dashing about calling for their men. It is a long time before we are all together and rollcall possible.

Our Colonel addresses us. The lines have not been broken. Everywhere they have held. We have been subjected to the first firing of the new long-range guns, the 17-inch howitzers, from two directions, which made it appear that we were trapped and cut off. We are to remain in the woods, as the town is safe no longer. Many of the villagers go back to collect what remains of their possessions before finally leaving, but some still cling, ready to fall with the only place they have ever known as home. Two men from each section are sent to the village to collect what remains of all we left behind.

The bivouac in the woods is made tolerable by large log fires, and here, where the shells have not reached, we spend two pleasant days before the real grim business begins again, but this time amid the ugliest fighting of the line.

UNCLE SAM THANKS STATEN ISLAND BOY



No. 9756. DUPLICATE.

Treasury Department,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, D. C., May 4 1917

I certify that John McCarthy 1562 Rich Terrace, W New Brighton, L I NY has this day DEPOSITED TO THE CREDIT OF THE UNITED STATES Seventy-seven CENTS on account of donation to the government "to help get food for our soldiers".

for which I have signed duplicate receipts.

TO BE RETAINED BY THE DEPOSITOR.

Assistant Treasurer United States.

John McCarthy's Receipt from Uncle Sam.

JOHN McCARTHY, 12 years old, newsboy, is probably the first American to receive Uncle Sam's official thanks for contributing to the United States war chest. The first week of this country's participation in the war he read of the vast sums that his country would need to help beat the Kaiser, and having 27 cents saved, he wrapped the money in a piece of paper, marked it "To help get food for our soldiers," and sent the money to "The Government, Washington, D. C."

John, who lives at 1,562 Richmond Terrace, West New Brighton, S. I., got the 27 cents from the sale of tinfoil which he picked up on the streets. He didn't tell his mother or any one what he had done, but they learned of it when John received from the Treasury Department an official receipt for his 27 cents.

In addition to selling papers to help his father and mother make both ends meet, John attends Public School 18, West New Brighton.

A DAY SPENT WITH THE CENSUS TAKERS

Typical New York Crowds Flock to Registration Places and Swamp Inexperienced Registrars.

A DAY with the State military census taker—one of the many volunteers who for a week have been assisting in New York's war inventory—is a day of revelation, the distinguishing feature of which is the enthusiasm and response on the part of both census taker and public. The registrars say they have been "swamped." That is the best definition of the way the city is responding to Governor Whitman's proclamation.

Talks with registrars revealed the fact that none of them had ever had any experience in this kind of work. Yet it was surprising the manner in which order and dispatch were maintained. The registrar seems a very small part of the mechanism which is recording the strength of the manhood and the womanhood of New York State. She isn't, however. Here is a very important function, and it is much more novel to her than is registering to the thousands of persons whom she records. On her work, her tact, and her courtesy much depends.

"It seems as if the manhood and the womanhood of New York City has suddenly awakened to the grim realization that the nation is at war," said one woman registrar, "and that each and every one of them have been called a second time to pledge their allegiance to their country and their flag, and to signify that they are ready to answer their country's call, whether the call be to the trench or to the sea or to the plants wherein are made the guns, bombs, and shells for war."

The psychology of the crowds she surveyed was many-sided. Not all of the men and women were sober-sided. Some were cross. Many were in a hurry. Briefly, they were New York crowds.

In one of the department stores the registration place was packed. There was a stir near the table, and it was evident that one woman was in great mental distress. She appealed directly to the registrar for assistance.

"I don't know what to do," she wailed.

Then she said quite confidentially to the young woman, but so audibly that every one near could hear:

"I don't want every one in New York City to know my age. I filled out the blank for a policeman and said my age was 42 years. Instead, I am 52. I don't have to register at all. Do I? What will they do to me?"

The registrar calmly advised the perplexed and penitent deceiver to go to the address where she made out the blank and correct it.

Here was at least one person more than 40 years old. A distinguished feature of the registration is that there are recorded few men and women more than 40 years.

A young woman—one of a group of seven in the department store, which registered more than 600 persons Tuesday—said she had found no one who seemed to object to giving his or her correct age.

"But almost every one has to subtract their age from 1917 before they can fill out the blank," she added. "Many persons resent some of the questions. When you ask question 9 of persons who it is quite evident are Americans, and being Americans are in a hurry, they show temper. I have noticed that Americans resent it in these war times when even a small doubt is raised as to their nationality.

"Question 14 has brought some astonishing answers. I did not know so many matrimonial tangles existed until I began to ask this question 14, 'Are you married?' Question 21 also has brought surprising answers, worthy of the best comedy. It is, 'Are you employed in any industry or business?'

"'What artist is employed?' was a question I got by way of retort from a young man of whom I asked this question, 'Exactly what do you do?' I parried. 'Nothing,' he said. 'In what other kind of work have you had most experience?' I asked him. 'Trying to educate the American public in art,' he answered."

In another registration place a young woman registrar found more women competent to drive an automobile, operate a switchboard and the typewriter, and do general clerical work than she found men. The number of young women able to make garments was surprisingly small. This the registrar attributed to the increased activity of women in industrial and commercial pursuits.

"I have seen only two cases of eccentricity," she said. "One woman refused to register so long as there was any one else at the table. I accommodated her, getting an unoccupied table in a corner of the booth. After registering, she wished to know through how many persons her blank must pass before its mission should be complete.

"The second incident illustrates the fairness with which the State military census is being conducted. A woman of great prominence in New York refused to give her age when filling out her lank. The registrar, knowing the station of the woman, was somewhat puzzled as to what to do.

"'What would you do if she were not so prominent?' asked the registrar of the official in charge.

"'I would fill out the blue slip and send it to headquarters, and that is what I am obliged to do in this case. The State military census is for Uncle Sam, and there must be neither partiality nor caste.'"

Have you found notable people especially difficult to deal with?" was asked.

"No. Many women socially prominent and a correspondingly large number of debutantes have registered at this booth. Without exception they are businesslike and courteous. There are, however, women who stop to register on the shopping expeditions at the downtown stores. They are in a hurry, always, and a few are so impatient that they will not even wait to be registered. Often those who complain because of having to wait are the very ones who ply the censor with foolish, useless questions, during which others must wait. But even the silly questions must be answered.

"I like to take the census of a business man. He may be curt and abrupt, but invariably he is ready to reply to all the questions without hesitation. But it would surprise one to hear the questions that even men connected with important institutions and business houses ask.

"'Tell me,' said a minister, 'are clergymen exempt from all military service?'

"In such cases we can only quote County Clerk Schneider's statement to men between the ages of 18 and 45 inclusive, who are subject to military draft for the State militia: 'Under the military law, in time of war, all exemptions are revoked except the exemptions relating to idiots, lunatics, habitual drunkards, paupers, vagabonds, and convicts. Preachers, doctors, dentists, students of all descriptions, chemists, and members of all professions or others who want to be exempted for purely personal reasons are not exempt.'"

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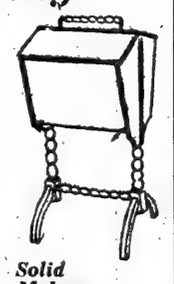


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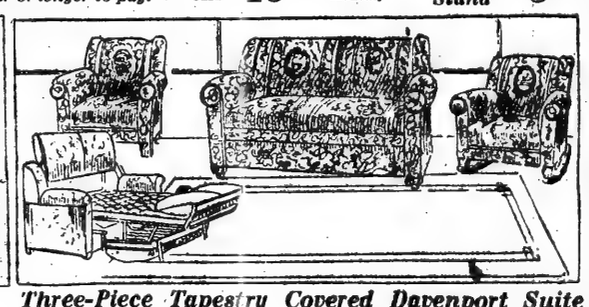
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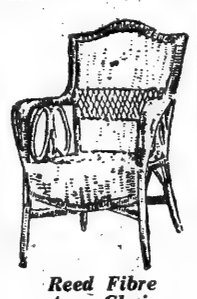
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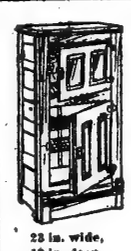


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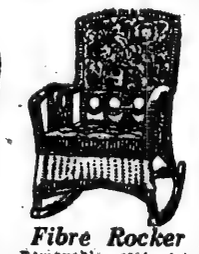


25 in. wide, 17½ in. deep, 51 in. high, $19.75

The refrigerators to the right are white enamelled lined, have sanitary mesh shelves, perfect cleanable, sanitary flues, drain pipe, ice rack and provision shelves.



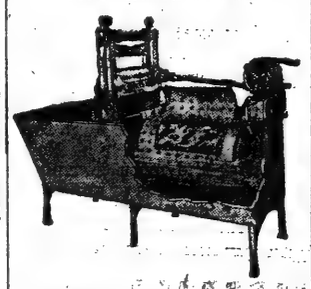
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Lloyd George, Lord Crewe, Lord Curzon's Speeches When the U. S. Entered the War

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Scores of other articles on the war's phases during May, comprising the Richest Literature, the History, the Campaigns, Human Interest Records, also the World's Best Cartoons and 16 Pages of Rotogravures.

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WOMEN FIGHTING FOR MODEST CLOTHES

Leading Dressmakers Concur With Fashionable Women to Introduce Longer Skirts for Street and Evening—Bodices to be More Sedately Cut on Dance and Dinner Gowns, Long Sleeves Replacing Bare Arms.

THE struggle going on in this city between the various phases of dress is worthy of the attention of any person who will later set up to be a historian of these times. There are those who insist upon keeping up appearances in the most dazzling manner. They do not wish to follow the slogan of "Dress as usual," but "Dress more than usual." They insist that it displays patriotism and optimism. There are others who insist upon retrenching in every form of apparel. They hesitate to buy a pocket handkerchief, although they are aware that mending an old one is not a practice of even the sternest economist.

There are those who keep to the middle of the road. They are not swayed by the influence or persuasion of the class to the right or the class to the left. They buy what they wish, where they will, and at the price they think is wise and sane. They're not given over to the hysteria for nothing but overalls or the other hysteria for nothing but gorgeous colors.

It is really a task for the historian who knows how to visualize a stirring epoch through the narrative medium, rather than through the repetition of facts.

There are few so dull and ignorant in this age as to consider clothes a bit of vanity, essentially female vanity. History has been written in lines of women's clothes. Every supreme epoch has been reflected in feminine apparel.

No one writes more entertainingly, no one brings back the picture of a day so vividly, as he who writes of the clothes worn by the people who took part in overturning or establishing Governments. Allied to the story of the track that Napoleon left over Europe is the story of the fantastic and demure fashions that rapidly succeeded each other through his career. The tale of the French Revolution is visualized through the liberty cap, the peasant bodice, the full skirt. All wars have left their traces in the clothes worn by women, and it is not to be supposed that this most supreme war of all will merge itself into peace without being reflected in the fashions following those of 1914.

He who writes the stories of these days, when the sightseers feel that the battlefields of Europe are an old story, when houses built of concrete replace the shell-torn villages of today, will surely give many chapters to the struggle for modesty in clothes, which began in the year 1914 and continued unabated until the end of the war. He will describe with brilliant anecdotes and vivid narratives the kaleidoscopic picture of New York in its social phases as symbolized by fashion. He will tell how the war in Europe failed to affect the wearing of the shortest skirts civilization ever knew; of a bodice that was casually held on by a jeweled strap; of the utter carelessness of young as well as old. He will tell how Paris, the source of all fashions, divided itself into two camps—the gorgeous, reckless. Oriental costumery filled with the sensuousness of the East and the barbaric bravado of Byzantium, which was prepared for America, the great and prosperous neutral, and the sedate, dignified, demure clothes, which were prepared for Europeans.

Surely, the story will be told in vivid language, of the shock of horror that came over the foreigner reaching New York in the midst of a Winter season and seeing the costumes of its women. He had come from death, desolation and a world of women dressed in black or in dignified garments and he had felt that all the world must be alike in such days, and then he had stumbled into the greatest city of the New World with its laughing, painted women wearing the clothes of old Egypt, of the mad, wild days of the Roman Empire, of the exotic quarters of Bagdad. No wonder that, as each foreigner stepped ashore into this whirling turmoil of shrieking color and partly-undressed figures, he passed his hand over his eyes and wondered if this was a new inferno that was presented to those who suffered.

These stunned foreigners should have been here after the first month that the great neutral became the greater belligerent. This was the hour which the historian must dissect and analyze in vivid sentences. The change in women's attitude toward costumes was distinctly felt by those who reported its various phases. There was much that was hysterical in the talk of economy, much that was deeply unpatriotic in the talk of cutting off all purchasing of clothes, but underneath this surface of rushing currents and swirling eddies was a deep, strong stream of purpose. This undercurrent was carrying everything with it toward a more modest and sedate form of costumery.



SPORTS BLOUSE TRIMMED WITH FLANNEL.

The silk is made into a loose Russian blouse tied with a girdle of itself. It is shirred across the shoulders and has a rolling collar and tight cuffs of French blue flannel. The Marine hat is of corded white satin with French blue tassels.

Will Skirts Be Longer?

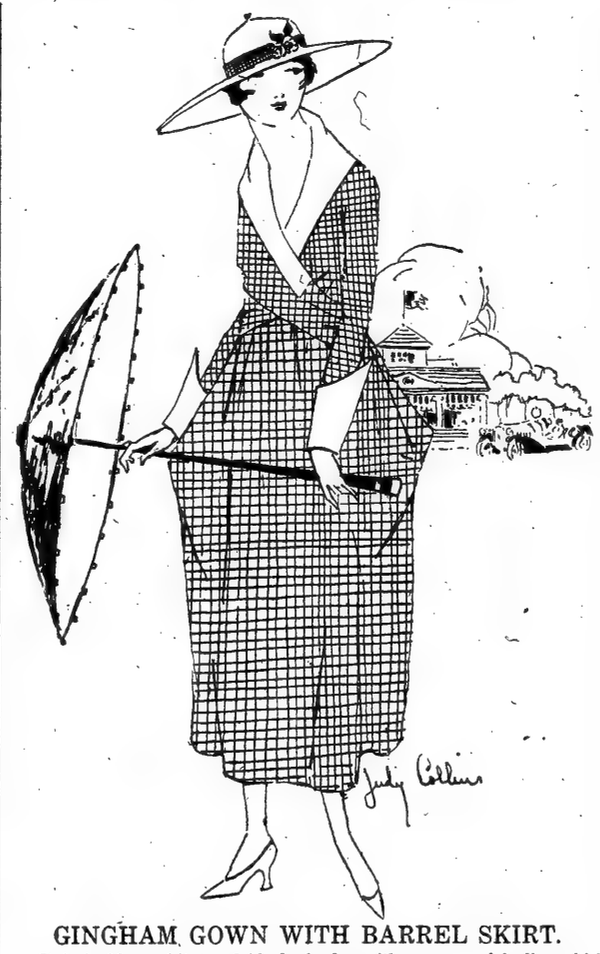
When those who write prophecies concerning fashions insisted last Spring that skirts would be longer this Summer, neither the dressmakers nor the public paid heed to the prophecy. In every shop, except a few that have a long vision, the skirt was cut as short as usual, and the head of the establishment insisted that there would be no change in its length as the season advanced. Today, in this month of June, the longer skirt is an accepted fashion. Serious designers who modify French models or adapt them to their own artistic ideas, are talking about long, sweeping skirts for the early Fall, to be worn whenever a woman is off the street. They insist that such skirts spell dignity and that they give grace to a woman who is over 20 years old.

For street use, the skirts have dropped from the top of the boot to the top of the instep. As they grow a few inches longer, they also grow a few inches narrower.

The tendency toward trousered effects has ceased to be a sensation within a month's time, and it is accepted by even the conservative women.

The desire for gardening has leaped into every mind, and men and women are taking it up in a serious manner. Instead of going home to play tennis and golf Sunday afternoons, great numbers of men are rushing to the country by motor and by suburban trains to get hold of the hoe and the rake. Invitations to week-end parties include the statement that the guests are expected to do their share in the garden. Instead of idle hours of frivolity in the country be the establishment great or small, the female guests are turned loose in patches of grain, and each is expected to do her bit. There has sprung up intense rivalry between the men and the women. It is merely a game of tennis or golf transferred to another field of activity. Nowhere is there shown any dullness or lack of interest. It is the passionate pastime of the moment.

Under these circumstances the introduction of various types of overalls for women must be expected, and, instead of the riding breeches, one sees the "pantaloon" pants, as the girls call them.



GINGHAM GOWN WITH BARREL SKIRT.

It is in blue, white, and black checks, with a wrapped bodice which crosses at the waistline and ties in a bow at the back. Deep collar and cuffs of white piqué finish the neck and wrists. The white Leghorn hat is trimmed with gingham flowers.

Evening Bodices Are Sedate.

Another general movement toward more decency in women's costumes than has been prevalent during the last three years is in the bodices that are high in the back, with the square décolletage in front. These are worn to dinners, to the theatre, and to the type of informal dance that is given in Summer. Naturally, such a bodice is not acceptable for a ceremonial function, but such functions in July and August are usually reserved for Newport, White Sulphur, and Bar Harbor. It is rumored among fashionable women that they intend to dress more sedately for even the few great balls that are partially scheduled for the Summer season.

The dressmakers in town say that very few of their patrons are asking for the exceedingly décolleté gown that has been worn. It is claimed that the fashionable leaders of society do not approve of the wearing of a short girdle with jeweled straps over the shoulders as a substitute for a bodice, and that others are only too glad to follow their example. So the gown of the hour, for the evening, is cut according to the French standards; the back cut high, but of transparent fabric, and the square décolletage in front.

In the majority of these gowns the sleeves reach to the wrist. The mediaeval idea of arm covering has been accepted more broadly during the last month than ever before in our generation. The sleeves have been as eccentric and capricious as it was possible for French designers to make them. The buyer from America who said she would give Worth the highest price he asked for his best gown if he would merely create her a new sleeve, expressed the desire of the majority of American merchants.

For more than three decades, commerce has been greatly benefited by a new turn in an arm covering. Whenever a designer could oust an old sleeve by making a new one, he went headlong in that direction. He knew that a new sleeve would sell more gowns than a new neckline, a girdle or a clever bit of trimming. Then, as by a sudden movement of disgust, the entire world of designing pushed sleeves out of fashion. For a year, we have seen the great majority of women dressed in the evening without a particle of fabric over arms, back or shoulders. The tiny strap of jewels, metal or sometimes invisible tulle, has been the only link between a high girdle and the neck.

Now this fashion is changed, as in the twinkling of an eye. The sleeve is the thing. It is wrinkled to the knuckles, it floats to the knees, it drops to the wrist in several panels and is caught by a tight bracelet. The flesh of the arm gleams and glints through the fabric, but there is no disposition to leave that arm unadorned.

Dignity is the word. It is a change from the extravagant absurdities of Marie Antoinette, as guided by her famous dressmaker, Rose Bertin, to the straight, simple apparel of "les citoyennes."

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DELAYS IN GETTING BOTH AIRPLANES AND AVIATORS

Federal Department of Air Service Advocated in View of Situation Among Manufacturers and Lack of Co-ordination—Congress Asked for Great Sums

THERE is pending before a subcommittee of the United States Senate the Sheppard-Hulbert bill, providing for the creation of a Department of Aeronautics, with a Cabinet member at the head, and carrying an appropriation of $54,000,000 to finance the aerial preparation which the Aircraft Production Board has planned for this year. This program, which was announced on May 20, contemplates, among other things, the construction this year of 8,500 airplanes and the training of 6,000 aviators to be employed in "striking Germany through the air." Howard E. Coffin, Chairman of the Aircraft Production Board, has appeared with other authorities on matters aeronautical before the Senate subcommittee, and has urged the passage of the Sheppard-Hulbert measure as an immediate prerequisite to the success of the board's plans.

"Training fields are already under construction and several more authorized," he told the sub-committee recently. "The program of construction of machines is well under way. We have producing facilities here to make unlimited numbers of machines when once started on a definite program. We cannot jump into this thing and produce unlimited quantities in a few months. We must have co-ordination, and the way to get it is to create the Department of Aeronautics with its head a member of the Cabinet. We must bring the army and navy air operations under one head, and we need money to do the work. Germany's manufacturing resources are already strained to the breaking point, and if she attempts to produce aircraft she must weaken somewhere else. We can have the air supremacy and win the war if we go at the work in dead earnest now and don't stop until the war is over."

Mr. Coffin also told the Senate subcommittee that $54,000,000 was not enough to finance his program, although he could "do a great deal with it." What he saw fit not to state for reasons which he did not mention was that out of the 3,500 airplanes proposed for construction this year, just 194 had been ordered and other orders had not been given because Congress's failure to pass necessary appropriation measures had left the Government without funds to finance the ambitious program which the Aircraft Production Board had conceived and without which the Allies have little hope of winning and keeping the supremacy of the air from Germany. They have not a firm grasp on such supremacy now. It was Mr. Coffin himself who told the Senate sub-committee:

"As matters stand now, the productive capacity is practically balanced in Europe. It is a grave question whether or not the German machines are not superior machines, but it is a certainty that the personnel of the Allies' service is superior, man for man."

Duty of United States.

So it is the United States which must break the balance of construction in Europe. Yet, in nearly a month, it has been enabled to place orders for only 194 machines, little more than 5 per cent. of the total which the Aircraft Production Board regards as the minimum which this country must supply to its allies this year! Since the creation of the board there has been enthusiastic talk of 10,000 airplanes this year; even of 100,000 airplanes and the pilots to navigate them. The use of big figures has become common habit since the war has taught nations to employ wealth by billions and men by the hundred thousands. Inquiry among the men who make the airplanes has shown that the truth is this country may produce the 3,500 airplanes called for this year by the Aircraft Production Board, but it can do so only if the work be started at once and if the manufacturers receive the assurance of large continuing orders which shall justify the move and enable them to expand their present facilities, in organization, supply, and personnel. Each day's delay now means just so much more delay after Jan. 1 next, the date set for the completion of this year's program.

Figures prepared by the Aircraft Manufacturers' Association, comprising about 80 per cent. of the makers in this country, show that the airplane industry here represents a capital investment of about $20,000,000, employs 10,000 men, and, exclusive of such changes as war orders might effect, has a rated output of 7,200 machines a year. It has on hand 4,000,000 feet of airplane spruce and 300,000 yards of linen, together with other supplies sufficient for the construction of 2,500 machines, and in the six months remaining of this year could produce the 8,500 aircraft called for by the Aircraft Production Board if it were to receive at once orders for this number of airplanes, together with the assurance of continuing business sufficient to warrant entrance into large future contracts for material, labor, and enlargement of facilities.

"But we can do this only if we get word to start at once," said Frank H. Russell, President of the association, yesterday. "It is not as though we could turn out the whole 3,500 in a week, or as soon as we received word that the Government wanted them. The production of the 8,500 machines demanded entails the hardest kind of labor from now until the end of the year if they are to be delivered by Dec. 31, and each day's delay increases the possibility that the time element alone may wreck the Government's program.

"There exists the closest harmony between the manufacturers and the members of the Aircraft Production Board. Its members appreciate the difficulties of the situation, but they are as powerless as we are to remedy it. They are prepared to place orders. We have received assurances of this. But they have not the funds to authorize them in doing so. Congress must supply these, and on Congress will fall the blame of hampering and delaying the Government's plans if funds are not voted promptly. It is not too much to say that the task of constructing 2,500 machines this year, while possible at the moment the Aircraft Production Board conceived the necessity for such production, is rapidly becoming less and less a possibility, and the time is not far off when it will have become a genuine impossibility, no matter how intensive and co-ordinated may be the work of the manufacturers."

As a corollary of this endangering time element is the possibility that existing organizations may be weakened by continued delays until, when the Government gets around to placing orders, it may find the industry possessed of a lessened capacity. This contingency is doubly distressing to leaders in the industry because of their confidence that could orders which must ultimately be placed be let at once, a tremendous expansion would take place at once throughout the field. In justification of this confidence, they point to the experience of Great Britain, which, commencing at the outset of the war with an industry less highly developed than is the industry here, has developed until, figures compiled by the Aircraft Manufacturers' Association show, its aviation construction interests employ $375,000,000 of capital, 66,000 men, and provide a yearly output of about 41,000 machines. And Great Britain has appropriated close to $600,000,000 for aviation this year, against the proposed $54,000,000 carried in the Sheppard-Hulbert bill.

Manufacturers Are Ready.

"Remember that we have $20,000,000 invested and employ only 10,000 men," says Benjamin Williams, Secretary of the association.. "In other words, with a little more than 5 per cent. of Great Britain's investment and employing only about 15 per cent. of the men she utilizes we have a peace-time rating of about 17 per cent. of her war-time output. The possibility for expansion is practically limitless, or rather is limited only by the size and number of the orders which the Government will place.

"The manufacturers have put themselves, their plants, and their organizations at the disposal of the Government in a way that no other industry has ever done. For instance, the members of this association have agreed, if the Government requests it, to lay aside their own special work and concentrate their production on training airplanes of a single type, the type which this Government has found best suited to its uses. Every resource and facility of every member of the association will be devoted to this one type if the Government requests it, though there are varied views, of course, held as to the advisability of this step. Nevertheless the manufacturers are willing to co-operate in this way. All they ask is an opportunity to get to work. All they fear is delay."

Like Chairman Coffin, Rear Admiral Peary and other experts in the aviation field, the manufacturers are practically a unit in desiring the creation of a Department of Aeronautics, with a Cabinet member at its head. And the plan has the support of others, whose interests lie chiefly in developing airmen, the fighting pilots who some day will fight with the Boche fliers over the fields of France as the members of the famous American squadron, the Lafayette Flying Corps, are doing now. Largely because there is not a single head of all aeronautical matters, the training of pilots is not progressing at the speed enthusiasts would like it to assume. Cadet aviation schools are maintained now in six engineering schools throughout the country—the Universities of California, Texas, Illinois, and Ohio, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Cornell University. These opened on May 10, and at the end of a two months' course the cadets will be sent to one of the nine aviation fields which are to be established by the Government, and on some of which work has already commenced.

Twenty-five cadets a week are entering each of these schools, so that, after the first class shall have finished its instruction, the plan contemplates the graduation each week of 150 trained fliers. Meantime, however, conditions are such that scores of youthful aspirants, anxious to become battle pilots, have no opportunity for training and are lost to the Government as fliers because their eagerness to serve leads them to enlist in other branches of the service or because they become discouraged at the failure of their earnest efforts to risk their lives for their country. So many such youths have applied at the Aero Club for assistance in entering aviation that the club, despairing of an improvement in conditions here until the whole field of aviation shall have been put under a single head, has raised a fund to pay the expenses of twenty young Americans to join the Lafayette Flying Corps in France. In announcing the creation of this fund, the Board of Governors issued this statement:

"The club has received thousands of requests for aviation training, among which there were a great many from men who had enlisted in the aeronautical division of the Naval Militia, expecting to get aviation training which they did not get. Seeing little prospect of getting this training, these men, who are already versed in the theory and mechanics of aeronautics, and are anxious to be in active service, applied to the Aero Club of America for assistance in joining the Lafayette Flying Corps in France, where they can take up their flying training immediately and then go to the battlefronts. Many of these men enlisted in the aeronautic divisions of the militia of the different States last year, with the understanding that they were to learn to fly at the earliest opportunity, but only commissioned officers are supposed to get the training, and the others, notwithstanding the fact that they had enlisted for that purpose, are not getting the training. This is the case with about 200 members of the Naval Militia of the different States. There are also a great many good men who were refused admission in the Army Aerial Reserve Corps because they had not had the two years of college training."

Information for Aviators.

For the information of such applicants the Aero Club has prepared this bulletin:

1. Enlistments are to be made at the various army and navy recruiting stations throughout the country.
2. All applicants must be citizens of the United States. For acceptance they must pass physical tests and must be of satisfactory moral character.
3. The Aero Club of America is not an enlistment station. The club, however, furnishes a blank which those desiring aviation service may fill out. This blank is not binding upon the signer, but is for use by the club in furnishing names of those desiring aviation service at such times as the Government may request such information.
4. Those who are in a position to pay for their own training (about $500) should write to the Secretary, Aero Club of America, advising how soon they can take the course of training. This applies also to those who can purchase their own airplanes.
5. For detailed information that may be furnished at recruiting stations regarding aeronautics apply as follows:

FOR THE AVIATION SECTION OF THE SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.: Those in New York or vicinity should apply to the Department Aeronautical Officer, care of Department Signal Officer of the Eastern Department, Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City. Others apply to the Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., Washington, D. C. This applies for either the regular or reserve service.

The Aviation Section of the Signal Corps is what is popularly known as the Army Aviation Corps. Flying will be done in general by those holding commissions and assigned to the Aviation Section. Opportunities exist for non-flying section which is the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps Aviation Section. The Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, Aviation Section, requirements are: College education or equivalent. Those who can already fly and are ready to take flying tests are eligible for examination on acceptance of application. Age limits, 19 to 30 years. Those who cannot fly may be assigned to flying instruction after the application and passage of mental, moral, and physical tests. Age limits, 19 to 27 years.

FOR THE NAVAL FLYING CORPS, REGULAR SERVICE: Those in Eastern district should apply to Lieut. Commander John Grady, 225 West Forty-second Street, New York City, or to Captain F. F. Taylor, 34 East Twenty-third Street, New York City. Those in other districts write or apply in person to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

FOR THE NAVAL FLYING CORPS RESERVE: For the time being, and until the Navy Department establishes aviation training schools, only men already experienced as aviators, balloon operators, and mechanics are enlisted, unless the applicants wish to enlist and be placed on the waiting list until arrangements are made for their training. These should apply at the offices of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. Enlistments can also be made at the recruiting office, Brooklyn Navy Yard, and 26 Cortlandt Street, New York.

FOR NAVAL MILITIA — AVIATION SECTION: Those in New York or vicinity apply to Lieutenant Lee H. Harris, New York Naval Militia, Bayshore, N. Y. All others apply to local headquarters of Naval Militia in their own districts.

FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD AVIATION SECTION: Apply in writing or in person to the Chief Signal Officer or the Recruiting Officer at the headquarters of the National Guard for your vicinity. The Chief Signal Officer of the New York National Guard is Major William L. Hallahan, 104 East Thirty-fourth Street, New York.

6. WHAT TO DO FIRST. Write or apply in person as directed in this circular. Obtain Government blanks and circulars giving information. Fill out blanks and hold or mail as Government directs.

7. THE AERIAL COAST PATROL. Any twelve men who are in a position to pay for their own training can form a unit of the Aerial Coast Patrol, in anticipation of their joining one of the reserves. Three large Aerial Coast Patrol units have been established and three more are under formation.

Recently Congressman Murray Hulbert said before the House of Representatives:

A year ago, when Villa's raid brought out the fact that we had only twelve aviators and six airplanes available in the army air service to meet the emergency, an appeal was made for aviators and airplanes by the Aero Club of America, which very patriotically undertook to train and equip aviators for the national defense and build up this very important branch of the army and navy.

The Aerial Reserve Corps, which is part of the Officers' Reserve Corps, was authorized on July 15, 1916, and a few days later, when, with the committee of the Aero Club of America, I called on Secretary Baker and at the offices of the aviation section of the Signal Corps, we were advised that the plan of the department was to immediately select 297 men to be trained as officers and aviators in the Aerial Reserve Corps, and to send them to some ten private aviation schools, which were in a position to arrange for their training. Unfortunately, this plan was not accomplished through the Summer and Fall, and the Winter conditions were considered too difficult for student aviators to face, so the establishing of aviation training camps and the training of hundreds of aviators for the Aerial Reserve Corps was postponed. Several aviation training schools are being established by the army and the navy, and while the plans are being made I want to emphasize a condition existing, which, if taken advantage of, will cause the thousands of aviators whom we should have as soon as possible, not only for national defense but also to send to Europe as our first contribution to help our allies, to wage this fight for humanity and civilization.

I know of many members of Congress who have received applications from young men desirous of joining the Aerial Reserve Corps, the Naval Reserve Flying Corps, and who on applying to the War and Navy Departments have received the same answer that I have received, and thousands of young men have received, to the effect that the army and the navy are not in a position to take care of these thousands of patriotic young men who want to give their service for the upbuilding of our aerial service. The departments advise that the aviation schools are filled to the limit of their capacity, which is roughly estimated at less than 200 aviators being trained, including the Navy Aviation School at Pensacola, the army schools at San Diego, Cal.; Mineola, N. Y.; Memphis, Tenn., and the two new temporary Aviation schools established at Chicago, Ill., and Essington, Penn., and the private schools being conducted for the army at Miami, Fla., and Newport News, Va.

I am advised that the War and Navy Departments and their recruiting offices have been flooded with applications from men who want to join the air service, and that to put the estimate of those who have applied for training in the past few months at 20,000 would be conservative.

It is argued that a Federal Department of Aeronautics would remedy the present conditions and "speed up" the nation's air service to a point where it would soon play a big part in the war.

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Recall the days when motor cars were entered through the back, like an ice wagon; when you drove with a stick instead of a wheel; when twenty miles an hour was terrific speed; when most of the tour was spent *under* instead of *in* the car; when you got your ignition spark from dry-cells and your lights from little tanks of gas; and when you cranked your car *by hand*.

It is a long, long way that the motor car has come.

Pinch yourself and admit that you have not yet fully sensed the true wonders that have been accomplished in motor car building.

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In passing, can you conceive of lightening the motor alone *255 pounds* and at the same time get a great deal better motor? Can you imagine what a tremendous relief it will be to get rid of 255 pounds, when it comes to handling the front end of your car, with the steering wheel?

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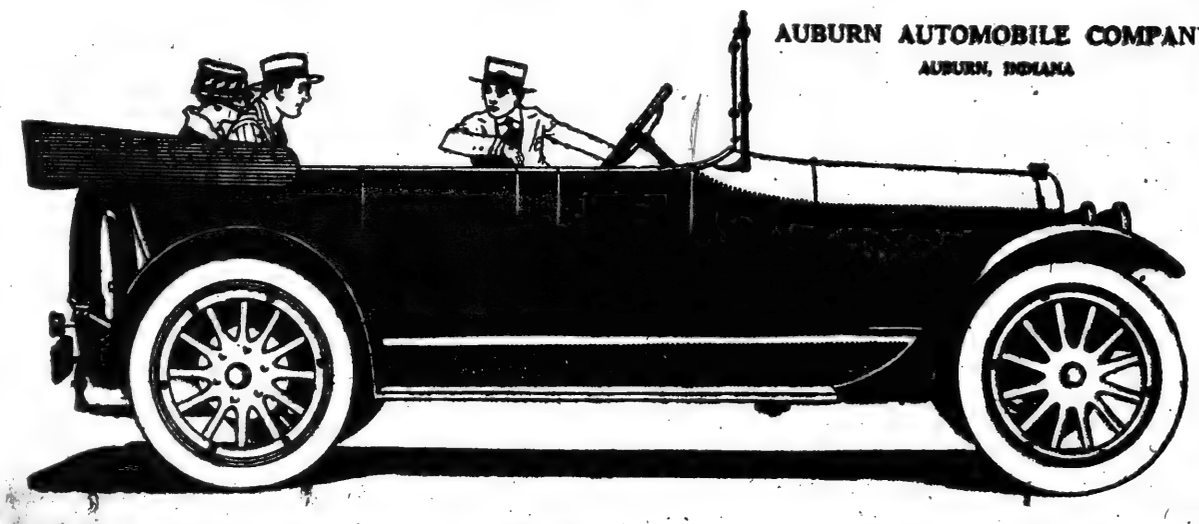
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VIVIENNE SEGAL IN "MY LADY'S GLOVE" LYRIC

Between Seasons

THE FOLLIES OF 1917," Florenz Ziegfeld's annual Summer revue, has been revealed, and, as far as Broadway is concerned, nothing else matters much. There is a naïveté about Broadway that is delicious and is never more apparent than on some such occasion as the première of one of its pet entertainments. Seats for the first performance of the "Follies" were $5 each at the box office and whatever the speculators wanted to charge if one was so unfortunate as to have to patronize them. But Broadway seldom thinks in denominations lower than $5 now, and only those complained who couldn't buy seats at any price, and enough of these thronged the foyer to make entrance difficult.

Mr. Ziegfeld's new revue is not unlike its immediate predecessors, which is criticism at once favorable and adverse. It possesses in even greater degree the optical beauty that has distinguished the show ever since Joseph Urban became identified with it, and, on the other hand, it is less abundantly supplied with real humor. Mr. Ziegfeld has been prodigal as far as the eye is concerned. The "Follies" is an Urban orgy of color, an exposition of the modiste's art, not to mention nature's. One could have traveled through the Continental capitals before the war caused retrenchment in expenditure without finding in any of them so lavish a production or one more artistic visually.

The entertainment is also well supplied with those mechanical effects that dearly delight the heart of the average audience. Chief of these is a scene that shows a fleet of American warships steaming through the night with guns and signals flashing. The ships sail toward the audience, seemingly increasing in size as they approach. This is a part of a patriotic finale that is more dignified and effective than these usually are—as dignified as they can be with play-actors impersonating Presidents and chorus-girl Jeans neglecting their ethereal visions for more solid ones in the front row.

But while the "Follies" is a perfect thing to view it is far from that to hear. Too often the humor is inelegant. Mr. Ziegfeld's librettists—the program says they are George V. Hobart and Gene Buck—have mistaken Broadway for the universe. Almost all of their comedy has only a Broadway application, and so they have cheated themselves out of a wide audience. It is essentially low-brow comedy, and while this type of entertainment does not necessarily call for the high-brow brand, at least it should not offend by its unintellectual quality. While a thing does not have to come within one's personal experience to seem funny, there should be the possibility of its happening to one. But most of the things the characters in the comic episodes of the "Follies" say and do are without point to the majority of the auditors, because they themselves couldn't possibly say or do them. One scene sets forth the method a young woman pursues in fleecing a strange young man who has offered to make her an accomplice in a confidence game, while another is based on the assumption that to be without alcoholic beverages is tragic. If the war brings prohibition Messrs. Hobart and Buck will be provided with material for a dozen more librettos.

The folly of the substitution of the stage-door point of view for a more wholesome one is best illustrated in a scene between Bert Williams and Eddie Cantor. The inimitable Mr. Williams impersonates a Grand Central red cap and Mr. Cantor, a younger black-face comedian who is not without the real comic spirit, plays the rôle of the porter's son returning from college. Here surely was an opportunity for a scene of real humor between the illiterate father, dubious as to the value of a college education, and a representative of the haughtily superior second generation. But the authors missed their chance completely, and made the character of the son an unwholesome and objectionable type too frequently portrayed on the local stage.

On the other hand, the artists who bring their own material to the entertainment are more successful, and some merry moments are furnished by Will Rogers, whose wit never flags; the droll Fanny Brice, whose sense of travesty amounts to genius; William C. Fields, whose tennis game suffers only by its similarity with his billiard and croquet stunts, and again Bert Williams, whose artistry can illumine even the most simple declarative.

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Two Revues.

THE presence of Raymond Hitchcock's "Hitchy-Koo" a few doors away from the New Amsterdam, where the "Follies" is on view, affords an interesting contrast. Here are two musical revues constructed on entirely different lines.

"Hitchy-Koo" is the antithesis of the lavish production. It is neat but not gaudy, and its management even boasts in a program foreword of war-time economy in providing simple settings and costumes. It is said the whole cost of production was under $15,000, a trifling sum in these extravagant days, when $50,000 is often spent. The chorus is small, and there is no attempt to achieve the spectacular. Look on that picture and then on this: The production cost of the "Follies" is said to have approximated $100,000. The chorus is large and is featured as prominently as the principals, and the spectacular is always the goal.

Which type of entertainment one prefers is a matter of personal choice. To date seats for both have brought handsome premiums to the agencies, and there have been standees at every night performance. It will be interesting to observe which in the long run earns the bigger dividends, money being a more tangible measure of popularity than laughter or applause.

If Mr. Hitchcock's first plans for his show had carried it would have been a still more novel enterprise than it is. It was his idea to present the revue in the Booth Theatre as the chief attraction of a theatre club. Membership in any of the smarter clubs of the city would have carried with it the privileges of the theatre club. The public would not have been spurned, however, and any lay member anxious to pay $5 for a seat would have been admitted. The Booth was chosen because of its smart atmosphere and its spacious foyer and tea-room, and when it could not be procured the plan was temporarily abandoned. Mr. Hitchcock has not given it up completely; he still cherishes the idea, and is said to have the backing and blueprints that may develop into a *theatre intime* before the next season is full grown.

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Yvette Guilbert.

LOVERS of the art that is Yvette Guilbert's will read with interest the announcement that the chansonneuse will be associated with the Théâtre du Vieux-Colombier next season. On the eve of his recent departure for France Jacques Copeau received the following letter from Mme. Guilbert:

> Dear Mr. Copeau:
> It is said that you are an artist, honest, and a creator! These three virtues made me wish to join you, and I have so arranged my plans that I shall be with you.
> I shall bring you the experience of many years of toil, and will ardently collaborate to the honor of your new offerings.
> It will be well if through you, Americans may see "L'Accord Français * * * haven where each one will work with dignity and unity to reproduce the spirit and the gayety of our native soil.
> We shall be faithful compatriots, warm friends, good artists, helping each other with a light heart.
> Peace will reign in the Vieux-Colombier, and let us hope one of our doves will fly across the seas, bearing a green branch which may at least be added to the laurels of France.
> But above all, Mr. Copeau, your artists will work! and so I await the arrival of the Vieux-Colombier in its new home, to come to you with my apron laden with treasures.
> YVETTE GUILBERT.

Mme. Guilbert, who gave a series of recitals in the Maxine Elliott Theatre last Winter, will appear on Friday afternoons and Sunday evenings during the first season of the Vieux-Colombier. M. Copeau will begin reassembling his players, who were dispersed at the beginning of the war, immediately upon his arrival in Paris, and will spend the Summer rehearsing them in the plays that will constitute next season's répertoire. He will return to New York in October, bringing with him the players and the properties.

CHU CHIN CHOW COMING.

New York is to see next season "Chu Chin Chow," one of the conspicuous successes of the last season in London, where it is still running at His Majesty's. The American rights to the Oriental fantasy were acquired last week by Messrs. Elliott, Comstock & Gest, who plan to duplicate the London production at the Manhattan Opera House in October. "Chu Chin Chow" is based on the Arabian Nights tale of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," and the title rôle was created by Oscar Asche, who played Kismet in London in Edward Knobloch's drama of that name. It is in three acts and fourteen scenes, and 300 persons appear in its ensembles. Lyle Sweet, Mr. Asche's stage manager, will come here to stage the spectacle, and inasmuch as David Belasco is closely allied to the firm of American managers who will make the production, it is not unlikely that he will have a hand in the proceedings.

THE NEW PLAYS

THE Lambs will give their annual gambol tonight at the Manhattan Opera House. The event was originally announced for last month, when it was planned to play a week's engagement at the Metropolitan, but there was dissension in the grillroom, which necessitated a postponement. Instead of the eight performances originally announced, there will be only two, tonight and tomorrow afternoon. The annual tour was abandoned because of the war, which is responsible for another change in the regular policy—a part of the receipts will be used to purchase and maintain a Red Cross ambulance in France, whereas heretofore the whole amount has been added to the clubhouse fund.

An impromptu sketch by George V. Hobart, entitled "Getting Up a Gambol," will open the program, and between this and another Hobart skit called "Words Mean Nothing," Will Rogers will give his ever-changing monologue. A minstrel first part with De Wolf Hopper and Fred Niblo as the interlocutors and Willie Collier, Clifton Crawford, Andrew Mack, Will Rogers, James T. Powers, Barney Bernard, Julius Tannen, Charles E. Evans, Raymond Hitchcock, Irving Berlin, and Leon Errol among those in the circle will be another feature of the first half of the program.

A dramatic sketch, entitled "Somewhere in Mexico"; a musical number, enitled "The Old Stage Door," in which the favorite types of other years will pass in review; dancing by Doyle and Dixon, George White, and Donald Brian, who will waltz again as Prince Danilo, and singing by John McCormack will be the features of the second half. A patriotic finale will include the singing of President Wilson's words, "Fall Into Line for Your Motherland," set to music by John L. Golden.

Oscar Straus's latest operetta, "My Lady's Glove," will be presented by the Shuberts tomorrow night at the Lyric. The piece was originally produced two years ago in Vienna with Sari Petrass as the prima donna. Miss Petrass afterward came to New York and made her American début in "Miss Springtime" at the New Amsterdam last Winter, and upon her withdrawal from that she was engaged to appear here in the rôle she created in "The Beautiful Unknown," as the Straus operetta was originally named. But Miss Petrass gave up the stage for matrimony, and "The Beautiful Unknown" continued just that to Manhattan audiences.

One or two other prima donnas were engaged for the preliminary out-of-town performances, which stretched over a longer period of time than is usual, before Vivienne Segal became the ultimate choice for the rôle. Others in the last draft for the cast are Charles Purcell, Frances Demarest, Maude Odell, Charles Judels, Charles McNaughton, Ned Munroe, Horace Sinclair, Arthur Geary, Doris Marvin, Grace Daniels, and Virginia Fissinger.

The scenes of "My Lady's Glove" are laid in a garrison town in France, undoubtedly a different locale than that used in Vienna. The work of adapting it to the American stage was done by Edgar Smith and Edward A. Paulton, while Sigmund Romberg added some new tunes to Mr. Straus's score. This is the Viennese Mr. Straus, who composed "The Chocolate Soldier" and "A Waltz Dream," and should not be confused with Richard or Johann Strauss.

A company of colored players, who call themselves the Smart Set, who have appeared here before, will begin an engagement tomorrow night at the Lafayette Theatre. Their offering will be a musical play, entitled "How Newtown Prepared," by Salem Tutt Whitney and J. Homer Tutt. The authors are also among the principals.

Nora Bayes was given a triumphal reception upon her return to the two-a-day last week after a season of her own, and accordingly she has been retained for a second week at the Palace. Another prodigal to return this week will be Bernard Granville, who was one of the stars of Ziegfeld's "Follies" last year.

LONDON STAGE NOTES

THE war seems to have had a broadening effect on the British censorship of plays. At least, three dramas that were anathema are now being presented in London playhouses. The year of the beginning of the conflict a group of Brieux enthusiasts, headed by Dorothy Usher Baxter and Mrs. George Bernard Shaw, contrived to give a private performance of "Damaged Goods," but public presentation was forbidden. Now the drama that made Richard Bennett a fortune before the stock managers discovered that it was not protected by copyright and could be acted by any one is being presented regularly at St. Martin's Theatre, the only restriction being that adults only are admitted. At the Kingsway "Ghosts," formerly under the censorial ban, is being acted, and the advertisements refer to it, with mingled pride and bravado, as "Henrik Ibsen's Great Forbidden Play."

The third of the trio is Brieux's "The Three Daughters of Monsieur Dupont." The drama was acted privately at the King's Hall in 1905 and subsequently in America by Laurence Irving, but the English censor would never allow it to be given publicly there. Now he has reversed himself and it is to be revived at the Ambassadors with Ethel Irving in her original rôle of Julie and O. B. Clarence as Monsieur Dupont.

When Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson bade farewell to the stage he announced that he might appear from time to time for the benefit of charity. Recently he donated his services to several performances at the Queen's of "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" in aid of various war charities. He had intended to play an indefinite engagement, but after a few performances he was forced to relinquish his part on the advice of his doctor. Upon Sir Johnston's retirement Ben Webster assumed his rôle. Gertrude Elliott and Haidee Wright are included in the cast.

Gaby Deslys and Harry Pilcer are dancing together again in a revue at the Globe, called "Suzette." José Collins, another New York musical comedy favorite, is appearing in "The Maid of the Mountains" at Daly's, while Sherley Kellogg, who helped make the Winter Garden Sumurunway famous, is the featured member of the cast of "Zig-Zag," the Hippodrome revue. Laddie Cliff, who went home to do his bit, is temporarily appearing in the varieties.

Cyril Harcourt, author of "A Pair of Silk Stockings" and "A Lady's Name," has written a comedy called "Wanted—A Husband!" in which Eve Molized and beautiful Gladys Cooper is appearing at the Playhouse. Malcolm Cherry is Miss Cooper's leading man.

Edward Knobloch, who spelled his name "Knoblauch" in the days when things Teutonic were less unpopular, and Compton Mackenzie are collaborating on a drama with scenes laid in Greece. The two are in khaki there with the allied army. Mr. Knobloch is best known as the author of "Kismet" and "My Lady's Dress" and as co-author with Arnold Bennett of "Milestones." Mr. Mackenzie is the author of several widely read novels.

Captain Ian Hay Beith, whose book, "The First Hundred Thousand," was one of the first big human documents of the war, and who is now in the United States doing propaganda work for the British Government, has dramatized his novel, "Happy-Go-Lucky," and named it "Tilly of Bloomsbury." It has been accepted for production in September by Messrs. Grossmith and Laurillard.

Another interesting dramatization is that of Joseph Conrad's novel, "Victory," which has been made into a play by Corporal B. Macdonald Hastings, author of "The New Sin." It is reported that the adapter has substituted a happy ending for the tragic dénouement of the story, which is one of the most thrilling and engrossing yarns this master of English prose has written. H. B. Irving has procured the English rights to "Victory" and will produce it in due course at the Savoy.

"Three Cheers" has ended its long engagement at the Shaftesbury and Harry Lauder is going to France to sing to the men in the trenches. The Scotch comedian lost his only son, Captain John Lauder, in battle last Winter. William Morris received a cablegram last week from Mr. Lauder saying that he would come to America in the Fall for another farewell tour. During his stay here it is expected that he will devote considerable time to stimulating recruiting with his band of Scotch pipers.

"General Post," one of the new dramas of the Spring season in London, which has aroused more than the usual interest, will be seen here in the early Fall. Charles Dillingham recently acquired the American rights, and will present the piece at the Globe before the new Fred Stone musical comedy begins its indefinite engagement there. The play deals good-humoredly with the social juxtapositions that war brings about. Sir Dennys Broughton's tailor, Edward Smith, becomes his son's second in command, while Sir Dennys himself has to take orders from one of his own grooms, Norman McKinnell, whose compelling performance in "Rutherford and Son" at the Little Theatre several years ago must still stand out in the memory of those who saw it, plays the rôle of the baronet and Madge Titheradge that of his daughter Betty. Lillian Braithwaite impersonates Lady Broughton.

A curious commentary on the taste of New York and London audiences is the fact that "A Little Bit of Fluff," a farce that was first acted in the British capital in October, 1915, is still running at the Criterion, while here it only lasted nine performances when it was presented at the Thirty-ninth Street last Fall.

URBAN, THE AMBIDEXTROUS

THE life of some scene painters is just one thing after another. The life of Joseph Urban is more apt to be two things at the same time. At least for the last three weeks the denizens of the theatrical world have watched him go in and out of the New Amsterdam and Century Theatres, where rehearsals of the new "Follies" have been in progress, while frequenters of that intimate and official door to the Metropolitan Opera House in Thirty-ninth Street have seen Mr. Urban quite as often hurrying in for consultations with the executives of the world's greatest opera house about the operas he is to stage for the "Met" next season. And while he has doctored lights for Mr. Ziegfeld by night and drafted sketches and ground plans for grand operas by day, he has found a moment or two in which to apply for his final papers as an American citizen.

When the historian of the New York stage writes the record of the uplift the art of its decoration received in the teens of the twentieth century he will have to give the greatest credit to Joseph Urban, for he not only antedated most of the contemporary school—Robert E. Jones, Robert McQuinn, Helen Dryden, the Washington Square group—but he has had more imitators than any of the others. These imitators have not always helped the cause of the new decoration, because Mr. Urban's art is an individual one that falters in less gifted hands; only the super-colorist could use his palette without disaster, and none but the skilled stage artisan could adapt his imaginative ideas to the practical uses of the stage.

Mr. Urban's numerous activities during the season just ended are indicative of his influence in the new decorative movement. He designed the settings for the "Follies," "Miss Springtime," "Flora Bella," "The Century Girl," "Nju," the New Amsterdam and Century roof shows, and both costumes and scenery for the productions made by the ill-fated Interstate Opera Company in the Middle West, which included "Tristan und Isolde," "Lakmé," "Pagliacci," and "The Pearl Fisher." Curiously enough, Mr. Urban's adoption by the Metropolitan followed his popularization as the embellisher of America's most famous revue, although his introduction to this country was through the medium of grand opera. That introduction was made through his productions for the Boston Opera Company. If the Metropolitan had acquired his services then it is doubtful whether Broadway musical plays would ever have known the glory of Urban settings, for not even Mr. Ziegfeld would have had the temerity to seek out an artist from those sacred precincts. But now the eyes of both those fabled Manhattanites, the Tired Business Man and the Real Music Lover, can feast on this artist's color symphonies.

Of all Mr. Urban's work, from his first days at the Boston Opera House to his plans for the Metropolitan, nothing demands more attention, longer hours, or harder application than the "Follies." The muse of Gounod is no more exacting than the muse of Kern. His labors begin with conferences with Mr. Ziegfeld eight or ten weeks before the opening. They gather force as he sketches and plans settings and back drops to suit the specialties and episodes that are to form the new show. Every full set—there are about a dozen—calls for accurate ground plans. These, along with the sketches, go to the Urban Studios, near Boston, where models are made and painted for Mr. Urban's approval. The New Haven Railroad comes in for a bit of theatrical prosperity as Mr. Urban journeys back and forth when some detail of manufacture calls for his personal attention.

That is perhaps the easiest work, the making of the designs and the scenery, though it calls for many alterations and discardings as the show takes shape. There is even time for interviews as the artist works away at some Arabian Nights wonder. But the scribe who talks to Mr. Urban when the last two weeks of rehearsals are forward talks to him as he walks about a busy stage shouting for blue mediums and shifting armfuls of roses. Most stage artists turn out the prescribed settings and let it go at that. Mr. Urban is never content to stop there. He must follow his designs on to the stage, and managers are more than glad to number him one of their technical staff clear up to the night of performance.

When Mr. Urban's scenery has once reached New York, he is working through till sunrise every morning superintending its assembly and prescribing the lightning. With the nineteen scenes of the "Follies," this means ten days of such unceasing activity as not even the grandest of opera can necessitate.

Even though the show is at last on the boards of Atlantic City the night sessions are not at an end. Mr. Urban reached the boardwalk Sunday afternoon, two weeks ago; he worked with electricians and stage hands all that night; he sat through rehearsals all day Monday; he wandered around the stage during the dress rehearsals that evening, straightening out the moon, while the tenor caroled to it, and trying to think what to do for the "third border," whose lights had been displaced in order that it might support a set of Chinese ladders; and then he staid up the rest of that night putting things in order for another rehearsal just before the opening.

After a while the "Follies" let Mr. Urban go back to New York, and there he enjoyed himself inspecting the lighting of a new naval spectacle, withheld until the New York premier for fear the idea might be appropriated, and worked out the lighting of a mechanical bubble which had been missing from a set in Atlantic City. And just before the New York opening, he sat up a few more nights at rehearsals.

The problems of Mr. Ziegfeld and of Mr. Gatti-Casazza are not so different as one might think—or as the average scene painter would make them. After all, Mr. Urban holds, there is no reason why scenery should not fit a musical comedy episode quite as neatly and appropriately as a scene of music drama. That he strives for this is illustrated by the fact that he made twenty-six complete designs and settings for the "Follies"—and Heaven knows how many trial sketches—out of which nineteen finally saw the footlights of night. Some went into the discard because they had been built for scenes which missed fire in rehearsals, others disappeared because vaudeville specialties failed to materialize.

Opera, of course, eliminates much of this labor. Mr. Urban now knows just what settings will be needed in the operas he is to mount for the Metropolitan, and he knows that in many cases he can drive closer to his ideal of simple, expressive, restrained scenery than anything he has had an opportunity to show New York. A large part of the labor that goes into alterations in the "Follies" and midnight rehearsals of new scenes, he will be able to give to the actual designing of sets and to conferences with Mr. Bodanzky on the interpretation of music and action. The "Follies" calls for more labor, more physical endurance, above all more stage experience, but not for such sensibility as must go into the production of an opera. They are always a fascinating problem; like virtue, they have their own peculiar rewards; but it is an easy guess that activity at the Metropolitan is going to be a welcome complement to Mr. Urban's long work on musical comedy.

WHAT NEWS ON THE RIALTO?

THE resumption of her répertoire scheme at the Playhouse by Grace George is one of the pleasing probabilities of the next season. It is contingent upon the actress's ability to procure enough new plays adapted to her talents, failure to do which kept her from continuing her venture last season after its successful launching the previous year.

The prospects are that Miss George will have assembled enough of a répertoire by Fall to permit her to return to the Playhouse. Langdon Mitchell, the revival of whose "The New York Idea" was one of the delights of Miss George's first répertoire season, is at work on a new play for the comedienne, as is also William Hurlbut. Another contemplated drama is a dramatization of Hector Turnbull's photodrama, "The Cheat," which was shown on the screen more than a year ago with Fannie Ward in the principal rôle. The picture attracted considerable attention at the time and bids for the dramatic rights were immediately received.

The program of "Hitchy-Koo" does not give his real name, which is Heins Lingen, a name too patently Teutonic in both its parts to arouse much enthusiasm in America in 1917. But when the slender young man who is its rightful owner bursts upon the scene that brings the revue to an end and shatters the near-French of the other players with guttural German there can be no doubt of his nationality.

Mr. Lingen is a young German actor who made his first appearance in this country with Rudolph Christians's German stock company at the Irving Place last Fall. He proved his versatility by acting in both dramatic and musical pieces. He gave a really remarkable performance in the operetta, "Wie Einst im Mai," in which, as in "Milestones," the acts are laid in successive generations. Mr. Lingen indicated the progressive ages of the character he portrayed with a skill that few young American actors could equal. He appeared to advantage in many other plays during the season, and in addition to his acting ability proved that he could sing passably and dance as well as many who specialize in dancing.

Mr. Lingen tried in vain to get a place, be it ever so humble, in a Broadway production, but most managers have a curious way of never engaging an actor until he has established himself on Broadway. There are a few of an adventurous turn who would rather discover new material than not, but they are the exception. When "Hitchy-Koo" was in rehearsal Mr. Lingen knocked one day at the stage door and asked to see the manager. He was referred to Ray Goetz, who divides the profits with Raymond Hitchcock, and to him he told his story. He would do anything to get a chance in an American play, he said, even to working without pay in the chorus. Mr. Goetz had seen him in "Wie Einst im Mai" and, admiring his spunk as well as his acting, engaged him. Mr. Lingen started in the chorus, but by the time Manhattan was reached he had created a small part for himself, and before the revue is much older he will undoubtedly have more to do.

An automobile fashion show will be held next Saturday afternoon at Sheepshead Bay Speedway under the auspices of the Actors' Fund. Prizes will be given for the smartest turnouts, the gowns of the occupants to be scored in the judging as well as the appearance of the cars. Among the stars of stage and screen who have signified their intention of competing for the prizes are Ethel Barrymore, Laura Hope Crews, Annette Kellermann, Theda Bara, June Caprice, Pauline Frederick, Frances Aida, Marguerite Clark, Frances Starr, Marie Doro, Helen Ware, and Mrs. Robert Hilliard.

The ice ballet that has been a feature of the Hippodrome shows during the two years Charles B. Dillingham has been the Director of the big playhouse will not be included in the new piece scheduled for production in August. The refrigerating plant has been dismantled and the big tank beneath the stage may be used again for a water spectacle. If this plan is adopted it is probable that Annette Kellermann will be featured in an aquatic act different from the one seen in "The Big Show" last Winter. Another probability is the return of John Philip Sousa and his band, with Mr. Sousa in the dual rôle of conductor and composer.

An Anniversary Bill.

The New Brighton will celebrate its ninth birthday this week with a special program, which will include Henry Lewis in a new skit, Nan Halperin in character songs, Bert Baker in a playlet called "Prevarication," and a bucolic sketch, entitled "Rubeville."

TO BE CONTINUED.

Play	Playhouse	Premiere
Turn to the Right	Gaiety	Aug. 17
The Man Who Came Back	Playhouse	Sept. 3
Nothing But the Truth	Longacre	Sept. 14
Upstairs and Down	Cort	Sept. 25
The Thirteenth Chair	48th Street	Nov. 20
Love o' Mike	Maxine Elliott	Jan. 15
You're in Love	Casino	Feb. 6
Oh, Boy!	Princess	Feb. 18
Pals First	Fulton	Feb. 26
The Brat	Morosco	March 5
The Knife	Bijou	April 12
The Passing Show of 1917	Winter Garden	April 26
His Little Widows	Astor	April 30
Three Barrie Plays	Empire	May 14
Frolics in the Air	Columbia	May 21
Wash. Sq. Players (6th bill)	Comedy	May 28
The Lincoln Cycle (film)	Globe	June 3
Hitchy-Koo	Cohan & Harris	June 7
Ziegfeld Follies	New Amsterdam	June 12

WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

BROADWAY—Alice Lake in "Come Through."

RIALTO—George Beban in "A Roadside Impresario"; tomorrow, Charles Chaplin in "The Immigrant."

STRAND—Kathlyn Williams and Wallace Reid in "Big Timber"; O'Henry's "No Story."

81ST STREET—First half, Bessie Barriscale in "Bawbs o' Blue Ridge"; second half, Enid Bennett in "The Girl, Glory."

NEW YORK—Monday and Tuesday, Charles Chaplin in "The Immigrant"; Monday, Rupert Julian in "A Kentucky Cinderella."

AMERICAN—First half, Charles Chaplin in "The Immigrant," and Charles Ray in "The Clodhopper."

LIBERTY—"The Submarine Eye."

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD, FIFTY-EIGHTH, AND 125TH STREET THEATRES.—First half, Charles Chaplin in "The Immigrant."

STANDARD.—"A Daughter of the Gods."

ALMOST any night in the week George M. Cohan may be seen standing in the rear of the auditorium of the Cohan and Harris Theatre laughing at the antics of Raymond Hitchcock, which are never the same at two successive performances.

"What are you doing these days?" an acquaintance asked him the other evening.

"Moving pictures," replied George M. in a voice that would have wrung sympathy from a stone.

Elsie Ferguson, who will soon begin acting for her first picture, a movie version of "Barbary Sheep," recently made a round of some of the big studios in the vicinity of New York to absorb movie atmosphere. One of her principal instructors was George M. Cohan, who was posing for scenes for his next picture, "Seven Keys to Baldpate," in the Fifty-sixth Street studio of the Famous Players Company, when Miss Ferguson called there. Mr. Cohan gave up several thousand dollars' worth of his time and explained some of the mysteries into which he was only recently initiated.

The screen rights to Frances Hodgson Burnett's "The Little Princess" have been procured for Mary Pickford, and after she has posed for Kate Douglas Wiggin's "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," "The Little Princess" will be filmed. Miss Pickford's patriotic picture, "The Little American," is announced for release July 2.

"La Cigale," in which Lotta Crabtree won fame when she was the most popular American soubrette, has been adapted to the screen for Bluebird Photoplays. Violet Mersereau acted Miss Crabtree's rôle.

Arrangements between the Goldwyn Pictures Corporation and the Arden Studios have been concluded whereby the latter will be affiliated with the former. The Arden Studios are conducted by Mrs. John W. Alexander, widow of one of America's greatest painters, and Mrs. James C. Rogerson, who before her marriage last week was Miss Betty Elizabeth Averell. One of the first contributions of the studio to the uplift of the movies will be the writing of a series of articles in which simple means of beautifying theatre interiors will be described.

Herbert Brenon has engaged Nance O'Neil for the rôle of the Czarina, Conway Tearle to impersonate the young Prince, and Ekaterina Galanta for the part of Anna, the young girl who is said to have played an important rôle in the killing of Rasputin, for the photodrama, "The Fall of the Romanoffs," which he is staging in his Hudson Heights studios. Iliodor, who calls himself the "mad monk," will enact the part in the strange story he is said to have taken in real life. He was a refugee in this country for some months preceding the revolution.

Billie Burke has finished acting for her first Famous Players-Lasky picture, "The Mysterious Miss Terry," based on a scenario by Gelett Burgess. After a short rest she will begin posing for a screen version of "The Land of Promise," W. Somerset Maugham's drama in which she was seen several seasons ago at the Lyceum.

When Mary Roberts Rhinehart wrote her "Sub-Deb" stories she refrained from naming the locality in which the irrepressible Bab dwelled. When the Famous Players began an adaptation of the story for Paramount pictures, with Marguerite Clark in the stellar rôle, it became necessary to choose a location as a setting for the production. Greenwich, Conn., was finally selected, and is now being made the scene of Miss Clark's activities. Burglaries, elopements, and numerous other thrilling events are now transpiring in that usually peaceful community with startling rapidity.

"Mrs. Raffles's Career," written by Gelett Burgess and Carolyn Wells in collaboration, has been chosen by Famous Players-Lasky as Julian Eltinge's first photoplay. The impersonator of feminine types has already departed for the Lasky Hollywood Studio where "Mrs. Raffles' Career" will be staged. As the title suggests the story is a farce-comedy dealing with a near-society and near-burglar woman. The script was sent West immediately upon the engagement of Mr. Eltinge, and work on the stage settings for his picture were begun before his arrival in Hollywood.

Lee Shubert, Arthur Hammerstein, and Ralph W. Ince have formed a new film corporation under the name of the Advance Motion-Picture Company, and by way of showing that there is something in a name the announcements assert, violently, that the founders of the new concern have entered the industry realizing "that the motion-picture business has reached the stage where expert showmanship is demanded and where the services and the interests of first-class theatrical managers who are used to handling big productions are going to be the salvation of this industry." Elaine Hammerstein, Lucille Lee Stewart, and May Thompson, one of the stars of "You're in Love," will be the principals in the first three films made.

The Motion Picture News has published as one of its regular numbers a studio directory, in which are printed brief biographies of all of the leading persons of filmland. The biographies are classified according to the line of work in which the subject is engaged, while an index facilitates the locating of a name. In all there are 3,010 brief sketches of movie folk. This is the third edition of the directory this magazine has published and it contains 750 new biographies.

The business of producing motion pictures has become so highly specialized in the big studios that there is a department known as the continuity department in practically all of the leading producing concerns. The members of this department confine their activities exclusively to preparing stories or adaptations of plays and novels for final production upon the screen. Theirs is the technical end of the business, inasmuch as the product of their efforts is given to the director with instructions that he is to follow their scenarios in detail, making practically no eliminations or alterations.

At the Lasky studio in Hollywood a new method of production is to be tried. The continuity department as such will be abolished and two continuity writers, or scenario writers, will be assigned to each one of the directors. Instead of having one member of the scenario department prepare a complete script, the new Lasky plan is to have the director and two continuity writers collaborate upon the preparation of the script. The theory behind this innovation is a combination of the old adage that two heads are better than one, and a desire to incorporate the editorial point of view as well as the technical considerations into the finished script.

Marion Davies, whose blonde beauty adorns "Oh Boy," has written her own scenario for her advent into the movies. It is called "The White Gypsy" and tells the thrilling tale of a little white girl who is kidnapped in infancy and grows up in the environment of a gypsy band. Miss Davies, of course, will play the rôle of the kidnapped child after she has grown up. The work of making the film will be begun this week at the Long Island studios of George W. Lederer.

Ann Pennington's next Famous Players-Lasky picture, "The Little Boy Scout," will show the little "Follies" star in a new environment. Instead of being surrounded by the chorus girls, she will appear on the screen flanked by a detachment of United States regulars, who recently returned from the Mexican border and are now stationed at Fort Totten.



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TERESA CARRENO AND THE VENEZUELA HYMN

Great Native Artist Not Author of Landaeta's Song of a Brave People—Her Career.

Teresa Carreno, whose recent death at her New York home in wartime called attention to the sturdy Americanism of her long career both here and in Europe, was not only known as "the Valkyr of the pianoforte," but was also the subject of a curious myth associated with her birthplace, Venezuela. It was said that she composed the Venezuelan national hymn. All high authorities agreed on that point, the German Riemann, the British Grove, the Bostonian Philip Hale. Yet Arturo Tagliapietra, her husband during the last fifteen years of her life, said yesterday that he had never seen the music of this hymn among Carreno's compositions, though he knew she had once written music for a patriotic celebration in Caracas, and he also in company with his wife had heard her "Teresita Waltz," played in compliment to her all over the world.

Venezuela's national air, "Glory to the Brave People," is a spirited, swinging march, composed in 1810 by José Landaeta to words by the distinguished poet, Vicente Salias. Both were members of the Patriotic Society, comprising the notable folk of Caracas, who labored for their country's freedom at the time all South America was throwing off the yoke of Spain. In one of their sessions over a century ago, the members, "full of happiness and rejoicing at the prospect of the early realization of their hopes," resolved to compose a hymn to be played and sung on the occasion of their triumphs. The two men here named produced the hymn which became one of the most popular songs in Venezuela, until in 1881 the Government by executive decree declared it to be the national hymn. The man who made the music had been shot by the Spaniards, so tradition says, at least, for his part in the patriotic song.

The United States Government, through Secretary of the Navy Benjamin Franklin Tracy, in 1889 commissioned John Philip Sousa to collect airs of all nations for official use, which Mr. Sousa did to the extent of 130 peoples and places, even to the islands of the sea. The old Venezuelan air was among them. The poet's lines were translated by Consul Winfield Scott Byrd, a famous "Yankee consul" at La Guayra, for whom the South Americans tell quaint stories to this day. He, rather than Salias, rang the changes on freedom and fetters, conjuring up old-world pictures of trembling tyrants, of nobles weeping, and peasants who prayed. In union was "the strength of our cause," rhymed in translation with "loud huzzas." From the empyrean, the God of battles sent a "grand inspiration, the patriot's ailment." Then with comprehensive gesture the poet sang "Our country is one, and America is free," adding, if the despot's voice were ever heard again, "Remember Caracas, and strike with might and main."

Landaeta's tune and Salias's words were thus officially adopted before Carreno came on the scene. Her father, once Minister of Finance, was perhaps a relative of the great General Simon Bolivar, born July 24, 1783, who was the liberator of Venezuela. By all accounts it was at the Bolivar centennial in 1883 that the Venezuelans, who had just given formal sanction to one hymn, asked Carreno to write another. Here was a parallel to the conflict of our own two songs, "America" and "The Star-Spangled Banner." But Landaeta's music had the vitality to survive, and is still played and sung when a President appears in Caracas or a salute is paid to the Venezuelan flag. Whatever became of Carreno's hymn, the request to write it was sent to her about a year before the celebration, with an invitation to revisit her native land. She was showered with honors there, and a fund of $20,000 was raised for her then husband, Giovanni Tagliapietra, the baritone, to bring over an opera company that made its bit of history with Carreno as the first woman conductor.

Concerning Carreno's varied career on the stage, without a parallel unless it were in the case of Sembrich, who played both violin and piano here in addition to singing prima donna rôles in her first year at the Metropolitan, the all but forgotten records now available come from Carreno's scattered appearances in France and England, and from fugitive engagements in the two Americas. It was in 1872, when she was at Edinburgh on a concert tour of the British Isles, that Colonel Mapleson's company was giving a season of Italian opera there, and had sold out the house for a gala performance of "The Huguenots" on the birthday of Queen Victoria. Less than a week before the event, a soprano who was to sing the coloratura rôle of Queen of Navarre became ill, and the gallant Colonel had no substitute. Carreno at 18 could sing, though she had never done so in public. Besides, she was then, as always, a most beautiful woman. Within four days she learned the difficult rôle, and appeared in it with huge success.

Fresh from such adventures, Carreno returned to the United States. George Upton heard her in the West with Mario, just after the great Chicago fire, when the famous tenor, who in 1872 had "only the ghost of a voice," sang in churches there with Carlotta Patti, Annie Louise Cary, Carreno, Sauret, and Scolari, the bass. Philip Hale tells that the pianist appeared in Boston in much the same company, with the addition of Ronconi, the baritone. Carreno married Emile Sauret, the violinist, as her first husband, in the early Summer of 1875. The pair assisted at Chicago a year later at the début of Ilma de Murska, with Braga, who wrote the "Angel's Serenade," and Habelman. In March, 1876, Carreno sang in Boston as Zerlina in "Don Giovanni," the other chief singers being Mmes. Tietjens and Beaumont, Messrs. Orlandini, Barili, and Brignoli. And again at Chicago in 1878, when Wilhelmj, the violinist, gave a concert, it was with Carreno, Kate James, and Giovanni Tagliapietra, whom the versatile pianist married for her second husband, brother of her fourth, who survives. She gave up opera when she went back to Europe in 1889 and briefly wedded D'Albert.

Pianist first and last, nothing in Carreno's long life on the stake compared with the fact, mentioned by Dr. Louis Anspacher in a memorial address, that she played in the White House to Abraham Lincoln and again only last year to President Wilson. The span of years was extraordinary, since she died at 63, and yet had been more than half a century before the public. Born in 1853, she picked out chords on the piano as a baby of 3 years. She was 6 when her family fled to New York after a South American revolution. Here she studied with Louis Gottschalk and appeared as an infant prodigy of 9 at the old Academy of Music early in 1863, in what was to have been a benefit for the child, but "the manager decamped with the much needed receipts." Better fortune waited in Boston, where, with Mathilde Phillips, the singer, she gave a concert at the old Music Hall, and was described as "a child of 9 years with fine head and a face full of intelligence, Spanish looking."

Prodigies were not often successful then, nor are they now. John S. Dwight wrote in a Boston paper: "The child's face beams with intelligence and genius. These speak, and in her touch, in a certain untaught life that there is in her playing. It is a precious gift. Oh, treat it reverently and tenderly, educate it, save it, and do not let the temptation of dazzling success or gain exhaust it ere its prime. * * * There can be no doubt of real talent here; may it only have wise training, and not be early wasted before publics. It is too precious for continual exposure. Such gifts are from God, and ought not to be prostituted for mere gain."

Carreno was one of the few infant phenomena who "made good," according to Upton of Chicago, who heard her in 1863 and again in the twentieth century. "A remarkable career," he exclaimed, breaking his rule not to speak of artists then living, "a striking exception to most musical experience. When I heard her only a few evenings ago playing poor MacDowell's concerto it seemed to me that the kindly faced, gray-haired woman played far more artistically than she had done as the young woman of passionate mood. I remembered her well as a girl, and now, after all these years, it was pleasant to sit and listen again to her playing, a pleasure not marred by the old lament, 'Eheu, fugaces anni.'"

The women herself gave the Valkyr's secret of lasting fire in a Western magazine within a few days of her death. "These are my precepts for success in art and music," she said. "First, a good physical condition—strength, and quiet, steady nerves. Second, never to overwork. Never let your interest in studies go so far that your physical power loses through it. It is better to work too little than too much. Too little can be mended by expenditure of a little more energy; industry, but too much causes the body to be injured, and that is hard to correct."

When Carreno went as a child to Europe and made her Paris début at a concert of Vivier, the horn player, May 14, 1866, Paul Smith described her as "beautiful as a Galatea just leaving the chisel of a new Pygmalion." She played as a girl in France, England, Spain, the Netherlands, and Germany, to which last she often returned in later years to be near her children.

A view of Carreno as later contemporaries saw her, quite as noteworthy in its way as George Eliot's portrait of Calve in "Evelyn Innes" or Rolland's miniature of Bernhardt in a page of "Jean Christophe," is the flaming, temperamental character so frankly sketched by Anne Douglas Sedgwick in her novel of "Tante." The likeness is a snapshot; it does not extend to incident or to more intimate detail of Mme. Gadski. The Captain fought in the war and is now a prisoner in England.

The famous Teresita Carreno Tagliapietra, married to an Englishman of the name of Biois, was in Algiers at the outbreak of war, and was arrested on suspicion when she received letters and money from her mother in Berlin. She was freed, went to Switzerland, and is now giving piano concerts in London.

A son, Giovanni Tagliapietra, Jr., became a baritone singer in opera, like his father, and after some years in Italy he recently has developed a powerful tenor voice. Now at his German home in Frankfort, he is regarded as an American.

Two daughters of Eugen d'Albert, whom Carreno married in 1892 and divorced in 1895, are Hertha, happily married in Munich, and Eugenia, who cabled through the American Embassy in Berlin last April for her mother's consent to wed.

"I am a Yankee, if you like," Mme. Carreno once told the Spanish violinist, Sarasate. "I have lived in the United States almost all my life. It is my country, and no man can say things against it in my presence. I love it as the greatest country in the world."

Chicago's Varied Operas.

Some facts of the Chicago Opera Company's repertory for the last season are of interest as showing what New York may expect in the way of novelty and variety when the Western organization comes East next year. In ten weeks, Campanini's artists gave eighty-two performances, at which the different operas sung were thirty-eight in number. Eighteen composers were represented. Italian operas that were not in New York's list for the same period included Verdi's "Falstaff," too long absent from the Metropolitan stage, and Giordano's "Andrea Chenier," though the latter was given here by the Boston troupe. There were Wagner's "Tannhäuser" and Humperdinck's "Königskinder" in German, and Herbert's "Madeleine" in English. Chicago's French division more than doubled, even trebled, this showing. Some of the works that may be brought back East were Massenet's "Jongleur," "Herodiade," "Manon," and "Griselidis." Charpentier's "Louise." Meyerbeer's "Prophete" and "Huguenots," Gounod's "Faust" and "Romeo et Juliette," Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffmann," and Raoul Gunsbourg's little opera, "Le Veil Aigle."

Concert for Red Cross.

Vera Curtis of the Metropolitan Opera will sing, and Willis Alling, organist of St. Mark's in the Bouwerie, will be her accompanist, at a benefit musicale next Friday, June 22, in the gardens of Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Chambers of Bronxville, for the Red Cross $100,000,000 fund.

CIVIC ORCHESTRA HERE.

Monteux to Lead Summer Music at St. Nicholas Rink.

Metropolitan artists are announced to take part during the Summer in a second season of popular concerts by the Civic Orchestra, starting Wednesday night June 20, at the St. Nicholas Rink. The presence in New York of many stars unable to return to their homes in Europe will add distinction to this year's concerts, while a new conductor, also recruited from the opera forces, will be Pierre Monteux, who came to this country with the Russian Ballet.

Anna Case will sing "The Star-Spangled Banner" midway in Wednesday's opening program, from a stage set with white columns and draped with flags of the Allies. She also has an air from Charpentier's "Louise," and songs by Goring-Thomas, d'Ambrosio, Rimsky-Korsakoff, and Rummel. Mr. Monteux will conduct Lalo's overture to "Le Roi d'Ys," Bach's suite in B minor, with solo by George Barrere; a symphonic excerpt from Cesar Franck's "Redemption," Beethoven's "Leonore" overture No. 3, and Enesco's "Rumanian Rhapsody." While the list is light and varied, it is all good music, and it is international.

Monteux is engaged at the Metropolitan next season as leader for what are expected to be extensive revivals of the French repertoire. He is a musician of high standing in Paris, and he succeeds an able American conductor, Walter Henry Rothwell, under whom the Civic Orchestra last year gave one of the best Summer seasons since the days of Theodore Thomas and Anton Seidl. To those who will spend the coming months in New York—tourists, students, and Summer residents alike—the generous provision of music made possible by wealthy patrons is an oasis in the desert of "off season," when opera and recitals no longer obtain.

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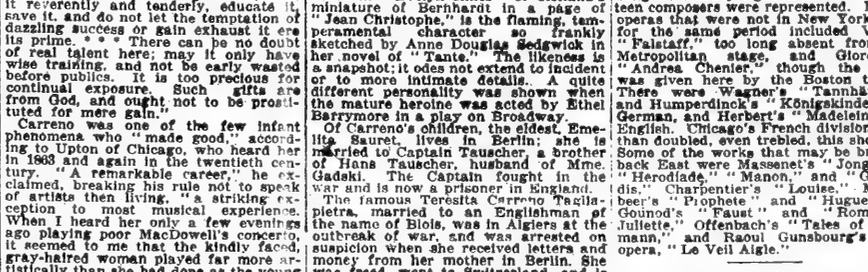
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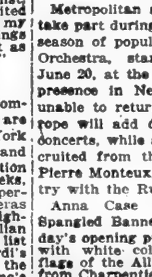


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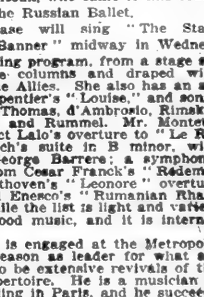


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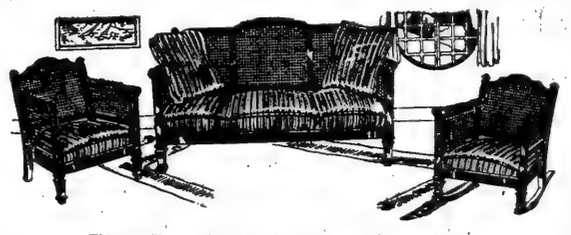


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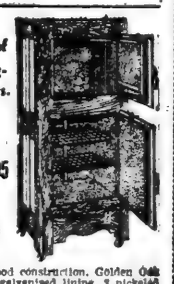
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EFFORTS TO MITIGATE WAR NOW SET AT NAUGHT IN EUROPE

Tendency to Lessen Its Horrors Was Steadily Increasing Before Present Conflict—Successive Steps Forward in War Usage of Nations

By A. J. McGILLIVRAY,
Law Officer, Justice Department, Ottawa, Canada.

THE tendency in modern warfare is to alleviate its hardships and its multiplying horrors, notwithstanding the efforts of civilized nations to excel in preparedness for war either in defense of sacred rights or for self-aggrandizement.

It is admitted that, according to the practice of the ancient world and the opinions of some modern publicists, including even Bynkershoeck, who lived until about the middle of the eighteenth century, and Wolf, who died in 1824, that a belligerent has a right to use every means necessary to accomplish the object for which he has taken up arms so long as such means are not violations of the governing law or contrary to the law of nations as sanctioned by the general assent of mankind.

They have asserted that in order to accomplish this object an enemy may be destroyed, whether or not unarmed and defenseless, and by any means, not excluding even poison. Much less rigorous principles, however, were advocated by Grotius, whose name adorned the seventeenth century, and by the equally eminent Vattel, his contemporary, whose views on the subject accord with the sense and practice of a more humane and enlightened age.

In the case of civilians it is lawful for a person to use such force as is necessary for his self-defense, and if he succeeds in showing that he did not exceed the amount of force necessary in that behalf he is held guiltless, as self-preservation is the first law of nature. The same rule applies to belligerents in war, each being, as generally understood, resolved to kill his adversary in arms and continuing to resist. If the subjects of the enemy can be subdued without taking their lives, the purpose of the war being satisfied, the necessity which is considered necessary to justify their destruction is wanting. Such force may also be used in war as is necessary to obtain just reparation refused.

It follows from the principle governing the right to kill the subjects of the enemy that the unarmed inhabitants of the enemy's country may not be slain, as the necessity for so doing is also absent, and if they are armed, but surrender, they must receive the same immunity for the same reason. By making prisoners of those who are in arms, or exacting sufficient pledges from them, the supreme penalty for armed resistance can be likewise humanely avoided.

If prisoners should, as they very seldom do, either by their own efforts or by the aid of others, offer such resistance as leaves their captors unable to keep them, they may be killed, but only in such extreme cases can they make themselves subject to that last resort.

In "Wheaton's International Law," fifth edition, by Phillipson, the following comment, Pages 469, 470, is sufficiently apt in this connection for quotation:

War is an abnormal condition of States, but it is not, for that reason, a condition of unrestrained lawlessness and license. Not everything may be done that impetuous fury may dictate. War is primarily a relation between States and Governments, represented in the conflict by definite military and naval forces; it is only secondarily a relation between the respective subjects individually.

Peaceable and inoffensive inhabitants taking no part in the contest should be immune from attack. Neither person nor property should be injured or damaged, if the legitimate purpose of the belligerent is not thereby clearly promoted and the overcoming of his enemy facilitated. The instruments of warfare should be such as do no unnecessary or superfluous injury or damage.

The object of a belligerent is obviously attained if he puts hors de combat the adversary; the infliction of unnecessary suffering is not indispensable to achieve this object.

The principle of humanity condemns all instruments and methods of warfare that involve gratuitous cruelty, savagery, or treachery; it reprobates, therefore, the ill-treatment of the helpless and the disarmed, including the wounded and prisoners, the aged and feeble, women and children.

The principle of chivalry calls for the maintenance of pledged faith, the fulfillment of promises and engagements, the manifestation of generosity at a moment of triumph.

The practical and successful efforts of Benedict XV. to alleviate by the exchange of prisoners some of the hardships of war during the present world-wide strife have won universal applause.

It sometimes happens that while one of the belligerents is humanely observant of the universally sanctioned rules of law that should govern the conduct of war, the opposing belligerent wantonly disregards them. In that case the offending belligerent may be compelled to make reparation, and be subjected to appropriate retaliation, or reprisal, not in a spirit of vindictiveness, but in order to obtain redress of wrongs and end them as much as possible.

In 1874 the Brussels Conference, composed of representatives from nearly all the powers of Europe, assembled on the invitation of the Emperor of Russia to discuss the laws of warfare on land. The delegates were not plenipotentiaries, and therefore their deliberations were not intended for anything more than advisory propositions which, however, are deserving of the highest respect. On the question of reprisals the principles laid down by them appear to conform nearly with the views held by the publicists on that subject.

In the draft which formed the basis of their discussions, the following answer with reference to land warfare was given:

Sec. 69. Reprisals are admissible in extreme cases only, due regard being paid as far as possible to the laws of humanity, when it shall have been unquestionably proved that the laws and the customs of war have been violated by the enemy, and that they have had recourse to measures condemned by the law of nations.

Sec. 70. The selection of the means and extent of reprisals should be proportionate to the degree of the infraction of law committed by the enemy. Reprisals that are disproportionately severe are contrary to the rules of international law.

Sec. 71. Reprisals shall be allowed only on the authority of the Commander in Chief, who shall likewise determine the degree of their severity and their duration.

Wheaton in the edition above quoted says, as to reprisals, Page 470:

They should be resorted to only on the authority of the Government or the commander after the truth of the enemy's guilt has been established, and after the enemy has been called upon to put a stop to his misconduct.

The Manual of the Institute of International Law has the following articles:

Reprisals are forbidden whenever the wrong which has afforded ground of complaint has been repaired.

In the grave cases in which reprisals become an imperative necessity their nature and scope must never exceed the measure of the infraction of the laws of war committed by the enemy.

They can only be made with the authorization of the Commander in Chief. They must in all cases be consistent with the rules of humanity and morality.

The Hague Peace Conference of 1899 agreed to certain regulations respecting the laws of war on land which were based to a large extent on the declaration of Brussels. The Second Hague Conference, 1907, adopted the same rules with additional ones.

The International Peace Conference of 1907 was first suggested in his message to Congress Dec. 5, 1905, by President Roosevelt, in accordance with a wish expressed by the delegates at the conference of 1899, and was convoked, on the invitation of the Czar Nicholas II., Emperor of all the Russias, and by her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, with the intention of furthering the humanitarian principles advocated by the first conference of 1899.

The following powers were represented at the second Hague Conference, viz.:

Germany, the United States, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Dominica, Ecuador, Spain, France, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Mexico, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Netherlands, Peru, Persia, Portugal, Rumania, Russia, Salvador, Serbia, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

The conference, which represented forty-four States, all but thirteen of the world's States, sat for four months, dividing its work among four committees for the consideration of international arbitration and kindred matters, the law of war on land, the law of naval war, and prize law. Thirteen conventions, one declaration, three wishes, and several recommendations embody the actual work of this conference.

The fourth convention dealt with the laws of land warfare. The fourth convention was signed at The Hague by the plenipotentiaries of forty-two States, and the ratifications of the following States have up to the present been deposited:

Great Britain, Austria - Hungary, Bolivia, Denmark, Germany, with reserve of Article 44 of the Regulations annexed to the convention; Haiti, Mexico, Netherlands, Salvador, Sweden, United States, Guatemala, Panama, Japan, Rumania, Cuba, Portugal, Belgium, France, Luxemburg, Norway, Russia, with reserve of Article 44; Siam, Switzerland, Italy, and Nicaragua.

The high contracting parties at the inception stated that the regulations were intended to serve "as a general rule of conduct for the belligerents in their mutual relations with the inhabitants," and that "until a more complete code of the laws of war is issued, the high contracting parties deem it expedient to declare that, in cases not included in the regulations adopted by them, populations and belligerents remain under the protection and the rule of the principles of the law of nations, as they result from the usages established among civilized peoples, from the laws of humanity, and the dictates of the public conscience."

The Hague regulations are embodied in the Manual of Military Law, published by the English War Office, and it is presumed that they are observed in practice by the military authorities, as far as regarded of binding force. The same may be said of the observance by England in the present world war of the principles of international law, of which The Hague regulations are only a copy, with additions considered necessary in consequence of changed methods of warfare and growing sentiments of humanity.

Although all the civilized nations of the world recognize the force of international law in its application to countries at peace, or in a state of war, it has no unchangeable sanction or binding force until it has received the assent of the nations that may be affected by it. Hall, 6th Ed., P. 63, says that as applied to war it

consists in customary rules by which the maximum of violence which can be regarded as necessary at a given time is determined. These rules, though sufficiently ascertained at any particular moment to afford a test of the conduct of a State, have been and still are, changing gradually under the double influence of the growth of humane feeling and of the self-interest of belligerents.

"Writers on international law," says Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, "however valuable their labors may be in elucidating and ascertaining the principles and rules of law, cannot make the law. To be binding, the law must have received the assent of the nations to be bound by it. This assent may be express, as by treaty or the acknowledged concurrence of governments, or may be implied from established usage." R. v. Keyn (1876) 2 Ex. D. 202.

But international law, even when lacking in the requisites that give it binding force, represents a law-abiding sentiment, sometimes as effective as binding law itself, and often a more correct exponent of morality than the most positive law.

The amount of violence permissible in war, according to international law, should not exceed that which is necessary to accomplish its purpose to reduce the enemy to terms. On this principle certain exemptions from its actual operations are made according to the custom of civilized nations.

These exemptions include the persons of the sovereign and his family, the members of the civil government, (of to which class, however, opposite views are entertained,) women and children, cultivators of the earth, artisans, laborers, merchants, men of science and letters, and, generally, all other public or private individuals engaged in the ordinary civil pursuits of life. The persons so exempted, however, forfeit their immunity if found armed, or proved to have violated the usages of war.

The preliminary articles of the Second Hague Conference are as follows:

1. The contracting powers shall issue instructions to their armed land forces which shall be in conformity with the regulations Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land annexed to the present Convention.

2. The provisions contained in the Regulations referred to in Article 1, as well as in the present Convention, do not apply except between contracting powers, and then only if all the belligerents are parties to the Convention.

3. A belligerent party that violates the provisions of the said Regulations shall, if the case demands, be liable to pay compensation. It shall be responsible for all the acts committed by persons forming part of its armed forces.

The present Convention, duly ratified, shall replace, as between the contracting powers, the Convention of the 29th July, 1899, respecting the Laws and the Customs of War on Land. The Convention of 1899 remains in force as between the powers which signed it, but which do not ratify the present Convention.

Guerrilla fighters and semi-barbarous, or colored, troops, will be regarded as legitimate combatants if they comply with the first article of the Convention annexed to the preliminary articles. This article, which regulates the status of combatants generally, provides that they must fulfill four conditions, as follows: (1) They must be commanded by a person responsible for his subordinates; (2) they must have a fixed distinctive emblem recognizable at a distance; (3) they are bound to carry arms openly, and (4) to conduct their operations in accordance with the laws and customs of war.

These regulations have probably been prompted by the atrocities committed in the past by Circassians and Bashi-Bazouks in the service of Turkey and by Cossacks and Bulgarians in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78.

Article 6 of the Fourth Convention has reference to the humane treatment of prisoners; the fifth article limits the power of interning prisoners; the sixth relates to their employment and wages; the seventh provides for their maintenance; Article 10 provides for setting them at liberty on parole if the laws of their country authorize it; Article 14 provides for establishing a bureau of information with many functions intended in the interests and for the protection of the prisoners whose history it conserves and whose property it collects and safeguards; the fifteenth article refers to the institution of relief societies for war prisoners, and by the sixteenth article the information bureau shall have the privilege of free postage in respect of letters, money orders, valuables, parcel posts, and gifts and relief in kind are duty free and exempt from carriage rates; the eighteenth article gives them complete liberty in the exercise of their religion; the nineteenth article provides for their making their wills and the effect to be given thereto, as well as for death certificates and burials; and by the twentieth article it is provided that "after the conclusion of peace, the repatriation of prisoners of war shall be carried out as quickly as possible."

By articles of the Geneva Convention, 1906, respect and protection are extended to the fixed establishments of the medical service, and to the personnel engaged exclusively in the collection, transport, and treatment of the wounded and the sick and to the chaplains attached to armies, as well as to voluntary aid societies, foremost among which is the Red Cross Society. As a compliment to Switzerland the heraldic emblem of the red cross on a white ground, formed by reversing the Federal colors, is retained as the emblem and distinctive sign of the medical service of armies. (G. C. 1864, Article 7 and Article 18, G. Con. 1906.) The Red Cross Society, however, may be truly said to have had its initial in the noble example set during the Crimean War by the French and Irish Nursing Sisters and Florence Nightingale.

With the permission of the competent military authority this emblem shall be shown on the flags and armlets, (brassards,) as well as on all the material belonging to the medical service. (Article 19, G. Con. 1906.)

Other humane provisions of the Second Hague Conference of 1907 are as follows:

Article XXIII.—"In addition to the prohibitions provided by special conventions, it is especially forbidden:

(a) To employ poison or poisoned weapons;

(b) To kill or wound treacherously individuals belonging to the hostile nation or army;

(c) To kill or wound an enemy who, having laid down his arms, or having no longer means of defense, has surrendered at discretion;

(d) To declare that no quarter will be given;

(e) To employ arms, projectiles, or material calculated to cause superfluous injury;

(f) To make improper use of a flag of truce, of the national flag, or of the military insignia and uniform of the enemy, as well as the distinctive badges of the Geneva Convention;

(g) To destroy or seize the enemy's property, unless such destruction or seizure be imperatively demanded by the necessities of war;

(h) To declare abolished, suspended, or inadmissible in a court of law the rights and actions of the nationals of the hostile party.

A belligerent is likewise forbidden to compel the nationals of the hostile party to take part in the operations of war directed against their own country, even if they were in the belligerent's service before the commencement of the war.

Article 25 of The Hague Conference prohibits "the attack or bombardment, by whatever means, of towns, villages, dwellings, or buildings which are undefended."

Article 26, ib.:

The officer in command of an attacking force must, before commencing a bombardment, except in cases of assault, do all in his power to warn the authorities.

Article 27, ib., reads:

In sieges and bombardments all necessary steps must be taken to spare as far as possible buildings dedicated to religion, art, science, or charitable purposes, historic monuments, hospitals, places where the sick and wounded are collected, provided they are not being used at the same time for military purposes.

It is the duty of the besieged to indicate the presence of such buildings or places by distinctive and visible signs, which shall be noticed to the enemy beforehand.

The pillage of a town or place, even when taken by assault, is prohibited. (Article 28, ib.)

Family honor and rights, lives of private individuals, and private property, as well as religious convictions and the practice of worship must be respected. Private property cannot be confiscated. (Article 46, ib.)

The property of communes, that devoted to religious, charitable, and educational institutions and to arts and science, even when State property, shall be treated as private property.

All seizure of, destruction, or willful damage done to institutions of this character, to historic monuments, works of art and science, is forbidden, and should be made a subject of prosecution. (Article 56, ib.)

Very comprehensive provisions and additions to international law in reference to maritime warfare have been made at several conventions of the Second Peace Conference of 1907, but it is found practicable in this article succinctly to deal only with the attempted humanization of land warfare, in the sense of restricting some of its sufferings and cruelties.

How far either of the belligerents engaged in the great war have not adhered to the principles sanctioned by the more humane sentiments of mankind before its outbreak is, of course, beyond the scope of this article. The modern conventions for the amelioration of the evils of war, especially the Second Hague Conference of 1907, prove that the law-abiding sentiment of the civilized nations in a state of peace is opposed strongly to the barbarities of war, which in the past have been much more largely concealed by its fascination.

Heroism will always compel the world's admiration whether exhibited by a Napoleon crossing the Bridge of Lodi and wresting victory at the crucial moment, or by an obscure private at his extreme peril snatching his comrade from the jaws of death. The inexorable claims of justice and the enforcement and maintenance of public law and order require the aid of war as a necessary evil, in the absence of any other remedy, so long as men's judgments are fallible and are liable to be influenced by wrongful motives and prejudices.

But the glamour of war in general and its merits seem hidden as if by a sinister cloud of darkness by the enormities of the present great war by land and sea and air, the causes for which smoldered in the embers of covetousness, irreligion, international prejudice, pride, and the lust for self-aggrandizement, long before it burst forth into a world conflagration.

It seems best to leave to the future the condemnation of those militarist leaders who are responsible for the enormities of the present war, as to the future also must be left the adoption of all effective means for diminishing the evils of war, staying its recurrence, or, better still, for lifting its curse, if possible, from the face of the earth forever.

BUNKER HILL BATTLE FOUGHT JUST 142 YEARS AGO TODAY

A LITTLE before sunset, 142 years ago yesterday, a few hundred American troops stacked their guns, threw off their packs, seized their trenching tools, and set to work with great spirit. At midnight Boston was buried in sleep. The sentry's cry of "All's well!" could be heard distinctly from its shores.

At dawn, 142 years ago today, the Americans at work were seen by the sailors on board the British ships of war and the alarm was given. The Captain of the Lively, the nearest ship, without waiting for orders, put a spring upon her cable and, bringing her guns to bear, opened a fire upon the hill. One man, among a number who had incautiously ventured outside, was killed. A subaltern reported his death to Colonel Prescott and asked what was to be done. "Bury him," was the reply.

It was the first fatality in the battle of Bunker Hill, one of the most momentous conflicts in our Revolutionary history. It was the first regular battle between the British and the Americans and most eventful in its consequences. The British had ridiculed and despised their enemy, representing them as dastardly and inefficient; yet here the best British troops, led on by experienced officers, were repeatedly repulsed by an inferior force of that enemy—mere yeomanry—from works thrown up in a single night, and suffered a loss rarely paralleled in battle with the most veteran soldiers. According to their own returns their killed and wounded, out of a detachment of 2,000 men, amounted to 1,054, and a large proportion of them officers. The loss of the Americans was 411, out of 1,500 men engaged. So the number of casualties in this battle was more than 30 per cent. of the number in action, thus placing it among the bloodiest battles known to history. At Waterloo the British loss was less than 34 per cent. No wonder that June 17 is to Boston a second Fourth of July.

A gallant loyalist of Massachusetts, who fought so well for King George that he rose to be a full General in the British Army, regarded Bunker Hill as a transaction which controlled everything that followed. "You could not," he would say to his friends on the other side, "have succeeded without it."

"The rebels," Gage wrote a week after the battle, "are shown not to be the disorderly rabble too many have supposed. In all their wars against the French they have showed no such conduct and perseverance as they do now. They do not see that they have exchanged liberty for tyranny. No people were ever governed more absolutely than the American provinces now are; and no reason can be given for their submission but that it is a tyranny which they have erected themselves."

It is gratifying to have the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill occur within a few hours of the announcement that the Liberty Loan has been greatly oversubscribed. Bunker Hill exhibited the Americans to all the world as a people to be courted by allies and counted with by foes. It was a marvel that so many armed citizens had been got together so quickly and still a greater marvel that they had stayed together so long.

After the engagement at Lexington on April 19 the British force under General Gage was increased to 10,000 men by the arrival of Generals Howe, Clinton, and Burgoyne with their commands from England. These occupied the town of Boston on a peninsula extending into the harbor. The naval forces consisted of the Falcon, Lively, Somerset, Symmetry, Glasgow, and four floating batteries. Across the Charles River, at Cambridge, and on the surrounding hills, were encamped between 16,000 and 20,000 undisciplined Americans. The British, thus cut off from communication with the mainland, were seriously hampered for provisions, and General Gage contemplated a movement to occupy the several heights near Charlestown, at Dorchester, and adjacent points.

The arrival of such a formidable force of the enemy caused the gravest concern to the colonists. It was rumored that the British would sally forth from Boston and burn the neighboring towns. It was to prevent this that the Americans determined to fortify Bunker Hill; for, if the British should get out of the city and intrench upon Dorchester Heights to the south of Boston, the Continental position would be made untenable.

Not an unnecessary sound was made during the long hours of the night of June 16, 1775, and when dawn came intrenchments six feet high along the side of the hill were disclosed. In the face of the fire from the enemy ships and by the battery on Copp's Hill the Americans kept steadily at work completing their intrenchments and, when there was a slight show of faltering after a shot better directed than the others had done some execution in the trenches, Prescott himself mounted the works and marched to and fro with drawn sword, regardless of the fact that he was a mark for the British. He thus preserved the courage of his men who had never before been under fire.

It was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon when the British troops, supported by a terrific bombardment from the ships in the harbor, advanced in solid column against the fortifications. Confidently they approached the works of the Americans, construing the silence on the hill-top as timidity. They changed their attitude on this point when they arrived within a few hundred feet of the redoubt. The Americans had been silent, but they had been ordered to refrain from firing until the command was given. Thus it was the British, advancing over the open stretch of ground, panting from the heat and the weight of their knapsacks, heard the word "Fire!" at the moment of their supreme confidence, and recoiled before a volley that mowed down many of their number.

A deadly fire was poured into the British columns, the marksmen of the Americans picking off the officers. Along the whole line of fortifications, from the rail fence to the redoubt, the British troops were soon in retreat. The British columns advanced a second time and once more were met with deadly fire. Now, however, they were prepared for it; although staggered by the shock, they soon rallied and continued their advance. The Americans fired with such rapidity that it seemed as if a continuous stream of fire poured out from the redoubt. Bravely the British struggled to cross the open place in front of their enemy's position, but were forced to give up the attempt, and fled precipitously to the boats.

Although the field was strewn with their dead, the British again attempted to take the American position. Prescott had sent for reinforcements early in the day, and John Stark, with his New Hampshire company, had courageously crossed Charlestown Neck under a severe fire from the enemy. But the hazard of the attempt deterred other commanders from bringing troops to the support of the brave Prescott.

With ammunition almost exhausted and troops tired out from the strain to which they had been subjected, Prescott realized the futility of holding his position in the face of repeated attacks by the re-formed and reinforced British lines. Nevertheless, he determined again to measure his strength with the adversary; and, with a command to his men to make every shot tell, he awaited the advance of the British. Again the latter were permitted to advance within twenty yards of the American works before they were fired upon. The British line was broken, but still it advanced. With their powder now quite exhausted, the Americans met their opponents with clubbed muskets and bayonets.

The odds were too great and Prescott ordered his men to retreat. It was in doing this that the Americans suffered their heaviest loss; among others who fell was Warren, one of the most cherished of the popular leaders.

Peculiarly inspiriting at this new crisis in our national existence are the words of Daniel Webster, delivered at the laying of the cornerstone of the Bunker Hill Monument, June 17, 1825.

"We come," he said, "as Americans, to mark a spot which must forever be dear to us and our posterity. We wish that whosoever, in all coming time, shall turn his eye thither may behold that the place is not undistinguished where the first great battle of the Revolution was fought. We wish that this structure may proclaim the magnitude and importance of that event to every class and every age. We wish that infancy may learn the purpose of its erection from maternal lips, and that weary and withered age may behold it and be solaced by the recollections which it suggests. We wish that labor may look up here and be proud in the midst of its toil. We wish that, in those days of disaster which, as they come on all nations, must be expected to come on us also, desponding patriotism may turn its eyes hitherward and be assured that the foundations of our national power still stand strong. We wish that this column, rising toward heaven among the pointed spires of so many temples dedicated to God, may contribute also to produce, in all minds, a pious feeling of dependence and gratitude. We wish, finally, that the last object on the sight of him who leaves his native shore, and the first to gladden his who revisits it, may be something which shall remind him of the liberty and the glory of his country. Let it rise till it meets the sun in his coming; let the earliest light of the morning gild it and parting day linger and play on its summit. * * *

"And now let us indulge an honest exultation in the conviction of the benefit which the example of our country has produced and is likely to produce on human freedom and human happiness. And let us endeavor to comprehend, in all its magnitude, and to feel in all its importance, the part assigned to us in the great drama of human affairs. We are placed at the head of the system of representative and popular Governments. Thus far our example shows that such Governments are compatible not only with respectability and power, but with repose, with peace, with security of personal rights, with good laws, and a just administration."

The closing plea of Webster was:

"Let our object be, our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country. And, by the blessing of God, may that country itself become a vast and splendid monument, not of oppression and terror, but of wisdom, of peace, and of liberty upon which the world may gaze with admiration forever!"

New Plan to Aid Women Workers

DEAN VIRGINIA C. GILDERSLEEVE of Barnard, of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense, Mrs. Charles Short of Westchester County and other women workers developed an idea for bringing together the farmer who wants workers and the girl and woman who want work. The idea is to get together in units such women in various parts of the country where they will have their own cook, community life, amusements and independence. The farmer will thus be spared the trouble of housing and the farmer's wife the labor of feeding them. There are three classes of women who are looking for out-door work for the Summer—the seasonal women, working certain Winter months at well paid trades, but having no work at all for certain other months; the college girls who will take up the work temporarily; and the women who wish to go professionally into agriculture.

This third class is being diverted when possible into the regular agricultural training schools. The other classes are to work together. The idea is that college girls, accustomed to study, may take certain lecture courses with practical work and possibly become supervisors or captains of squads. Thirty girls from Barnard and the Manhattan Trades Schools compose the first unit located near Mount Kisco. They occupy an old Revolutionery house and tents. They have three dieticians looking after their physical well-being; students from the School of Household Art of Teachers College. An agricultural expert, Miss Agnes Dexter, from Cornell University, gives directions for work and explains the theory of farming. The Dean of the Camp is Miss Ida H. Ogilvie, Professor of Geology of Barnard. Miss Florence Holzwasser, Assistant Professor of Geology at Barnard, is the house and business manager. Another important member is the chauffeur, a Barnard girl, who offered her services for war work and was sent to the farm.

The girls are employed on farms in the neighborhood and are taken to and from their work by the farm unit chauffeur. They wear overalls.

Decaying Art.

It is reported that the bloodhounds will be discarded from "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The next thing we know some one will stand on the edge of the frozen lake and throw kewpie dolls at Eliza. Art is not what it used to be.—Lawrence (Kan.) Journal.

PREFERRED

In five months of 1917 The New York Times printed 1,437,437 agate lines more advertising under the nineteen important classifications listed below than any other New York morning newspaper.

Classification	TIMES Agate Lines	World Agate Lines	American Agate Lines	Herald Agate Lines	Tribune Agate Lines	Sun Agate Lines
Dry Goods and Women's Specialty Shops	1,286,063	999,691	885,057	734,555	552,539	333,375
Financial	583,160	226,125	251,456	237,987	202,144	214,127
Automobiles	450,543	244,488	307,628	254,794	150,584	336,704
Real Estate & Bldg. Material	450,158	387,361	190,339	427,255	50,304	103,057
Books and Magazines	249,890	99,103	54,446	9,647	136,021	96,851
Men's Furnishings	136,044	98,566	71,520	21,793	103,194	26,014
Miscellaneous Display	129,848	116,830	75,967	65,257	80,740	87,768
Musical Instruments	127,265	81,671	95,741	10,781	65,338	42,276
Transportation	94,386	48,803	44,313	64,553	73,386	61,442
Resorts	89,763	70,785	29,936	85,320	69,106	47,365
Hotels and Restaurants	82,383	28,199	44,187	46,688	35,237	21,394
Office Appliances	73,579	7,638	1,947	1,152	10,034	1,874
Foodstuffs	39,305	30,904	30,154	10,848	18,596	7,175
Boots and Shoes	38,230	29,846	33,847	11,802	8,954	8,751
Public Service	32,331	18,388	22,452	19,661	22,023	17,350
Beverages	32,144	22,482	10,508	9,811	5,746	10,411
Newspapers	29,976	4,259	6,230	3,995	12,187	860
Charity and Religion	26,331	17,847	10,810	16,592	19,960	7,401
Candies and Gum	19,444	420	8,455	.....	11,451	5,034
Total agate lines	3,970,843	2,533,406	2,174,993	2,032,491	1,627,544	1,493,229
Other Classifications	1,167,676	3,252,992	1,747,207	1,271,886	558,905	371,997
Complete total agate lines	5,138,519	5,786,398	3,922,200	3,304,377	2,186,449	1,865,226
Less Want Advertisements	248,257	2,032,802	511,965	666,879	21,557	6,608
Total agate lines less wants	4,890,262	3,753,596	3,410,235	2,637,498	2,164,892	1,858,618

The average daily and Sunday net paid sale of The New York Times exceeds 340,000 copies

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Double "S. & H." Green Stamps Every Morning Single in the Afternoon.

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Adams-Flanigan Co.

ALL CARS DIRECT OR BY TRANSFER TO THE BRONX SHOPPING CENTRE THIRD, WESTCHESTER & BOSTON AVENUES AT EAST 180TH

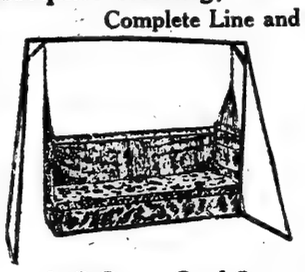
Mail and Phone Orders Receive Prompt Attention. Call Melrose 8300

We Give "Sperry" Gold Stamps Redeemable for either $2.50 in merchandise or $2.00 in cash.

For Summer Use

Hammocks, Awnings, Tents, Canopies, Mosquito Netting, Blankets, Cushions, Etc.

Complete Line and Special Values



Couch Hammocks

These hammocks are made of the best grade of tan colored khaki cloth with metal springs and tufted madras; comfortable and durable; special values:

4.98 6.49 8.98 9.98

Couch Hammock Stand $4.98

Best Grades of Hammocks

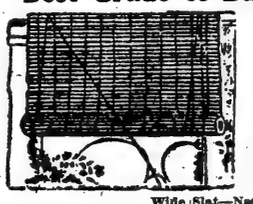


We carry a complete line of woven hammocks, full size, with throwback pillow and wide valance, pretty patterns and choice colorings.

Four Special Numbers

1.25 1.69 1.98 2.98

Best Grade of Bamboo Porch Screens



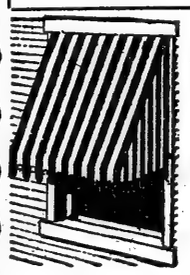
Keep the sun out and allow the air is protection from the weather, with of the best good outside bark, which is a protection from the weather, with all attachments ready to hang; they come in the natural ecru color.

Natural Color—Narrow Slat

Size 4x8 ft., at 69c
Size 5x8 ft., at 89c
Size 6x8 ft., at $1.10
Size 8x8 ft., at $1.49

Wide Slat—Natural Color and Green

Size 4x8 ft., at 98c
Size 5x8 ft., at $1.25
Size 6x8 ft., at $1.49
Size 8x8 ft., at $1.98



Ready Made Awnings

These awnings are made of a good grade of striped awning material; blue and white or brown and white stripes; complete ready to put up; sizes 2 ft. 6 in., 3 ft. and 3 ft. 6 in. with 45 in. drop; all at, each... 1.39

We do not hang these awnings.

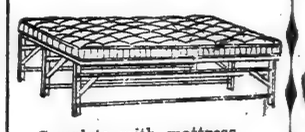
Wall Tents

These tents are made of a standard grade of duck, complete ready to put up.

Size 5x5 ft. at 4.49
Size 6x6 ft. at 5.49
Size 7x9 ft. at 9.98
Size 9½x12 ft. at 13.98



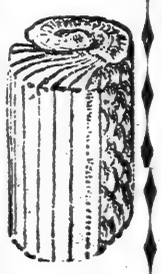
9.00 Sliding Couch 6.48



Complete with mattress.

Bedding Specials

MATTRESSES OF LAYER FELT 11.50

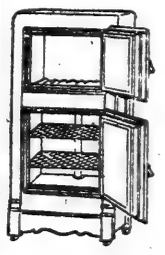


These Mattresses are built in layers, (not stuffed) of carded felt. They will not wear lumpy. Covered with heavy ticking. Choice of plain, striped or fancy patterns.

Garden Seats

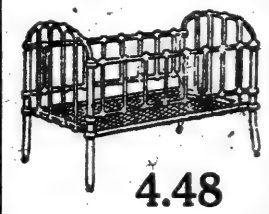


In green or red, Special 1.15



This Refrigerator is made of hardwood, 20 inches wide by 48 inches high. Special at 10.98

$6.00 Enamel Cribs



4.48

This large size all-steel crib is finished in porcelain enamel and fitted with sanitary spring, revolving drop sides, exactly like cut.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and warmer today; Tuesday fair; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 17

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,695. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1917.—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

'RIPPER'S' MARK FOUND ON BODY OF RUTH CRUGER

Autopsy Shows Death Due to Crushing of Skull and Fiendish Use of a Long Knife.

NO ACCOMPLICE SUSPECTED

Efforts Bent Upon Getting Cocchi Back from Italy—Swann to Ask Wilson's Help.

POLICE UNDER 3 INQUIRIES

Mrs. Cocchi and Two Others Held—No Motor Cycle Policeman Implicated.

The autopsy, made at Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon, proved that Ruth Cruger was the victim of a murderer of the "ripper" type. A long knife wound was found in the abdomen, extending to the spinal column. This wound was inflicted, in the opinion of Dr. Otto H. Schultze, medical assistant to the District Attorney, after the blow which had crushed the skull, but before death.

A thorough search of the basement of Alfredo Cocchi's bicycle shop at 542 West 127th Street made yesterday under the direction of Police Captain J. J. Cray showed that, before digging the pit in which the body was buried, the murderer had started to excavate in another part of the basement, but had encountered solid rock at a depth of eighteen inches. A large locker was found, where it was thought that Cocchi hid the body until he completed the second pit in the basement. The body was probably in this locker while the police were questioning Cocchi on the floor above on Feb. 14 and when Cocchi was insisting that he had seen the girl leaving the shop on the day before with her skates under her arm.

This statement by Cocchi is the strongest evidence against him from his own mouth, as the skates and the shoes to which they were attached were found yesterday in the pit from which the body had been removed. The investigation of the basement showed that Cocchi toiled desperately on the nights of Feb. 13 and Feb. 14 to cover the evidences of the crime which must have been plentiful in the basement at the time the police first interrogated Cocchi on the street floor. By the time the first investigation of the premises was made on the night of Feb. 15, after Cocchi had disappeared, the traces of murder had been so well effaced that the police saw nothing out of place.

Swann to Appeal to Wilson.

District Attorney Swann decided yesterday to go to Washington to see President Wilson to ask that a special and urgent request for the delivery of Cocchi be made to the Italian Government, which has consistently refused to surrender men charged with murder, except on the stipulation that the death sentence should not be imposed. As a war ally of this country, it is believed that Italy will in this case grant the request which has been denied in other cases.

Mrs. Grace Humiston of 50 East Forty-second Street, the lawyer, whose efforts were solely responsible for the finding of the body, made a statement yesterday appealing for a thorough investigation of white slave gangs in this city, which are alleged to make a practice of spiriting girls away. She said that she knew of nine cases of missing girls which called for immediate inquiry, and that she knew of twenty-two basements in this city where girls had been trapped. When she was asked why she had not turned this information over to the police she replied:

"Because I was afraid if that were done, the girls would be spirited away or murdered."

Mrs. Humiston is convinced that Cocchi had accomplices and that they will eventually be found. It is said, however, that there is no instance on record where more than a single individual has been implicated in a murder of the "ripper" type.

The most recent of previous "ripper" crimes in this city were the killings of five-year-old Lenora Cohn at 350 Third Avenue on March 19, 1915, and of Charles Murray, four years old, at 270 First Avenue, on May 3, 1915. The murderers of these children were never caught. These crimes may be traced to Cocchi, as men addicted to crimes of this nature are extremely rare. Persons guilty of such acts are invariably those whose minds have been impaired by long depravity.

There will probably be three investigations this week of the failure of the police to make an adequate search of the premises where Ruth Cruger was last known to be alive. The Grand Jury will receive evidence against Cocchi today, and Assistant District Attorney Bohan said yesterday that it would be within its province, if the Grand Jury so desired, to investigate the police treatment of the case and make a presentment upon it. Coroner Patrick J. Riordan said he intended, at his inquest, "to inquire into police delinquency, if there has been any." Police Commissioner Woods has announced that he would thoroughly sift the facts to establish why the police permitted Cocchi to escape and why they did not make an early search of the basement.

Adds to Mystery of Police Failure.

The examination of the basement yesterday made it still more difficult to understand how the police and even passers-by failed to notice suspicious activities on the part of Cocchi between Feb. 13 and Feb. 15, in which time he disposed of the body. A further search of the burrow in which he hid the body showed that, in addition to stuffing the

Continued on Page 3.

To Use Rheims Cathedral as Pantheon for the Allies

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Conversion of the Cathedral of Rheims into a Pantheon for the unknown dead of all the armies fighting in France for the common cause of democracy has been determined upon by the French Government.

The plan, to be put into execution as soon as the war is over, was announced in dispatches today to the headquarters here of the French Restoration Fund.

It is proposed that the Cathedral shall not be restored, but that representatives of all the Allies shall place their battle flags within what remains of the historic edifice, which then shall be formally dedicated as a monument to the heroic dead.

FOR PROFITS TAX ON SLIDING SCALE

Senate Committee Likely to Adopt Substitute for Flat 16 Per Cent. Rate.

WOULD YIELD $525,000,000

Greater Burden on More Prosperous Concerns—Plan Urged by Investment Bankers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17. — Abnormal excess war profits of large corporations would be heavily taxed under an amendment to the War Revenue bill, which seems likely to be adopted this week by the Senate Finance Committee. Small corporations would be taxed relatively less. The new tax, a substitute for that put in the bill by the House, would be graduated, running from 5 to 75 per cent. of excess profits accruing from the war.

The Senate Committee tentatively agreed upon a tax of 16 per cent. flat on excess war profits, but in the last week arguments have been advanced before the committee by financiers throughout the country that it was said today, would lead to a readjustment of the schedule. Under the proposed tax the corporations would pay approximately $525,000,000 annually. This is the figure originally agreed upon by the Finance Committee, as against the yield of the House measure as passed by the House, $325,000,000.

Under the new system the percentage of tax would be reached upon the basis of net profits for an average of three years prior to the war—the years of 1911, 1912, and 1913—and the excess of last year. The calendar year would be used.

Here is the levy that would be imposed: A tax of from 5 to 20 per cent. on the excess of net income up to an amount equal to 20 per cent. of the normal pre-war income; 20 to 40 per cent. on an amount equal to 40 per cent. of the pre-war income; 40 to 60 per cent. on an amount equal to 60 per cent. of the pre-war income, and 75 per cent. on amounts above 80 per cent. of the pre-war income. In arriving at the basis for this tax, all net earnings retained by a corporations and not already paid out in dividends would be taken.

To Protect Smaller Enterprises.

In a substitute draft offered to the Senate Committee by Robert R. Reed of New York, counsel to the Investment Bankers' Association, as a system advocated by the bankers throughout the country, it is suggested that in determining the pre-war income of any corporation the Secretary of the Treasury be privileged to designate any other pre-war years than 1911, 1912, or 1913, which might be regarded as more representative, due to any particular conditions of business. This is aimed at protecting the smaller enterprises.

The substitute draft, as framed by the Investment Bankers' Association is explained as intended to "adapt to American conditions the underlying principles of the English act, under which it has been possible to levy first a 50 per cent. tax, then a 60 per cent. tax and now an 80 per cent. tax.

"Under the English system," the bankers' brief goes on, "England raised $700,000,000 last year, and it is estimated that it will raise this year $1,000,000,000, all of it without substantial protest. No similar system has, it is believed, produced any such result even approximately.

"With our American organization, this method, once understood, seems even more necessary, if not absolutely essential, if we wish to have in fact and not merely in name a highly productive 'war excess-profits tax.' No tax can get the bulk of real war, or abnormal, profits which, either as drawn or as administered, lays its burdens on and confiscates non-war or normal profits. Inequities in small taxes cannot be borne. In a graduated per cent. tax they will not be imposed.

"Such a tax as imposed and administered should produce two or three times what can be obtained by any other so-called excess-profits tax. At half the English rate, this tax should produce in this country the $1,000,000,000 estimated for the English tax.

"The graduated exemption meets a very real need to get the highest tax where the rate of profits is truly abnormal. The doubled or tripled rate on the increased percentage would, if adopted, put the burden of the tax on the concerns getting higher profits for a given period and make it possible to retain a lower rate on concerns benefiting naturally from an increased business activity without raising prices."

Proposed Basis of the Tax.

The Investment Bankers' Association suggests, as one way of arriving at average war profits, that the net profits or income of corporations be taken for 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, and 1914, and that, from these years, the two yielding the highest and the lowest profits be deducted. That, the committee maintains, would afford a more equitable basis. But it does not seriously oppose the scheme to take the years of 1911, 1912, and 1913 flat.

The bankers suggest that the Secretary of War be empowered under the War Revenue bill to create a board of referees, if he deems it advisable, the Chairman to be a member of the Federal Trade Commission, designated by the commission's Chairman, and two other members to be named by the Secretary of the Treasury, one to be an expert public accountant. This board would have power to carry out all regulations of the War Revenue bill and review any ruling or decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue affecting the tax levied under it. This follows the English system.

The Senate Finance Committee has a full week's work ahead of it on the War Revenue bill. After disposing of the excess profits tax it will take up the proposed newspaper and periodical tax of 5 or cent. of net profits on advertising. This tax was dropped by the Senate but was not finally [illegible]

ZEPPELIN IS HIT BY DEFENSE GUN; FELLED BY FLIER

Thousands in England Watch Battle Between Raider, Batteries, and Airplane.

GERMANS LEAP TO DEATH

Airship Bursts Into Flame and Falls After Desperate Efforts to Escape.

BOMBS KILL 2, INJURE 16

Night Attack on an East Coast Town Results in the Destruction of Many Houses.

LONDON, June 17.—Two persons were killed and sixteen injured in last night's air raid, during which a Zeppelin was brought down. This official report of the raid was given out today:

"Last night's air raid was carried out by two enemy airships. One airship crossed the Kentish coast at about 2 A. M. and dropped six bombs on a coast town. According to the latest police reports, two persons were killed, sixteen were injured, and a large number of houses were damaged.

"The second raider attacked the east coast town of West Anglia at about 2:30 A. M. She was heavily shelled by guns of the anti-aircraft defense and driven off. It is probable she was damaged by gunfire. Shortly afterward this raider, after dropping a number of bombs in open places, was engaged and brought down in flames by a pilot of the Royal Flying Corps. The airship was destroyed. There were no casualties or damages in West Anglia."

A dispatch from an east coast town says that thousands of persons witnessed the destruction of the Zeppelin. The attack by anti-aircraft guns on the dirigible lasted fully half an hour, and people ran from their houses half dressed to watch the fight. When the black object, drifting across the sky from the southeast to the northwest, was seen to burst into flames the spectators cheered tumultuously. Cyclists and many persons on foot dashed off in the direction of the fallen airship, but owing to the unexpectedly long distance, few succeeded in locating the Zeppelin, which fell a few miles from the coast. It had been first winged by a land gun, and was then finished by an airplane, which the Zeppelin fought to the last with her guns.

The dirigible dropped in a field of corn, far from any habitation, and was entirely destroyed. All of the crew were killed and their bodies badly charred. Some of the men appeared to have jumped from the airship. Doctors hurried to the spot, but their services were needless.

The British airman who attacked the Zeppelin descended near by unhurt. According to the story of an inspector who witnessed the affair, searchlights enabled him to follow the movements of the Zeppelin and the attacking airman. The Zeppelin twisted and turned in an attempt to escape or beat off the airplane, and the machine-gun fire of the dirigible was heard distinctly. Presently another airman came upon the scene, and the Zeppelin continued to zigzag in an endeavor to head out to sea. But the first airman held to his quarry, and within a few minutes the end came.

A SOUTHEAST COAST TOWN, England, June 17.—This town suffered most from this morning's visit of German air raiders. Two Zeppelins appeared over it shortly after 2 o'clock. Their presence was made known through the hum of their engines, and soon afterward by the dropping of bombs, which exploded in various parts of the town, bringing a majority of the populace into the streets in their night clothes.

Aerial torpedoes were dropped, but the raiders also employed high explosive and incendiary bombs, which caused a num-

Continued on Page 4.

Swedish Gunners Damage a Zeppelin Off Their Port

COPENHAGEN, June 17, (via London.)—A Zeppelin was observed about 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon outside the harbor of Cimbrishamn, Sweden. A violent cannonade was directed against the dirigible, which withdrew in a damaged condition.

Cimbrishamn is on the Baltic coast of the Scandinavian Peninsula, and one of Sweden's southernmost ports. It is almost directly east of Malmö.

SUMMONS WOMEN TO SAVE THE FOOD

Nation-Wide League for Conservation Launched by Hoover on President's Order.

ASKS ALL TO REGISTER

July 1 to 15 the Date—Every Housewife Complying Will Receive an Emblem.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Acting upon instructions from President Wilson to take immediately, without regard to Congressional delay, the steps necessary for the conservation of the country's food supply, Herbert C. Hoover, upon his return here tonight from New York, where he conferred with Governor Whitman, issued an appeal to the women of the country, in which he told them that they might well prove the deciding factor in winning the war against Germany. Food, he said, would decide the war.

Mr. Hoover included in his message the statement that the saving of 2 cents on each meal every day for each person would save to the nation a sum equal to the first Liberty Loan issue. A single pound of bread saved weekly for each person, he said, would increase the country's wheat exports 100,000,000 bushels within a year.

He asked that the work of registering the women throughout the country be started not later than July 1 and be continued intensively for fifteen days. To each woman who promises to enter the food-saving army a tag will be issued, to be displayed in the window, bearing the national shield, surrounded by heads of wheat. It is the hope of Mr. Hoover to have one of these tags displayed in every home. Each woman will be asked to sign a pledge.

Mr. Hoover's statement follows:

Will Appeal to Men Later.

"As requested by the President, we ask every woman in the United States engaged in the personal control of food to register for actual membership in the food administration, thus entering directly into the national service. We shall later on ask various classes of men likewise engaged in food preparation and distribution to also volunteer to the national service in their various branches.

"We must enter a period of sacrifice for our country and for democracy. Many must go into battle, but many can only remain at home. The world's food supply is short and many must suffer. We have the major burden of feeding the whole world. Food must be managed and transported in our own country and to our allies in such a way as to get the most out of it. Those who remain at home can also help and can 'fight by helping the fighter fight' and can 'serve by saving.'

"Since food will decide the war each American woman can do a real national service by protecting the food supply of the nation. Ninety per cent. of American food consumption passes through the hands of our women. In no other field do small things, when multiplied by our 100,000,000 people, count for so much. A single pound of bread saved weekly for each person will increase our export surplus of wheat 100,000,000 bushels, and an average saving of two cents on each meal every day for each person will save to the nation for war purposes $2,000,000,000 per annum.

The proper assurance of the food to our allies will not only encourage them, but it will maintain them in war. Without a larger margin from our abundant food supply, only to be secured by individual effort and volunteer sacrifice, the war will be prolonged and thousands of lives, not only of men, but also of women and children, needlessly lost. The guiding hand of women in the home can alone control in this matter.

"Furthermore, this is not alone a war question. The high prices which are bearing so hard on the poor and the

Continued on Page 2.

PRESIDENT TO ASK $600,000,000 FOR GREAT AIR FLEETS

Record-Breaking Project Will Be Submitted to Congress, Probably This Week.

BAKER CHAMPIONS PLANS

"A Few Trained Aviators May Spell the Difference Between Victory and Defeat."

TEST OF AMERICAN METTLE

Action Is Expected to Give Impetus to Movement for a Department of Aeronautics.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Administration will submit to Congress, probably the present week, estimates of appropriations for the greatest air fleet ever devised. The aviation program calls for an expenditure of $600,000,000, and the President is understood to have given his approval to a bill prepared by officials of the War and Navy Departments and the Council of National Defense.

Secretary Baker issued a statement tonight saying: "The War Department is behind the aircraft plans with every ounce of energy and enthusiasm at its command. The aircraft program seems by all means the most effective way in which to exert America's force at once in telling fashion."

Leaders in Congress were advised today that the Administration would seek a record-breaking appropriation for aviation. Information at the Capitol is that the Aircraft Production Board has decided $600,000,000 is required for the training of fliers, the acquisition of sites, and establishment of training schools, and the purchase of thousands of aircraft.

It is understood the estimates, approved by the President, will be submitted for a "continuing program," of construction, the money to be available as fast as it can be expended. Congress will be asked to authorize the "continuing program," just as it authorized a three-year building program for the navy shortly before the United States entered upon the war with Germany.

With the submission of the estimates there will be a continuation of hearings by Senate and House committees on the Sheppard-Hulbert bill for creation of a department of aeronautics.

When the Administration asks for $600,000,000 for aviation alone, its estimates will exceed the combined totals of the Army and Navy Appropriation bills of two years ago. Not until the last session did Congress awake to the importance of aviation as a part of warfare. Bills passed in the last session of the Sixty-fourth Congress and the first session of the Sixty-fifth carried approximately $75,000,000 for aeronautics for the army, navy, coast patrol and Panama Canal fortifications.

America's Chance in Europe.

The fund soon to be asked for is to be a war emergency appropriation. It is planned that the United States shall send thousands of airplanes to Europe. In his statement tonight Secretary Baker said:

"The aircraft plan meets the demand of the situation. Under existing conditions of fighting, where the Allies and Germans are fighting on practically even terms as regards man power and aircraft, the addition which we can contribute to the Allied air forces will be proportionately of far greater value than the immediate aid which we can furnish on land. According to the best information obtainable, there are about seven million men on the western front today. The addition of a few infantry units, while of great moral value, means little in forcing a decision.

"A few thousand trained aviators, however, with the machines for their use, may spell the difference between victory and defeat.

"The supremacy of the air, in modern warfare, is essential to a successful army. America must make sure that the Allies and not Germany secure the permanent domination of the air and that within the year.

"It will take no more shipping space to send a thousand air pilots abroad than a thousand infantrymen; it will take no more space to send airplanes and motors than artillery. It is now certain that if we make the effort we can send enough of both men and machines within a year to be of great value, perhaps to turn the scale, all without handicapping our plans for the army which is to follow, nor hindering the vital flow of food and munitions.

"American airmen and airplanes may turn the tide. They furnish our supreme opportunity for immediate service on the fighting line."

Congress Expected to Aid.

The enormous appropriations which the Administration is to ask for aviation rather staggered members of Congress today, but it is not believed there will be any material pruning of the estimates.

The submission of the estimates probably will give impetus to the movement for a Department of Aeronautics, proposed in the Sheppard-Hulbert bill, upon which a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs is now working.

There is also pending in the House a bill by Representative Hulbert of New York to create a special House Committee on Aeronautics to consist of twenty-one members. The aviation estimates may be referred when they reach the House to any one of three committees—Appropriations, Naval Affairs, and Military Affairs. A clash of committee jurisdiction is not improbable considering the magnitude of the proposed appropriation, which concerns both the army and the navy. During the present session the Appropriations Committee has had charge of most of the war budgets on the theory that they were deficiency measures coming under the jurisdiction of that body.

For Best Sportsmen.—The Anglers Medal [illegible]

DUMA VOTES FOR AN OFFENSIVE AT ONCE; GERMANY SCHEMING FOR AN ARMISTICE; ROOT WILL VISIT MANY RUSSIAN CITIES

Root Mission May Go to the Rumanian Front; Moscow, Kiev and Odessa Are to be Visited

PETROGRAD, June 16, (via London, June 17.)—Members of the American Commission devoted Saturday to informal conferences with prominent Russians. Elihu Root, head of the mission, met Alexander J. Guchkoff, chief of the Munitions Bureau. Ambassador Francis is arranging other small dinners and luncheons to enable the members of the American mission to meet the Russian Cabinet Ministers. The Americans are arranging for visits to Moscow, Kiev, and Odessa, and possibly to Rumania.

Rear Admiral Glennon and other naval officers will visit the Russian naval centres independent of the commission's movements. Major Gen. Scott and the officers of his staff will make independent visits to military places.

The indications are that the commission will remain in Russia three or four weeks.

How the Root Party Spend Their Days at Work.

By HERBERT BAILEY.
Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Co.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 15, (via London, June 18).—The reception of the Root mission by the press here has been most curious. Such newspapers as the Novoe Vremya, belonging to the Right, confine themselves to statements made by Mr. Root and publish no leaders on the mission, but the Bulletin of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has not yet printed one line on the mission, apparently maintaining an attitude of such strict reserve as will not bind them to a definite line of action in the future.

Meanwhile the mission is chiefly occupied in becoming accustomed to its surroundings, in acquiring information as to the situation in Russia, in taking those necessary steps and making acquaintances which must precede the commencement of definite tasks.

Every morning Senator Root receives journalists, to whom he issues statements and asks several question. Then follows a conference at which all the envoys attend and discuss the work of the mission and its progress. The rest of the day is spent in visiting, or being vited by, Ministers and such others who can throw any light or facilitate the task of the mission. Mr. Root and M. Tereschenko meet every day, while the military section with General Scott at its head keeps in close touch with War Minister Kerensky, visits the barracks and scenes of military interest in Petrograd and Mr. McCormick and M. Shingareff consult together on agricultural questions.

Inside the Winter Palace, amid palatial surroundings in rooms with the thickets imaginable walls with doors often of iron, there is an air of activity essentially and emphatically American.

Many of the members are paying their first visit to Petrograd and the white nights which now adorn the Russian capital rouse considerable interest among them. Last night I was chatting with General Scott when the new daylight broke, and to him broad daylight at 1 o'clock in the morning was a matter not only of interest but also of wonder.

RUSSIAN CHAMBER ROUSED

Declares Separate Peace Would Be Treason to the Allies.

ARMY'S INACTIVITY ALSO

Safety of Country and Maintenance of Liberty Lie in Immediate Attack.

ACTION WAS EXPECTED HERE

But News of It, Following Stand of Workmen's Councils, Pleases Washington.

PETROGRAD, June 17.—The Duma in secret session has passed a resolution for an immediate offensive by the Russian troops.

The resolution declares a separate peace with Germany or prolonged inactivity on the battle front to be ignoble treason toward Russia's allies, for which future generations never would pardon the Russia of the present day.

"The Duma therefore considers," the resolution adds, "that the safety of Russia and the maintenance of the liberties which have been obtained lie in an immediate offensive in close cooperation with Russia's allies."

The announcement last week that the Cabinet had decided to suggest a conference of the Allies for examination of treaties was followed today by the publication of the note sent to the other Governments in question. The note suggests a conference to revise the agreements existing among the Allies as to war aims, with the exception of the London agreements, which provides that none of the signatory powers shall conclude a separate peace.

First Woman Minister in Office.

In a workman's blouse and a leather skirt, Countess Sophie Panin yesterday appeared to take up the post of Assistant Minister of Social Tutelage, a Department of State with the function of administering the charitable and social institutions and also the care of children. The Countess is the world's first woman minister. She is 45 years of age and very wealthy. She resides in a palace which she transformed into apeople's house, a combination of recreation place and popular university.

As an active worker of the Constitutional Democratic Party the Countess last week was elected a member of one of the newly created sub-districts. In a statement to The Associated Press she declared that her staff of officials would consist for the most part of women. She hopes that her appointment will be the signal for the transfer of social institutions in other countries into the hands of women.

LONDON, June 17.—Reuter's Petrograd correspondent telegraphs that Russian newspapers report that Admiral Madimoff, commander of the Baltic fleet, has been appointed Chief of the Naval General Staff, and that General Lumhomsky has been appointed Chief of the General Staff to the Commander in Chief.

Action Was Expected in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Officials of the Government heard with great satisfaction tonight that the Russian Duma had adopted a resolution declaring for an immediate offensive against the Teutonic enemy. This satisfaction was increased through the fact that it followed information that the Congress of Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates had rejected the plan for a separate peace.

No authoritative statement was obtainable tonight, but it was intimated that the news of the action of the Duma in favor of an offensive was no surprise. This suggested that the Government had some advance information of the disposition of the Duma.

In connection with the gratifying news from Petrograd attention was called to the fact that the reports to the State Department in regard to conditions in Russia have been more optimistic than surface developments indicated. David R. Francis, the American Ambassador at Petrograd, has never adopted the pessimistic tone that has filled most statements coming from those who were in favor of having Russia retain full membership in the Entente Alliance. His view very generally was that the patriotic spirit necessary to the defeat of Germany was still alive in Russia and that it would prevail in the end over those who wanted to quit fighting. The advices received from Petrograd today seem to sustain Mr. Francis as a prophet.

Nothing was obtained tonight to show the views of the Government as to the effect of Elihu Root's participation in the effort to have Russia remain true to her allies, but it is not doubted here that as soon as the country learns of the part played by the [illegible]

GERMANS GIVE UP FAITH IN U-BOATS

Responsible Persons Abandon the Idea of Forcing Peace by Their Use.

DECEIVED, THE PEOPLE SAY

Admiralty Withholds Figures of May Sinkings, Evidently Fearing Popular Disappointment.

COPENHAGEN, June 17, (via London, Monday, June 18.)—The Associated Press correspondent today had an opportunity to converse with a man just returned from Germany, who said responsible Germans had quite abandoned hope of forcing an end of the war through submarine activity, and that the people in general were now declaring in increasing numbers that they had been deceived and misled by the preachers of submarine ruthlessness, who had promised them a speedy peace, but had merely brought the United States into the war.

The German Admiralty is showing no haste to publish the submarine statistics for May. No estimates of them, or even approximations, have yet been issued, though announcement of the 1,000,000-ton result in April was made May 6, and the figures for March were published April 13.

The delay tends to confirm the impression that the May statistics will show a considerable falling off from the April figures, information from Germany being to the effect that between 700,000 and 800,000 tons were sunk in May. It is also thought here that the German Admiralty is endeavoring to prepare the public for the situation by long dissertations that results are to be measured not by the actual tons sunk, but by the guns and men which the necessity of arming ships keeps from being sent to the front.

The newspaper writers at the Berlin press conference on Friday were instructed to emphasize the delay and embarrassment to allied commerce caused by the necessity of convoying ships.

No definite data were given them as to when the end of the war might be expected through the submarine campaign, and the pro-submarine papers, like the Tageszeitung and the Kreuzzeitung, have shown marked nervousness at the mention by the Conservative leader, Herr von Heydebrand, of two months as the outside limit set by a German Admiral as the time necessary to see the finish of England. The Tageszeitung immediately protested against a too literal interpretation of Herr von Heydebrand's time limit and surrounded it with a hedge of conditions and explanations.

The Admiralty Press Bureau, inspired to further activity by Major Morath's statement in the Tageszeitung that the submarine had done nothing to interfere with the shipment of munitions and supplies from England to France, recently gave the newspaper correspondents permission to print statements that the campaign had attained what was desired by interfering with supplies of raw material for munitions and food for munition workers.

NEW GERMAN BAIT FOR RUSSIAN PEACE

Considers Offering an Armistice While the Slavs Elect an Assembly.

SEEKS TO PLEASE COUNCIL

Thinks Also It Would Further Pro-German Sentiment Among Workmen and Soldiers.

COPENHAGEN, June 17.—The German Government, which has been endeavoring by means of semi-official communications, statements by the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, concerning peace overtures; telegrams by Field Marshal von Hindenburg to the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, Socialist negotiators of the Scheidemann type, and in other ways to come to a separate arrangement for peace or an armistice with Russia, is considering a new move, namely, an offer of an armistice for the period of the elections to the Russian constitutional convention.

The Associated Press has this information from a reliable source. The informant, who has just come from Germany, says that Government agents are desirous of reaching some such arrangement, not only as a compliment to the Russian Council and to further the growth of pro-German sentiment, but also because Germany desires to see some stable government established there, with which it would be possible to enter into negotiations. He cited one of the best-known German parliamentarians as saying that the present authorities in Russia are not "verhandlungsfaehig," that is, not capable of negotiating, and that there is little hope of peace so long as the present conditions in Russia continue.

The German newspapers which have arrived thus far print the German Socialists' memorandum on peace terms without comment, the Vorwärts alone accompanying the memorandum with a column explanation of motives and hopes. But many of the papers comment on President Wilson's recent speech and his message to Russia, and on the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung's semi-official statement thereon, which is treated as an official incitation to the Russian authorities to negotiate peace on a basis of no indemnities or annexations.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung's words "this formula presents no obstacle to peace between Russia and the allied (Teutonic) powers, which have never demanded from Russia annexations and contributions," of course contains a "joker" in the use of the word "annexations," instead of "cessions" of territory, the Imperial Chancellor's repeated declarations that the lands wrested from Russia and now occupied by the Teutonic troops should not be allowed to go back to Russia being still in force.

The erection of Russian Poland into a buffer kingdom, dependent upon Germany and with a Hapsburg monarch, toward which the Austro-German authorities are still laboring, is, strictly speaking, not annexation, though the intended result is the same. The German plans, however, go further than the

Preparing to Receive Our Men in France; Wooden City, an Enlarged Port, New Railroads

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 17.—Each day that passes throws into stronger relief the instant and astounding popularity of the American troops in Paris. Although the city is crowded with soldiers of the allied nations on leave or passing through, wearing all conceivable shades of khaki, the people of Paris have already learned to distinguish the simple, workmanlike uniform of the United States, and it is rare that even a group of two or three fail to be saluted with cries of "Vive l'Amérique!" while a party of half a dozen standing on a street corner rapidly becomes the centre of an enthusiastic crowd.

The fact is General Pershing's arrival has brought home to Parisians in a manner no speeches or newspaper articles could do, the meaning of American participation in the war. As a high Foreign Office official said to me this morning:

"The masses need something visible, something tangible like the actual presence of American soldiers to enable them full to realize that America is with us unreservedly. The governing and more educated classes understood this before, now the populace knows it too and is cheered, strengthened, and delighted accordingly."

The press comments have insisted from the outset on the symbolical character of General Pershing's precedes as forerunner of a great American army of helpers whose military aid will be only one branch of their multifarious activities. Thus today Arthur Meyer, editor of the Gaulois writes:

"When last night General Pershing raised his glass at the Opera Comique to 'France, our France,' he gave in words of almost filial [illegible] hearted and unrestricted. First of all, the American alliance stands to counterbalance Russia's temporary weakness and our soldiers know that great forces are preparing to aid them in bearing the weight of future battles.

"That should relieve our minds of anxiety caused by a prolongation of the war. But it is equally vital for us to realize the capital importance of American intervention as regards the period immediately following peace. It will be an infusion of new blood in France's veins, an inoculation with modern methods, in a word, a general rejuvenation. Naturally, we must not lose in contact with American qualities those of our own which make up the genius of our race. But from American methods we must learn to get the proper value from our own qualities and exploit in full our admirable resources. In opening wide our windows to breathe the air that comes from the new world we will strengthen our weakened lungs.

"Already the Americans, desirous to facilitate the access of their expeditionary corps, have chosen a French port to enlarge it. Already they are constructing a town of wood from which will set out their first contingents to take part in the defile of the Fourteenth of July review. Hip Hip Hoorah! Already they announce the construction of railroads, not, of course, to compete with our existing lines, but to aid them carry the traffic that will ever continue to augment and that only the first beginnings or rather the first symptoms of the new order of things. It rests with us to bring about the full realization of the whole splendid program for France's rebirth."

[illegible]

The Greatest White Sapphire [illegible]

effort there will be a widespread demand that full credit be given to him.

When Mr. Root left Washington he was said to share a rather general view that his was a forlorn hope. At the same time there was a prevalent feeling that if the desire of the United States that Russia remain in the allied column was to be realized Mr. Root was the man who was best fitted to accomplish this great diplomatic task. It has been said here that if Mr. Root were successful he would crown his career of statesmanship with an accomplishment exceeding all the notable achievements that had been his portion in his many years of public service.

The rejection by the Congress of Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates of the plan for a separate peace following the address delivered yesterday by Mr. Root before the Council of Ministers, and the Duma's course in quickly emphasizing this spirit of patriotism by adopting a resolution declaring for an immediate offensive, are expected to be the foundation for sympathetic expressions from other public bodies in Russia that will pave the way for the reestablishment of the Russian national spirit.

There is reason to believe that the Washington Administration would not be surprised if the Russian military forces were soon forcing the fighting against Germany and Austria again.

RATIFY GRIMM'S EXPULSION.

Congress of Workmen's Councils Against Swiss Peace Agent.

PETROGRAD, June 16, (via London, June 17.)—The first act of the Pan-Russian Congress of all Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, upon which depends the immediate destiny of Russia in regard to both international and domestic questions, was to ratify the expulsion by the Provisional Government of the Swiss Socialist, Robert Grimm, who is reported to have been the medium through which the Germans attempted to arrange a separate peace with Russia.

Grimm's case was taken up when the congress assembled this evening, immediately after the delegates had elected as their President N. G. Tcheidse, President of the Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. Grimm's expulsion was approved by the passage, with a vote of 640 to 121, of a resolution indorsing the action of M. Tsereteli and M. Skobeleff, Socialist members of the Cabinet, who investigated the activities of the Swiss Socialist and brought about the order for his expulsion.

The congress expressed the view that the action of the Ministers corresponded perfectly with the interests of the Russian revolution and the Socialist Internationale. It welcomed the decision of the Ministers to publish the full details regarding the Grimm affair.

STOCKHOLM, June 16, (via London, June 17.)—Additional details of the German peace offer to Russia are contained in the Social Demokraten's translation of the telegram said to have been addressed by A. Hoffman, a member of the Swiss Federal Council, to Robert Grimm, the Swiss Socialist. The newspaper's version of the telegram contains the following:

"I am convinced that Germany and her allies would immediately take up peace negotiations at the wish of Russia's allies. As to what concerns the German war aim, you can read articles in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung. There, after consultation with Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, the declaration has been made regarding annexation to the effect that Germany does not desire any increase in her territory or any economic or political expansion."

Grimm passed through Stockholm in the middle of May as the ostensible guide of some 250 Russian exiles who were returning home. He spent much time here in conference with German, Austrians, and Bulgarians, and endeavored to avoid publicity in regard to his efforts. The Associated Press correspondent, who since has been endeavoring to learn more about Grimm's errand, found the agents of the Central Powers here eager to picture Grimm in the light of a bitter opponent of Germany, who could not be induced to have any dealings with that empire.

Angelica Balabanoff, who with Grimm played a prominent part in the Kronstadt uprising, was one of the members of the party which Grimm piloted through Stockholm.

Stands by Socialist Minister.

COPENHAGEN, June 17, (via London.)—Premier Zahle has declined to comply with the request of the Conservatives that the Socialist Minister, T. Stauning, whose participation in the Stockholm conferences is held to be inconsistent with the determination of the Scandinavian Governments to abstain for the present from peace mediation, retire from the Cabinet in favor of another Socialist not actively associated with the Stockholm movement. It is expected that M. Rottboer, the Conservative representative in the Cabinet, will withdraw, but it is not believed the rupture will lead to new elections.

HOLLAND THREATENS TO CUT OFF BELGIANS

Minister Says That if We Stop Exports Country Cannot Send Food for Relief.

AMSTERDAM, June 17, (via London.)—The Dutch Government's views concerning possible restrictions of American exports to Holland are set forth in a statement made to The Associated Press by the Dutch Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, F. E. Posthuma. As prepared by the Minister himself, it reads:

"To judge properly the consequences which eventual prohibition or restriction of exports to Holland would entail, it is necessary to give full attention to the following facts:

"First, there has been no increase of imports into Holland of any cereals or similar produce during the war. The consumption in Holland of these commodities imported from abroad was as follows: In 1912 2.1 million tons; in 1913, 2.2; in 1914, 1.7; in 1915, 2.2; in 1916, 1.9. The great difficulties and subsequent detention from which Dutch shipping has had to suffer during the last months have put Holland into the greatest embarrassment so far as feeding its cattle is concerned. Should these embarrassments increase further through any untoward action from America, there will be only one single solution, namely, the export of cattle on an extensive scale.

"Secondly—Holland has a superabundance of cattle and agricultural products, such as meat, milk, butter, cheese, eggs, vegetables, and fruit. This surplus has to be exported in the following proportions to the United Kingdom, France, and the American Relief Committee in Belgium: Fifty per cent. of pork and other kinds of meat (beef, poultry), potatoes, flax; 76 per cent. milk and milk products, 25 per cent. butter, vegetables, and fruit, 33 per cent. of cheese, and 66 per cent. flaxseed.

"The export to these countries, including deliveries to the American Relief Committee in Belgium, would have to be stopped immediately in the event of America interfering with the importation of fodder. Such interference would obliterate to a great extent, if not entirely, the necessity of export.

"Thirdly—Holland is dependent on the importation of coal, iron, salt, and grain. If the supplies of grain from America and coal from England are diminished, Holland will be compelled to acquire these commodities in some way or other from other sources. As soon as Holland through any action on the part of America has to give up its hopes of receiving its necessaries from the West it will be obliged for its own maintenance to turn for assistance eastward for its needs in coal and other products.

"Kindnesses on the part of America in the importation of artificial fertilizers and fodder would have a direct and advantageous influence upon the economic condition of Holland itself."

GERMANS ON AISNE MAKE SMALL GAIN

Penetrate French Salient Northwest of Hurtebise Farm, but Are Driven Back.

LULL ON BRITISH FRONT

Haig's Aviators Bring Down Seven Machines in Heavy Fighting in the Air.

PARIS, June 17.—The German troops on the Aisne front delivered an attack this morning on a French salient in the region of the Hurtebise farm, north of the monument erected there to commemorate Napoleon's great victory over the Allies in 1814. The attack, which was preceded by a violent bombardment lasting throughout the night, succeeded in penetrating a salient in the French line. Severe fighting followed, as the French made an immediate counterattack, driving the Germans back and retaking all but a small element of the first line.

Artillery fighting of considerable intensity continues all along the Chemin des Dames front.

For several days past the Germans have been violently bombarding the City of Rheims. Twelve hundred shells were thrown into the city today, causing several casualties among the few civilians remaining there.

The text of the official communication issued tonight reads:

After a bombardment carried out last night in the sector of Hurtebise, the Germans attacked, north of the monument, a salient in our positions, which they succeeded in penetrating. Driven back after a spirited engagement, the enemy was able to maintain himself only in a small element of our advanced line.

The artillery fighting continued throughout the whole day in this region, as well as in the neighborhood of Cerny and north of Braye-en-Laonnois.

The Germans have been violently bombarding Rheims for several days past. Twelve hundred shells were thrown into the town today, resulting in several casualties among the civilian population.

The afternoon statement follows:

In the region northeast of Cerny the enemy violently bombarded our position at Boveille, while German detachments assembled in the enemy trenches for an attack. Our artillery broke up these preparations and the attack was abandoned.

Further east, in the sector of Hurtebise, the artillery fighting became extremely intense during the night. German reconnoitring parties east of Rheims and north of Embermenil were dispersed by our fire.

In the Woevre and in the Vosges, at Hilsenfirst, we made surprise attacks which enabled us to take prisoners and destroy a number of shelters of the enemy.

British Down Seven Airplanes.

LONDON, June 17.—Beyond artillery fighting and trench raids at several points there has been little activity on the British front in the past twenty-four hours. Yesterday, however, the airmen were very busy. Seven German machines were brought down, two falling within the British lines. Three others were driven down out of control. The British lost two airplanes.

The text of the evening's announcement follows:

The hostile artillery was active today south of Croisilles, southwest of Lens, and at a number of points between Armentieres and Ypres.

There was great activity in the air yesterday. Seven German airplanes were brought down in air fighting, two of which fell within our lines; three other enemy machines were driven down out of control. Two of our airplanes are missing.

The early statement said:

Portuguese troops have repelled several German raids during June.

We captured a few prisoners last night as a result of a raid north of Gouzeaucourt, south of the Ypres-Comines Canal. A hostile raiding party, caught in our artillery barrage, failed to reach our trenches.

Portuguese on Belgian Front.

HAVRE, June 17 (via Paris.)—The Belgian War Office issued the following statement this afternoon:

Last night there was great artillery activity in the region of Steenstraete and Hetsas, and lively bomb fighting near the ferryman's house. On two occasions the Germans attempted vainly to approach our advance posts established near this point during the course of the day.

There was slight artillery activity along the whole Belgian-British front in the afternoon. We took several prisoners last night in a surprise attack carried out by us north of Gouzeaucourt. South of the Ypres-Comines Canal a German attack was caught under the barrage of our batteries and was unable to reach our trenches.

Since the first of the month the Portuguese troops have repelled several different attempts of the enemy.

"Mountain Prominence" Captured.

BERLIN, June 17, (via London.)—The War Office communication, issued today, says:

Army of Prince Rupprecht.—In Flanders, during the evening (Saturday,) the artillery duels were intense southeast of Ypres and north of Armentieres. Southwest of Warneton English detachments tried to push forward but were repulsed.

From La Bassee Canal to the Arras-Cambrai Railway there was lively artillery activity by both sides. Near Monchy and Croisilles the English continued their attacks. While the enemy was entirely repulsed east of Monchy, he penetrated temporarily our trenches northwest of Bullecourt. In counterattacks, in which we captured over seventy prisoners, the position was regained. Southwest of Cambrai, and also between the Somme and the Oise, the enemy was more quiet than in recent days.

Army of the Crown Prince.—On the Aisne front the firing increased, at times to considerable intensity. On the Chemin des Dames storming troops of a Bavarian regiment forced their way into a French position northwest of the Hurtebise farm, captured a mountain prominence, and held it against three strong counterattacks. Twenty-five French Chasseurs and four machine guns were brought in.

In Champagne the fighting activity was much more intense.

Army of Duke Albrecht. — There is nothing to report.

GERMANS STILL CONFUSED.

Withdrawing in Flanders to the River Lys and Warneton.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, June 17.—During the last few days there have been a number of minor actions at various points of the British line between Hill 60 and Bullecourt. South of the salient the enemy is drawing back to the River Lys and Warneton to get away from the British gunfire and patrols. His men are in a hideous position here, isolated groups of men being out of touch with their headquarters, and left very much to their own devices in shell craters and digging themselves into holes on the other side of the Comines canal. The German command does not seem to be decided upon what line of defense to make the next stand, and there are still signs of bewilderment after their loss of Messines Ridge.

Southward, on the west side of Bullecourt, English troops have taken another trench of the Hindenburg line, and much left of it now—in an action of which, so far, I can give no details, having been busy further north on Flemish ground by the Ypres salient.

The sun is fierce and hot over Flanders, giving great splendor to this June of war, but baking the troops brown and dry. Up in the battle line thirst is the great demon in that shadowless land of craters, where the earth itself is parched and cracked, and where there is a white, blinding glare. On the day of the Messines battle water went up quickly with two lemons for each man "to help them through the barrage," according to a young staff officer with a bright sense of humor at the mess table, "but there was never too much, and in some places not enough, for the wounded men, whose thirst was like fire, and they were yet not greedy, poor chaps, if there was only a little to go around."

The Australians had some great adventures in this battle, and not enough has been told about them because they took a great share of the fighting, especially in the last phase of it, when they passed through some of the British first wave troops and held a great stretch of new front under a violent fire and against the enemy's endeavors to retake the ground.

On the extreme right of the line forming the pivot of attack was a body of Australian troops who had to get through the German barrage and fling duckboard bridges over the little Douve River and create the German support line under machine gun fire from a beastly little ruin called Grey Farm. The enemy was sniping from shell holes and bullets were flying about rather badly. A young Australian officer dealt with Grey Farm, crawling through the hedges with a party of men and setting fire to the ruin, so that it should give no more cover. Meanwhile, further to the north, the Germans were still about in gaps not yet licked up and in strong points not yet cleared. A body of them gave trouble in Huns Walk on Messines Road, where there was a belt of uncut wire when the Australians arrived. "Hell!" said the Australians. "What are we going to do about that?" There was great shelifire and machine gun fire, and the sight of that wire was disgusting.

"Leave it to me," said a young tank officer, "I guess old rattle belly can roll that down." He and the other tank officers were keen even at the most deadly risks to do their best alongside the Australians for reasons that belong to another story. They did excellent work, and this tank at Huns Walk crawled along the hedge of wire and laid it flat as its tracks. Another tank was slouching about under heavy shelling in search of strong posts, with the Australian boys close up to its flanks. Suddenly a burst of flame came from it, and it seemed a doomed thing. But out of the body of the beast came a very cool young man, and mounted high upon it with bits of shell whistling by his head. He stamped out the fire, and did not hear the comments of the Australian lads, who said:

"Gosh, that fellow is pretty game. He's all right!"

Much further north another tank came into action with the Australians near the few old remnants of a charred wall and timber where a strong point of Germans in concrete chambers were causing the British troops loss and worry.

"Anything I can do to help you?" asked a tank officer very politely through his steel trap door.

"Your machine guns would be jolly useful in our trench," said the Australian officer. "We are a bit under strength here."

The tank officer was a friend in distress. He dismantled his machine guns, took them into the trench and fought alongside the Australians until they were relieved.

CALLS WILSON SPEECH "INSOLENT RUBBISH"

Cologne Gazette Thinks It Was Made to Counteract American Sympathy for Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 17.—Commenting on President Wilson's Flag Day speech, the semi-official Cologne Gazette says:

"In this insolent rubbish which the responsible head of a State, who is also a history professor, dares set before his people and the world, there is mirrored the whole embarrassment in which Wilson finds himself. The speech shows us what ideas are gaining ground among the people, and what views Wilson has to coin his oratorical forgeries.

"There is no doubt that Germany's consistent declaration of her will to peace, as well as the Kaiser's Easter message, have impressed the American people. People in America are evidently asking themselves: Why should we fight in the name of international peace and liberty against Germany, which is itself championing the cause of peace and liberty?

"The President's attacks also throw a sharp light on the effect of the propaganda of the German-Americans and their friends. Their explanations that America is only fighting, who all is said, in England's service must have found a wide echo among the people, otherwise Wilson would not have found it necessary to take such a strong line against them."

The paper then proceeds to recite all the officially organized and governmentally canvassed declarations of loyalty from the press, the Reichstag, and the Alsace-Lorraine Parliament to show that President Wilson is wrong when he talks of the Germans not having liberty. It concludes:

"If laughter could kill, Wilson would already be a dead man. Rarely have his hypocritical phrases been so easily seen through as this speech. Therefore we feel certain that they will have the opposite of the intended result. They will still further open the eyes of the American people, showing them to have been hustled into a war for un-American interests, that is, for the predatory plans of Anglo-American capitalism."

CLEMENCEAU PRAISES PERSHING'S SIMPLICITY

Says It Gives an Impression of Force in Keeping with America's Strength.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 17.—Georges Clemenceau has written the following commentary on General Pershing's arrival in Paris:

"Paris has given its finest welcome to General Pershing. We are justified in hoping that the acclamations of our fellow-citizens, with whom are mingled crowds of soldiers on leave, have shown him clearly right at the start in what spirit we are waging this bloodiest of wars; with what invincible determination never to falter in any fibre of our nerves or muscles.

"What does France stand for today but the most striking proof of the perseverance of the French spirit? I can even say that never was such a prolongation of such terrible sacrifices demanded from our people, and never was it so simply and so easily obtained.

"Unless I misjudge America, General Pershing, fully conscious of the importance of his mission, has received from the cordial and joyous enthusiasm of the Parisians that kind of fraternal encouragement which is never superfluous, even when one needs it not. Let him have no doubt that he, too, has brought encouragement to us, the whole of France, that followed with its eyes his passage along the boulevards, all our hearts, that salute his coming in joy at the supreme grandeur of America's might enrolled under the standard of right. This idea M. Viviani, just back from America, splendidly developed in his eloquent speech to the Chamber in presence of General Pershing.

"General Pershing himself, less dramatic, has given us in three phrases devoid of artificiality an impression of exceptionally virile force. It was no rhetoric, but the pure simplicity of the soldier who is here to act and who fears to promise more than he will perform. No bad sign this, for those of us who have grown weary of pompous words, when we must pay so dearly for each failure of performance.

"Not long ago the Germans laughed at 'the contemptible English army,' and we hear now that they regard the American army as too ridiculous for words. Well, the British have taught even Hindenburg himself what virile force can do toward filling gaps in organization. Now the arrival of Pershing brings Hindenburg news that the Americans are setting to work in their turn—those Americans whose performance in the war of secession showed them capable of such improvisation of war as the world had never seen—and I think the Kaiser must be beginning to wonder whether he has not trusted rather blindly in his 'German tribal god.' He has loosed the lion from its cage, and now finds that the lion has teeth and claws to rend him.

"The Kaiser had given us but a few weeks in which to realise that the success of his submarine campaign would impose the silence of terror on the human conscience throughout the world. Well, painful as he must find it, Pershing's arrival in Paris, with its consequent military action, cannot fail to prove to him that, after all, the moral forces he ignored must always be taken into consideration in forecasting human probabilities. Those learned Boches have yet to understand that in the course of his intellectual evolution man has achieved the setting of moral right above brute force; that might is taking its stand beside right to accomplish the greatest revolution in the history of mankind.

"That is the lesson Pershing's coming has taught us, and that is why we rejoice."

Italian Scientists Coming.

PARIS, June 17.—Italy has joined England in deciding to participate in the French scientific mission to the United States, which was created on the initiative of Paul Painlevé, Minister of War, by the Ministries of War, Marine, and Armament. The Italian delegate will be Professor Abetti, a Lieutenant in the army. The mission will study in concert with American authorities and experts the scientific problems concerning the conduct of the war.

THE MISSISSIPPI SUNK BY U-BOAT OFF BREST

47 Men Rescued From French Freighter That Fired at Submarine Before We Went to War.

News of the sinking of the French freighter Mississippi by a German submarine 145 miles off Brest, France, on June 2, was brought yesterday to an American port by the officers of a British freighter which rescued forty-seven officers and men from the lifeboats a short time after the vessel had been torpedoed.

The officers declined to give any particulars of the sinking of the Mississippi beyond stating that one able seaman was drowned when the boats were lowered and that the forty-seven survivors were landed at Fayal in the Azores.

The Mississippi was a single screw steamship of 6,670 gross tonnage built at St. Nazaire in 1912 as a freighter for the General Transatlantic Company of Havre and was last reported in marine records as having arrived at New Orleans from France on March 31. She was 410 feet 1 inch long, 52 feet 5 inches beam, and of 27 feet 1 inch depth of hold. Her speed was ten to twelve knots.

In November, 1916, when the United States Government was considering the status of Entente armed merchantmen in relation to their right to enter American ports, a news dispatch received here by wireless from Berlin alluded to a report printed in French newspapers that the Mississippi had fired on a submarine in the English Channel on Nov. 8, when on a voyage from New Orleans. The Berlin dispatch stated the U-boat "neither before nor after the attack attempted to molest the freighter."

The incident was also cited by Germany as "furnishing contradiction to the affirmation of the Entente Governments that the armaments of the merchantmen are for defensive purposes."

AUSTRIAN FIRE HEAVY.

ROME, June 17.—The War Office communication issued today says:

The artillery was more active than usual yesterday on the Carnia front, where enemy batteries of medium calibre repeatedly directed their fire on our positions in the Val Piccolo and the Val Grande. At various points on the front our reconnoitring parties inflicted losses on the enemy and brought in prisoners.

This morning hostile aircraft bombarded Gorizia and other inhabited centers, but the damage done was unessential and no deaths.

OVATION AT OPERA FOR GEN. PERSHING

Paris Society, Represented at the Comique, Wildly Enthusiastic.

GENERAL'S QUIET SUNDAY

He Spends the Morning at His Office; Lunches with Viviani—Men Like French Rations.

PARIS, June 17.—General Pershing spent a quiet morning attending to business at his office and trying to catch up with accumulated correspondence. He had luncheon at noon with René Viviani, Minister of Justice.

The General found an hour for work when he returned late yesterday afternoon from French General Headquarters, where he had luncheon with Marshal Joffre and General Pétain, the French Commander in Chief.

Last evening he attended the Opéra Comique, where, after the populace in the streets and the political and official world in Parliament and elsewhere, Parisian society had its turn in honoring the commander of the American expeditionary force. General Pershing arrived just after the first act of the opera and was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm by the packed house. The orchestra struck up the National anthem as he appeared in a box which was draped in American flags. The cheers of the crowd were drowned by the music as the curtain rose, and Mme. Richardson, holding a large American flag, sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" in English, while the cheering burst forth with greater vigor after each verse. Mlle. Marthe Chenal followed, singing "La Marseillaise," and then it was the turn of the large representation of American officers and soldiers to cheer for France. The singers were accompanied by a chorus of soldiers and sailors. General Pershing was the object of another enthusiastic demonstration on leaving the opera.

The American enlisted men who came to France with General Pershing are having experiences with foreign habits, languages, and rations which indicate what the main body of American troops will find when it arrives. The Americans are quartered at the Pepinière Barracks, a huge quadrilateral in the Place St. Augustin, one of the central locations in Paris. There are housed troops from all the allied nations, including Russians, Serbians, Belgians, Rumanians, Canadians, Australians, and New Zealanders, with sixty American troopers, engineers, and automobile drivers among the latest arrivals. The vast central court presents a strange sight in the mingling of the uniforms and flags of the various nations.

Each contingent has its own drills and its own living and eating quarters, but when the men are off duty the court is crowded with the soldiers, speaking many languages and attempting to make themselves understood by signs. The American troops are on French military rations, which they like better than American or British rations; for, in addition to an abundance of well-cooked food, they embrace the regular French allowance of wine, which, however, may be discontinued when the American rations are established.

The chief novelty for the Americans is the Continental breakfast; restricted to bread and coffee. Lunch and dinner are served in courses, with plenty of meat and vegetables. The meatless days do not apply to the military, as the French policy is to limit the restrictions on meat, sugar, &c., to civilians, in order that the fighting forces may be kept up to the full measure of energy.

The sleeping quarters are plain and comfortable, with good beds, clean sheets and ample sanitary arrangements. The Americans are on a regular schedule, with réveillé at 6 o'clock in the morning, breakfast at 7, inspection at 8 and then a round of duties, concluding with taps at 10 P. M.

GREEK OFFICERS ARRESTED.

French Also Capture Larissa Troops Who Tried to Escape.

LONDON, June 17.—The arrest of Colonel Grivas and other Greek officers concerned in the fight with the French cavalry patrol, which occupied the Greek town of Larissa, is reported in a Reuter dispatch from Saloniki. The troops of the Greek garrison who attempted to escape have been made prisoner. [Press dispatches from Saloniki last week said several French and Greek soldiers had been killed in a fight at Larissa.]

A dispatch from Piraeus, the port of Athens, says that the Mayor of that city, an adherent of former Premier Venizelos who was driven from office at the time of the Royalist riots in December, has resumed his duties. Order prevails in Piraeus, as well as in Thessaly, which is being occupied by French troops.

ENTER MORE GREEK TOWNS.

Franco-British Troops Extend Occupation of Thessaly.

PARIS, June 17.—The War Office today issued the following concerning the movements of allied troops in Greece:

The advance in Thessaly continues without incident. French cavalry has reached Pharsala and Domokos, about sixty kilometers south of Larissa, and British contingents have occupied Demirli.

RHONDDA HAS WIDE POWERS

Britain's Food Controller Hopes to Reduce Price of Bread.

LONDON, June 17.—Invited today to make a statement as to his intended policy as Food Controller, Baron Rhondda, President of the local Government Board, told the press that it would be obviously premature to enter into details, but he could say that the Government had given him ample powers, even should it be necessary to the extent of taking over the food supplies of the country and the adoption of strong measures to check all speculation in the necessaries of life.

"The man who seeks to profit by the necessities of his country at this hour of her peril," said Lord Rhondda, "is nothing short of a blackmailer, and must be treated as such."

The Controller added that attention would first be directed toward the securing of a reduction in the price of bread, which is the urgent need of the moment.

Sharp Distributes War Crosses.

PARIS, June 17.—The American Ambassador, William G. Sharp, visited the Scottish Hospital yesterday, and in the presence of the Belgian, Danish, and Portuguese Ministers and French medical officers, distributed military medals and war crosses to the wounded.

NEW GERMAN BAIT FOR RUSSIAN PEACE

Continued from Page 1.

erection of a German buffer State from Russian Poland.

The same papers which contained the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung's expression of friendship for Russia and of the desire of the Central Powers to reach a friendly agreement, on the principle of a give and take arrangement which would insure a permanent friendly, peaceful, and neighborly relationship with Russia, print by awkward coincidence an account of a meeting of the recently formed German Baltic Society under the protectorate of Duke Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg, in which the German designs on Russia's Baltic provinces were openly avowed.

German official representatives were present at the meeting. Duke Johann Albrecht, who is also President of the German Colonial Society, before which Dr. Solf, Secretary of the Colonies, last week in the name of the Chancellor explained Germany's colonial war aims, declared that Lithuania and the Baltic provinces were necessary to Germany's future as an area for German settlement, saying:

"It is impossible to conceive of land more adapted for colonization than we should have in Lithuania and the Baltic provinces. One-third of the holdings of the nobles will be placed voluntarily at our disposal. Another third of the peasant lands can be obtained in the same way against compensation. Twenty-two per cent. of the soil of Courland belongs to the Crown. So there will be plenty of land for settling peasants, emigrants, and German colonists expelled from Russia. . . . After the heavy sacrifices of this war the revivification of national vitality through German colonization in the east is one of the vital questions of the German Empire."

Subsequent speakers demonstrated that Riga and Reval were German cities, and that Russia would probably have no objection to relinquishing the Baltic lands, which belonged not to eastern but to western culture.

The German papers have not been permitted to print the news of von Hindenburg's peace overtures to the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates at Petrograd.

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Col. McKinstry's Engineers Have a Sunday Off.



From Fort Totten on the Municipal Ferryboat Mayor Gaynor, the First Engineers, U. S. A. Reserve Corps, up the Hudson River and back, on leave from the monotony of drilling and bridge building, consumed the contents of 3,000 bottles of White Rock Water.

FOOD CONTROL BILL FACES BITTER FIGHT

Measure to be Attacked from Many Angles in Congress and Debate May Last Many Days.

CANNON A CHIEF OBJECTOR

Measure Already Has Right of Way in House, and May Take Precedence in Senate Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Lever Food Control bill will take the right of way in the House tomorrow, and all indications point to the bitterest fight of the session. From the outset the bill will be fought by two factions with divergent views. Ex-Speaker Cannon and Representative Moore of Pennsylvania are regarded as the leaders of the opponents of the bill, who do not believe the country needs a food administrator. Representative Haugen, ranking Republican of the Agricultural Committee, will attack the bill from a different angle, contending that there should be governmental control of all necessaries of life and not merely of food stuffs and fuel.

There is an undercurrent of opposition to the measure on both sides of the chamber because of the fear that it will unfavorably affect the prices paid to the producer for food stuffs. Although the committee eliminated from the bill the "maximum price" clause, members from rural communities are apprehensive lest strict regulation of the distribution, transportation, and storage of food stuffs may bear indirectly upon the price received by the farmer and have an injurious rather than a beneficial effect upon the country as a whole.

Acting for the Administration, Chairman Lever of the Committee on Agriculture, will resist all efforts to amend and weaken the bill. He asserts that no half-way measure will meet the food crisis and that there must be immediate and radical legislation if the situation is to be properly handled.

Ex-Speaker Cannon is regarded as one of the most uncompromising opponents of the food measure. He opposed vigorously the less important bill passed by the House several weeks ago, authorizing a food survey and said at the time that this measure was but the forerunner of an even more drastic bill.

It is well understood in the House that the President will delegate the powers bestowed in the food bill and that Herbert C. Hoover will be the agent of the President in assuming control of the nation's food supply. This delegation of power has aroused particularly the ire of Mr. Moore of Pennsylvania.

It has so far been impossible to reach any informal agreement regarding the length of debate and the Food bill probably will meet with obstructive tactics from the outset.

In the Senate, Mr. Gore, Chairman of the Agriculture Committee, will seek to have the Lever bill made the unfinished business. Senator Chamberlain, ranking Democrat of the committee, will have charge of the measure because of Senator Gore's opposition to various sections.

THE CLERGY TO AID IN FOOD CAMPAIGN

In a letter sent out yesterday to more than 200,000 churches—Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish—Herbert C. Hoover, National Food Director, called upon the clergy to co-operate with him and the Department of Agriculture in urging the people of the country to increase the production of food and cut down as much as possible the amount of waste. He estimates that annual waste of food aggregates $1,000,000,000. In his letter Mr. Hoover designates Sunday, July 1, as Food Saving Day, when all pastors are urged to preach on the conservation of food.

With the problem of food saving before the country, railroads and restaurants are engaged in a rigorous revision of their menus and kitchen methods in order to eliminate waste. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, through its traffic manager, George A. Cullen, announced yesterday the adoption of a new menu card for dining cars. The card enumerates all the dishes, with a price for a "regular portion" and another price for a "war portion." The price charged for a war portion is approximately one-third less than the average charged for the larger portion.

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SUMMONS WOMEN TO SAVE THE FOOD

Continued from Page 1.

more moderate wage-earners in this country are partially due to the shortage of supplies in the world market, and the saving in consumption and waste which can be made will lessen the prices to those of our own people, which must be our first solicitude. In all of the arrangements which we plan to make during the forthcoming year for the supply of our allies, we will bear the first regard to our own people, that they shall have plenty, provided that they eat wisely and without waste.

"All effort at saving must be directed toward the great national and international situation. These efforts must also be made in unison and by all of us. Therefore, the groundwork of direction must be national in character, calculated not only to effect national economy but also to serve the war interests of the country as a whole. These directions will require supplement, from time to time, of local character, and we propose in the first instance to send out directions to each member directly, and after legislation is completed and the food administration is erected to co-operate with the State Governments by decentralizing administration as far as possible into their hands through the various food committees.

"Inasmuch as before legislation is completed the food administration has no representatives throughout the country, the National Council of Defense is kindly requesting all the State Councils of Defense, with the assistance of the Women's Committee of the National Council of Defense, to undertake the registration. This registration will begin July 1 and will continue intensively for fifteen days, and will consist simply in asking every woman in the country to volunteer in this important service by signing and mailing to the Food Administrator, Conservation Division, Washington, the following pledge:

I am glad to join you in the service of food conservation for our nation, and I hereby accept membership in the United States food administration, pledging myself to carry out the directions and advice of the Food Administrator in the conduct of my household, in so far as my circumstances permit.

"We not only want the name and address, but we want the number of persons in the household. We want to know whether the household employs a cook, whether it has a garden, and we want to know the occupation of the breadwinner. There are no fees or dues to be paid. The Food Administration wishes now to have as members all of those actually handling food in the home. "On receipt of the pledge we will send out preliminary instructions and a household tag to be hung in the window. The insignia of the Food Administration will consist of the national shield, surrounded by heads of wheat, and we hope to have the shield displayed in every home in the United States.

"With the assistance of various trained women in the country, we are formulating committees on domestic economy, and from leaders in the subject of nutrition we are organizing committees on food conservation and utilization, and we propose with their advice to furnish information from time to time to the members of administration as to the manner in which they can best serve the national interests in food conservation.

We have six general principles of instruction:

"First—To save the wheat. If we eat as usual from our harvest this year we will have little more than enough for our own supply, but we can divide with our allies if each individual makes some sacrifices by eating at least one wheatless meal a day, substituting corn bread or other cereals.

"Second—We want to save the meat, for our cattle and hogs are decreasing, and we must send to our allies, so we wish every householder to buy less, to serve smaller portions and to allow no waste.

"Third—We wish to save the fats. We consume three times the fats that are necessary for nutrition, and we need them for the war. We wish no butter used in cooking; we want less butter served on the table; we want less lard, bacon, and other pork products used.

"Fourth—Any deficiencies in food supply, by economy along the above line, can be amply covered by increasing the use of fish, potatoes, beans, peas, turnips, cabbage and vegetables generally, corn, buckwheat, rye and rice, which we will have in abundance this harvest.

"Fifth—We want to save transportation. Our railways are unable to meet the war pressure for munitions, men, and coal, so that we wish every one to consume products of local origin as far as possible, to buy from the local miller, the local packer, buy and eat vegetables grown near home. Aside from eating an increased proportion of these commodities in order to save on the staples, it is extremely important that any surplus of these commodities shall be preserved or well stored for Winter use.

"Sixth—We preach and want every one preach 'the gospel of the clean plate'; to buy less foodstuffs, to serve smaller portions and to see that nothing of value goes into the garbage can."



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DENMAN REJECTS GOETHALS PRICES

Declares Exorbitant $95 a Ton for Steel to be Used in Building Cargo Ships.

THREAT TO SEIZE PLANTS

Forces Tentative Reduction to $56 —Baruch May Get Concession from United States Steel.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—William Denman, Chairman of the Shipping Board, who must attach his signature to all contracts made by the Emergency Fleet Corporation, of which Major Gen. George W. Goethals is general manager, before they become effective, took a vigorous stand today against paying what he termed "exorbitant" prices for steel.

"You may say," he declared with emphasis, "that I will never sign a contract for steel at $95 a ton or anything like that figure. I do not believe that the Government should consent to the consideration of such a quotation for steel for its shipbuilding program or lend respectability to such a figure by the approval of contracts which include it even as nothing more than a tentative price."

It became known that Chairman Denman had already acted as a result of his conviction that the steel interests could supply the Government at a price around $60 a ton for finished steel plates, and had rejected a contract for ten steel cargo-carrying ships to be built by the Downey Construction Company of New York, which had been placed before him for his signature within the last ten days by the Emergency Fleet Corporation. These contracts were based on a tentative estimate of 4¼c a pound, or about $95 a ton for steel plates, and 3¾c a pound, or $84 a ton, for "shapes."

The contract, it was learned on the highest authority, was returned by Mr. Denman to General Goethals, with the suggestion that 2½c a pound, or $56 a ton, for steel plates would be more acceptable as a tentative figure. Within the last forty-eight hours the contract was sent back to Mr. Denman with the substitution of the lower price he had suggested. It is now in his hands, and probably will be signed tomorrow.

To Confer on Final Prices

The fact that the lower figure is quoted in the contract does not mean that it will be the final price agreed upon by the Steel Corporation and the Government for the steel which is to be delivered to the Downey Construction Company to be used in building the ships. The final price will be approved after conferences to determine for what amount the corporation will be able to manufacture the steel and make a fair profit.

The point has been raised that the controversy over the price of steel might result in delay in the delivery of material, which would hamper the Government's shipbuilding program. Mr. Denman takes the position that there is no reason for fearing such an emergency. He is of the opinion that the Steel Corporation will act quickly in making deliveries if it is made evident that there will be a congressional investigation in the event of delay. The Chairman is also in favor of commandeering the output of the steel plants, it is understood, if there is a tendency on the part of the steel interests to delay shipments pending a settlement because of objection on the part of the Government to paying the higher prices.

The situation created by Mr. Denman's stand against the prices which the Steel Corporation wanted for quick delivery—prices to which General Goethals had agreed as a tentative figure, pending further negotiations—has started anew the talk that there was danger of another row between Mr. Denman and General Goethals, which might serve to embarrass the shipbuilding program Strenuous efforts are on foot to prevent another break, and it is believed there is a good chance that they will succeed.

While General Goethals in the end may determine the price on which the Government and the Steel interests agree, it is probable that the Committee on Raw Materials of the Council of National Defense, of which Bernard M. Baruch is Chairman, will have a hand in the negotiations. It was Mr. Baruch who dealt with the copper interests and obtained prices for their output which, it is understood, the Government has accepted as very favorable in view of present conditions. He may prove to be the big factor in straightening out the troubles that have arisen in the Shipping Board.

Mr. Denman said, in connection with the early contracts to which he gave his approval, and which contained the high figure as a tentative price, that commitments had already been made, and that they had come before him before he knew the inside of the steel situation. He has refused, and would refuse, he added, to have anything to do with other contracts containing that price.

GEN. CHANG-HSUN NOW VIRTUALLY RULES CHINA

Insurgents Want Him to Head a Provisional Government — President a Figurehead.

PEKING, Friday, June 15.—General Chang-Hsun is now virtually Dictator, President Li Yuan Hung being little more than a figurehead. The insurgents are calling a convention at Tientsin for the purpose of forming a Provisional Government headed by the Dictator, who is expected to act as President and Premier.

General Chang-Hsun's motives are obscure, but it is believed he is attempting to obtain from the former leaders of the Manchu dynasty an agreement for the restoration of the Empire. He has urged the President to form a Cabinet as soon as possible, suggesting that a Provisional Council similar to that in Russia be established, and that a declaration of war against Germany be then made.

Southern leaders who are congregating in Canton assert that the President signed the mandate for the dissolution of Parliament under pressure. They say they will fight for the maintenance of constitutional rights.

BRITISH NOTE ON CHINA HERE

Reported Not to be a Flat Rejection of the American Proposals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The State Department today received the reply of the British Government to the note of the United States asking Great Britain to follow the course of this Government in appealing to the Chinese factions to cease their strife at this perilous period in the world's history. It had already been made known that the British Government had declined to adopt the suggestion of the United States, but it is understood that the full text of the British note as delivered to the State Department does not fully bear out the statement that there was an out-and-out rejection of the American proposal.

Great Britain, it is understood, agrees with the United States in principle that all the nations interested in the welfare of China should take action similar to that taken by the United States, but feels that the state of turmoil in China is such at this time that the advisability of taking action now is not clear. In other words, Great Britain, as her position is understood, believes that the principle of the expression of friendly interest in China by the powers is correct, but is doubtful if it is wise to put that principle into practice while China is so torn by political dissension.

It is contended here unofficially that the Japanese Government was proceeding on a wrong assumption when it asserted that the American suggestion to China constituted an interference in the domestic affairs of the Oriental Republic. All that this Government did, it is held, was to express the hope that there would be a settlement of the domestic troubles of China, and this ought not to be construed as an interference with the affairs of an independent nation. The United States, it is said, is not bound by any agreement or understanding with other nations that bars it from taking an independent course so far as China is concerned.

In this war period, with Great Britain, Japan, and the United States acting together in the interest of protecting the world from the menace of Prussian domination, the most useful China, it was said tonight in a quarter where keen interest in the Far Eastern situation is manifested, is a united China, and it was in the interest of a united China that the Washington Government sent its note to Peking.

SPANISH PROVINCE TALKS SECESSION

Catalonia, Aroused Against Madrid, Is Agitating for Complete Independence.

BIG STRIKES ARE IMMINENT

Railroad and Industrial Workers All Over Kingdom Dissatisfied—U-Boats Kill Nation's Trade.

PARIS, June 17.—Some light is thrown on the present situation in Spain, which has been the cause of misgivings recently, by a special correspondent of the Petit Parisien who has been making an investigation there. He wires the following summary of the situation which made the position of the late Cabinet untenable and presents an acute problem for the new Ministry:

First of all, the situation in Catalonia, (a district of about 12,400 square miles in the northeast of Spain, with a population of nearly 2,000,000, whose capital is Barcelona,) is critical. The inhabitants are aroused against the Spanish Government, and are agitating insistently for complete independence. One faction openly declares in a Barcelona newspaper that it will obey no law not passed by Catalonians for Catalonians, and demands independence at any price.

Aside from this local situation, the correspondent finds that the economic state of affairs in general demands speedy action by the Cabinet. Strikes are imminent, especially in Asturias, (an important district in northwestern Spain on the Bay of Biscay,) and may break out tomorrow. Strikes are under discussion by all railroad employes and most of the industrial workers. The cost of living has advanced 15 to 25 per cent. in the last three months, and now the poor can no longer endure the strain.

The supply of coal is so scanty that it is almost impossible to operate trains. Stagnation of the export trade, owing to the submarine warfare, is resulting in growing irritation.

Finally, there is the external situation, which everywhere is recognized as grave for Spain, and which, the correspondent says, is made infinitely more troublesome by German espionage, German intimidation and the Germanophile press, which has wounded and antagonized Spanish pride.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, the correspondent wires, Spain believes confidently the new Premier will be able to find a solution.

BIG GAINS IN MILITIA.

Units Not in Service Recruited 57,027 Officers and Men Since April 1.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—A statement was issued by the Committee on Public Information today, based on returns to the Militia Division of the War Department, showing the strength of the National Guard units not yet in Federal service on June 10 was 5,231 officers and 146,744 men. On April 1 the strength of these organizations was 4,439 officers and 90,509 men.

This makes a gain since April 1 of 792 officers and 56,235 men. There was a loss of 286 in Alabama, 1,132 in Hawaii, and 1,390 in Kentucky. The greatest gain was 5,664 in Ohio. New York showed the next greatest gain, 5,248 men. Connecticut gained 342, Delaware, 100; District of Columbia, 29; Maine, 588; Maryland, 2,006; Massachusetts, 3,154; New Hampshire, 821; New Jersey, 798; Pennsylvania, 3,764, and Rhode Island, 1,614.

Gains in Eastern and New England States are shown in the following table:

State.	June 10. Officers.	June 10. Men.	April 1. Officers.	April 1. Men.
Connecticut	76	1,626	76	1,314
Delaware	15	231	14	246
Dist. of Columbia	22	605	23	575
Maine	50	1,631	49	1,044
Maryland	91	2,597	78	1,507
Massachusetts	290	9,005	253	5,868
New Hampshire	84	2,077	5	1,535
New Jersey	122	2,499	100	1,723
New York	432	23,321	360	17,545
Pennsylvania	552	13,897	497	10,188
Rhode Island	119	3,333	70	1,768
Vermont	..	....	43	848

ZEPPELIN IS HIT BY DEFENSE GUN

Continued from Page 1.

ber of fires. A number of houses were reduced to ruins.

It was only a few moments after the bombing that the people had their first glimpse of one of the raiders as it turned seaward, evidently trying to get home. It burst into flames, which lit up the black sky for miles.

Eye-witnesses say they first saw a tiny, snake-like flame creep along the top of the Zeppelin, but that a moment later the entire airship was a mass of flames. The airship remained stationary a few seconds and then something gave way in the middle, as its back was broken, and then it appeared to double up like a jacknife and descend rapidly to the earth.

MISSOURI PREACHER ON FOLKESTONE RAID

Likens German Attack on Seashore Resort to a Cyclone at Home.

FOLKESTONE, England, May 31, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Among those who experienced the horrors of the recent German air raid on Folkestone, in which many persons were killed and injured, was the Rev. Burris A. Jenkins of Kansas City, Mo. In a statement given to The Associated Press Mr. Jenkins graphically describes this attack and told of his sensations during the rain of destruction from the sky.

"It was our first time under fire and it reminded me of a Missouri cyclone," he said. "The only drawback to this comparison is that the sun was shining in a clear, blue sky, over a placid sea. As the shells were crashing around us and houses were caving in, before I knew it I was humming a long-forgotten tune, doubtless subconsciously associated with those old days. Two other men in our party independently testified that they also began singing softly. Perhaps this tendency to sing or whistle is a manifestation of nerves, and explains why troops always do so when we see them embarking for France; they know that near shore they will be in the trenches—maybe over the parapet. At all events, we all confessed to nerves and fear.

"Most people took to the cellars. Had I known there was a cellar handy, or that it is considered good form in the circumstances, I should have followed, for soon I found myself alone on the leas overlooking the sea, where I had gone at the first cry of 'Zeps.'

"When I rushed out of our house by the seaside I found crowds gazing upward in the direction of the sun. I could see nothing for the glare; neither, apparently, could others. Suddenly two little girls cried, 'There they are.' Then I saw them, two airplanes, not Zeppelins, emerging from the disc of the sun almost overhead. Then four more, or five, in a line, and others and others, all light bright silver insects hovering against the blue of the sky. The heavens seemed full of them. There were about a score in all, and we were charmed with the beauty of the sight. I am sure few of us thought seriously of danger.

"Then the air was split by the whistle and rush of the first bomb, which sounded like the shrill siren of a car. This was followed at once by a detonation that shook the earth. I heard nobody shriek, weep, or cry aloud. The people were marvelously controlled. I glanced in the direction of the shell-burst, a hundred yards away, and the débris was still going up like a column of smoke. Then came two more strokes, apparently in the same spot. Then three other bombs fell. I afterward found the missiles wrecked the — hotel and wounded our motor driver.

"Then another bomb demolished the Manor House by the sea. Two others now fell in the water behind me, and the gravel and mud and water spouted up I stood. Later I learned that one of in a geyser to the top of the cliffs where these shots tore off the legs of a little boy who was playing with his sister. The mother lay in a faint, and the little sister, driven mad, rushed blindly into the water. She was rescued by a wounded soldier.

"Other shots fell, but I could count no further. They came thick and fast, like crackling, rolling blasts of our western lightning and thunder. Nobody has reported the exact number of shells as far as I know. But there were 200 or more casualties—nearly 100 of them fatalities.

"Anti-aircraft shells were now bursting on the fringes of the air fleet. Then followed in the distance the purr of the machine guns, and we knew that our own planes were up in pursuit. We were later informed that three of the hostile fleet were brought down in the Channel.

"When I reached the spot where the first three bombs had fallen, glass strewed the street for a block. In the middle of the macadam road was a shell hole, six or eight feet across and three deep. There lay two men in uniform who looked to me to be dead; there a civilian, white haired, whom I knew had been killed. Yonder was a little girl, half her face gone; yonder a young woman, both feet gone. A young lieutenant, a Y. M. C. A. man from Canada, our host for those days, himself wearing the gold stripe on his arm which betokens a wound and no longer fit for service in the field, was bending over the wounded. I heard one of the stricken soldiers moaning: 'Mother, oh, mother!' Yonder lay two little babies already covered with sacking.

"We rushed into a nearby basement where they said there was a wounded woman. Her hip was gashed. A Red Cross nurse appeared from nowhere. Now they were carrying an old woman, shaking with palsy, from a shell of a house. She was 80 if a day. She had a bonnet and gloves. How she managed thus to array herself for departure from her home or to live at all in her demolished house is beyond me.

"All this is what I myself saw, and one pair of eyes could see only a small corner of the devastated area. Houses were mere walls. All the interiors were torn out, as if by fire. A girls' school near by was a wreck.

"Down the slope in the lower and busier section of the town a narrow street crowded with afternoon shoppers was strewn with scores of dead, mostly girls and women. The old shoemaker who had been in his little shop was never found. Legs and arms and heads, detached, were scattered about. The draper's shop was a mass of brick and stone, and everyone in it was dead.

"The remarkable thing was that I heard no shrieking and saw no weeping or wringing of hands. All faces were white, teeth were clenched, lips compressed. Women clutched at their garments or spasmodically smote their breasts; but not a moan nor a loud word escaped any lip within my hearing. The English are a marvelous people."

DEMAND AIR REPRISALS.

London Mass Meeting Calls on Government for Raids on Germany.

LONDON, June 17.—A largely attended citizens' meeting at the London Opera House today adopted a resolution proposed by the Lord Mayor, urging the Government to initiate a policy of reprisals in the shape of ceaseless attacks on German towns and cities in order that their population may experience the effects of such methods of warfare and thus be induced to force the German authorities to cease their air attacks upon open towns.

Several Mayors and members of the House of Commons were present and it was suggested that reprisals should be undertaken conjointly by at least two of the allied powers, namely France and England, and that such cities as Berlin and Frankfort should be selected.

MAY SPARE ADLER'S LIFE.

Austrian Supreme Court Asked to Commute Death Sentence.

LONDON, June 17.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen quotes the Social Demokraten as declaring that the Austrian Court of Justice has requested the Supreme Court to commute the death sentence of Dr. Friedrich Adler, the assassin of Count Karl Stuergkh, the Austrian Premier, to a term of imprisonment, and that there is no doubt the plea will be granted.

The dispatch adds that the Russian Socialists have appealed to the Socialists of the Central Powers to prevent the execution of Dr. Adler.

FIND RIPPER'S MARK ON RUTH CRUGER

Continued from Page 1.

grave with garments of all sorts, Cocchi had packed into it tablecloths, towels, and blankets, which he had probably carried on several trips from his home at 55 Manhattan Street across to his shop near 127th and Manhattan Streets.

The investigation of the basement was carried on yesterday by a force of twelve laborers under Captain Cray and several detectives. After all of the tool boxes, machines and lockers had been moved from the basement, the evidence of the first excavation was discovered in the southwest corner of the larger basement room. A section of the board floor, about two feet by three, had been removed so expertly that only a thin line without a splinter appeared to show where the sawing had been done. This section was nailed to two by four joists. After it had been removed the concrete under it was found to have been broken into small pieces and carefully replaced.

At this stage of the investigation the police thought they were about to find evidence to substantiate rumors and guesses that other bodies had been buried in the basement by Cocchi. A little digging, however, brought them to bed rock a little more than a foot below the concrete.

After this disaster to his first plans, Cocchi had evidently gone stolidly to work, though the body of his victim was probably only a few feet away, to fill in the hole and repair the floor with infinite pains. Then on the opposite side of the room he sawed up the floor, broke the concrete underneath and dug the hole which served his purpose. In their further digging yesterday the police found that this burrow, in which the body was laid, ran three feet beyond the point where the body was found. There was nothing but loose earth in this further extension of the tunnel.

Skull Bone Still Missing.

A piece of the skull, three by four inches, which was missing when the body was disinterred, was not found in yesterday's minute search of the basement. This seems to be the only thing that lends color to the theory that the murder might have been committed elsewhere and the body moved to the shop.

An ice chopper with a wooden handle and a piece of steel four inches square at the end, with large, sawlike teeth on the blade, was found under a locker, and it is believed that it was the implement used by Cocchi to dig the tunnel. The tool with which he smashed the concrete has not been found, and the police are trying to discover whether he borrowed a pickaxe in the neighborhood and afterward returned it.

Orders had been given to the police that any stained wood implement or other article found in the search should be sent to the Standard Laboratories for chemical examination to establish the presence or lack of bloodstains. No stains were found on the floor or on the furniture in the room. The cigar was very greasy, dirty, and black, and it was thought that bloodstains might have been thoroughly effaced by Cocchi at the time or that they had been worn away in the four months since the girl was killed.

An inspection inch by inch of the rear room on the street floor of the motor cycle shop revealed nothing. This room is very small and the crime could hardly have been committed in it without evidences being left on the floor and walls. Because of this the theory now generally held is that the girl was induced to enter the basement, possibly on the pretext that her advice was wanted regarding the repairs to be made on her skates, that she was there struck down from behind with a heavy metal implement that crushed in her skull, and that the nautical knife attack was then made. The ropes about the waist and ankles were probably put there to aid the murderer in handling the body. The history of insane deeds of this kind is that the criminal always acts secretly and alone, so that there is reason to believe that Cocchi had no accomplices in the crime or in the disposition of the body, though there is circumstantial evidence that others aided in his escape.

The nature of the crime did not become known until the autopsy was performed yesterday afternoon by Dr. Shultze, Coroner's Physician Dr. Benjamin Schwartz, and Dr. L. L. Danforth of 49 West Fifty-second Street, who represented the Cruger family. They were agreed in the opinion that the knife wound showed that the murderer was a recognized type of degenerate. This kind of mania is no defense against the charge of murder.

Will Fight Slave Traffic.

Mrs. Grace Humiston, who was assisted with funds by Mrs. Felix Adler and other individuals in carrying on her search for Ruth Cruger, said yesterday that she meant to go ahead with a white slave investigation upon the evidence which she had collected, and that she was sure of plenty of support.

"I do not want to go into details," she said, "but there is a method by which it is possible to wipe out this loathsome business. If I could get a list of the girls who have disappeared from their homes within the last year, I would wager that 90 per cent. of them are now in the hands of men engaged in this traffic. Two weeks ago one of their victims, a girl of 18, came to my office and told how she had been decoyed by Cocchi, who he regularly employed by men of this type.

"Before I entered upon the search for this girl I was collecting evidence on the white slave evil, and I have learned a good deal during this investigation."

Mrs. Humiston said it was not true that she had been assisted by anonymous letters giving real information about the attack on the girl.

"My belief from the first, she said, "was that the girl had been murdered in Cocchi's shop and buried in the basement. When I read the interview obtained from him at Bologna, in which he said he believed that she had eloped with a man and gone to Europe, I instantly came to the conclusion that he was telling just the opposite of the truth, and my impression was strongly confirmed that her body would be found in the cellar.

"One of the things that convinced me that he had accomplices was the fact that he disappeared in his working clothes and with only $15, but that he turned up in Italy, according to information from an American Consul, with good clothes and plenty of money."

Three persons were detained as material witnesses early yesterday morning by Judge Rosalsky of General Sessions, holding court at the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau. They were Mrs. Cocchi, John Joseph Polumbo, a chauffeur, of 56 Manhattan Avenue, who is alleged to have carried messages from Mrs. Cocchi to Cocchi after the murderer's flight, and Victor Blady of Edgewater, N. J., an employe of the Manhattan Dyeing and Cleaning Company, near Cocchi's shop, who was alleged to have been in company with Cocchi after the girl's murder. All were locked up.

Determined to clear up the rumors involving motor cycle policemen, Police Commissioner Woods early yesterday morning summoned to the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau all the motor cycle policemen in the city, thirty in all. Some forty witnesses, friends, relatives, and former boarders of Cocchi, were instantly came to the conclusion that he also asked to look the motor cycle policemen over and to say if they had seen any of them talking with Cocchi at any time near the date of the murder. None of the witnesses remembered seeing the mortor cycle policemen at all. Seven or eight of the policemen said that they had gone to Cocchi's shop for small repairs on their motor cycles, but that they knew nothing of him and that they had frequented the shop before it was in the hands of Cocchi.

Assistant District Attorney Bohen said yesterday that the most recent instance of the refusal of Italy to observe fully the extradition provisions of the Treaty of 1868 was in the case of Antonio Cardinale, arrested in Italy as one of the murderers of Barnet Baff. He was finally extradited, but upon the promise of this country that, if Cardinale were found guilty, he would be punished by a prison sentence only.

"At present," said Mr. Bohan, "Policeman Oswold is at Montevideo, Uruguay, seeking the extradition of Alfred Todaro, charged with the murder of Alfredo Beledo, in accordance with a treaty with Uruguay. There is a large Italian population in this city. They have objected to the extradition, and practically made a national political issue of the case. The Italian Minister has even made a formal request to the Uruguayan Government that extradition be refused. The latest advices we have received are that there is no chance to extradite the man except upon a promise that the death sentence shall not be imposed. The United States, on the other hand, as in the case of Porter Charlton, has always cheerfully surrendered men charged with murder to the countries claiming them.

Hope for Extradition.

"Our usual experience with Italy has been that that Government has offered to try fugitives there for crimes committed in this country upon depositions sent over from this country. We now hope, however, that improved political relations resulting from our entering the war will make it possible for us to extradite this man without difficulty. No extradition papers can be handled by the United States Government, however, until after an indictment has been found by a Grand Jury."

Many policemen and detectives were kept busy yesterday hunting more witnesses in the Cocchi case. Several were detailed to investigate the story of John Spittele, a driver for the Schmidt Express Company, that he had hauled a trunk addressed to Cocchi, several days after his disappearance from the motor cycle shops, to a Mrs. Cole in Worth Street. No information on this part of the case was made public.

The chief reason for holding Mrs. Cocchi was that she insisted that her husband had been at home and in bed by 8 o'clock or shortly after on the nights of Feb. 13 and Feb. 14, when the holes in the cellar were dug. Other witnesses tell of seeing Cocchi coming out of the cellar after midnight on both these nights.

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For Misses, Girls and Boys.

To-day, Tuesday and Wednesday.

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Summer Wash Dresses of Scotch ginghams, dimity, French chambray, imported pique, linen and crepe; sizes 4 to 14 years; formerly $12 to $25.
Sale Prices, **$4.75** *and* **$9.75.**

For Misses

Wash Skirts of gabardine, pique, Russian cord and khaki; formerly up to $8.
Sale Price, **$4.75.**

Sport Skirts of Baronet satin, silk Tussah, imported wool plaids and wool Jersey; formerly $20 to $38.
Sale Prices, **$9.75** *and* **$18.50.**

Sport Suits of imported pongee, Tussah and Italian silk; sizes 14 to 20 years; formerly $28 to $95.
Sale Prices, **$19.50** *and* **$27.50.**

Sport Dresses of crepe de chine and Oriental silk; sizes 14 to 20 years; formerly up to $65.
Sale Prices, **$27.50** *and* **$34.50.**

Riding Habits, cross-saddle models, in regulation khaki and linen crash; sizes 14 to 18 years; formerly up to $22.50.
Sale Prices, **$12.50** *and* **$16.50.**

Misses' and Girls' Hats

The balance of this season's stock of Trimmed Hats, to close out.

$3.75

All Tailored and Riding Hats at reduced prices.

For Boys

Beach Jumper and Regulation Jumper Suits of imported poplins and striped galateas; sizes 3 to 9 years; formerly up to $5.50.
Sale Price, **$3.50.**

English Crawler and Russian Suits of white poplin, tan linen and striped galateas; sizes 3 to 6 years; formerly up to $6.50.
Sale Price, **$2.75.**

Junior Norfolk Suits of tan and gray crash; sizes 6 to 8 years; formerly $7.50.
Sale Price, **$4.50.**

Wash Norfolk Suits of imported linens, Palm Beach cloth, crash and white duck; sizes 8 to 14 years; formerly up to $9.00.
Sale Price, **$5.50.**

Boys' Blouses of fancy striped madras, also silk and linen; sizes 8 to 14 years; formerly $1.50 and $3.50.
Sale Prices, **$1.15** *and* **$2.45.**

Sweaters of light weight Angora; sizes 24 to 34; formerly $5.00.
Sale Price, **$3.65.**

Boys' Hats, English Jack Tars, white and navy Milan; formerly up to $6.00.
Sale Price, **$3.75.**

Positively no goods credited or exchanged during this sale.

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OFFICERS' RESERVE NOW TOTALS 10,000

This Number Already Commissioned and Training Camps to Turn Out Thousands More.

900 IN THE LATEST LIST

All Arms of the Service Represented Among Those Who Report to Governors Island.

President Wilson has signed the commissions of more than 900 new officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps, of whom about 350 report to Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell at Governors Island. All arms of the service are represented among these.

The new lists published in army orders, made public yesterday, indicate that the total number of reserve officers who have now received their commissions approximates 10,000 men, exclusive of those in attendance at training camps for officers in various parts of the country. The officers reporting to Governors whose commissions date from May 28 last follow:

To be Captains, Infantry—Frederick A. Royce, Washington; W. M. Patterson, Pittsburgh.

To be First Lieutenants, Infantry—John R. Freeman, Fort Slocum; Walter L. Conwell, Ithaca.

To be Second Lieutenants, Infantry—George Regen, Jr., Washington; Howard W. Richart, Scranton; Alan G. Warner, Brooklyn; Walter B. Menefee, Lynchburg; Frank P. Reilly, New York; Wolcott B. Crane, Hamilton; Richard N. White, Buffalo; Henry E. McWane, Lynchburg; Benjamin F. Courtright, Baltimore; Henry B. Frere, Baltimore; Michael M. Riter, Philadelphia; Severn A. Miller, Montclair; Harry V. Ryder, Philadelphia; Walter J. Curley, Pittsburgh.

To be First Lieutenants, Cavalry—Joseph H. Harper, New York; Thomas Stokes, Philadelphia; Francis W. Kemble, Philadelphia.

To be Second Lieutenants, Cavalry—Harold Kitzen, Philadelphia; Newell P. Weed, Montclair; Henry N. Platt, Harrisburg; Charles Wharton, Philadelphia; Arden E. Bing, Washington; Frederick C. Noyes, Newark; Thomas F. Baughman, Washington.

To be Captain, Field Artillery—Hall Harrison, Baltimore.

To be Second Lieutenants, Field Artillery—Philip H. Harrison, Baltimore; Norman C. Rogers, Washington; Herbert S. Burling, Summit.

To be First Lieutenant, Coast Artillery—Robert H. Boykin, Baltimore.

To be Second Lieutenant, Coast Artillery—Paul J. Hunt, Washington.

To be Majors, Medical—Alfred Stengel, Philadelphia; Charles H. Peck, New York.

To be Captains, Medical—John Gilbert, York, Pa.; Herbert A. Smith, Buffalo; Leighton R. Cornman, Rochester; Samuel C. Cox, Washington; Malcolm Douglas, Albany; Henry K. Gaskill, Philadelphia; Gordon Wilson, Baltimore; Nicholas F. Feury, Jersey City; Fred M. Meader, Albany; Ferdinand L. Bens, Pittsburgh; Thomas O. Firebaugh, Harrisburg; John Gurney Stowe, Buffalo.

To be First Lieutenant, Medical—Charles C. Sutter, Rochester; Raymond J. Fredey, Pittsburgh; James H. Brothers, Newark; Henry Pleasants, Jr., West Chester; Ralph S. Bromer, Philadelphia; William F. Williams, Jr., Cumberland; John R. Wolfe, Norristown, Penn.; Dudley S. Conley, New York; Benjamin E. Helprin, Brooklyn; Francis F. Callahan, New York; Earl H. Eaton, New York; Frederick L. Gates, New York; Joseph G. Fernbach, Philadelphia; Joseph Sparck, Baltimore; Jacob Rosenberg, Jersey City; David C. Byrne, Jr., New York; Louis S. Weaver, York, Penn.; John C. Hoeffler, Salamanca, N. Y.; Frederick J. Quigley, Weehawken; George Blackburne, Newark; Roy Scott, Sayre; William P. Evans, Middletown, Penn.; V. W. P. Sydenstricker, Baltimore; Lawrence H. Rogers, Trenton; Hugh W. Sweeny, Baltimore; William S. Newcomet, Philadelphia; S. J. Roberts, Goldsboro, Penn.; C. B. Farr, Philadelphia; C. R. Palmer, West Chester; J. A. Farrell, West Chester; F. B. Bender, Philadelphia; H. S. Kerchner, Philadelphia; W. Hannum, Philadelphia; H. Fox, Philadelphia; A. D. Smith, Philadelphia; Leo P. Gibbons, Scranton; Arthur F. Davis, Scranton; Elmer B. Shaul, Scranton; Joan R. Oliver, New York; Howard L. Cecil, Baltimore; Peter S. Mallon, Trenton; Thomas M. Wood, Hampton, Va.; Allen J. Black, Hollins, Va.; Harold S. Broomall, Philadelphia; Edward D. Ellis, Baltimore; James J. O'Connor, Dickson City, Penn.; Joseph G. Coleman, Hamburg, N. J.; Frederick L. Baker, Atglen, Penn.; John E. Conboy, New York; F. H. Hurst, New York; Joseph W. Holland, Baltimore; Alvah Ramsey, Burksville, Va.; Henry E. Bunch, Jr., New York.

To be First Lieutenants, Dental—Herbert L. Wheeler, New York; William C. Speakman, Wilmington; Archibald L. Miller, Takoma, Park, D. C.

The following list was issued June 1:

To be Majors, Infantry—Frank L. Nelson, New York; Grayson M. P. Murphy; Charles Sweeny, Washington.

To be Captains, Infantry—William E. Hause; Irven E. Kentner, Ithaca; George H. Gaston, Jr., New York; Louis Graves, New York; Thomas W. Hastings, New York; Duncan G. Harris, New York; Harry D. Parkin, Pittsburgh; Arthur M. Wolff, New York; Henry E. Montgomery, New York; Ashby Williams, Roanoke.

To be First Lieutenants, Infantry—Hal C. Sanborn, Fort Slocum; J. S. Dowring, Baltimore; Ross O. Fowler, Newark; William F. Arthur, New York; Daniel J. Perettie, Ithaca; Garth M. Lowrie, White Plains; Barent L. Filkins, Buffalo; Burgo Pursell, New York; Francis J. Scarr, Hasbrouck Heights; William R. Kraft, Kingston; William G. Huckel, Philadelphia; Frank W. Melvin, Philadelphia; Watson L. McMorris, Washington; Leo G. Moffett, Pittsburgh.

To be Second Lieutenants, Infantry—Leonard L. Montgomery, Lynchburg; Nelson B. Eldred, Auburn; Albert E. Cooper, New York; Henry R. Mallory, Buffalo; Robert J. Hamershlag, New York; Robert F. Crandall, Redford Hills; Edmund O. Howell, Jr., Avalon; A. S. Little, Maulins; Chester B. Voorhees, East Orange; Marshall L. Coleman, Flushing; Edwin W. Leary, Auburn; Henry F. Donnally, Washington; Robert T. Barton, Winchester, Va.; Thomas Phillips, New York; Elmer Pendell, Washington; Frank M. Elliot, Washington; Robert E. Goggin, Brooklyn; Burton C. Andrus, Buffalo.

To be Major, Artillery.—Rigby D. Valient, New York.

To be First Lieutenants, Cavalry.—William G. Sutherland, Brooklyn; R. Francis Wood, Jr., Philadelphia; J. E. Moran, Washington; Cecil C. Agate, Newark; Shelton E. Martin, New York.

To be Second Lieutenants, Cavalry.—Thomas E. McKay, Jr., Baltimore; Dan M. Kelley, New York; Lincoln Godfrey, Jr., Philadelphia; Harry H. Neilson, Philadelphia; J. M. Du Barry, Philadelphia; Robert P. Frazier, Philadelphia; Effington B. Morris, Philadelphia; Phinehas Chrystie, Bryn Mawr; J. Joseph Connor, Rochester; Rosser L. Hunter, Washington; Thomas R. Fitzgerald, Washington; Warren Sullivan, New York; John C. Hughes, New York; Harold L. George, Washington.

To be Second Lieutenants, Field Artillery.—Donald L. Gilpin, Towson, Md.; Preston P. Phillips, Hampton, Va.

To be First Lieutenant, Coast Artillery.—Joseph B. Varela, Pittsburgh.

To be Second Lieutenants, Coast Artillery.—John E. Buret, Baltimore; William W. Nalra, Jr., Washington.

To be Majors, Adjutant General.—F. L. Huidekoper, Washington; John H. Gregory, Jr., Washington; Jennings C. Wise, Richmond; Throop M. Wilder, New York; Arthur C. Tipton, Washington.

To be Major, Inspector General.—Robert S. Clark, New York.

To be First Lieutenants, Signal—Charles E. Creecy, Baltimore; William C. Gladstone, Rye; Joseph J. Schutta, New York; Paul D. Miller, Monroe, Va.

To be Major, Ordnance.—Paul L. Pierce, New York.

To be Captains, Ordnance — Robert L. Streeter, Troy; James E. Fullam, Syracuse.

To be First Lieutenants, Ordnance—Earl M. Walker, Syracuse; Henry L. Slade, Jr., New York.

To be Major, Quartermaster—Robert Bacon, Washington.

To be Captains, Quartermaster—Robert A. Blair, Washington; Carroll W. Dunning, Washington; Ulysses E. Boetig, Brooklyn; Edwin Smithson, New York; Paul McLees, Rutherford; Kingsley G. Martin, New York; Harry C. Sweeney, Brooklyn; Horace V. Cory, Newark, Del.; Frank Bowman, New York; Eugene M. Foster, Washington; Frank E. Frazier, Washington.

To be First Lieutenants, Engineers—William H. S. Morey, Washington; Alexander F. Bolg, Ambridge, Penn.

To be Majors, Medical—Samuel Lloyd, New York; Leon T. LeWald, New York; Frederick W. Loughran, New York; John T. Sprague, New York; Rolfe Floyd, New York; Daniel A. Sinclair, New York.

To be Captains, Medical—James R. Gere, New York; Reeve Turner, New York; Howard E. Lamax, Albany; Louis C. Lehr, Washington.

To be First Lieutenants, Medical—Everett G. Brownell, New York; Joseph E. King, New York.

To be First Lieutenants, Medical—Paul K. Sauer, New York; John N. Camp, Foxburg, Penn.; William B. Swartley, Philadelphia; Albert R. Goodman, Fort Jay; Seward Erdman, New York; Paul A. Dineen, New York; Cohen M. Sells, Philadelphia; William H. Jenkins, Leesburg, Va.; Charles H. Tait, Philadelphia; Charles C. Wait, Jr., Philadelphia; Harry T. Stockton, Marcus Hook; Albert McConaghy, Philadelphia; Philip Norris, Philadelphia; James D. Voorhees, New York; Clyde Sample, Wilkinsburg; Beverley F. Eckles, Richmond; Frederick A. Lobb, Hawley, Penn.; Herbert D. Taylor, New York; Francis V. Gowen, Philadelphia; Edward A. Pitcairn, Williamsburg; Walter C. Thomas, New York; Carlton H. Davidson, New Salem, Penn.; William H. Teulon, Baltimore, Henry A. Gorman, Philadelphia; Algernon D. Atkinson, Baltimore; Louis Berlin, New York; William L. Pepie, Richmond; Richard L. Spahr, Wilmington; Milton R. Walter, New York; Carl Boettiger, New York; Leon E. Lesser, Brooklyn; James Bernstein, Brooklyn; Murray B. Kirkpatrick, Trenton; Rufus Morison, New York; Edwin W. Goodman, Jersey City; George S. Allen, Clyde, N. Y.; Howard La R. Norton, Brooklyn; John J. Flynn, Yonkers; Livingstone L. Lewis' Hoboken; M. Sandler, Brooklyn.

To be Second Lieutenants, Veterinary—Robert C. Talty, Washington; John J. Essex, Chevy Chase; George W. King, Vienna, Va.; Ralph H. Lewis, Riverdale, Md.; Kenneth E. Buffin, Washington; Cornelius C. Weeks, Washington; James B. Nicol, Rockville, Md.

CLUBROOMS FOR SOLDIERS.

Woman's Service League Provides Recreation Centre for Enlisted Men.

The National League for Woman's Service will open the first and second floors of its headquarters at 257 Madison Avenue to the soldiers and sailors on leave in New York City, as a social club and recreational centre, every Saturday and Sunday during the Summer. A special meeting of the Social and Welfare Division of the league was called last week to establish the club, and it will open next Saturday night.

Under the plan, which was outlined yesterday by Mrs. C. Herbert Halcomb, Chairman of the Social and Welfare Division, a special entertainment will be provided every Saturday night for the enlisted men and their friends, and on Sunday the rooms will be open from 2 in the afternoon until 10 at night, and facilities provided for reading, writing, and social activities.

Mrs. Dona Barber, Chairman of the Canteen Division of the league, has volunteered to have her two canteen detachments, headed by Mrs. Nelson B. Henry and Mrs. Harry MacVicar, provide simple refreshments for the men on alternating weeks. A number of the women present at the meeting pledged themselves to serve in detachments as hostesses during the Summer.

PLEADS FOR NAVY IN CHURCH

Lieut. Bernier Tells Congregation Men Are the Nation's Great Need.

"Give us men, good and clean men. Our battleships are only piles of junk without the brain and brawn to man them," was the appeal of Lieutenant Louis L. Bernier, U. S. N., in his illustrated lecture on the navy at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church in West 104th Street last night.

"The shame of our country," he said, "is that not 3 per cent. of the young men can be called perfect men. Recently, out of 5,000 candidates for the navy, only 310 reached the medical officers, and of them only 174 were accepted as fit to serve. That is what we are up against. Staying out late, cabarets, and smoking cigarettes are some of the causes."

Lieutenant Bernier made a personal appeal to every one of his hearers to get a candidate for the navy.

An escort of fifteen sailors was present, buglers sounded calls from the steeple of the church, moving pictures of life in the navy were shown, and children marched and sang war songs.

READY TO RECRUIT NEW OFFICERS NOW

Last Chance to Get Commissions Through Training Begins Today.

OLDER MEN SOUGHT FOR

Those Between 31 and 50 Will Receive Preference—4,000 Applications Already on File.

Recruiting for the next officers' training camp, to be organized on Aug. 27, begins today. All applications will be passed on at the Department of the East headquarters on Governors Island, where already, it was said yesterday, nearly 4,000 applications have been received. The New York City contingent will be trained at Fort McPherson, near Atlanta, Ga., which will bring these men into the jurisdiction of the Southeastern Department, which is under the command of Major Gen. Leonard Wood. The men recruited in the New York districts outside New York City and Long Island will go to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., in the same jurisdiction.

While all applications for men living in the Eastern Department will be passed on at Governors Island, the Military Training Camps Association, the New York City headquarters of which are in the Berkeley Building in West Forty-fourth Street, near Fifth Avenue, will again render all possible aid to the Government in getting the best men for the various camps. The final instructions made public yesterday at the offices of the Military Training Camps Association state that the new camps will afford those not in the military service or drafted in the future the last opportunity to become officers, and it is pointed out by the Secretary of War that mature men are greatly needed for higher commands up to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel. Preference will therefore be shown to capable candidates more than 31 and up to 50 years of age.

The number of men to be recruited from the New York City district is 972. Applications may be had either at the training camps office or at the headquarters of the department on Governors Island. The training camp offices will also act as a bureau of information, where all eligibles will be freely advised as to the procedure to be followed to be enrolled. The final instructions enumerate the various classes of eligibles as follows:

(a) Members of the Officers' Reserve Corps (line sections) who, through no fault of their own, were unable to attend the first series of camps; also reserve officers of Staff Corps under 50 years of age with at least two months' service in war and who have had experience in infantry, cavalry, or artillery.

(b) Non-commissioned officers of the regular army recommended in March, 1917, for temporary appointment in case of war, and who, through no fault of their own, were unable to attend the training schools for regular army non-commissioned officers in April, 1917. Maximum age limit, 50 years.

(c) Resigned officers of the regular army. Maximum age limit, 50 years.

(d) Men of proper qualifications made eligible for the Officers' Reserve Corps by the army appropriation of May 12, 1917. Maximum age limit, 50 years.

(e) Men who have qualified for commissions under General Orders No. 42, War Department, 1916. Maximum age limit, 50 years.

(f) Citizens of the United States who have had war service in the present war as officers or non-commissioned officers of the line in the armies of allied powers. Maximum age limit, 44 years.

(g) Men of exceptional qualifications who tendered their services to the Government prior to June 5, 1917, and who have been listed under General Orders No. 37, War Department. Maximum age limit, 50 years.

(h) Citizens with valuable military experience and adaptability for commissioned grade, or citizens who have demonstrated marked ability and capacity for leadership and are clearly adapted for military service in commissioned grade. Maximum age limit, 44 years.

Men who applied for the first series of camps must reapply, whether or not certified as suitable for first camps, they will have no preference in selection for these camps, but will be on an equal basis with other applicants. The minimum age limit for all applicants is 20 years and 9 months.

"It is expected," the War Department circular states, "that the entire National Guard will be in Federal service before these training camps open. If the applicant's organization is not in Federal service at time of making application he must inclose with his application a signed statement of the Adjutant General of the State recommending the applicant as suitable for appointment as an officer and agreeing to discharge him or furlough him for three months beginning Aug. 27, 1917, if not in Federal service on that date."

The men who are selected to attend the camps will receive a salary of $100 a month while in attendance, and will be provided with transportation, uniforms, subsistence, and equipment. Commissioned officers of the Reserve Corps who attend will receive the regular pay of their grade. The camps will close on Nov. 26, next, by which time the drafting of the second overseas army of 500,000 men will probably be under way.

PLATTSBURG ADOPTS STRICT TRENCH LIFE

Students Will Build Dugouts and Be Assigned to Serve in Them as at the Front.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 17.—Believing that men can be trained on this side of the Atlantic so as to be 100 per cent. efficient on entering the battle zone in Europe, the military authorities announced today that every phase of modern trench warfare would be reproduced here to accustom the students to meeting instantaneously every emergency.

Before its close the Plattsburg camp will have adopted every feature of Camp Borden in Canada. Not only will an elaborate system of trenches be constructed identical with a sector on the French front, but the men will be required to live in them under actual war conditions.

Not the least part of this novel feature is the fact that the students, many of them totally unaccustomed to any form of manual labor, will be obliged to dig their trenches themselves for the double purpose of giving them first-hand knowledge of construction problems and strength of muscles and lungs for the arduous work overseas. With the trenches completed the camp will be declared a base camp in the war zone.

Thereafter the men will conduct themselves with the same regard to personal safety as though shells were whistling overhead and an enemy attack imminent. Equipping themselves with the bare essentials carried to the firing line, they will be sent forward in regular forty-eight hour shifts to the second line trenches and from there to the first line. Part of this equipment will be the emergency ration and first-aid packet, which will be sewn into the coat after the Canadian fashion.

In the second line they will be held in constant readiness to dash through the communicating trenches to support attacks on the first line. Two separate and opposing trench systems will be in operation, the camp being divided in two warring factions to man them. Instead of aiming through loopholes at painted targets or charging a row of bushes or manikins, the men will fire blank cartridges at living targets and charge with wooden bayonets to fence with men similarly armed.

A maze of barbed wire entanglements will be thrown out and, under cover of darkness scouts will be sent out to cut through them and prepare the way for an advance. To detect night operations both sides will be equipped with flares to illuminate the no man's land between trenches should their suspicions be aroused. Should scouts be discovered a referee will determine from the flash of rifles whether the party has effectually been disposed of.

Regardless of the weather, which may fill the trenches with several inches of water, the men will be obliged to serve their full time without once coming up for a stroll about the reservation. Field telephone and telegraph instruments will be installed and all orders will be delivered through these.

A ruling which went into effect today brings the rigors of trench life closer to some of the men. For the last month many who have disliked rough camp fare have marched directly through the mess halls at meal time and out the other side to privately conducted restaurants. By order of the commandant the men hereafter will be required to take their regular places at meal time whether they eat or not and to march back with the rest to the barracks before being dismissed. Strict adherence to this order will leave only ten minutes to eat outside.

The order, it is believed, is the result of a misunderstanding on the part of the wives of certain Regular Army officers that they had been treated with a lack of respect. The women were seated in an automobile near the New England mess shack when one of the companies emerged singing and laughing. The automobile party believed that the demonstration was directed toward it and reported the incident to Colonel Wolf.

RESERVES HEAR BEECKMAN

Rhode Island Governor Delivers Address in Newport Armory.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 17.—For more than five minutes hundreds of officers and enrolled members of the Coast Defense Naval Reserve force applauded Governor Beeckman when he concluded an address in their armory this morning. It was the first of a series of Sunday addresses which will be delivered by prominent men.

Governor Beeckman came to the armory under escort of Captain H. F. Bryan, Rear Admiral Thomas J. Cowie, Commander C. T. Stearns, Dr. Oliver W. Huntington and the Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, rector of Trinity Church.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt will arrive here Thursday night, and Friday morning will inspect the naval station and the reservists' camp.

B. Altman & Co.

Summer Floor Coverings

in immense assortments are displayed in practically every desirable weave and fabric.

Prices are very moderate. Inspection is cordially invited.

(Rug Department, Fifth Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York



Finished on time with THE DICTAPHONE

Every stenographer who turns to the relief of The Dictaphone realizes its great value, first of all, as a time-saver for *her*.

She quickly finds that with The Dictaphone she never need worry or concern herself with interruptions in her work as a producer to take shorthand dictation—interruptions that simply serve to pile up her unfinished typewriting at the end of the day.

With The Dictaphone, the same typist, with no more work on her part, can produce—provably—50% to 100% more letters in the same time. And it cuts at least 33⅓% of the cost of producing these letters—because they are written *once*, on the typewriter.

The Dictaphone does all of these things—it makes "finished on time" a fact and not a theory. And The Dictaphone experts on office organization will prove *all* of them to *you* the minute you say "ready".

THE DICTAPHONE

83 Chambers Street Call Worth 3043

The word DICTAPHONE is a TRADE MARK, registered in the United States and in all other countries.

Tear this off, pin to your letterhead, and mail. The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers Street

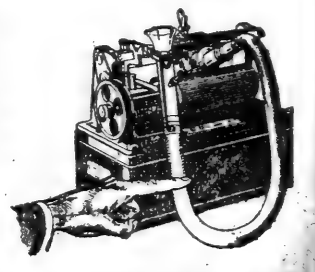
Please send me free copy "The Man at the Desk."

Name.....

Address.....

Address personally Mr......

To apply the word DICTAPHONE or any similar name to any dictating machine other than those made by the American Graphophone Company is unlawful and will be prosecuted.



J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-568 Fifth Avenue AT 46TH ST N.Y.

Announce, for today—

Entirely New Summer Styles—in Gowns—Dresses—Suits—Coats—Blouses—Skirts and Hats made from reserve stocks of high-class materials

—AT VERY GREAT PRICE CONCESSIONS.

REMAINING SPRING FASHIONS ARE OFFERED FOR CLEARANCE AT MERE FRACTIONS OF FORMER PRICES.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Announce a Most Extraordinary Special

Sale of Men's Straw Hats

¶ We have decided on account of the backward season to offer all our straw hats and Panamas at the following greatly reduced prices.

Every straw hat in stock included.

Splits, Sennits and Mackinaws	were $3.00	now **$1.95**
Splits and Sennits	were $3.50 & $4	now **$2.45**
Splits	were $5.00	now **$3.45**
Milan and Leghorn Hats	were $5.00	now **$3.45**
Balibuntal and Bangkoks	were $8 and $10	now **$6.95**
Genuine South American Panamas	were $5.00	now **$3.45**
Genuine South American Panamas	were $6 and $7	now **$4.95**
Genuine South American Panamas	were $8 and $9	now **$5.95**
Genuine South American Panamas	were $10, $12 and $15	now **$7.95**
Genuine South American Panamas	were $18 and $20	now **$10.95**
Genuine South American Panamas	were $25 and $30	now **$13.95**
Genuine South American Panamas	were $35 and $40	now **$17.95**
Genuine South American Panamas	were $45 and $50	now **$19.95**

None sent C. O. D., exchanged or on approval

SPALDING

GOLF · TENNIS BASE BALL

The Mark of Quality Throughout The World

ANNOUNCEMENT

PRICES REDUCED

ON

Women's Summer Sports Wear

Spalding Sports Specialty Shop

523 Fifth Avenue

A. G. Spalding & Bros.

126 Nassau Street

823 Fifth Avenue, at 48d Street

GERMAN SPY FUNDS HELD IN BANKS HERE

Government Orders That No Cash Be Paid Out Without Official Permission.

ANARCHISTS STILL IN TOMBS

Goldman, Berkman, and the Russian Reds Fail to Get Bail—Anti-Draft Trials Begin Today.

Agents of the Federal Government have been examining the records of a number of banks in New York and other cities in the hope of discovering German spy or plot funds, of which there are said to be several millions in this country. It is understood that the Government has located several deposits which run into large figures. This money has not been seized, but the banks, it is said, have been ordered not to allow it to be withdrawn without the knowledge of the Department of Justice. Bank books and other records seized when the police arrested Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, anarchists, will be used by the Federal agents in this work.

Ever since the German spy and plot work started in 1915 the agents of the Kaiser have been spending large sums of money in efforts that failed. Millions of this money was said to be available for the spies. Since the entrance of this country into the war and the departure of Ambassador von Bernstorff the plot and spy business has been slack, and the Government is working on the assumption that much of the Kaiser's trouble money is still in American banks.

Associates of Emma Goldman and Berkman continued their efforts yesterday to raise the $50,000 bail under which the two are held. The anarchists were still in jail last night, but the police would not be surprised to see the bail forthcoming today. It is reported that if the two are released they will be rearrested. A big anarchist meeting and anti-conscription rally was scheduled to be held in Madison Square next Saturday night, at which Emma Goldman and Berkman were to be the chief speakers. The police have no intention of allowing them to deliver any addresses on that date.

The police will begin today, with agents of the Department of Justice, an intensive examination of the records seized at the Goldman and Berkman offices. It is understood that they expect to find evidence that will lead to the arrest of at least a score of persons, not all of whom live in New York.

The eleven men who were arrested on Saturday afternoon in the basement of 534 Fifth Street, operating an anti-conscription printing establishment, were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Koenig in Essex Market Court and held in $1,000 bail each for examination on Wednesday. No bail was supplied, and the eleven were taken back to the Tombs. The men were charged with conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the Federal draft law. When arrested they were printing and addressing circulars containing argument against conscription. The walls of the room were covered with I. W. W. banners and posters ridiculing W. Jamerican Government. All the men are Russians by birth, and not citizens of this country.

Charles Francis Phillips, the former Columbia University student; Owen Cattell, son of Professor Cattell of Columbia, and Miss Eleanor W. Parker, former Barnard College student, who are accused of conspiring to balk the draft law, will be put on trial before Judge Mayer in the United States District Court this morning.

Louis Kramer and Morris Becker, the anarchists convicted of trying to persuade citizens not to register, and sentenced to three years in prison, were taken from New York last night on their way to the Federal prison at Atlanta.

AWARD ADVERTISING PRIZES.

Winners in Financial Exhibits at St. Louis Made Public.

Prize winners in the advertising exhibit of the Financial Advertisers' Association held in connection with the St. Louis Convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the world were made public in this city last tonight. They are as follows:

Best Campaign—No. 1, Irving National Bank, New York; No. 2, Guaranty Trust Company, New York; No. 3, Third National Bank, St. Louis.

Best Exhibit—No. 1, Union Trust Company, Spokane, Wash.; No. 2, Northern Trust Company, Chicago; No. 3, Bankers Trust Company, New York.

Best Individual Piece of Copy—No. 1, St Louis Union Trust Company, St. Louis; No. 2, Cleveland Trust Company, leveland; No. 3, E. J. Lander, Grand Forks, N. D.

HEIRLOOMS

MANY of the most prized heirlooms of tomorrow will be the fine pieces of Tobey hand-made furniture which discriminating persons are buying today.

The TOBEY Furniture Company
Fifth Avenue at 53rd St.

Everything for the
MOTHER and BABY
Designed by Lane Bryant

Our long service and intimate relations with expectant mothers have taught us the needs of the coming baby to the last detail. And as manufacturing retailers our prices in this as well as in our other departments, are always far lower than elsewhere.

In addition to Baby Needs, we provide everything required by the mother.

Lane Bryant MATERNITY APPAREL is famous.

Lane Bryant, 21-23 W. 38th St.

MONEY

set apart for a special purpose should be kept in a separate bank account. Bring us your special deposit account. We pay 2% interest on balances over $500.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
383 E. 149th St., N. Y. 1354 B'way, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.



Today—Important Values in

Women's Navy Blue Twill Suits Special at $25

These suits are copies of much higher priced models. They are man tailored throughout, showing many novel touches in pockets and collars. Included are sport and dressy models with medium length coats, trimmed with braid; others with close-fitting shoulders, sleeves, and flared skirts showing braid-bound patch and flap pockets. **Sizes 34 to 46.**

Women's Silk Suits
Formerly $39.50 to $59
Reduced to $27.50
For an event of this kind the models are unusually varied, and the materials and colors the most desirable for present wear. Both regular and stout sizes included.

Women's Linen Suits
In Three New Models
Special at $12.50
A delightful assortment of new Norfolk, sport, and strictly tailored models, in all colors, including white. Sizes range from 34 to 46. Excellent values.

A Choice Assortment of

Women's Smart Bathing Suits at $3.95 - $4.95 $6.95

In Wool Jersey with or without bloomers; slip-on, waistline and Princess models, in Silk Poplin, Mohair, Satin or Surf Satin, trimmed with self or contrasting materials. Some with fancy girdles and pockets, others with new and very attractive collars. Sizes 34 to 46. *Fourth Floor.*

Beginning Today—An Extraordinary

Sale of Women's Silk Bags Special at $2.95

These are the most beautiful bags we have ever offered at $2.95. They are far superior to those usually seen at such modest cost. They are bags of the highest character, presented at this price as a result of an important special purchase. The values are such that we have reduced some models in regular stock that were selling at $5.00 and $7.50. All are in perfect condition, and both frame and drawstring bags are included, the majority hand-beaded. Just 350 in the lot—all of which will find ready purchasers.

Today, Monday, on the Third Floor

Clearance of Women's Silk Negligees at $4.98

Formerly $5.98 to $12.98. These are discontinued models, in various materials and patterns, and very attractive styles.

Also—A Clearance of Women's Porch Dresses at $3.98

Formerly $4.98. Made of Plaid or Striped Voile, with collar and cuffs of embroidery, or fichu effect in Net.

The New Blouses for Women

are delightfully new in models, materials and trimmings. We shall offer today:



$5

At $5—Dainty Blouses of imported Voile, an exact copy of a higher-priced French model, in White, Flesh Color, or Bisque, with hemstitched collar edged with fine Val. lace. Pleated jabot finishes front. Remarkable value.

At $2—Fine Quality Organdie and Voile Blouses in many stunning styles — simple tucked effects with trimmings of narrow lace and picot edging. Also trimmed models with insertions of Val. and Venise lace.



$5

At $5—Modish Georgette Crepe Blouses with deep collar and revers trimmed with insets and edgings of fine Filet lace, finished with hemstitching. One model has new tucked collar.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Have You Contributed to the Special Red Cross Fund?

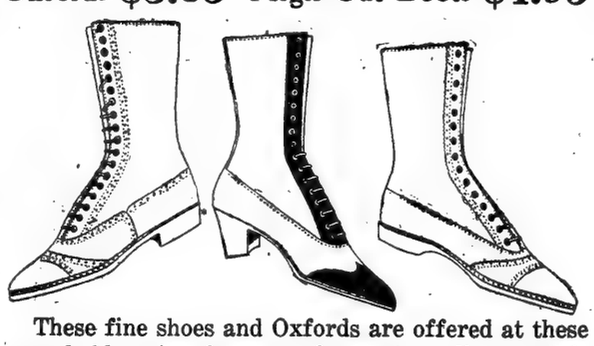
One Hundred Million Dollars must be raised in one week. It is your duty to help the American Red Cross by contributing as liberally as possible.

Of Most Extraordinary Importance on the Second Floor

White Washable Kidskin Sport and Walking Shoes

for Women and Misses

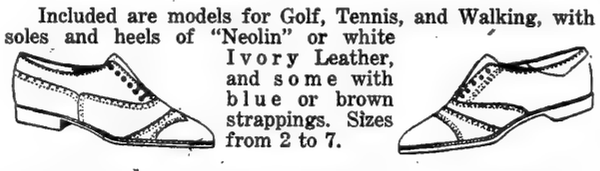
Oxfords **$3.85** High-Cut Boots **$4.95**



These fine shoes and Oxfords are offered at these remarkable prices because of an extraordinary trade opportunity which came our way. Every pair is perfect in every particular, and are offered to you

Below Usual Wholesale Cost

Included are models for Golf, Tennis, and Walking, with soles and heels of "Neolin" or white Ivory Leather, and some with blue or brown strappings. Sizes from 2 to 7.



Women's Smart Coats and Wraps Radically Reduced

to ⅓ to ½ Below Regular Prices

Fashionable coats and wraps of the very highest character. All taken from regular stock and reduced to the following prices for immediate clearance.

Sport Coats . . . . were $15.00 to $18.50 . . . . now **$7.95**
Coats . . . . . were $15.00 to $19.50 . . . . now **$10.00**
Coats and Wraps . . were $19.50 to $29.50 . . . . now **$16.50**
Coats and Wraps . . were $39.50 to $49.50 . . . . now **$25.00**

Four Important Offerings in

Women's Fashionable Skirts

at the following low prices

At $3.95—Several attractive models in serviceable wash skirts, made of Ramie Linen, Honeycomb, Eponge, Plain and Figured Gabardine or Pique.

At $2.95—Smart Wide Wale Corduroy Skirts of exceptional quality, showing new pockets and belt. In White only. Waistbands to 36.

At $2.95—Serviceable Wash Skirts in several distinct models, made of Gabardine, Cotton Corduroy, or Pique, trimmed with pearl buttons. Sizes to 36.

At $1.95—New Tub Skirts in button-front and side effects, made of Pique, Gabardine, Colored or White Gunniburl, and Corduroy.

Sizes in each model to 36 waistband.

Grey Hair Pieces Reduced for June Clearance



18 Inch Wavy Grey Switches **$2.95**
20 Inch Wavy Grey Switches **$3.45**
22 Inch Wavy Grey Switches **$4.95**
All-around Grey Transformations **$6.95**

We have arranged for today a special offering of

Women's New Silk Dresses at $18.50



$15

A collection of the very newest dresses for Summer wear. Considering the present high cost of silks, they are all exceptional value at the price quoted. Made of Taffeta or Foulard with draped or plaited skirts and Georgette Crepe sleeves, in Navy Blue or Black, also in Crepe de Chine in White and Flesh Color.

White Lingerie and Net Dresses at $15

Dainty, cool frocks of filmy net trimmed with lace or embroidered voile—practical because of their unusual "tubbing" qualities. Also—dressy model of Voile for warm Summer days in Russian blouse effects or straight-line models. One model *illustrated.*

Smart Gingham and Voile Dresses at $7.95

That have all the chic of higher-priced frocks.

In Checked and Plaid Ginghams, and in Voile. Both dressy and simple models. Also many in white trimmed in colors. Sizes 34 to 44.

Silk Dresses for Large Women at $29.50

Two very charming models. Made of Taffeta, with vestee and collar of Georgette Crepe, and button-trimmed skirt. Colors: Navy Blue and Black. Sizes 42 to 50. *Fourth Floor.*

Misses' Suits Greatly Reduced

Formerly $29.50 to $75

Now $17.50 $25 $34

All desirable models in chic youthful styles, fashioned of Serges, Poiret Twill, Wool Jersey, Satin, and Taffeta Silk. Ages 14 to 18.

Misses' Dresses Sharply Reduced

Formerly $25 to $45

Now $14.50 $18.50 $29.50

A very pleasing variety of models, in the season's most wanted materials, including Serges, Wool Jersey, Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Satin and Georgette Crepe. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

For Today and Tuesday Only,

A Sale of Binner Corsets

Regularly $10 and $12

Special at $6.85

This is a remarkable opportunity to obtain one of America's best known corsets at a fraction of its regular price. All late Spring models, for both women and misses, in Flesh color or White Broche, trimmed with dainty lace and ribbon bow. Strong web hose supporters attached.

An Important Summer Event

Sale of Boys' Wash Suits Special at $1.15



Smartly cut, well-tailored wash suits in a splendid variety of models. Made of the best "tub" fabrics obtainable in Stripes, Plain Colors, Novelty Checks, and Plain White. Ages 2½ to 8 years. The values are most extraordinary.

A Special Offering of Children's Socks at 25c

High-grade socks in plain black or white, or white with colored tops. Splendid values. Sizes 6 to 9½.

Put This Entertainer In Your Summer Home

It is ready to make things pleasant for you at all times — when you want to listen and when you want to dance. Step into the Music Department and hear this new, inexpensive

Phonograph at $8.74

Carefully constructed of metal, smaller and lighter than a wooden machine—yet in no sense a toy. It is practical, cannot warp, and is not likely to be damaged. It reproduces tone with sweetness, clearness and accuracy. So light it can be carried without any trouble.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, 34th St., Rear.

Men's Belts, 94c

Two equally good styles at this price, each fit to be seen when you toss aside your coat. One, of black calfskin, tubular style, with buckle to match; the other of genuine pigskin with brass finished buckle. Sizes 30 to 44.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Motor Dust Coats For Men

Save your clothes and save money at the same time by selecting your duster here. Double-breasted, button-to-neck model with belted back, cut full. Excellent for the man who drives his own car. **$4.96.** Same model in tan linen **$3.96.**

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

English Model Kit Bags $34.50

Roomy enough to carry all a man might need for a week-end trip or all he might want to have close at hand on a longer journey. Well made of long grain imported cowhide, russet color, reinforced sewn-on corners, solid brass side lever lock and slides; two good quality straps encircle entire bag. English plaid linings, three pockets and double handles.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Athletic Underwear



All the freedom of movement an active man could wish for goes with these firmly finished garments of silk mixtures. White only. Sleeveless, coat style shirts, open knee length drawers.

$1.39 per garment

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Graflex— A Camera For Active Men

Men like this camera because they can take pictures full of action—with the assurance of success in almost every instance. We equip them with Reflex Special Anastigmat lenses and save you about one-quarter of the other people's price.

Macy's—Main Floor, B'way, 35th St., and Fifth Floor, 35th St., Centre.

PARALYSIS CONTROL HEALTH BOARD'S AIM

Statistics, Records, and Studies of Epidemic Put Into Monograph for Physicians.

RULES FOR CARE OF CASES

Emphasis Laid Upon Good Results Attending Full Publicity and Consequent Precautions.

All of the statistical and other records of last year's epidemic of infantile paralysis gathered by the Department of Health, together with the results of investigations, observations, and studies of the disease by the department's experts, are included in a monograph of nearly 400 pages issued yesterday by the Health Department. At the same time the department made public the new procedure and regulations to be followed in the care and handling of cases of poliomyelitis. The changes in existing regulations were made so that the department in its handling of cases could follow more closely the suggestions recently made at the conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health of North America.

The monograph begins with a historical survey of poliomyelitis, pointing out that the disease was first described by a German physician named Heine in 1840, but that it was of such rare occurrence or so seldom recognized that thirty years later the leading consulting physicians of the largest cities of the world had not seen more than a very few cases. There was apparently an increase of the disease in the United States, beginning about 1910. In the five years from 1910 to 1914, it is estimated that there were 30,000 cases of the disease and 5,000 deaths.

Against the 30,000 cases and 5,000 deaths of the five-year period, there were more than 27,000 cases and 6,000 deaths from June to November, 1916, of which the greater part were in New York City and vicinity. In this period there were 8,928 cases and 2,407 deaths in the city alone.

Success of Publicity.

The monograph describes the steps taken to control the epidemic and emphasizes the value of the publicity given by the newspapers. It says:

> As a result of this active and vigorous work for health and cleanliness, and especially because of the campaign of publicity and education, the whole city was aroused to interested participation in the work of sanitation. It was obvious that the city was never before so clean; that the tenement houses were never so clean; parents were never so careful about their children; food was never so generally covered and kept clean, and sound medical advice was never so eagerly sought or so well followed. Altogether the community set an example of co-operation for health and civic betterment which deserves the highest commendation.

Mortality statistics included in the monograph show that, despite the epidemic, with its 944 deaths of children under 2 years, the city's death rate among children under 2 from all causes was actually lower from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1916, than in the same period of 1915, the rates being 72.7 per 1,000 of population, against 78.5. Some authorities believe that this difference is explained by the activities of parents educated in the care of children, and, alarmed during the epidemic, saved more infant lives than were destroyed by infantile paralysis.

The monograph contains a detailed study of insects and animals as carriers of infection by Professor Charles T. Brues of Harvard. Professor Brues found that rats and fleas showed a number of striking peculiarities, but he was unable to find positive support for the contention that rats and fleas spread the disease.

Of the widely discussed serum treatments the monograph speaks cautiously. It observes that when careful comparisons were made between the cases treated with serum and similar cases treated without serum it was "difficult, indeed, to state definitely to what extent the results obtained with serum can be ascribed to the action of the serum only."

The conclusions drawn by the department are offered in the following statements:

> Hospitalization, when prompt and applied to all but moribund cases, probably checks the spread of the disease and determines a lower incidence under similar housing conditions than where removal to hospitals is delayed and many cases are left in their homes.
>
> Isolation of groups of children from contact with other children or adults, even when carried out in the midst of areas where the disease is prevalent, suffices to protect such children almost absolutely from infection, in spite of the use of identical wafer and food supplies, and exposure to the same atmospheric conditions and winged insects.

Rules and Regulations.

In the department's statement of regulations to be followed, the incubation period is established at two weeks. The quarantine period for children under 16, who have been, but no longer are, exposed, will be fourteen days and the quarantine notice will be in the form of legal service upon parents or guardians. Children under 16 who remain at home where there has been a case of infantile paralysis will be quarantined in the home until two weeks after the termination of the case. Adults in the same home may continue their daily occupations provided they do not bring them into contact with children under 16 and are not engaged in the preparation or handling of food. Both adults and children who move to another place of residence are not to be considered under quarantine provided they are well two weeks from their last contact with the disease.

Premises where poliomyelitis occurs shall be placarded, except hotels and boarding houses, provided the patient is removed to the hospital and the room disinfected and no quarantined children remain on the premises. In private houses and in two-family houses having separate entrances, a placard shall be placed on the door of the room the patient occupies. In an apartment house the placard must be on the door of the apartment occupied by the patient. In two-family houses having a common entrance a card must be placed on the door of the afflicted family and another card on the patient's room door.

If the patient is to be left at home there must be a physician and special attendant who will obey the quarantine regulations. Isolation and quarantine must be strictly regarded by the remainder of the patient's family. All cases must be promptly reported, and in every case a diagnostician of the Health Department will at once visit the patient.

All cases of questionable diagnosis must be seen at once in consultation with the borough or chief diagnostician, and whenever required spinal puncture will be made and a laboratory report submitted by the staff of the Research Laboratory. Nurses will visit every case to instruct the family regarding isolation and quarantine. So also will each case be under the constant observation of the sanitary police to see that the regulations are carried out.

Children May Return.

These are the rules laid down for the return of infantile paralysis patients and of children who have been exposed to the disease, to this city:

> In cases where poliomyelitis occurs in residents of New York City who are temporarily residing outside the city, the disease developing within two weeks of the time of leaving the city, the patients will be permitted to return, provided (a) a private conveyance (private car, private automobile, carriage, or ambulance) is used, and (b) the patient goes direct to a hospital authorized by the Department of Health to care for cases of poliomyelitis.
>
> New York City children under 16, temporarily outside of New York City, who have been exposed to infection within two weeks, may return to the city under the following conditions:
>
> (a) They must come by private conveyance and must go direct to their homes.
>
> (b) Advance notice of their coming must be sent, and authorization from the Department of Health must be obtained by telephone by the local health officer. Such children will be promptly visited by a representative of the Department of Health, and their parents or guardian instructed as to the nature and duration of quarantine.
>
> The premises will not be placarded, but the children will be visited at regular intervals, and should quarantine be violated the parents or guardians will be summoned to court.

Rules are also promulgated for hospital authorities and ambulance surgeons to observe.

Synagogue Cornerstone Laid.

The cornerstone of the new synagogue to be erected at 257-265 West Eighty-eighth Street for the Congregation Bnai Jeshurun was set in place yesterday. The congregation is one of the oldest in the city. Henry Beaumont Herts designed the new building.

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'END POTSDAM GANG,' PLEADS DR. VAN DYKE

Former Minister to The Hague Occupies Old Pulpit in Brick Presbyterian Church.

CALLS TEUTONS INFAMOUS

Germany Digging Her Own Grave Deeper by War Methods, He Says —Other Patriotic Sermons.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, formerly Minister to The Hague, preached yesterday from his old pulpit at the Brick Presbyterian Church on the hypocrisy of the Kaiser, who referred familiarly to God while employing poison gas, and quoted from the Bible while sending airplanes to kill women and children. His was one of several patriotic sermons preached by clergymen yesterday.

"America must join with the others in ending the Potsdam gang," he said, "if the world is not to become a cage of wild beasts. The gang is against the laws of God. It is against the laws of all nations. It is using Christianity to bolster up a cause as infamous as men ever engaged in."

Dr. van Dyke started to preach from manuscript, but branched off into an extemporaneous excoriation of Germany and her methods of warfare. He repeatedly used the words "Potsdam Gang" in referring to the German junkers. He said that all the world knew who was responsible for the war, and that it was idle for the Kaiser and his officers to attempt to shift the blame. This attempt at evasion, he said, merely dug the German grace deeper and added to her shame.

"True American kindness brought America into the war," he said, "and it will keep us there until the war is won. Some people worry about Christians being in the war in view of the Sermon on the Mount, but I say there is no need for conscientious people to worry. When evil deeds are committed such as have been committed since 1914, the world guards must act, and they are right in acting. America in the war at this time is in the right place.

Another patriotic sermon was that preached by the Rev. Christian F. Reisner at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church. The sermon was in the interests of naval recruiting.

The baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of Manhattan College was preached last night by the Rev. William P. F. Dooley in the Church of the Annunciation, oCnvent Avenue and 131st Street. The new church was filled to capacity with the alumni and the friends and relatives of the graduates.

Father Dooley referred to the fact that yesterday was the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, and declared that every man must do all in his power to bring success to the forces of right and justice in the present war.

The Rev. Thomas Mackenzie, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church of Flushing, spoke at a special patriotic service yesterday. He said:

"We must fight against the enemies of God without and within. And as we thus fight peace is bound to come—not the loose-braced, self-indulgent peace of the man who, because he drifts with the current, is not conscious of any conflict, but the peace of the man who fights bravely the good fight of faith, and is rewarded at the last with the victor's crown."

The service was attended by 1,000 persons.

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There are 102 other patriotic records listed in the Victor Record catalog.

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LAMBS' NEW GAMBOL FILLS OPERA HOUSE

Friends Applaud Actors with Hammerstein in His Old Home.

WILL ROGERS A REAL STAR

Appears in Frank Tinney's Regalia and Wins a Bout of Wits with Willie Collier.

The Lambs slipped through the bars that usually hold them in Forty-fourth Street, last night, and gamboled on the spacious stage of the Manhattan Opera House. The immortal Oscar, with his equally immortal cigar, embraced his old home with his benevolent smile, the neighborhood was cluttered up with motors as in the days of his reign, the auditorium was overflowing with players and their kin, and everybody was more or less happy. For the Lambs' Gambol, like any home-talent show, is for the friends of the participants, and can't be a failure.

Now that the gambol of 1916 is a year away it is violating no confidence to record that it was a pretty sad affair. No one knew it better than the Lambs and so they labored strenuously to blot out the stain. They did succeed in concocting an entertainment 100 per cent. more amusing than its immediate predecessor and if it wasn't always hilarious the all-star cast, a handicap in any show, can be blamed.

If Will Rogers had not been in the habit of walking away, to borrow dressing room argot, with every show he has been in in the last two years, the rules of reporting would have demanded that the fact that he was the best part of last night's entertainment be mentioned in the opening paragraph, but as these little victories are no longer news the third paragraph will do. Mr. Rogers had done some new lariat feats early in the evening to the accompaniment of his patter, and then in a minstrel first part he appeared again, dressed in the regalia of Frank Tinney.

Mr. Tinney, it seems, refused to gambol and many of the jokes the end-men bandied back and forth between Interlocutors Fred Niblo and DeWolf Hopper, that did not have the Liberty bonds or Mr. Hopper's matrimonial adventures as their themes were leveled at the absent Mr. Tinney. There was a general belief that the blackface comedian's defection was due to an extemporaneous skit at one of the private gambols between Mr. Collier and himself in which the former's well-known wit caused him to outpoint the younger comedian.

So when Mr. Rogers, who had won more laughs than any of the end men, started to make a suggestion for the Russian national anthem and Mr. Collier was reminded of something and ran away with the cue, it was evident to even the lay members of the audience from the way the rest of the circle sat up that something not rehearsed was taking place. Rogers allowed Collier to finish and after the laugh that should have been his he rubbed his nose, gave his gum a few swift chews and, apologizing for not being a comedian, began to tell about the Zulus.

"The Zulus have a custom," drawled Mr. Rogers, "of destroying every child that doesn't show some sign of intelligence when it has reached the age of 2. You may have noticed there are no Zulu comedians."

Collier joined in the laugh that followed, but he didn't try to rout Rogers again.

James T. Powers, Clifton Crawford, Barney Hernard, Julius Tannen, Raymond Hitchcock, and Andrew Mack were the other end men with jokes new and old, and dialects Manhattan, Southern, Scotch, and Grand Street. Another number that brought a lot of well-known actors together was called "Getting Up a Gambol" and included an amusing scene between Willie Collier and Leon Errol. This was by George V. Hobart, who was also the author of a travesty on the modern problem play, entitled "Words Mean Nothing. In "The Old Stage Door," a sketch by Mr. Collier and John L. Golden, ten actors masqueraded as the types of actors and actresses popular in other decades. Effingham Pinto, as usual, proved the most accomplished impersonator of the other sex.

The dramatic piece de resistance was a playlet called "Somewhere in Mexico," written by Robert Mears Macfly, with John Sainpolis in the rôle of Villa, and Donald Brian as a captured American aviator, who sacrifices his brother's and his own life rather than betray his comrades. Dancing by Doyle and Dixon and George White, Van and Schenck in songs, John McCormack singing a group of his most popular numbers, and a patriotic finale in which hundreds of miniature flags were showered on the audience, while DeWolf Hopper sang President Wilson's verses, "Fall Into Line for Your Motherland," to a musical setting by John L. Golden, completed the program. The sale of seats and programs netted between $18,000 and $20,000, and Herbert Brenon paid $2,100 for an autographed program sold at auction. The show will be repeated this afternoon.

"Come Through" at the Broadway.

George Bronson Howard's "Come Through" was shown in the universal pictures at the Broadway yesterday, with a little more than the usual flourish of a movie premiere. Herbert Rawlinson, who carried the hero's rôle of gentleman burglar and society dancer through nearly two hours, got away with a pretty good fight—and with the heroine—at the close. Alice Lake, Roy Stewart, and others figured in the so-called mightiest melodrama from a Montana mining camp to a Summer chateau on Long Island. Besides a Mexican curtain-raiser of "Bombs and Bandits," there were good views of recent scenes connected with raising the Liberty Loan.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Washington Square Players will begin the last two weeks of their season at the Comedy tonight. The theatre will then remain closed until the middle of August to give the players a vacation. The organization will follow its regular policy of presenting the programs, consisting for the most part of short plays, next season.

A. H. Woods will place in rehearsal today Samuel Shipman's new three-act play "The Target," for production in Atlantic City next month and presentation there the month following. The cast includes Emmett Corrigan, Harry Mestayer, Harry C. Browne, James Spottswood, Clara Joel, Maida Turner, and Suzanne Wills.

Tonight's performance of "You're in Love" at the Casino will be under the auspices of the Board of Directors and the Social Service Committee of the Volunteer Hospital, and the profits will be devoted to that institution.

Irene Bentley will return to the stage next season in the new Smith-Jacobi musical play, "Rambler Rose," in which Julia Sanderson and Joseph Cawthern will be starred.

Edith Tallaferro has gone to Toronto to appear in a production of a new comedy by Earle Brown, entitled "Annabel Lee." The play will be tried out at the Royal Alexandra Theatre by the Edward H. Robins stock company and if successful will be presented here next Fall, with Miss Tallaferro in the stellar rôle.

John Drew and the players who appeared with him on tour in "Pendennis" arrived yesterday from St. Paul, where they finished their season Saturday night. Jane Houston, who played the rôle of Emily Fotheringay, will sail shortly for London, to be married to a British officer, now at the front.

Wallis Clark, who has been playing the rôle of the aged General in "Peter Ibbetson," which suspended its engagement at the Republic for the Summer Saturday night, has gone to Milwaukee to appear with a repertoire company. George Foster Platt has established there for the Summer months.

Mme. Yoraka, the French actress who recently gave a special performance of "Jenny" for the benefit of the Actors' Fund, has been removed to a hospital suffering from a nervous breakdown. She was to have begun posing for motion pictures soon, but has abandoned all work until next season.

Beatrice Allen, who appeared last season in "The Century Girl," has been engaged by Arthur Hammerstein for a role in "Furs and Frills," a musical comedy by Edward Clark and Rudolf Friml, which will be one of his first productions next season.

A tea dance will be given in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton Wednesday afternoon for the benefit of the Wyhne-Bevan Russian ambulance unit. Quentin Tod, who will sail soon for Russia to join the unit, and Helen Clarke, his dancing partner in "Love o' Mike," will dance at the tea.

PICTURES THE RUINS LEFT BY GERMANS

Their Destruction of Orchards Mrs. William Astor Chanler Calls 'Refined Cruelty.'

PRAISES SPIRIT OF FRANCE

British Organization and Discipline She Declares Are "Wonderful"—Noyon's Children Eager for Toys.

Mrs. William Aster Chanler, who has been diligent in war relief work with other well-known women of New York, has just returned from a five months' visit in France. At her home in East Nineteenth Street yesterday she gave a vivid picture of the scenes she had witnessed at the French and British fronts, and told of the joy that surged through France when this country entered the war, and of the terrible destructiveness of the Germans, the devastated fields, pillaged farms, and burned villages.

Mrs. Chanler was among those who, after the evacuation by the enemy, took clothing and food to the citizens of Noyon and toys for the children. She was also among the first civilians to visit the devastated regions around Posieres and Bapaume, where hundreds of helmets and thousands of hand grenades and guns lay all about, and where, from the shell-torn earth, she picked up an English soldier's battered Prayer Book.

Mrs. Chanler went abroad in the interest of the French Heroes' Fund Committee, of which she is President, and to complete the arrangements for the construction and maintenance of a school for French orphan boys and a sanatorium for tubercular children, in connection with the Chateau Lafayette, the birthplace of the Marquis de Lafayette, which has been purchased by a group of prominent American men and women, to be converted into a Franco-American memorial museum and school. The chateau was obtained through the personal efforts of Mrs. Chanler and John Moffatt, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the fund.

Lauds Spirit of France.

In speaking of the spirit of France, Mrs. Chanler said: "I found the French people unfaltering. Truly, they are the most intelligent, the most philosophical people in the world. With men dying by the thousands they are uncomplaining. The women are doing splendid work. And the fact that impressed me more than anything else was that with all the horrors of war there was so little suffering apparent.

"The entrance of the United States into the war came as a tremendous encouragement. Paris was a city of Stars and Stripes. All along the people seemed to feel that we didnt understand what they were fighting for, although they never criticised us. Now that this country has become allied with them in the common cause the mental and moral uplift can hardly be estimated.

"I spent about three weeks along the British front, in Northern France, and here I was struck by the wonderful organization and discipline of the English. They do so much for their men. One night I attended an entertainment given for 700 men who had just come in from the front line trenches. They entered into the spirit of the occasion, and one forgot that war was so near. These men—English, Australians, Canadians, New Zealanders—don't know what fear is.

"Like the French, they bear no bitterness toward their enemies. There is no great 'hate' in their souls. After one has been among them and witnessed their quiet determination, you are proud to feel that you are an Anglo-Saxon.

"As to the devastated regions that I visited, the awful waste and desolation is almost inconceivable. In company with Mlle. Valentine Thomson and the Countess de Bonds, I visited the ransacked regions of Pozieres and Bapaume, where there was nothing but charred trees to mark a village site, and a level country made undulating by shellfire. We came across a place called the Cemetery of the Tanks. Here were the battered remains of ten tanks, their hulls looking like ships wrecked at sea.

"Thousands of hand grenades, many of them unexploded, were lying all about us. The officer escorting us would frequently exclaim: 'Look you! Don't touch!' as we walked among them. These unexploded grenades will prove a great menace to the farmers when they start to till the land, for many of them are buried deep under ground.

Children Eager for Toys.

"In Noyon, where we distributed clothes and toys, the scenes enacted were most pathetic. The children, so long accustomed to the harrowing scenes of war, fairly went wild over the sight of toys. The Baroness de la Grange, formerly Miss Emily Sloane, in handing them out, had her hands scratched until they bled from the fingers of the children, snatching for the toys.

"Noyon was especially interesting then, for it had just been 'adopted' by a group of citizens of Washington, D. C., for reconstruction. On every side we heard the tragic story of the young girls who had been carried off by the enemy. The most refined cruelty of the Germans to my mind was in making the farmers cut down their own fruit trees and devastate their own land."

Regarding the Lafayette School, Mrs. Chanler said that the French authorities were giving it the most earnest support. Leon Bourgeois, M. Viviani, M. Briand, Gaston Thomson, the Minister of Commerce, and others were enthusiastic over its success.

"The boys will be taught English," Mrs. Chanler explained, "and will be brought to this country to study American methods and will carry back American ideas and blend them with their own. During the Summer instructors will be sent from this side, who will drill them in English literature and history, and baseball and football will be encouraged. There will be a model farm and dairy, and a dispensary with a nurse.

"The French seem anxious to learn to speak English. It is one of the great handicaps now in uniting England, America, and France. They feel as if they have been isolated in this respect."

TITLED STOWAWAYS HERE.

Two Major Generals and Two Brigadier Generals in Lot from Cuba.

Special to The New York Times.

GLOUCESTER, N. J., June 17.—At the United States Immigration Station today, a board of special inquiry conducted a hearing into the case of the nine Cubans, members of the revolutionary army, who arrived in the United States on the Danish steamship Graafaxe loaded with sugar. After hearing the statements made by the members of the party, and obtaining statements from the officers of the steamship, the board's findings were trahsmitted to the officials at Washington, who will decide the status of the case.

There are two Major Generals, two Brigadier Generals, one Colonel, and four aids. Their titles were conferred upon themselves when they took part in the recent insurrection that occurred in Cuba and which was suppressed. Cuba became too small for them, and, at the same time, it is thought that the officials in that island did not desire their presence and permitted them to escape. They embarked on the Graafaxe, and when that vessel was five miles off the coast of Cuba they were discovered and held by the captain as stowaways.

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WINTER GARDEN B'WAY & 50TH. Evgs. at 8. MATINEE TOMORROW 50c to $1.50.
THE Passing Show OF 1917.
CHARLES DARNTON, EV. WORLD: "Dazzled Shrinking New York."

LYRIC 42nd W. of Broadway. Beginning TONIGHT at 8:15 SHARP. New Shubert Production MY LADY'S GLOVE with CHARLES PURCELL; GREAT SINGING CAST; 100 PRETTY GIRLS. Music by OSCAR STRAUSS.

NEW BIJOU 45th St., just off B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THE KNIFE by Eugene Walter. Phone 630 Bryant. "The thrills of a lifetime crowded into a few hours."—Eve. Telegram.

ASTOR THEA., B'way & 45th. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. HIS LITTLE WIDOWS UP-TO-THE-MINUTE MUSICAL COMEDY

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. LOVE O' MIKE Like the breath of Springtime. Comedy with Music. SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—Herald.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Season's Musical Knockout You're in Love

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. OH, BOY! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.

Gripping! THE MAN WHO CAME BACK Playhouse Mats. Wed. & Sat.

SEE THE 48TH ST. 13th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. Evs. 8:20. Thea., E. of B'way.

WASH'N SQ. PLAYERS COMEDY 110 W. 41st. Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. LAST 2 WEEKS "Plots & Playwrights." "Another Way Out." & (new) "Parias."

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:20. OLIVER MOROSCO Presents THE BRAT "Better Than Per'o' My Heart"

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT. 8:30. Pop. Mat. Wed. 2:30. WM. COLLIER in the Laugh Hit of all Farces NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

CORT West 48th St. Evenings 8:25. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. OLIVER MOROSCO'S Great Laughing Success Upstairs and Down

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NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. "The House Beautiful." Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs. Ziegfeld Follies

ROOF After Performance at 11:30 MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. LAST 6 TIMES 3 GREAT BARRIE PLAYS. The New Word, The Old Lady Shows Her Medals, and ETHEL BARRYMORE In THE 212 LOOK.

Turn to the Right!

POPULAR PRICE MATINEE WED.

GAIETY B'WAY, 46TH ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.

COHAN & HARRIS Theatre, W. 42d St. Phone 6344 Bryant. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. "HITCHY-KOO" AN INTIMATE REVUE WITH Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue Wm. Rock and Frances White Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni

FULTON 46th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. WILLIAM COURTENAY - THOS. A. WISE In Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy "PALS FIRST"

"Pictures replete with episodes, humorous and full of pathos, of the life of the Lincolns."—Times.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that WRIGHT & COBB LIGHTERAGE COMPANY, as owner, and ALLEN COBB, as charterer of the steam lighter "Pioneer," have filed their petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury on said vessel on November 8th, 1916. Said vessel has been transferred to a Trustee. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury must prove their claims before Edward L. Owen, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July, 1917, or be thereafter [illegible]

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Newburgh	*12:15	*1:45	5:45
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1917.

BUILD MORE AIRPLANES.

Not only because it stirs the national imagination, because hardy and courageous young Americans are keen to join "our flying army," or because "the game suits our national temperament," should Congress act without further hesitation in approval of the plan of the Secretary of War, the Signal Service, and the Council of National Defense to extend largely our immediate preparations for military air service. All these excellent arguments, and many others, in support of the plan were laid before the Senate's Military Committee by Brig. Gen. SQUIER on Friday. To expend immediately $600,000,000 on the construction of a great fleet of airplanes, General SQUIER said, would be getting a positive bargain. But the scheme commends itself for the most practical reasons. We can do our share best in the defeat of Germany by building up our air service without delay.

Before long we shall have 1,000 airplanes and as many trained aviators in France, but we ought to have many more before next Winter. We can have them, both machines and men. There is no lack of men eager to take up military aviation and competent for the work. There is no lack of material. Airplanes can be built quickly in the factories listed by the Council of National Defense. All that is lacking is the consent of Congress to take up this plan, to enable the United States in the shortest possible way to render the most effective aid to our allies on the western front. To put this plan in operation will cause no delay in our preparations for warfare on land and sea. Those will go on according to the program. But we can strike a quicker blow from the air. There is no reason why we should hesitate.

LABOR, POLITICS, AND WAR.

It is a pleasure to remark that the leaders of labor are reacting to the stimulus of war better than the leaders of parties. Senators HOKE SMITH and REED are as unrepresentative upon the question of "dictatorship" as Mr. KITCHIN is upon the question of taxation. On the other hand, Mr. GOMPERS is prominent among labor leaders who are sinking class consciousness in social consciousness, and therefore are showing patriotism. It would not be possible to speak thus heartily in praise of the labor leaders if they were asking that unionists should be fed first, or more abundantly or cheaper than other citizens. Nothing could be better or plainer than the circular which the federation has sent to 28,000 unions in support of the Food Control bill because of "its strong appeal to the whole nation." Senators and Representatives alike may be assured that the circular expresses a universal sentiment which they fail to understand when it says

> there is an intense and general desire and need for the benefits of food regulation. The proposed bill does not set up a food dictatorship or methods that infringe upon the liberties of the citizens. It does not purpose to ration the people, but attempts to protect the people against speculation by rational, practical means.

There are plenty of opportunities ahead for Mr. GOMPERS to act as he is acting in the food matter. Fuel is included in the Food bill, and is hardly less a universal and fundamental need for both individuals and industry. But there are separatist influences in the coal industry. The miners are demanding class representation in the control of the coal industry, and exclusive work in producing coal. They declare that they can cover the country with coal a foot deep and raise the production to a billion tons. If they do so, questions of detail may be waived, but if the industry becomes disturbed it will not be endured that coal may not be procured otherwise.

There is now a similar situation in the metal trades. Unions affiliated with the federation have offered to co-operate with the Government provided they have an exclusive agreement. There is no objection to agreements with unions when they are fairly made and faithfully kept. If Mr. GOMPERS will see to it that these and other such arrangements are in the universal interest, and not punitive to those not included in them, he will perform a public service of value. The fuel question, the machinists and shipbuilding questions, and others, lie ahead. For them it is not "too late," nor yet is it any too soon for Mr. GOMPERS to consolidate his position in public favor.

PASS THE FOOD BILL.

After all the bluster of the opposition, the Senate accepted the so-called Priority bill Saturday without a single dissenting vote. This provides for the regulation of commercial traffic by common carriers during the war period, and aroused a great deal of oratorical opposition among the Senators who object to conferring extraordinary powers upon the President. A few slight amendments served to satisfy the opposition. The bill is likely to pass quickly in the House.

The acceptance of this measure is a good augury for the Food Administration bill, which will be brought up in both houses this morning. We confidently expect this bill to be a law by July 1. Its enactment is necessary for the conservation of food production and supply during the war. A big fight in the House is predicted, and one Senator has said that the bill could not be passed in 1,000 years. Well, there are two weeks left. With the Senate's action on the Priority bill in mind, the people will be optimistic about the fate of the Food Administration bill.

THE CASE OF RUTH CRUGER.

It is a great pity that the police did not solve the mystery of the disappearance of RUTH CRUGER for themselves, and within a week of the event. That could have been done by persistence. They had the clue in their hands almost from the beginning. Their failure to make the right use of it, and the discovery of the girl's body, after four months, just where it might have been reasonably looked for the day after the police learned of Miss CRUGER's disappearance, this through the intelligence and energy of an outsider, a woman lawyer impelled to clear the mystery for the sake of womanhood, are discreditable to the diligence, zeal, and discipline of a few of the members of a police force which Commissioner WOODS has been laboring earnestly to make the most efficient in the world. Mr. WOODS has accomplished more than the best of his predecessors in making his force one in which New Yorkers can feel an honest pride. He has done much, he can do much more, and so can the men, but this failure in the Cruger case, due to the traditional slowness and incompetence of a small part of the force, is something that must be lived down and atoned for.

Meanwhile the decent people of New York owe a debt of gratitude to Mrs. HUMISTON, and they will not be misled in awarding praise where it is not due. The horror and the pathos of the climax of this mystery are depressing. The case has never been out of the public mind since Feb. 15. It has been continually talked about. The conviction has been general that an innocent girl, seemingly destined for a bright and useful womanhood, had been foully dealt with by some human monster. The shocking facts now revealed justify the public belief.

NEW JERSEY ADMITS ITS ERROR.

The Port of New York will not be divided into its constituent elements. That seems assured by the plea of New Jersey against the report of the examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission, adverse to the proposal of Northern New Jersey's cities that they should have a lower railway rate than to Manhattan. The examiner's report was so convincing to New Jersey that its spokesmen saw the expediency of moderating their proposal when they appeared before the Commission. New Jersey no longer asks that it should be put on a basis with Philadelphia by the reduction of rates by the cost of the lighterage to Manhattan. New Jersey now asks only that a special rate should be made discriminating in favor of its northern cities on domestic business alone, and to a less degree.

The compromise is rather destructive of New Jersey's entire argument than acceptable by its moderation. If rates are to be made by cost of transportation, any rate less than cost is wrong, not by the mere difference of cost, but by the principle of discrimination. It is unfair for New Jersey to compete with Manhattan on a basis of railway rates below cost. New Jersey's argument never should have been made, for the reason that railways do not make rates on cost of service alone. The rate to Manhattan in particular was made by competition, not on cost. The rate to Manhattan was made by New York Central lines which have no lighterage costs, and which had no escape from competition with canal deliveries by lighter. The Manhattan rate very well may be too low, but it is not possible either to raise it or to reduce it without exciting competition of a sort which the Interstate Commerce Commission was created in part to stop.

There is a competition productive of cheapness which is immoral and destructive. That sort of competition was proposed by New Jersey, which now seems to admit its error, and persists only in a degree which it hopes may be overlooked because so small. Unfortunately for New Jersey, and fortunately for all other interests, no compromise is possible. Manhattan regards New Jersey as an indivisible part of the port, every part of which is entitled to equality of treatment. It is not possible to show favor to New Jersey without opening the door to favors to the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens. Like New Jersey, they have rail deliveries without lighter service, and are entitled to equality with Manhattan. No one of them can receive discriminating treatment without arousing resentment by competing ports and disturbing all ocean rates. New Jersey should lament its mistaken proposal rather than its rejection, for its prosperity will be increased in the future.

There is no reason why New Jersey should not develop its superior natural advantages as New York did. Each can contribute to the prosperity of the other in the respects in which they are complementary. They are co-operating to this end in the joint development of intercommunication by tunnels or bridges, as experts may decide. Progress is reported in this respect on the very day that New Jersey seems to confess that it foresees the defeat of its separatist proposal.

A COMMISSION FROM NORWAY.

Norway is sending to this country Commissioners who will ask for exports of wheat, corn, and oats. In the meantime Germany is sinking her ships and killing her sailors. On the 15th the destruction of five Norwegian vessels was reported. Only four of the men on one of them survived the German gunfire, and the lives of all on another were taken. In May forty-nine of Norway's ships were sent to the bottom, and she has lost 281 since the first day of January. While the submarines were engaged in this foul work well-known men in Norway were exporting to Germany the nickel used in making the torpedoes by which ships are sunk. They had been doing this for two years, and their suicidal export trade has been a subject of discussion in Norwegian newspapers.

The attitude of Norway's Government is extraordinary. Commissioners coming here to represent it in negotiations for food will not find it easy to prove that they deserve any consideration. They can get no grain from Canada. They should have none that is produced in the United States, so long as Norway fails to resent Germany's attacks upon her merchant marine. For a long time she has been the victim of a one-sided war. If she had shown evidence of manliness and decent self-respect, and had become a war ally of her friends here and in Europe, she might reasonably ask for a part of the food we can spare. Our Government now has absolute power to control exports, and this power should be exercised to the disadvantage of Norway.

THEY MAKE NO HEADWAY.

"The Republic has nothing to fear "from Germany; from the policy in- "dicated by the President every- "thing." So the Chicago Abendpost supports the United States. "We "will not pour out our strength in "European wars," says the Cincinnati Volksblatt, "but preserve it in "order to be able to meet the only "real danger which threatens us— "from the Anglo-Japanese alliance." According to the Illinois Staats-Zeitung:

> When the hundreds of thousands drafted to military service realize that their country is going to make them the victims of foreign adventure, there will arise a conflict between sentiment and duty which may threaten the internal peace of the Republic.

Thus, as Mr. WILSON said in his Flag Day Address, do "the agents "and dupes of the German Imperial "Government" carry on "the sinister intrigue." Thus do they "seek to un- "dermine the Government with false "profession of loyalty to its prin- "ciples."

The American Government and the American people are notably patient. The aliens in fact or heart who are abusing that patience may see it flame into just anger yet.

Meanwhile, it is refreshing to turn from these disloyalties of the German-language press, an old, fading school of opinion, to the men of German blood and undiluted American patriotism. Our Nebraska contemporary The Beatrice Sun says:

> Somebody should send to the Kaiser a list of the recruits being enrolled in this country. It would serve the good purpose of disillusioning him as to the loyalty of the great mass of the German citizens of the United States.
>
> Take Tuesday's list of recruits for Company C. Of the ten who enlisted on that day, six names of a pronounced German flavor. At least one of them is the son of a man who has served in the German Army.

The few professional agents and dupes of the Imperial German Government "will make no headway," as Mr. WILSON said. The best answer to the disloyalists of the German-language press is the list of recruits of German names.

LOST FOR YEARS TO COME.

The steady growth of chemical industries in this country is shown by the investment of $16,375,000 in them during the month of May. This makes a total of about $210,000,000 of new capital authorized since the beginning of 1915. Reports from the new British dyestuffs industry say the manufacturers expect not only to supply the home demand after the war but also to export considerable quantities of their product. In France and Canada, and even in Russia, there is notable activity in making chemicals of which Germany three years ago had almost a world monopoly.

While reports from Germany disclose anxiety as to economic alliances in opposition to her interests after the war, there is no evidence that she realizes how her trade must be affected then without any resort to hostile combinations. Germany has been indirectly creating and building up great industries in the countries of her foes and in neutral lands, industries whose survival and further development in the coming days of peace will greatly reduce her exports. She has lost for many years to come, and probably forever, the greater part of her important and profitable foreign trade in dyestuffs, drugs, and other chemicals. Our own output of many of these is now so large that exports of them exceed $100,000,000 a year. A short time ago we could not have dyed the 30,000,000 yards of khaki which an army of 1,000,000 men will require, but now in this we need no help from abroad. Germany's loss on account of new industries where her sales were great will be enormous and permanent.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

They Are the Eyes of Armies.

Although the value of the airplane as a military instrument was recognized from the day of its invention, and demonstrated in the first war that followed the first successful flights, it was not until the present European conflict had continued for many months—not until the last few weeks, indeed—that anybody claimed for these machines the importance of making the difference between ultimate victory and defeat. Now it is confidently asserted that the side with enough airplanes, operated with sufficient skill and courage to deprive the opposing side of all use of this weapon, will surely win.

The reason is that supremacy in the air means fighting with eyes open to everything going on in the enemy's lines, the lack of it a blind fight in the dark. And, curiously enough, the relation of the airplane is closest not with the other more mobile factors in war, infantry and cavalry, but with the artillery, and it does its best work in connection with the weapon least like itself, the cannon. For, though the airplane has of late developed no small power of direct offense and makes bold and effective attacks on well-armed foes, its chief service is in extending by many miles the artillerist's vision and enabling him to have a definite target for every shot he fires.

Thus guided, the destructiveness of a bombardment is enormously increased, while the cannon not aided in the same way is reduced to an approach to complete helplessness. The welcome that a large American aviation corps will receive in France has been sufficiently indicated by the many dispatches devoted to the achievements of the American aviators already there. Their work is dangerous, but it is full of excitement, romance, and adventure, and, far oftener than that done by other soldiers, it gives the reward of personal fame.

Drawing Now Even on Oberammergau.

There is more significance than appears on the surface in the fact that the men who took the principal as well as the minor parts in the Passion Play at Oberammergau have been called to the colors and are now wearing the field gray uniform. For this violates one of the rarest immunities enjoyed by Germans—immunity from military service—and a very old one.

Performance of the Passion Play became an established custom at Oberammergau early in the seventeenth century, and it was started there as an expression of gratitude on the part of the villagers for escape from the plague. As a reward for their piety, it was solemnly promised by the then ruler of Bavaria that never should the actors be obliged to serve as soldiers in any war. This promise has been kept till now, and in 1870, when the players themselves asked for its abrogation, they were not allowed to join the fighting forces, but were restricted to hospital work as a demonstration of their patriotism.

Now the need for men in the ranks is greater—is evidently so great that it has been deemed necessary to abolish the ancient privilege entirely—and even the player of the chief rôle in the sacred tragedy is carrying and using a rifle. The interpretation to be placed on this departure from precedent is obvious.

THE PITTSBURGH MEMORIAL.

Pacifistic Influences at the Conference of Charities and Correction.

New York, June 14, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Congratulations upon the editorial article of June 14 entitled "Inopportune." At Pittsburgh, Professor Stewart Paton and the writer, at the general session for mental hygiene, both publicly denounced the memorial—in no sense official—circulated by the memorialists, (including several ex-Presidents of the National Conference of Charities and Correction.) Something like 400 signatures had been obtained by Sunday. On Monday Paton and I spoke, suggesting that signatures were being obtained without due reading of the petition. Apparently only 100 more signatures were obtained from a conference of several thousand. One woman told me she would remove her name, as she had signed thinking it was all about war prohibition. One man congratulated me on a "courageous" speech—courageous because I had spoken counter to Dean George W. Kirchwey, Edward T. Devine, Homer Folks, and the rest. (Miss Jane Addams did not attend the conference.)

But how many of these signatories really believe that, as the petition runs, "the democratic elements of the Central Empires are at a disadvantage so long as their war groups can claim they are resisting annihilation"? Why should not the democratic elements of the Central Empires be at a disadvantage? Have we not declared war on the Central Empires, (including Turkey, with its democratic elements, to boot)? Cannot democratic elements be misused by oligarchs? Oligarchs of the National Conference, signing "as individuals," were certainly using political influence, of the pacifistic type already too familiar, when they tried (and failed) to float a monster memorial "to elicit a fresh statement of peace terms by the Allies," so feebly described by THE TIMES as "Inopportune." Luckily Professor Paton's remarks and my own will be printed in the Transactions of the National Conference as contributions to "mental hygiene" in its broadest sense.

E. E. SOUTHARD, M. D.
Bullard Professor of Neuropathology, Harvard University.

AN INSULT TO ALSATIANS.

A New York German Newspaper Goes Back to the Zabern Affair.

New York, June 17, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is but natural on the part of the reptilian press on the other side of the Rhine to abuse and insult the populations of conquered territories. Such chivalry is but one of the many varieties of German Kultur, of Teutonic modesty, and has been instilled in the minds of the Gott-Mit-Uns and Deutschland-über-Alles partisans since the days when they were made to sing on the school benches of the Gymnasium, Real Schule, Lyceum, and other educational institutions, the beauties of hatred and envy as expounded in the Taschen Liederbuch (pocket song book) published at Minden in Westphalia.

But here in America attacks on downtrodden peoples, insults to vanquished nations do not find and never did find a sympathetic echo. American fair play and decency do not countenance such acts.

A year before the war broke out, in 1913, the American press of every political shade held up to ridicule that young Prussian officer, von Forstner, who, while on duty in an Alsatian town and speaking before Alsatian recruits, offered a sum of money to any one who would shoot down an Alsatian "Wackes" in the German army.

That incident, known as the Zabern affair, created considerable feeling here as well as in Europe by the subsequent "heroic" action of that young Lieutenant, who, in the course of a street manifestation in the town of Zabern, used his imperial sword against a crippled shoemaker whose infirmity did not permit him to get out of range of the courageous officer.

It is that one word "Wackes," which, literally translated, means "loafer," "good-for-nothing," and is the equivalent of the French word "voyou," applied by von Forstner to Alsatian boys compelled to serve in the German army that aroused the civilized world and revolutionized sentiment in Alsace-Lorraine.

That happened four years ago, when the world was at peace. Today, when the world is at war, in this America, in this land of freedom of the press, in this great city of New York, the Zabern affair has been revived.

The Deutsches Journal, which calls itself "America's greatest German newspaper," in its edition of June 6, publishes an editorial headed "The Peace Conditions of France." Referring to Alsace-Lorraine, the German paper has this to say:

> France got along forty-four years without Alsace-Lorraine and did not fare badly; she can get along in the future without the "Wackes," and when that fact is admitted, the greatest obstacle to peace will be removed.

"Wackes!" the people who have suffered untold miseries since 1871. "Wackes!" the three thousand officers fighting for France born in Alsace or from Alsatian parents. "Wackes!" the thousands of Alsatians who left their homes, their parents, their friends, everything and everybody that was dear to them rather than be German subjects, and who emigrated to America, where they have become good citizens, in every walk of life, from the unskilled laborer to the college professor. These men called "Wackes" by an anonymous Kaiserite who abuses the liberty of the press of a country which gives him such a large hospitality.

Do not let me be misunderstood. I never advocated and do not advocate now the muzzling of the press. But does not the Government of the United States, represented in this instance by Attorney General Gregory, realize that such infamous expressions may lead to disturbances and eventually to riots?

Do the proper authorities ignore the fact that we are at war with Germany? That a German newspaper tolerated in America insults a class of American citizens, natives of a country of which President Wilson has so feelingly spoken when at a luncheon at Washington the other day he said that "in the future no small peoples or nations can be sold, transferred or delivered without the consent of the governed!"

And simply because Alsace-Lorraine is crying to her France to deliver her from the Prussian yoke, and because we Alsatians residing in the United States join with all the energy that is in us in that supreme and desperate appeal to free our oppressed native country, because of that, and of that only, an anonymous journalist prostitutes his profession and his pen and calls us "loafers." They who for the last three years have practiced assassination, rape, and wanton destruction have their mouthpiece here calling us "Wackes." If that writer is a German subject, he should be interned; if he is a hyphenate, then he comes under those German-Americans whom the Kölnische Zeitung, in its edition of June 10, qualifies as "an asset to the empire such as exists nowhere else as an element of restraint on public sentiment in America, as a cause of embarrassment to Herr Wilson and his English friends." In either case the Department of Justice has work to perform. In the meantime, "degenerate France" with "that contemptible little British army," supported by General Pershing's "idiotic Yankees," will crush the Prussian viper, for which crushing we Alsatian "Wackes" have been waiting forty-seven years. JONAS LIPPMANN
(Formerly of the Journal d'Alsace.)

THE CALL OF THE SEA.

We shall go down to the sea in ships:
We shall retake the salt waves' wage;
After the moil of the sleepless ships,
We shall reclaim our heritage.
Long, too long, have our eyes been set
On the restless marts and the toil of the fields;
Long, too long, have our hearts forgot
The harvest the wild fume yields.
Our viking fathers dared the deeps
Where the fabled monsters lay in wait—
Followed the star to the dim world's verge
And charted the utmost strait.

Over the pathless waves they fared
Down thro' the fierce Barbados' wrack;
Up where the frozen mountains tower
And bar the sailor's track.
They trusted well their ships of oak
To match the hurricane's toss and reel—
Hearts of oak more stout than their ships.
And we trust our hearts of steel!
Our ocean mother we run to greet—
Return again to her wide, sweet arms,
To cradle our heads on her heaving breast
And cure our fever harms.

For it is not good to forget the sea,
Mother of strong, undaunted men.
Mother of bounty, mother of health
We shall come back again!
We shall go down to the sea in ships,
We shall retake the salt waves' wage;
After the moil of the shops and fields
We shall reclaim our heritage.
The starry flag that lit the deeps,
When the greyhound clipper roamed the world,
Shall light again the Seven Seas
And never shall be furl'd!

JOHN JEROME ROONE.

THE NATION AROUSED FOR RED CROSS WEEK

Country-Wide Effort to Raise $100,000,000 War Fund Begins Today.

THIRTY TEAMS IN THIS CITY

The Workers Include Some of the Most Prominent Men and Women of New York.

This is Red Cross Week throughout the nation. It has been selected by President Wilson for the collection of the $100,000,000 war fund needed to acquire ambulances, erect hospitals, employ physicians and nurses, and provide other relief facilities required by the American Army, and it begins this morning with every large city in the country organized to support it. Although the campaign in New York and some of the other cities will not be fully under way until tomorrow morning, it was estimated that at least 100,000 men and women are already at work. Churches, women's organizations, financial institutions, advertising clubs, and other business, civic, and social associations have joined in the campaign.

In this city Seward Prosser, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Red Cross Finance Committee, gave assurance that a vigorous campaign would be prosecuted by making known the personnel of the thirty teams which are to collect the $40,000,000 allotted to this city. Each of the teams has ten members, and they include some of the wealthiest and most prominent men and women of the city. They will start the work by meeting tonight at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria, where each of the teams will receive specially selected lists of potential contributors, and their final instructions. Here are the teams:

1—M. Friedsam, Captain; Otto M. Eidlitz, Robert Grier Cooke, Michael Dreicer, Harris A. Dunn, Dr. Bernard Sachs, Herbert N. Straus, Clarence W. Wood, Gustavus T. Kirby, and Edwin J. Steiner.

2—T. A. Gillespie, Captain; Guy E. Tripp, Albert R. Ashforth, Joseph B. Tarbel, Edgar Palmer, Paul D. Cravath, George C. Foster, Howard W. Maxwell, N. C. Kingsbury, and George O. Knapp.

3—Daniel Guggenheim, Captain; William C. Potter, Harry F. Guggenheim, Dwight W. Morrow, James S. Alexander, Alexander J. Hemphill, Charles Hayden, John F. Harris, Stephen Birch, and Henry O. Havemeyer.

4—J. Horace Harding, Captain; John T. Pratt, Dave Hennen Morris, Hernon S. Prentice, Austin W. Krech, John H. Lunger, Bartlett Arkell, Clinton Gilbert, Paul Moore, and Finlay J. Shepard.

5—William M. Kingsley, Captain; Cornelius R. Agnew, William Sloane Coffin, Gilbert Colgate, Joseph P. Day, John Sherman Hoyt, Arthur Curtiss James, Sam Lyde, James B. Mabon, Willis D. Wood, John Sloane, and Francis Louis Slade.

6—Edgar L. Marston, Captain; Albert H. Harris, Robert A. Franks, Alonzo Potter, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., James Byrne, Herbert L. Pratt, J. C. Baldwin, Albert C. Milbank, and M. N. Buckner.

7—Erwin P. Maynard, Captain; Alfred C. Bedford, Edward C. Blum, William H. Childs, Walter Hammitt, Darwin R. James, Jr., James H. Post, Harold I. Pratt, Eugene A. Widmann, and Clinton L. Rossiter.

8—John Purroy Mitchel, Captain; George F. Baker, Jr., H. J. Cochran, Edwin G. Merrill, John R. Morron, F. R. Russell, P. B. Thompson, Francis D. Bartow, W. E. Burnet, and L. B. Gawtry.

9—J. P. Morgan, Captain; E. R. Stettinius, Louis J. Horowitz, F. L. Hine, L. G. Kaufman, Darwin P. Kingsley, J. E. Aldred, Wolcott G. Lane, Thomas Cochran, and Ernest Stauffen, Jr.

10—H. G. S. Noble, Captain; H. K. Pomroy, F. F. Cary, H. E. Montgomery, W. B. Potts, William J. Berg, William Pierson Hamilton, Donald Geddes, Graham F. Blandy, and Mortimer L. Schiff.

11—E. H. Outerbridge, Captain; Lewis L. Clarke, W. C. Demorest, Alfred E. Marling, W. Fellowes Morgan, Percy Griffin, George T. Wilson, George A. Zabriskie, Wallace Reid, and Walter Stabler.

12—Charles H. Sabin, Captain; Harry Payne Whitney, Joseph R. Swan, Charles S. Sargent, Jr., Nicholas F. Brady, Charles B. MacDonald, John L. Replogle, Clarence Dillon, E. N. Potter, and Reeve Schley.

13—Jacob H. Schiff, Captain; Louis J. Robertson, Samuel Sachs, Leopold Stern, Arthur D. Wolf, S. R. Guggenheim, Charles A. Wimpfheimer, Samuel Kridel, Arthur Lehman, and George A. Plimpton.

14—James R. Sheffield, Captain; Harry S. Black, Sam A. Lewisohn, Maitland Dwight, Herman A. Metz, Ogden Mills, Gates McGarrah, D. W. Evans, and Marshall J. Dodge.

15—Jules S. Bache, Captain; Copely Amory, Irving T. Bush, Arthur O. Choate, George S. Dearborn, John Henry Hammond, Henry R. Hayes, George Nichols, and W. H. Wheelock.

16—W. B. Thompson, Captain; Thomas L. Chadbourne, Jr., Hale Fiske, Maitland S. Griggs, Waldo Marshall, Allen A. Ryan, Allen Wardwell, C. C. Dula, Charles MacNeill, and Arthur M. Anderson.

17—F. D. Underwood, Captain.

18—John A. Vanderlip, Captain; Joseph P. Grace, Redmond Cross, W. C. Breed, George Van Tuyl, Henry Lockhart, John W. Platten, John G. Quinby, Frederick M. Hilton, and William B. Joyce.

19—George J. Whelan, Captain; Percival S. Hill, T. Maloney, George L. Stern, A. N. Duke, A. Bizor, J. B. Cobb, Edward Wise, H. S. Collins, and Alfred Esberg.

20—A. H. Wiggin, Captain; S. W. Johnston, C. H. Dahl, Henry Schoemaker, Newcomb Carlton, Challis A. Austin, Alexander New, Frederick H. Ecker, F. E. Gunnison, and Thomas Hilat.

21—Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Captain; Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Mrs. William Cumming Story, Miss Frances Starr, Mrs. Irving T. Bush, Miss Kathleen Burke, Mrs. Carl Mayhoff, and Mrs. Gertrude Atherton.

22—Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Captain; Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman, Miss Martha McCook, Mrs. H. Rogers Winthrop, Mrs. Charles H. Senff, Mrs. E. N. Breitung, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mrs. Charles Childs, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Mrs. John Magee, and Mrs. Edmund Randolph.

23—Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Captain; Mrs. James W. Gerard, Miss Beatrice Bend, Miss Ruth Wadsley, Mrs. Gilbert Gary, Mrs. Alan Robbins, Mrs. Beekman Winthrop, Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Mrs. George F. Baker, Jr., and Mrs. Charles Evans Hughes.

24—Miss Alice H. Chittenden, Captain; Mrs. John M. Dickinson, Mrs. DeWitt Clinton Falls, Mrs. Robert Olyphant, Mrs. Herbert McBride, Mrs. J. Frank Turner, Mrs. George Ethridge, Mrs. James R. Sheffield, Mrs. Herbert Van Wagenen, and Mrs. Edward M. McIlvain.

25—Miss Mabel Choate, Captain; Miss Edna Barger, Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Mrs. Edward Van Ingen, Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mrs. Frederick Davies, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mrs. Robert D. Pruyn, Mrs. William H. Hyde, and Miss Caroline Choate.

26—Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Captain; Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Henry C. Frick, Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Miss Jenetta Alexander, Mrs. Oscar Straus, Mrs. August Belmont, and Mrs. James A. Roosevelt.

27—Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, Captain; Miss Mary Hoyt Wiborg, Miss Mary Alexander, Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, Mrs. Samuel Welldon, Mrs. Ralph Sanger, Mrs. Frederick Lewisohn, Miss Harriette Post, Miss Mary Pyne, and Mrs. Henry Gray.

28—Mrs. Herbert Pratt, Captain; Mrs. Victor Morawetz, Mrs. F. Louis Slade, Mrs. Ogden M. Reid, Mrs. Gerard Hand, Mrs. Charles Tiffany, Mrs. Reginald Fincke, Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, Mrs. Joseph R. Swan, Mrs. Linzee Blagden, and Mrs. V. Everit Macy.

29—Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Captain; Mrs. Marshall Field, Mrs. Morgan Belmont, Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, Mrs. Francis P. Garvan, Mrs. Bradish G. Johnson, Mrs. Gouveneur Morris, and Mrs. H. J. Whigham.

30—Mrs. Orme Wilson, Jr., Captain; Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. John D. Pratt, Mrs. Sumner Gerard, Miss Miriam Harriman, Mrs. Harrison Tweed, Miss Helen James, Miss Angelina Krech, Mrs. Richard Whitney, and Mrs. Oren Root.

Addresses will be made at the dinner by H. P. Davison, the General Chairman of the Red Cross War Council; ex-President Taft and others. Each team will occupy a table by itself. In addition to the team workers there will be present Mr. Prosser and Charles Sumner Ward, Secretary of the War Finance Committee and field manager of the campaign, and Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., appointed a member of the War Council by President Wilson.

Reports received at the headquarters of the Red Cross here yesterday indicated that Cleveland was prepared to carry on an especially vigorous campaign, and that pledges totaling nearly $3,000,000 were already in sight there. Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco, St. Louis, Boston and the other large cities of the country were all determined to "do their bit," it was announced, and it was expected that each of them would collect more than their allotted share of the fund.

One of the encouraging reports received by the local managers told of the enterprising work being done at the Oranges in New Jersey. Contributions of $225,000 from there were announced last week, but this amount will be greatly increased before the end of the week it was said. The initial subscriptions received came from Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, Thomas A. Gillespie, George Merck, Ernest C. Klipstein, George H. Hartford, E. Remington Nichols, Austen Colgate, Richard M. Colgate, A. B. Leach, Charles A. Rand, William H. Dane, Clarence H. Kelsey, Hendon Chubb, Charles C. Goodrich, George C. Graves, David S. Walton, William S. Barstow, Mrs. Frank Q. Barstow, Edward H. Graves, Edgar B. Ward, William S. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sargent, Henry Wehrhane, Irving K. Taylor, and Mrs. Archer Brown. The amounts contributed were not disclosed. Ten teams of twelve men each will devote the most of their time this week to collecting funds in the Oranges. All team members and the Captains will meet at the Orange Y. M. C. A. every evening at 6:30 for dinner, when reports will be submitted and new assignments given. Those directing the campaign in the Oranges are Manton B. Metcalf, Chairman; Charles F. Rand, Vice Chairman; A. B. Leach, Treasurer; C. H. Potter, Secretary. The Executive Committee includes Farnham Yardley, Oscar L. Gubelman, Sidney M. Colgate, Wilbur S. Johnson, and Clarence H. Kelsey.

On Thursday night there will be a Red Cross dinner under the auspices of prominent women in the Japanese Room of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. Lord Northcliffe, Theodore Roosevelt, Governor Whitman, Mayor Mitchel, Andre Tardieu, head of the French High War Commission; Major Gen. Bell, Frank A. Vanderlip, and H. P. Davison have been invited to speak. Mrs. Philip M. Lydig is Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements and she and Martin Vogel, the Treasurer, are in charge of the seating arrangements.

OBJECTS TO TAX ON GIFTS.

Samuel Untermyer Suggests Red Cross Contributions Be Exempt.

Samuel Untermyer has written a letter to F. M. Simmons, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, expressing doubt of the ability of the Red Cross to raise the $100,000,000 fund needed for war purposes unless a provision is inserted in the War Revenue bill now pending in Congress that will relieve at least a certain percentage of the contributions thus made from the operation of the income tax. In his letter he says:

"In common with all loyal American citizens I am deeply interested in the success of the movement now under way to raise a fund of $100,000,000 for the use of the Red Cross in connection with the war. I am sure you will agree that this is no small undertaking at the present time.

"You may have observed that in connection with this movement the United States Steel Corporation has declared an extra dividend of 1 per cent., accompanied by the request that the recipients turn it over to the Red Cross Fund. Men of large incomes, however generously inclined, will hesitate to make gifts of that character when by so doing they not only deprive themselves of dividends, but are further penalized anywhere from 25 to 50 per cent. upon the amount they thus contribute, (dependent on their incomes,) for the privilege of having thus contributed from their private means to a worthy cause that is largely governmental in character.

"My suggestion with respect to this entire subject affecting charitable donations is that the law should exempt and allow the deduction of all such gifts from the taxable income, in the same way as it now permits taxes and interest on borrowed money to be thus deducted. In order to prevent the abuse of such a provision or its use to include gifts made out of capital, I would urge that the amount of exemption from taxable income on account of charitable gifts be limited to 20 per cent. of any one year's income. I think the law should go further and should protect dividends thus declared against the corporation's tax and the excess-profits tax, so that the corporation as well as its shareholders will be assured against being penalized for this character of dividend."

McADOO BACKS RED CROSS.

Asks Liberty Loan Organization to Work Now for the Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Secretary McAdoo today put the moral power of the United States Treasury behind the big drive to obtain a Red Cross fund of $100,000,000 to be used in large part in rehabilitating the portions of France and Belgium devastated by the Germans before retreating, when he sent the following identical telegram to each of the Federal Reserve Banks:

"The success of the Liberty Loan will, I hope, be followed by an equally striking success of the nation-wide campaign now in progress for the Red Cross fund. The Red Cross is the greatest organization of mercy in the world, and is an essential arm of the fighting forces in the field. In this colossal war the need for Red Cross work is greater than ever before in the world's history. The American people can make it absolutely effective in its

SUNDAY FINISHES HIS WORK HERE

98,264 Persons Hit the Trail in the Ten Weeks of the Campaign.

CLOSING SERVICES JAMMED

25,000 Persons Participated in Fervid Outburst at End of the Night Meeting.

MEN AND WOMEN WEEP

"God Bless You, Billy," Cries the Throng — Most of Free-Will Offering of $110,000 for War Aid.

Billy Sunday preached three farewell sermons in the Tabernacle yesterday, and with the last brought to an end last night his New York campaign of ten weeks. Each of his audiences was the largest he had faced on any Sunday, and while the demonstrations were much the same at all the meetings, the throng at the evening service surpassed in numbers and enthusiasm anything seen here since the evangelist opened his meetings on April 8.

In the late afternoon thousands of men and women, apparently willing to forego their evening meal for a last chance to hear Mr. Sunday, gathered about the Tabernacle, waiting for the doors to open. The first were admitted at 6 o'clock, and in less than one hour every one of the fifteen thousand seats had been taken. Still the throngs pushed in and seized upon every spot where standing room was to be had until 10,000 more were packed along the side walls and in the three wide corridors railed off from the big assembly hall.

When Mr. Sunday had delivered his last word most of the 25,000 persons began to sing, led by the choir. After Mr. Sunday had grasped the hand of the last of the thousand or more trail hitters, bowed, and stepped back from the platform, the throng jumped upon benches, cheered, applauded, waved hats and handkerchiefs and a mighty chorus of voices took up the shout: "Good-by, Billy! God bless you!" Many women and men wept.

Mr. and Mrs. Sunday, and some members of their party, were so deeply affected by the display of friendship and good will that their choking voices could scarcely be heard as they attempted to make known their gratitude. Probably the scene was most accurately described by one of the members and supporters of the campaign here, who said:

"It is the most remarkable religious demonstration ever seen in New York."

Long after the night service had closed a great part of the audience waited for a final glimpse of Mr. and Mrs. Sunday. Many of the crowd preceded the evangelist and his wife to their car, and thousands more followed. In fact, Mr. Sunday could not get out of his private room in the Tabernacle until the police had cleared a way through the crowds that stretched from the door to the car and to Broadway.

Throughout the evening service extra details of police were kept busy regulating the throng of 20,000 persons who were unable to get in the Tabernacle when the doors were closed shortly after 7 o'clock. It was an hour later when Mr. Sunday began his talk. The trail hitters numbered 3,326 persons last night. In all there were 7,238 trail hitters yesterday.

Supporters of "Billy" Sunday reported last night that the campaign in New York City had been by far the most successful in the evangelist's career, judged by the number of converts or by the public appreciation expressed in the free-will offering.

The free-will offering, which totaled $110,000, was more than twice as large as any previously reported in the evangelist's campaigns. The converts in this city totaled 98,264, a number larger by more than 30,000 than the total who hit the trail in Boston, where Sunday had had his greatest previous success.

During the three services yesterday $40,000 was received. On Saturday $10,000 was taken in. On May 1 Mr. Sunday announced that he had decided to accept no part of the free-will offering for himself, as he had in previous campaigns. It was agreed that after his living expenses and the living expenses and two-thirds of the usual salaries of his assistants had been paid what was left would be divided between the Red Cross and the army work of the Y. M. C. A.

The evangelist's record of trail hitters in large cities is now as follows: New York, 98,264; Boston, 60,000; Philadelphia, 34,479; Detroit, 27,192; Baltimore, 28,085; Syracuse, 20,963; Paterson, 15,600.

At the close of his sermon last night Mr. Sunday thanked the audience, then all who had acted directly in his work, and finally escorted the members of the Campaign Committee to the platform and introduced each. In presenting John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Sunday said:

"I don't know what committee he is on, but you all know what we were going to do to him if we had got in a hole."

Among the guests on the platform were Sir Gilbert Parker and Major Charles W. Gordon, better known as Ralph Connor, the novelist. The delegations present included fifty naval medical officers from the Brooklyn Naval Hospital. Governor Whitman sent this message, which was read from the platform by Mr. Sunday:

"The people of New York recognize and appreciate the good service you have rendered the city and the State of New York."

Mr. Rockefeller, in thanking Mr. Sunday and his party for their work here, said:

"The campaign is closing tonight so far as Mr. Sunday and his party is concerned, but they have set in motion great forces which will go on for years and years, like an oncoming tide. It is for you and the people of New York to do your part and to show your appreciation by carrying it on. We must continue the work he has begun."

On behalf of the Campaign Committee Mr. Rockefeller thanked Mayor Mitchel for his co-operation in the work. He also expressed the thanks of the committee to Fire Commissioner Adamson and Police Commissioner Woods and to the firemen and policemen for their assistance.

In his farewell prayer Sunday said in part: "Let the white flag of peace run up, Lord, after the flag of the Allies shall have been victorious. Let the white boys of peace pluck the olive branch and say: It is settled." They, Alsace and Lorraine to France. It is settled. Turkey had to get out of Europe. The Jew went back to Palestine and the Stars and Stripes and Union Jack protect them. Poland is free. It is settled—England keeps all she gets and then some. May the Prussian militarism be crushed."

Mr. Sunday's text last evening was Exodus viii., 10, "And he said tomorrow." He discussed the Egyptian bondage as a parallel to some conditions in religious life today and then said:

"I believe many have come to these meetings with an honest desire to serve God, but have put off yielding to Christ. And even now there are hundreds of you without Christ, and if God's judgment should fall on you hell would be your portion. But I pray God you may come now. End the struggle from bondage.

"Who is the man or woman who can arise and honestly tell me that tomorrow has never interfered with you or your life or your plans. The thing that has no real existence; the day you will never see."

Ex-Ambassador James W. Gerard complimented Mr. Sunday on his work and spoke to the audience in behalf of the free-will offering at the afternoon service. Mr. Sunday warned the preachers that he left his converts in their care. Mr. and Mrs. Sunday will depart at 11 o'clock today on the Pennsylvania Railroad for Indiana, where the evangelist will take a few days' rest before going to the Pacific Coast.

10,000 AT CONCERT IN PARK.

City's Summer Season Is Opened with International Program.

Ten thousand is a moderate estimate of the crowd that greeted the first of the city's free concerts yesterday on the Mall in Central Park. The entire assembly, together with Gustave D'Aquin's Band of forty men, stood up with hats off for the "Star Spangled Banner" at the beginning, and for "America" at the end of the afternoon. Commissioner Cabot Ward was on hand to see the official start, with Park Secretary Thayer.

Conductor d'Aquin, who will alternate with W. S. Maygrant, and on occasion with Franz Kaltenborn this Summer, had an international program for the first of the series. There were pieces by himself, by Massenet, Lehar, Puccini, Levy, Litolf, Urich, Gilbert, and Victor Herbert, whose "American Fantasie" received the greatest applause with the stirring French military piece, Planquette's "Sambre et Meuse." The Central Park concerts will continue on Sundays and also on Saturdays, beginning June 30, until they close on Labor Day.

More than a hundred band concerts are planned in Manhattan and Richmond Boroughs. The list announced yesterday included concerts by Nahan Franko at the City College Stadium, William Schwartz at Hamilton Fish and Seward Parks and Tompkins Square, Louis Schmidt at Washington Square, Mounted Morris and Carl Schurz Parks; John T. F. Ward at Chelsea Park, and the Battery; Franz Kaltenborn at Curtis Field, Staten Island; F. L. Hadkins at Tottenville, H. Dammer at Port Richmond, and Alvin Jaeger at Stapleton.

Kreisler with Kneisel Quartet.

The Kneisel Quartet announced yesterday that Fritz Kreisler, the Austrian violinist, has consented, "as an expression of admiration for his friend and colleague," Franz Kneisel, their retired leader, to give three concerts next season with the quartet's remaining members, Louis Svecenski, Hans Letz, and Willem Willeke. The dates will be Friday evenings, Dec. 21, Feb. 1, and April 5, at Aeolian Hall, and subscribers may reserve their old seats from the secretary, Miss Helen Love. Mr. Kreisler's share in the concerts will be given by him to the Musicians' Foundation established by the Bohemians for needy musicians.

End Near of War Relief Playlets.

The program of Sir James M. Barrie's playlets being acted at the Empire Theatre will be withdrawn after next Saturday night's performance. The program was presented for the benefit of the Stage Women's War Relief, and as large audiences have seen them, the society will realize a handsome sum from the six weeks' engagement, especially since Ethel Barrymore, one of the stars of the bill, donated her services. During the last week Philip Tonge will appear in Gareth Hughes's rôle in "The New Word." Mr. Hughes having withdrawn to take part in the performance of "Caliban" in Boston this week.

Miss Emanie L. Nahm to be Wed.

The engagement is announced of Miss Emanie L. Nahm of this city, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max B. Nahm of Bowling Green, Ky., to Walter E. Sachs, a son of Samuel Sachs of 755 Park Avenue. Miss Nahm is a regular contributor to THE SUNDAY TIMES. Mr. Sachs, who was graduated from Harvard in the Class of 1904, is a member of the banking firm of Goldman, Sachs & Co., of which firm his father has long been a member. The wedding will take place in July in this city.

ROCKEFELLER SEES A BETTER NEW YORK

Dividends of Sunday Campaign Will Come in Future, He Declares.

COMMITTEE TO CONTINUE

Appeal to Masses and Unification of Interests Said to be the Greatest Good the Evangelist Did.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., believes Billy Sunday's campaign has done New York much good. He believes it will do New York a great deat more good in the months to come, for, at his suggestion, the Billy Sunday Campaign Committee will live on after the evangelist leaves the city and will work to continue the good activities the campaign caused outside the tabernacle, and to remind the trail hitters of their sawdust journey when they show signs of straying.

Mr. Rockefeller told in an interview yesterday what he thought Billy Sunday had accomplished in New York. The young financier was one of those most influential in getting the evangelist to come to New York, and has been active in the work of the supporting committee. In giving his résumé of Billy Sunday's effort to "save New York," Mr. Rockefeller revealed that his decision to support Sunday was not a headlong step. He sent an agent to the cities where Sunday had worked; had a study made of Sunday as a man and as a preacher; found out what Sunday did with the money he received, how much he got and how he got it; had an expert report made on Sunday's sincerity. After he had received his reports Mr. Rockefeller decided that Sunday was all right.

"Did New York a Lot of Good."

Mr. Rockefeller still retains that estimate, accentuated by what the evangelist has done here. Mr. Rockefeller seldom gives interviews, and certainly he has never been charged with having an excess of verbally expressed enthusiasm on any subject. But, seated at a table in his office on the fourteenth floor of the Standard Oil Building at 26 Broadway, he talked for an hour and a half about the evangelist. He was full of the subject of Billy Sunday. He admitted that Sunday did not make the same dent in New York as he had made in other places, but reminded his interviewer that New York was a large place.

"Billy Sunday did New York a lot of good," he said. "He brought the Gospel home to men not reached by ordinary ministers. He made religion a subject of conversation among people who never talked of it before. He made it possible to talk religion to people who would not listen before the call to New York. As far as he is personally concerned, the Sunday campaign is done; actually it has only begun. His good work will live after him."

Mr. Rockefeller said he thought the best way to analyze the Billy Sunday problem was to consider the objections made to the evangelist.

"Let's take the question of sincerity," he said. "People said Sunday wasn't sincere. They said that here before he came. But no one who heard the man un in the tabernacle could any longer hold such a belief. There could be no mistaking the heartfelt sincerity of the man. He is nothing if he isn't sincere. That criticism was not heard from people who had listened to him.

Says Sunday Is Generous.

"Then, there was the money proposition. Before he came here people said to me that he was after money too much. He knocked the bottom out of that criticism the first Sunday he was here, when with no previous intimation he announced that all the money he received for his work in New York would be given to the Red Cross and the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. I had heard reports from those who didn't think they would like him as to persuasion being used to swell the free-will offerings, which was what Sunday got. I wrote to places where he had been, and the invariable answer was that no pressure had been brought upon people to contribute to the offerings—that they were strictly free-will. I found that of what he received Mr. Sunday was most liberal in his gifts to charitable and philanthropic works, including the support of foreign and domestic missions. It cannot be said of Mr. Sunday that he is a money-grabber.

"Then there was the question of Sunday's theology. People came to me and said they didn't like Sunday's theology. Now, as for myself, I don't profess to be an expert on theology. But I started out to find what Sunday's theology was. The best evidence I could gather was that he believed the Bible from cover to cover and preached it from cover to cover. That was good enough for me. I don't think one man in ten thousand who heard Sunday bothered a whit about his theology. I think it is only the hypercritical who object to his theology. People can get enough theology from ministers and Bible classes after Sunday has converted them. The sect differences of theology should have no effect upon his work, and they didn't. It makes no difference to him what church his converts join. To get them to make the decision—that is his purpose.

Defends Evangelist's Methods.

"Now we come to the much-repeated objection to Sunday—that his methods are sensational and his manner vulgar. People said to me that they liked their religion sanctified. Now Sunday's language and methods on some occasions might sound out of place in a church pulpit, but his success in the tabernacle showed what was the purpose of his methods. Sunday is above all a good actor. We wanted the attention of the people; he got it and he wasn't fussy about how he got it. He knows that the churches do not get hold of the mass of the people; he found out how to get religion to the mass of the people. None can deny his success in this. It comes down to this—shall we be for a method, to which there may be minor objections, but which reaches the people, or shall we be for a method that may suit the hypercritical, but does not get results? The question answers itself."

Turning then to a review of what the Sunday campaign has accomplished, Mr. Rockefeller said:

"Mr. Sunday's work in New York City has been an immense success. It has been, to be frank, a greater success than the committee expected.

"The work he did in advance with his skilled workers and the campaign activities auxiliary to the work in the tabernacle are worthy of comment. These activities, Bible meetings, noonday meetings and the like, have promoted a healthy community feeling and interest. I attended a meeting up near where I live, and I met men and women near whom I had lived for twenty-five years, but whom I had never before met. We are friends now. That's one thing Sunday did for me, and there are many thousands in the city for whom his work did as much.

Factory Meetings Effective.

"Then there were the noonday luncheons for women, to which thousands of girls and women went, not for the luncheon, but for the gathering. Thousands of women became vitally interested in something that never before entered their lives. The effect of these meetings is shown in the fact that the Y. M. C. A. has undertaken to continue them as a permanent institution. Similar get-together work was done in factories, offices and shops. In factories there were 187 meetings held in 100 different plants, which were attended by 50,000 men. That's good work. There were other meetings in schools, which made friends of people who didn't know one another before. There were meetings in Carnegie Hall and other places.

"There was a lot of good done by the Sunday Campaign Bible class work. In the Bible class in my church where we had about seventy members, the attendance rose to 500. It is now 200, and never did we hold open in June before, for the reason there weren't enough attendants to keep the class going.

"Coming now to the trail hitters. There were 60,000 or 70,000. If 10 per cent. of those stick, then the campaign was well worth while. People may say that a large number of the trail-hitters were old church members, but I reply to that, that a man falls overboard twice there is ample reason to rescue him the second time.

"The Sunday campaign put a new impulse into the churches. It brought forth a commendable unity of effort on the part of the churches. Competing sects forgot their differences. Where there had been much conflict they united for a common purpose—to help mankind. They forgot their denominational differnces—a good thing.

"Again, a vast number of people were set by Sunday to talking religion and the blessedness of good living—people who never before talked about such things. Sunday made it easier to talk to thousands of men and women about religion; they got a personal interest they didn't have before, even through hearing Sunday, though they may not have hit the trail. Take his personal workers—in the choir and all there were from 5,000 to 8,000 people engaged. They were all stimulated and are bound to radiate his influence after he is gone from us."

The Effect on Saloons.

Here Mr. Rockefeller was asked if he thought Sunday had hurt the saloons.

"Well, he certainly didn't help them," he replied. "I haven't a fund of information about saloons, and it is hard to answer that question specifically, but I was on my way to the tabernacle one night when I heard a man ask an acquaintance to have a drink. 'Nope,' was the reply. 'I hit the trail last night; I'm off that stuff.' That's an example; there were many others."

Mr. Rockefeller was asked what he thought of the temperance movement.

"Oh, the country's going dry," he said. "The tendency is that way all over the United States. Whether it will come as a war measure or not, I cannot say."

Returning to Billy Sunday, Mr. Rockefeller was asked if the big thing he thought the evangelist had done for New York, when he was asked if he believed Sunday had made as big a "splash" in New York as in other places. He smiled and said:

"Years ago I used to walk by the lake where Kensico reservoir is and noticed, when I threw in a stone, that I could see the ripples all over it. I went by there the other day and saw how the raising of the dam had spread the lake out until it reached into valleys and beyond the hills. You could throw a stone in and the ripples wouldn't reach all over the water. It is hard to make ripples all over New York; it is a very big place. I feel that Sunday has made a tremendous influence in New York."

Mr. Rockefeller said that the Sunday campaign had cost $200,000, including the cost of the tabernacle and the rent of the site. He said there would be no deficit.

"Now," said Mr. Rockefeller, "if Sunday's work stopped here, if it was not kept up, it would be poor business; a poor dividend on the $200,000 and the work invested. But we expect it to pay dividends in the next year. We believe we will be able to get a large number of personal workers, including those who served at the tabernacle, to visit every man, woman, and child who hit the trail, and so see that the good done by Mr. Sunday does not wear off.

"I predict that New York will find that Mr. Sunday did a permanent good by his work in this city."

TO SIFT FUSION NAMES.

Senator Mills Heads Committee to Suggest Nominations.

William Hamlin Childs, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Fusion Committee of 1917, announced yesterday the appointment of a committee to suggest nominations for the Fusion ticket this year. State Senator Ogden L. Mills has been made Chairman of the committee. The other members are George W. Wickersham, Charles L. Bernheimer, Thomas L. Chadbourne, Jr.; Joseph M. Price, Timothy Healy, H. K. Twitchell, E. W. Allen, W. P. Bannister, Charles E. Robertson, Charles A. Boody, H. Murray Lamont, R. W. Lawrence, Edward Smith, H. P. Williams, James A. McDonald, and Nathan A. Smyth.

Senator Mills said last night that he would call a meeting of the Nominating Committee as soon as possible. The Nominating Committee will consider all candidates and report to the Executive Committee. The final determination of candidates, however, will rest with the entire Fusion Committee.

ROOSEVELT GATES CLOSED.

More Than 500 Auto Parties Turned Back by Colonel's Guard.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., June 17.—More than 500 auto parties were turned back at the entrance to Sagamore Hill, the home of Colonel Roosevelt, today by Thomas Hickman, a former New York policeman and the Colonel's new guard against picnickers and curiosity seekers. Many rushes were tried in vain to gain entrance to the Roosevelt property.

The depredations and inquisitiveness of Sunday visitors as well as their reckless driving forced the Colonel to close his gates. A week ago tonight one such party crashed into several pedestrians, severely injuring the wife and child of a chauffeur of an adjoining estate.

JEWISH HOME IS OPENED.

Accommodations for 300 Patients at Grand View-on-the-Hudson.

The Jewish Home for Convalescents, with accommodations for 300 patients, was opened at Grandview-on-the-Hudson yesterday by the Federation of Rumanian Jews. One thousand persons attended the exercises. The structure, which cost $100,000, was turned over to Samuel Goldstein, President of the federation, by Max Ornstein, Chairman of the Hospital House Committee. Solomon Shelinsky, Grand Master of the Independent Order of Brith Abraham, delivered the address. Contributions amounting to $2,500 were made by those present.

At a business meeting later, the following officers of the hospital were elected: Samuel Goldstein, President; Louis Weiss, First Vice President; Nathan Sigel, Second Vice President; Michael Bauman, Treasurer; Charles L. Ornstein, Executive Secretary, and John Grobard, Chairman of the Mission Board.

FLEES IN A TAXI AFTER GANG FIGHT

Fugitive Flings Revolver Away as Police Come in Pursuit.

THREE ARE SHOT DOWN

One Injured Man Likely to Die—Police Arrest Five of a Wrangling Group.

Lieutenant Arthur Gloster of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station was passing the Central Opera House in East Sixty-seventh Street, between Second and Third Avenues, last night when he noticed a group of men and women in an argument. He hesitated for a moment, but the discussion appeared to be amicable, and he went on after observing that a gray automobile with a Pennsylvania license number was standing at the curb. Before he had reached Third Avenue he heard six shots, and looked back to see two of the group lying upon the sidewalk and a third man running away.

The policeman started in pursuit of the fleeing man, who ran to Second Avenue and then through Sixty-eighth Street, where the policeman saw him run up the steps of a house. Other policemen who had come at the sound of the alarm whistle began searching all the doorways. As they were doing this a taxicab rounded the corner slowly and came up the street. A man ran down the steps of a house and jumped into the taxicab and sped down Third Avenue. Finally the police found another car and started after the cab. They caught it at Forty-second Street, after they had seen a revolver thrown from the car. An Italian was riding in the cab.

Dr. Timothy Lehene, Coroner's physician, was standing near the East Sixty-seventh Police Station when he heard the shots. He took the wounded men to the Flower Hospital, where a preliminary examination was made. Surgeons said that Harry McCarthy of 200 East Sixty-third Street, would not survive. He was shot through the arm and through the abdomen. Michael McCarthy of 1,067 Third Avenue and Frank Searings of 343 East Eighty-eighth Street, received wounds in the arms. They will recover. The police took two women and three men who had been in the wrangling group to the Third Branch Detective Bureau for examination.

ESTIMATES ENEMY ALIENS.

Census Director Figures There Are 4,662,000 in America.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The natives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey now living in the United States aggregate approximately 4,662,000, or about 4½ per cent. of the total population of the country.

The foregoing estimate is announced by Samuel L. Rogers, Director of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, as the result of a calculation based on the census figures of 1910, the reports of the Bureau of Immigration for the period between 1910 and the present time, and the estimated mortality during that period. The foreigners are distributed, according to country of birth, as follows: Germany, 2,349,000; Austria, 1,376,000; Hungary, 738,000; Turkey, 188,000; Bulgaria, 11,000.

It is impossible to say whether the proportions of aliens—that is, persons who have not applied for naturalization certificates—among these foreigners are approximately the same in 1917 as they were in 1910, but, assuming this to be the case, the number of male aliens 21 years old and more included in the total would be approximately 904,000, or about 3.2 per cent. of the total number of inhabitants of the United States 21 years old and more.

The distribution of these aliens, according to country of birth, would be as follows: Germany, 136,000; Austria, 447,000; Hungary, 280,000; Turkey, 93,000; Bulgaria, 8,000.

The proportion of aliens among male Germans 21 years old and more is very much smaller than the corresponding proportions for the other countries named, having been only a little more than 11 per cent. in 1910, as against approximately 63 per cent. for Austrians, 54 per cent. for Hungarians, 82 per cent. for Turks, and nearly 90 per cent. for Bulgarians.

WOULD STIMULATE BUSINESS

President Deprecates Omitting Commercial Conventions in Wartime.

WASHINGTON, June 17. — Every means of stimulating business should be used now, says President Wilson in a letter to E. P. V. Ritter of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange of New York City, made public today. Mr. Ritter wrote the President concerning the advisability of holding commercial conventions in wartime.

"I not only see no reason why commercial conventions should be omitted during the war," the President replied, "but should regret to see any instrumentality neglected which has proved serviceable in stimulating business and facilitating its processes. This is not only not a time to allow any slowing up of business, but is a time when every sensible process of stimulation should be used."

ANTON LANG A SOLDIER.

Christ of Oberammergau Passion Plays Called to Colors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 17.—At last Anton Lang of Oberammergau, who is well known to many Americans as the Christ of the passion plays, has been called to service in the Bavarian Army. He appeared yesterday in field-gray uniform before the garrison authorities of Augsburg.

Lang, who is a potter by trade, was reported killed in battle in 1915, and the papers of the whole world devoted columns to obituaries of him, but at that time he was safe and sound at his home in Oberammergau.

Duke Maximilian in the second quarter of the seventeenth century, when the Passion Play at Oberammergau was inaugurated because the village had been spared from a plague which had desolated the surrounding communities, entered into a covenant with the village that it should henceforth be spared the sufferings of war. This has been interpreted to mean by successive kings of Bavaria that no one who took part in the play should be called as a soldier. In the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 all of the 500 players were employed in the hospitals.

ITALIANS SEEK TRADE HERE.

Branches of Large Banks Will Be Established in This City.

ROME, June 1. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Prompted by the sending by Italy of a commercial and political commission to the United States, several of Italy's largest banks have decided to open branch houses in New York instead of relying upon American banks to represent them, as in the past.

The purpose of these banks is to compete for the handling of the large war business resulting from the purchases now being made by Italy in the United States, for the handling of the funds sent home by Italians, and for the general tourist and trading business expected to come after the war.

URGES PARK EXTENSION.

Commissioner Ward Says City Should Meet Rockefeller Conditions.

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward said yesterday that the city should at once buy land for the extension of Riverside Park north of Fort Washington Park and thus meet the condition upon which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has offered New York fifty acres of land in upper Manhattan for a new park. Mr. Ward said that Mr. Rockefeller's gift meant far more than the presentation of $2,000,000 worth of land to the city—that it meant the most important step that could have been taken in linking up the city's park system and insuring the glory of Riverside Park.

"As head of the department I have pointed out again and again that unless immediate steps were taken, Tryon Hill, Inwood Hill, and the north and east slopes of Fort George Hill, might any day be so affected by large private building or grading operations as to be forever lost to the city's park system. More than this, the permanent disfigurement of any of these areas and their failure to provide contiguous connecting park units, would seriously reduce the value of our existing park system for which the city has already paid large sums.

"Frequently, in the last year, some action has threatened that would have spoiled or greatly reduced the value of Tryon Hill, Fort Washington Park, and the Speedway Drive by extensive building operations north of Fort Washington and west of the Drive. We would then have had a blow at the park asset more serious than that dealt the city by the operation of building and street making on each side of Riverside Drive north of 157th Street, where the continuity of Riverside Drive has been so rudely and stupidly broken by converting a beautifully natural park slope into what must be always a succession of unremunerative, expensive, and ugly cuts and fills layed out for impractically steep city docks and streets.

"Under ordinary circumstances I would question the advisability of establishing a separate park unit in Manhattan under entirely different management from the 1,570 already existing park acres in this borough.

"Mr. Rockefeller, however, was doubtless influenced by the fact that the State has been better able in recent years to provide funds for the maintenance, and development on a rational basis, of the Interstate Park, than has the city with its straightened budgetary necessities.

"Let us hope that as the benefits to be derived from this magnificent gift begin to be realized by all of our citizens some of those with the greatest resources, may come forward and donate to the city the higher slopes and northerly point of Fort George Hill, now being rapidly released from the ugly structures of the past."

CENSUS PUZZLES MULTIPLY.

Women Supply Curious Problems for Legal Minds to Solve.

Legal minds on the staff of Director Goodrich, in charge of the State Military Census in this city are tackling the thousand and one problems that have been put up to them by men and women who have found difficulties in the way of complying with the census law. Many curious questions as to citizenship have arisen. Some have been referred to the State Department for answer.

Mr. Goodrich said that every inquiry was treated in the strictest confidence. He is at present probably the custodian of more secrets than any other man in New York.

One caller was a young woman who confessed to having been secretly married. She wanted to obtain two registration blanks, one in her maiden name and the other in her married name. Her request was refused. Women who are divorced or married but using their maiden names because their employers would not permit married women or divorcees to work for them are also coming out of the woods.

In person, by telephone, and by mail come requests to know whether a woman would be permitted to give "over twenty-one" as her age. With much hesitation one young woman aged if she might give her "real" age. She confessed that in order to obtain a marriage license she had given her age to the City Clerk as older than she actually was, and she wanted to know whether any one would find out the difference. She was told to give her correct age on the census blank and assured that she would never be questioned on the subject again.

ONE DEAD, 20 HURT BY AUTOS

Many Accidents to Motor Vehicles In and Near City.

One person was killed and more than twenty were injured yesterday in accidents on roads crowded with vehicles brought out by a day of ideal motoring weather.

John McConkey of White Plains had two men in his motorcycle basket when the machine struck a stone in North Broadway, White Plains, and was wrecked. McConkey died later in the White Plains Hospital and his companion, Frank Devitt of Ossining, was seriously injured and may die. Theodore Carney of Ossining was also painfully injured.

Samuel Barrell of 97 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, lost control of his automobile on a hill near Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., and it turned over, injuring him and six members of his family. It was not necessary to take any of them to the hospital.

A Port Richmond trolley car struck an automobile at Cypress Street and Richmond Turnpike, Staten Island, and seriously injured three persons. Hugo Bornstron of 2,650 Broadway, driving the automobile, was descending a steep hill, and was unable to put his brakes on quickly enough to avoid the trolley car.

Two automobiles crashed together at the entrance to the ferry at Exchange Place, Jersey City, last night, and one burst into flames from its gasoline tank, injuring the owner, Robert Gibson of 147 Linden Avenue, Brooklyn, and three others.

Four persons are in St. Francis Hospital, Trenton, suffering from injuries received when an automobile was ditched to avoid a collision at Hackettstown. The injured persons are Dr. Charles Fromkin of 646 Lamberton Street, Trenton, his sisters, Miss Rose Fromkin and Miss Lena Fromkin, a school teacher, and his brother, Harry Fromkin, a druggist.

Dr. E. Franklin Smith.

Dr. E. Franklin Smith, well known as a writer for medical journals and for many years associated with the Board of Health, died on Friday at his home, 8,418 Oxford Avenue, Richmond Hill, L. I. He was born in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn fifty years ago, and was educated at St. James's Academy and at Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Smith was the first Professor of Physiology at Fordham University Medical School. He was formerly on the editorial staff of The Medical Record and was New York correspondent of The Journal of the American Medical Association. Dr. Smith was a member of the New York County and State Medical Association, the New York Academy of Medicine, and many other societies.

G. F. Ungar, Attorney, Drops Dead.

George F. Ungar, attorney for the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, died suddenly yesterday morning in the waiting room of the Hudson Navigation Company, at the foot of Canal Street. Dr. Bissell of the Hudson Street Hospital said death was probably due to heart failure. Mr. Ungar, who was graduated from Columbia University and New York University Law School, made his home at 41 West Thirty-seventh Street. He was in his thirty-second year.

Obituary Notes.

ANNE JUDGE, 80 years old, died at her home, 405 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, on Friday. She was born in Ireland, and had resided in the same section of Brooklyn for sixty-seven years.

ANDREW MORRISON, who for many years conducted a stone contracting business in Long Island City, died on Friday at his home, 94 Sanford Avenue, Flushing, L. I., aged 80.

ESTHER D. BELL, a sister of the late Rev. Thomas W. Wallace, is dead at her home, 1,917 West Eighth Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. HENRIETTA BICKER, widow of the Rev. Henry E. Bicker, founder of St. George's Episcopal Church, Maplewood, N. J., is dead at her home, Maplewood. She was 83 years old.

JAMES M. DENTON of the Dunlap & Co. factory, died Saturday at his home, in East Orange. He was in his eighty-second year.

Mrs. REBECCA VAN WALRAVEN, mother of Colonel Albert A. Van Walraven, N. G. N. J., is dead in her eighty-fourth year.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

GODNICK.—June 13, 2,366 7th Av., to Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Godnick, a son.
KULISKI.—June 11, Misericordia Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Kuliski, a son.
OFFNER.—June 15, 381 Nicholas Terrace, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Offner, a son.
WEISS.—June 11, 407 Audubon Av., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Weiss, a son.

Engaged.

HOLTZMANN—PLOTZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Plotz of Brooklyn announce the engagement of their daughter, Lillian, to Jacob Holtzmann.

ALTMAN—MOSS.—Bertha L. Moss to Edward Altman.
BRODY—MICHELMAN.—Birdye E. Michelman to Israel I. Brody.
EHRLICH—POSNER.—Anna L. Posner to Benjamin Ehrlich.
FISHEL—YEDELL.—Elsie Yedell to Maxwell Fishel.
GOLDBERG—RIEGLER.—Sadye Riegler to Dr. Julius Goldberg.
HALF—KAHN.—Pauline Kahn to Sidney Half.
HAMBURGER—BLOCH.—Celia Bloch to Harry Hamburger.
HARKAVY—BRANDT.—Leona Brandt to Alex S. Harkavy.
LEFF—POLUMBAUM.—Lennie Polumbaum to Morris Leff.
SIMONS—LUSTER.—Tessie Luster to Sydney S. Simons.
UTAL—BERNSTINE.—Anna Bernstine to Benjamin H. Utal.
ZETOSCH—FRIEDMANN.—Lottie Friedmann to Henry Zetosch.

Married.

BAINBRIDGE—BALDWIN.—Miss Mae G. Baldwin and Mr. Richard W. Bainbridge, both of Brooklyn, were married in St. Luke's Church, San Francisco, May 31, 1917.

HADLEY—FINCH.—Mrs. Charles Northrup Finch announces the marriage of her daughter Marjorie to Mr. Egbert Charles Hadley of Bridgeport, Conn., on Saturday afternoon, June 16, at Summit, N. J.

TWOMBLY—BROWN.—On June 16, 1917, at 160 West 59th St., New York, by the Rev. Clifford Twombly, Florence King Brown to Howland Twombly of Boston, Mass.

WILLIS—BULLARD.—On Saturday, June 16, at St. George's Church, Flushing, L. I., by the Rev. Henry B. Waller, Ruth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Henderson Bullard, to Arthur Livingston Willis, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Willis.

ABRAMS—LEVEY.—June 17, Ethel Levey to Frank R. Abrams.
BROWN—SOBEL.—June 12, Helen T. Sobel to Raymond F. Brown.
BUSCHER—ITEMAN.—June 17, Florence Iteman to George Buscher.
ROSENTHAL—COHEN.—June 14, Flora Cohen to Siegfried Rosenthal.
SIPSER—CARO.—June 14, Gisela Caro to M. Leo Sipser.
STRELITZ—COHEN.—June 10, Freda Cohen to Martin J. Strelitz.
WEILL—LEVY.—June 10, Jessie Levy to Leo A. Weill.

Brooklyn.

NEUENDORFFER—SINN.—June 16, Esther M. Sinn to Rudolf Neuendorffer.

Died.

BLOCH.—At his residence, 512 5th St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 17, 1917, Morris, beloved husband of Carrie Hamburger Bloch and devoted father of Gertrude and Standley. Funeral at convenience of family. Please omit flowers.
COOMBS.—June 15, Edna, daughter of Emille W. and the late Charles L. Coombs. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St., (Campbell Building.) Monday afternoon, 2:30.
DAVIS.—In Hartford, Conn., June 16, 1917, Frederick Wendell, son of the late Gustavus F. and Lucy Terry Strong Davis, in his 62d year. Funeral service at his late residence, 99 Vernon St., Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.
DE HEREDIA.—At Wheatleigh, Lenox, Mass., June 15, 1917, Carlos M. de Heredia, son of the late Leonce G. de Heredia, of Paris, France. Funeral at St. Ann's Church, Lenox, on Monday, June 18, at 11 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn.
GRANT.—June 17, Frederick Cameron, in his 47th year. Services and interment Cleveland, Ohio.
HUTCHISON.—On Sunday, June 17, 1917, Mary A., widow of the late Lawrence H. Hutchison, aged 74. Funeral service from her late residence, 511 Madison St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Tuesday, June 19, at 8 P. M.
ISRAELSON.—On Sunday, June 17, Lucy Israelson, widow of Nathan, devoted mother of Jacob, Sol, Edwin, Joseph, and Mrs. Max L. Bloom. Funeral from her late residence, 745 Riverside Drive, Tuesday, June 19, 10 A. M.
JOHNSTON.—Mary E. Johnston, beloved mother of George, Edwin, and Helen, at her residence, 1,181 3d Av. Solemn requiem, St. Catharine's Church, East 69th St., 10 A. M., Tuesday. Interment Calvary.
KETCHAM.—Suddenly, on Friday, June 15, Frances Emma, daughter of the late Jesse and Catharine Crane Ketcham. Funeral services at her late home, 765 Carlton Av., Brooklyn, 2 P. M., Monday.
KING.—At Sharon, Conn., on Friday, June 15, 1917, Frank Barnard, son of the late Robert M. and Harriet S. King. Interment at Albany, N. Y.
LABATUT.—June 14, 1917, Susannah E., widow of George F. Labatut. Funeral from Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th St., Monday, June 18, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.
LEVITAN.—June 17, 1917, Flora Levitan, aged 68. Funeral from 600 West 183d, 2 o'clock Monday. Washington Cemetery.
LUKENS.—Dr. Anna, on 6th month 16th, at her residence, 455 Central Park West, New York. Services at Friends' Meeting House, 15th St. and Rutherford Place, on third day (Tuesday, the 19th,) at 2 o'clock.
LYONS.—On Sunday, June 17, 1917, Hannah A. Compton, widow of John Wesley Lyons, aged 85 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 49 St. Nicholas Terrace, corner of 130th St., Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.
MAURY.—At his home, Warrenton, Va., June 16, Aust

BROWNS BEAT YANKEES IN BENEFIT GAME FOR ENGINEERS

YANKS, DOING THEIR BIT, LOSE BATTLE

St. Louis Defeats Them, 2 to 1, in Military Benefit at Polo Grounds.

GREAT CROWD SEES GAME

Music and Drills Better Than Ball Playing in First Sunday League Game in New York.

The Yankees did their patriotic bit for the boys in olive drab at the Polo Grounds yesterday, when nearly 25,000 people jammed the big stands to hear the band play patriotic airs and to see the St. Louis Browns beat the Yanks by a score of 2 to 1. It was the first regular major league game that has ever been played at the Polo Grounds on Sunday, and the big gathering turned out to help along the fund for the First Reserve Engineers Regiment of New York, which is soon to start overseas. The receipts of the benefit were over $10,000.

The regiment was all there, tanned, ruddy-cheeked and bubbling over with enthusiasm. It was a big outing for the boys, who have been on the go from sunrise to darkness for several weeks at Fort Totten. They saw the game from the centre field bleachers, and it was the first few hours' rest they have had since they enlisted. The soldiers were visited by their mothers, sisters, and sweethearts during the game, and it was just as well that the ball game wasn't exciting enough to distract their attention from the visit of the home folks.

There was a martial air about the afternoon's pastime. There was a big crowd there early in the afternoon, and the engineers got a great reception as they marched in behind their own band. The stands were decorated with the national colors and dozens of flags flew from the top of the stands, among which were the tri-color of France and the Union Jack. In the centre of the lower stand was the band stand, where Frank's band of 100 pieces worked overtime, and Harry Ellis sang George Cohan's new song "Over There."

When the crowd was through cheering the soldier boys, the soldiers in turn cheered and waved their hats for the St. Louis and New York ball players as they went through their military drill. During the drill the band played patriotic airs and the players stood at attention before Colonel McKinstry of the engineers as the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner" mingled with the prolonged cheers of the populace.

Tribute to Boys in Khaki.

It was a big tribute for the engineers, and the first of a series of Sunday games which are to be played for the benefit of the soldiers. Captain Huston, one of the owners of the Yanks, who goes to France with a regiment of engineers in the near future, originated the idea, and it was quickly taken up by the American League. Colonel Jacob Ruppert, President of the New York Club, was the master of ceremonies yesterday. General Franklin Bell and several members of his staff sat in the box.

It was something of a novelty, this playing a championship game in New York on Sunday, and the crowd was on its Sunday behavior, for a more orderly gathering would be hard to find.

It cannot be said, however, that the Yankees were on their best playing behavior; for they played a loose game and gave Ray Caldwell wretched support. Two full grown errors played an important part in the brace of runs which the St. Louis Club got in the fifth. Caldwell pitched a good game, and with the proper kind of encouragement from his teammates, he would have given the engineers and their families and friends a much pleasanter afternoon. Five hits was the total of the Browns' bat swinging, while the Yanks got five safe raps themselves, but made poor use of them.

It was a depressing sight in the seventh inning when the Yankees loaded the bases with two out, only to have Jim Hendryx strike out before the superb pitching of Allan Sothoron. It was this new pitcher's first appearance here and his work bore out all that has been said about his great box work in the West.

Pyrotechnic Fielding Features.

There were many fielding features which worked up the enthusiasm of the crowd. In the second Elmer Miller romped over against the left field fence and pulled down a singing liner from Severeid's bat, which robbed that player of $50. In the fourth inning, Jacobson slammed a three-bagger against the sign on the fence and got a $50 reward for his big bang. In that same inning, with Hendryx on first, Wally Pipp did his level best to unearth another one of his famous home runs, and he came within a few feet of doing it, but his terrific jolt to deep right was grabbed over near the wall by Jacobson.

The Browns got their two runs in the fifth. Pratt was safe on Peck's bot of a hopping grounder, Pratt going to second on the play when Peck fielded the ball with aggravating tardiness. Johnson laid down a sacrifice, but Baker made a high throw to Pipp and the runner was safe. Sothoron slapped a hot bouncer through the infield which Maisel grabbed luckily and tossed to Walters, who ran down Pratt between home and third. Johnson went to third and Sothoron to second on the play.

Burt Shotten spelled the Yankees downfall when he poled a single to right, scoring Johnson. Sothoron also had intentions of coming home, but Hendryx whipped the ball in to Walters, who made a quick throw to Baker at Sothoron was sneaking back to the bag. The ball hit Sothoron and gave him a hard bruise, bounding off and coming up strong against Home Run Baker's head. Neither relished this playfulness on the part of the ball. Jimmy Austin hoisted a sacrifice fly to Magee in centre, sending Sothoron home with what proved to be the winning run.

The only Yank run came in the seventh. After Pipp flied to Shotten, Miller was safe when Marsans muffed his racket. Baker raised a high one to Marsans and Peck's single to right sent Miller to third. Walters shot a single to right, and Miller scored. The Yanks had Sothoron on the run for the first time. Caldwell walked and filled the bases. And the situation was put squarely up to Hendryx. Just when he could have given everybody a nice thrill, what did he do but hopelessly fan.

The score:

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Shotten,lf	5	0	1	3	0
Austin,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Sisler,1b	4	0	0	8	0
Jacobson,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Severeid,c	3	0	0	7	0
Marsans,cf	4	0	2	2	0
Pratt,2b	4	0	0	2	2
Johnson,ss	1	1	0	2	0
Sothoron,p	3	1	1	1	3
Total	31	2	5	27	7

NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Hendryx,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Magee,cf	3	0	0	5	0
aNu'maker	1	0	1	0	0
bRussell	0	0	0	0	0
High,cf	0	0	0	0	0
Maisel,2b	4	0	0	1	3
Pipp,1b	4	0	0	10	0
Miller,lf	3	1	0	2	0
Baker,3b	4	0	1	1	0
Peck'gh,ss	4	0	1	1	2
Walters,c	3	0	1	5	2
Caldwell,p	2	0	0	0	4
Total	32	1	5	27	10

a Batted for Magee in eighth.
b Ran for Nunamaker in eighth.
Errors—Marsans, Baker, Peckinpaugh, (2.)

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Marsans. Three-base hit—Jacobson. Sacrifice hits—Johnson, Severeid. Sacrifice fly—Austin. Left on bases—New York, 7; St. Louis, 8. First base on errors—New York, 1; St. Louis, 3. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 3; Sothoron, 3. Struck out—By Caldwell, 3; Sothoron, 6. Time—2 hours 13 minutes. Umpires—O'Loughlin, Hildebrand, and Nallin.

GOOCH CLEARS THE BASES.

His Home Run Helps Athletics to Beat Cleveland, 9 to 5.

CLEVELAND, June 17.—Philadelphia defeated Cleveland 9 to 5 today, scoring seven runs in the fourth inning when Gooch hit a home run to centre field with the bases filled, Schang having been purposely passed just ahead of him. Falkenberg was hit hard, but had such a safe margin the game never was in doubt.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Witt,ss	4	0	0	0	0
Strunk,cf	5	1	2	3	0
Bodie,lf	5	1	2	3	0
Bates,3b	5	2	2	1	2
McInnis,1b	3	1	1	12	0
Schang,c	4	1	2	2	1
Gooch,rf	4	1	2	0	0
Cover,2b	3	1	1	2	6
Falk'berg,p	4	1	2	0	2
Total	37	9	14	27	11

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Graney,lf	4	1	1	2	0
Chapman,ss	4	0	1	2	3
Speaker,cf	5	1	2	3	0
Roth,rf	4	1	1	2	0
Harris,1b	3	1	2	9	1
Howard,2b	3	0	0	2	2
Turner,3b	4	0	1	1	2
O'Neill,c	4	1	2	3	2
Morton,p	1	0	0	0	1
Coumbe,p	1	0	0	1	2
Lambeth,p	0	0	0	0	0
Klepfer,p	0	0	0	0	0
aAllen	1	0	0	0	0
bSmith	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	5	11	27	14

a Batted for Coumbe in seventh.
b Batted for Lambeth in eighth.
Errors—Roth, Harris.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	1—9
Cleveland	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0—5

Two-base hits—Schang, 2; Strunk, Falkenberg, O'Neill. Three-base hit—Falkenberg. Home run—Gooch. Stolen bases—Bodie, Chapman. Sacrifice hits—McInnis, Howard. Sacrifice fly—Harris. Double plays—Speaker and O'Neill; Chapman and Harris. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Cleveland, 7. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Falkenberg, 2; Morton, 2. Lambeth, 1; Klepfer, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Falkenberg, 11 hits and 5 runs in 9 innings; Morton, 7 and 7 in 3 1-3; Coumbe, 6 and 0 in 3 2-3; Lambeth, 0 and 0 in 1; Klepfer, 1 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Falkenberg, 2; Morton, 2. Time—2 hours. Umpires—Evans and Moriarty.

REDS REPEAT ON PHILLIES.

Capture Another Long Game by Bunching Their Hits.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—By bunching hits in two innings, Cincinnati defeated Philadelphia, 5 to 4, in a twelve-inning game here today, which made it three out of five for the local team in the series.

With the score a tie in the twelfth inning, Roush, Chase, and Wingo singled, Roush scoring the winning run. Regan and Alexander scored one run each, and both hit well. The score:

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Groh,3b	5	1	2	1	4
Kopf,ss	5	1	0	1	0
Roush,cf	6	2	2	6	1
Chase,1b	6	0	2	14	0
Wingo,c	6	0	3	1	1
Thorpe,rf	5	0	0	1	0
Griffith,rf	0	0	0	0	0
Neale,lf	5	0	0	2	0
Shean,2b	5	0	2	2	3
Regan,p	5	1	2	0	1
Total	46	5	13	30	10

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Paskert,cf	5	0	1	1	0
McGaf'n,ss	5	0	1	0	3
Stock,3b	5	0	0	3	1
Cravath,rf	5	1	2	1	0
Whitted,lf	5	1	1	3	0
Luderus,1b	5	1	2	12	1
Niehoff,2b	4	0	2	3	3
Killifer,c	5	0	2	6	1
Alex'der,p	5	1	3	1	0
Total	45	4	14	*33	14

*None out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Kopf, Chase, McGaffigin, Cravath, (2.)

Cincinnati	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0—4

Two-base hits—Groh, Luderus. Three-base hit—Whitted. Stolen base—Groh. Sacrifice hit—Groh. Sacrifice fly — Niehoff. Double plays—Kopf, Shean, and Chase, (3.) Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; Cincinnati, 12. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2; Cincinnati, 2. Bases on balls—Alexander, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Alexander, 12 hits, 5 runs in 12 innings; Regan, 14 and 4 in 12. Struck out—By Alexander, 3. Wild pitch—Alexander. Time—2 hours 20 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Orth.

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CARDINALS DRIVE RUBE FROM MOUND

St. Louis Bats Marquard Hard and Wins from Brooklyn by Score of 7 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—The Cardinals made it three out of four from the Dodgers by winning the final game of the series this afternoon by a score of 7 to 1. The Cards stormed Rube Marquard in the first round and captured booty to the amount of four runs, which was sufficient to win. To make it sure, they added two more in the second and another in the fifth. Robbie's men garnered their only run in the fifth on base hits by Stengel, Mowrey, and Meyers.

The Dodgers also threatened in the sixth, when they loaded the bags with only one down. Then Leon Ames tightened up and forced Wheat and Cutshaw to pop puny flies to the infiled. Leon was strong in the pinches, holding the visitors to six hits.

Rube Marquard started on the hill for the Dodgers. He looked very good for only two-thirds of the opening inning. After J. Smith fanned and Baird rolled to Olsen in the Cardinals half of the first, Rube was overcome by generosity and handed Miller a pass to first base. Hornsby slashed a vicious single to right. Miller ambled to third. Cruise pushed a hit to centre, scoring Miller. Tommy Long hit one to right centre for three sacks, chasing Hornsby and Cruise over the pan. Paulette promptly drove Long home with a bingle to left. Snyder also connected for a hit to left, but Ames failed to deliver, lining to Hickman for the final out.

Marquard recovered consciousness while the Dodgers were at bat in the second and came back for more punishment in the last half of the frame. He got it. J. Smith singled to centre and, when Hickman took his time returning the ball, went to second. It was a great running. Baird sacrificed, Marquard to Daubert. Miller smashed a triple to the right field fence, scoring Smith. Hornsby sent Miller over with a blow to right. Cruise beat out a hit to Mowrey. With three and two on him, Long lifted a short fly over second base. Olsen made a wonderful catch and doubled Hornsby off second.

Dell, who relieved Marquard after Cruise's hit, finished out in fine style. The Cardinals got to him for a run in the fifth on Paulette's single, Snyder's hit, and Cutshaw's wild heave.

A great throw to the plate by Jack Smith, after he caught Hickman's fly in the first, got Olsen at the plate. He had singled, went to second on Cruise's fumble and to third on Daubert's out, Hornsby to Paulette.

The Dodgers will play at Cleveland Monday, meeting the Indians in an exhibition game.

The score:

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
J.Smith,cf	4	1	2	4	1
Baird,3b	3	0	0	1	1
J.Miller,2b	3	2	1	4	2
Hornsby,ss	3	1	1	2	3
Cruise,lf	3	1	2	2	0
Long,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Paulette,1b	4	1	2	12	1
Snyder,c	4	0	2	2	0
Ames,p	4	0	0	0	2
Total	33	7	12	27	10

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Olson,ss	4	0	2	3	3
Daubert,1b	4	0	1	10	1
Hickman,cf	2	0	0	1	0
Stengel,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Wheat,lf	4	0	1	0	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	0	4	3
Mowrey,3b	1	0	1	0	0
JDSmith,3b	2	0	0	0	0
Meyers,c	4	0	1	5	0
Marquard,p	1	0	0	0	1
Dell,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	31	1	6	24	11

Errors—Hickman, (2,) Cutshaw, J. Smith, Hornsby.

St. Louis	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	—7
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Three-base hits—Long, J. Miller. Sacrifice hit—Baird. Double plays—J. Smith and Snyder; Olson and Cutshaw; Hornsby, Miller, and Paulette; Hornsby, Paulette, and Baird; Daubert and Olson. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; St. Louis, 8. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Marquard, 1; Dell, 1; Ames, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Marquard, 9 hits, 4 runs in 1 1-3 innings; Dell, 3 and none in 6 2-3; Ames, 0 and 1 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Ames, Stengel.) Struck out—By Marquard, 1; Dell, 2; Ames, 1. Time—1 hour 42 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield.

BOSTON DOWNS CHICAGO.

Braves Concentrate Attack and Win from Cubs, 5 to 3.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Boston concentrated most of its attack in the sixth inning today, and defeated Chicago 5 to 3 in the final game of the series. Chicago played an uphill contest, but was unable to overtake the visitors. The game was marked by close decisions, which resulted in the retirement from the field of Doyle, Mitchell, Archer, Smith, and Hughes.

The score:

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Fitz'p'ck,cf	5	0	2	1	0
Evers,2b	4	0	0	1	1
Wilhoit,rf	5	0	0	1	0
Magee,lf	5	2	3	4	0
Konetchy,1b	4	0	0	7	0
Smith,3b	2	1	2	3	3
aMassey	0	1	0	0	0
Rawlins,3b	0	0	0	0	1
Gowdy,c	4	1	2	7	1
Mar'ville,ss	3	0	0	3	4
Allen,p	3	0	1	0	2
Barnes,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	5	10	27	11

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Zeider,ss	4	0	0	0	0
Flack,rf	3	1	0	2	0
Mann,c	3	0	1	3	0
Doyle,2b	3	0	1	3	3
Wortm'n,2b	0	0	0	0	2
Merkle,1b	3	0	2	13	0
Williams,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Saier,lf	4	0	0	1	0
bRuether	1	0	0	0	0
Elliott,c	1	0	0	0	0
Deal,3b	4	0	2	1	2
Hendrix,p	2	0	0	0	2
Seaton,p	0	0	0	0	0
cWolfe	1	0	0	0	0
Aldridge,p	0	0	0	0	1
dWolter	1	0	1	0	0
Total	36	3	11	27	11

a Batted for Smith in eighth.
b Batted for Wilson in eighth.
c Batted for Seaton in eighth.
d Batted for Wortman in ninth.
Errors—Fitzpatrick, Wilhoit, Gowdy, Merkle 2.

Boston	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	0—5
Chicago	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1—3

Two-base hits—Merkle, Doyle. Stolen Bases Magee, Smith, Deal, Fitzpatrick, Gowdy. Sacrifice hits—Wilson, Evers. Sacrifice fly—Zeider. Double play—Deal, Doyle, and Merkle. Left on bases—Chicago, 13; Boston, 8. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Hendrix, 2; Allen, 4; Seaton, 1; Barnes, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Hendrix, 2 hits, 4 runs in 6 innings; Seaton, 0 and 0 in 2; Aldridge, 1 and 0 in 1; Allen, 9 and 2 in 7; Barnes, 2 and 0 in 2. Struck out—By Hendrix, 1; Allen, 4; Seaton, 1; Barnes, 3. Wild pitch—Hendrix. Time—2 hours 25 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

Southern Association.

Memphis, 7; New Orleans, 3.
Chattanooga, 11; Atlanta, 4.
Little Rock, 10; Mobile, 1.
(First game.)
Little Rock, 3; Mobile, 1.
(Second game.)

FEW AMATEURS ENTERED.

Many Leading Pros, However, Will Play in Open Golf Tourney.

Some evidence of what the war has done for golf by eliminating the championships is evidenced in the entry for the patriotic open golf tournament, substitute for the open championship, which will begin over the course of the Whitemarsh Country Club Wednesday. A particular endeavor has been made to have this tournament live up in quality of entry to that for which it is substituted, and, while this has been accomplished in a measure, there are seen nevertheless the ravages which the elimination of the word "championship" have caused.

For instance, the winner of the tournament a year ago, Chick Evans, who claimed undying fame by also winning the amateur championship, is absent from the list of contestants. In fact, there is a noticeable lack of many names prominently identified with the best in amateur golf. The professional side of the tournament holds up to a better standard than the amateur.

Still, the competition promises well, for of the amateurs who will compete the names of Max Marston and Norman Maxwell stand out clearly, and their presence alone insures some keen play. The more prominent of the professionals who will compete are Jim Barnes of the home club, Jock Hutchinson, Herbert Strong, Pat Doyle, Jack Dowling, J. S. Mackie, George Low, and a number of others. Gil Nichols and Alec Smith are noticeable by their absence.

The entry and the pairings for the first round of eighteen holes medal play are:

Nick Demaine and E. Loss, Carl Anderson and Louis Diegel, Guy Martin and Robert White, Duncan M. Cuthbert and Thomas S. Jones, Howard C. Jarvis and Thomas Robinson, E. Stiles and James Starr, Arthur Boggs and Charles Thom, J. F. Sylvester and Thomas Young, Joe Mitchell and William C. Byrne, Andrew Campbell and Tom Skippar, C. H. Walker and E. White, Alexander Cunningham and James Fraser, C. W. Hackney and George T. Sayers, Herbert Strong and Max Marston, John S. Burgess and James J. Dougherty, G. R. Schnabel and A. W. Chisholm, Joseph Cotter and William Gourlay, James West and James R. Thomson, Austin Palmer and Peter Robertson, T. McNamara and Emmet French, J. M. Barnes and George Low, Sterling E. Edmunds and David Cuthbert, Tom Kerrigan and F. T. McNamara, Pat Doyle and Jack Jolly, Wilfred Reid and Alex Campbell, Christian Kenney and Cyril Walker, Harry F. Jervis and Norman Maxwell, Jock Hutchinson and George L. Fotheringham, H. E. Williams and John Edmundson, John Bredemus and Charles H. Kretner, Albert G. Elphick and Freddie McLeod, William Robeson and Archie Simpson, A. J. Sanderson and F. H. Belwood, Otto Hackbarth and Jack Campbell, J. S. Mackie and James B. Hackney, Andrew Brown and J. F. Schnadel, William F. Hackney and Jack Dowling.

GOLF STARS IN FOURSOME.

Evans and Gardner Defeat Jones and Adair at Flossmoor.

CHICAGO, June 17.—North and South, represented by four of the leading amateur golfers of the country, met here today in a patriotic best ball foursome for the benefit of the Red Cross, and the North won, 4 up and 2 to play, on the links of the Flossmoor Club.

Charles ("Chick") Evans, Jr., present national open and amateur champion, and Robert A. Gardner, former holder of the national amateur title, both of Chicago, opposed Robert Tyre Jones, 15-year-old Southern champion, and Perry Adair, another youthful expert, both of Atlanta, Ga.

Interest in the match was so great that the gallery, following the players spread around them in such an extent that at times their playing was handicapped seriously. The best ball of Evans and Gardner was 39, 35—74, while the losers had a card of 40, 41—81. Par for the course is 76. The Southerners started out as if to make a record. Jones won the first hole, more than 400 yards in length, in 4's and the second went to the visitors with a 2, while Evans and Gardner took 4 strokes.

KAUFF'S HOME RUN WINS.

Drive Over Fence Gives Giants Victory Over Senators.

Special to The New York Times.

AKRON, Ohio, June 17.—Smashing a home run over the right field fence at Grossvater Park today in the fourth inning, Benny Kauff enabled the Giants to win from Washington in an exhibition game by the score of 1 to 0.

Although both teams got a man on the cushions in each succeeding inning, sensational fielding prevented more runs from being counted. Zimmerman and Herzog, for the Giants, and Foster, for the Senators, repeatedly pulled down drives which looked good for hits.

A dispute occurred in the fifth inning which nearly stopped the game. Washington claiming that a decision by Umpire Gaehler was wrong. With Crane on first base and two down, Gallia smashed a long drive into the crowd in left field, bumping into the rope. Kauff caught the ball and Gaehler called Gallia out, although ground rules had been made providing that all hits into the crowd should go for two bases.

The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Burns,lf	4	0	1	0	0
Herzog,2b	4	0	0	6	4
Kauff,cf	4	1	2	3	0
Zim'man,3b	3	0	0	2	3
Fletcher,ss	3	0	3	0	4
Rob'tson,rf	3	0	0	4	0
Holke,1b	3	0	0	13	0
Rariden,c	3	0	0	3	0
Gibson,c	1	0	1	0	1
aKrueger	0	0	0	0	0
Middleton,p	3	0	0	0	2
bLobert	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	1	9	27	19

WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Judge,1b	3	0	0	9	3
Foster,2b	4	0	1	3	4
Milan,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Rice,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Shanks,lf	4	0	1	0	0
Leonard,3b	3	0	0	0	1
Henry,c	1	0	1	4	5
Crane,ss	3	0	1	3	3
Gallia,p	3	0	0	1	2
Total	29	0	4	24	18

a Ran for Gibson in eighth.
b Batted for Middleton in ninth.
Errors—Judge, Crane, Herzog.

New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Shanks, Gibson. Home run—Kauff. Double play—Holke, (unassisted.) Struck out—By Middleton, 3; Gallia, 3. Bases on balls—Off Middleton, 3. Passed ball—Rariden. Left on bases—New York, 2; Washington, 4. Time—1 hour 50 minutes. Umpires—Gaehler and Holland.

Eastern League.

Bridgeport, 6; Worcester, 3.

BASEBALL TODAY, 3:30 P. M.—N. Y. Americans vs. St. Louis. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

RENZ MAKES NEW RECORD IN WALK

New York A. C. Pedestrian Wins 15-Mile Race at Macomb's Dam Park in 2:07:17 3-5.

Eddie Renz of the New York A. C., former seven-mile national walking champion, yesterday won the fifteen-mile patriotic walk held in place of the metropolitan championship event at Macomb's Dam Park, under the auspices of the Walkers' Club of America, in the new American record time of 2:07:17 3-5, beating out a field of thirty other contestants in one of the most spectacular walking competitions over this distance ever held. The best previous American mark for the distance is 2:14:44, made by W. O'Keefe at Williamsburg, L. I., in 1880.

In scoring his victory the speedy Winged Foot pedestrian showed William Plant of the Long Island A. C., present metropolitan one-mile champion, the way to the tape, after the latter had appeared to be assured of victory.

Throughout the race, the honors were divided among Renz, Plant, and William J. Macfadden, New York A. C. For the first five miles of the journey Macfadden and Plant alternated at leading, and when the five-mile post was reached, Macfadden was in the van by about ten yards, while Plant came next, about three yards ahead of Renz. The time for this stage of the race was 40:52 3-5.

The lead continued to alternate between this trio for the following five miles until at the tenth mile Renz had forged to the leading position, closely followed by Plant and Macfadden, the time being 1:23:09. Entering the thirteenth mile, Plant went to the lead and immediately began to draw away from his rivals. At one stage of the race, he had worked up an advantage of about three-quarters of a lap on Renz, who was fighting along in second position, Macfadden gradually falling behind from the stiff pace. Renz, however, employing a faster style of locomotion than that used by Plant, gradually cut down the Long Island A. C. walker's advantage in the closing laps. As the leaders were entering the stretch the Winged Foot star came through with a cyclonic finish in which he passed Plant about 100 yards away from the finish line, to win the honors by a matter of about thirty yards. Plant's time was 2:17:36 4-5, while Macfadden, finishing third, was almost a lap behind in 2:06:55. Plant showed the effects of the terrific strain he had undergone during the race, when the event was completed, for he staggered blindly across the finishing line.

The order of finish:

Finish.	Name and Club.	Time. H. M. S.
1—E. Renz, New York A. C.		2 07 17 3-5
2—W. Plant, Long Island A. C.		2 07 36 4-5
3—W. J. Macfadden, N. Y. A. C.		2 08 55
4—H. Anwelder, W. A. C.		2 14 41
5—J. McSorley, Glencoe A. C.		2 23 58 3-5
6—E. Gruenberg, New York		2 24 31
7—P. Anthony, Pastime A. C.		2 28 55
8—J. Daly, Americus W. A. C.		2 33 4-5
9—G. H. Swartz, Pastime A. C.		2 32 40
10—W. T. Allen, Pastime A. C.		2 38 03
11—W. J. Marton, Pennant A. C.		2 33 08
12—A. Jessup, Walkers' Club.		2 33 28 4-5

Others who finished were: Herman Kanowitz, Mermingside A. C.; Paul J. Hughes, American Walkers' Association; August A. Braunlich, Long Island A. C.; A. N. Clark, Ozaham A. A.; Arthur J. Curtis, Glencoe A. C.; R. W. Bates, Traffic Club of New York; James J. Farrell, Bronx Church House A. C.; Louis Lalbowitz, Pastime A. C.; Joseph L. Roberts, Central Y. M. C. A.; J. J. Hotz, Pennant A. C.; Louis Weinstein, Call Athletic Union; Thomas F. Hickey, Roseven Grossman, Robert Dunningan, William C. Reedy, Harry Knope, R. F. Helles, all of the Walkers' Club of America, Frederick J. Hill, Brooklyn, Adolph Arnold, Pastime A. C.

JAMAICA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. J. M. Miller, 126 pounds; *Dovedale, 111; *Jeu, 111; Courtship, (imp.,) 106; Sargon I., (imp.,) 106; Dan, 106; *Wooden Shoes, 106; Variation, 106; *Spear Lance, (imp.,) 106; Precise, 101.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and seventy yards. Star Gate, 115 pounds; Trout Fly, 115; Tom Hiras, 108; *Preston, 108; *Cliff Haven, 103; Brickley, 103; *Ambrose, 103; *Miss Kruter, 103; Fairweather, 101; Libyan Sands, 101; Tener, 101; Dancer, 101; Sam McMeek, 101; Carlton G., 101; Stalwart Helen, 101; Stettarina, 96; *Meadoworth, 96.

THIRD RACE.—The Greenfield; selling; for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Umatilla, 110 pounds; *Green Gold, 107; Pepper, 105; *Pop Joe, 103; Ballast, 102; Capers, 97; *Game Cock, 97; Edith F., 97; *June Rue, 97; *Woodthrush, 95; *Stella Mia, 94; *Portia, 92; *Sunrose, 92.

FOURTH RACE.—The Excelsior Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. The Finn, 128 pounds; Strongboll, 123; Roamer, 123; Ormesdale, 120; George Smith, 118; Borrow, 117; Spur, 116; Old Koenig, 112; J. J. Little, 110; Dick Welch, 107; Meteorite, 102; Pickwick, 100; Manister Tol. (imp.,) 100.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; handicap; six furlongs. Kyle, 131 pounds; Paddy Wack, 128; Quirk, 125; Brumley, 118; Pullux, 112; Killdee, 104; Jock Scot, 104; Eagle, 104; Star Finch, 102; Julian Chant, 100; Ting-a-Ling, 100; Acrobado, 98; Pri

SILK FLAGS
6x9 8x12 12x18 16x24
Mounted or in the Piece.
To Close Out at a Price.
Also all size Dowels and Spear Heads.
Prices Greatly Reduced.
Pope Silk Flag M'f'g Co.,
2-16 West 33d St., New York.

NAVY TAFFETA DRESSES
$6.75 UP IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
PRINCESS DRESS HSE. FARR. 8305
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NAVY TAFFETA DRESSES
MAJESTIC DRESS CO.
129-133 W 29th St

ITALIAN FLAGS
All sizes from 12x18 in. to 18x30 ft. Unmounted. Immediate Delivery.
GARIBALDI FLAG CO., 465 Pearl St. Tel. 3779 Worth.

WASH SKIRTS of every description to close out at a price. Our new Fall line on display now.
WIENER BROS.,
14-16 West 17th Street.

The Premier Carpet House of America.
ROBBINS BROTHERS
Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums.
12 West 23d Street, New York.
OUR NEW FALL LINE.
COATS AND SUITS NOW READY.
Joseph Schwartz, 152 W. 25th St.

WE ARE OFFERING SPRING SUITS AND COATS TO CLOSE OUT.
Simon Glassburg & Bro., 14-18 W. 22d St.

5000 PLUSH COATS
Now Ready—See Values
Bothstein & Nelson, 129 W. 28th St.

AB. & A. FRANKLIN,
Straight Line Dresses, $1 to $3.
151 West 26th Street.

COATS, SUITS IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
M. B. KAUFMAN, 6 W. 32d

Sport & Silk Dresses—Popular Price
Beeth, Bregman & Sumberg, 129 W. 27th St.

Silk Dresses $8.75 to $15.00 Annetta Waist & Dress Co., 109-111 West 27th St.

WASH DRESSES $1.50 to $5.00 ROSEBUD MFG. CO. 37-43 W. 20th St.

BROADWAY BRAND, RIBBONS & VELVETS.
MAX FEIST. 52-54 W. 35TH ST.

LEVISON & CO. 141 FIFTH AVENUE | ACCOUNTS FINANCED

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Merchandise guaranteed as represented or returnable within ten days.
Regular Weekly Sales Days
Every Tuesday and Friday
General Merchandise.
Wearing Apparel for Ladies, Misses & Children,
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Clothing for Men, Youths & Children.
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FACTORY FOR SALE
Factory in West New York; low rent; light and fully equipped plant of twelve machines; suitable for cloaks or similar line. For further information 'phone Stuyvesant 211.

Partitions for Office and Showroom
All Qualities—Rock Bottom Prices.
H. Katz & Son, 132 Prince St. "Spring" 8260.

Jewish Morning Journal Sect Help Wanted Medium in N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

Continuation Sale, Starting with Lot 980.

Charles Shongood

United States Auctioneer, will sell at public auction, on this day

Monday, June 18, 1917,

at 10:30 A. M., pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, made in the matter of

A. J. Crawford Company,

Bankrupt, on behalf of Julius Lewis, as chattel mortgagee, the property located at the premises of A. J. Crawford Company,

No. 5 East 48th Street,

Borough of Manhattan, New York City. The property consists of

Art Furniture, Curios, Antiques, Chinaware, Silverware, and other rare and valuable articles of household furniture and Decorations, such as Mahogany Furniture, Chippendale Furniture, Satin Wood Furniture, Glassware, Tapestry, Mahogany Clock, Tea Sets, Andirons, Antique Jewelry, Open Furniture, Safe, Desk, Table, Chairs, Oriental Rugs.

$10,000 Stock of
ART STAMPED LINEN
EMBROIDERY GOODS & MATERIAL
Consisting of a large line linen scarfs, centre-pieces, table covers, napkins, Turkish towels, linen towels, pillow tops, pillow cases, children's dresses; complete line stamped ladies' nightgowns, chemises and combinations, handkerchiefs, and baby carriage covers, bags and fancy novelties; large line embroidery, flosses, silks, linens, laces, fancy fringes, medallions, braids, cotton; 200 folding hangers, all original packages, being the entire stock formerly Partridge & Wilcox.

J. FRENKEL, Auctioneer, will sell
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1917, 10:30 A. M., at 401 Broadway, N. Y. C., above large and high grade stock. Exhibition To-day, Monday, June 18th, 10 A. M.-5 P. M.
T. N.—This sale should interest entire trade, as goods of this character have not been offered for some years and will be sold in large lots. Tel. Franklin 2488.

AUCTIONEERS.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures.
Van Praag & Co., 18-17 Greene St. Spring 2248.

David W. Biow Co., 520-522 B'way
AUCTIONEERS TO THE TRADE

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.,
338-341 Fourth Avenue, at 26th St.

SAMUEL MARX WOOLWORTH BUILDING. Tel. 6911-13 Barclay.
18-15 Lispenard St. Tel. 497 Franklin.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise. 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 23,704.—In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS FISHGOLD and HARRY FISHGOLD, individually and as copartners, trading as FISHGOLD BROS., Bankrupts.

Creditors of said Louis Fishgold and Harry Fishgold, individually and as copartners, trading as Fishgold Bros., are hereby given notice that on October 17th, 1916, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, June 28th, 1917, at 11 A. M. Credito s may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,314.

Notice is given that DAVID KOTLARSKY, ABRAHAM KOTLARSKY, and NATHAN LOVE, individually and as copartners, doing business under the firm name and style of METROPOLITAN SKIRT & DRESS CO., bankrupts, have applied for discharges from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, July 23, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., then to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24,686.—In Bankruptcy.—HANSON STUDIOS, INC., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Hanson Studios, Inc., are hereby given notice that on May 31st, 1917, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, June 28th, 1917, at 12 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

APPAREL.—Highest cash prices paid for jobs ladies' wearing apparel; quality no object. Gruber, 448 Broadway. Spring 858.

CHEVIOTS.—Will buy green, brown, navy, all qualities; cash. Gelfond, 141 West 28th.

CHINCHILLA.—Raritan grey chinchilla; quality 1,272. Neugass Bros., 71 West 23d.

COATS, Etc.—Bailey Co., Cleveland, O., Miss Altfeld, open for regular and jobs of taffeta and wash dresses; Mr. Ahrens, open for jobs of Fall coats; Mr. Tyroler, general merchandise. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

COATS.—Jobbers, Attention! Manufacturer with 16 machines wants to do contracting on ladies' and children's coats. Address Z. & J., 32 Greene St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at plush coats, also suits; call all week. 12 West 32d, 9th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Better grade jobber looking at samples. Schlussel, 1,265 Broadway.

COATS.—Jobbers looking at Fall line of coats, 19 West 24th, twelfth floor.

COATS, Suits.—Prominent jobber looking at Fall samples. Fourth floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—High class coat jobber placing orders. Call Room 1217, 15 West 32d.

COATS.—Looking at Fall coats all week. M. Rosenman & Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Jobber will look at samples and place orders. Rineberg, 41 West 25th.

COTTON GOODS.—Interested in large offerings, white muslins, cambrics, nainsooks, spots or futures. Phone Gramercy 4000, Dept. W.

COTTON GOODS—Interested in 25 cases of nainsook; spot or future delivery. Telephone Spring 5759.

CREPE DE CHINE AND GEORGETTE.—We are open for 500 pieces each, spot cash, cheap price. Halper & Friedman, 627 B'way.

CREPE.—Open to buy 3904 Juilliard's crepe, all colors; state price and assortment. F. 199 Times.

DRESSES, Etc.—Kaufman's Underselling Store, Harrisburg, Penn., Mr. Lloyd; open for jobs of silk dresses, wash skirts, poplin skirts, poplin dresses, wash dresses, suits, regular taffeta and other regular silk dresses. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

DRESSES AND SKIRTS, will look at all week, Steinman Bros. of Chicago, I. Steinman, buyer. Hotel Latham, 4 East 28th. No telephone. Write for appointment.

DRESSES.—Contractors call with own samples on serge dresses Monday morning before 12 o'clock. L. Robt. Feltz, 1,170 B'way.

DRESS CONTRACTORS will be interviewed, with samples, between 10:30 and 12 o'clock, at Room 819, 1,270 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Contractors taffeta and serge dresses bring samples. Excel, 145 W. 30th.

DRESSES.—Serge; jobber looking all week. 127 West 25th, seventh floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at serge dresses. 9th floor, 40 West 27th St.

GINGHAM.—Open for unlimited quantity of 27 inch and 32 inch dress gingham. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

JERSEY SILKS.—Manufacturer wants silk jerseys. Telephone Farragut 3792.

PLUSH.—Open for quantity; also velours; spot cash. Jacob Cohen, 11 West 32d.

PLUSH.—Will buy Esq. Peco or H. & H. Chelsea 9724.

POPLINS.—Open for dark green 767 or P. P. L.; spot cash. Giant Skirt House, 29 West 15th. Chelsea 1489.

POPLIN.—767 navy, black; quantity; cash. Room 1,128, 1,133 Broadway. Farragut 3042.

POPLIN, American, for cash. New York Skirt Co., 12 West 22d St. Gramercy 1.

SATIN.—Open for quantity of white washable satin; will pay cash. Greeley 2810.

SERGES.—Wellington Sears 5500 and American 09050. Goldstein & Newburger, 225 4th Av.

SERGE AND POPLIN.—WFX. PPL. 767; any quantity for cash. Z 349 Times Annex.

SERGES.—Open for all kinds of serges, gabardines and poplins. Chelsea 9864.

SERGES.—Whitman's American 0936, U. S. 225; spot cash paid. G 28 Times.

SERGES.—Will pay cash for U. S. 838. Mad. Sq. 1540.

STRAW.—Open for straw braids in patent and Italian Milan; all widths and colors. Telephone Stuyvesant 679.

SUITS.—Will look at suits today. I. Silverman & Son, 1,161 Broadway.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall suits all day. 15 East 26th, Room 1911.

SUITINGS.—Oxford grays at a price. N. Hurwits & Sons, 109 West 26th.

SUITS.—Looking at Fall line, better grade only. 131 W. 28th St., 4th floor.

TRUNK WARDROBE; suitable for coats and suits. Safran & Kreeger, 19 W. 24th.

UNDERWEAR.—Silk and muslin underwear jobbers ready to look at high-class lines for Fall delivery; write for appointment. Box G 72 Times.

WASH GOODS.—Will buy for cash unlimited quantity cotton piece goods, white or colored; will take garment manufacturers' surplus stock. Box C 453 Times Annex.

WOLENS.—Will buy any quantity mixtures, light and heavy weights; also navy blue and black serges; all makes; spot cash. Elias Surut, 19-21 Greene St. Tel. 9697 Spring.

ZIBELINS.—Juilliards, 6717 brown, or will exchange other colors for brown. Hanauer & Arnstein, Inc., 136 Madison Av.

Offerings to Buyers

BLOUSES.—Pajamas, shirts, nightrobes; Spring line ready; flanelette bargains. Kouski, 515 Broadway.

BROADCLOTH.—Forstmann & Huffman 6660 black, $3.25. Levensohn & Satz, Md. Sq. 1265.

CASHMERE, Denim, Shirting, Voile, Dotted Swiss, Serge, Silk Mixtures, Jobs to close out, in a low figure. Farragut 3760.

COATS, SUITS.—To close out; sport, jersey, taffetas, satin, velours, all shades; splendid assortment. J. P. Slater, 22 West 32d.

COATS, SUITS.—Silks and cloths; closing out; sacrifice. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS, Suits.—New styles; all shades; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS, Suits, to close; desirable styles; all colors. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS.—Have 350 pieces sport suitings for wash skirts, middies, and sport suits, below market. Shapiro Bros., 514 Broadway.

COVERTS.—Will sell 100 pieces of desirable coverts at $1.05. Chelsea 9865.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Duchess Satin, Georgette; immediate delivery. Marks Seimer, 9,380 Mad. Sq.

DRESS FASTENERS—Standard Four Spring; large quantities, immediate delivery; 2,000, 00, 0, 1. Standard Snap Button and Fastener Co., 237 Chestnut St., Newark, N. J.

DRESSES, SUITS.—We have in stock for immediate delivery navy taffeta dresses in jersey silk and pongee sport suits, $7.50 up. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Up-to-the-minute navy taffeta dresses for immediate delivery. Dicker & Ginsberg, 142 West 26th St., N. Y. City.

DRESSES.—100 wash dresses to close out at a price. Irene Dress Co., 26 East 22d.

DRESSES.—Navy taffetas for immediate delivery, $6.75 up. Queen, 149 West 38th.

DRESSES, $5.00 wash dresses to close out cheap. 45 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Silk, pongee, cotton, close out job. Cohen & Pelowan, 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Jobs wash dresses, sport suits, serges; sell cheap. Taragon, 130 W. 25th.

EMBROIDERIES.—Domestic, large stock; closing out at sacrifice. Meyer Barish, 545 Broadway.

FLAGS.—American; 4x6 feet; sewed thread; embroidered stars; 100; to close out very reasonable. Telephone Melrose 5400.

GALATEA.—A. Hyde Manchester J., coffee color. Chelsea 5294.

HOSIERY.—Large quantities of various styles to close out at very low price. Gold Hosiery Co., 450 Broadway.

KERAMI.—Sidney Blumenthal's keramic for sale. Phone Far. 3334.

KERSEYS.—50 pieces Raritan 1686, 1273, at $1.45 net; cash. K 103 Times.

LINEN.—Irish linen, French finish, 45 inches. Tel. Farragut 3990.

RAGS AND REMNANTS, also gray goods; large stock; special prices. G 71 Times.

SERGE.—225 pieces VSL Pacifics, 54-inch serge; 225 pieces MDSL Pacifics 48-inch serge; in all colors; 65 pieces Cora Mills, Style 788 Serge, navy; 50 pieces VFX, 54-inch French serge, black; 20 pieces Priestley's serge, black and navy. G 39 Times.

SERGE.—Botany 809, tan, $1.87½; whipcords to close out, tan, navy, black, $1.10. Levensohn & Satz, Mad. Sq. 1265.

SERGES, Botany 780, $1.35; Wellington Sears 1855 navy, only 67½c. Md. Sq. 1265.

SERGES.—All wool cotton warp, also white serges, white corduroy. Gramercy 2991-2.

SKIRTS.—American Woolen poplin, $2.25 net; clever styles; near values in town. Silk & Kohn Co., 1,182 Broadway.

SKIRTS, COATS.—Silk jersey skirts, $3.75, and coats, $5 up. Daily Waist, 8 W. 19th.

SKIRTS.—Fancy silks and taffetas to close, $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SUITS.—Our Fall styles of suits and coats completed for inspection; for jobbers only. Elite Cloak and Suit Co., 43 West 16th.

SUITS.—In salts, jersey cloths; price and style cannot be beaten. N. Hurwits & Son, 109 West 26th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Job of silk taffeta to close out. Oriental Cloak and Suit Co., 153 West 23d St.

SUITS AND SKIRTS, Silverbloom, to close out cheap. Excello, 127 West 17th.

VELOURS.—Saxonia, suiting weight, brown, navy, black; $1.65. Levensohn & Satz, Mad. Sq. 1265.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

BALTIMORE, Md. — Baltimore Bargain House; F. Quellmals, cotton piece goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. German, neckwear, umbrellas; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Daniel Miller Co.; C. Schott, women's apparel, underwear, knit goods; J. H. Spencer, domestics; Imperial.

BOSTON—Farley-Harvey Co.; F. W. Marston, dress goods; 103 Franklin.

BOSTON—Wm. Filenes Sons Co.; B. Raphael, clothing; Mr. Michel, jewelry, leather goods; C. E. Bradley, men's, boys' furnishing goods; 116 W. 32d.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; Mrs. E. M. Treat, art needlework; 2 W. 37th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum Co.; B. A. Foote, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Henry Friend, jobs waists; 9th floor, 144 West 27th.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Rothschild & Co.; Miss L. A. Griffin, waists; Miss E. Cosad, muslin underwear, kimonos, dressing sacques; Mrs. G. Dolman, infants' wear; Miss A. Goodman, corsets; Miss C. Tiernan, basement muslin underwear; S. A. Gaylord, general merchandise, bargain basement; J. A. Albiez, carpets, rugs, linoleums; A. J. Jones, silks, velvets, dress goods; E. S. Newman, millinery; Mr. Hawker, trunks, bags, suit cases; N. Newman, blankets, beudings, domestics, wash white goods; O. J. Lowenberg, notions, gloves, handkerchiefs, umorellas, leather goods; C. T. Ray, men's furnishing goods, women's, children's knit underwear, hosiery; B. W. Van Syckle, men's, boys' clothing, hats, caps; 470 4th Av.

CHICAGO—S. P. Platt; B. Levitan, children's dresses, waists; 56 Bleecker.

CHICAGO — Steinman Bros.; I. Steinman, coats, suits, dresses; Latham.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Ryan, women's cloaks; Miss E. Bergh, misses' apparel; Miss I. J. Mann, cut glass; H. Harris, bric-a-brac, table ware; 1,107 B'way.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Bailey Co.; Miss Altfeld, jobs of taffeta and wash dresses; Mr. Ahrens, jobs of Fall coats; Mr. Tyroler, gen'l mdse.; 72 Madison Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; F. H. Myers, dress goods, silks; W. H. Knox, men's clothing, luggage; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Schmitt & Leachman; H. Schmitt, Fall suits; 470 4th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—The Emporium; Miss K. M. Lynsky, muslin underwear, house dresses, aprons; 116 West 32d.

EASTON, Penn.—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.

FORT WORTH, Tex.—Schermerhorn Co.; R. Nixon, jobs cotton, silk dresses, wash skirts, waists; 1,140 Broadway.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y.—Kempner & Merkel; Mr. Prager, jobs bathing suits; 1,133 Broadway.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufman's Underselling Store; Mr. Lloyd, jobs of silk dresses, wash skirts, poplin skirts, poplin dresses, wash dresses, suits; 72 Madison Av.

HOUSTON, Tex.—H. M. Garrett, jobs waist silk, dresses, wash skirts, silk suits, muslin underwear; 470 4th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS. — Effroymson & Wolf; M. Strashun, domestics; 43 Leonard.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; F. R. Wolf, general merchandise; 1,140 Broadway.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Co.; H. J. Koenig, coats, suits; 25 Madison Av.

KOKOMO, Ind.—Kokomo Dry Goods Co.; Mr. Schwind, Fall suits; 470 4th Av.

LOGANSPORT, Ind. — The Schmitt-Klopfer Co.; H. C. Schmitt, Fall suits; 470 4th Av.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Broadway Dept. Store; T. S. Milburn, domestics, linens, white goods; 95 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Bullock's; C. A. Wood, linens, white goods; C. E. Smales, coats, suits; G. A. Skinner, ribbons, leather goods, umbrellas, parasols, handkerchiefs; L. Ellis, laces, notions, embroideries, basement; 93 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—J. J. Haggarty Co.; J. C. Haggarty, jobs coats, suits; 303 5th Av.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A. Hamburger & Sons; R. A. Pilcher, coats, suits; 225 5th Av.

MELBOURNE, Australia—C. W. Swanton & Co.; S. H. Morgan, hosiery, millinery; 33 Union Square, Room 71.

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — The Breithaupt Co.; Mr. Breithaupt, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—Bridge & Co.; W. Dolgarno, linens, white goods; H. C. Read, hosiery, gloves; 43 Leonard.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Pearce Co.; M. Pearce, Fall suits; 470 4th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Gruenberg-Locker Co.; B. J. Locker, holiday goods, drug sundries, notions, dolls; Elks Club.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Frank & Seder; A. M. Bibro, basement jobs shoes; 364 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; I. S. Bickart, men's furnishing goods; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; J. Burnett, general merchandise; 23 E. 26th.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Lowengart & Co.; V. Petrillo, flowers, feathers; 656 Broadway.

PORTLAND, Ore.—J. C. Penny Co.; A. D. Frost, general mdse.; 354 4th Av.; Breslin.

SAN FRANCISCO—Raphael Weil & Co.; D. Gradwohl, toys, trunks; 15 East 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Miss Beifry, fancy goods; 23 E. 26th.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Famous & Barr Co.; R. K. Lockhart, jobs, wash goods; T. D. Page, jobs, wash goods, basement; S. Sincoff, jobs waists, muslin underwear, basement; 127 West 25th.

TOLEDO—Meyer-Jonasson Co.; I. A. Israel, millinery; Knickerbocker.

TOLEDO, Ohio—W. L. Milner & Co.; D. A. MacFarlane, women's, misses' coats, suits, dresses, skirts, furs; Miss D. R. Farrell, corsets; 116 West 32d.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Palais Royal; H. Gold, jobs waists, dress skirts; 225 5th Av.

YORK, Penn.—Chas. H. Bear & Co.; Mrs. G. Chronister, house dresses, muslin underwear; Mrs. H. O. Smith, millinery; 334 4th Av.; Grand.

ZANESVILLE, O.—A. E. Starr Co.; A. J. Baernstein, women's ready-to-wear; Room 1401, 303 5th Av.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERTHA TEITELBAUM, doing business under the name of NORTH POLE KNITTING WORKS, Bankrupt.—No. 24,284.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Bertha Rembaugh, Trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 18th day of June, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Knitting machines and sweaters.

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on June 14th and 15th, 1917, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any of the above property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

Dated, New York, June 7th, 1917.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

HAROLD R. LHOWE, Attorney for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of the application of LEADER NOTION & JEWELRY CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, June 25, 1917, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 69 Canal St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a stock of peddler supplies, notions, jewelry, dry goods, fixtures, etc.

JOSEPH P. MORRISSEY, Receiver.

HARRY A. GORDON & JOSEPH W. GOTTLIEB, Attorneys for Receiver, 49 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOFIO CORPORATION, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, June 18, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 69 Beaver St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, desks, typewriters, book cases, safe, partitions, machinist tools, linter, paper waste, etc.

DAVID HAAR, Receiver,
THOMAS & FRIEDMAN, Attorneys for Receiver, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HEATHER SILK CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, June 18, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 638 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a large stock of silk, desks, chairs, fixtures, etc.

BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver.
JULIUS G. KRAMER, Attorney for Receiver, 220 Broadway, New York.

FOR SOLDIERS' ALLOWANCE.

Merchants' Association Sees Need for Government Assuming Burden.

Encouragement of the movement for Federal legislation providing separate allowances for the dependents of soldiers is given in the issue of Greater New York, the bulletin of the Merchants' Association, published today. The article in the bulletin reviews the activity of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in the matter and presents the following recommendations of a special committee of the chamber:

1. That this problem be treated as a national obligation to the extent that the Government enact legislation providing for reasonable separation allowances to be paid to the dependents of the enlisted personnel of the army and navy, basing such allowances on the number of dependents in each family affected.

2. That the Government officially designate some national organization to raise a general fund by voluntary public subscription and distribute the fund so raised for the alleviation of conditions not adequately met by national or State allowances; this organization to operate in conjunction with representative local organizations.

3. That, pending action by the Federal Government in the matter and the publication of details of the ultimate plan, employers throughout the country should make only temporary commitments to the dependents of their employes who enlist, in accordance with the suggestion of the Secretary of War.

The impracticability of employers supporting enlisted employes was mentioned.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 24,648.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN NATHANSON, Alleged Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of June, 1917, a petition in bankruptcy was filed against the above-named alleged bankrupt, and that said alleged bankrupt has filed schedules of his property and a list of his creditors as required by law, which schedules may be examined at this office.

And you are further notified that after the alleged bankrupt has been examined in open court the said alleged bankrupt proposes to offer terms of composition to his creditors of 20% cash, and that a meeting of the creditors herein will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Special Master, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1917, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, act upon the composition proposed by the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Special Master.

Dated New York, June 16th, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,518. In Bankruptcy.—SOLOMON KAMSLER, Bankrupt.

Solomon Kamsler was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 7th, 1917, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on June 29th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated June 15th, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24481.—In Bankruptcy.—EAST RIVER FURNITURE MFG. COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said East River Furniture Mfg. Company are hereby given notice that on May 10th, 1917, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, June 28th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting. PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23289.

Notice is hereby given that DOROTHY MAYNARD, also known as DOROTHY W. SMITH, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, July 18th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24311.—In Bankruptcy.—RICHARD ROTH, Bankrupt.

Richard Roth was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 28th, 1917, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on June 29th, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, June 15th, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24,690.—In Bankruptcy.—PHILLIPS & WILE, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Julius M. Wile are hereby given notice that on June 13th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, June 28th, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. — Bankruptcy.—24,285.

Notice is given that MATTHEW J. HARNEY, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, July 18th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,122.

Notice is given that JOHN W. MERRIAM, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, July 23rd, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24620.

Notice is given that FRANK R. KNIGHT, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, July 23, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24475.

Notice is given that ABE MELTZER, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, July 23, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH SCHROEDER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, June 18, 1917, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 719 East 11th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of machinery and fixtures used by a first-class manufacturer of provisions.

JOSEPH P. MORRISSEY, Receiver.
LEON DASHEW, Attorney for Receiver, 346 Broadway, New York.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Western District of New York.—THE PINTSCH COMPRESSING COMPANY, Plaintiff, against BUFFALO GAS COMPANY, Defendant.—In Equity.—No 1418.—Consolidated Cause.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the District Court of the United States for the Western District of New York on April 11, 1916, and a supplemental decree amendatory thereof, dated May 24, 1917, entered nunc pro tunc as of said April 11, 1916, in a certain consolidated cause in equity pending in said Court, I, Adolph Rebadow, duly appointed by said decree, Special Master for the purpose, among others, of making sale of the real and personal property therein directed to be sold, shall offer for sale, at public auction to the highest bidder, under the terms and conditions provided in said decree, and in said supplemental decree, in the westerly vestibule of the City and County Hall, in the City of Buffalo, Erie County, New York, and in the Western District of New York, that being the Court House in said County of Erie, New York, on the 16th day of July, 1917, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon on that day, the following real and personal property, both in the eleven separate lots, respectively, hereinafter designated, and as an entirety:

LOT ONE: Two thousand and forty-five (2,045) bonds of the par value of One thousand dollars ($1,000) each, executed by the People's Gas Light & Coke Company of Buffalo.

LOT TWO: Twenty-seven thousand and twenty-four (27,024) shares of the capital stock of said People's Gas Light & Coke Company of Buffalo.

LOT THREE: All that tract or parcel of land situate in the City of Buffalo, County of Erie and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the south line of Elk Street with the east line of Katherine Street; thence easterly along said line of Fitzgerald Street, Two hundred sixty-eight (268) feet more or less to the west line of said line of Fitzgerald Street; thence southerly along said line of Fitzgerald Street Eight hundred three (803) feet more or less to the north line of Mackinaw Street; thence westerly along said line of Mackinaw Street Two hundred sixty-eight (268) feet more or less to east line of Katherine Street; thence northerly along said line of Katherine Street, Eight hundred three (803) feet more or less to the south line of Elk Street to the place of beginning.

LOT FOUR: All that tract or parcel of land situate in the City of Buffalo, County of Erie and State of New York, being part of Outer Lot 16 and of Lot number 2 of the South Village of Black Rock, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northwest line of Genesee Street, distant

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How Investments May be Made Tax Exempt

New York State

For the convenience of investors we are preparing a pamphlet containing a synopsis and digest of the new tax law signed by the Governor on June 1, 1917. By compliance with the provisions outlined, certain investments may be made exempt from taxation in New York State.

As a feature of our Investors' Service we shall be pleased to attend to the necessary details in exempting your investments.

Send for this tax booklet AG-121

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fluctuated with great irregularity throughout most of the week and closed with gains and losses about evenly divided throughout the list. There were so many important developments that it is hard to determin to what extent movements were influenced by news. The outstanding feature of the week was the successful culmination of the Government's first financing measure following its entrance into the war. That event alone would have accounted for a widespread shifting of security values, particularly in the bond department. The week was marked also by the dethronement of the King of Greece, by a pronounced upturn in the figures of tonnage sunk by the U-boats, by renewed vigor in the British offensive in Belgium, and by the enunciation of the President's views on the obligations of democracy in the light of Teutonic aims. Events are moving with great rapidity both at home and abroad, and if the end of the war is not yet in sight great progress is being made in the United States to hasten that end. For a nation so poorly organized for the business of war, the preparations which have been made in the last two months are surprisingly well advanced today. The stock market has fluctuated no more violently than factors in the industrial situation.

The advance in stocks was retarded last week by a rise in call money, by the evidence of a disposition on the part of banks to contract their call loans, and by renewed uncertainty as to the effect on final manufacturing profits of the plans to be worked out in Washington for making the output of mills and mines available for the Government's use at prices considerably under those obtained in the open market. The delay in bringing out the new revenue measure has also operated against undue activity in the market. Sales on the Stock Exchange last week were a little heavier than for the previous week, but still well under totals for other recent periods. The market's progress was typified by the movement in Steel common, of which more than 1,365,000 shares were sold at prices ranging from 129⅛ to 134⅞, although the net change at the close of business on Saturday was less than one point. Traders are quick to take alarm at suggestions that the Administration may find a way to divert a very considerable proportion of war earnings to the Federal Treasury, either directly through the collection of the excess profits tax or indirectly through arbitrary price fixing. Wall Street has come to take a much broader-minded view of its obligations to the country in the provision of funds for the extraordinary demands, and is sincerely earnest in advocating the levying of both additional income taxes and excess profit taxes in ways that will produce the largest amount of current revenue for the Government without at the same time reducing the incomes and taxes to a point that would prejudice the taxing power in the second year of the war.

The Liberty Loan closed last Friday in a way that can leave no doubt abroad as to the sincerity with which this country will participate with Great Britain and France in strengthening the allied cause. The initial loan was made a tremendous undertaking by reason of the fact that comparatively few people either fully appreciated the necessity for buying Government bonds or thought of themselves as possible investors in a Government issue. The great problem that confronted the bankers of the country was one of education. That they solved the problem is conclusively shown by the cumulative growth of sentiment in favor of the bonds which resulted in such a satisfactory oversubscription of the amount offered, and by the unprecedented and unexpected number of takers. It is too early to learn how many individuals, institutions, and companies have entered subscriptions, but present indications point to a total of possibly three million. Roughly speaking, that is eight or ten times the number of investors the United States boasted a month ago. A nation at war must have the unified support of all of its component elements to bring its full strength to bear. The number of buyers of the Liberty bonds and the satisfactory total of their subscriptions argue well for the subsequent issues which must certainly be made later in this year, perhaps by the first of September. The organization that was created so quickly by the generous co-operation of all classes of citizens cannot be discarded now that the Liberty Loan is out of the way, but its efforts should produce more telling results with less inertia to be overcome when the next financing is undertaken.

Call money went to 6 per cent. last week for the first time in 1917. At the same time the resources of the Federal Reserve Bank were called upon for the first time to something like the extent contemplated when the new currency system was adopted. That the Federal Reserve System will play a still more important part in coming weeks is certain. The New York bank discounted and bought bills last week amounting to $113,000,000, bringing the total amount of commercial paper and acceptances carried up to $210,000,000 at the end of the week. The demand for money is going to be so great this year that bankers are seriously considering the advisability of the country adopting measures that would never have been given serious thought except in such critical times as have been brought about by the war. It is suggested in responsible quarters that Federal Reserve notes, with their cover of 40 per cent. gold, eventually be made to count as legal reserve. In the meantime the new system is proving sufficiently flexible to reduce the strain on the money markets to a minimum impossible under the old National Bank act. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York last week adopted a one-day discount rate to facilitate the financing of the loan payments. The excess reserve of the Clearing House members was brought down to $54,000,000 at the end of the week, at which point it showed a loss of $122,000,000 from the excess reserve carried a month earlier.

With the big loan at last out of the way banks and investment houses will resume business that was abandoned to give the $2,000,000,000 issue a clear field. Bond dealers look for at least a brief period of greater activity in corporate and municipal issues. A great many cities and companies will have to come into the money market in the interim preceding the next Government loan, and a fresh period of activity in short-term notes is to be expected. Borrowers, even with the unquestioned credit of well-managed municipalities, will have to pay a rate well above that to which they have been accustomed, to meet the competition furnished by the unusually high yields offered in both stocks and bonds.

AMERICANS DULL IN LONDON.

Shell Transport Rises £1 on Issue of New Stock.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 17. — Wednesday's air raid on London had little influence on the volume of Stock Exchange business during the remainder of the week. Although the event naturally diverted interest to some extent, the attention of buyers was still directed to semi-speculative securities, a number of which enjoyed quite a free market.

The outstanding incident of the week was a sharp rise in Shell Transport following the company's announcement of its intention to issue 1,000,000 shares at £1 in contrast to the ruling quotation of 6⅝. Payment for the new shares is to be effected by the company retaining the announced dividend of 5 shillings per share, the allotment of new shares being on the basis of one new to four old shares held. The price reached 6⅞ and the bonus was valued at above £1 per share.

The close was under the top owing to the fact that the dividend of the Allied Dutch Company was under expectations, the final payment of 23 florins making only 38 for the year on enlarged capital. Most other first-class oil shares were supported and there was considerable Amsterdam buying on Venezuelan concessions to a member of the Shell group.

Other securities favored included the wireless issues. Canadian Marconi, Motor Iron and Steel and Armament, and Nigers were prominent, the last-named company no doubt benefiting from the extraordinary price of tin.

American investment markets are still at unattractive prices and just holding. Argentine railways had a substantial rally, the buying being small but the stock scarce. British railways took on a slightly better tone due to the absence of realisations rather than to important demand.

Lord Cunliffe's return to England has not been followed by any favorable change in the monetary position. The demand for funds in the last few days has been consistently strong as the result of the payment on Tuesday of £25,000,000 in Treasury bills and the transfer on Thursday by banks to the Bank of England of the last installment of the war loan, estimated at £30,000,000. The discount market was firmer at the end of the week.

Trade returns for May show exports of £49,774,000 in contrast with £44,289,000 in April and £58,008,000 in May, 1916; and imports of £87,620,000 against £84,580,000 in April and £83,798,000 in May last year. The excess of imports in May was £37,846,000, against £40,276,000 in April and £25,783,000 in May, 1916.

PARIS PRICES GROW FIRMER.

Pershing's Arrival Provides France with a Needed Tonic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 17.—The Bourse closed with more resistance to depressive influences, but with little doing in the way of dealings, the public preferring to give its attention to General Pershing, who is being received everywhere with enthusiasm that has not been equaled since the late Czar's visit to Paris many years ago. Some marked improvement occurred in the Russian and Greek groups early in the week on the abdication of King Constantine, but prices fell back later.

The bright spots in the market were the French rails and the shipping shares. There was a recovery in rentes, which closed at 61. The war loan closed at 88.10. There was firmness in South Africans, particularly De Beers and the Rand Mines, and a renewed spurt in the Spanish group in sympathy with the further rise in exchange and despite the uncertainty of the internal political situation. American coppers were steady.

A further slump occurred in the value of the mark in neutral countries. Open market exchanges here were: Sterling, 27.84; dollars, 5.74. Rubles were weak.

A project to raise by new taxes 1,200,000,000 francs has been brought before the Chamber of Deputies.

Gold holdings of the Bank of France amount to 3,247,124,587 francs; gold held abroad amounts to 2,034,774,688 francs. Advances to foreign Governments show an increase of 30,000,000 francs. The note issue is gradually approaching the 20,000,000,000 franc limit.

The arrival of General Pershing has procided the country with a badly needed tonic after supporting the brunt of three years of devastating warfare unflinchingly.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JUNE 16, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	4,853,031	93,127,179
Same period a year ago.	2,811,959	79,245,730

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	84.45	82.42	90.46	75.77
Same period a year ago.	89.60	87.51	91.83	80.91

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
300..	AJAX RUBBER	70	68½	68½	— 3½
15,800..	Alaska Gold Mines	6¼	5	5⅝	+ ⅜
2,600..	Alaska Juneau	5⅛	4½	5	— ⅛
6,500..	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	30¾	28	28¼	— 2½
1,900..	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	86½	85¾	86	+ ¼
900..	Am. Agricul. Chem	93⅜	92¼	93⅜	+ ⅝
100..	Am. Agricul. Chem pf.	101⅝	101⅛	101⅝	— ⅛
8,500..	Am. Beet Sugar	97¼	94½	95	— 1½
50..	Am. Beet Sugar pf	97	97	97	..
100..	Am. Brake S. & F.	102¾	102¾	102¾	— ¼
450..	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	200	199¾	200	+15
16,200..	Am. Can	52¼	49	50	— 1⅝
700..	Am. Can pf.	111½	107	*107	+ 1½
10,400..	Am. Car & Foundry	77½	72	*73⅜	— 1¼
100..	Am. Car & Fdy. pf	116	116	*116	+ ½
200..	Am. Cotton Oil	41½	41¼	41¼	— ⅜
10..	Am. Cotton Oil pf	95	95	95	..
100..	Am. Express	100	100	100	—10
6,100..	Am. Hide & Leather	16¼	14	14½	— 1¼
1,310..	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	66	62½	62½	— 2½
100..	Am. Ice Securities	26½	26½	26½	— ½
7,400..	Am. Linseed	25½	24	24	— 1
700..	Am. Linseed pf	62½	61¼	62½	..
16,000..	Am. Locomotive	74½	71⅞	72¾	— 2½
200..	Am. Locomotive pf	103	104½	105	+ ¾
1,500..	Am. Malting	13	10⅝	12	— ½
6,700..	Am. Malting 1st pf	62	59½	60¾	+ ⅞
83,500..	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	111⅜	106⅞	107⅞	— 2⅝
400..	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	113⅜	113¼	113½	+ ½
248..	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A	101⅜	101¼	101¾	+ ⅝
100..	Am. Snuff	130	130	*130	+12½
12,950..	Am. Steel Foundries	74½	71	*71⅝	— 1⅜
47,500..	Am. Sugar Refining	124⅝	119½	121¼	— 2⅝
100..	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	+ ⅜
7,000..	Am. Sumatra Tob.	36⅜	33½	34	— ⅜
2,300..	Am. Tel. & Tel.	122¼	121½	121⅝	— ⅜
100..	Do sub. cts. 2d pd.	67¼	67¼	67½	..
800..	Am. Tobacco	196¾	195¼	196¾	— ¼
1,020..	Am. Tobacco pf., new	104	103	103⅞	+ 1⅛
19,400..	Am. Woolen	58⅝	54⅝	*55	— 1⅞
1,400..	Am. Woolen pf.	100	96	*96⅜	— 1⅞
700..	Am. Writing P. pf.	46½	44⅞	45⅜	— ⅞
2,000..	Am. Zinc L. & S.	35	32½	33	— 1⅞
400..	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf.	64	63½	64	..
131,400..	Anaconda Copper	86¾	83⅜	84½	— 1⅝
6,200..	Atch., Top. & S. F.	102¾	101⅝	101⅝	— ⅜
1,000..	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	97⅜	96⅞	97	+ ⅛
300..	Atlanta, Birm. & Atl.	16¾	16	16	— ⅝
100..	Atlantic Coast Line	113	113	113	+ 1
22,900..	Atlantic, Gulf & W. I.	116⅜	111	113⅜	— 2⅝
500..	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf.	62	61	62	..
35,700..	BALDWIN LOCO.	67½	64⅛	65⅝	— 1½
100..	Baldwin Loco. pf.	99	99	99	— 1½
16,025..	Baltimore & Ohio	74	72¼	73½	+ 1¼
300..	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	70	69½	70	..
1,380..	Barrett Co.	120¼	115¼	115½	— 6¼
900..	Batopilas	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
5,100..	Bethlehem Steel	158⅜	151	*152	+ 3½
361,200..	Do Class B tem.cfs.	153½	146¾	*148¼	+ 3
2,200..	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	61	58½	58½	— 3⅜
700..	Brown Shoe	73¾	73	73	+ ⅜
18,150..	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec	13¾	10¾	13	+ 2⅛
2,000..	Burns Brothers	102¾	100	100	— 3
5,800..	Butte & Superior	46¾	42¼	42½	— 1⅝
1,500..	CAL. PACKING	38¾	38	38¾	+ ⅛
1,800..	Cal. Petroleum	22¼	21¼	21⅜	— 1⅛
300..	Cal. Petroleum pf.	54½	53½	53½	— ⅛
100..	Calumet & Arizona	80⅝	80⅛	80⅝	— ⅜
5,600..	Canadian Pacific	162⅝	159	159½	— 2⅝
100..	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	85	85	85	..
150,800..	Cent. Leather Co.	101¼	95¼	96¼	— 2⅝
200..	Cent. Leather Co. pf.	112½	111⅝	112⅜	+ 1
1,300..	Cerro de Pasco	37	36	36	— 1
1,400..	Chandler Motor	92	89	*89	+ 1
17,200..	Ches. & Ohio	61⅜	60	60⅞	+ ⅞
1,100..	Chi. Gt. Western	12	11	12	+ ⅛
2,100..	Chi. Gt. Western pf.	35⅝	33⅜	33⅝	+ ⅛
14,000..	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	76⅜	74	75	— ⅛
3,400..	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	110⅞	110	110	— ⅛
2,100..	Chi. & Northwestern.	111½	110¼	111	..
11,800..	Chi., R. I. & Pac. cfs. of dep., 2d paid.	46½	43	46	+ 2½
1,400..	Chi., R. I. & Pac. cfs. of dep., full paid.	66	65¼	66	..
13,100..	Chi., R. I. & Pac., w.i.	36½	33¾	35⅞	+ 2⅛
4,840..	Chi., R. I. & P. 7% pf., w. i.	78⅞	77¼	77¾	+ ⅝
5,900..	Chi., R. I. & P. 6% pf., w. i.	68	66	68	+ 1½
200..	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	100	100	100	..
9,900..	Chile Copper	22⅛	22	22	— ⅝
31,800..	Chino Copper	61⅞	57⅝	*57⅝	..
200..	C., C., C. & St. L.	41	41	41	..
14,800..	Colorado Fuel & Iron	56	52	53	— 3
700..	Colorado Southern	27⅞	26	27⅝	+ 2⅝
6,200..	Columbia Gas & Elec.	42¼	40¾	41½	..
1,300..	Consolidated Gas	103¼	100	100¼	— 1¼
210..	Consol. Gas, Balt.	113¾	113¾	113¾	+ ¾
300..	Con. Insterstate Cal. Mining	18¼	16½	18⅛	+ ¼
1,000..	Continental Can	100½	96¾	98¾	— 3½
45,900..	Corn Products Ref.	33¾	31⅝	32	— ⅞
1,800..	Corn Products Ref. pf	104⅞	103⅞	104⅝	— ⅛
122,700..	Crucible Steel	82¾	79	81¼	— 1⅝
300..	Crucible Steel pf.	107¼	105¾	*105¾	+ 1¾
74,300..	Cuba Cane Sugar	46⅝	44⅜	45	— ⅞
1,400..	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	92½	90¾	*90⅝	+ ⅝
6,500..	Cuban-Am. Sugar	195	182	*182	—12½
100..	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf.	104	104	104	+ 3
200..	DEERE & CO. pf.	99	99	99	— ½
29,500..	Delaware & Hudson	112⅝	107	110⅜	— 1⅝
510..	Del., Lack. & West'n.	210	209½	210	..
400..	Den. & Rio Grande	8½	7	7	..
1,300..	Den. & Rio Grande pf	17	15	15⅛	— ⅞
41,800..	Distillers Securities	26½	21½	22½	— 3
900..	Dome Mines	10¼	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
100..	Duluth, S. S. & At. pf.	9	9	9	— ⅝
9,700..	ELK HORN COAL	38½	34½	37¾	+ 2⅝
800..	Elk Horn Coal pf.	48½	45¾	46	+ ⅛
29,000..	Erie	26⅞	25⅛	26⅜	+ ⅛
4,000..	Erie 1st pf.	36⅜	33½	35½	+ ⅝
2,500..	Erie 2d pf.	30½	28	29½	+ ¾
300..	FED. MINING & S. pf	45	43¾	43¾	+ ⅜
388..	Fisher Body	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
100..	Fisher Body pf.	88	88	88	— ⅛
400..	GASTON, WM. & W.	33	32¾	33	+ ¼
20..	General Chemical	234	234	234	..
1,600..	General Electric	163¾	158½	*159½	— 2⅝
100..	General Cigar pf.	100	100	100	— 2
66,650..	Gen. Motors temp.cfs.	114⅝	105½	111⅝	+ 1⅝
900..	Gen. M. pf. temp. cfs.	89	88	88	— 1
4,500..	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	53¼	51	52⅝	— 1
800..	Goodrich pf.	107	106	106	— 1¼
2,180..	Granby Consol.	87⅞	86	86	+ 1
4,200..	Gt. Northern pf.	108½	107¾	107⅞	— ⅛
12,000..	Gt. North'n certs., for ore properties	35	33	33¾	— ⅝
800..	Greene-Cananea Cop.	45½	44	44⅞	— ⅝
1,500..	Gulf States Steel.	128	125	*127	+ 4⅝
100..	Gulf States S. 1st pf.	110	110	110	+ 2½
100..	HARTMAN CORP.	65½	65½	65½	+ 8
40..	Havana Elec. Ry. & Light pf.	101¾	101¾	101¾	..
15..	Homestake Mining	108	106	108	..
550..	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	104	103¾	104	+ 1
83,000..	Inspiration Copper	66½	59⅝	64¼	— 1½
1,200..	Interboro Con.	10	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
2,100..	Interboro Con. pf.	58	54¾	*56	— 1½
1,100..	Inter. Agricultural	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
600..	Inter. Agricultural pf	50⅝	49	50⅝	— ⅛
200..	Inter. Harvester, N.J.	114¼	113	113	— 2
100..	Inter. Harv., N. J., pf	118	118	118	+ ½
1,100..	Inter. Harv. Corp.	71	69	69	— 1½
100..	Inter. Harv. Corp. pf.	102¾	102¾	102¾	— ⅛
21,200..	Inter. Mer. Marine	29½	27½	28⅝	— ⅛
81,900..	Inter. Mer. Marine pf	83⅞	79⅝	83¼	+ 1⅜
13,100..	Inter. Nickel	42⅛	40¼	41	— ⅝
100..	Inter. Nickel pf.	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝	— ⅛
14,400..	Inter. Paper	43½	38¼	38¾	— 4¾
300..	Inter. Paper pf., sta.	76¾	75	75	— 1½
100..	Iowa Central	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅜
3,500..	KANSAS CITY SO.	23½	22¾	23	..
100..	Kansas City So. pf.	56	56	56	+ 1
700..	Kelly Springf'd Tire.	50¾	50	50	— 2
33,500..	Kennecott Copper	48⅝	46	46	— 2
100..	Kress (S. H.) pf.	107	107	107	..
57,000..	LACK. STEEL	103⅞	97	*98⅝	+ ⅝
100..	Laclede Gas	95⅛	93½	93½	— 1⅝
200..	Lake Erie & Western	18½	18½	18½	+ 1⅛
400..	Lee Rubber & Tire	18⅝	18½	18⅝	..
5,300..	Lehigh Valley	65⅝	63¼	64	..
100..	Liggett & Myers	235	235	235	+10
100..	Liggett & Myers pf.	115⅛	115⅛	115½	+ ⅛
100..	Lorillard (P.) Co.	205	205	205	+ 1
300..	Louisville & Nashville	127	125	127	..
100..	MACKAY COS. pf.	64	64	64	— ½
21..	Manhattan Elevated	119	119	119	..
100..	Manhattan Beach	1½	1½	1½	..
10,200..	Maxwell Motors	50½	46½	*49¾	— ¼
400..	Maxwell M. 1st pf.	66	65	*65	— 1¼
900..	Maxwell M. 2d pf.	32	30¾	*31¼	— 1⅛
58,100..	Mexican Petroleum	102⅞	97⅛	98	— 3½
100..	Mexican Petroleum pf	96½	96½	96½	— 1⅜
7,800..	Miami Copper	41⅞	41	41⅛	+ ⅛
10..	Michigan Central	110	110	110	..
35,500..	Midvale Steel	66¼	63¾	64	— 1⅜
2,250..	Minn. & St. Louis	19¼	17	18¼	+ 1¼
100..	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	106½	106½	106½	+ 1⅜
2,100..	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7¼	6¼	6¾	+ ⅝
100..	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	12	12	12	..
500..	Mo. Pac. c. of d., f. p.	59½	58⅝	58⅝	+ 1⅜
17,000..	Mo. Pac., w. i.	29⅞	27¼	29	+ 1⅝
500..	Mo. Pac. pf., w. i.	58	57	57	— ⅝
325..	Montana Power pf.	113¾	112¼	*112¼	— 1
400..	NAT. BISCUIT CO.	110	109½	110	..
100..	Nat. Cloak & Suit pf.	107	107	107	+ ¼
35,100..	Nat. Conduit & Cable.	39	36½	*36¾	..
22,550..	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	42⅜	39½	40	— 1⅞
900..	Nat. Lead	58¼	57	57	— 1
110..	Nat. Lead pf.	108	108	108	— 1
9,600..	New. Con. Cop.	26⅜	24½	*24⅝	— ⅝
900..	New York Air Brake	152½	146	146	— 7½
14,800..	New York Central	92¾	91¼	92¼	+ ⅞
300..	N. Y., C. & St.L. 2d pf	50⅜	50	50¾	+ ⅞
5,900..	N. Y., N. H. & H.	37	35½	36	— ⅝
800..	N. Y., Ont. & West	23	22¼	23	+ ⅛
3,400..	Norf. & West.	126¼	124	124	— 1½
100..	Norf. & West. pf.	82	82	82	..
100..	North American	65¾	63¾	*63¾	+ ½
5,388..	Northern Pacific	105½	103¾	104¼	..
1,600..	Nova Scotia S. & C.	103	96	102	+ 7½
8,600..	OHIO CITIES GAS.	140¼	136¾	137	— 3
100..	Ohio Fuel Supply	49	49	49	— ⅝
2,500..	Ontario Mining	6⅜	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
200..	Owens Bottle Mach.	92	92	92	..
14,600..	PACIFIC MAIL	29⅞	27	27¼	— ⅛
100..	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	28¼	26¾	26¾	— ½
6,475..	Pennsylvania R. R.	53½	52⅝	53⅛	+ ⅛
1,200..	People's Gas, Chicago	74¼	71¼	73	— 1½
500..	Peoria & Eastern	8¼	8	8	— 2½
1,200..	Pere Marquette	20¼	19	20	..
100..	Pere Mar. prior pf.	60	60	60	+ 2
600..	Philadelphia Co.	34	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
500..	P., C., C. & St. L.	73	72	72	— ½
91,775..	Pitts. Coal cfs. of dep.	50¾	49	50¾	+ 6⅝
850..	Pitts. Coal pf. cfs. of d.	117	116¼	116¾	+ ⅝
62,600..	Pitts. & West Va.	35⅝	28¼	35	+ 7⅛
7,300..	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	68	62	67¼	+ 5
6,100..	Pressed Steel Car.	79½	77	77	— 1½
1,000..	Pullman Co.	145¾	144¾	145	+ ¼
700..	QUICKSILVER pf.	1⅞	1¼	1⅝	— ⅛
40..	R.R. SEC., ILL.CEN. stock ctfs.	62½	62¼	62¼	..
4,300..	Ry. Steel Spring	58	54¾	*54¾	— ⅜
100..	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	96¾	95¾	95¾	— ⅜
84,980..	Ray Con. Copper	31½	29¾	*29¾	— ⅜
242,100..	Reading	100⅝	94¼	97⅝	+ 1⅝
100..	Reading 1st pf.	40	40	40	+ ⅛
68,500..	Rep. Iron & Steel	93¼	90¼	92	— ⅝
200..	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	105½	105	105½	+ ½
5,080..	Royal Dutch t. r.	65	62	62	— 3
3,300..	ST. L. & SAN FRAN.	18¼	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
700..	St. L. & San Fran. pf.	30	28½	30	+ 2
300..	St. Louis Southwest'n	30	30	30	+ 1
6,500..	Savage Arms	104¾	80	104¾	+24⅞
2,600..	Saxon Motor	41¾	33	33	— 9
600..	Seaboard Air Line	14	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅜
600..	Seaboard Air Line pf.	29½	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
400..	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	174	173	174	— 1
2,100..	Shattuck-Arizona	27⅞	26¼	26⅝	— ⅞
24,400..	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	56	51	54¼	— ⅞
5,300..	Sloss-Shef. Steel & I.	62½	58⅝	60¼	— ⅝
200..	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. pf.	95	95	95	+ 2
12,500..	Southern Pacific	93¼	93¼	93⅜	+ ⅝
300..	South Porto Rico S.	207	205	207	+ 2
89,900..	Southern Ry.	28¾	27⅝	28	..
2,500..	Southern Ry. pf.	58	55⅞	56	— ⅝
12..	Standard Milling pf.	88½	88½	88½	..
113,400..	Studebaker Co.	84½	79⅝	82½	— 1½
100..	Studebaker pf.	101	101	101	— 1
7,500..	Superior Steel	49⅝	47	48	..
300..	Superior Steel 1st pf.	101½	101	101	..
3,100..	TENN. COP. & C.	17⅛	16½	16½	— ½
7,500..	Texas Co.	217½	214	*214	— 4½
300..	Texas & Pacific	16½	15½	16	+ ½
2,300..	Third Avenue	21⅜	19⅝	21	— 1⅜
50,500..	Tobacco Products	61	57½	59⅝	— ¾
400..	Tobacco Products pf.	102	99¾	102	+ 1
100..	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	12	12	12	— ¼
200..	T., St. L. & W. pf. t.r.	11	10	10	— 1½
500..	Transue & W. Steel F	46½	45½	46	— 1½
100..	Twin City Rap. T.	89½	89½	89½	+ 2¾
300..	UNDERWOOD TYPE	98¾	97	98¾	+ 2¼
600..	Union Bag & Paper	12⅝	11	12¾	+ 1½
6,200..	Union Bag & P., new.	90⅜	84	90	+10
48,500..	Union Pacific	139	136⅜	137⅝	+ ⅛
950..	Union Pacific pf.	80	79½	80	+ ½
2,700..	United Alloy Steel	47⅜	45¼	45¼	— 2⅜
53,800..	United Cigar Stores	107½	100	107	+ 6⅞
400..	United Cigar Stores pf	119	118	119	+ 6
540..	United Dyewood	67	65	65	..
2,000..	United Fruit	137½	135½	135½	— 3⅜
400..	United Paperboard	30⅝	29⅞	30⅝

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BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JUNE 16, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$12,107,600	$479,337,400
Same period last year	22,970,500	509,129,450

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	83.67	83.33	89.48	83.25
Same period a year ago	87.43	87.35	87.43	86.19

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXPRESS 4s	74	74	74	2
Alaska G. M. cv. tr. A. 6s	68	68	68	1
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s...101	100	100½	101	27
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s.102	101	101	101	80
Am. Hide & L. 6s...102	102	102	102	9
Am. T. & T. col. 4s. 38	87	87½	87½	17
Am. T. & T. col. p.f.5s 98	98½	98½	98½	575
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s..100	100	100	100	10½
Am. Thread 4s.....	95¾	95¾	95¾	2
Am. Wr. Paper 5s... 88	88	88	88	17
Armour & Co. 4½s...	91½	90½	90½	46
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	90½	90	90	79
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'60.102	101½	101½	101½	23
A. T. & S.F.cv.4s,'55.101½	101½	101½	101½	2
At., T. & S. F. adj.4s 81½	81½	81½	81½	5
A., T. & S. F. ad.4s,a. 82	82	82	82	8
A. & C. A. L. 1st 5s, S. B.	98	97½	98	10
Atl. Coast Line 4s.. 88½	88	88	88	13
At.C.L.,L.& N.col.4s. 81	81	81	81	3
BALT. & O.pr. l. 3½s 90½	90½	90½	90½	13
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s. 86	85½	86	86	14
Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s. 97	96¾	96½	96½	38½
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s. 89¾	80	89¾	89¾	44
Balt. & Ohio, P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s..	79¼	79¼	79¼	7
B. & O. S. W. Div. 3½s 86½	86¼	86¼	86¼	4
Beth. Steel ext. 5s....101	100	100½	100	30
Beth. Steel ref. 5s....	99½	99	99¾	15
Braden Cop. 6s.....	96	96	96	4
B. R. T. 5s, 1918.....	98¾	98¾	98¾	112
Bklyn. Un. El. 5s....	92	92	92	1
Bar., C. R. & N. Cal. tr. 5s 100	100	100	100	2
Bush Term. Bldg. 5s. 85	84¾	84¾	84¾	2
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s. 95½	95	95	95	5
Canada So. con. 5s.... 99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
C. R., Ia.F.& N. W.5s 97½	97½	97½	97½	1
Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s...101½	100¾	101½	101½	4
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.. 97½	97	97½	97½	3
Central Leather 5s...100¾	96	96¾	96¾	46
Cent. Pac. gtd. 3½s. 86	86	86	86	6
Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s... 86	84¾	84¾	84¾	8
C. de Pasco con. 6s..113	111	111	111	10
Ches. & O. con. 5s...103½	102¾	103¾	103¾	3
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s... 79¼	78¾	78¾	78¾	29
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s. 85¼	84¾	84¾	84¾	13
Ches. & O. cv. 5s... 89½	88¾	89	89	279
Chi. & Alton 3½s.... 49	49	49	49	1
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s... 90¾	89¾	90¾	90¾	23
C., B. & Q. joint 4s.. 95½	95½	95½	95½	217
C., B. & Q. St. 4s, r. 95¾	95¼	95¼	95¼	29
C., B. & Q.,Neb.ext.4s 94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	1
C., B. & Q., I. D. 3½s 81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	3
C. & E. I. ref. and imp. 4s, ctfs....	81½	81½	81½	3
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s. 87	87	87	87	4
C. & E. I. g. 5s, U. S. mtg. ctfs.	87	87	87	1
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s..100½	100¾	100¾	100¾	2
Chi. Gas, L. & C.1st 5s. 98	98	98	98	4
Chi. Gt. West. 1st 4s 68½	66	68	68	3
C., M. & St. P. g. 4s, S. A 86½	86½	86½	86½	2
Chi., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s. 90	90	90	90	1
C., M. & St. P.ref.4½s,n. 86½	85¾	86	86	58
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s 99½	99	99	99	20
C., M. & St. P. C., P. & W. 5s 101	101	101	101	2
Chi. & N. W. s. f. 5s.104	104	104	104	1
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s. 91	87¾	87¾	87¾	5
C. & N. W. ext. 5s.. 90½	90½	90½	90½	2
Chicago Rys. 5s..... 93½	93½	93½	93½	4
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s 80½	80	80½	80½	16
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, ctfs. of deposit, stm.	72¾	70¾	72¼	568
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s. 72	70¾	70¾	70¾	73
C., St. P. & M. O. deb. 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	10
Chi. Union Sta. 4½s.. 94½	93¾	93¾	93¾	9
Chi. & W. Ind. c. 4s. 70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	4
Chile Copper 7s..... 126	124¾	124¾	124¾	85
Chile Copper 6s, rcts., part paid 101	100½	101	101	90
C., I., St.L. & C.c.6s.100½	100½	100½	100½	1
Cleve. Short Line 4½s 97	97	97	97	1
Colorado Industrial 5s 80	80	80	80	4
Col. & So. 1st 4s..... 87½	87¼	87¼	87¼	1
Col. & So. ref. 4½s.. 70¾	70¾	79¼	79¼	1
Con. Gas conv. 6s...109½	108	109¼	109¼	27
Con. Gas, Balt. cv.5s.101½	101½	101½	101½	5
Corn Prod.Ref. s.f.,'34 99	99	99	99	3
Cub.-Am.Sug.col.tr.6s.100%	100%	100%	100%	2
Cumberland Tel. 5s.. 98	98	98	98	1
DEL. & HUD. ref. 4s 93	91	93	93	26
Del. & Hud. conv. 5s. 97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	1
Del. & Hud. 1 eq. 4½s.98	97¼	97¼	97¼	3
Den. & R. G. con. 4s. 73½	71¾	71¾	71¾	10
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s. 60	58½	60	60	24
Det. Edis. Col. tr. 5s.102½	101¾	101¾	101¾	4
Det. Edison ref. 5s... 99½	99	99¼	99¼	8
Det. River Tun. 4½s 88	88	88	88	5
Detroit United 4½s... 81	81	81	81	3
Dist. Securities 5s... 65½	62	62	62	46
ED. EL. ILL., N.Y.c.5s.105½	105¼	105¼	105¼	1
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A. 55	55	55	55	6
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B. 55	54¾	55	55	30
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. D. 68	68	68	68	24
Erie, Pa. col. 4s..... 88¼	88¼	88½	88½	5
Erie gen. 4s..... 62	61¼	61½	61½	21
Erie & Jersey 6s..... 104½	104	104½	104½	12
Evans. & T. H. g. 5s. 85¾	85¼	85¾	85¾	5
FLA. C.& PEN.1st 5s. 90½	89¾	90¾	90¾	13
F. W. & D. C. 1st 6s.100½	100½	100½	100½	1
Fre., E. & M. V. 6s..118½	113½	118½	118½	5
GENESEE RIV. 6s..103	103	103	103	1
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s....102	101½	101½	101½	9
Granby Consol. cv. 6s, Series A.....102½	102	102	102	11
Ga. Car. & N. 1st 5s..99	99	99	99	1
Gt. North. pf. ext. 4½s. 94½	94	94	94	5
Green Bay deb. B.... 11¼	11	11	11	16
Gulf & Ship Is. 5s.... 80	80	80	80	1
HOCK. VALLEY 4½s. 84½	83	84½	84½	7
Hud. & M. ref. 4½s... 89½	89¼	89½	89½	10
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s. 13½	13¾	13½	13½	8
ILL. CENT. & C., ST. L. & N. O. jt. 5s...	97½	97¾	97½	3
Ill. Central ref. 4s... 86½	86½	86½	86½	3
Illinois Steel 4½s..... 88	87	88	88	32
Indiana Steel 5s.....102	101	101½	101½	29
Int. Rapid Tran. 5s... 93¾	92½	93¾	93¾	86
Inter.-Met. 4½s 64½	63¾	63¾	63¾	72
Int. A. Cp. cl. tr. 5s. 76	75	75	75	15
I. M. M. s. f. 6s.... 91¾	91¼	91½	91½	42
Int. & Gt. North. 6s.. 96	96	96	96	5
Int. Paper cv. 5s.....100½	100¼	100½	100½	1
Int. Paper 6s..... 100	100	100	100	8
Iowa Cent. ref. 5s.... 49	47¾	48¼	48¼	13
JAMES., FAIRMT. & Clear. 4s.....	82½	82½	82½	1
Jeff. & C. C. 2d 5s... 93	95	95	95	5
K. C., FT. S. & M. 4s. 71	71	71	71	1
Kan. City Term. 4s.. 83¼	83¼	83½	83½	1
Kings Co. Elev. 4s. 78	78	78	78	3
K. C. E. L. & P. 5s.. 96½	96½	96½	96½	1
K. Co. E. L. & P. p. m. 6s.....	105	105	105	1
Knoxville & Ohio 6s.. 102	102	102	102	1
LACK. S'L 5s, '23....100¼	99¾	99¾	99¾	10
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950..107¼	105	105	105	224
Laclede Gas 1st 5s....100	99¾	99¾	99¾	8
Laclede Gas ref. 5s... 99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	6
Lake Shore 3½s..... 82	82	82	82	2
Lake Shore 4s, 1928... 92¾	92¼	92¼	92¼	6
Lake Shore 4s, 1931.. 91¼	91	91	91	30
L. V. of P. con. 4s... 84	84	84	84	1
Lex. & East. 1st 5s... 93½	93½	93½	93½	8
Liggett & Myers 7s...119¼	119	119	119	9
Liggett & Myers 5s.. 99	99	99	99	10
Long Island ref. 4s... 85	85	85	85	1
Lorillard 7s 118	118	118	118	2
Lorillard 5s 99	97¼	98¼	98¼	18
L., Cin. & Lex. 4½s.. 97¼	97¼	97½	97½	3
L. & Nash. un. 4s.... 92¼	91¼	92¼	92¼	7
L. & N. col. tr. 5s...103½	103¾	103½	103½	2
L. & N. gen. 6s..... 110½	110½	110¾	110¾	2
L. & N., A.K. & C. 4s 83	83	83	83	2
Louis. & Arkansas 5s. 85	85	85	85	1
MANHATTAN cn. 4s. 83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	2
Man. con. 4s, tax ex. 84½	83½	83½	83½	19
Mex. P. cv. 6, Ser. A.103½	103½	103½	103½	31
Mex. P. cv. 6s, Ser. C.103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	4
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s.. 82	82	82	82	2
Mid. Steel col. tr. 5s. 94	93¾	93½	93½	73
Milwaukee Gas 4s..... 90	90	90	90	1
Mil. & Nor. 1st 4½s.. 97½	97½	97½	97½	1
Minn. & St. L. 1st and ref. 4s.....	50¾	50½	50¾	8
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	83½	83¼	83½	1
M., K. & T. of T. 5s.. 51	54			2
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s, w. i. 60½	60	60	60	232
Mo. Pac. Co. 5s, t. r. 57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	2
M. P. cv. 5s, t. r. sta. 55¼	55¼	55¾	55¾	1
Mob. & O. gen. 4s.... 70	70	70	70	1
Montana Power 5s... 96¼	96	96¼	96¼	19
Mor. & Es.1st & r. 3½s 84	84	84	84	2
Mor. & Co. s. f. 4½s 90½	90¼	90½	90½	1
NAT. STARCH deb. 5s 92	92	92	92	4
Nat. Tube 5s.....100½	100	100	100	82
N. O., T. & M. 6s.... 94½	94¼	94½	94½	6
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s. 105	105	105	105	1
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s..106½	105¼	106	106	116
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s. 80	79	80	80	18
N. Y. Cent. g. 3½s, r. 78½	78¼	78¼	78¼	5
N. Y. Cent. con. 4s, Series A.....	80	80	80	10
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s'34. 86	86	86	86	15
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s. 91½	91¼	91½	91½	44
N.Y.C., L.S. col. 3½s. 71½	71	71¼	71¼	14
N.Y.C., M.C. col. 3½s. 70	70	70	70	7
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st 4s, reg.....	91½	90¾	90¼	8
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st 4s, reg.....	88	88	88	10
N. Y. Con. R. R. 4½s. 92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	5
N. Y. Dock 4s..... 74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	5
N. Y. & Erie 3d ext. 4½s	97½	97½	97½	1
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s.....	99	98¾	98¾	15
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s.....	80	80	80	1
N. Y. L. E. & W. Coal 6s.....100	100	100	100	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s....	60	60	60	1
N.Y.,N.H.& H. cv. 6s. 94½	94	94½	94½	6
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s 70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	2
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s.. 25½	25	25½	25½	28
N. Y. Telephone 4½s 94¾	93¾	94½	94½	35
Niagara Falls Pr. 5s.101¾	101	101	101	2
Norf. So. 1st & ref.5s 77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	1
Norf. & W., P., C. & C 4s.....	86¼	86¼	86¼	4
Norf. & W. cons. 4s.. 89½	89¼	89¾	89¾	96
Norf. & West. div. 4s. 86	85	85	85	7
North. Pacific 4s.... 88¼	88	88¾	88¾	45
North. Pacific 3s.... 62¾	62	62¾	62¾	48½
N. S. P. 1st & ref. 5s. 94½	94½	94½	94½	3
ONT. POWER s. f. 5s 91¾	91¼	91¼	91¼	1
Ore. R. R. & N. c. 4s. 88	87½	87¾	87¾	11
Ore. S. L. ref. 4s.... 87	86½	86½	86½	15
Ore. Short L. 1st 6s..104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	7
Ore.-W. R.R. & N. 4s. 81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	1
PAC. GAS & E. 5s.... 88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	3
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s.. 97	96¾	96¾	96¾	3
Penn. gtd. 4½s..... 99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	1
Penn. 4s, 1948..... 93	94	94	94	40
Penn. con. 4½s....102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	24
Penn. gen. 4½s..... 96¾	95¾	96¼	96¼	14
Penn. gen. 4½s tem.c. 95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	253
Penn. g. 3½s, Ser. B.. 83	83	83	83	4
Peoria & East. 1st 4s. 85½	85¼	85½	85½	2
Pere Marq. 1st 5s.... 90¾	90	90¼	90¼	15
Pere Marq. 1st 4s.... 72¼	72	72¼	72¼	3
Phila. Co. cv. 5s, '22. 90	90	90	90	5
Phila., B. & W. 4s.. 93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	2
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series B.....100	99¾	100	100	6
Public Service 5s.... 87½	87	87	87	10
READING gen. 4s.. 91½	91	91¼	91¼	73
Rdg. J. C. col. 4s.. 91	91	91	91	6
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40.100¾	99¼	100¼	100¼	81
Rio G. W. 1st 4s... 70½	69	69	69	12
ST. L., I. M. & S. gen. 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	4
St.L.,I.M. & S., R. & G. 4s.....	74¼	74¼	74¼	5
St.L.&S.F.pr.lien 4s,A 63¾	62½	63	63	118
St.L.&S.F.pr.lien 5s,B 79¼	78½	78½	78½	12
St. L. & S. F. adj. 4s 67	66½	66¾	66¾	47
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s 49¾	49	49¼	49¼	46
St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s, t. r., sta.....	63	63	63	2
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s. 70	70	70	70	2
St. L. S. W. 1st 5s. 65	65	65	65	5
St. L. Southern 1st 4s 81	81	81	81	1
St.P., M. & M., Mon. Ext. 4s	92	91	91	2
Sea. A. L. g. 4s, sta. 76¾	76¼	76¾	76¾	3
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s. 60¼	60¼	61	61	5
So. Bell Tel. 5s..... 97	96½	97	97	20
S. Car. & Ga. 1st 5s. 98½	98½	98¼	98¼	2
So. Pacific col. 4s.. 78	78	78	78	3
So. Pac. conv. 5s.... 99¾	99	99¾	99¾	243
So. Pac. conv. 4s.... 82¾	81¾	82¼	82¼	65
So. Pac. ref. 4s..... 86	85¾	85½	85½	52
So. Pac. S. F. Ter.4s 82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	2
So. Ry. 1st 5s..... 98¾	98	98	98	46
So. Ry. gen. 4s..... 68¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	12
So. Ry. St.L. Div. 4s 71	71	71	71	2
TEX. OF ST. LOUIS con. 5s 100	100	100	100	2
Tenn. C. & I. gen.5s.101	101	101	101	4
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s. 95	93	95	95	14
Texas Co. cv. 6s....103	102½	102¾	102¾	77
Third Av. ref. 4s.... 65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	5
Third Av. adj. 5s.... 43	40	41	41	59½
Third Av. 1st 5s....100	100	100	100	2
UNION PAC. 1st 4s. 93	92½	93	93	16
Union Pac. conv. 4s.. 90	90	90	90	4
U. R. R. of S. F. 4s, 32	32	32	32	1
U. R. R. of S. F. 4s, eq. t. r.....	34¼	34	34	10
U. R. R. of S. F. 4s, gen. t. r.....	34	34	34	5
U. S. Rlty. & Imp. 4s 51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	1
U. S. R. 5s,Tr.Co.ctf. 38	37	37½	37½	151
U. S. Rubber 6s.....102	101¾	101¾	101¾	21
U. S. Steel 5s.....104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	671
Utah P. & L. 5s..... 90	89¾	90	90	4
VA.-CAR. CHEM. 1st 5s	97½	97½	97½	7
Va.-Car.Chem. cv.6s.100¾	99¾	100	100	17
Virginian Ry. 1st 5s. 94½	94	94¼	94¼	10
Va. Mid. gen. 5s....100	100	100	100	3
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s. 87½	87½	87½	87½	1
Va. Ry. & Power 5s.. 86½	86¼	86¼	86¼	1
WABASH 1st 5s.....102	100	100¾	100¾	17
Wabash 2d 5s..... 91¾	91¼	91¾	91¾	5
Wabash eq. s. f. 5s....100	100	100	100	1
Western Electric 5s....100	99¾	99¾	99¾	28
Western Pacific 5s... 85	85	85	85	18½
Western Md. 4s..... 70	69¾	69¾	69¾	9
West Shore 4s..... 85	84¾	84¾	84¾	6
West Shore 4s, reg... 83	82¾	83	83	6
W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s. 98	98	98	98	6
W. U. Tel. R. E. 4½s. 93	92	92	92	34
West. E. & M. 5% nts.100	100	100	100	5
Wilson & Co. 5s.....101½	101¾	101¼	101¼	18
Total sales.....				$7,262,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS

U. S. L. 3½s, w. i.	100 5-50	99 48-50	100 859	3-5
U. S. 3s, coupon.....	98½	98½	98½	1½
Am. For. Sec. 5s.....	95¾	94½	95	113
Anglo-French 5s.....	93¾	93¾	93¾	1480
City of Bordeaux 6s..	95¼	95	95	10½
City of Lyons 6s.....	96½	96½	96¼	3½
City of Paris 6s.....	93¾	93½	93½	45
City of Marseilles 6s.	95	95	95	17
City of Tokio 5s.....	79	79	79	13¼
Dom. of Can. 5, '21..	97½	97½	97¼	2
Dom. of Can. 5s, '26..	96¼	96	96	39
Dom. of Can. 5s, '31..	96½	95¾	96	62
French Gov. temp. 5s.	99¼	99	99	496
Japanese 4½s	86½	86¼	86¼	11
Jap. 4½s, Eng. sta..	83	83	83	½
Jap. 4½s, 2d series...	85	84	84¼	13½
Jap.4½s, 2d s. f. sta.	79¼	79¼	79½	2
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5s	97¾	97½	97½	355
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1918	99¾	99¼	99¼	217
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5s, 1919	97	96½	96¾	218
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new.....	99¾	99¼	99¾	569
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	95½	95¼	95¼	178
Total sales.....				$4,671,100

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

4s, 1959	97	97	97	5
4½s, 1964.....	99¾	98¾	99	20
4½s, 1960.....	100	99	99	15
4½s, 1936.....	99	98¾	99	11
4½s, May, 1957.....	102½	102	102¼	21
4½s, Nov., 1957.....	102	102	102	1
4½s, 1952.....	102¼	102	102	18
4½s, 1965.....	103	102	102	12
Total sales.....				$138,000

STATE BONDS

Va. def. 6s, B. B. & Co. ctfs	50¼	50	50	41
Grand total.....				$12,107,600

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25 Mercantile Trust & Deposit
100 New York State Rys. Com.
25 Phelps Dodge & Co.
200 R. J. Reynolds "Warrants"
100 Texas & Pacific Coal "Rights"
50 Thompson-Starrett Com.
100 Vulcan Detinning Pfd.
10 Winchester Repeating Arms

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 Barrett-Nephews
25 Dixon Crucible
100 Empire Steel & Iron Com.
25 Germania Fire Insurance
25 Guaranty Trust Co. Stock & Rts.
100 Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
25 Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
100 New York Shipbuilding
100 Old Dominion S. S.
200 Penn. Coal & Coke
100 Pacific Coast 2nd Pfd.
100 R. J. Reynolds "Warrants"
200 Springfield Body Pfd.
100 Texas & Pacific Coal "Rights"
100 Ward Baking Com.

J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

BUY—SELL

MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
MIDWEST REFINING CO.
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
TIDE WATER OIL CO.
GULF OIL CORPORATION

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4850-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Yielding 8.25%

Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corporation
7% Cum. Preferred Stock
Dividend reported earned about 6 times. Semi-annual Dividend 3½ %, due July 15. Stock callable at 105 until January, 1918. An opportunity for speculative investment.
Ask for Circular T 5

CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Oriestmest."

D., L. & W. Coal
Freeport Texas Sulphur
Indian Refining Com.
Semet Solvay
Bought—Sold—Quoted

Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

Atlantic Fruit Co. Com.
Chicago Lumber & Coal Com.
Cripple Creek Central R. R. Com.
Gulf, Mobile & Northern R. R. Com.
Gulf, Mobile & Northern R. R. Pfd.
Pacific Coast Co. 2nd Pfd.
Yukon Alaska Trust

E. BUNGE & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
44 Broad Street New York
Phones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

Will Buy	Will Sell
50 Atlantic Steel com.	65 Michigan L. & C. pfd.
5M Loco. Co. of Am. 6%	15M Salmon Riv. P. 5%
200 U. S. Steams'p Ctfs.	10M South. Ohio Tr. 5%
100 Waterb'y Co. 2d pfd.	50 United Eng. & F.com.

DIDRICHSEN & CO.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Guaranty Trust
"RIGHTS"
Bought—Sold—Quoted

Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

Empire Steel
Bought—Sold—Quoted

C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Santa Cecelia Sugar Com. & Pfd.
Carbon Steel (All Issues)
Charcoal Iron Com. & Pfd.

DUNHAM & Co.
Investment Securities
43 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 4501-2-3 Hanover

Am. Chicle	Am. Typefounders
Autosales G. & C.	Cen. Hud. G. & E.
Curtiss Aeroplane	Duluth Sup-Trac.
Empire Steel	Great Lakes S.
Gulf Mobile & N.	Kirby Lumber Co.
Linde Air Prod.	McCrory Stores
O'Gara Coal	Royal Baking
Springfield Body	Western Pow. pr.

LEONARD SNIDER & CO.
RECTOR 6810 52 BROADWAY

Cities Service
Carbon Steel
United Lt. & Ry. 1st pfd.
Miss. River Power

CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2920 Broad

Cleveland Elec. Illum.
1st 5s, 1939.
Trading Department.
John Nickerson, Jr.
61 Broadway, New York.
Telephone Rector 5613.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells Flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation June 16, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39..	5	Mar. & Sep.	80	85
Anac. & Pot. R., '49..	5	Apr. & Dec.	97	99
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	76	90
Ariz. Power 1st, '33...	6	May & Nov.	90	95
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	95
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	60	64
B. Rouge El. 1st., '39.	5	Feb. & Aug.	88	90
Birm. R. & L. ext., '57	6	May & Nov.	97	99
Birm. Ry., L. & P., '34	4½	Apr. & Oct.	87½	89
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39..	5	Feb. & Aug.	102½	..
Do 1st & ref., '39....	5	Jan. & July	99	100
Buf. Ry. cons., '31....	5	Feb. & Aug.	100	101¼
Buf. & Niag. F. El. L. & Pwr. 1st, '42.....	5	Feb. & Aug.	96½	..
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35.....	5	Jan. & July	101	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38..	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32.	5	June & Dec.	90	95
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '28	5	Jan. & July	87½	92
Buffalo Trac. 1st, '48..	5	June & Dec.	101	103
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	87	91
Capital Trac. 1st, '47..	5	June & Dec.	102¾	103
Carolina P. & L. 1st, '38	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	98
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99.....	5	Mar. &e Sep.	95	97
Do '23	5	Jan. & July	100	101
C. Buck. L. & N.Tr., '21	5	Mar. & Sep.	96	98
Colo. Power 1st, '53...	5	May & Nov.	89	93
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36.....	5	Jan. & July	85	95
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	99
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	93	98
Do unstamped, '51...	4½	Jan. & July	93	98
Cons. Gas, (Balt.,) '39.	5	Jan. & July	102½	105
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	90	92
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	90	90½
Cons. G. of N. J., '36..	5	Jan. & July	100	..
Do 1st, '65.....	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	97
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st '33	5	June & Dec.	100	101
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	95	100
Do deb., '36.....	5	Jan. & July	88	93
Consumers Pr. (Mich.) 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	95	96
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32....	5	May & Nov.	100	102
Dallas Elec. 1st, '22...	5	Apr. & Oct.	96	99
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	89	92½
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.	93	97
Eliz. & Trenton, '62....	5	Jan. & July	89	..
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	95	96
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32.....	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Fed. Lt. & Tr. 1st, '42	5	Mar. & Sep.	82	88
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	..	90
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40...	5	May & Nov.	87	91
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49....	5	June & Dec.	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	..	75
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	84	85
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	100	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '23..	5	Feb. & Aug.	96	99
Hudson Co. Gas., '49...	5	May & Nov.	100	102
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49.	4	Jan. & July	57	58
J. & Bat. C. Tr. 1st, '22	5	Jan. & July	95	98
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49.....	4	May & Nov.	73	74¼
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	92½	94
Kan. C. L. & P. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	93	96
Do 2d, '44.....	6	Jan. & July	92	95
Kan. City Rys. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	92	94
Do 2d, '44.....	6	Jan. & July	93	96
Knoxv.-Trac. 1st, '33..	5	Apr. & Oct.	102½	105
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20	5	Jan. & July	..	96
Louis. G. & E. ref., 18	6	Jan. & July	50	101
Louisville Ry., '30.....	5	Jan. & July	100	103
Mad. River Pr. 1st, '35	5	Feb. & Aug.	95½	97½
Middle West Util., '25.	6	Jan. & July	96½	99
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	69	70
Mobile Electric 1st, '48	5	May & Nov.	87	90
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	June & Dec.	96	98
Nash.R.& L.1st con.,'53	5	Jan. & July	99	101
Do ref., '58.....	5	Jan. & July	84½	87
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st in., '46	6	June & Dec.	96	99
Newark Gas, '44.....	5	June & Dec.	103	105
Newark Pass. Ry., '30..	5	Jan. & July	102	105
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	75	77
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004..	4	Jan. & July	68	72
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32..	5	Jan. & July	100¾	102
Do ref., '32.....	5	Apr. & Oct.	101	104
Norf. & Ports. 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	94	96
Norf. Ry. & L. 1st, '49	5	May & Nov.	97	99
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	80	86
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	94½	96
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	87	90
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry cons., '23.....	5	Jan. & July	91	94
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	91	95
Ontario Power 1st, '43.	5	Feb. & Aug.	89½	91
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	95	98
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31.....	6	Jan. & July	95	100
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44..	5	Apr. & Oct.	101	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	86	90
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Ndv.	88	87
Poto. El. Pwr. 1st, '29.	5	June & Dec.	100½	103
Do cons., '36.....	5	Jan. & July	99¼	99¾
Roch. Ry. & L. 1st, '54	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Roch. Ry. cons., '30...	5	Apr. & Oct.	98	101
Roch. Ry. 2d, '38.....	5	June & Dec.	98	101
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	70	78
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37.....	5	May & Nov.	93	98
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '34	6	Feb. & Aug.	87½	89
San Diego Gas & E. deb., '23	6	June & Dec.	97	100
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	93
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	95	97
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	97	99
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '43	5	June & Dec.	88	93
Standard G. & El., '35	6	Apr. & Oct.	90	96
Sup. W., L. & P.1st,'31	4	May & Dec.	80	85
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	93	98
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	Jan. & July	92	96
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	97	99
Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	89	92
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	82	83
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	85	91
Do deb., '26.....	6	May & Nov.	97	99
Unit. R. & E. cons.,'49	4	Mar. & Sep.	80	80½
Do income, '49.....	4	June & Dec.	83	83½
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27.	6	Feb. & Aug.	97	99
United Util. conv., '43	6	Jan. & July	95	98½
Utica & M. V. Ry., '41	4	June & Dec.	80	93
Wash., Balt. & A., '41	4	Mar. & Sep.	82½	83½
Washington Gas, '60..	5	May & Nov.	102	103
Wash. R. & E. con.,'51	4	Jan. & July	78½	79
W. States G. & E., '37	5	June & Dec.	97	98
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	92	96
Wisc. Edison deb., '26.	6	Mar. & Sep.	93	97

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

Am. Graphophone, '30.	6	June & Dec.	100	101¼
Chesapeake & Pot. Tel. 1st, '29	5	Jan. & July	102¾	103¼
Lima Locomotive, '39	6	May & Nov.	95	96½
Moiçn Coal 1st, '36....	5	June & Dec.	53	65
Poc. Con. Coll., '51..	5	Jan. & July	92	94
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	92½	..
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	..	101

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 16, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Pwr.	..	..	.....	21	22
Do pf.....	..	..	.....	75	78
Am. Gas & El. ($50)...	2½	Q	Apr 2, 17	120	121
Do pf. ($50).....	1½	Q	May 1, 17	40	50
Am. Light & Trac.....	b5	Q	May 1, 17	330	331
Do pf.....	1½	Q	May 1, 17	110	112
Am. Power & Light....	1½	Q	Mar 1, 17	86	88
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	88	90
Am. Public Utilities...	¾	..	July 1, 14	30	32
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	64	67
Am. W. Wks. & Elec....	..	..	.....	8	9
Do 1st pf.....	..	..	.....	75	78
Do participating pf...	..	..	.....	24	26
Bat. Rouge El. cum.pf	3	S	Jun 1, 17	85	88
Buffalo Gen. Electric..	1½	Q	Mar 31,17	100	104¼
Cal. Electric Gen. pf..	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	90	95
Capital Traction.....	1½	Q	Apr 1, 17	79¾	79¾
Car. Power & Light....	½	Q	May 1, 17	36	37½
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Apr 17, 17	99	102
C. Miss. V. El. cum.pf	1½	Q	Jun 1, 17	..	72
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50).	..	..	.....	45	50
Cities Service	¾	M	Jun 1, 17	281	283
Do pf.....	½	M	Jun 1, 17	84⅞	85½
Colorado Power.....	½	Q	Apr 16,17	29	32
Do pf.....	1	Q	Jun 15,15	98	103
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt..	1	Q	May 1, 17	49	50
Do pf.....	1½	Q	May 1, 17	75	76
Conn. Power pf.....	1½	Q	Jun 1, 17	92	95
Con. Trac. of N. J.....	4	S	Jan 15,17	71	73
Cumb. Co. Pr. & Lt. pf	1½	Q	May 17,17	90	93
Eastern Texas Elec....	2½	..	Jan 2, 17	57	60
Do pf.....	½	..	Jan 2, 17	83	85
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	May 1, 17	99¼	100
Eliz. & Trenton.....	..	..	.....	24	..
Do pf.....	..	..	.....	54	..
El Paso Electric.....	2½	Q	Jun 15,17	104	107
Essex & Hudson Gas..	4	S	Jun 1, 17	132	135
Federal Light & Trac..	..	..	.....	10	12
Do pf.....	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	43	44
Gal. & Hous. El. pf..	3	S	Mar 15,17	..	75
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	..	..	.....	88	91
Hudson County Gas...	4	S	J. & D.	130	133
Illum. & Pr. Sec.....	..	..	.....	24½	27
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Feb 15,17	95	97½
International Traction.	1	Q	Mar 31,17	48	50
Do 2d pf.....	1	Q	Mar 31,17	48	52
Kan. City Lt. & Pwr..	..	..	.....	40	45
Do pf.....	$2.50	S	Apr 2, 17	60	65
Kan. City Railways...	..	..	.....	24½	26½
Do pf.....	..	..	.....	80	84
Kansas G. & Elec. pf..	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	97	100
Kan. City Home Tel....	1½	Q	Apr 1, 17	102	106
Mich. State Tel.....	$1.50	Q	Mar 31,17	88	89
Middle West Util. pf.	1½	Q	Jun 1, 17	68½	70½
Mobile Electric.....	1¾	Q	May 15,17	86	91
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 15,17	90	93
Nashville Ry. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 17	69	71
Newark Con. Gas.....	2½	S	Jan 1, 17	93	96
Niagara Falls Power..	2	Q	Apr 14,17	170	172
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.	..	..	.....	11	15
Do pf.....	3	S	J. & J.	58	60
No. States Power.....	1¾	Q	Apr 20,17	97	97½
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Apr 14,17	97	98
Nor. Texas Electric....	1	Q	Jun 1, 17	50	53
Nor. Texas Electric pf	3	S	Mar 1, 17	79	83
Ontario Power.....	..	..	.....	..	90
Pacific Gas & Electric	1½	Q	Apr 15,17	58¾	59
Do pf.....	1½	Q	May 15,17	89	90
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1¾	Q	Apr 10,17	85	90
Pacific Pr. & Lt. pf...	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 17	91	95
Pine Bluff pf.....	..	..	.....	97	100
Pug. Sd. T., L. & P.pf.	c75	Q	Apr 2, 17	70	73
Republic Ry. & Light.	1	Q	Apr 14,17	36	36½
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Apr 14,17	67	69
Riverside Traction....	..	..	.....	15	..
Do pf.....	2½	S	Apr 1, 17	33	..
South'n Cal. Edison...	1¾	Q	May 15,17	88	89
Do 1st pf.....	1¾	Q	Apr 15,17	103	106
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Jun 1, 17	125	129
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 17	97½	100
Standard Gas & Elec..	..	..	.....	12	12½
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Jun 15,17	36	37
Tampa Electric.....	2½	Q	May 15,17	122	127
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr..	..	..	.....	5½	6½
Do pf.....	..	..	.....	25½	27
Texas Pr. & Lt. pf....	1¾	Q	May 1, 17	97	100
Tri-City R. & L. pf...	1½	Q	Apr 1, 17	91	93
United Light & Rys...	1	Q	Apr 2, 17	39	41
Do 1st pf.....	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	68	70
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	1	..	Apr 14,17	20	20½
United Utilities.....	..	..	.....	23	26
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	94	98
Washington Gas.....	$1.20	Q	May 1, 14	73	73¼
Wash. Ry. & Electric.	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 17	70	75
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Jun 1, 17	79½	80
Western Power.....	..	..	.....	14½	15¾
Do pf.....	1.20	Q	Apr 15,17	54	56
West. States Gas & E..	½	Q	May 15,17	30	35
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Apr 15,17	90	93
Wisconsin Edison.....	$8¾	S	Dec 30,16	47	50
Yadkin River Pwr. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 17,17	98	101

*Ex dividend.
a—Payable in com. stock. b—2½% payable in com. stock.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 16, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass.....	*11¼	Q	May 15,17	327	330
American Chicle.....	1½	..	Jan 20,16	44	44½
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	69½	71½
Amer. Graphophone...	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	88	90
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	88	91
Amer. Typefounders..	1	Q	Apr 14,17	39	41
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Apr 14,17	88	91
Atlantic Refining.....	..	..	.....	11	17
Do pf.....	..	..	.....	35	45
Atlas Powder.....	d5	Q	Jun 10,17	148	153
Do pf.....	1½	Q	May 1, 17	99	101
Automatic Elec.....	1	Q	May 1, 17	39	44
Babcock & Wilcox....	2	Q	Apr 4, 17	128	130
Barn. Bros. & S. 1st pf	1¾	Q	May 1, 17	88	91
Beatrice Creamery....	2½	Q	May 10,17	225	235
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	May 10,17	107	109½
Borden's Cond. Milk..	4	S	Feb 15,17	104	104¼
Do pf.....	2½	Q	Jun 15,17	102½	104
By Products Coke.....	8	A	.....	160	165
Carbon Steel 1st pf....	4	S	Mar 30,17	93	95
Cardenas-Am. Sugar..	..	..	.....	20	25
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	80	90
Casein Co. of America.	..	..	.....	38	42
Celluloid	2	Q	Mar 31,17	180	186
Central Aguirre Sugar	10	..	Jun 1, 17	177	181
Central Coal & Coke..	..	..	.....	60	63
Chi. Lumber & Coal....	..	..	.....	65¼	67½
Childs	1¼	Q	Jun 11,17	70	72
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Jun 11,17	93½	94½
City & Sub. Homes....	2	..	Jun 4, 17	..	..
Crocker-Wheeler	g3	Q	Apr 15,17	100	102
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Apr 15,17	103	107
Del., Lack. & W. Coal.	1.25	Q	Apr 16,17	170	180
Fajardo Sugar.....	2½	..	May 1,17	123	128
Federal Sugar.....	1¾	Q	Jun 15,17	87	90
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Apr 30,17	94	97
Goodyear Tire & Rub.	3	Q	Jun 1, 17	191	194½
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	106	107
Great Western.....	1¼	Q	Apr 2, 17	385	390
Do pf.....	1¼	Q	Apr 2, 17	116	118
Guantanamo Sugar....	2½	Q	Apr 14,17	62	64
Hercules Powder.....	4	Q	Mar 24,17	237	241
Holland-St. L. Sugar..	3	Q	Apr 15,17	15	16
Do pf.....	7	A	Mar, 1917	9	10
Holly Sugar.....	..	..	.....	40	45
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	May 1, 17	99	101
International Salt.....	1½	Q	Apr 1, 17	56	58½
Int. Silver.....	..	..	.....	50	..
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 17	101	102½
Kan. City Stock Yards	1¼	Q	May 1, 17	88	90
Do pf.....	1¼	Q	May 1, 17	79½	82
Lanston Monotype.....	1½	Q	May 31,17	69	72
Manati Sugar.....	2½	..	Dec 1, 16	120	130
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	94	97
Matanzas-Am.	..	..	.....	8	15
Do pf.....	..	..	.....	72	78
Mergenthaler Linotype	2½	Q	Mar 31,17	145½	146½
Michigan Sugar.....	2	Q	Jun 1, 17	92	94
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Mar 15,17	97	99
Midwest Refining.....	$1	Q	May 1, 17	133	134
Milford Co. (H. K.)...	8	A	1916	59	63
Nat Candy.....	1½	..	Mar 14,17	25	25½
Do 1st pf.....	3½	..	Mar 14,17	102¼	104
Do 2d pf.....	3½	..	Mar 14,17	85	89
Nat. Sugar Refining..	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	96	97
New Jersey Zinc.....	*4	Q	Jun 11,17	311	313
New Niquero Sugar....	..	..	.....	170	200
Niles-Bement-Pond ...	3	Q	Mar 20,17	162	165
Do pf.....	1½	Q	May 21,17	105	100
Nipe Bay Sugar.....	..	..	.....	125	135
Otis Elevator.....	1½	Q	Apr 15,17	58	59
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Apr 15,17	85	86½
Prestolite	..	..	.....	140	145
Remington Typewriter	..	..	.....	13¼	14

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 16, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Do 1st pf.....	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	69½	70¾
Do 2d pf.....	2	..	Oct 1, 14	40½	43
Royal Baking Powder.	2	Q	Mar 31,17	145	150
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Mar 31,17	100	101
Safety Car. H. & Ltg..	2	Q	Apr 2, 17	77	80
Santa Cecilia Sugar....	..	..	.....	25	28
Do pf.....	..	..	.....	97	98
Semet Solvay Co.....	..	..	.....	290	295
Shredded Wheat.....	1½	Q	Mar 31,17	..	130
Do pf.....	1½	Q	Mar 31,17	94½	..
Singer Sew. Machine..	2½	Q	Apr 2, 17	210	215
Union Ferry.....	2	S	J. & J.	37	40
U. S. Gypsum.....	..	..	.....	34	38
Do pf.....	1¾	Q	Mar 31,17	97	98
Warner Sugar.....	1¾	Q	Mar 15,17	100	110

*And 11% extra. †Incl. 5% extra. ‡And 10% extra.
a—Incl. 2% extra. b—Incl. 7½% extra. c—Incl. 2½% extra.
d—Incl. 3% extra. f—And 33 1-3% payable in common stock.
e—Payable in stock. g—Incl. 1% extra.
h—And also a stock dividend of 20%. k—Incl. 6¼% extra.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 16, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 17	550	560
Am. Exc. N..	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 17	235	238
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 17	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	400,000	*4	S	Jan 2, 17	150	..
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	May 1, 17	400	..
Bronx Nat...	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 17	150	175
B'w'y Cent'l.	100,000	..	..	.....	135	145
Bryant Park.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 17	155	165
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25).	300,000	..	..	.....	90	100
Chase Nat'l..	10,000,000	4	Q	Apr 2, 17	360	365
Ch.-P. Nat...	3,500,000	3	Q	Apr 2, 17	240	248
Chelsea Ex..	400,000	8	S	Apr 2, 17	..	125
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 17	386	392
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Apr 2, 17	197	205
City (Nat'l)..	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 17	445	452
Coal & I. N..	1,000,000	2	Q	Apr 2, 17	200	..
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	Apr 2, 17	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 17	325	335
Com. Nat	25,000,000	2	Q	Apr 2, 17	171

PUT LOAN FIGURES AT $2,800,000,000

All Federal Reserve Districts Instructed to Complete Their Returns Today.

ALLOTMENTS TO BE RUSHED

All Subscribers Up to $10,000, It Is Said, Will Receive Full Amount.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—While official figures are not available, it is estimated on the basis of returns from various sources that the subscription to the Liberty Loan will amount to between $2,700,000,000 and $2,800,000,000. The Treasury Department has not exact figures, and declines to make a statement, but it is more than reasonably certain that the oversubscription will exceed $700,000,000.

Instructions have been sent by the Treasury Department to all Federal Reserve districts to make their returns of subscriptions by tomorrow, so that the Treasury may begin the work of making allotments of bonds. The Reserve banks have been asked to separate their subscriptions into classes, in order that the allotments can be more readily made. The smaller subscriptions will be separated from the larger, and as it is the intention of the Treasury Department to favor the small investor in making allotments, the classification ordered will be of material assistance in expediting the distribution of the bonds to subscribers. It is expected that all subscribers up to $10,000 will receive their allotments in full.

From present indications the number of subscribers may go to three million. The Liberty Loan Committee of the Treasury Department distributed up to last Thursday 3,600,000 buttons to be given to subscribers to the loan. On Thursday there was a renewed demand for buttons, and the committee placed orders for 600,000 more. One estimate is that about 20 per cent. of the buttons will not be distributed, and if the estimate is correct, the number of subscribers should be in the neighborhood of 3,890,000. But information received at the Treasury Department gives the impression that the subscribers will not exceed three million.

The New York Federal Reserve District received 900,000 Liberty Loan buttons, and has asked for 300,000 more. The Boston district has received 700,000 buttons, Philadelphia 500,000, and Cleveland 300,000.

STILL TABULATING LOAN BIDS.

Exact Amount of New York's Oversubscription May be Known Today.

Officials of the Liberty Loan Committee, who had worked up to Friday noon piling up the oversubscription in the New York Federal Reserve District, scattered yesterday for a rest. In the offices of the committee, at 120 Broadway, clerks and bookkeepers were at work all day checking up and tabulating returns, and it was said that the final total might be somewhat over the estimate of $1,050,000,000 made on Saturday night. Exactly how much has been subscribed, however, will not be known until some time today.

Persons familiar with the campaign attributed a notable share in its success to Guy Emerson, Secretary of the Publicity Committee of the Liberty Loan Committee, who, with a large staff, was unremitting in his insistence on getting the needs of the loan and the rewards of subscription before the eye of every resident of New York. The vigor of the publicity campaign had its effect in the fact that nearly a third by number of the estimated subscriptions of the whole country were obtained in this district, which has only about one-eighth of the country's population.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
WHEAT.				
June 11	2.30	2.28	2.10	1.93
June 12	2.39	2.30	2.11	2.05
June 13	2.38	2.36¼	2.08	2.06½
June 14	2.31	2.25	2.06	2.00
June 15	2.29	2.22	2.01	1.93
June 16	2.23	2.21	1.96	1.94
Week's range	2.39	2.21	2.11	1.93
	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
CORN.				
June 11	1.59	1.55	1.52⅝	1.47¼
June 12	1.58½	1.56	1.52	1.47¼
June 13	1.55	1.56	1.51¼	1.47
June 14	1.57½	1.54	1.51	1.45¼
June 15	1.55⅝	1.53½	1.49	1.44¼
June 16	1.57¼	1.55	1.50	1.47¾
Week's range	1.59	1.53½	1.52⅝	1.44¼
			Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
June 11			1.16	1.08¾
June 12			1.16	1.10⅝
June 13			1.14⅞	1.10⅜
June 14			1.14¾	1.07⅝
June 15			1.11	1.07⅝
June 16			1.12¼	1.09⅜
Week's range			1.16	1.07⅝
	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
OATS.				
June 11	64¾	60⅝	55¼	52½
June 12	64½	62⅜	55¾	53⅜
June 13	64½	62⅜	54⅞	53⅜
June 14	64¾	62¼	54½	52⅝
June 15	64¾	62¾	53⅝	52½
June 16	66¾	64¼	54⅝	53⅜
Week's range	66¾	60⅝	55½	52½
	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
LARD.				
June 11	21.75	21.60	21.80	21.67
June 12	21.62	21.50	21.80	21.67
June 13	21.60	21.45	21.80	21.62
June 14	21.45	21.37	21.65	21.57
June 15	21.37	21.25	21.55	21.50
June 16	21.75	21.30	21.87	21.50
Week's range				
	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
RIBS.				
June 11	$21.67	$20.87	$21.20	$21.00
June 12	21.20	21.00	21.32	21.17
June 13	21.05	20.92	21.25	21.12
June 14	21.02	20.95	21.30	21.15
June 15	20.92	20.87	21.20	21.12
June 16	21.07	20.90	21.32	21.10
Week's range	21.20	20.87	21.32	21.00
	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
PORK.				
June 11	$38.80	$38.25	$38.75	$38.20
June 12	38.95	38.80	38.90	38.85
June 13	38.80	38.20	38.90	38.35
June 14	38.80	38.30	38.80	38.55
June 15	38.80	38.15	38.65	38.40
June 16	38.45	38.15	38.70	38.65
Week's range	38.95	38.15	39.00	38.20

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Aug. High.	Aug. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
June 11	24.67	23.40	23.88	23.40	24.01	22.81
June 12	25.00	24.42	24.88	24.45	24.85	25.97
June 13	25.56	24.70	25.01	24.95	25.00	24.18
June 14	25.08	24.65	...	...	24.80	24.30
June 15	24.60	24.56	24.56	24.53	24.60	23.95
June 16	24.97	24.55	...	...	24.60	24.20
Week's re	25.88	23.40	25.01	23.40	25.00	22.81
	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.
June 11	24.16	22.98	24.20	22.97	24.34	23.18
June 12	24.70	24.12	24.75	24.15	24.85	24.88
June 13	25.14	24.32	25.15	24.40	25.28	24.69
June 14	24.90	24.45	24.93	24.50	25.20	24.71
June 15	24.48	24.03	24.46	24.07	24.85	24.30
June 16	24.81	24.44	24.78	24.54	25.00	24.69
Week's re	25.14	22.93	25.15	22.97	25.20	23.18

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended June 16, 1917:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Monday	942,373	898,936	664,518
Tuesday	722,555	572,999	481,235
Wednesday	1,118,453	555,287	311,798
Thursday	903,661	400,048	335,128
Friday	883,548	347,741	340,477
Saturday	280,489	227,303	119,945
Total w'k.	4,853,081	2,811,959	2,253,051
Year to date	93,127,179	79,245,730	59,172,731

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$2,140,000	$5,248,500	$2,315,500
Tuesday	2,462,300	4,382,000	3,017,000
Wednesday	2,331,000	3,816,000	3,981,500
Thursday	1,742,000	4,713,500	3,146,500
Friday	2,712,500	2,933,000	2,730,500
Saturday	719,600	1,983,500	838,300
Total w'k.	$12,107,400	$23,976,500	$15,109,500
Year to date	479,337,400	509,124,450	374,924,200

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

STOCKS.

	June 16, '17.	June 17, '16.	Decrease.
R. R. & mis.	4,853,081	2,811,959	*2,041,072

BONDS.

R. R. & mis.	$7,262,500	$16,138,600	$8,875,500
Government	4,671,100	6,058,500	1,387,400
State	41,000	53,000	12,000
City	133,000	321,000	188,000
Total, all	$12,107,600	$23,976,500	$10,463,900

MONEY RATES.

	On Call. High.	On Call. Low.	On Call. Last.	Rates.
June 11	4½	4½	4½	4½
June 12	4	4	4	4½
June 13	4½	4	4	4½
June 14	4½	4½	4½	4½
June 15	4½	4	4	4½
June 16	4½	4½	4½	4½
Week's range—				
High	4½			
Low	4			
Same week last year—				
High	3½			3
Low	3			3
Year to date—				
High	6			4½
Low	1½			1¾
Same period last year—				
High	3			2½
Low	1¾			1¾

	On Time. 60 Days.	On Time. 90 Days.	On Time. 4 Mos.
June 11	4¾@5	4¾@5	4¾
June 12	4¾@5	4¾@5	4¾@5
June 13	4¾@4¾	4¾@4¾	5¼
June 14	5	5	5
June 15	5	5	5
June 16	5	5	5
Week's range—			
High	5	5	5½
Low	4½	4¾	4½
Same week last year—			
High	3¾	3¾	4
Low	3	3	3½
Year to date—			
High	5	5	5½
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Same period last year—			
High	3½	3½	4
Low	2½	2½	2¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	3@4
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	4@5

Commercial Papers.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	4¾
4 to 6 months	5 @5½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	5½

DISCOUNT RATES FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Days. 15 or Less, up to 30.	Over 15, up to 60.	Over 30, up to 90.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	4@5½	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	3½	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3¼	4	4	4
Minneapolis	3	4	4	4½
Kansas City	3	4¼	4½	5
Dallas	3½	4	4	4½
S. Francisco	3½	4	4	4½

*Up 90 days; over 90 to 60, 4 per cent., over 60 to 90, 4¼ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 5 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

†Over 10 days. Trade Acceptances.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3¼	3¼	4
New York	5	3¼	3¼	4
Philadelphia	4¾	3¼	3¼	3¾
Cleveland	5	3¼	3¼	4
Richmond	4¾	3¼	3¼	3¾
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	4
Chicago	5	3¼	3¼	4
St. Louis	5	3¼	3¼	3¾
Minneapolis	5	3½	4	4
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	5	3½	3½	4½
S. Francisco	4½	3¾	3¾	4¾

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
June 11	Par	¢15c	†25@10c	*10c
June 12	Par	¢15c	†25@10c	*10c
June 13	Par	¢10c	†25@10c	*10c
June 14	Par	¢10c	†25@10c	*10c
June 15	Par	¢10c	†25@10c	*10c
June 16	Par	¢10c	†25@10c	*10c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts.—Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
June 11	3½@4¼	4½	4½	27f 18c
June 12	3½@4¼	4½	4½	27f 18c
June 13	4 @4¼	4½	4½	27f 18c
June 14	4 @4¼	4½	4½	27f 18c
June 15	4 @4¼	4½	4½	27f 18c
June 16	5 @5½	5¼	5	27f 18c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	British Rentes.	Paris.
June 11	54½	91¾	61f 85c
June 12	54¾	91¾	61f 85c
June 13	55	91¾	61f 85c
June 14	54¾	91¾	61f
June 15	54¾	92½	61f
June 16	54¾	92¼	61f

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
June 11	39¾d	76¾c
June 12	39⅝d	77c
June 13	39½d	77c
June 14	39⅜d	77c
June 15	39⅜d	77c
June 16	39⅜d	77c

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Last.
LONDON.			
June 11	4.7545	4.7545	4.7545
June 12	4.7545	4.7545	4.7545
June 13	4.7545	4.7545	4.7545
June 14	4.7545	4.7545	4.7545
June 15	4.7540	4.7540	4.7540
June 16	4.7540	4.7540	4.7540
	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Last.
June 11	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
June 12	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
June 13	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
June 14	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
June 15	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
June 16	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Week's range—	Demand.		Cables.
High	4.7545		4.76⅛
Low	4.7540		4.76⅛
Same week last year—			
High	4.75⅝		4.76⅜
Low	4.75⅜		4.76⅜
Year to date—			
High	4.7690		4.77
Low	4.75		4.7641⅝
Same period last year—			
High	4.78		4.78⅛
Low	4.75⅛		4.76⅛

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Last.
PARIS.						
June 11	5.75½	5.75½	5.75½	5.72½	5.72½	5.72½
June 12	5.74¾	5.74¾	5.74¾	5.72½	5.72½	5.72½
June 13	5.74⅝	5.74⅝	5.74⅝	5.73⅛	5.73⅛	5.73⅛
June 14	5.75⅛	5.75⅛	5.75⅛	5.74⅛	5.74⅛	5.74⅛
June 15	5.75⅛	5.75⅛	5.75⅛	5.74⅛	5.74⅛	5.74⅛
June 16	5.75¼	5.75¼	5.75¼	5.74¼	5.74¼	5.74¼
Week's range—		Demand.			Cables.	
High		5.75½			5.72½	
Low		5.75¼			5.74¼	
Same week last year—						
High		5.91¾			5.91¾	
Low		5.92¼			5.91¾	
Year to date—						
High		5.93			5.87	
Low		5.85¾			5.84¾	
Same period last year—						
High		5.81¾			5.82	
Low		5.76¼			5.07½	

	Switzerland. Dem. Cables.	Holland. Dem. Cables.	Italy. Dem. Cables.
June 11	5.01⅜	41.25	6.07½
June 12	5.00⅝	41.18¾	6.07½
June 13	5.00	41.18¾	6.07½
June 14	5.00	41.18¾	7.00
June 15	4.98¾	41.18¾	7.00
June 16	4.98¾	41.18¾	7.00
Week's range—			
High	5.01⅜	41.25	7.00
Low	4.98¾	41.18¾	6.07½
Same week last year—			
High	5.93½	41.75	6.38¾
Low	5.85¾	41.62½	6.41
Year to date—			
High	4.98¾	41.75	7.00
Low	4.97	41.62½	6.07½
Same period last year—			
High	5.15	45.18¾	6.21
Low	5.23	41.12½	6.19

	Greece. Dem. Cables.	Russia. Dem. Cables.
June 11	19.85	24.20
June 12	19.85	23.80
June 13	19.85	23.45
June 14	19.85	23.05
June 15	19.80	23.05
June 16	19.85	23.00
Week's range—		
High	19.85	24.20
Low	19.85	23.00
Year to date—		
High	20.05	26.65
Low	19.70	19.75

	Copenhagen. Dem. Cab's.	Stockholm. Dem. Cab's.	Christiania. Dem. Cab's.	Denmark. Dem. Cab's.
June 11	28.70	28.88	30.00	30.15
June 12	28.75	29.00	30.00	30.15
June 13	28.80	29.02	30.00	30.15
June 14	28.80	29.00	30.00	30.15
June 15	28.80	29.00	30.00	30.15
June 16	28.80	29.00	30.00	30.20
Week's range—				
High	28.80	29.02	30.00	30.15
Low	28.70	28.88	30.00	30.15
Year to date—				
High	29.60	29.70	30.35	30.50
Low	27.05	27.12	29.35	29.45

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem. Cab's.	Peking. Dem. Cab's.	Shanghai. Dem. Cab's.
Week's range—			
High	58.25	58.35	94.00
Low	57.50	57.60	92.00
Same week last year—			
High	58.25	58.35	94.00
Low	53.00	53.10	86.00

	India. Bombay. Dem. Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem. Cab's.	Philippine Islands. Manila. Dem. Cab's.
Week's range—			
High	32.75	33.00	50.12½
Low	32.75	33.00	50.12½
Year to date—			
High	33.75	33.00	51.12½
Low	32.25	32.37½	50.12½

	Japan. Kobe. Dem. Cab's.	Yokohama. Dem. Cab's.
Week's range—		
High	51.87½	52.00
Low	51.87½	52.00
Year to date—		
High	51.87½	52.00
Low	51.87½	52.00

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires. Demand.	Buenos Aires. Cables.	Rio. Demand.	Rio. Cables.
Week's range—				
High	44.50	44.62½	26.62½	26.75
Low	44.00	44.12	26.62½	26.75
Year to date—				
High	45.75	44.87½	28.87½	27.00
Low	42.00	41.50	26.50	26.62½

RECEIVERS' SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE

In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Bankers Trust Company, Complainant, against The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, The Equitable Trust Company of New York, and Henry W. McMaster and Francis H. Skelding, as Receivers of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, Defendants. In Equity No. 38 November Term, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a decree for the sale of the property and assets in the hands of Horace F. Baker, Receiver of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, entered in the above entitled cause on the 15th day of May, 1917, the undersigned Receiver will offer for sale at a public auction, on the 3rd day of July, 1917, at 11 o'clock A. M. on that day, in the Rotunde of the Allegheny County Court House in the City of Pittsburgh, State of Pennsylvania, the property, assets, claims, demands, rights, privileges and franchises in said decree directed to be sold at Pittsburgh at the said time and place, including the following:

1st. All that certain tract of land situate in the Borough of Greentree, County of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at the corner common to the lands now or late of Dr. Jackson, James Holmes and the tract herein described; thence by land now or late of said James Holmes, S. 29° 30' E. 799 feet to a point in the center of Mansfield Avenue; thence along said Mansfield Avenue, S. 87° 23' W. 933.4 feet to a point in the line of land now or late of said Dr. Jackson; thence by land now or late of said Dr. Jackson, N. 35° 55' E. 915 feet to the place of beginning, containing 7.69 acres, more or less, having erected thereon a two-story brick dwelling and a frame barn.

2nd. All that certain tract of land situate in the Borough of Greentree, County of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at the corner common to the lands of J. R. Holmes, J. F. Holmes and the tract herein described; thence by land of said J. R. Holmes, N. 8° 07' E. 530.8 feet to the center of a private road; thence along the center of said private road by the following courses and distances: S. 78° 45' E. 92.4 feet, S. 31° 30' E. 347.2 feet, S. 11° 40' E. 191.1 feet, S. 32° E. 340.2 feet, S. 7° 45' E. 240 feet to the center of said Mansfield Avenue; thence along said Mansfield Avenue, S. 57° 50' W. 146.4 feet to a point; thence continuing along said Mansfield Avenue S. 75° 50' W. 539.4 feet to a point in the line of land of said J. F. Holmes; thence by land of said J. F. Holmes, N. 8° 25' E. 771.3 feet to the place of beginning, containing 11.0 acres, more or less, having erected thereon a two-story frame dwelling house.

3rd. All that certain tract of land situate in the Borough of Greentree, County of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at the corner common to the lands of Kunkle, Bradwell Heirs and the tract herein described; thence by land of said Bradwell Heirs, N. 23° 33' W. 855 feet to a point; thence by other land of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, the following courses and distances: N. 67° 50' E. 375.1 feet; N. 50° 16' E. 695.7 feet; N. 54° 28' E. 784.5 feet; N. 42° 46' E. 1,111.1 feet to a point in the line of land of Sheddon; thence by lands of said Sheddon and Seera, S. 26° E. 727 feet to a point; thence by land of Thomas Mellon, S. 26° 25' E. 231 feet to a point; thence S. 57° 15' W. 456 feet to a point; thence by land of A. Winegrover, S. 50° W. 929.6 feet to a point; thence by land of Shule Heirs, S. 32° 45' W. 448 feet to a point; thence continuing by land of said Shule Heirs, S. 23° 33' E. 186 feet to a point; thence by land of said Kunkle, N. 73° 40' W. 1,184 feet to the place of beginning, containing 60.56 acres, more or less, having erected thereon a two-story brick dwelling, and being subject to a mortgage of $11,000 recorded in Recorder's Office of Allegheny County in Mortgage Book Vol. 972, page 613.

4th. All that certain tract of land situate partly in the Borough of Carnegie and partly in Scott Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania; bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point distant S. 20° 15' E. 20 feet from the corner common to the lands of Elizabeth Estate, Michael O'Keefe and the tract herein described; thence by land of said Michael O'Keefe, S. 80° 15' E. 1,274.2 feet to a point; thence by land now or late of Huff, N. 26° E. 371.2 feet to a point; thence by land of George B. Forsythe, N. 26° W. 496 feet; thence by the same land and land of Anna Bell Allen, N. 50° 35' W. 967.5 feet to a point; thence by other land of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, the following courses and distances: 40° 55' W. 182 feet; S. 21° 22' W. 541.3 feet; S. 28° 15' W. 900 feet; S. 40° 55' W. 122 feet; S. 35° 23' W. 155 feet, to the place of beginning, containing 25.5 acres, more or less.

5th. All that certain tract of land situate in Scott Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at the corner common to the lands of William Hope, Charles Hope, and the tract herein described; thence by land of said William Hope, S. 84° 42' W. 306.7 feet to a point in the line of land of Ralph Staub; thence by land of said Ralph Staub and land of George Orris, N. 48° 31' W. 255 feet to a point; thence by other land of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, N. 28° 38' E. 295.8 feet to a point in the line of land of said Charles Hope; thence by land of said Charles Hope, S. 51° 46' E. 285 feet to the place of beginning, containing 1.84 acres, more or less.

6th. All that certain tract of land situate in Scott Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on Chartiers Creek at the corner of land of Joseph McKeown and the tract herein described; thence by other land of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, N. 54° E. 200 feet to a point; thence continuing by same, N. 80° 51' E. 141.8 feet to a point in the line of land of Michael Horan; thence by said land of Michael Horan and by lot No. 19 of A. J. Pentecost's Plan of Lots, N. 65° 54' W. 289 feet to a point; thence by Lot No. 18 and Lot No. 18 of said plan of lots, N. 0° 05' W. 111.1 feet to a point; thence S. 34° 06' W. 200 feet to a point; thence S. 24° 10' E. 117 feet to a point in line of land of said Joseph McKeown; thence by said land of Joseph McKeown, S. 4° 10' E. 155 feet to the place of beginning, containing 1.29 acres, more or less.

7th. All that certain tract of land situate in Scott Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on Chartiers Creek at the corner of land of Rex and the tract herein described; thence by land of Rex, N. 75° 10' E. 120 feet to a point on the line of land late of J. M. Montgomery; thence by said land of J. M. Montgomery, the following courses and distances: N. 31° 17' W. 569 feet; N. 25° 10' W. 215.5 feet; N. 0° 46' E. 160.5 feet to a point; thence by other land of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, S. 29° W. 278.1 feet to a point on Chartiers Creek; thence along said creek, S. 22° 10' E. 673.7 feet to the place of beginning, containing 2.28 acres, more or less.

8th. All that certain tract of land situate in the Borough of Bridgeville, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point in the center of a road, known as Hickman Street, where the same is intersected by the Southerly line of a 20-foot alley; thence along the center of said Hickman Street, S. 86° 15' E. 165 feet to a point; thence continuing along the center of said Hickman Street, S. 26° 35' E. 185 feet to a point; thence by other land of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, N. 63° 24' W. 487.1 feet to a point; thence continuing by other land of the said Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, N. 25° 40' W. 200 feet to a point in the line of land of W. J. Fryer; thence by same, N. 63° 30' E. 225 feet to a point in the line of land of late of J. S. Cole; thence by same, S. 26° 30' E. 82.5 feet to a point in the Southerly line of said 20-foot alley; thence by same, N. 63° 30' E. 361.6 feet to the place of beginning, containing 3.63 acres, more or less, having erected thereon five two-story frame dwellings and one one-story frame dwelling.

9th. All that certain tract of land situate in the Borough of Bridgeville, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the Northerly right of way line of the Bridgeville and McDonald Branch of the P. C. & St. L. Ry., where the same is intersected by the line dividing the property of the Pittsburgh Coal Company from the tract herein described; thence along said right of way line, N. 81° 23' W. 310.8 feet to a point on the banks of Chartiers Creek; thence by the same, N. 26° 30' W. 167 feet to a point; thence by other land of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, S. 83° 40' E. 460 feet to a point; thence continuing by same, N. 85° 57' E. 291.9 feet to a point in the line of land of the said Pittsburgh Coal Company; thence by same, S. 50° W. 260 feet to the place of beginning, containing 1.70 acres, more or less, having erected thereon a two-story brick factory building owned by the tenant, The Standard Steel Box Company, under lease entered into February 21st, 1911, which expires February 21, 1921.

10th. All that certain tract of land situate in South Fayette Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point in Miller's Run Road at corner common to lands of Miller's Run Coal Company, J. S. Young and tract herein described; thence along said road, S. 18° 00' W. 220 feet to a point; thence by other land of W. P. T. Ry. Co., S. 82° 50' W. 300 feet to a point; thence by land of same, S. 26° 36' W. 492.7 feet to land formerly of Wm. Campbell; thence by same, N. 84° W. 380 feet to a corner near a sycamore; thence by land formerly of Billingsley Morgan the following courses and distances: N. 4° 45' E. 884.4 feet; N 13° 15' E. 323.6 feet; S. 77° E. 193.3 feet to the place of beginning, containing 5.0 acres, more or less.

11th. All that certain lot or piece of land situate in the 18th Ward (formerly 30th Ward) of the City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the Southerly side of Carson Street at the Northwest corner of Parcel No. 3 in the division of the real estate of Dr. William W. Denny, deceased; thence along said Carson Street, Westwardly eighteen (18) feet to the corner of land now or late of.....Cosgrove; thence by said land now or late of..... Cosgrove, Southwardly fifty (50) to a stone wall; thence along said wall, Eastwardly eighteen (18) feet to line of aforesaid Purpart No. 3, and thence by said Purpart No. 3, Northwardly fifty (50) feet to Carson Street at the place of beginning. Known as premises No. 18 Carson Street, having erected thereon a two-story frame building.

12th. All that certain lot or piece of land situate in the 18th Ward (formerly 30th Ward) of the City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the Southerly side of East Carson Street at the corner of land late of Jacob Wise; thence along said East Carson Street, Eastwardly eighteen (18) feet to the corner of land late of Thomas R. Pittock; thence by said land late of Thomas R. Pittock, Southwardly fifty (50) feet to a stone wall; thence along said stone wall and parallel to said East Carson Street, Westwardly eighteen (18) feet to a corner of aforesaid land late of Jacob Wise, and thence by said land late of Jacob Wise, Northwardly fifty (50) feet to East Carson Street at the place of beginning. Known as premises No. 20 Carson Street, having erected thereon a four-story brick building.

13th. All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the 18th Ward (formerly 30th Ward) of the City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning on the Southerly side of Carson Street at line dividing lots 56 and 57 in the Coal Hill Plan of Lots, recorded in Plan Book Vol. ..... page ..... being at West line of property of "Widow Bailey;" thence extending in front or width Westerly on said Carson Street, eighteen (18) feet and in depth Southerly, preserving even width parallel with and by the dividing line aforesaid fifty (50) feet. Known as premises No. 22 Carson Street, the same being subject to a mortgage, in the amount of $1,950, recorded in the Recorder's Office of Allegheny County, in Mortgage Book, Vol. 784, page 421.

14th. The claim represented by a certain Bill in Equity for an accounting, filed by Henry W. McMaster and Francis H. Skelding, as Receivers of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, against George M. Gould et al. (commonly known as the Pittsburgh-Toledo Syndicate suit), at present pending in the Supreme Court of the County of New York, New York.

15th. 249 shares of the par value of $50.00 per share of the capital stock of the Pittsburgh & Cross Creek Railroad Company, a corporation of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

16th. The promissory note of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company in favor of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company for $300,000.00, dated May 27, 1907, subject to the pledge thereof and findings of Court with respect thereto, as set forth in the last paragraph of the said decree in sub-number 43 thereof.

17th. Book account in the amount of $35,000.00, against a Pennsylvania corporation called "Texas & California Construction Company."

The property hereinbefore mentioned will be sold subject to the mortgages, liens, leases, charges, demands and claims set forth in paragraph 2 of the said decree and in the various sub-numbers thereof, and without any warranty of any kind, to the highest and best bidder.

The

LABOR CONDITIONS HIT BUILDING TRADES

Contractors Face Problem of Replacing Men Called to the Colors.

PRICES ARE ALSO AFFECTED

The Fact That Many Trades Have Few Apprentices Also Complicates the Situation.

The building trades throughout the country are making all possible preparations for the replacement of the men in their employ that have joined or will be called to the colors.

This will not be an easy matter, particularly as some of the trades have far from the allowed number of apprentices, and, as a matter of fact, many of these will be available for military duty. The labor condition at present, as well as that expected to maintain after the draft call, is one of the prime factors in holding prices where they are, and in preventing greater activity in building construction throughout the United States.

The labor problem is not one that is confined to any particular section of the country, but is a nation-wide condition, that has to be met with great effort and high patriotism.

Summing up the situation The Record and Guide Daily Building Reports says considerably more optimism was evident in the building and allied industries last week than has been noticed for some time past. The feeling seems to be gaining in strength that the worst of the recent depression in the building situation has practically ended, and from now on, all other things being equal, the conditions will be substantially improved.

Quite a number of important projects have come to light during the past week. Some large contracts have been awarded, and there is a better showing of jobs beginning. The great majority of these operations are manufacturing and commercial structures, semi-public or community buildings, and a sprinkling of costly residences.

The erection of small dwellings, both for private ownership and on speculation, is progressing in a fairly satisfactory manner, and the reports that are being received from the suburban sections indicate that the 1917 building season is well advanced, and also that the volume of the work is to be considered almost normal.

The high prices quoted for fabricated steel and the difficulties incident to prompt delivery

Mill prices of steel are unchanged, but the warehouse prices have been advanced $5 per ton for steel bars and structural material, and $3 for bar iron. The lumber situation is practically unchanged. Prices are still advancing in certain lines and deliveries are much delayed.

The industry at present is especially interested in the amount of lumber required by the Federal Government for the construction of buildings for military purposes. These requirements will consume approximately 2,000,000,000 board feet of lumber, or about 5 per cent. of the yearly supply. There is no danger, however, that private consumers will not be able to obtain adequate supplies for all purposes, or that a lumber famine is imminent.

Park Avenue Viaduct.

The Public Service Commission is authority for the statement that in so far as it is concerned all work necessary on its part preliminary to the construction of the new viaduct which is to connect the upper and lower parts of Park Avenue, Manhattan, around the Grand Central Station, has been completed. Construction of the viaduct now awaits action by the city authorities who are to undertake its building.

INSTRUCTION

New York Preparatory School (DAY DEPT. DWIGHT SCHOOL) 9 to 3.

New York—72 Park Av., bet. 38-39 Sts. Brooklyn—Cor. Franklin and Jefferson Avs. SAVE ONE OR MORE YEARS IN

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OF THE WAR.

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COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 227, 2d floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Mitchell<Segurancas SS Co.
Penn RR<Tug Salutation.
Crew<Tug Morristown
Dittmar<Barge Solon.
Dean<Clonin.
Harlem River St'b't Co<Tug Guiding Star.
People Bread<SS J L Luckenbach.
Acti Excelsior<Prince Line.
Union Wharf Co<Erstria Co. (6.)
Ayerva<SS Colon.
Dunbar<By-Products Chemical Co.
Gerakis<Stamadopulo, NY & Cuba Mail SS Co<Tug J S Packard
Austin<Booth SS Co.
Ahles<U. RR of N J.
Bailey<same.
Bialonowski<Erie RR.
Island Creek Coal Co<McArthur Bros Co.
Felser<Borg.
US<200 Cases Tomato Prate.
Long<Interb Transfer.
Blackmore<Eastman Hotels Co.
DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.
Ruud Mfg Co<Longlandreth-Schneider Co.
Am Thermos Bottle Co<Goldberg.
Same<SimplexVacuum Mfg Co.
Selubsky<Kayes Mfg.
Taigman<D & D Elec.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges:

Rudolph Gres.
I D Schechetzki & Co, Inc.
Benjamin H Adams.
John C Lennon.
Rudolph Knieriem.
William Slavin.
Jacob H Liebenman.
Alfred N Fuller.
Jeanne Vallicelli.
Bernard Aplasdorf.
John J Deegan.
John De C Ireland.
S Anson Hill.
Oscar Hamburger.
Nathan Pearlman.
Am Boilerman, Inc.
Louis & Eva Goldsmith.
William Oppenheim.
Appelbaum, & Sons.
Simon Clug.
Anth ony V Caggiano.
Hausen Bros.
Alexander M Schwab.
Alphonse Andre.
K & E Lavaey.
Ida Pincus.
Prospect Furniture Co.
Wolf Steinberg.
Under objections:
Baer Rothschild.
Charles<N Freedman.
Emanuel Knauer.
William B Odz.
Abraham Folick.

Packard Dredg Co<SS Antillia.
Taylor-Armitage Co<Comp Gen Trans.
Pencleton Ship Bldg, &c. Co<East Transp.
Enan, Bickford & Co<CNY.
J P Turner Lumb Co<same.
Pendleton<Pearce.
Cullen<CNY.
Melachrino<SS Athanai.
Hastorf<Stand Oil Co.
Rice<Erie Barge 225.
Wilson<SS Vardi.
Int Ltge Co<Tug Gen G M Sorrell.
Ballou<New England SS Co.

Adjourned cases:
Rubin Herold.
Johanna Meyer.
Arthur Johns.
Involuntary case:
Petition<L Jarmulowsky.
Motions:
Ernest J Weyl.
Max J Schuelze.
Joseph A Robertson.
Paul Gay.
Baumeister & Froelich
Alton Dress & Waist.
Hausen Bros (2.)
Louis Jarmulowsky.
Abraham Heller.
Colwell Lead Co<SS Hausen Bros.
Oren M Beach, Jr.
Infantine Specialty Co.
Wolf Steinberg.
Karelitz & Merson.
Morris & Pope.
Loretta Corp (2.)
Louis Jarmulowsky.
Beekle Kling.
Loretta Corp.
Harry H Paradise.
Henry Roux.
Brmes & Kling.
Henry Roux.
Morris & Pope.
Max L Grossman.
Max Meyersohn & Co.
N M Garsson.
Annex Homes of NY.
Simon Jackson.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Criminal:
US<Kittay.
Same<Olsen.

Equity:
F N Burt Co<W C Ritchie & Co.
Same<M Cohen & Bros
Hensler, Starr, & Eshelman<Twinem.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Erlerney, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

O'Rourke<De Lamar.
Re McGowan<Williams.
N Y Pneumatic Serv Co<N Y Edison Co.
Planten<Nat'l Nassau Bank.
Gillette<Gillette.
Re Brohel.
Bauerdorf<Sun Five & Ten Cent Wall Paper Stores, Inc.
Dorfman<Postal Life Ins Co.
Topping<Phoenix Mut Life Ins Co.
Leeton<Talmey.
Assets & Liabilities Asan<49 East 59th St Co.
Suarez<Greco.
Miller<Spiro.
Ansorge<Rosenberg & Neugass Co.
Re Moss.
Pinchuk<Lipafsky.
Re Rocha.
Re Carroll.
Re Corcoran Fitzgerald & Co.
Murtha<Lewis.
Hermann<CNY.
Schaifer<Levin.
Chaloner<Sherman.
People, &c<Jackson, (3.)
Bresler<Int'l Ry Co.
Livingston<Phillips Over-Gaiter Mfg Co.
Uher<Uher.
Transoceanic SS Co<Bowring & Co.
Focht<Int'l Filteration Met Life Ins Co<Glickstein<Geckstein.
Re Mayor, Alderman, &c.
Re Baskin.
Johnson<Fidelity & Casualty.
Consalvo<Loew.
Carney<Hart.
Danziger<Hamilton Holding Co.
Ginda<Cent RR Co.
Bosca<Bosca & Co.
Adami<Gerken.
O'Neill<Quirk.
Edelman<Bergonzi.
Zebulsky<Gordon.
Trotta<Winkelman.
Stefspal<Gang.
Kulkofsky<Rubin.
Kelly<Newman.
Ebner<Levy.
Barkin<Mashkowitz.
Re Jntemann. (Dolan.)
Re Edward Thompson Co<Lash.
O'Neil<Birdseye.
Tama<Tama.
Davidson<CNY.
Cohen<Stadler.
Barnhart<Cons Coal.
Brown<Sutton.
Jackman<Tschanett.
Eagle Wet Wash Laundry, Inc<Hersily.
Gormully<Holcomb.
Friedman<Hubbell.
Re McKinley.
Simonetti<Simonetti.
Schnitzer<Title Guar & Trust Co.
Gold<Macher.
Konashefsky<Emancipess Holding Co.
Halperin<Rice.
Steinberg<Gaer.
Yamnitsky<Rothman.
Slominsky<Roth.

PART I.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Ware<Fluegelman.
Schachne<McLanahan, (2.)
Helbruen-Thompson<All-Amer Mfrs Corp
Pask<McCabe.
McKeon<McKeon.
Dunford<Brennan.
Penniman<Penniman.
Saltzman<Edirose Silk Mfg.
Guttman<Guttman.
Armstrong<Armstrong
Bayer<Bayer.
Brown<Sutton.
Selby<Selby.
Barber<Katzbroski.
King<King.
Lafratta<Lafratta.
Demurrer:
Scharps<Cushman & Dennison Mfg Co.
Preferred causes:
Case on—Schenkein<Kahn.
Export & Import Film Co<Fisher.
Winsburg City Fire Ins<Lichtenstein.
Amiron Rug Co<CNY.
Farmers Loan & Tr<Schrenkeisen.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases.

Mutual Profit Prem Corp<Purdy.
Riverside Drive Bty Co<same.
Federal Terra Cotta Co<same.
Case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

Weil<Rosenberger.
Fox<Bloom.
Kendall<swanston.
May Carlton & Co<Amdur.
Dowd<Nat Life Ins.
Huebsham<Stand Clothing.
Weber<Davies.
Goldberg<Pop Plct C.
Edwd Maurer<Keystone T & R Co.
Brewstar<Brewster.
Maserve<Fisher.
Senn<Senn.
Keystone Tire & R Co<Advance Rubber.
PART III.—Siegerich, calendar are deemed assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached. Calendar will be called at 10 A. M.
Clarke<MacDonald.
Klaine<Levingson.
Paterno<High Ground Dairy Co.
Kelly<Nass El RR (7)
Falcone<B I & Midland RR, (2.)
Becker<I R T.
Freedman<Ullman.
Ford<CNY Rys.
Hauser<Frank, (2.)
Lewis<same.
Ritter<NY Rys.
M Wisotsky<Frankel.
D Wisotsky<same.
Gold<Fensterman.
Gomestye<Int R T.
Handel<Brimberg.
Krug<Amsterdam.
Knippel<Roech.
Dragelow<NY Rys.
Eisele<NYC Int Ry.
Jones<CNY.
Kelly<NYC Int Ry.
Thompson<Belt Line Ry.
Luhis<Empire Carting
Lader<Harriott.
Marks<NY Cent RR.
Higgins<42d St &c Ry
Rubinstein<Zentgraf.
Belliziona<NY Rys.
Seed<Quebec SS Co, Lim, (2.)
Cohen<Int R T.
Hannaberry<Taylor.
J Kilhenny<NY Rys.
D Kilhenny<same.
Richman<same.
Schilsel<same.
Dugan<Un Ry of NYC
Quirk<Schreiner.
Bass<Schimmel, (2.)
Neudorf<Greene, (2.)
Greails<Griffin, (2.)
Swoboda<Rural Pub.
Quigley<Micolino.
Stewart<Belt Line Ry.
Kimp<Schlesinger.
Pazahaus<same.
Cooke<Smith.
Palamara<NY Rys.
Kleiman<I R T.
Martin<Van Clee.
Linthwaite<Goldberg.
Grosse<Newman.
PART IV.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.
Smith<Postal Transfer Service Co.
PART V.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Carsata<Convent Court Corp.
PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kerker<N Y Mutual Gas Co.
Lebowitz<Cohaian, J.—At 10 A. M.
Fowler.
PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.
Haberle<Bullman.
PART XII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.
Reiner<Arcadia Rty Co.
PART XIII.—Not in session.
PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.
Ft Dearborn Nat'l Bk<Gemuligee River Co.
Nicholas<Am Surety.
Ladner<same.
Stamatopulo<Gerhard Hey, Inc.
The Herring Co<Hanson.
Auto Mtg Co, Inc<Hurlburt Motor Truck Co.
Mongrino<del Galzo.
Lewis<Ocean A & G.
Lowenthal<Samwick.
Hyland<M H Tracy & Co, Inc.
Lansing Liquidation Corp<Heinze (2.)
Greef Eng, &c, Co<Scourene Mfg Co.
Kronish<Eisenberg.
Ladd<Kraft.
Goldsmith<Loeb.
Salwen<Walker.
Kraus<Bleekman.
Cragin<Berkley.
Herring<Hall.
Colton's<Agnew.
Simpson<Ashburn.
Hull<Muir.
Henkel, Jr<Rudolphy.
CNY<James Everard's Breweries.
Periman<Donohue.
Martinelli & Co, Inc<Beatty.
Hughes<Chadwick & Co.
Hirsch<Kaplan.
Herman & Herman, Inc<Brown.
Normandy Waist Co, Inc<Chelsea Fireproof Storage W.
Safe Cabinet Co<Neuberg.
N E Con Co<CNY.
Durant<Berger.
Durkin<Gleason.
Newschaefer<Miller.
Oppenheimer<Curiel.
Skolnik<Albany B Co.
Birdsong<Wasserman.
Knowles<Pollikt.
Rothschild<same.
Iselin<Miller.
Sinnott<Sinnott.
Smith<Chap'n Heme, &c.
Morris<May.
Little & Ives Co<Cupples & Leon Co.
Cooper<Norone.
PART XV.—Delehanty, Case on.
PART XVI.—Newburger, Held in Appellate Term room.
PART XVII.—Whitaker, Case on.
PART XVIII.—Not in session.

J.—At 10 A. M.

J.—At 10 A. M.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estates of:
Joseph Streppone,
Maria Bartlett.
Wills for probate:
Helnemann<Loeb,
Haskell Rosenbaum,
Paulene Rosinsky,

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Room 508, at 10:30 A. M.

Contested wills:
Margaret A Steele,
Charlotte Y Ackerman

William H Brown,
Lucia Friedlander, No. 2.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Baum<Schulman.
Windaw<Century Amuse Corp (2.)
Schwarz<Pink & Sons
Friedman<Schwartz & Friedman.
Brascher<Smith Exp.
Nathan<Lyons.
Lawson<Automatic Ch Fire Exting, &c, Co.
Jacobowitz<Weil.
Thedford Elts Coal<Naval.
Hesser<Thompson Film Co.
Jacobowitz<Weil.
Wisotsky<Frankel (2.)
Wasserman<Int R T.
Gould<same.
Kasdan<same.
Halkan<Co.
Ewald<Kehrer.
Leef<US Fid & Guar.

Neudorf<Fungatch.
Weir<Hobson.
Healey<Kinsella.
Leavitt<Lamborn.
Oscar Daniels Co<Nat Surety.
Farrell<Archibald.
Kabacek<Hamilton.
Raymond<Hartford Fire Ins.
Carpentier<Carpentier.
Am Mosaic & Tile<Wells Bros Co.
Kiernan<O'Connor.
Maas<Wm Hughes Co
McClure Pub<Peek Bros & Winch.
Teed<Griffin.
McGovern<CNY.
Stockum<Lambert Hoisting Eng.
Simpkins<Simpkins.
Davis<Morris.
Liftchild<Ketcham.
Un Estates Co<Wm Kramer's Sons Rty.
Kelley<Manesan Co.
Joyce<Schmeleer.
Hicks<Thompson.
D'Comejo<Madero.
Landa Cotton Oil Co<Neumeister.
Knight<Neenan.
Northern Ventures Co, Ltd.<Middleton.
Spencer<Plotke.
Findley<Kelly Const.
Bloomer<Fowler.
Fluegelman<Motor Tire Reconstruction.
Reeler<Kaufman.
Rio<Forbes.
Rector, &c, St Clements Church<Greenwich Bank.
H T Alexander & Co<Jonson.
Stewart Auto Co<Pullman Motor Car Co.
Metsger<Ashkinaze.
Man Produce Co<Oliver.
McCarty<Falle.
Kenney<Newark Fed League Ball Club.
Emerson Phonograph Co, Inc<Watson.
Nat Surety Co<Rockwood.
Globe Indemnity Co<Lambisal.
Melville<Loeffler. Clear.

Kalt Lumber<Smith Concrete Const.
Lipsett<Bruenn.
Bertine<Federal Ins.
Flint<Lester<Lynch.
Gormully & Jeffrey Mfg<Webb.
Rosenfield<Koller.
Dillon<Brown.
Kahn & Co<Herzog Cloak & Suit Co.
Noble<Haff.
Sweninger<Hynes.
Koch<Morf.
Norris<Marcy.
Moorhouse<Louier Motor Co.
Epstein<Allen.
Jerusalem Trading<Simon.
NY & Cin Rity<Bohm.
Schneider<Cohen.
Furman<Levy.
Kropp<Christal.

PART II.—Strasbourger, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

McAuliffe<NY Rys, (2)
Larrew<Co.
Feehan<N Y Rys.
Mestler<St Clair Rty.
Blair<Toole.
Rart<Schwarz.
Hallman<Lefkowitz.
Perlman<Lion Brewery.
Richards<Helfand.
Putzer<Louis.
Mitchell<Giles.
Harris<Wm Krauss Garage Corp.
Hughes<Chadwick & Co.
Hirsch<Kaplan.
Herman & Herman, Inc<Brown.
Normandy Waist Co, Inc<Chelsea Fireproof Storage W.
Safe Cabinet Co<Neuberg.
N E Con Co<CNY.
Durant<Berger.
Durkin<Gleason.
Newschaefer<Miller.
Oppenheimer<Curiel.
Skolnik<Albany B Co.
Birdsong<Wasserman.
Knowles<Pollikt.
Rothschild<same.
Iselin<Miller.
Sinnott<Sinnott.
Smith<Chap'n Heme, &c.
Morris<May.
Little & Ives Co<Cupples & Leon Co.
Cooper<Norone.

Cohen<Lefkowitz.
Harcup<Overbeck.
Tauber<Fortgang.
Rubin<Einhorn.
Smith<Horn & Hardart Co.
Moroney<Roth, (2.)
Loraiss<Cort.
Gillen<Paramount Cont Co.
Klein<Selband.
Kruland<Goldberg.
Hutter<Stokes.
Braverman<Gen Merchandise Exch.
Brisker<Tauber.
Golden<Dukiaar.
Teller<Levay.
Mahue<Majestic Hotel Co.
Stallis<C H Heer Dry Goods Co.
Delvany<A M Schwartz Silk Co.
Kerner<Jacobs.
Capsegrass<Friedland.
Stoehr<N Y Rys.
Heller<Heisman.
Reardon<Rankin.
Halligan<Dillingham Theatre Co.
Berkowitz<Jacobsohn.
Marino<N Y Rys.
Dunlop<King Silk Co.
Gotheim<Aetna Mort.
Singer<Wermes.
Mentesana<Star Co.
Albert<King.
Sprins<Newman Mercantile Co.
Reisler, Keating, Co<Ickes.
Nat Surety Co<Bank
Bayard & Selbert Auto Carriage Co.

PART II.—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

Seals<Fed Dyestuffs Chem Co (demurrer.)
Hill<same (demurrer.)
Terminal Hutch.
Touchert<Bonifer.
Kelly<Kelly.
Snedeker<Miller.
McKenney<McKenney,
Abramowitz<Tamarkin
Wulstein<Wulstein.
Kunen<Kunen.
Widynski<Widynski.
Robinson<Robinson.
Manheimer<Schwarts.
Ehnhorn<Serlat.
Trent Rlty<CNY.
Tisch<same.
Zevin<same.
Zinkle<Reinhardt.

Johnson<Ditchett.
Fox<Std Tea & Coffee
Vollweiler<CNY.
Schmitt<same.
De Nicola<same.
Jones<Eagle Saving & Loan Co.
Scott<same.
Crowe<same.
Smith<same.
Dominaco<same.
Jennings<Jennings.
Decker<Hoag.
Interboro Cont Co<Ballie & Johnson.
Bandler<Bandler.
NY Dock<Flinn.
Beach<Beach.
Fennimore<Fennimore.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 4349.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Clark, J.; Part V., Van Siclen, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Callaghan, J.

Morley<Nassau RR, Lewis<CNY & BH RR
O'Leary<Cashopheco Transporters.
Manges<Steel Erectors
Haggerty<Neethiger.
Kiefer<Geanéas.
Kenigsberg<Stewart et al.
Naice<Bruckheimer.
Connolly, Ward<Fiblch et al.
Hearon<Shewan & Sons.
Sinnott<Carroll.
Risch et al<CNY et al
Ward<NY Rys.
Carnick<Nas RR.
Thomas<B H RR.
Prey<CNY.
Jakubonis<NY Rys.
Granger Co<Universal Machinery Co.
Vollkommer<CNY.
Amcher<N Y Cons RR
Kemmelman<Schmitt.
Robichon<B H RR.
Reilly<CNY et al.

Olsen<B H RR.
Fay<NY Cons RR.
Colombo<B H RR.
O'Brien<Franklin Garage.
Stone<Less.
Giammalvo, Romano<Ocean Elec Ry.
James<Lenihan.
Weiner<Cloud.
Fishman<Nas RR.
Conroy<Taylor.
Lutz<Obermeyer & L.
O'Brien<CNY et al.
Pasecka<Halloran.
US Title Guar<Stimson.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.

No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Schaefer<Krieger.
Gay<N Y Cons RR.
Burzed<B H RR.
Griffin<CNY.
Radin<Sussman.
Levin<CNY.
Hill<Stick.
Wertheim<Reule.
Berri<Minton.
Maggio<Hagen.
Wisline<Williams.
Lassen<Nas RR.
Kane<Rupert.
Breiding<So Pac Co.
Williams<Rudd Nilsen Co.
Salsano<Gentile.
Fleming<Crosthwaite.
Hagedorney<Steel Erectors Co.
Vell<Walton.
Orecchiuto<Chittenden
McGarry<15th Av Rity Co et al.
Goldfarb<Samuels & Sons.
Sisson<Maass et al.

Lyman<Putnam Coal & Ice Co.
Moresco<Moresco.
Mortensen<B H RR.
McKay<Baird.
Lewis<NY Nas RR.
Rizza<Stevens Co
Gann<McAvoy.
Loucks<same.
Abrams<same.
Simonetti<Pitts Cont.
Biggs<NY Cons RR.
McCabe<CNY.
Curran<Nassau RR & Westcott Express.
Kennedy<B H RR.
Hiller<Shapiro et al.
Berni<Stroock.
Schubert<Haag.
Worth<Merck et al.
Sherman<Nassau RR.
Waldron<Quimby et al
Hederman<Guinan.
Glynn<Jacoby.
Wilson<McGoldrick.
Laun et al<Laun et al
Kent<Fyner.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 9838.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Mary Easton.
Alice Bennett.
Fred C Thyson.
Lizzie Wallen.
C Palmgren.
Harris Brenowitz.
Michael Daly.
Cora L Rockefeller.
John J Vause.
Robert Middleton.
Accounting of:
George Geanes.
John Callahan.
Mary J Healy.
Michael McInerney.
John Cummings.

John Murphy.
Jeronemus Underhill.
Jacob Solkow.
Annie Healy.
Peter Thomas.
Joel Aaronson.
Eliza Kenny.
James Brush.
Clemence Mouseau Estates of:
Diebold infants.
Jonas Gartenlaub (2.)
Ellen Ginger.
Paul Gaffney.
Contested calendar:
Mary A Rowan.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Roy, J.; Part V., Hylan, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.

Jacobson<Nass El RR.
Tuchinsky<same.
Blavit<B H RR.
Friedman<Unas.
Ahrens<Linder.
Broadson<Fernschild.
Larkin<Nass El RR.
Chlebowski<Cudahy Packing Co.
O'Hara<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Zito<McLaughlin.
Rubin<Spiner Con Co.
Perrotta<C I & B RR.
Taggart<Nass El RR.

Mayers<Hyatt.
Nichamoff<Friedman.
Weisler<Rogers & President Corp.
Cohen<Nass El R.
Johnson<White.
Devlin<Nass El RR.
Shadolin<Horowitz.
Dann<Cappellino.
Knaust<Terry & T Co
Walsh<Berkowitz.
Brower<Jordan.
Katz<Brooklyn Daily Eagle.
Siegel<Nass El RR.

The highest number reached on the regular calendar, 3853; on the call calendar, 5902.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Jayces, J.—At 10 A. M.

The answer must be "ready" or "off." Cases must be ready for trial when reached.

Meyer<Meyer.
Pragnell<Pragnell.
Hickman, an infant<Hickman.
Stephan Build & Con Co<Werner et al.
Donovan<Kissena Pk Corp et al.
McCormick<McCormick.
Vassar<Vassar.

Highest number on the calendar is 497A.

TRIAL TERM—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Lang<43d St, M & St N Av Ry Co.
Puls<same.
MacDonald<Bernheimer & Brewing Co.
Egg<B H RR et al.
McCready<same.
Eilerman<Mack et al.
Bambach<Glass et al.
Title Guar & Tr Co et al<Roemmelle.

Meyer<Blohm.
Daily<Hunter.
Heegos<Strester et al.
Hale<Barrett.
Conn<Taylor.
Lutz<Obermeyer & L.
O'Brien<CNY et al.
Pasecka<Halloran.
US Title Guar<Stimson.
Marshall<Zapherson.
Trettel<Popper.
Monahan<NYC RR Co.
Wilburn<Merrill.

Lally<McKenna.
Same<Lally et al.
Skelly, as Trustee<Jamaica Map Manufacturing Co et al.
Roecker<Roecker et al
Inq Milosevic<Milosevic.
Seitz<Bruens et al.
Inq Gray<Gray.
Cloos et al<Kerr et al
Defiance Machine Co<Grossman.
Stelmach<Trochinsky.
Cardeo<West Co Brew.
Hilsmith<Ebling Brew.
Swanston<Kendall (3.)
Cowles<Morse-Boulger.
Kallner<Pagel.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.

No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Fenn<Cranford Co.
Scharf<Boston.
Lemmer<Reich et al.
McCleave<NY Cons RR.
Brock<Dugnon Cont.
Lechner<Krayer.
Innes<Kowall.
Gardiner<Stremmell.
White<Jones.
Ryan<Harris et al.
Diepold<Manhattan & Queens Trac et al.
Laney, as admx<Reynolds-T Corp et al.
Sullivan<Snare & T.
Friedman<B H RR.
Keeton<same.
Borgia<N Y & Q Co Ry Co.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1644.

Jennings<Man & Q Trac Corp et al.
Kerider<L I RR Co
Gray<Bank of L I et al.
Martin<Clark.
Nash, an infant<N Y Cons RR Co.
Koblenzer<Kaiden et al.
Lindsay<B, Q C & S RR Co.
Boss<Wiggins et al.
Rapp<CNY.
De Milla<Gally et al.
Stefanowitz<Gillig.
Tomashunis<B H RR.
Kessler<Krapp.

Westchester County.

SPECIAL TERM—Day Calendar—Young, J.

Wells<Walsh.
Ogovitch<Ohio Farmers F I.
Rontey<Rontey.
Schuman<Schuman.
Polito Cons<Stewart.
Re Mamie Naughton.
Lyon<Nat Surety.
Ebling Brew Co<Gomez.
Woolford<Woolford.

Boye<Mihalyfi.
Cornell<Bonsall.
Fairchild<Smart (2.)
Wemple<Wemple.
Lowrey<Carpenter.
Abrahams<Abrahams.
Fishbaugh<Brian.
Yonkers Bldgs Supply & Anderson.
Niedich<Willard Battery.

Highest number reached, 448.

TRIAL TERM—Day Calendar—Keogh, J.; Platt, J.

Yancey<West El RR, (8.)
Fischer<N Y Times.
Maxson<Bardeen.
Gregonis<Phila & R Coal & Iron Co.
Jackson<McGuire.
McCormack<Fitzpatrick.
Fusco<NY, N H.
Dufft<Mt Vernon.
Youmans<Picone, (2.)
Dmerskie<NY C & H R RR.
Ryksznyskie<Mackey.
Leach<Wohlfeil, (2.)
Williams<Bauman.
Flannery<N Y Rys.
Zebrowski<N Y Cent.

Tocoloc<same.
Slavey<Mead.
McKeever<N Y Cent.
Petitte<same.
Paolillo<Union Ry.
Tschantre<West Elec RR.
DeCarmine<Munson S S Line.
Wunder<Hersberger.
Coleman<Mason & Hanger.
Cummings<Cox.
Nickerson<Electro Silicon.
Kelly<Gilliers.
Mechmann<Hartman.

These causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Ashley<Schnaier.
Whalen<Jones.
Washburne<White.
Duffy<West St. RR.
Buchanan<Dickson & Turnbull.
Pfoh<West El RR.
Flynn<Yonkers RR.
Zimmerman<Un Ry.
Malloy<Milliken.
Cooper<Goodman.
Farley<Yonkers RR Co, (2.)

Poppler<NY C RR Co.
Harding<Mowel. (2.)
Costello<Wallace.
Marshall<Zapherson.
Trettel<Popper.
Monahan<NYC RR Co.
Wilburn<Merrill.

Highest number reached on call, 580.

SPECIAL CALENDAR—Part II.—Platt, J.

Short causes:
N Y Interurban Water<Mt Vernon.
Reynolds Garage<Silver Motor.
Odell<Hallett.
Burns<Merrill.
Searle<Hoyt.
Wrank<Pilgus.
Scuralick<Kessel, Sr.
Bee<Morse.
Griggs<Life Ins.
Purdy<Lent.
Rockefeller<Myers et al.
Nat Radiator<Schultz.
Continental Can Co<Carolina Rice Kitchen.
Rosenberg<Ost Co.

Lawrence Bros<Tarnowski.
Eichelman<Volk.
Guttinger<Giumette.
Hayden Co<Kehoe (2.)
Beckley<L & M Cont.
New et al<Driggs.
Defiance Machine Co<Grossman.
Stelmach<Trochinsky.
Cardeo<West Co Brew.
Hilsmith<Ebling Brew.
Swanston<Kendall (3.)
Cowles<Morse-Boulger.
Kallner<Pagel.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Mills, Putnam, Blackmar, JJ.—Motion calendar.

Re G A Durban, &c.
Davidson<Kramer & Rosenthal.
Re East B 10 Sts.
Re East River Park.
People<Harry Schertz.
Same<John Hertel.
Same<Fiore Grimaldi.
Same<George Rose.
Same<Rislowsky & Levy.
Same<J Pecoraro.
Smith<Erie RR.
Strauss<Hart.
Bus<Rausch.
People<Redmond.
Amussen<J Wanamaker.
Re will of W Titus, dec'd.
Fuller<Bradley Cont.
Fox, &c<Kane & Rubin.
Murphy<W A Prendergast, &c.

Non-enumerated day calendar:
Re 62d St.
Gottcher<Wiesendanger.
Re 24th St.
Walden<Goodman.
Puckhaver<Meyer.
Re West 13th St.
Re Simson.
Brokaw<Brokaw.

Enumerated day calendar:
Zweig<Glasser.
Waitkus<L V Coal Co.
Re Ruef.
County of Orange<Storm King Co.
People<Kaplinsky.
Matshold<Gardner.
Porter<CNY.
Bauman<CNY.
Ginsburg<Woolworth.
Emery<McCombs.
Meier<Glasser.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Tompkins, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Marcolo<Scalso.
Valdes<Valdes.
Abramofsky<Abramofsky.
Como<Profero.
Druckman<Bashkowitz.
Schwebel<People et al.
Alexandro<Alexandro (2.)
Kennedy<Kennedy.
Smith<Smith.
Wilson<Gerhard.
Katt<Goldhammer.
Re Rinker.
Cozzo<Lentine.
Brosel<Long Beach Water Co.
Re Brueske.
Gibney<Gibney.
Brady<City.
Menasse<C I & B RR.
Knowles<NY Cons RR.
Abramowitz<B, Q Co & S RR Co.
Steinbruner<same.
Intschel H RR (2.)
Montgomery<same.
Corson<N E RR Co.
Kaplan<same.
Quitz<Gibbons.
Mattfeld<Pramuk.
Abramofsky<Abramofsky (June 22.)
Re Rutland Road Wrecking Impt Co.)
Rawnsley<Rawnsley.

A D Granger Co<Univ Mach Corp.
Re Fuchs.
Steinfeld<So Bklyn RR Co.
Re Litt Av (St Mary's Hospital.)
Honan<Lee's Lighters.
Re Remsen Ave.
DeVito<Sussman.
Walsh<Hart<DeLeau.
Enigrant Industrial Savgs Bank<Jost.
Re Lind (Mahland.)
Schwartz<Baywood Constr Co.
Friedman<Marcus.
Potter<Tourtellot.
Klein<C & C Rlty Co.
Parsitsky Bros, Inc<Parsitsky Bros, Inc.
Re Du Bruns.
Gleason<Riley (2.)
Gorman<Gorman.
Smith<O'Reilly.
Cippolini<Pyrene Mfg.
Cahill<Kelly.
Weinstein<Sisson.
Re Schachman.
(Spiegelgass.)
Munder<Wolffe Imp't.
Nilsur Rity Co<West.
Strollo<Strollo.
Blumberg<Sussman.
Gufnan<Hum.
Pendlan<Greek Orthodox Church.

Eisenberg<Eisenberg.
Re Bond.
Goldberg<Goldberg.
Robitzek<Robitzek.
Socoloff<Heit.
Levinson<Goldstein.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.

Heifst<Seddon Rty.
Levinstim<Nista Cons; Co.
Bidrs Brick & Sup Co<Academy Vis Vida, &c.
Levy<Kerr.
Werbin<CNY.
Lopard<Hampp Bldg.
Rubin<Cohen.
Watson Co<same Co<Delson Const Co.
Levigne<Bockell.
Re CNY (2.)
Packard<Sun Ins Office.
Manda<Hawes.

Highest number reached on the regular calendar, 1644.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Day Calendar—Young, J.

Boye<Mihalyfi.
Cornell

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

86TH, 215 WEST.—Seven large, cool, outside rooms, three baths, convenient Broadway cars, subway; beautifully furnished; cheap; July-August. Telephone Riverside 206. Tannen.

86TH, 215 WEST.—Summer months; 6 beautiful rooms, elegantly furnished; 2 baths. Engel.

100TH ST., 318 WEST, Apartment 8 E.—Rent same, as unfurnished, eight rooms and three baths; use of good library; Chickering piano, Oriental rugs; southern, western, and northern exposures; view of Hudson River; furnished or unfurnished; June to Sept. 20 or Oct. 1; lease can be continued for unfurnished apartment after Oct. 1. Telephone 3502 River.

100TH, 314 WEST.—To November, 7 beautifully furnished rooms, 2 baths; top floor, elevator apartment; Hudson River view; unfurnished rental. L. Fountain.

104TH, 250 WEST.—Five rooms, furnished, $85; unfurnished, $75. Apt. 74.

110TH, 220 WEST, (Apartment 51.)—Fully furnished; July and August, or longer; small, desirable family only.

111TH, 52a WEST.—July and August, 3 rooms, kitchenette; splendid air and light; near subway and Drive. Wollaston.

113TH ST., 517 WEST.—Completely furnished 5-room apartment; June to October. Rogers.

116TH, 616 WEST.—Furnished, airy 6-room elevator apartment; near Riverside. Lewis.

118TH, 210 WEST, THE CECIL HOTEL. DESIRABLE ROOMS AND SMALL SUITES, with or without bath, including full hotel service; attractive rates.

119TH ST., 419 WEST.—For rent to Oct. 1, or entire year, one three-room kitchenette apartment on eighth floor, fronting south; rent reasonable to right person; owner leaving city. Call at 6D there, for information.

119TH, 485 WEST, FOUR-ROOM APARTment; all light, cool rooms; facing Columbia Campus and Palisades; rent moderate. Apply to Superintendent, Apt. 10A.

150TH, 600 WEST.—5-room apartment near Riverside, newly furnished; reasonable. Halper.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

BEST LOCATION IN NEW YORK. THORNDYKE APTS., 203 W. 58TH. Suite, two rooms, bath; moderate rates.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—List on request. Consult Elite Renting Company, 25 West 42d.

HAMILTON PLACE, 61, (corner 140th.)—Four or six outside rooms; grand piano. Phone 7683 Audubon; call mornings.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS Concessional prices from now until October, $75-$500 month; long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 E. 42nd. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Choice five-room apartment, eighth floor, facing Morningside Park; wide, unobstructed view; until Sept. 15 $300. Telephone 8905 Morningside, Apartment 88.

67 RIVERSIDE DRIVE. Great sacrifice; magnificent corner; ten rooms, three baths; all or part; rare furnishings; artistic atmosphere. Jackson, 9066 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 227, (95th.)—Handsomely furnished 6 rooms; grand piano, linen, silver, Oriental rugs; superb view; sublet. Coyle.

RIVERSIDE, 116th.—Five rooms, two baths; handsomely furnished; big sacrifice. Columbus 3974.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 445.—8 rooms, 3 baths, rest of Summer to Oct. 1, $125 per month. Apply Superintendent.

SEVEN ROOMS, all light, south, west exposure; near park; Summer, $100. Lenox 7771.

SPECIALIST.

Handsomely furnished apartments; wonderful Summer bargains. Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

SUBLET for one month or longer, completely furnished housekeeping apartments, 2 and 3 rooms; rent very reasonable. Apply M. Gilbert, 100 Cathedral Parkway, or telephone Academy 613.

Two to six rooms and bath, with or without kitchen and dining room, completely furnished, including hotel service. $1.00 PER ROOM DAILY.

HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 805 W. 98TH St. Phone 6100—Riverside. Modern building, half block from Riverside Drive; 2 minutes from 96th St. express station; nicest location; best value in city; restaurant attached.

WEST END AV., (82D ST.)—UNUSUAL CORNER APARTMENT, SEVEN TO TWELVE ROOMS; BIG CONCESSION. PHONE SCHUYLER 10495.

WEST END, 91st.—Charmingly furnished seven rooms, two baths; bargain. Columbus 3974.

Unfurnished—East Side.

LEXINGTON AV., 581, (Near 51st.)—Two rooms, bath, $30; permanent. Phone Circle 1810.

TO SUBLET, unfurnished, an attractive corner suite of large parlor, bedroom, and bath; present tenant's lease expires Oct. 1st, 1918. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

213ST ST., 234-8 WEST.—Four, five, and six rooms and bath. Elevator, &c.: $510 to $720. See Supt.

74TH ST., 224 WEST.—Select, modern 2, 3, and 4 large rooms; moderate.

86D ST., 53 WEST.—Beautiful, modern, extra large 3 and 4 rooms.

92D, 41 WEST.—SUBLET, IMMEDIATELY, FIVE LIVING ROOMS. APT. 1C.

112TH, 540 WEST.—Four large front rooms in select elevator house to lease; rent $35.

161ST AND 160TH, (Near Riverside Drive.)—3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 rooms; rents $40 to $115. Inquire office, 900 Riverside Drive. Telephone Audubon 4657.

4 COOL ROOMS.....$45-$50
6 LARGE ROOMS.....$55-$65
6 LIGHT ROOMS.....$60-$75
7 CORNER ROOMS.....$85-$90
40 Morningside Av., N.E. Cor. W. 118th St. 9 min. 116th St. Exp. Sta. 6th & 9th Av. "L."

New York State.

In Ithaca—Six-room furnished apartment; convenient to university. Address Mrs. E. A. Emerson, 806 Stewart Av.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted.—Furnished apartment, three bedrooms and living room, upper West Side, bachelors, piano desirable; state terms. R 36 Times.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted. Elite Renting Co., 25 West 42d. Vanderbilt 4416.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

26TH, 124 EAST.—Very desirable room; nicely furnished; bath, telephone, homelike, moderate.

61ST, (Cor. Lexington.)—Comfortable room in elevator apartment, reasonable; gentleman. Lexingtonia. Apt. 10.

61ST, 6 EAST, (5th Av.)—Attractive large room, bath; small rooms.

65TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single rooms; references.

67TH, 29 EAST.—Comfortable front room; use of bath; business man.

83D, 58 EAST, (near Park.)—Single rooms; all conveniences; references. Tel. Plaza 2955.

67TH, 71 EAST.—Large rooms, southern exposure; bath; telephone; Summer rates; references.

67TH, 77 EAST.—Large front room, private bath; single rooms; first class; references.

68TH, 133 EAST.—Attractive, cool rooms; modern conveniences; ready access to stores and theatres; Summer rates.

70D, 165 EAST.—Well furnished light, airy rooms; good residential district; reasonable.

69TH, 232 EAST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; private house; all improvements; gentlemen; reference.

69TH, 20 EAST.—Two rooms and bath; $11 weekly; small room; private bath; $5. Plaza 6150 or Superintendent.

70TH ST, 153 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2.50 to $4 weekly. Lenox 6051.

70D, 31 EAST.—Attractively furnished large front room adjoining bath; private house; EXCEPTIONAL, large, elegant room, private house; all conveniences; Summer rates. Plaza 3500.

GRAMERCY PARK SECTION.—Large, airy room, bath; exclusive surroundings; board. Telephone Gramercy 8094.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.)—Furnished suites; private baths; single rooms; electricity; park privileges; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 163.—Room, sunny, with running water, phone, elevator; electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly and up; with bath, $9 weekly and up; meals exceptionally reasonable; optional.

MADISON AV., 162.—Large, small rooms, private bath; kitchenette; electricity. Murray Hill 8427.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Attractive large, small, furnished, unfurnished rooms; running water; phone.

West Side.

120TH, 128 WEST.—Large, comfortable parlor floor, private bath; good for couple.

12TH, 34 WEST.—1-2, together or separate, with private bath; electricity; references.

21ST, 226 WEST.—Large parlor front, private entrance; very pleasant, cheerful. McGurran.

23D ST., 302 WEST.—Allerton House for bachelors; congenial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new, fireproof building; billiard room; running water every room; single, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $8 to $8.50 weekly each.

23D, 350 WEST.—COLONIAL HOUSE, for women; running hot and cold water in every room; telephone connection. Chelsea 9070.

39TH, 61 WEST.—Refined hotel for gentlemen; $4 up; transients, 75c. up.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, adjoining bath; overlooking park; electricity; references.

46TH, 153 WEST.

Beautifully furnished rooms for gentlemen; private family; references required. Telephone Bryant 8888.

49TH ST., 16 WEST.

Rooms, with board; table board; references.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; electricity; also suite furnished or unfurnished; telephone.

52D, 236 WEST.—Elegant large front room, private bath; twin beds; piano; home comforts.

52D, 21 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with private baths; gentlemen only; references.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; electric light; Summer rates.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; modern conveniences; private family; references. Nichols.

57TH, 322 WEST.—Newly furnished single; lavatory, elevator, electricity; private family; gentleman. Thompson.

57TH, 328 WEST.—For gentleman, four attractive, newly furnished rooms; single or communicating; elevator service; fifth floor.

57TH ST., (near Broadway.)—Three large rooms. Telephone Circle 419.

67TH, 59 WEST.—Room, private bath; in private house; gentlemen only; reference.

69TH, 118 WEST.—Extra large, double room, dressing room, private bath; kitchen privileges.

69TH, 61 WEST, (near Park.)—Nice large room, with kitchenette; maid service.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; also large single room with hot and cold water; references exchanged.

70TH, 286 WEST.—Newly furnished parlor and bedroom, in private apartment; bath, electricity. Phone Columbus 8843. Lea.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Attractive room, lavatory; suitable business man. Johnson. Columbus 6314.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, $3 up; suites; private baths; gentlemen; telephone.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Large, small, cool rooms; running water; Summer rates; breakfast served.

71ST, 130, WEST.—Front and back parlor, bath; suitable for doctor or dentist.

72D, 58 WEST.—Near park, subway, L; front; four windows; shower; electricity; elevator; private family; reasonable; phone Columbus 2051.

72D, 138 WEST.—Exceptionally large room, newly decorated, with kitchenette; private bath; other rooms adjoining bath; reasonable.

72D, 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; private bath; Summer rates; board optional.

72D, 53 WEST.—Beautiful room for permanent; all conveniences. Col. 5220. Lamy.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished large front rooms; running water; large closets; electricity; telephone; subway express; Summer rates.

73D, 140 WEST.—TWO-ROOM SUITE; PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, ELECTRICITY; SUMMER PRICES.

73D, 159 WEST.—Pleasant, nicely furnished small room; running water, telephone; references.

73D, 275 WEST. — Nicely furnished, large room; private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

73D, 139 WEST.—Just opening newly furnished, decorated large rooms; electricity; select.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room near Subway, elevated; meals optional; references.

73D, 113 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large and small rooms; Summer rates.

75TH, 127 WEST.—Newly decorated large rooms, suite; electricity, telephone; excellent location.

75TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable, medium room; running water; convenient location; select residence; $4.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive room; high-class elevator apartment; private family; $5. Wheeler.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, exclusive house; parlor for guests' use; references.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Room, private bath; southern exposure, second floor. Schuyler 5075.

75TH, 34 WEST.—Artistic suite, with bath and telephone; maid service; near park.

75TH, (232 WEST END AV.)—Good airy rooms; conveniences; subway and cars.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Attractive front parlor; also small room; every convenience; reasonable.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms, individual baths, electricity; transients; references. Schuyler 4566.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Single, en suite; private bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 135 WEST.—Large back parlor with private bath; also hall room.

77TH, 301 WEST, and 344 West End Av.—Select accommodations; cool double rooms, baths; single; running water, electricity.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Exceptionally well-appointed private house; individual baths; phone; references.

77TH, 158 WEST.

Attractively furnished room; private house; reference.

77TH, 345 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with and without private bath; Summer rates; $3 to $10; references.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Large and small well-furnished rooms; all conveniences; Summer rates.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; select; private house.

78TH, 115 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, with private bath; refined home; electricity; phone.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable rooms, refined surroundings; telephone; reception room; $2.50 to $10.

78TH, 214 WEST.—2 large rooms, entire floor; private bath; one small; electricity.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Two nicely furnished large rooms, one small; private house.

80TH, 104-147 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms, private baths; medium rooms; reference.

80TH, 108 WEST.—Single, double rooms, private bath; attractive prices to nice people.

81ST, 265 WEST, (West End.)—Large suite or separately; airy, bright, quiet; southern exposure; running water, shower bath; 8th floor.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, adjoining bath; high-class apartment. HOLTON.

81ST, 169 WEST.—Attractive, large, front room; small rooms; references; apartment, Jacobsen.

82D, 117 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and single rooms; running water, electricity; reasonable.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent 2d floor, newly furnished, private bath, phone; references required.

82D, 29 WEST.—Exceptional two rooms; hot and cold water, telephone; breakfast optional.

82D, 52 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, well furnished rooms; large, small; electricity; Summer rates.

82D, 146 WEST, (Anderson Annex.)—Attractive rooms, running water, electricity, elevator; Schuyler 6776.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large, cool rooms, private bath; near "L," subway; express.

82D, 8 WEST.—Two large, attractive front rooms, with dressing room, all conveniences.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large room, second floor; small room; cool, comfortable; reference.

84TH, 31, WEST.—Splendid room, private bath; continuous hot water; other rooms; electricity.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Single rooms; hot and cold running water; bath adjoining; references.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electricity; breakfast optional; private house; reasonable.

85TH, 136 WEST. — Attractive large room; electricity, telephone, private bath; also back parlor.

85TH, 210 WEST.—Attractive, cool room, adjoining bath; phone; Summer rates. Taylor.

85TH, 106 WEST.—Studio, large front, first, second floors; housekeeping; running water; conveniences.

85TH, 138 WEST.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; electricity. Telephone 8725 Schuyler.

85TH, 113 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; electricity, parquet floor, private bath; also small room.

85TH, (Near Broadway,)—Unusual outside room, running water, elevator. Schuyler 2739.

86TH, 338 WEST. — Handsomely furnished room; bath, electricity; best equipped house in city.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Large, front room; running water, electric light; $7.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, outside rooms; kitchenette, maid service, elevator. Kennedy.

91ST, 74 WEST.—Large, well-kept room; all conveniences; reasonable.

93D, 263 WEST.—Large room; private washroom; bath; every convenience. 3091 Riverside.

94TH, 250 WEST.—Very attractive, cool suite, consisting of parlor, bedroom, kitchen room; elevator; bath. Address Apt. 2, North.

97TH, 315 WEST, (Corner Riverside Drive.)—One or two connecting rooms, attractively furnished, overlooking Hudson. $7. Riverside 2493. Apartment 52.

99TH, 243 WEST.—Exceptionally well appointed room, facing Broadway, accommodating one, two, opposite bath; 6th floor. Bolich, 7711 Riverside.

102D, 253 WEST.—Elegant, large room and bath; also small room; private house.

104TH, 245 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—3 rooms, en suite, or single; electricity; hot water; newly furnished; private; all light.

109TH, 301 WEST, (8B.)—Large rooms, overlooking Hudson; private family; lavatory; kitchen privileges.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; single, en suite; kitchen; 7th floor.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; quiet, well-kept apartment; elevator. Lockwood.

113TH, 606 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms, with running water; all conveniences. Apt. 5E.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Double, single rooms, 3 windows, adjoining bath; elevator. Hart.

115TH ST., (14 Morningside Av.)—Excellent accommodations; business people; exclusive neighborhood. Morningside 3307.

116TH, (near Riverside, Columbia.)—Large front room. Telephone 5136 Morningside. Apt. 22.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; elevator building; $4; kitchen privileges. Apt. 3.

118TH, 417 WEST.

Cool front suite; excellent board. Sullivan.

123D, 348 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, attractive large room; electricity; private house; low rates; easy reach Columbia. Phone 654 Morningside.

124TH, 557 WEST, (Broadway.)—Well-kept rooms; elevator apartment; $2.50 to $5. Karlson.

127TH, 222 WEST.—Two cool, comfortable rooms, parlor floor; suitable for physician or dentist; all conveniences; reasonable.

140TH, 600 WEST.—One or two front rooms in quiet elevator apartment, corner of Broadway; references exchanged. Apartment 12.

140TH, 510 WEST. — Outside room; private family; cool, Apt. 55. Aud. 6585.

156TH, 553 WEST. "LAFAYETTE INN."—PLEASANT ROOMS, FINE PORCH, NEAR SUBWAY STATION; BUSINESS PEOPLE PREFERRED.

157TH, 540 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; telephone; subway; no other rooms. Apartment 5.

BROADWAY, (corner 56th.) — Exceptional large outside rooms; newly decorated and furnished; Summer rates; references. Apt. 8. The Rockingham.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Desirable room; cool, quiet. Telephone Morningside 3903. Apartment 2.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66TH ST. COR.) Opposite Park, delightful corner room; private lavatory; excellent transportation. Telephone 7915 Columbus.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (98th.)—Excellent southern room, bath adjoining; also study facing Park; rent separately; private family. Riverside 2326.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 355, (96th.)—Beautiful suite, two rooms, bath, overlooking park.

CLAREMONT AV., 200.—Large outside room for one or two ladies; kitchen privileges. Apt. 37. Call after 4.

COOL, comfortably furnished 7-room apartment, overlooking Central Park West; sublet for September; $125 month. Telephone Worth 4440.

FURNISHED ROOM by the week, private family. Riverside 4702.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90.—Nicely furnished rooms; modern conveniences. Apartment 3A.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Three, four rooms independent housekeeping suite, facing Park. Carter.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214, (CORNER 94TH.) Elegant, large, corner suite or room and bath; beautiful outlook; breakfast optional; refined private family. Clark. Tel. Riverside 3287.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (136th St.)—Attractive room; all home conveniences; gentleman. Apply Supt.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 362, (Corner 109th.)—Large, beautiful room, overlooking Hudson. Hurt, 10A.

WEST END AV., (Convenient 86th St. Subway.)—Private home, apartment, accommodate 2, 3 gentlemen; large airy 2 room, bath suite; bountiful table; $180-$200 monthly. Schuyler 9803.

WEST END AV., 611, NEAR 89TH ST. New, elegantly furnished, large back parlor bedroom with kitchenette; best location in city.

WEST END AV., 664, (Block to Subway.)—Exceptionally well furnished large and small rooms; twin beds; running water.

WEST END AV., 672.—Suite, handsomely furnished; private bath, kitchenette; large room, bath.

WEST END AV., 543.—Room with private bath; also other rooms; references; reasonable rates.

WEST END AV., 896.—Large front room and alcove, four windows, $9; electricity; private.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior single and double rooms, private bath. Riverside 3030.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior room, $6; double room private bath, $10.

Brooklyn.

17TH ST., 54 EAST.

Single and double rooms; private family; references.

CLIFTON PLACE, 84, (near St. James Place.)—Alcove, also square room, handsomely furnished; parquet floors; electric lights; suitable couple.

CUMBERLAND ST., 315.—Small and large room; telephone; two minutes from subway.

GREENE AV., 145.—Large front alcove, suitable for two men; hot and cold water; bath; good board; reasonable.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN just back from Europe wishes room with congenial family or will share apartment; references given. K 21 Times.

Young business man wants room in private family where no other roomers, at about $15 a month. R 37 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

36TH, 14 EAST.—Double and single rooms, private bath; refined home; references.

58TH ST., 29 EAST.—Studios, large, small rooms; meals served; quiet surroundings.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th St.)—Rooms, board, teachers' residence. Telephone 9706 Murray Hill.

MADISON AV., 213.—Attractive rooms; exceptional table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small room; all improvements; excellent board; private residence; electricity.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private baths; table guests; reference.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electricity; telephone; excellent table; references.

67TH, 32 WEST.—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS.

72D, 322 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private house, overlooking Hudson; private bath; references.

72D, 212 WEST.—Single, double rooms; private baths; table board. Columbus 6396.

72D, 258 WEST.—Single and double room; prices reasonable; table guests. Columbus 9467.

72D, 314 WEST, (Riverside.)—Delightful Summer home, suite or single room; table optional.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished front room, smaller rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 239 WEST.—Large, small room; with, without baths; excellent table; fine location.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Desirable, cool rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; references; reasonable.

78TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well appointed; electricity, private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; select, private house; excellent table.

77TH, 266 WEST.—Attractive rooms, all conveniences; Southern cooking; Riverside, subway; references.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; electricity.

78TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Large room, bath, for two; smaller; fine table; reference.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 118 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; smaller one; excellent table; moderate.

82D, 128 WEST.—Very desirable large room; hot and cold water; private bath.

86TH, 66 WEST.—Board and room; private Jewish boarding home; summer rates.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home, can accommodate few people; excellent table.

94TH, 38 WEST.—Desirable rooms; all home comforts; excellent board; references. Stratus.

98TH, 54 WEST.

Desirable rooms; excellent table; terms moderate.

97TH, 256 WEST.—All comforts of home; private family; excellent table; terms moderate.

118TH, 860 WEST.—Large, small rooms, all improvements; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large and small room; overlooking Columbia campus; excellent table.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 21.—Double, single rooms, with board; table guests accommodated.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Beautiful rooms; house thoroughly appointed; excellent board; references.

Brooklyn.

PRIVATE BATH with room and board, $12 weekly. 1,152 Pacific St., near Bedford Av. Prospect 2900.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York City.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

Westchester.

EDGEWATER LODGE, on Sound.—Delightfully furnished rooms, with board; easy commuting; Harbor Lane, New Rochelle; references. Telephone 91W.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

Highcliffe Hotel, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2143.

Long Island.

ROCKAWAY PARK, 46 BEACH 118TH.—Comfortable front rooms; balconies overlooking ocean; special season rates; excellent board; reasonable.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL, "THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY," 45 NORTON AV., EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its shady oiled streets, beautiful lawns and flowers; best water in the world; a parlor, bedroom and private bath, with excellent meals for two persons, from $28 to $50 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. W. T. Reade, Prop.

FEW CHILDREN taken to board during the Summer; experienced mother's care; formerly trained nurse; refined surroundings, near beach; references exchang. H. P., Bradley Beach, N. J.

New York State.

Boarders wanted; quiet, refined, elderly people at private Adirondack Camp, on beautiful lake; all city conveniences; four miles from railroad station, on State road. Address Mrs. Lyna Miles, 41 South Lake Av., Albany, N. Y.

WILLOW REST COTTAGE.—Large rooms; near lake; homelike place; good cooking; own garden. Mrs. L. Lounsbury, Athens, N. Y.

JEFFERSON VALLEY, N. Y.—Healthful, homelike; own farm products; near beautiful lake; $7 to $10. Mrs. K. C. Outhouse.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

AN unusual opportunity is offered to buy a few high-grade used cars at reasonable prices, all late models, with electric self-starter and lights; no reasonable offer refused. Lozier Motor Co., 1,850 Broadway. Phone Columbus 6837.

ADVANTAGEOUS BUYS!!
1917 LEXINGTON CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1916 LEXINGTON CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1916 CADILLAC 7-PASSENGER.
1916 Chevrolet | 1914 Cadillac 7-pas.
1916 Paige Roadster | 1914 Jeffery
1915 Buick | 1914 Hupmobile road.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.
815 West 47th St. Bryant 1328.

A SIX-CYLINDER WHITE TOURING. Beautiful 7-passenger, like new; electric starter, lights; cost $4,500; condition guaranteed. 150 West 55th. Phone Circle 1308.

BABY PEUGEOT, LATEST IMPORTATION. STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL. OLDSMOBILE 1917 "8" Special Cabriolet. LANCIA SPECIAL ROADSTER. F. I. A. T. 1917 IMPORTED FLEETWOOD. F. I. A. T. "55" TOURING. F. I. A. T. "55" HOLBROOK LIMOUSINE. ISOTTA-FRASCHINI 70-80, latest importation.

EMPIRE 1916 Tour., Victoria top, wire wheels. BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, cor. 54th.

BUICK.—Light 4, 1916 touring, many extras; excellent condition; must sell; make offer. Call, 2-7 P. M., Apartment 26, 550 West 157th. Phone Audubon 4020.

BUICK 1916 seven-passenger "d-55" touring; many extras, including traveling trunk; excellent condition. Gotham Auto Exchange, 1,694 Broadway. Phone Circle 3615.

CADILLAC 1917 SPECIAL, 4 PASSENGER. CADILLAC 1917, 7-PASS. TOURING. STUTZ 1917 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER. MERCER 1916 "4" SPORTING 4. MARMON 1915 "41" SPEEDSTER. LANCIA SPECIAL SPEEDSTER. STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG. SIMPLEX 38 LANDAULET. SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 B'WAY.

CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.

Elegant seven passenger touring car; run less than 5,000 miles; this car is one of the last 1916 series; has set of slip covers; looks and runs like new; must be seen to be appreciated; reasonable offer accepted. See Manager, 161 Clymer St., two blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

DODGE, 1917, brand new, two extra shoes, one extra tube; bumper; price $870 cash. 824 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

LOCOMOBILE 1916, 38, 7-passenger touring; run 6,000 miles; extra tires, slip covers. 159 West 127th St. Morningside 3960.

MERCER 1916, touring body, six-passenger, full equipment. M 240 Times Downtown.

NATIONAL 1917 TWIN 6 SEDAN; run 2,900 miles; has 5 wire wheels, slip covers, and all latest equipments; cost $5,000; owner going away, must sacrifice same. 150 West 55th St.

PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, 10 West 60th St., two doors from Broadway. Telephone Columbus 5078.
'16 "1-35" Touring, 7-pass.
'16 "1-25" Touring, 7-pass.
'15 "48" Touring, 5-pass.
'15 "2-38" Touring.
PACKARDS 1915 and 1914 S. G. V.
ALSO 1916 Cadillac Touring, 7-pass.
1916 Cadillac Coupelet.
1914 Stutz Runabout & Bearcat.
1912 Lancia Touring.
1913 Mercer Runabout.
1913 Mercer Racebout.
LIBERTY BONDS TAKEN IN PAYMENT.

PACKARD—TWIN SIX, (1917,) with handsome seven-passenger Fleetwood limousine body, made to order; all absolutely new and unused, completely equipped; price $5,000. Offered on account of owner's illness. For particulars and demonstration apply to G. R. Petta, care of P. Ballantine & Sons, Newark, N. J. Tel. Market 1751.

PACKARD 2-38 Touring, 7-passenger, 1915, excellent condition, like new; seen for demonstration any time. Phone Forest Hills 6858. 98 Kelvin St., Forest Hills, L. I.

PACKARD 14-38, beautiful 7-passenger touring; has 34x4½ wheels, slip covers, electric starter, extra shoes, rims, etc.; make offer. 150 West 55th.

PACKARD 1916 TWIN "6" 135 touring car, runs and looks like new; price $1,350. See Manager, 159 Clymer St., two blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, Bklyn.

PACKARD 1915 8-38; beautiful condition; 7-passenger touring; will rent or sell. O'Neill, Columbus 1364.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1914, 6-48, seven passenger touring; appearance and mechanical condition like new; reasonable offer accepted. Manager, 161 Clymer St., two blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PULLMAN chummy Dort Studebaker
Dodge Roadster Cadillac Touring
Chandler Roadster Buick Overland Touring
One Man Tops Bodies Top Envelopes
20th Century Co., 1700 Broadway, 5th floor.

A 1916 SIMPLEX ROADSTER. Combination, 2 or 4 passenger; sport model; run less than 4,500 miles; submit offer. Manager, 161 Clymer St., two blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; five disappearing seats facing forward; Fleetwood paneled body; one-man top; ventilating windshield; Westinghouse lighting and starting; newly painted gun metal gray, satin finish; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St.

STEARNS SILENT KNIGHT, 1916, 7 passenger touring car, with 1917 improvements; practically new; run 3,000 miles. 507 5th Av., Room 501, Murray Hill 9851.

STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL. WALLACE, 1,789 BROADWAY.

WESTCOTT, 1917, 4-passenger; cost me $2,000; will sell at a bargain or exchange for smaller car. 105 West 18th St. Phone Chelsea 7388.

WINTON Light Six, 1915 model; overhauled and repainted; guaranteed; car must be seen to be appreciated. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Automobile Garages.

GARAGE.—Two-story fireproof; no objection; runway; room for 100 cars; 110 feet front; rent cheap for long lease. Apply 1 to 3 P. M., 1 Madison Av.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC touring; rent hour, day, month; owner drives; experienced. L 921 2d Av.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3330 Bryant.

PACKARDS. — Beautiful cars, by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

PACKARD LANDAULETTE, BEAUTIFUL APPEARANCE; MONTHLY; REASONABLE. COLUMBUS 6224.

PACKARD seven-passenger; trip; monthly preferred. Gallo, 2,136 3d Av. Harlem 7595.

PACKARD Touring; late model; air spring; $2.50 hourly; calling monthly. Circle 447.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted, for cash, high-grade used car, 4 passenger; (prefer Stutz, Mercer, Roamer;) owner only. Mr. Fox, 7th floor, 110 West 40th.

Wanted, for cash, Stutz; Cadillac 1916, 1917 models only. 1,152 Times Harlem.

MERCER, Stutz, Cadillac, or similar car wanted. Box P 137 Times.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART School of AUTO ENGINEERS. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. 226 W. 57th St.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 802 W. 57th St. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. 235 West 50th St. Ladies' classes.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL. Oldest and best school in Brooklyn. Classes for men and women. 1121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL, 231 WEST 50TH ST. Practical, Thorough, moderate, Reliable, Ladies; also Ford. Booklet.

SITUATIONS WANTED---Female

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant; American; thoroughly experienced, with knowledge of stenography; familiar with secretarial duties; conscientious worker. K 62 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, thoroughly experienced, own correspondent; moderate salary. S. Karansky, 5 Attorney St., city.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, and typist; thoroughly experienced; best references. G 68 Times.

CHAMBERMAID. — Lady wishes to place chambermaid, competent; country. Call 2 West 82d.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR and general office worker. Miss H., 348 East 41st.

INTERPRETER. &c.—Member of French Commission recommends young French lady; knows French and English; act as interpreter or cashier; knowledge office routine. R 39 Times.

NURSE-GOVERNESS, with best references, R. D., West 16th St.

OFFICE WORK.—English young lady wishes position at office work; capable and willing. Reply Box G 24 Times.

SEW

FORM A NEW PARTY OF TAMMANY'S FOES

The City Democracy, Martin W. Littleton Chairman, Announces Its Program.

PLANS PRIMARY CONTESTS

National Administration Said to Approve—Organization Favors the Re-election of Mayor Mitchel.

The organization of the City Democracy, to oppose Tammany Hall, designed to be the most aggressive anti-Tammany organization since the days of the County Democracy, was announced yesterday by Martin W. Littleton, its Temporary Chairman. The headquarters of the organization will be opened to the public today at 30 East Forty-second Street, in the rooms used by the National Democratic Committee in the last campaign. The new organization is said to have the approval of the National Administration.

Among several hundred organizers of the new city party there appear the names of Frank L. Polk, Counselor to the Department of State at Washington; Gordon Auchincloss, son-in-law of Colonel House, personal friend of President Wilson; Cleveland H. Dodge, Francis Lynde Stetson, Frederic R. Coudert, and Robert E. Simon, who is related to ex-Ambassador Henry Morgenthau, who was the Chairman of the Wilson Finance Committee during the campaign last Fall. Joseph B. Truesdale, the Temporary Secretary of the City Democracy, was the Chairman of the Wilson College Men's League in the same campaign.

None of the organizers of the new party holds office under the City Administration. The City Democracy favors the re-election of Mayor Mitchel, although no announcement regarding candidates has yet been made. It has been decided, however, to wage a contest in the primaries on Sept. 19. The question of candidates and other plans will be disclosed, it was said, at the first mass meeting to take place within ten days.

It is intended, it is said, to continue the City Democracy as a permanent party in municipal affairs, with organizations in every Aldermanic district in each of the boroughs. The organization has been in process of formation since Feb. 14.

Party's Purposes Defined.

A prepared statement regarding the new City Democracy and its organizers, made public by Chairman Littleton, was in part as follows:

"The character and standing of these leading Democrats will be at once a surprise to machine politicians and a source of much gratification to the great army of Democrats in this city who wish the city's Democracy to measure up to a Democracy which is making history. On this general committee are proportionate representatives of Democrats from all the five boroughs of the city.

"The plans of the organization have been forming since Feb. 14, when a number of Democrats prominent in national, State, and city affairs met and drafted a program upon which the City Democracy is based. Numerous meetings have been held. Every detail for an effective and a permanent organization has been gone over by Democrats of standing both in the rank and in the file of the party.

"The City Democracy has been formed as a permanent medium for political action by that great body of Democrats in New York City who cannot and will not follow the dictation of Tammany Hall.

"We are all Democrats loyal to Democratic principles and to the splendid leadership of Woodrow Wilson, but we feel that our party in this city never can exercise its proper influence or enjoy the respect of Democrats through the country so long as it is dominated locally by the selfish coterie new in control. This is the first thing any true Democrat will tell you.

Assails Tammany Leadership.

"No Democrat who wants to see the interests of his party advanced in the State and in the nation or who is desirous of having the right kind of administration in our city can follow Tammany 'leadership' without apology.

"Tammany Hall administrations in New York have done more injury to the Democratic Party in the nation and in the State than any other single cause. They have worked lasting injury to the good reputation of our city. Because of this record Democrats have never had any respect for Tammany Hall, and in consequence the Democratic Party in New York City has had absolutely no weight in national party councils. Every Democrat in and out of Tammany Hall knows the bitter truth of this fact.

"In local city administrations every Mayor who has followed Tammany's commands has been execrated for bad government by the people on election day and every Mayor who has stood on his own feet and tried to give the city good government has been thrown overboard by Tammany Hall.

"It is time to put an end to the reign of such an organization, and fortunately, the prospect for doing so was never so promising as just now. Tammany's stock in trade is its claim to regularity, yet it never has hesitated to sacrifice Democratic candidates when it suited its purposes to do so.

"It is notorious that it failed to give proper support to President Wilson and to Judge Seabury last Fall, and the brutal manner in which the Brooklyn wing of Tammany openly knifed the regular Democratic candidate for District Attorney in that county shows in a perfectly clear way the lengths to which the present so-called Democratic organization will go when any Democratic candidate dares to oppose its will in the primaries.

"James T. O'Neill was nominated by the voters at the primaries of 1916 for District Attorney in Kings County against the candidate put forward by the party organization, which thereupon expended its chief energy in punishing O'Neill for having appealed directly to the voters of his party.

"In a single election district, which contained 218 enrolled Democrats and thirty-seven enrolled Republicans, O'Neill received only twenty-one votes, and his Republican opponent 278 votes. Every one knows that a result of this kind can only be achieved by the deliberate work of the party organization to knife its own candidate.

"Lastly, in spite of the great progress made throughout our country in securing better city government through non-partisan administration, Tammany Hall and the present leaders of the Democratic Party of New York City have set themselves stupidly and inexorably in opposition.

"So far as they are concerned we are still living in the days when the public affairs and administration of the greatest city in the country are considered only in the light of political plunder.

"We therefore invite all Democratic voters who believe in the ideals of the party to join with us in sustaining good government by defeating Tammany Hall in the forthcoming municipal election. It is a duty to the City of New York and a duty to true democracy."

It was said yesterday that the names of the members of the City Committee would be announced shortly. Whether or not a fusion of Democrats and Republicans will be sought is a question that has not yet been considered, it was said.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—On August 18, 1915, Certificate No. 705,623, for ten shares of Canadian Pacific Railway Company stock in the name of Miss Mary Ann McAdams; all persons are warned against negotiating same. Post & Flagg, 35 Wall St., New York City, N. Y.

LOST.—Black leather folding wallet containing money and papers between John Street and 26th Street and Broadway, off 4th Avenue; liberal reward for information or return. A. O. Kaplin, 1,133 Broadway. Farragut 536.

LOST.—Lady's black velvet hand bag, containing valuables, on west-bound car, 42d Street Ferry, 9 A. M. boat, Thursday morning, June 14, 1917; reward offered. Apply T. Cheyne, 123 West 44th Street.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, between Fulton subway and Jersey Central, small gold monogrammed watch on fleur-de-lis pin; liberal reward. Apt. 62, 150 Claremont Av., city.

LOST—On 8th Av. elevated, one steel gauge marked R. 231, P. M. & T. Corp. Kindly return to Princeton Machine and Tool Corporation, 138 Prince St.; reward.

LOST.—Wednesday, June 6, diamond ring, 2 large diamonds set across, diamonds in shank, gold mounting; $250 reward. Return to Udall & Ballou, 574 5th Av.

LOST.—Friday, June 15, veil pin of small pearls and diamonds, platinum mounting; finder please return to 126 East 35th. Telephone 1959 Murray Hill; reward.

LOST—Saturday night, 7th Av., 48th St., Broadway car, via 42d to Madison Av., satin bag, containing jewelry, money; reward. Return Jones, 725 7th Av.

LOST—White fox fur, between 6th Av., 39th St. to 45th St., 5th Av., Sunday evening; liberal reward. Dupuis, 20 West 65th St., or call 3089 Vanderbilt.

LOST—On Friday, Manhattan St. subway station, pansy pin, with diamond centre; reward. Finder please return Apt. 44, 550 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—Diamond and sapphire brooch on northbound 5th Av. bus Monday morning; suitable reward if returned to Marion White, Hotel Savoy.

LOST.—Antique gold sword pin with scabbard between Hotel Ansonia, 72d to 71st, and West End Avenue; reward. Apply Hotel St. Andrew.

LOST.—Coral cameo brooch, between 120th and 90th Streets, Amsterdam Avenue; liberal reward. A. Madden, 414 West 120th.

LOST.—Diamond lavalliere, vicinity Riverside Drive, 116th-119th Streets; reward. Telephone 6047 Morningside.

LOST—Diamond pony with ruby eye, Thursday, June 14, P. M.; liberal reward. Hotel Berkley, 170 West 74th St.

LOST.—Wednesday, gold fob with monogram G. W., keepsake; reward. Weller, 1,087 Ogden Avenue, Bronx.

LOST—Gold signet ring; initials inside E. M. P.; reward. Return 47 East 92d.

LOST.—Citizen papers, kindly return. Jacob Ganis, 68 Lenox Avenue; reward $10.

$50 REWARD.—Return of pearl scarfpin, lost June 11, between Red Bank, N. J., and New York City, via P. R. R. Co., 8:44 A. M. train; no questions asked. Theo. B. Starr, Inc., 6th Av. and 47th St., N. Y. C.

$50 REWARD for diamond circle pin, P P in diamonds in centre, on June 12, between New York and Long Beach. Cashier, Vanderbilt Hotel.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Red chow dog, near East 86th Street. Finder please return to Walter Damrosch, 146 East 61st Street. No questions asked. Reward.



1500 Lakes and Rivers

dot the vast virgin wilderness and make the Highlands of Ontario, in Eastern Canada, the Perfect Vacation Spot. These lakes and streams, walled in by giant pines, teem with the gamiest of game fish. If you wish to rough it

Algonquin Park

in the heart of aptly named "Lakeland," is an incomparable spot to pitch your camp. Or if you desire home comforts, two modern hotels and numerous well appointed log cabin camps furnish first-class accommodations at reasonable rates. Swim, boat, fish, hunt—in a setting of scenic grandeur unequaled on the American Continent. Reached only via the Grand Trunk System. Write or see Frank P. Dwyer, G.A.P.D., Grand Trunk Ry. System, 1270 Broadway, N. Y. City

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

"When Broke" Call on "Uncle Ben"
BENJAMIN FOX
Reliable Pawnbroker
72 8th Ave., Near 14th Street.
Liberal Loans on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry. Loans good for one year—legal rates. Private Offices. Mail Inquiries Solicited.

The Interstate Commerce Commission says:

"The regularity of the sailings, the frequency of the service, the expedition with which through shipments are handled, and the promptness in adjusting claims for damage and overcharge were testified to by numerous shippers."

The above refers to the Steamship Service of the
"MORGAN LINE"
Operating between
New York and New Orleans New York and Galveston
Forming a part of the
SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES
Through Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Oregon

Give a Book to Your Soldier. Here's One!

The Lifted Veil

By BASIL KING

"Balm in Gilead, fellow readers of fiction! A serious novel that unswervingly holds the attention that descends to no remotest hint of the questionable or morbid." —*Chicago Herald.*

"In 'The Lifted Veil' Basil King has written a story superior to any other bearing his name." —*Springfield Republican.*

$1.40

HARPER & BROTHERS
Established 1817

GET BACK LOST ARTICLES.
The best way to recover lost property is by an advertisement in The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

True Wool Is All Wool

Part cotton and part wool never has and never can take the place of all wool fabrics. First inspection may fail to disclose the mixture, but wear will tell. Mixed fabrics are not good enough for us or for our customers.

At no matter what price we sell we guarantee every yard of cloth that goes into an Arnheim suit as strictly all wool. This guarantee has stood for more than forty years and will stand as long as mills can be found to make all wool fabrics.

Our Spring showing of materials covers a wide range of color effects in serges, homespuns, finished and unfinished worsteds and novelties.

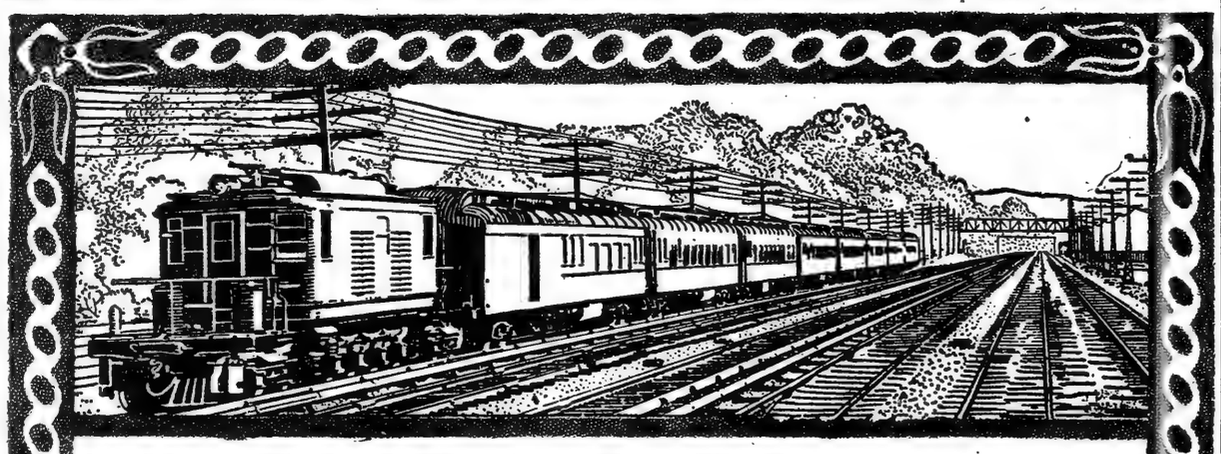
Suits to Measure, $25

Army Officers' Uniforms

We are prepared to take orders for quick delivery for O. D. serge uniforms at $32 and up; overcoats at $30 and up. Khaki uniforms at $12—to measure only. We are well supplied with materials. Samples on request.

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
39 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S.—*When some folks talk about all wool fabrics it's really a cotton yarn.* Arnheim Axioms.



"The New York Central track is really perfect" —JOSEPH CARLIER, *Assistant Professor of Railways, Liege University, Belgium.*

Professor Carlier was recently in this country making an official study of American railways as a model for Belgium.

In an interview in the *New York Times* he made the statements reproduced herewith concerning the New York Central Lines.

But a railroad, however perfect to-day, will be inadequate to perform its functions to-morrow without constant heavy expenditures of new capital.

Rising prices for fuel, labor, materials and equipment make it imperative that the public and governmental authorities afford fair treatment, and permit compensating rates, in order that it may maintain that stability of credit which is necessary to attract new capital in competition with world-wide international borrowing.

"My trip on the New York Central was made in a splendid new electric locomotive of 2,000 horse power. I have visited many railroad shops in England and have seen many electrifications. I found the working of the New York Central electrification really wonderful. The stability of the locomotive, the working of the engine—I was quite surprised. It was really splendid. I cannot say too much for the motion, in a word, I did not feel any disturbance which would indicate a fault in the track or a wrong conception in the locomotive. The maintenance of the track for the section traveled by me is really perfect, as compared with similar tracks on European railroads. It is not necessary to speak of the terminal. It is a work of genius. It is the only work in the world of its kind. Every one knows that. Is it not so?"

The New York Central Lines
"America's Greatest Railway System"

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

"For the Public Service"

The Hampton Shops as an Artistic Centre

AMONG the wealth of beautiful things which make the Hampton Shops so fascinating a place of pilgrimage for the esthetically minded, it is only natural that Furniture should play a leading part.

¶ Truly they have an abiding charm of their own, these Hampton Reproductions of the time-weathered Oak, the richly grained Walnut and the gleaming Mahogany reminders of those by-gone times when Cabinet making was a living and a breathing art. Yet one is apt to turn from them to the equally pleasing auxiliaries with which, in the Hampton Galleries, they are surrounded—the delicate Porcelains and finely cut Crystals, for instance, the shimmering Silks and other nicely woven Textiles or the decorative Pictures.

The Decorative Resources of the Hampton Shops

¶ It is these that bear eloquently mute witness to the discerning taste, the suggestive skill and the limitless resources of the Hampton Shops as Interior Decorators.

Hampton Shops
18 East 50th Street
facing St. Patrick's Cathedral
New York

Decoration Textiles Furniture

American Business Buys 2000 REPUBLIC TRUCKS a Month

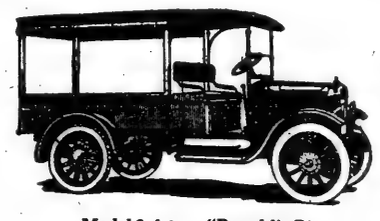
Such confidence in any one product is the result of proved merit.

Republic Trucks command this confidence because they *show* the dependability, the low upkeep and the moderate first cost that have made them the first choice of 2000 business men a month--men whose business demands prompt and efficient delivery service.

Republic Truck sales and service are now in the hands of an entirely *new* organization, rich in capital, experience and the will to *serve well.*

Service is the foundation of this new company. Two new, completely equipped service stations--one in New York and one in Newark--are practically ready to give the best truck service you've ever known.

Telephone or write for a demonstration. You'll get a new idea of the buying power of good American dollars. 'Phone now.



Model 9, ¼-ton, "Republic Dispatch," $895.00, complete with express body, canopy top, windshield and electric lights. F. O. B. factory.
Full Panel Body, $40.00 extra.

A Republic for every Service--
Model 10, 1-ton, with express or stake body, and bow top..... F. O. B. Factory $1195
Model 11, 1½-ton chassis 1375
Model A, 2-ton chassis.. 1785
Model T, 3½-ton chassis 2675

Prompt Deliveries

W. J. B. MOTOR TRUCK CO., Inc.
1832 Broadway Telephone Columbus 6846 New York
291-293 Halsey Street Telephone Market 8964 Newark, N. J.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Overcast today; tomorrow probably fair; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,696. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1917.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

FIND TRAPDOOR USED BY SLAYER IN CRUGER MURDER

Girl's Body Was Dropped Through Hole 18 Inches Square Into Cellar.

ZINC HID THE OPENING

Mayor Mitchel and Woods Discuss Police Blunders—Woods Pledges Just Inquiry.

PLANNING TO GET COCCHI

Washington Asks Italy to Hold Him and Will Apply for His Surrender.

After a sheet of zinc had been removed yesterday afternoon from the street floor of the motorcycle shop of Alfredo Cocchi, at 127th and Manhattan Streets, where Ruth Cruger was killed on Feb. 13, a trap door eighteen inches square was discovered. Stains on the wood and on the underside of the zinc indicated that the body of the girl had been dropped through the opening to the cellar after the girl had been killed in the small rear room on the main floor.

This opening evidently had been sawed in the floor by Cocchi in order that he might get the body into the cellar without the risk of being observed. The only other means of moving the body to the cellar would have been to carry it out upon the sidewalk in front of the shop and to walk down the stairs there into the basement.

The trapdoor was not discovered on Saturday and Sunday, when the cellar ceiling was carefully inspected, because a coat of whitewash had been applied after the boards had been sawed. Cocchi evidently had whitewashed the ceiling on Feb. 13 and Feb. 14, when he worked until midnight, both nights in the presence of the body of his victem to destroy traces of his crime. The opening was found yesterday afternoon during a search directed by Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling.

The theory that Ruth Cruger was slain in the small room in the rear of the motor cycle shop was strengthened by the discovery last night of a number of patches on the wall where the paint was much more recent than that on the rest of the walls. This paint was of poor quality, and only one coat had been applied. Other parts of the wall were covered with sheets of ordinary wrapping paper. Where this was removed, dark spots were found which were taken to be bloodstains. Paint more recent than that on most of the walls was found also on the bottom panel of the door and on the plumbing.

Agents of the Department of Justice were put to work looking up the past of Cocchi yesterday, and it was reported last night that they were seeking to ascertain if he had been a member of the Camorra, a secret organization in Italy, whose members have figured in many notorious criminal cases.

Pins Stolen at the Morgue.

Before the body of Miss Cruger was removed from Bellevue Morgue yesterday for burial, it was found that a gold stickpin and five shell hairpins had been stolen from the bundle containing the clothing which had been removed with the body from the pit in the cellar of Cocchi's shop. These articles had been inventoried at the shop and had been checked up when the body was received at the Morgue. They are believed to have been stolen as relics by curiosity seekers, who had been able to obtain admittance through a passage leading to the lower floor. The keeper communicated with Dr. H. Otto Schultze, medical assistant to the District Attorney, who ordered that hereafter no one should be admitted without a written order, and then only when accompanied by an attaché.

District Attorney Swann said yesterday that he would go today to Washington to visit the State Department and to seek an interview at the White House for the purpose of pressing for the return of Cocchi from Bologna, Italy, in accordance with the treaty of 1868, which Italy has not strictly observed in the past in extradition for murder cases. The Grand Jury indicted Cocchi yesterday for murder in the first degree. While Mr Swann was announcing his plans the State Department in Washington was taking steps to cause the arrest of Cocchi. The department dispatches from Washington said that night, had promptly cabled to the Italian Government at the request of the New York State authorities here, asking Italy to cause the provisional detention of Cocchi. As soon as a copy of the indictment is received at the Capital the Italian Government will be asked to surrender Cocchi.

Case Discussed by the Mayor.

Both Mayor Mitchel and Police Commissioner Woods made statements yesterday, admitting that the police had cut a poor figure in the Cruger case and asserting that there would be a rigid investigation to place the responsibility justly. Commissioner Woods said that he would shoulder the blame himself if it appeared that the detectives assigned to the case had worked conscientiously but had failed because they had not been well directed or because the men employed had not been properly selected for the work.

Commissioner Woods said that he had told Mrs. Grace Humiston, whose efforts resulted in the discovery of the body, that he would co-operate with her to the fullest extent in the investigation which she wishes to make of the white slave evil in general, and in particular of a number of cases of missing girls who were the victims of kidnappers, in the belief of Mrs. Humiston.

The Cruger case yesterday caused a great stir among politicians. The supporters of Mayor Mitchel, who believed that for the first time in many years the party in power in this city would enter the campaign with nothing to apologize for in its police administration, were nervous because of the flood of criticism which the murder of the eighteen-year-old girl had caused. The first attempt to project politics into the case was made yesterday when Dr. W. H. Allen, Director of the Bureau of Public Service, wrote to President Frank L. Dowling of the Board of Aldermen urg-

Continued on Page 4.

Crazed by the Cruger Case, Woman Jumps from Window

A woman who requested that Mrs. Grace Humiston should be sent for at once was found in a vacant lot at 217 West Eighteenth Street at 2 o'clock this morning. Apparently she had jumped from the window of a furnished room on the second floor of a house at 215 West Eighteenth Street. She was only partly clothed, and it was found at the Polyclinic Hospital that her leg was broken.

When a policeman found the woman, after hearing her groans, she pointed to the open window on the second floor of the house and said: "Man—second floor, jump."

At the hospital she told Assistant District Attorney O'Rourke that two men had knocked at her door about midnight and said they had a suopoena to serve. They had a paper resembling a telegram, and when she refused to take it they seized her. She got away from them, ran to the window, which was open, and leaped out.

At the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau it was said that Mrs. Larue of 217 West Eighteth Street had gone there several times to offer information about the Cruger case. Persons living at this address said a Miss Larue had lived there and her mind had been affected by brooding.

SATISFIES JAPAN ON NOTE TO CHINA

American Explanation Brings Reply That Differences Were Due to Misunderstanding.

INCIDENT CONSIDERED OVER

Washington Watches Chang-Hsun Dictatorship, Expected to be Friendly to Tokio.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The authoritative statement was made today that the Japanese Government had informed the United States that the differences over the action of the Washington Government in sending a note asking the Chinese factions to compose their political troubles had been due to a misunderstanding. No explanation of this statement was made. Secretary Lansing declined to furnish to the press the full text of the British note indicating a belief that it would not be wise at this time to follow the course of the United States in addressing China. At the same time Mr. Lansing made known that he regarded the incident as closed. It was indicated that the State Department could see no reason why the discussion of America's alleged meddling in the internal affairs of China should continue and that the whole affair was a tempest in a teapot.

It became known that the Japanese Government had informed the United States that its own position was that it would not be justified in taking steps that might be construed as interference in the domestic affairs of China, and it hoped the Chinese would find means to compose their differences without urging by foreign Governments. According to the Japanese position, there are signs of improved conditions in China, and it was therefore unnecessary to take action at this time. Japan holds that the note of the United States inviting Japan to take action similar to that of the United States in asking the Chinese factions to arrange their troubles was misleading in that it created the impression that the United States had not acted when the note was sent, when, as a matter of fact, the State Department had already transmitted its communication to the Peking Government.

The assertion was made today that Great Britain and Russia have formally and France has virtually recognized Japan's special and paramount interest in China. This interest, it was explained, differed from the interest of other powers in China on account of the history of the Japanese and Chinese nations and geographical considerations. The United States, it was contended, claimed the same interest in Mexico and Central America that Japan claimed in China.

Expectation exists in informed quarters in Washington that a declaration of war against Germany will be made by the new Chinese dictatorship in process of formation by General Chang-Hsun. The dictatorship is believed to favor Japanese in preference to American diplomatic counsel, and there is serious suggestion that a Japanese-Chinese alliance may be looked for. Such an arrangement, it is believed, would give largely to Japan the direction of China's part in the war.

It was learned authoritatively that the Russo-Japanese alliance has not been affected by the change of Government in Russia. Japan withheld recognition of the Provisional Government after the overthrow of the Czar until it had transmitted a declaration that it would respect all foreign engagements entered into by the previous régime.

The Japanese War Mission to the United States will start here within seven weeks. It will congratulate the United States upon entering the war, and will then declare its readiness to discuss any questions pertaining to the conflict. One of these questions will be the patrol of the Far Eastern seas by Japan, permitting the withdrawal of American naval vessels for use in Atlantic and European waters. The Chinese situation will be discussed by the mission and the State Department, but neither the department nor the Japanese Embassy has given any specific information upon the character of the discussions contemplated.

LANSING ASKED JAPAN TO JOIN

Proposed Identical Action Two Days After Warning China.

TOKIO, June 17, (Delayed.)—In explaining to leading members of Parliament the action of the United States in dispatching a note to China regarding the restoration of domestic tranquillity, Viscount Motono, the Foreign Minister, said today that the United States had consulted Japan on June 6, (the American note was sent to Peking June 4.)

Continued on Page 5.

TO SLEEP WELL
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Half a teaspoonful in a glass of water, before re-

KERENSKY SWAYS THE CONGRESS OF LABOR COUNCILS

Replies to Attack on Russian Cabinet by Lenine and Is Applauded.

CONDEMNS HIS DOCTRINE

Says Fraternization Scheme Plays the Game of the German General Staff.

TSERETELLI PRODS ARMY

Tells Delegates Its Inactivity, Instead of Consolidating the Revolution, Has Enfeebled It.

PETROGRAD, June 17, (via London, June 18.)—The desire to align Russia's international program with that of her allies as quickly as possible was expressed at today's session of the Pan Russian Congress of all Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, by M. Tseretelli, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, who coupled this expression with sharp repudiation of any idea of a separate peace for Russia.

"We desire to hasten the conclusion of a new treaty in which the principles proclaimed by the Russian democracy will be recognized as the basis of the international policy of the Allies," said M. Tseretelli in his address. "Let us employ all possible means to the end that our program may agree with that of all the Allied Governments so as to avoid a rupture with our allies.

"Let us reflect that the worst result of our struggle for universal peace would be a separate peace with Germany, which would destroy the results of the Russian revolution and prove disastrous to the cause of international democracy. A separate peace is, in fact, impossible. Such a peace would bring Russia into a new war on the side of the German coalition and would mean leaving one coalition only to enter into another."

Minister Tseretelli described to the congress the steps taken by the Government for the summoning of an interallied conference for the revision of the various treaties, exclusive of the London agreement engaging the Allies not to conclude a separate peace. After speaking in support of the work of Minister of War Kerensky he urged renewed activity by the army.

"When the country finds itself menaced by an attack from without," he declared, "it is the duty of the revolutionary army to be ready, of its own accord, to advance. The inactivity on our front has not consolidated the revolution, but, on the contrary, has enfeebled it."

Nekolai Lenine, the Socialist Radical, delivered a long harangue against the Cabinet, its acts, and its attitude, especially regarding the war, and against Minister of War Kerensky's appeal for an offensive, which he characterized as treason to the interests of international socialism.

M. Kerensky in replying condemned the doctrine enunciated by Lenine, which he said was Marxism misinterpreted, and said the fraternization with the enemy which Lenine advocated was a remedy quite after the heart of the German General Staff.

"We must prove to the internationale," said the War Minister, "that we are not a negligible quantity, and that we are possessed of a determination which will not allow itself to be dominated by an isolated, unorganized group."

M. Kerensky gave an account of his visit to the front and the favorable impressions he had brought back with him. He concluded with a defense of his acts so energetic and convincing that the entire congress, with the exception of the Maximalists, broke out into prolonged applause.

With the approval of the Finnish Diet and the Provisional Government the Finnish Senate has ordered the requisition of all cereals.

Sailors from Kronstadt have been prominent among agitators inciting the peasants in the Mohilev Government to seize and divide the land without waiting for the decision of the Constituent Assembly. A number of Kronstadt officers have been released after a hearing of flimsy charges brought against them.

TELLS WHY AMERICA SENT ROOT MISSION

Lansing Note to Russian Cabinet Also Explains What It Is Hoped Will Be Accomplished.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18. — Secretary Lansing today made public the text of the note which he, as Secretary of State, sent by direction of President Wilson to the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs prior to the arrival of the American High Commission, headed by Elihu Root, at Petrograd. The date of the note is not disclosed.

It is a frank and explicit statement of the purposes actuating the American Government in sending the mission to Russia and of what it is hoped the exchange of views between Washington and Petrograd will accomplish. That purpose was to arrange for effective co-operation between the two Governments in the prosecution of the war against German autocracy, ambitions, aggressions, and intrigues, which are regarded by President Wilson and the American Government as being today "the greatest menace to all democratic Governments." The text follows:

"The high commission now on its way from this country to Russia is sent primarily to manifest by the American Government and people the deep sympa-

Continued on Page 4.

Bonar Law Hints at Air Raid Reprisals by Steps for "Damaging the Enemy"

LONDON, June 18.—Replying to questions in the House of Commons this afternoon as to whether the Government had decided upon reprisals for the German air raid on England, Andrew Bonar Law, member of the War Council, said that the Government intended to take steps not only for damaging the enemy, but also for preventing raids on England.

It was a mistake, Mr. Bonar Law said, to assume that air raiding was confined to the enemy. The British air force in France had raided German communications and all important military objectives behind the lines which were of sufficient importance to justify such enterprises.

With the increase of the British air forces and the improvement of airplanes, raids against objectives at longer range were becoming more practicable. The Government was in consultation with France and the military authorities at the front as to the most effective means of meeting the situation.

BERLIN, June 18, (via London.)—The loss of the Zeppelin Z-48 with all on board in Saturday night's raid on Southern England was announced today by the Admiralty as follows:

"On the night of June 16 one of our naval air squadrons, in command of Captain Victor Schuetze, attacked important fortresses in the south of England. Good results were observed. The airships held a fierce fight with British sea and land forces and airmen in which the Z-48 was brought down in a burning condition over the sea. The entire crew, including Captain Schuetze, met the death of heroes. The remaining airships returned safely."

WILSON PLEDGES US TO FREE BELGIUM

Mission from Havre Calls on President with Letter from King Albert.

GRATEFUL FOR OUR AID

Baron Monchsur Foresees Day When His Country Will Again Take Its Place.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Baron Ludovic Moncheur, head of the Belgian mission, which arrived yesterday, called at the White House today with members of the mission and handed to President Wilson an autograph letter from King Albert expressing the sentiments of gratitude and admiration of all Belgians for what this country has done in aid of the stricken population of that country. Mr. Wilson in his reply said that the American people welcomed the opportunity of expressing "our solemn determination that on the inevitable day of victory Belgium shall be restored to the place she has so richly won."

Before calling on the President the members of the mission called on Secretary Lansing at the State Department. Tonight the mission dined at the White House. The diners included Vice President Marshall, the Belgian Minister, Chief Justice White, Speaker Clark, members of the Cabinet, a number of Congressional leaders, and high officers of the army and navy.

Tomorrow the program includes a luncheon at the residence of Larz Anderson, where the mission is stopping, and a dinner with the Secretary of State.

In presenting the King's letter to the President today Baron Moncheur, addressing the President, said:

"Since the first days of the greatest tragedy which has ever befallen humanity, Belgium has contracted an immense debt of gratitude to the generous American nation. In a magnificent outburst of sympathy for the little country which had chosen to delay a powerful and pitiless enemy rather than to tarnish its honor or forswear its plighted word, the initiative of American citizens gave to the unfortunate victims of German cruelty in Belgium the most splendid evidences of generosity.

"But the chivalrous sentiments which animate the people of the United States went further than this when President Wilson, giving an admirable example of disinterested power, uttered the words well fitted to make us tremble with hope and to cause us to fix our eyes confidently upon the starry banner which has become more than ever the symbol of strength placed at the service of the highest and most pure principles.

"Yes, Belgium will again take her place among the nations. The enemy brought us massacre and devastation, but there still remains to the Belgian people their soil, made fertile by the toil of their ancestors; there still remains to Belgium an industrious population of unconquerable energy.

"Leaning upon the young, strong, and generous hand which the American people holds out to her, Belgium, once she is delivered from the oppression of the enemy, will arise, and, throwing aside the odious weight of foreign occupation, will, courageously and proudly, resume the path of progress in the light of the sun of liberty."

President Wilson, thanking Baron Moncheur and through him King Albert, said, in reply:

"Your Excellency is good enough to express the thanks of the Belgian people for the participation of America in feeding the people of your stricken country. This work in which so many Americans have been enthusiastically engaged since the beginning of the war is one which has brought as much of benefit to them as to the innocent civilian population whom it was intended to aid.

"America engaged upon this work as being the only means, however inadequate, of expressing our deep and sincere admiration for the valiant nation that has gone forth unhesitatingly to meet the onslaughts of a ruthless enemy rather than sacrifice her honor and her self-respect.

"The American people have been able to understand and glory in the unflinching heroism of the Belgian people and their sovereign, and there is not one among us who does not today welcome the opportunity of expressing to you our heartfelt sympathy and friendship, and our solemn determination that on the inevitable day of victory Belgium shall be restored to the place she has so richly won among the self-respecting and respected nations of the earth."

GERMAN CASUALTIES IN MAY 110,956

Losses More Than Doubled in Comparison to the Figures Given for April.

LONDON, June 18.—The German casualties as reported in the German official casualty lists in the month of May follow:

Killed and died of wounds or sickness, 22,000.
Prisoners and missing, 26,562.
Wounded, 62,394.
Total, 110,956.

These casualties, added to those previously reported, give the following totals since the beginning of the war:

Killed and died of wounds or sickness, 1,068,127.
Prisoners and missing, 857,410.
Wounded, 2,731,223.
Total, 4,656,760.

The German casualties as reported in April totaled 94,388, of which the killed numbered 16,975 and the prisoners 4,853.

$10,000,000 EVASION IN MUNITIONS TAXES

Quiet Investigation Reveals Widespread Attempts to Dodge Profits Levy.

MANY OF RETURNS FALSE

Inquiry, Taking Factories Unawares, Will Make the Returns at Least $36,500,000.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Widespread attempts on the part of munitions makers to evade the payment of profits taxes imposed by Congress last September have been reported by Internal Revenue Agents, who have been working quietly for the last two months checking up the manufacturers' returns.

The extent of the attempted evasion thus far brought to the attention of the Treasury totals more than $10,000,000, or approximately 40 per cent. of the returns voluntarily made. Indications are that the figure will go as high as $12,000,000 or $13,000,000.

Scores of the manufacturers of munitions are said to have attempted to defeat the full operation of the law by making only partial returns of their profits. Some of the largest concerns in the industry failed to make complete returns of profits, it is charged.

Under the law, munitions makers are required to report to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue their profits each year and to pay the Government a tax of 12½ per cent. Virtually all of the 600 to 700 manufacturers made their returns, apparently in conformance with the law, showing profits which netted the Government approximately $26,500,000 in taxes.

It was assumed, apparently, that the bureau would check the returns leisurely as it had been checking the returns upon the income tax reports. But Commissioner Osborne, instead of waiting a year or more, set a field force of investigators to work almost immediately after the munitions returns had been received. They were thus enabled to check the figures given the Government before there had been any radical change in conditions at the plants.

Investigators reported profits largely in excess of those reported to the Government in many instances. Not all the manufacturers made incorrect returns, but the percentage of those who did lie is said to have been remarkably high. One of the methods frequently adopted to bring down the total profits was to charge off as expenses proportions of the cost of special munitions plants.

A number of plants charged off the entire cost of such plants, deducting the amount from the net profits. Justification of this was attempted by the plea that the plants would be worthless when the war ended, and that it was apparent the war would not last much longer. Investigators reported that, while the special establishments would be worthless at the end of the war so far as the manufacture of munitions was concerned, they could be utilized in other ways and by no means would be a total loss.

As a result of the investigation, returns to the Government have been revised in many instances and will be in others, so that the total which the Government will obtain in taxes will be at least $36,500,000.

Activity of the Government's agents became known at plants which were about to be investigated, and a number of requests were received by the bureau asking that the returns be sent back for revision. One firm, which reported originally that it had made no profits, altered its report on reconsideration, while the investigators were at work in other plants and before its own had been reached, and sent the Government a check for approximately $150,000 in payment of taxes.

The penalty for making false returns is a fine or imprisonment, or both. Officials have not yet decided what course they will take. The investigation is proceeding, though nearing a close.

NEW ARMY CAMPS WILL BE DELAYED

Construction of 16 Cantonments for Draft Force Not to be Completed by Sept. 1.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Simultaneous construction of sixteen war army cantonments, each to house 40,000 troops, has proved such an enormous task that officials do not now believe it can be completed in time to permit mobilization of the first full quota of 650,000 by Sept. 1.

It is believed that even if the cantonments are not complete by the beginning of September, the date generally suggested for the mobilization, such units as can be accommodated may be summoned in advance of the others.

The task of building the cantonments has been surrounded with many unexpected difficulties. The department has been under fire from communities which hoped for cantonment sites and has been deluged with correspondence from contractors seeking a share in the work. The present plan for two-story company buildings has met with objection from the medical section of the Defense Advisory Council.

Army orders today show additional officers assigned to the construction work. Surveys have been run on some of the sites and tentative arrangements for light, sewer, and railway connection worked out with local authorities.

The sixteen cantonments will be built under a special form of contract by the terms of which no contractor will be permitted to overcharge the Government, the maximum profit on any contract being fixed at $250,000. The Government will have complete supervision over the work and may terminate any contract at will.

PRESIDENT TAKES CONTROL TO END SHIPPING ROW

Denman Sees Him and Goethals Will Call Later About Steel Price Controversy.

CONTRACTS ARE LET AT $56

Denman Signs for Ten Ships for the Downey Company—Price to be Readjusted Later.

WOODEN SHIPS AGAIN URGED

Intimations Are Made That the U-Boats' Toll is Growing in Dangerous Fashion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18. — President Wilson took personal charge of the shipbuilding controversy today, and there was a temporary lull in the dispute about the price to be paid for steel. The President had a long conference at the White House with William Denman, Chairman of the Shipping Board, and it was learned that General Goethals had sought an interview with the President and would be received later in the week. Official Washington was convinced tonight that the President would settle the dispute.

With the visit of Chairman Denman to the White House came a report that agitation for a big program for wooden ships was again coming to the fore, and that the President had received facts and figures to show that the tonnage necessary to supply America's allies in face of renewed submarine activities could not be supplied by ships of steel construction alone. It was reported that Mr. Denman presented this matter to Mr. Wilson, but he would not comment on any phase of the interview.

The contention of wooden ship men is that the Germans, according to figures of the British authorities, which are known to officials here, have increased their submarine activities after a lull, and are now destroying cargo vessels at the rate of 8,000,000 tons a year, and are likely to increase the tonnage destroyed until it passes the April mark of approximately 1,000,000 tons.

Relief from this situation, it is held, must be provided by Jan. 1, while contracts for steel cargo ships call for no deliveries by that time. It is also pointed out that the steel ship program of General Goethals of 3,000,000 tons in eighteen months would, if doubled, hardly reach the present rate of destruction by submarines, even if the original wooden ship program of 1,000 ships of 3,000 tons was added to it.

Whether the coming conference between the President and General Goethals, who has opposed the big wooden ship program, will develop action along these lines is a matter that is awaited with keen interest. The wooden ship men hold that General Goethals in his statements before Congressional committees did not set himself up as unalterably opposed to the construction of more than 200 wooden ships. They hold that he put that limit on for the present, but was ready to enlarge it if he thought best "after looking around." The General refuses to discuss this matter.

Signs Contracts at $56.

One thing that served to quiet the controversy over steel prices was the fact that Mr. Denman approved today contracts for ten ships to be built by the Downey Construction Company of New York after they had been revised, with the approval of General Goethals, and the tentative price of steel cut from $95 a ton to $56, or about $9 a ton lower that the price obtained by the Navy Department after negotiations with the steel interests.

The final price which the Government will pay for its steel for the fleet corporations boats, it is agreed, will be arranged by President Wilson, who has the power to name the person who will adjust differences between the Government and the steel companies if they can be settled without using the authority to commandeer the output of the plants.

The man in charge of this important phase of the work may be Goethals, but that does not mean that the Government will obligate itself to pay $95 a ton for steel or anything like that figure. Friends of Goethals said tonight that while the price of $95 was included in some contracts drawn up with the approval of General Goethals, this action was taken to facilitate delivery in a market where there was a great demand, and that it had been from the first subject to a revision which General Goethals knew would bring it down to a figure much nearer the price paid by the navy.

The steel plants, it was said today, accepted the price of $56 on condition that its acceptance would not determine the final price. Steel men, it is said, estimate the cost of production at around $45, but they have been able to sell all the plates they could produce at $55 to $125. The commercial demand, however, will cease with the Government's requisitioning of shipbuilding and shipyard facilities.

For Adjustment Later.

"Since the Government now has the power to force a lower price," said Mr. Denman today, "I could not go on approving contracts at $95. If the price of $56 is raised finally, the steel plants will have a refund; if it is lowered, the Government will benefit by the reduction."

The Committee on Raw Supplies of the Council of National Defense is now making estimates for the fleet corporation on steel prices. General Goethals has said he is ready to leave the whole matter of prices to the committee, but Mr. Denman said today that it was improbable that the committee would be called upon to decide the prices. The fleet corporation [illegible] not decided to [illegible] any right to [illegible], however,

Continued on Page 4.

Fall in Mark Exchange Makes Germany Apprehensive

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 18.—The rapid fall of the German mark on the Swiss and Dutch Exchanges is causing grave apprehension in Germany, especially in connection with the German purchase of foodstuffs. The Frankfurter Zeitung, the leading banking organ, devotes a long inquiry to the causes of the decline of the mark. This paper says that the favorite explanation is that America is throwing large quantities of German preferred shares and State or municipal securities on the market.

"Up to the present," says the Zeitung, "we have not been challenged to issue orders for the prevention of payments to America. It is therefore theoretically possible that Americans use their modest German holdings to sell to Lombard Street and thus bring down the mark rate. The American Government would probably not be greatly concerned over the increased cost of the war by the loss on exchange. On the other hand, no such disposition on the part of American holders has yet been notified to the German, or at least to the Berlin, banks."

The paper therefore believes that the American influence on the rate of exchange mainly consists in the indefinite appreciation in neutral countries of the effect of American intervention on war finance, and that there is no definite American financial offensive at present.

WILSON SPEECHES PERPLEX GERMANS

Press Satirical Over President's Alleged Adoption of "Predatory" Allied Aspirations.

OFFER TO RUSSIA UNDER FIRE

Annexationists Raise Questions as to Poland—Pass Resolutions for a 'German Peace.'

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 18, (via London.)—President Wilson's recent speeches and messages have had a perplexing effect on people here, whose thoughts and ideas, as one writer asserts, are disciplined, as everything else in Germany is, and who will stick to the well-trodden highways of logic, although they may long have been superseded by the short cuts on which the modern spirit chooses to travel. Of course, this writer means to be sarcastic, like all the rest of them who today pour their acid satire on President Wilson, egged on by the extra efforts of the official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.

What attracts their attention particularly is the President's remark on "the dream of Bagdad that was dreamed in Berlin." If it was dreamed in Berlin, it certainly was in a fair way of becoming a reality in Bagdad, says the Zeitung am Mittag—plain, positive truth in broad sunlight and with the whole world looking on. "Is it American logic," asks the Zeitung, "to call that intrigue? If so, of course we can quite understand that Wilson should accuse Germany of intriguing forty years not to get entangled in war, and that now her spies have intrigued again to bring about peace."

But what the German papers unanimously object to is that President Wilson, professing love for peace, should side with the Entente Powers, who, they assert, have again and again cut up the territories of Germany and her allies to divide among themselves and have handed around huge slices as bait to neutrals, whom they hoped to draw into the war. How much, they ask, of Hungary was promised to Serbia? How much of Greece was Bulgaria to receive had she come into line? Russia, they say, was simply invited to help herself to as much Turkey as she thought she could devour, while it was a foregone conclusion that Belgium and France would have all they wanted of the German Rhine, and that Italy and England would get their share in the spoils.

Says Wilson "Cut the Dikes."

"These predatory aspirations," says the Vossische Zeitung, "were not realized," and it thinks that one must despair if it had been otherwise.

"America," it says, "was like a man in safety and comfort, the dikes of whose fields had withstood the rushing waters that submerged the country all around him, working ruin and destruction everywhere. Any man whose mind was not contaminated by the brain fever caused by the catastrophe would sit still and thank the Lord for his preservation, or he would carefully prop up his dikes so that they might not succumb.

"But Wilson sides with the self-confessed robber nations against peace-intriguing Germany. He has determined that she shall fall a prey to the rapacious instincts of England. 'No peace for Germany except that of the graveyard' is Wilson's motto."

But the Vossische Zeitung reads between the lines of the President's latest speech that there are some people in America—and perhaps not a few—who have preserved their common sense.

"But what," it asks, "does America, or, rather, Wilson, do at this portentous time? He deliberately cuts the dikes and opens wide the way for death and destruction among his people. He says the New World must enter the war because of autocracy in the Old. Isn't this like killing a man whom one happens to come across just because his opinion differs from one's own?"

As to the effect of the President's speech on the Russian people, the German papers content themselves with quoting those of Petrograd.

Annexation Resolutions Passed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 18.—On the day when the official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung made a new peace offer to Russia, the National Liberal and annexationist Leader Stresemann addressed a big meeting in Frankfort at which the following resolutions were passed:

"Peace shall be concluded [illegible] the enemy surrenders territory [illegible]

Continued on Page 4.

WILSON WARNS FOES OF FOOD BILL OF NATION'S BLAME

Says They Must Bear Responsibility for Higher Prices if Measure Fails.

FIGHT OPENS IN CONGRESS

Bill Attacked in Both Houses as Conferring Dangerous Powers of Control.

SENATE FILIBUSTER FEARED

Hoover to Address Members Today in an Effort to Allay Opposition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Coincident with the opening debate on the Administration Food bill in both houses of Congress today, President Wilson served notice on recalcitrant Senators and Representatives in a letter to Representative Borland of Missouri that by delaying the proposed legislation they were laying themselves open to the charge, whether unwittingly or not, of aiding and abetting speculators and others who might hold personal interest above the interests of the United States in the present war emergency.

Later developments, the President held, might even create a situation where the opponents of the food administration legislation, if successful, would find themselves directly responsible for high and oppressive food prices. He again set July 1 as the deadline for the final approval of the legislation. There was no tenor of compromise in his letter.

Here is the President's letter:

The White House, June 18, 1917.

My dear Mr. Borland: You are quite right about the food administration measure. In my opinion, it is one of the most important and most imperatively necessary of the measures which have been proposed in connection with the war.

A certain disservice has been done the measure by speaking of it as the Food Control bill. The object of the measure is not to control the food of the country, but to release it from the control of speculators and other persons who will seek to make inordinate profits out of it and to protect the people against the extortions which would result. It seems to me that those who oppose the measure ought very seriously to consider whether they are not playing into the hands of such persons and whether they are not making themselves responsible, should they succeed, for the extraordinary and oppressive price of food in the United States. Foodstuffs will, of course, inevitably be high, but it is possible by perfectly legitimate means to keep them from being unreasonably and oppressively high.

I hope and believe that the Congress will see the measure in this light, and that it will come to an early passage, for time is of the essence. The legislation should be secured by July 1, to make the country safe against the dangers it is meant to guard against. Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Hon. William I. Borland, House of Representatives.

Opposed in Both Houses.

The Food bill met with determined opposition in Congress upon the opening of debate. It was opposed in both houses as being too drastic, as conferring powers too sweeping upon a central authority.

There is little doubt that the bill will be passed by the House but the friends of the measure are not so sure that it will not be amended so as to curtail the powers of the food administrator. On the other hand Administration supporters privately expressed fear tonight of a Senate filibuster. They are prepared if necessary to invoke for the first time the Senate's new anti-filibuster rules.

In an effort to allay Senate opposition it was arranged today to have an informal conference tomorrow between Senators and Herbert C. Hoover, chosen by the President, to be food administrator. At the suggestion of Senator Ransdell, Mr. Hoover was invited to appear at a public meeting of the Agriculture Committee tomorrow morning before the Senate convenes and explain the legislation. A general invitation to all Senators to attend and question Mr. Hoover was extended.

The opposition to the bill in the Senate is so determined that, even without resort to filibustering, it threatens to prevent enactment of the measure by July 1, as urgently requested by President Wilson.

In presenting the bill to the House, Chairman Lever of the Committee on Agriculture asserted that in no way, except by autocratic control of the food situation, could this nation effectively cope with the highly organized system of Germany.

Must Fight Fire with Fire.

"Organization is the only weapon with which organization can be overcome," he said. "Organization means not only the whipping into shape of the man power and the money power of the nation but, as well, every resource which may be used in this contest. A loose-jointed, unorganized democracy has no ghost of a chance in a contest with such an autocracy as in Germany.

"Whether we realize it or not," said Mr. Lever, "we are now engaged in war with the most thoroughly organized and autocratic military nation on the face of the earth. Her people are the most stubborn in thought, tenacious in purpose, and resourceful in methods, and for generations have been schooled and trained with the one predominant thought of world dominance through industrial and military [illegible] Her industries have been [illegible] the industrial head of [illegible] the country machine, which [illegible] the most efficient [illegible]

Continued on Page 4.

ful ever brought together since the beginning of time."

Mr. Lever expressed confidence that the American farmer would furnish all the produce needed for the armies of the United States and the Allies.

"It is our duty," he added, "to see that those for whom he toils shall not be gouged and robbed by heartless intermediaries; that his patriotic efforts shall not be made the football of the gambler, the manipulator, the hoarder, the unconscionable food speculator, and the cormorant. We should also see that the farmer's produce reaches the consumer without the waste necessarily incident to an uncontrolled and unorganized system of distribution."

The honest dealer, said Mr. Lever, had nothing to fear from the Food bill, but the conscienceless speculator would be brought into the sunlight and his baneful activities ourbed.

"The reception by the American people of the Liberty bonds, largely oversubscribing them," he continued, "is the best test of their willingness to get together in the prosecution of the task before them; order is being worked out of chaos in the shipping industry of the country; the railroads are rapidly developing plans to meet the strain upon them incident to the enlarged and rather disorganized commerce of the nation; the Federal Reserve system, with its power to assemble quickly and at strategic points the financial resources of the nation, fortunately is already well established and in operation; munition factories are highly efficient and our navy yards are capable and ready. Indispensable as are these, they do not include all that is needed to win this war.

Germany's Early Control of Food.

"Germany was ready with her great army, her navy, her industrial machinery, her State-controlled shipping, her State-controlled transportation facilities, her closely co-ordinated banking system, her navy yards, her great Krupp establishment, and her warlike attitude of mind. All these she had, but within five days after the mobilization of her army on the French front, her food and fuel became a matter also of the most rigid State control.

"In the light of events it is easy to understand the German Government's solicitude in the past for agriculture. She realized, as we must be made to realize, that the Napoleonic axiom that armies fight on their bellies was true when uttered, and is even more true now. Hungry armies do not win victories. Men who fight must be fed. Those who send their loved ones into the ranks likewise must be fed. The supreme duty, as well as the supreme necessity, of this hour is to feed our fighting forces, the fighting forces of our allies, and adequately to provide necessaries at living prices for our own people, and as largely as we can for the civilian populations of our allies.

"This bill deals with foods, feed, fuel, and articles required for their production. It aims to facilitate and clear the channels of distribution, to prevent hoarding, to prevent the willful destruction of necessaries in order to enhance the price or restrict the supply thereof; to eliminate injurious speculation, to regulate exchanges and Boards of Trade in order to prohibit undue fluctuation of prices, unjust market manipulation, or unfair or misleading market quotations; to reduce waste, including the power to regulate or completely to prohibit the use of cereals in the manufacture of foods, beverages, and to stimulate production by assuring the farmer a reasonable profit guaranteed by the Government and a free and open market for his products, unrestricted by manipulation and uncontrolled by gambling operations.

"We intend to deal a blow at drive from the established agencies of distribution the market manipulator, the gambler, the man who buys as cheaply as he can and sells as dearly as he may, the Shylock of commerce, who would rob the widow and the orphan, or filch the pennies from the blind man upon the street corner with as much complacency and unconcern as he would evidence in ordering a meal at a downtown restaurant."

Called a Bill Favoring Farmer.

Representative Young of Texas, a Democratic member of the Committee on Agriculture, made the opening speech against the bill. He denounced it as class legislation in the interest of the farmer.

"You have made a separate class out of the farmer and you are protecting him by statutory enactment," said Mr. Young, who said he spoke as a farmer and as a man whose relatives and friends were farmers. "We do not want Congress to make a class out of us, because there will come a day when other classes will be made, and there will be anarchy. That is what has happened in Germany—the country people and the city people are at one another's throats, believing the Government has unduly cared for the other class."

Mr. Young said the Food Control bill had no parallel in history. There was danger, he asserted, in the bestowal of such powers upon any man, even the President.

No agreement was reached in the House regarding the length of debate. Mr. Lever said he hoped to bring the bill to a vote by Saturday. The House held a night session for general discussion of the bill, but an attendance was slim owing to an understanding that no other business would be transacted and the night session would be devoted to set speeches on the bill.

Representative Borland spoke at the night session, denouncing attacks upon Mr. Hoover.

"I am willing to trust the President's appointee," he said, "first, because he appointed him, and second, because Mr. Hoover's record and his achievements justify the confidence thus expressed. It may be that the opposition is confined entirely to wind. I hope so. I am willing at present to believe so. I should hate to feel that there was a class of men in our ranks willing to shoot their own officers in the back."

Bill Attacked by Senator Gore.

When the bill was brought up in the Senate by Mr. Chamberlain of Oregon it was attacked as unconstitutional by Mr. Hardwick of Georgia, who insisted that, as features of the bill pertained to revenue and as the House had sole power to originate measures of that nature, the Senate was not authorized to consider it. The Senate, however, decided to keep the bill before it for discussion so that no time would be lost in getting it up again when it had been passed by the House.

Senator Gore of Oklahoma, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, which reported the bill last Saturday, explained that he had asked Senator Chamberlain to handle the measure on the floor, for the Oklahoma Senator wanted to oppose some of its features, notably that providing for a food controller. The Oklahoma Senator said that unless the bill were "essentially changed" he would not vote for it.

"I am in favor of such legislation as will enable the United States to cooperate with her allies in the purchase of food supplies," said Mr. Gore. "I do not think there ought to be competition among us during this war. Every one of the Allies ought to have full benefit of the most advantageous markets in the various allied countries. I favor every bit of legislation that will aid this system of purchase and supply. I myself introduced a bill providing for a purchasing agent for this and the allied countries.

"I want to see legislation that will stop gambling in food supplies, that will fix the heaviest penalty we can provide. I want those who make money gambling from the necessities, the calamities, of our fellow-men punished to the limit of the law. I favor legislation against hoarding and against fixing of extortionate prices.

"But I cannot support features of this bill that put the control of all the nation's food supply in the hands of one man. I maintain it is unconstitutional legislation. It would turn over the business of our country to one individual. One of the vital assets of the country in war time is its business, and nothing must be done to disturb it. What would be the use of our army, our navy, our air service, if we let the business of our country go to smash? Where would our country be after the war?

"If we pass this legislation for food control as it now is, I have no doubt our business would come down with a crash that would paralyze the nation. Let us pass a bill that will not demoralize business. I hope this bill can be so altered by the Senate that I will be able to give it my full support when the time comes to vote on it."

Defended by Chamberlain.

Senator Chamberlain, in explaining the bill, in lieu of a report on it, said it was one of the most vital of war measures.

"None of us knows how long this war is to last," he said. "Now that we are involved in it, the sooner we can have the United States in the position of being successfully able to assist those who are allied with us in carrying it on and also to see that we have ample food for ourselves. Food is just as necessary in winning this war as are munitions or men; it's just as important as battleships, if not more so.

"I do not think any Senator will deny that there is a scarcity of food in the world at large. It behooves us, therefore, to conserve and regulate the supply we have and what we are liable to have during the war.

"We see prices in the United States soaring skyward, and it is the same way in other countries. It is a world crisis. In Canada the price of food has risen from an increase of 5 per cent. over pre-war conditions in 1915 to 45 per cent. this year. In the United States there was a 1 per cent. increase in 1915, but in April this year it had gone up to 45 per cent., while now the rate, I am told, is over 50 per cent., and going higher all the time. In Norway and Sweden the price of food has advanced 100 per cent. from pre-war prices.

"The increase all along has been on the same necessities of life used in each country. With all this soaring of price we must have power of control. One purpose of the bill is to vest this power in some authority. One of the peculiar things in this world's history is that the muttering of the multitude is not attended to until the revolution comes. Those who control these prices will not listen to the murmuring of the hungry crowds until that crowd, urged on by the clamors of hunger, tears down the foundations of the very walls where the crimes against the masses are perpetrated and carried on. So we here in this country have bread riots in New York and elsewhere, yet the very men who are able to control and assist in keeping down the prices are inattentive to the needs of the masses."

Senator Reed suggested that the recent bread riot in New York was instigated by agents of Germany.

"Possibly," assented Senator Chamberlain. "I think there are emissaries of interested Governments at work here all the time, ready to instigate any kind of riot to weaken the hand of our Government and our allies.

"This legislation as to food control may seem a bit revolutionary, but it is as old as time itself. Such legislation was never more needed. Food control we must have or face national calamity."

Waste of Food in Eating Places.

Senator Stone said the waste of food in hotels and elsewhere by individuals should be stopped. He said "juicy steaks" were only partially eaten and the rest thrown away, while women and children were half starving in the cities.

"There is enough food wasted that way to feed these people," he declared. "It is a wicked waste, and somebody ought to be authorized to prevent it."

"How are you going to?" asked Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire. "Are you going to have Mr. Hoover go to a hotel and say they shall not serve a juicy steak to less than enough people? I understand a large amount of food from hotels is given to charity."

Senator Gallinger said the proposal of a minimum price guarantee to farmers struck him as "extraordinary," and he asked not extend it to all industries?"

Senator Chamberlain said the inducement was being held out to the producers to grow all they could and the Government would take it certain that they received a fair price for their efforts.

Senator Reed insisted that under the bill the Government could take over control of every farm, every mill, and he believed every bank.

Senator Sheppard replied that this could be done in emergency cases, adding: "But I am not afraid to entrust that power to the President or to anybody he gives that power to."

Opposition Senators complained of the alleged delay of the House in passing the first Administration Food bill, designed to stimulate food production and prevent hoarding and speculation. They said the Production bill and the Sherman anti-trust law would be ample to cope with speculators.

Advocates of the bill in the Senate planned to hold their discussion hereafter to a minimum, to expedite the measure and refrain from resorting to the anti-filibuster rule if necessary, without being charged with having used a disproportionate share of the time.

GREAT CROPS PREDICTED.

Head of Reclamation Bureau Sees Records in All but Wheat.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 18.—C. J. Blanchard, chief statistician of the Government's Land Reclamation Bureau in Chicago, after making a tour of the West and surveying the prospect for this year's food output from reclamation of farms, said today:

"We have a whale of a crop coming up out there—the greatest in the nation's history."

Mr. Blanchard visited Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Utah, Idaho, Nebraska, and South Dakota. The one gloomy outlook is the lack of farm labor, he said. "The boys on the farm, imbued with that truly patriotic duty, have left the plows for the army and navy," he added.

"Many sons of farmers enlisted. What the Government should do is to recruit an army of 500,000 for farm work and start at the harvest time in the South. Then as they complete their work and as the weather grows warmer up North, move the army gradually to the Northern States.

"From the visible crops, there seems to be no reason why high prices should maintain their level. At any rate, prices should drop when the harvest comes. When I say we have a whale of a crop, I am not thinking of wheat. It is a little too early for that yet. But the crops of all other products, fruits and vegetables, will give us the greatest returns in our history."

Statistics assembled by Mr. Blanchard show that last year's yield from reclamation farms represented a total value of $33,000,000. At least $6,000,000 will be added to the valuation this year, he believes. The gross return an acre last year was $38, but this year, he says, it will be more than $40. The increase of acreage will be 150,000 acres, he said.

POTATOES MAY BE CHEAP.

Jersey Market Bulletin Reports Greatly Increased Acreage.

TRENTON, N. J., June 18.—There is likely to be a big drop in the price of potatoes all over the country, according to the Market Home Garden Bulletin issued today and indicating that this season has been the most remarkable on record for potatoes. The acreage planted in early potatoes, it is stated, was larger than ever before, in some sections being 100 per cent. above normal. The shipments to the large wholesale markets have been so heavy as to tax at times to the limit the facilities for unloading and handling the potatoes, and the prices, it is declared, have been the highest ever received in the country.

The quantity of potatoes received in the New York market last week, according to the bulletin, averaged 10,000 barrels a day. Shipments were from Florida, Louisiana, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia, and several thousand barrels were brought by steamer from Bermuda. This great quantity has nearly all gone directly through the regular channels to the consumer, and there is very little chance for speculation.

Charges Police Clubbed Women.

Mrs. Helen L. Fisher of 445 West 153d Street has written an open letter to Mayor Mitchel to protest against the alleged rough manner in which the women were handled by policemen on Saturday afternoon outside the City Hall at the meeting to protest against the draft. These women, she asserts, arrived in City Hall Park without any demonstration, and they maintained order while a delegation was attempting to see the Mayor. She said in part:

"The police jostled and pushed the crowd about and began hitting the women with fists and clubs. Some of the women still bear the marks of this brutality. Five of the women thus injured were arrested, dragged toward automobiles, and taken to a police court, where they were charged with crime and were held in $1,000 bail each."

Smuts to Attend War Cabinet.

LONDON, June 18.—The War Cabinet has invited General Smuts, formerly the South African commander, to attend its meetings during his stay in this country. Chancellor Bonar Law told the House of Commons today that this action had been taken to enable the cabinet [illegible] of the General's [illegible] experience.

NEW YORK WILL AID IN SAVING OF FOOD

Co-operation of City Government Offered to Hoover by Mayor Mitchel.

MOVING PICTURES INVOKED

Will Tell Women of America How to Avoid Waste—Summer Schools to be Enlisted, Too.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Herbert C. Hoover was busy today on his plans for organizing the housewives of the country into a league for the saving of food, as directed by President Wilson. In line with these plans he received this telegram from Mayor Mitchel:

New York, June 17, 1917.
Herbert C. Hoover, Washington, D. C.:

My Dear Mr. Hoover: I have just read the President's letter to you this morning. The wise and frugal use of our food supply is an obvious necessity which has been pressed upon our attention in New York City in advance of desirable national legislation. I want to assure you that the government of New York City will voluntarily co-operate with you in every possible way. The Food Supply Committee and the city Departments of Health and Police can be used to help carry out any plans for food conservation which you have in mind. I know that the people of New York City will loyally cooperate in a national campaign of food conservation. I hope you can indicate at an early date what steps you consider it desirable for us to take.

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor.

Mr. Hoover wired this reply to Mayor Mitchel:

"Thanks for your splendid offer. We shall certainly take advantage of it."

One step contemplated by Mr. Hoover is a nation-wide campaign by means of the moving-picture industry to place before the women of the country rules for the elimination of waste and the conservation of the food supply. This announcement was made:

"Mr. Hoover, in accepting the patriotic offer of the motion-picture industry as a whole, today designated the National Association of the Motiton Pict-National Association of the Motion Pict-Pictures Advertisers as the agency to represent the food administration in moving-picture propaganda and publicity. This direct contact with the motion-picture industry in the educational side of the food administration will be of real service. By direct and close association, it is anticipated that the educational value of the moving pictures can be made of the fullest use.

"The Government has already received such service from the motion picture industry, operating in behalf of the Liberty loan in association with the Treasury Department. The motion picture screens will aid the women of the country in their efforts toward food conservation, and will educate all of the people in what to do and what not to do in the great and pressing food problem."

The Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense has pledged aid in registering the women of the country, as outlined yesterday by Mr. Hoover. Today the committee sent to each of its forty-eight State divisions a message headed with the words "Get behind Hoover." Each division is called upon to co-operate with its State Council of Defense in getting before every woman the plans which Mr. Hoover has approved for women's aid in the conservation of food.

Operation of the registration plan will be in the hands of four main divisions—a advisory council of women, an advisory council of household economy experts, a committee on voluntary service, and the women's section of the Council of National Defense and State defense councils. Actual administration will be along five lines—Domestic science instruction, publicity, supervision of membership, development of State organizations, and co-operation of organizations.

Mr. Hoover announced plans for enlisting the aid of the country's Summer schools in teaching household economics. A comprehensive course in home conservation of food will be prepared by a committee of Agricultural Department experts and officials of the Bureau of Education for presentation to the schools.

Through the schools Mr. Hoover expects to reach 200,000 teachers, who will return in the Fall to about 125,000 communities. The plan also contemplates the teaching of food conservation in every public school in the nation and in most of the colleges.

"Later," said Mr. Hoover, "we expect to work through organizations of men, such as trades unions and patriotic organizations."

Organizations of trades that deal with food distribution will be undertaken as soon as the food administration is formed.

Organize Food-Saving Teams.

Forty women who have taken the war course in the Home Economics Department of the National League for Women's Service, have been appointed Captains of Food Saving Teams, and each Captain is to induce twenty women to follow the rules of economy laid down by Herbert C. Hoover in the work of his National Food League. Among the Captains are Mrs. E. Roosevelt, who will organize an Oyster Bay team; Mrs. K. R. Babbitt, who will organize another at Southampton. Others are Mrs. Richard S. Chisholm, Mrs. J. Riche Steers, Mrs. J. Prentice Kellogg, Mrs. Bradford Babbitt, Mrs. Thomas J. Ryan, Mrs. H. W. Hardinge, Mrs. E. S. Garrison, Mrs. L. F. Lorse, Mrs. W. B. Potts, and Mrs. George Gordon Battle.

CHEER POLICE DRIVER ORDERED TO FRANCE

Thousands Jam Centre Street as Owens Is Sped on His Way by the Commissioner.

Martin S. Owens, an Acting Detective Sergeant, designated by Police Commissioner Woods to drive the Honor Legion Police Department ambulance in France, yesterday took leave of his superiors and comrades before a crowd of several thousand persons who thronged Centre Street in front of Police Headquarters. Shortly after noon 100 members of the Honor Legion in full uniform, carrying the American flag and State, city, police and Honor Legion flags, assembled on the west side of Centre Street in front of Police Headquarters. The men stood at attention and a few minutes later Commissioner Woods, escorted by Chief Inspector Max F. Schmittberger and Lieutenant Ayres, President of the Honor Legion, walked from the building.

As the Commissioner stepped from the doorway Sergeant Owens walked from the ranks of his comrades and saluted, the Commissioner and his escort returning the salute. Captain Clark then gave the command, and the men of the Honor Legion marched to the east side of the street, where the nineteen police inspectors in full uniform stood at attention. Commissioner Woods then addressed Owens.

"You are to represent the Police Department of the City of New York and the American Ambulance Field Service in France," the Commissioner said. "I feel that I have made no mistake in selecting you for this work. I have received a letter from the President of the American Ambulance Field Service in France which told of the great work now being done by the ambulance drivers. Drivers have carried about 3,600 soldiers a day from the battlefields to the hospitals since the war and about half a million wounded soldiers have been taken care of by a small force of ambulance drivers, and by their quick work about 50 per cent. of the wounded soldiers' lives have been saved."

Commissioner Woods then read a letter of commendation of Sergeant Owens which he had written to the American Ambassador to France. At the conclusion of the reading of the letter Commissioner Woods and the inspectors saluted Sergeant Owens and the members of the Honor Legion gave three cheers.

The auto ambulance which Sergeant Owens will drive on the French front was donated by the members of the Honor Legion, and from a large list of volunteers Commissioner Woods selected Owens to drive. Owens will sail for France in his regulation police uniform, wearing his shield.

MICHIGAN PASSES ITS QUOTA FOR ARMY

Is the Ninth State to Join the Honor Roll—New York Retakes Lead in Daily Recruiting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18. — Michigan has joined the ranks of States which have filled their quota for the regular army, making the ninth State to accomplish this task. Out of a total of 1,170 men enrolled Saturday and Sunday, Michigan supplied 55, making 5,631 enlisted in that State since April 1, against a quota of 5,620.

New York again stepped ahead in the daily recruiting during the two days by enlisting 172 men, while Pennsylvania was second with 122 and Illinois third with 102. The daily statement of army recruiting issued by Adjt. Gen. McCain follows:

	Obtained June 16 & 17.	Total to June 17.		Obtained June 16 & 17.	Total to June 17.
Alabama	7	259	Nebraska	18	2,223
Arizona		178	*Nevada	8	608
Arkansas	3	729	New Hamp.		280
California	68	3,967	New Jersey	40	3,637
Colorado	11	1,122	New Mexico		188
Connecticut	3	955	New York	172	11,891
Delaware	7	132	N. Carolina	14	945
Dist. of C.	2	258	N. Dakota	13	430
Florida	15	931	Ohio	62	5,178
Georgia	31	2,861	Oklahoma	23	1,581
*Idaho	6	688	*Oregon	9	2,137
*Illinois	102	11,577	Penn.	122	13,349
*Indiana	40	6,700	Rhode Isl'd	11	427
Iowa	22	3,408	S. Carolina	6	723
Kansas	15	2,725	S. Dakota	18	691
Kentucky	18	1,782	Tennessee	18	1,603
Louisiana	9	1,207	Texas	31	4,306
Maine	6	531	*Utah	9	1,211
Maryland	8	502	Vermont	1	71
Mass.	61	4,718	Virginia	9	961
*Michigan	55	5,631	Washington	11	1,401
Minnesota	30	2,423	West Va.	2	1,097
Mississippi	1	784	Wisconsin	6	1,300
Missouri	29	5,440	*Wyoming	7	418
*Montana	18	950			

*Total obtained.
Total quota, 183,898.
Total obtained June 16 and 17, 1,170.
Total obtained since April 1, 113,634.

Want Vote on Conscription.

Petitions calling upon Congress to take a poll of the citizens of the United States upon the selective draft law were sent to all Socialist organizations yesterday from the headquarters at 201 East Broadway. The petitions urge Congress to aollw the people "to decide whether they approve conscription." It was said that no estimate of the number of signatures in all districts could be given, but it was asserted that 10,000 had beenobtained at the headquarters.

PRESIDENT TO END SHIPPING ROW

Continued from Page 1.

ever, the greatest respect for the committee, and was glad to have its advice.

Both Denman and Goethals, it is said, are anxious that the other shall not be designated by the President as his agent. General Goethals, it is understood, feels that he cannot accomplish half as much as he might if hampered by the Shipping Board with power to direct his efforts. Mr. Denman, it is said, believes that the Shipping Board should receive full power.

As President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, Mr. Denman signs all contracts made by Goethals, and there is a question of how that would be arranged if Goethals received absolute powers.

Besides the contracts signed with the Downey Company by Mr. Denman, General Goethals announced contracts let for ten other steel ships complete and twenty-four additional wooden hulls. The vessels will be delivered in 1918.

The steel contracts went to the Seattle Construction and Drydock Company of Seattle, ten of the wooden hull contracts to the Foundation Company of Newark, twelve to the Groton Iron Works of Noank, Conn., and two to the Ship Construction and Trading Company of Stonington, Conn.

The fleet corporation has now contracted for 138 ships and hulls. Complete steel ships number 28, complete composite ships 32, and complete wooden ships 30. Contracts have been let for 48 wooden hulls.

Senators Talk of Seising Plants.

The controversy between Mr. Denman and General Goethals over the $95 contract came up in the Senate today, when Senator Vardaman urged that the matter be investigated and all steel plants be commandeered by the Government.

Quoting the published statement of Mr. Denman that $95 a ton was "absurd," when the navy was getting steel at $30 a ton and less, Mr. Vardaman said:

"If what Mr. Denman says is true, the people of this country are being imposed on by the steel concerns. I understand General Goethals himself has reduced the $95-a-ton rate in some contracts to $56 a ton. He therefore seems to admit that he made a bad bargain at $95 a ton.

"Now, what I want to know is why such contracts were made, and I say it is a matter for Congress to investigate. We ought to find out why the Government's money is being spent with such prodigality in the last six months.

"I maintain that the steel plants ought to be commandeered by the Government. That is the way to get decent prices to the Government for material we must have in running this war. Let us pass this bill to stop this robbery."

Senator King of Utah thought that if the steel concerns were making enormous profits out of "piratical contracts" summary action was advisable.

"When the War Revenue bill comes in from the Senate committee," he said, "I favor seeing that such a high tax is put on excess war profits that the millions the steel corporations have wrung from the people go back to their Government Treasury. We ought to put on the heaviest tax on excess war profits that we can in order to make the corporations disgorge. The money they have got at such $95 a ton is for steel, to my mind, has been unlawfully taken from us. Let us take it back.

"The criticism of Mr. Denman, I feel, has not been altogether fair. We ought to pause to commend his course in this matter, at least. What this Senate might do, in following up Mr. Denman's disclosure, is to send a resolution to the steel corporations that would lead them to adopt a fair contract price to the Government. The steel concerns ought to be made to understand that this is not the time for them to be seeking a way to squeeze all the profit they can out of the Government.

"I have no disposition to have the President commandeer the steel plants, but I have a disposition to see that the country is not cheated. If the steel concerns refuse to give the Government a fair deal and persist in blackmailing the people, then I'm for commandeering their plants at once and for the period of the war."

Steel Ship Contracts Taken Over.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 18. — President Adams of the Baltimore Dry Docks and Shipbuilding Company has been notified that the Government will take over contracts for the ten steel vessels to be built by his corporation, four of which are under construction for several companies, American and foreign. There are twenty-seven steel vessels finished, under construction, or contracted for here. In addition, contracts for about ten wooden vessels can be taken over. These do not include the output of small yards along Chesapeake Bay. The Bethlehem Steel Company has thirteen steel vessels afloat or on the ways at Sparrows Point.

COLUMBIA STUDENTS FACE FEDERAL JURY

Socialist Lawyers Defend Them on Charge of Anti-Draft Conspiracy.

COLLEGE MEN FILL COURT

Father of Girl Defendant Says She Is the Victim of False Teachings by Professors.

Charles Francis Phillips, Owen Cattell, a son of Professor Cattell of Columbia University, both former Columbia students, and Miss Eleanor W. Parker, a Barnard College senior, under indictment charged with conspiracy to dissuade men of conscript age from complying with the provisions of the selective draft law, were placed on trial in the United States District Court before Judge Julius M. Mayer yesterday morning. Morris Hillquit and Winter Russell, both well known Socialists, appeared for the youthful prisoners, while Assistant United States District Attorney Harold A. Content represented the Government.

A score of young men, who shared anti-conscription views of the defendants, were in the courtroom. One of them, in order to be close to the defendants, asserted that he was a newspaper man and for a few minutes was permitted to sit at the reporters' table, but a Deputy Marshal ordered him to take a seat in the audience. Most of the sympathizers were young men and all of them said they were college students and opponents of the policies of President Wilson.

Professor and Mrs. Cattell came into court with their son, while the father of Phillips came in during the afternoon. Miss Parker, who is but a slip of a girl, and, in the opinion of her father the victim of the false teachings of certain college professors, came into court with her mother. As soon as the present case is concluded Phillips, who is of draft age, will be tried for failure to register on June 5.

It required four hours to get a jury, and it was 4 o'clock when Mr. Content made the opening address on behalf of the Government. The defense used up all of its challenges before the jury was completed. Mr. Hillquit asked each talesman if he was prejudiced against persons who held pacifist views; if he was a member of any organization formed to further the preparedness program in the United States, or if his opinion in the case had been affected by reading the newspaper accounts of the arrests and subsequent developments. The foreman of the jury is George W. Heller of 225 West Eighty-sixth Street. Mr. Hillquit made a motion to dismiss the indictment on general grounds that no crime was charged and that the selective draft law was unconstitutional. The motion was denied.

Secret Service Men Testify.

The only witnesses examined yesterday were Moses Spiegel, head of a printing firm, and two agents of the Secret Service force of the Department of Justice. The Secret Service witnesses, whose names are withheld by request of the authorities, arrested the defendants following their admission that they were responsible for the distribution of a circular captioned "Will You Be Drafted?" This circular, which was signed by each of the defendants as a committee representing the Collegiate Anti-Militarist League, urged resistance to the draft and urged all who would follow their advice to refuse to register to communicate with the committee.

Mr. Spiegel testified that Cattell had given him the contract to print the circulars, and had paid $10 on account when he gave the order. Phillips appeared two days later, he said, to look over the proofs, which were not ready. Two days later Cattell and Phillips both appeared at the printing shop and were informed that the Government had taken possession of the original of the circular as well as all of the proofs.

The first Secret Service man called that when he met Miss Parker, at the home of her grandmother, at 3445 Tremont Street, Miss Parker had said that she had helped to write the anti-conscription circular, and had added that, if necessary, she would do so again. She also said, according to the witness, that she knew she was violating the law. Phillips, it was testified, was the man who wrote the article on the typewriter.

After the original of the circular had been identified, Mr. Content read it to the jury. It contained such statements as, "We must refuse to register, even if it means that we go to jail," and in another part, "Urge all conscientious objectors to resist registration, &c."

Mr. Hillquit in his cross-examination indicated that his defense would be that the circulars had not been circulated, and without circulation no crime had been committed. The fact that the defendants did not get a chance to look over the proofs and correct them, he urged, was proof that the circulars as they have been altered and sent out in no way is entirely different form from the original now in possession of the Government.

The case will be resumed at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and is expected to go to the jury some time tomorrow.

Days of Grace Nearly Over.

The days of grace for those men of conscript age who failed to register on June 5, or subsequently, are drawing to an end, according to Federal officials, who say that any man who is still unregistered had better hurry up if he does not want to run the risk of a term in prison, a heavy fine, or both.

Twenty slackers appeared at the office of United States Marshal McCarthy yesterday and offered various excuses for being in mid-ocean to being sick in hospital, as the reason of their failure to comply with the law. However, a Mr. Koren, a Russian who gave his occupation as "globe trotter, poet, and dramatic writer," of 647 Caldwell Avenue, the Bronx, said he had not registered because he was a Russian, and, therefore, not required to do so.

William Herrguth, a man with long hair and solemn face, who was arrested at an anarchist meeting last week and held for the Grand Jury because of his refusal to register, proves to be an escaped inmate of the Kings Park Asylum for the Insane. Until yesterday he had stubbornly refused his address. He was returned to the asylum yesterday afternoon.

John Calhoun Allen, the young Kentucky mountaineer, arrested last week for violating the draft law by refusing to register, is being held by order of Judge Mayer, while his mental condition is inquired into. Dr. J. A. McCliffe told Judge Mayer yesterday that in his opinion Allen was suffering from a form of insanity. The court adjourned Allen and instructed the District Attorney to communicate with the prisoner's father. Judge Mayer said the case was one of the most pathetic brought before him in a long time. Allen said that if President Wilson would convince him that it was his duty to enlist he would immediately go into the regular army.

SEEK ALLEGED BOOTLEGGER.

Man Accused of Selling Whisky to Soldiers Goes Free by Mistake.

A man accused of selling whisky to soldiers in uniform, which is a violation of the selective draft law, was arraigned before Magistrate Murphy in the Night Court last Saturday night. Magistrate Murphy ruled that he had no jurisdiction, as the case was one for the Federal authorities, and directed that the prisoner be handed over to Government agents. The prisoner, according to the evidence, had been selling whisky in small bottles to soldiers. One of the bottles was offered in evidence.

The prisoner, however, had not been turned over to the Federal authorities up to 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, nearly forty-eight hours after Magistrate Murphy directed that that course be followed, and is still free. Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox, United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy, and Captain William M. Offley, Chief of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation, all said that the case had not been brought to their attention, but an investigation to find out what had happened was under way.

The prisoner was a well dressed man about 35 years old. He made no defense. Had he been turned over to the Federal authorities yesterday it would have been the first case in New York City involving a violation of the liquor section of the selective draft law.

BRONX HAS LOYALTY MEETING

4,000 Citizens Meet to Denounce Activity of the "Reds" There.

Four thousand persons heard Mayor Mitchel, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, and other speakers deprecate the "treasonable abuse of the right of free speech by alien anarchists" at a meeting called in Hunts Point Palace, the Bronx, last night by the Bronx Citizens' Committee for the purpose of "erasing the disgrace put upon the borough by a meeting of alien anarchists in this same hall." A meeting of the "Reds" had been held in the hall on June 4 under the leadership of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, now under indictment for conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the selective draft law.

Mayor Mitchel spoke of the abuse of the constitutional right of free speech by persons who made treasonable utterances, and told the audience he deprecated any movement intended to work against the success of the nation in its struggle to uphold the principle of democracy against that of autocracy.

In urging every citizen to mobilize all his faculties and powers for the service of the nation, the Mayor said that the entry of the United States into the war had sounded "the death rattle of autocracy."

"If democracy loses because you do not do your part and if a victorious German autocracy comes to this country to fight, the battles will be fought upon this very soil," cried the Mayor.

Rabbi Wise of the Free Synagogue also spoke against disloyal activities and urged all Jews to enlist in the fight for democracy. Ex-Assemblyman Patrick J. McCann, a member of the Bronx Committee, told of the objects of the meeting and asserted that Goldman and Berkman had shouted against the rich, but earned their own living "by picking nickels from the poor."

DOESN'T NEED MILITIA AID.

U. S. Marshal Says Guardsmen Have Made Arrests Voluntarily.

The status of National Guardsmen, who for the last two weeks have been exercising police authority at meetings and in public places, was a matter of investigation by the proper authorities yesterday. United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy said he had not requested the assistance of guardsmen at any time since the draft law went into effect.

"Please make it very clear," said Marshal McCarthy, "that none of these militiamen have been acting at the request of the Department of Justice officials in this district."

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard Division of New York, said the guardsmen were not acting by authority of any orders issued by him or from his headquarters. In making arrests General O'Ryan said they were acting only as civilians. The soldiers who have had part in the arresting of so many men, at least nine-tenths of whom have been subsequently released, are in the Federal service.

A man and a woman who said they were Arthur E. Fay, 29 years old, a stenographer, of 352 West Forty-seventh Street, and Sophie Peck, 20 years old, a bookkeeper, of 60 Mapes Avenue, the Bronx, were discharged in Morrisania Court by Magistrate Corrigan yesterday when arraigned on charges of disorderly conduct.

They were arrested Sunday night at the instigation of Sergeant Otto Hattman of the Eight Coast Defense Command during a Socialist meeting at 163d Street and Prospect Avenue, the Bronx. Hattman stated they were distributing circulars relative to conscription. Magistrate Corrigan asked to see the circular, and, after reading it, asked the Sergeant what he objected to in it. Hattman replied he had underlined his objections and the Magistrate then read, "this organization is opposed to conscription and against war." He said he saw no violation as long as they had made no attempt to induce persons not to register, and after Deputy Assistant District Attorney Fleiderbloom agreed with him Magistrate Corrigan dismissed the complaint.

N. Y. ATHLETIC CLUB GIVES AMBULANCES

Members Will Man Two Units for Service at the Front.

RECRUITED BY PRESIDENT

Members of Brook Club Have Sent Two Ambulances to France and Will Add Another.

New York Athletic Club members held a patriotic meeting in the clubhouse in West Fifty-ninth Street last night, and at its conclusion every man present voted unanimously to join a club subscription fund for providing an ambulance corps for the American Army in France. The corps will be exclusively manned by the athletes of the club, and the ambulances will carry the famous Mercury Foot emblem of the club. In addition to their own corps, the New York Athletic Clubmen will raise additional funds for an ambulance unit for the United States Government.

The President of the club, Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, occupied the chair in his uniform as a Major in the United States Medical Reserve Corps. It was decided to notify all the members of the club that the subscriptions for the corps and the government ambulance unit would be started today, so that the equipment may be ready for service in the shortest time.

"The personnel of the corps and the Government unit will all be New York Athletic Club men," said Dr. Hammond. "The corps complete, consisting of two cars, with all equipment, is estimated to cost $5,000. Each car will have thirty-six men, and each car will carry the club emblem."

Major Hammond is now on active recruiting duty for the Medical Reserve Corps. With the car to be presented to the Government there will go thirty-six other New York Athletic Club men to operate it, but they will be merged into the regular United States forces. This gift from the club will be part of 2,000 ambulances that are being arranged for by collegians and others as special contributions to this branch of the war service.

The other speakers at the meeting were James W. Gerard, Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, and the Rev. Joseph A. Mulry. Mr. Gerard issued a warning to the country to awake to the realization of the serious task ahead of it. He declared the German Government teaches its people to hate this country, and that German money had even been sent into South America to help spread the Teuton propaganda there.

"If America had stayed out of this war," said Mr. Gerard, "and Germany had won a victory or a draw we would have been attacked. In Germany they have been taught to look upon us as a lot of fat, wealthy merchants just waiting for Germany to come and collect money."

Sheriff Smith referred to the Goldman-Berkman anarchists and said that if the Government found it difficult to find jail accommodations for the anarchists he stood ready to donate free of charge all the spare room there is in Ludlow Street Jail. The Sheriff also joked Mulry, who go about the country saying that this war is "a Wall Street war," and compared them to Benedict Arnold. Father Mulry's speech was on patriotism.

It was learned yesterday that members of the Brook Club, 7 East Fortieth Street, have sent two ambulances to France, which were purchased by subscription funds. This fund was oversubscribed and the club is preparing to make another gift of an ambulance. Mayor Robert Bacon of the Brook Club is a member of the staff of General Pershing.

Several other of the leading clubs of the city are actively engaged in raising popular subscriptions among their members for specific patriotic purposes or special aid to the Government, all of which work is distinct from the many individual gifts of members for similar purposes. The Union League Club's members are contributing $500 monthly for the relief of war refugees in France. The Century Association is continuing its subscriptions for the Belgian relief work, although this work has now been taken over by the Government. The Union Club recently closed a billiard tournament that netted a substantial fund for the benefit of families of soldiers. The Union Club has now under way two important contributions for Government war aid, the details of which it has been decided not to disclose at this time.

BRITISH FALL BACK TO EAST OF MONCHY

Stiff German Attack Compels Retirement, but Haig's Troops Hold Hill.

FRENCH CAPTURE SALIENT

Seize Enemy Position in Champagne on Narrow Front, with Nearly 50 Prisoners.

LONDON, June 18.—East of Monchy-le-Preux, on the Arras front, where the British last Thursday pushed forward their advanced line beyond rising ground known as Infantry Hill, the Germans delivered a sharp attack this morning after a heavy bombardment. Severe fighting developed, but the British were unable to hold their ground, and were forced to fall back on their main position on Infantry Hill. Further German attempts to carry the hill itself failed.

A slight gain on the Messines front in the direction of Warneton is recorded in the War Office report this evening, while artillery activity continues in the neighborhood of Lens and near Armentières.

The Royal Flying Corps had a very successful day yesterday, bringing down ten German machines and driving down five others out of control. Two British airplanes are missing.

The text of the official statement issued early today by the War Office follows:

Early this morning the enemy delivered a strong local attack, under cover of a heavy bombardment, upon the positions captured by us on the morning of June 14 east of Monchy-le-Preux. After severe fighting our troops were compelled to fall back from certain advanced positions which had been established by us in front of our new position, which we still hold, on Infantry Hill.

There was considerable artillery activity on both sides during the night north of the Scarpe. Hostile artillery activity continues in the neighborhood of Ypres.

The official report issued tonight reads:

We captured twenty-one prisoners this morning in the course of the enemy's unsuccessful attempt to regain his lost positions on Infantry Hill.

Our troops gained ground slightly last night on the Messines battlefront in the direction of Warneton.

Artillery activity continued today on both sides in the neighborhood of Lens and north of Armentières.

Yesterday the air fighting went in our favor. Ten German machines were brought down by our airplanes and five others were driven down out of control. Two of our airplanes failed to return.

Capture a German Salient.

PARIS, June 18.—The official communication issued by the War Office tonight reads:

Marked artillery activity was displayed in the region of Laffaux, Panthéon, and the sector of Craonne-Chevreux.

In Champagne we carried out this morning a local operation which rendered us masters of a system of German trenches which formed a salient in our lines on a front of about 500 meters between Mont Carnillet and Mont Blond. In the course of this action we took forty prisoners, one of them an officer.

The Germans without reason continued to bombard the town of Rheims, on which 2,000 shells were fired today. One civilian was killed and three were wounded.

The afternoon statement said:

Intermittent cannonading occurred at various points on the front last night. Our reconnoitring parties penetrated the enemy lines near Leintrey and southwest of Senones, bringing back prisoners.

British Attempts Miscarry.

BERLIN, June 18, (via London.)—The German official communication issued today says:

On the Ypres Canal, on both sides of Ypres, on the Lys, from La Bassée Canal to the Sensee Brook, during the afternoon there was lively artillery fighting. Southwest of Warneton, east of Wermelles, and near Loos English reconnoitring thrusts failed.

East of Croisilles, as on previous days, three English attempts to gain ground in attacks miscarried.

Army of the Crown Prince: Pursuant to an enterprise carried out successfully by thrusting troops this morning against French trenches near Cerny, the firing increased here, and later also in wider sectors on the Aisne front and in Western Champagne.

Army Group of Grand Duke Albrecht: Aside from some encounters on territory before our positions, which resulted favorably, there were no important events.

The supplementary statement issued by the War Office tonight says:

There has been no important fighting on any of the fronts.

GERMANS FLYING IN FLEETS.

Large Numbers of Airplanes Keep Together, Owing to Recent Losses.

By The Associated Press.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, June 18, (via London.)—Having been virtually driven from the air during the battle of Messines, the German air forces have been attempting to reassert themselves during the last week by adopting the familiar old Teutonic tactics of mass formation. The British pilots report that they seldom meet the Germans now in squadrons of less than fifteen machines, while occasionally they encounter an enemy aerial "army" consisting of from forty to sixty airplanes.

None of these great formations has yet been able to cross the British lines, for the new tactics have found the Royal Flying Corps prepared, and numbers have been met with numbers. Some of the battles of the last few days have found as many as from seventy to eighty machines involved. All these engagements have occurred well inside German territory, and have been barely visible from the British line. The pilots engaged found the fighting so heavy that they had no time to reckon the losses inflicted upon the retreating Germans. Later, however, British machines flew low over the ground, counting the machines which had been burned or wrecked.

After one of these general mêlées ten enemy airplanes were seen smashed, while only two British fliers had been compelled to quit the fight, one of these being able to land within his own line.

One young British pilot, who bids fair soon to rival the record made by the late Captain Ball, emulated the latter a few days ago by deliberately "sitting" over a German airdrome, some twenty miles within the enemy lines and smashing one by one four machines which came up to attack him. When he began hovering above the place he saw seven machines in the airdrome with engines running. He engaged the first one that left the ground when it was only sixty feet up, and it fell a complete wreck.

Diving at the second machine which rose the British pilot drove it squarely into a tree. Two machines then left the ground together, so the Britisher thought it best to get a little more height before attacking the pair. He climbed to 1,000 feet and then, after a brief three-cornered fight, saw both his adversaries go down within 300 feet of each other.

After this exploit the khaki pilot returned safely, but with his machine considerably shot up by machine gun fire from the ground.

MORE AMERICANS TO FRONT.

270 Leave Field Service Headquarters in France in a Week.

PARIS, June 18.—Two hundred and seventy volunteers left the headquarters of the American Field Service for the front during last week, making altogether 1,500 men now serving in the American Ambulance or American transport service with the French armies or in training camps within the army zone. Three hundred Americans are in the newly organized transport branch.

The field service has 700 cars either at work or under construction and several hundred more have been ordered.

GERMAN CASUALTIES IN MAY 110,956

Losses More Than Doubled in Comparison to the Figures Given for April.

LONDON, June 18.—The German casualties as reported in the German official casualty lists in the month of May follow:

Killed and died of wounds or sickness, 22,000.
Prisoners and missing, 26,562.
Wounded, 62,394.
Total, 110,956.

These casualties, added to those previously reported, give the following totals since the beginning of the war:

Killed and died of wounds or sickness, 1,068,127.
Prisoners and missing, 557,410.
Wounded, 2,731,223.
Total, 4,356,760.

The German casualties as reported in April totaled 92,838, of which the killed numbered 10,979 and the prisoners 4,308.

SAW SHIP FIGHT U-BOAT.

American Seamen Assert Both Vessels Went Down During Engagement

Members of the crew of a steamship who have arrived in this country give the details of a sea fight between a stranded British freighter and a German submarine in which both craft were destroyed. They did not know how many lives were lost, they said.

On May 16, shortly after the American steamship Hilonian was torpedoed, 145 miles off Genoa, an unidentified British freighter, loaded with coal, was torpedoed a few miles away, apparently by the same submarine. She was struck amidships on the starboard side, but the bulkheads held fast and the Captain managed to get into shallow water before the vessel sank.

Two days later, the American seamen said, the U-boat came around to see what was going on. Finding the British steamship almost intact, the German commander fired another torpedo, which almost blew the deckhouse away. When the submarine emerged to observe the effect of the second torpedo on the stranded British freighter, the Captain of the latter uncovered a quick-firing gun on the stern and fired a seventy-five-pound shell. It struck the submarine amidships, the sailors said, and caused the craft to turn over twice and split in two before sinking.

The fight took place about three miles from the Italian coast, and the forts also fired on the submarine. Two seamen of the crew of the freighter were killed by the gunfire from the submarine.

ROOT MISSION FACES OBSTACLES

Some Powerful Organizations in Russia Are Covertly Hostile to President Wilson.

LUKEWARM TOWARD WAR

But Government Looked Forward to Visit of Americans with Sympathy and Gratitude.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 17.—Although the newspapers have confined themselves to short paragraphs announcing the arrival and objects of the Root Mission, yet in Government and particularly diplomatic circles the greatest importance and the greatest significance are attached to this mission.

Ever since President Wilson first announced his proposal to send a special mission to Russia the consummation of that event has been looked forward to here with considerable interest and pleasure. Again and again it has been pointed out to me what valuable work such a mission could accomplish, and how grateful the Government would be for such a mark of esteem from the sister democracy. It was only last Thursday that during a conversation M. Tereschenko told me how welcome the Root Mission would be, and observed how in an exchange of views between the Government and the mission some common understanding could be arrived at as to their respective views on the question of the aims of the war. I had previously asked the Minister whether he thought Russia was gravitating toward the American standpoint on the question of a settlement of the problems of Europe, and although I do not produce his exact words, such was the tenor of his reply.

Difficulties to Be Overcome.

It is in this direction of thrashing out the question of the aims of the war that the chief province of the mission will lie, but there will be difficulties in this province which will demand the greatest skill of Mr. Root to overcome and there will be obstacles at once formidable and gigantic which he will have to surmount. It is not that any difficulties will arise with the Government, for within the Government there has always been a strong pro-American movement and a sincere desire not only to understand American views on the war, but also to forge bonds of real friendship; but the Government is not always its own master, and there are organizations, and powerful organizations, (I speak quite frankly,) whose active demonstrations in favor of America when she entered the war have since subsided into an attitude of covert hostility toward President Wilson.

These organizations, if they are not anti-war are only lukewarm supporters of the war against Germany, who are more inclined to quarrel with their country's allies than with the enemy, who are only supporters of the war because they fear economic enslavement from the Hohenzollerns. To these people President Wilson's declarations and policy mean prolonged war, and it is a prolongation of the war that they detest. They will doubtless see in the Root Mission an attempt to bind Russia to a hard and fast policy which would inevitably mean no finish and no compromise with Honenzollernism. The reply to President Wilson's note in the bulletin of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates, which I have already called you, gives some clear indication of what I mean. But within the Government and among responsible people the Root Mission cannot but meet with the greatest cordiality. America's entry into the war following the Russian revolution, the fact that she was the first to recognize the Provisional Government—although when the full truth of its reverses and corruption is known it will be found that this was more by accident than design—have created an impression on educated Russians which will not be easily eradicated.

But while the function of discussing the aims of the war and of cultivating American-Russian friendship, which will remain one of the chief functions of the mission, it has no less valuable work to perform in other directions. In informing President Wilson of the truth concerning the Russian attitude toward the war and in estimating the capability of Russia to prosecute a vigorous war the mission will have performed a task which alone would have justified its visit to Russia. To judge the situation correctly and to anticipate the course of events here demands indeed the best brains American diplomacy can produce. Neither history nor contemporary European life and politics afford any precedent for the remarkable situation here.

In determining the financial relations between America and Russia and in deciding now by what means and in what manner America shall assist Russia to overcome the appalling financial position in which she now finds herself, the mission will have a special task; nor will it be of less assistance in the sphere of economics, particularly agriculture. That the Minister of Agriculture will freely seek counsel of those members of the mission who are specially acquainted with agricultural conditions in the United States is beyond all doubt. Thus the mission has a more important task than at first appears. The duration of the visit and how far the members will succeed in attaining the objects of the mission will depend upon several unrevealed factors over which they possibly have no control. For the future, first is the uncertainty here, and he would indeed be insane who predicted what the next month will bring forth.

Root Mission Inspects Winter Palace.

PETROGRAD, June 17, (via London, June 18.)—The members of the Root Commission attended a service in the Imperial Chapel of the Winter Palace today, and afterward made a tour of the gigantic building, much of which is now in use as a military hospital. Mr. Root and his associates talked with wounded soldiers and nurses occupying the great banquet halls and drawing rooms of the palace. They inspected the paintings and sculpture in the imperial galleries, passing hundreds of peasants who were being shown through the palace, hitherto closed to the public.

The extreme democracy and orderliness of the Russians were shown by the utter lack of precautions to guard the art treasures of the palace. The former Emperor's private apartments were opened for public inspection. Crowds passed quietly through the apartments where Alexander II. expired from the effects of a bomb explosion, leaving untouched the personal belongings of the former Emperor, which have not been disturbed since his death.

Rear Admiral Glennon and his aids will leave Petrograd tonight for Sebastopol, accompanied by Russian officers, to visit the Black Sea Fleet.

READY TO GREET RUSSIANS.

Lansing to Meet the Mission at Washington Station Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Russian War Mission will arrive in Washington at noon tomorrow. At Union Station the visitors will be met by Secretary Lansing, Counsellor Polk, Warren Robbins of the State Department, and Major Nathan K. Averill, U. S. A., military aid. Accompanying the party are Third Assistant Secretary of State Long and Jefferson Caffery of the American Diplomatic Service. The ladies accompanying the mission will leave the party en route to Washington and go to New York.

While in Washington the Russian mission will occupy the home of David Hennen Jennings on Sheriden Circle. From Union Station the mission will be escorted to the Jennings residence by two troops of United States cavalry, by way of the Capitol grounds, the Avenue, and Sixteenth Street. The mission will call on President Wilson and Secretary Lansing on Wednesday, and then General Roop will call on Secretary Baker.

THINK U-BOAT WAS SUNK BY JAPANESE FORCES

Destroyers Attacked Submarine in Mediterranean—Tokio Elated Over Work of Warships.

LONDON, June 18.—An official statement issued today by the British Admiralty says that a Teuton submarine probably has been sunk by Japanese warships in the Mediterranean. The statement follows:

The Japanese Naval Attaché communicates that one of the Japanese flotillas in the Mediterranean on the evening of June 12 encountered an enemy submarine and immediately attacked it with, it is believed, good success and probably sank it.

TOKIO, May 26, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Japanese people have been pleased to learn that their navy is taking a more active part in the war and the news that a flotilla of Japanese destroyers is engaged in the patrol of the Mediterranean Sea has created a favorable impression. Rear Admiral Kozaburo Oguri, Rear Admiral Kazo Sato and Rear Admiral Ichizen Yamaji, who are now commanding the Japanese squadrons detailed respectively in the Indian Seas, the Mediterranean and South Pacific, are all brilliant officers.

Rear Admiral Oguri, who is commanding the squadron dispatched to the Straits Settlements and the Indian waters, is the senior and perhaps the ablest of the three commanders, according to Rear Admiral Ide, Director of the Military Bureau of the Navy Department. Admiral Oguri is an authority on submarine warfare, which he studied in England during the present war.

Rear Admiral Yamaji, commander of the squadron in the South Pacific, is an authority on gunnery. Before the Russo-Japanese War he was dispatched to England for the study of naval artillery and after returning home was made a staff officer of the naval board, later being appointed Director of the naval gunnery school.

Rear Admiral Sato, chief of the squadron in the Mediterranean, is the youngest of the three commanders, having been promoted to the present rank only last year. Several years ago he was stationed in England, and after his return was made the Captain of the Fuso in 1915, when Japan's biggest sea citadel was commissioned.

The dispatch of a new battle squadron under Rear Admiral Yamaji to the South Pacific on a special mission has greatly extended the sphere of operations of the Japanese navy. Consequently the emergency expenditure has trebled three times the former figure. The newspaper Yomiuri, which reflects the views of the Foreign Office, declares that the time has come for Japan to bear responsibilities and burdens similar to those of her allies in Europe. It adds that the extension of Japanese naval activities in the Mediterranean is but a natural result of the changed position in which Japan finds herself.

"'Japan,' says the journal, 'should secure an influential footing—equal to the European powers—in the coming peace conference.'"

DUBLIN GREETS RELEASED REBELS

Cheering Crowds Escort Them to Their Homes, but There Is No Disorder.

FREED UNCONDITIONALLY

Bonar Law Says It Was Not Stipulated That Sinn Fein Accept the Convention Plan.

LONDON, June 18.—Large crowds gathered in Dublin this morning to welcome the released Irish prisoners, all of whom, with the exception of Countess Markievicz, arrived at 8 o'clock. Men with banners escorted the former prisoners to their homes. There was much singing of Irish songs and a great deal of cheering, but there were no signs of disorder.

In the House of Commons Chancellor Bonar Law was asked whether the prisoners had been released on condition that the Sinn Fein Party should participate in the forthcoming Irish convention. He replied that the prisoners had been freed unconditionally.

The Chancellor added that the Sinn Fein movement in Ireland was not organized, so far as he was aware, in such a way that any person or persons could speak authoritatively for those engaged in it, and that the Government did not think that the holding of the convention could be dependent upon the assent or dissent of individual Irishmen.

DUBLIN, June 18.—Count, Plunkett, Member of Parliament and Sinn Feiner, and the other members of the Sinn Fein, who were arrested on June 9, when attempting to hold a prohibited meeting here to protest against the imprisonment of Irish rebels, were released today.

Police Inspector Mills of Dublin was fatally injured during the disturbance incident to the measures taken to prevent the holding of the protest meeting of June 9, and died the next day. The other members of the organization arrested with Count Plunkett were Cathal Brughet, James Kenny, Rody Kelly, and Martin Welsh. The assailant of Inspector Mills escaped arrest.

Countess Markievicz led a band of revolutionists which attempted to capture Dublin Castle at the time of the Easter rebellion in 1916, killing a guard. She was sentenced to death, but the sentence was committed to penal servitude for life.

BIG EXPLOSION IN AUSTRIA.

Great Property Damage Reported as Result of Munitions Blowup.

VIENNA, June 18, (via London.)—It is officially announced that an explosion has occurred in the military munition depots at the Steinfeld, near Wiener-Neustadt, thirty-one miles from Vienna. The statement says that three of the depots have been destroyed thus far and that 100 persons are reported to have been injured.

Unofficial reports say 6 persons were killed and 300 wounded. Great damage was done in Haschendorf and Sigendorf.

WILSON SPEECHES PERPLEX GERMANS

Continued from Page 1.

strong increase to our power in the east and west, besides paying indemnities for our tremendous sacrifices."

It is evident that the conservative annexationist press, while guarded in its language, does not entirely approve the Zeitung's letter. Count zu Reventlow says that the Deutsche Tageszeitung's views on the subject are already known. "We do not believe in the chronic overstretched hand of peace," he says. He argues that the comments of the French and English press and President Wilson's message show that nothing further is expected from Russia, but that the Allies are now trying to prove that America will replace Russia.

The Tägliche Rundschau says that two points in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung's statement are worthy of attention. One of these is the remark that President Wilson was obliged to wait for re-election before opening peace negotiations. "This" it says, "is no surprise to us, but only further proof of how rightly we estimated Wilson and his politicians. It is at the same time the explanation of the official anxiety over every careless word let fall about Wilson with his hypocritical brain and double soul."

Another point, this paper says, is the new appeal to Russia, which says nothing new and nothing that had not been officially said already; the only striking thing about it is its repetition at this time. The Tägliche Rundschau argues that Russia must know that there are no serious obstacles to an honorable peace with the Central Powers, but asks if this is the last word of the latter about anexations in the East and what is the proposed status of Poland.

"The new offer," it says, "is otherwise clear and concise enough, if not too much so."

Pan-Germans Greatly Perturbed.

AMSTERDAM, June 18, (via London.)—The Pan German newspapers are greatly perturbed over what Vorwärts, the German Socialist organ, terms "the first, if only partial, commitment of the Government to the formula of peace without annexations or indemnities" in the statement of the semi-offficial Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung concerning President Wilson's note to Russia. The Berlin Post says the Government runs the risk of being pinned down quite generally to peace without annexations or indemnities, even if not until the day when negotiations between Germany and Russia really begin. The Neueste Nachrichten of Berlin is angry at the continued repetition of these declarations to Russia.

Under the headings, "Wilson Without a Mask," "Answer of Hypocrite Wilson," "Wilson in Delirium," the Berlin and German provincial papers print long summaries of President Wilson's Flag Day speech, and the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung statement on the President's note to Russia. In many cases the two pronouncements are discussed in conjunction.

The comments on the note to Russia clearly reflect the ardent desire in Germany to make peace with her eastern foe, while they repeat the familiar declarations about the position on all fronts being favorable, and about the iron determination to win a victory if the proffered hand is not accepted. As an example, the Vossische Zeitung says:

"Not only is time working on our side, but also human understanding."

The Vienna Fremdenblatt says that the statement of the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung will dissipate all doubt about the German Government's firm resolve in regard to peace with Russia without annexation or indemnities. The paper adds, however, that such declarations only indicate the general character of the peace to be concluded, and continues:

"More precise stipulations for this peace, for example in regard to the Polish State and the foundation of friendly relations with Russia, must first be settled by direct negotiations."

Lamenting the depreciation in value of the mark, Vorwärts says there are various reasons for this, including the determined will to war of the United States, which has made an extraordinary impression in neutral countries. The newspaper concludes:

"The best means of preventing depreciation is a speedy peace. All other means are nothing but apologies. Improvement in the rate of exchange is impossible so long as Germany wages war against a league which aims at her destruction."

Wants Self-Rule for Moslems.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, June 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Dutch-Scandinavian Committee has received the following telegram from Paris:

"During this war Turkish Armenia has been undergoing the most terrible martyrdom. A peaceful population amounting to 800,000 men, women, and children has been destroyed by order of the Government of Turkey, Germany remaining an uninterested spectator. After these horrors, which followed the atrocities of Abdul Hamid, the world-democracy cannot longer leave Armenia under Turkish power. I hope all sections of the Internationale, when they proclaim peace without annexation, will not forget the Armenian people, but will claim freedom for Armenia, because without this lasting peace never can exist in the Orient.

"MICAEL JOURNISSON VARANDIAN, Armenian Delegate to the International Socialist Bureau."

Weinberg, a Russian Socialist, arrived in Stockholm on Saturday from Petrograd. He and another Russian Socialist, Oldberg, will start in Stockholm an official bulletin of the Russian Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

Abdurraseh D. Ibraham, the Moslems' elected representative of the Congress of Russian Moslems, has also arrived here.

"Like all dependent peoples in the whole world," he says, "the 25,000,000 Moslems in Russia look forward to the Stockholm conference with great hopes. The Moslems expect that an appeal claiming self-government for all peoples will be directed from this neutral country to England, France, Austria, Russia, and Germany. But Russian Moslems think first of the hundreds of millions of Moslem population in the English and French colonies, to whom they feel bound by religion, and they are filled with joy by the thought that the Stockholm conference will claim national independence even for them."

GERMANY STILL DERIDES US.

Koelnische Zeitung Repeats Charges of American Bragging.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18. — Extracts from German newspapers reaching the State Department show that many of them continue to ridicule the efforts now being put forth by the American nation in an effort to accomplish the defeat of the German Government. Advices to the Department state that the Köinische Zeitung on June 10, had a long editorial relative to the United States which said, in part:

"It is very hard for us at this moment to form a judgment relative to America's position in this war, and this for two reasons: First, all true reports come to us through a double control. They are thoroughly sifted by both American and European officials before they reach us. The second reason is that the Americans love above all else a sensational report. Through a pure love of boasting they lean toward the adding of a few ciphers to the figures regarding armament, enrolling of troops, and the building of ships; and when can be added to this an opportunity to bluff and intimidate the enemy the exaggeration knows no bounds.

"We must, therefore, look to indirect means of judging, such as the reading between the lines in reports designed to form the public mind as, for example, those published in England. It is a striking fact that these reports have had of late quite an anxious tone which sounds strange alongside of the bragging telegrams relative to American war preparations."

MALARIA, NOT BULGARS, MADE BRITISH RETIRE

Struma Valley Villages Abandoned Because of Their Unhealthfulness in Summer.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 19.—Referring to the evacuation of the Struma Valley region, as reported in the Bulgarian official communication, The Times says the entire abandoned country is low, without trees or shelter and intensely hot. It is damp and unhealthful, and in the Summertime is malarial.

Even when captured by the British last Autumn, The Times adds, the region was found to be highly insanitary.

SOFIA, June 18, (via London.)—A general retirement of British forces along the Struma front is reported in an official statement issued by the War Office today. The statement follows:

Macedonian Front: Along the Struma, in the sector between Lakes Butkovo and Tahinos, the British abandoned the advanced position they had hitherto occupied and returned to the bridgehead position on the left bank of the river. Our troops occupy Ormanli, Barakli, Juma, Kumli, Keupri, Prosenik, Kalendra, Beglikmah, Salmah, and Kakaraschа. On the rest of the front there was weak artillery fire with successful reconnoitring by our troops.

Following is Sunday's official statement:

Between the Vardar and Lake Doiran a British reconnoitring detachment with machine guns and automatic rifles advanced during the night against our outposts near the village of Dauli. It was forced to retire.

Along the lower Struma we occupied several villages, including Elshan, Hiristian, Osman Kamila, and Kispeki. Near Ormanli, Yenikeui, and Osman Kamila engagements took place between advanced posts. On the remainder of the front, and also on the Rumanian front, there was weak artillery firing.

PARIS, June 18.—Concerning operations on the Macedonian front and the movements of allied troops in Greece, the War Office today issued the following:

Eastern Theatre: British aviators successfully bombarded the Tumba railway station, twelve kilometers from Seres, and several enemy munitions depots. There was restricted artillery activity along the whole front.

Thessaly: The movements of our troops continue to be carried out without difficulty. All the communes in the region of Larissa and Volo have adhered spontaneously to the Venizelos Government and have installed new civil authorities.

RUSSIAN NAVY ACTIVE.

Berlin Reports Revival of Mine and Submarine Warfare.

BERLIN, June 18, (via London.)—German airplanes on Friday effected a landing on an island in the Bay of Riga and destroyed a Russian base there, it is announced officially. The statement follows:

Greater activity by Russian naval forces in submarine and mine warfare made necessary defensive measures on the German side, which had the following results:

On June 13 our airplanes dropped explosive and incendiary bombs in large quantities on Russian bases, obtaining good results.

On June 14 the military station on the Island of Runeo, in the Bay of Riga, was bombed with visible success. Following this enterprise, our airplanes on June 15 landed on the island and destroyed the remaining portions of this base. All our airplanes returned.

ITALIANS GAIN GROUND.

Rectify a Large Portion of Their Front on the Carso.

ROME, June 18.—Infantry attacks launched last night by the Austro-Hungarians against the Italian positions on Monte Mosciagh, on the Asiago Plateau and on Hill 652 in the Vodice, were broken up by the Italian fire, says an official statement issued today by the War Department here. The Italians made an advance on the Carso Plateau, northeast of Jamiano, and rectified a large portion of their front. The text reads:

Last night enemy infantry attacks against our positions on Monte Mosciagh, on the Asiago Plateau, and on Hill 652, in the Vodice, were broken up by our fire.

Yesterday enemy troops in movement in the Idria Valley and in the Gargaro Basin were again shelled and dispersed.

On the Carso Plateau, northeast of Jamiano, by an advance we rectified a large portion of our front.

Two enemy machines were brought down yesterday by our airmen above Gorizia. Last night two of our airships successfully bombed troops assembled around Tolmino and enemy batteries on Monte Hermada.

VIENNA, June 17, (via London, June 18.)—The following official announcement was given out here today:

Italian Theatre.—In the region of Gorizia Austro-Hungarian air squadrons threw bombs successfully on an Italian concentration point. Otherwise there were no developments.

8,000 JEWS EXPELLED.

Many Die of Hunger After Being Put Out of Homes by Turks.

BOSTON, June 18.—Details of the recent evacuation of Palestine have just been received by the Boston branch of the Provisional Committee for General Zionist Affairs. The cable in part follows:

"Between 8,000 and 9,000 Jews were compelled to leave Jaffa. Of these, more than 3,000 are now in lower Galilee, more than 1,000 in Petach Tikwah, the remainder having been dispersed in the colonies of Judea and Samaria. Thirty Jews have received special permission to remain in Jaffa. Only 600 persons were compelled to leave the farms. The deaths incidental to the evacuation were due to insufficient nourishment and the hardships of the journey. In order to take care of the refugees, clay cottages are being erected and, if sufficient funds are forthcoming, public works will be started in order to help them. Jerusalem has not been evacuated."

CONSTANTINE TO GERMANY.

Former King Will Go Direct to Baden-Baden, It Is Reported.

PARIS, June 18.—The Geneva correspondent of the Journal des Débats telegraphs that former King Constantine of Greece may not stop at Lugano, as it had been reported he would do, but go direct to Baden-Baden, the famous health resort in Germany.

TELLS WHY AMERICA SENT ROOT MISSION

Continued from Page 1.

thetic feeling which exists among all classes in America for the adherence of Russia to the principle of democracy, which has been the foundation of the progress and prosperity of this country. The High Commissioners go to convey the greeting of this Republic to the new and powerful member which has joined the great family of democratic nations.

"The Commissioners who will bear this fraternal message to the people of Russia have been selected by the President with the special purpose of giving representation to the various elements which make up the American people, and to show that among them all there is the same love of country and the same devotion to liberty and justice and loyalty to constituted authority. The commission is not chosen from one political group, but from the various groups into which the American electorate is divided. United they represent the Republic. However they may differ on public questions, they are one in support of democracy and in hostility to the enemies of democracy throughout the world.

"This commission is prepared, if the Russian Government desires, to confer upon the best ways and means to bring about effective co-operation between the two Governments in the prosecution of the war against the German autocracy, which is today the gravest menace to all democratic Governments. It is the view of this Government that it has become the solemn duty of those who love democracy and individual liberty, to render harmless this autocratic Government, whose ambitions, aggressions, and intrigues have been disclosed in the present struggle. Whatever the cost in life and treasure this supreme object should be, and can be, attained only by the united strength of the democracies of the world, and only thus can come that permanent and universal peace which is the hope of all people.

"To the common cause of humanity which Russia has so courageously and unflinchingly supported for nearly three years, the United States is pledged. To co-operate and aid Russia in the accomplishment of the task which as a great democracy is more truly hers today than ever before, is the desire of the United States. To stand side by side, shoulder to shoulder, against autocracy will unite the American and Russian peoples in a friendship for the ages.

"With this spirit the High Commissioners of the United States will present themselves in the confident hope that the Russian Government and people will realize how sincerely the United States hopes for their welfare, and desires to share with them in their future endeavors to bring victory to the cause of democracy and human liberty."

ALBERT THOMAS HOPEFUL.

French Minister Says Russian Situation Has Improved.

STOCKHOLM, June 18.—The situation in Russia has improved noticeably in the last two months, in the opinion of Albert Thomas, French Minister of Munitions, who, with other Entente representatives of labor interests, has been on a mission to Petrograd. The country's leadership is no longer dual in such great measure, and the Government's power and influence have increased, M. Thomas reported.

The situation, according to the French Minister's view, is still precarious in many respects, but it is far from desperate. The influence of the agitator Lenine and his followers has passed the high-water mark and is now declining.

M. Thomas expressed the belief that the resumption of the Russian military offensive was quite possible unless unexpected things should happen. The greatest danger to the Government, he said, lay in the German propaganda, which was conducted actively and in the most extensive proportions.

"If anything like this could be imagined to occur in France, I should not hesitate to take the most drastic measures," observed M. Thomas, parenthetically.

The French Minister characterized as a highly absurd canard the recent report that British diplomatic and Consular officers had left Russian cities.

NOT AMERICAN DELEGATES.

Socialists Here Repudiate Goldfarb, Reinstein, and Davidovitch.

Berlin's announcement, via Stockholm, that three "American" Socialists had arrived at the Swedish city to participate in the forthcoming peace conference there was not credited yesterday by leaders of the Socialist Party in this city.

"I never heard of the three men mentioned in the Stockholm dispatch as American Socialist delegates to the Socialist Peace Conference," said William English Walling, "and it seems to me to be a ridiculous thing that three men not known to the party, and with the names Goldfarb, Reinstein, and Davidovitch, should be presumed to represent Americans."

Morris Hillquit said that, while the men might represent Socialist organizations, they did not speak for the Socialist Party.

According to Dr. Ludwig Lore of the New Yorker Volkszeitung, Dr. Max Goldfarb, a member of the editorial staff of the Jewish Daily Forward, went to Stockholm in a professional capacity. He was in charge of labor news for the Jewish newspaper, and for that reason was in close touch with Socialistic activity. He is a native of Russia and has been in this country for about three years.

Boris Reinstein, whose wife is a physician in Buffalo and who formerly lived there, is a naturalized American. He is a writer and a member of the Socialist Labor Party. Friends in this city said that Reinstein's mission was to get material for special articles. What interested them most, however, was how he eluded the Federal watch they asserted had been maintained over him.

Less than a month ago, according to a German newspaperman, Reinstein was getting his general delivery mail at the main Post Office in Park Row when he was "pounced upon" by two agents of the Department of Justice. A few days previously he had obtained an American passport, and he had this in his pocket when the Federal sleuths seized him. All papers, including the passport, were taken from him before he was released. Shortly after, Reinstein got his papers back—all except the passport, which was revoked.

As for Davidovitch, the general opinion was that he was a Russian political refugee, en route back to freedom. He was not an American citizen, it was said.

GORKY SEES IN SCIENCE CURE FOR RUSSIA'S ILLS

Giving Up Politics to Preach His New Doctrine, Which Is to Eliminate Anarchy.

PETROGRAD, June 17, (via London, June 18.)—Maxim Gorky, the author, is taking the lead in a widespread movement for political and economic reconstruction of Russian affairs on the basis of universal application of science to practical life. M. Gorky, in collaboration with other distinguished writers and men of science, is starting "The Free Association for Development and Dissemination of the Positive Sciences."

Since the revolution M. Gorky has been participating actively in politics as the founder and editor of the extreme democratic newspaper, New Life. "As a result of severe work and overstrain he had a return of his old lung complaint in April, but has recovered. The correspondent today interviewed the famous writer, who began with the announcement that he was abandoning politics and in future would devote himself to cultural and scientific questions.

"I have formed the conclusion that the evils from which Russia is suffering have as their first cause our painful backwardness in scientific and technical knowledge. To that may be traced the present political instability of which you hear so much.

"In regard to politics, I will merely deny the stories circulated abroad that I am an adherent of the faction which desires peace even at the price of Russia's destruction, that I am accused of being one of the 'Porazhenets,' a new term of derision applied to that faction. My position merely is that I condemn all wars, and expect the present war will be ended by the combined action of the working classes.

"As regards our internal condition, I advise you not to believe the talk about anarchy too readily. Undoubtedly anarchy exists temporarily, but its seeds existed long before the revolution. The fact is that under the conditions of the old régime of despotism, arbitrariness, cruelty, and falsehood, Russians could not develop a sense of order and justice.

"Today many are disillusioned. I am beginning even to receive letters proclaiming that the revolution is ruining Russia. This querulousness is a natural product of our national passivity and is equivalent to crying fire without summoning the fire brigade. We must have a positive constructive scheme for curing our underlying ills. The medicine, I am convinced, is science. Nearly all the evils of our daily life spring from the absence of science.

"Through lack of science half our peasant children die before reaching the age of 5. From the same cause nearly all the peasant women suffer from women's complaints. The mujiks cultivate the land so badly that the average yield is less than one-fourth the yield obtained in England or Belgium. Conditions in our cities are equally bad. We have no drainage anywhere. Our town soil is poisoned. We are choked with smoke and dust. Town children are rickety, nervous wrecks. Against such evils we need not sterile dreams, but science, technique, machines, efficiently developed industry.

"To assist in bringing this about there should at once be created scientific institutions; for instance, institutes of applied mechanics, chemistry, and biology, and the whole series of bacteriological, hygienic, and general medical institutions. If thereby we cleanse Russia physically and intellectually our anarchy will cease. Those are the ideas underlying my new movement, ideas which led to the foundation of 'The Association for Development and Dissemination of the Positive Sciences.'

"Soon anarchy will be uprooted by order. Believe me, Russia is not lost. I believe firmly in our nation's genuine aspirations to higher civilization. I consider our present troubles transitory and easily curable by means of the steady and fervent application of the true, concrete, scientific knowledge and work."



Murphy Varnish Co., Newark, N. J.
Howard Chapman, Architect.

"Turner for Concrete"

The demand for vastly increased outputs can be met best under the ideal conditions afforded by concrete buildings. We have 56 under way now—40 to supply war materials.

TURNER Construction Co



The Fashions Of The American Sportsman-Gentleman

COUNTRY life and the spread of sports have sent to the discard those stiff-and-stodgy Hot-Weather Clothes of former seasons, which were "faultily faultless." Today, all is *unstudied softness*, from the cloth right down the cut.

This seeming artlessness interprets the tailor's finest art, and nobody has it at his shears' tip and needle's point like Stein-Bloch, the Stylist Supreme.

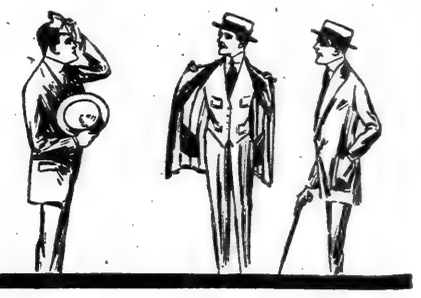
$20, $25, $30, $35 for such *Hot-Weather Suits* with tailoring as crushable, yet non-crushable as a glove, and like a glove, softening with wear.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
No payment accepted unless successful.
FREDERIC H. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

STORE CLOSES DAILY AT 5. P. M.



Skeleton Suits

Removing a man's appendix makes him lighter but the operation is difficult.

The skeleton suit is a lightweight garment but not a lightweight task.

We really put more into a Franklin Simon Skeleton Suit than we take out.

It is not so much a garment with the lining out as a garment without a lining in.

It is hand-worked all through, in the collar, in the shoulders, in the blades, in the fronts, and is absolutely without a seamy side to it, for even the inside seams are delicately piped so that no minute detail shall mar the whole.

It has style, comfort, fit, shapeliness, and a sketchy irresponsibility of line for which hand-tailoring is responsible.

Skeleton Su

ITALIAN COMMISSION SEES STOCK YARDS

Members Also Drive Around Chicago and Place Wreath on Lincoln Statue.

ARRIVE HERE THURSDAY

Mayor to Receive Visitors at City Hall—Pilgrimage to Garibaldi's Home Planned.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Diplomacy and the Chicago Stock Yards today made the acquaintance of each other. One of the most enthusiastic receptions the Italian Commission to the United States has received in its tour of the Middle West was given by the cosmopolitan population of the district. The distinguished visitors in their turn repaid the compliment in brief speeches after a luncheon at the Saddle and Sirloin Club.

"I have unfortunately chosen the diplomatic field as my lifework," said the Marquis Luigi Borsarelli. "I regretted that especially today when I was able to see and admire the results you have achieved here. If I had another life to live, I assure you I would choose the occupation which you follow rather than my own."

Reference to the food situation was made by Arthur Meeker of Armour & Co. in indorsing the Lever bill. He assured the visitors that, with the problem of transportation settled, the United States would be able to supply them with all the food they may need.

Luncheon at the stockyards followed a drive over the city, during which the commission placed a wreath on the statue of Lincoln in Lincoln Park. A formal dinner tonight concluded the entertainment of the visitors, before their departure for Pittsburgh.

Guglielmo Marconi, the principal speaker at the dinner, told his American hearers about Italy's difficult position in the war.

"Among all the nations at war," he said, "Italy is silently taking the greatest strain and the greatest privation. Only when the kind of war Italy is fighting becomes fully known will the world realize what sacrifices the army and the people of Italy have accomplished.

"For more than two years Italy has had an army of more than 3,000,000 men. It is now approaching 4,000,000. You must bear in mind that her population is a little over 37,000,000—about one-third that of the United States. If America were to make an equal sacrifice she would have to maintain under arms for more than two years about 12,000,000 men, and even then her effort would not be equal to ours, for the wealth of the United States is incomparably greater than that of Italy. To feel an equal strain America would have to fling at least $30,000,000,000 into the furnace of war."

Senator Guglielmo Marconi, who, as inventor of the wireless telegraph, has been the centre of interest missed one of the social functions contrived for the commission's entertainment yesterday on its arrival from Burlington, Iowa. The Senator's trunk failed to arrive, and when he called for fresh linen there was none forthcoming. Prominent Chicagoans waited for Mr. Marconi to come from his room, and when he did not appear, sent a message.

"I'm not going; bring me a bowl of soup," replied the inventor. And while the other Commissioners lunched bountifully, Mr. Marconi partook only of soup.

An Italian organ grinder, early on his rounds, disturbed the late slumber of members of the mission today. The visitors took it good naturedly, and the disturber and his monkey went away the richer by several small silver pieces.

Enrico Arlotta, head of the mission, was greatly interested in an Associated Press dispatch saying that an Italian force had joined the British in Palestine. "That is significant of the way the Allies are working together," he said.

Plans for Reception Here.

Plans for the reception of the Italian commission when it arrives in the city on Thursday have been completed. The Executive Committee of the Mayor's Reception Committee decided yesterday that after the luncheon arranged for the Commissioners on Saturday they will be left free to accept any invitations from individuals or Italian societies and organizations.

The committee is concerned that there might be a dearth of Italian flags when the commission arrives, and Cass Gilbert, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Decoration, suggested that orders for Italian flags be placed at once, owing to the fact that it takes longer to make the flag than it does the flags of the other allies.

The members of the commission will be met in Jersey City on Thursday at 3:30 P. M. by a small Reception Committee, headed by President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University and Lloyd C. Griscom. They will be brought to the Battery on a fireboat, and will be met there by the entire committee. A military escort under General Daniel Appleton will bring the commission up Broadway to the City Hall, where Mayor Mitchel will welcome the visitors in the Aldermanic Chamber. City Hall Plaza will be elaborately decorated and the procession will drive through a court of honor.

The Prince of Udine and the Marquis Borsarelli will speak on behalf of the commission. After the ceremony the commission will proceed uptown to the residence chosen, stopping in Washington Square to lay a wreath upon the statue of Garibaldi. A small dinner will be held at the Hotel Plaza the same night, at which Governor Whitman will be present. On Friday the visitors will be taken to Staten Island to visit Garibaldi's house at Rosebank. The Order of the Sons of Italy expects to turn out 10,000 or 15,000 members in a procession on Staten Island. At noon the Merchants' Association will hold a luncheon in honor of the commission at the Hotel Astor. In the evening there will be a large dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria.

On Saturday the Italian societies of the city will assemble in the Stadium of the College of the City of New York to listen to addresses by several members of the commission.

More Italian Cabinet Changes.

ROME, June 18.—King Victor Emmanuel has accepted the resignations of General Alfieri, Under Secretary of State for War, and Signor Canepa, Under Secretary for Agriculture. He has appointed General Alfieri Under Secretary for Arms and Munitions, General Montanari Under Secretary for War, and Deputy Mario Cermenati Under Secretary for Agriculture.

LELANDS JOIN WAR WORKERS

Auto Manufacturers Announce Their Intention to Aid the Government.

DETROIT, June 18.—Henry M. Leland of Detroit, founder of one of the largest motor car companies in this city, announced today that he and his son, Wilfred C., have withdrawn from the automobile business to devote their time to the solution of war problems. Henry Leland has long been known as a student of aviation.

The Lelands, father and son, achieved worldwide renown for their success in the development of gasoline engines. Henry Leland used a one-cylinder engine in the first automobile he built. He and his son, collaborating with other experts, then turned out two, four, and eight cylinder engines.

SIR SAMUEL LEVER TO STAY.

British Government Induces Him to Continue Financial Services Here.

LONDON, June 18.—At the request of the Government Sir Samuel Lever, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, who went to the United States some time ago, has agreed to remain there for an indefinite period. Chancellor Bonar Law made this announcement in the House of Commons today, saying that the value of Sir Samuel's services in the United States would be of the greatest value to the Government.

NORTHCLIFFE CALLS HIS TASK GIGANTIC

Not Here to Talk, He Declares —Hopes to Gather Some New Ideas.

Lord Northcliffe, head of the British Commission in the United States, spent a busy day yesterday in his offices in this city on his return from Washington. There was a conference of the members of the commission in the afternoon. Lord Northcliffe received a number of callers during the day, including Bernard M. Baruch of the Council of National Defense.

When he was asked if he had made plans regarding his new post during his brief visit to Washington last week Lord Northcliffe said:

"I have returned from a pleasant visit to Washington, where I renewed many old friendships, and was most kindly received. I had the honor of an interesting audience with the President. The many members of the British mission here are being rapidly got together. A good deal is said about the loans to our Government, but we are also spending all this money here. Our expenditures on various forms of material here are at the rate of $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 a week. In one day last week we placed one contract for $40,000,000.

"I am not here to talk," he continued with emphasis. "I am engaged in a gigantic task of organization which precludes my accepting the countless offers of hospitality that have poured in on me since my arrival. I hope to gather new ideas for transmission to England, and I shall be glad to answer any questions bearing upon the lessons to be learned from any mistakes Britain and her allies have made since the time when they were so unexpectedly plunged into this horrible carnage."

Lord Northcliffe was at his desk at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and with the exception of a brief interval for luncheon worked steadily until 7 P. M. He went for a motor ride after dinner. Lord Northcliffe intends to rent a house about fifteen miles outside New York for the Summer months, and will go there as soon as the arrangements are completed.

SAYS GERMANS GAVE POISON IN CANDY

Methodist Clergyman Arouses Pastors by Tales of His Experience in Belgium.

PUT FOR CHILDREN TO FIND

Learned in France That Soldiers Regarded Turks as More Humane Than Teuton Foes.

The Rev. E. M. Bysache yesterday aroused the Methodist preachers of New York at their Monday meeting to a high pitch of indignation by reciting his experience with poisoned candy which, he said, the Germans manufactured and ordered distributed by soldiers in Northern France and Belgium. He said he had seen both the candy and its effects upon confiding children, especially in the towns of Northern France recently vacated by German troops.

"The Germans claim, through their Kaiser," said Mr. Bysache, "to be very near to God; to be doing what He would have them do. I ask you what would be left for followers of the devil to do. There can be no doubt about who made the candy, or who put it into secret places where children would be likely to find it. I speak of things I saw. Only a little less the doings of the devil were the going into vaults in cemeteries, throwing out bodies of the dead, and making of the places scenes of revelry and drunkenness. One can charge off to war the burning of buildings, the blowing up of bridges, the destruction of towns, but the poisoning of wells, the ruin of fruit trees, the torture of innocent animals—these are the acts of minds diseased, of people who must be curbed in the interest of the rest of us."

The speaker is a representative of the Methodists of America and was in France to assist in the distribution of $100,000 American relief funds. Although a minister, he said, he had hard work keeping himself out of the trenches, there to fight against brutalities he witnessed. Speaking as a Christian minister, Mr. Bysache said he was a pacifist on the subject of war—on all ordinary occasions. But he added:

"There is no use trying to talk back to a cannon. I am told in France that men prefer to be captured, if captured at all, by Turks, for they say that of the three nationals Turks are more humane and decent than Germans and Austrians."

The speaker said a most remarkable experience of service in France was to discover that there are no heroes at the front. Some heroes are to be found in soft clerical jobs at the rear, say fifty miles back, but at the firing line every man is an equal of every other man. Concluding, he said:

"It is more important to America that we take part in this war than it is to Europe. The fact may as well be admitted that in many parts of Europe Americans are looked upon as bluffers. We are classed as newly rich. Our deeds committed during the civil war are little known. The fact may as well be admitted that the United States is on trial. Many say we will never do anything. Some opinion of this kind obtains outside of Germany, I can tell you."

TO WELCOME OUR FLEET.

Argentine Cabinet Takes Up Question of Their Status.

BUENOS AIRES, June 18.—In view of the expected arrival of a squadron of American warships, the Cabinet today took up the question of their status while in Argentine waters. No definite decision was reached, but it is probable the warships will not be treated as belligerents.

Objections are being raised in certain quarters to extending an official welcome to this squadron and to permitting it to remain in Argentine ports longer than the time allowed for belligerents, on the ground that it would be in violation of neutrality. Many influential men, however, including a number of former Ministers and diplomats, are making plans for a reception of such a character as to emphasize the sympathetic attitude of the people toward the United States and the Entente Allies.

A high official declared today that the Argentine Government would receive the American warships as a friendly squadron, and that there will be no necessity to apply the regulation setting a time limit for belligerent fleets, because the region in question was not near the war zone.

The Argentine Government takes as a basis for this attitude the German proposition at The Hague, to which Argentina adhered, that the state of belligerency does not apply to warships when ports are remote from the war zone. This declaration signifies that Argentina will authorize the American warships to remain in Argentine waters for any desired period of time.

SPAIN'S PREMIER HEEDS DEMAND FOR REFORMS

Justice Will Be Done Without Delay, Dato Says—Clings to Neutrality.

MADRID, June 18, (via Paris.)—The Marquis de Lema, Foreign Minister, has had long interviews with the American Ambassador and the Spanish Ambassador to Great Britain, who has just arrived here. Afterward he conferred two hours with Premier Dato, following which the Premier met the Italian Ambassador and the Minister of Finance.

Premier Dato told reporters that the Government did not intend to censor criticisms of the Ministry or the previous administrations of Count Romanones or Marquis Prieto, but would forbid attacks against persons in authority by irresponsible persons. He also said that attacks which might prejudice the Government's foreign policy or military discipline would be prohibited. The Premier added that the country had confidence in the Government's policy of neutrality.

It is plain that a movement for a radical rebuilding of the political edifice in Spain is gaining adherence everywhere in Spain. Discontent with existing methods has long been general among advanced liberals and reformers among other parties of the Left. Internal and external difficulties arising from the war have served to increase it, and it had gained among the other parties.

At Cordova prominent men, including engineers, university professors, manufacturers, workmen, and priests, published a manifesto demanding a new political system and urging the formation throughout the country of defense committees similar to the officers' organizations.

In the meanwhile there is a growing movement in favor of the reopening of Parliament. The Government, however, wishes to allow time for the agitation to die down before submitting a solution of the grave problems raised by the army officers and the labor troubles. Premier Dato, in an interview, has said:

"The whole question is to know how to meet the aspirations of the country. The Government is, therefore, taking note of all claims of grievances, and justice will be done without delay."

Among the steps the Government is taking is a reorganization of the higher commands in the army, which is being studied by the Minister of War, General Primo-Rivera.

Our Outstanding
GUARANTEED MORTGAGES
Are Held as Follows:

Savings Banks	$16,379,375
Trustees	37,170,967
Individuals	64,972,906
Charitable Inst.	12,431,202
Insurance Cos.	8,388,525
Trust Cos.	8,854,939
	$148,197,914

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
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BRITAIN MAY RETAIN HOLD ON SHIPPING

Refuses to Let Charterers Arrange for Cargo Carriers After the War.

LONDON, June 18.—The Ministry of Shipping has issued a warning to possible charterers of shipping after the war that they "can have no assurance that national requirements will permit such arrangements."

This warning is interpreted as indicating that the Government anticipates being obliged to continue to control shipping after the war.

PERSHING HARD AT WORK.

Starts Busy Week After Completing Social Program in Paris.

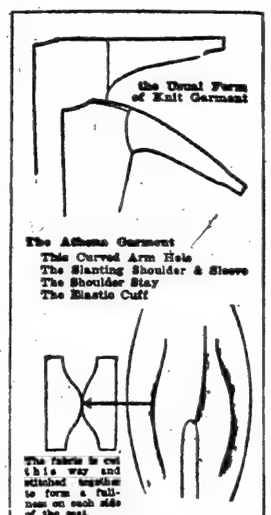
PARIS, June 18.—Major Gen. Pershing was hard at work in his office today. He has completed the round of social functions in connection with his arrival, and has a busy week ahead of him in dealing with important questions regarding arrangements for the arrival of the American troops.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street



ATHENA UNDERWEAR
FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN



Athena underwear is truly fashioned and tailored to fit. It is designed not merely to approach, but to *realize* the outlines of a woman's form.

The shaping—the tailoring—is not confined to any one part. Note the shaped shoulders, the proper fullness of bust—the perfect conformation of legs.

The patented seat is the most remarkable advancement ever made in underwear designing; by a unique device the seat in Athena has been shaped to fit the figure snugly in any posture. There can be no gaping—no bulging.

If you will see Athena underwear, you will revise your ideas on the underwear subject.

Athena is sold only at Saks in New York

Marshall Field & Company, Chicago, Makers.

PRICES:

For Women—Vests and Tights...55c and 65c
For Women—Union Suits.....55c to $1.75

Supreme Value

in silk hose is determined not only by beauty of texture and shapeliness, but also by durability. In that important feature

PHOENIX SILK HOSE

stands pre-eminent. It is so serviceable that to wear it daily is true economy.

Women's Silk Hose—*$1.10, $1.50, $2.00*
Women's Lisle Hose—*55c*
Men's Silk Hose—*55c to $1.50*
Men's Lisle Hose, *30c*

FIND TRAPDOOR USED BY CRUGER SLAYER

Continued from Page 1.

ing that an Aldermanic committee be created to inquire into the police treatment of this case. The Aldermen meet today.

Democratic officeholders and responsible Democratic politicians, however, were inclined to act with great circumspection, so as not to allow any appearance of eagerness on their part to be made the basis of the charge that the criticism of the police was inspired by political hostility. District Attorney Swann, who has been in constant touch with the case through Assistant District Attorney Alfred J. Talley, one of the chief counselors of Tammany Hall, denied most emphatically that he intended to initiate any investigation into the affairs of the Police Department.

When he was told that Police Commissioner Woods himself had suggested an investigation by the District Attorney because of rumors that policemen had been friendly to Cocchi and had connived at his escape, Mr. Swann said positively that he would not have anything to do with any investigation of the police conduct of the case unless it appeared that a policeman was guilty of some wrongdoing which it became the duty of the District Attorney to prosecute.

Mr. Swann said that the Grand Jury was still in session and that, if the Grand Jurors desired to inquire why the police had failed in the case, they would be at liberty to do so, but that no suggestion would be made to them from him or his assistants.

"Regrettable," Mayor Mitchel Says.

While admitting that the police palpably had been at fault in the Cruger case, Mayor Mitchel said yesterday that the record of the department as a whole had been brilliant. When he was asked what he had to say about the failure of the police to find the body, he replied:

"All that can be said is that it is regrettable that the police did not find the body at the time they made their first search, as, I think, the Police Commissioner has already said. When police officers search premises, and there is something that is to be found there and ought to be found, and they fail to find it, there is no excuse. They should have found it.

"If there has been any dereliction, meaning by that something more than a mere unintentional failure, I assume the investigation that is in progress—that of the Police Commissioner—will develop it, and if dereliction is found, of course it will be punished. I think the work done by those who brought about the final discovery of the body is highly commendable and deserves appreciation.

"From the point of view of the police, I might say that while the failure to find the body in this particular case should not have taken place—that the failure in a single instance in the face of a long and consistent record of good service—is no more proof of incompetency on the part of the department as a whole than a single brilliant achievement in the face of a long record of incompetency and dishonesty would be a vindication of the department as a whole."

When he was asked in particular how the police could have failed to get the information which led Mrs. Humiston to the conviction that the body had been buried in the basement of Cocchi's shop the Mayor said that was a matter for Police Commissioner Woods. He was then asked what he thought about Mrs. Humiston's statement that 200 girls had disappeared within the last three or four years in this city. He said:

"A case of this kind leads to speculation. I do not know what girls have disappeared within the last three or four years. If their cases have been reported to the Police Department they will be on record there, subject to any one's call for information."

"Do you think this case calls for a shakeup in the department?" the Mayor was asked.

"I don't express an opinion whether it calls for that or not," Mr. Mitchel replied. "This is one of the things that diligent inquiry on the part of the Police Commissioner will develop. And I know the character of his administration well enough to know that he will take whatever action may be necessary."

Woods Explains His Plans.

Commissioner Woods expressed equal determination to find out just what had gone wrong with the police search for Ruth Cruger, a search of which Commissioner Woods at one time took personal charge. He said:

"We have to admit that we did not find the body; that it was there, and that others did find it. The investigation will be very searching, and I do not know where it will stop. If it appears that no man designedly or deliberately failed to do his duty, some changes will be made, but no severe measures will be taken. If I find that a man has worked hard and honestly on this case, I will stand by him whether or not he made mistakes."

When it was called to his attention that immediately after the crime policemen had vouched for the good character of Cocchi, presumably because they had become personally acquainted with him as a motor cycle repairer, Commissioner Woods said:

"I know they did. I am investigating that phase of it now. I intend to find out if there was any culpable negligence or any connivance."

Conducted Separate Investigations.

Commissioner Woods said that after

in the line of investigation by three separate inquiries in addition to the main search. He assigned Captain Costigan of the Vice Squad, Lieutenant Grant Williams of the Bureau of Missing Men, and Detective Sergt. Brennan, a specialist on finding lost persons, to make independent investigations. Neither of the three was told that the two others were engaged in this work of checking up.

All of these elaborate precautions against any failure through mere negligence did not result, however, in the making of a thorough search of the basement. It appeared that all the detectives who had been assigned to the search after the first few days took it for granted that the shop and basement had been thoroughly inspected by the men first assigned to the case. These two men, Detectives Largarenne and Dillon, made only a superficial investigation of the cellar, evidently expecting that it would later be looked into more painstakingly.

Whether or not any misunderstanding of orders or of duties by the police caused their failure to search the cellar, it was pointed out yesterday by Mrs. Humiston that practically all of the policemen and detectives assigned to the case had the opinion from the outset that the girl must have eloped with a man, because most girls who do disappear it is later found have eloped.

In the preliminary investigation to trace the steps taken by the police, Detectives Dillon and Largarenne, who had established reputations for ability on other cases, said yesterday that they had more than 300 clues facing them when they took up the Cruger case and that they ran down one plausible theory after another, the case becoming more mystifying all the time.

Three lines of work are now being followed by the police, according to Commissioner Woods. The first is to get Cocchi, who is in Italy, and have him brought back. Commissioner Woods has been in constant touch with Washington since the body was discovered. The second is to find accomplices, if there were any, and to establish exactly the circumstances under which the murder took place and the body was disposed of. The third is to ascertain whether there had been culpable police negligence. More than 100 detectives are working on these three lines.

Search for Possible Accomplices.

While the likelihood that Cocchi had accomplices appeared greatly diminished yesterday because of the discovery that the crime was that of a degenerate, the search for accomplices nevertheless went on because of evidence gathered by Mrs. Humiston and by the police that Cocchi, in company with other men, had lured girls into various shops where Cocchi had at different times carried on his motor cycle businesses.

"I know of two girls, both under 16 years of age, who had previously been mistreated by Cocchi," Mrs. Humiston said. "I have talked to the parents, and J. J. Kron, who has been assisting me, has talked to the girls themselves.

"We learned that at one of the shops which Cocchi had previously occupied he and companions of his were in the habit of stopping girls who were passing and sending them to buy candy or something of that kind. These were little girls as a rule. Then they were trapped on their return to his shop. He frequently had quarrels with women customers who came to the shop, because of his actions."

Detective J. J. Kron, who assisted Mrs. Humiston in solving the crime, said yesterday that Cocchi had had quarrels with his wife because of other women. Frank W. Lee, a photographer, who has a shop across the street from Cocchi's motor cycle shop, said that he had seen Cocchi and his wife fighting fiercely on the sidewalk.

Another theory which was advanced by Kron to show that Cocchi had accomplices was based on information to the effect that Cocchi had been ill some months before and had not sufficient strength to do the heavy lifting required for the disposition of Ruth Cruger's body. Since he had a trap door, as was discovered today, Cocchi would have found it necessary only to drag the body from the rear room to the opening and let it drop through.

Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald and Dr. Menas S. Gregory, two authorities on mental disease, said yesterday that there had never been cases where criminals of the Cocchi type had had accomplices. Dr. MacDonald said:

"Such a man would certainly commit his crime without accomplices. Acts of this type are marked by secrecy, and it is even doubtful if such a man would allow others to aid him in concealing the crime, though he might, if he had some one he thought he could thoroughly trust.

"Whether such a man is insane or not is simply a question of how one uses the term insane, but he is not necessarily insane in the legal sense. A sane man may yield to an impulse to commit such a crime, or an insane man may.

"The usual history of such cases is that when a man has once committed such a crime he will lie in wait for opportunities to commit others, and, if not caught, he is likely to commit a series of such crimes. He may go for

Don't strain your guest's politeness with guesswork mixing.

Club Cocktails

owe their perfect flavor to accurate mixing of selected liquors.



A Customer Said:

"I am surprised at the courteous attention I get here, when I purchase a $20 suit—the value is unsurpassed."

Tropical Suits—reliable fabrics, $7 to $35.

The advantage of more than 23 years' experience in producing feather-weight suits, is apparent in these clothes.

George G. Benjamin

Dorothy Arnold Case Recalled.

The police evidently harked back yesterday to the Dorothy Arnold case in some of their questions to witnesses in the Cruger case, of whom about sixty have been examined at the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau.

The police refused to say what the drift of questions relating to the Arnold case had been. Mrs. Humiston said yesterday that she intended to devote herself hereafter to the rescue of kidnapped girls and to the destruction of gangs engaged in such practices. Mrs. Humiston got her experience in such investigations originally, she said yesterday, while she was engaged in looking up peonage cases for the Department of Justice at Washington. Mrs. Humiston continued:

"I am perfectly ready to undertake a new investigation of the Dorothy Arnold case or of any similar case of disappearances, which are very numerous, though few become so well known. Since my investigation of the conditions in this city have found vice and white slavery rampant. I don't know whether or not conditions are improved over what they were a few years ago, but they are certainly bad today.

"I have never said that I knew of twenty-two girls who have been buried in cellars, but I know of twenty-two girls who were decoyed into basements or elsewhere and have since disappeared. I have withheld their names because of the danger that they would be killed or removed if their names were made public. I am anxious to co-operate in an investigation of white slave traffic with District Attorney Swann or Commissioner Woods. Commissioner Woods, of whom I have a high opinion, has offered to assist me in every way. My idea of the way to proceed would be by the creation of a Bureau of Public Morals or an organization under some other title to deal specifically with this subject.

"I was brought into this investigation by Mrs. Felix Adler, who, with other public-spirited women, contributed the funds required. I have no doubt that it would be easy to get the money to go further. I have not formed any definite plans for future work so far."

Among other witnesses examined last night at the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau was Harry Blady, an employe of the Manhattan Dyeing and Cleaning Works, near Cocchi's shop. He is alleged to have been seen in Cocchi's company. He was questioned for three hours and was made to try on garments which were found in the burrow under the basement of Cocchi's shop, where the body was discovered.

The coat, vest, and trousers were later taken to the shop of a tailor on Broadway, who was said to have made them, in order to find who had purchased the suit. The detective refused to say whether the examination of Blady had developed anything of importance.

Three young girls living in the neighborhood of Cocchi's shop also were summoned to the bureau and questioned.

A delegation of Italian newspaper publishers and editors, headed by Egidio M. Gretta, called on District Attorney Swann yesterday and offered him their assistance in a campaign to have Cocchi extradited. Records were found yesterday at the Italian Consulate showing that Cocchi on Dec. 4 of last year had offered himself for enlistment in the Italian Army but had been rejected. There is no record that he obtained a passport to aid him in his flight to Italy, and it is believed that he worked his way over on an Italian ship.

The body of Ruth Cruger was removed from the Morgue yesterday afternoon to an undertaking establishment. In the afternoon it was taken to a cemetery for burial. Only the family and a few friends were present at the funeral.

CALLS ON ITALY TO HOLD COCCHI

Washington Requests His Detention and Later Will Demand His Surrender.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The State Department today, at the instance of the authorities of New York State, cabled to the American Embassy in Rome to ask the Italian Government to cause the arrest and provisional detention of Alfredo Cocchi for the murder of Ruth Cruger. Cocchi has been traced to Bologna, Italy, and was reported to be under close surveillance.

As soon as the State Department receives the evidence presented to the New York County Grand Jury and a copy of the indictment found today against Cocchi, it will ask the Italian Government to surrender the alleged murderer.

Complications are possible in the Cocchi case on account of the provision in the Italian Constitution forbidding the extradition from Italy of Italian subjects accused of committing crimes in foreign countries where the punishment is death; but the war may affect the attitude of the Italian Government in the matter. Italy and the United States are now allies, engaged in a struggle against a common enemy, and it is believed here that Italy may consent to the extradition of Cocchi as an act of grace.

Thrift Special!



ECONOMY is wise—making new friends is good business. Right now when everybody wants new Pumps we still have left to offer 350 pairs of our newest Pump—Priscilla. In all the popular leathers—sizes still complete—$5.75 at the Thrift Price..

The newest last—the latest high cut pattern. Prevents gaping at side and puffy ridge on instep. In Patent Leather, Gray Kid or White Calf, with plain toe as illustrated; or in Koko Brown Kid or King Calf with wing tip. All have wood Louis heels protected with aluminum plates.

A model easily fitted with buckle to give Colonial effect.

Was $8
Now $5.75

REGAL SHOE CO.

NEW YORK
*Nassau and Ann Street
175 Broadway
*Broadway at Duane Street
*Broadway at Spring Street
Broadway at 10th Street
Broadway at 27th Street
Broadway at 37th Street
St. Nicholas Ave. at 181st Street
14th Street at 3rd Avenue
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40 West 34th Street
125th Street at 7th Avenue
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108 Newark Ave.

—SUMMER SCHEDULE OF BUSINESS HOURS NOW IN EFFECT—

J. M. Gidding & Co.
364-366-368 Fifth Avenue, AT 34th ST. N.Y.

Having practically closed out *Spring Fashions*—we are now showing an entirely new range of *Summer styles*—many of which have been made from surplus materials, and are being introduced ***at liberal price concessions***—

$45 to 95 Summer Frocks at $25, 45, 65
of French crepe, voile, dimity, organdie, net and gingham.

$65 to 125 Day and Evening Gowns at $35, 55
of serge, tricot, jersey, foulard, satin, taffeta, crepe and chiffon.

$125 to 195 Evening Wraps at $65 and 95
of plain or two tone taffeta, gros de Londres and satin ebuissant.

Tailored Suits—*for all occasions*
BEACH—SPORTS—STREET AND SEMI-DRESS STYLES
In serge, gabardine, checks, wool jersey and combination effects.
Formerly $65, 95 to 125—at $35 and 45
$125 to 300 Imported Model and Costume Suits at $55 to 85

$45 to 95 Coats and Capes at $25, 35, 45
For street wear, travel, sports and semi-dress.

$18 to 28 Handmade Blouses at $10 and 12
of batiste and voile, with dainty hand-run tucks, and trimmed with Valenciennes and real filet laces—High or low neck styles.

Also introducing
Charming Summer Millinery
and specially priced, $15, $20 & $25

N. Y. ATHLETIC CLUB GIVES AMBULANCES

Members Will Man Two Units for Service at the Front.

RECRUITED BY PRESIDENT

Members of Brook Club Have Sent Two Ambulances to France and Will Add Another.

New York Athletic Club members held a patriotic meeting in the clubhouse in West Fifty-ninth Street last night, and at its conclusion every man present voted unanimously to join a club subscription fund for providing an ambulance corps for the American Army in France. The corps will be exclusively manned by the athletes of the club, and the ambulances will carry the famous Mercury Foot emblem of the club. In addition to their own corps, the New York Athletic Clubmen will raise additional funds for an ambulance unit for the United States Government.

The President of the club, Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, occupied the chair in his uniform as a Major in the United States Medical Reserve Corps. It was decided to notify all the members of the club that the subscriptions for the corps and the Government ambulance unit would be started today, so that the equipment may be ready for service in the shortest time.

"The personnel of the corps and the Government unit will all be New York Athletic Club men," said Dr. Hammond. "The corps complete, consisting of two cars, with all equipment, is estimated to cost $5,000. Each car will have thirty-six men, and each car will carry the club emblem."

Major Hammond is now on active recruiting duty for the Medical Reserve Corps. With the car to be presented to the Government there will go thirty-six other New York Athletic Club men to operate it, but they will be merged into the regular United States forces. This gift from the club will be part of 2,000 ambulances that are being arranged for by collegians and others as special contributions to this branch of the war service.

The other speakers at the meeting were James W. Gerard, Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, and the Rev. Joseph A. Mulry. Mr. Gerard issued a warning to the country to awake to the full realization of the serious task ahead of it. He declared the German Government teaches its people to hate this country, and that German money had even been sent into South America to help spread the Teuton propaganda there.

"If America had stayed out of this war," said Mr. Gerard, "and Germany had won a victory or a draw we would have been attacked. In Germany they have been taught to look upon us as a lot of fat, wealthy merchants just waiting for Germany to come over and collect."

Sheriff Smith referred to the Goldman-Berkman anarchists and said that if the Government found it difficult to find jail accommodations for the anarchists he stood ready to donate free of charge all the spare room there is in Ludlow Street Jail. The Sheriff denounced those who go about the country saying that this war is "a Wall Street war," and compared them to Benedict Arnold. Father Mulry's speech was on patriotism.

It was learned yesterday that members of the Brook Club, 7 East Fortieth Street, have sent two ambulances to France, which were purchased by subscription funds. This fund was oversubscribed and the club is preparing to make another gift of an ambulance. Mayor Robert Bacon of the Brook Club is a member of the staff of General Pershing.

Several other of the leading clubs of the city are actively engaged in raising popular subscriptions among their members for specific patriotic purposes or special aid to the Government, all of which work is distinct from the many individual gifts of members for similar purposes. The Union League Club's members are contributing $3,000 monthly for the relief of war refugees in France. The Century Association is continuing its subscriptions for the Belgian relief work, although this work has now been taken over by the Government. The Union Club recently closed a billiard tournament that netted a substantial fund for the benefit of families of soldiers. The Union Club has now under way two important contributions for Government war aid, the details of which it has been decided not to disclose at this time.

Other clubs which are giving valuable service in addition to financial help include the Railroad, Lawyers', and Engineers. The Lawyers' Club members are taking care of the practice of members in service and are turning over the entire proceeds to the families of the absent ones. The National Democratic Club and the Republican Club have workers co-operating with the Mayor's National Defense Committee and other patriotic bodies. The Princeton and Columbia University Clubs are preparing to work along similar lines.

The Aero Club of America, which has contributed the expenses of twenty aviators of the Lafayette Flying Corps, now in France, and has made several notable gifts to the Government, has purchased $16,000 of the Liberty bonds, which are to be sold at a premium for the benefit of the Red Cross. Bonds bearing the figure 1, in each series from $10,000 to $10, were purchased by the Aero Club and it is thought that many members will be glad to pay a premium for these samples of the initial issues.

The Defense Committee of the Manhattan Club, through its Finance Committee, has approved a proposition to request from each member of the club for the remainder of the current year, beginning July 1, a monthly contribution of not less than one nor more than five dollars.

HAITI AGAINST KAISER; BREAK IS ANNOUNCED

Carries Out Threat to Sever Relations When Protest Is Unheeded.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Secretary Lansing was advised today by the American Minister at Port au Prince that he had been officially notified of the rupture of diplomatic relations between Haiti and Germany.

On May 11 the Haitian National Assembly unanimously adopted a report authorizing the executive power to protest in the name of humanity against submarine warfare by Germany, to hold the Government of Germany responsible for the interests of Haitian citizens traveling on the high seas, to demand, upon occasion, guarantees and reparation; to assume a benevolent policy toward the United States, and, if necessity arose, to break off relations between the German Empire and Haiti.

Having failed to obtain the desired guarantees, the Haitian Government has now broken diplomatic relations and taken its stand with the United States.

FEARS ATTACK FROM AIR.

Colonel Hays Appeals for Protection of Munition Factories.

Colonel A. H. Hays of Easton, Penn., told the members of the Northampton County Aero Club of that State at a meeting held last night in the New York headquarters, 46 West Thirty-ninth Street, that aerial protection for the munition factories along the Atlantic Coast was deplorably lacking. He declared that there was scarcely an aerial gun in the region he said the Germans would delight in attacking.

The speaker recalled the feat of the Deutschland in crossing the Atlantic and said that it was not impossible for the enemy to send over a dozen or more airplanes in similar submarines, assemble them near the coast and proceed to attack our cities. Colonel Hays said that he believed there might be just such an attack made at any moment.

Augustus Post of the Aero Club made a plea for the enlargement of the aerial forces of the country. Since, he said, it was a foregone conclusion that the war would be settled in the air no time should be lost in preparing to launch a huge aerial offensive against the enemy. He urged private institutions and individuals to contribute funds to send young aviators abroad by the thousands. He said that the cost of sending each man to the front amounted to $300.

Borough President Marcus M. Marks, who followed, declared that personal service and sacrifice was demanded of every man, woman, and child in the war against Germany.

CROSSES GIVEN AT RHEIMS.

Cardinal, Two Officials, and an Editor Decorated by Poincare.

PARIS, June 18.—President Poincaré, accompanied by Leon Bourgeois, Minister of Labor, has visited Rheims, where he pinned the Cross of the Legion of Honor on the breasts of Cardinal Lucon, Deputy Mayors de Bruignac and Charbonneaux, and Managing Editor Dramas of L'Eclaireur de l'Est, which continued to appear throughout the bombardment.

The ceremony took place in the building where the municipal offices have been lodged since the City Hall was burned down. Afterward the President visited the Cathedral and the quarters of the city which have suffered most from the German guns.

SATISFIES JAPAN ON NOTE TO CHINA

Continued from Page 1.

suggesting that identical representations be made to China. Japan deemed it proper to consult her allies before responding. The Foreign Minister understood Great Britain took the same view as Japan, which was that it was undesirable at present to make representations which might prove to be untimely intervention. The attitude of France, the Foreign Minister said, probably was the same as that of Great Britain. Japan therefore decided to adhere to the policy of noninterference. The above summary was furnished to The Associated Press by an official of the Foreign Office.

The agitation in Japan over the action of the United States has subsided. It was due to the fact that Washington acted independently.

The Government probably will not accede to the clamor of the Chauvinists who are urging it to seek America's recognition of Japan's paramount position in China. The Conservative elements think such action might be misunderstood in the United States as an attempt to take advantage of the fact that America is preoccupied by the war, and might prejudice the success of the Japanese mission to the United States. The entire Chinese question, however, will likely be discussed during the stay of the Ishii mission in America. The mission will leave for the United States July 2 or 3.

ROOSEVELT URGES NATION TO SAVE

Calls on Americans to Curtail Their Frivolities While the War Lasts.

ASKS AID FOR RED CROSS

Ex-President Says the British Fleet and French Armies Are All That Save Us from Outrages.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, June 18.—Colonel Théodore Roosevelt, in an impassioned speech tonight at the Lyric Theatre, on behalf of the Red Cross, denounced in striking phrases the circulation of appeals here against "Fighting England's war."

The Colonel also demanded that Americans curtail their pleasure seeking for the period of the war. The money they might use in frivolities he said should be turned over to the Red Cross or used for similar relief work.

The Colonel's speech followed a presentation of J. Stuart Blackton's preparedness film "Womanhood." The Colonel discussed the lesson of the film drama.

"Such pictures as you have seen actually occurred in Europe," he said. "The only reason it hasn't happened to us since April 2 is because of the British fleet and the British and French armies. Ours is an ignoble safety. We will get victory this time because of our foresighted allies. At some future time, if we are not ready, we will go down in unpitied disaster.

"There actually have been Americans who recently have been asking why we should fight on the same side as England, our ancient foe? I would like to see any man here unpatriotic enough to say that at this time. Abraham Lincoln's rule holds good for nations. Where a nation is wrong, fearlessly oppose it; when it is in the right stand by it.

"Any man who hates England more than he loves the United States should be thrown out of the country. A nation must be judged by its conduct in any given crisis. An unfriendly attitude against England is as base and unjust as would be an individual grudge between two men because their great-grandfathers fought. The sentiment is that of a traitor."

Colonel Roosevelt referred to the Ruth Cruger murder, and continued, pointing to the girls and women before him:

"A similar fate would be staring you in the face tonight if you were not protected by our allies."

Colonel Roosevelt then took occasion to caution against snobbishness in Red Cross work, and then made an eloquent appeal for the Red Cross organization.

"I appeal," he said, "to those not fortunate enough to have brothers or other dear ones going into the fighting line. If you came here tonight to get thrills and to see a good entertainment your time and mine has been wasted. Go away prepared to do your part.

"Above all, in your giving remember that a year or so from now when our boys are being wounded and need your aid it will be too late. Do it now."

NEGROES IN TRAINING CAMP.

White Officers Start Drilling Men at Des Moines for Commands.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 18.—Patterned after the officers' training camps established a month ago, the training camp for the negro officers that are to hold commands in the negro regiments provided for under the selective conscription law, was opened here today, with the student enrollment set at 1,200.

Colonel C. C. Ballou of the Thirty-seventh United States Infantry, in command of the camp, is assisted by a staff of thirteen white officers of the regular army, and as the work progresses some of the students with military training will be called on to assist.

In addition to approximately 1,000 candidates selected in the various departments, 250 negro non-commissioned officers of the regular army are trying for commissions. The latter were selected from the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry.

A majority of the candidates are college men, many of them prominent in the professions of law or medicine, or with considerable business training. Quite a number, in addition to the non-commissioned necessary to draw additional candidates from the applicants previously rejected, have had some military training, both practical and theoretical. There had been many applications in excess of the number desired in camp, Colonel Ballou said, but some of those appointed had wired or written that they would be unable to attend, and it might

STERLING SILVER.
UNUSUAL DESIGNS.
EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS.

REED & BARTON

ESTABLISHED 1824

FIFTH AVENUE AT 32nd STREET
& MAIDEN LANE.



U. S. Naval Reserve Officers
UNIFORMS
Howard Place Co.,
162 South St., N. Y.
Under Brooklyn Bridge.

DIRECT SALE VALUE.

Almost 200 subscriptions were received immediately following the insertion of one advertisement of the contents of the "New Republic" in The New York Times, and four days later requests for copies from all corners of the United States were still being received.—Advt.

Contribute to the American *Red Cross*
'Tis a sign of true sportsmanship.
Contribution Booth—Fourth Floor

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

The Greatest Supply of *Army Uniforms*
And Equipment in New York.
Military Section—Fourth Floor

Annual Sportsman's Show

Whether you ride, drive or walk,--play tennis, golf or baseball,--spend your Summer in the mountains camping or down at the shore,--prefer canoeing to motoring, or motoring to 'cycling,--like to spend a restful vacation or an active one,--or merely form part of the background as a looker-on and snap the crowd, this Sportsman's Show is to provide you with all the necessities the call of Summer presents.

And provide you in such a way as to make it unnecessary for you to spend too much of your vacation money before your vacation begins. Here Gimbel merchandising influence plays an important part. By concentrating the purchases of three great organizations Gimbels are able to obtain Sporting Goods, like everything else, at prices that enable us to sell for less than usual *Department Store* low prices.

Camping Houses and All Outdoor Equipment





Tennis

The famous Harry C. Lee Slotted Throat Tennis Rackets, seconds, $5.00 to $9.00 values, Special, $3.95
Other Rackets from $1.25 to $9.00
Tennis Nets, $1.00 to $9.00
Tennis Posts, $1.35 to $10.00 per pair
Racket Covers, 45c to 85c
Tennis Balls, $3.00 to $4.80 doz.
Tennis Markers, Presses, Guy Ropes and Pegs, Marking Tapes, etc.



Golf

A large assortment of Lenox, Burke, J. P. Cockran, and Forgan Golf Clubs Priced from $2.00 to $6.00
The famous "St. Andrews," Golf Ball, made especially for us in Scotland, $5.95 doz.
Other Golf Balls from $3.85 to $10 doz.
Golf Shoes, ladies', $8.50 pr.
Men's, $9.50 pr.
Golf Bags, $3.50 to $22.50
Golf Hose, boys', $1.50 and $1.95
Men's, $2.25 and $2.50
Golf Helmets, $1.50 to $3.50
And other golf sundries too numerous to mention.



Baseball

Fielder's Gloves, 75c to $4.50
Baseman's Mits, $1.00 to $7.00
Catcher's Mitts, $1.00 to $6.00
Catcher's Masks, 50c to $5.00
Baseballs, 5c to $1.25
Baseball Bats, 10c to $1.25
Shoes, $3.50 and $5.00 per pair
Boys' Baseball Suits, including shirt, pants, cap and belt, $1.25 and $2.00 per suit.



'Cycling

The "Tuxedo" Bicycle—Men's and Women's models, made for us by the Westfield Mfg. Co., successors to Pope Mfg. Co.; all have coaster brakes, mudguards, motorcycle handle bars and grips, $32.50
Juvenile Bicycles, from $22.50 to $28.50

Kenyon Take Down Houses which are stormproof, dampproof and insectproof, ranging in price from $45.00 to $335.00

Lawn Swings—
Juvenile size, $3.75
Adult size, 2 passenger, $4.75
Adult size, 4 passenger, $7.50 to $8.50

Awnings for above swings, $3.00

Eagle 4-passenger iron frame swing, $16.50

Gliding Settees—
Juvenile size, $8.50
with awning, $12.50

Sailor Hammocks, made of knotted twine by the sailors at Sailors' Snug Harbor.
Baby size, 65c
Adult, $1.45 to $3.50

The Regular Woven Hammocks in very attractive designs, $2.00 to $9.00

Wood Porch Swings, $1.95 to $6.50

Lawn Furniture—
Lawn Umbrellas—complete with iron socket to set umbrella firmly in ground. $13.50 to $27.50
Iron Lawn Tables with hole in center so that lawn umbrella can be inserted, $12.00 to $14.50
Iron Lawn Chairs, suitable for use with above tables, $2.25 each
Beach Umbrella—
Plain color, $3.00
Striped, $3.50

Camp Furniture—
Folding Chairs, 45c to $2.25
Folding Cots, $1.75 and $3.25
Metal Frame Cots, $5.00 to $9.50

Ideal Automobile Tent for your auto trip this Summer; light, compact, easily erected; no poles required—floor sewed in. Mosquito-proof ventilation in two sides with rain flap, $18.50



Bathing

Children's sweater-knit one-piece Bathing Suit, $2.50 & $3.00
Boys' Bathing Suits, 95c to $3.25
Men's Bathing Suits, $3.50 to $10.00
Bathing Belts, 25c
Bathing Shoes, 65c to $1.45
Regina Swimming Wings, 35c to 50c
Kapo Swimming Wings, $1.50
Bathing Suit Bags, 50c to $1.00
Jock Straps, 35c to 75c
Flannel Swimming Pants, $2.50
Cotton Swimming Shirts, 50c
Wool Swimming Shirts, $1.50
Bathing Caps, 45c to 75c



Fishing

Fresh Water Rods, 95c to $35.00
Salt Water Rods, 95c to $14.50
Fresh Water Reels, 45c to $27.00
Salt Water Reels, 95c to $19.00
Fresh Water Lines, 10c to $3.75
Salt Water Lines, 25c to $1.45
Hooks, 20c to 40c doz.
Baits, 10c to $1.00
Trout Flies, 50c & $1.20 doz.
Bass Flies, 15c ea.
Common Sense Minnow Seines, 90c to $2.25
Floats, 8c to 50c
Also—Minnow Pails, Sinkers, Minnow Nets, Shark Hooks, Weakfish Squids, Bluefish Squids, and other items too numerous to mention.

Miscellaneous

Athletic Clothing

Men's Sweaters, $1.95 to $10.75
Men's Jerseys, $2.50 to $3.00
Boys' Jerseys, $2.25 to $2.75
Men's Jersey Coats, $4.00
Men's Army Sweaters, $6.50 & $8.50
Flannel Shirts, $1.95 to $6.00
Running Pants, 50c & 75c
Khaki Clothing—
Coats, $1.50 to $4.00
Long Pants, $1.25 to $3.50
Riding Breeches, $2.50 to $8.00
We also have Leggins, Puttees, Mackinaws, Auto Dusters, Rubber Blankets, Ponchos, Sporting Shoes of all descriptions, Rifles, Ammunition, College Pennants and Pillows, and other items.

Flags

American Flags and Flags of the Allied nations for your automobile, with various methods of attaching same to windshield or radiator cap.

Military Equipment

Everything a soldier wears or has need for, including:
Wood Drill Guns, 75c ea.
First Aid Kit, 75c
Sewing Kits, 50c to $2.75
Vacuum Canteens, $2.50 to $4.00

Lunch Set

Mapleware Lunch Set—Sanitary, serviceable, satisfactory, consisting of 6 dinner plates, 2 large vegetable or salad dishes, 2 large meat or sandwich platters, 6 handy side dishes, 6 salt and pepper dishes, 12 sanitary maple spoons, 6 wood fibre napkins, 1 wood fibre table cover, all packed complete in carton, 25c

Croquet Sets

4 ball set, $1.50 to $12.00
6 ball set, $1.25
8 ball set, $1.50 to $20.00



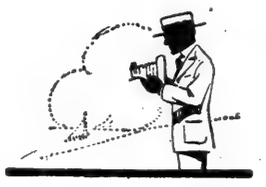
Canoeing

The Famous Mullins Canvas-Covered Canoes—All have open gunwales to facilitate in bailing out water, and all have keels to insure stability.
16 ft.—colors, red, green, blue. $36.00
17 ft.—colors, red, green, blue. $38.00
18-ft.—color, green, $40.00
17 ft. Sponson—colors, red, green, blue, $55.00
Canoe Back Rests, $1.00 & $2.00
Canoe Chairs, $1.45 & $3.25
Canoe Cushions, $1.50 to $3.50
Canoe Paddles, $1.50



Motoring

18-ft. Mullins Steel Leader Launch, with 6 H. P., two-cylinder, two cycle Ferro Motor, salt water fittings, $365.00
17-ft. Mullins Lake Champlain Wood Launch, with 6 H. P. two-cylinder, two-cycle Ferro Motor with reverse gear, salt water fittings, $401.00
Also Boat Fittings of various kinds.



Kodaking

The Eastman Brownie Cameras and Kodaks, too well known to talk about:
Brownies, $1.60 to $8.00
Kodaks, $4.50 to $18.75
Rexo Cameras, $5.50 to $62.70
Other Cameras from $6.30 to $50.00
Photo Albums, 25c to $5.00
Passepartout Frames, 5c to 40c
Kodak Frames, made of wood, complete with glass, 10c to 50c
Full stock of Films, Paper, Trays, Developers, Printing Frames and other supplies.
Let us do your developing and printing—"Quick service and small profits."



Resting

Couch Hammocks—a large and varied assortment that you must see and swing in to appreciate. $7.50 to $27.50
Couch Hammock Stands, $4.00 to $5.50
Couch Hammock Pillows, $1.50 & $2.00 each
Couch Hammock Awning, $4.50 to $9.00

GIMBELS SPORTING GOODS STORE—Fourth Floor

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Many Women Will Be Interested in These

Breakfast Suits

Featured at Special Prices

Quite the most practical of attire for house and porch wear, are these neat, trim two-piece Suits. Many women will want them for garden and sports wear, for the well cut skirts flare smartly and the coats are of jaunty style.

Breakfast Suits—Very Special, $2.50
Striped Gingham, trimmed with colored chambray.

Breakfast Suits—3 Models—$3.95
White Middy Cloth, trimmed with striped or plain color.
Colored Trouville Cloth, trimmed with white pique.

Breakfast Suits—2 Models—$5.95
Trouville Cloth in sports colors, trimmed with white pique.
Cotton Gabardine in white with gay figured collar and cuffs.

Dainty Porch Dresses,
$1.45, $1.95. $2.75, $2.95 & $3.75
Voiles, Tissues, Lawn, Gingham, White Pique.

Linen Porch Dresses,
$4.95, $5.95, $7.95 & $8.95
Smart models in fashionable colors.

Smocks—$2.95 & $3.95.
Second Floor,

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.



We Make Camp Plans Come True

Whether you have in mind a camp site on a shady island, somewhere along the shore or up in the hills, our Sporting Goods Department is ready to serve you with equipment and clothing at considerable saving.

Duffle Bags

For carrying small camp accessories. With throat-pieces and large gromets to take chains. 9x24 in., $1.09; 12x36 in., $1.49; 15x36 in., $1.84.

Cooking Outfits

Of aluminum, for two or four persons; consisting of pots, cups, plates, knives, forks, spoons, fry pans—all nested into a large cooking pot. For two persons, $9.59; for four, $15.89.

Up Stream and Down In An Old Town Canoe

The real pleasure of canoeing comes to the man who paddles one of these fine canoes. We are now showing three sizes: $33.75 to $37.75; others with open gunwales, $36.75 to $40.75; In addition, you can get paddles, cushions, sailing outfits and other accessories at prices lower than elsewhere.

Camp Clothes

Khaki and Corduroy are favorites with men in the open—they both wear so well—flannel, of course, makes ideal camp shirts. The following prices indicate but some of the savings we have in store for you:
Khaki Norfolks, $2.49 and $2.97.
Khaki Pants, $1.49 to $2.97.
Khaki Riding Breeches, $2.24 to $2.97.
Flannel Shirts, in gray, blue or brown, $2.39 to $3.74.
Corduroy Norfolks, $4.24;
Corduroy Pants, $3.74;
Corduroy Breeches, $3.96;
Canvas Puttees, $1.29;
Spiral Puttees, cloth, $2.24 and $2.97.

Men's Bathing Suits

Men's two-piece Bathing Suits, worsted, silk trimmed in heather mixtures, $5.94; also Coast Model Bathing Suits, worsted, heather mixtures in alternate stripes and plain heathers and other colors with contrasting trimmings. $2.74 to $4.96



Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St., Centre.

Other Things For Camp

Fishing Tackle, Camp Equipment, Cameras, Tennis and Base Ball Equipment—in fact, anything you need to complete your camping outfit will cost you less here than elsewhere.

Macy's—Fifth Floor.

A&F

"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard"

Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street

Taking the Measure of an American Officer



His uniform must be as clean-cut as his convictions.

In no other apparel may the spirit of the wearer be so keenly portrayed.

The Abercrombie & Fitch establishment is daily demonstrating the relationship between the smartness of the soldier and that of the sportsman.

Officers' uniforms are being turned out, made to measure, with that thoroughbred appearance which is inseparable from Abercrombie & Fitch productions.

The pride of the house is in them—they are to play an important part in the history of the world.

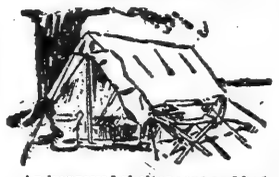
Officers' Custom-Made Uniforms

Olive drab serge Blouse and Breeches, medium weight..$47.50
Same, heavy weight.....$55.00
Officers' Service Overcoat....$65.00
Olive drab Oilskin Saddle Slicker $6.50
Olive drab Oilskin Cape..... $4.00
Officers' Cap, including insignia $3.75
Service Hats...$2.00, $4.00 & $6.00
Officers' Hat Cord..... 75c
Officers' Insignia....50c to $1.25
A. & F. Aviation Uniforms have been endorsed and adopted by the United States Government.

Abercrombie & Fitch Army Footwear

Made to carry all the snap and style demanded by the service, and built for hard wear in the field.
Worn by many prominent Army Officers.
Mounted Officers' Field Boot of tan grain leather—waterproof and pliable. 16 in...$35.00
Stiff-leg Riding Boot of tan Cordovan, bench-made throughout—best material and work that can be put in a boot.....$35.00
Same, of Russia Calf.....$25.00
Regulation Army Blucher, tan grain, viscolised sole.. $7.00
Fitch Army Shoe—a hand-made blucher—the best Army Shoe ever turned out..$12.00
Officers' hand-made blucher of tan Cordovan, to be worn with Cordovan Puttees....$15.00
Cordovan Puttees, calf-lined.$18.00

"The Coleman 58" Officers' Shelter Tent and Bedding Roll



An improved shelter tent and bedding roll combined, containing extra clothing and complete equipment for field service and coming within the 58-pound requirement.
Specially designed by an Army officer, for Army officers. Every officer in the regular service should have this equipment.
Tent, with bedding roll, silk-floss mattress, pillow, ground-cloth, poles, stakes, mosquito bar, canvas wash basin, canvas water bucket, folding Army lantern and candles; with officer's name stamped on tent and pack-cloth; complete, forwarded by parcels post to any post office in the United States, for $40.00.

Army Conveniences

Khaki Shirts, 75c to.....$2.00
Army Flannel Shirts, from $3 to $8.50
Regulation Army Sweater....$8.00
Service Cashmere Socks..... .50
Special Quality Socks, from 75c to $1.25
Service Khaki-colored Handkerchiefs ..... .20
Wrist Watches, Cameras, Compasses, Flash Lights, Military Fitted Cases, First Aid Cases, Officers' Trunks, Cigarette, Cigar and Tobacco Cases, Side-Arms, Holsters, Belts, Blankets.

Write for Special Booklet on Women's Khaki Clothes

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President
Madison Avenue and 45th St.
The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

GOVERNMENT PLANS DELIVERY FOR STORES

Post Office Department Ready and Willing to Undertake Service During War.

EXPERIMENTS A SUCCESS

E. L. Howe of the National Retail Dry Goods Association Explains the Project.

The Post Office Department of the United States Government is ready and willing to take over the delivery service of all the retail dry goods stores in New York and every other city in the United States, according to E. L. Howe, Executive Secretary of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, who said that the announcement was based on statements made to him in Washington last week by Postmaster General Burleson. The proposal of the Postmaster General, he said, was that the retail dry goods stores surrender their delivery equipment to the Government, at least for the duration of the war, and then mail their packages according to parcel post rates, special arrangements for handling the business being made by the Post Office Department. Mr. Howe added that the department had been experimenting in the retail delivery service in several cities with sufficient success to demonstrate the practicability of the undertaking. He was not at liberty to name the cities where the experiments had been made.

The plan, which has Mr. Howe's strong endorsement as a war measure, will be submitted to the retail trade, the merchants in any locality being left free to decide for themselves whether they will adopt it. The attitude of the New York merchants is still in doubt, as few of them, apparently, have heard enough of the details of the plan or studied it long enough to come to final decisions. A canvass of the managers and proprietors of some of the city's largest stores yesterday revealed this situation. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that something ought to be done to reduce the labor and waste involved in the present system of individual deliveries by the many stores of the cities, but there was a general doubt of the ability of the Post Office Department to meet the requirements of a delivery service for a city as large as New York.

H. A. Saks Wants Plan Studied Here.

H. A. Saks, President of the Retail Dry Goods Association, seemed to express the prevailing opinion.

"The proposal is so new and radical that no one can form a final opinion about it yet," he said. "There seems to be at least the germ of a good idea in it, however, and it should be carefully studied for its merits. There's no doubt but that some sort of consolidation of the delivery system in every city would be a good thing, at least as a war measure, but in New York the matter of deliveries is such a complicated business that one is led to question whether the Post Office Department could handle it for the entire city. In thinking about the plan, problems arise in my mind at every turn; but this does not mean that they can't be solved. Perhaps they can. The proposal is something to be thought over and developed."

The suggested method of delivery, according to Mr. Howe, is only the beginning of a movement for the elimination of waste and all unnecessary cost and labor in the retail business of the country.

"Many radical things will be done," he said. "The National Retail Dry Goods Association will soon appoint a committee of business men representing, not the association, but the dry goods trade, which will meet in Washington to confer with the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense. The committee will discuss and formulate decisions upon war measures and recommend the universal adoption of those which appear for the good of the country. Such subjects as retail deliveries, the return goods privilege, and the elimination of store wastage of material and labor will occupy the committee's time.

Recommendations Not Binding.

"Of course, the recommendations made will not be binding upon any interest or individual in the trade, but anything that comes from the committee with the indorsement of the Commercial Economy Board should be considered morally binding by everybody. If the recommendations are not followed—and I believe they will be—I am sure that legislative or other measures will be taken to make them effective. I have just returned from Washington, and I want to say that my impression of the Government's policy is that every interest has been or will be invited to co-operate voluntarily in necessary war measures, but that there will be no toleration of anything that looks like unwillingness to recognize the need for a readjustment to war conditions."

If the Post Office Department took over the retail delivery system of this, or any other city, according to Mr. Howe, it would make two deliveries daily, handling C. O. D. packages as well as all others. Much of the equipment now used by the separate stores would be employed, and, where the business of the store warranted it, Post Office employes would be stationed in the store to take charge of its outgoing parcels. Everything to be delivered would be collected from all stores every night, leaving the space open for the next day's business.

Under the present law, the merchants, after receiving some remuneration for the use of their equipment, would have to pay for the delivery of packages by the pound according to regular parcel post rates, but Mr. Howe hopes that new legislation will fix a rate by the pound that will reduce the cost of the service to the stores and yet permit the Government to clear expenses. He believes, however, that even with the existing pound rate the stores could deliver with only as much, if not less, expense than their individual services cost.

THANKS HEROIC MOTHER.

President Touched by Letter from Woman Who Has Sons in Army.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—President Wilson today directed a letter of appreciation to Mrs. Louis Meyer of Wheeling, W. Va., who in a patriotic letter to the President informed him that she had already given two sons to the army and was ready to give her third if necessary. The President wrote:

"Your feeling about your sons is the feeling which I should think every mother in whom the true spirit of motherhood and of Americanism dwells would have, and I would like to believe that it is true that the country is full of mothers of the same heroic and self-sacrificing sort. It quickens my pulse and strengthens my belief in the splendid capacity of this country to meet every crisis of this sort to receive such a message as you have been gracious and kind enough to send me, and I shall treasure it in my heart as a typical expression of devoted American womanhood."

D. & H. DIVIDEND TO BE PAID.

Justice Tierney Dismisses Stockholder's Application for Injunction.

Supreme Court Justice Tierney denied yesterday the application of Samuel Halperin, stockholder of the Delaware & Hudson Company, for an injunction restraining the road from paying a dividend of 2½ per cent. tomorrow on the ground that the company has not earned sufficient to warrant the payment without impairment of its capital. William H. Williams, Vice President in charge of finances, and William H. Davies, Controller of the road, said that the dividend is warranted because the road's current assets are $35,548,622, and its current liabilities only $10,722,508. They said that the dividend of 9 per cent. for the present year is based on net earnings for 1916 of $4,158,372, or at the rate of 9.78 per cent.

In his decision Justice Tierney said: "The motion which is addressed to the discretion of the court has nothing to commend it either in form or substance, and is denied."

PAPER SHORTAGE INCREASED

Floods Break Log "Booms" and Operations Will Be Curtailed.

The shortage of print paper is likely to be increased for some days as the result of floods in New Hampshire and Maine, where the International Paper Company has mills. Word reached the local offices of the company yesterday that torrents of water, incident to heavy rains, had broken the "booms" confining logs to be used at the mills of the Glens Manufacturing Company, at Berlin, N. H., and of the Otis Falls Pulp Company, at Chisholm, Me., washing away much of the material needed for immediate manufacture.

P. T. Dodge, President of the corporation, said yesterday that it would probably be necessary to close down the Berlin plant for a time, while operations at the other mill would be curtailed. The two plants have a daily output of about 300 tons of paper between them, which is about 20 per cent. of the company's total production.

FINDS TRADE SCHOOL NEGRO'S CHIEF NEED

Bureau of Education Emphasizes Lack of Training for Rural Industry.

SEES FUTURE ON THE FARM

Investigation Made Possible by Phelps-Stokes Fund Shows Progress Despite Obstacles.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Investigation of fifty years of educational effort among negroes in the South, recently completed by the Federal Bureau of Education and made possible by the co-operation of the Phelps-Stokes Fund of New York, emphasizes the need of rural education, particularly the education of negro children in agriculture and simple trades rather than advanced knowledge. The investigation, made by Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, a specialist in the Bureau of Education, with a corps of assistants, under the direction of Commissioner Claxton, reviews fifty years of effort by public authorities, Northern philanthropists and Churches, and negroes themselves to educate the colored race in the South.

The report says three-fourths of the 8,500,000 negroes in the South live in rural communities and that 3,000,000 negroes are engaged in agricultural pursuits. Nevertheless, the South does not produce enough food for itself, drawing on the rest of the country annually for farm products recently estimated as worth $750,000,000.

"Despite the overwhelming proportion of negroes living in the rural districts of the South," says Dr. Jones, "the elementary public school systems ignore the teaching of agriculture and the simple trades needed constantly on the farms. Few States provide higher schools of agriculture or supplement adequately the Federal funds appropriated for the joint operation of such schools for the negroes. The schools conducted entirely by the colored people teach the classics and modern languages when they might rather be emphasizing agricultural and industrial training, and the other private schools, as a whole, teach farming and its supplemental trades only in a perfunctory way.

"Of the private schools, Hampton Institute, Tuskegee Institute, and a few smaller institutions are making a genuine effort to prepare pupils for rural life. With very few exceptions, however, the colored schools have failed to develop an interest in rural problems. The large majority have not even tried.

"The explanation of the indifference is in the conviction of the colored people that the way to prosperity and happiness is the study of literary subjects, and especially the classical languages. In this they are following the example of the white people, who are only now beginning to see the error of their belief. This conviction is emphasized by the life of drudgery which the pupils in colored schools have always seen to be the lot of colored farmers. Their own limited education also makes them loath to lose any opportunity to master the wonders of the printed page."

Dr. Jones contends that, although the private schools, largely supported by Northern conributions and in some notable instances founded and conducted by white men and women from the South, have done a remarkable work and for years to come will remain an essential part of the movement to develop the negroes in the South, the great burden of providing elementary training for negroes must rest upon public school systems of the Southern States. There it must always rest, he adds. In the half century of emancipation, illiteracy among the negroes has been reduced from a percentage of more than 90 to about 30. To continue this rapid improvement in a race's condition and make efficient the man power through which the South must develop its vast resources in soil, mines, and forests, says Dr. Jones, teachers adequate for the task, both in quantity and in quality, must be produced.

"Private funds for education of the negro," says Dr. Jones, "have been given with great liberality, but as best this aid can only be supplementary. The pupils in the private schools constitute only 4 per cent. of the negro children from 4 to 16 years of age."

The total number of negro private schools is 625. According to the report, they include the extremes of good and bad management. Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes, together with several smaller schools, stand at the top of the scale, which descends through honestly but inefficiently managed institutions to actual frauds.

Of the many institutions for negroes purporting to be colleges and universities only three approximate the facilities and standards of a university, says Dr. Jones. He urges that upon these—Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Fisk University, Nashville, and Meharry Medical College, Nashville—should be concentrated all efforts to develop really first-class universities for the negroes of the South.

MEETING TO AROUSE ALIENS.

Roosevelt American Defense Association to Open Campaign in City.

The Roosevelt American Defense Association, under the auspices of the Mayor's Committee on Aliens, of which Archibald Ewing Stevenson is Chairman, is planning to hold in Cooper Union on Thursday night the biggest rally of foreign-born residents ever held in New York. The Rev. Percy Stickney Grant will be Chairman of the meeting, and the principal speakers will be Oscar Straus, Major George Haven Putnam, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, and probably Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior. A letter from President Wilson is expected, giving his indorsement of the meeting.

The general theme of the speeches will be "Our Citizenship and Its Meaning." After the regular speeches there will be five-minute talks by representatives of the principal alien nations resident in New York on "What America Has Done for Me and What It Means to Me." Aliens present will be urged to take out first citizenship papers at once. The meeting will be the first of a series to be held during the Summer in various parts of the city. Details of these meetings are being arranged by the Advisory Committee of the Roosevelt American Defense Association, which comprises Dr. David Jayne Hill, Robert Bacon, Perry Belmont, Charles J. Bonaparte, John Grier Hibben, Henry B. Joy, Hudson Maxim, and Colonel Roosevelt.

Viscount Astor Objects to Taxes.

Viscount Astor got an order yesterday from Supreme Court Justice Ford through his attorney, Bela Darwi Eisler, directing the Board of Taxes and Assessments to certify to court all the proceedings under which they have assessed eight parcels of the Astor realty on Madison Avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets. Counsel for the petitioner contends that many pieces of property on the tax rolls are taxed at less than 80 per cent. of their actual value, and that the average percentage of value on which assessments are based is 87 per cent., whereas his own assessment is more than twice the reasonable value.

MAY RAZE CAR BARNS.

Isman Plans Monster Movie Theatre for Eighth Avenue.

Believing that New York City can support another big moving picture theatre to be larger than any now in operation, Felix Isman, according to an announcement of yesterday, is making arrangements to lease from the New York Railways Company the Eighth Avenue car barns, occupying the block front on the west side of Eighth Avenue between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets. The old barns cover a plot fronting 450 feet on both streets and 200.10 feet on Eighth Avenue. The contemplated moving picture theatre, if constructed, would be the largest in the world, having a seating capacity of about 10,000 persons.

At the offices of the New York Railways Company it was said that a lease for the property to Mr. Isman had been drawn on a basis of a twenty-one years' rental with renewal privileges. The lease, however, it was said, had not yet been signed, and no option had been given to Mr. Isman or any other syndicate. Mr. Isman was out of town, but at his office it was said that plans were under way for closing the lease at an early date.

The old Eighth Avenue car barns have figured in several speculative theatrical transactions in the last half dozen years. About a year ago it was said that a syndicate was being formed to acquire the property for the construction of a successor to the Madison Square Garden, with a big hippodrome and other amusement features.

Mrs. Edith Mason Sued for Divorce.

Mrs. Edith Barnes Mason, the American soprano, who is a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company, was sued for a divorce in the Supreme Court yesterday by Norman Mason, architect and singer. The action follows the suit of Mrs. Clothilde Polacco against Giorgio Polacco, a conductor at the Metropolitan. The Polacco case is now being heard before a referee.

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The Country Life Press

These are busy days in Garden City. Just now we are turning out 45,000 magazines a day. Visitors are welcome, and the gardens are beautiful this Iris week.

Doubleday, Page & Company



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THE HUMANITARIAN CULT

A Statement of Its History - Its Aims - Its Objects

By MISHA APPELBAUM

Founder—Leader; Editor of The Humanitarian Magazine

MEETINGS AND CONCERTS TWICE MONTHLY AT CARNEGIE HALL

NO COLLECTIONS *Subscribers and Active Workers Receive Free Tickets (No Tickets Sold)* **NO CONTRIBUTIONS**

Schedule of Meetings Season 1917-18: 1917—October 2, 16, 30; November 5, 20, 30; December 17. 1918—January 8, 22; February 4, 19; March 5, 18; April 2, 16, 30; May 14, 27.

OUR object is to develop between individuals a proper sense of responsibility, to create a correct understanding of the essence of true religion, and to develop the spirit of helping mankind from a sense of love, rather than merely from a sense of duty.

We are absolutely non-sectarian; will not have any officers, will not incur any expenses, and therefore will not levy any dues. Collections and contributions will not be permitted.

We aim to bring out the fact that the givers, being fortunate, should be thankful and grateful to the receivers for the opportunity of sharing with them their own good fortune.

"Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase)
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw within the moonlight in his room,
Making it rich, and like a lily in bloom,
An Angel writing in a book of gold;
Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold,
And to the Presence in the room he said,
'What writest thou?'—The vision raised its head,
And with look made of all sweet accord,
Answered, 'The names of those who love the Lord.'
'And is mine one?' said Abou. 'Nay, not so,'
Replied the Angel. Abou spoke more low,
But cheerily still; and said, 'I pray thee then,
Write me as one that loves his fellow-men.'
The Angel wrote and vanished. The next night
It came again with a great wakening light,
And showed the names whom love of God had blessed,
And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest!"

There Are a Few of Us

The Humanitarian Cult was founded on November 15th, 1914, and has held sixty-eight meetings and concerts and has now a total membership of 124,010.

We Seek Our Own Uplift

Our object is not to uplift or preach sermons to the ignorant or the poor but rather to uplift ourselves so that we may thereby create an environment that will permit everyone else to rise to our then uplifted level.

"To love the public, to study universal good, and to promote the interests of the whole world, as far as lies within our power, is the height of goodness, and makes that temper which we call divine."

Our Religion

The Humanitarian Cult is not interested in the form of religion its members follow. It recognizes only one religion, "Every Man's—the Spirit of Kindness and Love," and consequently is non-sectarian.

Class Distinction

We have no officers, and our members belong to the "Four Hundred" as well as to the other extreme, the "Down and Outers." All are welcome.

We Are Non-Partisan in Politics

We are as non-partisan in politics as we are non-sectarian in religion. We are interested in securing legislation that will improve the condition of the masses and are ready to support such principles, whether the measures are introduced by Democrats, Socialists, Republicans or members of any other Party.

Patriotism

Our conception of patriotism is that a man should be at all times ready to answer the call of the Government for the protection of his kin as well as the rest of the citizens. But we believe that the Government in return should, as a matter of justice, look after his family whilst he is away and that if he falls in the discharge of his duty the Government's duty must be discharged by seeing to it that the widow and the orphan are taken care of. A paltry Twelve Dollar pension or so is not sufficient to enable any woman to make ends meet. If the Government is rich enough to spend millions a day to fight an enemy, it must make itself rich enough to look after the families of its soldiers who protect it from the enemy.

Dollars and Cents

It does not cost any money to be a member of the Cult. *We do not permit collections or contributions, and we ask that no money be sent to us, as we do not wish to assume the responsibility of returning it.*

Our Selfish Attitude Toward the Needy

Since everyone who is active in the Cult is so voluntarily, the work is a source of pleasure. We aim to bring out the fact that the givers, being fortunate, should be thankful and grateful to the receivers for the opportunity of sharing with them their own good fortune. We do not expect gratitude or thanks in return.

"Let us never forget that an act of goodness is of itself an act of happiness. No reward coming after the event can compare with the sweet reward that went with it."

As to Snobbery

We are inclusive, not exclusive. The only qualification necessary is a desire to be just human and be of some assistance to our fellow men. We do not publish the names of the members nor the names of the applicants for assistance.

Our Relief Territory

Gradually the territory of relief has been extended. It now includes 50th to 125th Street, from Eighth Avenue to the river, west.

There Are No Undeserving Ones

We provide food, clothes and medicine first, and then investigate.

"In men whom men condemn as ill,
I find so much of goodness still,
In men whom men pronounce divine,
I find so much of sin and blot,
I do not dare to draw a line
Between the two, where God has not."

Why We Limited the Relief Territory

We will not take any cases outside of our district, preferring to help effectively a limited number rather than to help partially a larger number. Many send us cases with requests that we do this as a personal favor to them. We are doing this work simply as a selfish pleasure to ourselves and we help everyone within the district irrespective of the question by whom they were sent. We refuse all outside the district in spite of any recommendation they may have. We have received many insinuations that we cannot be Humanitarian if we do not help everyone that applies. The writers evidently do not realize that were we to try to care for everyone in need in Greater New York we would not have time even to interview them properly, and least of all, to help them or be able to do constructive work.

Methods of Co-operation

When a member expresses a desire to help some unfortunate, we introduce him to the unfortunate, and he provides whatever is necessary. This way of helping is the best, for the member has the pleasure of seeing the result of his own action and is able to give with the material help what is still more valuable—HIMSELF.

"The Holy Supper is kept, indeed,
In whatso we share with another's need;
Not what we give, but what we share,—
For the gift without the giver is bare;
Who gives himself with his alms feeds three,
Himself, his hungering neighbor, and Me."

If the burden becomes too heavy for a member and he notifies us to that effect, some other good soul takes up the work. Should a member be too busy to give his time, but has the material means, we introduce him to another member who has the time and not the means and the help is rendered on account of the first member, who pays all the bills himself. *Under no circumstances will we accept funds of any kind.*

Practical Common Sense

We decline to accept from members old clothes to be supplied to the needy. Whatever clothes the members choose to give to the needy is a matter for them to decide, but we do not believe that you can help an unfortunate to regain his self-respect by giving him that for which you no longer have use. We, who do not need positions and have other comforts in life, can better afford to wear old clothes than those for whom it is hard to be cheerful even in new clothes.

What We Have Done

We have helped 6,476 persons, secured 410 positions, provided medical treatment to 169, legal advice to 75, taken care of 37 ex-convicts and 29 drunkards.

An Endless Chain

Over 285 families whom we have helped to get on their feet are now helping, through us, people who are in a similar predicament.

We Do Not Aim to Compete With Charity Societies

We have no desire to establish ourselves as a relief agency nor do we ask you to stop your contributions to the charity societies. Even though the societies spend the greater part of their income for overhead expenses, they do some good, but we, of course, maintain that the paid help of the charity societies cannot properly dispense kindness and love.

Justice—Not Charity

Our real aim is to abolish all philanthropic institutions, charity societies and foundations, by the establishment in every municipality of Departments of Welfare. *No person who is in need or diseased should be dependent upon the philanthropic humor of any of us nor upon the state of the treasury of Charity Societies.*

Legislative Programme

We are now having bills introduced providing for a Municipal, State and National Department of Welfare; the Abolition of the Death Penalty, the creation of a Board of Pardons and the erection of National Tubercular Sanitariums, to care for all needy tubercular victims. Details of this programme can be had by corresponding with us. Won't you please co-operate?

Music Hath Charms

At each meeting there will be a concert rendered by some of the most prominent artists and these concerts have a two-fold object—to give the masses pleasure in hearing beautiful music, which more than anything else develops their aesthetic sense and which is entirely in keeping with the aims of the Cult. Also we desire to prove to the Municipalities that the masses love good music and that the Municipality should liberally provide this means of amusement to those who cannot afford it. The more beautiful music the masses hear the less they will seek unwholesome amusement.

"All such as worked for love, not wages—some
Who, painting for a perfect tint, did drain
Their hearts, or some to save their country slain,
Or many who for truth braved martyrdom,
Or more who in what common days may come
Have toiled in hope, beyond the hope of gain,
Of doing something well—all such would fain
Speak thus: These gifts more free than flowers from
The earth are given. Good world, if to our need
Ye offer bread and shelt'ring roof unsought
As guests our thanks we give, but not for greed,
As if your gifts were bartered for and bought;
And if, perchance, good world, ye offer nought,
Ah, well, that were of life the lesser need."

ANTI-CAPITAL PUNISHMENT BRANCH

A branch of the Humanitarian Cult is devoted to the abolition of capital punishment. Already it has done good work in creating public sentiment in favor of abolishing the death chair in New York, and its influence has been felt in many other States. The moving picture, "The People *vs.* John Doe," has been shown all over the country under the auspices of the Cult. It was first shown at the Broadway Theatre, where the Founder and Leader of the Cult made an address at every performance and took a vote which was practically unanimous in favor of abolishing the death chair. The picture was shown at other New York theatres, where the Founder and Leader also spoke, and with similar results. Also, it was shown to the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature while an anti-capital punishment bill was pending. The meeting at Carnegie Hall on the subject, which was addressed by leading members of the Anti-Capital Punishment Branch, was one of the most enthusiastic of the season of 1916-1917.

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The Humanitarian Magazine

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The Advisory Council will in no way control or assume responsibility for the editorial policy, but will see to it that the surplus funds are used for the benefit of the Humanitarian Cult.

THE HUMANITARIAN MAGAZINE SUPPORTS THE HUMANITARIAN CULT

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It pays no profits to anyone. Mr. Appelbaum receives no remuneration of any kind and gives his services, pen and voice free of charge, and also turns into the treasury of the magazine all moneys derived from his lectures.

By subscribing you receive twelve issues of The Humanitarian, which contains messages from the master minds of the country, a free ticket to the Madison Square Garden concert, first call for FREE TICKETS to EIGHTEEN Carnegie Hall CONCERTS, and in addition you are helping us to make people think and better social conditions.

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1790 Broadway, New York

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SOPRANOS

Frances Alda	Louise Cummings	Kate Horisberg	Ottilie Sch illig
Viola Archer	Dora De Vera	Mary Helen Howe	Evelyn Simon
Anne Arkadij	Miss Edwards	Christine Langenhan	Sidonie Spero
Caryl Bensel	Anna Fitziu	Marion London	Paula Sternberg
Josephine Bettinetti	Eva Gauthier	Charlotte Lund	G. Finlay-Stewart
Eva Bieyra	Yvette Guilbert	Edna Moreland	Belle Story
Gertrude Bianco	Cecile Heller	Alice Nielsen	Virginia Thomson
Beatrice Bowman	Elfrieda Heller	Idelle Patterson	Sophie Traubman
Kathryn Carylnor	Hertha Heyman	Mme. Leopold Prince	Rose Tyler
Eleonora de Cisneros	Llora Hoffman	Renee Schieber	Caroline White
Jean Vincent Cooper			

CONTRALTI

Ruby Helder Idalie Ide Marie Saville

VIOLINISTS

Florence Austin	Valentina Crespi	Arthur Hartmann	Jacob Rittenband
Michael Banner	Herbert Dittler	Helen Helms	C. De Vaux Royer
Vera Barstow	Margeo Gluck	David Hochstein	Ilia Schkolnik
Michel Bernstein	Abraham Goldfuss	Max Jacobs	Louis Siegel
Nathalie Boshko	Jacques Gordon	Sergei Kotlarski	Albert Spalding
Josha Bron	Emily Gresser	Willie Kroll	Alois Trnka
Lucille Collette	Roza Zamels Harris	J. Rabiroff	

CELLISTS

Philippe Abbas	Sara Gurowitsch	Lucille Orrell	Laura Tappen
Arthur Bernstein	Boris Hambourg	Helen Scholder	Mildred Wellerson
Max Gegna	May Mukle	E. M. Scognamillo	

TENORS

Robert Armour	Giovanni Fobert	Mischa Lean	Martin Richardson
Rafael Diaz	Wolfram Chas. Garden	Frank Pollock	Leonardi Uribe

BARITONES

Hugh Allan	Courtenay Casler	Bradley Knoche	Overton Moyle
David Bispham	Randall Hargreaves	Douglas Lane	

BASSO

C. S. Buehrer

HARPISTS

Winifred Bambrick
Mary Warfel

PIANISTS

Clarence Adler	Elspeth P. Brownell	Lawrence Goodman	Adele Rosenthal
Josef Adler	Mary L. Caldwell	Israel Joseph	Samuel Scheinkman
Joyce Albert	Senta Chlupsa	Yvonne Koniger	Cela Schiller
Anna Amato	Sadie Cowen	Manfred Malkin	Harriet Scholder
Samuel S. Aronson	Laura Danziger	Mollie Margolis	Alonia Sinsheimer
Marguerite Bailhe	Albert Von Doenhoff	Herma Menthe	Sarah Sokolsky-Freid
Marion Banfill	Frank La Farge	Daisy Nellis	Willy Tyroler
Andre Benoist	Herbert Fryer	Edward Potjes	Marguerite Valentine
Eugene Bernstein	Louis Furman	Emilia Quintero	Josephine Vollmer
Clarence Bird	Rudolph Ganz	Woodruff Rogers	Leopold Winkler
Victoria Boshko	Leopold Godowsky		

MEMBERSHIP PLEDGE T

THE HUMANITARIAN CULT
1790 Broadway, New York

I herewith become a member of the Humanitarian Cult with the sole understanding that I am to give direct to the needy whatever brotherly assistance I can.

Name .....

Address .....

Phone .....

It is understood that I am to pay no dues and that no expense of any kind is to be incurred for my account.

Please reserve.....seats for me for Madison Square Garden Meeting.

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JURY BOX QUICKLY FILLED

Government Opens Case, and Taking of Testimony Begins Today—Fines May Come to $870,000.

Fifty-one coal operators, with the 102 corporations of which they were officers, were put on trial before Judge William R. Grubb in the United States District Court yesterday on a charge of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust act by combining to increase and fix the price of certain smokeless and semi-bituminous coal commonly known in the trade as New River and Pocahontas coal, and produced in great quantities in Virginia and West Virginia. According to the indictment, the combination which the defendants are alleged to have formed controlled the yearly output of 22,000,000 tons of coal, with an increase profit of about $34,000,000 more per annum than would have been realized if there had been no combination.

If convicted of the charge contained in the indictment, the individual defendants will be liable to $5,000 fine or one year's imprisonment, or both. The corporate defendants are liable only to the fine, which would bring the possible total of fines in the event of the conviction of all the corporations involved to more than $870,000.

The opening of the trial yesterday brought forth on benalf of the defense a score of distinguished lawyers, including John B. Stanchfield, ex-Senator James A. O'Gorman, Henry A. Wise, George Gordon Battle, ex-Judge J. H. Holt of West Virginia, William A. Glasgow of Pennsylvania, G. H. Dorr, A. C. Burnham of Boston, Abel I. Smith, and Carl E. Whitney. Henry A. Wise represented more than half of the total number of defendants. On behalf of the Government, as special prosecutors of the indictment, appeared Isaac R. Oeland, John Lord O'Brien, and Frank M. Swacker. They were joined also by Assistant United States Attorney Robert P. Stephenson.

Practically all of the defendant companies are either Virginia or West Virginia corporations. The few individual defendants who reside in New York City are Thomas F. Farrell, General Manager of the Pocahontas Fuel Company; John A. Renahan, President of the Algonquin Coal Company; W. de L. Walbridge, President of the American Coal Company; John J. Tierney, President of the Crozer Pocahontas Coal Company, and Lawrence L. Tierney, President of the Elk Ridge Coal and Coke Company.

One Defendant Has Died.

The trial is being held in New York, because it was at the Waldorf-Astoria, some time in January of this year, that fifty-five men, according to the indictment, met and agreed as representatives of 108 corporations to combine and raise the contract price of New River and Pocahontas coal more than 100 per cent. on the ton. All of the fifty-five men and 108 corporations involved were named in the original indictment. Since its return one of the defendants, George C. Clausson, President of the Peerless Coal and Coke Company, has died. By consent of both sides three other individual defendants and six companies were severed from the present prosecution. The following individuals, together with the corporations of which they are officers, are now on trial:

R. H. T. Adams, Jr., Treasurer of Eureka Coal and Coke Company, and Treasurer and Secretary of Lynchburg Coal and Coke Company.

Charles O. Beury, Vice President of Algoma Coal and Coke Company; President, Treasurer, and General Manager of Beechwood Coal and Coke Company; President of Branch Coal and Coke Company; President of Laurel Creek Coal Company; Vice President of Quinnimont Coal Company, and President of Turkey Knob Coal Company.

Thomas C. Beury, President of Beury Brothers Coal and Coke Company, and President of Stone Cliff Coal and Coke Company.

William J. Beury, Secretary and General Manager of Algoma Coal and Coke Company.

C. H. Boardman, Treasurer and General Manager of Tidewater Coal and Coke Company.

D. W. Boone, President and General Manager of Blume Coal and Coke Company; Treasurer and General Manager of Lookout Coal and Coke Company; President and General Manager of River Valley Colliery Company, and President of Sewell Colliery Company.

William A. Brown, General Manager of Greenwood Coal Company, and Treasurer and General Manager of Hemlock Hollow Coal and Coke Company.

Lemuel Burrowes, Jr., President of Castner, Curran & Bullitt, Inc.

George H. Caperton, President New River Coal Company, President Scotia Coal and Coke Company, President of Slab Fork Coal Company, and President and Treasurer of South Side Company.

Justus Collins, President of Smokeless Fuel Company, President of Superior Pocahontas Coal Company, and President of Winding Gulf Colliery Company.

R. A. Coulter, Secretary and Treasurer of the C. G. Blake Company.

T. S. Crockett, Vice President of Leckie Coal Company, Inc., and Vice President of West Virginia Pocahontas Coal Sales Corporation.

Oscar M. Deyerle, Vice President and General Manager of Flat Top Fuel Company.

Frank Ellison, General Manager of C. G. Blake Company.

Thomas F. Farrell, General Manager of Pocahontas Fuel Company.

John C. Gallaudet, General Manager and Treasurer of Quinnimont Coal Company.

J. Frank Grimet, Secretary and Treasurer of Aileen Coal Company.

Robert H. Gross, President of the New River Company and President of White Oak Coal Company.

W. H. Holland, Jr., Secretary of Ballinger Coal Company.

Kuper Hood, General Manager of Houston Coal Company.

Thomas E. Houston, President, Treasurer, and General Manager of Houston Coal and Coke Company, Vice President of Houston Coal Company, President and General Manager of Houston Collieries Company and President and General Manager of Keystone Coal and Coke Company.

George W. Jones, President, Treasurer, and General Manager of Star Coal and Coke Company.

Matthew C. Jones, Treasurer and General Manager of Ephraim Creek Coal and Coke Company.

John Laing, President of McAlpin Coal Company.

George Lawton, President and Treasurer of Greenwood Coal Company and Treasurer and General Manager of Laurel Creek Coal Company.

William Leckie, President of Leckie Coal Company, Inc., and President of West Virginia Pocahontas Coal Sales Corporation.

John J. Lincoln, General Manager of Crozer Coal and Coke Company and General Manager of Upland Coal and Coke Company.

E. C. Luther, Treasurer and General Manager of Peerless Coal and Coke Company.

Isaac T. Mann, President of Elk Ridge Coal and Coke Company, President of Greenbrier Coal and Coke Company, President of Louisville Coal and Coke Company, President of Pocahontas Consolidated Collieries Company, Inc., President of Pocahontas Fuel Company and President of Roanoke Coal and Coke Company.

Edward J. McQuail, President of Ennis Coal Company and General Manager of Turkey Gap Coal and Coke Company.

James A. McQuail, Treasurer of Ennis Coal Company and Secretary and Treasurer of Turkey Gap Coal and Coke Company.

Thomas Nichol, Treasurer and General Manager of Bailey-Wood Coal Company and President and General Manager of Nichol Colliery Company.

J. C. Pack, General Manager of Buckeye Coal and Coke Company and President and General Manager of Oregon Coal Company.

Louis R. Page, Treasurer of Crozer Coal and Coke Company, President and Treasurer of Page Coal and Coke Company, and President and Treasurer of Upland Coal and Coke Company.

Robert D. Patterson, President and General Manager of S. J. Patterson-Pocahontas Company, and President and General Manager of Weyanoke Coal and Coke Company.

S. W. Patterson, General Manager of Bottom Creek Coal and Coke Company.

John A. Renahan, President of Algonquin Coal Company, Vice President and General Manager of Smokeless Fuel Company, and Vice President of Winding Gulf Colliery Company.

H. H. Rothwell, President and General Manager of Rothwell Coal Company.

S. A. Scott, Manager of White Oak Coal Company.

William P. Slaughter, Vice President and General Manager of Pocahontas Coal Sales Company.

W. C. Stephenson, President of Buckeye Coal and Coke Company.

J. C. Sullivan, Treasurer and Manager of Cooper-Pocahontas Coal Company; Treasurer and Manager of Harty Coal Company, Treasurer and General Manager of Mead Pocahontas Coal Company, Treasurer and General Manager of Pickahin Coal Company; and Treasurer and General Manager of Wood-Sullivan Coal Company.

John J. Tierney, President of Crozer-Pocahontas Company, and President of Powhatan Coal and Coke Company.

Lawrence E. Tierney, Treasurer of Elk Ridge Coal and Coke Company; President and General Manager of Eureka Coal and Coke Company, President and General Manager of Lynchburg Coal and Coke Company, and Treasurer and General Manager of Powhatan Coal and Coke Company.

Edward Thompson, President and General Manager of Meadow Fork Coal Company and President of Newlyn Coal Company.

W. DeL. Warbridge, President of American Coal Company.

E. E. White, President and General Manager of E. E. White Coal Company.

W. W. Willett, President of Chesapeake and Ohio Coal Agency Company.

W. T. Williams, President of Dry Fork Colliery Company.

John T. Wilson, Treasurer of Dry Fork Colliery Company.

George Wolfe, Treasurer and General Manager of Superior Pocahontas Coal Company and Treasurer and General Manager of Winding Gulf Colliery Company.

Walter S. Wood, President and Treasurer of Keeney's Creek Colliery Company and President of Sullivan Coal and Coke Company.

John M. Wright, President of Raleigh Coal and Coke Company.

W. R. J. Zimmerman, General Manager of Branch Coal and Coke Company.

Details of the Indictment.

The indictment alleges that all of the defendants as members of the Smokeless Coal Operators' Association have been engaged during a period of three years in a combination in restraint of trade, said combination being conducted expressingly for the purpose of enabling the parties to eliminate competition, fix from time to time the minimum price of semi-bituminous coal, and in general regulate the terms by which such coal could be mined, marked and consigned.

Working through such a combination the defendants, according to the indictment, developed a dominating control of the semi-bituminous coal industry in the southern, southeastern and southwestern counties of West Virginia and in the western counties of Virginia. Most of this coal is transported to markets lying east of the Mississippi River and to foreign countries, including Great Britain, France, Spain and Italy. The coal has a special industrial and manufacturing value because it is smokeless and very useful for the production of steam power.

The United States Navy uses smokeless semi-bituminous coal almost exclusively, so that the Government, as well as railroads, factories, steamship lines and other consumers, was deprived of the benefit of competition and was compelled, according to the indictment, to submit to a price previously agreed upon by the producers. In order to dispose of their coal at specified minimum price, it is alleged that the defendant operators had other corporations act as their sales agents. While the sales agent companies were not properly members of the Smokeless Coal Operators' Association, their officers were on the various committees of the association, so that a thorough co-operation was constantly maintained between the producing and selling forces of the smokeless coal industry.

Government Opens Case.

In opening the case for the Government yesterday Colonel Oeland declared that from time to time and at least twice a year the defendants were accustomed to meet and fix the price of semi-bituminous coal for the ensuing year. The year extended from April to April for inland trade, and from January to January for foreign trade. Just such a "price-fixing" conference, alleged to have been held in the Waldorf-Astoria last January, constitutes the specific circumstance on which the indictment was founded. At this particular conference, the defendants are alleged to have raised the contract selling price of their coal at the mine from $1.25 a ton to $3 a ton, the new rate to take effect on April 1. The price of "spot" coal, or coal purchased at the mine without being previously contracted for, was raised about $6 a ton, Colonel Oeland charged.

The selection of a jury encountered some difficulty in the prejudice which talesmen entertained toward coal producers in general, owing to the prevailing high price of coal. It was necessary for the lawyers of the defense to impress upon the talesmen repeatedly that the industry in which the defendants were engaged did not penetrate into New York State and had nothing to do with the kind of coal that was used by the ordinary consumer.

The talesmen, however, this argument had no effect, one of them, Otto Brown of 1,170 Clay Avenue, the Bronx, declaring openly that he could not give the "defendants" a fair hearing.

The jury box was filled, however, before the noon recess. Despite the fact that real estate values are most immediately affected by the price of coal, the defense permitted several realty promoters to keep their seats in the jury.

The completed jury consisted of David H. McClure, 239 Kingsbridge Road; Irving Title, manager, 228 West End Avenue; David Huyler, the Belnord; S. S. Wollheim, pawn broker, 1,575 East Seventy-ninth Street; Charles A. McRae, real estate, 765 East 180th Street; Daniel Naughton, retired, 158 East 116th Street; Charles W. Smith, real estate, 531 West 144th Street; Albert Bunker, 95 Hudson Terrace, Yonkers; Clarence L. Johnson, 505 West 147th Street; William Greenlees, builder, 429 East 238th Street; Louis Fisher, President, 1,070 Madison Avenue, and William E. Brooker, 4,205 Third Avenue.

The trial got no further yesterday than Colonel Oeland's presentation to the jury of the allegations which the Government intends to prove. Immediately after the noon recess, Judge Grubb heard the preliminary motions to quash the indictments on the ground that the indictment did not state facts sufficient to constitute he crime charged agains the defendants. All of the motions were denied.

During the course of his opening address to the jury Colonel Oeland drew the ire of the defense by discussing the "bunker" coal transactions, which form the subject of another indictment and involve defendants, who are not connected with the present trial. Judge Grubb overruled the objection made by the defense and allowed Colonel Oeland to discuss the "bunker coal" transactions as part of the prosecution. The hearing of testimony will begin today.

FRENCH MINING MORE COAL.

PARIS, May 28. (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The production of coal from French mines has increased 500,000 tons a month as compared with the last month of 1916, seven thousand more miners, with leave from the front to aid in this work, will increase the gain. The heating problem for the coming Winter, though still difficult, is taking on a less serious aspect.

The production of French mines for the last month of 1916 and the first months of this year was: December, 1,900,000 tons; January, 2,100,000; February, 1,900,000; March, 2,367,000. The figures for February were affected by a decreased number of working days. The work in April was also handicapped by the departure of young recruits of 1918 and by the slowing up of work during the Easter holidays, yet the output was 2,250,000 tons.

FEAR COMPETITION IN DYES.

German Makers Feeling Misgivings Over Trade After the War.

Copies of the annual report of the Badische Aniline Factory, one of the leading dye-making concerns of Germany, recently received in London, show that some German dye manufacturers are not quite so confident about the impossibility of successful foreign competition after the war as they were at the beginning of hostilities.

The report says that during the year the company was able to continue sales to a certain extent, and that the general results of the year were satisfactory. But stress is laid upon the fact that "the competition which has arisen, both in enemy and neutral countries, is profiting by the long duration of the war, and consequently the recovery of many former German markets abroad is rendered much more difficult, and will be possible in any case only at the expense of great efforts and special sacrifices."

SAVE THE FRUIT CROP



Sold in convenient bags and cartons

Now is the time to make Strawberry Jam.

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

Premier — The Aluminum Six with Magnetic Gear Shift — $1985

That Tell-Tale Moment, Where Other Cars Drop Back Into Second Is Premier's Greatest Sales Asset

THERE is no way of fooling the public about a car's power to climb a hill. Either it does or it does not—and no amount of claims can alter the facts.

Here are the facts regarding Premier:

The average Premier stock car, when given ordinary attention, will out-demonstrate the average stock car of any other make. We will not resort to any pre-test trickery. We will not alter the gear ratio or give the car any grooming. Just drop in on us *unexpectedly*. Name the worst hill you know of and say—"Let's go—NOW."

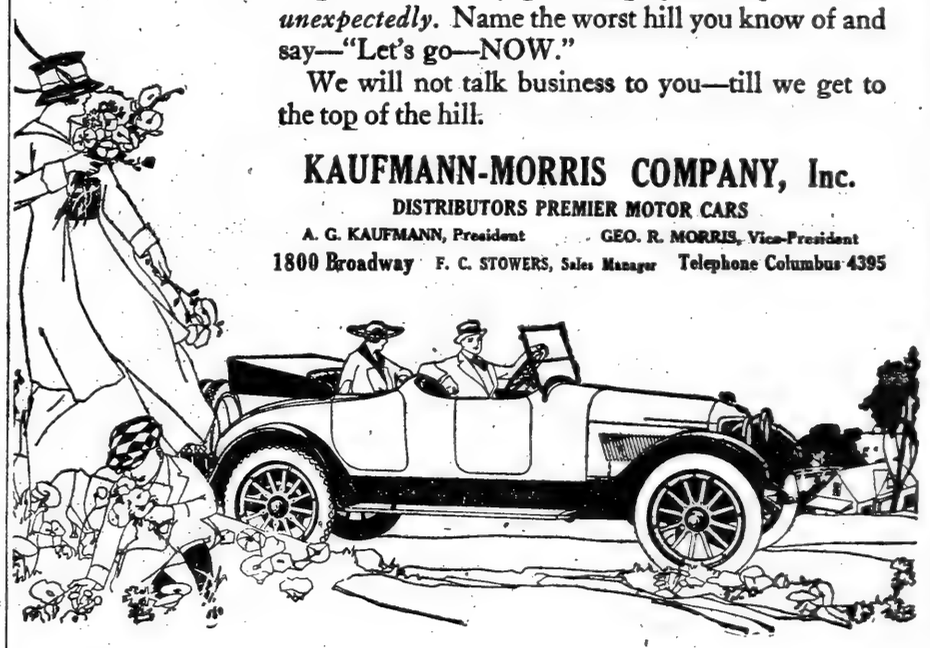
We will not talk business to you—till we get to the top of the hill.

KAUFMANN-MORRIS COMPANY, Inc.

DISTRIBUTORS PREMIER MOTOR CARS

A. G. KAUFMANN, President — GEO. R. MORRIS, Vice-President

1800 Broadway — F. C. STOWERS, Sales Manager — Telephone Columbus 4395





"We Are Answerable to the People"

Daniel Webster

(Daniel Webster)

AS builders of a great public utility, the Firestone Organization represents the people and is "answerable to them." Answerable for the safety, comfort and money-saving of those who ride on tires that bear the name

Firestone

The Firestone super-size Cord Tire is a characteristic example of the Firestone sense of public responsibility. It provides the limit of luxurious riding with gameness for the emergency test and the inbuilt strength which insures "Most Miles per Dollar."

11,000 Firestone employes are stockholders in the business. Each man, therefore, feels personally "answerable" for satisfactory service in both fabric and cord tires at lowest possible cost.

Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., Inc.

Bedford Ave. and Sterling Pl., Brooklyn — 1871-75 Broadway, N.Y. — 84 Bank St., Newark, N. J.

Home Office and Factory: Akron, Ohio

Branches and Dealers Everywhere



Quality—Service—Price

DALE



Our Designs Help to — Make Your Home Attractive

A visit to our display rooms will pay you.

109 West 125th St., — New York 1 Door West of 6th Ave.

Dale Lighting Fixture Co.

Mitchell — a roomy 7-passenger Six, with 127-inch wheelbase and a highly-developed 48-horsepower motor

$1460

Mitchell

Mitchell Junior — a 5-passenger Six on similar lines, with 120-inch wheelbase and a 40-horsepower motor, ¾-inch smaller bore.

$1195

Prices Advance July First

It is imperative that prices on all Mitchell types be advanced on July 1st, 1917, from $55 to $65. On all orders placed prior to that date, however, the old prices will obtain.

The Club Roadster

One of the 8 New Mitchell Styles

Every Mitchell body is a distinctive style. All are built by master craftsmen in the new Mitchell body plant. All are designed exclusively for Mitchells. They combine all the known attractions. Before designing this year's models Mitchell artists examined 257 new styles. So every popular touch was considered. There are two sizes of Mitchells, at two basic prices. And eight very up-to-date bodies. You will find a hundred things to interest you in them.

The latest style of speed car is the Club Roadster.

It's a racy-looking car. You will find it, we think, the smartest car of its type.

Your dealer has it on show today. But this type is selling faster than we can build it. So we urge you to see it now. Price until July 1st, $1495.

MITCHELL MOTORS COMPANY, Inc., Racine, Wis., U. S. A.

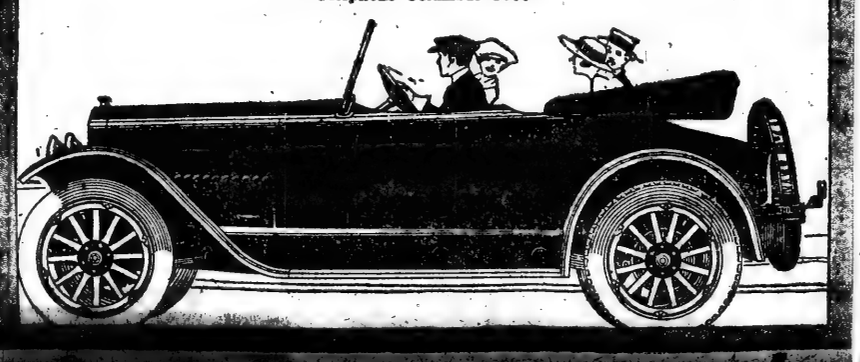
All Prices f. o. b. Racine

MITCHELL MOTOR CAR CO.

of New York

Columbus Circle, Facing South, New York, N. Y.

Telephone Columbus 8000

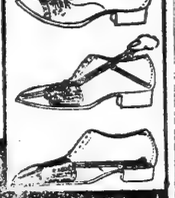


Doubles Life of Shoes

Kloo Shoe Trees press your shoes, keep them looking new, iron out wrinkles, straighten curling soles, fit any shoe and last a lifetime. They fold flat for traveling. Damp shoes dry quickly because the open, sanitary construction permits a free circulation of air.

Good shoes cost double what they did—Kloo them and double their life.

This is how it works



For High or Low Shoes.

Fully protected by U. S. patents

Kloo

ADJUSTABLE SHOE TREE

for Men & Women

50¢ a pair



Sold by Shoe Stores Druggists, Department Stores everywhere

KLOO MFG. CORP.

536 W. 23d Street, New York City

Fits any shoe

SOLD BY ALL

LIGGETT'S-RIKER-HEGEMAN DRUG STORES



Skin diseases quickly yield to

Resinol

If your doctor said to use Resinol Ointment for that skin-trouble you'd try it without a second thought! Well, *thousands* of doctors throughout the country *are* prescribing Resinol Ointment to help sick skins, and have been [illegible] for over twenty years. So why not take the combined advice of all these wise medical men and let Resinol Ointment help *your* skin also? It usually stops irritation, makes sleep possible, and helps to restore skin-health.

Resinol Ointment is an excellent dressing, too, for burns, scalds, and [illegible]. Sold by all druggists. Resinol soap helps to clear away complexions.

A SMALL SUM ADDED PUTS YOU IN THE QUALITY PROCESSION WITH CONTENTED CHALMERS OWNERS

Did you ever get into a procession of cars and wish that you had a "regular" car?

No doubt. For human nature is the same the world over. As George Ade says, there are just as many kinds of persons in Peoria as there are in Pekin.

The next time you pass a man in a *Chalmers* take a look at him. Then observe the next *Chalmers* man. Then others.

Here's what you'll say: "They're a sensible looking lot. Good, prospering persons. The kind that make America great."

Now what sort of a car do you suppose men like that would buy? Answer: A sensible car.

Does that mean a heavy, high priced car, or a light, little car?

Neither. It means a car big enough, but not too big. Light enough, but not too light. And with *quality* running all the way through.

That's why you see them driving *Chalmers*. Say! have you ever had your hands on the wheel of a *Chalmers*?

A 5 OR 7-PASSENGER QUALITY CHALMERS FOR $1350

ROADSTER, 2-PASSENGER $1350 — TOURING SEDAN, 7-PASSENGER $1850

ALL PRICES F. O. B. DETROIT AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

CHALMERS SALES COMPANY, INC., 1826-28 BROADWAY

SERVICE STATION, 453-461 WEST 167TH ST., TWO BLOCKS EAST OF BROADWAY

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

This Is a Call to Which Your Big Hearts Will Undoubtedly Respond With That Generous Warmth Which Has Won for You the Gratitude of the World

ARE you not proud of New York? Are you not glad to live among people whose patriotism prompted them to take MORE THAN HALF of the Liberty Bond Loan?

Do you realize what this means? You are in numbers only one-twentieth of all of the people who live in the United States—yet you gave MORE THAN HALF of the money your Government asked for.

Your prosperity has not closed your hearts to the call of patriotism. Your subscription to the Liberty Loan is merely the beginning of what you will do. Nothing can stop you now. It is in your blood to wish to do more, and you will do it.

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This is a call to you to again go down into your pockets and bring forth the Forty Million Dollars that President Wilson wants New York to give to the American Red Cross. Of course you will heed the call. You will give more than Forty Million Dollars. You will give more because your hearts will prompt you to do so.

Your Liberty Loan subscription averaged about $200 for every man, woman and child living in Greater New York. Think of it! Is it not great?

If the Government asked you to start to-day to raise five times as much money to help prosecute the war for humanity, there is no doubt that you would raise it in a very short time.

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Since New York contributed an average of $200 per inhabitant to send our soldiers and sailors into a battle for the right, surely it will not hesitate to contribute $8 PER INHABITANT to the American Red Cross, whose sole mission is to care for the sick and wounded—to provide for the families of our soldiers and sailors—and to bring back home disabled men.

An average of $8 per inhabitant will provide Forty Million Dollars—New York's share. This is an average of 16 cents a week per inhabitant for fifty weeks. Not a great deal to ask you to do, is it?

Thousands upon thousands of you will give a sum that will average a great deal more than 16 cents a week. Every worker must give a sum that will take care of the 16-cents-a-week allotment for the women and children who do not earn any money.

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Do you know of any man or woman worker who will refuse to contribute his or her share of a week's wages to the American Red Cross? Will not everybody YOU KNOW contribute? If you should know anybody not willing to give, do your best to put heart into him—tell him about the great work of the American Red Cross, which is God's work carried on by unselfish men and women who are glad to make sacrifices and to give their service to help the sick, the wounded, the distressed.

The work of the American Red Cross represents the spirit of America, which is to reach out and help all of the peoples of the world. The American Red Cross must spread its benefactions among many peoples. Not only must it look after our own soldiers and sailors, but it must help to take care of our brothers abroad with whom we have allied ourselves in fighting for a great cause.

Do you fully appreciate the unselfish work of the Red Cross? There are no words that more fittingly describe its work than these:

"For I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat: I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink: I was a stranger, and ye took me in: naked, and ye clothed me: I was sick, and ye visited me: I was in prison, and ye came unto me."

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Are you not willing to give every penny you can to help such an organization continue to do such a grand work?

"Inasmuch as you have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto Me."

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What will be done with the money you contribute? Every penny of it will be spent wisely and where it will do the most good. At the head of the American Red Cross is one of the most thorough and most capable business men in all America—Mr. H. P. Davison—who is giving freely of his ability, his time and his money to the cause.

There are no wheels within wheels whereby a great charity fund, such as President Wilson wants you to raise, will be dissipated in any way. Every worker pledges honor, sacrifice and service to the cause in order that every dollar, outside of necessary organization expense, shall go toward providing ambulances, hospital stores, linen, bandages, and supplies of every kind.

Thousands of doctors and nurses and ambulance drivers—the bravest, most self-sacrificing, most sympathetic men and women in the world—must go to the fields of action, where they will endure, without murmur, dangers and hardships in the service of humanity. God bless and protect them!

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You will give your share of the money needed to carry on this great work. You will be repaid a thousandfold in the thought of doing your duty.

Two little shoes bought for his three-year-old baby, together with a letter addressed to his wife, were found in the pockets of a wounded Belgian cyclist, and the picture shows the tender interest of the nurse, which is characteristic of Red Cross workers.



Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

The nurses, attendants and physicians in the French Hospital, where the wounded Belgian lay at the point of death, were deeply touched when they found the little shoes and read the letter to his wife in which, in tender words, he explained that he had bought the shoes with the money he had earned as a scout in King Albert's army. The pathos of this incident moved every one in the hospital to employ every known agency of skill, science and hard work to snatch the brave soldier from the pathway of the "Grim Reaper."

Would you like to have one of your own thus tenderly cared for? Then give all you can to the Red Cross War Fund

And remember that when our soldiers go to the front across the water, we must provide homes for them over there. They cannot endure the hardships at the front continuously. They must occasionally have a chance to rest up. Part of the fund you contribute will be used in providing them with some home comfort. We cannot bring them back here for these short rests. They will be 3,000 miles away—in a foriegn land.

They will be away from fathers and mothers, wives and children, or sisters and sweethearts—don't forget—and we must entrust them to the care of Red Cross workers.

Will we supply these Angels of Mercy with all the money they need? Certainly we will. Is it not the very least we can do? They are willing to go to the front for us—to act for us—to try to do for our fathers, brothers and sons all that we would do. What is our duty? To give whole-heartedly and with a God bless you, is it not?

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Perhaps you are wondering as you read these lines where the money comes from to pay for this advertisement. Let me tell you.

Some big-hearted, sympathetic, patriotic men said "We must get the Red Cross appeal for funds before all of the people quickly. Our volunteer captains and their associate workers cannot possibly get in touch with everybody in New York in ten days. How shall we go about it? The newspapers are helping more than their share, and it is unfair to ask them to do more. We had better contribute a sum of money to advertise Red Cross needs to all of the people. If everybody reads what the Red Cross is doing, there will be an avalanche of subscriptions."

Representatives of the Advertising Club of New York were consulted. Inquiry was made of newspaper publishers as to what they would charge. They instantly responded by naming a price that barely covers the cost of the white paper on which this story is printed, the composition and the distribution. Could anything be finer?

The big-hearted, sympathetic, patriotic men referred to then went down deep in their pockets and drew forth a fund large enough to pay for three pages in each of eighteen newspapers in New York and Brooklyn—a total of fifty-four pages.

To-day this page appears in every morning and evening newspaper in New York and Brooklyn and its message will be carried to the hearts of over 3,350,000 individual purchasers of these newspapers.

Each of the fifty-four pages is expected to produce for the Red Cross fund at least $800,000—and it will, if all of you start to-day to do your share.

Measured by New York's Liberty Loan patriotism, which is an indication of its red-blooded heart—FOR THERE CAN BE NO REAL PATRIOTISM WITHOUT A REAL HEART—there will be no surprise if New York contributes more than half of the One Hundred Million Dollars wanted for the Red Cross.

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The needs of the Red Cross have gripped the hearts of everybody—the captains of industry and all of their workers. All New Yorkers are meeting in a common brotherhood. THERE IS NO DIFFERENCE IN HEART BETWEEN FIFTH AVENUE AND THE BOWERY. All men and women, no matter in what station of life, are working together.

Look over the following list of names of men and women who are directing this patriotic work and acting as Captains of Teams to raise funds for the Red Cross:

CLEVELAND H. DODGE, Chairman American Red Cross War Finance Committee.

SEWARD PROSSER, Chairman Executive Committee of American Red Cross War Finance Committee, 42 Wall Street.

CHARLES S. WARD, Secretary American Red Cross War Finance Committee, 42 Wall Street.

MEN'S TEAMS.

1. M. Friedsam, care B. Altman & Co.
2. T. A. Gillespie, 50 Church St.
3. Daniel Guggenheim, 120 Broadway.
4. J. Horace Harding, 15 Broad St.
5. William M. Kingsley, 45 Wall St.
6. Edgar L. Marston, 24 Broad St.
7. Edwin P. Maynard, Brooklyn Trust Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.
8. Hon. John Purroy Mitchel, City Hall.
9. J. P. Morgan, 23 Wall St.
10. H. G. S. Noble, New York Stock Exchange.
11. E. H. Outerbridge, 11 Broadway.
12. Charles H. Sabin, 140 Broadway.
13. Jacob H. Schiff, 52 William St.
14. James R. Sheffield, 52 William St.
15. Albert Strauss, 1 William St.
16. William B. Thompson, 14 Wall St.
17. F. D. Underwood, 50 Church St.
18. F. A. Vanderlip, 55 Wall St.
19. George J. Whelan, 48 West 18th St.
20. A. H. Wiggin, 57 Broadway.

WOMEN'S TEAMS.

21. Mrs. Richard Aldrich, "Rokeby," Tarrytown, N. Y.
22. Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, 4 West 58th St.
23. Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Westbury, L. I.
24. Miss Alice H. Chittenden, 280 Madison Ave.
25. Miss Mabel Choate, 8 East 63rd St.
26. Mrs. E. H. Harriman, 1 East 69th St.
27. Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, 114 East 40th St.
28. Mrs. Herbert L. Pratt, Glen Cove, L. I.
29. Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., 666 Fifth Ave.
30. Mrs. Orme Wilson, Jr., 11 East 64th St.

Miss Mary Parsons, Chairman Women's Teams, 110 East 86th St.

They are all very busy people—men and women of big affairs, with many demands on their time—yet they are willing to give up everything for ten days in order to help the Red Cross raise all the money needed to carry on its work of mercy.

They have associate team workers—all of whom are busy, prominent, influential men and women, who have volunteered to work night and day for the Red Cross cause.

The captains and their associate workers will not only work, but they will give. They are doing their part, and, of course, you will do your part.

\+ + + +

Meet them with your hearts and your money. Most of you cannot give as much money as they can, but you can give as much heart and as much work. Heart and work will count tremendously, and your gift, whatever it is, will be as acceptable in the eyes of God because it will represent all you can do.

\+ + + +

REMEMBER THAT ALL MUST CONTRIBUTE ACCORDING TO THEIR MEANS IN ORDER TO TURN OVER TO THE RED CROSS WAR FUND AT LEAST FORTY MILLION DOLLARS, AND AS MUCH MORE AS YOUR HEARTS PROMPT YOU TO GIVE—AND IT MUST BE CONTRIBUTED NOW.

WRITTEN BY WILLIAM C. FREEMAN.

American War Finance — **Red Cross Committee**

42 Wall Street, New York.

Date.....

Please have one of your representatives call on me with reference to a subscription to the Red Cross War Fund.

Name.....

Address.....

Call on June..... *At hour*.....

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OR OTHER BULKY PACKAGES OF VALUE
Phone Main 6900
Guaranteed Against Fire or Theft
A package valued at $500 costs but 50c. per month.
No charge for cartage.
Private Safes, $5.00 a Year.
Rather be Safe than Sorry.
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There's this to say about Estes Park—it makes lasting friends with all who go there.

Estes Park, with all its wealth of beauty, is essentially a place to live in—to rest in—not so much a showplace for tourists as a beautiful, interesting and comfortable spot where you can take the family, and settle down for a few weeks, enjoying the fine rare mountain air, fishing and camping trips, riding, excursions into the mountains, golf and tennis.

A chapter could be written on the wild flowers of Estes Park alone.

And when you must go home, brimming with health and a new vigor, it will be with a feeling of genuine regret and a thought of repeating the experience "next Summer."

Let me send you an illustrated booklet, with map, telling all about Estes Park, its big hotels, and its comfortable small hotels and ranch houses.

Let me tell you about trains and help you in making plans.

That's what I'm here for.

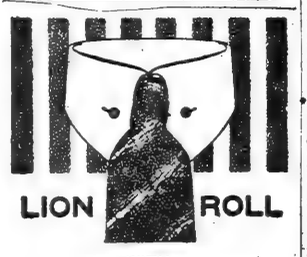
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UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.



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One that helps to purify and beautify your hair and skin without waste of time, money, and patience. The Soap to clear the pores, the Ointment to soften and soothe. These fragrant supercreamy emollients are all you need for your skin and all toilet purposes. **For Trial Free by Return Mail** address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 6M, Boston." Sold everywhere.

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On sale at all Liggett's, Riker-Hegeman Drug Stores, United Cigar Stores, and all Schulte Cigar Co. Stores; also all first-class dealers.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

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William R. Phelps, Pres.
Jewelers
6 Wall Street
Call Attention to Their Assortment of Ladies' Diamond Bracelet Watches and Bar Pins of exclusive and distinctive designs

DEMOCRATIC ATTACK STIRS UP TAMMANY

Some Leaders Scoff at City Democracy, but Others Predict Speedy Action.

WILL TRY TO HEAD IT OFF

Fight on New Organization Will Be Made by Fusion Committee Under County Clerk Schneider.

The organization of the City Democracy, made up of Wilson Democrats and others opposed to Tammany Hall in an effort to re-elect Mayor Mitchel, stirred up the Tammany leaders yesterday. Charles F. Murphy would not comment upon the new turn of political events, but some of the lesser leaders said that it would mean that Tammany would get busy right away and try and head off the opposition. Other leaders declared that it did not mean the lining up of any new forces against the Tammany organizations, as all the members are opposed to Tammany anyway.

"There's nothing new about it. It's the same old bunk. Why, these men are always against Tammany," was the comment of Democratic County Leader John H. McCooey of Brooklyn.

Tammany is working hand in glove with the Democratic Fusion Committee, the organization started by County Clerk William F. Schneider, to round up all Democrats opposed to the present city fusion administration, and the fight upon the City Democracy will be made principally by this combination. Mr. Schneider said yesterday that the new organization did not contain any new elements opposed to Tammany, and that it was not worth while taking seriously.

"I think it is unfortunate and unjust," he said, "to charge the Democratic organization of the city with disloyalty to President Wilson and Judge Seabury. Conditions last year were most unusual. I know many regular Democrats who are usually with the organization that voted for Mr. Hughes. The organization was loyal to the Democratic ticket and did its best under trying circumstances.

"Mr. Prendergast was very active last campaign. He went to the Chicago convention and spoke and then went to Maine and Ohio for Hughes. Mayor Mitchel never did anything for the Democratic ticket in the campaign. He never presided at any meeting or showed any other consideration for President Wilson. Why Wilson Democrats should now go shouting around for Mitchel I'm sure I don't know. What was done for Wilson was done by Democrats now opposing Mitchel. Four years ago, when we had fusion, it was made up of Republicans, Progressives, Independence Leaguers, the Cleveland Democracy and many other organizations. This year Republican fusion is a failure. The Committee of 250 is just regular, there are no outsiders. In order to give an appearance of real fusion the Committee of 250 had to send its Democrats out to organize the City Democracy."

It was said yesterday that the main reason for the formation of the City Democracy was the fact that the members of the Republican Fusion Committee had become alarmed at the growth of the Democratic Fusion movement, and that something had to be done to offset it. It was therefore decided that it was time to make it known that there are many independent Democrats who are working for Republican Fusion this year. From now on the Democratic members of the Fusion Committee of 250 will operate independently, but with the same purpose in view of re-electing the present city administration. Incidentally, the Wilson Democrats will try and wrest control of the local Democratic organization from Charles F. Murphy.

The new organization got busy last night and at a meeting of the Executive Committee at 30 East Forty-second Street a working organization was formed and plans adopted for a hard campaign. In the absence of Martin W. Littleton, former State Senator Thomas C. Whitlock of Brooklyn presided. Joseph R. Truesdale, who was head of the Wilson College Men's League in the municipal campaign four years ago, was elected Secretary. Committees on platform, resolutions, and permanent organization were appointed.

It was decided to hold a delegates' convention at the Grand Central Palace on June 28. Prominent speakers, several from Washington, it was said, will be present. The building will seat about 1,200, and it is planned to have that many delegates present. The 300 members of the main organization will vouch for delegates to be selected from the five boroughs, and admission will be by ticket.

Ex-Assemblyman Charles Harwood, Chairman of the Publicity Committee of the Democratic Fusion Committee of 170, which is opposing Mayor Mitchel, announced yesterday that the Platform Committee will meet at the Manual Training High School in Brooklyn tonight to receive suggestions regarding the platform for the coming campaign. It was said that more than forty civic, educational, and taxpayers' associations had requested permission to present their views. The committee has already held meetings in Manhattan, the Bronx, Queens, and Richmond. A meeting of the full committee has been called by Chairman Schneider for Wednesday at the headquarters at 30 East Forty-second Street. Important matters, it was said, will be transacted.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Independent Voters of Greater New York held yesterday at 40 East Thirty-third Street a plan of campaigning was agreed upon whereby mass meetings will be held by the organization in all the districts of the city to ascertain and crystallize public sentiment, with a view to selecting the best qualified men for public office in the coming municipal campaign. The first of these meetings will be held tonight in the Morris High School. The federation is composed of forty-eight independent civic and political organizations, and has not committed itself to the support of either the Tammany or anti-Tammany forces.

$30,000,000 IN MORTGAGE.

Big Plants Covered by American Smelters Transaction.

GLOBE, Ariz., June 18.—More than $30,000,000 is involved in a first mortgage filed by representatives of the American Smelting and Refining Company today. The document contains 70,750 words. Properties included among those mortgaged are:

In Arizona—The Hayden smelter.
New Jersey—Perth Amboy plant.
Nebraska—Omaha plant.
Utah—Murray and Germania plants, Mingo plant, Parley's Cañon lime quarry, Salt Lake demonstration farm.
Montana—East Helena plant, Great Falls plant, McClelland Creek quarry, Monarch and Montana Central mining claims.

TWO ROB BANK'S MESSENGER

Highwaymen Flee with $10,000, but Soon Are Caught.

Bernard Tellinger, fifty-five years old, a bank messenger employed by the Greenpoint National Bank, was attacked by two men at Hewes Street and Marcy Avenue, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon, and robbed of $10,000 in cash and $5,000 in checks. The cries of women who witnessed the robbery brought the police, and after a chase, in which several shots were fired, the men were captured and the money recovered. Tellinger had been visiting business houses in the Greenpoint and Williamsburg districts yesterday morning, and had collected the $15,000 to be deposited in the bank. Soon after noon he went to his home at 291 Hewes Street for luncheon.

Leaving his home a little after two o'clock in the afternoon, he walked toward Marcy Avenue. Just before he reached the corner the two men, who apparently had been waiting for him, rushed up, and before he could draw his revolver one of them struck him over the head with a blackjack. They then grabbed the bag and ran along Hewes Street toward Bedford Avenue. Tellinger was stunned by the blow, and could not follow his assailants, but the cries of the women attracted Policeman Reif of the Clymer Street station.

The highwaymen continued their flight and finally took refuge in the rear yard of a tenement on Rutledge Street, where the police subdued them. At the Clymer Street station, where the men were charged with assault and highway robbery, they said they were Angelo Morello, twenty years old, of 862 Anthony Street, and Frank Romano, twenty years old, a chauffeur, of 183 Rutledge Street.

Burney Leases Saratoga Casino.

Hamilton D. Burney, resident manager of the Claridge Hotel, has leased for a term of three years the Casino at Saratoga, which will be opened on July 14. The Casino was built and operated as a clubhouse by Canfield. Extensive alterations are to be made before the opening.

HELD FOR GEM THEFT.

Boy of 17 Accused of Stealing Diamonds and Pearls.

Accused of the theft of a wallet containing diamonds valued at $4,000 and pearls worth $500, Meyer Hecht, 17 years old, of 226 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, was locked up in Police Headquarters yesterday. The boy was arrested by Lieutenant Collins at 17 Maiden Lane, where has was seeking employment.

According to the police, the wallet was stolen from the safe of Lebang & Cohen on the thirteenth floor of 71 Maiden Lane on June 1. Michael and Benjamin Cohen, members of the firm, walked into the office from their workshop just in time to see a boy run out the door. Going to the open safe, they found that the wallet had been taken. Young Hecht denies the charge.

500,000 Must March —Sore Feet or Not!

"Typical American foot weak," say Army surgeons. Much suffering, but few exemptions expected in new Army this September.



Mexican Border. Scores dropped out crippled. Even short hikes brought out hundreds of cases of unsuspected foot troubles.



Mexican Border. "A fighting man is no better than his feet." Many a one endured the marches by pure grit alone.



Somewhere in France. Not only in marching but in the trenches men suffered cruelly from foot defects they could have corrected in civilian life.

Your Feet?

YOUR feet may be weak and you not know it, until too late. Be examined now. Save yourself weeks of suffering.

Simple exercises and the right shoe can prepare you quickly for the strain of heavy marching—whether you do your bit in the army or at home.

The foot expert in your Regal Store will advise you. Wearing the famous Regal Nature's Doctor shoe will build up your foot—strengthen the muscles—straighten bones and joints.

Orthopaedic surgeons in the Army, the Police and the Postal Department recommend this shoe.

You should understand its *five* vital features—three are illustrated.

Right now you can get this famous Regal Nature's Doctor shoe at the special price of . . . . .

Thousands need them—we have only 1,800 pairs! **$6.50**

Action is the thing!

Regal Shoe Co.



Stylish and comfortable Regal Nature's Doctor Oxford. Special price, $6.50.



Flexible Shank: Develops strong muscles quickly in arch—makes foot supple and tough.



Canted Heel: Notice the slope up at inner side of heel. It throws your weight where nature intended—relieves strain on bones—straightens ankles.



Natural Shape Sole: Plenty of toe room corrects bunions and exercises lateral arch. Straight line along inner side gives new military position and step.

NEW YORK
*Nassau and Ann Street — *Broadway at Spring Street
175 Broadway — Broadway at 10th Street
*Broadway at Duane Street — Broadway at 27th Street
Broadway at 37th Street — St. Nicholas Ave. at 181st St.
14th Street at 3rd Avenue — 40 West 34th Street — 2929 Third Avenue
6th Avenue at 21st Street — 125th Street at 7th Avenue — 991-993 Southern Boulevard

BROOKLYN
4 Flatbush Avenue — 1375 Broadway — 301 Broadway
1049 Broadway — *357 Fulton Street — 466 Fifth Avenue

NEWARK, N. J. — 825 Broad Street
JERSEY CITY — 108 Newark Ave.
(*Men's Shoes Only)



Cable Cord—40% Rubber
Immune to Tire Fever

BEHOLD how *cord* and *rubber* are fused into the flexible, powerful *cable-cord* which forms the exclusive *patent-protected* body of a Silvertown tire. Note the *rubber core,* and how each *cord tendon* in the cable-cord lies completely encased in a cushion of rubber.

Corded and cabled under high pressure, which replaces all air in the fiber with rubber gum, it is fused with rubber as a cobbler's waxed end is waxed with wax.

That fusion of rubber and cord, *cool no matter how fast the tire whirls,* when cross-wrapped in the Silvertown's two-ply body, is the secret of Silvertown's IMMUNITY from TIRE-FEVER—the internal heat rubbed up between the plies of many-ply tires—the great destroyer of tires.

With but two plies of strong, cool cable cord—Silvertowns, trade marked, with the *Red Double Diamond,* are bound to outlast and outserve many-ply tires, with their multiplied tire fever.

Moreover they give a style, a smoother riding comfort and gasoline saving economy you can not afford to deny yourself.

THE B. F. GOODRICH CO., *Akron, Ohio*
Goodrich also makes the famous Fabric Tires—Black Safety Treads
Local Address, 1780 Broadway, N. Y. City
Phone 8700 Columbus

"Silvertown" makes all cars "first class"

The American Exchange National Bank
128 BROADWAY **NEW YORK CITY**

THE QUESTION of *Financing Domestic and Foreign Trade* is thoroughly treated in a pamphlet which we have just issued, a copy of which can be had on application.

OUR PAMPHLET on *Acceptances,* issued in 1916, is conceded to be the most practical exposition of the subject which has so far been published.

It is our desire to see the Acceptance system firmly established in the United States, and we cheerfully contribute these publications towards that end.

Business financeering has been greatly broadened through the use of Acceptances, which are now filling an important place in credit transactions.

The Federal Reserve Act made it possible for member banks to accept drafts covering self-liquidating transactions. In other words it permits banks to lend their credit.

BANK ACCEPTANCES find a ready market, and the rate they command depends upon the standing of the accepting bank. Federal Reserve banks purchase the acceptances of member banks at a favorable rate of discount.

Our experience convinces us that *Acceptance Credits* can be used to advantage. Business men will find it highly profitable to familiarize themselves with this important phase of banking.

We are operating a department devoted exclusively to dealing in and developing the use of Acceptances. We will gladly discuss the subject through correspondence or in person.

The possibility of financial strain incident to the war can be greatly reduced through the use of Acceptances—the most liquid form of commercial paper.

One Business News Item Paid for the PUBLIC LEDGER 20 Years

A business man recently told of reading an item in the Business Section of the Public Ledger which, printed there exclusively, saved him enough money to pay for the Ledger twenty years.

Any business man who reads the Public Ledger Business Section for one year, and THINKS while he reads, may save thousands—or learn ways to increase and improve his business to a like extent.

And this applies to almost EVERY business in the United States. No matter what YOUR business is the Public Ledger prints news of it at least once a week—and like as not that news appears exclusively in the Ledger.

The Business Section of the Public Ledger alone would be cheap at 2c.

But when it is combined with a great daily newspaper, with exclusive London Times cable service, and a host of special news sources, in addition to all regular news channels, the Public Ledger Business Section is a unique and unusually comprehensive source of business information.

Business men and their families find constantly increasing reason for buying—and relying upon—the Public Ledger.

PHILADELPHIA
PUBLIC LEDGER

On Sale at Leading Hotel Newsstands in New York

'MY LADY'S GLOVE' COMES FROM VIENNA

Operetta by Straus Adapted for Us Differs Little from Many Others Made Over.

ITS JOKES ARE FAMILIAR

Edgar Smith and E. A. Paulton Authors of the Book—One Splendid Waltz Left of Composer's Music.

MY LADY'S GLOVE—An operetta in three acts, music by Oscar Straus with interpolations by Sigmund Romberg; book and lyrics adapted by Edgar Smith and Edward A. Paulton from the German.

Colonel Bombarde.....Charles Judels
Captain Polldeau.....Charles Purcell
M. Theodore Lampelle...Charles McNaughton
Antoine (" Toni ").....Ned Monroe
Lieutenant Ponsonby.....Horace Sinclair
Lieutenant Jureau.....Arthur Geary
Lieutenant Victorien.....Paul Burtnett
Lieutenant Conde.....J. W. Kelly
Elaine (" Elly ").....Vivienne Segal
Lydia Petrowska.....Frances Demarest
Mme. Fifi.....Maude Odell
Charlotte.....Grace Daniels
Mimi.....Doris Marvin
Mlle. Montmartre.....Virginia Fissinger

If art were not international "My Lady's Glove" could not have been presented last night at the Lyric Theatre, for it is an adaptation of a Viennese operetta by Oscar Straus, a composer who wrote his share of the waltzes that made the Austrian city on the banks of the Wein the waltz centre of the universe in the ante-bellum days. Mr. Straus, who is distinguishable from Herr Richard and Herr Johann Strauss by having only one "s" at the far end of his name, is best known to American theatre goers as the composer of "The Chocolate Soldier."

"My Lady's Glove" was first done in Vienna two years ago under a title whose translated meaning was "The Beautiful Unknown." Sari Petrass, who had returned home to the Austrian capital from London with the beginning of the war, originated the prima donna rôle, and after Miss Petrass came to New York last Winter and ended her engagement in "Miss Springtime," in which she made her American début, she was cast for her original rôle in the Straus piece and sang some few performances out of the city. Then an American gentleman won and the stage lost the visiting prima donna; and since that time the operetta has been impending, with many false starts and changes of cast.

As it finally reached the local stage it differed little, if at all, from dozens of Viennese operettas made over for American consumption that have gone before. There were the same jokes about matrimony and chickens, the same arbitrary entrances and exits of principals, the same rompings in of the chorus after the first verse or at a time for the finale. Without a program and a musical memory one might have sworn he had seen the thing three, four, five, and up to a dozen years ago. Edgar Smith, assisted by Edward A. Paulton, was the master of glue-pot, shears, scrapbook, and other properties in making the adaptation.

As usually happens when a foreign operetta is made over and the libretto is greatly altered, much of the original score was trimmed away, and only a few of Mr. Straus's numbers remain. There are twenty-one numbers in all, and of these possibly half a dozen are from the original score. One of them, a waltz song whose refrain creeps into all of the finales, is pure Viennese, and is worthy of the composer of "My Hero."

The other songs are by Sigmund Romberg, also an Austrian, but now a resident of this country. The best of Mr. Romberg's contributions is a song called "Do Buy Some Candy, Sir," though the fact that the coryphees pelted the occupants of the front rows with chocolates of a favorably known brand and the occupant of B-2 caught two in his hand and one in his eye may have something to do with this judgment.

The cast proved sufficient unto the book. Vivienne Segal sang Miss Petrass's rôle, of which little was left. Miss Segal is blessed with youth and grace, and a fair voice. Charles Purcell has grown in voice and poise since his début on the New Amsterdam roof. Charles Judels and Maude Odell labored unflaggingly in parts that should have been funny but weren't, and Charles McNaughton and Ned Monroe were even less successful. No other call was made upon Frances Demarest than to parade her Junoesque beauty.

A young miss who called herself Mlle. Montmarte, though more likely she was Mlle. Greenpoint, danced prettily, and a Mme. Nadina Tagelli unleashed a coloratura that rasped the ears of sensitive auditors. Mme. Tagelli and her aquatic gestures are well known to patrons of the Strand movie temple.

The locale was changed to France in deference to present circumstances, but the settings were near-Urban, and not so very near at that, possibly in deference to the Austrian composers.

GIRL KILLED IN ELEVATOR.

Crushed in Door as the Car Suddenly Started Up.

Ella M. Brown, 19 years old, a stenographer for the International Book Company, with offices on the eleventh floor of 114 West Forty-first Street, was crushed to death in an elevator in the building yesterday. Miss Brown was stepping into the elevator to go to the street when the car suddenly shot up, and she was caught between the floor and the top of the door. She was so badly injured that she died on her arrival at the New York Hospital. She lived at 2,985 Park Avenue, the Bronx.

Alvin Rogers, the colored operator of the car, was detained at the West Thirtieth Street Station pending an investigation. He was so excited he could not tell clearly just why the car started as the stenographer was entering it.

AID WAR HOSPITAL.

Pennsylvania Women Give $4,200 to American Institution in Paris.

The Society of Pennsylvania Women in New York, of which Mrs. Joshua A. Hatfield is President, and Mrs. William Harrison Brown, Treasurer, it was announced yesterday, had given $4,200 to the American Ambulance of Paris. The donation is sufficient to maintain seven beds at the hospital for a year.

Since the establishment of the ambulance, about 300 beds have been endowed by Americans. As many of the endowments have expired, and there is need of increasing the facilities to meet demands made by the American forces, the ambulance managers invite attention to this way of aiding in war work. It is estimated that $800 is enough to support one bed for a year. Checks will be acknowledged by Mrs. Robert Bacon, as Treasurer, if sent to her at 14 Wall Street.

RUMANIA TO HELP JEWS.

Equal Civil and Political Rights Promised, Bratiano Cables.

The Jewish Morning Journal received yesterday from M. Bratiano, the Rumanian Premier, the following cable dispatch, dated Jassy:

"Our determination to give the Jews in Rumania equal civil and political rights is unanimous and definite. The King has pledged his royal word and the Government, which represents the two political parties of the constitution, has made the same declaration in Parliament. Technicalities of the Constitution oblige it to postpone the vote of this reform until after the next election, which takes place only after the liberation of our territory.

"The American nation understands that we cannot modify the Constitution, but the idea that the new Parliament, legally endowed with the right to amend the Constitution in this respect, will not do it, must not be entertained.

"BRATIANO."

DISCORD IN ORATORIO ARISES OVER DAMROSCH

Society Directors' Choice of Conductor Causes Old Members to Rally to Koemmeninch

The announcement yesterday that a committee of Directors of the Oratorio Society had invited Walter Damrosch to resume for a year the post of conductor that he once held from 1885 to 1899, and that Mr. Damrosch had accepted, was the first news to the public and to many of the society's chorus that a schism existed as to choice of a leader next season for the oldest choir of mixed voices in New York. The 280 singing members have now called a meeting for Thursday, June 28, to take action as to their conductor of the last five years, Louis Koemmenich.

The Board of Directors at a recent session re-elected all officers but the conductor and voted 16 to 8 to leave that matter to the Executive Committee, which in its turn last Tuesday voted 3 to 2 for Mr. Damrosch. This result was announced by C. J. Oliphant, business manager, yesterday. Frank S. Hastings was elected some time ago to the new office of Chairman of the board, and among his associate Directors who were said to favor a new régime were Frank B. Sealy, H. Willard Gray, Roland Holt and E. K. Baird.

In Andrew Carnegie's absence the acting President of the society is Dr. John P. Munn, who with Second Vice President Hartwell Ea Wilkins, Treasurer William Elliott Knox, Assistant Treasurer Lee M. Bingham, Secretary William B. Tuthill, and others, had been understood to favor retaining Conductor Koemmenich. Mr. Tuthill has been with the Oratorio Society since 1878 and Mr. Wilkins since 1880. Of the entire chorus 104 date from the period of Mr. Damrosch, his father and brother, while 176 have enrolled under Mr. Koemmenich in the last five years.

MR. ELKUS VISITS LONDON.

Ambassador Says Jaffa Massacres Were Exaggerated—Food Plentiful.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 18.—Ambassador Elkus, from Constantinople, is here for a few days' visit. He called this afternoon on the Premier and Mr. Balfour, and discussed Turkish conditions generally.

The Ambassador told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that there was general regret in Turkey over America's entry into the war, as Americans are popular. The staff of Robert College and the women's college is staying on. Many missionaries are still in the interior districts unmolested.

The Ambassador refused to discuss the military or diplomatic situation. He said the only food rationed in Constantinople was bread. War bread ("Vessica bread") is supplied by the Government to the poor, but the better quality is easily bought by the richer classes. Large quantities of vegetables are arriving in Constantinople, and people with money are able to buy plenty of food.

Foreigners are still doing business in the usual fashion. The Armenians were never injured in Constantinople. The massacres in the interior were over before the Ambassador reached Turkey. The Jews were hit by the general war troubles, but there were no widespread persecutions. The Jaffa massacres, he said, were exaggerated. The whole population of Jaffa, Moslem, Christian, and Jew, was moved away for military reasons, then moved back. There was much incidental suffering, but no deliberate massacre.

The Ambassador described the hard work of the post as it represented ten countries with a staff of 100. The utmost courtesy was shown on his departure. In Vienna he was permitted to go where he pleased, and had an excellent dinner at the hotel at a reasonable price.

WAR BAN ON FANCY SHOES.

Economy Board Asks Simplification of Styles for Women.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—A spirited contest is promised tomorrow before the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense over styles of shoes for women. The board has taken up the question for the purpose of conserving the supply of leather and in the interest of labor. In a letter to shoe manufacturers the board has indicated that it is desirable to reduce the number of new styles of shoes for the Spring season of 1918. It has asked the manufacturers to eliminate extreme styles and confine production to staple lines. The course of the board is in accord with that of the British Government in ordering that women's shoes should not be more than seven inches high.

The manufacturers are expected to enter a vigorous protest. Some of them have established certain types of fancy shoes, and they feel that they will be deprived of a profitable trade if they follow the advice of the Economy Board. It is the purpose of the board to give the manufacturers a chance to dispose of present stocks before beginning a campaign to induce the people of the country not to buy fancy styles of footwear.

The members of the Economy Board are A. W. Shaw, Chairman; W. D. Simmons, E. F. Gay, George Rublee, Melvin T. Copeland, Henry F. Denison, Alfred Pittman, and Dr. Hollis Godfrey. Their services are advisory and entirely voluntary. They have decided to hear both sides of the controversy.

WOULD CURB FRENCH PRESS

Washington Officials Annoyed at Publication of News of Our Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Some annoyance has been caused in official circles here by the repeated publication in the French press of information concerning movements and contemplated movements of American naval forces and of bases for them in European waters.

Information of this character has been rigidly withheld from the American press by the Navy Department, and heretofore has come almost exclusively from Europe. It was said today that an arrangement regarding information to be published had been made with the French Government, and the Navy Department will take up infractions of it with the French Admiralty.

Bernard Granville at the Palace.

Bernard Granville is the principal newcomer on this week's bill at the Palace. Mr. Granville, who has been a member of Mr. Ziegfeld's "Follies" organization for the last two seasons, sings, dances, and speaks pieces, and in spite of his own certainty that he is clever one must admit that he is. Nora Bayes has been held over from last week, as have George White and Emma Haig. The Gaudsmidts and their performing poodles, and "The Bride Shop," a musical comedy in miniature, are old features back again. Red Cross representatives are holding forth in the lobby, and Mrs. William Burns Kennedy reads effectively from the stage "Verdun," a dramatic poem made familiar by Julia Marlowe, in conjunction with a brief plea for assistance for the charity.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Enrico Caruso, the Metropolitan tenor, cabled to Director Gatti-Casazza yesterday from Buenos Aires saying that he had made his first appearance of the season in the South American city in Donizetti's "Elisir d'Amore."

Colonel W. H. Chatfield of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, will give a brief talk at the opening of the Civic Orchestra concerts tomorrow evening in the St. Nicholas Rink. M. Tardieu, Consul General Liebert, and the Marquis de Polignac will be box guests of Treasurer Otto H. Kahn.

The Patriotic Song Committee organized by Emily N. Hatch, Mrs. Florence H. Botsford, Dr. Holbrook Curtis, and R. S. Pigott, the last named as Corresponding Secretary, is enrolling volunteers to sing at public meetings, and already has the names of May Peterson, Yvette de Treville, Kathleen Howard, David Bispham, and William Hinshaw.

BANKERS AWAITING LOAN ALLOTMENTS

Exchange Believes Issuing of Certificates Will Minimize the Danger of Short Selling.

LITTLE TRADING IN BONDS

Transactions in the Loan Record Give Balance of $94,459,734 in the Clearing House.

It had been expected that the final figures for Liberty Loan subscriptions received by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York would be announced last night, but at a late hour it was said that the work of checking and rechecking the tabulated applications had not been completed, and that no figures would be made public until all subscriptions had been fully classified and the totals proved. A statement may be given out today or tomorrow. Officials of the bank and members of the Liberty Loan Committee declined to make an estimate of what the total was likely to be, and they adhered to the figure given out Saturday morning, $1,050,000,000, although some bankers predicted that the final figures would be larger, more closely approximating $1,100,000,000.

The Central Liberty Loan Committee, headed by Governor Strong of the Federal Reserve Bank, held a meeting yesterday and will hold another today, when it will be decided what disposition is to be made of the organization used in the war loan campaign. Some of the sub-committees have disbanded and a large number of the clerks and stenographers who had been drafted into the service of the campaign have returned to their places in the various banks and banking houses. Those working in the bond issue division were still at their desks at a late hour last night tabulating the returns. Many of the men have worked until 2, 3, 4, and 5 o'clock every morning for the last week. The bond salesmen, who finished their work on Saturday, rested or played golf on Saturday afternoon and Sunday, and took up their regular duties yesterday.

Bankers are keenly awaiting news from Washington regarding Secretary McAdoo's decision concerning allotments, the disposition of the subscriptions received after the closing of the books on Friday noon, the distribution of the money among the various bank depositaries, and the issuance of temporary receipts for the bonds, pending the issuance of the regularly engraved bond certificates.

There was very little trading in Liberty bonds on "the when issued" basis on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and all sales made were at prices above par. It was pointed out that if the Treasury promptly issued the temporary certificates, so that dealings could be had in them, and also if actual deliveries could be made, the danger of short selling would be averted or greatly minimized, especially in view of the fact that it would be possible, through the deliveries, to trace the sellers. Under existing conditions, with transactions calling for the delivery of the bonds after they are actually issued, it is impossible to detect the individual or organization which might sell a large block of Liberty bonds at prices below par, unless the broker should elect to divulge the name of his customer, something which is not likely to be done.

It was announced yesterday by the Guaranty Trust Company that subscriptions filed through it, which total $76,170,950, represent participations by 49,935 individuals, this figure including the subscriptions of employes who have agreed to pay for the bonds on a partial-payment plan offered by many employers.

At the national headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America it was reported that the total subscriptions gathered in by the scouts in 1,943 cities amounted to $15,214,350.

The demand for buttons still continues. The committee has already distributed 900,000, and has unfilled orders for about 250,000 more. One of the up-State chairmen telegraphed as follows:

"I suggest that if you have another issue, you sell the buttons and throw in the bonds, for they all seem to be more interested in the buttons than in the bonds."

The Liberty Loan Committee is having a staff of clerks examine and classify newspaper clippings regarding the war loan. More than 21,000 clippings have been received, and they are still coming in.

Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island Railroad, issued a notice to all employes yesterday, congratulating them on the response they made to the call for Liberty Loan subscriptions. He announced that 2,919 subscriptions, amounting to $220,500 had been received.

"We have other difficult problems ahead of us," Mr. Peters said, "and I hope we will continue to co-operate and pull together in every way for the good of the service. We are to have a large military encampment located on our line which will tax our resources to the utmost. Every man must strive to do his best in the discharge of his duty in order that we may properly serve our country."

NEW CLEARING HOUSE RECORD

Liberty Loan Transactions Give $94,459,734 Balance.

The heavy banking transactions incident to the Liberty Loan payments were responsible for the establishment of new high records at the Clearing House yesterday. While the volume of clearings was not particularly large—in fact, relatively small—the total being $543,714,817, the balances were the highest ever reached, namely, $4,459,734, the previous high record having been made on May 26 last with a total of $80,668,114, the day following payments for a $500,000,000 issue of Treasury certificates of indebtedness.

The other new high record established yesterday was the credit balance of the Federal Reserve Bank, which was $76,786,800. This compares with $52,001,042, the previous high record, also made on May 26.

In addition to yesterday's large credit balance of the Federal Reserve Bank, the Assistant United States Treasurer had a credit balance of $7,823,851. The two figures taken together gave the two special members of the Clearing House—the Reserve Bank and the Assistant Treasurer—a total credit of $84,610,651, which was within about $10,000,000 of the total balances for the day, and which shows that the banks "lost" that much cash. On Saturday the combined credit balances of the Reserve Bank and the Assistant Treasurer amounted to $39,237,661; which shows that in two days the city banks "lost" $123,848,312 in cash. The bulk of this represents the money paid to the Federal Government for the Liberty bonds and for income tax assessments.

Yesterday's balances at the Clearing House amounted to nearly 12 per cent. of the day's clearings, an unusually high ratio, and comparing with about 9 per cent. reached on May 26 last. The average percentage in the last twenty years has fluctuated from 4 to 6 per cent. The explanation for the increase is that while the volume of transactions was not large, the payments all went one way, in the direction of the Federal Reserve Bank and the Assistant Treasurer, the debits being all against the banks.

The settlement of balances through the Federal Reserve Bank greatly facilitated the payments yesterday. While not all of the members of the Clearing House have adopted the plan, more than thirty have, and there are indications that the others will do so soon. In the absence of settlements through the Federal Reserve Bank by book entries, it would have been necessary to carry the sum of $94,459,734 to and from the Clearing House. In other words, about $189,000,000 would have been transported through the streets, while with the system of settlements through the Reserve Bank, this was reduced to a considerable degree.

LOAN TOTALS INCOMPLETE.

Only Four Reserve Districts Have Sent Final Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Treasury Department announced today that final reports on Liberty Loan totals had been received from only four Federal Reserve Banks—Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. The figures were not made public, for the stated reason that owing to complications in the manner of making subscriptions, the reports would be subject to amendment.

An official stated that the four districts had gone well above the allotments made by Secretary McAdoo three weeks ago, which were: Philadelphia, $140,000,000 to $175,000,000; Cleveland, $180,000,000 to $225,000,000; Chicago, $260,000,000 to $325,000,000, and St. Louis, $80,000,000 to $100,000,000.

No intimation was given today at the Treasury Department as to what course would be followed in disposing of the excess in subscriptions which Secretary McAdoo is to scale down to the limit of $2,000,000,000. Some persons think that the oversubscriptions may have a harmful influence on the next loan issue.

WARNS OF GERMAN LETTERS.

Paris Says Alleged Prisoners' Messages Are from Foes.

PARIS, June 18.—An official note issued this evening warns families of prisoners of war in Germany against letters, purporting to come from prisoners, which contain requests for parcels of food or information of a military character, to be conveyed by underlining certain words, which together form phrases. Sometimes, it is suggested, that answers can be written in saliva on the inside of envelopes.

The public is urged to send these letters to the military authorities. It is said that these methods are employed by the enemy to obtain information and food parcels for their own use.

The Ministry of War has prohibited the mailing of newspapers and magazines to neutral countries by private persons. Newspapers, mailed by publishers or news companies alone, will be transmitted. In addition, travelers proceeding to neutral countries will no longer be allowed to take newspapers or periodicals across the frontier.

ITALIAN WOMEN GRATEFUL.

Send Affectionate Greetings to Their "Sisters of Free America."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 18.—Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, wife of the American Ambassador, has received the following address:

"Several hundred Italian women united under the title of the National Feminine League, convinced that they express the sentiments of the greater part of the women of united Italy and Irredentist Italy, turn to you, worthy daughter of the great American Union, to express all their admiration and joy for the message of the illustrious President of United America. Your great country, true to her origin, the glorious, noble incarnation of democracy, with a grand gesture proclaims that not cupidity, not aspirations for expansion, not ambition for bloody laurels, arm her hand, but chivalrous feeling for civilization inspires her, and she has drawn the sword to defend herself from the predatory invasions of ancient barbarities. We beg your Excellency to present our affectionate, fraternal salue to our sisters of free America."

Mrs. Page answered in appropriate words, expressing her gratitude for the noble sentiments addressed to her country.

PARIS CRITICISES OUR WAR FINANCE

Writer Thinks Policy Outlined by F. A. Vanderlip Is Fitted Only for Peace.

LOANS SUCCESS PLEASING

But Future Issues Must be at Higher Rate to Get Sums Necessary.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 18.—The statement of Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, outlining his projected policy for financing the war, has aroused great interest here. While the courage of the proposed measures is generally admitted, there are not lacking queries whether in the light of the allied war finance to date they will not prove difficult or even impracticable.

One of the leading authorities, the financial editor of the Journal des Debats, who is understood to represent the highest expert opinion on the subject, devotes two columns to an exhaustive discussion of the statement. Beginning with recognition of Mr. Vanderlip's wisdom in putting clearly before the public at the outset the magnitude of the ask of raising the $5,000,00,000 loans already authorized, the author proceeds to criticise Mr. Vanderlip's argument—which he gives in detail—concerning the respective positions of the United States and England at the inception of their financial campaigns. While admitting Mr. Vanderlip's assumption that the reduction of home commerce in certain directions has rendered available for war loans a considerable portion of English capital, the writer qualifies as pure illusion the theory that England, or France either, could thus utilize capital invested abroad or liquidated by the sale of foreign stocks. He continues:

"England's resources in both these respects were used to pay for the purchases of munitions, &c., abroad, and it is precisely this fact that obviates any such difference as Mr. Vanderlip advances between the respective positions of the two nations, because America will naturally do her buying on her own soil, with the exception of comparatively small amounts for the maintenance of troops in France. As vast sums will be circulated at home, America's task ought to be easier than England's, but with the proviso that a somewhat similar line of policy be followed.

"All the warring nations have been forced to increase their liquid assets by the augmentation of paper credits in one form or another. France has raised the limit for the emission of banknotes. England established notes, both measures tending to produce a superabundance of capital and facilitate Government loans. It was contrary to the rules of peace time, but 'war finance is one of the necessities of war.'

"America seems inclined to think it possible to arrange the enormous loans war necessitates without abandoning ante-bellum standards, and her bankers even express anxiety regarding the possible dangers of credit inflation. Mr. Vanderlip declares that loans should be covered almost entirely by current profit and economies. He asks every one to reject any investment outside Government issues and to put aside for subscription to the State the largest possible proportion of actual profits and profits in sight. In a word, Mr. Vanderlip wants the public mobilize its future resources, which really come to the same thing as creating capital by credit.

"Certainly the success of the recent loan is most encouraging. In the present circumstances at the rate of 3½ per cent. it is a veritable tour de force. But we doubt whether the American treasury can repeat it a second time or obtain in future such advantageous terms. On the contrary, we think it more probable that the United States will find it necessary as they go deeper into the war, to adopt methods and rates of interest more closely approximating to those of Europe."

TINWORKERS DEMAND RISE.

Manufacturers Meet Men Today to Consider Wage Increase.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 18.—The demands of 10,000 sheetiron and tinplate workers of the East and Middle West for a substantial wage increase to meet the rising cost of living will be communicated to the Western Sheet and Tinplate Manufacturers' Association tomorrow. Representatives of the employers and employes gathered here today, but specific demands were not communicated. Seventeen plants are working 24 hours a day with three shifts, the manufacturers declare, in an effort to supply the Government's needs. Whether they will work seven days a week, which is opposed by the workmen, is another matter for discussion.

The need for a more satisfactory arrangement of transportation facilities was urged by the manufacturers, who declared they are experiencing difficulty in obtaining cars. William Banfield of Follansby, Va., and James H. Nutt of Youngstown, Ohio, head the manufacturers, while John Williams of Pittsburgh, President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, presides over the workmen.

WINTER GARDEN B'WAY & 50TH. Evgs. at 8. MATINEE TODAY, 50c to $1.50.
THE Passing Show OF 1917
CHARLES DARNTON, EV. WORLD: "Dazzled blinking New York."

LYRIC 42nd, W. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. Tom'w 2:15. Biggest Operatic Hit in N. Y.
New Shubert Production | MY LADY'S GLOVE
Music by OSCAR STRAUSS. | with CHARLES PURCELL GREAT SINGING CAST. 100 PRETTY GIRLS.

NEW BIJOU 45th St., just off B'way. Phone 630 Bryant. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Tom'w & Sat. 2:15. THE KNIFE By Eugene Walter. "The thrills of a lifetime crowded into a few hours."—Eve. Telegram.

ASTOR THEA., B'way & 44th. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Tom'w, 50c to $1.50. HIS LITTLE WIDOWS. UP-TO-THE-MINUTE MUSICAL COMEDY

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. Like the breath of Springtime. LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music. SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—Herald.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:15. Season's Musical Knockout You're in Love

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:15. OH, BOY! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.

356th Time! THE MAN WHO CAME BACK. Playhouse Mats. Tom'w & Sat.

SEE THE 48TH ST. 13th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller. Thea., E. of B'way. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. Evs. 8:30.

WASH'N SQ. PLAYERS COMEDY 110 W. 41st. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. LAST 2 WEEKS "Plets & Playwrights," "Another Way Out," & (new) "Parish."

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:30. OLIVER MOROSCO Presents THE BRAT "Better Than Peg o' My Heart."

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT. 8:30. Pop. Mat. Tom'w, 2:30. WM. COLLIER in the Greatest of all Farces NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

CORT West 48th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. OLIVER MOROSCO'S Great Laughing Success Upstairs and Down

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Matinees Daily 25 & 50c. 'A DAUGHTER of the GODS' with Annette Kellermann

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs. Ziegfeld Follies ROOF After Performance at 11:30 MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. LAST 8 NIGHTS—LAST 2 MATINEES. The New Word, The Old Lady Shows Her Medals, and ETHEL BARRYMORE In THE $13 LOOK. GREAT BARRIE PLAYS.

Turn to the Right! POPULAR PRICE MATINEE TOMORROW. GAIETY B'WAY, 46TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

COHAN & HARRIS Theatre, W. 43d St. Phone 6344 Bryant. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:15. "HITCHY-KOO" AN INTIMATE REVUE WITH Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue, Wm. Rock and Frances White, Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni.

FULTON 46th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. FRI. & SAT. BENEFIT RED CROSS. WILLIAM COURTENAY - WISE In Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy "PALS FIRST"

GLOBE B'way, 46th St. BENJAMIN CHAPIN Daily 2:30 to 11:30. "Higher than a picture play. An inspiring appeal red lettered with great things."—American.

Civic Orchestral Society Second Season. PIERRE MONTEUX, Conductor. St. Nicholas Rink 69 West 66th St. 85 Selected Artists. Every Wednesday and Sunday at 8:15 P. M. First Concert Tomorrow Night. Soloist ANNA CASE (Met. Op. Co.) All Seats reserved; at box office, Wanamaker's, Gimbel's, Kranich & Bach's, Abraham & Straus', Tyson's, McBride's, at 25c., 50c., 75c and $1.00. Limited Capacity.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. Charlie Chaplin in "The Immigrant." Chas. Ray in "The Clod Hopper."

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. Charlie Chaplin in "The Immigrant," Frank Bush, Jackson & Wahl, Anthony Andrew & Co., Reserved Seats, 50c., 75c., $1, $1.50, $2.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 St. Daily Mats. 25c-$1. NORA BAYES, GEO. WHITE & EMMA HAIG, "The Bride Shop" with Andrew Tombes, Bernard GRANVILLE.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96 St. McINTYRE & HEATH, CROSS & JOSEPHINE, HARRY CARROLL, Maryland Singers, etc.

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YORKVILLE 86 St. nr. Lex. Av. Lenox 3053. Every Eve. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. ADOLF PHILIPP Presents Mitzi Gitzi & Co., in PARISIANA Five One-Act Sensations.

LIBERTY W. 42D ST. Mats. 25c & 50c. Twice Daily. NIGHTS 25c-$1.50. LAST TWELVE TIMES. WILLIAMSON BROTHERS' THE SUBMARINE EYE

81 at St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3868. BESSIE BARRISCALE in "Rawson's Blue Ridge." Also Splendid VAUDEVILLE. Mat. Today, 10, 15c. Eve., 15, 25, 50c.

B'way at 47th St. STRAND Kathlyn Williams & Wallace Reed in "Big Timber." Rapley Mt. Lions. Soloists. Strand Orch.

RIALTO B'way 42d St. GEORGE BEBAN in "A Roadside Impressario," CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "The Immigrant" & Incomparable Rialto Orchestra. 15-25-50c.

New Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. Henry Lewis, Nan Halperin, "Bubbville," Bert Baker & Co., Rockwell & Wood, others.

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK Opens Wed. 130th St. Ferry. GREATER THAN EVER! NEW SENSATIONS! SURF BATHING 9 A.M. TO 10:30 P.M.

COLUMBIA Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Two Shows. B'way & 47th. Hip Hip Hooray Girls

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17.50 to 21.00 per week, double.
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An outside sunny room, with running water, $1 per day; with meals, $2 per day. Single person, $10 weekly and up. Sunny front room with bath, $1.50 per day; with meals, $2.50 per day. Suites, $2.50 per day. These rooms and rates merit your immediate investigation. They are rated from 50% to 100% lower than anything of equal value in the city.
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SUBWAY STATION AT DOOR.
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1917.

THE CITY DEMOCRACY.

New political parties come into being in the City of New York at the call of public need. The County Democracy was organized in response to that call in the years when New York was slowly recovering from the debaucheries of Tweed rule. The City Democracy, now in process of organization, responds to a public need that has become urgent. During the first three years of the Mitchel Administration nobody gave thought to the organization of a new party. It had proved itself to be unquestionably the best administration the city has had within the memory of any man now a voter. It has been capable, it has been clean, it has been intelligent, it has had no ends to serve save the interests of the city and its people. Why is it necessary now to form a new organization among the Democrats to support Mayor MITCHEL for renomination and re-election and to oppose Tammany?

Because within the last year of Mayor MITCHEL'S term it has become evident that Tammany would put forth all its strength to defeat his re-election, and in that effort it would have the aid and reinforcement of various forces, some of them not ordinarily associated openly with Tammany. Plans for the defeat of Mayor MITCHEL have been under preparation for months, openly and in the sight of men. "Dark forces" are parties to it and some that cannot be so described. The men of the Brooklyn Republican organization, for instance, who are engaged in the effort to restore Tammany to power would not like to be called a "dark force." But call them what we may, the purpose is to turn the government of the city over to Tammany Hall, to Mr. MURPHY. It is a political conspiracy against the interests and the welfare of the people of New York.

The City Democracy rises as the champion and defender of the people against Tammany. It should have the spontaneous welcome and all possible aid and succor from every voter in the city who is interested in honest administration, in the conduct of the city's business as a business, not as a means of providing support to greedy politicians and greedy contractors. The good name of the city is involved. The new organization is indisputably right when it says that Tammany administrations "have "worked lasting injury to the good "reputation of our city," that "it is "time to put an end to the reign of "such an organization."

The National Democracy has always looked upon Tammany with distrust, commonly with disgust. It is the black sheep of the family. Under its present leadership, the people of New York could not look for, would not enjoy, good government. That is not the purpose of Tammany's existence. The roll of the City Democracy, even in this early day of its beginning, contains the names of Democrats of high standing and influence. Their example may be commended to all intelligent and right-thinking Democrats throughout the city. It should be a duty to join the City Democracy. This organization, efficiently marshaled and in co-operation with the tens of thousands of Republicans who gave their support to the present Fusion Administration and will do it again, can make the defeat of Tammany sure.

MR. SUNDAY'S MISSION.

Any fastidious residents of this city who apprehended that WILLIAM SUNDAY'S series of religious revival meetings would be productive of more harm than good, would develop scenes of violence, and would tend to lower the state of religious feeling in this community, must feel agreeably disappointed. Mr. SUNDAY began his services in the hastily constructed tabernacle on upper Broadway April 1, and yesterday he departed for his Western home in a cheerful frame of mind, doubtless confident that he had exerted an influence here beneficial to public morals and the cause of religion. Of the measure of good he has accomplished we have no estimate to make. He has received the cordial support of many churchmen, of nearly all the Protestant congregations. He has certainly done no harm, yet there is little ground for believing that he materially modified either his methods or his manners to gain success in New York. His emotional outbursts and the quality of his speech seem to have been the same as in the meetings which made him the subject of so much talk elsewhere, before New Yorkers were privileged to sit under his ministrations. It seems, according to the chronicles, that the "trail" was "hit" as frequently and as effectively here as it had been previously in other cities. Yet, from the beginning, Mr. SUNDAY'S New York meetings have not impressed the public mind as spectacular exhibitions, and the idea that his methods are essentially vulgar and extravagant has been modified. The impression of sincerity he made upon all his hearers, however sophisticated they might be or however incredulous as to the lasting value of revivals of this sort, is unmistakable.

Mr. SUNDAY greatly increased his popularity by his display of sound and practical patriotism. The voluntary contributions in the tabernacle, amounting to about $100,000, will be divided between the American Red Cross and various agencies employed in benevolent army and navy work. Unless some of his supporters saw to it that he was fairly paid for his labors, and he is a laborer assuredly worthy of his hire, Mr. SUNDAY received nothing, for he did not take a penny for the "free-will offerings." As he was starting westward yesterday he said he might return to New York. If he comes again he will have a less dubious welcome.

RIVERSIDE PARK EXTENSION.

The city should not miss the chance offered to it by Mr. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, Jr., to secure the valuable river front park land between 193d Street and Dyckman Street, extending eastward as far as Broadway. This can be done by accepting Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S proposal that the city should immediately acquire title to the land between Fort Washington Park and the lands he proposes to give. The proposed gift cost the donor about $2,000,000; the cost of the land the city would buy, together with the sums Mr. ROCKEFELLER suggests for development and maintenance, would amount to something less than $1,000,000. But the city should do more. It should buy all the land it does not now own north of 157th Street. Provision should be made for a continuous Riverside Park from West Seventy-second Street to Spuyten Duyvil.

The intention of Mr. ROCKEFELLER to place the park lands of his gift, or some part of them, in the control of the Palisades Park Commission may lead to some hesitation in the Board of Estimate. The plan is unusual. But Mr. ROCKEFELLER designs to make the beautiful Billings estate, which he bought last Winter, and the adjacent tract, a sort of gateway to the Palisades Park, which will in time be a city pleasure ground, although in control of the State. He cherishes the idea that the Hudson will be bridged at Dyckman Street, but, bridge or no bridge, there is a ferry to carry people from our Riverside across to Palisades Park. As Mayor MITCHEL says, when any part of the park lands on this side of the river are in control of the State the city cannot be expected to pay for their maintenance. The Mayor, however, favors acceptance of the gift and the purchase of the connecting land. In the view of a majority in the Board of Estimate this may not be a propitious time to pay out city money for more park lands. But if the land is not taken now it may never be acquired. Certainly it can never again be bought so cheaply. The development of Riverside Park should not be neglected.

THE REAL RUSSIA.

ELIHU ROOT'S speech to the Council of Ministers was a speech every word of which was wisely chosen. It must have gone far toward disarming whatever there is of causeless distrust of America. The men to whom it was addressed did not need it, but it has a wider audience which does. In effect, he introduced the United States to Russia; he painted the portrait of this far-off, vaguely known country. He selected his colors, discarding all which did not emphasize the features he wished Russia to recognize. Every carefully weighed word met an argument or a prejudice, without seeming to do so. Had the story been industriously spread in Russia that America was a republic only in name, in reality a bourgeois tyranny? Mr. ROOT began by identifying himself as the representative of a democratic republic whose President was chosen by 18,000,000 votes "freely cast and fairly counted, pursuant to law, by uni"versal, equal, direct, and secret suf"frage." Was Russia being told that our Government was full of inequities and defects? Without seeming to address himself to any such criticism, he told her, "With many shortcomings, "many mistakes, many imperfections, "we still have maintained order and "respect for law, individual freedom, "and national independence." Was America artfully described as hostile to a republic based on different governmental theories from her own? "As "we have developed our institutions to "serve the needs of our national char"acter and life, so we assume that "you will develop your institutions to "serve the needs of Russian character "and life."

So he went on from point to point, seemingly answering nothing, but actually leaving only shreds of the laboriously built edifice of misrepresentation and German-born insinuation. In place of the wrecked fabric he left his portrait of hitherto unknown America, America sympathetic with the new republic, earnestly desirous to aid it, asking nothing of it but this: "We "have already begun to fight for your "freedom equally with our own, and "we ask you to fight for our freedom "equally with yours."

Beyond the circle of intelligent and informed men to whom he spoke his words have traveled to multitudes of men without their information, who have been constantly beset both by cunning propagandists and by ignorant agitators. These words are so honest and so candid and so evidently true that they must have their effect in dissipating the reek of falsehood. Besides, the time is ripe for it. The real Russian people, who have been silent and motionless throughout the three months' orgy of gabbling theorists, are speaking and moving. The sound of their voice and the sight of their muscles has had an instant effect; the gabblers, who have had it all their own way because the real Russia was silent, are fleeing back into the Cave of Adullam and stopping up the entrance. The voice of the Peasants' Congress alone was enough to still much of the confusion. Mr. SHATSKY, Director of the Russian Information Bureau, in an article contributed to The Sun, reminds us that the Peasants' Congress "represents not a "handful of factious individuals "speaking only for themselves, but "the millions of the Russian people, "with full power to speak for those "working in the factories, tilling the "fields, and fighting at the front."

"Handfuls of factious individuals" are learning their place and seeking cover. The Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates are putting some of their individual councils in their places; they are holding an all-Russian Congress which has just spoken out in a voice mightily different from that of the Petrograd Council and some of the other councils of their organization, and they are reducing those noisy minorities to order. The anarchism and pacifism which has so demoralized Petrograd proceeded from a local body, and the workmen and soldiers of real Russia have at last asserted themselves against it. Their voice unites with that of the peasants. Minister KERENSKY speaks and acts no longer in the tone and manner of Sisyphus, but more that of Hercules. THE TIMES has repeatedly said that the salvation of Russia lay in an authoritative activity by those who really are Russia, which should silence and overcome the "handfuls of factious individuals" who have been trying to guide her to her ruin; and the day seems to have arrived when this activity is to be displayed.

OUR NOTE TO CHINA.

A considerable tempest in a teapot of most moderate dimensions has been stirred up over the friendly note recently sent by the Government of the United States to the Government of China. We are quite unable to understand why Japan should have manifested any displeasure over the sending of this note or why our failure to communicate the contents of the note to Tokio or to consult Tokio about it before it was dispatched to Peking should have been looked upon as in the slightest degree discourteous. In fact, the reports of Japan's displeasure are difficult of explanation save on the theory that they have been put out in quarters where efforts have been made to disturb the friendly relations between Japan and the United States. These mischief-makers have been active in Japan as they have been here, and it is not improbable that they seized upon the false version of the note cabled to Japan as a means of promoting their unworthy ends.

The note we sent to China was purely an expression of the good wishes of a friendly Power. It was entirely nonpolitical, perfectly unselfish, it sought to serve no ends of our own, but merely to express the hope that China might be delivered from internal troubles. The State Department said in that note:

> China's principal necessity is to resume and continue her political entity and proceed along the road to national development. In China's form of government or the personnel which administers the Government America has only the friendliest interests and desire to be of service to China.
>
> America, expresses its sincere hope that factional and political disputes will be set aside and that all parties and persons will work to re-establish and co-ordinate the Government and secure China's position among nations, which is impossible while there is internal discord.

This is as free from all cause of offense as would be birthday congratulations or the wishing of a happy new year. We are peculiarly within our right in dispatching expressions of good-will and encouragement to China, we have shown her that we are her friend, that our friendship is disinterested. We express the hope that her position among the nations may be made secure, that she may proceed in prosperity and happiness "along the road to national development." Certainly we could not assume that either Japan or any other Power entertained different sentiments toward China; we could not take it for granted that any Government desired her progress toward national development to be checked. Naturally it was not felt necessary at Washington to give advance notice of the sending of such a note.

Use has been made of our relations with Mexico as a parallel to the relations of Japan to China. There is a difference, for the Chinese have organized no raids against Japan. But if at any time during the last four or five years Japan, having toward Mexico pre-existing relations of disinterested friendship and of marked service such as we have had toward China, had dispatched a message of good-will to the Government of Mexico, hoping that the republic would soon be restored to conditions of internal peace and tranquility, we should never in the world have misconstrued the act or taken any offense. We should have welcomed it as a manifestation of friendship not only toward Mexico but toward ourselves, we of all the nations being the one which chiefly desired tranquillity in Mexico.

The efforts of the mischief-makers will necessarily be futile. The existing friendship between Japan and the United States rests upon too firm a basis to be disturbed by their misrepresentations. The Japanese Government, we are sure, when it is fully informed as to the nature of the note sent to Peking, will feel that no offense was either given or intended.

TRADE NOT CUT DOWN.

A leading newspaper in Berlin sees in the "dwindling" of our trade with South America, and the prospect that our exports to that part of the world may "cease entirely," the "greatest "triumph of the U-boat war over our "new enemy," and rejoices because "he is hit in his pocketbook." If its remarks had been in accord with the facts, they would not have served to keep up the courage and hopes of the German people.

Our trade with South America is not dwindling. Its remarkable growth has not been checked. Here are some official figures showing exports and imports for the nine months that ended with March:

EXPORTS.

	1916.	1917.
Argentina	$46,908,268	$59,061,436
Brazil	20,062,427	39,679,178
Chile	16,519,392	30,921,403
All South America	127,144,287	184,014,519

IMPORTS.

Argentina	$79,034,269	$103,422,538
Brazil	55,383,333	109,182,289
Chile	39,585,364	70,842,382
All South America	271,241,102	368,670,239

The gains are 45 per cent. in our sales, and 36 per cent. in what we have received. If we go back another year, comparison shows an export increase of 193 per cent., with an import advance of 101 per cent. And our shipments to South America in March, the second month of ruthless submarine warfare, exceeded by $6,500,000, or 40 per cent., those of the corresponding month one year earlier, while $24,000,000, or 77 per cent., was added to the imports. Exports to all parts of the world from New York were greater in April than in March, rising from $259,000,000 to $262,000,000, the increase for Europe having been from $196,000,000 to $216,000,000. Submarines did not prevent this gain.

The Berlin newspaper must know how great the increase of our trade with South America has been, and that there has been no reduction. Our Government's reports have not been concealed. But the truth would not serve the purpose of those who would have Germany believe that destruction of this trade has been "the greatest triumph of the U-boat war."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Her Triumph Condemns Their Failure.

That Mrs. GRACE HUMISTON was able to solve the dark mystery of RUTH CRUGER'S fate, and that the police, with resources and powers of investigation vastly greater than hers, failed completely and disgracefully, is a phenomenon easily explained—now. She brought to her self-assumed task the intelligence and the persistence that were lacking in the detectives who worked, or were supposed to work, on the case, and those two qualities proved sufficient to accomplish it, even in the face of discouragement and something very much like opposition from the very quarters whence she had the best of right to expect cordial aid.

And it is not to depreciate the merit of Mrs. HUMISTON'S achievement to say that what she did required no special genius—that nothing more was necessary than the drawing of logical deductions from facts that were known from the day of the girl's disappearance, and if something of "feminine intuition" was involved in the attainment of her triumph, it still remains to be proved that the same conclusions might not have been and should not have been drawn from the same premises by her masculine competitors.

Commissioner Woods presumably realizes that responsibility for the failure of his subordinates to do their full duty will rest upon himself until by prompt and vigorous action he makes clear to every member of his force that he will not tolerate on their part what it stretches charity to call stupidity and negligence.

Another thing which he must do with a vigor thoroughly to impress the mind and memory of every policeman is to put an end to the old custom, too frequently followed in cases like this one, of explaining police failure by making dark insinuations against the character of the person who has disappeared. In the present instance, as in not a few others, the police endeavored in that way to convince the public that a continuance of investigation was unnecessary. That they should have done so—that they should ever do so—is intolerable. Mrs. HUMISTON did more than demonstrate where RUTH CRUGER'S dead body had been hidden. She cleared the poor girl's reputation of the miserable charges against her that had been whispered without the faintest excuse, and whispered with no other purpose than to divert public attention from the incompetence of the detectives.

An American Returns from France.

Like every other visitor to the part of France evacuated by the Germans when they made the greatest of the "victorious retreats" yet effected by them, Mrs. WILLIAM ASTOR CHANLER has returned filled with horror and anger by the ruthless devastation she saw and by the atrocious treatment to which, as she discovered, the population of the towns and villages there had been subjected. And, like all the other observers of that desolate region, her indignation against the invaders alternates with fervent admiration for the high spirit and unbroken courage of their victims.

The sufferings of these French people during the occupation of their land by the Germans have reached almost the limits of human toleration, and their losses have been well-nigh everything they had, but they are not cowed, and they are not in despair. Sensible enough to accept help, they are yet willing and able energetically to help themselves with an efficiency surprising to those who do not know the sturdier elements in the French character. Already they are turning from the terrible past and looking to a future in which they see the havoc of war repaired as well as avenged.

But, while thus properly appreciative of the French, Mrs. CHANLER does not fail to report with enthusiasm on what she saw during three weeks passed close to the lines held by the British troops. There she saw discipline and organization worthy of a great nation reluctantly forced to create huge armies, and with them to meet an enemy that not long ago claimed with scornful confidence military superiority to all the rest of the world. That confidence is still professed, but it no longer has the old ring of sincerity, and, though the American Army is still small, it is not called "contemptible," as the British Army was, though it could be called so with equal truth.

Four Millions Are Less Than Forty.

Of "enemy aliens"—that is of persons born in Germany and the three countries controlled by Germany—there are in the United States, according to computations just made by the Director of the Census Bureau, approximately 4,662,000, or about 4½ per cent. of our total population. As a very considerable number of these are not "alien enemies," in the proper sense of that term, and as the number of American-born descendants of Teutonic immigrants who are now really hostile to us would hardly counterbalance that of the "enemy aliens" who are not hostile at all, it is not surprising that the Kaiser's expectations of effective influence to be exerted here by the people whom he counted as Germans have been disappointed.

And before the war we were told in threatening tones that there were in the United States anywhere from 20,000,000 to 40,000,000 residents who constituted an "empire within an empire," and would see to it that the other American residents were kept in order!

As a matter of fact, Germany's real allies in this country are the pacifists, not one of whom, of course, is a German, for every German is by definition a militant, a believer in war, and willing to wage it for good cause given. It is not our Germans, but our pacifists, especially those in Congress, who are doing their best to delay and make ineffectual our military preparations, and whatever thanks the Kaiser owes to anybody here he should direct to them. He can be sure of their gratitude for any expression of his affection.

Potash Experiments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have had the pleasure of reading the instructive communication of Richard H. Edmonds, entitled "The German Potash Monopoly," published in your edition of May 29. I believe you will be interested to know that the Bureau of Soils of the United States Department of Agriculture during the last six years has been actively engaged in exploring for domestic sources of potash. I believe that the development which is recorded in the article is in good part the result of the work of this organization.

For normal conditions of the potash trade we have had the feeling that the giant kelps of the Pacific have presented the best opportunity to establish a potash industry. Working on that supposition, we asked Congress to appropriate a sum of money which would make possible the demonstration of the feasibility of the extraction of potash from these marine algae. Our efforts in this direction were crowned with success last Summer, when Congress appropriated $175,000 for such work. In the meantime, the situation created by the European war made it possible for all known sources of potash to be developed. Many of these, of course, will have to be abandoned immediately on the restoration of competition with German potash. In general it may be said that only those sources which make possible the production of valuable by-products will be able to compete. Among these is kelp, and it is with the idea of developing by-products that our present endeavors are being made.

The bureau is now constructing the experimental plant at this place, and hopes to be operating by Aug. 1. The capacity of the plant will be about 200 tons of raw kelp per day. It is proposed to improve, if possible, present methods of rendering kelp, and at the same time to develop others which will admit of complete by-product recovery. All data finally will be obtained on the factory scale, so that it will be immediately available for the use of the American public.

J. W. TURRENTINE,
In charge Experimental Plant.
Summerland, Cal., June 13, 1917.

"The Regeneration."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From time to time suggestions for a name to the present great conflict have appeared in the press, but none seems entirely suitable.

May I suggest that it be called, not this war or that war, but "The Regeneration"?

The Reformation of the sixteenth century, which was not altogether a religious affair, was not so much an event as a movement; it was a readjustment of human affairs.

This present conflict began as a war, but very soon it became an effort to establish democracy as the foundation of society. The struggle to do this is of so great a nature and magnitude that it means the destruction of so much of the fabric of society that a new structure is inevitable. We who have faith in God and man cannot see any other conclusion to this conflict than a new social order wherein dwelleth righteousness, and democracy is righteousness. God, speaking through conditions, says to men "Ye must be born again," hence the name "The Regeneration."

JACOB PROBST.
St. Paul's Church, Patchogue, L. I., June 16, 1917.

Prohibition Legislation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If some method could be devised to force Congress to devote whatever talent it might have to the prosecution of the war and lay aside its silly and sentimental ideas on the prohibition question, the people would awaken to the fact that we are a nation at war, but when they realize that the one thought of the majority of Congress is devoted to making the country dry it is hard to arouse interest.

ANTI FAD.
Wheeling, W. Va., June 13, 1917.

CONSTANTINE'S STORY.

An Answer to Keep the Record Straight.

New York, June 15, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My pleasure in following your masterly editorials on Greek affairs, both before and since the dethronement of Constantine, is equaled only by my surprise on reading the interview of July, 1916, with the King, by your correspondent, Mr. Polyzoides. Such a document is valuable merely as a historical curiosity, and its publication a year after its composition, I fear, may confuse those of your readers who are not thoroughly acquainted with the situation. Your editorials, while not commenting directly on the words of the King in that peculiar and strange document, present the actual facts in such a way as almost to nullify the bad effect that the interview may create on the minds of some of your readers. I am glad of your clear vision in the premises, and will request that you publish this communication to dispose of the matter finally.

It is only fair to note that the journalist to whom the interview was accorded last July, in summarizing the interview with the King, with considerable deftness veils and softens the almost humorous sophistries of the King, and in questioning him did not embarrass him with direct and unanswerable queries, as a less friendly journalist might have done.

It is hardly necessary for me to point out the fallacies and sophistries in which the King's monologue abounds. The theme of his discourse is "I kept Greece out of war—she could not have survived it." Strange! Greece has a history that is filled with the warlike prowess of her heroes. In modern days she has given a very good account of herself in the Balkans, and of all the "little nations" is the most able to protect herself from invasion, both because of the topography of the country and her training at arms. It is not logical for Constantine to compare Greece with Belgium. (At this point the King's tears for the fate of that country, ravaged at the hands of his idolized brother-in-law, would remind one of the sympathetic Carpenter in "Alice in Wonderland" were not the thought of his duplicity one rather to inspire contempt.)

Greece's neutrality, behind which Constantine hid, ruined her more completely than even the most direct participation could have done. Constantine questioned Greece's power to resist the Bulgars. He does not consider that an alliance of Greece, Serbia, and Rumania could quite easily have dominated the Balkans, not for the first time in the history of the world.

It is too late a day to reply to Constantine's only half-hearted assurances that his sympathies were not Teutonic. The drastic action of the Allies and the consensus of opinion of the thinking minds of the whole world show that here was a dangerous man—one possessing all the suave graciousness and poise of the Latin, combined with well-taught lessons of Teuton selfishness, inflexibility, and autocracy.

His Majesty's reply to the query "What shall I tell people when they ask why the fort of Rupel was delivered to the Germans and the Bulgars?" will go down in history on a par with lyrics like "I didn't raise my boy to be a soldier," now fallen into disrepute. Constantine talks of the disgraceful surrender of that fort as a concession "saving Greece." "The salvation of Greece," he calls it. What, pray, can be the salvation of a nation that loses its soul? And such a nation, inevitably, would Greece have become if Constantine's machinations under the guidance of the Mailed Fist had not been checked in midcourse by a wise Providence. One of the ugliest blots on his administration was this very surrender of Fort Rupel, and its armaments, provisions and soldiers, to the Bulgarians, the hereditary enemy of Greece, at Constantine's command, for all that he philosophizes so earnestly about his good faith in so doing. It is interesting to note that in this interview of July, 1916, he admits the dastardly act, that at the time of commission he denied vehemently, and ostensibly punished the commander who delivered the fort to the Bulgarians at his order.

It remains now to be seen whether the new King, of the same house, under the level-headed and fearless guidance of the great Premier Venizelos, can wipe out the stain and the scourge left on my unhappy Motherland by the perfidy of Constantine.

PETROS T. TATANIS,
Founder of the National Greek Herald.

Anti-Militaristic Voices in Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is refreshing to note that before the present war burst upon the world there was an occasional voice in Germany that protested against its militarism. This is what Gerhart Hauptmann in his drama, "Before Dawn," has Loth say:

> It is wrong to punish murder in time of peace and reward murder in time of war. It is wrong to despise the hangman and to go haughtily about, as soldiers do, with a manslaughtering instrument like the rapier or the saber at one's own side. The hangman who wore his axe that way would doubtless be stoned. It is wrong, further, to have as the official religion of the State the religion of Christ, that religion of tolerance, forgiveness, and charity, and at the same time to train whole nations to be accomplished slayers of men.

This does not sound as if it came from one of the leading dramatists of Germany, does it? But it is a fact that Hauptmann wrote this passage in his first play when Germany was beginning to make ready for this war some years ago.

Let us hope that when this war is ended there will be more voices in Germany raised against its military rule, so that she will be able to develop her national spirit along rational lines for the benefit of general mankind.

AUGUST FAST.
Silverton, Col., June 15, 1917.

OUR SOLDIERS.

Now raise the flag on high!
Our flag, red, white and blue!
And under freedom's sky
Your patriot vows renew.

March on with martial tread
Across your native sod;
March, not as men—instead
Each marching man a god!

Yours to redeem the weak;
Yours to redress their wrongs.
World justice you but seek;
Success to you belongs.

Go forth in conscious might;
Your work is more than man's;
Yours to enforce the right
In all man's future plans.

On you earth's burden rests;
To you the races call.
From tortured human breasts
Yours to remove woe's thrall.

Now let the cannons roar
Your message, clear, elate—
Gods of our native shore
Whose hands hold human fate!

LURANA SHELDON.

PREPAREDNESS TO DEFEAT MILITARISM

The Contrast Between the Old Armies of Europe and the New Army of America.

By EGBERT HANS,
Belgian Journalist.

New York, June 15, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is quite natural that America when facing the problem of raising an army should turn her eyes to the European battlefields, where Europe's biggest armies are undergoing the most strenuous test history ever recorded. Careful studies of these armies form generally the basis of preparedness articles and discussions. Yet without underrating the value of example and comparison, a knowledge of both European and American conditions makes it seem obvious that the method of copying would be the wrong way. A nation's army is its most faithful mirror psychologically, and no two European armies are built on the same principles. Therefore, an American army will only be highly efficient if it reflects the real America, so different from all other nations—different in her origin and expansion, in all that constitutes the past, the present, and the future.

The main difference—and Americans cannot realize the greatness of that difference—may be roughly defined by two words: militarism and preparedness. Militarism created the European armies, and ultra militarism made the German Army, and through that Germany. What I have seen of American conditions convinces me that militarism will never create an American army, nor will an American army create militarism. Preparedness will be the end.

After all, is militarism anything but one of the many forms of class domination which, before the war, existed all over Europe? In France, Belgium, and a few other nations this form of class domination was no worse than any other, but in Germany it became a second religion. Certain leaders discovered that it had much greater possibilities than any other, and they exploited, criminally, patriotism, respect for the reigning house, and a certain fascination which the uniform has for the German people. Thus gradually militarism developed, and in the hands of the Prussians became Prussianism, with results known to the whole world by bitter experience. In the other countries militarism continued to be just class domination of more or less harmless nature.

The war itself disclosed all this to Europe. Germany's hordes gave a horrifying illustration of what militarism leads to, and brought about changes in all the allied armies. Since the Allies began to fight gradually all class domination has disappeared to make room for one dominating spirit of solidarity. Can one imagine for one moment that when these millions of men return to normal life they will leave this new spirit obtained at such cost behind them on the battlefields?

Many illustrations of the immense difference between militarism and just patriotism were to be found in the making of the British Army. To begin with, in spite of England's reputation for aristocratic domination, I feel convinced by what I witnessed that there was more true democracy in English life, even before the war, than on the Continent. I never witnessed in England that almost fatalistic submission of a certain mass of the poor before a class much smaller in number, a feeling which exists in most countries of Europe, more or less, and which the great French Revolution was able to kill but temporarily.

Thus militarism would never have been very strong in England even if England had had an army of millions.

As it is, the British Army was made not only after militarism was doomed, but with the task before it to fight militarism.

Is it a certain reaction against militarism that makes a British regiment look almost like a troop of schoolboys on an outing, even when they are walking on French roads that lead to the firing line?

But never did I feel the contrast so strong as when I compared two similar military events which I witnessed, the first in Germany, the other in a big English town.

The first was the great military review at Potsdam. One must have seen the mass of soldiers, heard the deafening sound of their regular footsteps, to realize the almost brutal tremendousness of the Potsdam review. Yet there was no life, no personality, and even the "hochs" were as sounds made by machines, and evidently that is how Prussianism wanted to be represented.

Then a few years later I watched the late Lord Kitchener review two regiments of the Manchester "pals" which were among the first known as "Kitchener's Army." The spectacle was certainly imposing, but every soldier when passing Lord Kitchener looked him straight in the face, with glances that spoke of devotion and respect. And there was not only pride but criticism in Lord Kitchener's eyes as he reviewed his men, for he wanted them to look like and to be soldiers.

Then when the immense Albert Square was filled with soldiers, and enthusiasm and national pride reached its climax, I expected the bands to play the national anthem; I expected soldiers and crowd to listen in solemn attention. And the bands did play, but it was "It's a Long Way to Tipperary," and soldiers and crowd cheered and laughed, and even some soldiers waved their hats and caps, and all were merry. And Lord Kitchener smiled lightly, for he was not a smiling man.

I then realized that discipline need not include fear, but is more valuable when it is mingled with good cheer.

As far as America is concerned the interesting question is, "How will an American army best reflect American life and conditions?" and this raises the question, "What distinguishes America from Europe socially?"

The main distinction, in my modest opinion, is the absence of anything that resembles the European domination of class and rank, which penetrates into the private life of the victims, violating the latter's principles and killing their freedom, the victims being practically all those who are too poor or too incompetent to be independent.

There probably are other kinds of domination in America; even true democracy and equality will have the defects of their qualities, and as long as greed and selfishness are human vices they will find channels through which they can find satisfaction.

But it is undeniable that the main feature of American life is personal liberty and independence in the lower and poorer ranks of society. The relation between employer and employe is hardly more than that of an exchange of wages and labor. It does not often interfere with private life.

No, militarism could never be built on the foundations of American democracy. One cannot imagine American soldiers driven into a fight by the revolvers of their officers any more than one could imagine America dragging her armies into a war which Americans did not want.

Before the war the European soldier—and the German especially—ceased to be a citizen as soon as he was called up and donned his uniform. So strong is the influence of militarism. But it seems to me that no American would be a soldier at the risk of his citizenship. That is why there is no danger of America's becoming militarized, even if she had an army of millions. EGBERT HANS.

WARTIME FOOD THEORIES.

Dr. Doty Warns Against Too Radical Changes in Diet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The widespread public discussion concerning the food supply of the United States in connection with the present war has presented information of the greatest value regarding this extremely vital question, but has also, unfortunately, invited the publication of a flood of unreasonable and contradictory theories which are disturbing and confusing to the public and render intelligent co-operation extremely difficult. Under existing war conditions it is clearly evident that the soil should be made to yield maximum crops, and that every reasonable means should be taken to prevent food waste, a factor which involves, among other issues, the very common habit of overeating, which is particularly prevalent in this country and is at all times a menace to health.

The knowledge that has come to us in recent years regarding the chemistry of food has presented conclusive evidence that many common and inexpensive food products are rich in fuel value and also supply a comparatively large percentage of protein, substances which are required to maintain energy and repair tissues, and that these may safely be substituted for rich and expensive articles of diet. The practical value of this knowledge cannot be overestimated and it is expected that the public will receive full information on this subject from authoritative sources.

Another equally important feature of this problem and which has not been given proper and careful consideration is the fact that alarming statements regarding the shortage of food lead many to believe that it will be necessary to resort to measures of economy in this direction, which if practiced are likely to result in malnutrition. The people of this country are now passing through a period of tension and strain which sooner or later is sure to exert a depressing influence. The principal protection against this condition is the maintenance of a good resisting power of the body, which depends chiefly upon proper nourishment. It is a matter at this moment of vital importance that the public should clearly understand this.

It has recently been recommended through responsible sources that as a matter of public economy in foodstuffs, two instead of three meals a day should be eaten. This recommendation is particularly unfortunate for public reflection and action at the present time for the following reasons: (1) There is no justification for the belief that if proper care and economy are employed such a drastic change in the universal and long-established habit of taking nourishment will be demanded. (2) It would be most disturbing at this time to suggest officially such a radical change, which would undoubtedly have a detrimental effect on the general health of the public. (3) Experience, which as a rule is a valuable teacher, has established the custom of three meals a day, and it is quite unlikely that this arrangement can be improved upon. This applies particularly to wage earners and others employed actively in business, who constitute a very large proportion of the population.

The fact that soldiers and others under forced conditions have been able to perform active exercise for a prolonged period with but two or even one meal a day does not justify the recommendation of this practice for universal use. It may be added that the unpleasant or dangerous results of insufficient nourishment are not immediately evident and therefore not always recognized. Many persons of sedentary habits and some rather advanced in years, who are squaring accounts for previous abuse of the digestive system, eat two meals a day and apparently thrive under this régime. It is also true that some active workers eat but two meals a day and are satisfied with the result, yet this is not proof that this habit is safe for general public adoption.

Like an engine, the body must have sufficient and appropriate fuel to run it, and the interval between meals must not be too long. This is particularly true in the case of children, who must be generously supplied with good food, for they must have nourishment not only for the present needs but an extra amount to sustain increasing growth. Children who are underfed are more susceptible to disease; this also applies to adults.

Overeating should be dealt with not by a reduction in the number of meals but rather by a diminished amount of food at each meal, provided that which is taken is sufficient for all purposes of nourishment.

While it is of the utmost importance that the public should be informed regarding the imperative need of economy in food products, particularly during the war, it should also fully realize that good health must be maintained chiefly by proper nourishment. Furthermore, the Federal, State, and municipal authorities should leave nothing undone to preserve the public health, the most valuable factor in the present crisis.

ALVAH H. DOTY.
New York, June 15, 1917.

Honors in Electricity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Frank J. Sprague has written calling my attention to a statement in an article appearing in THE SUNDAY TIMES of May 20 regarding my connection with the building of the Richmond Union Passenger Railway at Richmond, Va.

The whole of this pioneer work was equipped by the Sprague Electric Railway and Motor Company, under contract with a group of New York capitalists, and the work was under the personal supervision of Mr. Sprague and his assistants.

It is a matter of record as to who was connected with this historical work, and I certainly, perhaps more than any of those connected with the work, want to place the honor fully where it belongs.

My connection with this, as well as the installation of the electric lighting of the City of Richmond, was entirely on the side of the group who financed the projects, and entirely in their interests as their engineer.

Frank Sprague, assisted by Dana Green and others, attended exclusively to the technical construction of the railway, and the full measure of his final success should be given him, for this was the first practical electric railway in the world.

My connection with the matter was of some importance, but not at all on the lines of technical initiative or supervision.

I want Mr. Sprague to have the full credit of his success, and few more than myself know of the great difficulties he and his conferees overcame before he finally succeeded.

WILLIAM HOWARD COLE.
Paris, May 22, 1917.

DAY ADDS $3,295,500 TO RED CROSS HERE

Gifts of a Million Each by J. P. Morgan & Co. and G. F. Baker Announced at Dinner.

$14,914,413 NOW PLEDGED

Mayor Mitchel, Ex-President Taft, and C. S. Ward Speak at Opening of Campaign at the Waldorf.

New York City opened "Red Cross Week" yesterday by contributing more than $3,000,000 in personal gifts and special corporation dividends to the $100,000,000 war fund sought to be raised by the Red Cross in the United States for war relief purposes. This raised the total of the pledges to the fund already in hand to more than $14,000,000.

Two million, two hundred and sixty thousand dollars of the amount pledged yesterday was announced at the dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night of the 300 prominent men and women who have organized themselves into teams and pledged themselves to raise the $40,000,000 which is New York City's share of the fund.

J. P. Morgan & Co., and its Philadelphia house, Drexel & Co., contributed $1,000,000 without reservation. George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank, pledged another $1,000,000 indirectly by announcing that he would buy, equip, and maintain a hospital ship, and contribute the difference between what it cost and $1,000,000 in cash to the fund. Since the hospital ship is to go to the Red Cross, the contribution was equal to an out and out gift of $1,000,000. There was also announced at the dinner a special corporation dividend by the American Car and Foundry Company of $250,000 and a $10,000 donation from Samuel Untermyer, the lawyer.

It had been reported during the afternoon that the Rockefeller Foundation intended to start off the campaign by announcing a contribution of $5,000,000, but John D. Rockefeller, Jr., one of the team workers who attended the dinner last night, said that no definite action had been taken. He could not undertake to say, he asserted, what the Foundation would contribute.

In the afternoon four other special corporation dividends amounting to more than $1,000,000 had been announced. They were:

American Smelting and Refining Co.	$500,000
International Nickel Co.	413,000
Bingham Mines Co.	37,500
American Radiator Co.	80,000
Total	$1,035,500

Prosser Pleased With Start.

This total, added to the $2,650,000 pledged at the dinner, made the total for the day $3,295,500, which, as Seward Prosser, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Finance Committee of the Red Cross, expressed it, was "not doing badly when it is considered that New York City had not as yet been formally asked to give any money." The pledges received up to yesterday had amounted to $11,615,913.15, giving the New York managers a nucleus of $14,914,413.15 with which to start the work of the real campaign this morning.

It was announced in addition at the dinner by Mr. Prosser that a group of men, whose names were not given out, had pledged themselves to pay all of the overhead expenses of the New York campaign, so that every cent of the money that is contributed directly to the fund may go, as it is intended by President Wilson and Henry P. Davison, the Chairman of the Red Cross War Council, to the buying of ambulances, employing nurses and physicians, rehabilitating great ruined areas in France, and to providing hospitals and recreation centres for the American soldiers who will soon join the allied fighting forces in the trenches.

Last night's dinner of the Red Cross team workers was held in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf. There have been dinners in that famous hall attended by more persons, but few if any that had a greater array of the financial and social leaders of the city. Each of the thirty team Captains was present with his, or her, nine teammates, and after the speaking was over they entered on their task of selecting potential contributors from the lists that had been previously prepared by Charles Sumner Ward, the field manager.

Mr. Prosser Acts as Toastmaster.

Addresses were delivered by Mayor Mitchel, ex-President Taft, and Mr. Ward. Mr. Prosser was the toastmaster. More than a hundred telegrams had been received from cities all over the country telling of the great enthusiasm attending the opening of the campaign, and because of the lateness of the hour, it was not possible to read more than one. This came from Henry P. Davison, Chairman of he War Council of the Red Cross, who remained in Washington to attend the dinner of the National Organization of the Red Cross. His telegram read:

> You will be delighted to know that we have received additional cash and that the following allotments have been accepted by the respective districts, and confidence expressed that they will be filled: New England, $8,000,000; Atlantic States, not including New York, $17,000,000; Southern States, $4,000,000; Central States, $22,000,000; Western States, $11,000,000. The enthusiasm at the beginning of this campaign surpasses even the expectations of the most optimistic a week ago, and is proof positive that the people of the United States wish at once to express to the boys who are to serve in the trenches and to the millions of our suffering Allies their purpose to assist and support them in every way possible. There is not the slightest doubt but that the message which will be expressed this week by the American people will resound around the world with the effect of heartening our Allies and disheartening our enemies.

Mayor Mitchel said that the response on registration day, when millions of the young men of the nation had signified their readiness to serve in the army or navy, was America's first answer to the charge made by Germans that the American people were not united in the war. The second answer was the oversubscription of the Liberty Loan.

"Let us supply the third answer," he said earnestly, "by the subscription and the oversubscription of this $100,000,000 Red Cross Fund, which is to do such a great work of mercy."

Mr. Taft Reviews War's History.

Mr. Taft rehearsed the history of the events that had led up to the war, asserting that Germany's submarine warfare had been as deliberate an invasion of American rights as if she had landed her armies on American soil and had sent volleys of bullets into the homes of defenseless citizens.

It was announced after the dinner that the Finance Committee of the Red Cross would accept Liberty bonds in lieu of cash contributions. Some of these bonds already have been sent in as donations, and it is expected that this form of giving will prove very popular.

It was also announced that 10 per cent. of the gross sales at the candy stores operated by Huylers throughout the country on next Thursday would be contributed to the Red Cross Fund.

The firms of Newborg & Co. and Lansburgh Brothers gave their promise yesterday that they would donate part of their profits during Red Cross Week to the war fund. John W. Prentiss, member of the firm of Hornblower & Weeks and President of the Partners' Association of New York Stock Exchange Firms, gave out the following complete list of Stock Exchange firms that will contribute to the Red Cross:

Dominick & Dominick, Post & Flagg, J. P. Morgan & Co., H. B. Keech & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Hornblower & Weeks, De Coppet & Doremus, Clark, Dodge & Co., Herrick, Berg & Co., Shearson, Hammill & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., E. F. Hutton & Co., W. W. Lanahan & Co. of Baltimore, Harris, Winthrop & Co., Eugene Meyer, Jr., & Co., Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler, Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., White, Weld & Co., Clark, Childs & Co., J. S. Bache & Co., Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Millet, Roe & Hagen, Boissevain & Co., McClave & Co., Babcock, Rushton & Co., Swartwout & Appenzellar, Seasor & Bell, Toledo, Ohio; Bernhard, Scholle & Co., Haligarten & Co., Finch & Tarbell, Sutro Brothers & Co., S. R. Chapin & Co., Chandler Brothers & Co., Carstairs & Brown, Philadelphia; Newborg & Co., and Lansburgh Brothers.

Attended with the leading society women of the city, hundreds of the Salvation Army's familiar Christmas dinner pots will "boil" for the American Red Cross during the coming week. Companies consisting of four pots and their attendants, captained by some of New York's most prominent women, will contest for the honor of bringing in the largest amounts.

"Thermometer" Interests Brokers.

Wall Street paused for a few moments in its hurried rush yesterday to watch the big red arrow on the "thermometer" in front of the Bankers Trust Building take its first upward jump in the big Red Cross campaign. The arrow went up to the $10,000,000 mark, hesitated an instant, then slowly crept up to the margin line just above, indicating that a little more than $11,000,000 in contributions and Special Red Cross Corporation Dividends had been received up to yesterday morning. The "thermometer" will furnish an accurate record of the progress of the campaign, and each $1,000,000 raised will send the arrow up another notch.

Elmer Sperry, inventor of the stabilizer, has lent the Red Cross Committee what is said to be the largest searchlight in the world, and it will be used at the Manhattan Bridge Plaza in Brooklyn each night to flash the amount of money collected or pledged. It will throw out the totals in red and white rays at 9, 10, and 11 o'clock.

George E. Vincent, President of the Rockefeller Foundation; August Belmont, Bishop William Lawrence, and Irvin Cobb were yesterday added to the list of those who will speak in behalf of the campaign. Yesterday the Speakers' Bureau, at 42 Wall Street, of which Charles D. Hillis is Chairman, sent the following persons out to speak for the fund:

Newark, N. J., Job Hedges; Englewood, N. J., Emery B. Pottle; Hackensack, N. J., Paul D. Cravath; Camden, N. J., Sydney D. Ussher; Scranton, Penn., Baroness Huard; Carbondale, Penn., L. D. Wishard; Wilkes-Barre, Penn., Hon. Leslie Sutherland; Allentown, Penn., Creaton Brenton; Washington, Penn., Dr. Henry van Dyke; Philadelphia, W. D. Guthrie; Wilmington, Del., Dr. Malcolm Grow; Albion, N. Y., Mrs. Belmont Tiffany; Olean, N. Y., Leslie A. Pease; Troy, N. Y., Edward P. Gaston; Schenectady, N. Y., the Rev. James Mackaye, Chaplain 72d Seaforth Highlanders; Geneva, N. Y., Senator Loring M. Black; Pawtucket, R. I., Mme. Dupriez, wife of the Belgian Minister to the United States, and Washington, D. C., Richard Harlan.

Team of Suffragists Busy.

A suffrage team of women, headed by Mrs. Herbert Lee Pratt, which is working in the Red Cross campaign, is sending the following notice to all the suffragists in the city:

"SUFFRAGISTS, ATTENTION!

"$100,000,000 to be raised this week in the Red Cross campaign.

"Contributions received here.

"Every penny counts. Give now."

Assisting Mrs. Pratt are Mrs. F. Louis Slade, Mrs. Lewis Gibb, Mrs. Charles Tiffany, Mrs. Linzee Blagden, Mrs. Reginald Finck, and Mrs. Frank W. Vanderlip. Small contributions from many people is the request of the campaigners. The call for funds in big red and white letters was placed in the window of the headquarters of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday, and a money box inside was filled with bills before night.

Two automobiles have been donated to the Red Cross War Fund and will be disposed of at auction Thursday night at the dinner of the women workers at the Ritz-Carlton.

Brooklyn expects to contribute $2,000,000 or more to the $40,000,000 to be raised by New York City as its share of the Red Cross Fund. The awards will be made by a team headed by Edwin P. Maynard.

The Bronx Chapter of the Red Cross met at noon yesterday and completed arrangements for canvassing that county. The meeting was held in Ebling's Casino, St. Ann's Avenue and 136th Street, with Olin J. Stephens as Chairman. Bert Schauer, the Rev. Joseph A. Mulry, President of Fordham University, and R. A. Cassidy were among the speakers.

NATION-WIDE CAMPAIGN OPENS

President Sends Telegram to Mayors Asking Red Cross Aid.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The big drive for the $100,000,000 Red Cross war fund began at sunrise today everywhere in the United States with elaborately organized plans for making it a reality within the next seven days. In great cities and small towns the machinery began gathering in the fund which is to care not only for American troops on the firing lines in Europe, but for the destitute of the war zones of France, Belgium, and Poland.

President Wilson sent this telegram to the Mayors of 100 cities:

> The American people, by their overwhelming subscriptions to the Liberty Loan, have given a new indorsement to the high principles for which America entered the war. During the present week, which I have designated as Red Cross week, they will have a unique privilege of manifesting America's unselfishness as well as the real spirit of sacrifice which animates our people.
>
> May I urge that your city, in doing its part in the raising of this $100,000,000 war relief fund, measure the generosity of its gift by the urgency of the need?

BOSTON, June 18.—The campaign in New England to raise $7,000,000 of the $100,000,000 Red Cross war fund was opened in every city, town, village, and hamlet today. The first big feature of the campaign in this city will be a patriotic mass meeting at the Boston Opera House tomorrow night, with ex-President Taft as the principal speaker.

New Englanders will have to contribute at the rate of $1,000,000 a day for the next seven days. The minimum amounts as credited to the States are: Massachusetts, $5,000,000; New Hampshire, $500,000, Vermont, $200,000; Rhode Island, $1,000,000; Maine, $500,00. Connecticut will raise $2,000,000, but this amount will be included in the fund of the New York division.

Francis L. Higginson, Jr., Chairman of the New England Committee, denied today a report published here Saturday that more than 80 per cent. of the Red Cross fund to be obtained in New England had been guaranteed. He said he knew of a few subscriptions, but that they aggregated only a small proportion of the total.

CHICAGO, June 18.—William Wrigley, Jr., of the Executive Committee engaged in raising Chicago's quota of $8,000,000 of the $100,000,000 Red Cross war fund, increased today the amount in hand by $100,000. Already $1,300,000 has been subscribed here.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 10.—Cleveland's campaign to raise $2,500,000 of the $100,000,000 Red Cross war fund was officially opened tonight when Samuel Mather, Chairman of the Cleveland War Council, gave a dinner to the 350 members of the soliciting teams and fifty other committeemen. The team workers will start their canvass tomorrow. Cleveland's quota to the National Red Cross Fund is $2,500,000. The Mayor's War Board is asking $250,000, and the Welfare Federation seeks $250,000 to care for the city's poor and families affected by the war.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 18.—Cincinnati's attempt to raise $1,000,000 for the Red Cross war fund began here early today, when bells were rung, whistles were blown, and every known noise-making device was put in operation to herald the beginning of the campaign. The request from the committee that every automobile horn be blown for five minutes promptly at 9 o'clock was generally adhered to. More than $110,000 was pledged in the first four hours of the campaign.

DETROIT, June 18.—Within a few hours after the Red Cross drive was started in Detroit this forenoon it was announced that nearly $500,000 had been pledged. The local quota is $1,500,000.

GIVES $10,189 TO RED CROSS

Newport Collects Sum on First Day of Its Week's Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 18.—Newport collected $10,189 today, its first in its week's campaign to raise $50,000 for the Red Cross.

Beverly R. Corbin of New York is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Corbin.

Among the Summer residences opening are those of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Miss Codman, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Goadby Loew, Ensign and Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Dulany Howland, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Stillman, Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury Blair, and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings.

Edward C. Knight, Jr., entertained with a luncheon at the Clambake Club today.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. William H. Emery of Washington are at the New Cliffs.

Mrs. Alfred E. Norris and Miss Dorothy L. Norris of Philadelphia have arrived.

Mrs. Walter K. Sturges of Providence is occupying the Cadwalader cottage. Mrs. and Miss Marguerite Caperton, wife and daughter of Admiral William B. Caperton, U. S. N., Commander in Chief of the Pacific Station, have arrived at Hill Top Inn. Mr. and Mrs. William Greenough of New York are occupying the Little cottage. Mrs. Lounsbery Perry of New York is at the Poplars. Mrs. William Disston and Miss Pauline Disston of New York are occupying the Morrell cottage.

Captain Reginald C. Vanderbilt of the Portsmouth Home Guards drilled the members at Sandy Point Farm tonight.

RED CROSS NAMES AIDS.

Ambassador Sharp, James Stillman, and Edward Tuck Paris Advisers.

PARIS, June 18.—The American Red Cross Commission today appointed an advisory committee composed of William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador; James Stillman, the New York banker, and Edward Tuck, who endowed Dartmouth College and founded the Tuck School of Administration and Finance. The need was felt for men to co-operate with the commission who are intimate with French conditions, and Messrs. Sharp, Stillman, and Tuck were picked as possessing the qualifications in an unusual degree.

The Advisory Committee for the present will hold no regular meetings, as all its members are residents of Paris, they can be called upon at any moment for advice in matters of importance.

The commission felt that it required advisers, despite its own cosmopolitan make-up, having among its eighteen members architects, specialists in city planning, doctors, bankers, constructing engineers, army officers, lawyers, and men sufficiently acquainted with local conditions to assist in carrying on the three principal aims of the commission—first, to insure the health and comfort of the American forces in Europe; second, co-operation with the French in the rehabilitation of the devastated regions by furnishing seeds, agricultural implements, machinery, and building materials, and, third, furnishing aid for the care of French wounded.

Will Instruct Princeton Aviators.

Le Grand B. Cannon of this city and Tuxedo Park is to act as instructor to the Princeton men who have enlisted in the aviation corps of the United States Naval Reserve at East Greenwich, R. I. He recently returned here from the aviation school at Miami, Fla.

Wedding Notes.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Van Rensselaer Van Wyck of Summit, N. J., have sent out invitations for the wedding of their daughter, Miss Priscilla Van Wyck, and Captain Wade Hampton Carpenter, Coast Artillery, U. S. A., which is to take place on Tuesday evening, June 26, at the Hotel St. Regis. After Sept. 1, Captain Carpenter and his bride will be at home at Fort De Lesseps, Panama Canal Zone.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Dorothy Morrison, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Daniel W. Morrison, and a niece of Miss Eva Buckingham of 59 East Seventy-eighth Street, and Manton Monroe Marble of Chicago, which is to be celebrated on June 30, in St. James's Episcopal Church.

The wedding of Miss June Farrar and Sydney Dodd Frissell is to be celebrated today at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. T. P. Shelton, Burkeville, Va. Miss Farrar is the daughter of William Archer Farrar. Mr. Frissell is a Yale graduate and Field Secretary of Hampton Institute. He is a member of Battery D of the Virginia Field Artillery.

CALLED TO FRANCE, HE WED IN HASTE

Wm. R. Pentz, Ordered to Arms, Married Miss Mildred Sheldon in Port Chester at 3 A. M.

ROUSED CLERK FROM BED

Justice of the Peace Merritt Donned His Home Guard Uniform to Lend a Military Air to Ceremony.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., June 18.—William R. Pentz and Miss Mildred R. Sheldon of Philadelphia were married at 3 o'clock this morning by Justice of the Peace Malcolm Merritt at his home in Port Chester. Pentz said that he received word the night before to report to his company at once preparatory to sailing for France. The couple were visiting George A. Sheldon, brother of the bride, at his home in South Norwalk, Conn., when the dispatch was received. They had been engaged for some time and planned to wed before the bridegroom left, but the order came unexpectedly.

In Mr. Sheldon's touring car they drove to Stamford and applied for a marriage license there, arousing Town Clerk Close from his bed. The laws of Connecticut would not permit such a speedy marriage, and they were directed to Port Chester, which is just across the border line.

It was nearly 3 o'clock when they arrived in Port Chester and were directed by a policeman to the home of Town Clerk Charles O. Derby. After the license was issued Justice Merritt was notified by telephone. To give the ceremony a more military air the Justice wore his Home Guard uniform. Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon were the witnesses.

HOST TO BELGIAN MISSION.

President Wilson Entertaind at a Stag Dinner for Seventy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—President Wilson this evening began the hospitalities for the Belgian mission with a dinner of seventy covers. The menu and appointments were similar to those marking the White House entertainment of the British, French, and Italian missions except that this was entirely a stag party.

The guests were mostly from the legislative branch of the Government. They included the Vice President, the Belgian Minister, Baron Ludovic Moncheur; General Le Mercq, Hector Carlier, Major Osterrieth, Count Louis d'Ursel, Jean Mertens, the Chief Justice, the Speaker of the House, the Cabinet officers, Senators Chamberlain, Frelinghuysen, Gallinger, Kenyon, King, Martin, McCumber, Overman Robinson, Simmons, Walsh, Warren Williams.

Representatives Alexander, Butler, Dent, Esch, Ferris, Flood, Gillett, Greene, Haugen, Kahn, and others.

Tomorrow evening the Belgian mission will dine with the Secretary of State. Later in his visit Baron Moncheur, who heads the delegation, will be entertained by a number of old friends here and in Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. William Walter Phelps, whose marriage took place in New York on Saturday, have leased the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Ferguson, 1,845 R Street, where they expect to pass the Summer. Mr. Phelps being an official of the Council of National Defense. Mrs. Phelps was Miss Nina Paris of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander M. Craig, who were married June 9, are now at Ithaca, N. Y., where the former is in training for the aviation service of the United States Army. Mr. Craig is the son of Lieut. Col. Robert Craig, U. S. A., retired.

Stone-Walsh Wedding.

Stephen Grant Stone, a nephew of the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, and Miss Edith Schuyler Walsh, daughter of William Smith Walsh of this city, were married yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Ascension, the Rev. Grant officiating. The couple will live in Abington, Mass., where Mr. Stone is in business.

Miss Dawson Bride of C. F. La Tour.

Miss Edith Elizabeth Dawson, daughter of Mrs. Joseph Charles Dawson of this city, was married yesterday forenoon to Charles Foster La Tour, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. La Tour of 1 West Sixty-eighth Street. The Rev. Leo Ryan of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, performed the ceremony. Mr. La Tour graduated from Princeton in 1911. He is a member of the Naval Reserve stationed at Newport, R. I. After a brief wedding trip the couple will be at the Muenchinger-King at Newport.

Miss Frank Weds R. M. Gluck.

Miss Martha Frank, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Frank of this city, and Robert M. Gluck, were married last evening at 6:30 o'clock at the Hotel St. Regis, the Rev. Rudolph Grosaman officiating. Miss Jessie Maier was maid of honor, and young Miss Marian Frank, flower girl. Robert M. Frank was best man for his brother. The couple will make a motor trip through New England.

Miss Zahm Weds Lieut. Borden.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Miss Leslie Zahm, daughter of Naval Constructor Frank B. Zahm, U. S. N., and Lieutenant Howard G. Borden, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., were married this afternoon at the Bishop's Chapel, Cathedral Close, by the Right Rev. Fred Harding, Bishop of Washington.

Owing to the absence of the bride's father, her cousin, D. B. Hayes of New York, escorted the bride, whose only attendant was Miss Dorothy Nussbaum. Lieutenant Kenneth A. Jones, U. S. A., was best man.

Sidney W. Winslow, Financier.

BEVERLY, Mass., June 18.—Sidney Wilmot Winslow, President of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation, died at his home here today in his sixty-fourth year. Mr. Winslow was born at Brewster, Mass., and early in life became a financier. He was President of the United Shoe Machinery Company, the United Fast Color Eyelet Company, the United Awl and Needle Company, the Campbell-Bosworth Machinery Company, and several other companies.

Burdett Mason, Consular Agent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Secretary Lansing was today advised of the death of Burdett Mason, the American Consular Agent at Bayonne, France, on Sunday. Mr. Mason was born in New Haven, Conn., Feb. 14, 1853. He was educated in New Haven, Germany, and Italy. He was a musician, painter, and astronomer. Mr. Mason was appointed Consular Agent at Bayonne on Oct. 28, 1913.

FLORENCE HARPER A BRIDE.

Granddaughter of One-Time Mayor of New York Weds R. Beadleston.

The wedding of Randolph Beadleston, a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. William H. Beadleston of this city, and Miss Florence Harper, a daughter of Mrs. James Thorne Harper and the late James Thorne Harper, and a granddaughter of James Harper, a one-time Mayor of New York, was solemnized at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's mother, 58 East Fifty-fifth Street. The ceremony was was performed by the Rev. Dr. Palmer, assisted by the Rev. Dr. John H. Jowett.

The bride, gowned in white satin and tulle, wore a point lace applique veil that had been previously worn by many brides in the family, and carried orchids and lilies of the valley. Her maid of honor and only attendant was her sister, Miss Ethel Harper, in white chiffon, carrying lilies of the valley. Henry Sleeper Harper, a near relative, gave the bride in marriage.

Mr. Beadleston's best man was his brother, C. Perry Beadleston, and there were no ushers, as, owing to the family being in mourning for the bride's father. The guests were confined to the nearest relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Beadleston have gone on a motor trip, and on their return from their honeymoon will live at Mr. Beadleston's country place, Ransclevee, at Monmouth Beach, N. J. Mrs. Beadleston's grandfather, James Harper, with his brother, John Harper, founded the publishing house of Harper & Brothers.

BRINGS CARRANZA MESSAGE.

Ugarte May Be the Bearer of a Declaration Regarding the War.

MEXICO CITY, June 18.—G. Ugarte, private secretary to President Carranza, left here tonight on a mission to Washington. The exact object of his trip is not announced, but men in close touch with affairs here express the opinion that Señor Ugarte is bearing a personal message from President Carranza to President Wilson, definitely outlining General Carranza's stand regarding the world war and other questions.

JUDSON C. CLEMENTS DEAD.

Member of the Interstate Commerce Commission for 25 Years.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—Judson C. Clements, Interstate Commerce Commissioner for twenty-five years, died here today in his seventy-second year. Mr. Clements was born in Georgia. He enlisted in the Confederate Army in 1864 and was a First Lieutenant at the end of the war. He was admitted to the bar in 1869, and practiced law in Lafayette, Ga., from 1869 until 1892, when he was appointed to the Interstate Commerce Commission. He had been a member of the Georgia House of Representatives and also of the Georgia State Senate. From 1881 to 1891 he was a member of the House of Representatives at Washington.

He was defeated for re-election in 1890, but was appointed Special United States Attorney to acquire titles for the Government land now occupied by Chickamauga Park and Chattanooga Military Park. In 1892 he was appointed to the Interstate Commerce Commission to fill out the unexpired term of Commissioner Bragg. He was reappointed by Presidents Cleveland, McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson, and when Martin A. Knapp was promoted to be Justice of the Commerce Court he was elected Chairman of the Commission, Jan. 13, 1911.

Dr. Charles E. Gilbert.

Dr. Charles E. Gilbert, formerly chief surgeon of the Atlantic Yacht Club, died yesterday at his home, 35 West Ninety-sixth Street, in his sixty-ninth year. He was graduated from the New York Homeopathic College in 1870, and was a member of the Manhattan Club and the American Institute of Homeopathy. He was a Mason. Dr. Gilbert is survived by his wife.

Obituary Notes.

D. E. ALDRICH, a chemist with offices at 2 Broadway, died suddenly yesterday while being removed from his office to the Volunteer Hospital after he had suddenly been taken ill. His wife and two sons, who were said to be in the West, were notified. Mr. Aldrich made his home in the Hotel Marseilles.

JOSEPH PRICE, formerly a detective on the old Brooklyn city police force, died on Sunday at his home, 94 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-third year. Mr. Price served in the Union Navy during the civil war.

SAMUEL C. RANSOM, since 1900 Clerk of the Court at Mineola, and widely known in Republican circles in Nassau County, died on Sunday at his home in Sea Cliff. Mr. Ransom was born in Brooklyn sixty-four years ago, and removed to Sea Cliff thirty-eight years ago. He had been Postmaster and Chief of the Fire Department. Mr. Ransom was a member of the Board of Education, Secretary of the Sea Cliff Club, and a Trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHARLES WELCHER, 55 years old, a builder in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, died from heart disease on Sunday at his home, 99 Patchen Avenue, Brooklyn. He was a native of Copenhagen, Denmark, and a member of Clinton Lodge, F. and A. M.

JOSEPH STEWART, a real estate and insurance broker, died at his home, 47 Strong Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday. Mr. Stewart was a Deacon and Trustee of the Westminster Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. SARAH H. RIDGWAY, widow of Charles H. Ridgway, who was a mantel and tile manufacturer, died from heart disease on Sunday at her home, 5 Fairview Place, Flatbush, aged 59 years.

MORRIS BLOCH, 49 years old, a retired butcher, died on Sunday at his home, 512 Fifth Street, Brooklyn.

E. STANLEY WILLS, formerly a well-known member of the New Bedford Yacht Club, died in the Brooklyn Hospital on Saturday. He lived at 510 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, and left a widow.

Mrs. LETITIA KNORPP, wife of Arthur Knorpp, a manufacturer of novelties, died at her home, Mill Street and Sherman Avenue, Richmond Hill, on Saturday. She was born in London, England.

EDWARD H. REEVE, formerly in the hardware business in Manhattan and a member of De Witt Clinton Council, R. A., and of De Witt Clinton Conclave, I. O. H., is dead at his home, 1,710 Avenue N, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARY P. SEYMOUR, 92 years old, the oldest resident of Rockaway, N. J., died there yesterday. She was a native of Greenbottom, England.

Mrs. MARGARET A. WELLER, mother by a former marriage of William R. Wyckoff, Collector of Washington Township, N. J., and former Councilman E. Wyckoff of Washington, is dead at her home there, in her seventy-third year.

Mrs. EMILY H. PRATT, wife of William Alden Pratt, who is a member of the banking firm of R. W. Pratt & Co., of 30 Pine Street, died on Saturday at her home, 165 West Fifty-eighth Street, in her forty-sixth year. She was a member of many charitable organizations.

MARTIN H. GOODERSON, insurance broker, and one of the Secretaries of the Monongahela Democratic Club of Harlem, is dead at the sanitarium at 1 St. Nicholas Place, following an operation for blood poisoning. He was in his forty-first year.

JOHN G. HAWREY, who served throughout the civil war with the Thirty-ninth New Jersey Infantry, died yesterday at the Home for Disabled Soldiers, Kearny, N. J., in his seventy-second year.

THOMAS H. C. REED, for several years manager of the reinsurance department of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, died on Saturday at his home, 125 West Fifty-seventh Street, in his fifty-first year.

URGES WAR WORK BY WOMEN

Dr. Shaw Wants Homes Kept Up and Youths Encouraged.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., June 18.—Urging coordination of the work being carried on by the various women's organizations in the country, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the National Defense Council at Washington, in an address this afternoon before the Woman's Club of the Oranges laid particular stress on what the women could do in keeping up the home and encouraging young men who were going to the front. She used for her topic "Woman and War Service." The need of efficient work without duplication was emphasized by the speaker, who told of the census to be taken soon, in which all women will be requested to fill out cards setting forth what work they could perform.

"There is still much work which the men can't also do," Dr. Shaw said. "There are many acres of fertile soil throughout the country which have not yet been placed under cultivation, showing that the men still have something to do. This land can be planted in potatoes, wheat and other grains, which would materially increase the production of food."

ANNIE BESANT UNDER BAN.

Indian Government Silences Theosophist Who Preached Home Rule.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 19.—The Times's Madras correspondent sends the text of a Government order issued Saturday forbidding Mrs. Annie Besant, the English Theosophical Society leader and a worker in the movement for home rule in India, and two male associates named Arundale and Wadea, to participate in any meetings, deliver lectures or publish their writings. The order also puts their correspondence under censorship, they are prohibited from residing in Madras City, and certain areas are prescribed which they must not leave. The cause for the placing of the restrictions is not stated by the correspondent.

A dispatch from London in July, 1916, said that Mrs. Besant had been prohibited under the Defense of India act from entering the Bombay Presidency. For many years Mrs. Besant, who was a devoted pupil of Mme. Blavatsky, has traveled in all parts of the world lecturing for the Theosophical Society, of which she was elected President in 1907. In 1898 she founded the Central Hindu College at Benares, and several years later in the same town in India the Central Hindu Girls' School.

Norwegian Sailing Ship Is Sunk.

YMUIDEN, Holland, June 18, (via London.)—The crew of the Norwegian sailing vessel Perfect, of 1,088 tons, has arrived here, the ship having been torpedoed and sunk. Two of the crew are Americans. The Perfect had a cargo of wheat from Bahia for Copenhagen.

British Bridge in Argentina Bombed

BUENOS AIRES, June 18.—An attempt was made today to blow up a railway bridge owned by British interests. No casualties were caused by the explosion of the bomb.

Portuguese Get "Baptism of Fire."

PARIS, June 18.—The Portuguese forces on the western front, having been initiated into the art of modern warfare by progressive stages, have now received their baptism of fire. The Matin says that today they are perfectly organized and have proved their worth in exemplary fashion.

HELD UP BY COPPER STRIKES

Unions Assert 12,000 Miners Are Out in the Butte District.

BUTTE, Mont., June 18.—A statement issued today by the Metal Mine Workers' Union, the new organization of the miners, claimed that 12,000 of the 15,000 miners in the Butte district had quit work. The employing companies refused to give the number of men at work, but the statement was made at the office of one that "the properties are running short handed and the mine managements are not discounting the fact that the labor situation is serious."

The strike of electricians employed by the Montana Power Company began today. The men who quit work were linemen and the sub-station men at the mines. The electrical workers receive $5 a day, and are demanding a $1 increase. All industries in Butte and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad obtain power from the Montana Power Company.

No effect of the Metal Miners' Union has been felt at the smelters of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company at Great Falls and Anaconda with the exception that at Anaconda the concentrator has been closed, according to the company's officials.

WILL CARE FOR KIP'S BAY.

Incorporation of Neighborhood Association Approved by Court.

The Kip's Bay Neighborhood Association, which has been sanctioned by the State Board of Charities for the welfare of the neighborhood bounded by East Twenty-eighth Street and East Fifty-ninth Streets, Fifth Avenue and the East River, was incorporated yesterday with the approval of Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum. Among the objects are "to promote child welfare, sanitation, and social morality, to investigate and recommend lodging houses, to promote and provide for recreation, entertainment, fresh air work, celebrations and outings, and to maintain and conduct boys' clubs, neighborhood halls, and workshops for men and women who, because of advanced age, cannot obtain work in the regular way."

The incorporators include Mgr. Lavelle, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, George Gordon Battle, Cleveland H. Dodge, Harvey E. Fisk, Mary Flexner, and Frank L. Polk, Solicitor of the State Department at Washington.

American Ambulance Driver Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., June 18.—Robert Arrowsmith, Jr., of 253 Highland Avenue, Orange, who went to France last January as an ambulance driver, is in a hospital in Rheims, according to a cable message received today by his mother. His father, Robert Arrowsmith, is Secretary of the American Military Mission in Paris, and on being notified went to his son's bedside. He sent the cable message, which said that the boy was struck by a shell splinter, but that his condition is not serious. Mr. Arrowsmith was a member of the Belgian Relief Commission prior to being ordered to Paris.

Saved Sailors from Uruguayan Bark

A report that the Uruguayan bark Rosario had been sunk by a German submarine off the French coast was confirmed yesterday by officers of a British freighter arriving here. The English vessel picked up the chief officer and eight men and transferred them to a French patrol boat. The Rosario, of 1,495 tons, was on her way from New York to Bordeaux.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

BERKOW—HACKER.—Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Hacker, Great Northern Apartments, announce the betrothal of their daughter, Estelle, to Mr. S. Bertram Berkow, 1,057 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Married.

BROWN—WASHBURN.—Saturday, June 16, at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William J. G. Washburn, 863 East 17th St., Brooklyn, by the Rev. Townsend Glover Jackson, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Flatbush, Edith Helene Washburn to Russell Seymour Brown of Hartford, Conn.

McNULTY—CARROLL.—J. C. McNulty to Laura Rickard Carroll by the Rev. Dr. H. M. Warren, June 18, 1917.

MORSE—TINKER.—At the residence of the bride's parents, at Stamford, Conn., on June 17, 1917, by the Rev. Alfred Grant Walton, Ruth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lincoln Tinker, to Mr. Daniel Parmelee Morse, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

O'REILLY—MORTON.—Miss Marion E. Morton of Chicago to George J. O'Reilly at the Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, by the Rev. Father Donlin, June 18, 1917.

Died.

ATKINSON.—Caroline Bayard Randolph, June 17, in Washington, D. C., wife of Colonel B. W. Atkinson, U. S. A. Interment Princeton, N. J., Tuesday, June 19.

BALDWIN.—June 18, 1917, Frank, beloved husband of Laura Baldwin, aged 56 years. Funeral from Stephen Merritt's Harlem Chapel, 304 West 128th St., Wednesday morning. Easton (Penn.) papers please copy.

BROWN.—On Sunday, June 17, 1917, Mary C. A. Brown, widow of Robert I. Brown. Funeral services on Wednesday, June 20, at 2 P. M., at the residence of her son, Walter E. Brown, 2,589 Grand Av., Bronx, New York City. Interment Greenwood.

CASSELL.—On

WOMEN'S METROPOLITAN TITLE GOLF BEGINS AT PIPING ROCK

MISS HOLLINS WINS MEDAL PLAY ROUND

Has Card of 86 in Opening Day of Women's Metropolitan Golf Championship.

MRS. GAVIN MAKES AN 88

Creditable Performances Over the Stiff Piping Rock Course by the Leaders.

By playing golf of superior quality, Miss Marion Hollins of Westbrook led a big field of contestants over the course of the Piping Rock Club yesterday in the qualifying round for the women's metropolitan golf championship, the first and probably the last championship tournament which will be played hereabouts this Summer.

It has often been noted in golf tournaments that the medallist seldom arrives at the ultimate goal, the championship, but fear of the consequences of a victory in the first day's play apparently never entered the mind of Miss Hollins, and she set out from the first to produce a score that should overtop all others in the tournament. Her card read 44, 42—86, a decidedly creditable performance over a course the par of which is 72. The mark she set was two strokes better than the 45, 43—88 turned in by Mrs. W. A. Gavin of Baltusrol, former holder of the English championship, who was second. Had not misfortune overtaken Miss Hollins on the last hole she would probably have overshadowed her nearest competitor by four strokes.

Only one seven marred Miss Hollins's card, this on the long eighteenth. Steady playing near the green would doubtless have supplied a five instead of a seven, but the opportunity of making a 4 for the incoming journey was spoiled by an over-approach that trickled away into the trouble zone. Her second approach was better, but still she required two putts to help out. This lapse came just after both Miss Hollins and Mrs. Gavin, with whom she was playing, had negotiated the short seventeenth hole in the most approved manner. The latter in fact made a three on this hole, which is a pitch-to a green on the cup variety centred among a host of guagdian sand traps. Both women pitched to the green, but Miss Hollins took a four before her ball disappeared in the cup.

The play of Miss Hollins and Mrs. Gavin was watched with interest from the fact that they were two of the strongest contestants in the event. In retrospect, however, the play of these two assumed even greater significance, for the luck of the draw had placed them together in the first round of match play today. For this reason the cards turned in by each were the object of close attention by those who would predict results for the morrow. A comparison, however, failed to indicate the way things might go, for, had it been match play yesterday, the women would have been all square at the end of eighteen holes. This serves to indicate that a keen contest is scheduled for this morning, and, in the opinion of some, it will be a determining factor in the championship.

Yesterday's play, perhaps, showed Miss Hollins as the steadier of the two, but the cards also indicate, as was actually the case, that Mrs. Gavin was a bit more brilliant in her playing. For instance, Mrs. Gavin had four sixes and a seven, but was three times down in three. On the other hand, Miss Hollins had only two sixes and a seven, but she failed to get lower than a four.

Third place in the qualifying round went to Mrs. G. M. Heckscher of Piping Rock, one of three home club players who went into the first sixteen. Her card was 45-48-93. Miss Beatrice Lounsberry of Bedford was fourth, one stroke behind Mrs. Heckscher, with a card of 48-46-94. Her play, too, attracted much interest, because she is one of the newcomers in the ranks of tournament players.

The cards of Miss Hollins and Mrs. Gavin and the summaries follow:

Miss Hollins—									
Out	6	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—44
In	4	4	3	4	5	4	5	4	7—42—86
Mrs. Gavin—									
Out	7	5	3	4	6	6	5	5	4—45
In	5	3	5	6	5	6	5	3	5—43—88

Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook	44	42—	86
Mrs. W. A. Gavin, Baltusrol	45	43—	88
Mrs. G. M. Heckscher, Piping Rock	45	48—	93
Miss Beatrice Lounsberry, Bedford	48	46—	94
Mrs. A. S. Rosain, Century	49	46—	95
Mrs. L. C. Stockton, Raritan Valley	48	49—	97
Miss Eleanor Gates, Nassau	50	48—	98
Mrs. L. A. Wimpfheimer, Century	50	48—	98
Mrs. A. Herzog, Fairview	50	48—	98
Mrs. Thomas Hucknall, Forest Hill	49	50—	99
Mrs. F. B. Ryan, Cranford	50	49—	99
Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Piping Rock	50	50—	100
Mrs. D. G. Geddes, Nassau	48	52—100	
Mrs. C. Phipps, Piping Rock	49	53—102	
Mrs. William Chilvers, Dunwoodie	53	49—102	
Miss Helen Hitchcock, Piping Rock	53	50—103	
Second Sixteen—Miss Constance Roberts, Knollwood, 52, 52—104; Mrs. G. Weber, Great Neck, 53, 49—104; Mrs. A. C. Sumner, Nassau, 51, 54—105; Mrs. Joseph E. Davis, Piping Rock, 50, 55—105; Mrs. C. D. Smithers, Nassau, 56, 50—106; Mrs. A. B. Gilkey, Siwanoy, 54, 52—106; Mrs. W. G. Loew, Piping Rock, 52, 54—106; Mrs. L. L. Blake, Cranford, 51, 56—107; Mrs. Lester Ketcham, Fox Hills, 53, 55—108; Mrs. M. H. Frayne, Dunwoodie, 53, 55—108; Miss Irma Waterhouse, Ardsley, 56, 52—108; Mrs. C. T. Russell, Ardsley, 55, 54—109; Mrs. G. C. Morrow, Great Neck, 53, 56—109; Mrs. G. D. Boschen, Spring Lake, 54, 55—109; Mrs. H. F. Whitney, Nassau, 53, 58—111; Mrs. T. Thomas, Hackensack, 53, 58—111. Third Sixteen—Mrs. Joseph S. Bates, Ardsley, 52, 60—112; Mrs. C. M. Fair, Piping Rock, 53, 59—112; Mrs. J. C. Barclay, Hackensack, 56, 57—113; Miss Julia Bredt, Essex County, 58, 55—113; Mrs. C. F. Uebelacher, Hackensack, 53, 60—113; Mrs. H. J. Bartholomae, Ardsley, 59, 55—114; Mrs. F. E. Donohoe, Montclair, 63, 54—117; Mrs. Sidney Wall, Fairview, 62, 56—118; Mrs. Ira Hill, Great Neck, 59, 61—120; Miss Grace Wood, Englewood, 61, 66—127; Mrs. C. D. Dannen, Dunwoodie, 65, 65—130; Mrs. Moody, Glen Ridge 72, 59—131. The Draw. Championship Sixteen—Mrs. Chilvers vs. Mrs. Heckscher, Mrs. Hucknall vs. Mrs. Rossin, Miss Hitchcock vs. Mrs. Wimpfheimer; Miss Lounsberry vs. Mrs. Gedges, Mrs. Stockton vs. Mrs. Phipps, Mrs. Morris vs. Mrs. Herzog, Miss Gates vs. Mrs. Ryan, Miss Hollins vs. Mrs. Gavin.

OUIMET PRESENTS CASE.

U. S. G. A. Executive Committee Also Hears John H. Sullivan, Jr.

Francis Ouimet and John H. Sullivan, Jr., whose disbarment from the ranks of amateur golfers by the United States Golf Association stirred the country from coast to coast, appeared yesterday before a meeting of the Executive Committee of the association to talk over the situation as it was put by Ouimet. Both men are still engaged in the sporting goods business, which was the original cause of their coming under the ban, so that the status of their case is not changed as far as the strict letter of the amateur rule is concerned. It had been the opinion when Ouimet sought the hearing that perhaps there had been some change in the situation, as was the case with Paul Tewksbury, who was reinstated after having been barred at the same time as were Ouimet and Sullivan.

The Executive Committee is friendly to both of these men, but President Howard Perrin of the Golf Association said after the meeting, "Unfortunately not a theory, but a condition exists. He added that the Executive Committee did not have power to act in the cases of the two men, but that their cases would have to be passed upon by a general meeting.

A quorum of the Executive Committee was present yesterday, but a number of prominent members were absent, among them Howard Whitney. Mr. Perrin said that the subject would be discussed with the other members of the committee. He would not, however, say when another meeting would be held, and intimated that the discussion would be by letter.

American Association.

Louisville, 6; Indianapolis, 2.
Kansas City, 6; Minneapolis, 1.
Toledo, 7; Columbus, 5.
St. Paul, 7; Milwaukee, 4.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 1; New York, 0.
Boston, 6; Chicago, 4.
(Morning Game.)
Boston, 8; Chicago, 7.
(Afternoon Game.)
Detroit, 1; Washington, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 4; Cincinnati, 2.
Pittsburgh, 4; St. Louis, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	35	19	.648
Boston	32	19	.627
New York	28	22	.560
Cleveland	28	28	.500
Detroit	24	25	.490
St. Louis	23	30	.423
Philadelphia	18	30	.375
Washington	18	32	.360

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	30	16	.652
Philadelphia	29	19	.604
Chicago	31	25	.554
St. Louis	28	24	.538
Cincinnati	26	32	.448
Boston	19	24	.442
Brooklyn	18	26	.409
Pittsburgh	17	33	.340

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Cincinnati.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

McGRAW'S PENALTY STANDS.

National League Heads Deny Appeal from Tener's Action.

The New York Baseball Club was coolly turned down by the Directors of the National League yesterday, that body voting to uphold President John K. Tener in his action of fining Manager John J. McGraw of the Giants $500 and suspending him for sixteen days for striking Umpire Bill Byron after a game in Cincinnati a few weeks ago. President Harry N. Hempstead of the Giants arrived here from Indianapolis late yesterday afternoon, and immediately filed a second appeal with the league against the severe punishment which President Tener had inflicted on McGraw.

The Directors will meet again this morning at 10 o'clock, when Manager McGraw has been ordered to appear before the board and explain several statements which he is alleged to have made against President Tener. In these interviews McGraw is credited with charging Tener with showing favoritism to the Philadelphia Club at the expense of the Giants.

RED SOX TAKE TWO GAMES.

Champions Cut Down Chicago's Lead in Double Victory.

BOSTON, June 18.—The world champions cut down Chicago's lead in the American League race today, winning both games of the Bunker Hill Day program. The scores were 6 to 4 and 8 to 7.

Pitcher Shore and Assistant Manager Wagner of the Bostons were notified today that they had been indefinitely suspended for arguments voiced during Friday's game.

The scores:

MORNING GAME.

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	3	1	1	0	0
Barry,2b	3	0	0	0	1
Thomas,c	0	0	0	5	0
Gainer,1b	3	0	0	5	0
Janvrin,1b	1	1	0	4	0
Gardner,3b	4	2	2	3	0
Lewis,lf	4	0	3	2	0
Walker,cf	3	1	1	1	0
Scott,ss	3	0	0	5	5
Agnew,c	2	0	1	6	2
McNally,2b	1	0	0	1	0
Mays,p	1	0	0	1	2
aShorten	0	1	0	0	0
bHoblitzel	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	6	8	27	10

CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leibold,rf	2	2	1	2	0
Weaver,3b	3	0	2	3	1
E.Collins,2b	5	0	1	0	1
Jackson,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Felsch,cf	4	0	1	7	0
Gandil,1b	4	1	1	8	1
Risberg,ss	4	1	1	1	5
Schalk,c	2	1	0	5	0
Russell,p	2	0	1	1	1
Danforth,p	1	0	0	0	0
Cicotte,p	0	0	0	0	0
aWilliams,p	0	0	0	0	0
Faber,p	0	0	0	0	0
cMurphy	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	4	8	24	7

a Batted for Barry in seventh.
b Batted for Gainer in seventh.
c Batted for Williams in eighth.
Errors—Gardner, Hooper.

Boston	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	..	6
Chicago	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4

Two-base hit—Lewis. Three-base hits—Walker, Gardner. Stolen bases—Weaver, Leibold. Sacrifice hit—Weaver. Sacrifice flies—Liebold, Scott. Double play—Mays, Scott, and Gainer. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Chicago, 8. First base on error—Chicago, 1. Base on balls—Off Mays, 1; Danforth, 3; Cicotte, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Russell, 5 hits, 2 runs in 4 innings; Williams, 2 and 4 in 2-3; Danforth, 1 and 0 in 2 1-3; Faber, 0 and 0 in 1; Cicotte, 0 and 0 in 0; Mays, 8 and 3 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Mays, (Schalk.) Struck out—By Russell, 1; Danforth, 3; Mays, 5. Wild pitch—Mays. Time—2 hours 17 minutes. Umpires—Connelly and McCormick.

AFTERNOON GAME.

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	5	1	4	1	1
Barry,2b	3	1	0	3	0
Janvrin,2b	2	0	0	1	0
Hoblitzel,1b	5	0	1	11	1
Gardner,3b	5	0	1	0	3
Lewis,lf	5	2	2	2	0
Walker,cf	5	1	2	2	0
E. Scott,ss	3	1	1	2	6
McNally,ss	0	0	0	0	2
Thomas,c	4	1	1	5	1
Foster,p	1	0	0	1	2
Ponnock,p	2	1	1	0	1
aShorten	1	0	0	0	0
bHenriksen	1	0	0	0	0
cRuth	1	0	0	0	0
Total	41	8	13	27	16

CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leibold,rf	2	0	1	0	0
J. Collins,rf	2	0	0	0	0
Weaver,3b	4	0	1	1	2
E. Collins,2b	4	0	1	2	4
Jackson,lf	3	1	0	2	0
Felsch,cf	4	2	0	4	0
Gandil,1b	4	2	3	10	0
Risberg,ss	4	1	2	1	5
Schalk,c	3	0	0	7	2
Scott,p	3	0	0	1	1
Faber,p	1	0	0	0	0
aMitchell	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	7	10	*26	12

*Two out when winning run was scored.
a Batted for Foster in fifth.
b Batted for Barry in fifth.
c Batted for E. Scott in eighth.
Errors—Gardner, Thomas, E. Collins, Gandil, Risberg.

Boston	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	4	—8
Chicago	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	—7

Two-base hits—Gandil, Hoblitzell, E. Scott, Thomas, Walker. Three-base hits—Leibold, Risberg. Stolen base—E. Collins. Sacrifice hits—Barry, Weaver, Risberg, Schalk. Double plays—Lewis and Barry; Lewis, Thomas and E. Scott. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Chicago, 9. First base on errors—Boston, 3; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Foster, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Foster, 6 hits, 3 runs in 5 innings; J. Scott, 9 and 2 in 5 2-3; Faber, 4 and 0 in 3; Pennock, 4 and 1 in 4. Hit by pitcher—By Foster, (Felsch, Gandil.) Struck out—By Foster, 1; J. Scott, 2; Pennock, 3; Faber, 2. Wild pitches—Foster, (2.) Passed balls—Schalk, (2.) Time—2 hours 20 minutes. Umpires—McCormack and Connolly.

TIGERS BLANK SENATORS.

Dauss Has Better of Harper in Pitching Duel, Detroit Winning, 1 to 0.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Dauss emerged victor in a pitching duel with Harper today, Detroit winning 1 to 0, the third straight game of the series. Cobb scored in the fourth inning on a walk, a steal, aided by a passed ball, a wild pitch, and Crawford's infield out.

The score:

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt,3b	2	0	0	2	2
Young,2b	2	0	1	2	1
Cobb,cf	3	1	1	4	0
Veach,lf	4	0	0	4	0
Heilman,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Crawf'd,1b	3	0	1	9	0
Dyer,ss	4	0	2	4	2
Stanage,c*	4	0	0	2	2
Dauss,p	3	0	1	0	2
Total	30	1	6	27	9

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	4	0	0	11	0
Foster,2b	3	0	0	3	5
Milan,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Rice,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Menosky,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Leonard,3b	2	0	0	2	0
Ainsmith,c	3	0	0	7	2
Crane,ss	3	0	0	1	5
Harper,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	28	0	3	27	13

Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Stolen bases—Cobb, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Rice, Young. Double play—Crane, Foster, and Judge. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; Washington, 4. Bases on balls—Off Dauss, 2; Harper, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Harper, 6 hits, 0 runs in 9 innings; Dauss, 3 and 0 in 9. Struck out—By Harper, 7; Dauss, 2. Wild pitch—Harper. Passed ball—Ainsmith. Time—1 hour 50 minutes. Umpires—Dineen and Owens.

OLD BOBBY GROOM HALTS THE YANKS

Veteran Flinger Keeps Donovan's Lads from Bunching Hits and Browns Win, 1 to 0.

Bobby Groom, who looked with disdain on approaching old age and pitched a no-hit game a while ago, compelled the Yankees to respect his crowding years at the Polo Grounds yesterday, when the St. Louis Browns downed Bill Donovan's lads, 1 to 0. A lot of the old fans at yesterday's game remember Groom way back when they wore knee pants. For years and years he was a fixture on the Washington Club, going there about the same time that Joe Cannon first went to Congress.

The Yanks got six hits off old Bobby, but he refused to let them put a run over. The Browns gave him airtight support and a couple of dazzling fielding plays pulled him out of a couple of serious-looking excavations. Three of these hits came in the fifth inning, but even by bunching them the Yankees were unable to squeeze into the run business.

It was a wide-awake play started by Jimmy Austin that saved Groom in that session. Baker opened with a single and Peckinpaugh fanned. Walters singled to centre and sent Baker to second. Ray Fisher laid a bunt along the third base line, and although Austin waited and waited for it to roll into foul territory, it refused to go over the chalk line. That filled the bases, and Tim Hendryx, who has been shining as a timely hitter, was at the bat. A long fly or almost any kind of a rap would have tied the score. Hendryx pounded a red-hot bouncer to Austin, who touched third, forcing Walters at third, and then whipped the ball over to Sisler for a double play on Hendryx. There ended the best opportunity that the Yanks had during the afternoon of defeating Groom.

In that same inning when Peckinpaugh fanned, the players on the Yankees' bench began to tell Umpire Nallin what they thought of him. Whatever they said didn't please Nallin, and he turned to the bench and motioned one of the players to go to the clubhouse and do bit talking.

Imagine the shock to the crowd when Angel Aragon, the Cuban infielder, started for the clubhouse. Everybody began to laugh because there is a good reason why Aragon cannot be put out of a game for talking back to an umpire; he can't talk enough English to drive his arguments anywhere. It seems that Nunamaker was the guilty party, and as he was needed a little later on as a pinch hitter, Aragon unselfishly volunteered to shoulder the blame of Nunamaker's unfortunate oratory. This was a new wrinkle in baseball, sending a pinch-exile in for a player who was banished from the meadow.

The umpire wouldn't stand for this dodge, however, and the Cuban went back to the bench while Nunamaker raced up the left field line and disappeared.

Baby Doll Jacobson of the Browns was the saddest man in New York last night because during the game he was robbed of an automobile by Hughey High. In the sixth inning, Jake mauled a tremendous drive to left field on a line for this sign. The fence which stated that the first batsman who hits it will be presented with an automobile. Jacobson had pictures of himself shooting around St. Louis in his new car taking all his friends for a ride. High started after the ball with the crack of the bat, and after a chase he turned around and nipped the pellet out of the air just as it was about to crash against the sign. Jacobson used to have a good word for High, but now he doesn't even speak to him.

The Browns got their lonedome tally in the first sentence of the game. Fisher couldn't find the plate when Shotten, the first St. Louis batsman, faced him and Shotten walked. Austin sacrificed and Sisler's out at first sent Shotten to third. Jacobson drilled a shrieking single to centre and Shotten scored the only run of the game.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotten,lf	3	1	0	1	0
Austin,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Sisler,1b	4	0	0	9	0
Jacobson,rf	4	0	2	2	0
Severeid,c	4	0	1	5	0
Marsans,cf	3	0	0	5	0
Pratt,2b	3	0	0	1	5
Johnson,ss	3	0	0	3	2
Groom, p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	30	1	5	27	9

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hendryx,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Hign,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Staisel,2b	4	0	2	1	5
Pipp,1b	4	0	0	11	1
Miller,cf&lf	2	0	0	2	0
Baker, 3b	3	0	0	2	2
Pruett,p	1	0	0	0	0
Fisher,p	3	0	1	3	3
aCaldwell	1	0	0	0	0
Magee, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	0	3	27	12

a Batted for High in eighth.
Error—Walters.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Stolen bases—Miller, Maisel, Jacobson. Sacrifice hit—Austin. Double plays—Austin and Sisler; Baker, Maisel, and Pipp. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; New York, 7. Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 1; Groom, 2. Earned run—Off Fisher, 1. Struck out—By Fisher, 6; Groom, 7. Time—1 hour 37 minutes. Umpires—Nallin, O'Loughlin, and Hildebrand.

BRUINS BUNCH THEIR HITS.

Collect Four Runs Off Toney in the Fourth Round and Beat Reds, 4 to 2.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—Chicago found Toney for four hits in the fourth inning, and these, coupled with an error by Toney himself, were enough to permit them to annex four runs, and they defeated the locals in handy fashion, 4 to 2, here today.

The score:

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack,rf	3	0	1	5	0
Mann,lf	4	1	2	1	0
Doyle,2b	3	1	1	4	4
Merkle,1b	4	1	2	10	1
Williams,cf	4	1	0	2	0
Deal,3b	4	0	1	3	1
Wortman,ss	3	0	0	1	2
Elliott,c	3	0	0	5	1
Demaree,p	4	0	0	0	4
Total	32	4	8	27	13

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	3	1	0	1	1
Kopf,ss	4	1	1	4	1
Roush,cf	4	0	2	1	0
Chase,1b	4	0	2	11	1
Wingo,c	3	0	1	5	3
Thorpe,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Neale,lf	4	0	2	3	0
Shean,2b	4	0	0	1	5
Toney,p	2	0	0	1	4
Knetzer,p	0	0	0	0	0
aMitchell	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	8	27	14

a Batted for Toney in seventh.
Errors—Wortman, Toney.

Chicago	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hits—Mann, Elliott. Three-base hit—Doyle. Stolen bases—Neale. Sacrifice hit—Doyle. Sacrifice flies—Elliott. Double play—Doyle, Wortman and Merkle. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 6. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Demaree, 2; Toney, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Demaree, 8 hits 1 run in 9 innings; Toney, 6 and 3 in 7; Knetzer, 2 and 0 in 2. Struck out—By Demaree, 3; Toney, 3; Knetzer, 1. Passed ball—Elliott. Time—1 hour 48 minutes. Umpires—Harrison and Emslie.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	4	11	0
Newark	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	4	0

AT BALTIMORE.

First game—										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	3	3	5	1	x		17	13	2
Buffalo	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	6	9	2
Second game—										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	x	10	14	1
Buffalo	0	2	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	7	14	3

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	2	0	3	0	1	6	0	0	x	12	10	
Montreal	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	3

AT RICHMOND.

										R.	H.	E.
Richmond	6	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	x	10	9	3
Rochester	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	7	11	2

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pc.
Newark	31	18	.633
Providence	32	19	.627
Baltimore	30	21	.588
Rochester	26	25	.510
Toronto	27	24	.529
Buffalo	20	33	.377
Montreal	17	30	.362
Richmond	18	35	.340

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Montreal at Newark.
Toronto at Providence.
Buffalo at Richmond, (2 games.)
Rochester at Baltimore.

New York State League.

Wilkes-Barre, 1; Syracuse, 0.
Elmira, 4; Binghamton, 3.
Scranton, 12; Utica, 5.
Reading, 9; Harrisburg, 6.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 8; Memphis, 3.
New Orleans, 4; Chattanooga, 0.
Little Rock, 8; Birmingham, 6.

ROAMER WINS EXCELSIOR.

Makes New Track Record in Exciting Race at Jamaica.

Roamer, Andrew Miller's handicap champion of two and three years ago, raced back into public favor at the opening of the second session of the Jamaica meeting yesterday. The Knight Errant gelding won the Excelsior Handicap at a mile and a sixteenth, leaving eight of the best handicap horses behind him, including The Finn, which has usurped the place at the head of the list so long held by Roamer. In accomplishing his comeback Roamer showed that his speed had by no means been dulled by his long racing career, as he ran the distance in 1:45 2-5, clipping a fifth of a second from the track record held by F. R. Doctor's Rostand and James Butler's Capra.

H. P. Whitney's Borrow, an old contender with the winner, also showed something like his old form, and by a strong finish attached second money, two lengths behind Roamer, while the Beverwyck Stable's Old Koenig, another of the outsiders, finished third, a head behind Borrow and five lengths in front of The Finn, which stopped in a manner that sadly puzzled his confident admirers. Stromboli and Spur were close up at the finish, with Ormesdale, Manister Toi and Sortie bringing up the rear.

There was good racing all the afternoon to mark the return of the thoroughbreds to Jamaica for the conclusion of the Metropolitan Jockey Club meeting, which will end next Saturday. The crowd, however, was not nearly so large as those that witnessed the decision of the big events at Belmont, only about 6,000 persons being present.

As usual, Roamer set out to make his own pace, but could not draw clear of Sortie until well into the back stretch. Just as the leader had shaken off the added starter Old Koenig began to bump his way to the front. After brewing clear of the others, Old Koenig set sail for Roamer and headed the old champion as they raced around the turn. The Finn, meantime, moved up to within a length and a half of Roamer, and the cry went up that the Miller entry was beaten. Shuttinger had only been giving his mount a breathing spell, and as he turned into the stretch he gave Roamer his head. The hero of many a hard-fought race responded gamely, and at the eighth pole made his class tell so that he drew away from Old Koenig. The Finn dropped back beaten, but as he did the light blue silks of Harry Payne Whitney were seen coming down the stretch at express speed. Borrow raced with mighty energy, but failed by two lengths to reach his old rival.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; by subscription of $5 with $601.68 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:47 3-5.

Wooden Shoes, Marrone Stable's ch. g., 6 years, 106 pounds, by Burgomaster-Nunamaker's daughter, 10 and out. (R. Troxler).[1]
Jem, B. Mathney's ch. g., 5, 111, by Ogden-Fair Catherine, out for place. (B. Kleeger).[2]
Sargon II., A. J. Marks's ch. c., 3, 106, by Uncle-Semiramis II., out for third. (J. Cruize).[3]
Only three starters. G. M. Miller, Courtship, Dan, Prelise, Dovedale, Traction and Spear Dance scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; by subscription of $5, with $601.67; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:46.

Libvan Sands, A. Lezema's b. c., 4 years, 101 pounds, by Rock Sand-Linda Stone, 8 to 5, 4 to 5, and 2 to 5. (A. Collins).[1]
Miss Kruter, W. Cahill's b. m., 6, 103, by Transvaal-Lillie Kruter, 3 to 1 and 8 to 5. (W. Obert).[2]
Erickley, G. C. Walsh's b. g., 6, 103, by Ort Wells-The Scold, even money, third. (W. Rowan).[3½]
Theodosia, Star Gaze, Stellarina, Ambrose, Cliff Haven, and Jane also ran. Trout Fly, Fairweather, Tener, Sam McMinkin, Carlton G., Preston Lynn, and Meadoworth scratched.

THIRD RACE.—The Greenfield Selling, for two-year-olds; by subscription of $15, starters $25 additional; guaranteed value $1,500; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:06 3-5.

Green Gold, A. A. Reilly's br. c., 107 pounds, by Celt-Golle Levy, even, 1 to 2, and out. (R. Troise).[1]
Ballast, Gifford A. Cochran's ch. g., 102, by Trap Rock-Marie Frances, even and 1 to 10. (Mitchell).[2½]
Stella Mis, Willis Sharp Kilmer's ch. f., 94, by Star Shoot-My Bessie, 3 to 5, third. (C. Kummer).[3]
Game Cock, Poor Joe, and Umatilla also ran. Pepper, Edith F., June Bug, Woodthrush, Sunrose, and Portia scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Excelsior Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $25, starters $50 additional, guaranteed value $3,500; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:45 2-5.

Roamer, Andrew Miller's b. g., 6 years, 123 pounds, by Knight Errant-Rosetree II., 3 to 5, even, and 1 to 2. (A. Shuttinger).[

GERMANS RECRUITED FILIPINOS; $5 EACH

But No "Insurrecto" Ever Did More Than Enroll and Take the Money.

CONSUL AT CEBU JAILED

Said to Have Been the Centre of Plotting—1,500 Germans Are Under Close Watch.

MANILA, April 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The war has gripped Manila and the Philippines. Wherever one turns he sees on guard a soldier of the regular army, a sailor of the navy, or a Filipino guard taken from the Philippine Scouts. At the various military posts throughout the islands guards have been redoubled.

Already two Germans are under arrest as a "precautionary measure," so the Government explains. One of them apparently has been guilty of only the indiscretion of having talked too much. He had not concealed his intentions, in the tense days that preceded the declaration of war, of blowing up every piece of American Government property he could reach. So when war broke out, he was promptly clapped into jail.

The other arrest is a more serious matter. Conrad André, former German Consul at the important southern city of Cebu, for months has been the centre of rumors that connected him with a plot to stir up malcontents among the Filipinos to open revolt. These reports accused him of having kept lists of men who had figured in insurrections against the United States here. He was supposed to have offered $5 to each ex-insurrecto who would sign a document pledging his support to this revolt.

His agents worked in every part of the islands, and they attained considerable success—in getting signatures and finding men to accept the $5 bribe. But their success never went beyond that. There has never been a time in the Philippine Islands when the seeds of an insurrection were sown on more barren soil. Prosperity among the people, gratitude to the United States for concessions of autonomy, fear of an independent future at a time when the world was torn asunder by war, and loyalty to the present administration of the islands for a consistently pro-Filipino policy—all these facts have operated to keep every element of the population from joining in the André movement. Even the promise of German support and German money in a fight to gain independence seemingly had no weight. The most hardened enemies of American rule saw in the plan the project of a madman, and it never for a moment had a chance of success.

The authorities, however, are keeping a close watch on all Germans here. It is probable that there are nearly 1,300 Germans in the Philippines. Two-thirds of them are temporary guests, persons who sought refuge in the islands after they were driven from the neighboring British colonies, or members of the crews of the twenty-three interned German steamers which are now in the custody of the insular Government. The remainder are members of the permanent German colony of the country. Of the latter, there is little fear, but the war visitors are watched pretty carefully.

Every German in the Philippines has been compelled to register with the Manila police or the constabulary in the Provinces. Men in the Government service, of German birth, have been compelled to prove their citizenship.

For the present, at least, the military authorities are not interpreting too strictly that portion of the President's proclamation concerning enemy aliens which bars Germans from approaching within half a mile of any camp or fort. Strictly enforced, that regulation would close every German commercial house in the downtown district, would drive from certain residential districts Germans who made their home there before American occupation, and would prevent Germans from crossing the two downtown bridges which span the Pasig River.

But the very day the proclamation was received, the constabulary descended upon two of the biggest German houses in Manila and confiscated their entire stock of guns and ammunition. This was an easy task, as under the laws of the Philippines no one may even temporarily possess arms or ammunition without a permit.

The status of the German business man in the Philippines is of vital concern to the islands, and there was general rejoicing in business circles when Governor General Harrison announced that contracts between Americans and German subjects, not having a relation to the war, were not per se invalid. He further announced that the insular Government would pay all German claims for goods already delivered and would not cancel contracts with Germans, if they were not contrary to the military interests of the United States.

German capital is very heavily interested in Philippine industries. Much of it has helped to develop the islands, and it is feared that any drastic interpretation of the laws of war would mean a serious commercial setback to the country.

CANADIAN BROKERS ASSIGN.

Pope Bros. & Cheppu Co. Takes Action to Protect All Creditors.

An assignment was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday by the Pope Brothers & Cheppu Company, Limited, stock brokers of Ontario, Canada, and 1 Wall Street, this city. The assignment was made to Theodore Wood of 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, for the benefit of the creditors. Isaac Schmal, attorney for the company, issued a statement, which said:

"The assignment is the result of an attachment made by a small creditor. The Pope Brothers & Cheppu Company, Limited, being a foreign concern, organized under the laws of Ontario Province, Canada, this creditor was able to obtain an attachment without showing any intent to dispose of property with the purpose of defrauding. The assignment was made by the company in order to protect all creditors. It was made necessary by war conditions and difficulty experienced in collecting outstanding accounts, which amounted to approximately $10,000. No definite statement can be made at present in regard to the amount of the liabilities."

A member of the firm said that it had been the intention of the company for some time to retire from the investment field and that the liabilities were only about $4,000. It was said that during the last year the firm had lost about $75,000 because of the war.

ASKS N. Y. CENTRAL TO AID.

Committee Invites Road to Send Representative to West Side Meeting.

The joint conference committee of the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate that was named under the Ottinger-Ellenbogen act for the settlement of the west side improvement will meet in the office of Commissioner Hodge, the Chairman, at 1:30 o'clock on Thursday. It was decided to invite the New York Central Railroad Company to have a representative present. Part of the letter of invitation from Chairman Hodge to the company read: "I am authorized to say to you that the joint conference committee will be glad indeed to have the railroad's co-operation and continued aid in behalf of an early and mutually acceptable solution of a matter to which has been given such long and painstaking consideration."

After the bill giving the commission equal jurisdiction with the Board of Estimate in the matter had been signed, the railroad company and the board reported that they were through with any further consideration of the present plan.

MRS. GILLIGAN ON TRIAL.

Accused of Murdering Five Inmates of Her Home for Aged Persons.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 18.—Mrs. Amy E. Archer-Gilligan, indicted last September on a charge of murder in the first degree in connection with the deaths of five inmates of her home for elderly persons at Windsor, was put on trial today in the Superior Court. When court adjourned for the day eight jurors had been selected.

The accused woman, who has been confined in the Hartford County Jail since her arrest in May, 1916, appeared in court accompanied by her nineteen-year-old daughter, Mary Archer. The latter remained seated beside her mother throughout the day, frequently clasping her hands.

HENCKEL IS CAPTURED.

German Agent Who Escaped Jail Sought Refuge in a Warehouse.

RICHMOND, Va., June 18.—Arnold Henckel, the German who sawed his way out of jail at Norfolk, where he had been held as a spy, has been arrested in Danville. He was captured in a tobacco warehouse which had been surrounded by a thousand civilians and officers.

Several hacksaw blades were found sewed up in his coat.

Autoists Desecrate Cemetery.

ALANTIC CITY, N. J., June 18.—Automobilists desecrated the old Catawba Cemetery near May's Landing yesterday. Representatives of several old families stormed the Sheriff's office and the prosecutor's office this morning demanding redress. A bad hole developed in the road near the cemetery, and automobiles became stalled there. There was no other material available or as handy, and the automobilists went to the cemetery, broke down the old tomb stones and used them to make a wheel base for their cars. An investigation is being made and an effort will be made to arrest those guilty. The owners demand that guards be placed at the cemetery hereafter.

LOANS CANADA $10,000,000.

Canadian Pacific Advances Money for Production of War Material.

OTTAWA, June 18.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, it was officially announced tonight, has advanced $10,000,000 for the production of war material in Canada.

The loan has been made to the Imperial Munitions Board, which is intrusted by the British Government with the duty of placing munitions orders in Canada and arranging for expeditious production.

FORD FARM NAVAL BARRACKS

Quarters for 3,000 Militiamen Being Built at Cape May.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 18.—Work was begun today by Cramp & Co. on the buildings of the naval militia barracks on the Henry Ford farm here. These buildings will cost between $500,000 and $1,000,000 and will consist of twenty large barracks and dormitories, officers' quarters, boiler house, laundry, and a hospital.

All of these buildings will be of frame and one story in height, and will be spread over 400 acres. This property was leased from Henry Ford on Monday by Mayor William L. Stevens of Cape May, who turned over the agreement to the Navy Department.

The work will be pushed night and day. The camp will take care of 3,000 naval militiamen when completed.

"MOUNTAIN AND LAKE RESORTS"

The Lackawanna Railroad's beautifully illustrated book describes many charms of Phoebe Snowland. Suggests where to go for Boating, Fishing, Swimming, Golf, Tennis, or Motoring. Gives lists of hotels, boarding houses and camps in Delaware Water Gap, Pocono Mountains, Lake Hopatcong, Cresco and many other resorts in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Send 10 cents in stamps with request to JAMES FISTER, Advertising Agent

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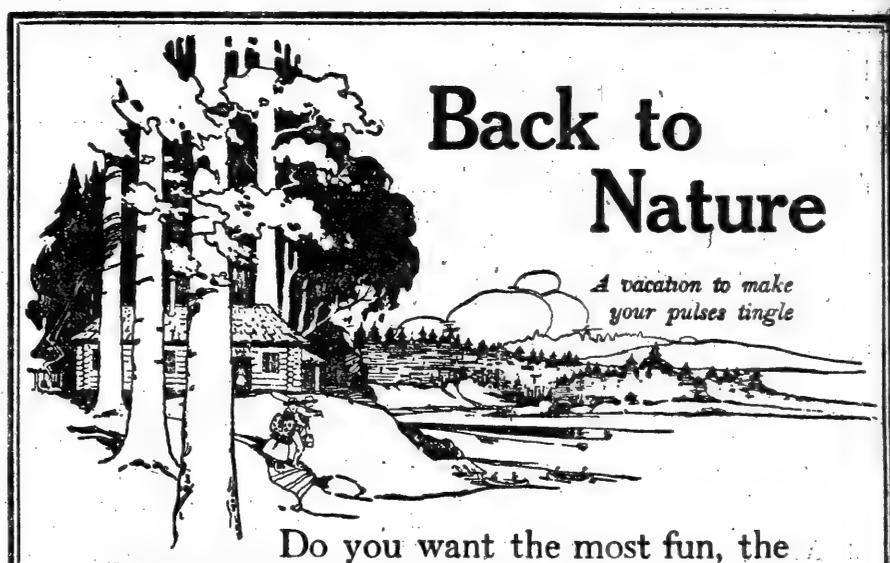
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Live for a few weeks in the Real Outdoors, among these wild lakes and forest rivers. Fish, canoe, explore, learn wood-lore, sleep in the open, eat camp-fire cooking.

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Tennis, Boating, Motoring, Garage, New Bowling Alleys, Billiards. Magnificent Ballroom, 65x40 feet. Daily Concerts, Dancing afternoon and evening, 4 o'clock Tea served guests without charge.

Auto road map mailed on request. For information or reservation of rooms address

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Long Lake, N. Y.

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Music and Dancing. Booklet on request S. LUND, Prop.

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Opens June 21. Finest Hotel in the Catskills. Golf, Tennis, Boating, Swimming Pool, Garage. 100 Rooms, 40 bathrooms. Booklet at 1180 Broadway, or Ruffner Bureau, Hotel McAlpin, N. Y.

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Now open. Capacity 200; 130 acres of real country; only 45 minutes from 42d St., 10 minutes from station; many rooms with private baths and sleeping porches; tennis, swimming pool, and bath house; Spring rates $10 to $12 per week.

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Berkeley-Waiontha Hotel,

E. H. MARCOTTE, Manager.

N. Y. BOOKING OFFICE, 425 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

The Highest Class Hotel in the Catskills

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20 degrees cooler than N. Y. City. Perfect sanitary conditions. Pure spring water. Superior grill. Ball Room. Symphony orchestra; dancing afternoon and evening; instructors, prizes. Golf, tennis, billiards, pool, bowling. Oscar Hauter's saddle horses of E. 58th St., N. Y. Special rates for families. Transients $5 a day and up.

Special attractions and inducements for the younger set

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A modern hotel located in the heart of the 1000 Islands.

18-hole golf course, 20 clay tennis courts, canoeing, fishing for bass, muscalonge, and pickerel; excellent motoring roads; polo tournaments and motor boat races in July and August. American and European Plan.

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Select family hotel, beautifully and centrally located; all amusements and modern improvements; superior cuisine. Under management of LEON DESPLAND, Winter Resort, Daytona, Fla.

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Off New London. Very Accessible. Sound and Ocean. Seashore and Country. A Unique, Ideal Summer Resort. Always Cool.

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Sag Harbor. Phone 14. Now open for the season. For reservations write or phone J. K. Morris,

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New Modern Fireproof Hotel, Facing the Ocean.

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Deal, N. J., 3 miles to Shadow Lawn; Summer Capital; reconstructed, refurnished, cuisine, service, music first-class; 50 suites with bath, running water, 'phone every room; 18-hole golf course; tennis courts; ocean and pool bathing.

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STEAKS, CHOPS, CHICKEN, LOBSTERS

Wines and Cigars of the Best.

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High altitude; suites with bath; golf, tennis, fishing, dancing, garage. Booklet.

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Shade, sports, good table. Near R. R. and trolley. 150 guests. Modern improvements. $10 up. Booklet. Box T, Pittsford, Vt.

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VIEW THE SCENERY OF THE MOUNTAINS, FOLLOW THE ROCK-BOUND SHORE, LINGER BY THE WATERS OF SOME DARK BLUE LAKE, TRAVEL THROUGH A PICTURESQUE VALLEY; OR ROLLING FARMING COUNTRY AS YOU WILL.

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1,000 miles through New England's Scenic Wonderland. Route book and map on application, 1180 B'way, N. Y., or Hotel Elton, Waterbury, Conn.

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Now open. New modern building. Picturesquely situated on a high ridge overlooking Long Island Sound—two and one-half miles from Greenwich—forty-five minutes from New York. Bath in every double room; long distance telephone in every room. Milk from our own Aldermay herd; vegetables fresh from our own garden. Tennis courts; playgrounds for children. Motor cabs meet all trains. Address ELY COURT, Greenwich, Connecticut

Chatham Bars Inn

and cottages. Newest hotel on Cape Cod. Golf course, electric lights, steam heat. Milk and vegetables from our own farm. Opens June 16. Chatham Bars Inn, Chatham, Mass.

The New Edgewood

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Under management of Misses Gillan and Edwards, formerly of The Hall, Glen Cove, and Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I. 45 minutes from Grand Central Station; tennis. Private garage. N. Y. Office—M. E. Hewitt Studio, 586 5th Ave. Tel. Vanderbilt 440.

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LIFE OF A TIMES ADVERTISEMENT.

The treasurer of the "New Republic," a weekly magazine, testifies to the value of an advertisement that appeared once in The New York Times. Nearly 200 subscriptions were received immediately, and four days after publication replies were coming in from North, South, East and West.

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We have prepared a special treatise, discussing the effect on railroad securities of our entrance into the war, which we will be pleased to send to investors on request.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Sell Off on Tight Money and the Steel Price Controversy.

Call money opened at 6 per cent. yesterday, and that rate prevailed for most of the loans made during the day, although the price was lowered to 5 per cent. in the late afternoon, following the announcement of the arrival of $32,000,000 in gold, the first shipment in five weeks. The stock market was very much under the influence of the money situation, and there was considerable selling by holders who looked for the continuance of rather tight money until funds are released after the July 1 disbursements. Conditions of the last few days might have warranted a greater advance in call money but for the expectation among bankers that the present stringency will be relieved shortly by the operations of the rediscounting function of the Reserve Bank and by the redepositing with member banks of large sums which have been paid to the Government in connection with the income tax and Government bond issue. The receipt of the British gold yesterday is expected to be followed by several other consignments in the near future which are being made for the express purpose of increasing the credit facilities of the New York banks, in order that interest rates may be kept within bounds.

There was a considerable amount of selling of stocks yesterday by owners desiring to liquidate part of their holdings, and the list closed off all around. There were losses of 3⅜ points in Republic Iron and Steel, 3¼ in United States Steel, 3⅝ in Lackawanna Steel, 4⅜ in Bethlehem A, and 7⅝ in Bethlehem B, brought about in part by the pressure put upon the market through the advance in money and by the renewal of the controversy as to the price which the Government is to pay for its steel products. It was reported yesterday that the price of plates for current needs will be fixed at $65 a ton, a figure far below the prevailing quotation in the open market, but still high enough, in all likelihood, to allow all of the mills a fair profit, even at the current high costs of manufacture. The excess profits tax, as favored by Senate leaders, would take from the manufacturers a greater share of their net earnings than Wall Street has mentally allotted it, but it is expected that a fairer basis will be arrived at before the measure becomes law. It is to the best interests of the Government that the new taxes should not be made to bear so heavily upon the manufacturers that they will have to reduce wages and contract operations in other ways, and it is hoped by bankers that no attempt will be made to provide through taxation any more money than can be equitably levied upon business without slowing it down.

Trading in the Liberty bonds is still on too small a scale to be considered important. There were no sales below par yesterday, although $164,000 changed hands at the subscription price near the close of the day. It is the hope that a much more active market will develop in the issue, to the end that holders may dispose of the bonds in goodly sized blocks, if need arises, without making it necessary to offer concessions from the prevailing quotations. The bonds will be worth more if a free and active market can be maintained for them.

LONDON MARKET IS QUIET.

Investors Seem to be Satisfied and Are Marking Time.

LONDON, June 18.—The stock market reopened quietly today. The principal demands of investors, who are the chief supporters of the market, appear to be satisfied for the time being, and most sections are merely marking time. The old war loan continued in demand, munition shares were active, and Argentine securities firm, but otherwise little interest was displayed. American securities were decidedly dull.

Money and discount rates were quiet.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 18.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 60 francs 25 centimes. Exchange on London 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 15 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	6	Last	5
Low	4½	Renewals	6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Thirty days	5@6	Thirty days	5¼@6
Sixty days	5@6	Sixty days	5¼@6
Ninety days	5@6	Ninety days	5¼@6
Four months	5@6	Four months	5¼@6
Five months	5@6	Five months	5¼@6
Six months	5@6	Six months	5¼@6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	2¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	2¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.	
30 to 90 days	5
4 to 6 months	5¼@5½
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	5¼@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7540	$4.7540	$4.7540	..
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.75¼	5.75¼	5.75¼	—.00⅛
Cables	5.74½	5.74½	5.74½	—.00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	23.25	23.00	23.00	..
Cables	23.35	23.10	23.10	..

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8365 London	4.7540	4.76⅛
5.1825 Paris	5.75⅛	5.74½
China—		
Hongkong	50.50	50.50
Peking	96.00	95.25
Shanghai	88.50	90.00
19.295 Greece	19.85	19.90
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.75	33.00
Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1828 Italy	7.18¾	7.17½
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.25	51.37½
Yokohama	51.25	51.37½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12¾	50.25
40.10 Holland	41.12½	*41.25
51.85 Russia	22.00	22.10
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	23.75	23.85
Stockholm	30.00	30.20
Christiania	29.20	29.40
19.295 Spain	23.55	23.70
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.25	44.37½
32.44 Rio	26.62½	26.75
5.1826 Switzerland	4.97	4.96

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

	Bankers.	Commercial.
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days. 90 Days.
$4.71⅞	$4.69⅝	$4.71 $4.69

*Plus ⅛.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $543,714,817; balance, $94,459,734; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $7,823,851; Federal Reserve credit balance, $70,786,800.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, .15625 discount.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 68¼d, up 1-16d; in New York, 77⅛c, up ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 60¾c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$9,299,207	$216,563,295
Ord. Int. revenue	31,644,513	424,327,468
Income tax	91,637,125	256,088,071
Miscellaneous	8,356,669	77,101,762
Total receipts	$140,937,515	$974,080,558
Exc. of ord. receipts over ord. disburse.	$1,949,977	
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts		$
Exc. of total receipts over total disburse.		$

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	755,576	745,600	413,792
Year to date	93,882,755	79,991,330	59,586,523

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
68½	70	300	Ajax Rubber	70	71	70	70	+1½
5½	5⅝	200	Alaska Gold Mines	5½	5⅝	4¾	5⅝	..
4½	5	200	Alaska Juneau	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
27½	27⅝	700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	28	28	27	27½	— ⅜
85½	86	500	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	86	86	86	86	..
92	93	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	92	92	92	92	—1
93	96	1,300	Am. Beet Sugar	95	95	94	95	..
48	48½	3,600	Am. Can	49⅝	49⅝	48	48	—2
71¾	72	1,400	Am. Car & Fdry	73¼	73¼	71⅝	71⅝	—2⅝
38	41	200	Am. Cotton Oil	40	40	40	40	—1½
14	14½	800	Am. H. & Leather	14½	14½	14	14	—2
59½	60½	500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	62	62	59⅝	59⅝	—2½
24⅜	25⅞	600	Am. Ice Securities	25½	26	25	26	—1
20⅞	23½	1,300	Am. Linseed	23½	23½	23¼	23¼	—2½
58½	59½	100	Am. Linseed pf	59	59	59	59	—2½
69½	70	1,900	Am. Locomotive	71⅜	71⅞	69⅝	69⅝	—2½
10½	11¼	100	Am. Malting	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅜	— ⅞
60¼	60⅝	500	Am. Malting 1st pf	60¼	60⅝	60¼	60⅜	— ¼
103½	106	6,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	107	107⅞	105½	105⅝	—2½
98	100	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	99	99	99	99	—1¼
98	100	60	Do., odd lot	99½	99½	99¼	99½	..
71½	71¾	1,000	Am. Steel F'dries	72	72½	71½	71⅝	— ⅛
118	119	5,800	Am. Sugar Ref	119¾	121⅜	118½	118½	—2½
118½	119½	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	119	119	119	119	— ⅛
33	34	500	Am. Sumatra Tob	33⅝	33⅝	33	33½	— ½
121¾	122	7	Am. Tel. & Tel	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	..
190¼	193½	200	Am. Tobacco	193	193	192½	192½	—3½
52	52½	8,700	Am. Woolen	54½	54½	52	52	—3
96	97	100	Am. Woolen pf	96¼	96¾	96¼	96½	— ¼
31⅜	32	300	Am. Zinc L. & S	31⅝	32⅜	31⅝	32	—1
82½	82½	15,000	Anaconda Cop. Co	84	84½	81¾	82½	—2
15½	16½	100	At. Birm. & At	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
101¼	101½	600	Atch., Top. & S. F	101⅜	101⅜	101¼	101¼	— ½
96⅞	99⅝	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	97	97	97	97	..
..	..	100	Do., s. 6 f	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	..
113	114	100	Atlantic Coast Line	113⅞	118½	113½	113½	+ ½
108¼	109	5,000	At. Gulf & West I	112	112	108½	108½	—6¼
60½	62½	100	At. Gulf & W. I. pf	62	62	62	62	..
62	62½	9,300	Baldwin Loco	65¾	65⅞	61¾	62	—8¾
98	100¼	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	100	100	100	100	+1
72½	72⅝	1,500	Baltimore & Ohio	73¼	73¼	72½	72⅝	— ⅞
69⅝	69⅞	400	Baltimore & O. pf	69½	69¾	69¼	69⅜	— ⅞
112	115	500	Barrett Co	115½	115½	115	115	— ¼
..	..	100	Barrett pf.s.rcts.f.p.	110	110	110	110	+3½
1	1¼	200	Batopilas Mining	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
145	146	100	Bethlehem Steel	147⅝	147¾	147¾	147⅝	—4⅜
141	141¼	57,700	Beth.S.Class B t.cfs.	147	147½	140¾	141	—7¼
72	74	140	Brown Shoe	73	73	73	73	—1
11½	12¼	900	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S.	13¼	13¼	12	12	—1
99	100	600	Burns Brothers	100	100	99	99	—1
41¾	41⅞	700	Butte & Superior	41⅝	41⅞	41¾	41¾	—1½
13	15	100	Butterick Co	14	14	14	14	—1½
38¼	39	200	California Packing	38¾	38¾	38¼	38¼	—2
20	21	1,000	California Petrol	21⅜	21⅜	20¼	20¼	—1⅞
51	51½	600	California Pet. pf	52½	52½	51½	51½	—2
159½	160	300	Canadian Pacific	160	160	159½	159½	..
92½	92⅞	16,300	Central Leather Co	96	96	92¼	92¼	—3¾
86	86½	200	Cerro de Pasco	86	86¾	86	86½	+½
59⅝	60	1,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	60½	60½	59⅝	59⅝	—1½
74	74⅜	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	75	75	74	74	—1
109¼	110	400	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	110	110	108¾	110	..
110	110¼	455	Chi. & Northwest	110¼	110½	110¼	110½	— ½
65⅝	65⅞	3,800	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. cfs. of d. f. p.	66	66⅛	65½	65¼	— ½
85¼	85⅝	1,000	Chi., R. I. & P. w.i.	85⅞	86¼	85½	85½	— ⅞
77½	77⅝	700	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p. c. pf. w.i.	78	78	77½	77½	— ¼
67¼	67¾	1,500	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf. w.i.	68½	68⅞	67¼	67½	— ½
..	..	3,200	Chile Copper	22	22	22	22	— ¼
55¾	56¼	3,000	Chino Copper	57⅝	57⅝	56	56	—1½
50¼	51	1,600	Col. Fuel & Iron	53¼	53¼	50⅞	50⅞	—2
40½	41	900	Columbia Gas & El	41¼	41¼	40⅝	40⅝	—1⅞
107½	109	300	Consolidated Gas	108	108⅛	108	108¼	—1½
98¼	99	600	Continental Can	99	99	98¼	98¼	—1½
30⅞	31	12,500	Corn Products Ref	32	32¼	30⅝	31	—1
104	104½	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	104⅜	104⅝	104	104	— ⅝
79⅝	79⅝	88,900	Crucible Steel	81½	82⅜	79¼	79⅜	—1½
43¼	43⅝	10,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	44⅝	44⅞	43½	43⅝	—1½
111⅝	112⅜	8,900	Delaware & Hud	111¼	112⅜	111⅛	111⅞	+1⅛
125	127½	50	Detroit Edison Co	128	128	126	126	—2
20¼	20½	8,500	Distillers' Secur	22⅜	22⅜	20½	20¼	—2⅝
9⅞	10¼	1,100	Dome Mines	10¼	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅝
37	37½	1,400	Elk Horn Coal	37⅝	37⅝	36½	36½	—1½
25½	25¾	1,200	Erie	26	26	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅝
38	38⅝	300	Erie 1st pf	39	39	38¼	38¼	— ¼
29	30	200	Erie 2d pf	29¾	29¾	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅛
44	45	100	Federal M. & S. pf	44	44	44	44	+ ⅛
35	38	100	Fisher Body	38	38	36	36	+ ½
32	33	100	Gaston, W. & W	32½	32½	32½	32½	—1½
157½	159	700	General Electric	159	159	157⅞	157⅞	—1⅝
111	112	9,000	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs	111⅝	114	110¼	110⅝	—1½
51⅝	52	400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	53	53	51⅜	51⅜	— ⅞
107¼	107⅝	700	Great Northern pf	108	108	107¼	107¼	—1⅝
32¾	33	1,500	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	33⅞	33⅞	32⅝	32⅝	— ¼
42¼	43	300	Greene-Cananea	42⅜	42⅜	42¼	42¼	—2⅜
123	124	1,000	Gulf States	126	126	123	123	—4
104	109	14	Homestake Mining	108	108	108	108	..
61⅝	62¼	11,000	Inspiration Copper	64¾	64¾	61⅝	62	—2¼
91	99	100	Interboro Consol	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
54¼	54½	800	Interboro Con. pf	55	55	54½	54½	—1½
17	19	200	Int. Agricultural	19¼	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
50¾	52	1,000	Int. Agricultural pf	51¾	52	51¾	52	+1¼
68	70	100	Int. Harvester Corp	69	69	68	69	..
27⅝	28	5,400	Int. Mer. Marine	29	29	27¾	27¾	— ⅞
81½	82	17,300	Int. Mer. Marine pf	83½	84⅜	81	81⅞	—1⅝
40¼	40½	3,600	Int. Nickel	41	41	40¼	40¾	— ⅞
37	37½	2,700	Int. Paper	36⅝	38	36⅝	37	—1½
23	23	100	Kansas City South	23	23	23	23	..
44⅜	45	8,050	Kennecott Copper	46	46⅛	44⅜	44⅜	—1⅛
94⅜	94⅞	10,800	Lackawanna Steel	97⅝	97⅞	94⅜	94⅝	—3⅝
63¼	63¾	200	Lehigh Valley	64	64	63½	63¾	— ⅛
114	120	200	Liggett & Myers pf	115	115	115	115	— ⅛
123	124½	200	Louis. & Nash	125¼	125¼	124⅝	124⅝	—2⅝
114¼	116¼	100	Manhattan Elev	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	— ½
48½	49	2,700	Maxwell Motors	50¼	51	48¼	48⅝	—1½
31	31⅞	300	Max. Motors 2d pf	31⅞	32	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
95	95¼	4,200	Mexican Petroleum	98	98	94¾	95¼	—2¾
92⅞	93¼	9,100	Mex. Petroleum pf	93⅞	93⅞	92⅝	93⅛	—2⅝
40½	40¾	1,000	Miami Copper	41	41	40½	40½	—1⅝
62¼	62¾	7,200	Midvale Steel	64	64	62	62¼	—1⅝
6⅞	6¾	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6¾	6⅞	6¼	6¼	— ⅝
..	..	50	M.P.cfs.of dep.1st pd.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	..
59	59½	100	M.P. cfs. of dep. f p.	59	59	59	59	+ ⅝
28½	29	5,200	Mo. Pacific w i	30	30	29	29	..
56	57	100	Mo. Pacific pf. w i.	57	57	57	57	..
35	35½	4,000	Nat. Conduit & Cable	36¾	37	35¼	35¼	—1½
38	39	2,950	Nat. Enam. & St.	39¾	40	38½	38½	—1½
56½	57	800	National Lead	57	57	56½	56½	— ⅝
23½	24	1,500	Nevada Con. Cop	24⅝	24⅝	24	24	— ⅝
146	155	100	N. Y. Air Brake	147¼	147¼	147¼	147¼	+1¼
90¾	91¼	1,800	N. Y. Central	92⅛	92⅛	91	91½	—1
14	18	100	N. Y. Dock	16	16	16	16	—1
85¾	86	500	N. Y. N. H. & H	88	88	85¾	86	..
124¼	125½	100	Norfolk & Western	126	126½	125	125	—1
103¼	104	100	Northern Pacific	104	104	104	104	— ¼
135½	135	2,600	Ohio Cities Gas	136½	137	133¾	134	—3
92	94	200	Owens Bottle Mach	93	93	93	93	+1
26¼	27	800	Pacific Mail	27	27	26½	26½	— ⅝
26	28	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel	26¼	26½	26¼	26¼	..
52⅞	53¼	900	Penn. R. R	53	53¼	53	53	— ⅛
64½	64⅝	200	Père Marq. prior pf	65½	66	65½	65½	—1
33½	33¾	200	Philadelphia Co	33½	33½	33½	33½	— ⅜
56¾	57	18,400	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	57	57	53¾	53¾	—2⅝
35¼	35¾	9,600	Pitts. & West Va	35¼	35¼	32¾	32¾	—2⅞
67	67	800	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	67	67	65	65¾	—2
75	75	400	Pressed Steel Car	75	75	75	75	—2
102½	102½	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	— ½
145¼	145¼	142	Pullman Co	145¼	145¼	142	143	—2
2	2	200	Quicksilver	2	2	2	2	+1
1¾	1⅞	700	Quicksilver pf	1¾	1⅞	1¼	1⅞	+ ⅜
54½	54⅞	1,600	Railway Steel Sp	54½	54⅞	52½	52½	—2½
29½	29⅞	3,000	Ray Con. Copper	29½	29⅞	28½	28½	— ⅝
97⅜	97⅝	25,200	Reading	97⅜	97⅝	95¼	95¾	—1⅝
41⅞	41⅞	100	Reading 2d pf	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅝
83	83	18,500	Rep. Iron & Steel	91	91⅜	88½	88½	—3½
103¾	103⅞	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	104	104	103½	103½	+ ⅛
63	63⅞	200	Royal Dutch t. f	63½	63½	63½	63½	+1½
100	102	6,000	Savage Arms	108	108	100½	100½	—4¾
29	30	1,000	Saxon Motor	34	34	29	29	—4
27¼	28	100	Seab. Air Line pf	27¾	27½	27½	27½	— ⅝
166	170	400	Sears, Roeb. & Co	173	173	170	170	—4
26¾	27½	400	Shattuck-Arizona	27	27¼	26¾	27⅛	+ ⅛
52⅜	53	5,400	Simp. Cast. Pulley	54	54½	52⅞	53	—1½
58	60	700	Sloss-S. Steel & I	61	61	59	59	—1½
93¼	93½	900	Southern Pacific	94	94	93¼	93½	— ½
27⅜	27½	2,000	Southern Railway	27⅞	27⅞	27	27¼	— ⅝
57¼	57½	100	Southern Ry. pf	58½	58½	56¼	56¼	+ ⅛
82½	82¾	19,800	Studebaker Co	83½	84	81¾	82¼	— ⅝
39½	40¼	900	Stutz Motor	41½	41½	40¼	40¼	— ⅝
45	46	600	Superior Steel	47	47	46	46	—2
16¾	16¾	200	Tenn. C. & C	16⅞	16⅞	16½	16½	..
210	210½	1,900	Texas Co	214	214	210	210	—4
20	20⅜	600	Third Avenue	22	22	21	21	..
57⅞	58½	2,500	Tobacco Products	59⅝	59⅞	58	58½	—1⅝
43⅞	45½	100	Transue & Wms	46	46	46	46	..
11	13½	100	Union Bag & Paper	11	11	11	11	—1⅛
83	90	200	Union B. & P. new	90	90	80½	80½	..
130½	136¾	2,300	Union Pacific	137¼	137⅝	136	136¼	—1¾
79½	80	200	Union Pacific pf	80	80	80	80	+ ½
44⅜	45½	400	United Alloy Steel	45½	45½	44⅜	44⅜	— ⅞
104¼	105¼	2,400	United Cigar Stores	107½	107⅝	105½	105½	—1½
134½	136	800	United Fruit	136	136	134⅝	134⅝	— ⅞
28	30¾	200	United Paper Board	30	30	30	30	— ⅝
161	161½	17,400	U. S. Indus. Alco	165	168	161	161	—6
100	105	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	105½	106¼	105½	105½	— ¼
60	60¾	1,200	U. S. Rubber	60	60¾	60	60	—1⅝
60	60	300	U. S. Sm., R. & M	60	60	59½	59½	— ⅝
50	52	100	U. S. S., R. & M. pf	50	50	50	50	—1½
129	129⅜	219,900	U. S. Steel	130¾	130⅝	127⅝	127⅝	—3½
117⅜	117⅝	200	U. S. Steel pf	117⅞	117⅞	117¼	117¼	— ⅝
109½	109½	4,400	Utah Copper	111¾	111¾	109¾	109¾	—1½
19⅜	20¼	100	Utah Securities	19⅝	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
42¼	42¾	800	Va.-Car. Chemical	44	44	42¾	42¾	—1⅞
68½	70	800	Va. Iron, Coal & C	71	71½	70	70	—1
12¼	12⅝	100	Wabash	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	..
49⅝	49¾	400	Wabash pf. A	49⅝	49¾	49	49	— ⅝
26½	26¾	1,200	Wabash pf. B	26½	26⅞	26¼	26½	— ½
95½	96	100	Wells Fargo Exp	95½	95½	95½	95½	—1
20⅞	21¼	800	Western Maryland	20⅞	21⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅝
34	35½	800	Western Md. 2d pf	35½	35⅝	35½	35⅝	— ⅞
46	47	500	Western Pacific pf	46	46	46	46	..
93¼	94½	100	Western Union Tel	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	— ⅛
51	51½	6,400	Westingh. E. & M	52½	52⅞	51	51½	—1⅝
15¼	15½	3,900	Wheeling & L. E	16⅜	16⅜	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
34	34⅜	1,100	Wheel. & L. E. pf	34⅜	35⅜	34	34	— ⅝
46	47	100	White Motors	46	46	46	46	— ½
72	73	1,500	Wilson & Co	74⅜	74⅜	72½	72½	—2
31	31½	15,900	Willys-Overland	32	32⅞	30⅜	31	+¾
84	85½	700	Worthington Pump	87¼	87¾	84	84¾	—2⅝
96	98	100	Worth. Pump pf. A	97	97	97	97	+2
60¼	62⅜	1,100	Worth. Pump pf. B	62⅜	63	60¼	60¼	— ¼

Postpone Federal Sugar Meeting.

Stockholders of the Federal Sugar Refining Company postponed the annual meeting yesterday to June 26 on motion of J. Horace Harding, who, with Clarence H. Mackay, formed a proxy committee in opposition to the management. It was reported after the assembled shareholders departed that some sort of agreement had been made between the opposing interests in regard to representation on the Board of Directors, but neither side was willing to confirm the story. Mr. Harding said that the facts would have to hold over until the meeting was held.

244,426.

The largest net paid circulation of The [illegible] for the six months ended June 30, as reported to Post Office [illegible]

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Gold coin to the amount of $500,000 was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for shipment to Canada, and $205,000 for shipment to Spain.

A Chicago Board of Trade membership sold for $4,375 net to buyer, or $375 above the last previously reported sale.

The American Cities Company passed its semi-annual dividend of 1½ per cent., which the company has paid since July 1, 1915.

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ENGLAND CONTINUES TO SEND GOLD HERE

$22,000,000 Arrives in Current Movement That May Reach $100,000,000.

GOES TO RESERVE BANK

Shipments Are Made to Prevent Disturbances of American Money Markets.

Gold bars to the amount of $22,000,000 were purchased yesterday by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York from the British Government, the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. acting as agent for Great Britain. The gold came from Ottawa, and it was understood that other shipments would follow shortly. The total for the current movement will probably reach $100,000,000.

Yesterday's consignment is the first to be received here since $47,800,000 was imported in the week ended May 12, and it brings the total of gold receipts since the United States entered the war up to about $70,000,000. The transfer of gold to this country is in line with the assurance given by Lord Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England, about a month ago, that the British Government would continue her gold shipments to this country in order to prevent disturbances of American money markets and keep rates down, just as it had done when it was a heavy borrower.

Tomorrow there will become due the $50,000,000 loan made by American banks to a group of London joint stock banks, and it is understood the gold received yesterday will be used in part for meeting the payments. Although the loan was made to London banks, the British Government was interested in the transaction, and Lord Cunliffe was commissioned to arrange for its payment. It is understood that the advance made by the United States Government to the British Government will be availed of for the purposes of the bank loan.

The announcement of the arrival of gold was pleasing to New York bankers, in view of the firmer tendency in money rates. Payments for the Liberty bonds were a considerable drain on the cash resources on Friday, the day on which Federal income taxes were paid, and as a result call money advanced to 6 per cent., the highest this year. Call money was quoted again at 6 per cent. yesterday, but the closing quotation was 5 per cent. Although the money strain of last week was partially relieved by the rediscounting operations at the Federal Reserve Bank, still the banks felt the pinch of a scarcity, especially by reason of the heavy withdrawals made by interior banks. Moreover, many of the banks found that they did not have sufficient amount of commercial paper eligible for rediscounting to take care of their immediate needs, and were consequently obliged to call loans.

It was reported that on Friday nearly $60,000,000 of Stock Exchange loans had been shifted, and yesterday there was further replacement of loans at 6 per cent., the renewal rate. Bankers have taken pains to keep interest rates down, and it was pointed out that if special measures had not been resorted to the advance would have been far in excess of 6 per cent.

Thus far the money received by the Federal Reserve Bank in payment of subscriptions to the Liberty Loan has not been redeposited with the local banks, although the collateral to secure the Government deposits has been examined and approved. The deposits will not be made until instructions are received from Secretary McAdoo.

Inclusive of yesterday's shipment, the gold imports for the year total about $372,000,000.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 18.—Thirty-nine new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $843,500, were chartered today. They include:

102 West 89th St. Corp'n, Manhattan, realty and contractors, $5,000; S. and L. M. Sylvester, L. Lesser, 240 West 102d St.

Monstuck Hotel Co., Inc., Manhattan, operate hotels, restaurants, $40,000; P. J. Behan, S. T. Dawson, J. C. Warren, 30 E. 42d.

For Sale: A Woman's Soul, Inc., Manhattan, perform the play of that name in motion pictures and theatricals, 500 shares common stock, no par value, active capital, $5,000; H. de Forest, J. A. Roberts, F. J. Hogan, 441 West 45th St.

Plaza Catering Co., Inc., Brooklyn, restaurants, cafes, saloons, $5,000; H. L. Moritz, P. S. Hannigan, M. M. Egan, 118 Mt. Hope Place, Brooklyn.

Whitebee Storage Battery Co., Inc., Manhattan, motors, engines, vehicles, $10,000; C. Staudt, C. and P. Meder, 990 1st Av.

Harry's Barber Shop, Inc., Manhattan, barbers, hair dressers, cigars, and tobacco stands, $25,000; A. E. Moore, G. F. Jebbett, F. H. Butehorn, 764 St. John's Place, B'klyn.

Lippincott Chemical Co., Inc., Manhattan, chemicals and drugs, $25,000; W. A. Lippincott, B. Berkow, J. F. Russell, Jr., 43 Cedar St.

Consolidated Steamship Line, Inc., Manhattan, transportation, navigation, $100,000; M. Denton, N. M. Root, R. J. M. Bullowa, 32 Broadway.

The Newstyle Corset Mfg. Co., Inc., Cortland, manufacture corsets and wearing apparel, $5,000; A. O. and M. D. Levey, C. T. Gilbertson, Cortland.

The Hittelman & Blum Co., Inc., Rochester, real estate and mercantile business, $25,000; M. Hittelman, S. Blum, F. Wiedman, Rochester.

Warren Holmes Sales Co., Inc., Manhattan, commission merchants and selling agencies, $5,000; F. H. Siegel, J. W. Samuel, M. L. Arnstein, 600 West End Av.

Hasbrouck Hill Corp'n, Manhattan, real estate and brokerage, $15,000; J. Godwin, D. G. Garabrant, J. Bulkley, 600 Park Av.

C. M. Lunch Co., Inc., Manhattan, restaurant and lunch places; $15,000. P. and I. Mankowsky, M. Chafkin, 145 2d Av.

H. Hess Dairy, Inc., Manhattan, butter, cheese, dairy products; $5,000. M. Lippman, H. Palasuk, H. Auerbach, 134 West 21st St.

Shepherd-Paisley Corp'n, Rochester, manufacture food products; $60,000. M. E. Shepherd, L. A. Paisley, E. J. Floyd, Rochester.

Caponi Contracting Co., Inc., Brooklyn, contracting and construction; $5,000. M. Caponi, A. and B. Lombardo, 6,408 14th St., Brooklyn.

Okay Realty Co., Inc., Rochester, real estate and brokerage; $100,000. T. A. Smyth, W. A. Staco, M. G. Lunn, Rochester.

C. H. D. Robbins Co., Inc., Manhattan, ladies' dresses and costumes; $20,000. L. Stimel, C. H. D. and N. L. Robbins, 29 Claremont Av.

Domestic Health Society, Inc., Manhattan, medical and household publications; $10,000. L. Schloss, E. B. Marshall, J. E. Duross, 100 Broadway.

Pervin Chocolate Co., Inc., Manhattan, candy and confections; $15,000. C. Spitz, A. H. and M. L. Armstein, 600 West End Av.

Colco, Inc., New Rochelle, hotels, restaurants, and general real estate; $10,000. R. F. Fallon, J. E. Lynn, J. F. Walter, New Rochelle.

Roden Real Estate Co., Inc., Chadwick's, Oneida County, realty; $5,000. E. Condon, M. Hassard, D. W. Roden, Chadwick's.

Kornfeld & Newman, Inc., Brooklyn, manufacture caps, hats, and clothing; $5,000. J. and M. Kornfeld, M. Newman, 147 Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

Corinth Garage Co., Inc., Corinth, auto business, $5,000. N. B. Ross, J. W. Northrup, B. H. Eaton, Corinth.

Capital Increases: Central Tile Co., Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $10,000; Bombay-Liverpool Export, Ltd., Inc., Rochester, $25,000 to $50,000; Orange County Public Service Corpn., Manhattan, $500 to $1,000,000; Automobile Travel Service, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $50,000; Steward and Sturtevant Machine Co., Inc., Rochester, $20,000 to $75,000.

Capital reduction: P. S. Desmond & Co., Inc., Manhattan, $80,000 to $55,000.

Dissolutions: Dempsey Oil Engine Co., Inc., Manhattan; R. Fleischer & Co., Inc., Manhattan; Beneficial Fixture Society, Inc., Manhattan; Avenue A Realty Co., Manhattan; J. E. Dempsey Co., Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 18.—Charters filed: Universal Construction Corporation, Hackensack, promote milk dairies, $175,000; Carl E. Hilbers, Hackensack; Charles S. Witmer, New York; A. P. Swardmark, Concord, N. H.

Money Back Corporation, Atlantic City, manufacture and distribute coupons, cards, &c., $125,000; A. C. Preusser, J. M. Sheen, N. N. Crane, Atlantic City.

Five-Star Lighterage Company, Weehawken, conduct a shipping business, $3,000; H. D. Proctor and E. R. Smith, Union Hill, and A. W. Bearse, West New York.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 18.—Charters filed: International Alcohol Corporation, manufacture alcohol from sawdust, wood waste, celluloid, and other substances, $4,000,000; Lewis F. Rebore, Frank Cusick, A. Sheard, all of New York.

Quaker 777 Oil Company, acquire oil lands and develop the same, $2,000,000; F. D. Buck, M. L. Horty, K. E. Longfield, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Texas Production Company, prospect for oil, natural gas, and other substances and develop the same, $1,000,000; M. E. Morris, A. M. Halloran, Farris Giles, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—
Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada:

	1917.	1916.	1915.
April gross....	$776,400	$736,000	$657,900
Net	196,150	254,950	236,900
4 mos. gross...	3,001,500	2,788,050	2,409,400
Net	582,850	663,700	540,700

Grand Trunk Western Ry.:

April gross....	147,900	168,600	124,950
Deficit	11,100	*$1,200	*3,650
4 mos. gross...	576,400	598,750	466,900
Deficit	26,500	*129,100	8,200

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Ry.:

April gross....	59,500	57,500	40,300
Deficit	9,700	*5,700	1,600
4 mos. gross...	203,500	205,050	155,450
Deficit	36,200	*800	19,100

*Surplus.

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
April gross....	$99,738	$86,016	$77,530
Net	5,971	4,278	*17,002
Sur. aft. chgs.	3,024	*3,524	*25,977
4 mos. gross..	$396,092	373,802	362,756
Net	29,126	30,348	*12,004
Sur. aft. chgs.	5,801	*25,128	*98,241

*Deficit.

Public Utilities.

COLUMBIA GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY and subsidiary properties for May—

	1917.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$861,623	$202,717
Net operating earnings..	443,935	128,786
Total net earnings and other income	606,758	247,060
Surplus	237,353	237,019

Five months ended May, 1917:

Gross earnings	4,344,438	807,989
Net operating earnings..	2,661,893	460,246
Total net earnings and other income	3,468,448	1,068,819
Surplus	1,736,471	1,025,886

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
May gross.....	$2,570,440	$2,391,870	$2,070,160
Net	1,183,881	1,066,369	856,220
Sur. aft. chgs.	822,887	279,770	38,902
11 mos. gross..	26,027,533	25,826,374	21,846,988
Net	11,428,704	10,420,205	9,146,851
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,475,396	1,442,698	228,070

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio.....	1918-'27	4 @4¼	4.90	4.60
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	4.95	4.70
Canadian North..	1917-'28	4½@5	6.75	5.80
Canadian Pacific..	1917-'28	4½	5.25	5.00
Ches. & Ohio.....	1917-'27	4½	4.95	4.70
Chicago & N. W..	1917-'21	4½	4.75	4.50
C., R. I. & P.....	1917-'27	4½	5.80	5.10
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	4.90	4.70
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	5.25	5.00
Cuba Railroad....	1917-'26	5	6.00	5.10
Del. & Hudson.....	1922	4½	5.00	4.75
Erie Railroad....	1917-'27	4½@5	5.25	5.00
Grand Trunk.....	1917-'24	4½	5.00	4.75
Illinois Central...	1917-'26	4½@5	4.90	4.65
Louis. & Nash....	1917-'23	5	4.90	4.80
Michigan Central..	1917-'30	5	4.95	4.70
Mo., K. & Texas..	1917-'23	5	6.00	5.00
Missouri Pacific..	1917-'22	5	5.90	5.00
Mobile & Ohio....	1917-'26	4½@5	5.30	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1917-'32	4½@5	5.15	4.75
Norf. & Western..	1917-'24	4½	4.80	4.50
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	5.30	5.00
Pa. Gen. Freight..	1917-'23	4 @4¼	4.80	4.50
St. Louis & S. W.	1917-'28	4½@5	5.40	5.00
Seaboard Air L...	1917-'26	5	5.35	5.00
Southern Pacific..	1917-'26	4½	4.90	4.65
Southern Ry.....	1917-'24	4½@5	5.10	4.70

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Record.
Ala. Co. 1st pf....	2½	Acc.	July 16	July 6
Am. Radiator.....	*1	Ex.	June 30	June 21
Am. Sm. & Ref....	*1	Ex.	July 28	July 2
Bingham Mines..	*25c	Ex.	.....	.....
Chi Ry. Equip....	1¾	Q	July 2	June 21
Gold & Stock Tel..	1½	Q	July 1	June 30
Int. Nickel.....	*25c	Ex.	.....	.....
Int. Traction.....	1	Q	June 30	June 20
Do 1st pf.....	1¾	Q	June 30	June 20
Do 4% pf.....	1	Q	June 30	June 29
Joliet & Chicago..	1¾	Q	July 2	June 22
K.C., Ft.S. & M.pf	1	Q	July 2	June 25
N. O. Ry. & L. pf.	1½	Q	June 30	June 20
Nat. Fuel Gas.....	2½	Q	July 16	June 30
Nor. St. Power....	1¾	Q	July 20	June 30
Do pf.....	1¾	—	July 16	June 30
Nova S. T. & P. pf	8	S	July 2	June 26
Phila. Trust.....	*2	Ex.	June 20	June 19
Phila. & West. pf.	1¼	Q	July 14	June 30
Standard Screw...	6	—	July 2	June 18
Do pf., A.....	8	S	July 2	June 18
Do pf., B.....	3½	S	July 2	June 18

*In favor of Red Cross.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	61.75	..	61.75	62.25
Lead	11.87½	12.12½	11.87½	12.12½
Spelter	9.50	..	9.50	..
Antimony	19.50	20.50	19.50	20.50
Quicksilver ..	$85.00	..	$85.00	..
Aluminium ..	*60.00	..	*60.00	..
L. No.2X Cry	46.75	47.75	46.75	47.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 32½@33¼c, carload lots, spot delivery; 30½@32c, third quarter; 28½@29c, fourth quarter, delivered. No London cable received.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Despite the restrictions to operations in the wheat market, and the feeling of uncertainty which prevails regarding the probable terms of the Food Control bill, which has a tendency to discourage operations, it is evident that the wheat market is feeling the influence of the new harvest, and prices yesterday broke 10½c to 10¾c in the Chicago contract market, while cash prices in the Winter wheat belt were 1c to 18c lower, and in the Minneapolis Spring wheat market they were down 16c. to 20c. The visible supply showed a decrease for the week of 3,852,000 bushels, and the total was 20,142,000, compared with 51,222,000 last year.

RYE.—Market steady; No. 2 Western, $2.53, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July.....	2.20	2.11½	2.11¾	2.21½	1.02⅝
September	1.93	1.85	1.85	1.95½	1.04¾

CORN.

Sentiment in the corn market was still divided, and operations by strong interests on both sides caused quite radical changes in prices. The appearance of bright, warm weather over the corn belt caused early selling, which sent values down nearly 2c a bushel, but from this level there was a rally of nearly 3 cents on active covering and buying by commission houses. Subsequently bearish influences predominated, and final quotations were 1 to 2¼c net lower. The visible supply showed an increase for the week of 725,000 bushels, and the total was 3,437,000, compared with 10,127,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.83¾, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.57	1.54½	1.55¾	1.56¼	72¼
September..	1.49½	1.46	1.46¾	1.48⅝	72
December ..	1.10⅝	1.07⅛	1.07⅝	1.09⅝	62⅞

OATS.

The oats market was influenced largely by the action of corn and by very favorable weather and crop conditions, closing with net losses of 1¼c to 1⅝c. Export sales were placed at 100,000 bushels. The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 74@74½c; No. 2 white, 74½c; No. 3 white, 73½@74c; No. 4 white, 72¾@73½c; fancy clipped white, 75@76c; ordinary clipped white, 73½@74½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	65¾	63¾	63½	64¾	39¾
September	54¼	52⅝	52½	53¾	38⅝
December	55⅝	54⅛	54¼	55¾	40½

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was comparatively firm early, with a fair demand, especially for ribs and pork. Toward the close, however, an easier tone developed in sympathy with grain and final prices were at the lowest. The Government was said to be in the market for meats, but otherwise the cash trade appeared quiet. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 35,000; estimated for Tuesday, 13,000; Kansas City received 8,000 and Omaha 7,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	21.72	21.57	21.57	21.65	13.02
September..	21.85	21.77	21.77	21.85	13.15
Ribs—					
July	21.10	21.02	21.02	21.05	13.50
September..	21.37	21.27	21.25	21.27	13.70
Pork—					
July	38.75	38.55	38.60	38.45	23.65
September..	39.05	38.85	38.85	39.05	23.50

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil displayed pronounced strength early with a good demand from local interests. On the advances, however, there was a disposition to take profits and when grain and lard were easier late in the afternoon the market showed an easier tone, and final quotations were at about the lowest, ranging from 5 points net lower to 6 points higher. Total sales were 28,600 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	16.20	16.35
June	..	..	16.30	16.33
July	16.56	16.50	16.45@16.47	16.45
August	16.46	16.39	16.38@16.40	16.30
September	16.47	16.37	16.38@16.39	16.31
October	16.41	16.28	16.28@16.30	16.24
November	16.19	16.11	16.05@16.08	16.06
December	16.04	15.95	15.94@15.96	15.99
January	16.10	16.05	15.94@15.99	15.95

COFFEE.

The coffee market was quiet yesterday, with fluctuations narrow and irregular. There were reports of freer offerings from Brazil and of an easier tendency in the cost and freight market, but the asking prices of primary shippers were still considered too high to attract much business, and found little or no reduction in the local trading. The market opened at a decline of 3 points to an advance of 2 points and closed net 1 point higher to 2 points lower. Sales were reported of 12,750 bags. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged at 10c for Elo 7s and 10¼ for Santos 4s.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	7.87@7.90	7.86
July	7.91	7.90	7.90@7.91	7.90
August	..	..	7.93@7.94	7.96
September	7.98	7.95	7.96@7.97	7.98
October	..	..	7.99@8.00	8.01
November	..	..	8.02@8.04	8.04
December	8.03	8.00	8.03@8.07	8.06
January	..	..	8.11@8.12	8.11
February	..	..	8.15@8.17	8.16
March	..	..	8.20@8.22	8.22
April	..	..	8.25@8.27	8.27
May	8.33	8.33	8.30@8.32	8.32

SUGAR.

The futures market opened irregular, 5 points higher to 5 points lower on bids, the more distant positions showing firmness. There was moderate buying by Wall Street, thought to be covering, but offerings were light, the total business amounting to 5,300 tons, some of which was represented in switching operations, July to September, at 12 points. Considering the dull spot market, futures hold very steady, due possibly to the uncertainty as to just what will be finally done at Washington regarding taxes and drawbacks. The close showed net gains of 5 to 6 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	5.01@5.03	4.93
July	5.06	5.03	5.04@5.05	4.98
August	..	..	5.10@5.12	5.03
September	5.18	5.12	5.17@5.18	5.11
October	..	..	5.18@5.20	5.13
November	..	..	5.20@5.22	5.15
December	5.06	5.01	5.04@5.05	4.98
January	4.80	4.80	4.79@4.81	4.74
February	..	..	4.57@4.59	4.52
March	..	..	4.55@4.57	4.50

The lack of interest by refiners in raw sugar, due to the slight domestic demand for granulated and the absence of speculative interest in the cost market, has caused an indifferent sugar market generally. The uncertainty as to just what legislation will finally be decided upon at Washington affecting sugar has also tended to check business. A local refiner bought 5,000 bags Porto Ricos, in port, at 5.77c. cost, insurance, and freight, which was the only business reported. Spot quotations, based on last business, follow: Centrifugal, 5.89c.; molasses, 5.01c. cost and freight, 4¾c. The market for refined sugar was quiet and unchanged at 7.50c for fine granulated.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,425 packages. The market developed further strength on the finer creamery and prices generally were advanced fully ½c, most of the sales of extras being at 38c, with the higher scoring lots ranging from 38½@39c. There was fair trading in qualities from 35¼@37½c. Fancy renovated held a little firmer in sympathy with the advance in creamery. Ladles and packing stock without change. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 38¼@39c; extras, 92 score, 38c; firsts, 90@91 score, 36¾@37½c; seconds, 88@89 score, 35@36¼c; thirds, 34@34½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 38½@40c; extras, 38¼@39c; firsts, 37½@38c; seconds, 36@37c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 37½c; good to prime, 35@37c; common to fair, 32@34½c; renovated, extras, 37c; firsts, 33½@36½c; lower grades, 32@35c; imitation creamery, firsts, 34@35c; ladles, current make, firsts, 33@33½c; seconds, 32½c; lower grades, 31@32c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 32@32½c; No. 2, 31½c; lower grades, 30@31c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 15,788 cases. The recent accumulation in first hands was reduced toward the close of last week under somewhat freer trading, and a further movement of stock to storage. The market opened with a firmer tone on strictly high grade goods, stock passable from good firsts down, however, better prices than those recently quoted. The medium and lower grades are still urgently offered and unimproved. Most of the storage room here has been filled up, and it is very difficult to obtain. Some further lots. Some receivers say they are entirely unable to secure accommodations, and some lots are being shipped out of town for storage elsewhere. Nearby eggs in light supply today, and fancy qualities of both white and henery browns show some advance, with a fair demand for strictly fancy qualities. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 39@41½c; storage packed, firsts, 31½@32½c; fresh gathered, extras, 31½@32½c; firsts, 30@31c; seconds, 28@29c; thirds and poorer, 25@27c; dirties, No. 1, 27½@28c; No. 2 and poorer, 25@27c; checks, good to choice, dry, 26@27c; undergrades, 23@25c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 36@37c; ordinary to good, 34@35½c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 33@36c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 32@34c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 35@36c; gathered brown and mixed colors, ungraded, 31@34c.

THE COTTON MARKET

New High Records, with March Contracts Touching 26 and Spot 26.20 Cents.

New high records were again made on the New York Cotton Exchange yesterday. March contracts touched 26 cents, while May deliveries sold up to 26.14c. Spot cotton sold at 26.20 cents a pound. Last week quotations crossed the 25-cent level.

The advance was attributed to reports of the unsatisfactory progress of the crop, the sensationally firm showing of Liverpool, and the continued strength of the cotton goods situation. October contracts sold up to 25.70c, making an advance of more than 1 cent a pound from Saturday's closing figure, and of 175 points from the low level reached on last Friday's reaction. That delivery closed at 25.58c, with the general list, closing steady at a net advance of 64 to 92 points.

The Liverpool market showed an advance equivalent to about 2 cents a pound, before trading started here in the morning. Private cables reported an accumulation of Continental buying orders over the week-end, also a continued good trade demand, and it was supposed that Liverpool had been influenced by the low private condition figures. One of these reports which had been published on Saturday, when Liverpool was closed, showed an improvement of less than 1 per cent., compared with conditions at the end of June. Another made public here during the morning placed the condition at 71.4, compared with 70 toward the end of May, which was also considered a very bullish showing.

The local market opened firm at an advance of 28 to 61 points. After selling about 83 to 102 points net higher, prices reacted slightly under realizing, but offerings tapered off on a setback of 15 or 20 points, and the market quickly firmed up again on trade buying and covering. At the high point active months showed a net gain of 88 to 104 points, and the close was within 12 points of the best.

Business was fairly active early but became quiet, and the feature during the afternoon was the comparative scarcity of contracts. There was much of reactionary talk around the ring, but there were very few sellers, and nothing more was heard of the Southern selling against actual cotton which seemed to be developing here during the middle of last week. There were further complaints of droughty conditions from the Southern half of the belt, and the detailed reports showed unseasonably low temperatures over Sunday, however, and some of the scattering reports now being received suggest that the crop is making better progress. The high prices are reported to be stimulating planters to extra efforts in parts of Texas, and it is said that in some fields ground is being prepared and planted to cotton as rapidly as grain is harvested.

Exports for the day were 2,668 bales.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat.
June	..	..	..	25.63@25.71	24.89
July	25.20	25.85	25.19	25.73@25.76	24.97
August	25.20	25.71	25.20	25.69@25.66	24.86
Sept.	..	..	..	25.66 bid	24.77
Oct.	24.94	25.70	24.94	25.58@25.60	24.67
Nov.	..	..	..	25.60 bid	24.69
Dec.	25.20	25.82	25.20	25.70@25.71	24.78
Jan.	25.25	25.85	25.25	25.73@25.75	24.83
March	25.50	26.09	25.42	25.92@25.95	25.02
May	25.71	26.14	25.71	26.05 bid	25.15

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 90 points higher, at 26.20 for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: New Orleans, 24.75c; Galveston, 25.25c; Savannah, 25¼c; Augusta, 25.13c; Memphis, 24.50c; Houston, 25.50c.

The day's cotton statistics follow:

	Monday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts...	6,862	6,275	8,263
Exports	2,668	..	21,977
Port stocks...	809,548	850,537	817,377
N. Y. arrivals..	6,639	6,000	4,664
N. Y. stocks...	90,769	104,691	173,157

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton in good demand; sales, 10,000 bales, American 8,000. Imports, 22,000, all American. Middling upland, 18,000. Futures opened strong, 45 to 50 points higher; closed firm at a net advance of 87 to 104 points. July-August, 17.14d: October-November, 16.05d; January-February, 15.52d; March-April, 15.59d.

Manchester: Yarns and cloths, the higher price asked checks business.

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TAKE NOTICE, That pursuant to and in accordance with the provisions of that certain Trust Indenture dated as of the first day of July, 1916, between the undersigned GARLAND STEAMSHIP CORPORATION, a New York corporation, and GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as TRUSTEE, securing an issue of $1,500,000 Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds in three Series, to wit: Series "A" of the aggregate face value of $500,000 payable one year after said date; Series "B" of the aggregate face value of $500,000 payable two years after date, and Series "C" of the aggregate face value of $500,000, payable three years after date, said Garland Steamship Corporation, under and by virtue of appropriate resolutions of its Board of Directors has elected

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100 Montana Coal & Iron Co.
100 Pennsylvania Coal & Coke.
25 Rome Brass & Copper
25 Standard Screw
10 Winchester Arms

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UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	95½	97
2s, coupon, 1930	95½	97
3s, registered, 1918	98⅝	99½
3s, coupon, 1918	98⅝	99½
3s, registered, 1946	..	99
3s, coupon, 1946	..	99
3s, conversion, 1947	..	99
4s, registered, 1925	104	105
4s, coupon, 1925	104	105
2s, coupon, 1938, reg	95½	97
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	95½	97
3s, Panama, 1961, reg	85	90
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	85	90

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Bid.
6s Sept., 1917	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
4½s June, 1965	101⅝	102½	101⅜	101⅜
4½s Mar., 1963	101¾	102½	101⅜	101⅜
4½s Nov., 1957	101⅝	102¼	101⅜	101⅜
4½s May, 1957	101⅝	102¼	101⅜	101⅜
4½s Nov., 1917	100	..	100	100
4½s May, 1960-30	98½	99½	98½	98½
4½s April, 1966	98⅝	99½	98⅝	98⅝
4½s Mar., 1964	98⅝	99½	98⅝	98⅝
4½s Mar., 1962	98⅞	99⅝	98½	98½
4½s Sept., 1960	98⅛	99⅛	98⅛	98⅛
4s May, 1959	96	97¼	96	96
4s Nov., 1958	96	97¼	96	96
4s Nov., 1955	95	97	95	95
4s Nov., 1936	95	98	95	95
4s May, 1919	99½	..	99½	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Firmness of money rates played an important part in bringing about the decline, which carried prices down sharply on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. An adverse influence was also exerted by talk regarding the possibility of a much heavier tax burden being placed upon corporation profits to meet war expenses than had heretofore been looked for by Wall Street. United States Steel common was under pressure practically all day. Its decline, which was a substantial one, had an unsettling effect upon the general list.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Allis-Chalm.	27½	27½	27½
150	Am. Can	49⅜	47¼	47⅜
20	Am. Car & F.	71⅝	71⅜	71⅜
250	Am. Loco.	72	70½	70½
250	Am. S. & R.	107⅝	105½	105½
840	Am. Sugar	121	118¼	118½
680	Am. Woolen	54¼	51⅜	51⅜
2,780	Anac. Cop	84½	81⅞	81⅞
300	Bald. Loco	65¾	62⅝	62½
90	Balt. & Ohio	83	72⅜	72⅜
1,890	Beth. Steel B.	147¼	141¼	141⅜
10	Butte & Sup.	41⅝	41⅝	41⅜
150	Cal. Petrol.	51⅛	20⅜	20⅜
850	Cent. Leather	96½	92⅜	92⅜
10	Ches. & Ohio	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
10	C., M. & St. P.	74½	74½	74½
10	Chino Copper	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
100	Colo. F. & I.	52⅝	52	52
400	Corn Prod.	31⅞	30⅝	30⅝
2,900	Crucible Steel	82¼	79½	79½
350	Cuba Cane Su.	44⅞	43¼	43¼
50	Dist. Secur.	21	20½	20½
250	Erie	26	25¼	25¼
410	Gen. Motors	113⅞	110½	110½
90	Gt. Nor. Ore	32⅞	32½	32½
450	Inspir. Cop.	64⅜	61⅞	61⅞
150	Int. Mer. M.	28⅜	27⅞	27⅞
1,290	Int. Nickel	14⅜	13¾	13¾
10	Int. Paper	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜
280	Kenne. Cop.	46¼	44¾	44⅝
150	Lack. Steel	97⅜	96	96
70	Max. Motor	50⅜	48⅝	48⅝
900	Mex. Petrol.	98¼	94⅝	94⅝
120	Miami Cop.	41⅞	41	41½
3,900	Acme C. H.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
1,400	Al. Brit. Col. Metals	⅝	⅜	⅜
3,400	Alaska M. C.	⅞	⅝	⅝
2,000	†Al. Stan. C.	39	38	38
800	†Ar. Bing. C.	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛
3,700	†Ariz. C.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,470	Big L. Cop.	⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Bing. Min.	13	13	13
6,000	Bos. & Mon.	63	61	63
1,700	†Brad. C. M.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,500	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	12	11¾	11⅝
500	Butte Det.	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Butte-N. Y.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,000	†Caledonia	55	55	55
12,000	†Cal. Jerome	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,800	Canada Cop.	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝
3,500	†Cashboy	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,200	†Coco Riv. M.	1⅝	1½	1½
2,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	2¼	2¼	2¼
3,000	Con. Cop. M.	*63¾	57	60
500	†Con. H'stead	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	Crystal C. M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,300	Dundee-Ariz. C. (a pros.)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,000	†Elec. Cop.	56½	53	56
22,400	†Emma Con.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4,300	†FerberCop.	63	62	63
1,500	†GlendaleM. & Mill	18	18	18
1,200	†Gold. Con.	50	49	50
2,000	†Gt. Bend	8	8	8
2,000	†G'monsterM.	1⅛	1	1⅛
6,000	†Harg. Min.	13	12	13
900	Hecla Min.	8⅝	8½	8½
1,300	†Jumbo Ext.	36	36	36
500	†Kewanaa	14½	14½	14½
1,500	Louis. Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Magma Cop.	45	44	44
500	†M'mattie C.	22	20	20
3,600	†Mag'e Cop.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	†Marsh Min	16	14	14
8,000	Mason Val.	6⅞	6¼	6⅝
400	†McKinley-D	51	50	51
3,800	†Milford Cop	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
12,000	†Mon. C. Co.	75	65	75
14,500	†Monster Cr.	¼	¼	¼
1,500	†Mother L.	28½	27⅞	28
400	†N. H. Mon.	1	⅞	1
10,000	†Nat. Leas.	15	15	15
4,000	†Nat. Z. & L	64	60	62
2,200	†Newray M.	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,100	†N. Y. Zinc (a pros)	⅛	⅛	⅛
38,570	U. S. Steel	130⅝	127¾	127⅞
780	Utah Cop.	110⅝	109½	109⅝
120	Wilson & Co.	74⅞	74¼	74½
350	Westing. El.	52	51¾	51¾
300	Willys-Over.	32⅜	31⅜	31⅝
$19,550	Liberty 3½s	100.7	100	100

MINING STOCKS.

100	‡Belmont	3.87½	3.87½	3.87½
750	Gold. Con.	.51	.50	.50
400	Jim Butler	.77	.77	.77
100	Kewanaa	.14	.14	.14
500	McNamara	.23	.23	.23
300	Portland	1.50	1.50	1.50
50	Ton. Min.	6.12½	6.12½	6.12½
300	Ton. Ext.	2.20	2.20	2.20
300	West End	.68	.68	.68

‡Ex dividend.

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	†Aetna Exp.	3⅞	3½	3¾
1,600	†Air Red'n	95	92⅝	92½
250	Am. Br. Mf. ($50 paid)	51	*50⅜	*50⅜
7,500	†A. Tin & T.	1	¾	¾
1,200	†Boyd Mot. (1st pfmse)	2½	2½	2¼
100	B.-A. T. ctfs ord	17	17	17
400	B.-A. T. Co., ord. bear'r	18	18	18
200	†Carbon S'l.	104	103	104
1,500	†Car L. & P.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝
2,400	Carwen Steel	12	11⅞	12
200	†Cent. Fdy.	35	34⅝	34⅝
200	†Do pf.	55½	55	55½
170	C. I. Co. of A	9¼	*9	9
300	Chev. Motor	99	97	97
6,500	Curtiss Aero.	45	43	44
1,600	†E. Ant. Ch.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1,625	Emerson P.	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛
200	Ev. H. Inc.	22⅞	22½	22⅞
420	Haskell & B. Car Co.	*39⅛	38½	38½
10	Holly S. Cp.	44	44	44
47	Do pf.	100	100	100
700	†Int. L. Corp	⅜	⅜	⅜
400	†Do pf.	1½	1	1½
1,200	†Lake T. B't.	8¼	7⅞	8¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

200	Anglo-Am. Oil		19½	19½

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

1,000	†Allen Oil	60	57	60
1,200	†Am. Ventu.	20	19	20
20,000	†Barn't'O. & G.	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
300	†Con. Mex. Oil, (a pros.)	59	59	59
500	†Coden & Co., (oil ref.)	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜
500	†Cos. O. & G.	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜
1,000	†Cos. O. & G. ctfs	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜
5,900	††Crosby Pet. (a pros.)	57	54	55
500	†Elk Basin	10¼	10	10¼
4,000	†Elkland O. & G. (a pros.)	⅜	⅛	⅛
125,000	†Esmeralda	2⅜	1⅞	2⅛
2,800	†Federal Oil	5¼	5¼	5¼
300	†Int. Petrol.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1,000	Kenova Oil, (a pros.)	⅜	⅜	⅜
3,640	Keystone Con	8⅞	*8⅜	8⅝
700	†Knick.-Wyo. Oil pf	9¼	9¼	9¼

MINING STOCKS.

1,300	†Jumbo Ext.	36	36	36
500	†Kewanaa	14½	14½	14½
1,500	Louis. Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Magma Cop.	45	44	44
500	†M'mattie C.	22	20	20
3,600	†Mag'e Cop.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	†Marsh Min	16	14	14
8,000	Mason Val.	6⅞	6¼	6⅝
400	†McKinley-D	51	50	51
3,800	†Milford Cop	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
12,000	†Mon. C. Co.	75	65	75
14,500	†Monster Cr.	¼	¼	¼
1,500	†Mother L.	28½	27⅞	28
400	†N. H. Mon.	1	⅞	1
10,000	†Nat. Leas.	15	15	15
4,000	†Nat. Z. & L	64	60	62
2,200	†Newray M.	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,100	†N. Y. Zinc, (a pros)	⅛	⅛	⅛
38,570	U. S. Steel	130⅝	127¾	127⅞
780	Utah Cop.	110⅝	109½	109⅝
120	Wilson & Co.	74⅞	74¼	74½
350	Westing. El.	52	51¾	51¾
300	Willys-Over.	32⅜	31⅜	31⅝

BONDS.

$10,000	‡Am. S. 5s	92¼	92½	92¼
1,000	‡At. Ch. Ba.	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
2,000	‡Cos. & Co. new 6s	98	98	98

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Ask.
Aetna c. of d.	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
Am.-Brit. Mfg.	10	60	10	60
Do pf.	80	85	80	85
Am. Drug. Syn.	10	13	10	15
Am. Stores	35	37	35	37
Am. S. 1st pf.	96	98	96	98
Am. W. Paper	4	4½	4	4½
Atlantic Steel	123	140	125	140
But.-Judson	43	47	43	47
Cal. P. Corp.	35¾	36½	35¾	36½
Can. Nat. Gas	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Chal. Motors	10	12	10	12
Charc. Iron pf.	6⅜	6¾	6⅜	6¾
Cramp Ship.	85	89	85	89
Curtiss Aer. pf.	78	86		
Eastern Steel	116	118	116	118
Electric Gun.	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Elite Plan S.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Freep. Texas	610	640	625	650
Do new	43	44	44½	45¾
Grant Mo. Car.	4½	5¾	4¾	5¾
Hendee Mfg.	30	34	30	34
In. Cont. Rub.	11⅜	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞
Int. A. & F.	27½	..	27½	..
Kath. Br. pf.	1½	..	2½	2¾
Keyst'e T. & R.	17	17½	17	17½
Key. T. & R. pf.	17⅛	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝
Lake Tor. Boat 1st pf.	8½	9½	8½	9¾
L. Val. C. S.	76	81	76	81
Luk. S. 1st pf.	102	104	102	104
Man. S. Sup.	42	47	42	47
Man. E. Sup. pf.	94	99	94	99
Motor Prod.	43	46	43	46
Mitchell Mot.	48	56	48	56
Nat. Auto Cp.	13	25	15	25
N. Y. Transp.	16½	17	16½	17
Peerless T. M.	16	18	16	18
Pierce-Arrow	40	42	40	42
Do pf.	95	100	95	100

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Ask.
Poole Engine	75	90	75	90
Rep. Truck	72	74	72	74
Do pf	93	95	94	..
Redden M. T.	17½	20	17½	20
Smith. (A. O.)	84	85½	84	85½
Do pf	94½	95¼	94½	95¼
St. L., R. M. & Fac	32	35	32	35
U. S. Steamship	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
Unit. Zinc. Sm.	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
West I. Syn.	40	45	40	45

OIL STOCKS.

Am. Oil, N. E.	43	44	43	44
Cos. O. & G. pf.	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
Houston Oil	22½	23	22½	23
Knic.-Wy. Pet.	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Lost City O.	51	52	51	52
Midwest Ref.	135	137	135	137
Midwest O. pf	98	103	98	103
N. Y.-Tex. Oil	1⅜	2	1⅜	2
Okla. Oil pf.	67	70	67	70
Pierce Oil	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
Tex. Co. rights	23	23¼	23	23½
Tex. Nat. Oil	43	50	43	50
Tide Wat. Oil	195	200	193	200

MINING STOCKS.

Bisbee Copper	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Booth	7	9	8	9
Cresson Gold	4⅞	5¼	5	5¼
Gold. Merger	6	7	6	7
Jim Butler	74	78	74	76
Nipissing	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝
San Toy	16	18	18	18
Silver King Con., (Utah)	3⅜	4¼	3⅜	4¼
Silver Pick	10	11	10	11

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.	82	84	83	84

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
415	Cities Service	.286	280	282	283
1,185	Cities Service pf	86	85	85¼	85½
200	Republic Ry. & Light	35½	35⅛	35¼	35½

Closing quotations for issues not included in above transactions:

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	20	25
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	75	75
American Gas	118	120
Am. Gas & Electric	120½	121
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	49	50
Am. Light & Traction	330	333
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	110	112
Am. Power & Light	87	90
Am. Power & Light pf.	87¾	90
Am. Public Utilities	30	35
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	64	67
Am. Water W. & Elec.	8	9
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	75	80
Am. W. W. & E. part.	23	26
Carolina Power & Light	36	37½
Carolina P. & L. pf.	99	102
Colorado Power	31	32
Colorado Power pf.	99	102
Consumers' P. pf.	95	96
Commonwealth P. & L.	48	50
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	75	78
Dayton Power & L. pf.	..	90
Duluth Edison	..	80
Electric B. & S. pf.	99½	100
Electric Properties	66	69
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	90	94
Empire Gas & Fuel	99	100
Federal Light & Trac.	10	13
Fed. Light & Trac. pf.	40	46
Gas & Elec. Securities	280	310
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	94	100
Interstate Elec. Corp.	32	42
Interstate El. pf.	90	95
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	48
Miss. River Power	9	10
Miss. River Pow. pf.	82	84
New Eng. Power pf.	100	105

Bonds.

Am. W. W. & E. cl. 5s.	71	73	
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	76	80	
Cent. P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98	
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98	
Cin. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	99	101	
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	88	90	
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	83	
Com'wealth P. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	..	97	100
Comm. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99	
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	..	96	98½
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s, 1946	..	96	101½
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s, '42	89	92	
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	95	97	
East. Ohio 1st 5s	99	102	
Empire Gas & F. 6s	98½	100	
Empire ref. 6s, 1927	98	100	
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90	
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93	
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	84	86	
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '46	95	98	
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s	93	96	
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	88	93	
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	90	96	
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99	
Middle West U. 6s, '25	86½	90	
Nat. Cond. & Cable 6s	99	100	
Nat. Sec. p. l. 6s	89½	92	
Nat. Sec. deb.	48	53	
Nat. Sec. Income	10	13	
New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	97	100	
N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	80	86	
Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	98	99	
Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	94½	96	
Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	88	92	
Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102	
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	98	100	
Puget Sd. Trac. notes	98	100	
Seattle Elec. con. 5s	91	93	
Stand. Gas & Elec. 6½s	90	96	
Tenn. Ry., L. & Power 5s, 1957	85	87	
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf	25½	27	
Texas Power & Lt. pf.	97	100	
Tri-City R. L. pf.	91	93½	
Un. Gas & El. 1st pf.	70	75	
United Gas Improve	89	89¼	
United Light & Rys.	40	42	
Un. Light & Rys. pf.	70	72	
Wash. W. P. 5s, 1939	85	90	
West. P. Tr. & W. P.	14	18	
W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf.	66	70	
Western Power	15	17	
Western Power pf.	53	56	
Wisconsin Edison	46	50	
Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	98	101	

Railroads.

70 N. Y., N. H. & H.	36	36	36
100 Pitt. Wes. Va.	34	34	34
3 W. E. S. Ry. pf.	64	64	64

Miscellaneous.

60	Am. Sugar	120½	119½	119½
22	Do pf.	119	118¾	119
15	Am. Wool. pf.	98	98	98
1,090	A. G. & W. I.	112	106¼	106¼
2	Edison	185	185	185
50	G. Ry. & El. pf.	85½	85½	85½
160	Int. Por. Cem.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
875	Mass. Gas	95½	94⅝	94⅝
12	Do pf.	73½	73½	73½
225	New River	26	26	26
130	Nova S. Steel	102	100¼	100¼
10	Pullman	143	143	143
50	Punta A. Su.	32½	32½	32½
121	Swift & Co.	152¾	150	150
195	Torrington	67¼	66	66
20	United Drug	73¼	73¼	73¼
375	United Fruit	135	134½	134½
1,894	Un. Sh. Ma.	56½	55	55
10	Do pf.	28½	28½	28½
425	Ventura Oil	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
100	Western Un.	194	194	194

Bonds.

$8,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s	78⅝	78½	78½	$12,000	Swift & Co. 5s.	100⅝	100	100
3,000	Pond Ck. 6s.	112	112	112	1,000	U. F. '14½s, '23	95	95	95

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
595	Am. Ship'g	85½	84	84½
2	Do pf.	95	95	95
45	Booth Fish.	116½	116½	116½
70	Do pf.	90	90	90
25	Chi. Pn. Tool	76¼	75½	75¾
200	Chi. R. Ser. Z	14	13½	13½
300	Cudahy	123	121	121
215	Com. Edison	122	121	121
35	Dia. Match	119½	119	119
1,595	Lindsay Lt.	29½	28¾	28¾
64	Linde Air	265	264	265
80	M. Ward pf.	116⅝	116⅜	116⅜
1,500	‡Mother L.	28½	27⅞	28
400	‡N. H. Mon.	1	⅞	1
10,000	‡Nat. Leas.	15	15	15
4,000	‡Nat. Z. & L	64	60	62
2,200	‡Newray M.	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,100	‡N. Y. Zinc, (a pros)	⅛	⅛	⅛
38,570	U. S. Steel	130⅝	127¾	127⅞
780	Utah Cop.	110⅝	109½	109⅝
120	Wilson & Co.	74⅞	74¼	74½
350	Westing. El.	52	51¾	51¾
300	Willys-Over.	32⅜	31⅜	31⅝

Bonds.

$1,000	Booth F. 6s	92	92	92	$7,000	Chi. Tel. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
5,000	Chi. City Ry. 1st 5s	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	21,000	Com. Ed.

SHORTAGE OF SHIPS CUTS IMPORTS DOWN

New York Received $39,290,549 from Europe in May and $40,446,800 in April.

GERMANY SENT $10 WORTH

Lack of Raw Materials and Labor, as Well as Submarine Activity, Held Responsible for Slump.

Submarine activity and scarcity of tonnage, coupled with a slackening of manufacturing output due to inability to obtain adequate supplies of raw materials and labor shortage, were the factors thought at the Custom House to be responsible for a falling off in imports received from Europe at the Port of New York in May, figures for which were made public yesterday by Collector Malone. Total imports here last month from all the world also fell off when compared with the preceding month, while European entries were noticeably below those of May, 1916, despite the fact that practically every import item sold abroad at a higher price last month than in the corresponding period one year ago.

Total May imports here from all sections reached $118,850,759, against $128,801,160 in April, $147,901,883 in March, and $97,834,888 in February, the first month of intensified submarine warfare. In January, the port's incoming trade had a value of $128,344,239. Imports from Europe here in May were entered as having a value of $39,290,549, compared with $40,446,800 in April, and $46,116,034 in May, 1916. England was the only Entente country of Europe to show import gains here in May when compared with April, although Japan's inward trade was heavier last month than in April. English merchandise imported in May had a value of $21,141,904, against $16,632,638 in April, and $18,768,697 in May of last year. Scotch and Irish imports in the aggregate were somewhat heavier than in April.

May witnessed a big slump in French imports set down at New York, the official figures for last month showing their value to be only $5,283,500, against $9,239,975 in April, and $7,276,532 in May, 1916. Italy's imports fell from $4,240,481 in April to $2,508,853 in May, while in the same month one year ago such entries had a value of $4,387,399. Russia in Europe, especially, made a poor showing in raw materials sent to this port last month, their value being put down at only $39,172, compared with $116,427 in April. Imports here from Russia via the Asiatic route in May totaled $149,109.

A big spurt was made in May in the receipt of merchandise from the Netherlands, its value being $2,208,833, against $108,079 in April. Incoming trade with the Scandinavian countries increased in May while that with Spain declined. Shipments from Greece last month were at a low figure, their value being set down at $78,044, compared with $1,701,029 in April. Swiss imports were somewhat lower than in April.

Germany's total importations at New York last month had a value of only $10, as against a monthly average of approximately $10,000,000 before the war. Goods from Austria-Hungary here in May were appraised at $2,432. Customs officials refused to throw any light on the character of the small shipments from Germany, and were equally uncommunicative as to how the Austrian goods managed to evade the allied blockade.

So-called North American imports here, including Canada, Cuba, Central America, and the West Indies, aggregated for May $22,520,517, a falling off of about $2,000,000 compared with April. South American imports last month were valued at $35,960,835, a decline compared with the April entries of $500,000. Asiatic entries last month were returned at $18,604,681, or $1,400,000 less than in April. Shipments from Oceania and Africa in May were respectively $1,340,873 and $912,340. In April these figures were $1,796,795 and $2,835,422. The big drop in May of imports from Africa was attributed to embargoes and a scarcity of shipping.

As showing the world-wide increases in import values, based on selling prices, the National City Bank yesterday gave out a statement enumerating some of the higher prices now being paid by American importers in foreign markets. The bank's statement said in part:

"Raw cotton, for example, most of it from Egypt, was imported in March, 1917, at an average price of 31.8c per lb., against 16.3c in March, 1914, a date immediately preceding the war, and these, be it remembered, represent the export prices at the port or country from which it is sent to us. Sisal imports in March of the current year were $302 per ton, against $117 in March, 1914; copper, 29.5c per lb., against 14.1c three years earlier; goat skins, 62.2c per lb., against 25.7c three years earlier; cheese at an average of 34c per lb., against 17.5c; flax seed at $2.39 per bushel, against $1.29; beans at $5.21 per bushel, against $1.56; potatoes at $1.77, against 72c three years ago; indigo at $2 per lb., against 15c per lb. in the same months in 1914; logwood at $36 per ton, against $11; combing wool at 48c, against 24.6c in March, 1914; lead at 6.5c per lb., against 3c; copper at 29.5c, against 14.1c three years ago; cotton stockings at $3.27 per dozen paid, against $1.27 in March, 1914; sugar at exactly double the price of three years ago; currants at an advance of 80 per cent.; while cattle hides, manila hemp, raw silk, india rubber, tin, lumber, cotton and woolen cloth, and many other articles show advances, some of them as much as 100 per cent. Wood pulp, mechanically ground, shows an average import price in March, 1917, of $40.73 per ton, against $16.35 in July, 1914; chemical pulp, unbleached, $96.90 per ton, against $36.75, and chemical pulp, bleached, $133.11 per ton, against $49.20 in 1914. All of these advances occur in the price at which the merchandise in question was sold in the country from which exported to the United States."

UNIFORMS FOR NAVY GIRLS.

Tailor-Made Suits to be Provided for Women Enlisted as Yeomen.

The many women who will enter the navy and take service in the clerical force as yeomen, releasing the regular yeomen for sea duty, will wear navy uniforms. The bids for the contracts of making the uniforms closed Saturday night last, and the awards will be made this week. The navy women's uniforms must be out in one week after the contract is given.

Bids are made on the following items: One thousand suits of blue serge (skirt and coat;) 2,000 suits of white drill (skirt and coat;) 2,000 skirts of white drill; 3,000 waists of beach cloth or similar material; 1,000 hats of navy blue felt, and 1,000 hats of white rough flat straw.

The garments Uncle Sam's navy girls will wear will be strictly navy tailor made. Edwin A. Hochstadter of the Majestic Cloak Company, New York, who is one of the bidders, has given out some of the specifications. The coats of navy serge or white bleached drill, will be slightly shaped to the figure, as long as to the knuckles of the hand when hanging, with plain seams and single breasted. There will be four navy gilt buttons, six inches apart, as usually worn, sleeve cuffs to have three navy gilt buttons. On each hip will be an outside patch pocket, the top of each to be abreast of the fourth button. The lower corners are slightly rounded, with shield-shaped flap at top. Plaits two inches wide will run from the shoulder, both front and back, Norfolk style. The belt, one and three-quarter inches wide, running under plaits, is fastened with a gilt button in front. The lining of the serge coat will be dark blue sateen; the white will be skeleton.

Skirts will be plain navy blue serge or white drill, strictly tailor made, full at the bottom, to fit the figure over the hips, belting with reinforced waistband. There will be a placket fastened with invisible snappers and two patch pockets, each with flap and gilt button. The skirts will be four inches above the ankle joint in length.

Waists will be tailor made of beach cloth or similar material, front and back plain to top shoulder seam, all seams flat. There will be one-seam sleeves, set plain into the arm hole, slightly gathered into the cuff, which fastens at the outer wristbone with two buttons. The collar is made to be worn unbuttoned and folded back or buttoned high, turning over two and a half inches at the top, the corners slanting away from the centre front. There will be a plain patch pocket on the left side of the chest, and the buttons will be of plain pearl.

The hat will be the straight-brimmed sailor of navy blue felt or white rough flat straw. It is to be made to dimensions and to be ordered to fit the person. The brim will be 2¾ inches from crown to outer edge, crown 3¾ inches high, 6¾ inches wide at top, and 6¾ inches at bottom; 7¼ inches long at top and 8¼ inches at bottom.

The suits will be made in standard stock sizes, and the Government will furnish most of the materials—the serge, drill, navy gilt buttons, cap ribbons for hats, and also rating badges.

Gasoline Explodes in a Sewer.

An explosion of gasoline in the trunk line sewer at Tenth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street yesterday blew off four manhole covers a few hundred feet apart, creating much excitement, but causing no damage. The police believe that gasoline from the nearby garages found its way into the sewer and was ignited by accident.

ASK INSURANCE MEN TO TAKE WAR RISKS

Appeal Will Be Sent to Companies Which Have Failed to Accept Proposed Rider.

COMMISSION TAKES ACTION

Only Half of the 200 Big Life Concerns Have So Far Given Assent to Measure.

The Executive Committee of the National Insurance Commissioners decided yesterday to issue a direct appeal to the life insurance companies to accept the "war risk rider" as agreed upon by the Commissioners in April, so that there would be a uniform type of insurance policy for men entering the army or the navy.

The war rider was the result of joint action by the Commissioners and the insurance companies, and that it has not been accepted by all has come as a surprise. It was because of this and the fact that it is believed that action should be taken before men are actually called to the front that the matter was of first importance at the meeting of the Executive Committee held in the Hotel Astor.

In the rider the minimum rate of $37.50 was fixed for each $1,000 of war risk, in addition to the regular premium. This premium was fixed upon with the understanding that it was to prevail for the first year or until it would appear from actual experience that the rate was excessive or insufficient.

Commissioner Burton Mansfield of Connecticut is the Chairman of the War Rider Committee, and he will issue at once the appeal to the recalcitrant companies to join the others in accepting the war risk clause. The committee will go a step further and not only urge the companies to accept the $37.50 war minimum, but will urge also that they return to the insured any excess found to remain after the war is over.

"What we desire to see done is for all the insurance companies to take uniform action as to policies covering soldiers and sailors," said Mr. Mansfield "In April we made up the rate and fixed upon a program for war insurance. This was sent to over 200 companies, and of this number about 100 have accepted it. The matter stands at present about like this, 48 have accepted the plan as sent out, 45 have accepted with minor changes, 50 are undecided, 23 are awaiting the action of other companies, 64 have refused to accept the rider, and 20 are for different reasons not interested in war risks.

The Sub-Committee on Fraternal Societies brought to the attention of the Executive Committee the necessity of the Insurance Commissioners having a better knowledge of the merger or reinsurance deals between societies. The matter was discussed and the Secretary was instructed to inform the national body that the committee recommended that wherever there was a merger of such societies or a deal of reinsurance such merger or reinsurance should not only be filed with the State Commissioner of Insurance in the State interested, but that a copy of the terms should be filed with the State Commissioner in every State in which these societies did business.

The members of the Executive Committee present at the meeting were Joseph Button of Virginia, Chairman; F. H. Hardison, Massachusetts; J. R. Young, North Carolina; M. J. Cleary, Wisconsin; Burton Mansfield, Connecticut; Jesse S. Phillips, New York; John T. Winship, Michigan; Simeon H. Bingham, Iowa, and F. H. McMaster, South Carolina.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED SALE OF THE ASSETS OF HOTEL HERMITAGE CO., AND NOTICE TO CREDITORS REQUIRING THE FILING OF CLAIMS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HOTEL HERMITAGE CO., Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 24497.

Please take notice that the undersigned, Charles E. Neuss, Ferdinand J. Ryder and Isaac Heineman, have received an offer for the purchase of all of the assets and property of this estate from Frank C. Hurley, which offer is sufficient to pay all priority and administration claims in full and to the general creditors of the estate 20% in cash of their just, lawful, provable and allowable claims in bankruptcy, and to pay the third mortgage bond holders all claims in full, as set forth in the bid annexed to the petition herein, and to pay certain other charges against said property as contained in said bid.

Take notice further that an order has been made upon the petition of the said undersigned receivers, directing that a hearing be held before Hon. Julius M. Mayer, one of the Judges of the United States District Court, in Room 1053 of the Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of June 19th, 1917, to consider said offer, and that at said time any further offer for the assets of this estate may be made, and will be considered.

Creditors of the bankrupt are further notified that said order contains a provision reading as follows:

"And no persons claiming to be creditors of the bankrupt excepting those whose claims appear on the books of the bankrupt as creditors, and whose claims are deemed by the receivers, or by the bidder (should said bid be accepted), as valid claims shall be entitled in the event of the acceptance of said bid to be paid a percentage of their claims as creditors unless their claims are filed with the receivers before June 19th, 1917, and all such persons claiming to be such creditors and failing to file such claims with said receivers shall be barred from sharing in the distribution to be made in the event of the acceptance of any such percentage bid by said Court."

All such creditors are directed pursuant to said order to file their claims with the undersigned, the attorney for the receivers, before June 19th, 1917, at his office.

All persons invited to make any and all bids at said time and place.

At said hearing such orders as may be just and proper will be made in respect to the sale or other disposition of any or all of the assets of this estate, the dismissal of the proceedings herein, and generally such other and further orders in reference to this estate as to the Court may seem proper.

For full particulars as to the terms and provisions of said bid of said Frank C. Hurley and of the order made by this Court thereon, reference is made to said bid, the petition of the undersigned thereon, and the order made by the Court upon said petition and offer, copies of which petition, offer and order may be had of the undersigned.

CHARLES E. NAUSS,
2289 Third Avenue,
ISAAC HEINEMAN,
217 Washington Street,
FERDINAND J. FICKER,
402 West Broadway,
Receivers.

CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Receivers, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Persons desiring to purchase may inspect the property at any time.

Information with respect to the appraisal, etc., may be obtained at the office of the attorney for the receivers.

CREDITORS ARE NOTIFIED TO FILE PROOFS OF THEIR CLAIMS WITH THE RECEIVERS BEFORE JUNE 19TH, 1917.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of F. WESTPFAL CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, June 19, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 56 Warren St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a large stock of Cutlery, Raw Materials, Blades, Tools, Barber Supplies, Hardware, Office Furniture, Safe, Typewriter, Fixtures, &c. Also the receiver's right, title, and interest in and to the Trade-Marks, trade names, and good will of said business.

VINCENT R. ROTHWELL, Receiver.
BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL GROSSKOPF, trading as the "MARY LANE" Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, June 19, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 16 East 12th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Shirt Waists, Dresses, Silks, Cotton Piece Goods, Sewing Machines, Fixtures, &c.

WALTER R. BRYANT, Receiver.
BENJAMIN B. GRELLER, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOL KAMSLER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, June 19, 1917, by order of the Court, at 2:00 P. M., at 28 West 38th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of millinery, millinery supplies, trimmings, furniture, fixtures, &c.

WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STRAUSS,
Attorneys for Petitioning Creditors, 68 Nassau Street, New York.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 227, 2d floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Penn RR<Tug Salutation, Crew<Tug Morristown, Dittmar<Barge Solon, Dean<Clonin, Harlem River St'b't Co<Tug Guiding Star, People Bread<SS J L Luckenbach, Acti Excelsior<Prince Line, Union Wharf Co< Eretria Co (6.) Ayervais<SS Colon, Dunbar<By-Products Chemical Co, Gerakis<Stamadopulo, NY & Cuba Mail SS Co<Tug J S Packard, Packard Dredg Co<SS Antilla, DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar. Empire Mfg Co< Austin<Booth SS Co. Cozens Cabinet Co. DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity. Am Thermos Bottle Co<Goldberg, Same<Simplex Vacuum Mfg Co, Selubsky<Kayes Mfg, Taigman<D & D Elec. Co.

Herring<Mail, Simpson<Ashburn, Henkel, Jr<Rudolphy, Perlman<Donohue, Martinelli & Co, Inc< Beatty, Hughes<Chadwick & Co, Hirsch<Kaplan, Normandy Waist Co, Inc<Chelsea Fireproof Storage W, Safe Cabinet Co< Neuberg, N E Con Co<CNY, Burken<Kaltman, Newschaefer<Miller, Oppenheimer<Curiel, Skolnik<Albany B Co, Birdsong<Wasserman, Knowles<Pollak, Iselin<Miller, Sinnott<Sinnott, Little & Ives Co< Cupples & Leon Co, Cooper<Norona, Neudorf<Pungatch, Weir<Hobson, Healey<Krisky, Leavitt<Lamborn, Oscar Daniels Co<Nat Cozens Cabinet Co, Carpentier<Carpentier, Am Mosaic & Tile< Wells Bros Co, PART XV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on. PART XVI.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Held in Appellate Term room. Stamatopulo<Gerhard & Hey, PART XVII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Nicholas<Am Sur Co, PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Kiernan<O'Connor, Maas<Wm Hughes Co, McClure Pub<Peck Bros & Winch, Stockum<Lambert Hoisting Eng, Simpkins<Simpkins, Liftchild<Ketcham, Kelley<Marceau Co, Joyce<Schmelder, Northern Ventures Co, Ltd.<Middleton, Sperer<Plotke, Rice<Forbes, Rector, &c, St Clements Church< Greenwich Bank, H T Alexander & Co< Jonhson, Stewart Auto Co< Pullman Motor Car Co, Metzger<Ashkinasa, Man Products Co< Oliver, Kenney<Newark Fed League Ball Club, Globe Indemnity Co< Lamb Island, Spencer<CNY, Seamans<Chelsea Exch Bank, Same<Security Fin Case on.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Building. Equity.

Case on—Burt Co<W C Ritchie & Co. Criminal: U S<Rooklin.

New York County.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Scott, Dowling, Smith, Page, and Shearn, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M. Re Schwartz, Lord Elec Co<Barber Asphalt, Re Orvis, Burke<Hilgis, Weltzenblum<Rich. Light & RR, Dime Sav Bank< Butler, People<Burns, Staub<Int R T.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Tierney, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the decisions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Re Burkley, Jones<N Y Times, Dunne<Ludwig, Ostrie<Grossman, Black<Cohen, Weinstein<Doyle, Stanton<N Y Rys, Skolnik<Feter, Consalvo<Loew, Lovitch<Nass El RR, Schiott<Affel, Miller<Hession, Amos<Newburger, Brill<Brill, Kline Bros & Co<Hanover Ins Co, Zimmerman<C I & Bklyn Ry, Stuart<Diemer, Sherman<Donigan, Alter<Herben Realty, Nevelson<Aetna Exp, Re Puccini & Co, Inc, Spiritus Fabrik Astra <Sugar Products, McKeon<Frohman, Inc. (2.) Re Boettger, (Stephens.) Twomey<McMullen, Snare & Triest, Sanfilippo<Schlachetzky (2.) Schwartz<Schafer, McDonald<Koch, Connors<McMullen, Snare & Triest, Inc, CNY<Blinn, Re Mevey, Ried<Briggi, Jackson<Kempner, Ferhusson<Stuyvesant R E Co, Hopkins<Scotia Excelsior New Cons Brew, Steinemann<Salvation Army, Inc, Di Vitale<W & J Sloane, Inc, Georgiadis<Iroquois Operating Co, Mahon<Waddell & Mahon Co, (2.) Racopoulos<Booras, Brady<Mazzetti, Karp<Melnick, Licarta<Kupfrian, Newman<Klinkowstein, Gelenna<Parker, Pokolsky<Dick, Mark<Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Co (2.) Amato<East River Mills & Lumber Co, Anselmo<Epoch Producing Co.

PART II.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions. Dunford<Brennan, Kerczog Pub Co<Shuber: Theatrical Co, Murphy<Degenhardt, Sleeson<Victor Hotel Co, Smith<Smith, Ahearn<Ahearn, Tulshinsky<Tulshinsky, Radda<Radda, Tebault<Tebault, Miller-Franklin & Co< Gordon, Polacco<Polacco, Fredericks<Fredericks, Katzenelson<Katzenelson, Posner<Posner, Perpente<Perpente, Gibberman<Gibberman, Lindell<Lindell, Hegeman<Hegeman, Naylor<Variety, Deferred causes: Maier<Wagner, Wmsburg City Fire Ins<Lichtenstein, Amiron Sup Co<CNY, Farmers Loan & Tr <Schrenkeisen.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Carlorari cases. Re Soeurbec, Inc.

PART VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

Ives<Salem Co, Kenneth Swanston, Weber<Davies, Senn<Senn, Rafkin<Levitzat, Stein<Franklin Kalbfleisch Co, Baff<Jaffe, Cummins<Reid, Quaw<Perry.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached. Calendar will be called at 10 A. M.

Kelly<Nass El RR (2) Becker<I R T, M Wisotsky<Frankel, D Wisotsky<same, Knippel<Koech, Drapelow<NY Rys, Jones<CNY, Higgins<422d St & o Ry, Bellizona<NY Rys, Cohen<Int R T, Hathaway<Taylor, J Kilhenny<NY Rys, D Kilhenny<same, Richman<same, Schliesel<same, Schimmel<same, Neudorf<Greene, (2.) Grealis<Griffin, (2.) Quigley<Micolino, Stewart<Belt Line Ry, Kimpf<Schlesinger, Paashaus<same, Kleiman<I R T, Martin<Van Cise, Linthwaite<Goldberg, Grossel<Newman.

Scheff<Strauss, Morris Park Est< Flynn, Lee Tire Sales Co< Klohs, Patent Hanging Book Cover Co<Maher, Englander<Hudson Tr. Clear.

PART IV.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Hauser<Frank, Lewis<same.

Stern<J Rosenthal Rty Co, (2.) Smith<Irion, Wennsberg<same, (2.) Strobel & Wilkin Co< Underpin & F Co, Brady<CNY, Aste<Lexow, (2.) Hall<Zuckerman, Taglia<Zerit<Berkowitz, Walsh<Borden's Cond Milk Co, A Crowley<Degnon Cont Co, M Crowley<same, Silverman<Woods, Goldfarb<NY Edis Co, Grossman<Glenmore Milford, Schramm<Burns Bros, Marden, Orth & Hastings<Grimond, Cox<Lehigh Val RR, Cole<same, Tice<Wilson, Clear.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Cassa<Convent Court Corp.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Murphy<McGrath.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Palamara<NY Rwys.

PART X.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Lebowitz<Fowler.

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Freedman<Ullman.

PART XII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XIII.—Not in session.

PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.

Inq—Fed M T Co<Ger Odd Fel H Assn, Van Horn<Van Horn, Lansing Liquidation Corp<Helmer (2.) Great Eng Ins Co< Sonnenberg Mfg Co, Hull<Muir, ONT Cigars Inc< Sally Co.

Amato<East River Mills & Lumber Co, Jacobs<Jacobs, Re Chase Natl Import & Export Co, Re Morrison, Malmonides Benev Soc <Cityl Holding Co, Carroon Co<Reeve, Landsman<Keith (2.) Sosurbee, Inc<Purdy, Garnick<Penn RR, Goldstein<Goldberg, Chartok<Conkling, Weil<Isenberg, Mutual Life Ins<Morgenthau Realty (7.) NY Utility Ry, Williamsburg S Laundry, Grober<Kalbach, Greitzer<Greitzer, Sosubec, Inc<Purdy, Bradshaw Copper Mines Co<Riley, Freighters' Transp Co <Anderson, Johnston<Johnston, Bernhard<Corn, Etenson<Mitchell H. Mark Realty Co, Century Fireproof D Co<33 W. 69th St, Re Tosphone & Woodware Mfg Co, Putzel<Wiener, Nickols<Lacka. Coal, Owsiki<Temple Coal, Nadelman<Borgfeldt & Co, Behrman<Goelet (2.) Jacobson<same (2.) Wolf<Fowler, Re Bunting, Lusonray Holding Co< Haven Const Co, American Wet Wash Laundry<Richter, Calhoun<Calhoun, Katz<Dramen, Breiter<Breitel, Murtha<Lewis, Trotta<Winkelman, Tamm<Tamm, Friedman<Rubbell, Pahl<Gersteinhaber, Heybeck<Bankers Nat Realty Co, Lippman<NY Rys, Little & Ives<Haskin, Seamens<Security Bank (2.) Re Rosenthal, Luneschloss<Bitter, Re State Industrial Commission, Milan<Milan, Traverso<Harrison.

PART VI.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART VII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Not in session.

PART IX.—Finnegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART X.—Not in session.

PART XI.—Not in session.

PART XII.—Not in session.

PART XIII.—Not in session.

PART XIV.—Not in session.

Spodek<Epstein, Schulz<Raimes & Co, General calendar: Nord Deutche Ins Co< J L Judge, Jr, Co, Libman<Libman, Paetzold<Paetzold, Sonnichsen<Sonnichsen, Kiddle<Dunham, Moore<Strauss, Schnell<Schnell, Kabach<Hamilton, Gale Nat R Co<Jones, Schaefer<Levy, Smith<Elliott, Sleiman<Libman Rty, Halbe<Adams, Thompson<Brown, White Studio, Inc< Dreyfoos, Moller<Lincoln Safe & Deposit Co, Hamilton<Rouse, Diamond<Lex Leath Goods Co, Glanet<Mooshal. Case on.

Herman & Herman, Inc<Brown, Durant<Berger, Ladner<Am Surety Co, Lewis<Ocean A & G, Kreisch<Eisenberg, Goldsmith<Loeb, Sulwer<Walker, Ernst<Edelman, Gratis<Dockter.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Mills, Putnam, Blackmar, JJ.—Motion calendar, at 1 P. M. Meyer<United Dressed Beef Co.

Enumerated day calendar:

Zweig<Glasser, Re Reuf, County of Orange< Storm King Co, People<Kaplinsky, Matzhold<Gardner, Overton<CNT, Baumann<same, Emery<McCombs, People<Anderson, Same<Cerulli, Same<Sanger, Same<Mindell, Same<Simone, Same<Peoples Tr Co, Drake<Gaffney, Megan<Buehler, Waitkus<L V Coal Co.

Ginsburg<Woolworth, Meier<Glasser, Nye Fowler Co< Barnes, Gross<Nicoll, Powers<Westchester RR, Barrett<Comn Life Ins, Fuller<Bradley Co, Re Shannon, Charnes<Ross, Mattfeld<Pramuk, Reitz<Marx, Dwyer<Queens Co RR, Crystal<Aerodrome Co, Silverman<Althause, Curry<Zetelli.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Tompkins, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Butterworth<Butterworth, McLoughlin Mfg Co< Kirsch Mfg Co, McEntee<Imperiale, (2) Briller<Briller, Cosden<E E-Paul Co, Wells<Wells, Daub<Schwenke, Rapport<Motherhood of Painters, &c, (8.) Pikerstein<same, Hantman<same, Smith<Lippman, Horohoe<Hogan, Young<Bosse, Fallatico<W V Fatten Constr Co, Durie<Warfield, Ahrens<Sanders, Everit<Miller, Messing<Ambeck Rty Corporation, Carroll<Englander, Elsner<Hammerly, Re Kings Co Mtg Co, Enterprise Brew, Inc< Esposito.

Maylew Co, Inc< Adjello, Reuter<Friedner, Lawyers Mtg Co< Everts, (2.) Ludlam<Skilton, N Y Mun Ry Co<Wels & Zerweck, a corporation, (2.) Report of Presiding Bishop, Church of Jesus, &c<Purdy, Kent<Fraser, (3.) Carroll<McGovern, Katt<Goldhammer, Cozzo<Lentino, Mattfeld<Pramuk, Nathan<Nathan, Garbarino<Garbarino, Rothman<Silovitz, First Nat Bank<Oman Mittenthal<Feuerstein, Kent<Fraser, Cohen<Cohen.

PART II.—Kelby, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

Kelly<Kelly, Snedeker<Miller, McInerney<McKenney, Abramowitz<Tamarkin, Wulstein<Wulstein, Kunen<Kunen, Wildynski<Wildynski, Rolnick<Rolnick, Manheimer<Schwartz, Sallman<Schwartz, Trent Rity<CNY.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 4349.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Clark, J.; Part V., Van Siclen, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Callaghan, J.

Callen<Dowling et al, Morley<Nassau RR, Kenigsberg<Stewart et al, Hirtzel<Shewan & Sons, Carnick<Nas RR, Thomas<B H RR, Frey<CNT, Jakubonis<NY Rys, Volkommer<CNY, Robichon<B H RR, Olsen<same, O'Brien<Franklin Garage, Jones<Jenkins, Weiner<Cloud, Fishman<Nas RR, Cornfeld<T & B RR, Int Bottling Works< Nassau RR, Knowles<Nevins, Sharpe<Clarke, Wichman<N Y Consol RR.

Heegos<Streeter et al, Cohn<Taylor, Lutz<Obermeyer & L, Pasecka<Halloran, US Fidelity Guar<Stimson, Schaeffer<Krieger, Gay<N Y Cons RR, Buzzed<B H RR, Griffin<CNY, Radin<Sussman, Levin<CNY, Hill<Stick, Wertheim<Reule, Berri<Minton, Maggio<Hager, Wisinsk<Williams, Lassen<Nas RR, Kane<Rupert, Brolding<So Pac Co, Williams<Rudd Wilson Co, Salzano<Gentile, Fleming<Crosthwaite.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.

No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Hazedorney<Steel Erectors Co, McGarry<15th Av Rity Co et al, Goldfarb<Samuels & Sons, Slason<Maass et al, Lyman<Putnam Coal & Ice Co, Moresco<Moresco, Mortensen<B H RR, McKay<B H RR, Rizza<Stevens Co, Gann, Loucks, Abrams<McAvoy, Hiller<Shapiro et al, Berni<Strock, Schubert<Haag, Worth<Merck et al, Waldron<Quimby et al, Hederman<Gulnan, Glynn<Jacoby, Hammes<NY Cons RR et al, Mackintosh, Bopp< Hudson & Man RR, Pepitino<Pisher, Roessgen<Tucker, Luciano<Hermann.

Davis<Kaplan, Farach<Rauch, Miller<Ginsberg, Dumphy<Sheffield, Brown<Miller Bldg Co et al, Fox<B H RR, Meisler<Segalbaum, Anderson<L I RR et al, Gerard<3d Av Ry, Thomas<B H RR, Cohen<Delaney, Qualey<Pines Rubber, Austin, Nichols & Co <Langdon, Kwasniewski<Kelly, Kress<Avila, Umbach<NY Cons RR Kidd<Davenport, Wallace<Scarborough, Clark<Grosser, Livio<Jacobs, State Bk<Levin et al, Nemchin<Feinberg, Schefer<B H RR, Simon<Hagen, Dyas<Normal Land.

Highest number reached on regular call, 9938.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of: Frederick Naumann, Jane Van Cott Morse, Luigi Barbagelato.

Administration of: Darah Bender, Bessie Cilligan, Catherine Wolf, Catherine O'Rourke, David Davis, Mirivan Franklin,

Fox<Std Tea & Coffee Vollweiler<CNY, Schmitt<same, De Nicola<same, Beach<Beach, Nathan<Nathan, Rosenberg<Becker, Rosekin<Waddingham, Shapiro<Lifshin, Farr<Higgins.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Roy, J.; Part V., Hylan, J.—Calendar called in Part IV. Inq—Abraham<Schatz, Inq—Shadolin<Horowitz, Green<Stauch (res., Part V.) Sachs<Transit Dev Co (same.) Freedman<Umass (same.) Blavelt<B H RR, Ahrens<Linder, Larkin<Nass El RR, Chlebowski<Cudahy Packing Co, O'Hara<B, Q Co & Sub RR, Zito<McLaughlin,

Ronco Infants, Onofrio Carlco, Hannah Johnson, Abraham Berger, Shapiro Infants, Henry Hamm, John L Adams, Edward W Day, Estate of: Henry Rosenbaum.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains, Tuesday.

Wills for probate: Mary Ida Rich, Julius M Cohen.

Adm'r's accounting: Guillaume A Reusens, Ida Fuchs.

Ex'r's accounting: William A Read, Louisa M Lookwood.

Re estate: John F Craddock.

Petition for adm'n: Alice M Reardon, Cornelia Ryder.

Order to show cause: Welcome G Hitchcock, Clara F Hitchcock.

Notice of motion: William C Baxter.

At Yonkers tomorrow.

Wills for probate: Ruloff Roth, Eugene M McCarthy, Louis E Turk, Michael J Griffin.

Adm'n's accounting: Edward Fitzgerald.

Ex'r's accounting: Fred'k W Esshmann, Richard L Conden.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Jaycox, J.—At 10 A. M.

The answer must be "ready" or "off." Cases must be ready for trial when reached.

Inq—Mayer<Mayer, Inq—Stahly<Stahly, Santoro<Santoro, Lange<Lange, The Coast Rity Co< Badeau et al, Vanderhoef & and< Vanderhoef, Inq—Waller<Walker, Early<Friell et al.

Highest number is 497C.

TRIAL TERM—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M. Manliscalco, an infant <Friedman, Begg<B H RR et al, McCready<same, Eilerman<Mack et al, Schinzel<The R F Stevens Milk Co, Timpson<Walters, Brinsky<B, Q C & S RR Co, Lautz<Card.

Cases will be added to the day calendar each day from the reserve calendar of June 18, 1917.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1644.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Day Calendar—Young, J.—At 10 A. M.

Wells<Walsh, Ugovitch<Ohio Farmers' Fire Ins Co, Rontey<Rontey, Corkery<City Yonkers Re Manle Naughton, Lyon<Nat Surety Co, Ebling Brewing Co< Gennaro, Boye<Mihalyfi.

Highest number reached on call, 443.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Fiske<NY, N H & H RR, Fischer<N Y Times, Gregonis<Wells & R Coal & Iron Co, Jackson<McGuire, McQuade<Fitzpatrick, Fusco<NY, N H RR, Vogel<City Yonkers, Dufft<City Mt Vernon, Dmerskie<NY C & H R RR, Leach<Wohlfeil, (2.) Flannery<NY Rys, Zebrowski<NY C RR.

Cornell<Bonsall, Lowerre<Carpenter, Abrahams<Abrahams, Fishbaugh<Brian, Yonkers Builders' Sup Co<Anderson, Buchanan<Houghton, Ebbinghaus<Ebbinghaus.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Whalen<Jones, Washburne<White, Duffy

STEFANSSON SEEKS NORTHEAST PASSAGE

Explorer Now, or Soon Will Be, on Way in Renewed Arctic Adventure.

ON POWER BOAT POLAR BEAR

Has Plenty of Food and Gasoline and Expects to Ascend St. Lawrence Perhaps by Autumn.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 16.—The arrival in Greenland of the McMillan expedition, which left New York in July, 1913, to explore Crockerland, and which reported that this supposed continent, whose mountain tops Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary believed he saw in 1906, did not exist, leaves Vilhjalmar Stefansson, at the head of a Canadian expedition, the only explorer in the arctic seas. It is believed that Stefansson and his twenty-four white men and nineteen Eskimos already are or soon will be heading eastward from Melville Island on board the motor vessel Polar Bear in an attempt to make the northeast passage from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean.

Stefansson and his expedition left Victoria, B. C., June 17, 1913, just four years ago, in the steam whaler Karluk. At Nome, Alaska, the expedition was divided into northern and southern parties, Stefansson, on the Karluk, taking command of the former, which was to seek new land north of the mouth of the Mackenzie River, and Dr. Rudolph M. Anderson, with two smaller vessels, proceeding toward the Coronation Gulf country, east of the Mackenzie delta, to make a geological, botanical, and biological survey of the country, besides charting channels and studying the Eskimos, some of whom are blue-eyed. It is supposed from an admixture of blood from the lost Scandinavian colony of Greenland.

The Karluk stopped at Point Barrow, the most northerly point of Alaska, early in September, 1913, and was at once clutched by the ice. On Sept. 10 the ship was apparently frozen in for the Winter, and Stefansson, accompanied by two white men and two Eskimos, went ashore to hunt caribou for Winter meat. While he was absent a violent storm arose and blew the Karluk out to sea. The Karluk was soon afterward again gripped by the ice and carried westward, being finally crushed by the ice Jan. 16, 1914, east of Wrangell Island, which is north of Siberia. The men took to the ice, but became separated, and several were never seen again. The others, under Captain Robert Bartlett, reached Wrangell Island, and eight men were rescued in September, 1914, by a vessel sent to the island for the purpose, Captain Bartlett having made his way over the ice to Siberia and Nome with news of the disaster.

Meanwhile Stefansson and his associates moved eastward along the shore of the Arctic and fell in with the Anderson party in Winter quarters at Martin Point, west of the mouth of the Mackenzie River. Stefansson and two companions set out in March, 1914, over the ice with dogs and made their way due north, discovering a large island or continent northwest of Prince Patrick Island and making a safe return to Banks Island. Stefansson passed the Summers of 1915 and 1916 in exploring this new land, having established communication in 1915 with the Anderson party through the power boat Polar Bear, which had gone to Bankslend with supplies. Stefansson purchased the Polar Bear, and has since made it his headquarters. Most of the crew of the Polar Bear remained with him. He has an abundance of food, and a large stock of gasoline.

Dr. Anderson, who returned from the Arctic in 1916, brought news that Stefansson purposed to pass the Winter of 1916-17 at Winter Harbor, Melville Island. He was his purpose, as soon as the ice broke, to head eastward with the Polar Bear in an effort to accomplish the northeast passage and end his adventures with an ascent of the St. Lawrence River to Montreal. Stefansson at last accounts had a large number of dogs and was in the best of health.

In a letter to Rear Admiral Peary, dated Cape Kellett, Banks Island, Jan. 11, 1916, Stefansson said:

"Should you not hear from us by November, 1917, it is to be presumed that something beyond our control has delayed us. I am of the opinion that in the Spring of 1918 a ship or ships should be sent north from the Atlantic to look for us if we have not been heard from then."

In this letter Stefansson expressed hope of co-operating with the McMillan party in demonstrating the existence or nonexistence of Crockerland.

Fourteen men of the Canadian expedition have died from exposure, suicide and disease, twelve having perished on the ice and on Wrangell Island after the wreck of the Karluk.

$100,000 FOR MIDDLEBURY.

Connecticut College Gets an Anonymous Gift Conditionally.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., June 18.—An anonymous gift of $100,000 to Middlebury College on condition that $200,000 additional be raised prior to June 1, 1918, was announced by President John M. Thomas at a commencement luncheon today.

The gift is the largest in the history of the institution. It will be applied to the general endowment fund. President Thomas explained that the college hoped to make a substantial increase in the salaries of professors.

AUCTION SALES.

Continuation Sale, Starting with Lot 1170

Charles Shongood

United States Auctioneer, will sell at public auction, on this day

Tuesday, June 19, 1917,

at 10:30 A. M., pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, made in the matter of

A. J. Crawford Company,

Bankrupt, on behalf of Julius Lewis, as chattel mortgagee, the property located at the premises of A. J. Crawford Company,

No. 5 East 48th Street,

Borough of Manhattan, New York City. The property consists of

Art Furniture, Curios, Antiques, Chinaware, Silverware, and other rare and valuable articles of household furniture and Decorations, such as Mahogany Furniture, Chippendale Furniture, Satin Wood Furniture, Glassware, Tapestry, Mahogany Clock, Tea Sets, Andirons, Antique Jewelry, Open Furniture, Safe, Desk, Table, Chairs, Oriental Rugs.

$40,000 Stock of

ART STAMPED LINEN

EMBROIDERY GOODS & MATERIAL

Consisting of a large line linen scarfs, centre-pieces, table covers, napkins, Turkish towels, linen towels, pillow tops, pillow cases, children's dresses; complete line stamped ladies' nightgowns, chemises and combinations, handkerchiefs; and baby carriage covers, bags and fancy novelties; large line embroidery flosses, silks, linens, laces, fringes, embroidery hooples, needles, cotton; 200 folding hangers, all original packages being the entire stock formerly Partridge & Wilcox.

J. FRENKEL, Auctioneer, will sell

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1917, 10:30 A. M., 401 Broadway, N. Y. C., above large and high grade stock, at

P. M.—This sale should interest entire trade, as goods of this character have not been offered for some years and will be sold in large lots. Tel. Franklin 2488.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

Take notice that the undersigned receiver will sell the assets of Aaron Daitz, bankrupt, consisting of a stock of clothing, men's furnishings and dry goods, on Friday, June 22nd, at 11 A. M., at No. 173 Hall Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.

LOUIS G. BEEKMAN, Receiver.

DAVID BOBKER, Attorney for Receiver, 738 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

AUCTIONEERS.

ABRAM H. PARKE, Art Auctioneer

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

AUTO COATS wanted on consignment; Palm Beach and pongee. K 68 Times.

BATISTE.—Open for cheap cream cotton warp batiste, any width. Louis Rosenheim & Co., 114 West 17th.

BATHROBE CUTTING.—Contract open for any quantity blanket bathrobe cutting; medium size. Spring 2972.

BROADCLOTH.—Pear gray; state width and price. G 78 Times.

BUTTONS, braids, trimmings, dress accessories; other merchandise, every description; cash for jobs. Stember, 616 Cable Building. Spring 7980.

BUTTONS, Braids, Woolens.—$100,000 cash for them; remarkable. 62 West 14th. Chelsea 9192.

CHEVIOT.—Hug Flaglers cheviot, No. 2500, navy and brown. Hanguer & Arnstein, Inc., 136 Madison Av.

COATS, DRESSES.—Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. H. Tyrolar, general merchandise; Mr. Ahrens, children's Fall coats, also job of children's dresses; Miss Altfeld, ladies' taffeta dresses; Miss Vincent, waists, jobs, and regular merchandise. Ben. F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

COATS.—Jobbers, Attention! Manufacturer with 16 machines wants to do contracting on ladies' and children's coats. Address Z. & J., 32 Greene St.

COATS WANTED.—Good line of pile fabric and cloth coats for Boston and New England, by a well-known salesman. Z 390 Times Annex.

COATS, Suits, and Dresses.—Jobber looking at Fall samples. Call all week, Room 602-604, 38-40 West 33d.

COATS, Suits.—Prominent jobber looking at Fall samples. Fourth floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Looking at Fall coats all week. M. Rosenman & Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber looking at snappy styles. 11 West 25th, third floor.

CORDUROY.—613 white corduroy, quantity; state best price. Specialty, 211 2d St., Elizabeth, N. J.

COTTON GOODS.—Interested in large offerings, white muslins, cambrics, nainsooks, spots or futures. Phone Gramercy 4006. Dept. W.

COTTON GOODS.—Open to buy white cambrics and nainsooks, spot or future delivery. Spring 3038.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Will buy any quantity of flash crepe de chine. Call with samples, Harris Bros. & Barnett, 11 East 26th.

DRESSES.—I. F. Given, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Greely, open for jobs and regular wash dresses, silk dresses, cloth skirts, silk skirts, wash skirts, and waists. Ben. F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

DRESSES, SUITS.—Kaufman's underselling store, Harrisburg, Penn.; Mr. J. M. Lloyd open for wash dresses and job of suits. Ben. F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

DRESSES, Contractors, taffeta and serge dresses; bring samples. M. Weissman & Sons, 118 West 22d.

DRESSES.—Open to buy job of taffetas, crepe meteors, &c.; also job of taffeta suits for cash. Mayers, 571 8th Av.

DRESSES.—Silk and serge; jobber placing orders. 40 West 27th St., third floor, all this week.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at taffeta dresses; bring samples. Apply 18 West 27th, 10th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at serge, silk, and georgette dresses. 39 West 32d, fifth floor.

DRESSES.—Contractor, with serge and silk dresses for Fall; call all week. Paris Dress Co., 25 West 31st St.

DRESSES.—Contractors on taffeta and satin. Call all day with samples, 5th floor, 12 East 32d St.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at party and evening dresses. 18 West 27th St., 10th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors' taffeta and serge dresses; bring samples. 20 West 27th, 4th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors' serge dresses; bring samples. Silk & Kohn Co., 1,182 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Contractors taffeta and serge dresses bring samples. Excel, 145 W. 30th.

GEORGETTES.—Attention, manufacturers! Georgettes, crepe de chine, charmeuse for immediate and future delivery. B. B., 40 Times Uptown.

GEORGETTES.—Open for large quantity of Georgettes for cash. Room 1010, 303 5th Av.

KHAKI.—Uniform house open for quantities of cotton khaki cloth for spot cash. Telephone Spring 8391.

PANAMAS.—Interested in import bodies of panamas for Spring 1918. Call Greeley 4076.

PIECE GOODS.—Open for quantity of 767 Whitman for cash. G. Heilman & Co., 101 Prince St.

PLUSH.—Open for quantity; also velours; spot cash. Jacob Cohen, 11 West 32d.

POPLINS.—Open for quantity 767 black, navy, and green for spot cash. Giant Skirt House, 29 West 15th St. Chel. 1489.

POPLIN.—Open to buy poplin; also, tan serges. Farragut 622.

POPLIN.—P. P. L. or similar cloth, in black and navy. Madison Square 6863.

SERGES.—Wellington Sears 5500 and American 00050. Goldstein & Newburger, 225 4th Av.

SERGES.—Whitman's American 0936, U. S. 235; spot cash paid. G 29 Times.

SERGES.—Will pay cash for Whitman's, style 104 and 9. Chelsea 9867.

SILK JERSEYS, all colors; quantity no object. Perl Dress and Waist House, 35 West 36th St.

SKIRTS.—Contractors wanted on silk top skirts. Call, with samples, Lauretta Skirt Co., 456 4th Av., Room 703.

STRAW.—Open for straw braids in patent and Italian Milan; all widths and colors. Telephone Stuyvesant 6070.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall suits all day. 15 East 26th, Room 1911.

SUITS.—Will look at suits from 12 to 5 P. M., 145 West 30th, 11th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at better grade suits. Ninth floor, 29 West 30th St.

SUITS.—Looking at Fall line, better grade only. 131 W. 28th St., 4th floor.

SUITS.—Looking at samples of Fall suits. 22 West 26th, 6th floor.

TAFFETA, navy, wanted; must be good quality; quantity no object; for spot cash. I. Zimmbaum, 38 West 32d St.

UNDERWEAR.—Silk and muslin underwear jobbers ready to look at high-class lines for Fall delivery; write for appointment. Box G 72 Times.

VELOUR.—Chase's Swiss velours, crushed mole stripes in various widths. Z 397 Times Annex.

VELOURS.—Spring shades and weight. Colonial Cloak & Suit Co., 34 East 12th St.

VELOUR plaids, Arthur G. Meyer 1804 and 1812. Phone Farragut 9723.

WASH GOODS.—Will buy for cash unlimited quantity cotton piece goods, white or colored; will take garment manufacturers' surplus stock. Box C 463 Times Annex.

WOOLENS.—Will buy any quantity mixtures, light and heavy weights; also navy blue and black serges; all makes; spot cash. Elias Surut, 19-21 Greene St. Tel. 9697 Spring.

ZIBILYNS.—Kelly & Rafter; all colors, any quantity, cash. Phone Spring 1640.

Offerings to Buyers

BEACH CLOTH.—We have Whitman's 56-inch, also Parker Wilder's 36-inch; all worsted. Call Spring 6103.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany, No. 315; all shades, $2.10. K 124 Times.

BUTTONS.—Metal and celluloid buttons, large quantities, to close out; all sizes; seconds in flesh and pearl in 36 line to close out very cheap. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

CAPES.—About 50 high-grade serge and jersey capes, average $20, to close out at $7.50 net. 12 West 32d St., fifth floor.

CHARMEUSE satin, 40 inch, of assorted colors, suitable for dresses and wraps. Farragut 2262.

COATS, SUITS.—To close out; sport, jersey taffetas, satin, velours in shades; splendid assortment. J. P. Sister, 22 West 32d.

COATS.—Silk plush, 48 inches long, 72-inch sweep, 11-inch collar; belt nicely trimmed; guaranteed lining; $10.50. Merit, 22 W. 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Palm Beach silks and cloth to close out. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th.

COATS.—Silk jersey coats, exceptional values and styles; fall line ready; broadcloth and plush coats. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Will sell Dobson poplin black and navy at $1.37½ net. Chelsea 8249.

COATS.—100 plaids, mixtures; elegant assortment; closing $8. Call F. & F., 141 West 28th.

COATS.—Shantung silk, jersey, Rajah, and taffeta coats to close out. Mazeritsky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Silks and cloths; closing out; sacrifice. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS, Suits.—New styles; all shades; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS, Suits, to close; desirable styles; all colors. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS.—Closing out taffeta and satin coats. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

CORSET LACES.—Special lot at bargain prices. Farragut 3225.

COTTON GOODS.—Have 350 pieces sport suitings for wash skirts, middies, and sport suits, below market. Shapiro Bros., 514 Broadway.

DRESSES, SUITS.—We have in stock for immediate delivery navy taffeta dresses in jersey silk and pongee sport suits, $7.50 up. Tip-Top Dress, 334 West 37th.

DRESSES, Silk, cotton, and gingham dresses; immediate delivery. Dress Co., 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Up-to-the-minute navy taffeta dresses for immediate delivery. Fisher & Glucker, 149 West 36th St., N. Y. City.

DRESSES.—Evening and wash dresses to close out; taffeta dresses; immediate delivery. Globe Dress & Suit Co., 19 West 27th.

DRESSES.—200 wash dresses to close out at a price. Elite Dress Co., 15 West 17th. Chelsea 7679.

DRESSES.—Job of white voile dresses; ladies', misses', and juniors'; to close out cheap. Weltzen, 56 East 11th.

DRESSES.—Navy taffetas in stock; immediate delivery; also jobs, silks and Summer dresses. Harris, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—200 wash dresses to close out cheap. Chauser, 45 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Navy taffetas for immediate delivery, $6.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Wash dresses to close out at low price. S. Simon Co., 137 West 27th.

DRESSES.—200 wash dresses to close out cheap. 45 West 27th.

DRESSES.—White, for immediate delivery; $2.75 up. B. Geist & Co., 145 West 30th.

DRESSES.—100 voile dresses to close out. Lillian Dress Co., 78 5th Av.

EMBROIDERIES.—Domestic; large stock; closing out at sacrifice. Meyer Barish, 543 Broadway.

FLAGS.—In silk and cotton, and silk, 11½x16 inches, in United States, English, French, Italian, Belgian, and Russian. Sanford Simons & Co., 85 East 10th.

GABARDINES.—Plain and fancy cotton gabardines at price. Schlang, 151 West 26th.

JERSEY.—All wool jersey cloth, 20 pieces; off price. Farr. 9060. Ralph.

NETS.—Heathcote, 36¢, 44 inches, 1,100 yards, assorted colors; 35 cents net. Greeley 89.

PALM BEACH SUITS.—Genuine Palm Beach suits and cloth to close out. Sol Levine & Co., 12 West 27th St.

POPLINS.—Will sell 125 blues, 75 blacks, at $1.27½ net. 398 Times Annex.

RAGS AND REMNANTS, also gray goods; large stock; special prices. G 76 Times.

SERGE.—225 pieces VSL Pacifics, 54-inch serge; 225 pieces MDSL Pacifics 48-inch serge in all colors; 65 pieces Gera Mills, Style 788 Serge, navy; 50 pieces WFX 54-inch French serge, black; 20 pieces Priestley's serge, black and navy. G 39 Times.

SERGE.—Will sell A. D. Juilliard's 4403, navy blue, black, Copenhagen, and burgundy. Greeley 620.

SERGES.—Pacific V. S. L. navy, black, and copen.; also American 09050 and navy. Phone Farr. 9060. Ralph.

SERGES.—All wool cotton warp, also white serges, white corduroy. Gramercy 2991-2.

SERGES.—Juilliards, 54249, and Botany, 11433, all colors. Farragut 3816.

SERGE.—A. B. Juilliards, 54221, 25 pieces, assorted. Chelsea 6822.

SERGE.—Amoskeag 6122 French serge, 50 inches; quantity navy. Stuyvesant 1247.

SKIRTS.—American woolen poplin, $2.25 net; clever styles; best values in town. Silk & Kohn Co., 1,182 Broadway.

SKIRTS, COATS.—Silk jersey skirts, $3.75, and coats, $5 up. Daily Waist, 8 W. 19th.

SKIRTS.—Fancy silks and taffetas to close, $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SUITS AND COATS of the better kind; sacrifice price. Louis Baumann & Co., 12 East 32d St.

SUITS.—Spring suits, good assortment, 100 to close out at a prick. S. R. Kahn, 1,123 Broadway.

SUITS.—30 colored suits up to $22.50 to close out at $7.50. Isidore Levy & Co., 148 Madison Av. Madison Square 8777.

SUITS.—Genuine Palm Beach suits and cloth to close out. Sol Levine & Co., 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—Our Fall styles of suits and coats completed for inspection; for jobbers only. Elite Cloak and Suit Co., 48 West 16th.

SUITS.—In silks, jersey cloths; price and style cannot be beaten. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th St.

SUITS.—Navy poplin, for immediate delivery at special price. Hirschhorn, 12 West 27th.

SUITS AND SKIRTS, Silverbloom, to close out cheap. Excello, 127 West 17th.

SUITS.—30 serge suits, satin lined; bargain; cash. Harry Goldstein, 1,123 Broadway.

VELOUR.—Will sell about 400 yards of light-weight velour, cost $2.25 per yard, at $1.25. 12 West 32d St., fifth floor.

VELOUR 15,005, also navy Poiret twills and high shade poplin. F. & F., 141 West 28th.

VELVETEENS.—Black, 22 inches wide. Sanford Simons & Co., 85 East 10th.

VELVET and Velveteens.—Yard or pound goods, all colors. 41 Bond St.

WAISTS.—Georgette crepe de chine and cotton waists to close out at reasonable prices. 15 West 20th, 6th floor.

WAISTS.—$18 silk waists, special, act quick, $12; also beautiful line from $18 to $60. Miller, Neufeld & Co., 1,182 Broadway.

WASH SKIRTS.—Job to close out, cheap. A. Russakow, 126 West 21st St.

WASH SKIRTS.—Better kind, to close out. Pan American Skirt, 5 West 31st St.

WOOLEN CLOTH, 19 pieces, must sell at once; about 40 per cent. below market price. 11 Waverley Place, Room 28. 4842 Spring.

Help and Situations Wanted.

ADVERTISING AND SALES MANAGER, by large cloak and suit jobbers, to take charge of showrooms, stimulate sales, advertising, &c.; don't apply unless you state age, salary desired, experience, &c. K 108 Times.

RESIDENT AGENCY at New Orleans, La., for hosiery, silk waists, silk underwear, infants' wear, neckwear; return in two weeks' New York and New Orleans references. K 120 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 5¼@6¼ per cent. for the best names. Saturday..5 @5¾ " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

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First Tobacco Inscription.

The first so-called tobacco inscription to be held in this country will take place on Friday when sealed bids will be opened by the Sumatra Tobacco Import Corporation on 4,000 bales of tobacco. These inscriptions, or closed bid auction sales, were formerly held in Amsterdam, but owing to war and shipping conditions they have been transferred to this city. Samples of the goods to be sold were being shown yesterday and they will continue to be shown today and tomorrow. The next inscription will be held in August. The auction, which comprises all qualities and grades of Sumatra tobacco, is the only channel through which buyers may obtain supplies of this tobacco.

***

For Patriotic Costumes.

For patriotic pageants and fêtes the manufacturers are getting out materials that can be used in different ways for costumes for "Miss Liberty," "Miss Columbia," &c., the American flag, when inappropriately used, striking a discordant note. The designs are white stars on a blue ground in one piece, stripes half an inch wide of red, white, and blue in another, and other stripes are in red and white. They can be combined ad libitum. They come in soft silks of extra width.

***

The Pot and the Kettle.

A salesman in a letter to this paper says in part: "I have noticed in your paper the complaints from the retail stores in reference to customers returning goods. They ought not to return goods themselves. Their buyers will take up a wholesale salesman's time, buy goods, accept delivery, and then send them back. They have ample time to cancel the orders for the goods if they are not needed, but, as it is, the wholesaler has to pay two express charges and then dispose of the merchandise as a job at a loss. The retailers also have a habit of buying a bill from one house, and, if it is slow in coming in, they then turn around and give an order to another house. If the first party delivers first, when the last party's goods come in they throw them back with the excuse that the same are damaged or not as sample."

***

Millinery Buying Not Started.

The millinery buyers from the Coast usually the first to place advance orders for the Fall, according to the bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America, have not done such early buying this season. Buyers in the market from the Central West and South, as well, have also placed orders only for goods intended for immediate and mid-Summer use. The millinery market, however, has little complaint to make regarding the lack of early buying for Fall. It all tends, the bulletin states, to regulate the millinery seasons and provides additional business for all concerned.

***

No Radical Change Here.

Local manufacturers of clothing are quite interested in the reports from England that changes of a radical sort have been suggested in men's clothing. Following advices to the effect that the idea of men wearing kilts has exerted a certain appeal to some of the English manufacturers, the wearing of knickerbockers also finds approval among the clothiers here departures of the kind mentioned do not find much support. While the manufacturers here who were asked to comment on the matter, declared that sport clothes have made very great headway in this country, they said the ordinary business man could not be depended upon to countenance any great change in the designs now furnished to him. Even patriotism, according to one clothier, would not stir up the men here sufficiently to "make them go around dressed like kids."

***

General Trading in Gray Goods.

Prices in the gray goods market yesterday showed a very firm tone, with sellers reluctant to make contracts owing to the continued advance of cotton. Trading was of a general character and scattered over sheetings, drills, and sateens. Business was reported on 3.95 drills for June and July at 12 cents; 37-inch, 4 yard sheetings, for July to January shipment, at 11¾ cents, and 64-60s, 38½-inch print cloths, for July to October, at 10½ cents. There were also sales made of 43-inch plain goods, sateens and twills for the clothing trade. Quotations follow:

39-inch, 80-80s...11¼c|38½-inch, 64-60s..10½c
39-inch, 72-78s...11¼c|38½-inch, 64-56s..10c
39-inch, 68-72s...11¼c|38½-inch, 60-52s..9¼c
39-inch, 56-44s... 8¼c|38½-inch, 60-48s..9c
38½-inch, 64-64s..10¾c|27-inch, 64-60s... 7c

***

Dress Goods More Active.

Dress goods have shown more activity during the last week with the better feeling among buyers. The garment manufacturers are pressing for deliveries of goods on order, as they are beginning to get evidence of the coming shortage of material. This is brought home to them when the attempt is made to duplicate on certain materials and the sellers cannot fill the order. Owing to settled styles in fabrics, the buyers feel they are taking no risk in ordering freely. The demand from retail sources is considerably better than it has been in past seasons.

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Gardening Spurs Demand.

With so many country and city dwellers determined to "do their bit" in the way of overcoming the food shortage, manufacturers of certain articles of feminine apparel find a larger demand for what they make. This is particularly true of the makers of smocks and house dresses. The former have been more active lately than perhaps ever before, as this type of garment seems to be especially adapted to the woman who has her household duties to attend to and wants something to "slip on" when she goes out to do her gardening.

BUSINESS NOTES.

B. R. & R. Knight have announced the following prices for Fruit of the Loom: 4/4, 16c, and 7/8 at 14c. These quotations are subject to further advance without notice, and orders for future delivery are taken at value only.

L. Hyman & Son, paper and twine, of 120 Spring Street, have taken space at 84-90 Greene Street, to be used as a shipping and receiving department.

The Silk Association of America asks that checks from members for the Red Cross Fund, made payable to the order of the American Red Cross Society, be forwarded to the association. It is the desire of the association to have contributions made through the organization, so that the industry may be properly represented among the supporters of the Red Cross.

DR. BARUCH FAVORS LIMIT TO ALCOHOL

Would Prevent Use of Distilled Liquors, but Not Restrict Beer.

VALUE OF ITS BY-PRODUCTS

Bran Fed to Cattle Will Aid Production of Milk and Yeast Is Foodstuff for Man.

Legal enactment preventing the manufacture and importation of distilled intoxicating liquors, except for industrial, mechanical, and medicinal purposes, without prohibition of beer and other beverages of relatively low alcoholic strength is favored by Dr. Simon Baruch, consultant to the Knickerbocker, Montefiore, Sea View, Tuberculosis, Bellevue, and Allied Hospitals, in two articles published in the issues of The Medical Record for June 9 and 16. Dr. Baruch also presents evidence to show that the value of brewery by-products as food for cows and human beings more than offsets the food value of barley consumed in the manufacture of beer. In the first article, Dr. Baruch reviews the history of prohibition in this country and maintains that the moral campaign carried on for years was unsuccessful because of exaggerations and "malignant, narrow, and unrelenting partisanship" among the prohibition advocates.

"Happily, however," says the writer, "an enlightened view of the subject is coming to the fore among opponents of alcohol. Instead, as hitherto, of dwelling with acrimonious emphasis upon the moral and ethical aspect alone the chief argument at the present time is the logical demonstration of the depreciating action of alcohol upon efficiency in all phases of life."

After submitting evidence of the degrees to which the various European countries have restricted the use of alcohol, Dr. Baruch says: "These practical data demonstrate that moderate quantities of alcohol produced by fermentation are not regarded as detrimental to the efficiency of soldiers to whom the life of the country is intrusted. This fact should give us pause to consider if the propaganda against the menace of the distillery which is founded on absolutely demonstrable physiological facts may not again court failure because of insistence upon the abolishing of fermented and brewed products containing small quantities of alcohol is included in the prosecution of this worthy cause.'

Dr. Baruch points out that the "most active, energetic, and spirited members" of the human race are addicted to the use of coffee, tea, cocoa, tobacco, and other mild stimulants or sedatives as well as of alcohol, and suggests that "the increasing use of drinks produced by fermentation and containing small quantities of alcohol, diluted, appears to offer an avenue of escape from the menace of distilled intoxicants." And he adds a word "in favor of the encouragement of the production of beer of low alcoholic percentage as a promising substitute for the manufacture and consumption of the dangerous products of distillation and the sale of such beer in places that would offer attractions not existing in the saloons of the day."

Discussing the manufacture of beer as it might affect the food supply, Dr. Baruch maintains, first, that if the use of barley for brewing purposes is prohibited so that all of the barley raised may be used for flour, a great deal of bran and middlings will be included to give weight to bread without increasing by much its nutritive value, but that, if some barley is used for brewing, quantities of bran and middlings obtained as by-products can be fed to cattle, and so aid greatly in the production of milk, which is more essential than bread. Dr. Baruch also presents evidence from his own observations and those of Dr. Alsberg, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, and Professor Scottellus of Freiburg, which supports the contention that yeast, another by-product of brewing, is a valuable foodstuff for both cattle and human beings.

Held for Stripping the Sumner.

Henry R. White and Borden White of Seabright, Harry Rogers and Walter Perrine of Barnegat, Henry Wagner of New York, Max Sharriro and S. I. Cohen of Lakewood, and Isaac Fischer of Long Branch, were held in $2,000 bail each yesterday by Judge Haight in the United States District Court in Newark, after they had entered pleas of not guilty to indictments charging them with conspiring to strip the United States transport Sumner. The Sumner, while on her way from Panama last Winter, went ashore off Barnegat, and has since broken up.

TELLS ABOUT JURY GRAFT.

Cowan Testifies Against Newark Court Clerk Indicted with Him.

Charged with conspiracy, Frank E. Taylor, a court clerk in the Supreme Court in Essex County, jointly indicted with James F. Cowan, was placed on trial in Newark yesterday before Judge Martin and a jury. Cowan testified that Taylor was "the boss" of the system by which the jury payrolls were padded and that they split the graft between them.

Cowan also told how, under the direction of Taylor, he obtained full-time pay for the jurors who had only served part of their supposed term of duty. He said that the system began last October, when a juror made him a present of $5 for being excused from duty and that shortly before the Christmas holidays Taylor told him that a man would call to see him about being excused from jury duty. He added that Taylor told him to give the juryman the voucher and collect the money.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

DREXEL SALES CO., INC., OF NEW YORK.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Drexler Sales Co., Inc., of New York, automobile sales agents, 1,748 Broadway, by Edmund L. Mooney, a creditor, for $1,000, for rent under a yearly lease for April 15 to Sept. 30, 1907, at a rental of $5,000 for the term. The company was incorporated on Feb. 10, 1917, with capital stock of $5,000, and it is alleged that it removed all its property from the place of business in the Knickerbocker on June 15. Judge Manton appointed Henry G. Gennert receiver under a bond of $1,000.

SAMUEL J. ZIMBLER, dealer in clothing, 171 Suffolk Street, has made an assignment to Samuel J. Cohen. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by these creditors: B. Siegel, $500; R. Donn, $300, and R. Schechter, $100. Judge Manton appointed Isaac F. Cohen receiver in bond of $1,500. Liabilities are stated to be $12,000 and assets $3,000.

MORRIS SCHWARTZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Schwartz, furniture dealer, 1,906 Second Avenue, by these creditors: Mittman & Feinberg, $351; Dixie Furniture Co., $103, and Beatrice F. Temple, $1,000. Liabilities are $2,500 and assets $1,000.

UNITED SUIT CASE CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against David Jacobson and Harry Rosenstroch, doing business as the Union Suit Case Co., 800 Canal Street, by these creditors: American Steel Frame and Iron Band Co., Inc., $360; United Steel Frame Co., $97, and Edward Haberman, $115.

FREDERICK O. ROBINSON, salesman, 153 West Fifty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $17,748 and assets of $5 cash. Some of the debts are contracted jointly with the Selma Russian Toilet Preparation Co., of which he was an officer.

CHARLES A. McMANN, 2,814 Broadway, formerly a liquor dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $30,528 and no assets. Among the creditors are Clara L. Craft, $20,000; Bergdorff Brewing Association, Fort Wayne, Ind., $5,052.

WILLIAM J. DUFFY of White Plains, formerly a liquor dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,791 and no assets.

LEON KANTOR, dealer in diamonds and jewelry, 57 Nassau Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,547 and assets of $6,038, consisting of stock, $942; accounts, $5,196, and shares of stock, $100.

ALPHONSE ANDRE.—Judge Manton has confirmed a composition of Alphonse Andre, butcher, at Ninety-eighth Street and Columbus Avenue, with fourteen other stores, with creditors at 40 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $122,850.

K. & E. LARACY, INC.—Judge Manton has confirmed a composition of K. & E. Laracy, Inc., gowns, 665 Fifth Avenue, with creditors at 12½ cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $20,684.

PROSPECT FURNITURE COMPANY.—Judge Manton has confirmed a composition of the Prospect Furniture Company, 765 Westchester Avenue, with creditors at 45 cents on the dollar.

JOSH BLUMENFELD.—Judge Manton has appointed Francis J. McNamara receiver for Joseph Blumenfeld, dealer in silks and dress goods, 941 Intervale Avenue.

HENRY G. ALDEN HAT COMPANY, manufacturer of women's hats, 729 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $10,245 and assets of $6,042, consisting of stock, $500; machinery, $4,500; accounts, $1,000, and cash in bank, $42.

POPE BROTHERS & CHEPPU COMPANY, LTD., brokers, 1 Wall Street, have made an assignment to Theodore Wood. It is a Canadian corporation, of which William H. Cheppu is Treasurer and acted as fiscal agent for the Tommy Burns Gold Mining Company.

SAMUEL KORB, dealer in dry goods, 1,489 Second Avenue, has made an assignment to Max Weinberg.

FRANK V. MUSACCHIO, a porter, 1,458 Seventy-first Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $1,412.40; assets, $50.

ADOLPH M. MOSS, a salesman, 964 East Tenth Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $15,886.41; assets, $100.

JACOB SUSOL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Susol, a butcher, 206 Powell Street, Brooklyn, by Lee Mayer, $960.04. Joseph Goldstein was appointed receiver by Judge Chatfield in bond of $500.

HYMAN GOLDSTEIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Hyman Goldstein, 145 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, by the following creditors: Morris Dinitz, $300; Herman Riemer, $500; Michael Goldstein, $571.13.

WILLARD T. WRIGHT, lawyer, 166 Union Avenue, Jamaica, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $14,921.08; assets, $75.

KAMP & COHN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against William Kamp and Max Cohn, trading as Kamp & Cohn, 213 Grand Street, Brooklyn, by the following creditors: Morris Israel, $150; Nathan Sanders, $280; S. Pinger, $206.63.

SAMUEL SIEGEL, 175 Watkins Street, Brooklyn, has made an assignment to Samuel Haubristock and Abraham Wilinsky.

Bankruptcy Discharges.

Judge Manton in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts: Alex. M. Smith, clerk, 740 West End Avenue; Benjamin H. Adams, Yonkers, formerly of Hugh W. Adams & Son, iron merchants of New York; Rudolph Knierim, painter and decorator, Portchester; Rudolph Gras, formerly leather goods, 38 West Thirty-second Street; Jacob H. Lieberman, men's furnishing goods, 243 West 125th Street; Oscar Hamburger, dry goods, 593 East 138th Street; John C. Lennon, formerly Hotel Montigerie, 1,440 N. Fuller, grocer, 330 Columbus Avenue; Jeanne Vaillicelli, interior decorator, 127 East Fifty-second Street; John J. Deegan, chauffeur, 248 East 137th Street; S. Anson Hill, 203 West 113th Street; Anthony V. Cagiano, bartender, 330 East 117th Street; Ida Pincus, 453 Third Avenue; Abraham Falick, furniture salesman, 1,473 Fifth Avenue; Beckie Kling, grocer, 40 Ludlow Street; Rubin Herold, merchant tailor, 48 East Third Street, and Max L. Grossman, dresses, 33 West Thirty-fourth Street and 12 West Seventeenth Street.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MUNCIE, Ind., June 18.—Chalmers Brown, a conf

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Indicating a prospective business improvement in the active Madison and Fifth Avenue centre, below Thirty-fourth Street, Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry purchased yesterday the two three-story dwellings at 8 and 10 East Twenty-ninth Street, covering a plot fronting 40 feet between Madison and Fifth Avenues. The property was acquired from Francis R. and Thomas Hitchcock. Mr. Gerry owns the plot in the rear at 7 East Twenty-eighth Street, and his recent purchase gives him a good-sized parcel running through the block.

The Cruikshank Company represented Mr. Gerry as brokers in the deal, and the sellers were represented by the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company.

Buys State Street Building.

In the lower downtown section, opposite Battery Park, the five-story building at 8 State Street, running through the block in an irregular line to 14½ Pearl Street, was purchased by Margaret M. Carey for $85,000. The property has been owned for several years by the Lutheran Immigrant Society, which obtained permission of the court to sell for $85,000. The frontage on State Street is 38 feet and 24 feet on Pearl Street. The depth is about 215 feet. The buyer is said to represent the Redmer Realty Corporation, owner of 16 Pearl Street, adjoining the parcel on that thoroughfare.

N. A. Berwin & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

Buys West Side Residence.

The four-story American basement dwelling at 48 West Eighty-seventh Street, 20 by 100, has been purchased by Harris & Maurice Mandelbaum from Lester J. and Philip C. Saul, executors of the Saul estate, which owned the property for over twenty-five years. It was held at $30,000. Harry A. Devoe was the broker. The Mandelbaums purchased the dwelling at 323 West Eighty-seventh Street.

Harlem Dwelling in Trade.

The dwelling at 51 East 120th Street, 17 by 100.11, adjoining the northeast corner of Madison Avenue, has been sold by Patrick Goodman, who took in exchange a three-acre estate at Newburg, N. Y. The John P. Peel Company and Finnegan & Ryan were the brokers.

Dyckman Gore Plot at Auction.

The gore plot on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, 94.10 feet south of 204th Street, was purchased at auction yesterday in the Vesey Street salesroom by the Romney Realty Company, Joseph H. Freedlander, President, for $2,100. The plot fronts 67.6 feet on the avenue, between 204th and Dyckman Streets. The buyers own adjoining property, and with the gore control a frontage of nearly 700 feet, including practically the entire avenue frontage. The sale, which was conducted by Joseph P. Day, was due to a tax lien judgment of $1,617 secured by the City of New York against Max Marx and others. It was reported that Mr. Marx permitted the sale to correct title defects.

Bronx Sales.

The two-family house at 1651 Topping Avenue, 20 by 95 feet, near Belmont Avenue, has been purchased by William H. Kohring from the Plough & Fox corporation.

Brooklyn.

The four-story dwelling at 904 President Street, near Eighth Avenue, 21 by 100, has been sold by Henry Pierson & Co. for Robert Burns and others. He also sold the four-story residence at 88 Montgomery Place, 20 by 100, for Ralph Underhill.

Frank H. Malone has sold the plot 60 by 100, in the Bay Ridge section, on the north side of Seventy-fifth Street, 260 feet west of Tenth Avenue, for Charles J. Obermayer, to an investor.

The two-story house, with stores, at 1725 Bath Avenue, northwest corner of Bay Tenth Street, in the Bath Beach section, lot 18 by 58, has been sold by Meister Builders, for Harry Mangini.

The Realty Associates have sold the two-story brick dwelling at 1126 Fifty-fourth Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, on plot 20 by 100.2, to John R. C. Rupf.

New Jersey.

Cahn & Pittman have sold to Norman S. Benbrook the private dwelling at 125-7 Sycamore Avenue, corner Mercer Avenue, Plainfield, on lot 70 by 130.

The Kelly House at Deal has been purchased by M. Helmuth, who gave in part payment a hotel at Glen Cove, Long Island. Goodale, Perry & Dwight were the brokers.

Westchester County.

Porter & Co. have sold for the Hudson P. Rose Company, to a client for investment, the two new three-story flats at 160½ and 163 Washington Place, Tuckahoe, each on a plot 37.6 by 100.

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Parley, President, has sold a plot on the corner of Cooper and Reimer Roads, in the Murray Hill section of Scarsdale, to William Oliver.

Commercial Leases.

The Cross and Brown Company has leased the store at 1,146 Broadway to the Frankel Display Fixture Company.

Joseph F. Lippe has leased for G. L. Lawrence to the Walkover Shoe Company the store and basement at the southwest corner of 181st Street and Wadsworth Avenue, at an aggregate rental of about $67,000.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Julius Tishman & Sons a store in the building under construction at 125 East Seventy-second Street to the Clover Farms, Inc.

Private House Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Woolsey Carmalt to Lester H. Monks the dwelling at 18 West Ninth Street.

Pepe & Brother, through Goodale, Perry & Dwight, have leased the dwelling at 25 West Eleventh Street to Margaret A. Lewis for Elizabeth M. Ricketts.

Compiling Manhattan's Resources.

The Real Estate Board has called a meeting of its Appraisal Committee for this afternoon for the object of compiling data regarding vacant property, lofts, and buildings on Manhattan Island that might be used for the housing of troops, storage of supplies, &c., so that national, State and city authorities may have the information when required at a moment's notice. Frank D. Ames is Chairman of the committee.

Realty Notes.

The Fleischman Construction Company has the contract for erecting the new Brooklyn theatre to cover the block bounded by Fulton, Livingston, and Smith Streets and Gallatin Place, about 124 by 205. It is being put up for the Putnam Theatrical Company. The cost will be about $500,000.

The committee formed by the Owners' Association of Real Estate to secure legislation for the regulation of coal prices will meet this evening at 1,857 Madison Avenue. Isaac Hyman is Chairman of the committee.

The Brooklyn Board of Real Estate Brokers will give a dinner to Senator Robert R. Lawson in recognition of the passage of the Three-Family House bill on Thursday evening, June 28, at Gurfanti Inn, Coney Island.

The White Plains estate of J. Avery Nathan, consisting of nearly three acres on Prospect Street, will be sold at auction next Saturday, by Griffen, Prince & Ripley.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Amsterdam Av, w s, 94.10 ft s of Hawthorne St, gore plot, with frontage of 67.6 ft; City of New York against Max Marx et al; Lamar Hardy, attorney; due, $1,362.19; taxes, &c., $255.80; to the Romney Realty Co., an abutting owner, for $2,100.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Mosholu Av, n s, 219.2 ft w of Old Post Road, 26x100; vacant; J. H. Thorn and another, exrs, against M. E. Gross et al; Timme & K., attorneys; due, $1,175.49; taxes, &c., $581.80; to the plaintiff for $1,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Amsterdam Av, 1,085, for a two-story war emergency hospital, 200.8x78; St. Luke's Hospital, premises, owner; W. A. Boring, architect; cost $90,000.

St. Nicholas Av, s w corner 154th St, for a four-story tenement, 102.2x81.9; Manhattan Life Insurance Co., 66 Broadway, owner; L. F. J. Weiher, 271 West 125th St, architect; cost, $60,000.

Tiliot St, n s, opposite Locust Av, for a one-story iron storage house, 16x60; N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co., 70 East 45th St., owner; Kewanee Boiler Co., 47 East 42d St., lessee; William Buchanan, 488 Summit Av., Brooklyn, architect; $1,300.

Dabney Asphalt Co., 52 Vanderbilt Av, owners; Charles B. Meyers, 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $500.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Madison Av, 1,941 and 1,943, to a three-story building; Schulte Realty Corporation, 386 Broadway, owner; A. I. Brady, 15 Broad St, architect; cost, $7,000.

Avenue A, exterior street, 64th to 66th St, to a three-story power house; Rockefeller Institute, 26 Broadway, owner; Coolidge & Shattuck, Boston, Mass., architects; cost, $10,000.

Mott St, 222, to a five-story public school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $15,000.

Eagle Av, s e corner 163d St, to a four-story brick school, 350x59.8; City of New York, owner; C. M. Morgan, 529 Courtlandt Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

165th St, n s, from Union to Tinton Av, to a four-story brick school, 200x75; city of New York, owner; C. M. Morgan, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, JUNE 18.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 214th St, 25x100; Bloomingdale Construction Co. to Florence Nassoit, 276 Riverside Drive, mtg $6,000, all liens, June 18; attorneys, Thompson, F. & C., 2 Wall St.....$100

ELDRIDGE ST, 197, w s, 100 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Cyli Teitelbaum to Yetta Memet, (or Nernet,) 619 Howard Av, Brooklyn, mtg $28,750, June 13; attorney, Simon Berg, 114 Broadway.....$100

GOLD ST, 56, e s, 50.4 ft n e of Fulton St, 25x94.5, and Gold St, 58 and 60, e s, 84.4 ft e of Fulton St, 38.1x54x29.2x54.2; also land in Long Island City, Borough of Queens; Henry W. McMann to Katharine H., his wife, 611 West 110th St, all title, all liens, June 15; attorney, Chris G. Huffel, 239 East 38th St.....Gift

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 62, e s, 96 ft n of 78th St, 21.8x97.10x20.11x91.4, foreclosure June 1; Wilbur Larremore, referee, to Margaret C. Devoe, Hastings-on-Hudson, mtg $20,000, June 18; attorney, M. G. Pailliser, 1 Liberty St.....$5,000

SHERMAN AV, n w s at n e s of Hawthorne St, 100x100; Bloomingdale Construction Co. to Florence Nassoit, 270 Riverside Drive, mtg $12,000, all liens, June 15; attorney, Thompson, F. & C., 2 Wall St.$100

WATER ST, 503-9, s s, 339.11 ft e of Pike St, 96x80; South St, 255-58, n s, 340.10 ft e of Pike Slip, 90x80; Cheever N. Ely et al., executors of Smith Ely, to Paul Viane, Rye, N. Y., all liens, May 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$31,750

3D AV, 1,707, e s, 25.2 ft s of 96th St, 25.2x100; Josephine A. Budke to Max Kornreich, 1,135 East 165th St, Bronx, b. and s., June 1; attorneys, Holm, W. & S., 35 Nassau St.....$1

3D AV, s e corner of 44th St, 20.5x80; Mary P. Robinson to Alfred B. Robinson, 157 West 74th St, mtg $16,000, May 24; address 233 Broadway.....$1

7TH AV, 2,525 and 2,527, e s, 40 ft n of 146th St, 46x100, and 7th Av, 2,535 and 2,533, e s, 40 ft s of 147th St, 40x100; William F. and Millie Reilly to Delta Holding Corporation, 271 Broadway, mtg $72,000, June 1; attorney, Julius H. Zieser, 217 Broadway.....$100

7TH AV, 2525-35, e s, 80 ft n of 146th St, 39.10x100; Nellie Reilly to Delta Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, mtg $31,250, June 1; attorney, Julius H. Zieser, 217 Broadway.....$100

7TH AV, 2522-35, e s, 40 ft n of 146th St, 119.10x100; Delta Holding Corporation to Sadie Gabriel, 154 Congress St, mtg $103,-250, June 15; attorney, same.....$100

24TH ST, n s, 84 ft w of 6th Av, 16x49.4; Mary T. Donovan to Donovan Estate, Inc., 80 Broadway, June 18; attorney, Henry R. Mygatt, 80 Broadway.....$100

30TH ST, 146 and 148 East, s s, 170 ft w of 2d Av, 50x98.9; Mary Kranich et al, executors, to Mary E. Kranich, 314 West 81st St, all liens, June 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway...$55,000

50TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of 1st Av, 20x100; Fanny Oppenheimer to New York Section of the Council of Jewish Women, Hawthorne Av, Portchester, N. Y., mtg $4,000, June 18; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

52D ST, 427 and 429 West, n s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, 50x100.5; Bloomingdale Construction Co. to Florence Nassoit, 276 Riverside Drive, mtg $20,000; attorneys, Thompson, F. & C., 2 Wall St.....$100

58TH ST, 240 East, s s, 140 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Bertha Newman to A. & B.-N. Realty Corporation, 240 East 58th St, mtg $7,000, all liens, June 15; attorneys, Lind & P., 46 Cedar St.....$1

58TH ST, 242 East, s s, 120 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Adolph and Bertha Newman to A. & B.-N. Realty Corporation, 240 East 58th St, mtg $7,500, all liens, June 15; attorneys same.....$1

58TH ST, 244 East, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5; same to same, mtg $8,000, all liens, June 15; attorneys same.....$1

61ST ST, s s, 115 ft w of Park Av, 20x100.5; Cornelia M. Rogers to Cornelian Realty Co., 141 Broadway, mtg $20,000, b. & s., June 16; attorney, C. De Witt Rogers, 141 Broadway.....$1

81ST ST, 306-308 East, s s, 100 ft s of 2d Av, 39x75.11x30.1x7.11; Louise Fox to Clara Kilingstein, 102 East 79th St, all liens, June 18; attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, 52 William St.....$100

88TH ST, 451 East, n s, 87 ft w of Avenue A, 20x100.8, foreclosure April 4, 1917; William F. Clare, referee, to S. Emilie Woodbury, 272 Madison Av, June 16; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland, 46 Cedar St..$7,000

91ST ST, 307 East, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Adolph and Bertha Newman to A. & B.-N. Realty Corporation, 240 East 58th St, mtg $13,500, all liens, June 15; attorneys, Lind & P., 46 Cedar St.....$1

114TH ST, 523-525 West, n s, 390 ft e of Broadway, 50x100.11; Mary P. Krebs to Virginia T. Hardy, 530 West 114th St, June 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

117TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Bettie Wise et al., executors, to Genevra W. H. Woodruff, 18 W. 57th St, May 23; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

141ST ST, 226 West, s s, 450 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x99.11; Bloomingdale Construction Co. to Florence Nassoit, 276 Riverside Drive, mtg $22,000, all liens, June 18; attorneys, Thompson, F. & C., 2 Wall St.....$100

177TH ST, n s, 600 ft w of Kingsbridge Road, one line runs s 315.3 x w 469 to road x n e 140 x n along road 145 x e 30x88x330 to beginning, contains 3 210-1000 acres; 177th St, s s, 419 ft w of Kingsbridge Road, 27x218.3x277x313.9; 177th St, s s, 419 ft w of Kingsbridge Road, runs s 57.5 to w s of Fort Washington Ridge Road x n 57.4 to s s of road x w 2.6 to beginning; Roxton Realty Co. to Michael Friedsam, individual, 400 Park Av, et al, executors, Benjamin Altman; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$1

Bronx.

ALL RIGHT, title, and interest in and to any real property wherever situate of which Edgar S. Schieffelin died seized; Norris Schieffelin to Ferrator Corporation, 165 Broadway, June 15; attorneys, Ferriss & S., 165 Broadway.....$100

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 130.6 ft s of 161st St, 19.6x130; Edgar A. Milks et al. to Elisabeth A. Hays, 1,224 Carlton Av, Brooklyn, mtg $8,500, June 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

IRVINE ST, 893, w s, 20x50; Anna Cohen to Edith C. Jobs, Summit, N. J., mtg $9,450, June 11; attorney, Eugene Jobs, Summit, N. J.....$100

JEROME AV, 2,591 to 2,615, n w corner 192d St, 286.2x121.8x186.11x18.8x100x100; John R. Delafield, referee, to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, June 15; attorneys, Dean, T. & McB., 160 Broadway....$210,500

LOT 62, map of Westchester Terrace, 25x129.1; A. Van Nest Hoffman to Martie A. Hoffman, 2,683 Creston Av, May 29; attorney, Nathaniel B. K. Hoffman, 2,683 Creston Av.....$1

OLD CREEK, w s, adjoining meadow land now or late of Richard L. Hunt, contains 4 acres; also Bronx River or creek, w s, adjoining meadow land now or late of Frank Barretto, contains 4 acres; Hy. Morgenthau to No. 280 Sixth Avenue Realty corporation, 30 East 42d St, June 16, 1917; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St.....$1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,489, w s, 50x100; Taku Realty Corporation to Isabella Greacen, 1 Lexington Av, June 13; attorneys, Carrington & P., 200 Broadway....$1

VILLA AV, w s, 400.11 ft n of Bedford Park Boulevard, 25x100; Jacob Neumark, referee, to John Twiname, 2,038 Bathgate Av, June 8; attorneys, Bergman & D., 3,219 3d Av.....$1,500

WALTON AV, s w corner 184th St, 100x200 to Jerome Av; T. & S. Realty Co., Inc., to 183d Street Holding Corporation, 135 Broadway, mtg $20,000, June 14; attorney, Samuel H. Golding, 135 Broadway.....$100

WALTON AV, w s, 166.8 ft n e of 150th St, 16.8x100; Edw. H. Van Ingen to Najeen Kiamie, 605 Walton Av, June 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

142D ST, s s, 50.2 ft s of College Av, 16.9x80; Charles R. Manning, trustee, of Julian Manning, heir, Hartsdale, N. Y., mtg $3,250, May 17; attorney, Charles R. Manning, 2,541 3d Av.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Manning McPhillips to same, mtg $3,250, May 17; attorney, same.$1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 175 ft n of 175th St, 25x127.9x24.11x129; Adolph Wexler, Inc., to August Small and another, 274 Troy Av, Brooklyn, May 29; attorney, August Small, 200 Broadway, Brooklyn.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CHARLES ST, 10, s s, 160 ft e of Waverly Place, 20x94.11, June 16; George Parsons Realty Corporation to Evelyn Chase, 340 Lewis Av, Brooklyn, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Henry L. Brant, 38 Park Row..$500

MONROE ST, 139, n s, 23.4x100, 9-10 part, all title, June 18; Fannie and Abr. Goodman to David Feierstein, 185 Varet St, Brooklyn, 1 year, prior mtg $21,500.....$1,000

4TH ST, 143 West, n s, 202.4 ft w of Washington Square, 29.8x95.2, June 16; Albertina D. Crevelling to Harold L. Lyon, 965 St. Mark's Av, Brooklyn, 5 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $30,000; attorneys, Lyon & Rollo, 49 Cedar St.

7TH AV, 2,525-35, e s, 40 ft n of 146th St, 119.10x100, June 15; Sadie Gabriel to Delta Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $103,250; attorney, Julius H. Zieser, 217 Broadway.....$7,950

30TH ST, 146-148 East, s s, 170 ft w of 3d Av, 50x98.9, June 18; Mary E. Kranich to North River Savings Bank, 31 West 34th St, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$40,000

Bronx.

FREEMAN ST, 963, n e corner of Vyse Av, 100x35; Jorgensen Realty and Construction Co. to Charles Hansen, 778 Prospect Av, prior mtg $40,000, Aug. 6, 1915, due as per bond; attorney, C. Hanson, 554 McLean Av, Yonkers, N. Y.....$1,000

LOT 22, map of part of Hunt estate; Castmiro Mariconto and another to Harry Zirinsky, 392 Bushwick Av, Brooklyn, May 23, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, D. & L. Zirinsky, 392 Bushwick Av, Brooklyn..$1,000

PROSPECT AV, e s, 208.8 ft n of 165th St, 53.10x98.4 to Stebbins Av x 58.4x115.10; Congregation Help Glory of Israel to Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Matthew, Convent Av and 145th St, prior mtg $29,000, April 2, due April 2, 1929, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. F. Sieker, 23 Liberty St.....$11,500

WALTON AV, w s, 166.8 ft n e of 150th St, 16.8x100; Najeeb Kiamie to Edward H. Van Ingen, 9 East 71st St, May 15, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, prior mtg $3,000, May 15, due as per bond; same attorney.....$1,500

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

KING ST, 2A, s w corner of Macdougal St, five-story building and store; Mary E. Cooper, Bloomfield, N. J., to Carlo Mileo, on the premises, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Louis W. Osterweis, 200 5th Av.....$3,000

OLD BROADWAY, 86, s w corner of 131st St, 372 West, three-story frame building; Hubert Realty Co. to Samuel Poliatschek, 127 Manhattan St, 3 years from April 1, 1917; address, 570 West 132d St.....$600

90TH ST, 2 West, 25x100, six-story garage, all except basement; Mary A. Heydecker to David Biegel and another, 26 Horatio St, 10 years from July 1, 1917, 5 years renewal at $4,500; attorney, Norman W. Kerngood, 233 Broadway.....$6,000

102D ST, 33 East, all; Thomas A. McKennell to Otto Rutishauser, 1,238 Park Av, and another, 5 years from March 1, 1913; Rutishauser Brothers, 1,719 Lexington Av..$3,900

144TH ST, 102 West, all; Harry N. Baruch to David Green, 227 Cherry St, 3 years from Sept. 1, 1915; attorney, James S. Friedman, 277 Broadway.....$2,100

144TH ST, 104 West, all; Mary E. N. O'Neil to Joseph Rubin and David Schachter, 256 West 140th St, 3 years from June 1, 1917; attorney, same.....$3,300

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 135th St, 200x100; James McAvoy against John Doe, owner; O'Brien, Fleming & McIntegart, contractors.....$175.00

ELECTRIC CONDUITS in East 19th St, n s, 7 inches from curb, and 50 ft w of building line of 4th Av, 99x—; Dragonetti Bros. against N. Y. Municipal Railways Corp., owner; Dempsey Contracting Co., Inc., contractor.....$410.08

LENOX AV, s e corner of 145th St, 100x100; Barrett Co. against Catherine C. Glasser, owner; Thompson Bros., contractors..$245.27

7TH AV, 404 to 408; John F. Rooney against Mrs. Anna Daly, owner; John Foley, contractor.....$148.00

109TH ST, 160 East; Nathan Louis against Mrs. A. Harrison, owner; Frederick Aldhous & Co., contractor.....$7.00

123D ST, n s, 200 ft e of Lenox Av, 100.11; Theodore C. Wood against Fifteen West 123d St Co., owner; Bunt & Son, contractor.....$1,729.36

160TH ST, 565 to 660 West; Louis Frust, Inc., against Natwill Holding Co., Inc., owner; and contractor.....$150.00

160TH ST, 565 to 660 West; Isaac Baer against Natwill Holding Co., owner; Harry Turick, contractor.....$275.00

Bronx.

FAILE ST, e s, whole block front between 165th St. and Westchester Av, 100x180; Watterson & Carty against Marmor Const. Co., owners and contractors.....$1,300.00

FREEMAN ST, 908; also 1,242 Simpson St.; Louis I. Waldman against Louis Levy, owner; Celle Gewanter, contractor.....$12.00

GRAND AV, e s, 175 ft s of 180th St, 90x113; Theodore C. Wood against Twyford Realty Co., Lombardy Const. Co. and John Doe, owners; Bunt & Son, contractors.....$623.32

SHAKESPEARE AV, s w corner of 169th St, 100x150; Frank Carfango against Peerless American Products Co., owners and contractors.....$623.95

SATISFIED MECHANIC'S LIENS.

Manhattan.

DELANCEY ST, 47, and Eldridge St, 141 and 143; Samuel Wolf against Stoneiron Realty Co., et al.; May 17, 1917.....$496.50

22D ST, 22 East; Epstein Wrecking Co., Inc., against W. Irving Van Wart et al.; Dec. 1, 1916.....$80.00

SAME PROPERTY; Otto LoMedico against Sarah I. Van Wart et al.; Jan. 17, 1917.....$232.00

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

136TH ST, n s, 185 ft e of Riverside Drive, 65x99.11; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. against George A. Bagge Construction Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Butler, Tanner & Porter.

4TH ST, 129 East; David Baron against Frank Gens & Co., Inc., et al., action to obtain mandatory injunction, &c.; attorney, J. Cohen.

19TH ST, 234 West; Alonzo P. Meyer, trustee, against Kings Farm Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Almy, Van Gordon, Evans & Kelly.

FIFTY-FOURTH ST, 1 to 7 East; Downing St. 18.9x75.1; Citizens' Savings Bank against Robert Bader et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Beall & Rogers.

2D AV, n w corner of 105th St, 24.5x94; Albert V. De Goicoria against Bertha Krieger et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Philips, East & Webb.

74TH ST, 13 East; Emily Hesslein against Henne Metzger, specific performance; attorney, G. Laane, Jr.

AVENUE A, 1,817; Lincoln Trust Co. against Meyer Jarmulowsky et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland.

Bronx.

10TH ST, s s, 305 ft e of Avenue C, 100x108; Friederike Koppelmann against Neille A. Newman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. E. Gutgsell.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Absolute Auction Sale

Next Saturday, June 23,

at 2:30 P. M., on the premises, rain or shine,

12 Dwellings and 49 Lots

LOCATED ON

Bruce Av., Wellesley Av., Landscape Av., Elnor Place and Van Cortlandt Park Av.

Caryl, Yonkers, N. Y.

Write for booklet.

'Phone 744—Cort. Joseph P. Day Auct'r. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

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MORGENTHAU JR & CO. MORTGAGES 25 PINE STREET

MANHATTAN & BRONX

MORTGAGE EXPIRATIONS

NOW READY FOR SEPTEMBER.

MORTGAGE SERVICE CO.,

1178 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone Mad. Sq. 902.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BOILER FURNACES RELINED

MASON WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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2703 Creston Av. Tel. 2747 Fordham.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

WEST SIDE PRIVATE DWELLING

to exchange for smaller dwelling in Greenwich Village or in Chelsea district—located on 75th Street between Columbus and Amsterdam Aves. Four stories, 20x102. Equity $12,500 above $17,000 mortgage, due 1921. Samuel Kilpatrick, Owner, 149 Broadway. Telephone 3403 Cortland.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pretty Brick Houses

$4500—Payments Like Rent—$6500

7 rooms, steam heat, electric light; beautifully decorated; all rooms to-accupy; Nostrand Subway, Brooklyn. NELSON, 367 Nostrand Ave., New York. Bargain Man.

FILE WAR HOSPITAL PLANS.

Work Will Be Hastened on St. Luke's Emergency Structure.

Plans were filed yesterday in the Building Bureau for the emergency war hospital to be constructed by St. Luke's Hospital. The structure will occupy the block front on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, between 113th and 114th Streets, just west of St. Luke's big hospital building. It will wipe out the largest part of the recreation space which has been used for several years by the physicians and nurses as tennis courts and for other open-air games.

The emergency war hospital will be two stories in height, of fireproof construction, fronting 200.8 feet on Amsterdam Avenue by 78 feet on each street. It will contain six wards, each accommodating from twenty to thirty beds. William A. Boring, Professor of Design in the Columbia University School of Architecture, is the architect, and the cost has been placed at $90,000.

An interesting feature connected with the building is that it formed the architectural problem for the members of this year's graduating class of the School of Architecture in lieu of a thesis. The students surveyed the site, prepared the specifications, and did all of the drafting work for the structure, including the arrangement of the beds in the various wards. The money to construct the hospital will be obtained by contributions from the friends of St. Luke's Hospital, and it is expected that the building will be begun this Summer.

SET 7 FIRES IN NEWARK.

Police Searching for Pyromaniac Who Worked in "Hill" District.

A promaniac, who is believed to have set seven fires in the "Hill" district within an hour yesterday afternoon, is being sought by the police and detectives of Newark. In one case the fire did about $2,500 damage, but in each of the other houses the damage was trifling. In each instance the fire was discovered in the cellar and traces of kerosene oil were found.

Abraham Jetin of 392 Springfield Avenue sustained the greatest loss. The seven fires occurred in the cellars of Emil Veit, at 506 Fifteenth Avenue; Isidore Flodel, at 90 Fifteenth Avenue; Mrs. Rose Rubenowitz, at 373 Fifteenth Avenue; Abraham Kruhger, at 47 Sixteenth Avenue; Philip Weinstein, at 204 Fifteenth Avenue, and Ignatz Hoelig, at 353 Camden Street. So far the police have no clue to the man.

ACCUSE BOGUS DIPLOMATIST

Carl G. Frossel Arraigned for Forging Swedish Minister's Name.

On complaint of Theodore Newman, representing a firm of jewelers in Fifth Avenue, a man who said he was Carl G. Frossel, a civil engineer, of Chicago, was held in $2,000 for trial yesterday by Magistrate Fuchs in Jefferson Market Court. The alleged theft was that of a diamond and pearl stickpin, which it is alleged he obtained for examination by posing as the Swedish Minister in Washington, and giving his address as the Waldorf-Astoria, where he was arrested Saturday night.

J. J. Kenedy, a private detective, testified that Frossel was wanted on a charge of having forged five checks aggregating $5,000 in Chicago while posing as the Swedish Minister. James F. Clare of the Hotel Nassau, Long Beach, said that the defendant cashed a check at his hotel for $25. Several other complaints were entered against the man.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IN THE WHOLESALE GROCERY DISTRICT.

Leonard Street, near Hudson St. Four-story building, on lot 50x91. Can be altered at reasonable expense into mercantile building for wholesale groceries, butter and eggs, warehouse, garage, or other purpose. Price very low. Owner, Samuel Kilpatrick, 149 Broadway. Telephone 3403 Cortland.

ON WEST 27TH ST. BETWEEN 8th & 9th AVES.

Three-story dwelling on lot 22x 98 9-10. Suitable for alteration into business building for building trade contractor, or other business. Price $12,500 (worth $16,500), mortgage $8,000. Owner, William D. Kilpatrick, 149 Broadway.

LEAVING FOR FRONT.

Will sacrifice unusually choice income property covering plot 100x100, situated vicinity 116th Street, Broadway; in one ownership many years; not previously offered; annual rental $30,000, bank mortgage; price very attractive for quick cash transaction.

BYRNE & BAUMANN, 50 East 42nd St.

3 FAMILY HOUSE BILL NOW A LAW, THE PROPER

Alterations can make your private

House a Paying Investment.

Rangley Construction Company

7 EAST 42D ST. MURRAY HILL 8535.

PRIVATE HOUSES

For Sale or To Rent

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY

56 West 45th St. (Tel. Vanderbilt 2028.)

Dwelling at a Bargain

429 WEST 117TH STREET, Near Columbia University.

Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

JUST COMPLETED.

1-family house, 8 rooms; every improvement; space for garage and vegetable garden; can be bought on easy terms or rented at $43 a month. D. Houlihan, Bainbridge Av. and 196th St. Fordham 1291.

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Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."

15 minutes from Penn. Station. Houses and Villa Plots for Sale.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,

47 West 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.

Send for Booklet T.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN

WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.

INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Bish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON

Half Hour from Grand Central Station, in finest section of Westchester County, two new stucco houses. One, 7 rooms 1 bath. One, 10 rooms 3 baths and garage. Sleeping porches, open fireplaces, parquet floors and every known improvement.

J. Farley, 569 5th Ave. Phone 2698 Vanderbilt.

8 ACRES

Price Less Than Half Original Cost.

Modern dwelling, all conveniences, 6 family bedrooms, 5 baths; garage, other buildings; shade, fruit trees; near country club; 35 minutes out.

FOX REALTY COMPANY,

51 EAST 42D ST., N. Y.

LARCHMONT MANOR

One of the best properties in the Manor offered for rent, furnished, for season. Large house, garage for 2 cars, greenhouse, large vegetable and flower garden, all planted; gardener furnished; about 3 acres; one block from water. Seen by appointment. T. J. S. FLINT, 7 East 42nd St.

BARGAIN—MUST SACRIFICE

Elegant 8-room house in restricted colony; every improvement already installed, including sewer and gas; 30 minutes from Grand Central on Harlem Division N. Y. Central. High elevation; no mosquitoes. Might rent with purchase option. A. REINER, Tribune Bldg. Phone 4600 Beekman.

Country Homes, Farms, Estates.

White Plains, Scarsdale, Pleasantville, Rahway, Bedford. Also Apartments FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED TO RENT & SALE. Clark, Lee & Perkins Co., 489 Fifth Ave. Phone 1819 Murray Hill.

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Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St.

BRONX—FOR S

2-CENT TRANSFERS BEFORE COMMISSION

Counsel for City Fails in Demand for Dismissal of Third Avenue Application.

VALUATION TO BE ISSUE

Companies Must Show Failure to Earn Fair Return on Actual Worth of Property.

Hearings on the applications of the surface railroad companies to charge 2 cents for transfers began yesterday before the Public Service Commission. The first to be heard was the Third Avenue Railway Company, which intimated, in its application, that unless it was able to increase its revenues it would be in danger of falling again into the hands of a receiver. The day was spent in arranging a method of procedure, in opening addresses by counsel, and in clearing the way of obstacles.

Ernest E. Baldwin, special counsel for the city, which is opposing the companies, challenged the jurisdiction of the commission and moved to dismiss the application. He cited the gas cases recently referred to by Charles E. Hughes, in which Mr. Hughes declared that the commission could not increase the maximum rates fixed by law for gas and electricity.

"You cannot establish," he said, "a higher rate than that fixed by law. You have only the power to reduce rates. If any of these companies are suffering from an injustice this is not the place to correct it. The rates established by law must be presumed to be reasonable, and even if you had the power to increase the rate you could not do so without first being convinced that the present rate was unjust and unreasonable, and that the compensation was not sufficient."

To Consider Actual Values.

Decision was reserved on the question of jurisdiction, and the other motion to dismiss the application was denied.

After the day's work was over it came out that in order to win favorable action by the commission the companies would have to prove that they were not earning a fair return on the value of the property actually used in operating cars.

The full commission was present. William L. Ransom, chief counsel, and Godfrey Goldmark appeared for it. Besides Mr. Baldwin the city was represented by Corporation Counsel Hardy and his assistants, Max Lowenthal and Samuel J. Rosensohn. Alfred A. Cook appeared for the Third Avenue Company. Other attorneys present were James L. Quackenbush for the New York Railways Company, D. A. Marsh and A. M. Williams for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, Joseph P. Cotton for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and George S. Franklin for the Union Railway Company.

Cornelius M. Sheehan, representing the Allied Boards of Trade and Taxpayers' Protective Association of Brooklyn, objected to the presence of Chairman Straus of the commission on the ground that he was a Director of the New York Life Insurance Company, which owned $1,732,062.84 of the bonds and $50,000 of the stock of the Third Avenue Company and $50,078.17 of the bonds of the Union Railroad Company, a subsidiary of the Third Avenue.

Mr. Straus admitted that he was a Director of the insurance company which, he explained, was a mutual company with more than 1,000,000 policy holders. He said he knew nothing of the investments of the company, and added:

"If I thought that my being a Director of this great institution, the New York Life Insurance Company, would have any influence upon my decisions in these cases I would certainly not sit. Therefore your protest, while received and filed, is overruled."

Fears Two-Cent Charge Insufficient.

Mr. Cook told of the heavy burden the Third Avenue Company was carrying because of the increased cost in everything needed to operate a railroad. He expressed doubt whether permission to charge 2 cents for transfers would be sufficient to save the company, but he admitted that it would be better than nothing.

Mr. Baldwin, in his reply, said that the company only had to earn $2,551,020 to meet the annual obligations on its interest-bearing securities, and that in 1915 it had earned $3,032,505. The difference, he said, could be used to provide the necessary surplus. He said that a percentage of 2¾ was paid on the stock, and that nobody ever pretended that the stock was issued for value received. In 1916, he said, the company's net income was $3,451,175, which was sufficient to pay interest of more than 8 per cent.

After Mr. Cook agreed to put in the record two reports made by the commission of the value of the company's property the hearing was adjourned until this morning, when the taking of testimony will begin.

A request of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company to extend its permission for another month to operate its motor buses from as far north as 168th Street was made to the commission. Edward A. Masher, Jr., on behalf of the Third Avenue Company, protested, and said that the extension of the privilege should not be granted because it tended to greatly reduce the revenue of the Third Avenue Company. The privilege was granted in the first instance in order to furnish the public greater opportunities to visit Billy Sunday's services.

Reginald P. Bolton, Secretary of the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association, told the commission that the bus service was most necessary, and that if a riot was necessary to get the buses the people of Washington Heights would start an outbreak. The commission will decide the matter tomorrow.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Forecasts:

N. Car., S. Car., Ga., Fla., Ala., and Miss.—Probably fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle variable winds.

Ind.—Thunder showers Tues.; cooler by Tues. night. Wed. fair; moderate s. w., shifting to n. w. winds.

Ohio—Thunder showers Tues.; cooler Tues. night. Wed. fair; fresh s. w. to w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Thunder showers, followed by fair and cooler Tues. Wed. fair; moderate w. and n. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Tues. Wed. fair; moderate w. and n. w. winds.

Okla.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.

Tex., La., Tenn., Ky., S. and W. Tex.—Probably fair Tues. and Wed.

Ill. and Mo.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; cooler Tues.

Wis.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; cooler in e. and s. Tues.

Minn., Nebs., N. and S. Dak.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Iowa and Kan.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; cooler in e. Tues.

REAL ESTATE.

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REAL ESTATE.
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For Sale or Rent.
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Offices and Lofts for rent.
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.,
Real Estate and Insurance.
414 Madison Avenue, at 48th St.
Telephone Murray Hill 5600.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

$300—WAR BONDS—$300
and four hundred cash, if offered before next Monday, buys twelve-hundred-dollar equity; modern nine-room residence; lot fifty by one hundred; on Brighton line. For particulars Owner, K 146 Times.

Manhattan Beach lots, swept by ocean breeze, with all improvements in and paid for, can be bought now at $550 each; this price will not obtain long. Joseph P. Day, sales agent, 115 Nassau St., New York City.

Crown St., between Bedford and Rogers Aves.; bath; steel girder built; 10 rooms and tiled bath; price $7,500; terms to suit purchaser. Apply on premises.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE Summer and ALL-YEAR HOMES now ready for inspection at HOWARD BEACH ESTATES, the seaside country home community within the city; 20 minutes from Broadway; all improvements; restricted; water frontage; bathing, boating, fishing; investigate before buying elsewhere. Office, 51 Chambers St. Phone Worth 3556.

Two Jamaica lots, must sacrifice for $200 each; block from station and trolley; bargain; must have some cash. B. Treiss, 103 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful home, South Yonkers; high ground, extensive view, overlooking Van Cortlandt Park; modern new stucco house, 9 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, wide verandas; quartered oak trim, parquet floors, large fireplace, all improvements; sun parlor, well heated; ground 75x100; large trees; must be seen to be appreciated; two minutes' walk to Caryl station; $10,000; terms to suit, or will rent for $75 monthly. E. A. Fairbanks, 21 Euclid Av., Yonkers. Tel. 4056.

$500 and your present monthly rental will buy your home at Mahwah, N. J. and Larchmont, N. Y. Country Home League, 40 W. 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison.

RIVER VIEW MANOR.—Established community of homes, every city convenience, high elevation, no malaria, no mosquitoes; well designed and constructed houses; $7,000 and up. Hastings Homes Co., 41 Park Row.

Seven-room bungalow, 35 min. Grand Central, $6,000, $600 cash. Jackson, 65 Central Park West.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

COTTAGE ON OCEAN

at new development, West End, Long Beach, near boardwalk, at actual cost, $2,500; easy terms; new two-story shingle cottage, 200 feet from beach; lot 40 by 133; running water, electricity, open fireplace; living room 20 feet long; forty minutes out, 30 minutes from station by bus; photo on request. Owner, V 281 Times Downtown.

Five-room seashore bungalow, all large rooms, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, etc., fireplace, beamed ceilings and paneled walls, modern kitchen and bath, decorated to suit; half block from bathing beach; plenty of fishing and boating; lawn, flowers, hedge, etc.; new trolley and station to N. Y. C.; bargain in price and terms to right, quick buyer. Write for further details. Shore Bungalow, Box 280 Times Downtown.

OLD HOMESTEAD with 3 acres of fine, cleared farm land, beautiful shade trees, apple and peach orchard, etc., barn, chicken house and outbuildings; on main road in good sized town; stores, schools, churches; commuting distance to New York City; will sell cheap and on easy terms to a reliable family wanting such a place; write for further information. Hocker, Box 284 Times Downtown.

If you are looking for an old house needing a few repairs, with a half acre of good land for cultivation of vegetables and chickens, near water and station, complete for $1,425, for $75 down and $10 monthly, answer at once to Johnson, Box 261 Times Downtown.

Must dispose of my country home, with house, barns, and three acres, peach and pear trees, plenty of shade, on main road; need some ready cash and balance easy to good family. Mrs. B. Paton, 131 Ashland Place, Brooklyn.

Small farm with outbuildings, best soil and location for vegetables, chickens, and shade trees; will sell cheap on small cash payment and $12 monthly to party wanting a home; in large town, commuting distance to New York. Bryan, 290 Times Downtown.

Long Beach.—Desirable corner plot, 100x100. Riverside Boulevard and Walnut St., three blocks to ocean, bargain at $4,500; reasonable amount can remain on mortgage your own terms. Gehring, 1,480 Broadway.

COZY LITTLE HOME with 2 acres of fine tillable land for $1,350, on easy terms; some shade trees; high elevation, near beautiful lake; positive bargain. Inquire B. Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

House.—Two-family, basement, cellar; 14 rooms; modern; 2 baths; garden: excellent for doctor; A1 transportation. Owner, 1 Slocum St., near Myrtle, Evergreen, L. I.

Flushing.—House, 36 16th St., rent or sale; 12 rooms, electricity, elegant location; plot, 100x138; between Broadway and State.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A REAL BARGAIN—$6,500; will sell on very easy terms; delightful country home; grounds 100 by 168 ft., with fine shade trees; high in healthy mts.; house has 9 rooms, 2 tiled baths, very large living room with open fireplace; wide hardwood floors throughout; verandas and open gallery; superb view of lake; near express station, 48 minutes to city, express trains, Lackawanna R. R.; all city conveniences, parquet floors, electric light; near country club, schools; select neighborhood; house is nearly new. Address E. A. W., owner, Box 29 Times Downtown.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK, $200 down and small monthly payments, like rent, buys my beautiful suburban home, 30 minutes from New York; 7c fare; Craftsman design; 6 rooms, tiled bathroom; parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living room; hardwood trim; bedrooms in white enamel, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; 70 trains daily; trolleys also. BALDWIN, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. 5047 John.

Choice bargain, 6-room house, bath, modern house, for $3,400; $300 cash, balance easy terms; water, gas, electricity, sewers, finished streets, high and dry; large veranda, lawns and gardens; 5 minutes to R. R. station or trolley; commutation $4.85; 30 minutes to Broadway; house is two years old, in fine condition; rental income, $350 yearly. Act quickly. Liberty Bonds taken. Call, write, or phone Owner, M. D. Ayers, 146 West 86th St. Tel. Greeley 4565.

Exceptional Bargains.—$2,700 to $3,300 buys my modern homes and bungalows; sacrificing $500 under value, as building materials were bought last Fall, when prices were low; buyer gets benefit; six rooms, bath; gas, electricity, steam, beam ceilings; 30 minutes on Erie; near station and trolley; restricted; high elevation; easy payment down, balance like rent. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—FOR RENT, attractive home, 11 rooms; hot-water heat; every imp't; sleeping porch; ¼-acre plot; best section; fine flowers, shrubs, trees; garage; $75 month. Call, see photo. Fine opportunity. S. S. WALSTRUM—GORDEN & FORMAN, 120 Broadway, N. Y. Ridgewood, N. J. Rector 7718. Tel. 555.

Fanwood, N. J.—Modern house, 7 rooms and bath, on plot 100x250; garage, fruit trees, grapes, berries; $8,000; owner's business compelled his moving; adjoining plot of 100x250 if wanted. Wallis A. Cattelle, Washington, N. J.

DANDY FARM.
154 acres, Basking Ridge; two houses, large barns, three wells; splendid views; $4,000 worth timber; bargain.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC., 165 Broadway.

MONTCLAIR.—Will sacrifice $9,000 residence for $7,500; 9 rooms, 2 baths, 6 bedrooms, sleeping porch, latest appointments; only $500 cash required. Frank Hughes Taylor Company, at Lackawanna, Ter., Montclair, N. J.

MONTCLAIR.—New, modern residence, delightfully located; large living room, dining room, butlery, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, sun porch, every appointment; $7,500. Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna.

Near Summit, attractive home, bungalow, nine rooms and bath, garage, extensive grounds; refined community. Hobart, Murray Hill, N. J.

Fruit farm, 62 acres exceptional, level land; 600 bearing trees; good buildings; near village and stone road; price $5,000; half cash. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Magnificent estate on Strawberry Hill; 8¼ acres; large house with every modern improvement; garage; greenhouses, gardener's cottage, &c. Address B. S. H., (Suite 1933,) 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Farm, 230 acres, 9-room house, gravity water, practical barn, record corn land, 800 fruit trees, 3 acres berries, river affords boating and fishing; price, $6,500. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 Broadway.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

FOR SALE OR RENT, (adjoining Skaneateles Village, East Lake St.)—Modern 16-room furnished dwelling; village water, bath, electric light, sleeping porch, large piazza, double garage, abundant shade, beautiful view, near trolley, endless State roads; $5,000; rent, $500 season; no trades. Geo. M. Talcot, owner, Skaneateles, N. Y.

Fruit and general farm, 128 acres, Hudson River section; charming 10-room house, views; good land; price $7,000, $3,000 cash. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 B'way.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Five-story four-family 50-foot flat, fully rented at over $6,000, mortgage $30,000, 3 years; will exchange for free and clear lots; no cash necessary. Builder, Z 301 Times Annex.

Modern corner residence; White Plains; on large plot; will exchange for Bronx 2 or 3 family. Wasserman, 180th St. and Southern Boulevard.

FARMS.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

Five-acre farm, fruit orchards, cultivated land, on main road, $1,000; easy terms. B. Barshad, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

MORTGAGE LOANS

When you need money for any purpose, see us first. We have it. Lowest rates. Quickest service. Largest facilities. Any amount. Any security. Any time. Any terms. Any place. Any way you want it. Call, write, or phone. Tell us your needs. Let us help you. Don't borrow elsewhere. Don't pay more than you have to. Don't delay. Don't worry. Don't forget. Don't hesitate. Don't wait. Don't put off. Don't neglect. Don't overlook. Don't miss. Don't lose. Don't fail. Don't forget. Don't hesitate. Don't wait. Don't put off. Don't neglect. Don't overlook. Don't miss. Don't lose. Don't fail.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Loft, 247-253 West 19th St., 7,500 sq. ft., modern building, sprinkler system; rent reasonable. Supt., or Revel Realty & Securities Co., owner, 51 Chambers St., or your own broker.

OFFICES AND LOFTS TO SUBLEASE.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. Phone 5664 Rector.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE; every facility; rent $16.50 monthly; no lease required. Call 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

At 404 4th Av., 9th floor, (corner 28th St.)—Private offices; desk room or mail privileges; excellent service.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Country houses everywhere. TOWN AND COUNTRY Renting Agency, 200 West 72d. Columbus 5565.

Westchester County.

SCARSDALE.—38 minutes out; new Colonial solid brick dwelling, 9 rooms, 3 baths; wooded plot; near station; opposite golf club; price reduced; 20% cash, balance mortgage; photograph on request. Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc., 18 East 41st St., N. Y. C.

Edgemere. — Beautiful, completely furnished home; directly at "ocean front"; ten rooms and bath; newly renovated. Apply George H. Shuman, 19 West 44th St.

Riverdale-on-Hudson, near Yonkers. — Comfortable country home; Summer rental; large family or group. Telephone Hackett, Kingsbridge 123.

SUBURBAN, FURNISHED.
My little house, New Rochelle, high, cool and comfy, July 15-Sept. 15. Sanders, 125 Mt. Joy Place, N. R.

Long Island.

NEW ARTISTIC SMALL, LARGE HOUSES. —One hour out on Long Island; charmingly situated; garden planted; ridiculously low rent for beauty and comfort; Dr. Enright, 903 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

Ten-room house, finest street Rockaway Park, half block from ocean, furnished; sale or rent. Farrell, 140 Nassau.

New York State.

Bungalow in mountains, completely furnished, six rooms, lavatory, running water, electric lights, in colony with five other bungalows on the shore of beautiful Tennanah Lake, Sullivan County; six miles from Roscoe on the Ontario & Western Railroad; elevation 2,500 feet; boating, bathing, fishing; mosquitos unknown. Season $350. George Crowley, Tennanah Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y.

SUMMER RENTALS.—Cottages and Estates. Huntington, North Shore, and Shelter Island.
Daniel M. Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d St.,) N. Y.

New farm cottage to rent, 11 rooms, completely furnished, high, dry location; milk, butter, eggs, poultry and vegetables supplied from our own farm. Bartke, Catskill.

New Jersey.

AVON-BY-THE-SEA, N. J.
For rent, large, well-furnished Summer homes. Apply or phone 246, C. D. Snyder, office adjoining station.

Furnished 10-room house for rent; modern. W. D. Suydam, Morsemere, N. J. Phone 2232 Cortlandt.

SPARTA.—3-7 rooms, bath, $100, $165 season. Berkan, 575 Riverside Drive.

Miscellaneous.

TWIN LAKES, BERKSHIRES.
Fully furnished cottage to rent; 5 family bedrooms, bathroom, maid's room; boats, garage; 150 feet water front; splendid bathing, good fishing, boating, drives; convenient to station, Post Office, store; telephone in cottage; picturesque setting; rent $300 July 15 to Sept. 15; refer to many well-known people. ANDERSON REALTY CO., MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted, commuting distance, Long Island, 5 or 6 room shore bungalow, furnished, $150 season. Hill 419 West 114th.

Furnished cottage wanted, Long Island, Rockaways preferred, commuting distance, $300. G 74 Times.

Furnished, twelve rooms, three baths, tennis court; on lake; $400; July-August. R 33 Times.

Wanted — In Westchester County, small cottage, furnished, till about October; not over $50; details when seen. G 81 Times.

HOUSES TO LET.

Out of Town.

For rent—Attractive house, Baltusrol, adjoining golf links; railroad station, Short Hills, N. J. For particulars address Mrs. Aubrey Martin, Short Hills. Rent at bargain.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

5TH AV., 749.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, maid service; $17.50 week. Plaza 8793.

59TH, 51 EAST.—Cool two room and bath; piano; until October. Blanchard.

60TH, 18 EAST.—Cool, attractive, two bedrooms, parlor, bath; reasonable rent; restaurant; non-housekeeping. Mrs. Elliot Smith. Plaza 4570.

ATTENTION.—Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms, bath; full hotel service; block from subway; $10.50-$15 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

EAST 62D.—Handsomely furnished six rooms, two baths, sixth floor. Sept. 1, $2,500 year. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

LEXINGTON AV., 163, (Hotel Rutledge.)—1, 2, or 3 rooms and bath; large, sunny, very modern; telephone, elevator service, electric light; $80 per month and up, or weekly rates; meals optional; extraordinary value.

MADISON SQUARE HOTEL.—Sublet apartment, 3 rooms and bath, 12th floor, open outlook south and west, furnished mahogany, Oriental rugs, until Oct. 1. Room 407, 150 5th Av.

PLAZA section; exquisitely furnished 4 rooms, housekeeping; sacrifice. Details, Columbus 10974.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST. 1, 2, and 3 rooms, bath; special rates; $50 monthly and upward; complete service.

SEVEN ROOMS, all light, south, west exposure; near park; Summer, $100. Lenox 7771.

TO SUBLET, bedroom and bath, also a suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; can be connected if desired; attractive rate. THE LORRAINE. 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

20TH, 422 WEST.—Exclusive block, "The Chimes"; 5 rooms, bath, steam; $88 to $44; for people of refinement; no small children.

45TH, 341 WEST. (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bry. 6255.

47TH, 112 WEST. — Completely furnished bachelor apartment; three rooms, bath; high-class house; free maid service optional; electric light and linen included in rent.

50TH, 4 WEST.—Apartment, beautifully furnished, 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette; maid service. Circle 4137. Mrs. M. Dwyer.

54TH, WEST, 142.—7th Av., Floor 2 or 3½ months, completely furnished three-room and bath; housekeeping apartment. Apply Apt. 11E, Oregon Apts.

55TH, 350 WEST.—Sublet large room, kitchenette, bath, immediately. Dearborn, Apt. 2.

57TH, 421 WEST.—SIX HANDSOME OUTside rooms; July 1, Sept. 1; floor space, 30x85 ft.; Steinway grand piano; all conveniences; superior maid service if desired; rent moderate. Columbus 4896.

57TH, 20 WEST. — Three-room apartment, furnished; non-housekeeping; highest references.

57TH, 58 WEST.—Delightfully cool three rooms, (bath,) piano, elevator; references. Baxter.

57TH, 260 WEST.—6 attractive rooms, 9th floor; light, cool; Steinway grand; southwest exposure. Apt. 153. Circle 2680.

58TH ST. — Magnificently furnished duplex apartment, 11 rooms, 3 baths; immediate possession; $150 month; less than half the unfurnished rent. Particulars, telephone Vanderbilt 1452.

59TH ST., 43 WEST.—Central location; delightfully cool duplex apartment, facing Park; handsomely furnished; three master's, two servants' bedrooms; $150 monthly until October. Call mornings. Whelen.

59TH ST., 38 WEST.
Handsomely furnished two and three rooms, bath, kitchenette; monthly or yearly.

60TH, 231 WEST.—Five rooms; attractively furnished; Summer months; very reasonable. Apply Superintendent.

70TH, 104 WEST, (Hotel Walton.)—Sublet 2 rooms and bath, attractively furnished; references.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Handsome kitchenette apt.; all improvements; best equipped house in city.

72D, 322 WEST. — Eight-room apartment, overlooking Hudson; reasonable terms. Inquire 322 West 72d. Columbus 1085.

72D ST., (Near West End Av.)— Large 10-room apartment, beautifully furnished, for rent for the Summer season or longer if desired; $400 per month. B. H. Karmen, 122 5th Av. Telephone 1345 Chel. Brokers solicited.

74TH, 108 WEST.—TWO LARGE STUDIOS; PRIVATE BATHS; ALL LIGHT; FURNISHED; $65 AND $70. Superintendent.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; select, private house; excellent table.

77TH, 266 WEST.—Attractive rooms, all conveniences; Southern cooking; Riverside, subway; references.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 174 West, (The Little House.)—Large, small rooms; delicious home table; references.

83D, 116 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; smaller one; excellent table; moderate.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, clean, cool rooms; private baths; excellent table; best location in city; references required.

88TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive single and double room, good home cooking; Summer rates.

93D, 21 WEST.—Rooms, well-kept house; "L"; excellent cuisine; table boarders.

94TH, 38 WEST.—Desirable rooms; all home comforts; excellent board; references. Strauss.

96TH, 54 WEST.
Desirable rooms; excellent table; terms moderate.

97TH, 256 WEST.—All comforts of home; private family; excellent table; terms moderate.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Large, attractive room, twin beds, bath; best table; reasonable.

107TH, 822 WEST.—SPACIOUS, AIRY DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS; BATH, ELECTRICITY; SUMMER RATES.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms, all improvements; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated.

114TH, 528 WEST.—Large and small room; overlooking Columbia campus; excellent table.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Beautiful rooms; house thoroughly appointed; excellent board; references.

WEST END AV., 279, (Corner 73d, Schwab Mansion.)—Handsome house; elevator; large square rooms, singles.

COUNTRY BOARD.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 minutes' Delightful Sail Manhattan.
50 cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished; Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Long Island.

Bellport Children's Camp. — Large grounds; near water; all sports; highest references; limited number girls, 5-16; boys, 5-12. Miss Hasedorn, Bellport, L. I.

Westchester.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

Highcliffe Hotel, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL, "THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY," 45 NORTH ARLINGTON AV., EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its shady oiled streets, beautiful lawns and flowers; best water in the world; a parlor, bedroom and private bath, with excellent meals for two persons, from $28 to $50 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. W. T. Reade, Prop.

Rest cases, invalids, convalescents; ideal homelike conditions; own vegetables; near N. Y., (booklet.) Dr. Ellis, Metuchen.

New York State.

Boarders wanted; quiet, refined, elderly people at private Adirondack Camp, on beautiful lake; all city conveniences; four miles from railroad station, on State road. Address Mrs. Lyna Miles, 41 South Lake Av., Albany, N. Y.

JEFFERSON VALLEY, N. Y.—Healthful, homelike; own farm products; near beautiful lake; $7 to $10. Mrs. K. C. Outhouse.

Country Board Wanted.

Wanted, by Spanish-American young man, board with private family in the suburbs of New York, with opportunities to learn English. Otolvaro, 108 West 64th St.

Young business man, Hebrew, desires first-class room and board with refined family; commuting distance; references exchanged; state particulars. Room 421, 500 5th Av., New York City.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

82D ST.—Suite, two rooms, bath, luxuriously furnished, $10; breakfast. Schuyler 2982.

82D, 66 WEST.—Large room, second floor; small room; cool, comfortable; reference.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Splendid room, private bath; continuous hot water; other rooms; electricity.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Single rooms; hot and cold running water; bath adjoining; references.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electricity; breakfast optional; private house; reasonable.

85TH, 210 WEST.—Attractive, cool room, adjoining bath; phone; Summer rates. Taylor.

85TH, 138 WEST.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; electricity. Telephone 8725 Schuyler.

85TH, (Near Broadway,)—Unusual outside room, running water, elevator. Schuyler 2739.

86TH, 338 WEST. — Handsomely furnished room; bath, electricity; best equipped house in city.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large room, piano, fine private bathroom, kitchenette; refined home.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, outside rooms; kitchenette, maid service, elevator. Kennedy.

91ST, 74 WEST.—Large, well-kept room; all conveniences; reasonable.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished room, private bath, electricity; medium Summer rates.

93D ST, 265 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, very large room, private bath, constant hot water, electricity; smaller room, suitable couple.

94TH ST., 319 WEST.—Attractive, cool, medium-sized room, near bath, in private family; modern elevator apartment. Franklin. 5383 River.

95TH, 46 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, for single or couple; all improvements.

95TH, 817 WEST.—Small, attractive room; gentleman; reference; shower; $4.50. Apt. 4.

104TH, 245 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—3 rooms, en suite, or single; electricity; hot water; newly furnished; private; all light. Beidle.

108TH, 7 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; elevator apartment. Telephone 1240 Academy. Clinton.

113TH, 836 WEST.—Two beautiful rooms in front; housekeeping if desired; references; shown only during day. Apt. 21.

113TH, 606 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms, with running water; all conveniences. Apt. 5E.

113TH, 523 WEST.—Beautiful large room, kitchenette; smaller $2.50 up; conveniences; reasonable.

113TH, 617 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive outside room, single; kitchen; conveniences; reasonable. Franklee.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Double, single rooms, 3 windows, adjoining bath; elevator. Hart.

115TH, 620 WEST.—Charming room; exquisitely clean and cool; overlooking Hudson. Apt. 42.

117TH, (Amsterdam Av.,) La Porte Hotel.—Delightful Summer location; opposite Columbia University campus, between Riverside and Morningside Parks; 6 minutes from 42d St.; large and small rooms, suites, private baths; $4 weekly up; transients, $1 daily up.

118TH, 401 WEST, (corner Morningside Drive.)—Outside rooms; private lavatory; Apt. 31.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; elevator building; $4; kitchen privileges. Apt. 3.

121ST, 301 AND 519 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Delightful Summer location; high and cool; near Riverside and Morningside Parks, tennis courts, libraries, restaurants, and dining rooms; opposite Columbia University; attractively furnished rooms; southeastern corner, five windows, alcove, suitable for three, $12, $15 week; southern front, three windows, view of campus, suitable for two, $9; southern or eastern front, suitable for two, $7, $8; side, morning sun, suitable for two, $6; small, southern front, $4, $4.50; rear rooms, $3, $5, $8; reception room and parlors; room for dancing week days and evenings; elevator, steam, electricity, hot water, showers, telephones; Broadway subway, elevated, surface lines, Riverside Park. Chaperons; At 301, Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Young, telephone Morningside 4887; at 519, Miss Williams, telephone Morningside 5790.

123D, 348 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, attractive large room; electricity; private house; low rates; easy reach Columbia. Phone 654 Morningside.

124TH, 557 WEST, (Broadway.)—Well-kept rooms; elevator apartment; $2.50 to $5. Karlson.

126TH, 56 WEST.—First-class rooms reasonable, every comfort, Southerners accommodated. Lenox subway.

127TH, 222 WEST.—Beautiful connecting rooms, single or suite; gentlemen or couple; reasonable.

141ST ST., 630 WEST. — Large, cool room, with bath; moderate. 7610 Audubon. Moore.

BROADWAY, 2,465, (91st.)—Beautiful room; parquet floor; telephone; elevator; rent $5.50. Gerard.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66TH ST. COR.) Opposite Park, delightful corner room; private hallway; excellent transportation. Telephone 7915 Columbus.

CLAREMONT AV., 209.—Large outside room for one or two ladies; kitchen privileges. Apt. 37. Call after 4.

FURNISHED ROOM by the week, private family. Riverside 4702.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (136th St.)—Attractive room; all home conveniences, gentleman. Apply Supt.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 362. (Corner 109th.)—Large, beautiful room, overlooking Hudson. Hurt, 10A.

SINGLE ROOM for American gentleman; private Christian family; no other roomers; elevator; $5. Phone Riverside 3319.

WEST END AV., 611, NEAR 59TH ST. New, elegantly furnished, large back parlor, bedroom with kitchenette; best location in city.

WEST END AV., 664, (Block to Subway.)—Exceptionally well furnished large and small rooms; twin beds; running water.

WEST END AV., 672.—Suite, handsomely furnished; private bath; kitchenette; large room, piano.

WEST END AV., 543.—Room with private bath; also other rooms; references; reasonable rates.

WEST END AV., 896.—Large front room and alcove, four windows, $9; electricity; private.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior single and double rooms, private bath. Riverside 3050.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

NICELY furnished room or two rooms wanted, connecting private bath and lavatory, hot, cold running water, electricity, twin beds, in refined neighborhood; prefer 70th to 100th St., west of Broadway; light, airy, sunny room; permanent; man and wife; A1 reference; $35 to $40 monthly. Phone 7203 Columbus from 10 to 5. R 46 Times.

JAPANESE business man wants large room, private family, bath, telephone, near Riverside, between 72d-157th. R 42 Times.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

WEST END AV., 794.—Bachelor apartment, one, two rooms, private bath; maid service.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

36TH, 14 EAST.—Double and single rooms, private bath; refined home; references.

38TH ST., 29 EAST.—Large, small rooms; meals served; quiet surroundings.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th St.)—Rooms, board, teachers' residence. Telephone 9768 Murray Hill.

MADISON AV., 213.—Attractive rooms; exceptional table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small room; all improvements; excellent board; private residence; electricity.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Rooms, private baths; other rooms; unexcelled board; telephone.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private baths; table guests; reference.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—
Desirable rooms, with board; references.

57TH, 32 WEST.—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Ideal Summer location; opposite park and river; exclusive Pension; suite and large room, private baths; small room; excellent table.

72D, 322 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private house, overlooking Hudson; private bath; references.

72D, 212 WEST.—Single, double rooms, private baths; table board. Columbus 6396.

73D, 142 WEST.—Elegant large front and medium rooms; electricity; exceptionally low rates Summer months; refined family. Telephone Columbus 9995.

73D, 139 WEST.—Just opening newly furnished, decorated large rooms; electricity; select.

73D, 140 WEST.—TWO-ROOM SUITE; PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, ELECTRICITY; SUMMER PRICES.

73D, 269 WEST.—Medium, cool room, next bath; $5; gentleman; references.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room near Subway, elevated; meals optional; references.

74TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive rooms; subway; Summer rates; electricity; references. Telephone 8017 Columbus.

75TH

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER. — Full-fledged; above average; extraordinary business ability; $18. T 339 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; typist; thoroughly experienced; references; $15. M 375 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — High school graduate; four years' experience; competent; $18. R 45 Times.

CASHIER - SECRETARY - OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Refined young Englishwoman desires position; no stenography; references. G 75 Times.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Two colored girls together; references. Bryce, 242 West 62d St.

COOK.—Serve; no laundry; adults; apartment; references. Murphy, 174 East 85th St.

COLLEGE SENIOR, mathematical training, wishes statistical or similar work till October; general office and filing experience. D. R., 2,404 8th Av., or Morningside 8138.

DRESSMAKER; artistic, expert fitter; street, dinner, dancing frocks; remodeling; out, home preferred. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Circle 1184.

EXECUTIVE. — Woman, 30, with ability, forceful personality, fitted for man's position, is desirous of making connection with good concern. E 439 Times Annex.

FILE CLERK.—Four years' experience; knowledge of switchboard; salary, $10. S 313 Times Downtown.

FRENCH NURSE, governess, for one or two children; references; experience. Madame Cassella, 329 West 14th.

GOVERNESS, speaking English, French, German, wants position, one or two children, 4 years up; good references. Address P. O. Box 436, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

HOTEL CASHIER, bookkeeper, controller, housekeeper, lady, 9 years' hotel experience, linguist, seeks engagement; excellent references. G 80 Times.

NORMAL graduate desires governess, companion, or light housework position for the Summer; moderate salary. Z 396 Times Annex.

NURSE.—Refined, educated registered nurse desires position, preferably taking care of child in suburb; state particulars. K 111 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 2½ years' experience; good penman; accurate, conscientious; $8. V 265 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—A1 stenographer, bookkeeper, possessing tact and initiative, executive ability, capable assuming responsibility, above average ability, seeks good connection; salary, $25. T 314 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—College graduate, experienced stenographer, correspondent; exceptional qualifications; $35 weekly. T 368 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Expert, capable bookkeeper, good executive; reliable; above average ability; unusually rapid, accurate worker; $22. V 216 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Eight years technical experience; capable assuming responsibilities; high school graduate; $18; excellent credentials. V 257 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER. — Eight years' experience; accustomed rapid dictation; high school education; standard operator; references; $15. M 376 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Age 22, high school graduate; four years' experience; good speller, grammarian; references; $12. V 204 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Christian, (24,) good personality; thoroughly experienced, businesslike; familiar office details; absolutely reliable; $18. B. B., S 204 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, CORRESPONDENT, six years' experience, educated, capable, and executive, desires position in sales department with reliable firm; $20. K 122 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent; familiar office work, assuming responsibilities; $18. S 229 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wishes to connect with reliable firm; moderate salary. Lillian Cohen, 37 East 58th. Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' brokerage, export experience; quick, accurate; references; $15. V 258 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; high school graduate; thoroughly competent; $15. V 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several months' experience; high school education; conscientious, willing; $8. 288 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Long, valuable experience; can make good; $22. V 267 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, some experience, wishes position downtown; takes dictation accurately. S 224 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Business experience; interested in her work; salary $12. Rhinelander 8718.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable beginner; little experience; downtown position preferred; $8. S 221 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly efficient; educated; initiative; general office routine; $18. R 47 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; rapid worker; excellent references; $12. V 262 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate, knowledge bookkeeping; four years' experience; $12. M 299 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Understands office routine; neat, willing; $12. K 126 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—General office assistant; capable handling busy board; $22. V 292 Times Downtown.

TRAINED NURSES will take entire charge of baby; fine nursery, top floor; physician and parents' references. 330 West 95th, Apt. 40. Terms reasonable.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced housewerkers, excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 W. 50th.

COOKS, Waitresses, Nurses, Housewerkers. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

SOUTHERN HOUSEWORKERS, cooks; investigated references. Augusta Agency, 333 West 23d St. Col. 1129.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 135d St. Morn. 6816.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

AMERICAN, 41, varied business experience, factory, clerical, selling, desires position where good work and results will be recognized; highest references. K 27 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR with proven record as business getter; at present employed, desires to make change for proposition with unlimited possibilities. C 466 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING MAN.—With business and sales experience; young; printer, designer, copywriter; moderate compensation, part time. T 320 Times Downtown.

ADS, catalogs, periodicals; experienced writer wants employment; moderate salary. E 440 Times Annex.

AGGRESSIVE Christian (25) will devote spare time (9 to 4) to your business. K 148 Times.

AM 27, resourceful and well educated; understand credit and business; experienced correspondent, commercial and legal training as well as selling experience; if there is a future with your concern, salary will be no obstacle. V 295 Times Downtown.

ATTORNEY, few years in practice, admitted in several jurisdictions, possessing ability along commercial and legal lines; thoroughly reliable and capable, desires to connect with mercantile house; reasonable in demands; ineligible for the military. V 276 Times Downtown.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24,594.—In Bankruptcy.—MARY ANDERSON WARNER, INC., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Mary Anderson Warner, Inc., are hereby given notice that on June 5, 1917, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, June 29th, 1917, at 2 o'clock. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, June 16, 1917.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24,683.—In Bankruptcy.—ISRAEL SHERMAN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Israel Sherman are hereby given notice that on June 14, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, June 30, 1917, at 2:30. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, June 16, 1917.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Frequently the demand for The New York Times exceeds the supply. This is likely to occur oftener in the future, because of conditions of paper manufacture and regular readers are cautioned to order their copies of The New York Times delivered or reserved.

SITUATIONS' WANTED—Male.

AUDITOR, BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, competent; excellent references; requires evening work. S 217 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR, office manager, competent executive, long experience, desires position with growing concern. A. L., 210 East 21st.

BOOKKEEPER.—I write a good hand, am quick and accurate and have been drilled in the most modern methods of accounting; satisfactory reference concerning character and ability; will start at $10. Mr. Z., 38 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER and accountant, (29,) ten years' experience, can take complete charge of correspondence and credit departments, desires position with prospects; best references. K 106 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Young man (19) desires position; high school education; experienced; salary expected, $12. H., Times, Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST.—Seven years' experience, accurate; good penman; capable of taking entire charge; salary $20. K 136 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (32,) married, seeks engagement; modern methods; full charge; efficient. K 134 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, clerk, 21; business high school graduate; experienced, hard worker. K 43 Times.

CHAUFFEUR. — Gentleman leaving New York would like to find position for his chauffeur; clean, sober man of 30; excellent driver; good mechanic; highly recommended. E. B., 50 Central Park West.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. F. Glanzman, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4086.

CHAUFFEUR, 37; married; 16 years' experience; expert driver, mechanic; excellent private references. Man, 56 West 85d St. Riverside 1830-J.

CHAUFFEUR, 22, Swiss, single, speaks English, French, and Italian, wishes position in private family; city or country. Address F. Roduit, 228 West 24th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 9 years' experience, foreign and domestic cars; good references. Hall, 141 West 64th. Phone Col. 5492.

CHAUFFEUR, Useful. — Colored; 15 years present employer; desires change; references. K 143 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; 8 years' experience; sober, reliable, careful. Havranek, 1,355 Avenue A.

CHAUFFEUR; careful driver; good mechanic; long experience; private or commercial. K 138 Times.

CHAUFFEUR. — Licensed, careful, sober, make repairs; city, country; references. K 118 Times.

CLERK.—Young man, (20;) high school graduate; clerical work; two years' experience. Robert Feldman, 1,114 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

COLLEGE STUDENT desires Summer position in clerical capacity or tutor; town or country. K 127 Times.

COLLEGE MAN, knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting, desires position. K 140 Times.

COOK.—Japanese wishes position as cook and general work in private family; city or country; long experience. K. N., 80 Sands Street, Brooklyn.

ENGINEER, stationary, trained, trustworthy, wishes position, responsibility. Redican, 209 East 51st.

ESTIMATOR and Superintendent; 10 years' practical experience alterations, fire jobs; can produce good work cheaply and quickly; have organization. K 118 Times.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVE.

Graduate civil engineer, American university, aged 33, who has spent extensively in Europe, particularly France and Italy, open for engagement Aug. 1; twelve years' experience, covering general engineering, sales, organization; speak Italian (fluency); knowledge of French; business and banking references. V 228 Times Downtown.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE, clerical experience, desires permanent position. S 205 Times Downtown.

MAN, speaking, corresponding fluently English, French, German, Dutch; fair knowledge Italian; interpreter and translator; quick at figures, shorthand, typewriter, good penman, extensive general knowledge and good brains enabling to thoroughly work out difficult, intricate problems; has afternoons and most mornings and evenings; open for congenial work; excellent references. R 47 Times.

MAN, 60, temperate, desires light work, doing chores or make himself useful for home and pay. Dearing, Catharine Mission, Catharine Slip, City.

MAN, educated, executive ability, capable handler of men, good organizer, would like to change present position. K 123 Times.

MAN, 25, desires position; several years' experience ledger clerk, general office work. Reardon, 230 East 46th St.

MAN, 20, legal training, fluent speaker, business experience. Manton, 157 East 47th.

OFFICE MANAGER, thorough bookkeeper, stenographer; will accept local or foreign position; knowledge Spanish; salary $30. V 284 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, American, 40; successful, wide experience; sell top prices; high-grade references; salary or drawing account. K 28 Times.

SALESMAN, (26,) experienced traveling salesman seeks meritorious proposition; college graduate. S 226 Times Downtown.

SELLING POSITION desired by personally and commercially qualified salesman, 32, married. Box 634, 1,089 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Thoroughly experienced, good executive abilities; highest references. V 276 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper; energetic, young, ambitious; $15. Phone Bryant 1318. Mr. S.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience, desires position for day and evening. S 222 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, (26.)—Long, thorough experience; capable, trustworthy; highest references. K 145 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, desires position evenings. S. E., Times, Harlem.

SUPERINTENDENT (factory) wants position; high-class man, sober, honest, experienced. Horton, 68 West 71st.

TEACHER, temporary; college experience, fluent Spanish, some French and German; traveled; discipline. Box 371 Times, 2 Rector St.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) high school graduate, wishes position where perseverance and intelligence will bring results; general office work, bookkeeping, and typewriting experience. S 213 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19 years old, desires position with advertising concern or advertising department of any large business house; college education and experience in copy writing. H. Unger, 1,000 Creston Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, 25; thorough business and selling training; good correspondent, understanding lending, wishes connection as well as a level head; future and not salary counts. V 293 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, desires position with automobile concern; can furnish best references; has experience. K 120 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) well educated, with business experience, desires position where concentration will lead to promotion. K 116 Times.

YOUNG MAN (23) wishes position with iron and steel house; 6 years' experience. F. Johns, 1,272 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) neat appearance, good talker, office and selling experience; unquestionable reference. S 219 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, entry and profit clerk; seven years' business experience, wishes to connect with reliable firm; capable; references; salary $18. K 139 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, splendid education, two years' experience, desires position, preferably outside; rejected army examination; excellent references. K 142 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, college graduate, desires position with an established firm. L. H. K., 214 Rose St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN.—College education, desires position in office with future. S 216 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, neat appearing, desires permanent connection. S 211 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, wishes position at anything. S 207 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, knowledge of bookkeeping, typewriting, desires position; best references. S 208 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, college education, desires position with reliable concern or office. J. Gary, 4,643 White Plains Av.

YOUNG MAN, experienced bookkeeper, office man, typist, desires position; $15. S 206 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school education, 2 years' business experience. K 112 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, well educated, desires afternoon employment. R 49 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Young woman, neat, age 25 to 35, for general office work with an old established firm; must be expert bookkeeper, stenographer and typist; $18 to start, with good chance of advancement. R 41 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, double entry; must be neat, accurate at figures; salary $16 to start; references required. Nathan Krauskopf Co., 337 6th Av., 6th floor.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER in small perfumo factory, Flatbush; state experience, qualifications, age, and salary desired. D 376 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; references required; good opportunity. Sieradzka Co., 42 East 12th St.

BOOK SALESWOMAN.—Experienced, for a $50 per week proposition; suited to present national conditions; sales steadily increasing; salary and commission. The King-Richardson Co., Springfield, Mass.

COOK, Etc.—A strong, experienced woman wanted for cooking and simple house work at Summer camp of boys, two hours from the city; object of camp to help in food supply, and some workers are volunteer, but will pay moderate wages and expenses for this work. Apply after Monday, Richmond Hill House, 28 MacDougal St.

FILING CLERK wanted by a responsible concern, state race, age, school education, business experience, and salary expected. P 54 Times.

GREENHUT COMPANY

require a

Thoroughly Experienced

SALESLADY

for their

Engraved Stationery Department.

Apply at Employment Office.

HOUSEWORKER, general, not over 35, in prettiest town in Jersey, 12 miles from New York; no washing; sea shore July-August; $35. Call with reference or write Sergeant, 95 Madison Av.

MAID. — Wanted, white maid for general housework in three-room modern apartment. 805 West 45th St. 6F.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER wanted for a hospital in Philadelphia, Penn.; only those with institutional experience will be considered; state experience and full details. Z 894 Times Annex.

MODEL. — Attractive young lady as dress model; size 16. John Traina, 68 W. 36th.

NURSE, graduate of hospital training school, to take charge of a first aid hospital in a factory; able to do clerical work in connection with making reports and compiling data on first aid work; factory working 50 hours a week; state age, where graduated, and salary wanted. Address Nurse, 61 2d St., Hoboken.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES. SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 343 East 116th Street, New York City. A few vacancies exist for women desiring two or three years' training; diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply by letter or in person, Superintendent of Nurses.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Woman over 30, possessing more than ordinary tact, ability, to call on our trade; mothers and others can explain successful character-building plan for children; permanent position; straight salary and extra bonuses. Room 711, 110 West 34th.

SOCIAL WORK.—College or normal school graduate for social work with children in Jewish cottage-plan orphan asylum. Apply personally, 6 P. M., Mothers at 140th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—A first-class stenographer who can also become general office assistant in department of large publishing house; ambition, energy, initiative, personality, and accurateness are essential characteristics; excellent opportunity for right person; write, stating age, qualifications, and salary desired. Box K 133 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED; NEATNESS AND REFINEMENT APPRECIATED; ATTRACTIVE POSITION. CHARLES D. JAFFEE, 906 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, young woman for position in country bank; ten miles from New York; must have good education, good stenographer and general knowledge accounting, good penman; wages, $15; splendid opportunity for bright girl. G 77 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in busy manufacturing office, high school graduate with about three years' experience; $12 to start, good chance for advancement; write giving age, experience, and reference. Roth, 1 Greene St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER in office of large shirt manufacturer; good, experienced and conceptive; salary to start, $15; state references and full particulars. V 298 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—Refined young lady for exceptional office position in Washington, D. C.; must have knowledge of Italian; references. Call, write Chief, 420 College Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST. — General office work, billing, etc.; state experience, references, and salary. Box V 300 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, clever young beginner, for filing, switchboard, and occasionally take dictation; $7 weekly. Room 802, 29 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, not over 22; only a little experience required; give age, religion, experience, and salary desired. S 230 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and switchboard operator, competent, for business office; hours, 9 to 5:30; state experience, references, and salary expected. K 118 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, competent stenographer, 2 years' experience; state salary and references. D 375 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST. — Experienced; state experience, references and salary expected. K 137 Times.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. N. C. McReynolds, 247 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt, 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TEACHER or college student; Summer work; $250 for 3 months; short hours, pleasant work. K 144 Times.

TEACHER, over 25, for Summer work; year's contract if efficient. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Competent telephone operator, typist, file clerk, for order department, downtown office; $15, with advancement proportional to value; state age, position held, and references. Address V 290 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE GIRL, busy law office; state full particulars, experience, salary. S 231 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted, in Brooklyn Gentile law office, with high school education, or equivalent, as stenographer; long experience not necessary. Address, stating age, experience, education, and compensation desired, S 223 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, capable, quick, intelligent worker with domestic science training, as assistant to working manager of cafeteria tea room. T 303 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER, engineering, $25; many positions, $18, $15; insurance, $15; dictaphone operators, $15; stenographer position, hotel, including meals, $50 monthly; commercial, $12; typists and telephone operators, $10; office assistants, $7; bookkeepers, $15, $12; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

BOOKKEEPERS, Stenographers.—Numerous desirable positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 10 East 43d.—Stenographers, (3,) $18, (4,) $15; typist, $15; clerks. Miss Budonbender, Prop.

BOOKKEEPERS, $25; stenographers, $18; typists, $12; miscellaneous clerical. Mighill Agency, Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHER, (law,) $18; dictaphone, $12; clerical positions open. Lehigh Exchange, 37 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau; 39 East 42d.

STENOGRAPHERS, office assistants, Americans, beginners and experienced. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St.

STENOGRAPHERS, $15-$20; typists, clerks; good openings. Business Service Bureau, 307 Broadway.

HIRST EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Stenographers, corporation experience, $18, several, $15; cashier, $20.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 200 net words per minute by Boyd's Syllab-le Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Special Summer rates. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. BOYD SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

BUSINESS TRAINING FOR WOMEN.

Business is already demanding trained women to fill actual and prospective vacancies—the greatest demand being for women trained in accounting and office procedures. Send for details of the 16-session accounting course for women, given at the Pace Institute, Hudson Terminal, afternoons or evenings. Individual instruction. Ask for Booklet 19. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

MOTION PICTURES.—New types, new faces constantly wanted; big salaries; expert instruction; French method; tryout and film test given; moderate fees. E. Brunel Film Co., 1,482 Broadway. (43d.)

$10

this week only, day or night, pays for complete course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT OR THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED C. P. A. WANTED AS MANAGER OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS' OFFICE; SALARY, $3,000 AND PROSPECTS. Z 310 TIMES ANNEX.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced, familiar with costs for large manufacturing concern, City of Buffalo; no applications entertained unless accompanied by fullest details as to experience, salary expected, &c. Z 381 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT.—A position is open on technical publication for an educated young man of about 20 to 22 years of age, having knowledge of layouts, the handling of copy and cuts, and the makeup of advertising pages; knowledge of stenography and typewriting useful; he must be alert and quick worker; unless your reply contains full particulars regarding yourself and first-class references reply will not be considered. S 210 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—One capable of producing results in national advertising for circulation of 500,000 and upward; commission basis; man of unquestioned integrity, ability, and accustomed to making $4,000-$5,000 annually only need apply. Call after 9:30. Mr. Miller, 1903, 220 West 42d St.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS to travel selling space on theatre curtains; commission basis. Wm. S. Emery Co., 118 East 28th St., city.

ADVERTISING MAN with financial clientele; salary and commission; good possibilities; give experience in full; answers treated confidentially. V 277 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN.—Experienced; executive ability; under 45; opportunity advancement; write particulars, including salary expected. Z 390 Times Annex.

AUTO TIRE REPAIR MAN, with complete knowledge of vulcanizing; excellent position and good pay for right party. New Idea Double Tire Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Keep cost records in machine shop taxicab concern; salary commensurate with ability; state experience fully. K 109 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Steady, industrious; permanent position; mercantile house. V 291 Times Downtown.

BILLING DEPARTMENT wants an efficient, experienced man capable of taking charge of billing and shipping departments, large wholesale house; give details, experience, &c. D 347 Times Downtown.

BOY.—If you're a boy about 16, through school, clean, with a good head and fast legs, and want a chance in the office of a great publishing house, write all about yourself in your own handwriting today to Box K 132 Times.

BOY, strong, wanted for outdoor work, by vending machine company; reply in own handwriting, giving full particulars, including salary wanted. D 374 Times Downtown.

BOY in office of diamond importers; not over 16, having grammar school education and best of references; salary $6. V 288 Times Downtown.

BOYS, about 16 years old, for clerical and mechanical positions in large manufacturing concern; good opening. T 355 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright and willing, for delivery and to be useful in 5th Av. tailor establishment. Davis, 546 5th Av.

CARETAKER wanted for Summer months. Apply 862 Lexington Av.

CLERK. — Young man experienced export shipping and consular invoice clerk; one having knowledge of typewriting and Spanish preferred; reasonable salary and good opportunity. V 301 Times Downtown.

CLERK to calculate cost records; experienced. Frankel, 177 Hudson St.

CONDUCTORS AND MOTORMEN — Good wages; no labor trouble. Write Employment Bureau, Pittsburgh Railways Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.

COMPOSITOR.—Good job, good pay for a good stone hard with pep; union. V 245 Times Downtown.

CUTTER.—Custom cutter, experienced in high-class military work. Z 387 Times Annex.

DESIGNER AND PATTERN CUTTER, experienced on boys' wash suits; excellent opportunity. K 141 Times.

DRAFTSMAN. — Experienced mechanical draftsman wanted on pumps, condensers and power plant equipment; technical education preferred but not absolutely necessary; location near New York. Z 354 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN for special automatic tools. Mergenthaler Linotype, 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

EMPLOYMENT CLERK.—Elderly man, with common sense, to take charge of employment office in Brooklyn; hours 7 to 5:30; applicant to be considered must state, past experience and salary wanted. D 372 Times Downtown.

ERRAND BOY, (17, over,) neat and accurate; must understand filing. D 378 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVES.—The tremendous growth and expansion in the business of a manufacturing company of national prominence makes it necessary to immediately secure the services of two broad gauge men with executive training and experience for credit and office management duties; the gross sales aggregate $60,000,000 annually and the general office force numbers 1,500 persons; none but those having had experience in position of similar nature and are making good will be considered; in reply give telephone number and hours when single, salary expected, and give names of last three employers, positions occupied, and length of service; all replies will be treated in strict confidence pending selection of the right men. K 114 Times.

FOREMAN WANTED.—EXPERIENCED MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF VULCANIZING AND STRIPPING PNEUMATIC RUBBER MILLS MANUFACTURING MOLDED AND BRAIDED LONG-LENGTH HOSE; PLANT LOCATED 30 MILES SOUTH OF PHILADELPHIA; MUST BE QUALIFIED TO DO ABOVE LINE OF WORK AND CAPABLE OF SUCCESSFULLY HANDLING HELP. Z 379 TIMES ANNEX.

FOREMAN. — EXPERIENCED CANVAS WRAPPED HOSE, DEPARTMENT FOREMAN FOR RUBBER MILLS, 30 MILES SOUTH OF PHILADELPHIA; MUST BE ABLE TO HANDLE GIRLS; PERMANENT POSITION. Z 381 TIMES ANNEX.

FOREMAN WANTED.—EXPERIENCED BRAIDING ROOM FOREMAN FOR RUBBER MILLS, 30 MILES SOUTH OF PHILADELPHIA; MUST BE ABLE TO HANDLE GIRLS; PERMANENT POSITION. Z 381 TIMES ANNEX.

GARDENER wanted, experienced, for country; single preferred; state wages wanted, without board. Reply, L. Wallick, Carthage, New York.

MACHINISTS, moulders, all around man, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, steady work; no labor trouble; good wages. Apply Room 6, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MANAGER FOR WOODEN SHIPBUILDING PLANT.

Manager wanted of practical ability to lay down ways and construct as many as six wooden ships; must be good executive, sober, honest, capable of handling his forces well; will give right man fine position; good pay. 25 Broad St., Room 622. Telephone Bread 2472.

MECHANICIAN.—Man, between 31 and 35 years old, wanted for Summer camp in the Adirondacks, who thoroughly understands motor boats and gasoline engines, to drive motor boat and do general work; must come well recommended; salary $50 monthly, which includes board; railroad fare paid. Address, stating age, references, and experience. Z 366 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY, 16 years old, in downtown engineer's office. Requirements: Some high school work, good school record, good personal record, desire to advance. Prospects: pleasant environment, good future, starting salary $5 per week, salary increase dependent on ability. Please state your qualifications in detail in replying. S 223 Times Downtown.

PIANO TUNER with wareroom experience; must be good repair man; chance for advancement. Address, with references, Arthur Jordan Piano Co., 13th and G Sts., Northwest, Washington, D. C.

PRINTER ESTIMATOR, broad experience on general printing and especially finer catalogs; give reference, salary, and experience. E 389 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

RATE CLERK.—Experienced in freight rates and checking freight bills; steady position; give experience, reference, and salary wanted when answering. V 297 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE SALESMEN.

I need for special water front sales at City Island Saturdays and Sundays six bright, real, live, experienced salesmen of good appearance and personality to handle crowd of 1,000 people and over; straight commission basis only. Apply today only, between 4 and 5 P. M., with references.

Department J.

JOSEPH P. DAY,
31 Nassau St., N. Y.

SALESMEN to sell a brand new business service that fills a long-felt want—so meritorious that at the earliest news of it many business men are sending in their checks unsolicited; this is an opportunity for a limited number of high-grade, clean-cut salesmen to get in on the ground floor of what may prove to be a selling sensation; we want only men of unquestionable character; for good men there will be shortly branch manager openings; commission basis. Call Monday or Tuesday, after 10, eighth floor, 241 West 37th St. Ask for the sales manager.

SALESMAN WANTED.

Reliable salesman capable of directing others wanted immediately; man of education and good personality will be considered regardless of previous line sold; every possible aid will be given man who can qualify, including thorough training, drawing account against commissions, and transportation; Eastern territory. Mr. Clampitt, 6th floor, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN WANTED.

A corporation of many years' standing, with expanding business, must have Al salesman for Eastern territory; will give very possible co-operation, including drawing account, but demand good character, high-class appearance, and genuine salesmanship ability; state age, experience; advancement assured good man. K 73 Times.

SALESMAN FOR CHILDREN'S HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE; MUST HAVE A1 REFERENCES, CONTROLLING CERTAIN AMOUNT OF TRADE AMONG HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE DEALERS. DEPARTMENT STORES AND INTERIOR DECORATORS; WILL HAVE PERMANENT EXHIBIT IN CHICAGO IN NATIONAL FURNITURE EXCHANGE. SALARY AND COMMISSION; ALL COMMUNICATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. ADDRESS ROOM 403, 1,182 BROADWAY.

SALESMEN WANTED

for our new $10 automobile policy; an easy seller. Every owner, driver, chauffeur should buy on sight; the only policy issued that covers every accident while operating, adjusting, or cranking automobile; big commissions. Fred J. Schaefer & Co., Managers, 1,123 Broadway, N. Y.

SALESMEN wanted with following among retail jewelers and department stores in Southern territory: line of gold filled and sterling jewelry and novelties; straight 15 per cent. commission; references and experience must accompany answer. Z 392 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted, who is familiar with trade, to carry a good moving gold jewelry line on 10 per cent. commission; New York City and Eastern territory if desired. Address T. G. Frechingham & Co., North Attleboro, Mass.

SALESMEN.—System, the Magazine of Business, requires experienced specialty salesmen with sufficient confidence in their ability to work under liberal commission arrangement. 15 Park Row.

SALESMEN wanted to sell furs; reasonable commission basis; references required. Apply Dermer Neidelmann & Co., 62 East Broadway.

SALESMAN, calling on garages, to handle a high class side line; commission; several territories open; sample compact and light. Z 395 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—For ladies' silk shirt waists; commission basis. Goryeb Bros., 60 Washington St.

SALESMEN.—For stock issue interesting to car owners; commission basis. Phone Franklin 1766 for appointment.

SALESMAN for up to date metal novelty; commission. Ornamental Casting Co., 464 Broadway.

SALESMEN, (two;) permanent; quick promotion; easy seller; big commissions. Call Rector 8594 for appointment.

SALESMEN.—Experienced retail or wholesale shoe salesmen for special 60-day sales campaign in Greater New York; the men who demonstrate superior ability will be retained permanently; salary basis. T 344 Times.

SALESMEN, (3;) must be men of certain popular build, willing to work on large cash commissions. Sullivan-Ball, 120 West 32d.

STENOGRAPHER. — First-class man with several years' experience wanted in office of machinery manufacturers; good opportunity. Call at 8:30, John Johnson Co., 37th and 2d Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man for secretarial work who has had experience in mechanical line; knowledge of filing; salary, $16 to $18. Standard Shipbuilding Corporation, Mariners Harbor, S. I.

TECHNICAL MEN.

Mechanical age to 27 years, to start with the sales department of a large company, near New York City, making a mechanical specialty; send school training, experience record and photograph; salary $1,000 per year to start; big opportunity for training and advancement; only those who have shown in their letters that they have the right training and ability will be even considered. Technical, Box 206 Times Downtown.

TIMEKEEPER wanted who has had experience on building construction work. Apply at 224 St, and Lexington Av., new building.

TUTOR.—Wanted, young college man to tutor for geometry and French son of aristocratic Southern family for Summer; must be refined and of pleasing personality. Z 306 Times Annex.

UPHOLSTERERS wanted. Apply 1,472 Broadway, Room 310, Longacre Bldg. See Mr. S.

WANTED NAVAL ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN FOR WOODEN SHIPBUILDING PLANT; preference one who has been in employ of shipbuilding company. 25 Broad St., Room 622. Tel. Broad 2472.

WANTED—SHIPBUILDING CARPENTERS. We can use 100 first-class ship carpenters; good wages; 2 years' work. 25 Broad St., Room 622.

YOUNG MAN wanted, bright, willing, and energetic, as file clerk, engineering department, railroad company; state experience and salary desired. S 227 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for drafting room; prefer high school graduate; excellent opportunity to learn good engineering business. Write, stating age, nationality, and experience, to Box D 346 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Export house requires immediately services of young man for shipping department; must be accurate at figures. S 228 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 17, for general insurance broker's office; one familiar with insurance preferred. L. T. Hollister, 92 William St.

Employment Agencies.

HIRST EXCHANGE, 95 LIBERTY ST.

Man capable of handling warehouse, technical experience; New Orleans; $3,600; accountants, seniors and juniors; good salaries; stenographers, $20-$18; clerks, messengers.

MANAGER, (cold storage warehouse,) $3,900; bookkeepers, $22; correspondents, $20; bank bookkeepers, clerks; (knowledge bookkeeping, stenography,) $18; clerk, $75; stenographers, Mighill (Agency,) Flatiron Bldg.

FRENCH, ENGLISH STENOGRAPHERS for Paris; stenographers, engineers, draftsmen, young clerk; register free. F. X. Goggin Agency, 200 Broadway.

Instruction.

MEN OF ALL AGES, if you like to use tools, your quickest way to success is to learn MECHANICAL dentistry; no book study; simply labo

BILLY SUNDAY HITS TRAIL FOR HOME

"Sorry to Leave the Burg and Hope to Come Back," Says Evangelist.

NEARLY 100,000 CONVERTS

Free-Will Offering Probably Will Reach $125,000—Will Go to Red Cross and Y. M. C. A.

Billy and Ma Sunday left town yesterday, cheered on their way by some 2,500 admirers who gathered at the Pennsylvania Railroad station to throw flowers in their path, shake hands with them, sing revival songs, and wave handkerchiefs as the 11:04 Pennsylvania Limited pulled out.

Mr. Sunday was in an ebullient mood.

"I feel awfully sorry to leave New York," he exclaimed. "I have fallen in love with the burg. I hope I can come back. Maybe I will."

Somebody asked him about the New York revival.

"It was amazing," he said. "New York has broken all the records. It is so great that you cannot grasp it."

Concerning the free-will offering he said: "It was amazing. I am delighted to be able to turn over such a large amount to the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. army and navy workers."

Most of the members of the Revival Campaign Committee, among them John D. Rockefeller, Jr., were at the station with the hundreds of others. As Billy and Ma pushed their way through the crowd, shaking hands, the people sang "Brighten the Corner Where You Are," and as the train rolled out of the station they sang, "God Be With You Till We Meet Again."

Mr. and Mrs. Sunday will go to their home at Winona Lake, Ind., from which place they will later go with their sons, Billy, Jr., and Paul, to the Hood River section of Oregon, where they will spend the Summer. Billy's final business before leaving was to buy a broad-brimmed Panama hat to wear during the Oregon vacation.

The total number of trail hitters, it was announced, was 98,264, many more than even the optimistic had expected, and more than twice as many as during any other revival.

The William A. Sunday Evangelistic Association will meet today, probably in the Metropolitan Tower, to decide upon the disposition of the tabernacle.

It was announced last night that the free-will offering had reached $118,000 and that at the rate at which checks were coming in it was believed the total offering would be at least $125,000. This money, it was explained, was absolutely to be divided between the two organizations designated by Sunday.

Homer Rodeheaver, musical director of the Sunday revival, was the central figure at a reunion of the campaign workers in the tabernacle last night. There were about 14,000 present.

Mr. Rodeheaver was presented with a diamond scarf pin and a diamond-studded Masonic emblem. George A. Erewster and Robert Matthews, the pianists, each received a pearl scarf pin, and Albert Petersen, who has been the custodian of the tabernacle, received a pair of gold cuff links.

It was announced that the Sunday organization is to be made permanent to keep alive the spirit aroused by the evangelist.

Only Mr. and Mrs. Sunday went away yesterday. The other members of the party will leave soon for their homes to meet again on Sept. 1 in Los Angeles, Cal.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Between 161st St. and 3d Av. and New Rochelle, by way Boston Road and Pelham Parkway, new Goodrich non-skid tire, mounted on rim; size 36x4½; reward. Telephone 2804 New Rochelle. 57 Woodland Ave., New Rochelle.

LOST—On Saturday night in The Playhouse or in the neighborhood of 48th St. and Broadway, a square plantium pin, set in with a sapphire, pearls, and diamonds; liberal reward to finder; no questions asked. Phone Columbus 6712.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, black velvet bag containing eyeglasses in case, small sum of money, small purse and cardcase; $5 reward. Cashier, Hotel Belmont, Park Av. and 42d St.

LOST—Black leather billcase, containing $55, identification cards, registration receipts, Sunday evening on 5th Av. bus, Riverside Drive, or West 79th; reward; no questions. Phone Roscoe M. Gage, Schuyler 3155.

LOST—June 14, Hudson tube or station or near there, lady's solitaire diamond ring, about one carat weight, Tiffany setting; reward to finder. Wm. Wallace, P. O. Box 285, Waterbury, Conn.

LOST—Stickpin, sapphire with small diamond; lost between 34th St. and 181st St., taking subway; not valuable, only keepsake; liberal reward for the pin or pawn ticket; no questions. E. B. Loughlin, 714 W. 181st St.

LOST.—Wednesday, June 6, diamond ring, 2 large diamonds set across, diamonds in shank, gold mounting; $250 reward. Return to Udall & Ballou, 574 5th Av.

LOST—In New York or Brooklyn shopping district or subway, lady's gold flexible bracelet set with diamonds and two sapphires; reward if found. G 79 Times.

LOST.—Fancy diamond flexible bracelet, Grand Theatre, Maillard's, and upper Broadway; liberal reward. Address, Albert Baum, 170 Broadway.

LOST—On Friday, June 15, between 61st and 85th Sts. East, small diamond heart pin. Reward for return to Mrs. H. B. Duryea, 685 Park Av.

LOST—Lady's gold watch and pin, Thursday, between Brooklyn and 78th, Manhattan, "Frances" engraved on back; reward. Plante, 761 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

LOST—Between Colonia Tea Room, 5th Av., and McCreery's Post Office, about 2 o'clock Monday, black satin coat. Finder kindly return Mrs. Balch, 79 Washington Place, City.

LOST—Saturday, between 64th and 59th St., Madison Av. car, gunmetal mesh bag, initialed H. G. K.; reward. Mrs. Knapp, Hahnemann Hospital, 637 Park Av.

LOST—Black leather pocketbook, on 177th St. and Fort Washington Av., Monday; reward if returned. Mrs. R. L. Montgomery, 800 West 171st St.

LOST—Blue beaded lady's bag, train Hopatcong Station, Saturday, 2 o'clock; liberal reward. Marx, 720 Riverside Drive. Aud. 1004.

LOST—Vicinity of West End Av., dragon fly pin; wings diamond-studded; emerald eyes, ruby body; suitable reward. Miss W., 121 West 79th.

LOST—Saturday, a bunch of keys and small heart-shaped gold keyring, with owner's initials; reward. Return to 20 West 42d St.

LOST—Pearl brooch, between Municipal Building and subway; reward. 2536 Municipal Building, New York City.

LOST—Thursday, at or near Fifth Avenue Bank, gold change purse marked A. G. L. Return Fifth Avenue Bank.

LOST—Diamond scarfpin in shape of an owl; reward. A. B., 16 William St.

LOST.—Since June 11, Meylam repeater watch; liberal reward offered; return to Z 400 Times Annex.

LOST.—Central Park, near 85th Street, or 86th Street, blue fox neck piece; reward. Apt. 1015, The Belnord.

LOST—Baroque pearl earring, in Altman's shop or near; reward. 4804 Lenox.

LOST—Gold bracelet of garnets and pearls; liberal reward. Waninger, 114 East 95th.

$50 REWARD.—Return of pearl scarfpin, lost June 11, between Red Bank, N. J., and New York City, via P. R. R. Co., 8:44 A. M. train; no questions asked. Theo. B. Starr, Inc., 5th Av. and 47th St., N. Y. C.

Found.

FOUND—On 28th St., purse containing pawn ticket and change; identification required. Address V 274 Times Downtown.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—On Saturday evening, June 16, corner 70th St. and West End Av., a Boston bull; owner's name and street number on collar. Liberal reward if returned to Goodman, 237 West 74th St.

LOST.—White wire-haired dog, Broadway, near 86th Street, answers name "Sambo"; return, Stewart, 240 West 104th St.; reward.

Coral Necklace Found

The New York Times:

Last Thursday evening I lost a coral necklace of value. On Saturday I advertised in The Times. On Sunday my necklace was returned to me. It pays to advertise in The Times.

Miss Helena M. Fulton, Hotel Rutledge, Lexington Av. & 30th St., N. Y. C.

No matter how trifling the article lost, or how great its value, The New York Times should be the medium in which to advertise for its recovery.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
Telephone Bryant 1000.

THREE HELD UNDER HANAN AUTO WRECK

Shoe Manufacturer's Daughter-in-Law Injured When Car Was Upset.

SAVED BY SEA GATE DINERS

Driver of Machine That Caused Accident Gives Himself Up to Police Several Hours Later.

Mrs. Alfred P. Hanan, Jr., daughter-in-law of one of the partners in the shoe firm of that name; her father-in-law's chauffeur, Eugene Cacaci, and William H. Hanna, a confidential business agent of the Hanan family, suffered painful injuries last night when the elder Hanan's car was overturned in a collision at the corner of Atlantic Avenue and Beach Forty-second Street, Sea Gate. The party was driving along Atlantic Avenue toward the Hanan Summer home at a moderate speed when, according to eye-witnesses, a touring car, empty, save for the chauffeur, shot out of the side street, hit the Hanan machine broadside, and upset it.

The occupants were pinned under the wreckage and rescued by Summer residents, who were called away from the dinner table by the noise of the crash. Dr. C. R. Love found that Hanan had a broken shoulder, Cacaci suffered from concussion of the brain, and Mrs. Hanan was cut about the head and had possible injuries of the spine. The car was wrecked.

The driver of the other car, John Eckhoff, manager and part owner of an automobile renting company at 835 Union Street, Brooklyn, walked into the Coney Island Police Station several hours after the accident and gave himself up. Despite the evidence of several eyewitnesses who said that he deserted his car and ran away as soon as the smash occurred, he said that he had stayed at the scene of the accident for forty minutes. He was held on the charges of violating the motor traffic laws.

TRAIN HIT AUTO, TWO DEAD.

Chauffeur Did Not Heed Flagman's Second Warning at Crossing.

Two men were killed instantly at Dumont, N. J., when an express train on the West Shore Railroad struck an automobile which Pancrasio Grassi of 452 East Sixty-ninth Street was driving to the home of Miss Mary Conitiello, near the railroad crossing. Miss Conitiello, who was standing on her porch, saw the flagman stop the automobile so that a long freight train might pass. When the last car had passed the crossing, the chauffeur, James La Salle, started across the tracks, heedless of the second warning of the flagman and of the screams of the girl, who saw the express approaching. Both men were killed instantly.

Harry Bloodgood, a costumer, of 145 West Forty-fifth Street was driving his automobile on Jackson Avenue at Woodside, L. I., when he collided with a car belonging to Payne Whitney and driven by Mr. Whitney's chauffeur, Clifford Shea of Manhasset. Mr. Bloodgood swung his car out to avoid a truck immediately in front of his car without noticing that the Whitney automobile was approaching rapidly from the opposite direction. Because of an excavation on the edge of the roadway the cars were not able to swing far enough out to avoid striking each other a glancing blow. The Whitney car turned over, seriously injuring Shea, while Mr. Bloodgood and his wife were thrown out of their machine. All were taken to the St. John's Hospital at Long Island City, where it was said that Mr. Bloodgood had probable internal injuries. Mrs. Bloodgood had a fractured leg and a probable fracture of the skull.

AIR FALL KILLS AMERICAN.

B. R. Woodworth Dies in France—Lincoln Chatkoff Injured.

PARIS, June 18.—The Paris Herald says that "Benny" Woodworth of San Francisco, chief of the first section of the American Ambulance Field Service, has been killed, and Lincoln Chatkoff of New York City, pilot in the Lafayette Escadrille, dangerously wounded in an airplane accident.

Woodworth went to the headquarters of the Lafayette Escadrille in Champagne Friday evening and met his friend Chatkoff there. They decided to fly over to visit some comrades at the camp of "The Storks," Captain Guynemer's squadron, six miles away. Chatkoff rose to a height of 150 feet and began to execute a series of evolutions, beginning with several spirals and then nose-diving toward the earth.

Witnesses say that when near the ground the pilot seemed to make an effort to right the machine in order to rise again. Chatkoff either miscalculated the distance or something went wrong with the apparatus, for the machine never altered its course, but plunged headlong and buried its nose in the earth.

Woodworth was killed instantly, one of his legs being severed and the other crushed. He also suffered other severe injuries. Chatkoff was injured internally, his skull was fractured, and he suffered other wounds. He is in a critical condition.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—Benjamin R. Woodworth, 30 years old, whose death in an airplane accident is reported from Paris, was the son of Mrs. Ruth Woodworth of San Francisco, and a great-grandson of Samuel Woodworth, author of "The Old Oaken Bucket." He enlisted two years ago in the American Ambulance Corps. When America declared war he became an aviator, and was made a Lieutenant.

Woodworth was in San Francisco last Fall and gave illustrated lectures on the war, returning to the front in October. He once lived in Boston.

STATE CENSUS FALLS OFF.

Director Goodrich Warns Against Waiting Until the Last Moment.

State census registration fell off yesterday and Director E. P. Goodrich after a tour of inspection said that if persons were holding off until the last minute before filling out their blanks there will be a tremendous rush that is going to test to the uttermost the force of volunteer registrars.

"There were probably 150,000 registrations in New York City today," said Mr. Goodrich. "If we are going to register a million and a half persons in the next six days we ought to register at least 250,000 a day. The organization of volunteer workers is now running smoothly, we have plenty of supplies for all, and very few complaints have been received today."

Mr. Goodrich said some persons, while perfectly willing to answer questions, have refused to sign, being under the impression that to do so commits them for military service. The registrars have explained that the signing of a blank is not enrolling for the country's defense, and in some cases the objectors signed. As soon as the census books are closed the director intends to begin legal proceedings against those who have not registered, and it is probable, from present estimates, that thousands of men and women will find they will have to face the consequences for their evasion of the census law.

War Benefits for Enlisted Jews.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 18.—The remission of dues of all members of the Independent Order of Brith Sholem, who enlist in war service, was decided upon by a special committee of the thirteenth annual convention tonight. It was also decided that enlisted members shall still be eligible to death and permanent disability benefits.

Officers were elected as follows: Grand Master, Dr. L. S. Rubinsohn of Philadelphia; Grand Secretary, Martin O. Levy, Philadelphia; Grand Treasurer, I. Rosenbaum, Philadelphia, and Max Stark, New York, Grand Trustee.

DISCOVER NEW ANTISEPTIC.

Sponsors Say It Is Far Stronger Than Bichloride of Mercury.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 18.—A new and powerful antiseptic compound which, it is said, possesses strength many times as great as that of bichloride of mercury has been discovered by three investigators of the dermatological research laboratories of the Philadelphia Polyclinic Hospital. They are Drs. Jay Frank Schamberg, George W. Raiziss, and John A. Kolmer. The compound has been called "mercurophen." The three physicians have offered their services and the use of their invention to the army and navy and have decided to throw open to the world the free use of their formula.

Mercurophen is a compound of mercury with a complex phenol group. Its discovery is the result of several years of labor, the story of part of which was recently published in a medical journal. The new antiseptic is less poisonous than bichloride of mercury and is declared to be thirty to fifty times stronger in germ killing properties. It can therefore be employed in much weaker solutions.

Some of the mercurophen tablets have been sent to France and are being tested in the American hospitals there. Prominent surgeons of Philadelphia are also testing their value in surgical conditions and the early reports are enthusiastic. The drug is particularly adapted to use as a first aid dressing, by using gauze compresses which have been soaked in the solution. These may be carried by each soldier in an antiseptic envelope, and when wounded he can place the guaze pad over the wound and pour water on it. The antiseptic is not irritating to the skin.

CHEAPER FUEL FOR NAVY.

Daniels Orders Producers to Supply Needs for Price to be Fixed Later.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Secretary Daniels has ordered coal and oil producers to supply the enormous quantities needed by the navy at prices to be fixed by the President when the Federal Trade Commission has determined a fair rate. The navy will use 1,750,000 tons of coal and 50,000,000 barrels of oil purchased under this application of the authority granted by Congress.

Secretary Daniels said today that the coal operators proposed to furnish navy coal at a rate of $2.95 a ton at the mine. The navy has been paying $2.88 a ton delivered. The Secretary directed the companies to ship immediately, the orders being pro-rated among the producers, agreeing to pay a tentative price of $2.33 at the mine pending a report from the Federal Trade Commission. If the commission determines a higher rate is justified because of increased cost of production, the department will equalize payments at the rate fixed. If $2.33 is too high, however, payments on future shipments will be curtailed to bring the entire purchase at the commission's rate. The $2.33 rate is being advanced by the Government "on account" at present.

Oil quotations submitted, Mr. Daniels said, ranged from $1.58 to $1.86 a barrel, delivered at Port Arthur, although the present rate is 89 cents a barrel at that point. The department directed the producers to fill its orders for 50,000,000 barrels, leaving the question of price to be determined by the trade commission.

Berlin Papers Raise "Ad" Rates.

BERLIN, June 17, (via London, June 18.)—Twenty of the leading newspapers of Berlin publish announcements of an increase in advertising rates on account of the rising cost of raw materials and of production in general. The newspapers also have narrowed the advertising columns, of which there are now seven instead of six to the page.



RIPWOOD

Low enough in front to be comfortable; high enough in back to be correct in style. "Ripwood" is *the* collar for warm days.

E&W
EARL & WILSON
15 cent
Collars
The best Style is your Style

Charles M. Schwab,[1] J. Ogden Armour,[2] Booth Tarkington,[3] Senator Burton,[4] Frank Vanderlip,[5] Harry G. Peterman,[6] Alexander Graham Bell,[7] Dr. Richard C. Cabot,[8] Dean Schneider,[9] Theodore N. Vail,[10] Russell H. Conwell[11] and hundreds of others[12] whose names must be unknown, but whose stories have been quoted and reprinted from ocean to ocean

These men dipped their pens into the current of their own lives and wrote words that put a holy discontent into the souls of thousands

THESE men, and others like them, have told in The AMERICAN MAGAZINE what they have found out about the problem of living. Each told his own story—for every man has at least one story—and each story so told had something in it for everyone else—as the sequel proved.

For what we are really interested in is ourselves—*our* lives, *our* health, *our* incomes, *our* families, *our* jobs. As a natural corollary to these interests, we have the liveliest curiosity about other men. What would *they* do in a situation like ours? What *did* they do? There you have it—

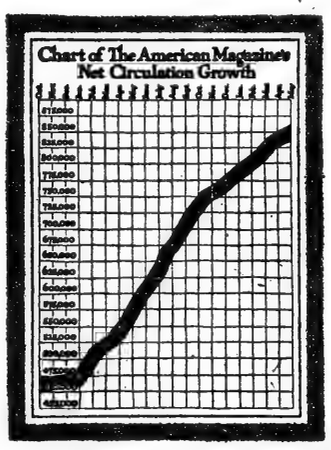
Biography and Autobiography

This recipe for The AMERICAN MAGAZINE is self-perpetuating. It rests on the things that really matter to its readers. Its readers have responded in the only way that counts—by buying it. The AMERICAN MAGAZINE is pulling—pulling with an even, steady, strong-armed strength. It is a new kind of magazine with a field of its own—a field it has made its own, and which is made up of human beings that are alive, curious, discontented, ambitious and successful. The present rate for space is far too low—but what can we do? We can't hold the magazine down. We can't raise the rate again—yet.

Is it necessary to say more?

The chapter and verse:

[1] "SUCCEEDING WITH WHAT YOU HAVE"—November, 1916. [2] "ARMOUR MEN WHO HAVE GOT AHEAD"—March 1917. [3] "NIP-SEILLIONS"—January 1917. [4] "THE MAN WITH THE MIRACLE MEMORY"—March 1916. [5] "THE WORLD IS MINE"—March 1916. [6] "WHAT MAKES A GOOD SALESMAN"—April 1916. [7] "YOUNG MAN—GET AN IDEA OF YOUR OWN"—June 1916. [8] "BETTER DOCTORING FOR LESS MONEY"—April 1916. [9] "ARE YOU A SQUARE PEG IN A ROUND HOLE?"—April 1917. [10] "THE KIND OF MEN THAT VAIL AND GARY PICK"—January 1917. [11] "WHAT YOU CAN DO WITH YOUR WILL POWER"—April 1916. [12] "GETTING AND HOLDING A JOB"—March 1916; "HOW I DOUBLED MY LIFE"—March 1916; "HOW I LEARNED THAT TO DO BUSINESS I MUST KNOW PEOPLE"—January 1917; "THE MAN WHO FELT ABUSED"—September 1916, "HOW I MADE THEM HIRE ME"—July 1916; "WHEN SUCCESS HUNG IN THE BALANCE"—February 1917.



The American Magazine

THE CROWELL PUBLISHING COMPANY
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SHAW WALKER
STELL LETTER FILES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Thundershowers, cooler by tonight; Thursday fair, moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,697. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

FIND ANOTHER GIRL SEIZED BY COCCHI IN HIS CYCLE SHOP

Philippa Mureal Saved from Ruth Cruger's Fate by Timely Arrival of Her Mother.

LURED HER TO BASEMENT

Detectives Seek Crimes Fugitive May Have Done in Other Quarters He Tenanted.

MYSTERY OF MISS LA RUE

Said to Have Jumped from Window, Unpursued, While Hysterical—Police Again Accused.

The police learned yesterday that Philippa Muréal, a 15-year-old girl, had been rescued by her mother, Mme. Muréal, from the clutches of Alfredo Cocchi in the basement of his motor cycle shop at 127th and Manhattan Streets in September of last year, five months before 17-year-old Ruth Cruger was killed and buried there.

He had lured the girl there on the pretext of showing her how a motor light be attached to her bicycle. Mme. Muréal, who then lived at 111 Manhattan Street, directly across from Cocchi's shop, saw her daughter go down into the basement with Cocchi, ran downstairs from her apartment and entered the basement as the girl was struggling to escape from Cocchi, who had one hand on her throat, the other about her waist. Mme. Muréal tore the girl away, and to avoid notoriety moved out of the neighborhood instead of reporting the incident. Before that date Cocchi had coaxed the girl to go motor-cycle riding with him, and had sought to tempt her with promises of champagne.

District Attorney John T. Dooling questioned another fourteen-year-old girl living in the neighborhood, who had been induced by Cocchi to ride with him on his motor cycle. Evidence was found that he had made advances to most of the pretty girls who lived near his shop, or who passed it frequently.

Investigation into the past of Cocchi showed that his reputation as a danger to young girls had been known in the other neighborhoods in which he had motor-cycle shops before he moved to his last address. When he had a shop in 1914 and 1915 at 227 West Eighty-third Street, Mrs. Cocchi complained to the landlord, P. J. Mulcahy of 2,286 Broadway, that Cocchi was continually with young girls, and that he usually met them at Columbus Circle. Cocchi leased the entire premises at 227 West Eighty-third Street, had his shop on the ground floor, but kept for his private use on the second floor a room for which he kept the key. Cocchi told others in the building that it was a toolroom, but tenants in the building said yesterday that there was considerable mystery as to his use of it. Cocchi's shop there was on the ground floor with no basement beneath it. P. J. Mulcahy said yesterday that no request had been made by the police for excavating under Cocchi's old shop, which is now a bird store, but that he was willing to have it done if the police would restore it.

Miss La Rue Still a Mystery.

Nothing occurred yesterday to clear up the mystery of the attempted suicide of "Miss Consuelo La Rue," the woman of 24, who threw herself at midnight on Monday from her apartment on the third floor at 215 West Eightieth Street, and later said that she had been attacked by two men because she had given Mrs. Grace Humiston information which led her to find the body of Ruth Cruger in the basement of Cocchi's shop.

Dr. Bainbridge of the Polyclinic Hospital said he found marks on the neck of the young woman which indicated that some one had attempted to choke her. The young woman, both of whose legs were broken, was delirious and could not add to the broken story which she told immediately after she was picked up.

"The injury to this young woman and the publicity attending it," Mrs. Humiston said, "are most unfortunate, because they jeopardize the life of two other young women. It is not true that Miss La Rue gave me information about Cocchi's crime, though she urged in my office that the basement should be dug up in the search for the body. She gave me very valuable information."

Several Latin-American Consuls have lived in the building where Miss La Rue had her apartment, and some have visited it recently. A resident in the building said that there was reason to think that she was in danger because she had disclosed the means by which Cocchi had obtained a passport to flee from this country. It was learned that Miss La Rue and a Miss Espanosa, who lived for a month, ending on May 15, at 237 West Eighty-third Street, had been requested to leave by the landlord, John Coyle, because other tenants complained that they received visitors late at night who talked loudly in Spanish.

In this connection a curious fact, which was disclosed yesterday, was that Cocchi had been very intimate in 1914 and 1915, when he had his shop in West Eighty-third Street, with a young Venezuelan named Louis Map. It was Map who recommended Cocchi to Mulcahy as a tenant. Map spent a great deal of time in Cocchi's shop. About a year ago he committed suicide with gas in a Broadway store after a young woman

Continued on Page 4.

King George Orders Princes to Drop German Titles

LONDON, June 19.—The following official announcement was made today:

"The King has deemed it desirable in the conditions brought about by the war that those Princes of his family who are his subjects and bear German names and titles should relinquish these titles and henceforth adopt British surnames. At the same time and consequent upon this decision the King has been pleased to confer peerages of the United Kingdom on the following: The Duke of Teck, Marquis; Prince Alexander of Teck, Earl; Prince Louis of Battenberg, Marquis; Prince Alexander of Battenberg, Marquis."

A further abolition of German titles held by members of the English royal family residing in England is indicated in tonight's Court circular, which announces:

"Their Highnesses Princess Victoria and Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein will henceforth be styled their Highnesses Princess Helena Victoria and Princess Marie Louise, respectively."

The circular adds that the Princesses of the royal family who bear the title Duchess of Saxony have relinquished that title at the King's desire, and the King has directed that royal warrants be prepared stating what they will be styled in the future.

HOLD DOCTOR AT CAMP FOR MURDER

Physician Accused of Killing John V. Piper Arrested at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

MOTIVE REMAINS A SECRET

Dr. Condon Left New Brunswick on Day Before Body of Rutgers Student Was Found.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 19.—The arrest at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., last night of Dr. William J. Condon, one of the most prominent and popular physicians of New Brunswick, on the charge of murdering John V. Piper, a graduate student in Rutgers College, last February, released a flood of rumor which had been spreading about underground for the last four months. Ever since Piper's disappearance gossip had connected Dr. Condon with the affair, but the discovery of the missing man's body and the collection of evidence which brought County Prosecutor Joseph E. Strickler to the conclusion that he was killed by the physician, has brought with it absolutely no trace of a motive which could have inspired such a crime.

Piper was 24 years old and came here with his wife and two little children last September. After being graduated from the University of Vermont, he entered Rutgers as a post-graduate student in botany, and tried to make part of his expenses by taking care of furnaces in the residences of prosperous citizens, of whom Dr. Condon was one. He was serious and reserved, with no known interests aside from his studies and his work in the Livingston Avenue Baptist Church, going without his meals time and again because he wanted to use his meagre earnings to buy books. According to some evidence, he was frequently chided by his wife for the single-mindedness with which he put his work before his own physical welfare and that of his family.

On Saturday, Feb. 17, he appeared at the Condon residence at noon, asked for the money due him, and took it to his wife. That night about 9:30 o'clock he left his home and went back to the Condon house, at 48 Livingston Avenue, to take care of the furnace. Dr. Condon apparently came home fifteen or twenty minutes after Piper had entered the basement by the side entrance. Mrs. Condon was upstairs putting the four children to bed, and neither she nor the doctor when questioned at the time could remember whether or not they had heard Piper firing the furnace.

At 5 o'clock the next morning Dr. Condon was awakened by Mrs. Piper, who said that her husband had not returned. The doctor professed sympathy for her anxiety, and went so far as to get out his automobile and take her to the local hospitals on the theory that Piper might have met with an accident. No trace of him was discovered.

Then rumor began to spread. A five-chambered revolver with one cartridge discharged was found in a front yard about a block down the side street from the Condon residence. Several persons declared that not long after the time Piper was supposed to have gone there to attend to his duties they had heard a single shot fired, that victim's and Dr. Condon's local reputation as a man given to occasional heavy drinking and to the carrying of a revolver, which he often took out to show to persons with whom he was talking, led to a widespread suspicion that he had something to do with Piper's disappearance. Former Judge Charles T. Cowenhoven, whom he retained to stop the gossip, advised him to welcome any investigation that might be made, and he says now that the Condon family told him that the house was searched at that time by the authorities. But if this search was made, and there seems to be no corroborate testimony that it was, it produced no results, and, as there was no trace of Piper and as rumors came in that he had been seen in nearby towns, the suspicion against Dr. Condon died away.

Reported at Revival Meeting.

In the middle of March it was said that Piper had been seen at a revival meeting at Lancaster, Penn. The belief had begun to grow that he had overstudied and wandered away, perhaps under some religious emotional influence, or that he had quarreled with his wife over the disposition of the little money which they had available for the prosecution of his studies and the support of his family. But just after that negro, Alonzo Wellington, who had been employed to do odd jobs about the Condon house, discovered a man's body under a rubber sheet in the corner of the coalbin. Wellington told a local lawyer, who, in turn, told the County Prosecutor, and several days after the discovery Mr. Stricker and his detectives took Wellington to the cellar and looked for the body. It was not where Wellington said he had seen it, and Mr. Stricker

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PRESIDENT'S AIDS AGAIN CONSIDER A WOODEN FLEET

Shipping Board and Cabinet Take Up Question as New Drive Gains Ground.

DEFINITE ACTION NEXT WEEK

Wilson Will Consult Goethals and Is Expected to Make Final Decision Soon.

STONE ATTACKS GENERAL

Weeks's Threat to Revive Demand for War Control Committee Ends Hot Debate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—President Wilson is expected to take definite action in regard to the shipbuilding program the first of next week. He probably will confer with General George W. Goethals not later than Friday. The agitation for an enlargement of the wooden ship program, it is predicted, will be one of the matters taken up in detail. The President already has heard the arguments of William Denman, Chairman of the Shipping Board, and an advocate of wooden ships.

The drive for the big wooden ship program is going on under a full head of steam and, according to reports here today, was under discussion at the Cabinet meeting and at a meeting of the Shipping Board. Published statements that England might take up the plan of constructing wooden ships if this Government failed to accept it were discounted. It was stated, however, on high authority that efforts were being made to have the Government build, in addition to the steel ships, wooden ships, which, on completion, would be taken over by private interests.

In behalf of this plan it was said that several individuals and corporations had been approached and were willing to agree to such a plan with the Government on the belief that at the present freight rates the purchase of a wooden ship would be an excellent investment, even if it was of little use after one or two trips.

It was stated in this connection that ships were in such great demand that almost any figure could be obtained for their services.

Goethals and Denman Silent.

General Goethals and Mr. Denman were silent today, but their friends were busy. There were a hundred rumors afloat, the principal one being that before many days either Mr. Denman or General Goethals would step out of power. No confirmation of such reports could be obtained, in fact, there was a feeling that an open disruption of the shipping interests of this kind would not be looked upon kindly by President Wilson.

The best information today was that President Wilson in the end would settle the dispute over the kind of ships to be constructed, as well as the price of steel.

The problem of supplying ships for the transportation of railroad supplies to Russia was one of the questions before the Shipping Board today, and it was announced that two ships of about 8,000 tons each had been turned over to the Russian Government. Every effort will be bent toward procuring other ships in order to get engines and cars across the Pacific for the use of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, as 1,000,000 tons of freight for Russia are being held up there now. There are also 500,000 tons in New York awaiting delivery.

Calls Goethals the "Goat."

"The man who built the Panama Canal and spent $350,000,000 without a breath of suspicion being thrown upon him ought not to have his reputation kicked around like a football," exclaimed Senator Smith of Michigan in a heated debate in the Senate today over the Denman-Goethals controversy.

The Michigan Senator asserted that the critics of General Goethals had gone too far in their insinuations that he has been negligent in allowing the steel concerns to foist a price of $95 a ton for steel upon the Government.

"General Goethals is being made the 'goat' of the Administration right now," insisted Senator Smith. "It is wrong. The assault on him is partisan and cruel."

Senator Vardaman of Mississippi, who brought the Denman-Goethals row up in the Senate yesterday, wanted the Senate to know, he said, in fairness to Goethals, that he had received a letter from the General in which he said he had not the power to fix contract prices, and had not attempted to do it.

"I understand that this power is in the hands of the Shipping Board," Senator Vardaman went on. "Now, if that is so, I want to say that I did not mean to attack General Goethals unjustly. I want the blame to be put where it belongs. One thing I do know is that the steel concerns have been robbing the people, and I want them to be prevented from doing it any more. It is a crying shame in this critical time."

So personal did the debate become that Senator Weeks, Republican whip, threatened to bring up a bill he introduced six weeks ago in the Senate providing for a joint committee on the conduct of the war, to be composed of six Senators and six Representatives, to confer and advise with the President and Cabinet on war matters. This committee would have power of investigation, and Senator Weeks remarked that it might perform a notable public service in delving into such an affair as the Denman-Goethals controversy.

Senator Weeks made this threat after Senator Stone of Missouri had cast reflections upon General Goethals's work in building the Panama Canal. The Missouri Senator objected, he said, to General Goethals having made even a tentative price of $95 a ton for steel. He understood the General had explained that this price had been fixed subject to the approval of the Shipping Board.

"But the trouble is that General Goethals considered $95 a ton a fair price," Senator Stone went on. "He was willing to give that money to a steel company that had paid 10 per cent. dividend on its stock, which everybody knows is watered. This concern is still

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Five American Gunboats Interned for War by China

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Five American gunboats in the harbor of Shanghai have been interned by the Chinese Government. They are the Monocacy, Palos, Samar, Quiros, and Villalobos. The Monocacy was built in the United States, and the others were captured from Spain at the battle of Manila Bay by Admiral Dewey.

The vessels received forty-eight hours in which to interne or to depart, and elected to remain and be interned. Navy officials minimized the importance of internment, indicating that the five vessels were of no particular importance.

The internment of the American vessels was long in abeyance, as it was believed China would enter the war, but finally upon advices from Peking, which said that the decision of the Government might be indefinitely delayed, the internment of the warships was ordered.

SIMS HEADS FLEET IN IRISH WATERS

American Is in Supreme Command in the British Admiral's Absence.

HAS THOUSANDS OF CRAFT

Temporary Elevation May Have Been Arranged for Political Effect in Ireland.

LONDON, June 19.—Vice Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N., has been appointed to take general charge of the operations of the allied naval forces in Irish waters.

Admiral Sims will act in this capacity while the British naval Commander in Chief is absent from his post for a period, the official announcement of his appointment explains. The American Admiral's flag meanwhile has been hoisted as that of the allied senior officer in these waters. The text of the official announcement reads:

During a short absence of the British naval Commander in Chief on the coast of Ireland, Vice Admiral Sims of the United States Navy has hoisted his flag as allied senior officer in general charge of operations of the allied naval forces in Irish waters.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—A brief message from London today brought the Navy Department its first news of the appointment of Vice Admiral Sims to command the allied naval forces in Irish waters during the absence of the commander of that district. The department had no other information as to the new responsibilities placed upon the American officer.

The Washington Government has given Admiral Sims wide powers to enable him to meet any situation that may arise. Because of the distance from Washington to the scene of operations, no effort was made to hamper him with requirements that he report for orders. The Admiral has full authority to act on his own initiative in disposing the forces at his command so as to secure the greatest co-operation with the French and British Navies and also the maximum efficiency in the warfare against German submarines.

Much of his time has been spent in London and Paris, and today's advices are the first to indicate that he has been at sea with his ships. It was said at the department, however, that the Admiral determined for himself the best course to pursue and would spend all his time afloat if he regarded that as advisable.

The statement that Admiral Sims had hoisted his flag as senior allied naval officer led to much speculation as to what American warship he might be using as a flagship, as presumably he would hoist his flag only aboard an American vessel. The only facts disclosed by the department as to vessels now in European waters have been that destroyers have been sent to British ports, and the naval collier Jupiter to a French port with supplies.

Tremendous responsibilities have been placed on Admiral Sims's shoulders. It has been said that even without the American vessels, the British have had thousands of destroyers, submarine chasers of all sizes and kinds, minesweepers, and aircraft posted in these waters in the effort to keep open the shipping lanes. All of these forces are now under Admiral Sims. On him, also, rests probably the duty of arranging for the arrival and departure of commercial vessels, both transatlantic and coastwise, that ply in Irish waters. The British Admiralty exercises rigid control over all ship movements, and no vessel leaves port until the naval commander reports the seas free of the enemy.

In some quarters it was pointed out that the announcement that the American Admiral had been placed even temporarily in command of British forces greatly superior to those under the American flag in those waters might have a political effect in Ireland, where the situation is turbulent as the period of the Irish Convention approaches. It might tend to show beyond question, it was suggested, that the British and American Governments were in perfect accord.

LEAVES $1,000,000 TO MUSEUM OF ART

Actors' Fund Also Receives $500,000 from the Estate of John Hoge of Ohio.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, June 19.—The Actors' Fund of America, with headquarters in New York, is to receive $500,000 and the Metropolitan Art Museum $1,000,000 from the estate of John Hoge, whose will was filed here today. Hoge was a retired manufacturer who made his fortune in the manufacture of a popular soap.

Each of the thirty-one churches of this city is to receive $1,000 and the two local hospitals $20,000 each.

A niece, Mrs. Frederick Grant, who made her home with Mr. Hoge, is to inherit real estate valued at $600,000; Asa Hoge, a nephew, of Leavenworth, Kan., $50,000, and the balance of the estate, valued at $2,000,000, goes to James Hoge, a nephew, of Seattle, Wash.

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville. Great recreation resort in the mountains. Send for booklet. Adv.

The Greenbrier—White Sulphur, W. Va. Open June 15th. Booklet from New York office. Adv.

POLES FORCE OUT AUSTRIAN CABINET; CZERNIN MAY GO

Refusal of Slavs in Parliament to Vote War Credit Precipitates Crisis.

INDEPENDENCE THEIR AIM

Open Antagonism of Group to Germany Evokes Anger in the Fatherland.

30,000 HANGED IN POLAND

German Deputy Who Approved of the Executions Assaulted in the Austrian Reichsrath.

LONDON, June 19.—Count Clam-Martinic, the Austrian Premier, has placed the resignation of the Cabinet in the hands of Emperor Charles, according to advices received here by way of Amsterdam, Copenhagen, and Basle.

This action followed a prolonged council of the Ministers held last night at which the situation created by the refusal of the Polish Party in Parliament to vote for the war budget was discussed exhaustively. This revolt of the Poles, which was sufficient to turn the scales against the Government since the rest of the Slav parties already were in opposition, threatens also the position of Count Czernin, the Foreign Minister of the empire.

A Copenhagen dispatch says that the news of the Polish defection had been treated with the greatest reserve by the German papers, according to the Vienna correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung, and the Government organs in Vienna had held out hopes that the crisis might be overcome by granting a few Ministerial posts to Polish and other Slav leaders. He points out that the Poles are the first parliamentary group in any belligerent country, aside from a handful of extreme Socialists, to refuse to vote a war credit.

The insistence of Premier Clam-Martinic on Saturday that they should immediately know their colors is described as due to the initiative of Count Czernin, who is unable to carry on the foreign policy of the Government while uncertainty regarding the attitude of Parliament continues.

The Polish aspirations, which recently have been indicated, aim at practically an independent Kingdom openly on an anti-German basis and have evoked marked displeasure in Germany, even the Cologne Gazette rebuking the Poles sharply.

The Polish Deputy Daszinski, a dispatch from Zurich says, declared in the Vienna Reichsrath that more than 30,000 Poles had been hanged by order of the German authorities, according to the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung, which printed special details of the sittings of the Reichsrath on the 14th and 15th. Deputy Striberny also described the abominable treatment accorded political suspects, whereupon the Pan Germanist Deputy Heine shouted: "They haven't used the rope enough; all of them ought to have been hanged." At these words all of the Slav and Polish members rushed upon Heine, and the President was obliged to suspend the sitting in the midst of a tremendous uproar.

POLES RESIST GERMAN RULE.

Hundreds Deported from Occupied Territory and Interned.

More light is thrown upon the methods adopted by the Central Powers in ruling the occupied territory in Poland by a report in the Strassburger Post, telling of the presentation in the Reichstag during the last session by Deputy Czarlinski and his colleagues of the following interpellation:

"Is the Imperial Chancellor aware that hundreds of persons of all classes of society, among them Attorneys Konic, Brzezinski, and Nowodworski of Warsaw; the Rev. Kochanski of Radom, and Engineer Findeisen of Lodz, have been brought to Germany from Poland and some of them kept interned here for years without having received an intelligible reason for this robbery of their liberty? What does the Imperial Chancellor intend to do in order to put an end to this state of affairs that is causing great bitterness in Poland?"

In response to a question by Deputy Ritsko regarding the treatment of several leading Polish Social Democrats, Dr. Theodore Lewald, representing the Government, said:

"Because of wage demands there were strikes in several important munition works in the general Government of Warsaw, and in this connection thirty-three persons, who had led the strikes and incited the strikers to excesses, were arrested and taken to Germany. The population is not disturbed over this. The activities of the Polish Socialists are not being encroached upon in so far as they do not come into conflict with public order and the interests of the German military authority."

A cablegram from Copenhagen printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on May 31 said that the Polish Socialists were in open opposition to the new order in Poland, and that thirty of their leaders had just been arrested and sent to concentration camps in Germany.

PARLIAMENT OUT OF HAND.

Non-German Parties Decline to Adhere to Cut-and-Dried Program.

The Cabinet of Count Clam-Martinic had administered the national affairs of Austria since Dec. 21, 1916. It had several predecessors, all of which worked without Parliament, which was assembled on May 31 for the first time since the war began.

As far back as March 14 it was stated that the work of keeping the Austrian Parliament down to its duties, when it did convene, would be left to Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who would exchange places with the Premier and impress the Austrian deputies "that larger point of view which represented the unity of action at both the Ballhausplatz and Wilhelmstrasse."

The Emperor being unable to have legislation done—and some of the financial legislation is said to be imperative—has this alternative; He can let the lower house die a natural death this month, as it was elected in June, 1911, for six years, or he can dissolve it. In the latter case, new elections must take place within six months, if the Constitution is to be observed.

The Greenbrier—White Sulphur, W. Va. Open June 15th. Booklet from New York office. Adv.

WILSON TO EMBARGO FOOD EXPORTS; SEES DANGER IN DELAY BY CONGRESS; BOARD TO FIX AMOUNT FOR EACH NATION

Canada Appoints a Food Controller; Sends Him Here to Confer With Hoover

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 19.—W. J. Hanna has been appointed Food Controller for Canada, it was announced in the House today by Premier Borden. Mr. Hanna left here today for Washington to confer with Herbert C. Hoover. Mr. Hanna recently retired from the Provincial Secretaryship of Ontario. He is a lawyer.

The Order in Council defining the duties and powers of Mr. Hanna was made public tonight. It provides that the Food Controller shall make necessary investigations into the quantities, location, ownership, sources of supply, and prices of any article of food in Canada; that he shall ascertain domestic requirements and facilitate the export of the surplus to Great Britain and her allies, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

The Food Controller may make regulations governing the prices of any food, and the storage, distribution, sale, and delivery thereof, providing for its conservation and governing consumption in hotels, restaurants, cafés, private houses, clubs, &c.

It is also provided that, subject to the approval of the Cabinet, the Controller may requisition, store, sell, and deliver food, and may appoint a staff to carry on the work.

Provision is made for co-operative action with any department of the Canadian Government or of the Governments of Great Britain and the allied countries.

SAYS SPECULATORS TOOK $250,000,000

Extortion from the Country on Flour Alone, Hoover Tells Senators.

HECKLED BY OPPONENTS

Gore and Reed Put Questions to Him—House Continues Food Bill Debate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Herbert C. Hoover was heckled when he appeared today before the Senate Committee on Agriculture to explain the Food Administration bill. Senators Reed of Missouri and Gore of Oklahoma plied him with peppery questions. The prospective Food Administrator, with perfect sang froid, answered them all. When the hearing was over, the prevailing impression was that Mr. Hoover had routed his antagonists.

Thirty Senators attended the hearing. At the start Mr. Hoover read a statement of 1,500 words, in which he outlined the necessity for food legislation. He wanted the Senate to know, he said, that he would not accept the office of Food Administrator without the full co-operation of Congress and people.

In his statement, Mr. Hoover outlined broadly the question of prospective food supplies.

"The real question," he said, "is whether the shortage will continue next year, and what will be the needs of the allies and America. Despite the reduced consumption of the allies, they will require larger amounts of cereals from America next year than ever before. Crop failures in the Argentine give no hope of relief from there by next Spring.

"The allies are dependent upon North America for the vast majority of their food imports. We should be able to supply 60 per cent. of what they require. The other 40 per cent. must be made up by further denial on their part and saving on ours. We can increase our surplus. The situation for them next year means increased privation.

"Without an adequate food supply no European population will continue to fight, and we should find ourselves alone against Germany. The Russian revolution was a food riot, and even yet that ally is temporarily paralyzed. Responsibility rests on our Government for failure of democracy through a shortage of food."

Canning Trade Monopolized.

Mr. Hoover said this country has been experiencing "unprecedented prices and rampant speculation." He cited the canning trade as an example, wherein the entire output of vegetables and fish for 1917 has been disposed of already, before it has even reached the canners. He predicted further high prices. Thousands of men, he said, who never before owned a dollar's worth of foodstuff are now speculating in necessities.

"The average prices to consumers in countries where food administration is now in effect are lower than those now prevailing in the United States," he said. "In England the price of bread is even 25 per cent. below the price we pay. I believe that unless some administration of our food is undertaken we shall look back at these prices as being moderate."

Mr. Hoover denied that the bill established a food dictatorship. He said the purposes of food administration were to mobilize the people in order to carry out the advice given to them by the Government officials, and to decentralize the functions of the administration in order to centralize the functions of the food administration into the various States.

A commission to take charge of production and distribution of flour, sugar, and possibly a few other principal commodities, Mr. Hoover said, is being contemplated.

"Provision for the Government to buy and sell commodities will be necessary for use only as to a very few prime commodities," he said. "The aim is to stabilize prices and thus eliminate speculation. The balance wheel for stabilizing prices is gone. We need an artificial balance wheel.

Wheat and Sugar Commissions.

"By setting up a wheat commission we can buy wheat, regulate its storage and transportation and handle it until

Continued on Page 3.

EMBARGO PLANS WORRY SHIPPERS

Eager to Test the Working of the License System by the Government.

NEW YORK THE MAIN CENTRE

Administration of Espionage and Trading-with-Enemy Laws Raises Many Problems Here.

Plans for making New York the chief centre for the administration of the export or embargo provisions of the espionage law and the Trading-with-the-Enemy bill, about to be enacted into law, are expected to be given a big impetus when Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, arrives here today or tomorrow to confer with officials of the local office of the bureau, located in the Custom House. It also was thought possible yesterday that the preferential shipment measure, when it becomes a law, may dovetail to some extent into the administration of the two other measures, at least when the question of rail transportation for merchandise for exportation is concerned.

D. E. Casey, Commercial Agent of the local bureau, said yesterday that, while a big expansion of the local office's activities was projected, with a view to dealing adequately with the changed conditions to govern export trade, neither the bureau nor the Department of Commerce was prepared to outline the procedure to be followed. The exceptional powers conferred upon President Wilson, and through him on Secretary Redfield, to issue licenses and otherwise decide where and to whom shipments abroad shall be made, have caused much anxiety among shippers in this city, as well as those inland who use this port for forwarding foodstuffs, war munitions, and supplies abroad. Exporters calling at the local office of the bureau recently have, it was said, evinced interest chiefly in the system of export licenses to be adopted by the Government.

Representatives of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce were sent here from Washington a fortnight or more ago to make a preliminary survey of the facilities existing in the local office for handling the immense export business expected to develop as soon as the two laws are made effective. It was thought probably that additional office space would have to be found in the Custom House to accommodate the business of the new export division of the bureau, as the latter's present offices on the fourth floor are already congested. Collector Malone, as custodian of the Custom House, is expected to allot extra space on the seventh floor for the granting of licenses and the carrying on of the other details of the embargo acts.

A special committee, of which Dr. Pratt is a member, has been at work for some time on the tentative regulations to cover procedure. It was said yesterday that this committee had had prepared elaborate tables of exports from the United States to neutrals, especially the Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands, covering a period of years, together with a mass of other information useful to the Government officials in deciding what amounts and classes of exports could properly go forward from here without fear of a diversion of parts of the supplies to Germany.

With the opening of the export bureau here, one of the first matters to be taken up will relate to the allowances of American foodstuffs and other supplies required to ration Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and the Netherlands, without at the same time allowing Germany to obtain American products. O. G. Mareel, Secretary of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce, with offices in the Produce Exchange Annex, said yesterday that a heavy increase had taken place in exports from this country to Sweden because normal imports from England, France, and Germany had been shut out. He added that an official Swedish Commission was now in Washington discussing the question of American exports.

A Danish Commission is also there, while one from Norway is expected to reach an American port shortly. Both of these will attempt to stave off a threatened curtailment of shipments to their respective countries. The Dutch Minister has also made representations to the Washington Government in behalf of shippers desiring to continue trade relations with the Netherlands, and the Swiss Government is sending a commission here.

Mayor Mitchel heads notable list of contributors who discuss Port of New York, its commerce, industries, development, and future—tonight in the Port-of-New York supplement of New York Evening Post. First compilation of all factors bearing on developments of the Greater Port. Remarkable issue of 116 pages, rotogravure cover, part of tonight's Evening Post. Order this morning from your news dealer. (OUT TODAY.—Adv.

Considered by Cabinet.

It is said that the matter of immediate enforcement of the embargo was one of the chief matters taken up at today's Cabinet meeting and that the most alarming information concerning neutral buying and the attitude of the buyers for America's allies were presented. Quick action was urged, it was said, in order to avert a situation that might result seriously for the United States within the next six months. The Redfield statement was withheld until after the Cabinet meeting. It was said that it was the unanimous opinion of the Cabinet that further delay was not to be considered.

The main power sought by the Administration through the Lever bill is that of putting an end to the hoarding of essential foodstuffs by unpatriotic dealers and the overthrow of a class known as illegitimate middlemen. The President is fully in accord with action in that direction, and believes that Congress will grant the powers after a period of debate. He was not, however willing to shackle the hands of Mr. Hoover any longer in dealing with the grain situation, if the powers given to him by the emergency clause of the

NEUTRALS DRAINING SUPPLY

Their Furious Buying of Grain Prompts Action to Avert Disaster.

RESORT TO ESPIONAGE ACT

Licenses to be Required for All Cargoes—Gives Control of Shipping, Too.

IN EFFECT IN 48 HOURS

Proclamation by President Imminent—Will Cover All of Country's Products.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—President Wilson has decided to exercise in full within the next forty-eight hours the powers conferred upon him by the embargo clause in the espionage law and thereby make it impossible for neutral countries or the Allies of America to export from this country so much as a bushel of wheat or the smallest quantity of any other essential commodity without obtaining a license and the approval of an Exports Council, to be composed of Herbert C. Hoover, selected to head the proposed food administration, and representatives of the Departments of State, War, Navy, and Commerce. A formal proclamation by Mr. Wilson to that effect may be expected tomorrow.

A direct statement to this effect was made through Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce today while Congress was debating the advisability of adopting the Lever bill, with its unusual powers for food administration. The President, it was said in some quarters, was wearied by the delay and fearful of the consequences which the country might be called upon to face if some action were not taken immediately which would make it possible to prevent by extreme measures the draining of this country's grain crop by neutral nations. The allies of America, it has been stated, agreed to hold off from buying pending the adoption of legislation, but were becoming fretful under the heavy neutral purchases which threatened a serious situation.

Will Apportion All Nations.

The severity of the regulations which President Wilson favors in order to best serve the United States and her allies is shown by the statement that the proposed Exports Council will determine absolutely "the apportionment of nations, both by article and countries," and the methods of selecting consignees for various controlled exports.

Secretary Redfield's announcement contains also this statement:

"The procedure of issuing an export license will be about as follows: The President's proclamation will designate the particular articles under control and countries to which such controlled articles may be exported under license. The quantity of the particular commodity to be exported under license will be decided by the Exports Council, and upon the advice of the departments concerned, and with such facts as may be presented by the trade expert dealing with that particular commodity. After the amount has been determined, the Division of Export Licenses will then restrict the amount licensed to the amount determined upon by the Exports Council."

President Wilson has assumed full responsibility for the decisions which are to be made, and in reaching his conclusions he will have at his disposal all of the information and advice of Secretary of State Lansing and Mr. Hoover. The Administration hopes shortly to have the full powers conveyed by the provisions of the Lever bill, but the President, informed that there might be a further delay of ten days or more, was unwilling, after talking matters over with his advisers, to wait longer before taking steps to conserve the grain supply, which is moving already in some sections.

Considered by Cabinet.

It is said that the matter of immediate enforcement of the embargo was one of the chief matters taken up at today's Cabinet meeting and that the most alarming information concerning neutral buying and the attitude of the buyers for America's allies were presented. Quick action was urged, it was said, in order to avert a situation that might result seriously for the United States within the next six months. The Redfield statement was withheld until after the Cabinet meeting. It was said that it was the unanimous opinion of the Cabinet that further delay was not to be considered.

The main power sought by the Administration through the Lever bill is that of putting an end to the hoarding of essential foodstuffs by unpatriotic dealers and the overthrow of a class known as illegitimate middlemen. The President is fully in accord with action in that direction, and believes that Congress will grant the powers after a period of debate. He was not, however willing to shackle the hands of Mr. Hoover any longer in dealing with the grain situation, if the powers given to him by the emergency clause of the

Espionage act were sufficient to cope with emergency.

A statement issued tonight through the Committee on Public Information follows:

Text of Official Statement.

"The President has under consideration the executive papers and proclamation creating the new Board of Export Control, which will be administered, subject to the President's approval, in the international aspects by the Department of State and as to administrative details by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, and Secretary Redfield tonight gave the following tentative outline of the new board and its work:

"The general control of exports will, if the President approves, be lodged in a board to be known as the Exports Council, which will consist of one or more representatives of the Departments of State, War, Navy, and Commerce and the Food Administrator and such other advisers as the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce may select.

"The representative of the Department of State shall be the Chairman and responsible head of the Exports Council, and through him the Secretary of State will approve or disapprove measures under consideration.

"The Secretary of State, with the approval of the President, acting through his representative on the Exports Council, will initiate matters and otherwise control the policies which are to be determined by the Exports Council.

"The administrative work will be placed with the Department of Commerce, and a special division, to be known as the Division of Export Licenses, will be established at once. The chief of this division will be Assistant Secretary of the Exports Council and in direct charge of the administrative machinery in issuing export licenses.

"Export licenses will be issued by the Secretary of Commerce in accordance with the principles and policies laid down by the Exports Council. Among the matters of policy which will be determined by the Exports Council are: The recommendation of proclamations with reference to the control of export for the signature of the President, the apportionment of rations, both by articles and countries, methods of selecting ports, methods of selecting consignors for controlled exports, matters of policy affecting the the exporting of coal.

"All matters of more than routine importance will be passed on by the Exports Council. This will require a considerable amount of work, and the council will be in session each day.

Will Create New Divisions.

"The administrative work will be performed by the Division of Export Licenses of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. There will be a number of sections created, such as registry, correspondence, war trade intelligence, issuing, accounting, filing, trade experts, and others for certain miscellaneous work. Those trade experts will be required, in addition to those who represent the various departments on the Exports Council, for the purpose of advising the Exports Council as to facts regarding each line of goods under consideration. It is expected that those trade experts will have the advice and cooperation of practical business men, usually through existing business organizations.

"A special war trade statistical section will be created in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for the purpose of making such statistical investigations and collecting such statistical facts as may be required for the use of the Exports Council.

"The procedure of issuing an export license will be about as follows: The President's proclamation will designate the particular articles or class of articles under control and the countries to which such controlled articles may be exported under license. The quantity of the particular commodity to be exported under license will be determined by the Exports Council, and upon the advice of the departments concerned and with such facts as may be presented by the trade expert dealing with that particular commodity.

"After the amount has been determined, the Division of Export Licenses will then restrict the amount licensed to the amount determined upon by the Exports Council.

"Application will be made to the Division of Export Licenses. It will first be passed upon as to quantity, and the character of the consignee will be investigated. If the amount to be exported does not exceed the quantity laid down by the Exports Council, and the consignee is satisfactory, the license will then be issued. It is expected that the entire time of issuing a license will not exceed three days.

To Utilize Branch Offices.

"It is hoped to utilize the various branch offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce located in Boston, New York, Chicago, Seattle, San Francisco, St. Louis, and New Orleans in facilitating this work. This will permit the exporter to file his application for license at one of the branch offices of the bureau. The agent in charge will telegraph the application to Washington, to receive a decision by wire, and will then be authorized under certain regulations to issue an export license.

"It is estimated that about 250 people may be needed, with a payroll annually of $370,600. Other expenses, such as rent of quarters, furniture, equipment, supplies, printing, &c., will bring the total required annually for this work to $870,000. Business is expected to commence within twenty-eight hours. The President will be asked to set aside $150,000 for emergency funds to start the work with until Congress can make the required appropriations.

"In working out the plan for administering export, the following principles have been followed:

"The existing machinery of the Government is being used as far as possible; no new machinery, except that absolutely necessary, is created to carry on the routine work, the responsibility for the administrative work is placed in a responsible executive department; each interested executive department has a voice, subject to the President's direct control, in determining the policies of export control; the Secretary of State, on account of the political significance of the consideration of exports, will make, with the approval of the President, the final decision as to the policy of export control.

Can Control Shipping, Also.

By enforcing the embargo provisions of the espionage law President Wilson will not only control the exports from this country, but also, in effect, will be able to designate the use to which shipping shall be put. It will be within his authority, after counseling with his advisers, to designate how much of the foodstuffs and other exports shall go to each country and the use to which the tonnage shall be devoted in carrying out the rulings of his Exports Council. The powers are vested in him under Title VI. of the espionage law, which reads in part as follows:

Section 1. Whenever an attempt is made to export or ship from or take out of the United States any arms or munitions of war or other articles, in violation of law, or whenever there shall be known or probable cause to believe that any such arms or munitions of war or other articles are being or are intended to be exported, or shipped from, or taken out of the United States, in violation of law, the several Collectors, Naval Officers, Surveyors, Inspectors of Customs and Marshals and Deputy Marshals of the United States, and every other person duly authorized for the purpose by the President may seize and detain any articles or munitions of war about to be exported or shipped from or taken out of the United States in violation of law, and the vessels or vehicles containing the same, and retain the possession thereof until released or disposed of as hereinafter directed. If, upon due inquiry, as hereinafter provided, the properties seized shall appear to have been about to be so unlawfully exported, shipped from or taken out of the United States, the same shall be forfeited to the United States.

Except in those cases in which the exportation of arms and munitions of war, or other articles, is forbidden by proclamation or otherwise by the President, as provided in Section 1 of this title, nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to or interfere with any trade in such commodities, conducted with any foreign port or place wheresoever, or with any other trade which might have been lawfully carried on before the passage of this title, under the law of nations, or under the treaties or conventions entered into by the United States or under the laws thereof.

Section 8, conferring full authority on the President, reads:

The President may employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States as he may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this title."

Consulted Lord Northcliffe.

President Wilson has had under consideration for some days the advisability of putting the embargo into force without further delay. He has held consultations with Mr. Hoover, Lord Northcliffe, who is to head the permanent British Mission to this country, and others in regard to the food situation.

The representatives of the countries allied with America in the war against Germany have expressed their desire to co-operate in every way possible with the United States for the conservation of the grain and other food supply for the general welfare of the nations at war; they have, however, expressed the gravest concern over the manner in which representatives of neutral countries have been bidding for the grain supply of this country and have expressed the opinion that unless the President took immediate steps to control the situation America, as well as her allies, might suffer untold damage.

Mr. Hoover has taken a similar position, and is understood to have been anxious to have the President assert his powers under the Espionage act at this time because of the delay of the Food Administration bill in Congress. With the knowledge which he acquired of European conditions as head of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, Mr. Hoover was able to place before the President and his Cabinet valuable information about food needs and conditions.

It has been pointed out that some of the countries bidding high prices in the markets of America for the grain supply of the country were using money loaned by America to back up these very bids, and were willing to pay extortionate prices as long as they were able to obtain the foodstuffs which they desired.

It is understood that President Wilson is in thorough accord with the ideas of Mr. Hoover, and is willing to give him great responsibility in the regulation of exports to both allied and neutral countries. It is the belief of the President, Cabinet members, and Mr. Hoover that rules along these lines should be continued, so that the allies of this country may receive every bushel of wheat which this country can spare, but that America must not be starved.

Conditions had been created under the ruinous competitive bidding that had been going on, it was said, which actually threatened conditions in America whereby thousands of workingmen of the "lower range" of wage earners would be unable to meet the fictitious prices created. It is hoped that the embargo power will do much to end this, and that the President, his proposed food administration, and the Exports Council will be able to save America from a disastrous situation if, along with the embargo power, the President receives a grant of the other powers included in the Lever bill.

TO CUT BROADWAY MENUS.

Restaurateurs Offer to Co-operate with Food Director Hoover.

A war diet for Broadway which would send the lobster and many other fancy French and "a la" dishes into the limbo of forgotten things—a regime that would mean a daily saving of about $10,000, may come if Food Administrator Hoover decides that is the best answer to an offer of co-operation telegraphed to him yesterday by the Society of Restaurateurs of New York.

While the restaurant proprietors are emphatic in their assertions that New York need never fear an actual shortage of food, there has been a considerable sentiment in favor of lopping from the menus all elaborately prepared dishes. In fact, several of the bigger places have already dropped all dishes which admittedly were always more satisfying to the eye than to the palate.

This sentiment in favor of economy crystallized at a meeting of the restaurant men and the following resolution was adopted and wired to Mr. Hoover:

> The Society of Restaurateurs of New York, an association composed of representative restaurants, cafes and small hotels and clubs, held a get-together meeting on June 11, at which 500 members were present. The object of the meeting was to launch a membership campaign to the end that every seller of food in Greater New York unite in one powerful, modern organization for the development of efficiency in every branch of the industry.
>
> By a unanimous vote a resolution was passed pledging to you and the Administration at Washington the whole-hearted and loyal cooperation of every man present, and the entire membership of our association in the elimination of waste and the conservation of food. Our purpose and desire is that we may cooperate with you in a sane and scientific manner. We therefore invite your advice and direction.
>
> There are approximately 7,000 restaurants, hotels and clubs in Greater New York, expending more than $1,000,000,000 annually in the conduct of business, employing 500,000 persons. The organization of this industry is of vital significance to the individual and of far reaching significance to the United States Government.
>
> We have employed an expert organization man of national reputation to design and direct our organization machinery which we place at your disposal.
>
> JAMES CHURCHILL, Chairman;
> JOHN J. CAVANAGH,
> AUGUST JANSSEN,
> JOSEPH P. DAY,
> ADOLPH SUESSKIND,
> Efficiency Committee.

Last night a canvass among the men who are back of the offer disclosed that as yet the restaurateurs were without any definite plan to help save food. All of them were anxious to do whatever the Food Administrator considers the proper thing, but many of them declared that it would take a long time to work out the readjustment of such a time-honored institution as Lobsteria. As Patrick Kyne, manager of Murrays, pointed out, making over the menu of Broadway means getting right down into the fundamentals of catering.

"I started in about three months ago," said Mr. Kyne, "to cut down my menu, because I thought that sooner or later the transportation problem would result in a food tie-up. As to the best way in which we restaurant men can co-operate with Mr. Hoover, I should say the first thing to be done would be to discard all tidbits. I've already started in, and the first thing I opened fire on was the hundred-an-one different styles of potatoes. Right now, any one who comes in here has to be content with two kinds of potatoes—boiled or baked.

BRITISH TRUST US FOR FOOD SUPPLY

Lord Rhondda, New Controller, Sure We Will Not "Let the Allies Down."

GIVES PRAISE TO HOOVER

Says the Latter's Appointment Made Him Willing to Serve—Anxious for Congress to Act.

LONDON, June 19.—"In this war, and especially at this stage, food power is co-equal with man power," said Lord Rhondda, the new Food Controller, in an interview today. "The problem of Great Britain's food primarily depends upon the supply, and, in the main, the solution of the problem of supply lies in America. I am sure they will not 'let us down.'"

Lord Rhondda took over the duties of Food Controller today, and this was his first interview with members of the American press.

"The whole problem of the nation's food primarily depends upon the supply," he continued, "and unless we can be assured of food sufficient to enable this and the other allied countries of Europe to carry on the war to a successful conclusion it would be almost superfluous to appoint a Food Controller. The most perfect system of distribution and the most equitable regulation of prices would be a mere waste of time and effort unless every measure is taken to keep up the allied food supply.

"For this we depend to a vital degree upon the United States and Canada. No one recognizes that more fully than I do. Before Mr. Hoover left for America I had an opportunity of discussing with him the lessons he had drawn from his wonderful work in Belgium and his plans as to the allied food supply.

"In accepting this office, one of its few attractions—perhaps its only attraction—was the knowledge that President Wilson had asked a man of Mr. Hoover's caliber, experience, and understanding of the Allies to tackle in America those problems which have an intimate bearing day by day upon the food situation in this country. I have perfect confidence that the American Congress and the American people will respond to the calls now being made to them.

"I hope I shall not be misconstrued or thought impatient if I say that the sooner your food administration measures are enacted the sooner we shall breathe more easily. At present our policy and the practical details of our buying are rendered more difficult, more complex by the uncertainty regarding the future.

"My experiences in America before and since the war have given me an unusual opportunity of appreciating the greatness of her resources. If these are organized to their full capacity I am confident that the German hope of starving the Allies or of causing civilians unrest by the scarcity of food or high prices is doomed to failure.

"We are doing what we can 'off our own bat' by increasing home production and decreasing consumption; but in the main the solution of the primary problem of supply lies in the hands of our American allies. I am sure they will not 'let us down.'"

WOMEN OFFER AID TO HOOVER.

Heads of Organizations Hear of Plan to Enroll Housewives.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Heads of 150 of the principal women's organizations of the country, meeting here today with Herbert C. Hoover, promised their full support of the food administration. The world's food situation was put before them by Mr. Hoover, R. L. Wilbur, President of Stanford University, who is serving as temporary chief of the food administration's conservation section, and members of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense.

Mr. Hoover said the success of the food administration's plans depended largely on the co-operation of the country's housewives. Women, he declared, were as much a part of the national army as men fighting at the front.

The plan of organization and national registration of women as members of the food administration was outlined at length by Dr. Wilbur and the members of the Women's Committee. Registration will be conducted largely by women's organizations under the direction of State Defense Councils and the Women's Committee. Newspapers will be asked to print blank copies of a pledge which women are to sign and mail to the food administration. After the women have been enrolled, bakers, butchers and persons in other occupations having to do with food distribution will be asked to register for service. They, too, will be requested to follow definite instructions to be laid down by the food administration.

Dr. Wilbur showed the women's organizations many ways in which large savings of foodstuffs might be made. If the war lasted long enough, he said, Americans might be forced to wear unstarched clothes to preserve the starch supply for food.

SEEK PHONOGRAPH RECORDS

Women Want Them for Suffrage Restaurant at Plattsburg.

The New York State Woman Suffrage Party is asking for operatic phonograph records for use in the suffrage restaurant at Plattsburg. At the restaurant an excellent meal is served for a nominal sum and music by the phongraph is thrown in. Most of the records are of the popular kind, but the women have found that many of the men want more classical music. A rookie expressed this desire the other day in a rhyme which he penciled on a paper napkin at the table:

> A turkey trot
> Is really not
> The thing that we are after.
> Our brows are high,
> We chortle "fie"
> At brainless song and laughter.
> "Poor Butterfly"
> Invokes our sigh,
> And only makes us blue; so
> Give us that Queen,
> Fair Geraldine,
> And Schumann, and Caruso.

The women immediately set out to get the desired records, and donors may send their contributions to the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, 303 Fifth Avenue, or to Mrs. A. O. Pell, Plattsburg, N. Y.

MRS. HYMAN CONFESSES A $300,000 SWINDLE

Money Taken from Poor Never Invested—13 Others Accused by Her Are Arrested.

How Mrs. Ray Hyman, the wife of a poor English tailor, induced many poor men and women to turn their savings over to her on the promise of receiving 50 per cent. a month interest, just how much money she received and who her accomplices were, will become known when a complete confession, which it was said she made yesterday, is revealed. The confession was made to Archibald Palmer and Bernard Sandler, attorneys for the receivers named in the bankruptcy proceedings instituted against her.

On the strength of statements made by her yesterday before United States Commissioner Gilchrist, warrants were issued for twenty-one persons whom she accused of being concerned with her in a conspiracy to get money on the pretense of paying phenomenal dividends. Thirteen of the accused were arrested in court. Mrs. Hyman's former agent; his wife, Mrs. Nellie Grossman; his father, Samuel Grossman; his sister, Mrs. Birdie Leavy; his brother-in-law, George Leavy; Leonard Batt, Sol Simon, Ray Simon, Harry Ehrmann, a Broadway clothier, and his wife; Martha Ehrmann, Frank Starkman, Barney Glanzrett, and Harry Schiffer.

Mrs. Hyman was arrested last Friday night on complaint of Edward Grossman, a dealer in oils and grease at 170 West Sixty-fifth Street, who said that he had given her $1,250 to invest for him, and that she refused to account for the money. When Mrs. Hyman was arraigned in the West Side Court, more than fifty men and women, who had given her money, appeared against her.

Mrs. Hyman testified before Commissioner Gilchrist that she had no idea how much money she had received from the foolish persons, who turned their money over to her, but various estimates set the total at from $100,000 to $300,000. Mrs. Hyman admitted that she had never invested any of the money, that she had used some of it to pay interest, and that it was the plan to go through bankruptcy when she had enough money to satisfy herself and her fellow conspirators. She said yesterday that she was merely the figurehead of the plot. When it appeared that their method of obtaining money was about to come to an end she said some of her associates induced her to go with them to Oyster Bay on Decoration Day, where they tried to drown her. She was rescued, but lost $8,000 from her purse.

All of those arrested were held by Commissioner Gilchrist in $2,500 bail, each, except Mrs. Grossman, who was paroled.

FIGHT FOR LOWER RENTS.

Dinner Speakers Also Criticise the City Administration.

Ex-Controller Bird S. Coler, Immigration Commissioner Frederic C. Howe, Frederic C. Leubuscher, Frank Moss, Amos Pinchot, Benjamin C. Marsh, and William Lustgarten, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Progressive Democracy, were the speakers last night at a dinner given by the Society to Lower Rents and Reduce Taxes on Homes and the League for Municipal Ownership and Operation in New York City, held in the Union Square Hotel.

Mr. Moss spoke on what, he said, was the attempt to turn the west side over to the New York Central, the south shore of Brooklyn over to the Pennsylvania, and added that the New Haven Road was after the Bronx and the B. & O. is trying to get all of Staten Island that the garbage people have not commandeered.

Mr. Coler said that what was needed to reduce rents was a rent measure, and this he defined as an equitable tax rate.

"The Administration, he said, "has made the City of New York the mecca of the outcast, and by overinspection, by overregulation and overtaxation it is driving the payroll outside of the city limits."

Mr. Lustgarten in his speech said these were the issues in the approaching campaign:

"The Mitchel administration," Mr. Pinchot said, "has respectabilized privilege. No one can throw stones at the administration. A few highbrows like us can get together and analyze the administration and see what a calamity it has been."

FRANCE WOULD TRAIN AMERICAN AVIATORS

Camp at Avord, Near Bourges, Suggested as Capable of Handling Thousands.

TURNS OUT 300 A MONTH

Chief Instructor Says We Should Begin Development at Once to be of Aid.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 19.—I have just returned from a visit to the eagle's nest of France—the hatching ground of her indomitable air squadrons—the flying school of Avord, near Bourges. This school, started a year before the war, was one of the first in France. Thanks to its special organization, war pilots were able to be formed with great rapidity when war was declared. Avord camp since has developed to such an extent that it is now the greatest flying school of the world. It is here that the first American aviators were trained—Kiffen Rockwell, Norman Prince, &c. Their noble example is now being emulated by nearly a hundred young Americans, whose ranks will be soon swelled by many other hundreds.

For the last few weeks the French public has been rejoicing at the news cabled across the Atlantic that the United States is about to turn out a thousand airplanes and pilots a month. A visit to the camp at Avord will prove to the most uninitiated that the promise as regards pilots is impossible of realization. This greatest training school in the world, where 5,000 men work night and day, possessing every form of machine in unlimited numbers, having the pick of men and three years' war experience, is proud to turn out 300 pilots a month. There is no man at Avord who believes America can by herself in the twinkling of an eye double and treble the records of all other belligerents as regards aviation—least of all with American pupils, especially those who have had flying experience at home. But the United States can and must beat all aviation records. Captain Gallet, who has charge of the American squadrilla, pointed out how this was possible.

"If America begins where France began in 1914," he said, "probably the war will be over before she is able to give her full measure in aviation. Let her start at the point we have now reached. In other words, let her take over a fully organized French flying school. In view of the vast extension America can give aviation, the choice of the Avord camp seems highly advisable to me. I will not deny that France during her three years' effort has taken the cream of her flying material, although we still have plenty of men to choose from.

"Aviation is an American arm par excellence—an arm which she can develop most quickly in an extraordinary measure, and which responds most to the national temperament. Let her send her embryo pilots here as quickly as possible. Those who have already had experience at home, especially the Curtiss pilots, will be doubly welcome. All who have passed the hundred-minute flying test in America will find the ordinary three months' course here shortened by half."

When the course at Avord is finished the pilots are sent to Pau, where they learn trick flying, then to a third camp near Bordeaux, where they are instructed in machine guns. It is reckoned that the cost to the State of turning out a fully trained war pilot is $4,000, which does not include the machine demolished in accidents. The latter, however, is becoming a rarity, and now only average one-half of 1 per cent., and even these are entirely due to foolhardiness. The provision of machines for instruction purposes is practically inexhaustible, as there is a constant supply from the front in view of the fact that machines which show signs of wear are sent back to the training to fly alone, as he instinctively acquires for training are those with double control, and it is urgent that American builders bear this in mind. This is the most rapid method for teaching a pilot to fly alone as he instinctively acquires the right movements when flying with an instructor, both working the double control.

Avord Camp is a model organization. For every form of an airplane there is a special flying ground reserved with wind indicators for giving the direction of manoeuvres and landing. The workshops form a city in themselves, with a separate building for every department. One of the striking features is the employment of Annamite workmen, who are proving invaluable. I was shown a boy of 15 years old, who constructed an entire motor alone. The Mongolian temperament seems especially adaptable for this work and never tires of repeating the same task which the instructor told me would be impossible for a white man to keep up unremittingly.

The high opinion American pupils have earned for themselves at Avord is only equaled by the enthusiastic devotion of the boys for their teachers. One assured me there was no comrade who would not resent it if he were not allowed to fight in a French uniform under the French flag, which remark was borne out by their head instructor.

Avord now counts 600 machines and 600 pilots, but is capable of holding thousands. No such camp could be organized elsewhere in less than two years, if so soon; therefore is is obvious America cannot do better than to choose one of the already existing organizations, of which she will probably have the choice. Then certainly it would be possible to realize what Deputy Flandin, a member of the International Air Board, said soon after when drinking to the health of the American aviators:

"We are confident that America in ten months will triple the results realized by French aviation in thirty-four months."

WILL ISSUE WAR BOOKLETS.

Official "Red, White, and Blue" Series to Explain America's Part.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Committee on Public Information, of which George Creel is Chairman, has undertaken the publication of a series of pamphlets dealing with the war, which will be printed at Government expense and put out as parts of a "red, white and blue" series. It was announced today as the hope of the committee through these pamphlets "to answer completely and effectively questions concerning our participation in the great war."

The first of the tri-color series is entitled "How the war came to America." Of this 20,000 copies will be sent to newspapers throughout the country for publication June 26. The Government Printing Office is preparing a much larger edition for general circulation. This final edition has a cover printed in the national colors, and as appendices contains President Wilson's war address to the Senate on Jan. 22, his war message to both houses on April 2, and his Flag Day speech on June 14.

In explanation of the first volume, the Committee on Public Information made this statement:

"This pamphlet, the first of the kind issued by the Committee on Public Information, was determined upon as the result of the mass of letters which have come in to all Government officials from all parts of the country asking for an exact and comprehensive statement of why the United States went into the war. The material with which these questions should be answered has already been widely published, but in a scattered way, and it has been the effort of the committee to compose a simple and straightforward statement of how the war came to America. This pamphlet is being translated, and is to be translated into a large number of languages, and will be circulated broadcast."

ASSAILS ARGENTINE POLICY.

El Diario's Criticism of Neutrality May Forecast War Move.

BUENOS AIRES, June 19.—El Diario, in an article criticising Argentine neutrality, declares that such an attitude is contrary to the national interest.

"If the United States, the richest country in the world," says El Diario, "found it impossible to remain neutral, much less will other countries find themselves in a position to remain so."

The newspaper ventures the prediction that the neutrality of Spain will result in her isolation and her undoing. El Diario having always upheld President Irigoyen's policy, the article is interpreted as meaning an intention on the part of supporters of the Government to bring about a complete abandonment of Argentina's neutrality.

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TANKER ARCHBOLD SUNK BY U-BOAT

Second Vessel Lost by the Standard Oil Company Within a Week.

FIVE OF CREW ARE LOST

All of the Gun Crew, However, Are Reported Safe—Steamer Lost Off the French Coast.

David T. Warden, manager of the foreign steamship department of the Standard Oil Company, at 26 Broadway, announced yesterday that the tank steamship John D. Archbold had been torpedoed and sunk off the French coast on June 16 and four of her crew drowned. The tanker left a French port last Thursday in ballast for an American port, and was two days out when she was attacked by a German submarine. The vessel was commanded by Captain H. B. Thompson, a brother of Thomas Thompson, who commanded the tanker Morenci when she fought a German submarine for two hours before she was sunk on June 12 in the Mediterranean.

The cable dispatch received yesterday from the Captain of the John D. Archbold said that thirty-seven of the crew, including himself, had landed safely at a French port. The names of the dead men given in the message were Gregorio Soza, fireman; Domingo Largo, wiper, and José Lorenzo, oiler. The name of the fourth victim was misspelled and it was not given out, as there were three similar names among the crew. Captain Thompson also said that the naval gun crew on board had escaped injury. Mr. Warden added that he had cabled to get the correct name of the fourth man, who was a Spaniard, and that he also had asked for full details regarding the crew.

The names of the Americans on the John D. Archbold, exclusive of Captain Thompson, were:

W. H. Gridley, first mate, Park Gate Building, of Chicago; W. L. Smith, second mate, of Severed, Mass.; Ten Eyck H. Reed, third mate, of Framingham, Mass.; Thomas D. Callan of Brooklyn, N. Y., and G. C. Wilkins of Maysville, Ky., wireless operators; John Wilson, chief engineer, Astoria, N. Y.; J. M. Johnson, first assistant engineer, Jersey City; H. O. Caldwell, second assistant engineer, of Connecticut; A. J. Iverson, third assistant engineer, of California; W. B. Allison of Mount Victory, Ohio, and Virgil Bell of Steubenville, Ohio, messmen, and Edwin J. Muir, cook, of Keyport, N. J.

The John D. Archbold was a single screw steamship of 8,374 tons, and was built in 1914 at Newport News for the Standard Oil Company. She left New York on May 20 for Havre and Rouen with 11,500 tons of oil, and carried a crew of forty-one, exclusive of the gun crew. The tanker was insured by the Federal War Risk Bureau. The Standard Oil Company valued the John D. Archbold at $3,000,000.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—State Department advices reporting the sinking of the steamer John D. Archbold said three members of the vessel's crew were killed and two others drowned, and that the twelve members of the armed guard all were safe.

The armed guard of the Archbold was commanded by Timothy O'Donnell, chief boatswain's mate. Names and home addresses of all the gun crew follow:

Timothy O'Donnell, 16 Warren Street, New York; Frederick Alexander Guelke, 140 Second Avenue, Union Course, Long Island, N. Y.; Frank Donald Williams, St. Paul; Charles Edward Dunn, 347 Columbus Avenue, New York; Robert Edward Riggs, Dent, Ohio; Albert Edward Schroeder, Chicago; Louis Asberry Daugherty, Kenton, Ohio; Albert Nelson, Chicago; John Joseph Hickey, Chicago; Charles Edwin Matson, Memphis, Tenn.; William Emil Schmidt, East Port Chester, N. Y.; William John Schaefer, Baltimore, and Joseph Arthur Lamb, Milwaukee.

SCOTS ORGANIZE REGIMENT.

They Want to Fight in Kilts Under Stars and Stripes.

The Rev. Donald MacDougall, publisher of The Caledonian, informed General W. A. White of the British Recruiting Mission, at 280 Broadway, yesterday that native-born Scotchmen, now citizens of the United States, were organizing a regiment of Scotch Kilties to fight in France under the Stars and Stripes. If the plan is approved by the United States Government, the regiment will call itself the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, thus preserving the name of the famous Scotch regiment that fought in the civil war.

The men composing the organization are all residents of Greater New York and are in business here. The majority of them have served in the British Army. Several hundred of them are now drilling in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. They expect to be recruited up to full war strength and ready for service by Aug. 1.

The Rev. Robert Watson of the Second Presbyterian Church, at Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West, is Chaplain of the organization.

WOODEN FLEET AGAIN TAKEN UP

Continued from Page 1.

selling steel at $25 a ton. Now, why did General Goethals want to favor that steel concern? What was his motive? What interest had he in it?

Stone Fears Grafting.

"I don't hesitate to say that even a tentative contract price of $95 a ton has too much suggestion of graft in it. I'm not accusing General Goethals of graft, but I do criticise the people who would cold-bloodedly attempt to rob the Government treasury."

Senator Smith of Michigan insisted that General Goethals had not let any contract at $98 a ton and that the General has wanted a clause inserted in the shipping contract giving the Council of National Defense power to fix prices.

"I understand that in every contract such a clause is now being written," said Senator Smith. "General Goethals and members of the Shipping Board, I understand, believe the price to be paid for steel hereafter will not be over $45 a ton."

"It's remarkable that General Goethals ever consented then, to hear of $95 a ton," put in Senator Stone.

"Well, the country knows General Goethals, and it trusts him," returned Senator Smith. "The country will take care of him."

"How?" demanded the Missouri Senator. "A man whose friends too quickly arise to defend him often lays himself open to suspicion."

"And so does a man who is too quick to assail," retorted Senator Smith. "Some within the sound of my voice have been severely criticised. I want to say I think it is the cheapest kind of notoriety to voice this criticism of General Goethals on what has been a mere flash of a day. I may say that Mr. Denman may be a man of ability, but the mere running of a pencil through a $95 and putting $50 down in its place does not entitle him to a high place in history, considering that the $50 price is too high."

"And for myself, I don't see that General Goethals has made such a niche for himself," retorted Senator Stone. "I understand the Panama Canal project was a fizzle."

Senator Weeks at that point threatened to have his bill for a joint committee on the conduct of the war brought up, saying he regarded a carefully conducted inquiry more practicable than an "aimless discussion on the floor." The debate softened down after that and Senator Weeks did not call his measure up.

SAYS SPECULATORS TOOK $250,000,000

Continued from Page 1.

exported or sold in this country. If we do not do this, wheat prices may relapse on account of our not being able to store and carry the grain, with speculators securing the sole benefit and farmers bearing the loss.

"We can contract tomorrow with the Allies for a certain return for every bushel of wheat we can sell. By controlling prices at interior terminals we can assure millers their supplies and simplify transportation."

As to sugar, Mr. Hoover said that American refiners were competing with the allies in Cuba and that the proposed sugar commission could co-operate with the allied purchasers, the American refiners, Cuban producers, stabilizing and reducing prices, as well as removing speculative incentives. The proposed appropriation of $150,000,000 for Government purchase of commodities, Mr. Hoover said, might prove too small, but was needed for banking facilities.

"We feel confident producers' prices of sugar and flour will be reduced, as well as others, through our co-operation with leaders of other trades," he said. "We must have power to license grain elevators so that they may play their part in the teamwork of the Government."

Senator Gore began the questioning.

"The motive for these extraordinary powers, I presume, is the war?" he said.

"It is to provide food not alone for this country during the war, but also for our allies," replied Mr. Hoover. "Even if we had not gone into this war we should have been faced with the necessity of food control. The tremendous demand from Europe would have caused terrific prices."

Senator Gore asked who framed the food bills.

"I had nothing to do with them," replied Mr. Hoover. "I have no personal interest in them, except as they are drawn to protect our people and help our allies."

"How about the provisions regulating fuel?" asked Senator Gore.

"I've absolutely nothing to do with them," answered Mr. Hoover.

Senator Gore asked if the bill meant that all food supplies in the country could be taken over by the Government.

Power of Commandeering.

"The occasion to commandeer anything will come only when hoarding, combination to fix prices, and other steps are taken by those in control of the food products, so as to work injury to the country's food supply," replied Mr. Hoover. "It is not confiscation, but regulation, that is sought."

Senator Reed asked who was responsible for the clauses relating to fuel.

"I understand the President desired that authority," suggested Senator Sheppard of Texas.

"No," observed Senator Gore. "I think that's wrong. I have talked with the President and he expressed great surprise at some of the things in this bill."

"Then who is responsible for it?" asked Senator Reed.

"I cannot say," replied Mr. Hoover. "I am interested in the food propositions, and don't know about the others."

Senator Reed read from the Food Administration bill a section which, he maintained, would permit the Government to take grain from the cribs and bins of the country in excess of the quantity actually needed by the consumer.

"Does that," he asked, "mean that the Government is authorized to hoard grain itself?"

"So far as I am concerned," replied Mr. Hoover, "I do not think it necessary to exercise that right now. I don't know that the time will ever come when we shall have to resort to such methods. We shall not if we get proper regulation of the food supply. It would only be done to correct existing evils. Those evils will be regulated if we are able to properly govern the food resources of this country."

"Then you don't want that power?" asked Mr. Reed.

"No, I don't," replied Mr. Hoover. "As I say, I think we can get along without it if we have ample control in other directions, but if we are not able to regulate the food flow there is no telling what we may have to do."

Will Not Dictate Nation's Menu.

Mr. Hoover referred to criticism that the food administrator would want to dictate the nation's menu.

"There is no thought of that," he said. "What we hope to do is to see that the people have enough to eat. We don't propose to go to the extent of fixing consumers' rations, except as to hotels, restaurants, &c., regarding the amount of bread portions to be served, and the like. England did a foolish thing in trying to fix maximum prices, a failure wherever tried."

"Do you contend that under the bill you can say to Senator Reed, for instance, that he shall eat a soup bone or a steak on certain days?" asked Senator Kenyon.

"I don't think we have any such right, nor should we have it," Mr. Hoover replied emphatically. "But we should have the right to suggest the use of a soup bone a day and see if we can reach an agreement voluntarily."

Discussing the mounting cost of flour, Mr. Hoover said:

"With righteous manufacturers' and distributers' prices, the price of flour should not have been over $9 a barrel. Yet it averages $14. In the last five months on the item of flour alone, $250,000,000 has been extracted from the American consumer in excess of normal profits of manufacturers and distributers."

Mr. Hoover denied that the millers had been the speculators in the grain market, and said that whatever action they might have taken in that regard was purely for self-preservation. He warned against legislation to prevent dealing in futures.

"If you pass legislation of that kind you might demoralize the trade of the country," he said.

Prices Lower in Europe.

Mr. Hoover said, with all wheat imported, bread prices in Belgium were 60 per cent. less than in New York City, while those in England and France were from 30 to 40 per cent. lower, with producers realizing the same prices.

"We now have a high cost of living," he continued, "beyond the abilities of certain sections of the population to withstand and to secure proper nourishment from the wage levels. Unless we can ameliorate this condition and unless we can prevent further advances in prices, we must confront further an entire rearrangement of the wage level, with all the hardships and social disturbances which necessarily follow. We shall in this turmoil experience large loss in national efficiency at a time when we can least afford to lose the energies of a single man.

"We propose to mobilize a spirit of self-denial and self-sacrifice in this country in order that we may reduce national waste. If democracy is worth anything, we can do these things by co-operation. If it cannot be done, it is better that we accept German domination and confess the failure of our political ideals.

"No one will undertake this office who has hopes of retaining the esteem of his country. Any food administration must be based on self-sacrifice of somebody, somewhere, and, while the vast majority of the people will accept it willingly and with pride, there will be a minority whose complaints will sound much larger above the satisfaction of the inarticulate masses.

"We have no hope of complete success, but we have hope that we shall succeed so far as to enable this country and the Allies to remain constant in this war."

Food basic measures of food control planned, Mr. Hoover said, are export regulation, control of distribution, including speculation; mobilization of America's women and men in a campaign for economy and against waste, and participation of the States in administration work.

After four hours of questioning, Senators had not finished quizzing Mr. Hoover, and he will appear again Friday morning.

FOOD BILL GOES FEWER.

Opposition in House Wanes as Debate Is Continued.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Food Administration bill continued the subject of debate in both houses of Congress today. The discussion in the House was desultory, and in the Senate meagre. So few Senators were ready to debate the bill that an early recess was taken until tomorrow.

The debate in the House indicated that opponents of the bill had no hope of the defeat or material amendment of the measure. Representative Haugen of Iowa, Republican, who filed the only minority report against the bill, predicted less than fifty votes against the measure, and admitted that he himself intended to vote for it, believing that many of its provisions were wise and necessary. He will offer an amendment for controlling the prices of other necessaries of life, besides food, but admits that he does not expect it to be adopted.

In order to insure a final vote this week, Representative Lever of South Carolina, Democrat, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture gave notice that he would allow no extension of time, if it could be avoided, and urged members to curtail their speeches. He said he hoped to conclude general debate by tomorrow night, even if the House had to sit until midnight. The demand for time to speak on the bill has been unusually great, and there will probably be late sittings in the House until the bill is disposed of. With only a handful of members attending the House debate was continued until late tonight.

Representative Graham of Illinois, speaking in favor of the measure, aroused interest by submitting a comparative list of American and British prices on staples received by him from Ambassador Spring-Rice on May 19 last. Some of the English prices were lower than the American prices, despite the fact, as Mr. Graham said, that England is surrounded by submarines

ROOT INTERVIEWS RUSSIAN REPORTERS

Plies His Callers with Questions While Deftly Eluding Direct Queries Himself.

MISSION NOW SCATTERING

Are Pursuing Their Program of Observation and Inquiry "with Open and Receptive Minds.

By HERBERT BAILEY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 19.—The members of the Root mission, who held two important conferences today, one of which was on financial questions, are still carrying out a program of observation and inquiry with minds even more open and receptive than the Balfourian mind.

The military section under General Scott visited the various units of the capital to learn the views of such military leaders as they are brought into contact with. They derive much amusement from watching stalwart Cossacks display their activity as dancers. Tomorrow they will start on a visit to headquarters at Moghilov to see General Brusiloff, the new Commander in Chief. The naval section, similarly employed in its particular sphere, starts tonight for Sebastopol. Charles R. Crane and John R. Mott left last night for Moscow.

Mr. Root, on the other hand, lives in an atmosphere of a dignified diplomatic, silent reserve. He is always busy, always inquisitive, always observant. It is he who interviews the journalists every morning, not they him, and the manner in which he eludes direct questions is a model for any young man studying the arts not less than the crafts of diplomacy.

The truth is, that one visiting Petrograd at the present time receives nothing but conflicting, though very vivid, impressions. Only time will insure due proportions, the sifting of the real from the apparent, the determining of the permanent from the transient, though with the impressions the members have received they are now daily accumulating knowledge.

An important phrase in Mr. Root's speech to the Council of Ministers, "With many shortcomings, many mistakes, many imperfections, we still have maintained order and respect for law, individual freedom, and national independence," affords a striking indication of the standpoint from which the Ambassador Extraordinary approaches the situation in Russia and gives some index to his present views. Other phrases where Mr. Root refers to the danger which threatens the liberty of nations, speaks of the necessity for fighting for the union of free democracies, and goes on to exhort the Russians to fight for American freedom equally with their own, are also considered in all circles here as similar indications of his views as to the foundation of relations with Russia and the principal object of the policy he is pursuing.

A leading article in the Isvestia, the bulletin of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, throws an interesting sidelight on the sense of self-importance of the pacifist Socialists and the illusion they conveniently cherish that the working classes in the allied countries are enslaved and deluded by capitalists. Speaking of the conditions of the calling of the conference to revise the Russian treaties, that journal says:

"We believe such conditions can be created only by an international struggle by the democracy against worldwide imperialism. Only such a struggle can cause the Governments of England and France to meet the demands of the Russian revolution. The decisive rôle in such a struggle should be played by the international conference called by the Stockholm Executive Council.

"One of the tasks of the conference would be the practical consideration and revision of treaties, so that the note published by the Provisional Government [suggesting such a conference] signalizes a decisive change in the politics of Europe."

It is to be regretted that some men who hold responsible posts have the same sense of self-importance. Although it is vigorously denied, there is a distinct tendency to dictate to the Allies. The indicrousness of helpless Russia assuming such a position is exposed by the Novoe Vremya. Unfortunately, this assumption of superiority by the Socialists and their belief that Russia alone is the true representative of freedom, combined with their desire for peace, will have an effect in molding the course of future events and determining how far Russia will render aid to the Allies.

BELGIAN COMMISSION MAY EXTEND ITS STAY

Visitors Complete Their Business, but Government Plans Further Entertainment.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Belgian War Mission, having expressed to American officials Belgium's gratitude for what this country has done for her stricken people, regards its work here as complete, since it came neither to seek men, money, nor ships, nor to give advice.

Now that the mission is here, however, officials are eager to show in more than a perfunctory way their deep sympathy for Belgium's war aspirations. Suggestions will be sought on many phases of the war and it is likely that the mission will visit several other cities in order to cement the bond between the two countries.

Tonight the members were the guests of Secretary Lansing at a formal dinner.

The text of the letter from Albert, King of the Belgians, to President Wilson, as presented at the White House yesterday by Baron Moncheur, Chairman of the Commission, was made public by Secretary Lansing today, after it had been officially translated, as follows:

His Excellency, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America.

Great and Good Friend: I commend to your Excellency's kindly reception the mission which bears this letter. This mission will express to the President the feelings of understanding and enthusiastic admiration with which my Government and people have received the decision reached by him in his wisdom. The mission will also tell you how greatly the important and glorious role enacted by the United States has confirmed the confidence which the Belgian nation has always had in free America's spirit of justice.

The great American nation was particularly moved by the unwarranted and violent attacks made upon Belgium. It has sorrowed over the distress of my subjects subjected to the yoke of the enemy. It has succored them with incomparable generosity. I am happy to have an opportunity again to express to your Excellency the gratitude which my country owes you, and the firm hope entertained by Belgium that on the day of reparation, toward which America will contribute so bountifully, full and entire justice will be rendered to my country.

My Government has chosen to express its sentiments to your Excellency through two distinguished men, whose services will command credence for what they have to say, Baron Moncheur, who for eight years was my representative at Washington, and Lieut. Gen. Leclercq, who has earned high appreciation during a long military career.

I venture to hope, Mr. President, that you will accord full faith and credence to everything that they say, especially when they assure you of the hopes I entertain for the happiness and prosperity of the United States of America, and of my faithful and very sincere friendship ALBERT.

WOMEN WIN IN ENGLAND.

Commons Passes Electoral Reform Bill Dealing with Suffrage.

LONDON, June 19.—The House of Commons tonight by a large majority passed the final reading of the clause in the Electoral Reform bill dealing with the question of women's suffrage.

It is expected that a proposal will now be made that the franchise be conferred on women on the same basis as men.

BALFOUR QUESTIONED ABOUT HIS MISSION

Members of Commons Cheer Him on His Return to Chamber, but He Is Reticent.

LONDON, June 19.—Arthur J. Balfour, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, today made his first appearance in the House of Commons since his return from the United States, to which country he went at the head of a special British mission. His entrance into the lower house was the signal for general cheers from all parts of the Chamber, which were renewed when the Secretary rose to answer questions in behalf of the Foreign Office.

One of the first of these was a request for a statement on the results achieved by his mission in America.

"I don't think I can usefully add anything to what has appeared in the press," replied Mr. Balfour. "I would, however, like to take this opportunity of again expressing to the Government and the people of the United States my warmest thanks for the cordial welcome and great hospitality accorded to myself and to the other members of the mission."

Mr. Balfour informed the House that the United States had not been consulted regarding the deposition of King Constantine.

Joseph King, Liberal member for North Somerset, who had asked Mr. Balfour to make a statement on his mission to the United States, pressed the Foreign Secretary for something further on the subject, pointing out that René Viviani, the French Minister of Justice, had made an elaborate statement in the French Chamber regarding the French mission, and asking whether something similar might not be given the House of Commons.

Mr. Balfour replied that he saw no reasons for reconsidering the question.

"This was a mission to the United States," he continued. "Missions have been undertaken before to other States and it has not been the custom to make any statement to the House on the subject."

Mr. Balfour added that he greatly doubted whether, if the custom were abrogated on this particular occasion, he could add anything to what was already known from the full accounts which had appeared in the American and British press.

Asked what the treatment of enemy aliens was in America and whether the British policy would be modified so as to make it identical with that of the United States, Mr. Balfour replied that he was quite willing to obtain the text of any legislation passed by Congress and of any rules and regulations published in America. But he did not propose as a general rule to give an account of any administrative action the United States might take, adding that no modification in the policy heretofore followed in this country was contemplated.

Mr. Balfour assured the House that the United States was fully alive to the necessity of putting a stop to all trading with the enemy.

GERMANY'S GRAIN CROP BAKING IN HEAT WAVE

Drought Throughout the Country, Unbroken Since Early in May, 'Almost Catastrophic.'

COPENHAGEN, June 19, (via London.)—Throughout Germany, according to reports here, all valuable grain crops are burning up, as they did in 1915, in a terrific heat wave. A prolonged drought has not been broken since early in May. Berlin on Sunday experienced the hottest June 17 on record in the seventy years' experience of the Weather Bureau. Tropical temperatures were also reported everywhere west of the Oder River. News reports of horse races and other sporting events feature "the terrific, abnormal, scorching" heat. Many horses were scratched on the opening day of the Hamburg Derby Week because the track, built on a marshy corner moor, was baked too hard for safety.

The Weather Bureau states that the prospects for rain or lower temperatures are very slight. The effect of the drought on grain crops around Berlin, where only eight millimeters (less than one-third of an inch) of rain have fallen since May 1, is described by a neutral, who arrived here on Friday, as almost catastrophic.

The Sunday sermon writer in the Berlin Kreuzzeitung, who recently indulged in a most startling blending of religion and politics, declared on Sunday that the drought was sent as a punishment for the sins of the people for listening to the editors of irreligious newspapers, and asked how long it would be before this divine chastisement would bring the people to a sense of their iniquities.

PREMIER IS HOPEFUL OVER SPANISH CRISIS

Says Calm Prevails and He Does Not Expect Dissolution of the Cortes.

MADRID, June 19, (via Paris.)—Premier Eduardo Dato, addressing a number of press representatives, said that calm prevailed in Spain, but that he considered that very grave problems faced the Government. He did not believe, however, he said, that these problems were beyond solution. The dissolution of the Cortes was possible, he said, but not probable, and urgent questions might arise which it would be necessary for Parliament to discuss.

HELD AS A GERMAN SPY.

U. S. Coast Artilleryman, German Born, Had Military Sketches.

BALTIMORE, June 19.—Oscar Christian, a German, who says he came to this country in 1912, took out first citizenship papers in Alaska, and subsequently went to Southern California and enlisted in the Coast Artillery, being assigned to the Twenty-eighth Company at Fort Rosecrans, was arrested here today and is under heavy guard tonight at Fort Howard by order of the United States Marshal. He wears the uniform of the Twenty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery.

In his possession were drawings apparently of a lighthouse and machinery. There were also written in German script papers in which he said he "described the cruelties of American detention houses," which he intended taking to Germany.

The police at first laid a charge of "suspected insanity" against him, but the United States officers believe him sane and will make a thorough investigation of his antecedents. He said he escaped from a detention house in Washington Monday night.

$2.50 ROUND TRIP Atlantic City

SUNDAYS, June 24; July 8, 22; August 5, 19; September 2 and 16
WEDNESDAYS, July 11, 25; August 8 and 22

SPECIAL TRAIN
Lv. Pennsylvania Station ..... 7:30 A. M.
" Hudson Terminal ..... 7:36 A. M.
RETURNING leaves Atlantic City 7:00 P. M.
Tickets good only on Special Train in each direction.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

WASHINGTON CHEERS RUSSIAN MISSION

Enthusiastic Crowds Line the Streets to Welcome Envoy Bakhmetieff and His Party.

SUPPLIES NOW TO BE MOVED

Two Vessels of Shipping Board's Fleet to Start for Russia with Agricultural Machinery.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Washington opened its arms to the Russian diplomatic mission headed by Ambassador Boris Bakhmetieff today with warmth and enthusiasm. Greeted by Secretary Lansing and other officials and escorted through streets lined with cheering people and honking automobiles, the mission received a welcome expressive of this country's response to the mighty democratic upheaval in Russia.

Having rested during the afternoon from their five weeks' trip, the visitors dined quietly tonight at the home placed at their disposal. Tomorrow they will pay their respects to Secretary Lansing and go with him to the White House to be received by President Wilson and to present a message from the new Russian Government.

Lieut. Gen. Roop will convey the greetings of the Russian Army to Secretary of War Baker.

Russians in Uniform.

The Russians presented an impressive sight as they alighted from the train. Many were in the Russian uniform of a khaki coat, blue trousers and black knee boots. Ambassador Bakhmetieff, the head of the mission, advanced between Third Assistant Secretary Long, who had met the mission in Chicago, and Counselor Onou of the embassy here, to meet Secretary Lansing and other American officials. Afterward he presented each member of the mission personally to the Secretary.

A hearty cheer greeted the mission as they passed out of the station, and several red flags were waved. Big crowds, free at the lunch hour, greeted the mission all along the way and showed the warmest interest in the distant ally. The Russian Embassy, which, since the retirement of former Ambassador George Bakhmeteff, who is not related to the head of the present mission, has been closed and silent, was decorated today with the Russian commercial flag, horizontal white, blue and red, together with the Stars and Stripes.

The following are members of the special embassy in order of their rank:

Ambassador Boris A. Bakhmetieff (and wife.)

Lieut. Gen. Roop, representative of the Russian Army.

Professor Lomonosoff, member of the Council of Engineers and representative of the Ministry.

Professor Borodine, representative of the Ministry of Agriculture.

M. Novitzky, representative of the Ministry of Finance.

Attachés—M. Soukine, First Secretary of Legation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Captain Dubassoff of the Guard, aid de camp, (and wife,) and Captain Chutt.

The following members will remain in Washington for the present: M. Soukine, as Diplomatic Secretary to the mission; Karpovitch, as private secretary to the Ambassador; Captain Dubassoff, aid de camp to the Ambassador; Baron Gunsburg, attaché; Lieut. Gen. Roop and his adjutants, Captain Martinoff and Captain Chutt; M. Novitzky, chief of the financial section, and his two assistants, M. Pertzoff and M. Boushkareff, Mme. Sergievsky, stenographer, and M. Sergievsky, representing the Russian press.

The chiefs of the technical delegations who will stay in Washington for a short time taking part in the official program and then will proceed to New York are: Professor Lomonosoff, railways and communications; Professor Borodine, agriculture, and Colonel Oranovsky, munitions and supplies. Other members whose work is purely technical will go to New York immediately.

Neither Lincoln Steffens nor M. Protopoff accompanied the mission, as previously had been announced.

Seized German Ships Chartered.

Two vessels of the Shipping Board's fleet were chartered today to Russia for transporting to Archangel part of the 300,000 tons of Russian supplies awaiting shipment at New York. Other ships will be given to the Russians as fast as they are available. The Russian port will be ready to receive them before Oct. 1. The vessels chartered today are from the enemy fleet seized in American ports at the outbreak of the war. They are of about 7,000 tons each.

The Russians will move first agricultural machinery for harvesting grain crops about to ripen on Asiatic soil. This would be sent overland to the Pacific Coast and shipped from there to Vladivostok but for the great freight congestion already existing at Russia's Eastern port. Removal of locomotives and cars from the Siberian Railway to interior Russia has permitted one billion tons of freight to pile up at Vladivostok, which the Russians have no hope of moving until they can transport from America a large number of locomotives and cars now awaiting shipment on the Pacific Coast. The Russians have bought in this country 1,000 locomotives and 200,000 freight cars for the Siberian line.

Russia never had a large merchant fleet, and now has virtually no ships. Most of the Russian vessels are small, and at present are operated by the British between England and France. In exchange for this the British have supplied the Russians with coal and other commodities in British bottoms, but the submarine campaign has made such inroads on British shipping that the British are withdrawing their ships.

Plans of Welcome in New York.

Plans are being made for an all-Russian mass demonstration to welcome the extraordinary Russian diplomatic and war mission when it visits this city. The extraordinary mission reached Washington yesterday and will probably arrive in this city a week from Saturday.

Professor Alexander N. Sakhnovsky, former President of the Zemtsvo Union and present head of all Russia's commissions in this city, announced tentative plans for the reception of the Muscovite envoys yesterday. These include a demonstration at the Battery, should the envoys land there, or at the Pennsylvania Station, in which 25,000, representing every Russian element and activity in this city, will participate. An all-Russian reception in Madison Square is also being arranged.

Professor Sakhnovsky said that he was in communication and co-operating with Mayor Mitchel in relation to exercises in the City Hall shortly after the arrival of the envoys extraordinary, at which the welcome of the city will be officially extended to the visitors from the former realm of the Czar.

BOMB RUSSIAN NAVAL BASE.

Petrograd Says German Air Attacks in Riga Gulf Were Futile.

PETROGRAD, June 19.—An official communication issued today says:

Five enemy hydroairplanes dropped forty-one bombs in an attempt against ships, hangars, and batteries at our base in the Gulf of Riga. None of the objectives was hit. Only one sailor was wounded.

The hydroairplanes were driven off by the fire of our coast batteries, which during several consecutive days have repelled similar unfruitful attacks.

On the western and Rumanian fronts there has been rifle fire.

Caucasus front.—Southwest of Kalkit our reconnoitring detachments drove back Turkish outposts. An offensive by the Kurds near Toheilk Semack, ten versts north of Ognott, was also repulsed by our fire. Near Babagurgur, sixty versts east of Sennes, we dispersed a large body of Kurds making a raid behind our position.

Our airplanes have dropped bombs at various points in the rear of the enemy's lines.

RAID ITALIAN LINES.

Austrians in One Sector Overwhelm an Advanced Post.

ROME, June 19.—The official communication issued today by the War Office says:

Last night the enemy succeeded in penetrating one of our minor advanced posts on the southeastern slopes of Monte Rombon. The position was immediately kept under an effective fire by our batteries.

Enemy detachments the same night made a surprise attack against our position on Hill 219, northeast of Jamiano, (Carso sector,) but was repulsed with severe losses and left ten prisoners in our hands.

The artillery has shown great activity on the Asiago Plateau. There has been desultory firing on the Carnia front.

ALL THESSALY OCCUPIED.

French Batteries in Lively Artillery Duel in Monastir Region.

PARIS, June 19.—Concerning operations in Macedonia and the movements of allied troops in Greece, the War Office tonight issued the following:

Eastern Theatre, June 18.—Our artillery countershelled the enemy artillery in a lively fashion in the region of Monastir.

Thessaly—Our troops have reached Furka Pass on Othrys Mountain, the southern limit of Thessaly, and hold important localities. A considerable quantity of arms and munitions has been surrendered to them by the population.

LONDON, June 19.—An official statement from British headquarters at Saloniki issued tonight reads:

Owing to the advent of the malarial season our troops east of the Struma have been somewhat withdrawn. Our patrols are active on the east bank and have cleared Homondos, Jenikoi, Cuculuk, Cavdarmah, Elisan, and Haznatar, which small hostile detachments had occupied. The ground evacuated by us is completely dominated by our positions on the hills west of the river.

Our aircraft have bombarded the Porna and Tumba stations, east of Seres, Savjak, five miles south of Demirhissar, and Stvrach, thirteen miles north northeast of Petrenik.

British detachments are participating in the occupation of Thessaly and Piraeus.

HOW KING WAS OUSTED.

Text of French Ultimatum Demanding Constantine's Abdication.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Greek Legation today issued a statement in which it made public the text of the ultimatum which High Commissioner Jonnart, representing France, England, and Russia, delivered on June 11, forcing the abdication of King Constantine.

"On June 10," said the legation's statement, "Mr. Jonnart, High Commissioner of the Protecting Powers of Greece, handed to Premier Alexander Zaimis two notes by which he was announcing the occupation of the channel of Corinth and of certain points in Thessaly to the effect of insuring repartition of the harvests of Thessaly to all the Greeks. Mr. Jonnart presented on the 14th of June the following ultimatum to Premier Zaimis:

"'Mr. President: The Protecting Powers of Greece have decided to reconstitute the unity of the kingdom without impairing the monarchical constitutional institutions that they have guaranteed to Greece. His Majesty King Constantine, having manifestly on his own initiative violated the Constitution of which France, England and Russia are the Trustees, I have the honor to declare to your Excellency that his Majesty the King has lost the confidence of the Protecting Powers, and that the latter consider themselves free toward him from the obligations resulting from their right of protection.

"'I have in consequence the mission, with a view of re-establishing the real Constitution, to ask for the abdication of his Majesty King Constantine, who will designate himself, together with the Protecting Powers, a successor among his heirs. I am under the obligation to ask from you an answer within twenty-four hours.'"

DE PINNA

Announce for Today and Succeeding Days

Final Clearance Sale of Young Men's Suits.

Sack Suits of imported materials, Sizes 33 to 40.
Formerly up to $30—Sale Price, $19.50.
Formerly up to $40—Sale Price, $24.50.

Young Men's First Long Trouser Suits

Sack Suits, of imported materials—a De Pinna specialty—Sizes, 15 to 17 years.
Formerly up to $30—Sale Price, $17.50.

Young Men's Golf Shoes

Young Men's Tan Chrome Oxford Golf Shoes, sizes 5 to 10.
Formerly $10.00—Sale Price, $6.50.

Fifth Avenue at Fiftieth Street

SWISS LOSES OFFICE FOR PEACE MOVE

Minister Hoffmann, Who Tried to Open Parleys with Russia, Resigns.

HOME PRESS CONDEMNS HIM

Berner Bund Says He Gave Umbrage to the Sensibilities of This Country.

BERNE, June 19, (via Paris.)—M. Hoffmann, member of the Swiss Federal Council, who was concerned in the recent attempt to institute negotiations for a separate peace between Germany and Russia, has resigned. His resignation was demanded by several newspapers, among which was the Bund of this city, published in the German language.

No sooner had M. Hoffman's resignation as Federal Councilor and Chief of the Political Department been unanimously accepted than speculation as to his successor began. Most prominently mentioned is Gustave Ador, former President of the Confederation and now President of the International Red Cross. Whoever is selected, however, it is considered probable that the President of Switzerland, M. Schulthess, will assume charge of the Political Department.

The Swiss Telegraphic Agency says of M. Hoffmann's telegram to Robert Grimm, that his action was not in the interest of either group of belligerents, but was intended to encourage efforts for an early peace and consequently was in the interest of Switzerland.

PARIS, June 19.—The efforts of Robert Grimm, the Swiss Socialist whose expulsion from Russia has been ordered, and of M. Hoffmann, member of the Swiss Federal Council, to promote an arrangement for a separate peace between Germany and Russia, are condemned roundly by the French press. Grimm's action is considered bad enough, but that of M. Hoffmann is alluded to as much worse. He is generally considered to have been guilty of a grave breach of neutrality in transmitting proposals made by Germany with a view of detaching one of the Entente Allies, employing Swiss diplomatic channels for the purpose. The newspapers refer to the fact that Hoffmann is Chief of the Federal Political Department, which controls the Swiss Diplomatic Service—in other words, is Foreign Minister of the Confederation.

It is remarked that the Swiss State Council and the National Council (the two chambers of the Federal Assembly) have pronounced officially against mediation by Switzerland, and that M. Hoffmann at the same moment was acting in a contrary sense.

In demanding that M. Hoffmann should be obliged to resign, the semi-official Berner Bund, according to a Havas dispatch from Berne, said that he should not have forgotten the manner with which the Entente Powers received the news of Grimm's departure for Petrograd, and added:

"Certainly, at the time when Switzerland was rearranging its relations with the United States it was not opportune to give umbrage to the sensibilities of that country. Switzerland will have to submit to humiliation. Henceforth it will be impossible for the Swiss Minister at Petrograd to telegraph in cipher.

"The Federal Council cannot cover the acts of the chief of the Political Department, and nothing remains but that M. Hoffmann resign. The Swiss people do not want chiefs who mix in foreign intrigues, with the sole practical result that they strengthen the war party."

OPPOSE A SEPARATE PEACE.

Self-Styled American Delegates at Stockholm Lack Credentials.

STOCKHOLM, June 19, (via London.)—One of the three men who have come to Stockholm from the United States to participate in the International Socialist Peace Conference succeeded, by his own admission, in leaving the United States and ultimately reaching Sweden after his passport had been taken up by the American State Department and he had failed in an effort to have it returned.

This man is Boris Reinstein of Buffalo, who says he is empowered to represent the Socialist Labor Party at the conference. The others who accompanied him are Dr. Max Goldfarb, of the New York Jewish Daily Forward, and D. Davidvitch, a Russian subject, who comes as a representative of the Socialist and Territorialist Labor Jewish Party of America, of whose Russian sister branch he is a member.

Mr. Reinstein, in conversation here, told how his passport had been taken up by the State Department, and how he vainly tried to get Representative Meyer London of New York and Representative Smith of Buffalo to secure its return, and how he had finally decided to proceed, passport or no passport. Asked how he got away and passed the British control point at Halifax, he replied: "That is a matter about which I have nothing to say."

Dr. Goldfarb, who, according to statements made by fellow-passengers, was known as "Lepnitz" on board the steamer on which he crossed the Atlantic, said he came as a representative of the American Socialist Party. He admitted that he had no credentials with him, but asserted that they had been cabled to Secretary Huysmans after he started. Dr. Goldfarb at first asserted that he was an American citizen, but finally, after declining to produce his passports, said it was a matter "for the State Department to find out" whether or not he was a citizen. Asked how he reached Stockholm without a passport, he answered:

"If the State Department is curious about it, that is also a matter for it to find out. When anybody, like myself, has been a member of the Socialist Party three years or more, he is entitled to speak in the party's name anywhere, irrespective of his citizenship, but merely by virtue of his party citizenship."

All three men said that they were opponents of the separate peace effort. Dr. Goldfarb asserted also that he was authorized to inform the Dutch-Scandinavian Committee that the American Socialist Party was not in favor of a separate peace.

Mr. Davidovitch said his sole purpose in coming to Stockholm was to lay before the conference the program of the Jews represented by him and his Russian party comrades. He said he was a member of the Mensheviki rather than the Bolsheviki group of the Russian Socialists.

A prominent American university professor who crossed on the same ship said Mr. Davidovitch addressed a large number of Russians on board, exhorting them to do everything in their power for Russia and declaring that he himself was returning to do what he could for the country, whether as a hewer of wood or a man in the trenches, if necessary.

The first conference of the three men with the Stockholm Committee is set for today. They declined to disclose the program for the consultation in advance. Dr. Goldfarb said he intended to return to the United States, where he was not afraid of prosecution under the Logan act. He and his party, he said, would welcome such prosecution as a test case.

MORE AMERICANS IN FRANCE.

W. K. Vanderbilt Arrives with a New Ambulance Unit.

PARIS, June 19.—An American ambulance detachment of 250 persons has arrived at a French port.

W. K. Vanderbilt of New York crossed on the same steamer.

LONDON, June 20.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from British Headquarters in France says:

"The supply of doctors, anaesthetics, and nurses has been immensely increased during the last week or two by the rapidity of the American organization, which already has taken over the complete work in a number of our general hospitals, leaving the staffs of the hospitals free for work nearer the front.

"I know of no finer example of American promptitude and thoroughness."

PERSHING ORDERS GUARDED

His Instructions, Now Locked in Safe, May Be Published Later.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The instructions to General Pershing are regarded at the War Department as being very confidential, so much so that they are locked in the safe of General Bliss, acting chief of staff of the army.

It is possible that Secretary Baker will later authorize their publication, but no decision in that direction has yet been reached.

KAISER'S HAND IN OUR CAMPS

Alarmist Propaganda Aims to Keep Reserve Candidates from Service.

FORT SHERIDAN, Ill., June 19.—German propaganda has entered the Officers' Reserve training camp here, in the opinion of officers of the regular army who are acting as instructors, and orders have been given that every effort should be made to ascertain the source of "baseless reports" concerning the risks taken by men who go to the front in France.

"There has been a determined effort," said Major H. L. Cavenaugh, "to spread baseless reports that the average life of a man in the trenches is three days. I have not any doubt this emanates from a German source."

Company commanders have been instructed to show the student officers that the reports are entirely untrue and to place the facts before them.

BUTTE STRIKE SPREADS.

Montana National Guard Is Held Ready for Trouble.

BUTTE, Mon., June 19.—Strikes called by miners and electricians in the Butte district spread today when the members of Butte Electrical Union No. 65, who were employed by the mining companies, were called out. Soon after the electricians quit work members of the Montana militia were ordered to their quarters. There are three companies of guardsmen in Butte.

The Metal Mine Workers' Union announced that it had increased its membership, but the total number of members was not given. The police report that men are being intimidated by sympathizers, calling miners' wives on the telephone and stating that if their relatives continue to work they will not return home some night. The calling out of the electricians in the mines will not affect the operations of the mines. The electricians who were called out are the men who attend to repairs.

Woman Killed by Street Car.

An aged unidentified woman was fatally injured yesterday afternoon by a southbound Third Avenue surface car at Twenty-seventh Street. Motorman Dalpha Andrews sounded the gong, but the woman apparently failed to hear the approaching car, and was thrown several feet. She died in Bellevue Hospital from a fractured skull. She was about 70 years old and 5 feet 7 inches in height, and weighed 130 pounds. She wore a black satin coat and skirt, black straw hat and black shoes and stockings. A diamond ring and wedding ring were on the third finger of her right hand.

Manhattan Shirts Cover the Entire Field of Summer Requirements

Silk, silk mixtures, madras and percales of special and exclusive weaves—in the famous Manhattan fast colorings—tested and guaranteed.

With their world-wide reputation for perfect taste and perfect tailoring.

White Oxford shirts, for golf, tennis and general neglige wear—indescribably soft and comfortable, with a smartness of fit which never deserts them.

Large selection of Manhattan evening dress shirts—the latest dinner shirts for Summer wear.

Prices, $1.75 to $12.00

Largest Distributors of Manhattan Shirts

Weber and Heilbroner

Clothiers, Haberdashers and Hatters—Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 42d and Fifth Ave.

FRENCH MAINTAIN CHAMPAGNE GAIN

Repulse Strong German Attack on New Positions, Inflicting Heavy Losses.

BERLIN ADMITS SETBACK

Enemy, However, Says Further Attempts Failed—Lull on the British Front.

PARIS, June 19.—The Germans attempted last night to win back the positions they lost yesterday in the Champagne district between Mont Carnillet and Mont Blond. After violent artillery exchanges the enemy made a strong counterattack, but the French artillery and machine guns broke up the attempt, inflicting serious losses on the attackers.

There was no infantry fighting today on the French front, but the War Office reports tonight the artillery of both sides was very active in the region of Craonne, at the eastern extremity of the Chemin-des-Dames.

The text of the statement issued this afternoon follows:

In Champagne there was violent artillery fighting between Mont Blond and Mont Carnillet. A strong German counterattack on the positions we captured yesterday in this region broke up under our fire. The enemy suffered serious losses, and left a number of prisoners in our hands.

German attacks on our posts north of St. Quentin and near the Calonne trench were repulsed.

Patrol encounters occurred in Parroy Forest. We took prisoners, of whom one is an officer.

The official report issued tonight reads:

There is no event of importance to report, with the exception of great artillery activity on both sides in the neighborhood of Craonne.

Berlin Admits French Gain.

BERLIN, June 19, (via London.)—The German official communication issued today says:

Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht: Artillery duels continue with varying intensity. Yesterday they were especially lively between Boesinghe and Frelinghien. East of Monchy our thrusting troops threw the English out of some trenches which had remained in the hands of the enemy after the battle of June 14.

Army of the German Crown Prince: The French again attempted at nightfall to recapture trenches which we took from them recently northwest of the Hurtebise farm. Their twice-repeated assault was repulsed. In Champagne the enemy penetrated yesterday morning, after strong artillery preparation, into a projecting part of our positions, but advance delivered in the evening to extend his captures failed with heavy losses to the enemy.

Army of Grand Duke Albrecht: There is nothing new to report.

The supplementary official communication issued by the War Office this evening says:

In Flanders and Champagne the fighting activity has been revived at several points. Otherwise there is nothing new to report.

Raids on the British Front.

LONDON, June 19.—The War Office issued the following statement early today:

Parties of our troops raided the enemy's positions last night southeast of Le Verguier and in the neighborhood of the Bapaume-Cambrai Road. Several of the enemy were killed and his dugouts were destroyed. We captured eleven prisoners.

Gun Fighting on Belgian Front.

HAVRE, June 19, (via Paris.)—The Belgian War Office issued the following statement today:

The usual artillery actions occurred. They were particularly intense during the night before the ferryman's house, Steenstraete, and Het Sas.

NEW CANADIAN COMMANDER.

Sir Arthur Currie Succeeds General Byng in France.

OTTAWA, June 19.—Sir Arthur Currie, who has been acting commander of the Canadian Corps since Sir Julian Byng left, has been authorized to take over the command, it was announced here tonight.

Sir Arthur went to France with the original Canadian overseas contingent as a Brigadier and has had a part in all the major engagements of the corps. He is the first Canadian to command the corps. His predecessors, Generals Alderson and Byng, were both imperial officers of long service and distinction.

STORE CLOSES THIS SATURDAY AT 1 P. M.
DAILY AT 5 P. M.

FRANKLIN SIMON HAND-TAILORED Khaki Uniforms

$16.00

or, taking Fifth Avenue to Flanders!

All rifles are alike, but some men get better results than others.

All Khaki Uniforms are alike, but Hand-Tailoring makes them different.

It gives them the inimitable touches and tone of fine Fifth Avenue custom workmanship, *assures* an immaculate fit and easy lines, *and enables* a man to carry with him into the field the earmarks of the Super-City.

Frankly, it makes all the difference in the world!

Also, Ready-for-Service or to Order

Uniforms of Olive Drab Serge $35 to $53
Uniforms of Olive Drab Melton . . . $36
Army Overcoats of Olive Drab Melton $48

Men's Clothing Shop—8 West 38th Street
A Separate Shop on the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.

Men's Clothing Furnishings Shoes

FIFTH AVENUE

LOCOMOBILE
"SERIES TWO"

A higher development of the Six Cylinder Model.

Tandem Ignition and other refinements produce high power and efficiency.

THE LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA
West 61 Street next to Bway



Ankles, Attention! Phoenix 2-Tone Silk Hose, 55c

SUMMER is the season of animated ankles. Dress yours up in Phoenix *Iridescent* (2-tone) Silk Hose, sleek, shimmering, spruce.

Plain or Ribbed, in Tan, Blue, Green, Gray, Violet and dozens of other *Two-Tone Blendings* to harmonize with any color Suit, Cravat, Shirt, Handkerchief or Hat-Ribbon.

Solid-Color Phoenix Silk Hose for Men or Women always in stock at the following prices:

Men's 55c, 80c, $1.05 pair
Women's 80c, $1.10, $1.50

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STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Window Shades

All rollers tested at factory. We use no seconds in materials. Our widths and lengths standardized. Large efficient production. Shades for every requirement.

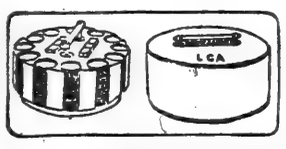
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ACTUAL MAKERS

Heaven-made Weddings

If you really "approve of the match," show it—by sending a wedding gift from Mark Cross.

Poker Set



Poker set, glazed colored calfskin case, gold tooling border design, white enamel revolving rack, with 2 packs of cards and 500 assorted chips; 9½-inch diameter...$31.00

Same style as above, complete with 4 packs of cards and 400 chips; 12-inch diameter.....$37.00

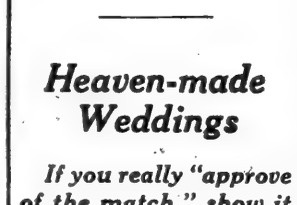
Initials on case, free of charge.

Desk Set



Desk set, glazed colored calfskin, gold tooling border design, desk pad 20½ x 14½ inches, address book, stamp box, stationery rack with perpetual calendar, blotter, pen brush, ink well, paper cutter.....$33.50

Refreshment Set



Refreshment set, wicker tray and rack, tinted flower-festoon mounting, bottom of cretonne-under-glass, 6 crystal glasses and odd pitcher cut in "feather" design; 19 x 12½ inches....$21.00

Spoons, silver plate, enamel-fruit design handles, each.....$1.50

Chocolate Set



Chocolate set, Royal Worcesterware, pastel shades, white lining. 8-inch coffee pot, sugar basin, 6 cups and saucers.....$44.75

Serving tray, solid mahogany, with handles, crystal bottom, oval design; 21¾ x 15¼ inches.....$10.50

Bride's Suit Case



Suit case, light weight, moirette lining, elastic pockets for own fittings, two locks, handle, in smooth tan or black grained hide; sizes 18-20-22-24 inches.....$30. $32. $34. $36.

Initials on case, free of charge.

Toilet and manicure set, 15 complete white celluloid fittings, as shown, extra.....$15.

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The World's Greatest Leather Stores

New York
604 Fifth Ave. (at 47th Street) — **253 Broadway** (Opp. City Hall)

Boston 145 Tremont St. — **London** 89 Regent St.

Dealers Throughout the World

FIND ANOTHER GIRL SEIZED BY COCCHI

Continued from Page 1.

with whom he had been infatuated had died under an operation.

Accuses Policemen.

Mrs. Humiston renewed yesterday the charge that certain members of the Police Department were interfering with her work on the case. She said that Police Captain Cooper had slammed the door in her face when she went at the request of Miss La Rue, to question her at the Polyclinic Hospital, and that one of his assistants, Detective Finan, had threatened her and insulted her.

It was said at the District Attorney's office yesterday that "La Rue" was not the real name of the young woman, and that she said that she had assumed it to shield others who were supposed to be in danger with her. While both the police and Mrs. Humiston refused to tell any complete story of this young woman's connection with the case, it was learned that both the woman lawyer and the police were, for one reason or another, trying to get into touch with her a few hours before she jumped from the window.

J. J. Kron, the private detective who unearthed evidence of the likelihood that Ruth Cruger had been buried in Cocchi's basement, followed her on Monday night, and was denied admittance to the house in which she lived. Kron said that he and a detective associated with him had been shadowed all night by other detectives. Kron's associate said their shadowers were policemen.

The political phase of the case began to develop yesterday when the letter of Dr. W. H. Allen, Director of the Institute for Public Service, was read before the Board of Aldermen, urging an inquiry into the conduct of affairs in the Police Department. Following the example of Democratic office holders and politicians, the Democratic majority leaders of the board showed a disposition to handle the case with gloves and not to show eagerness to force an issue, which would make the charges of negligence against the police appear to be inspired by enemies of Fusion. The letter was referred to the Committee on Rules, where it is in a convenient place to be taken up again, if the developments are thought to justify it.

Dr. Allen wrote a letter to THE TIMES yesterday denying that the Institute for Public Service, which he directs had any political motive in asking the Aldermen to make an investigation.

"No investigation of the Cruger case was suggested by us," Dr. Allen wrote. "Certainly no attempt to introduce politics was made by us. On the contrary, we suggested that the political misuse of this case be prevented by a study of the methods employed by the Police Department to follow up complaints of citizens and to see whether the men from precincts or Central Offices, who are sent to investigate complaints, have done their work properly, promptly, and thoroughly.' Our letter continued: 'If in general this work is thoroughly done, it would be a great pity for the town to lose confidence because of failure in one case, however dramatic that case.'"

Sure Cocchi Had Help.

District Attorney Swann and Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling announced yesterday that the evidence which they had gathered put an end to all doubt that Cocchi was aided in concealing the crime, although he might have committed it by himself. Mr. Dooling said that the heavy, long, and painstaking labor done in the shop and basement to conceal the crime could not have been done by one man during the two nights which elapsed between the day when the crime was committed and the day when Cocchi fled.

District Attorney Swann summoned to the Criminal Courts Building yesterday James Haggerty and Thomas Kerrigan, two of the motor cycle policemen who are said to have been frequenters of Cocchi's shop. The strongest evidence of friendly relations between motor cycle policemen and Cocchi before he disappeared was found by District Attorney Dooling yesterday among Cocchi's effects. It was a card on which the following was written:

"He's a good fellow. Take care of Alfredo Cocchi. He's O. K.

"BILLY EYNON."

Eynon is a motor cycle policeman. He admitted that he had written the recommendation of Cocchi, and said that he had done it to enable him to get advantageous rates in purchasing materials at supply houses where Eynon was acquainted.

The Standard Laboratories yesterday analyzed stains on the woodwork and zinc of the trapdoor which was found in the floor of Cocchi's motor cycle store, and found that they were blood stains. This was taken by the District Attorney's office to establish almost conclusively that Ruth Cruger was killed in the rear room on the street floor and dropped through the opening to the basement. One peculiar fact which remains unexplained and makes it impossible to settle definitely at present the place where the murder took place is the failure to find a part of the skull, three inches by four inches, which was missing when the body was removed from the burrow under the basement. A careful examination of everything removed from the pit and from the cellar failed to bring it to light.

District Attorney Swann said yesterday that there were still features of the case which made it possible that the girl had been murdered elsewhere and the body taken back to the shop. Further than that the discovery that Cocchi had decoyed Philippa Muréal into the basement of his shop tended to shake the theory that Ruth Cruger must necessarily have been killed upstairs.

Police Knew of Case.

The police had frequently heard in the neighborhood the story of Cocchi's attempt on Miss Muréal, and had made previous efforts to locate this family before they found them today at 600 West 169th Street. Mme. Muréal, the mother, is an actress who has been playing in "Superstition," a play which has appeared for several years in vaudeville houses all over the country. The girl and the mother had been under the impression that Philippa had been attacked by an employe at the shop until pictures of Cocchi printed after the disappearance of Ruth Cruger were identified by them.

"When I went to his shop once last Summer to have my bicycle repaired," the girl said, "he told me that I ought to have it transformed into a motor cycle. My mother thought this might be a good plan. As I lived across the street, I passed his shop frequently, and he always seemed to try to be very pleasant. Once he invited me to go to a candy store at 127th Street and Broadway with him to have an ice cream soda. Later he asked me to go riding with him on a seat on the motor cycle. I thought that was all right and I wanted to go, but my mother would not let me. Later he said that if I would go, he would buy me champagne. He asked me if I knew what champagne was. I said that I didn't. He said: 'Well, it's fine. You come with me and see if it isn't.'

"Early in September, when I went with my bicycle to have it repaired, he started to argue again that I ought to have a motor attached. He said: 'Come down here and see the motor cycles that I have. I have some fine new ones.'

"I did not have any idea that there was any danger. I waved my hand to my mother, who was in a window across the street, and started down the stairs, following him. He started to show me motor cycles, but in less than a minute he grabbed me and started to kiss me. He had a look in his eyes that I shall never forget. He looked like an animal. He had me by the throat and was dragging me around when my mother came into the basement screaming and tore me away from him."

Mme. Muréal said that the heavy marks of the man's fingers remained on the girl's throat and arms for days.

"When I saw her start down those stairs," the mother said, "I knew intuitively that she was in great danger. Without waiting for the elevator, I ran down five flights of stairs and hurried across the street into the basement. I was not a minute too soon.

"This terrible experience frightened me greatly, but I did not know what kind of a brute the child had escaped from. I thought the best thing I could do was to get out of the neighborhood quietly and I did so. Of course I am heart-broken now that I did not expose him, but then the whole affair might have been regarded as an escapade and it might not have prevented this crime. I understand that other similar incidents have occurred, and that complaints against the man did not stop him."

Mme. Muréal said her daughter both said they had frequently seen young girls in front of Cocchi's shop, talking to him, that he made a point of trying to get into conversation with all attractive girls who passed along 127th Street, and that he had frequent quarrels with Mrs. Cocchi, who also appeared violently jealous on that account.

While Philippa Muréal is the only child living, on whom Cocchi is known by the authorities to have made a savage attack, Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling said yesterday that they had now found three other young girls on whom Cocchi had forced unwelcomed attentions.

From various persons living near the shop it has been learned that Cocchi, while he was at his shop in 127th Street from November, 1915, until his disappearance, had paid little attention to grown women, but had always picked out pretty young girls of school age for his advances.

Mr. Dooling said that it had been found that Victor Blady, who is held as a material witness regarding the murder, was not the owner of the blood-stained suit of clothes found in the pit in Cocchi's cellar. It was a suit belonging to a man of large build, and the coat was a good fit for Blady, who is five feet eleven inches tall. After he had been forced to try on the suit, the tailor who made it was found, and he named the real owner. This man has been investigated and was found to be entirely clear of the case according to District Attorney Swann, who refused to go into details.

The suspicions aroused against Blady have not been allayed, however, because it is asserted that he made several conflicting statements about his visit to Cocchi's place on the evening of Feb. 13, the day the girl was murdered.

Boy's Important Evidence.

Mr. Swann attached much importance to the testimony of Henry Roemelle, a fourteen-year errand boy employed by Cocchi. The boy flatly contradicted the story told by Blady to the effect that he [Blady] had been in Cocchi's shop only once between 9 and 9:30 at night on the day the girl disappeared. Roemelle told Assistant District Attorney Fitzpatrick, who questioned him, that when he went to the machine shop around 3 o'clock to see if there were any errands to be done, Cocchi was alone. He returned again, he said, at 6:30 and found Blady there talking with him. Fifteen minutes later, the boy said, Blady took Cocchi, Cocchi's little boy, and himself to their homes in an automobile which was waiting outside. The witness was very positive about the hour, according to Mr. Fitzpatrick. It was admitted that Roemelle had made other interesting statements which the District Attorney did not think advisable to make public.

James Haggerty and John L. Ochsenhirt, the two motor cycle policemen who first notified the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau that Cocchi had disappeared, were closely questioned by Assistant District Attorney Fitzpatrick concerning the source of their knowledge. Both men said that they learned that Cocchi had gone while eating in a restaurant diagonally across the street from the motor cycle shop where the girl's body was found. They said that a few hours before they had been in Cocchi's shop while their machines were being repaired, but they denied that they knew of his intended flight. Ochsenhirt said that while in the shop a reporter came in and asked Cocchi if he had sharpened a pair of skates for a girl whom he described. Cocchi answered in the affirmative, the witness said. Both men denied knowing Ruth Cruger, although Ochsenhirt lives in her neighborhood.

Mrs. Cocchi Long Jealous.

The story of Mrs. Cocchi charges that her husband was making regular visits to Columbus Circle in search of young girls when he had his shop in West Eighty-third Street in 1915 was told by his landlord, P. J. Mulcahy.

"Cocchi came here one day and started to cry," said Mr. Mulcahy. "He said that he wanted to have me oust one of his tenants named Frank Donnelly, a plumber, who occupied the second floor. He told me that Donnelly had told his wife that Cocchi was always out with women and that it was a lie.

"A day or two later Mrs. Cocchi came here and said that it was not Donnelly that had told her this, but that she knew that Cocchi was making motor-cycle trips with me. She said that he went to Columbus Circle on his machine nearly every night to meet them. She appeared to be violently jealous.

"Some time later Cocchi came here in tears again. He said that his wife was driving him mad with jealousy and that, in order to placate her, he had decided to place his entire business in her name. I told him that he would have to get a lawyer. Later he came in with a deed, giving her the property, and I witnessed it in my capacity as a notary public.

"The present tenant of the place said yesterday that he expected that the police would want to dig up the cellar. No request of the kind has been made of me, but I have no objections, if it is replaced."

Martin Donnelly, the plumber, who had hired a floor from Cocchi, was seen later. "I did not tell Mrs. Cocchi anything about her husband," he said. "I thought at the time that he wanted an excuse to oust me or to raise the rent, and that he sought sympathy with the landlord by telling this.

"I saw little of Cocchi and knew nothing of it if he was with women. He got my consent to use a room on my floor which was above the rear of his motor cycle shop, and he planned to build a dumbwaiter or small elevator leading up to that room, but did not carry it through. He said the room was to store his tools or for a workshop. He might have had women there, for all that I or other tenants knew.

"He had a violent temper and was in continual trouble. I remember that a physician who lived in the adjoining building, at 229 West Eighty-third Street, asked him if he would not move some motor cycles which were backfiring and filling the physician's apartment with gasoline smoke. He flew at the doctor like a madman. The physician left him, got a policeman, and Cocchi spent a night in jail, but was released next day with a reprimand. Others who complained to Cocchi of the noise and smoke had similar experiences."

Remembered Shop's Ill-Repute.

Another of Cocchi's previous shops, which was at 312 Amsterdam Avenue, near Seventy-fifth Street, is now occupied by a fruit store. Several neighbors there who remembered Cocchi said that his shop had a bad reputation because of the women and young Italian men who hung around it. The basement of that place has not been searched by the police, according to the present tenants. Another shop which was occupied by Cocchi in 1912 is at Seventy-ninth Street and Broadway, but the shop has been torn down and a large building erected on the site.

The conflicting investigation of the police and Mrs. Humiston regarding Miss La Rue became known yesterday when Mrs. Humiston, after saying that she had been, roughly barred out of Miss La Rue's room at the Polyclinic Hospital by Captain Cooper added: "Detective Finan, who was with him, then said: 'You'll find out that you don't run the Police Department.' He then shook his fist in my face and demanded to know the names of the men who had followed Miss La Rue the night before."

It was possibly the report to Miss La Rue that a man had demanded to see her early in the evening which contributed greatly to her fright and caused her to leap from a window. One of the detectives for Mrs. Humiston who called on Miss La Rue's apartment house at 9 o'clock on Monday night was J. J. Kron. Mrs. Pauline Katkock, the landlady, demanded to know why he wanted her. Kron refused to tell, and Mrs. Katkock said that Miss La Rue was not in. Kron began to argue in Hungarian, but Mrs. Katkock, who is a Hungarian, refused to listen to the plea in her own language and turned him away.

This led to a story by Mrs. Katkock and others that a foreigner had demanded to see Miss La Rue and had threatened to "get her." This is only one of the incidents of the evening which preceded Miss La Rue's attempt at suicide. According to others in the building, the young woman, after Kron's visit, received a telegram, shortly before midnight received a telephone call, and a few minutes later was attacked by two men, who forced their way into her room. David Rose, a tenant in the building insisted that no men had been there. One of the stories of other residents in the building was that Miss La Rue became hysterical, smashed a mirror with an inkwell, believing that she saw a person in it who was pursuing her, and a little later jumped from the window. The police and others who arrived in response to her cries could find nothing of the two men who are said to have attacked her, but at the Polyclinic Hospital finger and thumb marks were found on Miss La Rue's neck.

In denying the charge that he has been discourteous to Mrs. Humiston Captain Cooper said that it was he who had ordered the telephone call sent to Mrs. Humiston, telling her that the girl had committed suicide and had asked for her. Assistant District Attorney A. J. Rorke, who happened to be in the neighborhood when the woman threw herself from the window, said that Mrs. Humiston and all others had been asked to leave her bedside when Father McMahon, a priest, arrived in response to a call to see Miss La Rue, who was thought to be in danger of death.

Knew Many Latin Americans.

The woman, who was the centre of these mysteries, came to this city and registered at the Hotel Endicott at Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue about April 1 with another young woman named Miss Espanoza. They said they had just arrived from the country. On April 17, it was learned that they moved to 237 West Eighty-third Street, where they were told to leave about the middle of May because of the multitude of callers, who were said to have shouted in Spanish late at night.

The intimacy of the couple with Latin-Americans continued at the address at 215 West Eightieth Street, where it was said that Miss La Rue was employed at times in making Spanish translations. A man who became acquainted with her said that the facts about the young woman's position could be learned at the offices of any one of three Latin-American consuls.

A further attempt to examine Miss La Rue was made at the Polyclinic Hospital by Assistant District Attorney Rorke and Mrs. Humiston at 8:30 o'clock last night. They remained in the hospital for three hours. When they came out Superintendent Bainbridge said that Miss La Rue had been in no condition to make a rational statement, as she was still somewhat under the effects of anaesthetics given her when her broken bones were set. Mrs. Humiston and Mr. Rorke said they talked to Miss La Rue but that she gave them no statement which made any material change in her own case or the Cruger case. Mrs. Humiston insisted that the La Rue case and the Cruger case were entirely different.

Woods Promises Police Help.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods was greatly annoyed when he heard that Mrs. Humiston had again charged that police officials were seeking to thwart her investigation. He sent for Captain Cooper and for Mrs. Humiston in order to get first-hand versions of their stories of what occurred at the hospital. Captain Cooper refused to comment on his interview with Commissioner Woods. Mrs. Humiston said that her interview with Commissioner Woods had been satisfactory, and that he had agreed to provide ample police protection for the two young women whose safety was said to have been threatened by the publicity given to Miss La Rue's attempt at suicide.

Detectives of the Fourth Branch Bureau were sent last night in search of three chauffeurs who were named by Victor Blady as very close friends of Cocchi. A list of the murderer's friends was obtained from all who knew him to aid the police in the effort to discover whether influential persons had provided him with funds and found means to get him out of the country by use of passports.

At the District Attorney's office, it was said yesterday that statements by Mrs. Cocchi were being carefully investigated, and that it was difficult to understand her declaration that she knew nothing of her husband's movements, but that nothing of importance had been developed regarding her position in the case.

The District Attorney's office yesterday resumed its effort to make sure that Cocchi is extradited and tried in this country, instead of being tried in Italy, where there is no death penalty and where, according to Mr. Swann, the average punishment for murder is a sentence of from two to three years.

Superintendent Earl H. Burritt of the City Morgue, denied yesterday that hairpins and a stickpin, which had been found on the body of Ruia Cruger, had been stolen at the Morgue. He said that they had been deposited in a safe and were still there. The story of the theft came from an employe of the Morgue.

Two Girls Reported Missing.

Mrs. Ruth Curtis of 797 Eighth Avenue, reported to the police yesterday the disappearance of her daughter, Ruth Irene Curtis, 20 years old, a vaudeville performer. The young woman was last seen at Broadway and Fortieth Street early on the morning of June 12. She is five feet two inches tall, has dark brown eyes, brown hair, and olive complexion. She wore a blue plaid dress, with white collar and sleeves, black pumps, tan stockings, black straw hat, a diamond ring, and a string of pearls.

Mrs. Magdalena Vogel of 306 East Thirty-fifth Street, reported the disappearance of her daughter, Mary Vogel, 15 years old. The girl left home on June 15 to look for work. She is about four feet five inches tall, has blond hair, fair complexion, and gray eyes. She wore a green coat, white waist, blue skirt, black shoes and stockings, and no hat.

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3,500 Yards of ALL WOOL Dress Goods

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Granite Cloth in a wide range of wanted dark colorings.
For children's coats and sturdy dresses.

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We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only

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—SUMMER SCHEDULE OF BUSINESS HOURS NOW IN EFFECT—

J. M. Gidding & Co.

364 366 368 Fifth Avenue, AT 34TH ST.

Invite attention to— Mid-season displays of

SUMMER FASHIONS

—IN—

BEACH-TRAVEL and SPORTS SUITS
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BEACH and GARDEN FROCKS
GOLF and TENNIS SKIRTS — OUTING BLOUSES
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MADE FROM RESERVE STOCKS OF SUMMER MATERIALS—AT VERY MUCH LESS THAN USUAL PRICES—

SUMMER FROCKS—of French crepe, voile, dimity, net and gingham—regularly $65 to $95.....$45, $65

DAY DRESSES and GOWNS—of jersey, serge, foulard, taffeta and chiffon—regularly $65 to $125.....$35 and $55

SUMMER WRAPS—of plain or changeable silks and satins—regularly $125 to $195.....$65, $95

TAILORED SUITS—for beach, sports and street wear—in serge, gabardine, jersey, etc.—regularly $65 to $125.....$35 and $45

COATS and CAPES—for street, motor and semi-dress—regularly $45 to $95.....$25, $35 and $45

HAND-MADE BLOUSES—regularly $18 to $28.....$10, $12

SUMMER MILLINERY—especially priced at..$15, $20, $25

FASHIONABLE SUMMER FURS—at 20% below normal prices.
Expert service in Fur Repairing. Fur Storage, 2%.

Just Right for Hot Summer Months

Saks Porous-Like Suits for Men at $28

¶ Here's a skeletonized suit in a new porous-like cloth that has no peer for comfort on warm summer days. It lets out the heat and takes in the breeze as no other suit ever did.

¶ Though light enough for the tropics, and as porous as gauze, a finer suit in point of tailoring and style would be difficult to comprehend. Semi-fitted at the waistline, with individual treatments in both the coat and the vest. A tailor never put more "breeze" in the cut nor half as much "snap" in the tailoring.

¶ In solid browns and blues, and in stripings on brown or blue grounds that are a treat in harmonious colorings.

Saks Clothes Are Saks-Made

Saks & Company
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STORE CLOSES THIS SATURDAY AT ONE P. M.
DAILY AT 5 P. M.

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A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Women's and Misses'

WHITE SPORT SHOES

New Summer styles
For golf, tennis, yachting and all outdoor sports.

Sport Oxfords and Boots
White rheinskin cloth sport Oxfords or canvas Boots, with highest quality white rubber soles and spring heels. 5.00

White Buckskin Oxfords
Of highest quality genuine white buckskin with white rubber soles and spring heels. 6.00

White Buckskin Boots
Laced Boots of highest quality genuine white buckskin, white rubber soles, spring heels. 7.00

White Buckskin Oxfords
Oxfords of genuine white buckskin with wing tips, white leather soles and 1¼ inch military heels. 7.50

Women's Shoe Shop—*Third Floor*



Bathing Suits
For Beach or Breaker

—invite inspection—will defy wild waves as well as price-comparison.

From a pretty black mohair suit trimmed with rows of white soutache at $2.98—to an eye-attracting affair of satin with quaint pantalettes at $24.75.

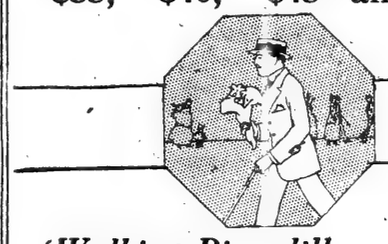
Mermaid is black silk poplin trimmed with Persian.

Nymph is satin with bright-colored sash ends.

Second Floor.
Flag Button Free. Present this ad. (188).

All Cars Transfer to
Bloomingdale's
Lexington to 3d Ave. 59th to 60th St.

Suits
for Men and Young Men
$35, $40, $45 and $50



'Walking Piccadilly with a Poppy or a Lily'

Or sauntering along the Fifth Avenue Club section—the thoroughbred type is easily recognized.

In swagger London as in metropolitan New York, he's the unobtrusive but well-tailored man of affairs. No exaggerated style effects, no bizarre color schemes—but an air of exclusive refinement, an unquestioned correctness.

Lord & Taylor Suits reflect his taste and meet his demands. In the widest profusion of Summer fabrics.

Visit our spacious, luxurious Men's Clothing Department and see for yourself our unusual values. In fabric and finish and fashion, prototypes of the finest custom-made clothes, in everything but price.

Also $20, $25 and $30 Suits, tailored in the same manner.

Men's Daylight Clothing Shop
Fourth Floor.

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38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

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ANNOUNCES A SPECIAL SALE

Thursday, Friday and Saturday Only

20% REDUCTIONS

Unusual Stock of Hats, Waists, Gowns, Veils and Neckwear, in Black, White, and Black and White Only, also Summer Furs.

We make special mention that the above includes all our new and latest designs.

375 Fifth Av., at 35th St., East.

GERMANS REBUFFED BY COLLEGE LEAGUE

Young Phillips, on Trial for Conspiracy, Says Their Money Was Scorned.

REJECTED PAMPHLETS, TOO

Haste of Secret Service Agents, He Insists, Prevented Him from Toning Down 'Will You Be Drafted?'

That certain unnamed pro-German persons offered financial aid to the Collegiate Anti-Militaristic League, an organization formed to fight the military policies of the United States Government, was the statement made on the witness stand by Charles Francis Phillips, an official of the league, yesterday afternoon. Young Phillips, with Owen Cattell, a son of Professor J. McK. Cattell of Columbia University, and Miss Eleanor W. Parker, the Barnard College girl, are on trial for conspiracy to obstruct the enforcement of the selective draft law. Phillips also testified that a certain pro-German pamphlet, the editor of which is G. W. Viereck, had been sent gratis to members of the league until the publishers of the pamphlets were requested to take the names of the members from their mailing list.

As soon as the case was resumed before United States Judge Julius M. Mayer yesterday afternoon Assistant United States District Attorney Harold A. Content announced that the Government rested its case. The only witnesses called by the Government were Secret Service agents, who testified that the defendants admitted the joint authorship of a pamphlet entitled "Will You be Drafted," which was in parts an invitation to men of draft age not to register as required by law, and the printer who got the contract to print 2,000 of the pamphlets. The statement about the tender of German aid to the league came out when Morris Hillquit, counsel for the defendants, asked Phillips to tell of a certain conversation he had had with representatives of the Department of Justice. Phillips said that the agents of the department had asked him if the league had any German backing.

"I told him," Phillips said, "that I had been told that we could get pro-German aid, but that we had let it be understood that we would have none of it."

Phillips went on the stand at 2 P. M. In answer to questions by Mr. Hillquit he said that the Collegiate Anti-Militaristic League was organized several months ago, and weeks before the enactment of the selective draft law, by students of Columbia University, Yale, the College of the City of New York, New York University, and other institutions. It now has branches, he added, in thirty-eight universities and colleges. He said there are about 8,000 students who are either members of the league or in sympathy with its activities. There is no complete roll of members available, and a magazine called War is published by the organization.

Mr. Hillquit then led up to the call for the meeting of May 8, at which Phillips, Cattell, and Miss Parker were appointed a committee to draft a document against conscription, which document is responsible for their present predicament. At the meeting a resolution was adopted which, among other things, stated that the league would approve the action of any man who refused to register. As Executive Secretary of the league, Phillips presided at the meeting and appointed the committee to draft the pamphlet. Phillips said that he and Cattell and Miss Parker began the composition of the circular on May 16, Phillips doing the actual writing of the document. On May 22 the manuscript was given to the printer with instructions to have the proofs read in the shortest possible time. Phillips said the circular would undoubtedly have been revised and brought within the provisions of the law had not the Federal authorities acted with such haste. Before they had a chance to even see the proofs the Federal agents, he said, had seized the original manuscript and the galley proofs.

"Was it your own and the other defendants' intention?" asked Mr. Hillquit, "to eliminate certain sections of the pamphlet which appeared to be a violation of the law?"

"It was," Phillips answered.

"Did you know," Mr. Content asked on cross-examination, "that at the time you gave this manuscript to the printer that you were urging people to violate a law of the United States?"

"As composed at that time, yes," he replied.

"In this pamphlet you urged people not to register even though it meant jail for them, did you not?"

"It was our intention to strike out that paragraph," Phillips answered. Phillips added that he had submitted the pamphlet to a lawyer who had casually glanced over it and said he "guessed" it was all right. The lawyer was Harry Weinberger, attorney for Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman. In answer to Mr. Content, Phillips said he had refused to register on June 5, had pleaded guilty to that offense before Judge Mayer, and is waiting sentence. In pleading guilty Phillips had expressed regret for his action and told Judge Mayer he was willing to register. Judge Mayer made it plain that he would not permit Phillips's failure to register to prejudice his interests in the present case.

Owen Cattell, who followed Phillips, said he was 19 years old and the second son of Dr. Cattell. His older brother, he added, is in the United States Army and is now in France. He said he had consulted with his father regarding the pamphlet, and his father advised him not to violate the law. It was because of his father's and other people's advice, he said, that he and Phillips had decided to eliminate objectionable features from the document, an elimination made impossible by the Federal agents. When Cattell left the stand Judge Mayer adjourned the case until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

120,923 Men Now in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Since the beginning of the war with Germany 36,248 men have enlisted in the navy. The total now is 120,923, recruiting today and yesterday bringing a net gain in enlistment of 1,503.

POLICEMAN DIES OF WOUND.

Shot by Automobile Thief, Who Is Still at Large.

Samuel T. Cunningham, the policeman who was shot by an automobile thief in the Inwood section on May 25, died yesterday in the St. Lawrence Hospital. Detectives of the Fourth Branch Bureau have not been able to find the man who did the shooting, although he had a bullet wound in his back when he escaped. They traced him to the home of a friend, where he had his wound dressed. A former member of the Twenty-second Regiment of Engineers suspected of the crime has not returned to his home since the day of the shooting, and Acting Captain Cooper of the Fourth Branch Bureau has ten detectives working on the case.

A girl, 13 years old, who was in the automobile when the policeman and the thief fought a duel, told of a three days' tour of carbarets and road houses in New Jersey and gave the name of the man who was with her. She is being held by the Children's Society as a witness.

CITY COLLEGE WAR CLASS.

Many of the Graduates Already on Active Duty.

The College of the City of New York will graduate its first war class in the great hall of the college tomorrow morning at 10. Many of the 166 men on the list which the Faculty recommended to the Board of Trustees for graduation will not respond to their names when they are read by the Marshal. A large percentage are on war duty.

An address probably will be made by George McAneny, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, as well as one by President Sidney E. Mezes.

CHILDREN BLIGHTED BY WAR'S SAVAGERY

French Find Them Blind, Half-Starved, or Crazed in Recaptured Territory.

SHATTERED BY SHELL SHOCK

Little Ones Suffer Tremor Like St. Vitus's Dance—Removed by Relief Committee.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

BEHIND THE BRITISH LINES IN FRANCE, June 1.—The French children found in the villages of Northern France evacuated by the Germans under the pressure of the British and French offensives present a picture of the savagery of modern warfare as characteristic as the Somme forest, shattered and broken by months of shellfire.

Many of these children are orphans, without home or relatives. Many have been grievously wounded. Most of them suffer from a peculiar species of shell shock which afflicts them generally with a sort of tremor not unlike St. Vitus's dance. They have had life and death, horrors human and inhuman, revealed to them in guises so terrible that they will never be quite normal again.

All are underfed and frail from confinement in cellars. Cut off suddenly from relatives and friends perhaps two years ago, they have continued to live within a few hundred yards of the front lines, listening always to the thud of shells and the crash of explosives, until their idea of heaven is "a place that is very quiet."

The condition of peasant men and women who have been living under the shadow of the invader through these long months and years has been bad enough, but the condition of the half-starved, wounded, mentally deranged little children has been far worse. All the children were collected and shepherded by the first Entente troops which entered the newly occupied areas.

Everything that can be done to cure and care for them is now being done, constituting one of the most important immediate tasks of the French committees on reconstruction. The first step was to remove them well behind the front areas. Those who were orphans were taken far away from the sight and sound of shells, many of them to the south of France. The mildest cases were there put under the care of farm mothers. The more serious cases must of course be kept under close medical supervision in special institutions.

Children who were not orphans were not usually taken away from the district. Mothers or grandmothers could not bear to part with them altogether, so they were placed in farms near by where it is possible for the parents to visit them frequently.

One French organization has a hospital with four hundred child patients, all less than 12 years old. Most of them are wounded. Some have lost legs or arms, others their sight, others are suffering from brain fever or a puzzling anaemia under which they rapidly waste away.

"They are the victims of the ruthlessness of modern warfare," said the head of the hospital, a French woman wearing the uniform of the French Red Cross. "There is no better argument against war than to see these mutilated little victims who will never play or enjoy life as other children do. They are mere shadows of childhood. It is difficult to make them talk, and they tremble and start at any noise or sudden movement.

"Women are always gentle with children, but with these children we need a special gentleness, as if we were handling something more fragile than the most delicate china."

One of the patients, a boy 5 years old, who had been rendered dumb from shell shock, showed no improvement until after he had been in the hospital for seven weeks. Then one day he opened his eyes after a long sleep and said with a twisted smile to the nurse: "It is—very—very—quiet here; I—like—it."

Cases like that encourage the nurses. But there are many sadder cases—child patients whose wounds must inevitably prove fatal; patients who, despite every effort, grow steadily weaker; patients who are gradually losing their reason and whom nothing can save.

AMERICA NOT TO CUT BRITISH WAR EXPENSE

Bonar Law Expects Reduced Bills, but Not as Result of Our Entering Conflict.

LONDON, June 19.—Andrew Bonar Law, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answering a question in the House of Commons today, said he hoped and believed there would be a reduction from the recent expenditure.

Mr. Bonar Law had no hope whatever of a reduction of the estimated expenditure, however, as a result of the entrance of America into the war.

GIFT FOR S. R. GUGGENHEIM.

Public School Athletic League Presents Statuette of Victory.

A statuette of Victory was presented to Samuel R. Guggenheim, Treasurer of the Public School Athletic League, at a dinner given by the league last night at the Columbia University Club, 18 Gramercy Place. The gift was made as an expression of the league's appreciator of Mr. Guggenheim for having made possible the recent preparedness parade of 35,000 school children.

Gustavus T. Kirby, Chairman of the Parade Committee, in presenting the statuette read communications from Marshal Joffre, Major Gen. Wood, Governor Whitman, and Mayor Mitchel approving the league's work in the physical training of youth. Among those who attended the dinner were General George W. Wingate, John S. Roberts, Michael A. Jones, Roland A. Patterson, Edward J. O'Connell, John J. McHugh, William E. Grady, Francis E. Brewer, Leon W. Goldrich, Francis H. J. Paul, William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education, and Gustave Straubenmuller, Acting City Superintendent of Schools.

MAX HOLTZ, PUBLISHER, DIES

Never Regained Consciousness After Being Found at Roadside.

Max Holtz, the Chicago publisher, who was found ill in the road near Bronxville on Thursday afternoon, died yesterday in St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers. Dr. Michael Colucci, house surgeon, who removed Mr. Holtz to the hospital, said last evening:

"When Mr. Holtz was admitted he appeared in a state of aphasia, probably brought on by a nervous breakdown. Later he showed symptoms of lobar pneumonia caused by exposure. He was unconscious to the end."

Mrs. Holtz was at her husband's bedside. Mr. Holtz disappeared from his apartment at the Hotel Biltmore on June 8.

Condemn German Vandalism.

A resolution bitterly condemning the Germans for the destruction of the irreplaceable art gems of Northern France and Belgium was unanimously adopted last night by the National Ornamental Glass Manufacturers' Association of the United States and Canada at the close of a three-day session held in the Park Avenue Hotel. Copies of the resolution were mailed to President Wilson and his Cabinet.

Fire Destroys Monument Works.

The H. Adler Monumental Works, at Newtown and Maurice Avenues, Maspeth, one of the largest plants of its kind in the country, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. It is estimated that finished and partly completed monuments valued at more than $100,000 were destroyed.

HELD AS IMPORTERS OF STOLEN MOTORS

Six Men in the Bronx Alleged to Have Brought Cars from New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

OFFERED AT LOW PRICES

Two of the Prisoners Lured from Jersey City—Papers in One Machine Give Clue to Owner.

Five men were arraigned in Morrisania Court yesterday afternoon before Magistrate Corrigan and held in $5,000 bail each for examination on Thursday, on short affidavits charging them with being suspected of bringing stolen automobiles into Bronx County.

The prisoners described themselves as Richard Clemenz, 34 years old, a chauffeur, of 123 East 169th Street; Eugene Torrest, 27 years old, a salesman, of 124 Audubon Avenue; Samuel Taus, 39 years old, a salesman, of 615 West 177th Street; Alexander Voss, 33 years old, a painter, of 508 East Seventy-ninth Street, and Edward Flaherty, 27 years old, a chauffeur, of 32 Hudson Street, Hoboken.

Three automobiles, a five-passenger Buick, a four-passenger Peerless, and a five-passenger Ford, 1917 model, alleged to have been stolen in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, were found in possession of the men, according to Detectives Meyer, Wagner, and McGrath of the Bronx Bureau.

After the men were arraigned the detectives asked Magistrate Corrigan to remand Taus to their custody, as they expected him to furnish them with valuable information that might lead to other arrests. Their request was granted.

According to the detectives, they went to a barn adjoining the home of Clemenz, where they found the Peerless and the Ford. They say they negotiated for the purchase of the Peerless, and allege that Clemenz offered to sell them the Peerless, which is worth about $1,200, for $300. During the conversation Taus was seated in the Ford and the detectives say they put both men under arrest when they found New Jersey and Pennsylvania license plates on the cars, and the men could not tell where they got the machines. Torrest, who was also present, was arrested.

The detectives say they then telephoned Voss in Jersey City, and he told them he had a Buick he would sell cheap. He was induced to come to New York this morning, and when Flaherty and he arrived in the Bronx both were arrested and the car seized.

Joseph Tomaskovitz, 37 years old, of 452 East Seventy-eighth Street, was later arraigned before Magistrate Corrigan in Morrisania Court on a short affidavit charging him with being suspected of bringing stolen automobiles into Bronx County. He was held in $5,000 bail with the other men for examination on Thursday.

In the Ford car the detectives say they found some application blanks of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company bearing the imprint, "H. J. Michener, Port Washington, Penn.; Metropolitan agent." They have communicated with the authorities at Port Washington in an effort to learn whether Michener was the owner of the car.

GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES

We offer the Following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

Amount of Loan	Guaranteed Rate of Interest to Investor	Stories	Material	Type	Rental	Value of Security
$2,750	5%	2 & bas't.	Brick	3 Fam. Dwelling	$396	$4,000
3,250	5%	2 & bas't.	Brick	Dwelling	360	5,500
5,000	5%	3 & bas't.	Brick	Apartment	912	8,750
14,000	5%	5 & bas't.	Brick	Apartment	2,544	21,000

Details of other offerings in various amounts, with photographs of properties, furnished upon request.
Also Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates $100 & up, paying 5%.
Free from Personal Taxation.

New York Title and Mortgage Company
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $3,000,000
135 Broadway, New York. 'Phone 6830 Cortlandt
203 Montague St., Brooklyn 'Phone 7100 Main
Write for booklet "The Ideal Investment."

Stern Brothers

West 42nd and West 43rd Streets

For To-day and until Noon Saturday

Men's Smart Sack Suits
(*Made-to-Order*)
at $27.50
Values $32.50 and 35.00

The fabrics offer an excellent choice of woolens in all the new effects and weaves, in stripes, checks and neat mixtures, blues, blacks and greys included.

An extra charge of 10% for sizes over 44 chest.

News print paper trade conditions render it necessary to limit the output of The New York Times to actual orders. To insure receipt of copies readers should instruct newsdealers to deliver or reserve The Times daily and Sunday.

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.



The Coolest Thing About a Palm Beach Suit Is the Man Inside!

Comfortable—Dressy—Inexpensive Suits

$5.75 $8.75 $10

Combine GIMBEL snap, GIMBEL class, and GIMBEL style conceptions with the famous, genuine Palm Beach Cloth and you have the smartest Summer outfit of the season.

A Palm Beach Suit will hold its shape, look well, wear well, and satisfy the well-groomed man if he makes sure of two things:

Look for the Palm Beach label and the GIMBEL label—a double guarantee of worth and satisfaction.

Palm Beach — REGISTERED U.S. PATENT OFFICE — THE GENUINE CLOTH

Showing new Norfolk Pinch Back Models in regular sizes, stouts, and sizes for very tall men. Fit most any man, at **$5.75, $8.75, and $10.** Headquarters for smart apparel for Summer.

Men's Tan or Gray Auto Duster, $10.00

Men's Gray Cotton Duster, $3.50
Double breasted, big pockets.

Men's Gray Auto Duster, $5.00
Double breasted, (belt back.)

Men's Gray Auto Duster, $6.75
Mohair cloth, big and roomy model; double breasted or raglan models.

Men's Tan Auto Duster, $7.50
Linen cloth, (double breasted,) slash pockets, belted back.

Men's Tan Auto Duster, $2.95
Double breasted and patch pockets.
Double breasted or raglan model, (belted back,) (slant pockets.)

Men's Genuine Palm Beach Cloth Gray Duster, $12.00
Good, big, roomy coat, button to neck.

Men's Dark Brown Mohair Duster, $15.00
New model raglan shoulder, slant pockets. (A stylish coat.)

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor—Broadway

Important Announcement

IN CONNECTION WITH ITS

One Hundred Million Dollar Campaign

The American Red Cross

will stage an Active Service exhibit

AT THE STADIUM

(Amsterdam Avenue, 136th Street to 138th Street)

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 23rd

at 3 P. M.

SPECIAL FEATURES

WILL BE

A Base Hospital Unit in Action, Aeroplane Manoeuvres
A Field Kitchen, Red Cross Dogs
An Armored Motor Battery

AND AN OFFICIAL REVIEW OF THE

B. Altman & Co. Regiment of the Home Defense League

TICKETS . $1.00 & $2.00 each

ON SALE AT

McBRIDE'S, TYSON CO.; and TYSON & CO.

At the RED CROSS STATIONS:

389 Fifth Avenue 411 Fifth Avenue 30 East 36th Street

and at the Store of

B. ALTMAN & CO.

B. Altman & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.



Sail Along In a New Straw

Old Sol seems to be back on the job again—a very good reason for being ready to greet him with a straw hat whenever he shows up. Look over our assortment of

Sennits Leghorns
Splits Panamas
Bangkoks Milans
Baliuags and Novelty Braids

in smart shapes that are correct for Summer 1917. The prices, as usual, are lower than elsewhere.

Splits and Sennits, $1.89 and $2.29
Panamas, $4.89 to $42.75
Leghorns, $4.89
Bangkoks, $4.89 to $7.89

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Golf Clubs and Other Things

You can replenish your equipment at important savings if you will visit our Sporting Goods Department.

Gibson's and Slazenger's Brassies and Drivers, $2.49. Irons, $2.24.
Thistle's Drivers & Brassies, Horn's Irons, $1.49
Canvas Golf Bags 98c to $5.24
Leather Golf Bags $16.89
Spalding's, Wright & Ditson's, Whippets, Worthingtons and Colonel Golf Balls at "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Men's Clocked Lisle Hose at 47c

Medium weight, full fashioned, elastic tops, reinforced toes, soles and heels. Colors include white or champagne with black clock, dark or light gray, champagne, navy, tan, white or suede with self clock. All sizes.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

An Extra Pair of Trousers, $4.75

Worn to business with any dark coat, they will lengthen the usefulness of your suits. Carefully tailored of fine worsted in combinations of gray, black and white stripes. For men who measure from 29 to 48 inches around the waist.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

Cowhide Suit Case, at $11.89



Don't rush—come in and select your vacation suit case now. There will be plenty of other last minute things to think of.

Suit Case of good quality cowhide, with reinforced, sewn-on corners, brass lock, muslin lining. Pocket in top. Size 26 in.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Conveniences For Men Who Shop Here

At the Public Service Bureau you may purchase tickets for the theatre, tickets for rail or steamship journeys, send a telegram, buy a money order or register your mail.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th Street.

MITCHEL ADDRESSES MADISON STUDENTS

Says if It Is Possible to Lay Aside Business He Is Willing to Join Ranks.

AMERICA NOW AWAKENED

Training Corps, Army Officers, and Many Visitors Give Mayor a Rousing Reception.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., June 19.—Declaring that Europe was today the whole world's battlefield where democracy and autocracy were in death grip, Mayor Mitchel in an address frequently interrupted by applause told the 2000 or more members of the training camp at Madison Barracks today that if he could possibly lay aside his business matters he, too, would shoulder a gun.

It was Mitchel Day at the Madison Camp, and the New York executive on arrival here late in the afternoon was treated to a reception by the army officers, students and thousands of visitors who flocked about the camp bandstand to hear him, "that will ever remain green in his memory," he told friends. After the address Colonel William R. Dample, the camp commander, led his audience in singing "The Star-Spangled Banner." Later the thirteen student companies passed in review for the Mayor and his party. In his address Mr. Mitchel said in part:

"You men are soon to go out as the vanguard of thousands and millions of Americans who will fight and die if necessary in order that democracy may continue in the world. I only wish that I was on the other side of this barrier, (referring to the stone rail around the place he spoke from,) for I know what it means to be a member of this camp. I was at Plattsburg last year, and I am very sorry that I could not arrange it so as to be a member of the Madison camp this year. However, if it is at all possible to lay aside business affairs, I am willing to go and join the ranks of any of your commands. I feel that such service is owed the country of my nativity.

"While I appreciate the vast differences of sentiment in the country today, I know now that after three years America is just waking up to the fact that this fight in Europe is her fight. In the past the people of the United States have not realized that they were in any way interested. It was impossible to secure a hearing two years or more ago when speakers with keen foresight saw the day approaching when America would be inguifed in the struggle and warned us to be prepared. It was slow work to make the people realize that we were in an almost helpless state. Now, however, that the doctrine of universal service is here, Americans have awakened to the fact that it is of vital importance to them and their interests that they must prepare for the future.

"We Americans will not send hundreds, not thousands, but probably millions to European shores that democracy may live. I know that you men here in front of me are to be among the first to go and fight for the perpetuation of the principles upon which this Government was founded. The honor and the integrity of our land is at stake and I know that you men will do your share to uphold it."

Referring to himself Mayor Mitchel said: "I do not know what the future holds in store for me. I haven't the slightest idea. But I know in case I can accompany you that I will be fighting alongside of men who are fighting for the grandest cause in the world."

ACTIVE SERVICE SURE FOR PLATTSBURG MEN

Colonel Wolf Says Practically Every One Will Be in Army by the Middle of August.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 19.—Practically every man now at the Officers' Training Camp is sure of active service by the middle of August, when the course ends, Lieut. Col. Paul A. Wolf, the camp commander, announced today. Those not selected to officer the first 500,000 of the national army will be taken for other branches of the military service.

According to a letter from the War Department, forwarded from Governors Island to Colonel Wolf, forty-five men will be selected from each of the twenty companies at the camp for service with the first increment of the national army. In addition 200 men will be chosen from each camp to be Captains and Majors in the quartermaster corps.

The camp will be scoured for men who meet the requirements for the aviation corps, and Colonel Wolf stated that an indefinite number would be selected and sent to flying depots from time to time. Five mechanical engineers from each camp are to be chosen for the ordnance department. They will receive their orders tomorrow to proceed immediately to the Springfield, Mass., Arsenal.

Colonel Wolf said that this order meant that every man who qualified for a commission at Plattsburg in all probability would be ordered into active service immediately after the close of the camp. At the beginning of the training camps it was announced that only one out of four students would be selected to officer the first 500,000 draft army. The rest of the men would receive reserve officers' commissions and return to civil life until called into active duty. In his first interview with the newspapermen at Plattsburg Colonel Wolf said that he believed that the cream of the country was at Plattsburg and that the greatest tragedy in his life would come when he would be forced to choose only one out of every four. He hoped then that a way might be found to obtain more men from Plattsburg for active service.

"The possibility that we may be able to place every man here," said Colonel Wolf today, "has caused me more gratification than anything since I have been commander of this camp."

Plattsburg echoed all day from firing on the rifle range. New England companies occupied the thirty-six targets for an hour at a time, firing at the range of 200 yards. On the parade ground, artillery students were instructed in their work with the aid of the only artillery equipment at Plattsburg, a battery of muzzle-loading cannon of civil war days, now used as decoration about the post flagstaff. Caissons wer represented by wagon wheels borrowed from the Quartermaster's Department. Owing to a lack of mounts, mounted drill for the artillerymen was conducted dismounted.

Opdycke Recruits Signal Corps.

Henry G. Opdycke, a Director of the Broadway Association, has been commissioned Major in the Signal Corps by President Wilson. He has been ordered to enlist ten companies in the Department of the East, to be known as the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps. Recruiting stations will be established in Times Square, and several signal towers will be erected upon the subway construction building between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets. Active signaling will be carried on at night while the various companies are being recruited. Electricians, mechanics, and telegraph operators are needed. Other men between the ages of 18 and 45 years will be accepted who have high school training.

NEGRO REGIMENT FIRST ON WAR BASIS

Col. Hayward's Command Leads New York Infantry in Readiness for Service.

GUARD NEEDS 8,653 MEN

Officials Expect to Fill All Regiments by July 15, the Day for Mobilization.

With 8,653 men still needed to put the National Guard on a war footing, officers at division headquarters in the Municipal Building declared yesterday that there would be no difficulty in achieving this increase before July 15, the day set by the War Department for the mobilization of the guard. They base their conclusions on the rapidity with which various organizations of the guard are filling their ranks.

Colonel H. H. Bandoltz, Chief of Staff, said yesterday that fully 10,000 men had been recruited for the New York guard since May 19.

Colonel William Hayward's Fifteenth Regiment, composed entirely of negroes, is the first infantry regiment of the guard to establish itself on a war footing. The Seventh and Forty-seventh Regiments are running close to war strength, with 1,822 and 1,859 respectively. In all, thirteen commands have reached war strength, or very near it, while three commands are in excess of their quota. Colonel Bandholtz issued the following table yesterday, showing the strength up to date of all commands:

INFANTRY.
(Regimental war strength, 2,002.)

1st Regiment	1,994	15th Regiment	2,010
2d Regiment	1,686	23d Regiment	1,272
3d Regiment	1,903	47th Regiment	1,859
7th Regiment	1,852	69th Regiment	1,774
10th Regiment	1,639	71st Regiment	1,450
12th Regiment	1,535	74th Regiment	1,063
14th Regiment	1,530		

CAVALRY.
(Regimental war strength, 1,520.)

1st Regiment	1,465	Squadron A	423
		Plus M & G troops.	

ENGINEERS.
(Regimental war strength, 1,061.)

Twenty-second Regiment	1,061

FIELD ARTILLERY.
(Regimental war strength, 1,290.)

1st Regiment	1,245	5d Regiment	854
2d Regiment	1,308		

FIELD HOSPITALS.
(War strength, 80.)

First	83	Third	80
Second	79	Fourth	79

AMBULANCE COMPANIES.
(War strength, 150.)

First	145	Third	102
Second	150	Fourth	148

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

	War Strength.	Present Strength.
Headquarters trains and military police	319	...
Ammunition train	684	50
Supply train	324	200
Engineer train	106	...
Div. Headquarters troop	123	81
Signal battalion	239	228
Field bakery	90	51
Total		82,822
Maximum required strength		91,476
Still needed		8,653

In the face of competition from the guard, Colonel R. D. Walsh, head of the regular army recruiting headquarters at 280 Broadway, is also making a determined drive for about 4,000 recruits by June 30. Colonel Walsh is receiving the strong support of the Mayor's Committee of National Defense in his effort to enlist men by groups or clubs. Developing this idea, the Mayor's Committee of National Defense yesterday issued an appeal for amateur baseball teams to join the regular army in a "bunch," with the understanding that every effort would be made by Colonel Walsh to have them assigned to the same regiment.

The "snowball" system of recruiting will be tried again by the regular army. A band of seventy pieces from Fort Slocum will arrive at Grand Central Terminal at 10 A. M. and proceed to the army recruiting quarters at 729 Sixth Avenue in two sight-seeing buses. There they will meet several squads of recruits, who will form in line behind the buses, and a march will be begun to designated points throughout the city.

1,551 MORE RECRUITS OBTAINED FOR ARMY

New York Again Leads—Several Western States Rapidly Approaching Their Quotas.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—New York State again was the leader in regular army recruiting on Monday when 1,551 men were enlisted throughout the country, and opened the new week with a spurt that brought its total since April 1 up to 12,178. The number enlisted in New York State Monday was 287. Pennsylvania was second with 222 and Illinois third with 133. The army still needs 63,703 men to reach its maximum war strength of 293,000 men.

California, Colorado, Iowa, and several other States are making rapid progress in filling their quotas. Nebraska probably will be the next State to complete its allotment and should reach its quota by Thursday. Vermont still lags far behind any other State, having supplied but one-tenth of its quota of 710 since April 1.

The daily statement issued by Adjutant General McLain follows:

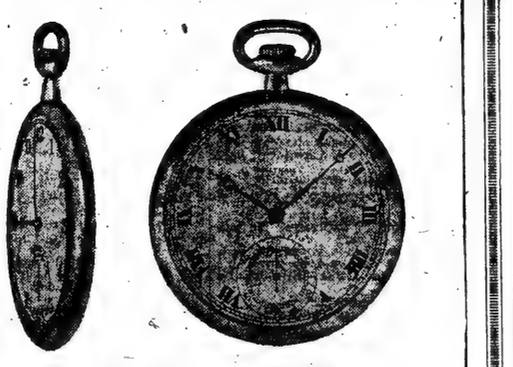
State.	Obtained June 18.	Total to Date.	State.	Obtained June 18.	Total to Date.
Alabama	0	1,265	Nebraska	20	2,243
Arizona	...	178	*Nevada	5	613
Arkansas	3	732	N. Hamp.	...	280
California	41	4,008	New Jersey	96	5,733
Colorado	18	1,138	N. Mexico	...	188
Connecticut	18	973	New York	287	12,178
Delaware	8	160	N. Carolina	2	947
D. of Col.	4	250	N. Dakota	4	434
Florida	4	938	Ohio	100	5,278
Georgia	24	2,074	Oklahoma	1	1,852
*Idaho	2	600	*Oregon	17	2,154
*Illinois	133	11,710	Penn.	222	13,537
*Indiana	61	6,761	R. Island	13	440
Iowa	26	3,434	S. Carolina	2	727
Kansas	10	2,735	S. Dakota	4	605
Kentucky	14	2,190	Tennessee	8	1,613
Louisiana	7	1,214	Texas	51	4,359
Maine	4	535	*Utah	12	1,227
Maryland	39	541	Vermont	...	71
Mass.	75	4,702	Virginia	4	985
*Michigan	65	5,896	Washing'n	9	1,410
Minnesota	22	2,445	West Va.	47	1,143
Mississippi	1	765	Wisconsin	8	1,308
Missouri	45	5,485	*Wyoming	5	423
*Montana	9	968			

*Quota obtained.
Total quota, 138,898.
Total obtained June 18, 1,551.
Total obtained since April 1, 126,815.

INDIFFERENCE

No Owner can afford to be indifferent to the claims of an organization which, on more than 300 important building operations, has furnished convincing and consistent proof of its ability to make good.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction



MEN OF AFFAIRS
with important engagements require time-pieces of utmost accuracy.

Mechanical genius and technical skill make

WALTHAM WATCHES
remarkable for their accuracy.

The "Colonial A"
pictured above, is accurate and thin so as to be unnoticeable when carried in the waistcoat pocket.

WALTHAM WATCHES ARE RECOMMENDED AND SOLD BY

REED & BARTON
ESTABLISHED 1824
JEWELERS *and* SILVERSMITHS
Fifth Avenue at 32nd St. 4 Maiden Lane
Sterling Silver—Precious Stones—Platinum and Gold Jewelry—Watches—Clocks—Leather Goods—Stationery—Canes and Umbrellas



Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

THE ANNUAL JUNE VACATION

Tourists' Sale of INNOVATION Wardrobe Trunks

Pointers About the Innovation

The Innovation Wardrobe Trunk has gained a national reputation solely on its merits. It is, first of all, the most simplified wardrobe trunk manufactured. Secondly, it has great strength—"power" is its middle name. And thirdly, it is **excess baggage proof.** Innovation Wardrobe Trunks on these three vital points excel to such a degree as to force your decision in their favor.

Pointers About the Sale

No wardrobe trunks, inferior as they are to the Innovation, are more reasonably priced. Therefore, when an opportunity of this nature crops up—there's naught to do but buy. Not only do the present reductions make it advisable to select your Innovation in this sale; the possibility of a general increase in their regular prices after the sale makes it doubly wise. This special event lasts till Saturday.

$30.00 INNOVATION WARDROBE TRUNKS **$26.50**

$40.00 INNOVATION WARDROBE TRUNKS **$32.75**

$45.00 INNOVATION WARDROBE TRUNKS **$38.00**



$60.00 INNOVATION WARDROBE TRUNKS **$44.50**

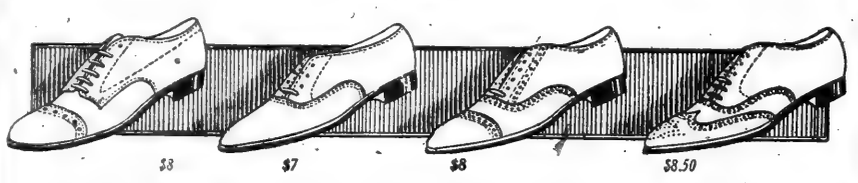
$75.00 INNOVATION WARDROBE TRUNKS **$60.00**

$95.00 INNOVATION WARDROBE TRUNKS **$73.50**

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

Men's Welbred Oxfords

Handsome Styles *Incredible Values*



Smart, dressy lasts now in vogue—leathers, materials and workmanship that insure lasting wear—comfort that makes walking a pleasure. When you can obtain all these qualities in footwear at moderate prices, men, you're doing good.

"Welbreds," suitable for Full Dress Wear in Gun Metal Calf or Patent Leather, plain toes. $7.00

"Welbreds" in Gun Metal Calfskin and Tan Mahogany Calfskin; narrow and medium toes. $8.00

"Welbreds" of Black Vici Kid with medium toe. Smart and fashionable, yet full of solid comfort. $8.00

"Welbreds" of Tan Mahogany Calfskin with perforated wing tip. "The" style for Spring. $8.50

Men's Shoe Department—Second Floor.

Satisfying You

IS THE ONLY THING THAT SATISFIES US!



It is the sole aim of the Brill Stores; our time, our energy, our thought, our experience and much of our money is devoted to the business of satisfying you. We offer you

Kuppenheimer Suits From $20 to $40

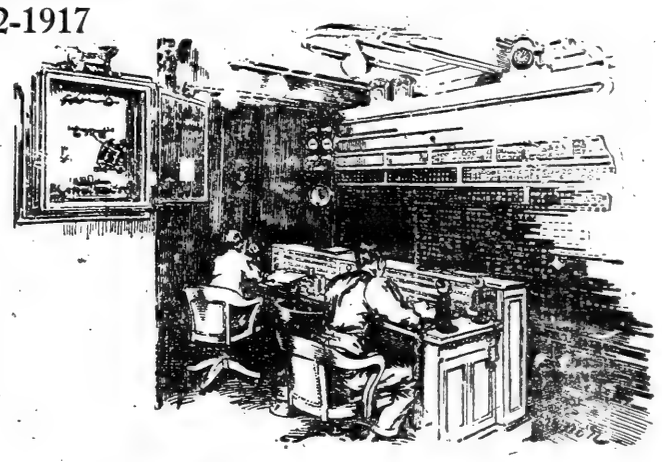
Because we know they will give you absolute and positive satisfaction—each and every detail that enters into the making of good and satisfactory clothing for men—materials, trimmings, linings, tailoring and style—is carefully, thoroughly and painstakingly looked after by an organization second to none in America in its ability to make good clothes for men.—We offer you also

Brill Summer Suits Special at $15

Which will prove a positive revelation of what can be bought at $15.00, in the Brill Stores, even in these days of high clothing costs. Suits made especially for Brill Brothers, and specially priced by Brill Brothers, in order to provide real big values at $15.00 for the many thousands of $15.00 customers who are accustomed to having their clothes requirements satisfied in the Brill Stores.

Brill Brothers
1456 Broadway, at 49th Street 44 East 14th St.
279 Broadway 2 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn 47 Cortlandt St.
125th Street, at 3rd Avenue—Open Evenings
The Kuppenheimer House in New York and Brooklyn.
Come in or Write for New Spring Style Book.

"At Your Service"
1882-1917



The System Operator

Continuous and unlimited service are two of the more important responsibilities resting upon this Company. Of the two factors—human and material—required to meet these conditions, the human is nowhere more necessarily effective than in the organization around the "System Operator". Upon it rests the responsibility for the operation of the great Waterside plants with which is correlated the operation of the 43 substations, with their transformers and service-protecting storage batteries. In the substations occurs the transformation of the electrical energy as generated to the electrical energy as used for light, heat and power, in the smallest as well as the largest of installations

The illustration is of the "pilot board", upon which is shown the operation of every generator, every connecting feeder and the substations. Communication is established by telephone, by signal and through the telautograph, and orders are transmitted and information received from the most distant parts of the system within spaces of time measured by seconds. For the guidance of the System Operator are not only the records of past years, day by day, and hour by hour, based upon season and weather, but a wireless system, extending to the roof, gives notice of approaching storm clouds, the darkening effects of which make sudden and enormous demands for illumination

The System Operator is one of the many links in the organization, constantly, carefully, intelligently watching that the service of the Company shall at all times adequately meet every public demand

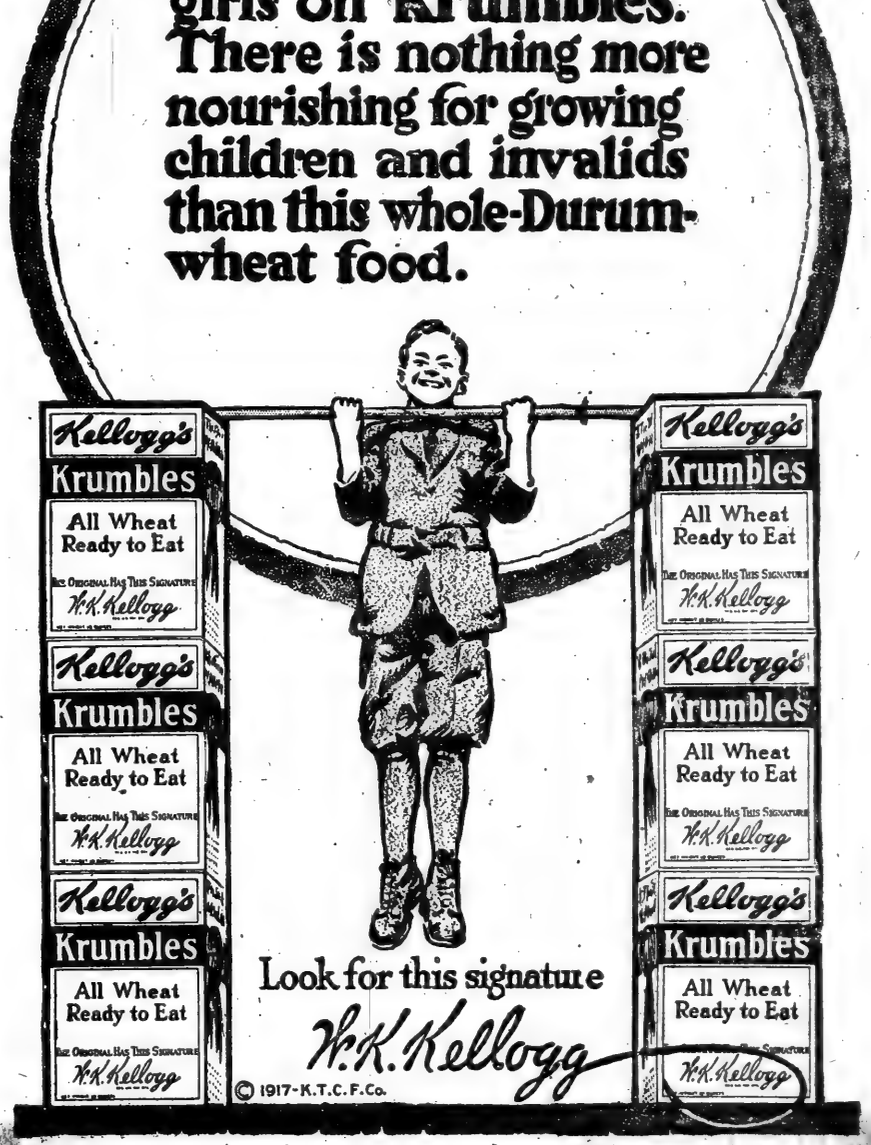


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At Your Service
Irving Place and 15th Street—Stuyvesant 5600
Branch Office Show Rooms for the Convenience of the Public

Address	Telephone	Address	Telephone
424 Broadway	Canal 8600	151 East 86th Street	Lenox 7780
126 Delancey Street	Orchard 1960	15 East 125th Street	Harlem 4020
10 Irving Place	Stuyvesant 5600	362 East 149th Street	Melrose 9900
124 West 42d Street	Bryant 5262	All Show Rooms Open Until Midnight	

Night and Emergency Call: Farragut 3000

Raise your boys and girls on Krumbles. There is nothing more nourishing for growing children and invalids than this whole-Durum-wheat food.



SAILORS' INSURANCE ORDERED BY M'ADOO

Owners Must Indemnify Crews Against Death, Maiming, or Capture in War Zone.

POLICIES, $1,500 TO $5,000

Federal Bureau Will Carry Risks—Order Not Mandatory on Coastwise Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Regulations under which all officers and men of American merchant ships plying between ports of the United States and the war zone must be insured by their owners for from $1,500 to $5,000 against death, maiming, or capture were issued today by Secretary McAdoo. They become effective as to vessels leaving the United States June 26, and as to those sailing from foreign ports July 10.

The Secretary announced the appointment of John J. Crowley, a life and accident insurance expert of Hartford, Conn., to have charge of a new Seamen's Insurance Division of the War Risk Insurance Bureau as assistant to Director De Lancy.

Under authority of the recently enacted amendments to the war risk law owners of ships voyaging through the war zone will be compelled to insure or be subjected to an assessment of the amount of such insurance and a fine of $1,000. Insurance also is made available for vessels plying in American coastwise trade or to other parts of the world than the war zone. But in their case it is permissive and not mandatory.

The policies will provide for the payment of the amount of one year's earnings—in no case more than $5,000 or less than $1,500—for loss of life or permanent disability. During detention by the enemy compensation must be paid at the rate of the earnings of the insured immediately preceding capture. For maiming, short of complete disability, losses will be paid at rates ranging from 45 per cent. of a year's earnings for an eye to 65 per cent. for an arm or leg.

Insurance rates on steamships for the war zone—to or from ports of the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and North Africa—will be $7.50 a thousand. From this they will range downward to 50 cents a thousand between Atlantic Coast ports, 40 cents between Gulf ports and Cuba, 20 cents between American Pacific ports, and 40 cents between American Pacific ports and Hawaii.

Rates on sailing vessels or sailing vessels with auxiliary steam power for other than war zone voyages are double the rates named for steamships. No rates are named for the war zone, and it is assumed that the Government will decline to issue insurance on the lives of officers and crews of sailing craft going through the war zone, as it has declined to issue insurance on the cargoes or hulls of the vessels themselves.

"Under the law," said Secretary McAdoo tonight, "vessel owners may take out insurance with the Bureau of War Risk Insurance or with insurance companies, but in connection with the latter such insurance must be on terms satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury."

The plan evolved for carrying out the new work contemplates using virtually the same machinery which operates the insurance on hulls and cargoes. The Collectors of Customs in all ports of the United States will be agents of the bureau in this country in receiving applications for insurance and quoting rates fixed by the bureau in Washington with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy. In regard to the sailings from abroad to the United States, American Consuls will perform the same function.

"No claim agent or attorney, under the law, will be entitled to receive any compensation whatever for services in the collection of claims against the bureau of war risk insurance for death, personal injury or detention, except in cases of proceedings before a United States District Court in connection with disputed claims, when the Judge will determine the amount of such compensation not to exceed 10 per cent. of the amount recovered."

LI YUAN HUNG A PRISONER.

Confined in Palace by Dictator as Revolt Movement Grows.

PEKING, June 18, (Delayed.)—The southern provinces are rapidly making warlike preparations, and are negotiating with the southwestern provinces to join them. They have been assured of support from that quarter, and civil war is not improbable.

President Li Yuan Hung is virtually a prisoner. General Chang Hsun, who has assumed the power of dictator, has forced the secretarial staff to resign. Former members of Parliament and friends of the President are not permitted to enter the palace. No compromise has been reached, on account of the steadily growing military opposition to General Chang Hsun. His nominee for Premier, Li Ching Hsi, is unable to obtain the consent of officials to serve in a cabinet with him.

The military is attempting to force the President to issue mandates dissolving the provisional constitution, pardoning the monarchists and establishing Confucianism as the State religion.

INTERNED GERMAN ESCAPES.

Allowed to Leave Ellis Island to See a Hoboken Dentist, He Vanishes.

At the request of Immigration Commissioner Howe the police of Hoboken are searching for George Begeman, an interned German who was second officer of the steamship George Washington. He escaped yesterday from a dentist's office in Hoboken while his guardian was getting a sandwich. Begeman is 39 years old, 5 feet 9 inches tall, well built, and of dark complexion. He was wearing a dark suit and gray golf cap when he disappeared.

Commissioner Howe has allowed the interned German officers on Ellis Island many liberties. On Monday Begeman and three other officers in the employ of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company expressed a desire to have their teeth filled by their dentist in Hoboken before they were sent to the new camp at Hot Springs, North Carolina. The men were allowed to go ashore yesterday in charge of one of the guards from the island. They were in civilian attire and attracted no attention as they entered the office of Dr. Husband, the dentist, who has an office at Hudson and Newark Streets.

After the men were seated the guard went out for a sandwich and on his return a few minutes later he saw that there were only three Germans in the office instead of four. The others said they didn't know what had become of Begeman.

The Hoboken police heard that a man answering the description of the missing German had been seen standing at the bar of a saloon quaffing huge schooners of beer and calling down the curse of the ghosts of Mohammed's black dog on all prohibitionists. By the time the police reached the saloon there was not a trace of the thirsty German except a long row of empty schooners on the bar and all the proprietor said was "Ach Himmel, he vas a great drinker!"

Commissioner Howe does not believe that Begeman had gulle in his heart when he slipped out of the dentist's office and feels confident that he will return to Ellis Island of his own free will.

FRENCH AVIATORS ARRIVE.

Twelve Officers to Help in Developing U. S. A. Aviation Corps.

Twelve battle-scarred French aviators, winners of numerous aerial fights over the German lines, arrived yesterday in this country from a French port, on their way to Washington, where they will report for duty in developing the United States Army Aviation Corps. They are Captain Boyriven, in charge of the party, and Lieutenants Amontariol, Lemaitre, Laffly, Beausyre de Seyssel, Gautier, de Ducas, Prevost, Mairesse, de Maudrot, Marquisan, and Tabuteau.

All were much pleased when told of the preparations being made here for developing the big air fleet to co-operate with the Allies. Two wore the French war cross with four palms for unusual acts of gallantry. In addition one had ten other decorations from France and her allies for daring deeds. Another, wearing the four palms and several other medals, was fighting a squadron of German machines at an altitude of 12,000 feet when a bullet from a machine gun pierced his tank and put it out of commission.

At the same time his observer was severely wounded by a bullet in the right side. The aviator turned his airplane toward the French lines and made a series of evolutions which avoided the enemy's fire. He managed to bring down two of their machines, and landed inside his own lines safely in time for the observer to receive medical aid which saved his life. Captain de Boyriven said that the officer with the eleven decorations was Lieutenant de Seyssel, and Lieutenants de Ducas and Mairesse had the Legion of Honor decoration and four palms. In the evening the aviators were tendered a reception at the Aero Club of America, 297 Madison Avenue, and today they will be driven in automobiles to the United States Army Aviation School at Mineola, L. I., where they will be received by Captain W. G. Kilner, the commanding officer, and his staff.

WEALTHY MAN ENDS LIFE.

F. C. Dickman of Le Claire, Iowa, Shoots Himself Here.

Frederick C. Dickman, 54 years old, a wealthy lumber dealer of Le Claire, Iowa, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by shooting himself through the heart at the home of his mother, Mrs. Mary Dickman, 781 Westminster Road, in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn. Melancholia of long standing is believed to have caused his act.

Coming from the West about ten days ago Mr. Dickman spent practically all of his time entertaining his mother, who is more than 90 years old, by taking her to the seashore and theatres. At 4 o'clock yesterday he excused himself and went upstairs, saying that he wished to shave and dress for dinner. Two hours later Mrs. Dickman entered his room and found him stretched over the bed. A pistol was on the floor, and Dr. Coryell of 540 Ocean Avenue declared that a single shot had caused instant death.

Mr. Dickman's wife and two sons are in the South.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Announce A Most Extraordinary Clearance

Sale of Women's Silk Coats and Wraps

At Most Remarkable Price Reductions

¶ Every Silk Coat and Wrap in stock included, copies of most exquisite imported creations and exclusive Saks models. Fashioned of Charmeuse, Satin Sultan, Silk Poplin, Silk Faille, Chiffon Taffeta and other fine Silks, beautifully trimmed with Marabou, Fancy Tinsel, Braid and Self Fabric. Full or half lined with Peau de Cygne. All wanted colors. Sizes 34 to 48.

Coats and Wraps, formerly $29.50 to $35.00 ..... now **$19.50**
Coats and Wraps, formerly $39.50 to $50.00 ..... now **$25.00**
Coats and Wraps, formerly $50.00 to $69.50 ..... now **$35.00**
Coats and Wraps, formerly $75.00 to $145.00 ..... now **$50.00**

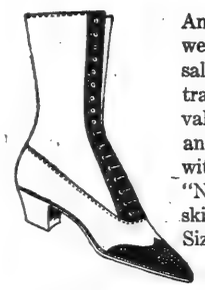
Owing to these extraordinary reductions
None will be sent C. O. D., exchanged or on approval

We shall also offer on the Second Floor, Extraordinary values in a

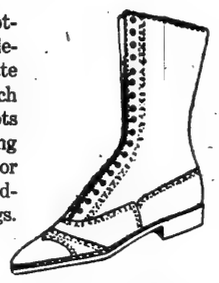
Sale of White Washable Kidskin Sport and Walking Shoes

For Women and Misses

Oxfords, **$3.85** High-Cut Boots, **$4.95**



An event in which only the very best footwear is offered at prices below usual wholesale cost. Only as a result of a very fortunate trade opportunity are we able to present such values. Included in the collection are boots and Oxfords for Golf, Tennis, and Walking with soles and heels of White Ivory Leather or "Neolin." Made of All White Washable Kidskin, and some with Blue or Brown Strappings. Sizes from 2 to 7.



Of Unusual Importance on the Fourth Floor

125 Women's Lace and Net Dresses

Regularly $39.50 to $49.50

Special at $25

¶ A prominent Fifth Avenue dressmaker, desiring to concentrate on the production of Fall merchandise, sacrificed these smart frocks to us at about half actual cost. They are all made of beautiful Laces, Nets, Organdie, Hand-embroidered Linen, or Figured Georgette Crepe, suitable for Garden parties, Luncheons and informal wear.

We have added to the collection a choice assortment of models from regular stock that were selling at $39.50 and $49.50. Newer, better made frocks would be hard to find anywhere. At this special price they are without precedent.

Also—Fashionable Evening Gowns Reduced to $25

Regularly $45 and $49.50. Exquisite dresses of Satin and Lace, in the season's most successful models.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY

AEOLIAN HALL: *In* MANHATTAN, 29 WEST 42ND STREET
AEOLIAN HALL: *In* BROOKLYN, 11 FLATBUSH AVENUE
AEOLIAN HALL: *In* THE BRONX, 367 EAST 149TH STREET



Rudolph Ganz *is the well-balanced, well informed type of musician whose sincere and authoritative statements cannot be taken lightly by the public. He is a composer of fine achievement. His songs and compositions for piano and orchestra are widely performed. Possessed of remarkable power as an interpretative artist, his popularity is rapidly growing as a concert pianist.*

An interview with Rudolph Ganz, the eminent Swiss pianist, regarding

THE DUO-ART PIANO WHICH REPRODUCES WITH ABSOLUTE FIDELITY THE PLAYING OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST PIANISTS

THE DEGREE of pleasure you derive from music depends largely upon your musical associations. Let any person of good taste and intelligence listen regularly to fine music beautifully interpreted and presently he is an enthusiastic music lover.

Mr. Ganz's grave, good humored manner of speaking and the hint of a twinkle that is always lurking about the corner of his eyes betrays him for what he is—a big, jovial optimist, a fine wholesome-minded artist who believes simply and earnestly in his art.

Every One Is Musical

"You think then," I said, "that people who consider themselves unmusical are merely those who haven't heard plenty of great music played so they can derive pleasure from it?"

"Yes," he replied, "and so it is that artists, if they live up to their ideals, are accomplishing more than entertainment in their concert work—they are imparting to their audiences music knowledge and comprehension—their interpretations of the musical scriptures are aiding the hearers to a new and broadened capacity for musical pleasure and understanding.

"And now the time has come," continued Mr. Ganz, "when every pianist must awaken to a new responsibility—a new and greater opportunity. By the developments of the past few years the pianist's field has been extended immeasurably."

"You are speaking, perhaps, with your recent experience with the Duo-Art Piano in mind?" I suggested.

The Pianist's New Medium

"The Duo-Art Piano, yes. The reproducing piano brings the artist into intimate contact with the people in their homes—he is to become a part of their daily lives instead of remaining the casual stranger of the concert hall. His message of music is made generally available by the Duo-Art."

"You seem to have a very definite confidence in the ability of the Duo-Art to accurately reproduce your playing."

"Well, I must confess that at first I doubted. But now that I have heard my finished records, I have nothing more to ask—these records are my own performances. Anyone who has heard me play would instantly recognize these reproductions."

"Do you intend that statement to apply to the Duo-Art reproductions in all respects? Do you, for example, consider that we have faithfully duplicated your tone production?"

Remarkable Reproductions

"Surely! I have had no difficulty in getting the tonal results I wanted in my records. The climaxes are worked up just as I played them. The distinction between voices, between theme and accompaniment, are practically perfect. The intonation and crispness of phrasing add the last convincing touch of personality and the tone-production pleases me much. If anyone criticises it, they criticise my playing," said Mr. Ganz, smiling.

"And tempo and phrasing?"

"Ah! they are perfect—true to my performance. My typical rhythmical characteristics, my rubati, my most personal ways are exactly duplicated. I have been much interested also in the pedal results. By careful editing, the tone color and sustained effects secured by the pedal may be even more fully developed than in the spontaneous performance at the keyboard.

"Thorough work in recording and editing may well bring the interpretation as reproduced by the Duo-Art Piano to a point where it challenges the artist's performance in the concert hall. When playing in concert so many circumstances and conditions may influence results. In recording we make our own conditions—even choose our moods. So the Duo-Art should present the pianist at his best.

The Artist in the Home

"Instead of feeding upon concert memories those who love music may actually hear their favorite interpretations whenever they wish. This new and closer contact between artist and audience is to me the most fascinating possibility of the Duo-Art.

"A while ago the Swiss Ambassador in Washington, who is a friend of mine, purchased one of these instruments—and at his request I tried a number of them and chose the one which was to be sent him. In writing him I said—'It is with pleasure that I look foward to being in your home indirectly for with this new instrument I can have the privilege of playing for you whenever you like even though I am not with you in person.'

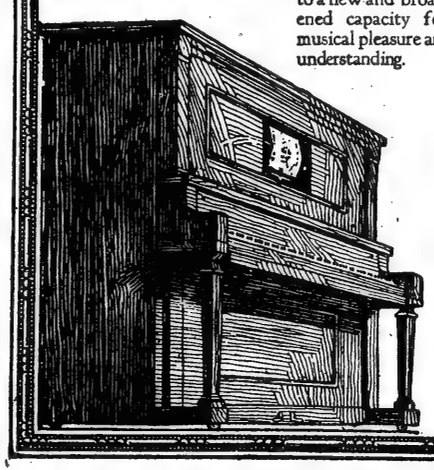
"And that is exactly the way I feel about it—you see! What a delight to be able to think that you are part of the artistic life in so many homes.

"That is the wonderful thing The Aeolian Company has accomplished—to take the concert pianist from the concert hall into the home"

▼ ▼ ▼

I have read the above interview in print, and find it a true report of my statements.

Rudolph Ganz



The DUO-ART PIANO

THE Duo-Art Piano is the highest modern development of the pianoforte. It is primarily a piano of conventional type—a Steinway, Weber, Steck or Stroud, with all the fine tonal qualities that distinguish these well-known instruments. The action and keyboard for hand playing are identical with other pianos of the same make.

It is a player-piano of truly remarkable capacity, providing the Pianist with easy and complete control of every phase of musical expression possible upon the pianoforte. It is an instrument of such broad artistic possibilities that it will interest not only the layman but also the experienced musican who will find in it the enjoyment of a limitless repertory.

As a reproducing piano—as an instrument for re-creating the interpretations of the great artists of the pianoforte, it is truly revolutionary in its attainments. Guided by the wonderful Duo-Art records, the Duo-Art Piano actually repeats in every shading of tone and tempo the pianists' original performance.

The Duo-Art Piano is obtainable in both grand and upright styles. In Steinway, Steck, Stroud and famous Weber models. Prices from $800.

MRS. GAVIN PUTS MISS HOLLINS OUT OF WOMEN'S METROPLITAN GOLF TITLE PLAY

MISS HOLLINS LOSES TO ENGLISH GOLFER

Mrs. Gavin Defeats Westbrook Girl, 2 Up, in First Round at Piping Rock.

WINNER'S PLAY IS STEADY

Although Frequently Outdriven, Mrs. Gavin Puts Up a Fine Short Game, Which Decides Issue.

That unkind fate which nearly always causes the medalist of the qualifying round of a golf tournament to be shorn of championship aspirations some time during the subsequent match play pursued Miss Marion Hollins of Westbrook over the Piping Rock course yesterday and forced her out of the women's Metropolitan championship event. Herself a former holder of the Metropolitan championship, her first round of match play brought her in conflict with Mrs. W. A. Gavin, now of Baltusrol, but in former years twice holder of the British championship, and English golf, as demonstrated by this capable exponent of the game, triumphed at the eighteenth hole by two up, and thereby was registered the second victory which Mrs. Gavin has scored over Miss Hollins in a Metropolitan title play. A year ago she won by one up on the eighteenth green.

This match, bringing together, as it did, the leading lights of the tournament, overshadowed all others of the day in interest. In earning her victory Mrs. Gavin played with nerves of steel. It could hardly be said that her golf was perfection, although it approximated this, but at all times it was convincing in the quality that wins matchings. The mental hazard of being medalist, with all that such forebodes; the shortcomings of her own game and the consummate skill which was with her rival, were in the aggregate too much for Miss Hollins to overcome, although she put up a plucky fight all the way.

At the outset it appeared that Miss Hollins would run away with the match. Every bit of her skill seemed to be co-ordinated to the task of playing almost par golf, and at the conclusion of four holes she had negotiated three holes in par, and the other was only one over. As a result Mrs. Gavin was three down, and the complexion of things did not look bright for her.

Mrs. Gavin took the fifth hole in par 4, and this proved to be the turning point in the match. From then until the thirteenth hole had been played Miss Hollins never had the honor, while Mrs. Gavin had increased her advantage to 4 up. It was an effort to make Miss Hollins dormie 5 that cost Mrs. Gavin the thirteenth hole. With each having drives that were good, even though a bit into light rough, Mrs. Gavin, who was away, attempted to play a mid-iron shot on a green that stood a bit about the position to the rest of the course as the crown to a hat. A perilous sand trap stood guardian, and the shot fell into this. The shot was so well out that it went over the green into the rough beyond, and Mrs. Gavin picked up, for Miss Hollins was in 3 and down in 4. This, as it turned out, presaged a rally on the part of Miss Hollins. The next hole was halved and the fifteenth went to Miss Hollins. This left Mrs. Gavin 2 up, but another hole was sacrificed on the seventeenth after the sixteenth had been halved. With Mrs. Gavin 1 up, the players started for the home green.

Mrs. Gavin's game had shown some signs of deserting her, and Miss Hollins was endowed with a new confidence. The latter's first drive of the day hurtling down the fairway, and Mrs. Gavin was some thirty yards behind. Traps dotted the path ahead, but there was a strip to the right that held no penalty for a topped ball, and Mrs. Gavin, with her trusty brassie, played through, landing in a good position over the right of the fairway. Miss Hollins essayed to play straight, and a poor effort with a mid-iron landed the ball in a sand trap not over fifty yards ahead. She was well out on the next stroke, and when Mrs. Gavin failed to follow her with a shot of her accustomed telling effect, there was not much to choose between the contestants. Mrs. Gavin, however, approached within five feet of the pin, while Miss Hollins was far off to the right on the edge. A mashie broke bring her up to the cup decided things, for Mrs. Gavin sank her putt for a 5. Miss Hollins had a 6.

The other matches of the first round were not without their surprises. Mrs. H. C. Phipps of Piping Rock, for instance, defeated Mrs. C. S. Sargent of Raritan Valley with ease at 5 and 4. Miss Beatrice Lounsberry of Bedford played some excellent golf in vanquishing Mrs. D. C. Geddes of Nassau at 3 and 5. Another whose play was of special interest was Miss Eleanor Gates of Nassau, who defeated Mrs. F. B. Ryan of Cranford at 5 and 4. One of the best shots of the day was made by Mrs. Thomas Hucknell of Forest Hill, who defeated Mrs. A. B. Rossin of Century at 2 and 1. On the short seventeenth hole she holed out a mashie shot for a 2.

The summaries:

Championship Division.—First Round—Mrs. G. M. Heckscher, Piping Rock, defeated Mrs. William Chilvers, Dunwoodie, 3 and 1; Mrs. Thomas Hucknell, Forest Hill, defeated Mrs. A. B. Rossin, Century, 2 and 1; Miss H. Hitchcock, Piping Rock, defeated Mrs. L. A. Wimpfheimer, Century, 3 and 1; Miss Beatrice Lounsberry, Bedford, defeated Mrs. D. G. Geddes, Nassau, 3 and 2; Mrs. H. C. Phipps, Piping Rock, defeated Mrs. J. C. Stockton, Raritan Valley, 5 and 4; Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Piping Rock, defeated Mrs. S. A. Herzog, Fairview, 3 and 2; Miss Eleanor Gates, Nassau, defeated Mrs. F. B. Ryan, Cranford, 5 and 4; Mrs. W. S. Gavin, Baltusrol, defeated Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook, 2 up.

Second Sixteen.—First Round—Mrs. G. D. Smithers, Nassau, defeated Mrs. G. D. Beechen, Spring Lake, 5 and 4; Mrs. W. G. Low, Piping Rock, defeated Mrs. G. K. Morrow, Great Neck, 4 and 2; Mrs. A. C. Sumner, Nassau, defeated Mrs. Lester Pinkham, Fox Hills, 3 and 2; Mrs. J. F. Lewis, Piping Rock, defeated Mrs. H. Thomas, Hackensack, 6 and 5; Miss Constance Roberson, Knollwood, defeated Mrs. L. Blakes, Cranford, 2 and 1; Mrs. G. Weber, Great Neck, defeated Mrs. B. Mikes, Siwanoy, 5 and 4; Mrs. M. H. Wayne, Dunwoodie, defeated Mrs. H. F. Whitney, Nassau, 4 and 3; Mrs. C. Y. Russell, Ardsley, defeated Miss Irma Waterhouse, Ardsley, 1 up, 19 holes.

Third Sixteen.—First Round—Mrs. H. J. Barrelomas, Ardsley, defeated Mrs. Moody, Glen Ridge, 4 and 2; Mrs. F. F. Donahue, Montclair, defeated Miss Julia Bredt, Essex County, 3 and 3; Mrs. C. S. Waterhouse, Ardsley, defeated Mrs. F. H. Denoo, Montclair, 4 and 2; Mrs. C. M. Fair, Piping Rock, defeated Mrs. J. C. Barclay, Hackensack, 4 and 2; Miss G. Wood, Englewood, won from Mrs. Sidney Weil, Fairview, by default; Mrs. C. F. Uehlsicker, Hackensack, and Mrs. Dr. Hill, Great Neck, drew byes.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1	1	0
Montreal	2	5	0

AT BALTIMORE.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	3	8	3
Baltimore	4	8	2

AT RICHMOND.

First Game.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	12	16	1
Richmond	5	9	4

Second Game.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	8	1
Richmond	2	7	1

AT PROVIDENCE.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	10	10	2
Providence	3	9	2

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pc.
Newark	32	19	.627
Providence	32	20	.615
Baltimore	30	22	.577
Rochester	29	23	.558
Toronto	28	24	.538
Buffalo	21	34	.382
Montreal	17	35	.327
Richmond	19	33	.365

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Montreal at Newark.
Toronto at Providence.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Rochester at Richmond.

MAX MARSTON IS PUT OUT.

Baltusrol Golfer Defeated by S. J. Graham at Huntingdon Valley.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—The brothers Warren and Clark Corkran, and H. L. Bond put Baltimore on the map in the second day's play of the Lynnewood Hall Cup at the Huntingdon Valley Country Club today. They did not secure easy victories, but it sufficed that they won and earned the right to appear in the semi-final round.

The victories of the Corkrans caused little surprise, but Bond was not picked as a semi-finalist when he met George Hoffner in the second round. He sprang a surprise by defeating the Woodbury representative 2 up.

Probably the defeat of Max Marston of Baltusrol at the hands of S. J. Graham was the greatest surprise of the day. In the first match Warren Corkran was given one of the hardest matches of his career by Alec Coles. Coles was in tip-top form, and stuck to his opponent, with the result that at the end of the eighteenth hole the match was all square. Four extra holes were played before Corkran gained the verdict.

First Sixteen.—First Round—C. B. Buxton, Huntingdon Valley, defeated H. T. Cook, Trenton, 3 and 2; B. Warren Corkran, Baltimore, defeated Alec Coles, Philadelphia Country Club, 1 up, 22 holes; J. B. McFarland, Huntingdon Valley, defeated A. Rearshaw, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 4 and 2; D. Clark Corkran, Baltimore, defeated J. B. McFarland, Huntingdon Valley, 1 up; H. L. Bond, Baltimore, defeated P. S. P. Randolph, Jr., Lakewood, 2 and 1; G. W. Hoffner, Woodbury, defeated Pat Grant, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 3 and 1; Maxwell R. Marston, Baltusrol, defeated P. Corson, Plymouth, 4 and 3; S. J. Graham, Greenwich, defeated R. S. Worthington, Shawnee, 1 up.

First Sixteen.—Second Round—B. W. Corkran defeated Buxton, 1 up; D. C. Corkran defeated J. B. McFarland, 2 and 1; Bond defeated Hoffner, 2 up; Graham defeated Marston, 1 up.

CUBS DIVIDE WITH REDS.

Bruins Win First Game, 2 to 1, but Lose Second, 6 to 2.

CINCINNATI, June 19. — Cincinnati and Chicago broke even in a double-header here today, the visitors winning the first game, although outhit more than two to one, by a score of 2 to 1.

In the second game, which was called at the end of the sixth inning on account of darkness, the Reds hit three Chicago pitchers hard and won, 6 to 2. Eller pitched both games for Cincinnati, and except for the first inning of each game was master of the situation. The first game was delayed fifty minutes after one man was out in the second inning for Chicago, a heavy rain soaking the field.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Flack,rf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Mann,lf	4	1	1	3	0	0
Doyle,2b	4	1	2	5	4	0
Merkle,1b	3	0	1	6	0	0
Williams,cf	2	0	0	3	1	0
Deal,3b	4	0	0	1	1	0
Wortman,ss	3	0	0	2	3	0
Wilson,c	3	0	0	8	2	0
Vaughn,p	3	0	0	0	2	0
Total	31	2	5	27	11	0

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Groh,3b	5	1	1	0	2	0
Kopf,ss	5	0	0	2	6	0
Roush,cf	4	0	2	5	0	0
Chase,1b	4	0	1	9	0	0
Clarke,c	1	0	1	4	0	0
Wingo,c	3	0	1	2	0	0
Duncan,rf,lf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Sheehan,2b	3	0	1	2	2	0
Griffith,rf	3	0	1	0	0	0
Eller,p	3	0	0	1	1	0
aHuhn	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	1	11	27	9	0

a Batted for Eller in ninth.

Error—Wortman.

Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Two-base hits—Wortman, Kopf. Three-base hit—Groh. Home run—Doyle. Stolen base—Merkle. Sacrifice hits—Williams, Thorpe. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 10. First base on error—Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Vaughn, 2; Eller, 2. Earned runs—Off Vaughn, 1; Eller, 2. Struck out—By Vaughn, 4; Eller, 6. Passed ball—Wilson. Time—2 hours 44 minutes. Umpires—Quigley and Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Groh,3b	4	0	1	0	1	0
Kopf,ss	4	1	1	1	3	0
Roush,cf	3	1	1	5	0	0
Chase,1b	3	1	1	4	0	0
Griffith,rf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Neale,lf	3	1	2	3	0	0
Cueto,2b	3	1	2	1	1	0
Wingo,c	3	1	2	4	1	0
Eller,p	2	0	1	0	1	0
Total	27	6	11	18	6	0

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Flack,rf	4	0	1	0	1	0
Mann,lf	4	1	1	3	1	0
Doyle,2b	3	1	1	5	0	0
Merkle,1b	3	1	1	4	0	0
Williams,cf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Deal,3b	3	0	1	1	3	0
Wortman,ss	3	1	2	1	2	0
Elliott,c	3	0	0	4	1	0
Aldridge,p	2	0	0	0	0	0
aTrend'eau,p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Reuther,p	0	0	0	0	0	0
aWolter	1	1	1	0	0	0
Total	32	4	7	18	8	0

a Batted for Aldridge in third.

Errors—Mann, Wortman.

Cincinnati	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	6—6
Chicago	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0—2

Game called; darkness.

Two-base hits—Mann, Neale. Three-base hits—Wingo, Doyle. Stolen bases—Kopf, Roush. Sacrifice fly—Eller. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Cincinnati, 5. First base on error—Cincinnati, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Aldridge, 7 hits and 4 runs in 2 innings; Trendergast, 5 and 2 in 3; Reuther, 2 and 0 in 2; Eller, 7 and 2 in 6. Hit by pitcher—By Reuther, (Cueto.) Struck out—By Reuther, 2; Eller, 2. Wild pitch—Aldridge. Time—1 hour 18 minutes. Umpires—Quigley and Emslie.

McGRAW CASE IS DROPPED.

Giants' Manager Denies Having Attacked President Tener.

The dove of peace fluttered around the meeting of the National League Directors yesterday, and the McGraw case, which promised to cause a big commotion in the organization, proved to be a tempest in a teapot. The Giants manager flatly repudiated all the statements with which he has been credited during the last week reflecting on the manner in which President John K. Tener has been conducting the affairs of the league.

After the signed statement of McGraw, denying all that he was alleged to have said against President Tener, was read to the Directors, they announced that the incident was closed. President Tener refused to comment on the statement in any way.

After the meeting President Tener refused to comment on his statement of Monday, in which he said that he would not be a candidate for re-election in December. When asked pointblank if he would accept the office as President of the league again if the eight club Presidents unanimously tendered the position to him, he replied: "I refuse to answer that question."

Frankie Daly to Box Tonight.

The Fairmont A. C. in the Bronx will hold its fourth special mid-week show of the season this evening. Two ten-round bouts have been arranged as the principal part of the program, bantamweights and lightweights being featured. In the bantamweight bout Frankie Daly of Staten Island and the Corona Kid will be opponents, while the other ten-round number will bring together Irish Patsy Cline and Johnny Harvey, both Harlem lightweights.

New York State League.

Reading, 5; Harrisburg, 1.
Binghamton, 8; Elmira, 1.
(First game.)
Elmira, 1; Binghamton, 0.
(Second game.)
Wilkes-Barre, 14; Syracuse, 0.
Utica, 1; Scranton, 0.

Eastern League.

Lawrence, 12; Springfield, 6.
Worcester, 8; Portland, 4.
New Haven, 7; New London, 1.
Bridgeport, 7; Hartford, 4.

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SCHUPP'S SHOOTS CONQUER BRAVES

Giants Provide Superb Support to Ferdie, and Garner a Victory by 3 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., June 19.—While the Phillies were losing to Brooklyn today Ferdinand Schupp pitched his eighth victory of the season, beating the Boston Braves 3 to 1, and sending the New Yorkers a few points further into the lead.

The Giants made a good start, running their own game, while their manager was away settling his personal affairs with the league. They established a two-run lead at the very start against Dick Rudolph, who made an early return from the West for the battle, and, while they did little later in the game against Nehf and Barnes, their early edge was enough to win without the extra run landed midway through the game.

Schupp pitched most effectively for five innings, the only Brave to reach base being Fitzpatrick, who whipped out a double in the fourth. Later, however, Boston met Schupp's deliveries, and it took some mighty fine support for the Giants to prevent at least a tie score. Until the eighth the three well separated hits never put New York's left-hander in danger, but in that session Boston rallied for its only run and with even ordinary luck would have made considerable trouble.

In this one tender inning and with one out, Schupp ticketed Maranville. Pinch-hitter Tragresser singled deep to Fletcher, whose high throw to Herzog was beautifully saved. Kelly followed with a low liner to right, which Robertson lost only an inch or two above the ground, Maranville scoring.

Then Rawlings, the Braves' leading hitter, made his bid. He drove a high liner toward left field, Fletcher dashing toward Zimmerman and pulling the ball down only by leaping at least two feet into the air. It was an easy matter to double up Tragresser at second after this whirlwind catch.

In the next inning the Braves' hopes ran high again when Fitzpatrick opened with a hit, but Fletcher got in front of Magee's scorcher along the ground, combining with Herzog for a double play.

The Giants started at top speed. Burns was passed in the opening inning, only to be forced by Young, but Kauff followed with a clean hit and Zimmerman's drive to left went far over Magee's head. Herzog scored on the clout and Kauff immediately counted from third on Fletcher's long lift to Magee. Holke, who made three hits today, doubled to start the Giants' second. Rariden being passed only to have Schupp hit into a double play.

Fletcher's two-bagger came with two out in the sixth, and was wasted, but in the seventh New York scored. Holke singled to right, trying for second and making it only because Maranville dropped Fitzpatrick's return. Burns followed with another to right field on which Holke came home, but Bill was caught between bases.

Although they batted the ball hard all day the Giants made only eight hits, the timely punches by Zimmerman and Rariden doing the damage, and splendid support keeping the Braves in check.

The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Burns,lf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Herzog,2b	4	1	0	2	3	0
Kauff,cf	4	1	1	2	0	0
Zim'man,3b	4	0	3	1	3	0
Fletcher,ss	3	0	1	2	3	0
Rob'tson,rf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Holke,1b	4	1	3	10	0	0
Rariden,c	3	0	1	8	1	0
Schupp,p	3	0	0	1	0	0
Total	32	3	8	27	11	0

BOSTON, (N.)	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Kelly,cf	4	0	1	3	0	0
Rawlings,2b	4	0	0	4	3	0
Fitzp'ck,rf	4	0	2	2	0	0
Tragresser,p	1	0	0	0	1	0
Konetchy,1b	4	0	1	6	1	0
Smith,3b	3	0	0	0	0	0
Jowdy,c	3	0	0	4	0	0
Mar'ville,ss	3	1	2	1	4	0
Oeschger,p	0	0	0	0	0	0
aTragresser	1	0	1	0	0	0
Nehf,p	1	0	0	0	1	0
Barnes,p	0	0	0	0	1	0
aKlem	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	1	6	27	12	0

a Batted for Nehf in eighth.

Error—Maranville.

New York	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Two-base hits—Zimmerman, Holke, Fletcher, Fitzpatrick. Sacrifice hit—Nehf. Sacrifice fly—Fletcher. Double plays—Fletcher and Herzog; Fletcher, Herzog and Holke; Maranville and Konetchy. Left on bases—New York, 6; Boston, 7. Bases on balls—Off Schupp, 1; Rudolph, 2; Nehf, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Schupp, 6 hits, 1 run in 9 innings; Rudolph, 3 and 2 in 2; Nehf, 5 and 0 in 6; Barnes, 0 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Schupp, 7; Nehf, 3; Barnes, 1. Time—1 hour, 42 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield.

SENATORS HIT IN CLUSTERS.

Capture Final Game from Detroit's Tigers by 3 to 0 Score.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Washington took the final game of the series with Detroit today, 3 to 0, bunching hits off James in two innings. The visitors could not hit Johnson effectively. In the fifth inning Cobb allowed Johnson to score from first by fumbling Foster's single and then throwing to second instead of home.

The score:

WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Judge,1b	4	0	0	10	0	0
Foster,2b	4	1	2	1	4	0
Milan,cf	4	0	1	3	0	0
Rice,rf	4	0	2	2	0	0
Menosky,lf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Shanks,lf	0	0	0	1	0	0
Leonard,3b	3	0	0	2	2	0
Ainsmithe	3	0	0	6	2	0
Crane,ss	3	1	1	0	3	0
Johnson,p	1	1	1	1	0	0
Total	33	3	7	27	11	0

DETROIT, (A.)	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Vitt,3b	3	0	0	1	0	0
Young,3b	4	0	0	2	2	0
Cobb,cf	4	0	3	3	1	0
Veach,lf	3	0	1	2	0	0
Heilman,rf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Crawford,1b	2	0	0	7	0	0
Dyer,ss	3	0	0	0	1	0
Stanage,c	3	0	0	6	2	0
James,p	2	0	1	0	4	0
aSpencer	1	0	0	0	0	0
Covelesk'e,p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	0	5	24	11	0

a Batted for James in eighth.

Errors—Young, Cobb.

Washington	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—3
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Cobb. Three-base hits—Rice, Veach. Stolen base—Crawford. Sacrifice hit—Vitt. Double play—Cobb, Stanage, James and Stanage. Left on bases—Detroit, 5; Washington, 5. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 2; James, 2. Covelesk'e, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off James, 6 hits, 2 runs in 7 innings; Covelesk'e, 1 and 0 in 1; Johnson, 5 and 0 in 9. Struck out—By Johnson, 6; James, 4. Time—1 hour 35 minutes. Umpires—Owens and Dineen.

YANKS' BIT IS $13,114.50.

Receipts from Sunday's Game Go to Reserve Engineer Regiment.

Major W. H. Wiley, Treasurer of the Military Committee of the United Engineering Societies of New York, yesterday received a check for $13,114.50, the amount contributed to the First Reserve Engineer Regiment from the concert and baseball game between the Yankees and the St. Louis Browns at the Polo Grounds last Sunday. This was the amount left from the receipts after the expenses had been deducted. The official count showed that there were 21,795 paid admissions at the game.

Business Manager Harry Sparrow of the Yankees has made the suggestion to the Fund Committee that part of these receipts be given to start a fund for the Sixth Regiment Engineers.

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BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Boston, 1.
Brooklyn, 13; Philadelphia, 5
Pittsburgh, 7; St. Louis, 3. (Eleven innings.)
Chicago, 2; Cincinnati, 1. (First game.)
Cincinnati, 6; Chicago, 2. (Second game, called 6th inning; darkness.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington, 3; Detroit, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	31	16	.660
Philadelphia	29	20	.592
Chicago	33	26	.559
St. Louis	28	25	.528
Cincinnati	27	23	.450
Boston	19	25	.432
Brooklyn	19	26	.413
Pittsburgh	18	33	.353

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	35	18	.648
Boston	32	19	.627
New York	28	22	.560
Cleveland	26	25	.510
Detroit	24	25	.490
St. Louis	22	30	.423
Philadelphia	18	30	.375
Washington	19	32	.373

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
(Two games; first at 1:45.)
Philadelphia at Washington.
Cleveland at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
(Two games.)
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
(Two games.)
Chicago at Cincinnati.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

ROBINS FEAST ON PHILLIES.

Moran's Men Collapse in Eighth and Dodgers Win by 12 to 8.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Unless the Phillies brace and play better baseball than they did against the Brooklyn Robins today, McGraw's Giants may yet sew up the race by July 4. The Moranmen opened their home stay by going down before the champions by the overwhelming score of 12 to 5. For seven innings the affair was a real ball game, but in the eighth the Phils exploded with a terrific detonation and before the smoke had cleared away Brooklyn had put over eight runs.

Two singles and a stolen base gave Brooklyn one run in the seventh, and then came the eighth. Four singles, a couple of errors, a bunch of walks, and the thing ceased to be a ball game and became a slaughter. The Phils finally got the champions out, but only after eight runs had been scored and Oeschger ruined.

Ta Ta in ninth Cadore eased up and the Phils put over a pair of tallies in a half-hearted way, for they were a badly beaten ball club and they knew it.

The score:

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Olson,ss	5	2	4	3	4	0
Daubert,1b	5	2	3	11	0	0
Hickman,cf	4	3	3	3	0	0
Stengel,rf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Wheat,lf	4	1	2	3	0	0
Myers,lf	1	0	1	0	0	0
Cutshaw,2b	5	1	2	1	3	0
Mowrey,3b	5	1	2	0	0	0
Meyers,c	4	0	0	5	0	0
Cadore,p	1	0	0	0	1	0
Total	39	12	14	27	11	0

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Paskert,cf	4	3	2	3	0	0
Stock,3b	4	0	1	1	3	0
Cravath,rf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Whitted,lf	4	0	2	2	0	0
Luderus,1b	4	1	1	8	0	0
Niehoff,2b	4	1	2	5	2	0
McCarthy,ss	4	0	1	2	3	0
Killifer,c	3	0	1	8	3	0
Burns,c	1	0	0	1	0	0
Oeschger,p	3	1	0	0	0	0
Fittery,p	0	0	0	0	1	0
aCooper	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	5	9	27	9	0

a Batted for Fittery in ninth.

Errors—Olson, Daubert, Mowrey, Meyers, Stock, McGaffigan.

Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	4	0—12
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4—5

Two-base hits—Hickman, Cutshaw, Three-base hit—Olson. Home runs—Hickman, Paskert. Stolen bases—Meyers, Mowrey, Niehoff, Paskert. Double plays—Cutshaw, Olson, and Daubert; Killifer and Niehoff. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Cadore, 3; Oeschger, 5; Fittery, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Cadore, 8 hits and 8 runs in 9 innings; Oeschger, 13 and 6 in 7 2-3; Fittery, 1 hit in 1 1-3. Struck out—By Cadore, 4; Oeschger, 8. Time of game—1 hour 55 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Orth.

PIRATES WIN IN ELEVENTH.

Tie Score in Ninth, Then Bat Out 7 to 3 Victory Over Cards.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—After tying the score in the ninth on Brief's double and a single by Hinchman, which sent Meadows to the clubhouse, Pittsburgh fell on Ames in the eleventh and batted out a 7 to 3 victory over St. Louis today. In the eleventh Ward and W. Wagner singled, Jacobs was hit, Carey and Pitler singled, and Bigbee sent out a sacrifice fly, netting four runs.

The score:

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Carey,cf	4	2	2	5	1	0
Pitler,2b	4	1	2	2	3	0
Bigbee,rf	4	0	1	3	0	0
J'Wagner,3b	4	0	1	2	1	0
Brief,1b	4	1	2	13	1	0
H'chman,lf	5	0	1	2	0	0
Ward,ss	3	1	2	2	4	0
W'Wagner,c	5	1	1	4	1	0
Jacobs,p	5	1	1	0	3	0
Total	38	7	13	33	14	0

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Bescher,cf	4	1	1	2	0	0
Baird,3b	4	1	0	1	3	0
Miller,2b	5	0	1	5	4	0
Hornsby,ss	5	1	1	2	6	0
Cruise,lf	4	0	3	1	0	0
Long,rf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Paulette,1b	4	0	0	12	0	0
Gonsales,c	4	0	1	6	3	0
Meadows,p	3	0	0	0	2	0
Ames,p	1	0	0	1	1	0
Total	38	3	8	33	20	0

Errors—Pitler, Ward.

Pittsburgh	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	1—7
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3—3

Two-base hits—Carey, J. Wagner, Brief. Stolen bases—Cruise, 2. Sacrifice hits—Pitler, Ward, Long. Sacrifice fly—Bigbee. Double plays—Ward and Brief; Miller, Hornsby, and

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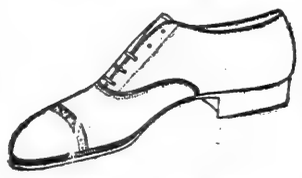
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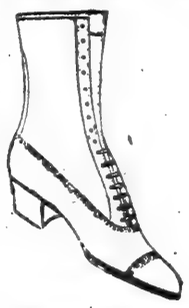


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FUNDAMENTAL CONDITIONS

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SEVEN IN JAIL FOR MURDER OF GUARD

Six Well-Dressed Men Are Arrested After Visit to a Convict.

DRIVE UP IN AUTOMOBILE

With Surrender of Seventh Jersey City Police Believe They Have Gang That Robbed Silk Trains.

By the arrest of six well-dressed men who were visiting a convict in the Hudson County Penitentiary at Snake Hill, N. J., yesterday the Jersey City police believe they have caught the leaders of a gang of silk train robbers who have caused the Erie and other railroads a loss of more than $500,000 a year and who were responsible for the death of Jacob Miller, a silk train guard, who was murdered by thieves on a train between Jersey City and Paterson last week. Although no warrants had been issued for the men when they were arrested, a formal charge of murder was made against them last night as well as against Oscar Weidner of 93 Western Avenue, Jersey City, who gave himself up when he heard the police were seeking him.

When the silk train guard was killed in defending his cars against thieves, the Jersey City police increased their efforts to trap the leaders of the gang who had been waylaying guards and breaking into cars of valuable goods in the Croxton yards in the desolate Hackensack Meadows, two miles west of Jersey City. In the belief that the leaders of the robbers came from the "Lundy Lane gang," the police put a dictograph in a saloon on Hudson Boulevard where the men congregated. As a result of the conversation preserved in the plates of this instrument the police believe they have caught the worst of the silk-train robbers and the men who were directly responsible for the killing of the guard.

Part of the plan to catch the gang was to have the penitentiary authorities keep a list of the men who visited a convict, William Tanton, believed to be a member of the gang, and who is now serving a term of eighteen months for attempting to rob a silk train last year. Yesterday the six men, wearing diamonds and expensive suits, drove up to the penitentiary in an automobile to visit Tanton. An hour later they were all in jail at Jersey City, and Oscar Weidner, a partner of Tanton, who said that Weidner had been his accomplice in the attempted robbery last year, had given himself up.

In looking up the records of the prisoners the police found that three of them had served terms for attempting to rob trains on the Erie Railroad. Ray Rinaldi of 3,512 Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City, received a sentence for trespassing on railroad property after a fight between railroad guards and robbers in which one man was killed. Alexander Martin of 18 Charles Street had served a term of three years in the Hudson County Penitentiary for robbing silk trains. Charles Cuton of 133 Broadway, Jersey City, told the police he had served a term in the State Penitentiary.

George Robertson of 722 Newark Avenue was shot in the back by a silk train guard in January, when Robertson was caught trespassing on railroad property. He was tried on a charge of robbery, but acquitted because it was not proved that the goods in his possession had been taken from the railroad. The other men arrested said they were Louis Marcus of 3,732 Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City, and Patrick Houston of 167 Lundy Lane.

Jersey City detectives who have been following the men for a week said they spent most of their time in the saloon on Hudson Boulevard, where the dictograph was planted. August Viegner of Jersey City, who was retained as counsel by Weidner and who advised his client to surrender, attempted yesterday to visit the other men in the Jersey City jail. Charles O'Brien, Commissioner of Public Safety, refused this permission.

MUSICIANS TO AID RED CROSS

Ernest Schelling Forms a Unit to Receive Artists' Contributions.

Ernest Schelling has been asked by the Membership and Special Fund Committee of the Red Cross to form a Musicians' Unit, for which he has obtained the co-operation of Ignace Jan Paderewski as Honorary Chairman, and John McCormack as Treasurer. The artists in this country, both Americans and foreigners, have vastly benefited by the prosperity of the last two years here, the committee declares, and it believes it is not asking too much of them to show their appreciation of this country's protection by helping the American Red Cross in its work here and abroad.

Musicians are asked to send their contributions to Mr. McCormack as Treasurer of the Musicians' Unit at the local Red Cross offices, $1 for an annual member, $5 for a contributing member, and $25 for a life member, while those subscribing are at liberty to send any higher sum they feel like giving to the cause.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A feature of the automobile fashion show to be held under the auspices of the Actors' Fund at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway Saturday afternoon will be an airplane flight by Laura Guerite, the actress. Miss Guerite will wear the costume of a Russian aviatrix which she wore when she made many flights abroad last Winter.

Oscar Hammerstein II., a son of the late William Hammerstein and grandson of the impresario, has become a member of the staff of his uncle, Arthur Hammerstein, and will give up the study of law for a study of the theatre.

The Shuberts produced two plays intended for eventual New York presentation Monday night. "Wanted—An Alibi," by Anna Crawford Flexner, was acted for the first time in Albany, with Hale Hamilton, Percy Ames, John Daly Murphy, Mabel Brownell, and Fay Wallace in the cast.

George Nash and Margaret Dale headed the cast that appeared in "A Man's Home," an American play by Anna Steese Richardson and Edmund Breese, in New Haven.

George M. Cohan, Eddie Foy, Irving Berlin, Frank Tinney, Sophye Barnard, and a lot of other stage folk will journey to Flatbush tonight to take part in an entertainment that will be given in St. Michael's Hall for the benefit of the Holy Cross of Bayside. James J. Corbett will be the master of ceremonies.

George Tilton will leave the cast of "The Thirteenth Chair" shortly to join the army. Another actor recruit is Harold Vermilye, last seen here in the revival of "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford," who has enlisted in the United States Army Medical Corps.

The condition of Digby Bell, the veteran comedian, who is seriously ill at Miss Alston's Sanitarium in West 161st Street, is unchanged.

George M. Mack has been engaged for a role in "Rambler Rose," the new musical play in which Julia Sanderson and Joseph Cawthorn will be seen next season.

Fred Niblo is addressing the audiences at the Gaiety this week in behalf of the Red Cross.

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CIVIC ORCHESTRA TONIGHT.

Concerts Under Pierre Monteux to Begin in St. Nicholas Rink.

The Civic Orchestra of eighty players that Otto H. Kahn and other guarantors established with Walter H. Rothwell as leader at Madison Square Garden last year, will open its second season tonight at 8:15 o'clock in the St. Nicholas Rink under the direction of Pierre Monteux, the new French conductor of the Metropolitan Opera. The Sixty-sixth Street resort has been transformed into a Summer garden from designs by Mrs. James B. Eustis and Miss Martha Maynard, the balcony and arched lights hung with wistaria, and the orchestra stage set between white columns with Allied flags waving over all. The concerts will continue Wednesday and Sunday evenings for ten weeks.

On behalf of the Mayor's National Defense Committee Colonel W. H. Chatfield will give a brief talk in the intermission of tonight's opening concert. The new conductor, Monteux, is also a soldier who did his bit in the war in France. He was a member of the Territorial Infantry, which was intrenched for twenty-five months around Verdun. When he came to America for the second season of the Russian Ballet he refused to conduct Richard Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel," saying that to do so would bar his return to France, where he at one time led the famous Concert Colonne.

As the first soloist Anna Case will sing "The Star-Spangled Banner" in addition to an air from "Louise" and other songs this evening. Those assisting at the second concert next Sunday will be Maggie Teyte, the English soprano, and Robert Lortat, the French pianist, and later Jacques Thibaud, Marcella Craft, Frances Alda, Luca Botta, and Claudia Muzio. Composers of all nations will be represented on the programs, among them several Americans, of whom Mrs. H. H. A. Beach will appear in person, as will also John Powell.

JOE WEBER'S NEW PLAYS.

"Her Regiment" His First Fall Production—Seeks Own Theatre.

Joe Weber is confident that the first year of the United States's participation in the world war will not have a detrimental effect on the theatrical business and consequently he is planning the busiest season he has had in recent years, beginning next September. Mr. Weber is negotiating for a new playhouse, which he hopes to have under his direction by the first of the year, for use as a producing theatre. He has engaged the exclusive services of Fred G. Latham, who was one of the Century staff last season, as his stage director, and pending the acquisition of his own playhouse will make several productions.

The first of these will be a new musical play for which Victor Herbert is now composing the score at his Summer home at Lake Placid. William Le Baron is the author of the libretto, and the collaboration will be called "Her Regiment." In it Donald Brian and Carolina White, prima donna of the late Chicago-Philadelphia Grand Opera Company, will be co-stars. Dallas Welford will also be in the cast. "Her Regiment" will be presented here in November.

The dramatization of a widely-read novel and a new comedy with a well-known comedian as a star will be other productions before the holidays. Mr. Herbert's operetta, "Eileen," will begin a tour in September that will consume the greater part of two years.

War Commissions at Gala Concert.

The Italian and Russian War Commissions now in America are to be guests at a gala concert next Saturday evening, June 23, in Carnegie Hall, at which Russian sailors from the American-built destroyer Variag will sing their Ukrainian folksongs and the Metroplitan Ballet School, under Pauline Verhoeven will dance, by courtesy of Mr. Gatti-Casazza. In addition, Oscar Spirescu will conduct a symphonic orchestra and Christiane Eyrneal will lead a chorus of women in hymns of the Allies. Other artists are David Hochstein, Max Gegna, Salvatore de Stefano, Pietro and Constantino Yon, as well as Tamara Swirskaya, Andrée Bariatte, Madeleine d'Espinoy, Sasha Votichenko, and, in the Countess de Tilly's patriotic number, a wounded trumpeter from the Belgian Army.

GRACE C. STRACHAN LONG A SECRET BRIDE

President of Women's Teachers' Association Married to T. J. Forsythe, 24 Years Old, on April 6.

Miss Grace C. Strachan, President of the Interborough Association of Women Teachers, is now Mrs. Timothy J. Forsythe, having been married in the village of Fairhaven, Vt., on April 6. The couple intended to keep the marriage secret until the end of the school year, but imparted the news to intimate friends, and it gradually became known to their acquaintances.

Mr. Forsythe is 24 years old. He was born in Williamsburg, and lived for several years in the Kensington district of Brooklyn. He formerly was connected with the import department of the Standard Oil Company, but at present, according to his bride, is employed by the Government in a confidential capacity.

When Miss Strachan was engaged last Fall in campaigning for the Teachers' Pension bill, Mr. Forsythe acted as her publicity manager. He is about 5 feet 10 inches in height, weighs 175 pounds, and has reddish-bronze colored hair and a fair complexion.

Mrs. Forsythe was born in Buffalo, N. Y., where she began her work as a teacher. In 1893 she entered the service of the Brooklyn Board of Education as a teacher, and was rapidly promoted through the various ranks, until in 1900 she was elected Associate Superintendent of Schools. When the school systems of the greater city were consolidated. She was selected as a District Superintendent. She is at present in charge of School Districts 88 and 85, which include the upper Eastern District, and the Bushwick and Brownsville sections.

GEORGE W. ELKINS WEDS MRS. A. L. CUMMER

Wealthy Philadelphian Marries Divorcee, a Daughter of Col. Wm. E. Ludlow, at the Plaza.

The wedding of George W. Elkins of Philadelphia, a son of the late William L. Elkins, and Mrs. Allethaire Ludlow Cummer of Cleveland, Ohio, a daughter of Colonel William E. Ludlow, took place at noon yesterday in the State Apartment of the Plaza Hotel.

Mrs. Cummer, wearing a white afternoon gown, was attended by her sister-in-law, Mrs. James B. Ludlow of Cleveland, as matron of honor, and her father, Colonel Ludlow, gave her in marriage, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. James M. Ludlow of East Orange, N. J., an uncle of the bride. A wedding breakfast for sixteen guests followed the ceremony, and later Mr. Elkins and his bride left on a motor trip to Poland Spring, Me.

Mrs. Elkins's first husband was William M. Cummer, from whom she was divorced. Mr. Elkins's first wife was Miss Stella M. McIntyre of Dayton, Ohio, whom he married in 1881, and who died in April, 1913. He has four children.

Realty Man Ends Life.

Frederick Bommer, a wealthy real estate dealer, who lived at the Hotel Savoy, Manhattan, committed suicide yesterday morning in his old home, 190 Hooper Street, Williamsburg. When Mr. Bommer did not return to his home Monday night his wife became worried and asked that a general alarm be sent out.

The police broke in the door of the Hooper Street house and found the body in the bathroom. A gas tube was in the mouth.

Tilford Ambulance Unit Leaves.

The ambulance company which Frank Tilford of Park & Tilford recently equipped at his own expense left yesterday for the United States ambulance base at Allentown, Penn. This company forms part of the Columbia University unit, and will proceed shortly from Allentown to the western front in France. Before leaving Mrs. Tilford gave the company a stand of colors.

TAKE DR. CONDON AS SLAYER OF STUDENT

Continued from Page 1.

admits that the search did not go much further, and that the body might have been hidden in another part of the cellar which was not investigated.

Charles S. Aldrich of Troy, N. Y., a half brother of Piper, set a private detective agency on the trail, but their efforts did not produce results. On June 1 Dr. Condon, who had been a surgeon in the regular army in the Philippines, and had later served with the New Jersey guard, was notified that he had been commissioned a Captain in the Army Medical Corps, and was ordered to report before June 20 at Fort Oglethorpe. He left here last Friday night, and on Saturday two men working on the road near Spotswood, four miles from here, found Piper's body half concealed in the shrubbery near the roadside.

He had been shot through the heart with a bullet fired by a man standing in front of him, a bullet which fitted the empty cartridge in the revolver found near the Condon residence. The bullet had passed through his coat, but not through the overcoat which was wrapped around the body. Coroner John Hubbard and County Physician Edgar Carroll came to the conclusion that he had been killed at the time of his disappearance, and evidence about the spot where the body was found indicated that it had been taken there by automobile either on the night Dr. Condon left home or on the night before.

Thereupon Prosecutor Stricker had the Condon house thoroughly searched. He found in the cellar and on the seat of the doctor's automobile traces of lime, which on chemical analysis proved to be of the same sort in which an attempt had been made to preserve the body. Traces of the same lime were also found on the old clothes which Dr. Condon had left behind him. A study of the cellar, the automobile, and the garage has led Mr. Stricker to the belief that Dr. Condon killed Piper in the cellar on the night of Feb. 17, that he kept the body in the cellar for a long time after that, though he moved it about at least once to a different point, and that he took it in his automobile last week to the spot where it was found.

Mrs. Condon, who collapsed from nervous shock on learning of the new suspicion against her husband and is still confined to her bed, has not been questioned by the authorities. Mrs. Piper is expected to arrive tomorrow from her old home at Springfield, Vt., to which she returned after her husband's disappearance. Aldrich, the murdered man's half brother, was in town today, but Mr. Stricker was in no indicate that he had thrown any light on the possible motive for the killing.

No Clue to Motive Yet.

Wellington, the negro who first saw the body, is held here as a material witness, and without questioning Dr. Condon or his wife, it seems to be impossible at this time to find out what other persons had access to the cellar during the four months intervening between Piper's disappearance and the discovery of the body, which appears to have been concealed under old clothes and the rubber sheet and to have been so well preserved that there would have been no trace of its presence to persons on the ground floor of the residence. The negro said he was first attracted by the odor, and it is thought here that whoever cared for the furnace during the four months would probably have suspected its presence if it had been there all the time.

The Middlesex County Grand Jury will not meet in ordinary course until June 29, but it may be called in advance of that date to consider the evidence now before the prosecutor. County Detective Richard Peltier left today for Chattanooga and will bring Dr. Condon back as soon as the formalities of extradition have been complied with.

Meantime there has been no plausible suggestion of a motive that might have led to a quarrel between the two men. They were of different religion and temperament, and so far as is known their only relations were those of employer and employe. No one has been found who knows any dealings between the two men except those pertaining to Piper's employment. Neither was known as a quarrelsome man, and so far as is known neither had any social relations with the family of the other. Speculation naturally deals with the improbability that a body concealed only by a rubber sheet could remain hidden for four months in the cellar of an ordinary residence where some one must have gone every day.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 19.—Dr. William J. Condon of New Brunswick, N. J., arrested at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., last night by the Chattanooga Chief of Detectives on orders from New Jersey that he be held for the murder of John V. Piper last week, is in solitary confinement, under heavy military guard at the fort, and interviewers are not permitted to see him. The authorities say, however, that he absolutely refuses to discuss in any way the charges against him, and that so far as they know he has made no effort to obtain an attorney.

Captain Condon registered Sunday at Fort Oglethorpe as a member of the Medical Officers' Training Camp, which has just begun a three months' course. When arrested he expressed much surprise, and in the language of the detective, "got sore and went up in the air." Then he grew quiet and refused to talk. An officer from New Jersey with the necessary papers is expected to arrive here tomorrow night.

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Bear Mountain	...	*12:30	*4:30
West Point	...	*1:00	*5:00
Cornwall	...	*1:25	5:25
Newburgh	*12:15	*1:45	5:45
Poughkeepsie	*1:10	*2:35	6:45
Kingston	2:15	...	7:45
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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1917.

THE LOAN AND THE RATE CASE.

The success of the Liberty Loan brings into the money market a favored borrower for billions through an indefinite future. So far as can be foreseen all available credit is preempted for division between those whose extraordinary profits make them indifferent to the cost of capital and the nation which at this time must be indifferent to ordinary financial considerations. Railways fall in neither class. It is derisory to compare their profits with industrials whose deficits have been turned into millions of profit. THE ANNALIST prints a list of industrials whose profits in 1914 were $263,000,000, in 1915 were $375,000,000, and in 1916 were $1,273,000,000. What chance have the railways in competition with them for capital?

The large decrease in city borrowing further proves the inequality of the contest between the United States and borrowers next in rank. Railways are in a class by themselves. In no other industry is one-sixth either in receivership or just emerging from it. In no other industry is there an example of a corporation embarrassed by the limitations of a Federal charter upon its credit. In no other industry are there examples of defaults upon receivers' certificates, the undertakings being unable to sustain themselves when nothing is allowed for capital account. In short, there is no other industry so thoroughly regulated as the railway industry, none that has so suffered in the estimation of investors, none whose welfare is so essential to every other industry.

These are the real grounds of the argument for the advance of railway rates. It is needed less for the railways than for the community's interests. The railway argument that the advanced rates are necessary on account of the high cost of living is true and convincing for those who care whether the railways prosper or not. The trouble with the argument is that it is addressed to those whose theories harden their hearts and who would rather that the railways and the community should suffer together than that theories should be surrendered. The Interstate Commerce Commission is wedded for better or for worse to the theories that profits should be regulated through rates, and that profits should not be allowed for the sake of betterments. Those are Commission theories, not theories of Congress. Congress enacted that rates should be just and reasonable, and said nothing about reduction of profits. The Commission conceives that rates and profits are in some relation to the cost of railway construction and to the profits on railway capital. Those are heresies disproved by all railway history. Only railway owners care what any railway costs or what its profits are. Shippers care only that rates should be low, and some of them are too willing for their own interests to see the railways in trouble.

The divorce between the fortunes of securities in the market and the rates for services rendered by the railways is complete. The security market is unregulated, and the rate market is strictly regulated. Between 1907 and 1915 five billions of new money was put into railway plant, and the decrease in earnings was $33,000,000. Less than nothing was the return upon investment which is the basis of the present ability of the railways to serve the country imperfectly. But for that five billions our war power might be so crippled that the defeat of Germany would be doubtful.

There is no sort of doubt about the result of the inability of the railways to earn suitable returns upon their capital, something very different from their capital stock. The public is taking no chances on railway investments. In 1916 there was not a single share of new railway capital listed upon the New York Stock Exchange. Since the invention of the locomotive there was not another year like that. There never ought to be another. There are railways in the United States which are capable of earning 40 per cent. dividends if they are allowed the rates on European Government-owned railways. For lack of an advance of rates there is pending a proposal to furnish the railways with $100,000,000 worth of cars supplied from tax money or borrowed funds. Why should the taxpayers pay what the shippers ought to be glad to pay? It is not fair to put the railway burden upon the general taxpayers. Neither is it fair to call railway rates taxes, for they are the basis of profits. But, so far as rates are taxes, they are the justest sort, the most easily shifted sort, and the most easily borne of all taxes. If the users of the railways do not protect them against the theorists, the condition which confronts them is that there will be no more railway construction in the United States except such as can be financed by the credit of a few strong railways.

THE ARMY CANTONMENTS.

In planning for the huge cantonments in which the drafted men of the national army will dwell, in the mobilisation and training period, there have been inevitable delays. It is well that the first plans selected should be wholly satisfactory, that the housing of the men, approximately 40,000 in each of the sixteen cantonments, shall meet the approval of the medical and military authorities. The delay will be excusable if the starting of this enormous scheme of military mobilization, the like of which has no precedent in our history, is so well done that there will be no need of correcting mistakes later on. It is believed that the sites have been carefully selected. Time enough was consumed in that operation. Apart from the necessity of placing each cantonment on dry ground, with an ample supply of good water and natural facilities for drainage, accessible to railroads which would not be overtaxed for the transportation of ammunition or other essential supplies at the very moment when troops were to be moved, the War Department had to contend, in making its selections, with the insistent demands of a host of politicians, in and out of Congress, for the placing of camps in certain districts they favored.

Now that good sites have been agreed upon, with the assurance that every one answers the requirements, there is still a disagreement as to the buildings, but this will undoubtedly be settled within a few days. Whether the buildings are to be of one or two stories seems to the ordinary citizen a matter of small importance. The buildings must be hygienic, and so must all their surroundings. There must be no possibility of contaminating the water supply, there must be adequate hospital buildings, the needs of the medical department of each cantonment must be considered thoroughly, as well as the parade and manoeuvring grounds, the kitchens, mess halls, and dormitories. This sort of thing cannot be done hastily.

If we had begun to provide for mobilization on a large scale a year and a half ago, as we ought to have done by the adoption of Mr. GARRISON'S plan for a continental army, we should not be in our present plight. But we must make the best of it now, and there is no ground for apprehension that we shall not solve the problems. Once the work of building is begun, it can be carried forward quickly. Doubtless many of the cantonments will be ready to receive troops as soon as the War Department is ready to equip and supply them. The work of selecting the first 625,000 cannot be finished in a month. Meanwhile enlistments in both the regular army and the National Guard increase encouragingly, and there are no great obstacles to be overcome in training the new men in those branches.

A FINE OLD SAYING.

The American public is not expert in shipbuilding matters. It has stood respectfully but anxiously aside from the controversy raging between those who are expert. It does not know whether General GOETHALS is right in maintaining that the ships to be built should be mainly of steel, or whether Mr. DENMAN is right in supporting wooden ships. But it wants ships built, built speedily; and there is no doubt that its ears were a little startled at the sound of General GOETHALS's declaration that wooden ships were impossible. He might be right, but his way of saying it was a new way in America, and the sound was unwelcome. He said:

> When it is considered that birds are still nesting in the trees from which the great wooden fleet was to be made, and it was proposed to construct from them ships capable of making from 10 to 11 knots per hour—and more than that when in the zone in which existed dangers from torpedoes—it is seen how hopeless the task appeared.

This figure of speech about the trees still standing from which the fleet is to be made is a forcible one, but it is not wholly original with General GOETHALS. It has been used, with variations, twice before in American history, in 1814 and in 1862. In neither case was it used to prove the hopelessness of American effort to cope with conditions; strange to say, it was used for a contrary purpose.

In 1813 the great MACDONOUGH, who won the victory which ended the war of 1812, found himself in command of an imaginary fleet on Lake Champlain, with a real and substantial British fleet confronting him. His fleet originally consisted of two small sloops, but the British sunk or captured them, "and then there were none." So MACDONOUGH built him a fleet out of a forest of green timber that grew on the shore, and beat the British with it; and the British Army went back to Canada, and thus ended the War of 1812—for JACKSON'S victory was won after peace was declared. And, in celebrating MACDONOUGH'S great victory, the orators of that day said, and the historians have repeated after them, "When MACDONOUGH came "to take command the green trees "were still growing in the forest out "of which it was his task to make the "fleet that was to destroy the enemy."

It was in this way, it was with this meaning, that the phrase became historic. The little touch about "the birds nesting in the trees" is a twentieth century embroidery. But the phrase, as it was used in 1814 and through all the years after, whenever MACDONOUGH was mentioned, was never used to demonstrate the impossibility — the "hopelessness," as General GOETHALS calls it—of doing a thing; it was always used to show, in a sort of triumphant chuckle, the way Yankee energy triumphs over impossibilities.

The phrase came again into use when the civil war broke out and found the United States without a navy worthy of the name. It had to create one, as MACDONOUGH did, in the face of the foe. That phrase, "The trees were still growing in the forest," was again brought into use, to emphasize, not the hopelessness of attempting a thing, but the glorious way in which the hopeless thing had actually been done. For instance, among a hundred others who have used the phrase about this wonderful achievement, there is BLAINE, who says, in his "Twenty Years of Congress":

> It may be instanced with laudable pride that one enterprising man, honorably distinguished as a scientific engineer, constructed in less than a hundred days an armored squadron of eight ships, in the aggregate of 5,000 tons burden, capable of steaming 9 knots an hour, and destined for effective service upon the rivers of the Southwest. When the contractor, Mr. JAMES B. EADS of St. Louis, agreed to furnish these steamers to the Government, the timber from which they were to be built was still standing in the forest and the machinery with which the armor was to be rolled was not constructed.

A good old phrase, a historic phrase, a phrase connected inseparably with two events in American history that illustrate Yankee energy, Yankee dauntlessness, the Yankee scorn for impossibilities. It is forever associated with those events of 1814 and 1862. Now it has been brought into use in 1917. It seems a pity, now that it is brought into use again, that it should be used in so different a way, with so different a meaning, that so different a moral should be intended by it.

GIVE US AIRPLANES AND AIRMEN.

Admiral PEARY put a plain and vital question to the members of the Senate's Military Committee on Monday. "Why be pushed," he asked, "into "every movement for national pre- "paredness?" Pushing alone has carried us as far as we have gone. The people had to be pushed, the Administration had to be pushed, and Congress had to be pushed, and that was the hardest part of the job. We have done very well so far, considering that we had done next to nothing before we went into the war, nine weeks or so ago; but we can do much better. Early adoption of the plan to form a mighty air force will soon make us formidable in the conflict. We now have a new and approved American motor engine for airplanes which can be quickly built in large numbers. The work of standardizing the machinery to build the engines is under way. There are many thousands of alert young Americans ready to train for military aviation. We have aviation fields in readiness, and others can soon be made ready. Secretary BAKER, the Chief Signal Officer, the Council of National Defense, are all urging the plan on Congress. We can do more effective work toward bringing the war to a victorious conclusion by upbuilding an air service, by making American military aviation the best in the world, than in any other way. There is plenty of money to draw upon. Congress is asked to appropriate $600,000,000 at once to supply the American army with airplanes and trained aviators.

"Why not take the initiative, and lead?" cries PEABY. Why not, indeed! The development of aviation here, where it has been neglected more than in France, England, or Germany, will serve to do more than to end the war. It will vastly increase our usefulness in peace. The aviator is destined to play a great part hereafter in the world's affairs. We shall need thousands of flying machines in the development of trade. The time is not far distant when airplanes will cross the Atlantic in a single flight. The immediate demand for airplanes, however, is military. We are at war, but not yet in the war. Let us go in with thousands of scouting and battle machines and help our allies to win the fight.

TAXING NEWSPAPERS.

The newspaper business, like any other, should pay its just proportion of the costs of government. It always has. Newspapers pay taxes upon their real estate, they pay corporation taxes, they are subject to the Federal corporation income tax. The money they pay out for print paper, ink, and other materials goes to pay the taxes of the producers thereof. Newspapers have never been favored by exemption from taxes. They have no desire to be so favored.

What has put into the heads of some Senators and Representatives the notion that newspapers should be singled out as a subject of special taxation, put in a class apart from all other corporations and property owners, and made to pay taxes not levied upon other similar industries? The House Committee proposed an increase in second-class postage rates that would have been not merely burdensome but practically prohibitory upon newspaper circulation in parts of the country remote from the seat of publication. There was an attempt to justify this proposed increase by the assertion that the present second-class rate does not pay the cost of transportation, that the newspapers are for this reason actually in debt to the Government or under obligations to it. Apart from questions of fact involved, as to which there is room for much dispute, the obligation is quite the other way. The newspapers of the country perform services for the Government that cannot be measured in money terms. They disseminate information, they make the Government's policies known to the people, they make daily contributions to the stock of public knowledge, they raise the level of public intelligence. They directly and powerfully assist the Government in its appeals to the spirit and patriotism of the people—as in the great part they played in the recent campaign for the Liberty Loan. Nevertheless, no newspaper wants to be in debt to the Government. If the second-class postal rates of newspapers are not remunerative, let the Government determine the actual costs of newspaper transportation, apart from the cost of transporting magazines and other periodicals, which is an entirely different matter, and fix the charge accordingly. The newspapers will not complain of that.

The proposed 2 per cent. tax upon advertising receipts was another venture in special taxation upon newspapers. It was without any basis in justice or sound theory, it singled out the newspapers as if for punishment. It was not proposed that any like tax should be laid upon any other business. Now the Senate Committee has under consideration an excess profits tax upon newspapers, progressive in a degree which would make it burdensome in the extreme. This tax seems to have been based upon the theory that newspapers are a war industry. That theory has no foundation whatever. The business receipts of many newspapers may have been increased during the war, but so have their expenses. The increase was due more to industry and courage and enterprise than to war. It is probably true that the war itself has not directly increased the property value of newspapers. Unlike munition plants, they make nothing that is directly used for war purposes. If an industry is to be taxed on war profits, it must be shown that the profits have accrued from war sales. There is no shadow of justification for putting newspapers in a class with factories turning out rifles, powder, shells, and cannon.

The newspapers of the country are loyal, they have always been willing to support the Government. They are entirely willing to support it now, they will give freely of their profits and their substance to enable the Government to pay the costs of war, but they see no justice in the attempt to single them out for special burdens, heavier by far than those imposed upon the majority of other industries. The corporation income tax has been willingly paid, it is easily collected. That is an indication of the direction in which the Government should proceed in its efforts to obtain new revenue. The newspapers will make no objection to taxes upon corporate or individual incomes justly and equitably assessed upon all business interests in the country. In any system of taxation that may be adopted, the precept that it is not wise to destroy the sources from which revenue is derived should be kept steadily in view.

"WAR PORTIONS."

One of our leading railways has done its bit toward making economy popular. It has reduced the portions in its eating car service by one-third and reduced prices correspondingly. The reduction of the prices will attract more than the reduction of quantity will repel. Overeating is never worse than on a railway journey, where exercise is impossible. What railway riders want is enough to stay their stomachs on the journey, leaving gorging to another occasion when the opportunities are better. Railway kitchens and cooks produce wonderful results, considering their facilities, but their limitations are invincible. Railway dining service has been done at a loss because the "overhead" expense has been uncontrollable and the volume of business limited. The reduction of prices should enlarge the business and the economy of food should reduce the expenses.

It is an example worthy of imitation. Hotels are greater offenders than the railways in the way of encouraging waste by providing more than can be used, and raising prices to make the waste possible without loss. Those who pay the bills really pay the penalty of the economic sin which they fancy is at the cost of those who provide the superfluous eatables. "Split the nickel" is the cry now heard throughout the grocery trade as a means of retaining the trade which is disappearing on account of the high prices. The custom among the retailers of eatables has been to calculate to the nearest nickel. The theory has been that customers object to the odd pennies. On the contrary, they are likely to be attracted to the groceries as they are to the department stores by the idea that the odd pennies show close figuring and prices according to cost.

Buyers are counting their pennies these days, and are in a mood to be attracted by the cries of "split the nickel" and "little portions for less." Economies of these sorts will hurt nobody. In the total they are larger than the hundred millions asked for the Red Cross. There are millions of families which could each support a sufferer from the war on their wastes. There are thousands of families which could support each a family in the same way. Many will do it for that reason when they might not do it for the sake of putting the savings in their pockets. Mr. HOOVER'S doctrine of the clean plate is making encouraging progress.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Scandal, but Not Irremediable.

Whether or not there will be in the Ruth Cruger case "political capital" for the enemies and antagonists of the present municipal administration depends entirely upon the way in which the administration deals with the case. And, according to all of the present indications, the dealings with it are to be such as to change what unquestionably is a grave police scandal into another claim of the Police Department to public confidence—a claim as good as any of the many it already has.

Of that department, no more than of any other human institution, is perfection reasonably to be expected. What can be demanded as well as expected is that when manifestations of incompetence or negligence are revealed, and when duty is not fully and intelligently performed, as is sure to happen now and then in any group of men as large as the New York police force, the facts shall be promptly admitted and adequately investigated, and that, as soon as responsibility has been fixed, proper measures be taken to make a repetition of the evil or abuse as nearly impossible as is practicable in the conduct of human affairs.

This is the path upon which both Mayor MITCHEL and Commissioner WOODS have entered without any signs of hesitation or reluctance. Naturally and justly, they have not taken the accusation of their subordinates as conviction of the charges made, but they see as plainly as do the rest of us that a heavy indictment has been formulated against the detectives and other members of the force who originally examined the Cocchi shop, and the records of both men are such that their promises to see justice done without fear or favor can be accepted as sure to be kept.

A "scandal" thus handled ceases to be one and becomes merely a regrettable or unfortunate incident, and, instead of weakening confidence in executive officials, strengthens it in the estimation of all fair-minded critics. The danger to the municipal administration from the Ruth Cruger case would lie in efforts to minimize the derelictions committed—to preserve the reputation of the Police Department at the expense of its character. No such efforts are visible, and none need be suspected.

Says Women Do Hide Their Ages.

A correspondent whose anonymity is easily enough explicable to win the privilege of attention by rule denied to the writers of unsigned letters declares entirely wrong the assertion in this column, the other day, that the modern woman makes no secret of her age. This denial, like the assertion itself, is open to the suspicion of being an argument from the specific to the general, from the individual to the class, and the fact is, presumably, that now as always there are women who tell the number of their years with little or no concern to anybody with a defensible interest in the subject, and other women who let concealment or even mendacity do its poor best to give their neighbors an illusion of persistent if not eternal youth.

What changes have occurred in the relative size of these two groups nobody really knows, and opinion can be based but insecurely on personal experiences necessarily inadequate as foundation for a conclusion demonstrably correct. Our correspondent bases her belief in the survival in full force of the old secretiveness on her own feelings and conduct. For ten years, she writes, she has revealed her correct age to nobody except her doctor—a fact that should give thought to the takers of the military census—and she insists that she knows from conversations with "no end of women," since the registration began, that her attitude is not unique or even peculiar.

She mentions one woman who confessed to having three ages, each to be used for special purposes, but she cruelly refrains from gratifying a natural curiosity as to just what the varying circumstances are that can thus be met. We are told, however, that for many women it would be ruinous to admit their real age to the men with whom they are associated in business, as employment after 35 is hard to secure, and that, the suffragists to the contrary notwithstanding, anybody who thinks that women between 35 and 55 tell the truth about their ages, except to physicians or in sworn statements, is much mistaken.

The saddening end of the letter is a moan that the Governor hadn't been content to ask the women if they were between 35 and 50 and let it go at that. For, according to this authority, "it would have saved hundreds of lies and also some pangs on the part of the more truthful ones."

A Growing Demand for Reprisals.

A veteran Russian revolutionist who was in the United States some years ago said that his bitterest grievance against the Government of his country was that it had forced upon people who had no more liking for assassination than anybody else the adoption of that device by depriving them of every other means of bettering an intolerable condition.

The English and French can make a like complaint against the Germans if the latter, by continuing their aerial raids on open cities, compel the making of reprisals in kind as a desperate and repulsive means of putting an end to such outrages.

That resort to this form of defense and prevention might be necessary was more than hinted by ANDREW BONAR LAW of the British War Council, when speaking in the House of Commons this week, and he practically admitted that the pressure on the Government of the public demand to do it was becoming well-nigh irresistible. To lighten that demand, he said that the Allies were already making regular and systematic attacks from the air on military communications and military objects behind the German lines, and there is, of course, the bombing of Karlsruhe by the French, to which they ascribe the immunity which Paris has since enjoyed from the visits of German airplanes and dirigibles.

A competition in atrocity, however, is a dismal thing, and it does seem that the Germans might learn a lesson from having forced the Allies, also, to use in self-defense such an abominable weapon as asphyxiating gases.

MISSION FOR MORGENTHAU.

Board for Palestine Jews Goes Under Government Auspices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Announcement was made by the State Department today that the mission, consisting of Henry Morgenthau and Felix Frankfurter, named to go to Egypt in the interest of the Jews in Palestine, as already told in THE NEW YORK TIMES, was being sent under the official auspices of the United States Government. In connection with the announcement it was explained that the mission had no relation to the creation of an independent State in Palestine. Its object, it was made known, was to ascertain what measures should be taken to ameliorate the condition of the Jews there.

The following statement was issued by the State Department:

"In an effort to ameliorate the condition of the Jewish communities in Palestine the President has sent abroad Former Ambassador Henry Morgenthau and Professor Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School, now serving as assistant to Secretary of War Baker. Mr. Morgenthau and Professor Frankfurter will proceed to Egypt and from there conduct an investigation to ascertain the means of relieving the situation among the Jews in Palestine."

The mission may communicate with the Turkish Government at Constantinople, although the means of correspondence were not made known. It is possible that Turkey may grant permission for the mission to visit Syria, inasmuch as the Constantinople authorities have invited a committee of German Jews to make an inspection of the condition of the Jews in Palestine, and a like invitation has been extended to the Spanish, Germans and Austro-Hungarian consular officers in Turkey.

The State Department was unable today to say whether the supplies shipped many months ago to Alexandria, Egypt, for the relief of destitute Syrians and Armenians had ever reached their destination.

ATTACKS SELECTIVE DRAFT.

Congressman Mason Announces Amendment to Modify the Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—In debate in the House today Representative Mason of Illinois urged that the selective draft law be amended by providing that only volunteers be sent to the European front and that the President be directed by Congress to accept the services of volunteers. After giving notice that he intended to offer an amendment to the draft law directing the President to accept the services of Colonel Roosevelt or other volunteers, and preventing the drafting of the militia for European service, Mr. Mason said:

"We who voted against conscription believed we were right and are confirmed in that belief. Yet no one of us, directly or indirectly, in Congress or out of it, has ever discouraged the enforcement of that law. We believe that the safety of this Republic lies in obedience to law."

"I object to this treasonable speech," Mr. Hastings of Oklahoma shouted, "and will raise a point of no quorum."

"My remarks are not treasonable," answered Mr. Mason, hotly, moving toward Mr. Hastings. "I am as good an American as the gentleman, and I ask that the words be taken down."

Foreseeing a possible personal altercation, a number of members rose to their feet and cries for the regular order threw the House into momentary confusion. This quickly subsided when Mr. Hastings withdrew his words.

"I believe that 90 per cent. of the American people are opposed to forcing our soldiers to go to the trenches of Europe unless they volunteer for that purpose," said Mr. Mason, who then launched into an argument designed to show the drafting of men in the militia for foreign service to be unconstitutional.

GERMANY ASKS FOR FUND.

Appeals to Public to Supplement Pensions for War Sufferers.

COPENHAGEN, June 19, (via London.)—German newspapers print an initial appeal for the collection of a great national fund to supplement pensions for war cripples and the families of soldiers in the same fashion as widows and other dependents of fallen soldiers are now assisted from a fund collected by popular subscription.

The Government pensions are described as utterly inadequate, and instances are cited by figures from the Rhine district, where the pension for men with families is only 67 marks.

The Vorwärts calls it a crying shame and a disgrace to appeal to private generosity for the relief which a grateful fatherland should grant adequately from the public Treasury.

WHO MOURN, THEY SHALL BE COMFORTED.

My dreams had been of lilies—long pale things
In long pale hands, and all the passing hours
I followed angels with half-broken wings
Who led unto a city with bright towers.

I went with them—the gates were open wide—
And while we waited there a voiceless band
Moved slowly in like some reluctant tide
Of lost dead rivers in a lost dead land.

I said: "Who are these silent ones?—have they
No voice—no song for marching—no refrain—
No cheering word—no laughter by the way?"
A voice replied: "These are the Sons of Pain."

Then after them, in robes of violet,
Walked hosts of women, and their eyes were deep
With changeless sorrow — terrible and set;
In them no healing tears nor any sleep.

"Oh, have ye, then, for these no comforting—
These tearless ones that, uttering no cry,
Pass through yon portal?" One with broken wing
Said tenderly: "They shall know by and by."

* * * * * * *

Then music, and great laughter, and the pride
Of trampling hosts—and, blazing in the sun,
Are shining ranks of heroes—men who died
In older wars, who cheer what these have done.

And back of them are women—but no tears
Nor any cry — for like the happy breath
Of children waked from dreaming, with their fears
All gone—they sigh: "So then—there is no death!"

CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH WELLS.

TO AID CENSUS ON EAST SIDE

Educational Alliance Will Devote Entire Effort to That End.

Because of the difficulty experienced by the directors of the military census in explaining to the immigrant population in various parts of the city the meaning of the census and its purposes, the Educational Alliance has decided to close all its usual work until the completion of the census and to devote its main building in East Broadway and Jefferson Street and its branch at Stuyvesant Street to census work. The workers in both buildings will give their time exclusively to assisting the officials in the taking of the census, and the institution will explain to the non-English-speaking residents on the east side the reasons for the census and the necessity of enrollment under the law.

An enrollment bureau is now being conducted in the buildings, and the institution is co-operating to the fullest extent with the public authorities.

After an investigation on the east side by E. P. Goodrich, director of the census here, he found that a number of more places were required, and a number of Synagogues were opened yesterday to take care of the dense population and those who cannot speak English.

The registration yesterday in New York City was estimated at 200,000. Director P. Goodrich was in conference with Chief Magistrate McAdoo over legal proceedings to be taken against persons reported as refusing to register or answer the questions.

Monday was the lowest day of registration since the beginning of taking of the State census. It was said yesterday at the headquarters, 261 Broadway, the number was below 100,000.

As the result of thousands of applications being mailed out of town to New York residents, the Borough Headquarters will remain open after June 25, and a number of volunteer workers will still be required for about two weeks more.

MUNITION MEN TO TEST LAW.

Challenge Government's Interpretation of Tax on Profits.

Local makers of war munitions expressed the opinion yesterday that action would be brought soon in the United States Supreme Court to have the law covering the imposition of the Federal tax on profits from war materials construed. It was said that one reason why the Government had discovered improper returns in respect to profits, as described in Washington dispatches, was the inability of manufacturers to decide exactly what charges they were permitted to make against income.

Revenue Inspectors, it was learned, had been working for several weeks on the account books of companies domiciled in this city, with the result that a number of concerns had been asked to reconsider their decisions in respect to some of the reservations made from income.

The chief bone of contention lies in the charges against profits resultant from the construction of additional plants to handle war business. The munition makers contend that when they figured on contracts with the allied Governments they quoted prices which covered not only a reasonable profit, but the cost of new buildings and machinery necessary to fill the orders. These costs, they assert, should be written off gross income which comes directly from the work, and in numerous cases the original returns to the Revenue Department contained these "offsets."

The Revenue Department has also challenged in some instances the subtraction from war profits of bonuses paid employes.

CLARK DEFENDS CONGRESS.

Says at Valley Forge That Legislators Do Their Whole Duty.

VALLEY FORGE, Penn., June 19.—Marking the site of the encampment of Washington and his army during the Winter of 1777-78, a memorial arch, for which Congress appropriated $125,000, was presented to the State today by Champ Clark, Speaker of the House, on behalf of the Government. More than a hundred Senators and Congressmen, who came here from Washington, attended the exercises.

Governor Brumbaugh accepted the arch on behalf of the commonwealth, and the transfer was attended with the firing of a salute by Battery C, National Guard of Pennsylvania.

In his address Mr. Clark eulogized George Washington, praised free government, and declared Congress was doing its whole duty toward bringing the present war to a speedy and triumphant conclusion.

"Congress," he said, "is the greatest legislative body in all history. Yet every evil-disposed person in the land can find some slander to utter about the American Congress. They revel in such foul work. At this very moment, when the country is engaged in the most stupendous war in all the bloody annals of mankind, Congress is doing its duty, its whole duty, manfully, industriously and particularly to bring it to a speedy and triumphant conclusion. Representatives and Senators not only vote unheard of sums of money for the prosecution of the war, but to the limit of their financial ability they contribute to the cause by purchasing bonds to foot the bills. Representatives and Senators not only voted other men's sons into the army, but they send their own sons to fight, perchance to die, for the starry banner of the Republic."

HOUSE FOR ITALIAN MISSION.

Pembroke Jones Gives His Residence for Their Use.

When the members of the Italian Royal War Mission arive in New York City tomorrow they will stop at the home of Pembroke Jones at 5 East Sixty-first Street, it was announced yesterday by the Mayor's Reception Committee. Mr. Jones's house will be at the disposal of the visitors until Saturday, when they are scheduled to leave for Philadelphia. The committee asked yesterday that Italian flags be put out, and every one possessing such a flag is requested to display it prominently.

The plaza in City Hall Park is being elaborately decorated for the arrival of the mission. A court of honor has been erected as a background for the reception to be given there by Mayor Mitchel and other city officials on behalf of the city.

The mission is due in Jersey City at 3:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The members will be met by a small delegation headed by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler and Lloyd C. Griscom and brought to the Battery, where the Reception Committee will be waiting. The ceremonies at City Hall are expected to begin at 5 o'clock. Addresses will be made on behalf of the mission by the Prince of Udine and Marquis Borsalli. No changes have been made in the remainder of the program, which is designed to keep the visitors busy until they leave on Saturday.

STILL DEPORTING BELGIANS.

Government at Havre Says German Press Bureau's Denial Is Untrue.

HAVRE, June 19.—The Belgian Government, in an official statement issued today, denounces the bad faith of the denial of the Wolff Bureau, on June 7, of the continuation of the deportation of Belgians. The denial, the Government declares, avoids the essential facts and concerns itself only with the questions of the places to which Belgians have been deported.

The Belgian Government maintains that the deportations continue, and that they did not cease, as the Wolff Bureau stated, on Feb. 10.

WAR APPEALS MARK HARVARD CLASS DAY

Graduates Are Called Upon to Spread the Spirit of National Service.

GOWNS COVER UNIFORMS

Clubs Reduce or Omit Customary Festivities—Yale Alumni Dedicate Artillery Armory.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 19.—The olive drab and the navy blue gave the annual class day exercises at Harvard today a warlike setting, though every member of the graduating class who appeared in a service uniform wore the cap and gown above it. Fifty members of the class arrived from Plattsburg on furlough for the day. Many others are in military service in France.

The forenoon exercises were held in Sanders Theatre. Alan G. Paine of Spokane, Wash., delivered the oration, in which he said that college men "must convince not a small minority, but the great majority, of the American people that they were right in wanting the war, and that the future freedom and happiness of the world depend upon its successful prosecution. In other words, ours is the task of popularizing the war."

In the absence of Westmore Willcox, Jr., of Norfolk, Va., the class poet, Norman E. Burbidge of Spokane read the poem, which was mailed to him by its composer, now a student in the Curtiss School of Aviation in Virginia. Its theme was the sacrifice required of Americans in the war. The class ode, written by John D. Parson of Cambridge, was sung, Ronald M. Cook, the chorister, leading the chant.

Exercises in the stadium lacked the whimsical ivy oration of other years, Hunt Wentworth of Chicago, who was to give it, being unable to come East from the Federal training camp at Fort Sheridan. Instead the Harvard Regiment Band gave a concert.

The "big spreads" were almost all missing. The Hasty Pudding Club put on the most pretentious entertainment, while the Pi Eta ran a modest menu. The customary yard entertainment was held, and there was dancing all evening.

YALE ALUMNI CUT PROGRAM.

Hadley Predicts More Serious Work by Students After War.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 19.—Alumni day at Yale today was without time-honored festivities. There were no class groupings in costume about the campus, no bands played, no parade to Yale Field for the ball game was held, and there were no class dinners. The many hundreds of old graduates back for their reunions took the simple program seriously. Arthur T. Hadley, President of the university, addressing them in Battel Chapel, told of the problems that the university would face by reason of the war, of what the Yale Corporation was doing to aid the National Government, and of the response of undergraduates to the call for service.

"In God's good providence," he said, "we are going to emerge from the war a better place of education than we were at the beginning—not merely better because the coming generation of students will be more serious, but better because the coming generation of professors and instructors will be more practical. They will have had a lesson in adapting means to ends."

The meeting was presided over by William Kent, '7, of California, member of Congress. The Right Rev. Boyd Vincent, '67, Bishop of Southern Ohio, W. M. Barnum, '77, of New York City; R. L. Munger, '97, of Ansonia, Conn.; James Wright, '02, New York City, and D. R. Meigs, '07, of Hill School, Pottstown, Penn., were the other speakers.

In the afternoon the artillery armory built by the university near Yale Bowl, was dedicated. The procession was headed by the Second Connecticut Infantry, the Second Company Governor's Foot Guards, the local regiment of home guards, and the Yale batteries. The keys were handed to President Hadley by G. Beekman Hoppin, Chairman of the Military Committee of the Yale Club. The armory, begun just after the War Department authorized the raising of the Yale Batteries during the Mexican border troubles last year, is on part of a tract of land acquired for athletics. Its cost has been met by graduates under direction of Anson C. Goodyear, '89.

A patriotic celebration was held later in the Hewitt quadrangle, at which President Hadley spoke of the intensiveness of the war. He said:

"Not since the days of savage clans, when a war enlisted the energies and was fought at the peril of every man, woman, and child within the tribe, has a conflict between nations so permeated all the life and all the heart of each of the combatant units. This war may well be characterized as the greatest the world has seen, not only in its extent but in its intensiveness. And for that very reason it has taken hold of our colleges as no other war has ever taken hold. Graduates who saw New Haven in the early sixties and have seen it again in these last weeks tell me that the excitement caused here at Yale by the ordinance of secession was as nothing compared with the excitement caused by the declaration of war with Germany."

MANHATTAN GIVES DEGREES.

Brothers' College Holds Its Sixty-fourth Commencement.

The sixty-fourth annual commencement exercises of Manhattan College were held last night in Carnegie Hall, at which the Right Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, Auxiliary Bishop of New York, presided.

The degree of M. A. was conferred on William J. Ryan and that of C. E. on John Kosta.

Those receiving the degree of B. A. were Sylvester W. Del Bello, Thomas McBreen, Arthur J. McConnell, and Bernard J. McEntegart; B. S. and C. E., Joseph A. Capozzi, Louis C. Heilman, James A. McEntegart, Charles S. Power, Thomas J. Reilly, James T. Brennan, Hugh J. Carroll, James A. Hoolihan, William B. Hubbard, John M. Kelly, Edward T. McNierny, Francis J. Noonan, and Arthur G. Pennefather; honorary degree of LL. B., the Rev. Thomas P. Phelan, class of '91, and Surrogate John P. Cohalan, class of '93; honorary degree of M. A., Bryan L. Kennelly, class of '85. The address to the graduates was delivered by Surrogate Cohalan.

ALLOTS CANADIAN PAPER.

Commissioners Will Compel Mills to Share Trade.

OTTAWA, June 19.—At the resumption of the newsprint paper inquiry here today, Commissioner Pringle, presiding officer, at the inquiry, said he would compel paper manufacturers to bear their share of the burden of supplying Canadian trade.

The statement was made in regard to the Western Canada supply, now looked after by the Fort Francis (Ontario) Pulp and Paper Company. Mr. Pringle remarked that the Abitibi Power and Paper Company of Iroquois Falls, Ontario, would have to take its share of this burden.

Canadian manufacturers are permitted to export not more than 80 per cent. of their product, the remainder to be available for Canadian publishers. Mr. Pringle said it was an injustice to the Fort Francis Company to prevent it from exporting by tying it down to supplying the needs of the West. The price of export paper is a cent and a half a pound more than that in Canada.

RED CROSS EXPECTS GIFT OF $10,000,000

Name of Prospective Donor Kept Secret, but He Is One of Nation's Richest Men.

$26,000,000 NOW PLEDGED

Cardinal Gibbons Indorses Campaign—Cities with Large German Population Give Generously.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—More than a quarter of the $100,000,000 Red Cross War Fund had been chalked up as having been subscribed on the big blackboard at the Red Cross War Council's headquarters at 6 o'clock this evening. The official figures showed that $26,000,000 had been received, based on the afternoon reports only, and when the full day's reports are received it is expected the grand total will be $30,000,000 to date.

The War Council let it be known that a single contribution of $10,000,000 was in sight and was expected soon to be enrolled. The name of the mysterious benefactor was kept secret. He is one of the wealthiest men in America and expects to condition his gift on the understanding that the money be used to combat tuberculosis in France, 800,000 cases of the disease having been reported to the War Council.

In New York City alone more than $17,000,000 had been raised, it was announced here, with contributions coming in rapidly. Most of this represented donations by wealthy individuals and dividends from the large corporations. The hunt for more million-dollar contributors grew warmer as the day advanced.

Features of the day's returns were the reports from three cities which have a large German population. Cincinnati, Milwaukee, and Buffalo, shortly after noon today, had reported one-third of their allotments as in and checked up.

Cardinal Sends Letter.

Strong indorsement of the campaign to raise a fund of $100,000,000 for Red Cross war relief was received today from Cardinal Gibbons, the head of the Catholic Church in the United States. In a letter to Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the Red Cross War Council, Cardinal Gibbons said:

"I am in hearty accord with the vast work of the Red Cross War Council, as outlined by you in your recent visit, and toward accomplishing which you and your faithful corps of colaborers have set their minds and hearts unselfishly. I have confident hope that these world-wide plans of charity and mercy will be largely realized, bringing the grateful appreciation of suffering millions as a parental recompense, and as a greater reward, the richest blessings of God."

A suggestion which may open the way for donations by national banks came from Controller of the Currency Williams. He explained that national banks may not legally donate bank funds to any charitable cause, but may declare a special dividend out of the undivided profits.

"Checks for such a dividend can be mailed to stockholders," he said, "with a circular letter suggesting but not requiring that the proceeds be given the Red Cross."

If all national banks should declare an extra dividend of one-half of 1 per cent., and shareholders should turn the sum over to the Red Cross, Mr. Williams explained, $5,000,000 would be produced.

A campaign roll of honor of cities which have already exceeded their apportionment was made up tonight by the War Council. It bears the names of Allentown, Penn.; Saginaw, Mich.; Warren, Penn.; Worcester, Mass.; Flint, Mich.; Englewood, N. J.; Glen Ridge, N. J.; Montclair, N. J.; Orange, N. J.; Albion, N. Y.; Amsterdam, N. Y.; Fleming, N. J.; Penn Yan, N. Y.; Tonawanda, N. Y.; Bethlehem, Penn.; Latrobe, Penn.; Titusville, Penn., and Gary, Ind.

The nature of the reports showed that many big cities are holding back their returns until they can report large sums. Others reported that they were so busily at work getting contributions that they would report later. Many of the large cities are yet to report.

Chicago is a centre that has not yet sent in a report of its full contributions. Two million dollars have already been reported from the Middle Western metropolis. Among the big contributors are J. Ogden Armour, who gives half a million; Swift & Co., which donates a similar amount; Marshall Field & Co., which has contributed $150,000; Sears, Roebuck & Co., $150,000; Wilson & Co., $100,000; William Wrigley, Jr., $15,000; R. T. Crane, Jr., $25,000; Montgomery Ward & Co., $75,000; Frank D. Stout, $50,000; Butler Brothers, $50,000; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., $50,000; Thomas D. and David B. Jones, $50,000, and H. M. Byllesby & Co., $25,000.

Reports from Many Cities.

Reports from many cities were received at headquarters here today. Allentown has already exceeded its allotment of $30,000 by $3,000; Bridgeport reports $34,000 toward its $150,000; Buffalo, $700,000 of its $1,500,000; Camden, $39,000 of its $150,000; Cincinnati, $361,965 of its $1,000,000; Chicago, $2,000,000 of its $8,000,000; Cleveland, $340,000 of its $2,500,000; Denver, $32,962 of its $500,000; Detroit, $291,722 of its $1,500,000; Hartford, $122,089 of its $250,000; Huntington, Ind., $6,848 of its $50,000; Indianapolis, $201,000 of its $400,000; Lockport, $4,970 of its $30,000; Milwaukee, $215,000 of its $600,000; Newark, $283,008 of its $750,000; New Orleans, $100,000 of its $400,000; Oil City, $13,000 of its $30,000; Philadelphia, $455,000 of its $3,000,000; Providence, $97,750 of its $600,000; Reading, $47,500 of its $700,000; Rochester, $367,200 of its $750,000; Saginaw, Mich., $57,755 of its $60,000; Springfield, Mass., $95,000 of its $100,000; St. Paul, $341,000 of its $600,000; Titusville, Penn., $12,350 of its $20,000; Toledo, $120,000 of its $600,000; Waterbury, Conn., $212,912 of its $400,000; Wheeling, $81,525 of its $150,000; Wilmington, Del., $260,000 of its $500,000, and Worcester, Mass., exceeded its allotment of $255,000 by $7,619.

Early this afternoon the Middle Atlantic district jumped into the lead, passing the North Central section, which led yesterday. At 4 o'clock the figures were $2,409,496.38. This does not include New York City. The smaller towns showed remarkable activity all through the day. Hackensack, N. J., telegraphed that thirty persons pledged $16,500. Frederick, Maryland, the original apportionment of which was $5,000, raised so much that its goal was changed to $50,000. The people of Frederick now say that they will raise their subscription to $100,000. Flushing, N. Y., brought its total to $11,698.62.

Reports from Various Cities.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Subscriptions amounting to $187,042 were obtained in the first day of the Red Cross campaign to raise $3,000,000 in this city, making the aggregate $642,042, including the preliminary gift of $455,000 by members of the Executive Committee last night.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 19.—With $250,000 from Pierre S. du Pont and associates, $75,000 from Alfred I. du Pont, with more if needed, and other contributions, Delaware has already exceeded her Red Cross fund allotment of $500,000. The amount reported this afternoon was $545,452, and it has been resolved to increase the amount to $1,000,000.

CINCINNATI, June 19.—Donations to the extent of $361,963 have been made to the local committee in charge of gathering Cincinnati's allotment of $1,000,000 for the Red Cross fund, it was reported late this afternoon. The committee expressed the belief that the $1,000,000 would be overdonated by several hundreds of thousands of dollars.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—An initial contribution of $100,000 was made by William H. Crocker at a meeting last night to discuss plans for raising $1,000,000 as San Francisco's part of the $100,000,000 war fund of the Red Cross.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 19.—The quota of $400,000 allotted to Kansas City, Mo., as its share of the Red Cross fund was nearing completion when the 500 workers reported late today a total subscription of $337,966.

MORGAN'S TEAM LEADS IN NEW YORK CAMPAIGN

Reports Red Cross Gifts of $1,085,000—Mayor a Close Second —Total Exceeds $16,000,000.

Incomplete reports by Captains of teams yesterday in the $100,000,000 Red Cross War Fund campaign appeared to show that the first day of actual solicitation had netted the fund more than $2,000,000, increasing the total of pledges and contributions in New York City to date to more than $16,000,000.

J. P. Morgan's team reported $1,085,000 as its total of pledges and contributions, and seemed to be leading the other twenty-nine teams at noon. Few of the totals announced by the Captains agreed with the revised figures of the auditors, however, and it was not possible to make a definite statement as to standings.

Mayor Mitchel's team reported $1,012,125, and he and his nine teammates seemed to be second in the race. Both his total, however, and that of Mr. Morgan included gifts and pledges previously announced, but which had been assigned to their teams by the managers under a general plan of apportioning certain names to certain teams, and the amounts announced did not, therefore, show the amounts actually collected in the first twenty-four hours of the race.

A $500,000 pledge by Guggenheim Brothers was the largest reported yesterday. There were others of substantial size, however, as well as many large special corporation dividends. Pledges of $50,000 each were received from Liggett & Myers, James McLean, C. K. G. Billings, the Pennsylvania Water Power Company and Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

One of the largest special dividends in behalf of the fund, $250,000, was declared by the Union Carbide Company.

Twenty-five thousand dollar contributions were reported in the names of Tiffany & Co., George J. Whelan, James McLean, who made the contribution in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Willis James, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. C. N. Bliss, L. P. Bliss, Edgar Palmer, T. A. Gillespie, and F. L. Hine.

Ten of the thirty teams in the race are made up of women, and while these did not report amounts as large as the men, most of them made unexpectedly good showings. On the face of the returns, team No. 25, of which Miss Mabel Choate is the Captain, seemed to be in the lead, although, as in the case of the men, few of the totals were corect, and it was not possible last night to announce exactly how the women stood.

Team Workers Confer at Luncheon.

With the exception of Mr. Vanderlip, who is resting from his labors in the Liberty Loan campaign, every member of the thirty teams met yesterday at luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce. These luncheons will be held daily to enable the captains to report progress. Although yesterday was the first day of the race, it was obvious from the statements made that a keen rivalry among the teams already had developed, and that Mr. Morgan's team would not remain in first place without serious competition.

One of the pledges which was not announced at the lunch was received late in the day from Hugh Getty, President of the Building Trades Employers' Association, who announced that that association would contribute at least $100,000 to the fund. Another which came too late to be announced at the lunch was announced by the Acker, Merrall & Condit Company. The firm agreed to donate to the fund 10 per cent. of the gross receipts at all of its stores on June 22 and 23. The company has twenty-two stores in New York and other cities. Henry Maillard, the confectioner, announced that he would contribute 10 per cent. of the gross receipts at his stores during the entire week.

Some of the other contributions and special corporation dividends not announced at the luncheon were $3,800, donated by G. A. Georgopoulo in the name of the Greek residents of the city; a special dividend of one-half of one per cent. by the Crocker Wheeler Company, amounting to $5,500; a special dividend of $10,000 declared by the Manati Sugar Company, a special dividend of $40,000 by the National Surety Company, and contributions aggregating $31,335 by firms affiliated with the Clothiers Association of New York.

Gifts From the Clothing Trade.

The Directors of the Clothiers' Association agreed at a meeting yesterday to call upon every clothing manufacturer in the city to contribute.

The contributions thus far reported follow:

Rogers Peet Company	$10,000
Heidelberg, Wolff & Co.	5,000
Salesmen of above firm	360
Sol Friedman Co.	2,500
Cohen-Goldman Company	2,500
Erlanger, Bloomgart & Co.	2,500
International Tailoring Co., by J. L. Reiss	1,000
Schwartz & Jaffee	1,000
Denzer, Nathan & Co.	1,000
Sol Friedman, personally	500
Light & Schlesinger	500
Cohen & Lang	500
Bashwitz Bros. & Co.	500
J. Friedman & Co.	500
Cohen & Endel	250
Martin Brauer & Co.	250
Brill Brothers	250
Currick, Leiken & Bandler	250
Hays, Levi & Co.	250
Alfred Benjamin-Washington Co.	250
M. & W. Naumburg & Co.	200
J. J. Preis & Co.	200
Abe Bauman	200
Berger, Raphael & Wile	200
Phoenix Manufacturing Co.	100
Mosbacher, Cooperman & Kaufman	25
H. Lissner & Co.	500
Total	$31,335

A partial list of pledges and contributions reported by the Captains of the thirty Red Cross War Fund teams yesterday follows:

TEAM NO. 1.
Mr. Friedsam, Captain.

	Amounts.
List of subscribers not given	$45,000

TEAM NO. 2.
T. A. Gillespie, Captain.

Union Carbide	$250,000
C. K. G. Billings	50,000
American Brake Shoe & Foundry	50,000
Edgar Palmer	25,000
T. A. Gillespie	25,000
Paul D. Cravath	5,000
Smaller cash contributions	3,689
Total	$408,689

TEAM NO. 3.
Daniel Guggenheim, Captain.

Charles Hayden	$100,000
Stephen Birch	10,000
Guggenheim Brothers	250,000
J. W. Ellsworth	10,000
Anonymous	20,000
Smaller cash contributions	8,125
Total	$398,125

TEAM NO. 4.
J. Horace Harding, Captain.

No names announced	$59,125

TEAM NO. 5.
William M. Kingsley, Captain.

Total pledges	$500
Total cash	6,582
Total	$7,032

TEAM NO. 6.
Edgar L. Marston, Captain.

Dean Sage	$5,000
Percival Thomas	5,000
Albert R. Fish	10,000
Smaller contributions	1,800
Total	$21,800

TEAM NO. 7.
Edwin P. Maynard, Captain.

Anonymous	$10,000
A. W. White	10,000
Anonymous	25,000
Smaller contributions	17,225
Smaller contributions	1,765
Total	$53,990

TEAM NO. 8.
John Purroy Mitchel, Captain.

C. A. Holter	$5,000
George F. Baker	1,000,000
Smaller contributions	7,125
Total	$1,012,125

TEAM NO. 9.
J. P. Morgan, Captain.

Jane Aldred	$5,000
G. P. Kingsley	2,500
Robert R. Hirsch	2,000
Mrs. J. P. Morgan	2,000
Thomas A. Buckner	1,000
Mr. and Mrs. La Cerf	1,000
J. P. Morgan & Co.	700,000
Drexel & Co.	250,000
Small contributions	2,124
Louis Stewart	1,000
Charles W. Gould	1,000
Ernest Stauffen, Jr.	1,000
Mrs. Anne L. Hoe	1,000
D. E. Pomeroy	15,000
F. L. Hine	25,000
Thompson, Starrett & Co.	10,000
Albert B. Borden	10,000
Morgan J. O'Brien	2,500
Joseph A. Flynn	1,000
Pennsylvania Water Power Co.	50,000
Total	$1,058,124

TEAM NO. 10.
H. G. S. Noble, Captain.

James H. Wainwright	$2,500
Hornblower & Weeks	20,000
Asiel & Co.	5,000
Carlisle Mellick & Co.	5,000
J. P. Morgan & Co.	50,000
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	50,000
De Coppett & Doremus	5,000
Miscellaneous	5,575
Total	$143,075

TEAM NO. 11.
E. H. Outerbridge, Captain.

De Coppett & Doremus	$5,000
New York Produce, unfi	6,260
Fire Brokers' Association	1,000
Wallace Reid	1,000
Louis L. Clark	1,000
Alfred E. Marling	1,000
H. W. Johns-Manville	5,000
Pilgrims of the United States	1,000
Miscellaneous cash and pledges	800
Havens Relief Society	15,000
Harvey N. Outerbridge	2,500
Miscellaneous	680
Total	$40,190

TEAM NO. 12.
Charles H. Sabin, Captain.

William L. Benedict	$10,000
Charles S. Sargent, Jr.	10,000
R. Bayard Cutting	1,000
R. Fulton Cutting	8,000
Charles Wafe	2,000
Leonard Rapiegie	10,000
William E. Corey	10,000
Total	$46,900

TEAM NO. 13.
Jacob H. Schiff, Captain.

Guggenheim Brothers	$250,000
Other contributions	13,340
Total	$263,340

TEAM NO. 14.
James R. Sheffield, Captain.

Jonathan Bulkley	$5,000
Seward Prosser	25,000
Miscellaneous	46,226
Total	$76,226

TEAM NO. 15.
Albert Strauss, Captain.

Brown Brothers & Co., (New York, Philadelphia, and Boston)	$100,000
J. & W. Seligman	100,000
R. Lawrence Smith	12,500
Brown Brothers (Liberty bonds) (Plant of)	5,000
G. D. Dearborn	10,000
Miscellaneous	11,150
Total	$238,650

TEAM NO. 16.
W. B. Thompson, Captain.

W. B. Thompson	$250,000
Charles McNeil	50,000
H. L. Stetson	10,000
Allen Wardwell	5,000
Maitland F. Griggs	5,000
Liggett & Myers	50,000
C. C. Dulce	10,000
Total	$380,000

TEAM NO. 17.
F. D. Underwood, Captain.

Sidney Bloomenthal & Co.	$2,000
C. L. Benson	1,000
Fred D. Underwood	1,000
Small contributions	1,226
Total	$4,226

TEAM NO. 18.
F. A. Vanderlip, Captain.

William B. Joyce	$10,000
J. P. Grace	5,000
Goodrich-Lockhart Company	10,000
W. L. Scofield	25,000
William R. Willcox	5,000
Miscellaneous	4,000
Total	$59,000

TEAM NO. 19.
George J. Whelan, Captain.

Percival Hill	$5,000
B. N. Duke	2,500
George J. Whelan	25,000
Miscellaneous	11,500
Total	$44,000

TEAM NO. 20.
A. H. Wiggin, Captain.

Pledges and contributions	$28,125

TEAM NO. 21.
Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Captain.

Mrs. Irving T. Bush	$2,000
Anonymous	25,000
Mrs. Richard Aldrich	2,500
Miscellaneous	525
Total	$30,025

TEAM NO. 22.
Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Captain.

Mrs. C. B. Alexander	$10,000
Mrs. Arthur C. James	10,000
Mrs. James McLean, (in memory of Mr. and Mrs. D. Willis James)	50,000
Mrs. Henry D. Brookman	5,000
John Magee	2,500
Elizabeth Freilinghuysen	5,000
Mrs. Charles H. Senf	5,000
Mrs. Henry D. Brookman	5,000
Mrs. Amory Sibley Carhart	5,000
Miscellaneous	7,500
Total	$105,000

TEAM NO. 23.
Mrs. James A. Burden, Captain.

Henry F. Sloane	$5,000
Anonymous	5,000
Mrs. H. McK. Twombly	25,000
Mrs. John H. Hammond	7,500
Mrs. Albert H. Gary	5,000
R. L. Patterson	12,000
Mrs. W. D. Sloane	5,000
Mrs. Eliot F. Shepard	2,500
Miscellaneous	13,826
Total	$80,826

TEAM NO. 24.
Miss Alice H. Chittenden, Captain.

Mrs. S. Bulkley	$5,000
Miscellaneous	765
Total	$5,765

TEAM NO. 25.
Miss Mabel Choate, Captain.

Mrs. C. N. Bliss	$25,000
Miss L. P. Bliss (Liberty bonds)	25,000
Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Bliss, Jr.	25,000
James N. Wallace	10,000
Mr. and Mrs. Robert De Forest	5,000
Mr. and Mrs. S. Dejonge	10,000
Mrs. Bayard Cutting	5,000
Miscellaneous	8,355
Total	$108,355

TEAM NO. 26.
Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Captain.

George W. Perkins	$10,000
Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont	10,000
Mrs. William Church Osborne	10,000
Howard Phipps	5,000
Mr. and Mrs. Dorrtus Robinson	5,000
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bacon	5,000
Mrs. C. C. Cuyler	5,000
Miscellaneous	9,755
Total	$59,755

TEAM NO. 27.
Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, Captain.

Anonymous	$25,000
Miscellaneous	1,435
Total	$26,435

TEAM NO. 28.
Mrs. Herbert Pratt, Captain.

George D. Pratt	$5,000
Mrs. George D. Pratt	2,000
Herbert L. Pratt	10,000
Miscellaneous	1,135
Total	$21,135

TEAM NO. 29.
Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Captain.

Pledges and contributions	$18,000

TEAM NO. 20.
Mrs. Orme Wilson, Captain.

Anonymous	$20,000
Junior League members	25,000
Miscellaneous	900
Total	$45,900

Two banks declared special Red Cross dividends yesterday. They were the Irving National Bank, which announced a disbursement of $40,000, and the Bank of Cuba, which declared a dividend of $1,000. It was reported yesterday that many more banks were contemplating declaring special Red Cross dividends.

The painting of a Grandee of Spain of the seventeenth century, which has hung for some time in the lobby of the Hotel McAlpin, has been donated to the American Red Cross by the owner, Mme. Marie Herrmann, widow of "Herman the Great," the magician who died several years ago. Mme. Herrmann believes that it was stolen from the palace of the Empress Carlotta, widow of Maximilian, as her husband found it in a little curio shop in Mexico City, with many pieces of lace from the palace of the Empress.

Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, Chairman of the Red Cross dinner to be held at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel tomorrow night, said yesterday that the applications for tickets were so numerous that arrangements had to be made to hold the function in the main restaurant instead of the Japanese room as previously intended.

GEO. W. PERKINS, JR., TAKES JERSEY BRIDE

Financier's Son Marries Miss Katharine Trowbridge, Daughter of Princeton Professor.

MANY NEW YORK GUESTS

Miss Marion Cleveland, Late President's Daughter, a Bridal Attendant in Trinity Church, Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 19.—George W. Perkins, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Perkins of New York, and Miss Katharine Trowbridge, daughter of Professor and Mrs. August Trowbridge of Princeton, were married here this afternoon in Trinity Episcopal Church at 4:30 o'clock. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Ralph B. Pomeroy, rector of the church, assisted by Dr. Alfred B. Baker, Rector Emeritus. The ceremony was attended by a large number of New York and Philadelphia people, and was by far the prettiest wedding that has been held in Princeton this season.

Miss May Erdman of Princeton was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Marion Cleveland of Princeton, Miss Gwendolyn Gough of Plainfield, Miss Dorothy Dulles of New York, and Miss Anna Hollis of Princeton. The best man was Edward Freeman of New York, brother-in-law of the bridegroom.

Miss Trowbridge made a charming bride in a white satin dress trimmed with Venetian point lace caught high at the waist. Her veil was of lace, and was given to her by her grandmother. The maid of honor wore an old-fashioned blue organdie dress with the cream Valenciennes lace. The bridesmaids wore pink organdie dresses and leghorn hats trimmed in pink and blue. They carried pink straw hats tied with blue ribbon and filled with blue delphinium and pink stock.

During the ceremony the music of the organ was supplemented by that of a harp, violin, and French horn. The church was decorated with white lilies, pink peonies, and blue delphinium.

The ushers were Alfred R. Bellinger of Syracuse, Stewart Cleveland of Buffalo, W. Stanley Dell of New York, Harold B. Hoskins of Princeton, Stuart H. Link of New York, Dr. Alexander T. Martin of New York, Arthur B. Savage of Philadelphia, and Cornelius P. Trowbridge of Princeton, brother of the bride. Mr. Savage, Mr. Link, and Mr. Hoskins are classmates of the bridegroom, who was graduated from Princeton this June.

Following the ceremony there was a reception at the home of Professor and Mrs. Trowbridge. After an extended wedding trip the couple will make their home in New York, where Mr. Perkins is actively engaged as a member of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A.

TWO FETES FOR RED CROSS.

Stars to Appear at the Lewis and Brokaw Country Estates.

A lawn fete for the benefit of the American Red Cross and Allied War Charities will be held at the country place of Mrs. Frederic E. Lewis, 2d, on the Sound at Saugatuck, Conn., Saturday afternoon. A formidable array of stars will contribute to the program. Marie Dressler will be in charge of a floor show and Lieut. John Philip Sousa and the Navy Band will play.

Another entertainment for the benefit of the Red Cross is to be staged on the W. Gould Brokaw estate at Great Neck, L. I., on June 30. A group of Broadway favorites, some of whom spend the Summer at Great Neck, have volunteered their services. Among the women working for the success of the affair are Mrs. Preston P. Satterwhite, Mrs. Morgan Grace, Mrs. Frederick Kernochan, and Mrs. William R. Grace.

Miss Eleanor White Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Sumner W. White of Nutley, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eleanor Frances White, to Dr. Edmund Waldernar Ill, son of Dr. and Mrs. Charles W. Ill of Newark, N. J. Miss White was a debutante of last Winter, and is a member of the Junior League. The engagement of her brother, George C. White, to Miss Louise L. White of Boston was announced a few days ago. Dr. Ill was graduated from Princeton, Class of '13.

Colonel John S. Bell.

Colonel John S. Bell, formerly Chief of the United States Secret Service Bureau at Washington and once Chief of Police of Newark, died yesterday at his home in Roselle, N. J. He was a native of this city and went to Newark when 18 years old. In 1884 he was made Chief of Police of Newark, and in the following year Chief of the New Jersey Department of the United States Secret Service. In 1888 he was made Chief of the Secret Service with his headquarters at Washington by the appointment of Daniel Manning, then Secretary of the Treasury. He was replaced by a Republican in the administration of President Harrison.

G. W. Roosevelt Dies in His Office.

George W. Roosevelt, manager for the stock and grain brokerage concern of Henry Staier & Co. of 66 Broadway, died suddenly yesterday at his office of acute indigestion. Mr. Roosevelt was 63 years old and was well known in financial circles. He was formerly a member of the Consolidated Exchange and a First Sergeant in the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y. He lived at Montclair, N. J. Mr. Roosevelt is survived by his wife and two daughters.

The Very Rev. Wm. A. McDonald.

GENEVA, N. Y., June 19.—The Very Rev. William A. McDonald, P. R., Rector of St. Francis de Sales Church, died suddenly here today at the age of 62 years. Father McDonald has been in Geneva twenty-seven years, and was widely known in this part of the State. He was a candidate for Bishop of the Rochester Diocese to succeed the late Bishop McQuade.

The Rev. S. O. Dwight.

The Rev. S. O. Dwight, LL. D., Corresponding Secretary of the American Bible Society and a writer, died suddenly yesterday at his home in Roselle, N. J., in his seventy-fifth year.

Obituary Notes.

RICHARD T. GREEN, head of a shipbuilding company at Chelsea, Mass., died yesterday at Cohasset, Mass. He was 61 years of age.

Mrs. FLORENCE CHADWICK COVERT, wife of Ralph Covert, who is a member of the firm of Smith & Covert, plumbers, in Woodhaven, L. I., died on Monday at the home of her mother, 453 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, aged 35 years.

JAMES VAN ALST, President of the Gowanus Towing Company, died from heart disease on Monday at his home, 481 Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-fifth year. Mr. Van Alst had been a resident of Brooklyn for half a century and is survived by his wife, four sons and five daughters.

ROSCOE A. PERRY, Secretary and Treasurer of the firm of Minford, Lueder & Co., sugar and coffee brokers, at 105 Wall Street, Manhattan, died at his home, 11 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday from heart disease. Mr. Perry was 77 years old and was born in Shoreham Vt.

JOHN BROWN, 65 years old, a retired liquor dealer, died on Monday at his home, 406 Etna Street, Brooklyn.

HUGO SCHWARZKOPF, for twenty years manager for the Maresi Company, the caterers, died from apoplexy on Monday at his home, 709 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, aged 47 years.

Miss EFFIE WATSON ROGERS, former secretary to the President of Storrs Agricultural College at Storrs, Conn., died yesterday at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rogers of 14 Baldwin Place, East Orange.

PANCRASIO GRASSI, who died on Sunday at Dumont, N. J., as the result of a railroad accident, was a well-known real estate man in this city. He was President of the Grassi Realty Company and an officer of the Alto Realty Company.

Mrs. LETITIA SILBERSTEIN, wife of J. L. Silberstein, clothing merchant, is dead at her home, 926 East 166th Street.

SAMUEL COHN, [illegible] tobacco merchant and founder of the Union Square Savings Bank, died [illegible]

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East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
Eighth Av., cor. 127th St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
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The N. Y. Times says: "Very human in its tenderness."
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GRACE C. STRACHAN LONG A SECRET BRIDE

President of Women's Teachers' Association Married to T. J. Forsythe, 24 Years Old, on April 6.

Miss Grace C. Strachan, President of the Interborough Association of Women Teachers, is now Mrs. Timothy J. Forsythe, having been married in the village of Fairhaven, Vt., on April 6. The couple intended to keep the marriage secret until the end of the school year, but imparted the news to intimate friends, and it gradually became known to their acquaintances.

Mr. Forsythe is 24 years old. He was born in Williamsburg, and lived for several years in the Kensington district of Brooklyn. He formerly was connected with the import department of the Standard Oil Company, but at present, according to his bride, is employed by the Government in a confidential capacity.

When Miss Strachan was engaged last Fall in campaigning for the Teachers' Pension bill, Mr. Forsythe acted as her publicity manager. He is about 5 feet 10 inches in height, weighs 175 pounds, and has reddish-bronze colored hair and a fair complexion.

Mrs. Forsythe was born in Buffalo, N. Y., where she began her work as a teacher. In 1893 she entered the service of the Brooklyn Board of Education as a teacher, and was rapidly promoted through the various ranks, until in 1900 she was elected Associate Superintendent of Schools. When the school systems of the greater city were consolidated, Miss Strachan was selected as a District Superintendent. She is at present in charge of School Districts 33 and 35, which include the upper Eastern District, and the Bushwick and Brownsville sections.

Miss de Gersdorff to Wed July 3.

The wedding of Miss Josephine de Gersdorff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl A. de Gersdorff of 39 East Sixty-fourth Street, and Frederick J. Bradlee, Jr., of Boston, will take place on July 3. Owing to the recent death of the uncle of the bride-elect, Joseph H. Choate, only the immediate families are to attend.

GEORGE W. ELKINS WEDS MRS. A. L. CUMMER

Wealthy Philadelphian Marries Divorcee, a Daughter of Col. Wm. E. Ludlow, at the Plaza.

The wedding of George W. Elkins of Philadelphia, a son of the late William L. Elkins, and Mrs. Allethaire Ludlow Cummer of Cleveland, Ohio, a daughter of Colonel William E. Ludlow, took place at noon yesterday in the State Apartment of the Plaza Hotel.

Mrs. Cummer, wearing a white afternoon gown, was attended by her sister-in-law, Mrs. James B. Ludlow of Cleveland, as matron of honor, and her father, Colonel Ludlow, gave her in marriage, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. James M. Ludlow of East Orange, N. J., an uncle of the bride. A wedding breakfast for sixteen guests followed the ceremony, and later Mr. Elkins and his bride left on a motor trip to Poland Spring, Me.

Mrs. Elkins's first husband was William M. Cummer, from whom she was divorced. Mr. Elkins's first wife was Miss Stella M. McIntyre of Dayton, Ohio, whom he married in 1881, and who died in April, 1913. He has four children.

Miss Hodges to Wed Lieut. Dickson.

Brigadier General and Mrs. H. F. Hodges have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Alma Louise Hodges, to Lieutenant George Dickson, U. S. N. The wedding will take place on July 10, at Fort Totten, where General Hodges is stationed as Commander of the Middle Atlantic Coast Defense District.

Dance for Russian Ambulance Unit.

For the benefit of the American section of the Wynne-Bevan Russian Ambulance unit, a tea dance will be held this afternoon in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton. Those who will appear in a program of dances are Helen Clarke, Gloria Goodwin, Leonora Hughes, and Quentin Tod, Clifton Webb, and Donald Crane.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

DUGMORE—JOHNSON.—Ada Johnson to William Dugmore.

HOF—BIERBRUNNER.—Mathilde Bierbrunnere to Frederick J. Hof.

LARREMORE—HOPKINS.—Amy Hopkins to Thomas A. Larremore.

Married.

BALDWIN—CHILDS.—On Saturday evening, June 16, at St. Andrew's Church, South Orange, N. J., by Rev. F. C. Todd, Dorothy J., daughter of F. W. Childs, to Marion Sandford Baldwin, all of Orange, N. J.

BEADLESTON—HARPER.—On Monday, June 18, Florence, daughter of Mrs. James Thorne Harper, was married to Mr. Randolph Beadleston of New York, by the Rev. James Palmer, at 58 East 55th St., New York City.

FRISSELL—FARRAR.—On June 19, by Rev. Dr. Hollis B. Frissell, at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. T. P. Shelton, Burkeville, Va., June Farrar to Sydney Dodd Frissell.

STONE—WALSH.—At the Church of the Ascension, New York, June 18, by the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, assisted by the Rev. Harold Lynch, Stephen Grant Stone and Edith Schuyler Walsh.

Brooklyn.

O'KEEFFE—FERRY.—June 18, Adele M. Ferry to Timothy F. O'Keeffe.

STEFFEN—ADAMS.—June 18, Lottie Adams to Edward M. Steffen.

Long Island.

SPECHT—SCHOENWALD.—June 16, Ridgewood, May Schoenwald to Frederick Specht.

Newark.

FISCHBECK—LORENSEN.—June 18, Clara E. Lorens

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular, with More Moderate Fluctuations—$11,000,000 in Gold Arrives.

Yesterday morning's news was not of an encouraging nature to those carrying stocks, and at the opening the market acted very much as it had in the previous day's decline. Afterward it rallied, and from that point on fluctuated irregularly with net changes at the close of the day small for most of the active issues. The widest fluctuations occurred in the motor issues and a few of the specialties. The Street considers that an automobile company which is going to depend upon its regular line of business in the future will suffer from the reduced demand for motor cars, but that those companies which can devote part of their organization to the turning out of airplane parts will benefit under the plan for spending something like $600,000,000 on air machines. General Motors sold up 4¼ points yesterday. Willys Overland up 1⅜, and Maxwell up 2⅛. On the other hand Saxon closed at 25, with a net decline of 4 points following the announcement that the Directors had deferred action for a month on the quarterly dividend. The Steel issues marked time pending a decision on the vexing question as to what constitutes a fair price for Government purchases under the extraordinary conditions prevailing in the markets for labor and pig iron.

Call money again commanded 6 per cent. during most of the day, though it dropped to 4 per cent. at the close. The estimate of $100,000,000 in gold to come in on this movement was increased yesterday by $50,000,000 following the arrival of a second installment of $11,000,000 from Canada, making $33,000,000 received in two days. Bankers see no occasion to look for an early return to low money rates. They are not favorably disposed toward a reduction that might stimulate speculative activity in the stock market, and demands in sight are heavy enough to make necessary protective measures to make sure that there will not be any severe stringency. The matter has been taken in hand by leading bankers who will try to stabilize the market, to the end that all needs may be met without a sharp advance in rates. It is pointed out by some of these men that conditions as they existed a few days ago would have warranted a rate well above 6 per cent. for call money had not efforts been made to hold the rate down in the expectation that conditions would soon improve.

The Street is keenly interested in the outcome of the controversy between Colonel Goethals and Chairman Denman of the Shipping Board relative to the price that shall be paid for steel entering into Government-built ships. It is the understanding downtown that Colonel Goethals had concluded arrangements both with producers of steel and shipbuilders, which would have meant concentration upon a construction program that would have resulted in the launching of the maximum number of vessels at the earliest possible date. With the overruling of his tentative agreement as to the price to be paid for plates on this arrangement wept by the board.

The Stock Exchange, by indirection, has censured the man who sold Liberty bonds below par last Friday, while exonerating him from the hasty inference drawn by the public that he was actuated either by a desire to help Germany or influence the prices of stocks. It might have been better to have made the names of his brokers public in order that they themselves might have given their explanation of the regrettable incident, but the Exchange authorities were satisfied that neither the customer nor the brokers who took his order had any ulterior motive, and were guilty chiefly of failure to think twice before accepting the below-par bid, which happened to be the best offer in the market at the time the sale of $25,000 worth of bonds was made.

LONDON MARKET IS QUIET.

Bank of England Reduces Interest for Spare Balances.

LONDON, June 19.—The money market was changed today by the reduction of ½ per cent. in the interest allowed by the Bank of England to bankers for spare balances. This will ease the money market and facilitate the Government's short term borrowing by Treasury bills which, it is announced, will be available daily at 4½ per cent., both the three and six months' bills and the plan of issuing by tender being abolished. Open market discount rates were reduced in sympathy, and it is expected that bankers' deposit rates will also be lowered. Dearer money in New York has not affected the situation, as it is believed the rise there is only temporary.

The stock market passed a quiet but steady session. The old war loan, shipping, explosive and textile shares were in good request, and Russian issues were steadier on a slight recovery in the ruble. Oil stocks were offered, and American securities closed dull.

The Stock Exchange here will be closed on July 2.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 19.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 60 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 15 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High .....6 | Last 4
Low .....4 | Renewals 6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days .....5@5¼	Sixty days.....5¼@6
Ninety days....5@5¼	Ninety days....5¼@6
Four months....5@5¼	Four months....5¼@6
Five months ....5@5¼	Five months....5¼@6
Six months .....5@5¼	Six months.....5¼@6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....3@4
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4@5

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

60 to 90 days.....5
4 to 6 months.....5¼@5½
Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand ...	$4.7540	$4.7540	$4.7540	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
France—				
Demand	5.76⅝	5.76⅝	5.76⅝	+.00⅛
Cables	5.75⅝	5.75⅝	5.75⅝	+.00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand ...	23.20	23.10	23.10	+0.10
Cables	23.20	23.20	23.20	+0.10

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.7540	4.76⅛
5.1825 Paris	5.76⅝	5.75⅝
China—		
Hongkong	59.50	59.60
Peking	95.00	95.25
Shanghai	89.50	90.00
19.295 Greece	19.85	19.90
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.75	33.00
Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1828 Italy	7.35	7.34
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.25	51.37½
Yokohama	51.25	51.37½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
40.10 Holland	41.18⅜	41.31¼
51.85 Russia	23.10	23.20
20.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	28.75	28.90
Stockholm	30.00	30.20
Christiania	29.20	29.40
19.205 Spain	23.85	23.70
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.25	44.87½
32.44 Rio	26.62½	26.75
5.1828 Switzerland	4.94	4.92

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69⅜	$4.71	$4.69

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $719,760,784; balance, $63,891,120; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $4,205,376; Federal Reserve credit balance, $32,279,390.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, par.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 33¾d, unchanged; in New York, 77½c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, unch...

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales.....	841,575	376,418	462,367
Year to date.....	94,724,331	80,367,748	60,048,890

	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	5½	5⅞	200	Alaska Gold Mines..	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	....
	27½	28	700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg..	27½	28	27⅜	28	+ ½
	84⅜	85½	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf..	85⅝	85⅝	85½	85½	− ½
	92	93	100	Am. Agricul. Chem..	92	92	92	92	....
	94⅞	95½	1,200	Am. Beet Sugar.....	94	95	94	95	....
	180	200	13	Am. B. S. & F. pf..	200	200	200	200	....
	48	48⅛	4,300	Am. Can.....	47⅞	48⅝	47¾	48⅛	+ ⅛
	105⅛	106½	100	Am. Can pf.....	105½	105¾	105½	105½	− ½
	73	73½	2,400	Am. Car & Fdry.....	71½	73¼	71½	73	+1⅝
	36	39	300	Am. Cotton Oil.....	39½	39½	38	38	− 2
	14⅜	14½	600	Am. H. & Leather..	13⅝	14¼	13⅜	14⅛	+ ⅛
	24⅜	25⅛	100	Am. Ice Securities...	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
	23⅝	24	2,000	Am. Linseed.....	23⅞	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
	60	60⅝	1,400	Am. Linseed pf.....	59	60¼	59	60⅛	+ 1⅛
	68⅞	70½	3,350	Am. Locomotive.....	69½	70⅝	68½	70	+ ¼
	60⅝	60⅞	800	Am. Malting 1st pf..	60¾	60¾	60¼	60⅛	....
	103¾	106⅝	10,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref....	105	106⅝	105	106⅜	+ ⅛
	98	100	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A..	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	+ ⅛
	71	71½	1,100	Am. Steel Fdries....	71⅛	71⅜	71	71⅛	+ ⅛
	119⅛	119½	7,800	Am. Sugar Ref.....	118½	121⅞	118½	119¾	+ ⅜
	33	34	800	Am. Sumatra Tob....	32⅝	33	32⅜	33	− ½
	121⅝	121⅞	200	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	121⅝	121¾	121¾	121⅞	....
	190	195	200	Am. Tobacco.....	192½	192½	192¼	192¼	− ⅝
	101	103	100	Am. Tob. pf. new....	103	103	103	103	− ⅛
	52½	52¾	2,400	Am. Woolen.....	52	53½	52	52½	+ ½
	31	31⅜	700	Am. Zinc L. & S....	32	32	31¼	31¼	− ⅛
	62	63	200	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf..	63	63	62½	62½	− 1½
	82⅜	82¾	13,700	Anaconda Copper....	81⅝	82⅝	81⅝	82⅛	− ⅞
	101	101⅜	1,100	Atch., Top. & S. F....	101½	101¾	101¼	101¼	....
	96⅞	97¼	800	Atch., T. & S. F. pf..	97	97	97	97	....
	15⅞	16⅛	200	At., Birm. & At.....	15½	15½	15¾	15¾	− ⅞
	109½	110	2,400	At. Gulf & West I...	106⅞	110¾	106½	109½	+1
	63	63½	5,600	Baldwin Loco.....	61½	64	61½	63	+1
	72½	72¾	700	Baltimore & Ohio....	72⅜	72⅝	72¼	72⅜	....
	69⅝	70	10	Baltimore & O. pf..	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	− ¼
	114	120	200	Barrett Co.....	112¾	113	112¾	113	− 2
	....	....	100	Barret sub. rcts.f.p.	114	114	114	114	− 5
	⅞	1	700	Batopilas Mining....	1	1	1	1	....
	143	145	300	Bethlehem Steel....	145½	145½	145¼	145¾	− 2⅜
	140¼	140½	67,000	Beth.S.class B t.cfs.	139	142⅜	139	140¾	− ¾
	113	12½	700	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S.	11⅜	12⅛	11⅜	11⅞	− ¼
	99	99½	100	Burns Brothers.....	99¼	99¾	99¼	99¾	+ ¼
	41⅜	42¾	100	Butte & Superior....	41⅜	41⅝	41⅜	41⅜	− ⅛
	38	39	300	California Packing...	38¼	38½	38⅛	38⅛	− ⅛
	50½	51⅜	200	California Pet. pf..	51	52	51	52	+ ½
	159½	160½	400	Canadian Pacific....	159½	160⅝	159½	160	+ ½
	80	84	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf..	82½	83¾	82¼	82¼	− 1⅞
	92⅜	93	16,200	Central Leather Co..	92	93⅜	91½	92⅜	+ ¼
	111	112¾	100	Central Leather pf..	112¾	113	112¾	112¾	+ ¼
	36	36½	100	Cerro de Pasco.....	36⅜	36⅝	36⅛	36⅜	− ⅛
	59½	60	600	Chesapeake & Ohio..	60	60	59⅝	59⅝	− ⅜
	33½	33¾	400	Chi. Great West. pf..	34	34¼	34	34¼	+ ⅞
	74½	74½	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P....	74	74	74	74	....
	109½	110	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf..	110	110	110	110	....
	110	110¼	500	Chi. & Northwest'n..	110½	110½	110¼	110¼	− ⅛
	65⅜	65⅝	1,000	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. cfs. of d. f. p.	64½	65¼	64½	65¼	+ ⅝
	35¼	35½	1,300	Chi., R. I. & P. w.i.	35⅛	35⅝	35	35¼	− ¼
	77⅜	78½	800	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p. c. pf. w.i.	77½	78	77½	78	+ ½
	67¼	67⅞	700	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf. w.i.	67½	67¾	67½	67½	....
	21½	21⅝	3,100	Chile Copper.....	22	22	21½	21⅜	− ⅛
	56½	57⅜	3,200	Chino Copper.....	55⅝	57	55¾	57	+1
	37	40¾	100	Clev., C. C. & St. L.	37	37	37	37	− 4
	70	70	100	Col. & H. Coal & I. pf.	70	70	70	70	− ⅛
	51	51⅝	1,500	Col. Fuel & Iron....	50	51½	50	51⅜	− ½
	26¾	27⅛	200	Col. & Southern.....	27½	27½	27½	27½	− ⅜
	40	40¼	1,000	Columbia Gas & El..	40⅛	40¼	40⅛	40⅛	− ⅛
	110	111¼	100	Consol. Gas, Balt...	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	− 2½
	82⅜	82⅝	17,000	Corn Products Ref..	31	32⅝	30¾	32½	+1½
	104	104¼	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf..	104	104½	104	104½	+ ¼
	79½	80	30,400	Crucible Steel.....	79	81⅝	79	79¾	+ ⅞
	102	105	200	Crucible Steel pf....	105⅞	105⅞	105	105	− ⅛
	44	44½	5,600	Cuba Cane Sugar....	43⅝	44¼	43⅜	44	+ ⅝
	90	90⅝	400	Cuba Cane Sugar pf..	91	91	90½	90½	− ¼
	99½	100	100	Deere & Co. pf.....	100	100	100	100	+1
	111¾	112⅜	2,400	Delaware & Hud.....	111	112⅝	111	112⅜	+ ½
	15	16	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf...	15½	15½	15½	15½	− ⅜
	20⅞	21½	1,700	Distillers' Secur.....	20	21½	20	20⅞	+ ⅛
	9⅝	10	700	Dome Mines.....	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
	36¾	37	400	Elk Horn Coal.....	37¼	37¼	37	37	+ ¼
	25⅞	26	1,000	Erie	25⅝	26	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
	38½	39	100	Erie 1st pf.....	38½	38½	38½	38½	+ ¼
	157¾	161	1,000	General Electric....	157⅝	161	157⅝	157⅝	− ⅛
	114½	115	25,800	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs.	110¼	116½	110¼	114⅞	+1¼
	88	89	100	Gen. M. pf.temp.cfs.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅜	88⅜	− ⅛
	51½	52	600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	52	52	51⅝	51⅝	− ⅜
	107	107½	1,900	Great Northern pf....	107¼	107¼	106⅞	107⅜	− ⅛
	32¼	32½	2,600	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	32⅛	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜	− ⅛
	42	43	300	Greene-Cananea.....	42¾	42⅝	42½	42⅝	− ⅛
	123	125	200	Gulf States Steel....	123	123	123	123	....
	103	103½	100	Illinois Central.....	103½	103½	103½	103⅝	+ ⅛
	62⅝	63	6,200	Inspiration Copper..	61⅞	62¾	61⅜	62½	+ ⅛
	27⅞	28⅛	2,900	Int. Mer. Marine....	27⅝	28⅛	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅛
	82½	82⅝	6,300	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	81½	82½	81⅝	82¼	+ ⅜
	39¼	39⅜	11,600	Int. Nickel.....	40¼	40⅝	39⅛	39⅝	+ ¾
	38¼	38½	1,000	Int. Paper.....	37	38½	37	28½	+1½
	105	107	100	Jewel Tea pf.....	106¼	105¾	105¼	105¾	+ ½
	44⅞	45¼	7,400	Kennecott Copper....	44	45¼	44	45¼	+ ⅜
	107	110	100	Kress (S. H.) pf....	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	− ⅛
	95¾	96	8,100	Lackawanna Steel...	94½	96¾	94¼	95⅞	+1⅝
	18	19	100	Lake Erie & West....	18	18	18	18	− ½
	18	18½	500	Lee Rubber & Tire..	17⅝	18½	17⅝	18½	− ¼
	39	42	100	Long Island.....	39	39	39	39	....
	50⅜	50⅞	4,900	Maxwell Motors	50	51½	50	50⅜	+2⅛
	87	88	1,200	Max. Motors 1st pf..	88	89	88	88	+3
	21½	22	1,200	Max. Motors 2d pf...	21	23	21⅝	21⅝	....
	95¼	95⅝	6,200	Mexican Petroleum..	94¼	96⅜	94¼	95½	+ ¼
	40¼	40⅜	2,150	Miami Copper	40⅛	40⅞	40⅛	40⅜	− ⅛
	62⅛	62½	5,900	Midvale Steel.....	62	63	62	62¼	....
	6¼	6⅜	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas..	6⅛	6½	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
	29	29½	1,400	Mo. Pacific w i.....	29	29⅝	28¾	29	....
	108½	111	300	Nat. Biscuit Co.....	109¾	109¾	109	109	− 1
	35¼	35½	1,200	Nat. Conduit & Cable	35¼	36	35¼	35¾	+ ⅛
	39	39⅜	3,300	Nat. Enam. & St....	38⅝	39¼	38⅜	39	+ ⅛
	56	56½	300	National Lead.....	56¼	57	56½	56⅝	+ ⅛
	23¾	24	500	Nevada Con. Cop....	23½	24	23½	24	....
	90¾	91	1,000	N. Y. Central.....	90⅝	91	90½	90⅞	− ⅛
	35	40	100	N. Y. Dock pf.....	38	38	38	38	− 2
	36⅜	37	2,200	N. Y., N. H. & H....	36	37¾	36	36⅜	+ ⅛
	24½	27	100	Norfolk Southern....	25	25	25	25	+ ⅛
	103½	103¾	300	Northern Pacific....	103⅜	103⅞	103⅜	103⅝	+ ⅛
	106	108	1,000	Nova Scotia S. & C..	101	108	101	108	+6
	127	127¼	9,700	Ohio Cities Gas.....	132	133½	127	127¼	+3¼
	5⅝	6⅜	300	Ontario Mining.....	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	− ¼
	90	91	100	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf..	91	91	91	91	−3
	52⅜	53	900	Penn. R. R.....	52⅞	52⅞	52⅜	52⅜	− ¼
	72	72½	100	People's Gas, Chi..	72	72	72	72	−1
	17½	19	1,100	Père Marquette.....	18½	19	18⅜	18⅜	−1⅝
	33	34	100	Philadelphia Co....	33½	33½	33½	33½	− ⅜
	54⅜	54⅞	11,000	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d.	52⅝	55	52⅝	54⅝	+ ⅝
	33⅝	33⅞	5,900	Pitts. & West Va....	32⅝	34	32⅝	33⅜	+ ⅞
	64½	65	100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf..	64½	64½	64½	64½	− ¾
	140½	142	500	Pullman Co.....	142½	143	142	142	−1
	52½	53	700	Railway Steel Sp....	52½	53	52½	53	+ ½
	28¾	28¾	3,800	Ray Con. Copper....	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	....
	96⅞	96¾	11,100	Reading	96⅞	96¾	95⅝	96	+ ⅛
	83⅛	83⅞	13,500	Rep. Iron & Steel....	83⅛	83⅞	83¼	83⅞	+ ⅛
	62	64¼	1,350	Royal Dutch t r.....	62	64¾	63	64½	+1
	102	103	3,100	Savage Arms.....	101	106	101	102½	+2½
	28	28	1,600	Saxon Motor.....	30	30	24⅞	25	−4
	27¼	28	100	Seab. Air Line pf...	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	− ¼
	171	172	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co..	171¼	171¾	171¼	171¾	+1¼
	26⅞	27¼	500	Shattuck-Arizona ...	27	27¼	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅛
	52	52½	6,100	Sinclair Oil & Ref...	52¼	53⅜	52	52½	− ¾
	58	58½	800	Sloss-S. Steel & I....	58⅜	58⅝	58¼	58¼	− ⅛
	93	93½	600	Southern Pacific....	93	93⅜	93	93	− ⅜
	27	27⅛	800	Southern Railway....	27	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ ⅛
	85⅜	85¾	62,900	Studebaker Co.....	82¾	86¾	82¾	85⅜	+3¼
	99	101	100	Studebaker Co. pf...	101	101	101	101	....
	45½	47¼	500	Superior Steel.....	45½	46	45¼	46	....
	18⅜	18⅝	20,000	Tenn. C. & C.....	16¼	18⅝	16⅜	18½	+2
	210	210½	1,100	Texas Co.....	210	211	210	210	....
	15	15⅜	200	Texas & Pacific	15	15⅜	15	15⅜	− ⅛
	101	101½	700	Third Avenue	100	101	100	101	−1⅛
	58⅜	58¼	2,500	Tobacco Products....	58	58½	58	58¼	+ ⅛
	95	98	100	Underwood Typew....	96	96	96	96	−2
	85½	89	100	Union B. & P. new..	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	−4½
	135⅜	135⅞	5,000	Union Pacific	133⅝	136¼	133½	135⅞	− ⅜
	79½	80	200	Union Pacific pf....	79½	80	79½	80	....
	44½	45	400	United Alloy Steel..	45¼	45⅛	44½	44½	− ½
	104	105	2,400	United Cigar Stores..	105¼	106	104⅞	105	− ½
	136	137½	200	United Fruit.....	136	136	136	136	+1⅜
	....	....	300	United Paper Board..	29¼	30⅜	29¼	30	....
	162⅜	162¾	15,600	U. S. Indus. Alco...	161	164¼	161	162¼	+1¼
	14½	16½	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co..	16	16	16	16	− ¾
	60¼	61	100	U. S. Rubber.....	60	60	60	60	....
	59	61	800	U. S. Sm. R. & M....	59¼	59¾	59	59	− ½
	49¾	51¼	100	U. S. S., R. & M. pf.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	+1¼
	127½	127⅝	266,200	U. S. Steel.....	127¼	128⅝	126⅝	127½	− ¼
	117⅛	117½	400	U. S. Steel pf.....	117¼	117¼	117⅜	117⅜	− ⅛
	109½	109⅝	4,900	Utah Copper	108¼	110	107⅞	110	+ ⅝
	19½	20	100	Utah Securities.....	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	....
	43	44	200	Va.-Car. Chemical..	42	42¾	42	42⅜	....
	68	70	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C..	70	70	70	70	....
	12⅜	12⅝	100	Wabash	12½	12⅝	12½	12½	....
	49⅜	49⅝	900	Wabash pf. A.....	49¼	49½	49	49⅜	+ ⅜
	20½	21	900	Western Maryland..	20¾	21	20¾	21	+ ⅝
	16⅜	16¾	100	Western Pacific	16½	16¾	16½	16½	− ⅛
	45	46	300	Western Pacific pf..	46	46	46	46	....
	93⅜	94¼	300	Western Union Tel..	93¼	93½	93¼	93½	− ⅛
	51	51¼	2,100	Westingh. E. & M....	50⅝	51½	50⅝	51	− ⅛
	67	70	100	Westingh. 1st pf....	68	68	68	68	....
	15⅜	16	4,400	Wheeling & L. E....	15	15⅞	14⅞	15⅜	....
	47	47½	200	White Motors.....	45½	47	45½	47	+1
	72½	73	1,200	Wilson & Co.....	72	74	72	72½	....
	32½	32⅝	84,000	Willys-Overland	31⅝	33⅛	31⅜	32½	+1½
	59½	61¼	100	Worth. Pump pf. B..	60	60	60	60	− ⅛

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Will Silk Replace Cotton?

A Southern banker who is now an officer of a large New York City bank suggested yesterday that silk might soon replace cotton if the price of the latter continued its sensational advance. Spot cotton sold yesterday at 26.95 cents a pound, or $134.75 a bale. The banker pointed out that inasmuch as raw cotton was selling at more than double the price current this time last year, it was reasonable to suppose that cotton wearing apparel would go up in price accordingly, and perhaps a little more, in view of the increased cost of labor and other expenses of manufacture. In the circumstances he thought that the difference in price of a silk shirt and a cotton shirt would become so small relatively that the usual buyers of cotton shirts would turn to silk. In that event the wearing of silk shirts would no longer be an indication of prosperity. It was also suggested that the farmers of the South would make so much money in selling their product at record high prices that they would probably be the first to take to silk in place of cotton.

Steel Price Question Affects Trading.

The steel price situation continued as a leading topic of discussion in stock commission houses yesterday, and the trend of conversation indicated that numerous potential bulls were holding aloof from the industrial issues until the attitude of the Government was more clearly defined. It was evident that speculators thought the future course of steel company profits depended to a considerable extent on the controversy in the Shipping Board. The Street has the impression that prices are secondary in General Goethal's ideas to his determination to build 3,000,000 tons of shipping in eighteen months if he has a free hand. And this impression is not coupled with the thought that in case the Panama Canal builder is put in full charge of the work the steel makers will ask prices abnormally high, considering current costs of raw material and labor.

Decline of the Reichsmark.

Downtown bankers scoffed yesterday at the theory advanced by a leading German newspaper, quoted here on cabled dispatches, that the reichsmark was being depressed in Holland and Switzerland by sales of American-owned German securities. Inquiries at several well-informed banks failed to uncover any liquidation of the sort in many months, and the possibility of transactions being put through the censors was said to be exceedingly small. It was asserted that cabled orders to sell German bonds or stocks could hardly get through to neutral countries in Europe because of the chance that the proceeds might somehow benefit the enemy, while orders by mail would not fare any better.

A Paper Burden.

"There is nothing extraordinary in the depreciation of mark exchange on the Dutch and Swiss markets," said one prominent foreign exchange banker. "On the contrary, it would be

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MORE BANKS TO JOIN FEDERAL RESERVE

Changes in Act Are Advantageous to State Banks and Trust Companies.

STRENGTHENS THE SYSTEM

James F. Curtis Gives a Synopsis of the Most Important Amendments.

Bankers expressed themselves yesterday as well pleased with the passage of the amendments to the Federal Reserve act, and pointed out that the changes in the law were particularly useful at this time, when the demands made upon the banking resources of the country were so great. Special emphasis was placed on the fact that under the revised form of the law State banks and trust companies all over the country were more likely to come into the system, thus strengthening the entire banking structure; and it was argued the reduction in reserve requirements would be found very advantageous, especially at this juncture.

Inquiry among the large New York City trust companies elicited the information that the Boards of Directors had not yet decided whether applications for membership would be filed, but it is known that a number of the large Western State banks and trust companies will promptly join the system. The charters of banks and trust companies vary and it will be necessary to adjust details to suit each individual case.

Following is a synopsis of the more important provisions of the Reserve act amendments, as prepared by James F. Curtis, general counsel and Secretary of the New York Reserve Bank:

"State Bank Members.—Section 9 has been changed to make more specific the terms upon which State banks and trust companies may be admitted to membership. The principal changes in this regard are those resulting from enacting into law many of the provisions concerning State bank membership which have heretofore existed merely as regulations of the Federal Reserve Board, such as the provision authorizing a State bank or trust company to withdraw from the Federal Reserve system, which is now fixed at after six months' written notice, subject to certain limitations of the amount of capital stock of any Federal reserve bank which may be withdrawn in this manner in any one calendar year. Such banks will also under the new law be required to make reports of condition (not less than three annually) to the Federal Reserve Bank instead of to the Controller as heretofore. The member banks will also be subject to examination made by direction of the Federal Reserve Board or by the Federal Reserve Bank except when the examinations of the State authorities are approved by the Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank.

Retention of Charters.

"The retention of their charter powers by such institutions is also provided for in terms. Subject only to the provisions of the Federal Reserve act and of the regulations of the board made pursuant thereto, any State bank becoming a member of the Federal Reserve System is authorized to retain its full charter and statutory rights and to exercise all corporate powers granted to it by the State, provided that no Federal Reserve Bank may discount for such a member any paper of a borrower who is liable to the member bank for more than 10 per cent. of its capital and surplus.

"Reserves.—Section 19 has been amended by reducing the reserve required to be held by member banks, as follows:

	Demand Deposits.	Time Deposits.
Country banks	7 per cent.	3 per cent.
Reserve city banks	10 per cent.	3 per cent.
Central Reserve city banks	13 per cent.	3 per cent.

All of the above are to be kept as an actual net balance on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank. The effect of this amendment is to eliminate the necessity for member banks carrying any part of their reserves in their own vaults as a matter of law and also to reduce the required reserves from 12 per cent. of demand deposits and 5 per cent. of time deposits for country banks, 15 per cent. of demand deposits and 5 per cent. of time deposits for reserve city banks, and 18 per cent. of demand deposits and 5 per cent. of time deposits for central reserve city banks.

"Deposit of Government Bonds.—Section 17 has been changed in order to repeal the provisions of law requiring national banks to maintain a minimum deposit of Government bonds with the Treasurer of the United States.

"Exchange or Collection Provisions.—Section 13 has been amended to authorize Federal Reserve Banks to receive from non-member banks or trust companies deposits solely for the purpose of exchange or of collection. These deposits may be received subject to the requirement that the non-member bank or trust company maintain with the reserve bank a balance sufficient to offset the items in transit held for its account.

"The so-called Hardwick Amendment, as amended, provides that nothing in the act shall be construed as prohibiting either a member or a non-member bank from making reasonable charges, to be determined and regulated by the Federal Reserve Board, but not to exceed 10 cents per hundred dollars or fraction thereof based on the total of checks and drafts presented at any one time, for collection or payment of checks and drafts and remission therefor by exchange or otherwise. No such charges, however, shall be made against the Federal Reserve Banks.

Changes in Note System.

"Federal Reserve Note Issues.—Section 16 has been amended to authorize the issue of Federal reserve notes against notes, drafts, bills of exchange or acceptances acquired under Section 13 of the act or bills indorsed by a member bank purchased under Section 14, or bankers' acceptances purchased under Section 14, or gold or gold certificates. The change consists of the addition of the words 'or gold or gold certificates.'

"The gold or gold certificates held as such collateral under the new law will be counted as part of the gold reserve which the Federal Reserve Bank is required to maintain against its notes in actual circulation. This change will result in all outstanding Federal reserve notes being shown as a liability of the Federal Reserve Bank and of gold or gold certificates deposited with the Federal reserve agents being included among the assets of the bank. There is a further provision that gold deposited with the Treasurer of the United States for the purpose of redeeming outstanding Federal reserve notes shall be considered as a collateral security on deposit with the Federal reserve agent.

"Gold Settlement Fund.—Section 16 has been amended by adding a new provision authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to receive deposits of gold coin or gold certificates when tendered to the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer by any Federal Reserve Bank or Federal reserve agent.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Record.
All. Tr. of Phila..	*1	..	June 30	June 19
Am. Surety	1½	Q.	June 30	June 23
Am. Tel. & Tel.	2	Q.	July 16	June 30
Cent. of N. J.	2	Q.	Aug. 1	July 16
Chi. City Ry.	2	Q.	June 30	June 23
Chi. C. & C. pf.	$1.50	SA.	July 1	June 23
Crucible Steel pf.	2	Ac.	July 31	July 10
Fed. Oil pf.	10c.	Q.	July 2	June 22
Fidelity Tr., Phil.	*1¼	..	June 22	....
Gen. Ry. S.,&pf.	1¾	Q.	July 2	June 19
Granby Con.	2½	Q.	Aug. 1	July 18
Hill Mfg.	3	Q.	July 2	June 19
Hill Mfg.	1	Ex.	July 2	June 19
Hupp Motor pf.	1¾	Q.	July 2	June 20
Key, Tire & Rub.	3	Q.	July 2	June 22
Key. Tire & R. pf.	2	Q.	July 2	June 22
Key. Tire & R.	1-3	Ex.	July 2	June 22
Magma Cop.	*10c.	..	July 25	July 14
Nat. Casket	1½	Q.	June 30	June 20
N. E. T. & T.	$1.75	Q.	June 30	June 20
Peo. N. S., Roxby	*7	..	July 2	June 19
Rep. Ry. & L.	1	Q.	June 30	June 14
Rep. Ry. & L. pf	1¾	Q.	June 30	June 14
Standard Screw.	*1	..	July 2	June 18
West. Coal	3	Q.	July 2	June 19

*In favor of Red Queen.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

NEW ORLEANS, TEXAS & MEXICO for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Total op. rev.	$6,410,377	$4,796,248	$1,614,129
Total op. exp.	4,321,277	3,674,832	646,445
Net op. rev.	2,089,100	1,121,416	967,684
Tax. & uncol. revenue	142,201	146,690	*4,399
Op. income	1,946,809	974,726	972,083
Total op. inc.	72,946	47,098	25,848
Gross income.	2,019,755	1,021,824	997,931
Total deduc.	796,037	780,319	16,018
Surplus	1,223,118	241,205	981,913

Public Utilities.

LEWISTON, AUGUSTA & WATERVILLE STREET RY.—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
April gross	68,053	68,400	*7,653
Net after exp.	17,778	19,176	*1,398
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,076	3,056	*980
12 mos. gross.	836,375	754,476	81,899
Net after exp.	239,619	258,187	*18,568
Interest, &c.	183,585	161,663	6,078
Prf. stock div.	36,000	36,000	.....
Balance	18,034	30,524	*12,490

PHILADELPHIA & WESTERN RAILWAY—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
May gross	47,778	46,011	41,905
Net	24,258	24,609	20,972
Sur. aft. chgs. & taxes	11,731	12,080	10,108
12 mos. gross.	531,371	485,775	416,675
Net	272,254	253,514	198,083
Sur. aft. chgs. & taxes	121,778	104,371	58,546

TENNESSEE POWER CO.—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
April gross	140,096	109,785	30,311
Net after exp.	62,282	59,392	2,890
Sur. aft. chgs.	15,601	22,749	*7,148
12 mos. gross.	1,745,091	1,185,849	559,742
Net aft. exp.	721,841	629,670	92,171
Sur. aft. chgs.	220,577	170,402	50,175

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT and Subsidiary Companies, eliminating Inter-Company items, for May—

Gross earnings	371,745	326,400	45,345
Net earnings	113,454	126,706	*12,252
Gross income	120,623	129,880	*9,236
Net income	37,984	61,433	*23,448
Bal. aft. pf. div	12,027	35,476	*23,448
12 months ended May 31:			
Gross earnings	4,228,747	3,523,962	704,785
Net earnings	1,605,624	1,443,970	161,653
Gross income	1,634,836	1,456,287	178,549
Net income	738,895	713,232	25,662
Bal. aft. pf. div	427,411	401,748	25,662

*Decrease.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4	@4½	4.05	4.65
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½	@5	4.95	4.75
Canadian North	1917-'26	4½	@5	6.80	5.80
Canadian Pacific	1917-'28	4½		5.30	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½		5.00	4.70
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½		4.80	4.50
C., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½		5.90	5.15
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5		4.92	4.75
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5		5.35	5.00
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5		6.25	5.10
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½		4.95	4.70
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½	@5	5.15	4.90
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½		5.50	5.00
Illinois Central	1917-'28	4½	@5	4.95	4.70
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5		4.88	4.60
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5		4.90	4.65
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5		6.10	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1917-'22	5		5.75	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'28	4½	@5	5.25	4.95
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½	@5	5.10	4.75
Norfolk & West'n	1917-'24	4½		4.75	4.55
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½	@6	5.35	5.00
Penn. Gen. Fr'ght	1917-'23	4	@4½	4.75	4.50
St. L. Southw'n	1917-'28	4½	@5	5.40	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1917-'26	5		5.30	5.00
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½		4.90	4.70
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½	@5	5.10	4.75

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Ant Oil	34	35	Iron C pf.	17	18
Bay S Gs.	8	9	Iron Hos.	1½	1¾
Bingham	12⅞	13	Jerome V.	1¼	1¾
Bohemia	1½	1⅝	La Rose	40	45
Begole	50	75	Majestic	42	45
Bost Ely.	45	55	Mex Met.	27	30
Bost & M.	62	63	Mojave T.	42	48
Butte & L.	16	18	New Balt.	1½	1¾
Butte & D.	50	62	New Doug.	1½	1¾
Bost & Ar.	1¾	2⅛	N U Bing.	..	50
Calaveras.	3¼	4½	Nixon Cop.	37	40
Chief Cons.	1⅝	1⅞	N Cornelia.	17½	18½
Crown Res.	26	32	N Z & L.	60	62
Cortez	20	30	Oneco	50	65
Con Ariz.	2	2½	Ohio Cop.	1½	1¾
Champ C.	9	10	Onondaga.	35	40
Cal Corb.	1½	2	Pion Con.	1¼	1⅜
E & B B.	2⅜	2½	Rilla	2	3
Earl Eagle.	21	24	Ray Here.	3¾	4
Fortuna	5	6	S W Mex.	2	2⅜
Gold Lake.	5	7	S W Mex.	2	2¼
Houghton	90	99	Truro Steel	1	1½
Homa Oil.	1⅛	1⅜	U V Ext.	37¾	38¼
Humboldt.	90	95	Yukon G'd.	1⅞	2⅛
Iron Cap.	17	17½			

*Full paid. †Part paid.

Canada's Movement of Grain.

TORONTO, June 19.—Up to June 1 of the present crop year, which began Sept. 1, 1916, the Canadian Northern Railway has handled 58,477 cars of grain originating from the territory served by its lines in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. This constitutes 39 per cent. of the total handling of all the roads operating in Canada, and is an increase of 1.6 per cent. over the same period last year.

THE COTTON MARKET

Prices Continue to Rise, with March and May Selling Up to 27 Cents.

Cotton prices continue to rise. A week ago quotations touched 25 cents, on Monday the 26-cent level was crossed, and yesterday March and May contracts sold up to 27 cents a pound. The price of spot cotton rose yesterday to 26.95 cents.

Yesterday's excitement in the cotton market was stimulated by sensational advances in Liverpool. October contracts sold here at 26.60, or more than $5 a bale above Monday's closing figure, and $12 a bale above the low price of last Friday. Heavy realizing was encountered at the initial level, however, and there were sharp breaks in the late trading, with October selling off to 25.97, and closing at 26.13. The general list closed irregular and unsettled at a net advance of 52 to 63 points.

The Liverpool market reflected even a more acute situation than indicated by recent big fluctuations. At one time before the local opening prices there were nearly 3½ cents a pound above Monday's closing figures. Private cables reported an active demand from both Lancashire and Continental spinners, with a continued scarcity of contracts. Houses with Liverpool connections had some buying orders around the local ring at the opening here, and first prices were 52 to 105 points higher. At the best early level active months showed net gains of 87 to 108 points, with both March and May deliveries selling at the 27-cent level. An early reaction of 40 to 45 points was followed by a comparatively quiet and steady market during the middle of the day, but there was another break late in the afternoon on reports that spots were offered 50 points under contracts in New Orleans with heavy deliveries on July expected in that market. The break carried active months about 42 to 70 points under the early high level, but there were closing rallies of several points on renewed covering.

The absence of rain was again complained of in the Southwest, but temperatures were generally higher and conditions over the greater part of the belt were considered favorable. It seemed to be expected, however, that the weekly report of the Weather Bureau today would make an unfavorable showing. No change was reported in the cotton goods situation. Trade interests were credited with moderate purchases around the local ring, and very little selling was reported for Southern account, although late advices from New Orleans suggested that futures were above a parity. Exports for the day were 12,988 bales, making 5,051,771 so far this season.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Mon.
June	....	....	....	26.26@26.55	25.63
July	26.20	26.62	26.20	26.56@26.40	25.73
Aug.	26.46	26.46	26.46	26.27@26.35	25.60
Sept.	....	....	....	26.21 bid	25.66
Oct.	26.20	26.60	25.97	26.13@26.20	25.58
Nov.	....	....	....	26.15 bid	25.60
Dec.	26.60	26.70	26.05	26.25@26.29	25.70
Jan.	26.70	26.70	26.20	26.28@26.35	25.78
Mar.	26.95	27.00	26.30	26.45 bid	25.92
May	27.00	27.00	27.00	26.57 bid	26.05

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 75 points higher, at 26.95c for milling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 26c; Houston, 26c; New Orleans, 25.10c; Savannah, 26c; Augusta, 25.88c; Memphis, 25c. The day's cotton statistics follow:

	Tuesday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	21,360	15,236	14,719
Port stocks	810,767	860,344	885,983
New York stocks	92,100	109,444	171,844
New York arrivals	3,420	5,370	1,781
Today's exports	12,988	8,575	10,098
Season's exports	5,051,971	4,980,871	5,333,813

Liverpool Cables.—Spot cotton in good demand; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 8,000 bales. Imports, nil. Middling upland, 19.37d. Futures opened irregular, 76 to 100 points higher. Closed irregular and unsettled at a net advance of 106 to 115 points. July-August, 18.20d; October-November, 17.15d; January-February, 16.40d; March-April, 16.45d.

Manchester—Yarns and cloths irregular.

LITERATURE AND ANNALS
If you are the owner of any Unlisted Securities whose market price you do not know, look in The Annalist Open Security Market. 10c. at newspaper stands; $4.00 a year. The Annalist, Times Annex, New York.—Advt.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The harvesting of the new Winter wheat crop is progressing rapidly under most favorable weather conditions, and the appearance of new Winter wheat on the market has brought about a very profound change in conditions. So far the offers of new wheat have not been of large volume, but during the last two days prices have crumbled in anticipation of increased pressure and owing to a general absence of demand. Cash markets in the Northwest were decidedly weak, with little or no demand, and contracts in Chicago were 4@6c lower.

RYE.—Market weak; No. 2 Western, $2.47, cost, insurance and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	2.08	2.03	2.05	2.11⅛	1.03⅜
September	1.83	1.78	1.81	1.85	1.05⅞

CORN.

Sentiment in the corn market is still divided. Some authorities believe that the spot situation is strong enough to hold the market against the influence of improved crop reports, while others believe that the prospects of a record yield are likely to bring about lower figures. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.83¾, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.55¾	1.54	1.54⅞	1.55½	.73⅝
September	1.45¾	1.43½	1.45½	1.46¼	.73⅝
December	1.08¼	1.05¾	1.08⅜	1.07⅝	.64⅝

OATS.

The oats market was moderately active, but price changes were confined within a range of about a cent a bushel, closing net unchanged to ⅛c higher. Receipts were fairly liberal at interior points, and exports were moderate. Export sales were estimated at 200,000 bushels. The local cash market was easy. Standard quoted at 73½ to 74½; No. 2 white, 74c, nominal; No. 3 white, 73 to 73½c; No. 4 white, 72 to 72½c; fancy clipped white, 74½ to 75½c; ordinary clipped white, 72½ to 74c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	52¾	52¼	58	48¼	30⅜
September	52⅝	51⅝	52⅜	52½	30⅝
December	54⅛	53⅜	54¼	54¼	40⅜

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was moderately active, and after showing some heaviness early for lard and pork, prices rallied and closed firm at the top. Packers were not disposed to sell and were believed to be expecting a larger business with the Government in meats. Exports recently have been falling off, and the foreign situation is easier. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 13,000, estimated for 27,000; Kansas City received 14,000 and Omaha 9,800.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	21.62	21.50	21.62	21.57	13.02
Sept.	21.82	21.65	21.82	21.77	13.17
Ribs—					
July	21.15	21.00	21.15	21.02	13.55
Sept.	21.40	21.25	21.37	21.25	13.67
Pork—					
July	38.65	38.47	38.65	38.60	22.82
Sept.	39.00	38.80	39.00	38.85	23.50

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cotton seed oil market again failed to respond to the pronounced strength in cotton and at the close values ranged from 2 points net lower to 6 points higher. Reports of a large increase in acreage of peanuts in the South had more or less effect and apparently operators are disposed to favor a conservative attitude at the present time. Total sales for the day were 24,600 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	16.30@	16.30
June	....	....	16.30@16.75	16.30
July	16.56	16.43	16.43@16.46	16.45
August	16.46	16.44	16.38@16.39	16.38
September	16.47	16.38	16.38@16.39	16.38
October	16.42	16.33	16.34@16.35	16.28
November	16.18	16.10	16.07@16.09	16.05
December	16.09	15.99	15.98@16.01	15.94
January	15.99	15.99	15.98@16.02	15.94

COFFEE.

There was a renewal of July liquidation in the market for coffee futures yesterday. A good deal of this was in the way of switching, July being exchanged for December at 16 and 18 points and for May at 42 points. There was also switching from September to May at 34 points, with these operations accompanied by scattered selling and a gradual decline in prices. The close showed a net loss of 11 to 15 points. Sales, including exchanges, amounted to 146,250 bags. Prices in the spot market were nominally unchanged on the basis of 10c for Rio 7s and 10¼c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	....	....	7.72@7.74	7.87
July	7.90	7.76	7.75@7.77	7.90
August	....	....	7.79@7.81	7.93
September	7.95	7.90	7.83@7.85	7.98
October	....	....	7.85@7.88	7.99
November	....	....	7.89@7.91	8.02
December	8.06	7.95	7.94@7.95	8.06
January	....	....	7.98@8.00	8.11
February	....	....	8.04@8.05	8.15
March	8.18	8.10	8.06@8.10	8.20
April	....	....	8.13@8.15	8.25
May	8.30	8.30	8.18@8.20	8.30

SUGAR.

The sugar futures market opened unchanged to about 5 points lower on bids, with sales on the call 1,000 tons. Values held steady on outside buying orders for the late months, which steadied the entire list, but there was nothing in the spot situation to encourage any aggressive stand either way. Conditions in actual sugar appeared to be a little easier in tone, and the recent continued steadiness in the contract market caused no little surprise. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	5.01	5.01	5.02@5.04	5.01
July	5.04	5.02	5.04@5.05	5.04
August	....	....	5.10@5.12	5.10
September	5.17	5.15	5.17@5.18	5.17
October	....	....	5.19@5.21	5.18
November	5.20	5.20	5.20@5.22	5.20
December	....	....	5.07@5.08	5.04
January	....	....	4.82@4.84	4.79
February	....	....	4.60@4.63	4.57
March	....	....	4.58@4.61	4.55

The market for refined sugar was unchanged at 7.50 for fine granulated, but there was a little better inquiry reported, prompted by the more favorable weather. The local market for raw sugar was a little more active and prices were higher. Business included 14,000 bags of Cubas, June shipment, at 4⅞c, cost and freight, equal to 5.89 for centrifugal; 5,000 bags of Porto Ricos, second half July shipment, at 5.77; 1,000 tons St. Croix sugar, early July loading, at 5.77; 1,300 bags San Domingo, afloat, at 4¾c, cost, insurance, and freight. At the close there were buyers at 4¾c for Cubas, cost and freight, but holders were asking 5c. Closing prices were nominal at 4⅞c for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 5.89 for centrifugal and 5.01 for molasses.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 16,796 packages. In some quarters there was a little easier feeling, and part of the business in fresh creamery was at ¼c decline. Holders, however, ask about former rates for the long lines of strictly fine. Medium qualities moving only moderately. Renovated barely steady. Ladles and packing stock fairly sustained. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 38½@39c; extras, (92 score,) 37½@38c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 36½@37½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 35@36½c; thirds, 34@34½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 39½@40c; extras, 38½@39c; firsts, 37½@38c; seconds, 36@37c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 37½c; good to prime, 36@37c; common to fair, 32@34½c; renovated extras, 37c; firsts, 35½@36½c; lower grades, 32@35c; imitation creamery, firsts, 34@35c; ladles, current make, firsts, 33@33½c; seconds, 32½c; lower grades, 31@32c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 32@32½c; No. 2, 31½c; lower grades, 30@31c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 27,510 cases. The firmness noted Monday was more pronounced yesterday, and with decreased offerings of high-grade stock and pretty good demand for current distribution, together with some further movement to the warehouses, prices are showing further advance, the market closing quite firm at the improvement. Good medium qualities are doing a little better in sympathy with the better grades, but decidedly defective stock is dragging heavily and there is no improvement in prices for these, nor for dirties and checks, outside quotations for which are rather extreme. Nearby eggs are in light supply, and there is demand for more than can be readily obtained, prices showing a sharp advance on high qualities and the market closed firm. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 34½@35½c; storage packed, firsts, 33@33½c; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 33@33½c; firsts, 31½@32½c; seconds, 29@31c; thirds and poorer, 25@28c; dirties, No. 1, 27½@28c; No. 2 and poorer, 25@27c; checks, good to choice, dry, 25@27c; undergrades, 23@25c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 38@39c; ordinary to good, 36@37c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 35@36c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 33@35c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 36@38c; gathered brown and mixed colors, ungraded, 32@36c.

A Message about Investments from George H. Burr & Co.

1

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SAVINGS BANKS.

Union Dime Savings Bank
40th Street and 6th Avenue
An interest dividend (116th consecutive) has been declared at the rate of
Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum. Credited July 1, 1917, and payable on and after Thursday, July 19, 1917, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws.
Money deposited on or before July 10th, 1917, draws interest from July 1, 1917.
Alex. P. W. Kinnan, President.
Francis M. Leake, Treasurer.
Frank F. Hazard, Secretary.

The Bowery Savings Bank
128 and 130 BOWERY.
NEW YORK, June 11, 1917.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent, per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $5,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 16, 1917.
Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1917.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, President.
WILLIAM E. KNOX, Comptroller.
JOSEPH G. LIDDLE, Secretary.

138TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
UNION SQUARE SAVINGS BANK
No. 20 Union Square
A DIVIDEND has been declared for the six months ending June 30, 1917, on all deposits entitled thereto at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on sums from $5 to $5,000, payable on and after July 16th, 1917. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, President.
H. ROCKWOOD ERINCKERHOFF, Sec'y.
FREDERIC C. MILLS, Cashier.
Open 10 to 3; Mon. 10 to 7; Sat. 10 to 12.
ACCOUNTS OF SOCIETIES ACCEPTED.

German Savings Bank
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK
Cor. 4th Ave. and 14th St.
New York, June 4, 1917.
Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending June 30, 1917, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws not exceeding three thousand ($3,000) Dollars, and will be payable on and after July 21, 1917.
Deposits made on or before July 10, 1917, will draw interest from July 1, 1917.

Transportation

"The railways are the arteries of the nation's life."

EVERY business man, manufacturer, farmer, shipper, investor, savings depositor, life insurance holder, is directly concerned in railroad transportation.

The value and importance of the railroads to the entire country in war or peace make their welfare at all times a matter of the greatest consequence.

The questions of efficient regulation and fair compensation are of paramount importance. The public interest demands the maintenance of railroad credit in order to insure service adequate to the needs of commerce and industry.

A better understanding of these questions, and co-operation among the many interests involved will help to

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25 Empire Steel & Iron Pfd.
500 Francisco Sugar "Rights".
100 Great Northern Paper
25 Guaranty Trust Stock
25 Irving National Bank Stock
75 Old Dominion S. S.
100 Pacific Coast 2nd Pfd.
200 Springfield Body Pfd.
200 Texas & Pacific Coal "Rights"
50 Thomson Spot Welder Pfd.
100 Vulcan Detinning Pfd.
200 Ward Baking Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 American Chicle Com.
25 Childs (Rest.) Co. Pfd.
50 Empire Steel & Iron Com.
50 Guaranty Trust "Rights"
50 Independent Lamp & Wire
50 Joseph Dixon Crucible
100 Robbins Mfg. Co. Pfd.
25 Phelps Dodge & Co.
100 Remington Typewriter Com.
100 Texas & Pacific Coal "Rights"
50 Thompson Starrett Com.
100 Vulcan Detinning Pfd.

J.K.Rice, Jr.&Co.
Phones 4601 to 4610 John. 26 Wall St., N. Y.

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SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
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UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	95½	97	4s, registered, 1925	104	105
2s, coupon, 1930	95½	97	4s, coupon, 1925	104	105
3s, registered, 1918	98¾	99¼	2s, coupon, 1938, reg	95½	97
3s, coupon, 1918	98¾	99½	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	95½	97
3s, registered, 1946	..	99	3s, Panama, 1961, reg	85	90
3s, coupon, 1946	..	99	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	85	90
3s, conversion, 1947	..	99			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Monday. Bid.
6s	Sept., 1917	100¼	100⅝	100⅝
4½s	June, 1965	101⅛	102¼	101⅛
4½s	Nov., 1963	101⅛	102¼	101⅛
4½s	Nov., 1957	101⅛	102¼	101⅛
4½s	May, 1957	101⅛	102¼	101⅜
4½s	Nov., 1917	100	..	100
4½s	Mar., 1960-30	98½	99¼	98½
4½s	April, 1958	98½	99¼	98¼
4½s	Mar., 1964	98⅝	99¼	98⅝
4½s	Mar., 1962	98½	99¼	98⅛
4½s	Sept., 1960	98¼	99¼	98½
4s	May, 1959	96	97¼	96
4s	Nov., 1958	96	97¼	96
4s	Nov., 1955	95	97	95
4s	Nov., 1936	95	98	95
4s	May, 1919	98¼	..	99¼

		Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Monday. Bid.
4s	Nov., 1918	99¼	..	99½
3½s	Nov., 1954	83½	86	83¼
3½s	May, 1954	83½	..	83½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

		Bid.	Ask.	
4½s	1924-1930	4.25	4.00	4.25
4½s	1918-1923	4.25	4.00	4.25
4½s	1924-1931	4.30	4.00	4.30
4½s	1921-1923	4.30	4.00	4.30
4½s	April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4½s	1918-1919	4.50	..	4.50
4½s	1940-1953	4.40	4.20	4.40
4½s	1930-1939	4.40	4.20	4.40
4½s	1922-1929	4.40	4.20	4.40
4s	1928-1930	4.40	4.20	4.40

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	—Closing— Bid.	Asked.
510	Cities Service	284	280	281	282
3,860	Cities Service pf	87	85	86⅜	86⅝
450	Cities Service new	31⅞	31⅝	31½	31¾
45	Interstate Electric pf	95	95	90	95
390	Republic Ry. & Light	37½	35½	37½	38

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	20	23	Miss. River Pow. pf	32	34
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf	75	78	New Eng. Power pf	100	105
American Gas	118	120	New England Co	50	53
Am. Gas & Electric	118	122	New Eng. Co. 1st pf	93	96
Am. Gas & Elec. pf	49	49½	New Eng. Co. 2d pf	63	69
Am. Light & Traction	327	330	Northern Ohio Electric	..	35
Am. Light & Trac. pf	110	112	Northern Ohio Elec. pf	70	75
Am. Power & Light	67	68	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Power & Light pf	87⅝	89⅜	North. Ont. L. & P. pf	61	65
Am. Public Utilities	30	35	Northern States Power	96	98
Am. Pub. Utilities pf	64	67	Northern States P. pf	98	100
Am. Water W. & Elec.	8	9	North. Texas Elec. pf	78	82
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	75	80	Ozark Power & Water	33	43
Am. W. W. & E. part.	24	26	Pacific Gas & Elec	58½	59
Carolina Power & Light	36	37½	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf	88¼	90
Carolina P. & L. pf	99	102	Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf	97	100
Colorado Power	20	22	Puget Sound Traction	20	25
Colorado Power pf	99	102	Puget Sound Trac. pf	71	73
Columbus Electric pf	79	83	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf	67	68
Commonwealth P. & L.	48	50	Southern Cal. Edison	88	90
Com'wealth P. & L. pf	75	76	South. Cal. Edison pf	103	105
Comm. Power pf	92	94	Southwest. P. & L. pf	97½	100
Consumers' P. pf	95	99	Stand. Gas & Electric	11½	12½
Boston Power & L. pf	85	88	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf	36	38
Duluth Edison	..	..	Tampa Electric	122	127
Electric R. & S. pf	98½	100	Tenn. Ry., L. & Power	5½	8½
Electric Properties	68	69	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf	26	27
El Paso Electric	103	107	Texas Power & Lt. pf	97	100
El Paso Electric pf	97	100	Tri-City R. & L. pf	91½	93½
Empire Dis. Elec. pf	90	94	Un. Gas & El. 1st pf	70	75
Empire Gas & Fuel	99	100	United Gas Improve	89	89¼
Federal Light & Trac.	12	15	United Light & Rys.	40	42
Fed. Light & Trac. pf	48	52	Un. Light & Rys. pf	70	72
Galv.-Houston Electric	20	25	West. P. Tr. & W. P.	14	17
Galv.-Houston Elec. pf	70	75	W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf	66	71
Gas & Elec. Securities	280	310	Western Power	15	16
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf	94	100	Western Power pf	54	57
Interstate Elec. Corp	32	42	Wisconsin Edison	46	50
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49	Yadkin River P. 7% pf	98	101
Miss. River Power	10	12			

Bonds.

Am. W. W. & E. cl. 5s	71	73	Nat. Sec. p. l. 6s	89½	92
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	76	80	Nat. Sec. deb	48	53
Cent. P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98	Nat. Sec. income	10	12
Central Ill. Light 5s	96¼	98	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	97	100
Cin. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	..	..	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	80	86
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	99	101	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	98	99
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	88	90	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	94½	96
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	89	93	Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	68	72
Com'wealth P. (Neb.) 1st 5s, 1944	97	100	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99	P. G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	..	..	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s, 1035	98¼	101¼	Puget Sd. Trac. notes	98	100
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	89	92	Seattle Elec. con. 5s	91	93
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	95	97	Stand. Gas & Elec. 6% notes, 1935	90	94
East. Ohio 1st 5s	99	102	Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '46	94	96
Empire Gas & F. 6s	98½	100	So. Cal. Ed. 6s, 1939	95	97
Empire Gas & F. 6s, 1927	98	100	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1933	..	..
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90	Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	89	92
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93	Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	85	91
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	85	88	United Util. cv. 6s, '43	97	99
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	99	99	U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, '26	95	98½
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s	91	93	U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, '46	111	113
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	88	93	Utah Sec. 6s	91½	93½
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	90	96	W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99	Western Power 1st 5s	96	98
Middle West 6s, '25	98	99	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	69	69¾	West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	97	98½
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	88	92	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	93	97
Nat. Cond. & Cable 6s	99	100	Yadkin River Pow. cf's	83	87

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
120	Alabama Co.	67	65	67
30	Do 1st pf.	107½	107½	107½
42	Do 2d pf.	65	62	65
13	Balt. G. & Ap.	50	50	50
270	Cosden cf'fs.	12¾	12¼	12¾
41	Cos. O. & G. cf'fs.	12½	12¾	12½
1,300	Do pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾
325	Davis. Chem.	35	34½	35

Bonds.

$2,000	Al. Co. Gn. 6s.	85	85	85	
1,400	Bal. & Y. 3½s, 1931	91	91	91	
5,000	Do 4s.	87½	87½	87½	
1,000	Con. Pow. 4½s	90	90	90	
5,000	Do notes	101	100¾	100¾	
$8,000	Cos. & Co. 6s, cf'fs.	97½	97½	97½	
1,000	Cos. & Al.	99	99	99	
1,000	Mt. Ver. Mills notes	100	100	100	
1,000	Mt. V. Tr. 5s.	92½	92½	92½	
3,000	S. of Md. 4s.	100	100	100	

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Ahmeek	102	102	102
45	Allouez	62	62	62
440	Am. Zinc	31½	31	31
295	Ariz. Com'l.	14½	14	14½
425	Butte & Bal.	55c	51c	55c
198	Cal. & Ariz.	80	79	80
10	Centennial	19	19	19
187	Con. Range	61	60¼	61
705	Davis-Daly	6½	6	6¼
150	East Butte	13	12½	12⅝
25	Inspiration	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
1,800	Island Creek	76½	74	76
80	Keweenaw	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	La Salle	3⅜	3⅜	3
230	Mason Val.	6¾	6¼	6¾
85	Mass Con.	13	13	13
190	Mohawk	92	92	92
96	Nevada Con.	23⅝	23¾	23⅝
10	New Arcad'n	3¼	3¼	3¼
20	New Idria	15	15	15
955	North Butte	17	16	17
10	Old Dom'n	59	59	59
66	Osceola	89	89	89
2,481	Pond Creek	27¼	27	27¼
20	Quincy	86	85	85
510	Shannon	8¼	8¼	8¼
40	St. M. Land	81	81	81
100	Sup. & Bos.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
10	Trinity	4½	4½	4½
80	Tuolumne	1¼	1¼	1¼
110	U. S. Smelt	59½	59¼	59½
6	Do pf.	50¾	50¾	50¾
50	Utah Apex	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
467	Utah Con.	13⅞	13½	13⅝
40	Utah Metals	4½	4½	4½
5	Wolverine	43	43	43
100	Wyandotte	85c	85c	85c

Railroads.

35	Mass. Elec.	3¾	3¾	3¾
5	Do pf.	21¼	21¼	21½
120	New Haven	37¼	36½	36½
2	Old Colony	114½	114½	114½
5	West End	64	64	64

Miscellaneous.

75	Do pf.	75	72	75
185	Nova S. S'l.	104	100¾	104
10	Pullman	141	141	141
40	Punta A. S.	32½	32½	32½
85	Reece Button	14¾	14¾	14¾
25	Reece Fold.	3¾	3¾	3¾
109	Swift	130¾	130¼	130⅝
65	Torrington	66	65¾	66
16	T. G. Plant	102¼	102½	102½
5	Un. D. 1st pf	50¾	50¾	50¾
15	United Fruit	136	135	136
846	U. Shoe M.	49¾	48	49¾
5	War. B. 1st pf	65½	65½	65½
790	Ventura Oil	7	6¾	7
25	West. Union	93¾	93¼	93¾

Bonds.

$1,000	Am. T. & T. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000	Do 4s	88	88	88

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Ship	84½	84½	84½
20	Booth Fish	116	116	116
25	Do pf	90	90	90
10	C. C. & C. Rys.	3	3	3
15	Do pf	25	25	25
235	Chi. Pn. T.	76¾	74¾	76¼
25	Ch. Rys., Ser. 2	13¼	13¼	13¼
30	Do Ser. 3	2¼	2¼	2¼
115	Cudahy	121¾	121½	121¾
2	Com. Edison	121	121	121
10	Deere & Co. pf.	100	100	100
2,300	Lindsay Lt.	30	29	30
44	Do pf.	104½	104¼	104½
545	Prest-O-Lite	140¾	137¼	140
10	Pub. Serv.	94	94	94
204	People's Gas	73	72	73
73	Quaker Oats rights	1¼	1	1
20	Do pf.	106¾	107	107
275	Sears-Roeb.	171¾	170	171¾
150	Stew. Warn.	72¼	72	72¼
489	Swift & Co.	151½	150¾	151½
80	Un. Carbide	201	197¼	201
10	Do rights	17	17	17
290	Un. Paperbd	29¾	29	29
195	Wilson	73	72	73
100	Mitch. Mot.	47¼	47	47
10	Midwest pf.	71	71	71

Bonds.

$2,000	Booth Fish. 6s	92	92	92
1,000	Chi. Tel. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
5,000	Com. Ed. 5s	100	100	100
½	Cud. Packing 1st 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼
$1,000	Met. El. Ry. ext. 4s	65	65	65
2,000	Swift 1st 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
10,000	Wils. 1st 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Stores	36¼	36¼	36¼
20	Cambria Iron	44	44	44
122	Electric Stor.	62	60½	62
10	Ins. of N. A.	25¾	25¾	25¾
1,472	Lake S. Cop.	19¼	19¼	19¾
204	Lehigh Nav.	77	77	77
471	Penn. R. R.	53¼	52¾	53
53	Phil. Electric	30	29½	29½
30	Phil. Co.	34	34	34
30	Phila. Co. 6% cum. pf.	38¾	38¾	38¾
1,862	P. R. T. t. c.	29¼	28¾	28¾
400	Ton. Belm't.	4¼	4¼	4¼
60	Tonopah Min	6¾	6¾	6¾
75	Union Trac.	42	42	42
106	U. G. Imp.	79	78¾	79
10	W. N. Y. & P	21	21	21
10	War. I. & S.	9	9	9

Bonds.

$1,000	E. & P. T. 4s	79	79	79
7,000	L. V. Cl. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾
10,000	L. V. cn. 4½s	96½	96½	96½
$2,000	P. Co. 1st 5s.	101	101	101
3,000	P. & E. 5s	100½	100½	100½
4,000	Rdg. gen. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

In the early dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange prices made a good recovery. A calmer view was taken of the matter of corporation taxes, as well as the money market situation. The more prominent stocks, however, did not retain the full extent of their recovery at the close, irregular reactions occurring. About 40,000 shares of United States Steel common were dealt in. Liberty Loan bonds opened at 100.1, later advancing to 100.4, that being their closing quotation. The dealings for commission house account were on a broad scale.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. B. Sug.	94⅝	94⅛	94⅛
350	Am. Can	48¼	47	48
10	Am. C. & F.	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜
50	Am. Cot. Oil	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
10	Am. Linseed	24	24	24
200	Am. Loco	70½	69½	70¼
450	Am. S. & R.	106⅜	104⅝	106¼
100	Am. Sugar	121¼	118⅝	121¼
10	Am. Woolen	53	53	53
20	Am. Tobacco	32	31⅜	32
1,950	Anac. Cop	82¼	81⅝	82
350	Bald. Loco	63⅛	62	62⅜
100	Balt. & Ohio	73	72⅝	72⅝
3,500	Beth. Steel B.	142¼	139⅜	140⅝
1,250	Cent. Leather	93¾	91⅜	92⅝
40	Chino Copper	58½	56½	56½
250	Col. F. & I.	51⅝	50⅛	51¼
980	Corn Prod.	32¾	30⅝	32⅛
3,780	Crucible St'l	81	78⅝	79⅞
150	Cuba Cane	45¼	43⅝	44
150	Dist. Secur.	21¼	20	21¼
150	Erie	26	25⅝	26
560	Gen. Motors	116¼	111	113½
10	Gt. Nor. Ore	32¼	32½	32⅜
150	Inspir. Cop	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
150	Int. Mer. M.	28	27⅜	27⅞
530	Do pf	82⅜	81½	82
280	Int. Nickel	40¼	39⅛	39⅜
410	Kenne. Cop.	45	44⅛	44⅝
120	Lack. Steel	96¼	94⅝	96
250	Max. Motor	51½	50	51¼
480	Mex. Petrol.	96½	94	96
500	Miami Cop.	40¾	40	40½
100	Midvale Steel	62⅝	62½	62⅝
40	Nat. E. & S.	38½	38½	38½
30	Nev. Cons.	24	23⅝	24
50	N. Y. Cent.	91	90	91
50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	37¾	35¾	37⅝
100	Ohio C. Gas.	127¾	127	127¾
20	Pennsylvania	53	53	53
800	Pit. Coal tr. r.	54⅝	52¼	54⅝
170	Ray Copper	28⅝	28¼	28⅝
750	Reading	86⅝	85⅝	86
190	Rep. I. & S.	90	88½	89¼
100	Sinclair Oil	52⅝	52¼	52¾
50	So. Railway	27⅝	27½	27⅝
4,500	Studebaker	86⅝	82⅝	85¼
750	Tenn. Cop.	18⅝	16¾	18⅝
10	Tob. Prod.	58¼	58¼	58¼
40	Union. Bag	11	11	11
350	Union Pac.	136½	135⅝	135⅝
960	U. S. Ind. A.	164¼	161⅞	162
$9,950	U. S. Steel.	128⅛	127	127⅜
350	Utah Cop.	109⅞	108	108¾
100	Westing. El.	51¼	50⅞	51¼
940	Willys-Over.	33⅛	31¼	32⅜

BONDS.

$8,250	Liberty 3½s	100.4	100.1	100.4

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.12	.12	.12
1,600	Florence	.21	.21	.21
800	Gold. Con.	.52	.51	.52
500	Jumbo Ex.	.36	.36	.36
500	McNamara	22½	22½	22½
800	Montana	.22	.22	.22
1,000	Res. Eula.	.24	.24	.24
200	*Sierra N.	.22	.22	.22
200	Ton. Ext.	2.25	2.25	2.25
800	West End.	.69	.69	.69

*Assessment paid.

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
8,000	‡Aetna Explo.	5¼	3½	5¼
3,000	‡ Do ctfs. of deposit	5	3¾	5
345	‡Air Reduc.	92	90	92
500	Am. Int. Corp. ($50 paid)	50½	50	50½
500	‡Am. T. & T.	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,800	‡Boyd Mots., (a pros.)	3	2½	3
60	‡Carb. Steel	103½	102½	103½
1,800	‡Car Lt. & P.	3	2¾	3
1,900	Carwen Steel	11¾	11½	11¾
1,300	Central Fdy.	35¾	34¾	35
600	‡ Do pf	55¾	54½	55¾
700	Charcoal Iron	9¼	9¼	9¼
2,000	Chevrolet M.	99	94½	96
3,000	Curtiss Aero.	44	43	43½
700	‡E. Anilines Ch.	5¾	5¾	5¾
500	Em'son Phon.	6¾	6¼	6¾
200	Everett Heaney, Inc.	22	21¾	21¾
235	H. & B. Car.	38¾	38½	38¾
700	‡Int. Trading	⅞	⅞	⅞
400	‡ Do pf	1	1	1
1,000	‡Lake Tor. Bt.	8½	8	8⅜
1,100	Man. Transit	⅞	⅝	⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

6,500	Anglo-Am. O	20¾	19¾	20¼
50	Cum. P.	170	170	170

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

3,400	‡Allen Oil	59	58	59
700	‡Am. V. O.	19	18	18
9,000	‡Bar. O. & G	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
200	‡Con. M. Oil, (a pros.)	58	58	58
500	‡Cos. & Co. (oil ref.)	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
300	‡Cos. O. & G. ctfs	12⅜	12¼	12⅜
5,700	‡Crosby P., N. O. L. & P.	54	50	52
500	‡Elk B. Pet.	10¾	10	10
3,000	‡E. O. & G., (a pros.)	⅞	⅞	⅞
12,500	‡Esm. O.	2	1⅞	1⅞
1,300	‡Federal Oil	5⅞	5⅜	6¼
100	‡Houston Oil	21½	21½	21½
100	‡Int. Pet'm.	13¼	13¼	13¼
1,000	Ken. Oil, (a pros)	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,820	Key'e Con.	8¼	8¼	8¼
600	K.-Wyo. Oil pf	9½	9½	9½
4,100	A. C. Hills	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,200	A.-B. Con. M	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,700	Alaska M. Cp	⅛	⅛	⅛
600	‡A. B. C. Co.	6¼	6	6
3,800	B. L. C. Co.	2¾	2½	2⅝
8,000	Boston & M.	60	60	60
1,500	Brad. C. M.	1¾	1½	1⅝
500	Butte C. & Z.	⅛	⅛	⅛
5,500	Butte Det't.	1¾	1¼	1¼
8,000	‡Chledonia	57	55	57
1,300	Can. Copper	2¼	2¼	2¼
2,000	‡Cashboy	7¼	7¼	7¼
400	‡Coco R. M.	1½	1½	1½
800	Con. Aris. S.	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,500	Con. Cop. M.	6	5⅞	6
500	‡Con.-Home	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,500	Crystal C. M	1¼	1¼	1¼
250	Dun'e- Au. C., (a pros)	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,200	‡East. Cop.	56	53	55
22,400	‡Emma Con.	1	1	1
5,000	‡Ferber. Cop	63	62	63
300	‡First Nat. C.	2¾	2¼	2¾
1,500	‡Gold Coin	51	50	51
2,000	‡Gold. M'r.	6½	6½	6½
1,000	‡Green. M'r.	1	1	1⅛
5,000	‡Har. Mining	12	11	12
600	Hecla Min'

DIVIDENDS.

267th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

ESTABLISHED 1784.

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

New York, June 19, 1917.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8%) per cent., payable on and after July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record of June 22, 1917.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 3.
New York, June 19th, 1917.

A quarterly dividend of one per cent. (1%) on the common stock of Republic Railway & Light Company has been declared, payable July 14, 1917, to common stockholders of record at the close of business on June 30, 1917.

E. W. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT CO.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 24.
New York, June 19th, 1917.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the twenty-fourth consecutive quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock of the Republic Railway & Light Company, payable July 14, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1917.

E. W. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

Crocker-Wheeler Company,
AMPERE, NEW JERSEY.

In aid of the Nationwide Campaign for the benefit of the Red Cross, the Directors of the Crocker-Wheeler Company have declared a special dividend of one-half of one per cent. to be designated as the Red Cross Dividend, payable immediately, and have recommended to the stokholders that the dividend checks be endorsed to the Red Cross Fund.

The Directors today also declared regular quarterly dividends for the quarter ending June 30, 1917, of 1¾% on the preferred stock and 2% on the common stock, and have also declared an extra 1% dividend on the common stock, all payable July 14th. Stock books close July 5th.

E. LANG, Secretary.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK

New York, June 19, 1917.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Three per cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable, free of tax, on and after July 2nd, 1917. The transfer books will be closed until that date,

WM. M. ROSENDALE, Cashier.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

June 7, 1917.

The Board of Directors has declared dividends of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. for quarter ending June 30, 1917, and Three-quarters Per Cent. on account accumulated dividends on the preferred stock of this Company, payable July 16, 1917, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1917. Checks for such dividends will be mailed to the holders of voting trust certificates for preferred stock of record June 30, 1917. Transfer books will not be closed.

L. F. BOWER, Secretary.

COLUMBIA RAILWAY, GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

First Mortgage 5s, due 1936.

Coupons due July 1st, 1917, and subsequent coupons, from Columbia Railway, Gas & Electric Company (of Columbia, S. C.) First Mortgage 5% Bonds, due 1936, will be payable at the Chemical National Bank, of New York, instead of at this office.

REDMOND & CO.,
33 Pine St., New York.

June 18th, 1917.

The German Exchange Bank

330 Bowery, New York.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held on June 15, 1917, a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable July 2, 1917. Transfer Books to close June 18, 1917, to reopen July 2, 1917.

GEORGE KEES, Cashier.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY,
Allegheny Avenue and 19th Street,
Philadelphia, June 6th, 1917.

The Directors have declared a dividend of one per cent. (1%) from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable July 2nd, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 18th, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Monday, July 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, June 30, 1917.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
No. 176 Broadway, New York City.
June 19, 1917.

By resolution of the Board of Trustees the regular quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared and is payable June 30, 1917, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on June 22, 1917.

CLARENCE C. HARMSTAD, Treasurer.

Texas & Pacific Coal Company.
DIVIDEND No. 88.

A quarterly dividend of 1¼% ($1.50 per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable on June 30, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 20, 1917.

The transfer books will be closed on June 20th and be reopened July 2, 1917.

EDGAR J. MARSTON, Treasurer.

JULIUS KAYSER & CO.

A regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) upon the Common Capital Stock of JULIUS KAYSER & CO. has been declared, payable July 2, 1917, to the holders of record of such stock at the close of business on June 21, 1917.

Dividend checks will be forwarded by Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

LOUIS LEWINSOHN, Secretary.

NEW YORK STATE RAILWAYS.

Grand Central Terminal, N. Y., June 15, 1917.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. ($1.25 per share) on the Preferred Stock, and ONE PER CENT. ($1.00 per share) on the Common Stock of this Company, has been declared payable on July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 25, 1917.

MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

THE BEAU-SITE COMPANY.
(The Biltmore.)

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held June 18th, 1917, the regular semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on preferred stock and a dividend of five per cent. on common stock of this company were declared and ordered paid July 2nd, 1917, to stockholders of record as of June 18th, 1917.

EUGENE D. MILLER, Secretary.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Co.

N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets.
Philadelphia, June 13, 1917.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share), payable July 14, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

I. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

June 19, 1917.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., free of tax, payable on or after July 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 25, 1917.

F. E. ANDRUSS, Cashier.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the N. W. HALSEY ESTATE COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on the 8th day of June, 1917, the papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this ninth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

[Seal] C. N. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation will be held at Room 1107, 220 Fifth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1917, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing five directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Transfer books will be closed from June 21st, 1917, until June 29th, 1917.

Dated, New York, June 18th, 1917.

(Signed) STEPHEN BROOKS ROSENTHAL, Secretary.

THE ALBUM OF THE WAR.

All that is procurable, authentic, worth preserving, in pictures of The War, on battlefield, in chancellery, Parliament, city, town, or country, sea or land, all in Rotogravure, 24 pages, 50 or more scenes every week, these are found in the MID-WEEK PICTORIAL of The New York Times; $1 a year, postpaid.—Adv.

BANKS AIM TO KEEP MONEY RATE STABLE

Liberty Loan Committee Resolves Itself Into a "Money Committee."

FEW LOANS ARE CALLED

Good Use Made of the Rediscounting Facilities of the Federal Reserve Bank.

The Central Liberty Loan Committee, which is composed of the leading private bankers and bank Presidents of the city, it was learned yesterday, had informally resolved itself into a "money committee," and its task has been very similar to the highly praised "exchange committee" which has been doing very effective work in London.

Officially, no money committee exists, but as a matter of fact the recent meetings of the Central Liberty Loan Committee have been devoted almost exclusively to a discussion of money market conditions. It is reported that the bankers on this committee foresaw that the heavy payments in connection with the Liberty Loan subscriptions and the Federal income tax were likely to cause disturbance in the event that precautionary measures were not taken in advance. It was therefore decided to call as few loans as possible, to make use of the rediscounting facilities of the Federal Reserve Bank, and to prevent money rates from going to abnormally high levels by stemming the demand. Some of the large banks arranged to put out large sums of money on Friday last, and for that reason the call rate did not go beyond 6 per cent. If special steps had not been taken it is believed rates would have gone up to the high points reached in years previous to the establishment of the Federal Reserve System. As a result of the work of this informal committee, call money, which fluctuated from 4½ to 6 per cent. on Monday, went down yesterday to 4 per cent., the closing figure, although 6 per cent. was the renewal rate.

The similarity of this informal New York Money Committee to the London Exchange Committee is interesting. The Chairman of the New York Central Liberty Loan Committee is Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, while the Chairman of the London Committee is Lord Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England. Just as the London Committee is composed of representatives of the biggest banks in London, so the New York Committee's membership includes the best-known bankers of this new financial centre of the world. The chief point of difference is that while the London Committee concerned itself with the difficult problem of taking care of the exchange situation in respect to foreign countries, particularly the United States, the New York Committee's work is only national in scope. It is not specially interested in the minor fluctuations in foreign exchange, but it is keeping close watch over the money conditions in New York, and that includes the whole country, for the banks of this city serve banks all over the United States, and whenever there is any special need for currency it is usually New York's duty to supply it.

Lord Cunliffe, during his recent visit here, indicated that Great Britain would do everything in its power to keep interest rates down, and, with that purpose in view, another shipment of gold arrived here yesterday from Canada. The consignment amounted to $11,000,000, and with the previous day's receipts makes a total of $33,000,000 for the present movement, which will reach $100,000,000. The total gold imports since Jan. 1 amount to approximately $416,000,000.

There was withdrawn for export yesterday $4,500,000 for Japan, $2,700,000 for Spain, and $500,000 for Canada. The gold exports to Japan thus far this year have amounted to about $50,000,000.

An idea of the heavy demands made upon New York City banks is had from the statement that in three days the local banks and trust companies in their transactions with the Federal Reserve Bank and the Assistant Treasurer of the United States had to part with more than $160,000,000 in cash. This figure does not include the withdrawals of gold for export or other transfers made directly through the Federal Reserve Bank.

The rediscounting at the Federal Reserve Bank has helped a great deal. Saturday's report showed discounts of about $137,000,000, and since then the amount has been increased to between $165,000,000 and $170,000,000.

The Central Liberty Loan Committee consists of Mr. Strong, James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce; George F. Baker, Chairman of the First National Bank; Allen B. Forbes, Gates W. McGarrah, President of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank; Dr. P. Morgan, Seward Prosser, President of the Bankers Trust Company; Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company; Jacob H. Schiff, F. A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank; Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank, and William Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank.

FIND MAN WHO SOLD LIBERTY BONDS CHEAP

Exchange Committee Says He Is Repentant and Bought Them Back at Par.

The Stock Exchange reported yesterday the result of an investigation of the sales of Liberty Loan bonds under par last Friday, which showed to the satisfaction of the Governors that pro-German influences had not been behind the transactions. The Governors were convinced, furthermore, that there had not been a deliberate effort to get the new 3½s under their face value within an hour after the subscription list closed, and they learned that the seller tried to offset his act by buying back the bonds next day at par.

The inquiry reached as far as the several brokerage houses which handled sales under par, but the name of the individual whose subscription contract for $25,000 bonds was the first to go below 100 was not asked. Neither was need found for details of the remaining sales, amounting all told to $201,000. The Exchange summarized the investigation in this statement:

"The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange which made an investigation of the sale of Liberty bonds below par last Friday has agreed that the man who sold the bonds is repentant and that he has bought them back at par. He also stated he has contributed $100,000 to the Red Cross fund. His name has not been disclosed. However, he has explained that he was of the opinion that the loan was heavily oversubscribed and that in making a sale he did not consider the sentimental effect it would cause throughout the country."

The inquiry was conducted by the Committee on Business Conduct, which summoned the specialists who bought the bonds. Many bond houses, firms, and learned the names of these offices. Then, it is understood, members of the firms which sold bonds under par were called and asked to describe the seller, who presumably offered his Liberty bonds on a "when issued" basis through several houses.

The brokers told the committee that the man had bought back at par on the next morning all the bonds sold the day before below par. In order to show that he had no pro-German leanings they informed the committee that he had recently given $100,000 to the Red Cross. The committee considered the explanation ample and did not ask for the seller's name.

The information in regard to the large Red Cross gift indicated that the names of all contributors to the extent of 100,000 have now yet been made public. Charles Hayden of Hayden, Stone & Co. is the only individual so far mentioned as a contributor to this exact amount. Mr. Hayden emphasized that he had not sold any of his Liberty bonds under par by the statement that neither he nor his firm would handle transactions at a price below 100.

The work of tabulating subscriptions to the great loan progressed all day yesterday and late in the afternoon announcement was made that the final total could not yet be made public. The most recent official figures given out by the Federal Reserve Bank for the local district was $1,050,000,000 last Saturday morning.

The National Headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America announced yesterday that $15,480,350 in subscriptions to the Liberty Loan were collected by 238,000 scouts in more than 2,000 cities and towns of the country. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo was so impressed by the work of the boys that he sent a message of congratulation to Chief Scout Executive James E. West.

"I was particularly interested in this part of the campaign," said Mr. McAdoo's letter in part, "because of the manliness, energy, and patriotic spirit displayed by the Boy Scouts from whom I had the pleasure of buying bonds during my recent trip through the country."

Schroeder & Co., Incorporated, manufacturers of dresses, announced yesterday that every employe who by June, 1918, had been in their employ for two years would receive a $50 Liberty bond free. The company has about 150 employes.

Secretary McAdoo, a former resident of Yonkers, yesterday sent this message to the people of that city through The Yonkers Herald:

"Yonkers came forward splendidly in behalf of the Liberty Loan. I am proud of my old home city."

The subscriptions there totaled $1,554,000, against an allotment of $1,434,000.

More than $4,000,000 worth of Liberty Bonds were sold through the instrumentality of the suffragists, Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip has reported to Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party.

State Bankers Meet Today.

The New York State Bankers' Association will hold its annual convention at Lake Placid tomorrow and Friday. Benjamin E. Smythe, President of the Gramatan National Bank of Bronxville, who is President of the association, will preside. The speakers scheduled include Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co., G. M. Dahl, Vice President of the Chase National Bank; Captain Arthur H. Chute of the Canadian Field Artillery, and M. A. Traylor, President of the Live Stock National Bank of Chicago. Between 600 and 700 delegates and their guests are expected to attend.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 19.—Twenty-nine new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $592,700, were chartered today. They include.

Golden Rule Lodge, I. O. O. F., Building Assn., Inc., Phoenix, Oswego County, realty and construction, $18,000; R. Y. Allen, E. W. Allanson, I. P. Betts, Phoenix.

Mount Kisco Laundry, Inc., Mount Kisco, steam and general laundry, $7,500; J. M. Malone, J. E. Merriam, G. H. Knapp, Mount Kisco.

Sunset Lane Realty Co., Inc., Rye, real estate and brokerage, $11,000; H. D. Montgomery, C. Shiverick, A. T. Maurice, Rye.

T. F. K. Co., Manhattan, realty and construction and deal in merchandise, $25,000; J. J. Maddox, J. Walz, P. O'Neil, 526 West 133d St.

Ridley & Co., Inc., Manhattan, steel and copper plate engraving, $25,000; F. K. Hoffman, J. F. Mann, 49 Wall St.

The Grain Growers' Export Co., Inc., Manhattan, grain and agricultural products, $100,000; T. A. Crearer, J. Kennedy, J. J. O'Donohoe, Produce Exchange.

Oramont Holding Corp'n, Brooklyn, general contracting, $10,000; F. C. Haven, J. A. Flanagan, H. Connors, 936 Carlton Av., Brooklyn.

Anti-Creeper Corp'n, Manhattan, railroad supplies and device for fastening rails, $150,000; E. L. Mills, J. A. McKee, J. P. Bardwell, 280 West 12th St.

Chester Novelty Co., Inc., Chester, penholders and other novelties, $12,000; R. McCormick, J. S. Murray, E. D. Feldman, Chester.

J. W. Hennessy, Inc., Buffalo, contracting and construction, $100,000; J. W. H. Dwyer, J. W. Hennessy, J. L. Fiak, Buffalo.

I. G. Jones Co., Inc., Syracuse, manufacturing engines and boilers, $50,000; I. G. Jones, H. L. Betts, F. C. Faulkner, Syracuse.

The Saratoga Casino, Inc., Saratoga, hotels, restaurants, cafes, and theatres, $5,000; H. Burney, C. Thackara, H. R. Clarkson, 149 Broadway.

The Clement Synthetic Gas and Chemical Co., Inc., Manhattan, chemical compounds, dyestuffs, airplanes, automobiles, 1,000 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $5,000; L. Clement, R. T. Grogan, H. Boen, 119 East 86th St.

Joseph Mirwis & Co., Inc., Manhattan, general jewelry business, $5,000; J. Mirwis, M. A. Weiss, S. Zaron, 1,361 41st St., Brooklyn.

R. Clendenning, Inc., Manhattan, general trucking and forwarding business, $10,000; A. C. Williver, D. E. Demont, M. Jones, 240 Sheffield Av., Brooklyn.

Stark Schein & Co., Inc., Bronx, bakery and flour trade, $10,000; A. and J. Schein, I. Stark, 23 Hester St.

Martinique Garage, Inc., Manhattan, motors, engines, and automobiles, $5,000; F. Rowfet, W. Woodburn, P. Simon, 590 9th Av.

John Palmer Realty Corp., Manhattan, real estate and brokerage, $10,000; J. Palmer, A. O. Feidelson, E. Egan, 734 Greenwich St.

Strongson Fire Signal Co., Inc., Manhattan, automatic fire alarm apparatus, $20,000; H. Strongson, R. W. Thompson, H. R. Sanford, 6 East 36th St.

Capital increases: Flashlight Battery Co., Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $25,000; Chelsea Trucking Corp'n, $10,000 to $20,000; Rhinke Lunch Co., Inc., Schenectady, $8,000 to $15,000.

Authorizations: Sinclair Refining Co., Maine, producing and refining petroleum, $250,000; representative, H. S. Gould, 37 Wall St.

Pittsburgh Electric Specialty Co., Inc., Pennsylvania, electric machines and appliances, $5,000; representative, Wm. L. Loeb, 149 Broadway.

Henriette Coal Mining Co., Inc., Pennsylvania, coal mining, no capital given; representative, G. R. Eyrd, 17 Battery Place.

Smith's Signal Corp'n, Delaware, signal and safety devices, $100,000; representative, M. B. Kitt, 53-55 West 66th St.

McCrory Stores Corp'n, Delaware, dry goods, 5 and 10 cent stores, $50,000; representative, P. A. Pryor, 623 Broadway.

California Canneries Co., Inc., California, fruit canning, $125,000; representative, R. D. Frey, 105 Hudson St.

Dissolutions: Dominion Coat and Suit Co., Inc.; Howard Trading Co., Manhattan; Fine Fashions Cloak and Suit House, Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 19.—Charters filed: E. E. Bond & Co., Newark, real estate and development; $10,000. George E. Bond, David Houston, Ethel L. Bond, Lizzie T. Houston, Newark.

C. H. Hall, Plainfield, manufacture and deal in drugs, chemicals, &c.; $25,000. Charles H. Hall, Elizabeth T. Hall, and Louis P. Wilson, Plainfield, N. J.

O. W. Young, Inc., Newark, manufacture and deal in lubricating and illuminating oils; $25,000. Joseph T. Davey, Kate F. Montrose, Patrick A. Blewith, Newark; Clarence H. Smith, Linden.

American Foundry Co., Inc., conduct a foundry business; $125,000. Mary T. McCartney, Rahway; Morris Jigger, Otto Froebel, Elizabeth, N. J.

Radcliffe Color and Chemical Works, Elizabeth, manufacture and deal in colors and dyes; $5,000. David D. Radcliffe, John J. Smith, Elizabeth; John H. Strawbridge, Hillside Township, Union County.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 19.—Charters filed: The Advance Oil Company, acquire oil lands, natural gas lands, and develop the same, $8,000,000; G. D. Dankworth, Donald Ward, Bellaire, Ohio; F. W. Brown, Bethesda, Ohio.

Liberty Shipbuilding Corporation, build and operate boats and their furnishings, $2,500,000; Herbert E. Latter, Henry M. Robinson, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Advance Coal Company, manufacture of chemicals, &c., $1,000,000; M. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, Harry W. Davis, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

The Harley Oil and Gas Company, acquire oil and gas lands and develop the same, $500,000; Arthur W. Britton, Harry B. Davis, Joseph F. Curtin, all of New York.

Almaraz-Spain Tire Mines Company, locate mining claims of all kinds, $500,000; Herbert E. Latter, Henry M. Robinson, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Indian Copper Company, carry on business of reducing, smelting, and mining of gold, silver, copper, &c., $100,000; Arthur W. Britton, Henry C. Coughlan, George V. Reilly, all of New York.

Gaston, Williams & Wigmore of Mexico, Inc., do a general business of traders, importers, and general merchandise, $25,000; James A. Wigmore, William H. Williams, M. J. Budlong, all of New York.

INSTRUCTION.

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial and Stenotype Departments.
Day & Night Sessions.
Call or write for Catalogue.
Eastman-Gaines
123d Street and Lenox Avenue.

School, West Side, few nervous or backward children; experienced. "Parkside," 1 West 72d St.

DAUGHTER OF '76 BUYS BOND

McAdoo Honors Mrs. Thiers, Whose Father Was in Revolution.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Mrs. Louisa K. Thiers of Milwaukee, 101 years old, daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, has bought a Liberty bond. Her subscription was acknowledged today by Secretary McAdoo in a letter in which he wrote:

"It is a thrilling and inspiring thing to receive a subscription from an immediate daughter of a soldier of the American Revolution, and it is significant of the fact that almost within the span of one human life was our liberty achieved and that within the same relatively brief period of time that liberty is threatened by an autocratic military power which seeks to build upon its destruction military despotism throughout the world.

"And so you have lived to see a new war for liberty, this time a war for liberty throughout the world. I hope you will live to see this new and greater victory for liberty and humanity, which will come just as inevitably as the rising of tomorrow's sun."

City Bank Adds to Russian Staff.

The National City Bank of New York, which recently opened a branch in Petrograd, and is planning to open another one in Moscow, has sent over seven more men to Russia. Harold J. Dreher, an assistant cashier, headed the party, and he was accompanied by H. A. Koelsch, Frank J. Maguire, B. C. Hart, E. E. Heuser, G. A. Helice, and J. A. Palmer. The City Bank now has about forty-five men in Russia. H. F. Meserve is manager of the Petrograd branch, and R. R. Stevens, his assistant, will have charge of the Moscow office.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Julia	.02
Alta	.03	Justice	.02
Andes	.09	Mexican	.13
Best & Belcher	.03	Occidental	.65
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.11
Caledonia	.11	Overman	.04
Challenge Con.	.01	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.05	Savage	.08
Confidence	.15	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Virginia	.24	Sierra Nevada	.16
Exchequer	.04	Union Con.	.22
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.05	Mexican dollars	.60½
Jacket	.06		

TONOPAH.		Goldfield Con.	.50
Belmont	4.00	Goldfield Merger.	.05
Halifax	.25	Great Bend	.06
Jim Butler	.73	Jumbo Exten.	.34
McNamara	.22	Jumbo Junior	.06
Midway	.11	Kewanas	.13
Mizpah	.09	Silver Pick	.10
Monarch Pitts.	.09	Spearhead	.07
Montana	.29	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.10	Consolidated	.33
Rescue	.23	Morning Glory	.16
Tonopah Exten.	2.85	Union Amalg.	.17
Tonopah Nevada	6.00	White Caps	1.30
West End	.60	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West Tonopah	.21	Big Jim	.74
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.28
Atlanta	.11	Packard	.34
Booth	.07	Rochester	.52
Daisy	.01	Round Mountain	.33
Florence	.11	United Mines	.35
Fraction	.04		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4½	5¼	Granite	45	53
Dr. J'pot.	5	6	Isabella	9¼	10
Elkton	6½	8	McKinney	19	21
El Paso	30	33	Portland	150	152
Fanny R.	5	5¼	Vindicator	76	80
Golden C.	220	222	U. Gold M.	20	24
Gold Sov.	3¾	4¼			

NEW YORK.

ADIRONDACKS
Grand View Hotel
NOW OPEN LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
Every convenience to meet the requirements of refined people; exceptional table; orchestra; private baths.
FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT.
All sort-of-door Adirondack diversions. Circular.
M. B. MARSHALL, Lake Placid, N. Y.

Notice to former Patrons
The O-te-sa-ga
on Otsego Lake Cooperstown, N. Y.
"Will remain open until October 1st"
C. B. Knott, *Proprietor and Manager*

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28 Minutes from Grand Central.
A city hotel in a country setting. All outdoor sports. Children's play ground. Special rates for Summer.
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Asa O. Gallup, Vice-President.

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45 MINUTES FROM BATTERY.
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OPENS JUNE 30.
The largest and most beautifully located summer resort in America. Booking Office, Hotel Marie Antoinette, Broadway & 67th St., New York. 'Phone 2740 Columbus.
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Glenburnie on Lake George, N. Y.
A place of distinctive refinement and comfort. Excellent cuisine and service. GOLF, TENNIS, BOATING, BATHING, FISHING. $20 per week up. Booklet. Walton & Messner.

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Twenty-fifth Season Under Same Management. Opens June 14th. Closes Oct. 1st.
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Elevation 2,200 Ft.
Excellent cuisine. All amusements. Booklet.
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First-class private boarding house, open year round; all improvements; booklet. Wey Bros.

Friends Lake (The Glen Sta.) McPHILLIPS HOTEL and Cottages, overlooking lake; mod. annus. Excellent table. Booklets. McPHILLIPS BROS.

Adirondack Hotel, Cottage and Camp Life. Golf, Boating, Automobiling.
Paul Smiths Hotel, N. Y.

The Jackson Health Resort, Dansville, N. Y.—A delightful place to rest and recuperate. Write for literature. Wm. E. Laffingwell, Pres.

Mountain Lodge Inn, Shandaken, P. O. and Station, Heart of Catskills. Write Mr. Jno. Lake Illustrated booklet. Camp 7th.

NEW JERSEY.


Lakewood Farm Inn
ROSCOE, N. Y.
Altitude 3,000 feet; tennis, bowling, billiards, clock golf; electric lights, steam heat; excellent cuisine and service; State Road Route No. 4. June-October booklet. Terms, references on application.

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Boating Bathing Fishing
Ideal Family Summer Resort.
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Excursion and outings booked direct to the Park by way of
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Orange Lake Publicity Bureau,
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Tel. 4371 Melrose.

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NEW YORK STATE
Running Direction
95% STATE MACADAM
SECTIONAL MAPS
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Tour Book will be mailed on application
F. A. BAIN, Sec'y
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Grand Union Hotel
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
Will open July 2, 1917, under the management of Leland Sterry, of the BREAKERS, Palm Beach, Fla.
The hotel has been thoroughly renovated and renewed; electric lights and additions baths installed. A new Grill and many special features added. Special attention will be given to the cuisine and service.
NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE,
243 Fifth Avenue. Telephone 9280 Madison

Adirondack Mountains
LELAND HOUSE
SCHROON LAKE, N. Y.
The most modern and largest hotel in the mountains. American and European plans. Booklet sent on application.

SARANAC INN
NOW OPEN. ADIRONDACKS
Entirely rebuilt; electric lights, elevator; steam heat, private baths, running water. Also phones in rooms. Certified milk.
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All modern Improvements; Private Baths. Attractive Grill.
PARK INN
ROCKAWAY PARK, L. I.
Dancing Nightly. Management well known for its Excellent Cuisine during past 20 years.
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COLONIAL HALL HOTEL
Arverne-by-the-Sea, L. I.
OPEN FOR GUESTS
Entire Block on Ocean Front. Suites, with Private Bath. Orchestra. Tennis.
Phone Hammels 49. H. Waldman, Mgr.

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SHELBOURNE
EDGEMERE, L. I.
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LONG BEACH, L. I.
Reservations Now Being Made for the Summer.
Special Rates for June.

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SEA GATE, NEW YORK HARBOR.
Select Hotel. Now Open. Under new management. Every room faces the water. Special June rates. No connection with any boarding house in Sea Gate. Telephone 1-71 Coney Island. M. LUEZ

SEA VIEW HOUSE
Sag Harbor, L. I.
Sag Harbor. Phone 18.
Now open for the season. For reservations write or phone J. K. Morris.

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Easy commutation from New York. Rooms with or without bath. Golf, Tennis, Bathing Fishing and Boating. Quiet, refined clientele only.
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Send for booklet and rates. Rooms ready for inspection and reservation

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(300 feet private beach)
Opens June 16th. H. HART, Prop. Booklet.

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Only Hotel on the Boardwalk.
The North End
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200 strictly modern rooms. All private baths with sea and fresh water. Equipment table service the very best.
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Asbury Park, N. J.
OCEAN HOTEL
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On the site of the old hotel established for forty years.
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Diamond Spring Inn, Denville, N. J., in real country; within commuting distance of New York. Moderate rates. Lakes, Mountains. Excellent golf. Tennis, Canoeing, Swimming Pool. Booklet. Now open.

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SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
A homelike house, with individuality and charm. Half block from Ocean, two blocks from Lake. Open June 23d.

Avon Inn Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J.
Write for Booklet and Rates. S. Thomas Penna, Manager.
An Entire Block on Ocean Front.

BELMAR, N. J. **THE CARLETON**
ONLY HOTEL WITH TENNIS COURTS.
Ocean front. Capacity 230. Rates $15 to $25, single; $28 to $40, two in room.
W. H. STOYLE.

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A new modern hotel; hot and cold running water in every room; private baths; OCEAN PATHWAY, facing park & ocean. V. C. Haynes.

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Private House, quiet, appointments perfect. 309 Springfield Ave., Summit, N. J. Telephone 1234.

HOTEL THEDFORD North Asbury Park, Sixth Avenue
Overlooking ocean; suites with bath; booklet.
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Favorable weekly rates. Boonton, N. J.

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SUMMIT, N. J.
BEST OF EVERYTHING. E. A. HOWARD.

HOTEL PALMER Lakewood, N. J.
Open all year.
$2 day, $12.50 week up. American Plan.

THE SAGAMORE and Annex, Belmar, N. J.; 150 yards to ocean; 75th season; $11 up weekly. W. H. Laffert.

CAMP with excellent board, $8.50-$10 week. New idea. Illustrated booklet. Camp 7th Lake, Lake Hopatcong, N. J.

NEW JERSEY.

NEW **MONTEREY HOTEL**
LARGEST MOST MODERN HOTEL ON NORTH JERSEY COAST
Opens June 30
Capacity 500.
All Outside Rooms.
Salt water in all bathrooms. White service. Perfect cuisine. Orchestra.
Now Booking
Town & Country

ACCUSED COAL MEN ASK FOR A MISTRIAL

Charge Published Accounts of Prices Quoted to Navy Have Prejudiced Their Case.

COURT DENIES THE MOTION

Defendants Who Had Been Ordered to Produce Their Books Say They Had Not Been Subpoenaed.

Two attempts were made before Judge Grubb in the United States District Court yesterday to have a mistrial declared in the case of fifty-one coal operators who are charged with forming a combination in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law to regulate and fix the price of New River and Pocahontas coal which they produce in the mining fields of Virginia and West Virginia.

Counsel for the defense, led by ex-Senator James A. O'Gorman and John B. Stanchfield, opposed the continuance of the trial for two reasons, first, because the jury was likely to be prejudiced by reading published accounts from Washington which stated that an alleged coal combination was forcing extortionate prices upon the Government, and, secondly, because the prosecutors had already introduced into the case matters which formed the subject of an entirely different indictment, with which they insisted many of the present defendants had no connection whatever.

As I read from a newspaper by Mr. Stanchfield, the situation presented itself in the following manner: The Navy Department last year paid $2.85 for coal mined in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, the latter State being the home of most of the operators and coal corporations now on trial before Judge Grubb. The $2.85 rate includes transportation from the mine to the tidewater at Hampton Roads. For the increased supply the same coal companies now demand $2.95 a ton flat at the mines, and the Government must pay $1.40 freight to Hampton Roads, making a total increase of $1.50 on the ton.

A Compromise Price.

After a number of conferences with the coal operators, Secretary Daniels has offered, according to the Washington reports read by Mr. Stanchfield, $2.35 a ton at the mine as a concession to increased cost of labor and transportation. Adding to this $1.40 freight to Hampton Roads, the Government under the arrangement advocated by Secretary Daniels would still be subjected to 90 cents increase on the ton over last year's price.

After reading the newspaper account setting forth this version of the coal situation and its possible effect upon the Government, Mr. Stanchfield moved for a mistrial, declaring that it would be exceedingly difficult for a juror who had read the published reports to remain in an unbiased frame of mind. Judge Grubb denied his motion, but told the jurors not to read reports of coal or coal prices during the continuance of the trial.

The second drive to block the prosecution of the coal operators and the 108 corporations which they represent was led by ex-Senator O'Gorman. William Deegan, President of the Aileen Coal Company of West Virginia, the first of the Government's witnesses, had been asked but one or two questions in relation to price-fixing agreements for what is known as "bunker" coal when Senator O'Gorman and the other counsel resumed their fight of the previous day to exclude from the trial any testimony concerning "bunker" transactions, which form the subject of an entirely separate indictment.

"I ask," declared Mr. O'Gorman, "that the court declare this a mistrial because half of the defendants never had anything to do with bunker coal. In the two months' preparation for this trial not one of the defendant attorneys had any intimation that the bunker coal transactions would be injected into this trial."

This motion, Judge Grubb also denied. However, he allowed the bunker evidence to be presented with the understanding that the prosecution would subsequently establish a direct connection between that evidence and all of the defendants now on trial.

Friction Over Bunker Coal.

During the whole day, however, the bunker coal transactions continued to cause friction between the two sides. In fact the only vital piece of evidence of price-fixing presented at yesterday's session, by Assistant United States Attorney Robert P. Stephenson, consisted of a cable message from Oscar M. Deyerle, one of the defendants and Vice President of the Flat Top Fuel Company, in which he ordered the English selling agents of the company in London to fix a definite price on bunker coal.

In calling upon the defendant corporations to produce their books yesterday the prosecution ran into another snag, the representatives of most of the companies declaring that they had received no subponaes and had no books in court. Among the corporations which made this plea were the Bailey Wood and Coal Company, the Ballinger Coal Company, the Beechwood Coal and Coke Company, the Beury Brothers Coal and Coke Company, and several others. It was not until the Nichol Colliery Company was reached that the Government's subpeona was acknowledged, and they promised to produce the books later in the day. Albert B. Fisher of the Ephraim Creek Coal and Coke Company was the first man under the subpeona who was actually able to take the stand with the books in his possession.

The trial continues today.

GERMANS SMOKE HAY NOW.

Tobacco Scarcity Also Occasions the Use of Cabbages and Lavender.

COPENHAGEN, June 19, (via London.)—The venerable joke about cabbage or hay cigars has become a sad and serious reality in Germany owing to the scarcity and high cost of tobacco. The latest war substitute within the purview of the Governmental Department on Substitutes is composed of the elements mentioned, together with other ingredients like strawberry leaves, lavender blossoms, and sandalwood to impart aroma.

AUCTION SALES.

Continuation Sale Commencing with Lot 834
$40,000 Stock of
ART STAMPED LINEN
EMBROIDERY GOODS & MATERIAL
Consisting of a large line linen scarfs, centre-pieces, table covers, napkins, Turkish towels, linen towels, pillow tops, pillow cases, children's dresses; complete line stamped ladies' nightgowns, chemises and combinations, handkerchiefs, and baby carriage covers, bags and fancy novelties; large line embroidery flosses, silks, linens, laces, fringes, embroidery hoopies, needles, cotton; 200 folding hangers, all original packages, being the entire stock formerly Partridge & Wilcox.
J. FRENKEL, Auctioneer, will sell
TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1917,
10:30 M., 401 Broadway, N. Y. C., above large and high grade stock.
T. N.—This sale should interest entire trade, as goods of this character have not been offered for some years and will be sold in large lots. Tel. Franklin 2438.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY G. ALLEN HAT CO., INC., Bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, June 20, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 739 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Millinery, Machinery, Furniture, Fixtures, etc.
JESSE KNIGHT, Receiver.
WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE, Attorneys for Receiver, 55 John Street, New York.

TEACH WOMEN RADIO FOR NAVAL SERVICE

Twenty-five Prepare at Hunter College to Take the Government Examinations.

A class for women wireless telegraphers has been established at Hunter College, this city, as a result of efforts by Mrs. Herbert Sumner Owen. She has had the co-operation of Miss Maude Wetmore, Chairman of the National League for Women's Service, Edward J. Nally, Vice President and General Manager of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, and David Sarnoff, Commercial Manager of the company, were consulted and the wireless class was outfitted without cost. The apparatus is the same as that used at the Marconi School of Instruction here.

Many applications were received, and the first class of twenty-five women has been opened. The first hour is given over to technical work and the second to code. The class is made up chiefly of self-supporting women, including teachers, clerks, and typists. The fee was fixed at $18 for the course of six months.

"This is primarily a preparedness measure," said Mrs. Owen. "Women have shown what they could do in other fields of work. Even now they are enlisting as clerks or stenographers in the navy. Women have proved their ability as line telegraphers. Why can't they do their bit in the wireless work? There are, I believe, not more than half a dozen women radio operators. In time of war men who could do the work on shipboard or at the outposts would be kept at other stations attending to their machines. The school was opened to enable women to take the places of experienced men operators and release them for more urgent duty.

"After our pupils complete their course they will take the same examinations as are prescribed for in the United States Navy. Compared to other fields open to women, the prospects are good. They begin as assistants with a salary of $30 a month and board. A regular operator gets $90 and maintenance. This rises to a maximum of $120 a month. In cases where operators are needed for such localities as the Philippines or the Hawaiian Islands, special inducements are offered."

The Advisory Board of the class is composed of Prof. Michael I. Pupin of Columbia University; Alfred N. Goldsmith, Director of the radio laboratory, College of the City of New York; Prof. Lewis D. Hill, physics department, Hunter College; Edward J. Nally of the Marconi Company; Gano Dunn, Past President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and President of the J. G. White Engineering Corporation, and John S. Stone, Vice President of the Radio Engineers' Committee on National Defense.

DUBLIN POLICE ARREST RIOTING SINN FEINERS

Seize Two of Crowds That Raised Rebel Flag and Destroyed Recruiting Posters.

DUBLIN, June 19.—Several demonstrations were held late last night in connection with the return to Dublin of the released Sinn Feiners. Two men climbed the walls of the ruined Post Office Building, on which they tied the Sinn Fein flag. The crowds sang the Sinn Fein song, and amid great cheering tore down recruiting posters.

The police did not interfere until about 2 o'clock this morning, when two demonstrators were arrested and charged with breaking in the Post Office and setting fire to timbers. The police later dispersed several marching bands.

The provisional executive of the Sinn Fein has decided to demand passports for three of its members to proceed to the United States for the purpose of opposing the objects of the Irish party mission there.

No previous word has been received that an Irish mission was to come to the United States.

WANTS JAPANESE SHIPS FOR ATLANTIC TRADE

Washington Negotiates for Transfer of Tonnage from the Pacific.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Submarine inroads on shipping probably will draw Japanese vessels into the Transatlantic trade. The American Government, it was learned today, is negotiating with Japan for the removal of tonnage from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

Japan has about 2,000,000 tons of oceangoing shipping, much of which, it is said, could be removed to the Atlantic without seriously injuring Japanese trade. Great Britain is understood to be particularly anxious for Japan to use some of her vessels in transporting supplies from America to the European allies.

Prohibition and Refrigerators.

A negro in Hiawatha, says The World, watched a drayman unloading refrigerators. "Whata you-all want to buy 'frigerators now, foh?" he asked. "De bone dry law done put 'em out-a business."—Kansas City Star.

Pruneless Days.

We are thinking of using our influence, if any, to institute at least two pruneless days per week in our household in the interest of the higher patriotism.—Ohio State Journal.

ADVERTISEMENT.

It has been said by men in the financial district, because no one outside could have been expected to concede any such thing, that there is more real patriotism concentrated in the half of a square mile lying south of Cedar Street than there is in any other section of this great nation. Wall Street's patriotism may not be of any finer quality, than that of other communities, but it is of the hair-trigger kind. Bankers and brokers are supposed to be actuated solely by mercenary motives. The spirit in which they dropped remunerative work in order to put their shoulders behind the Liberty Loan is enough to make one question that charge, and they had no sooner helped to make the New York district show a subscription of $1,080,000,000 to a loan that did not appeal to many of them as a business proposition alone than they were called upon to raise a substantial part of the $100,000,000 which the Red Cross must have for the welfare of men going to the front.

The above is a paragraph of the stock market summary appearing in The Annalist of this week.

A full column is devoted to this subject every week in The Annalist.

THE ANNALIST
Times Square, New York

Send The Annalist for one year to the address below, for which I enclose $4.00. 16

Name .....
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BURLESON SUPPORTS STORE DELIVERIES

Postmaster Says Plan to Use Parcel Service Would Save Much Money.

WILLING TO TRY IT OUT

Experiment Would Probably Be Made First in the Capital, Then in Other Cities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Retail and department store merchants in the large cities throughout the country have only to formulate their proposal for local deliveries of merchandise by United States parcel post to start the reform in city cartage. Postmaster General Burleson said today, discussing the matter, that if the merchants' organizations would submit their request it would receive serious consideration at once. There is no doubt that the result would be affirmative.

"The whole matter," continued Mr. Burleson, "is illustrated by what may be seen any morning from the windows of my home. I counted this morning, for instance, seven milk wagons delivering along our block. Why seven? Why not one?

"The cartage bill of Washington alone is $8,000,000 a year, and it is conducted very much like the delivery of milk. There is no doubt whatever of the feasibility of the plan to deliver merchandise by parcel post. The Post Office Department could save not merely thousands but many hundreds of thousands of dollars to merchants in every city in the country by taking over retail delivery."

The trial of the proposed delivery by parcel post would probably be made first in Washington, where there would be the advantage of a local survey of the delivery problem by the Department of Labor. It was shown by a study of the methods, means, and costs of merchandise delivery here that, notwithstanding the excellent pavements and the general use of automobiles, the percentage of cost of delivery was higher than anywhere in the United States. The general average was found to be 8 per cent. on the value of goods sold and delivered.

The general plan for Government delivery for city stores has not been worked out, but the idea is to place competent postal officials in the stores to systematize the methods of sorting packages with reference to routes of delivery and then co-ordinate the delivery of any number of stores, making one single run of an automobile sufficient over any one route to deliver the goods sold by all the stores. Weighing would be in the bulk and the rate a flat one-zone rate, which would simplify matters greatly. It is believed that present methods and standards of secure wrapping would prove sufficient for the proposed postal delivery, although there would need to be certain safeguards as to breakage and loss which under present practices are not maintained.

The Post Office Department would take over a part, at least, of private equipment for parcel delivery, but much of that now in use would not be available or needed in the better co-ordination of the service. The aim would be to combine with the delivery of store merchandise all the parcel post matter carried by the postal service. The stores would therefore have the benefit of more frequent deliveries during the day than they now can afford to maintain. The obvious necessity of the late evening deliveries would bring to the Post Office Department the opportunity to deliver general parcel post matter for the public at a later hour than it now undertakes to do.

From the manner in which high postal officials discussed the matter today, it is probable that the new system will be gradually introduced in a few cities and under an expert parcel post official in order that a demonstration may be made of what the department could do. When losses in management and operation have been gradually eliminated and local peculiarities and difficulties have been studied and overcome, a force can be developed to extend the system to other cities.

No estimate has been made of the cost of the new system, but it is asserted by expert postal officials that there can be no doubt as of the economy of the plan. At the present regular parcel post rates, the stores would save a very large proportion of the cost of delivery under the present methods, and the Post Office Department would procure a large amount of business as profitable as any now handled by the parcel post service.

LIQUOR TRADE SETS RECORD

Tax Receipts Highest This Year—More Cigarettes Smoked.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—High tide of whisky and beer revenue receipts—and presumably consumption—in the United States was reached in the fiscal year now closing. The smokers of the nation, figures show, consumed more cigarettes than ever before. Ordinary internal revenue receipts, composed chiefly of taxes on whisky, beer, and tobacco, have been $424,327,403 so far this year, compared with $365,126,544 last year.

Revenue collected on whisky thus far in the fiscal year has been approximately $178,000,000, a record for any year, although the current fiscal year still has eleven days to run. Ordinary receipts are still pouring in, more than $1,000,000 a day. At the tax rate of $1.10 a gallon, these figures mean that taxes have been paid on about 154,000,000 gallons. This exceeds by 11,000,000 gallons the record of the next highest year, 1913. Part of these heavy receipts is accounted for by heavy withdrawals from bonded warehouses in the face of the 100 per cent. increase in taxes contemplated in the War Revenue bill. More than $6,000,000 increase in April is attributed to this cause. Withdrawals have not seen so heavy since April.

From beer the revenue is about $94,000,000, a little less than the record of 1914, when approximately 66,000,000 barrels—taxable at $1.50 a barrel—were consumed. It is expected that when the fiscal year closes, June 30, the 1914 record will have been surpassed.

Tobacco yielded more than $100,000,000 revenue this year. The nearest approach to this figure was last year's revenue of approximately $88,000,000. A large part of the 15 per cent. increase is believed to be due to the growing use of cigarettes by women.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Forecasts:

N. and S. Car. and Ga.—Probably thunder showers Wed. and Thurs.; gentle variable winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Wed. and Thurs., except fair in n. w.; gentle, variable winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; gentle variable winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.

Ind. and Ohio—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; moderate w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy and cooler Wed.; Thurs. unsettled; moderate w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Wed.; cooler in extreme e.; Thurs. probably showers; moderate n. w. winds.

La., Ark., E. and W. Tex.—Probably fair Wed. and Thurs.

Okla.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.

Ill.—Fair Wed. Thurs. fair in s.; unsettled and cooler in n.

Mo.—Fair Wed. Thurs. probably unsettled.

Wis. and Iowa—Fair Wed. Thurs. unsettled and cooler.

Minn.—Fair Wed., becoming unsettled, with cooler at night and Thurs.; winds shifting to fresh n.

N. Dak.—Unsettled and cooler Wed., possibly showers. Thurs. cloudy; fresh n. winds Wed.

S. Dak.—Unsettled and cooler Wed. Thurs. cloudy and cool.

Neb. and Kan.—Probably unsettled Wed. and Thurs.; cooler Wed. night.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Leo. L. Doblin Co.
Factors and Commission Merchants
494-410 Fourth Ave.
Tel. Madison Sq. 7797.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

APPAREL.—Highest cash prices paid for jobs ladies' wearing apparel; quantity no object. Gruber, 448 Broadway. Spring 358.

AUTO COATS wanted on consignment; Palm Beach and pongee. K 68 Times.

BATISTE.—Low price; cream cotton warp batiste dress goods, any width. Louis Rosenheim & Co., 114 West 17th.

BROADCLOTH.—Poplin and serges for cash. Phone Farragut 9823.

COATS.—Jobbers, Attention! Manufacturer with 15 machines wants to do contracting on ladies' and children's coats. Address Z. A. J., 32 Greene St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Manufacturer with large shop wants contracting on ladies' coats and suits. Z. S. & O. Cloak and Suit Co., Orchard 5844.

COATS WANTED.—Good line of pile fabric and cloth coats for Boston and New England, by a well-known salesman. Z 399 Times Annex.

COATS.—Manufacturer with 12 machines wants to do contracting on medium line children's coats. G 91 Times.

COATS, Suits, and Dresses.—Jobber looking at Fall samples. Call all week, Room 602-604, 38-40 West 33d.

COATS.—Jobber looking at ladies' coats, better grade, 9 to 12 A. M. B. H. Rubin, 142 West 24th.

COATS.—Jobber looking at children's and juniors' coats. New York Coat House, 30 5th Av.

COATS.—Looking at Fall styles. Miller Cloak & Suit Company, 11 West 20th St. Chelsea 9666.

COATS, Suits.—Prominent jobber looking at Fall samples. Fourth floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Looking at Fall coats all week. M. Rosenman & Co., 40 West 27th.

COPENHAGEN and beige jersey. Big "G" Cloak and Suit Co., 32-34 West 20th St.

COTTON GOODS.—Interested in large offerings, white muslins, cambrics, nainsooks, spots or futures. Phone Gramercy 4006, Dept. W.

COTTON GOODS.—Open to buy wash cambrics and nainsooks, spot or future delivery. Spring 3038.

COTTON GABARDINES for spot cash; mail samples and state quantity. E 202 Times Downtown.

CREPE.—Open to buy 3904 Juilliard's crepe, all colors; state price and assortment. F. 199 Times.

DRESSES.—Contractors, taffeta and serge dresses; bring samples. M. Weiseman & Sons, 118 West 22d.

DRESSES.—Contractors, serge dresses; bring samples; all week, between 5 and 5:30, 220 5th Av., Room 1,116.

DRESSES.—Contractors on serge and silk; bring samples all day Wednesday. Hartog, 11 West 32d St., fourth floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on serge and taffeta dresses. Call with samples, all week Room 1501, 39 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Job white voile lace and organdie children's, juniors', and misses' to close out cheap. Subin, 36 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on silk and serge; bring own models. Call all week, Denbosky Bros., 122 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Contractor on serge dresses; submit samples; will place order. Simon, 137 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking silk and serge dresses; bring samples. Furman, 39 Union Square.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk and serge dresses. Call with samples, 2 to 5, 244 5th Av., fourth floor.

DRESSES. — Contractors taffeta and serge dresses bring samples. Excel, 145 W. 30th.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels, 336 6th Av.

KERSEY.—13 to 18 oz., green and blue. A. Rich & Co., 779 B'way.

PEAU DE CYGNE.—300 pieces of peau de cygne wanted; cash if necessary. Herbert Peter Silk Mills, 1,133 Broadway.

PLUSHES.—Wanted, any quantity of plush for spot cash. Moyses & Dreyfus. Phone 9220 Farragut.

PLUSH.—Will buy salts and H. & H. plushes. Farragut 2648.

POPLINS.—Open to buy for cash, high shade poplins; also navy and black; American or similar quality. Bramson Brothers, 48 West 25th. Farragut 6264.

POPLINS.—Amoskeag, No. 9058 and No. 1135, spot. United Skirt, 14 West 23d.

RABBITAN.—1273 beaver, all colors. Hanauer & Arnstein, 136 Madison Av.

SATEEN, fast black, shirting finish; send samples and state quantity and price for spot cash. E 201 Times Downtown.

SERGES.—Botany or similar serges; lightweight blue and black; use quantity for dresses; pay cash. J. Cohen & Deshew, 133-135 West 20th St.

SERGE.—Will pay cash for 104, W. F. K., 7120 or similar. Mad. Sq. 4122.

SERGES.—We are open to buy any quantity Juilliard 4408. Chelsea 9867.

SILKS.—Japanese habutais, white and stripes. Phone Madison Sq. 7942.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on suits and broadcloth coats; snappy styles only. 1st floor, 13 West 20th.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall suits all day, 15 East 26th, Room 1911.

SUITS.—Ready to place orders; snappy misses' styles. Ninth floor, 11 West 32d.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at better grade suits. Ninth floor, 20 West 30th St.

SUITS.—Looking at Fall line, better grade only. 131 W. 28th St., 4th floor.

SUITS.—Will look at suits from 9 to 12. 145 West 30th, 11th floor.

TRUNKS.—Several high innovations, suitable coats and suits. 8th floor, 802 5th Av.

WAISTS.—Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Vincent, jobs on regular waists. Ben F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

WASH GOODS.—Will buy for cash unlimited quantity cotton piece goods, white or colored; will take garment manufacturers' surplus stock. Box C 458 Times Annex.

WASH DRESSES.—Women's, children's, for export; job prices. Phone Greeley 6759 afternoon.

WOOL JERSEY CLOTH, Copen, and rose. Phone Gramercy 2684. R. & S., 19 West 21st.

Offerings to Buyers

BLOUSES.—Pajamas, shirts, nightrobes; Spring line ready; flannelette bargains. Klouski, 515 Broadway.

BURELLA.—American 09058, all shades. Telephone Madison Square 5344.

CHARMEUSE SATIN, 40 inch, of assorted colors, suitable for dresses and wraps. Farragut 2262.

COATS.—Old woolen trousers, breeches, blankets, caps, etc.; about 14,000 lbs. for sale at 4c. per pound; job lot, as are; samples ready. Franklin 1358.

COATS, SUITS.—To close out; sport, jersey, taffetas, satin, velours, all shades; splendid assortment. J. P. Slater, 22 West 32d.

COATS AND SUITS.—Palm Beach silks and cloth to close out. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th.

COATS.—Silk jersey coats, exceptional values and styles; fall line ready; broadcloth and plush coats. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS, Suits.—To close out, sport jersey poplin velours; splendid assortment. J. P. Slater, 22 West 32d.

COATS, SUITS.—Silks and cloths; closing out; sacrifice. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS, Suits.—New styles; all shades; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS, Suits, to close; desirable styles; all colors. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS, poplin and silk, to close out at a price. D. Bussel Co., 40 West 22d.

COATS.—Closing out taffeta and satin coats. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COTTON GOODS, Laces and Trimmings to close out; waist manufacturer giving up business; top floor, 22 West 15th St.

DRESSES, SUITS.—We have in stock for immediate delivery navy taffeta dresses in jersey silk and pongee sport suits, $7.50 up. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th.

DRESSES. — Silk, cotton, and gingham dresses; immediate delivery. Glockner Dress Co.; 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Up-to-the-minute navy taffeta dresses for immediate delivery. Dicker & Ginsberg, 142 West 26th St., N. Y. City.

DRESSES.—Evening and wash dresses to close out; taffeta dresses; immediate delivery. Globe Dress & Suit Co., 19 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Job of white voile dresses; ladies', misses', and juniors'; to close out cheap. Weitzen, 56 East 11th.

DRESSES.—Navy taffetas in stock; immediate delivery; also jobs, silks and Summer dresses. Harris, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—300 cotton to close for price; also navy taffetas for immediate delivery. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—100 Georgette taffetas, pongees; close out; good merchandise. Levenson, 39 West 32d.

DRESSES.—100 wash dresses to close out at a price. Elite Dress Co., 15 West 17th. Chelsea 7679.

DRESSES.—Navy taffetas for immediate delivery, $6.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Wash dresses to close out at low price. S. Simon Co., 137 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Jobs wash dresses; sport suits, serges; sell cheap. Tarsgon, 130 West 26th.

DRESSES.—White, for immediate delivery; $8.75 up. B. Geist & Co., 145 West 30th.

DRESSES.—100 linen, voile, ginghams, close out. BildMore Dress, 6-8 West 20th.

DRESS.—Wash dresses to close out. Realty Dress Co., 12 West 18th.

EMBROIDERIES.—Domestic; large stock; closing out at sacrifice. Mayer Barish, 845 Broadway.

Offerings to Buyers

GALATEA.—A. G. Hyde, Manchester 5 khaki color. Chelsea 5294.

JERSEY.—All wool jersey cloth, 20 pieces; off price. Farr, 9060. Ralph.

KERSEYS.—35 pieces raritan 1686, at $3.42 net cash, G. F., 108 Times.

KNITTING YARNS, worsted, woolen, medium for soldiers, Red Cross work, warm garments, 200,000 lbs. navy, maroon, cardinal, oxford, brown, kelly, black, cones, skeins; department store bargain sales. Box 516 Amsterdam, N. Y., also Franklin 1358.

POM POM.—American; all shades: also satins, white chinchilla, at sacrifice prices. Steele, Gramercy 5874.

RAGS AND REMNANTS, also gray goods; large stock; special prices. G 76 Times.

SERGE.—Andrews 1484, navy, $1.42½; afleta, tan, navy and other desirable shades, $1. Levensohn & Satz, 1,170 Broadway.

SERGE.—A. D. Juilliard's 54221, 25 pieces, assorted. Telephone Chelsea 5822.

SILK RIBBONS.—13,000 yards fancy colors, long lengths, as jobs. Franklin 1358.

SKIRTS.—Skirt Buyers, Attention! This week's special: all wool serges, $2 net; new Fall models. Silk & Kohn Co., 1,182 Broadway.

SKIRTS, COATS.—Silk jersey skirts, $5; and coats, $5 up. Daily Waist, 8 W. 19th.

SKIRTS.—Fancy silks and taffetas to close, $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 30th.

SUITS AND COATS of the better kind; attractive price. Louis Baumann & Co., 12 East 22d St.

SUITS.—Spring suits, good assortment, 10 to close out at a price. S. R. Kahn, 1,123 Broadway.

SUITS.—Genuine Palm Beach suits and cloth to close out. Sol Levine & Co., 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—Navy poplin, for immediate delivery at special price. Hirschhorn, 12 West 27th.

SUITS AND SKIRTS. Silverbloom, $2.50 to close out cheap. Excello, 127 West 125th.

VELOUR.—Chase's Swiss velours, crushed mole stripes in various widths, 2,397 Tenth Annex.

WAISTS.—Georgette crepe de chine and cotton voile waists to close out at attractive prices. 15 West 20th, 6th floor.

WAISTS.—$18 silk waists, special, act quick $12; also beautiful line from $18 to $60. Miller, Neufeld & Co., 3,182 Broadway.

WASH SKIRTS.—300 dozen fancy and white, to close; $5.50 dozen up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WASH SKIRTS.—Job to close out, cheap. A. Russakow, 136 West 21st St.

WASH SKIRTS.—Better kind, to close out. Pan American Skirt, 5 West 31st St.

WASH SKIRTS.—Fifty dozen gabardine, latest models, cheap. Chausser, 19 West 21st.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 5¼@5½ per cent. for the best names Monday....5¼@5½

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Burlap at Record Prices.

Business continues to be very active in the burlap market with large sales of lightweight goods. The supply is light, and buyers very anxious to make contracts. Since all danger of a tariff levy on goods afloat has been removed, transactions of this kind have increased. Prices quoted yesterday in the market for spots were as follows: Eight ounce, 9.75 cents, 10 ounce, 12.60 cents, and 10½ ounce, 12.75 cents. These are all record quotations.

Still Short on Anthracite.

Regardless of what may be said with respect to company coal, according to The Coal Trade Journal, the local market is being deprived of the important tonnage of individual anthracite by the campaign against the middlemen. Individual pea has stiffened up in the local market during the last week, sales having been reported as high as $6 per ton. No. 1 buckwheat is just about holding its own, while rice and barley are easier. It is impossible to say what domestic sizes would bring in the open market, but they would undoubtedly command more than a 75-cent premium over the company circular, which has the highest prices countenanced by the Federal Trade Commission. The general tone of the bituminous market is one of greater firmness, particularly in the mining regions.

Scattered Buying of Gray Goods.

Sales of gray goods in the local market yesterday were of a scattered sort. Early in the day all the 64-60s, 38½-inch goods available were cleaned up at 10½ cents, and in the afternoon bids of 10⅝ cents went untaken. There were sales made on 60-48s, 38½-inch, at 9 cents for June and July delivery, and on 4-yard 80 squares for the same shipment at 11⅛ cents. The price on 56-44s, 39-inch, slipped up a peg when 8¾ cents was paid for them for June and July. Wide goods for the clothing trade continued to show activity. Quotations follow:

39-inch, 60-80s....11¼c|38½-inch, 64-60s.*10¾c
39-inch, 72-76s....12¾c|38½-inch, 64-56s..10c
39-inch, 68-72s....11¼c|38½-inch, 60-52s..9¼c
39-inch, 56-44s....8¾c|38½-inch, 60-48s..9c
39-inch, 64-64s....10⅝c|37-inch, 64-60s....7¾
*Bid.

Fall Silks Nearly Ready.

The silk manufacturers will shortly place lines for the Fall on the market. The showings promise, according to current rumors, to be especially attractive for the new season. Certain goods like taffetas and satins have entered the staple class, and not much change is expected in this direction. Novelty in designs promises to make the Fall silks distinctive. Some of the manufacturers predict a further popularity for figured effects, but patterns of circles and dots are thought to have reached the height of their favor and a change will be made.

Ribbons to Find Wider Outlet.

While the change has been a long time coming, the ribbon manufacturers see a wider outlet for their product in the near future. From the sentiment sounded out in millinery circles, ribbons will find a larger use in Fall hats. In the undergarment trade there is also promise of more ribbon being put into the different models. The retail dry goods trade does not offer so optimistic an outlook to the manufacturers, but even in this direction an improvement in the demand will not come unexpected.

Consequence of a Style Swerve.

A good many garment manufacturers, who formerly devoted themselves entirely to the production of coats and suits, made up their minds after the disastrous experience of last Fall to organize their factories as dressmaking plants. It was anticipated some months ago that the coming Fall season would see a repetition of the style edict of last year. Consequently those who were rash enough to make early predictions saw nothing ahead but dresses. Which way fashion's favor will be swung for the new season is still in the balance, but from the sentiment now existing suits will be the favorites. The expense of reorganization is one not lightly reckoned in the trade, and the manufacturers have only the benefit of further experience in the topsy-turvy character of their business.

Inquiry for Summer Cloths.

The manufacturers of Summer cloths who are starting in the Spring 1918 season report the largest inquiry for their product that has yet been made. In the mohair division the pre-season demand has been especially heavy, although prices have gone to a point where some restriction in the consumption of such goods might be expected. The most active fabrics for Summer clothing are expected to be the silk materials where the advance has not been quite as large as on other fabrics. The reason put forward for the much larger demand this season is because of the scarcity and high prices of ordinary woolen fabrics.

Clothiers Repeat Their Strategy.

A factor in the men's wear piece goods market sees a repetition of strategy used a season ago by some of the clothing manufacturers. The latter went about their operations quietly at that time and were able to buy up quite large quantities of material at prices considerably below those quoted when the formal start was made on the new season. These skillful buyers, however, are now up against a problem that did not interfere with them at that time. The mills careless enough this season to accept too much business or orders that they have no hope of filling can now fall back on the pretext of Government contracts as an excuse for canceling the unprofitable bills or failure to deliver.

As to Skeleton-Lined Suits.

The high class manufacturers of men's clothing, who have been especially successful in the production of the so-called skeleton lined suits, report a heavy duplicate business on such numbers as they can supply. Only the smallest amount of lining is put into these garments, and every effort is made to reduce the weight. The representative of a clothing house said yesterday that one reason for the popularity of these designs may be that men have turned away somewhat from the Summer fabric suit, that is ofttimes not well tailored, to the suit that gains its lightness through the small use of lining.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

BLAUFARB & BIEBER.—Two petitions in bankruptcy have been filed against Rachel Blaufarb and Hyman Bieber, composing the firm of Blaufarb & Bieber, clothing dealers, 200 Stanton Street, by these creditors: Simon & Schwartz, $250; Tanenbaum Bros., $150, and Irving Greenblatt, $200; also by R. Schechter, $148; B. Siegel, $300, and R. Dunn, $200. They made an assignment to Abraham Tanenbaum, Judge Manton appointed Isaac F. Cohen receiver. Liabilities, $5,000, and assets $3,000.

STANDARD TOY MANUFACTURING CORPORATION.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Standard Toy Manufacturing Corporation, 50 West Houston Street, by these petitioning creditors: Doll & Manufacturing Company, $104; Dallberger Supply Company, $83, and City Central Paper Box Company, $538.

WEINSTOCK & CO., INC., family liquor store, 987 Second Avenue and 982 Amsterdam Avenue, has made an assignment to Maurice L. Shaine. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against it by these creditors: Corning & Co., $258; Baird, Daniels & Co., $87, and Charles Stern & Sons, Inc., $186.

CAESAR D. ABDELNOUR, dealer in rugs and laces, White Plains, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,652 and no assets.

ALIDA F. FALES, boarding house keeper, 138 West Eleventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,292 and assets of $867.

W. S. LUNCH ROOM.—John J. Sullivan and Bernice Sullivan, who did business as the D. & S. Lunch Room, 53 Columbus Avenue, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,070 and assets of $512, including cash deposited on a contract, $5,000, and cash in bank, $35. Among the creditors are A. Ball, Jr., $36,400; Lester B. Palmer, $26,500; O. J. Buek, Chicago, $20,176, and Otis Lithograph Company, $20,000.

FIFTEEN TWENTY BROADWAY, INC., 1,520 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $19,864 and assets of $535,002, consisting of two claims against a theatre company for eviction, $535,000, and cash in bank, $2.

B. & L. AUTO LAMP COMPANY, 534 West Fifty-eighth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $54,868 and assets of $17,793, consisting of assets of $1,000 less, $1,978; accounts, $10,000; machinery, $4,000, and cash in bank, $320.

HANSON STUDIOS, INC., 4 East Forty-fourth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $18,407 and assets of $6,729, consisting of stock, $5,402; accounts, $1,127, and cash in bank, $200.

ROSE LEVIN, dealer in clothing, 218 Bowery, has made an assignment to Morris Friedman.

DEOCH AU DORIS, INC.—Judge Foley of the Supreme Court has granted an application for a receiver for Deoch au Doris, Inc., restaurant and cafe, Forty-eighth Street and Broadway, in a suit brought by Ushen Weiskopf Company, Inc., creditors for $1,205, for painting, &c. Joseph M. Deuel will be appointed receiver upon giving a bond of $5,000.

SAMUEL SIEGEL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Siegel, 151 Watkins Avenue, Brooklyn, by the following creditors: Henry Horowitz, $22; Colonial Metal Bed Company, $66; Manhattan Spring Bed Company, $150; H. Blumenthal, $25; Greater New York Cabinet Company, $10; United Bed Spring Company, $12; Max Druckman, $200.

JOSEPH FRANKFORT, an electrician, 4,418 Thirteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $3,150.63; assets

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 327, 3d floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Penn RR(Tug Salutation, Crew(Tug Morristown, Pittenger(Barge Solon, Dean(Clonin, Marion River St'm'b't Co(Tug Guiding Star, People Bread(SS J L Luckenbach, Atti Excelsior(Prince Line, Union Wharf Co(Bruteria Co (6.), Ayervais(SS Colon, Dunbar(By-Products Chemical Co, Gerrish(Stamadopulo, NY & Cuba Mail SS Co(Tug J S Packard, Packard Dredg Co(SS Lucille, Taylor-Armitage Co(Comp Gen Trans, Penoleton Ship Bldg, &c. Co(East Transp, DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 857, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Empire Mfg Co(Cozens Cabinet Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.

Selubak(Kaye Mfg. Lesser(Comopolitan Bank, Talgman(D & D Elec. Buell, &c. Co(Gen Ry Signal Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 328, P. O. Bldg. Equity.

Case on—Burt(Ritchie, Behelman(Twinem, Criminal: (38 Martin Olsen.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 328, Post Office Building. Motions.

Kupersavage(Milliken Brothers, Milman, as trustee(Selig et al, Same(Friedman et al, Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co(Gilbert Bros, Pudolf(Crew Levick Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Scott, Dowling, Smith, Page, and Shearn, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

People(Burns, Staub(Int R T, Vail(Blau, Dugas(Bashwits Bros & Co, Dunn(Dunn, Wise(Alpha Portland Hoisting Machinery Co(Federal Terra Cotta Co, Speik(Maduro Mercantile Co.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow motions to motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Wilde Asphalt Pav Co(CNY, Bartlett(American Sec Co (2.), Edgley(Merritt (2.), Robertson(Beer-Sondheimer Co, Wolff(Holmes, Case(Wood, Reichstadt(Halstead (2.), Johnson(Ayrault, Callan(Eckstein, Elkhorn Valley Coal & Iron Co(Elkhorn Coal & Iron Co, Vernon Metal & Produce(Katz Bros, Tuska(Bergin, Shapiro(Mangin Wet Wash Laundry Co, Wechsler(Miller, Lamport(Matchak, Busch(Colt Phratton, Varese(Doktor, Gallagher(Galge, Gottlieb(Brasner, Baruch(Brunnduz, Casedy(Walter, Bernitz(CNY, Cohen(same, Geller(same, Hollenbeck(same, Lipshitz(same, Lamar(same, Morrissey(same, Mercigliano(same, Martin(same, Stitley(same, Williams(same, Moskowitz(Falk, Marenholz(Merit Film Co, Clauss(Mitchel, Drettler(Rothschild Realty Co, Phinney(Phinney, Ryan(Reilly, Re Caulon Press, Inc, Re Dickstein (Hoffman), Re McAuliff, Magliarfo(Magliano, Currier(Stern, Nathanson(Rapid Transit Subway Const Co (2.), Couzyn(Couzyn, Vacuum Oil Co(Harrigan, Re Nihlein (McClellan.), Guaranty Trust Co(Bid Av RR (Riley(Beaver.), Burghelmer(Cobb, Berutich(same, Condreva(Standard Oil Light Co, Lindsay(Peet & Powers, Scoville(Maxwell, Re Allison (Mitchell.), Sormatino(Manhattan Sand Co, Parker(Terry & Tench Co, Nolan(Nville, Mastronardi(E Brooks & Co.

PART II.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Lee Lash Co(Felber, Kohuth(Kohuth, Jackson(Mohrmann, Samarelli(Samarelli, Blakemore(Blakemore, Feldman(Feldman, Phillips(McCarthy, Graziano(Graziano, Preferred cause: Clear.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Hotchkips, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

Trial Term Co(Globe & Rutgers F I Co, Weber(Davies, Senn(Senn, Rafkin(Levitas, Stein(Franklin Kalbfleisch Co, Baff(Jaffe, Cummins(Reid, Quaw(Perry, Mack(Am Prod, Ponce De Leon Beauty Corp(White, Booth(Hudson Mill & Lumber Co.

Reichstadt(Halstead (2.), Johnson(Ayrault, Callan(Eckstein, Elkhorn Valley Coal & Iron Co(Elkhorn Coal & Iron Co, Vernon Metal & Produce(Katz Bros, Tuska(Bergin, Shapiro(Mangin Wet Wash Laundry Co, Wechsler(Miller, Lamport(Matchak, Busch(Colt Phratton, Varese(Doktor, Gallagher(Galge, Gottlieb(Brasner, Baruch(Brunnduz, Casedy(Walter, Bernitz(CNY, Cohen(same, Geller(same, Hollenbeck(same, Lipshitz(same, Lamar(same, Morrissey(same, Mercigliano(same, Martin(same, Stitley(same, Williams(same, Moskowitz(Falk, Marenholz(Merit Film Co, Clauss(Mitchel, Drettler(Rothschild Realty Co, Phinney(Phinney, Ryan(Reilly, Re Caulon Press, Inc, Re Dickstein (Hoffman), Re McAuliff, Magliarfo(Magliano, Currier(Stern, Nathanson(Rapid Transit Subway Const Co (2.), Couzyn(Couzyn, Vacuum Oil Co(Harrigan, Re Nihlein (McClellan.), Guaranty Trust Co(Bid Av RR (Riley(Beaver.), Burghelmer(Cobb, Berutich(same, Condreva(Standard Oil Light Co, Lindsay(Peet & Powers, Scoville(Maxwell, Re Allison (Mitchell.), Sormatino(Manhattan Sand Co, Parker(Terry & Tench Co, Nolan(Nville, Mastronardi(E Brooks & Co.

PART II.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Lee Lash Co(Felber, Kohuth(Kohuth, Jackson(Mohrmann, Samarelli(Samarelli, Blakemore(Blakemore, Feldman(Feldman, Phillips(McCarthy, Graziano(Graziano, Preferred cause: Clear.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Hotchkips, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

Trial Term Co(Globe & Rutgers F I Co, Weber(Davies, Senn(Senn, Rafkin(Levitas, Stein(Franklin Kalbfleisch Co, Baff(Jaffe, Cummins(Reid, Quaw(Perry, Mack(Am Prod, Ponce De Leon Beauty Corp(White, Booth(Hudson Mill & Lumber Co.

Wilde Asphalt Pav Co(CNY, Bartlett(American Sec Co (2.), Edgley(Merritt (2.), Robertson(Beer-Sondheimer Co, Wolff(Holmes, Case(Wood, Reichstadt(Halstead (2.), Johnson(Ayrault, Callan(Eckstein, Elkhorn Valley Coal & Iron Co(Elkhorn Coal & Iron Co, Vernon Metal & Produce(Katz Bros, Tuska(Bergin, Shapiro(Mangin Wet Wash Laundry Co, Wechsler(Miller, Lamport(Matchak, Busch(Colt Phratton, Varese(Doktor, Gallagher(Galge, Gottlieb(Brasner, Baruch(Brunnduz, Casedy(Walter, Bernitz(CNY, Cohen(same, Geller(same, Hollenbeck(same, Lipshitz(same, Lamar(same, Morrissey(same, Mercigliano(same, Martin(same, Stitley(same, Williams(same, Moskowitz(Falk, Marenholz(Merit Film Co, Clauss(Mitchel, Drettler(Rothschild Realty Co, Phinney(Phinney, Ryan(Reilly, Re Caulon Press, Inc, Re Dickstein (Hoffman), Re McAuliff, Magliarfo(Magliano, Currier(Stern, Nathanson(Rapid Transit Subway Const Co (2.), Couzyn(Couzyn, Vacuum Oil Co(Harrigan, Re Nihlein (McClellan.), Guaranty Trust Co(Bid Av RR (Riley(Beaver.), Burghelmer(Cobb, Berutich(same, Condreva(Standard Oil Light Co, Lindsay(Peet & Powers, Scoville(Maxwell, Re Allison (Mitchell.), Sormatino(Manhattan Sand Co, Parker(Terry & Tench Co, Nolan(Nville, Mastronardi(E Brooks & Co.

PART II.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Lee Lash Co(Felber, Kohuth(Kohuth, Jackson(Mohrmann, Samarelli(Samarelli, Blakemore(Blakemore, Feldman(Feldman, Phillips(McCarthy, Graziano(Graziano, Preferred cause: Clear.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Hotchkips, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

Trial Term Co(Globe & Rutgers F I Co, Weber(Davies, Senn(Senn, Rafkin(Levitas, Stein(Franklin Kalbfleisch Co, Baff(Jaffe, Cummins(Reid, Quaw(Perry, Mack(Am Prod, Ponce De Leon Beauty Corp(White, Booth(Hudson Mill & Lumber Co.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART X.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Freedman(Ullman.

PART XII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XIII.—Not in session.

PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.

Inn—O'Connell(Lyons, Dodson(Stillman, Raymond(Hartford F I Co, Herman & Herman, Inc(Brown, Lewis(Ocean Accident, &c. Corp, Kraus(Bleskman, Birdsong(Wasserman, Knowles(Pollack, Ladner(Am Surety Co, Kronish(Eisenberg, Goldsmith(Loeb, Silwen(Walter, Cragin(Berkley, Herring(Mail, Simpson(Ashburn, Henkel, Jr(Rudolphy, Perlman(Donohue, Hughes(Chadwick & Co, Hirsch(Kaplan, Normandy Waist Co., Inc(Chelsea Fireproof Storage W, Safe Cabinet Co(Neuberg, N E Cons Co(CNY, Burken(Kaltman, Newschaefer(Miller, Oppenheimer(Curiel, Skolnik(Albany B Co, Simnot(Simnot, Little & Ives Co(Cupples & Leon Co, Cooper(Norone, Neudorf(Fungatch, Weir(Hobson, Healey(Krisky, Leavitt(Lamborn, Oscar-Daniels Co(Nat Surety, Carpentier(Carpentier, Kiernan(O'Connor, Maas(Wm Hughes Co, McClure Pub(Peck Bros & Winch, Stockum(Lambert Hoisting Eng, Simpkins(Simpkins, Littchild(Ketcham, Kelley(Marcus Co, Joyce(Schmeider, Northern Ventures Co, Ltd.(Middleton, Delehanty, Case on.

PART XVI.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Held in Appellate Term room.

Lansing Liq Corp(Heinze, Greeff Eng, &c, Co(Scourene Mfg Co.

PART XVII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Estates of:

Margaret Vischer, Fred'k B Van Doorn, Willis for probate: Dennis McDonnell, Margaret E Beatty.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Room 508, at 10:30 A. M.

No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Irving Nat Bk(Goldman, Rouse & Goldstone(Menachel, Garrison(Stove, Harris(Union Ry, Columbia Garage Co(O'Neill, Camp(Hire, Gordon(Beaver, Udall & Ballou(Renehan, Francis(Collins, Palmer(Selbert,

PART II.—Strasbourger, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Kues(A. J. Robinson Co, Poretzky(N Y Rys, Monaco(Hudson Nav, Unger(Lyons, Monaco(Hudson Nav, Nager(N Y Rys, Kaplan(Int R T Co, Tauber(Fortgang, Loraine(Cort, Heller(Holzman, Reardon(Rankin, Ostheim(Aetna Mort, McLaren(Geraerdts, Carmody(Int R T Co, Sass(Jacobs, Cohen(Lefkowitz, Klein(Gelband, Golden(Duklauer, Teller(Levay, Strauss(E H Heer Dry Goods Co, Koralsky(Malach, (2.) Rubin(Einhorn, Gillen(Paramount Pub Co, Delvany(A M Schwartz Silk Co, Marino(N Y Rys, Ralsler Heating Co(Israel, Goldberg(Schwarz, Louzon(42d St, &c RR, Lehti(Rodgers & H, McGrann(Hoen, Lambart(Mirror Film, SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Bernstein(Deutsch, Edman(Schildkick, Motion Pict Bd of Tr of Am(Mutual Film, Autograph Time Lock Co(Chapman & Phenix Nat'l Bank, Fennis(Gen Ry Signal Co, Fennell, A Fitriolo(Y D Rty, M Fitriolo(same, Hamilton(NY Rys, Jones(Int Transfer Co, Lovitch(Horgan, McGinley(Hotel Rent Service, Newburger(A M Bollerman Piano Co, Stahl(W Necker, Inc, Von Rosenbadowski(Cent R R of N J, Wiener(Stiff, Kobylis(P & R RR, Mardus(same, Remats(P J Durcan, Inc, Sierakoki(P & R RR, P Lautato(Scimeca, C Pautato(same, Wilde(Kluge, J Raftary(May & Co, M Raftery(same, Berman(Heese, L Berman(same, Case on.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. General calendar:

Barber Asphalt Pav Co(Gayley, Libman(Libman, Pretzold(Pretzold, Sonnenschtesen(Sennichsen, Kiddie(Dunham, Moore(Strauss, Schnell(Schnell, Clear.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Hotchkips, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

Trial Term Co(Globe & Rutgers F I Co, Weber(Davies, Senn(Senn, Rafkin(Levitas, Stein(Franklin Kalbfleisch Co, Baff(Jaffe, Cummins(Reid, Quaw(Perry, Mack(Am Prod, Ponce De Leon Beauty Corp(White, Booth(Hudson Mill & Lumber Co.

Wilde Asphalt Pav Co(CNY, Bartlett(American Sec Co (2.), Edgley(Merritt (2.), Robertson(Beer-Sondheimer Co, Wolff(Holmes, Case(Wood, Reichstadt(Halstead (2.), Johnson(Ayrault, Callan(Eckstein, Elkhorn Valley Coal & Iron Co(Elkhorn Coal & Iron Co, Vernon Metal & Produce(Katz Bros, Tuska(Bergin, Shapiro(Mangin Wet Wash Laundry Co, Wechsler(Miller, Lamport(Matchak, Busch(Colt Phratton, Varese(Doktor, Gallagher(Galge, Gottlieb(Brasner, Baruch(Brunnduz, Casedy(Walter, Bernitz(CNY, Cohen(same, Geller(same, Hollenbeck(same, Lipshitz(same, Lamar(same, Morrissey(same, Mercigliano(same, Martin(same, Stitley(same, Williams(same, Moskowitz(Falk, Marenholz(Merit Film Co, Clauss(Mitchel, Drettler(Rothschild Realty Co, Phinney(Phinney, Ryan(Reilly, Re Caulon Press, Inc, Re Dickstein (Hoffman), Re McAuliff, Magliarfo(Magliano, Currier(Stern, Nathanson(Rapid Transit Subway Const Co (2.), Couzyn(Couzyn, Vacuum Oil Co(Harrigan, Re Nihlein (McClellan.), Guaranty Trust Co(Bid Av RR (Riley(Beaver.), Burghelmer(Cobb, Berutich(same, Condreva(Standard Oil Light Co, Lindsay(Peet & Powers, Scoville(Maxwell, Re Allison (Mitchell.), Sormatino(Manhattan Sand Co, Parker(Terry & Tench Co, Nolan(Nville, Mastronardi(E Brooks & Co.

PART II.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Lee Lash Co(Felber, Kohuth(Kohuth, Jackson(Mohrmann, Samarelli(Samarelli, Blakemore(Blakemore, Feldman(Feldman, Phillips(McCarthy, Graziano(Graziano, Preferred cause: Clear.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Hotchkips, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

Trial Term Co(Globe & Rutgers F I Co, Weber(Davies, Senn(Senn, Rafkin(Levitas, Stein(Franklin Kalbfleisch Co, Baff(Jaffe, Cummins(Reid, Quaw(Perry, Mack(Am Prod, Ponce De Leon Beauty Corp(White, Booth(Hudson Mill & Lumber Co.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART X.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Freedman(Ullman.

PART XII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XIII.—Not in session.

PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.

Inn—O'Connell(Lyons, Dodson(Stillman, Raymond(Hartford F I Co, Herman & Herman, Inc(Brown, Lewis(Ocean Accident, &c. Corp, Kraus(Bleskman, Birdsong(Wasserman, Knowles(Pollack, Ladner(Am Surety Co, Kronish(Eisenberg, Goldsmith(Loeb, Silwen(Walter, Cragin(Berkley, Herring(Mail, Simpson(Ashburn, Henkel, Jr(Rudolphy, Perlman(Donohue, Hughes(Chadwick & Co, Hirsch(Kaplan, Normandy Waist Co., Inc(Chelsea Fireproof Storage W, Safe Cabinet Co(Neuberg, N E Cons Co(CNY, Burken(Kaltman, Newschaefer(Miller, Oppenheimer(Curiel, Skolnik(Albany B Co, Simnot(Simnot, Little & Ives Co(Cupples & Leon Co, Cooper(Norone, Neudorf(Fungatch, Weir(Hobson, Healey(Krisky, Leavitt(Lamborn, Oscar-Daniels Co(Nat Surety, Carpentier(Carpentier, Kiernan(O'Connor, Maas(Wm Hughes Co, McClure Pub(Peck Bros & Winch, Stockum(Lambert Hoisting Eng, Simpkins(Simpkins, Littchild(Ketcham, Kelley(Marcus Co, Joyce(Schmeider, Northern Ventures Co, Ltd.(Middleton, Delehanty, Case on.

PART XVI.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Held in Appellate Term room.

Lansing Liq Corp(Heinze, Greeff Eng, &c, Co(Scourene Mfg Co.

PART XVII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Estates of:

Margaret Vischer, Fred'k B Van Doorn, Willis for probate: Dennis McDonnell, Margaret E Beatty.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Room 508, at 10:30 A. M.

No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Irving Nat Bk(Goldman, Rouse & Goldstone(Menachel, Garrison(Stove, Harris(Union Ry, Columbia Garage Co(O'Neill, Camp(Hire, Gordon(Beaver, Udall & Ballou(Renehan, Francis(Collins, Palmer(Selbert,

PART II.—Strasbourger, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Kues(A. J. Robinson Co, Poretzky(N Y Rys, Monaco(Hudson Nav, Unger(Lyons, Monaco(Hudson Nav, Nager(N Y Rys, Kaplan(Int R T Co, Tauber(Fortgang, Loraine(Cort, Heller(Holzman, Reardon(Rankin, Ostheim(Aetna Mort, McLaren(Geraerdts, Carmody(Int R T Co, Sass(Jacobs, Cohen(Lefkowitz, Klein(Gelband, Golden(Duklauer, Teller(Levay, Strauss(E H Heer Dry Goods Co, Koralsky(Malach, (2.) Rubin(Einhorn, Gillen(Paramount Pub Co, Delvany(A M Schwartz Silk Co, Marino(N Y Rys, Ralsler Heating Co(Israel, Goldberg(Schwarz, Louzon(42d St, &c RR, Lehti(Rodgers & H, McGrann(Hoen, Lambart(Mirror Film, SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Bernstein(Deutsch, Edman(Schildkick, Motion Pict Bd of Tr of Am(Mutual Film, Autograph Time Lock Co(Chapman & Phenix Nat'l Bank, Fennis(Gen Ry Signal Co, Fennell, A Fitriolo(Y D Rty, M Fitriolo(same, Hamilton(NY Rys, Jones(Int Transfer Co, Lovitch(Horgan, McGinley(Hotel Rent Service, Newburger(A M Bollerman Piano Co, Stahl(W Necker, Inc, Von Rosenbadowski(Cent R R of N J, Wiener(Stiff, Kobylis(P & R RR, Mardus(same, Remats(P J Durcan, Inc, Sierakoki(P & R RR, P Lautato(Scimeca, C Pautato(same, Wilde(Kluge, J Raftary(May & Co, M Raftery(same, Berman(Heese, L Berman(same, Case on.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. General calendar:

Barber Asphalt Pav Co(Gayley, Libman(Libman, Pretzold(Pretzold, Sonnenschtesen(Sennichsen, Kiddie(Dunham, Moore(Strauss, Schnell(Schnell, Clear.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Murphy(McGrath, Patarno(High G Dairy Norris et al.—Robert Sealey, Douglas(Collett et al.—James F. Donnelly, City of New York(Corcoran et al.—Edward R. Koch.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Mullan, J.—Ella C. Christie(Charles W. Callahan et al.—John J. Mackin.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—SECOND DEPARTMENT.

DECISIONS.—Hirschberg, Present, v. R. F. Stevens Milk Co., appt.—Motion for stay granted on condition. F. Wilcock, respt., v. Eagle Savings & Loan Co., Appt.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied without cost. ADMITTED TO THE BAR.—The following applicants for admission to the bar have passed the examination of the Committee on Character, and are recommended for admission:

Louis X Bautz, Francis R Curran, J Townsend Cassedy, Richard Crawford, Henry W Dieck, Jr, J Melvin Dodson, John D Flynn, Stanley S Gilliam, Austin C Keough, Octavius Knight, Robert McLaury, George W Matheson, Joseph J Maher, Colman Nemer, V De W Nicholson, John J O'Hara, Joseph J Ross, Wesley Lott Smith, Wellis Smith, Henry Arthur Smith, Francis X Walters, George W Wylie, Pierre H Depew, Arthur Dodge, Joseph F Hanley, Charles E Hanley, Le Roy B Iserman, Lindley J Murray, Francis Reilly, Emil J Reigi, Edward Saphir, Louis M Wolf, Melvin N Greenhall, Harold Goldman, Benjamin Komarow,

W V Hagendorn, Harry M Scoble, Jacob Brenner, Hermann Mendes, N E Spielholz, William T Condon, Franklin Malone, Bernard S Barron, Arthur J Brothers, Joseph B Clark, William H Moller, Harry Hertzoff, Arthur C Gluck, Edward J Neary, Vito Lanza, Moses Berk, Hyman Goldstein, Henry M Merritt, Louis B Heilbrand, W A Robinson, Henry Rubin, Walter R Hart, David Pecktin, Cyril J Brown, Moses J Goldstein, Harold T Oakley, Milton C Welsman, Alexander Gale, Clarence A Roszel, James Murphy, Henry R Herman, F E Kuhnast, William S Sinclair, Harry L Lewine.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Mills, Putnam, Blackmar, JJ.—Motion calendar, at 1 P. M.

Re T H Matters, Jr, Re C Page, Re C K Fauver.

Enumerated day calendar:

Re C Mindell, Same(Peoples Tr Co, Drake(Gaffney, Meguin(Buehler, Waitkus(L V Coal Co, Gimeling(Woolworth, Gross(Nicoll, Powers(Westchester RR, Barrett(Conn Life Ins, Re Shannon, Chernes(Rose, Reitz(Marx, Meier(Glasser, Donohue(Donohue,

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Tompkins, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Wondersman(Wondersman, Cohen(A I Namm & Son, Schweikert(Welsh, Re Phillips, Stone(Gerzog, Tuttle Paper Co(Cores, O'Rourke(Mullaly, Trommer(Hipkins, People(Giffone, Re Abraham (Baucker.), Mfrs Nat Bank(Morley, Franso(Franso, Brown(Cornish, Reinhardt(Reinhardt, Waller(Waller, Bandler(Riddings, Wilson(McAdoo, Welsh(Welsh, Wilson(Gerhard, Re Duckman, Strollo(Strollo,

PART II.—Kelby, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Undefended divorces:

Meserole, Frankl, Coots, Wasserbach, Turkowski, Schneider, Bryant, Yaslie, Gaffner, Wilson, Phillips, Morley, Miller, Weinstein, Mitchell, Grant,

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

Wulstein(Wulstein, Kunen(Kunen, Widynski(Widynski, Robinson(Robinson, Manheimer(Schwartz, Sallman(Schwartz, Trent Rlty(CNY, Vollweiler(same, Schmidt(same, De Nicola(same, Beach(Beach,

Highest number reached on the regular call, 4349.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Clark, J.; Part V., Van Siclen, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Callaghan, J.

Hearon(Shewan & Sons, Carnick(Nas RR, Thomas(C B H RR, Frey(CNY, Voltzhommer(CNY, Sinnott(Carroll, Robichon(C B H RR, O'Brien(Franklin Garage, Flatiron(Nas RR, Cornfeld(C I & B RR, Knowles(Nevins, Wichman(N Y Consol RR, Hegeos(Streeter et al, Lutz(Obermeyer & L, Gay(N Y Cons RR, Reilly(CNY et al, Maggio(Hager, Wisinski(Williams, Lassen(Nas RR, Kane(Ruppert,

Breiding(So Pac Co, Williams(Rudd Nilsen Co, Fleming(Crosthwaite, McGarry(15th Av Rity Co et al, Goldfarb(Samuels & Sons, Lyman(Putnam Coal & Ice Co, Moreno(Moreno, McKay(Baird, Rizza(Stevens Co, Gann, Louche, Abrams(McAvoy, Schubert(Haag, Werth(Merik et al, Waldron(Quimby et al, Hederman(Guinan, Glynn(Jacoby, Hammann(NY Cons RR et al,

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.

No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Mackintosh, Bopp(Hudson & Man RR, Luciano(Hermann, Davis(Kaplan, Farach(Rauth, Miller(Rosenberg, Dumphy(Sheffield, Brown(Miller Bldg Co et al, Farino(B H RR, Meisler(Segalbaum, Anderson(L I RR et al, Gerard(8d Av Ry, Thomas(B H RR, Qualey(Pines Rubber, Austin, Nichols & Co(Langdon, Kress(Avila, Umbach(N Y Cons RR, Kidd(Davenport, Wallace(Scarborough, Clark(Grosser, Livio(Jacobs, Stats Bk(Levin et al, Schaefer(B H RR, Simon(Hagen, Dyas(Normal Land, Johnson(NY Dock Co,

Highest number reached on civil calendar, 9938.

Lehman Co(Newalty Fabric Glove Co, Ganly(B H RR, Peterson(Bluefstein, Frank(Dober, Rosker(Keystone Chem Mfg Co, Mascolo(Scalso, Stuft(B & O RR, Pharo(B H RR, Lindeman(Nassau RR, Liebman(B H RR, Maresca(CNY, McCarthy(So Bkln Ry, Muhigrun(B H RR, Schwarz(Swaney, Abraciuskas(Lithuanian Co-op Pub Co, Gaill(Carpenter, Boxley & Herrick, Hageman(McClure et al,

Jennings(Manhattan & Queens Traction Corporation et al, Kerider(L I RR, Gray(Bank of Long Island et al, Martin(Clark, Nash, an infant(N Y Cons RR, Koblenzer(Kaiden et al, Lindsay(B, Q Co & S RR, Bossert(Wiggins et al, Rapp(CNY, De Milia(Gally et al, Stefanowitz(Gillig, Tomassitis(B H RR, Kessler(Krapp,

Yonkers Builders' Sup Co(Anderson, Buchanan(Houghton, Ebbinghaus(Ebbinghaus, Hammond(Howe, Philipse Manor Co(Conover, Clark(Conover, Luke(Bates, Goldfarb(Hynes,

Highest number reached, 448.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Koch, J.; Part II., Platt, J. At 9:45 A. M.

Fischer(N Y Times, Sisson(Kelly, Sama(De Carlo, Fiske(NY, N H & H RR, Jackson(McGuire, Vogel(City Yonkers, Fusco(NY, N H RR, Dufft(City Mt Vernon, Leach(Wohlfeil, (2.) Flannery(N Y Rys, Zebrowski(N Y C RR, Zoolo(same,

McKeever(same, Pelitte(same, DeCarmine(Munson S S Line, Coleman(Mason & Hanger, Cummings(Cox, Nickerson(Electro Silicon, Kelly(Gilliers, Mechmann(Harrison,

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Lawrence Bros(Nelson Whalen(Jones, Washburne(White, Duffy(West St RR, McTaigue(Gates, Pfoh(West El RR, Flynn(Yonkers RR, Zimmerman(Un Ry, Molloy(Milliken, Cooper(Goodman, Farley(Yonkers RR Co, (2.)

Highest number reached on call, 630.

PART II.—Special calendar—Platt, J.

Short cause:

Seerie(Hoyt, Contin causes:

Beckley(L & M Cont Co, Kellner(Fagan,

Manhat Steam Bakery Co, Molinari(City of New Rochelle, Buchanan(Dickson & Turnbull, Peppler(NY C RR Co, Harding(Mowel, (2.) Costello(Wallace, Marshall(Phillipson, Tyrtell(Ruppert, Monahan(NYCRR Co, Wilburn(Merrill,

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1697.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the vote of and to due corporate action by the stockholders of the undersigned, Greene Consolidated Copper Company, a West Virginia Corporation, hereinafter called the Company, at the Annual and General Meeting of said Stockholders, duly held at its New York office in the City of the State of New York on the 12th day of June, 1917, and agreeably to the statutes of the State of West Virginia, in such case made and provided, all of the property and assets of the Company, as an entirety, not including the rights and corporate franchise or good will, were sold to the Greene Cananea Copper Company, a Minnesota corporation, hereinafter called the Greene Cananea Company, the price and consideration and upon the terms and conditions specified in a certain proposition and offer, dated May 23rd, 1917, made by the Greene Cananea Company to and accepted by the Company pursuant to due authority and vote of the stockholders of the Company at their said General and Annual Meeting, which offer, however, the express condition that upon not less than ten days' notice to be given by publication in at least three daily newspapers printed and published in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, and in one daily newspaper printed and published in the City of Charleston, in the State of West Virginia, the Executive officers of the Company shall forthwith offer all said property and assets, as an entirety, for sale, for cash, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder therefor, and upon the further express condition that if at said auction no higher or better bid or offer for said property and assets is made or received, then, and in such case, the said proposition of the Greene Cananea Company and the sale of said property and assets to it made by the Company pursuant to the authorization to vote at the said meeting of the Company at their said meeting shall be binding and final and be forthwith consummated.

Notice is further hereby given that, pursuant to said vote and action of the stockholders of the Company at said Stockholders' Meeting, and in compliance with but subject to the aforesaid conditions of such sale as imposed by the stockholders at said meeting, the undersigned, L. D. Ricketts, as President, and J. W. Allen, as Treasurer, of the Company, will offer for sale, at public auction, on the 11th day of July, 1917, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, on the front steps of the United States Post Office Building, in the City of Charleston, in the State of West Virginia, to the highest and best bidder, all of the property and assets of the Company, as an entirety, not including, however, its corporate franchise or good will.

The said property and assets will be sold as an entirety and for cash only, and the person or persons or corporation or corporations to whom said property and assets may be sold shall and will be required to pay to the Treasurer of the Company, at the time of such sale, in cash or by certified check or cashier's check, ten percentum of the price at which said property and assets are sold to the successful bidder or bidders, and the balance of said purchase price shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Company upon the execution and delivery of good and sufficient instruments of transfer and conveyance.

No bid will be received by the undersigned from any person or persons unless offering to bid for said property and assets, as an entirety, unless such person or corporation so offering to bid shall have first deposited with the Treasurer of the Company, as a pledge that he or it will make good his or its bid in case of acceptance, the sum of $3,000,000.00 in cash or certified check or cashier's check.

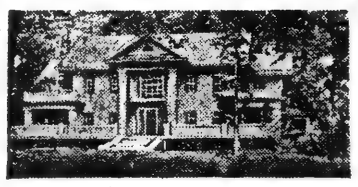
This undersigned expressly reserve the right to resell said property and assets at public sale, upon like publication, in case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his or its bid, upon the acceptance of the same by the undersigned, by failing to make any payment on account of the purchase price. Upon the failure of any purchaser to make good his or its bid upon the acceptance of the same by the undersigned, by failing to make any payment on account of the purchase price as required in the consummation of his or its purchase, then the moneys, if any, paid by such bidder or purchaser, or the amount deposited by the undersigned by any bidder or purchaser bidding for the property and assets as a whole, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied toward the payment of any expense of resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property and assets shall be sold at a less price upon resale, and as and for liquidated damages in the premises.

Such sale shall and will be made without valuation, appraisement, redemption, or extension, and the undersigned reserve the right to reject any bid or bids and may adjourn or postpone such sale, and may, without further notice or advertisement, proceed with the sale on any date to which the same may have been adjourned or postponed.

This notice is given and published by order of the Stockholders and of the Board of Directors of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company.

Dated June 18th, 1917.

L. D. RICKETTS, President.
J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.
Room



For Sale at Cost

Artistic Country Home.

Superb Views of Lakes, Mountains and Surrounding Country.

House is substantially built for all year around living. Has a wide veranda, open terraces, balconies; 15 rooms, 3 baths; all improvements; all year residence. Beautiful grounds, golf, country club, etc. Most healthy country near New York City.

Write, Call or 'Phone for Photos.

G. R. PEARE, 640 Riverside Drive, N. Y.
Tel. 6634 Audubon.

Unparalleled Value, $4,000; Easy Terms

and $6,000 First Mortgage, Buys This

Craftsman Home—Near Large Lake

10 Rooms, 3 Tiled Baths. Plot 100 by 334 Feet.

Convenient Commutation. Express Service.

House has huge veranda, upper veranda and separate entrance porch. Everything modern; electric light, steam heat, parquet floors; every convenience; fine neighborhood. Golf, country club, schools, churches nearby. Send or Phone for Photographs.

F. B. WEEKS, 170 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 1521—Cort.



ESTATE AT AUCTION SALE

The well known estate of J. Avery Nathans, situated on Prospect Street, White Plains, N. Y., will be offered at public auction sale on Saturday next at 3:30 P. M., on the premises. Approximately 3 acres; house of 12 rooms; 3 baths; all improvements; set well back from street. Surrounded by wonderful maples and birches. Extensive gardens, bearing fruit trees of every variety. Garage for 4 cars, apartment of 4 rooms; large fowl house.

Photographs and full details sent on request. Inspection by applying on the property or to

GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, INC., Auctioneers,
18 East 41st Street, New York City, or
Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y.

Apartment House Site

RITTENHOUSE SQUARE

N. W. Corner 19th and Walnut Sts.,
Philadelphia
100 Ft. on Walnut x 135.4¾ on 19th to Moravian.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

70 Morningside Drive Corner 117th St.

Near Columbia University.

Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.

SUB-LEASE IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

4 Rooms, Bath.....$480
6 Rooms, Bath.....$780

400 WEST 118TH STREET

SUB-LEASE IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

7 Corner ROOMS 2 Toilets $1,200
7 Rooms, 2 Baths..$1,050

W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
503 8TH AV. TEL. 2713—MURRAY HILL.

46 West 73d St.

Private House Block.
One apartment to a floor.
Living room 14x21; dining room 15x22.
All other rooms and kitchen in like proportion.
Beautifully decorated throughout.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths.
Representative on premises, or
Fred'k Zittel & Sons
B'way & 79th St.

APARTMENTS
6 & 7 Rooms and Bath
27 to 33 West 61st St.,
Near Broadway.
REASONABLE RENTALS.
Apply
SUPT. ON PREMISES.

THE LORINGTON 2226 LORING PLACE.
Near N. Y. University Hall of Fame.
4-5 ROOMS, HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
Parquet floors, tiled kitchen, hall service and highest class modern improvements; exclusive neighborhood, attractive rents; concession.

315 W. 94th St.
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE
5 rooms and bath;
will sublet, unfurnished, $42.50.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
(FORMERLY NAVARRO)
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.

8 to 16 Rooms
2 to 5 Baths
One Physician's Apartment
Apply 175 West 58th St.

310 WEST 94TH ST.
Bet. Riverside Drive & West End Av.

8 Large Rooms and Two Baths $1,250 $1,450

261 WEST 22ND ST.
NEW BUILDING
3 and 4 Rooms.
Phone in each apartment.
Hall service night and day.
Inquire on premises, or
Berlin Renting Agency, 141 E. 17th St.

115 West 104th
3, 5 & 6 Rooms, $30-$60.
Large, Light Rooms.
Elevator; every improvement.

528 Riverside Drive,
OPPOSITE GRANT'S TOMB.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms, $60-$75.
Large, Beautiful Rooms; Every Convenience

MANHATTAN—East Side.

A-640 Madison Ave. "HOFFMAN ARMS" N. W. COR. 59TH
6 to 9 LARGE ROOMS,
$900 to $1,900.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

DESIRABLE APARTMENT
of 3 rooms to sublet, furnished, in Carlton House, with Ritz-Carlton Hotel service. Rent $450.00 per month. Apply
Harris & Vaughan, Inc., 589 Fifth Ave.

SPENCER ARMS,
Broadway and Sixty-ninth St.
Two three-room hotel apartments, "service included," can be rented separately or together, furnished or unfurnished; very low

REAL ESTATE.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND
IS A WISE MOVE."

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$150 cash buys my seven-room house; bath, heat, and all improvements; electricity, gas, &c.; large plot, good soil for vegetables and poultry; will take balance $18 per month; the property must be sold at once; perfect title. Lane, Box 276 Times Downtown.

7 and 8 room house; 30 minutes from Pennsylvania R. R. station, L. I.; all improvements; price $5,950 and up; easy terms. Call or write S. E., 243 West 34th St. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT
KEW GARDENS.
Fifteen minutes from Herald Square.
Ready for occupancy; from $9,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

Two Jamaica lots, must sacrifice for $200 each; block from station and trolley; bargain; must have some cash. B. Treise, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

A beautiful little all-year country home for $6,500; living and dining rooms and glass inclosed porch; kitchen and pantry; three bedrooms and bath; open fireplace; steam heat, electricity; in old estate in exclusive neighborhood, on high ground; for sale, terms if desired, or will rent; occupancy in July; lakes and country clubs nearby; 40-minute commutation trains from 42d St. Write for pictures and further information to Room 604 Astor Trust Building, 501 5th Av., New York, or phone Vanderbilt 2174.

DO YOU want to build a home in the fine residential section of Wykagyl Park, New Rochelle, amid the hills of Quaker Ridge, Westchester Co.? Most remarkable terms offered; wonderfully beautiful sites, no two alike; golf and tennis on the property; 10 minutes from the Sound, 40 minutes from Grand Central. Large plots at unusually low figures. Address H. B., 121 Times.

SCARSDALE.—38 minutes out; new Colonial solid brick dwelling, 9 rooms, 3 baths; wooded plot; near station; opposite golf club; price reduced; 20% cash, balance mortgage; photograph on view. J. Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc., 18 East 41st St., N. Y. C.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Five-room seashore bungalow, all large rooms, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, etc., fireplace, beamed ceilings and paneled walls, modern kitchen and bath, decorated to suit; half block from bathing beach; plenty of fishing and boating; lawn, flowers, hedge, etc.; near trolley and station to N. Y. C.; bargain in price and terms to right, quick buyer. Write for further details. Shore Bungalow, Box 280 Times Downtown.

OLD HOMESTEAD with 7 acres of fine, cleared farm land, beautiful shade trees, apple and peach orchard, etc., barn, chicken house and outbuildings; on main road in good sized town; stores, schools, churches; commuting distance to New York City; will sell cheap and on easy terms to a reliable family wanting such a place; write for further information. Hocker, Box 284 Times Downtown.

Incomparable 6-room semi-bungalow, all improvements, one-third acre plot planted, 10 minutes' walk to depot, 35 minutes to Pennsylvania Station, steam, electric, and trolley service; fishing, boating, and bathing; at Lynbrook, L. I.; bargain price; terms to right quick buyer. For information write Fishel, Attorney, Room 3, 247 West 34th St.

If you are looking for an old house needing a few repairs, with a half acre of good land for cultivation of vegetables and chickens, near water and station, complete for $1,425, for $75 down and $10 monthly, answer at once to Johnson, Box 261 Times Downtown.

Must dispose of my country home, with house, barn, and three acres, peach and pear trees, plenty of shade, on main road; need some ready cash and balance easy to good family. Mrs. B. Paton, 131 Ashland Place, Brooklyn.

Small farm with outbuildings, best soil and location for vegetables, chickens, &c., shade trees; will sell cheap on small cash payment and $12 monthly to party wanting a home; in large town, commuting distance to New York. Bryan, 290 Times Downtown.

Long Beach.—Desirable corner plot, 100x100. Riverside Boulevard and Walnut St., three blocks to ocean, bargain at $4,500; reasonable amount cash, balance your own terms. Gehring, 1,480 Broadway.

COZY LITTLE HOME with 2 acres of fine tillable land for $1,350, on easy terms; some shade trees; high elevation, near beautiful lake; positive bargain. Inquire B. Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Beautiful homes, with all conveniences; moderate rent; commuting distance; fishing, boating, and bathing; bargain in homes for sale. Phillips, 247 West 34th.

Flushing.—House, 36 16th St., rent or sale; 12 rooms, electricity, elegant location; plot, 100x138; between Broadway and State.

ROSLYN.—Beautiful 8-room house, unfurnished, bath; garage. G 85 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A REAL BARGAIN—$6,500; will sell on very easy terms; delightful country home; grounds 100 by 168 ft., with fine shade trees; high in healthy mts.; house has 9 rooms, 2 tiled baths, very large living room with open fireplace; walls paneled in hardwood; huge verandas and open gallery; superb view of lake; near express station, 48 minutes to city, express trains, Lackawanna R. R.; all city conveniences, parquet floors, electric light; near country club, schools; select neighborhood; house is nearly new. Address E. A. W., owner, Box 29 Times Downtown.

Choice bargain, 6-room house, bath, modern house, for $3,400; $300 cash, balance easy terms; water, gas, electricity, sewers, finished streets, high and dry; large veranda, lawns and gardens; 5 minutes to R. R. station or trolley; commutation $4.85; 30 minutes to Broadway; house is two years old, in fine condition; rental income, $350 yearly. Act quickly. Liberty Bonds taken. Call, write, or phone Owner, M. D. Ayars, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK, $200 down and small monthly payments, like rent, buys my beautiful suburban home, 30 minutes from New York; 7c fare; Craftsman design; 6 rooms, tiled bathroom; parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living room; hardwood trim; bedrooms in white enamel, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer, near station and public school; 70 trains daily; trolleys also. JOHN A. BALDWIN, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. 5047 John.

Exceptional Bargains.—$2,700 to $3,300 buys my modern homes and bungalows; sacrificing $500 under value, as building materials were bought last Fall, when prices were low; buyer gets benefit; six rooms, bath; gas, electricity, steam, beam ceilings; 30 minutes on Erie; near station and trolley; restricted; high elevation; small payment down, balance like rent. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

AT WESTFIELD, N. J.—Handsome eight-room house to rent or sell; modern to the minute; rental $57.50 per mo., sell, nominal cash payment, balance monthly; large lot, restricted neighborhood, elegant shade, every house and street improvement. The Pearsall Co., Owners, Westfield.

$20 monthly and $200 cash buys brick and stucco bungalow, Spanish style roof, four rooms and bath, water, gas, electricity, steam heat, garden plot; on the river at Cranford; sacrifice price, $2,450. S. G. Horace, 3 Dey St., New York. Phone 7550 Cort.

Great opportunity to buy or rent new and attractive houses, 6-8 rooms; all improvements; large plots; near station; easy terms; $5,000 to $8,500. Write for booklet. Smith-Singer Company, Glen Rock, N. J. (Adjoining Ridgewood.)

So. Orange.—Brick house, 14 rooms, 3 baths; stable; 2 acres; fine trees, shrubbery; choice location; $28,000; or will rent, unfurnished, $2,000 annum. J. Charles O'Brien Co., So. Orange, N. J., and 141 Broadway, N. Y.

Pay rent to yourself; artistic 7-room house; every convenience; Mountain Station, Lackawanna R. R., 40 mins. N. Y.; I pay taxes, int., ins., you pay $40 month. W. S. Macintosh, Bldr., 15 Meeker St., West Orange.

Rutherford.—Free list of places, sale and rent. Booster, Box 57, Rutherford, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Magnificent estate on Strawberry Hill; 8¼ acres; large house with every modern improvement; garage; greenhouses, gardener's cottage, &c. Address B. S. H., (Suite 1938,) 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

FRONTING ON TWIN LAKES.
Charming estate of 26 acres; buildings cost $15,000; all in perfect repair; beautiful lake front; details and pictures mailed on request; price $9,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

CAPE COD BAY, Mass.—3½ acres on fine beach, high land and wonderful view, in Sandwich, near State road; $500; easy terms; equal to 20 shore lots; also small farm, 5 acres, in Wareham; new house; cleared land, ready for cultivation; two miles from R. R. station; close to new State road; price $1,600; easy terms.
HOMESTEAD TRUST, 277 Broadway, N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Five-story four-family 50-foot flat, fully rented at over $6,000, mortgage $30,000, 5 years; will exchange for free and clear lots; no cash necessary. Builder, Z 301 Times Annex.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL LaSALLE
36 EAST SIXTIETH STREET
New York's Highest Type Apartment Hotel
October Leases are now being made
Apartments of 1, 2, 3 or more large rooms (furnished or unfurnished). Entrance service will be the finest Hotels. The LaSalle is under the supervision of W. K. Sniffen, of the Sniffen Studios, Putnam County, and late of Hotel Netherland, New York.
Apply to Wm. J. Hoppe, Agents, on premises.
Phone Murray Hill 6[illegible], or your own broker.

FARMS.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

Five-acre farm; fruit orchards, cultivated land, on main road, $1,000; easy terms. B. Barnhad, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Doctor's office, with reception and operating room, maid service; fully equipped and furnished; may be seen at any time. 123 West 75th.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE; every facility; rent $16.50 monthly; no lease required. Call 300 Broadway, Suite 807.

140 WEST 34TH ST., showrooms and offices. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

At 404 4th Av., 9th floor, (corner 28th St.)—Private offices; desk room or mail privilege; excellent service.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Brooklyn.

$75 for whole Summer, furnished, cool, 12-room frame house; all improvements, 30 windows, screens; yard, 120x120 feet; trees, lawn, flowers, garden; 15 minutes from Wall St., 25 minutes from Coney Island; best section. 1,273 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

Long Island.

Furnished house, 15 minutes from Penn. Station, on high corner, near station and Queens Boulevard; one mile from West Side Tennis Club; 9 rooms and 3 baths; June 23 to Sept. 15, $350. Call or phone,
KEW GARDENS REAL ESTATE CO.,
1 W. 34th St., New York. Tel. Greeley 5250.

Westchester County.

SUBURBAN, FURNISHED.
My little house, New Rochelle, high, cool and comfy, July 13-Sept. 15. Sanders, 125 Mt. Joy Place, N. R.

New York State.

Bungalow in mountains, completely furnished, six rooms, lavatory, running water, electric lights, in colony with five other bungalows, on the shore of beautiful Tennanah Lake, Sullivan County; six miles from Roscoe on the Ontario & Western Railroad; elevation 2,500 feet; boating, bathing, fishing; mosquitos unknown. Season $300. George Crowley, Tennanah Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y.

SUMMER RENTALS.—Cottages and Estates: Huntington, North Shore, and Shelter Island.
Daniel M. Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d St.), N. Y.

New Jersey.

Lady with beautiful private home at Spring Lake, N. J., will rent one or two rooms; garage; references exchanged. Phone 425-W, Spring Lake. G 89 Times.

Furnished 10-room house for rent; modern. W. D. Suydam, Morsemere, N. J. Phone 2282 Cortlandt.

Attractive house, screened porch, flowers; $55 monthly; July, August. Phone 2496, Montclair.

SPARTA.—5-7 rooms, bath, $100, $165 season. Berkan, 575 Riverside Drive.

Connecticut.

For rent, furnished, a bungalow at Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn., can accommodate two families or ten or twelve adults; hot and cold water, two baths, electric light, private sandy beach, garage accommodation; rent very reasonable. Apply to J. J. MacKeown, 26½ East 33d, New York City.

Miscellaneous.

TWIN LAKES, BERKSHIRES.
Fully furnished cottage to rent; 5 family bedrooms, bathroom, maid's room; boats, garage; 150 feet water front; splendid bathing, good fishing, boating, drives; convenient to station, Post Office, store; telephone in cottage; picturesque setting; rent $300 July 15 to Sept. 15; refer to many well-known people.
ANDERSON REALTY CO.,
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

Country houses everywhere. Town & Country Renting Agency. Columbus 5565.

Wanted—Furnished.

Four master bedrooms, two for maids, two baths, house with grounds on South Shore, Long Island or Westchester; state price until Oct. 1. X 210 Times Annex.

Wanted, small furnished cottage; Westchester County; small family adults. J. S., 285 Times Harlem.

SUMMER HOMES—Unfurnished.

New Jersey.

Oradell, Bergen County.—Semi-bungalow, $40, unfurnished; every improvement; 8 rooms, bath; ground 100x125; New York, 40 minutes. E. W. Tyler, 220 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

Brooklyn.

During July, two adults, attractively furnished new house, detached, at Bay Ridge, Brooklyn; 1 minute walk from Crescent Club. Room 2112, Park Row Building, New York City.

Out of Town.

For rent—Attractive house, Baltusrol, adjoining golf links; railroad station, Short Hills, N. J. For particulars address Mrs. Aubrey Martin, Short Hills. Rent at bargain.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

57TH AV., 309, (Near Waldorf.)—To well-referred party, studio apartment, two large rooms, both front, and bath, tastefully appointed, including grand piano; spacious closets. Telephone Madison Square 3889. Strickland.

30TH ST., EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Exceptionally beautiful bachelor apartment, 2 rooms and bath; private entrance; telephone; first floor front. Call Mad. Sq. 7890.

38TH, 24 EAST.—Living room, 2 bedrooms, bath; catering service in building; maid service; elevator; till Oct. 1.

60TH, 18 EAST.—Cool, attractive, two bedrooms, parlor, bath; reasonable rent; restaurant; non-housekeeping. Mrs. Elliot Smith. Plaza 4570.

82D, 129 EAST, (4C.)—Young couple wish sublet their beautiful 6-room (all outside) apartment during the Summer for less than rent unfurnished; rent furnished, $100.

ATTENTION.—Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms, bath; full hotel service; block from subway; $10.50-$15 weekly.
Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

EAST 62D.—Handsomely furnished six rooms, two baths, sixth floor, Sept. 1, $2,500 year. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

GRAMERCY PARK, 31.—To sublet until Oct. 1, furnished housekeeping apartment, five outside rooms, two baths; extra large living room; exceptionally pleasant for Summer; can be seen any time.

IRVING PLACE, 47.—Three rooms and bath for housekeeping; gas, electricity, telephone; references.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST.
1, 2 and 3 rooms, bath; special rates; $50 monthly and upward; complete service.

TO SUBLET, bedroom and bath, also a suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; can be connected if desired; attractive rate. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

12TH ST., 34 WEST.—One to three room apartment; good service; electricity; references.

52 WEST 89TH ST.
Large rooms, clean, cool; maid service, telephone; Summer prices.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bry. 6255.

50TH, 4 WEST.—Apartment, beautifully furnished, 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette; maid service. Circle 4137. Mrs. M. Dwyer.

51ST ST., 34 WEST.—Roof garden, sleeping porch, sitting room, single bedroom, bathroom, kitchenette, telephone, new, exquisitely furnished for Summer. Apply housekeeper.

56TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartment.

57TH, 200 WEST.—5 attractive rooms, 9th floor; light, cool; Steinway grand; southwest exposure. Apt. 153. Circle 2680.

58TH ST. — Magnificently furnished duplex apartment, 11 rooms, 3 baths; immediate possession; $150 month; less than half the unfurnished rent. Particulars, telephone Vanderbilt 1432.

59TH ST., 48 WEST.—Central location; delightfully cool duplex apartment, facing Park; handsomely furnished; three master's, two servants' bedrooms; $150 monthly until October. Call mornings. Whelen.

59TH ST., 33 WEST.
Handsomely furnished two and three rooms, bath, kitchenette; monthly or yearly.

67TH, 39 WEST.—Duplex studio apartment, seven rooms, furnished, $200 monthly. Stiles.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (The New West End.)—One, two, three rooms, bath, and kitchenette; Summer rates; $45-$86; completely furnished; satisfactory references absolutely necessary. Supt., on premises. Open evenings.

71ST, 342 WEST.—Nine-room, completely and beautifully furnished; $150 a month; Summer; immediate possession. Col. 1785.

72D, 325 WEST.—Light-room apartment, overlooking Hudson; reasonable terms. Inquire 322 West 72d. Columbus 1035.

74TH, 108 WEST.—TWO LARGE STUDIOS; PRIVATE BATHS; ALL LIGHT; NEWLY

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

78TH, 250 WEST.—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, exceptional, $60. Apartment 4. E. H.

80TH, (West End Av., 412.)—Six rooms, beautifully furnished; sacrifice. Captain Hunt, Columbus 7637.

81ST, 11 WEST.—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED APARTMENT TO SUBLET, 7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $200 MONTHLY. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT. OWNER CALLED TO WAR.

81ST, 251 WEST, (Broadway.)—Beautiful furnished apartment, very large rooms. Norton.

83D, 324 WEST.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED; six rooms, bath; piano; immediate possession until Oct. 1; BIG CONCESSION; $70 monthly. Schuyler 4040, or Superintendent.

84TH, 234 WEST.—5 rooms, bath completely furnished; $35 month; piano; references, between Broadway, West End. Schuyler 2980. Glaenzer.

86TH AND BROADWAY, (Belnord.)—Will sublet, July to September, beautiful room, airy apartment; reasonable rental. Apply at office.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Bargain; beautifully furnished 5 rooms, rent only; reference. Freeman.

86TH, 257 WEST.—Studio apartment; studio, bedroom, kitchenette, and bath; maid service. Superintendent.

86TH, 257 WEST.—SEVEN-ROOM DUPLEX APARTMENT, $125. SUPERINTENDENT.

91ST, (West End.)—Distinctively furnished seven rooms, new building; bargain. Columbus 3974.

92D, 259 WEST.—SEVEN OUTSIDE ROOMS; elevated; subway; $75. Riverside 8431.

93D, WEST.—7 all outside rooms, furnished, Summer months; $50 month; immediate occupancy; references; exceptional opportunity; regular rent is $75 unfurnished. (Phone Schuyler 2989.)

93D, 317 WEST.—Four attractively furnished rooms; high class elevator apartment. No. 4.

93D, 317 WEST.—Attractive 7 rooms, elevator, high class, $60. Apt. 22.

94TH, 306 WEST, (Apartment 8.)—Sublet Summer months six-room elevator apartment; all outside; top floor; handsomely furnished; near Drive and subway; immediate possession.

95TH, 251 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Front suite, first floor, suitable for physician; formerly occupied by same. Cowan.

95TH, 330 WEST.—Six rooms, bath; three months; modern improvements. Apply Superintendent, or Young.

95TH, 251 WEST, Corner Broadway.—Seven large rooms, bath, newly furnished. 3 N.

98TH, 215 WEST.—Summer months; 6 beautiful rooms, elegantly furnished; 2 baths. Engel.

100TH ST., 318 WEST, (Apartment 8 E.)—Rent same, less than unfurnished; eight rooms and three baths; use of good library, Chickering piano, Oriental rugs; southern, western, and northern exposures; view of Hudson River; unfurnished from June to Sept. 20 or Oct. 1; lease can be continued for unfurnished apartment after Oct. 1. Telephone 3502 River.

100TH, 314 WEST.—To November, 7 beautifully furnished rooms, 2 baths; top floor, elevator apartment; Hudson River view; unfurnished rental. L. Fountain.

104TH, 150 WEST.—Four rooms, southern exposure; elevator; July, August. Ap. 53.

104TH, 250 WEST.—Five rooms, furnished, $85; unfurnished, $75. Apt. 74.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Three spacious rooms, bath; handsome apartment; hot water, electricity; view of Hudson; moderate terms.

111TH, 611 WEST.—Attractive apartment, overlooking Hudson and Riverside Drive; five outside rooms, tastefully furnished; piano, telephone; all-night elevator service; rental, $225 for ten weeks. Taylor.

112TH, 533 WEST, Apt. 6 A.—Our home not for furnished apartment "; seven rooms face south, open north; French windows; fireproof house; all improvements; Knabe piano.

115TH, 517 WEST, (Apt. 52.)—Must sublet beautifully furnished 5-room apartment; southern exposure; now to Oct. 1; liberal concession on price.

118TH, 605 WEST.—Eight rooms, two baths, beautifully furnished, near Riverside and Columbia; $100 monthly, until Sept. 15. Superintendent.

115TH, (corner Broadway; Luxor, Apartment 31.)—Four cool rooms; housekeeping; piano; Summer rates.

115TH, 412 WEST.—Seven outside rooms, ground floor, July, August, $55

116TH, 610 WEST, (near Subway.)—Five-room apartment, tenth floor, furnished or unfurnished; immediate possession. Telephone 3040 Morningside.

116TH, 438 WEST.—5 rooms, furnished, $55; unfurnished, $50. Apartment 36.

119TH, 420 WEST—Five large rooms and bath; light, airy, comfortably furnished; reasonable rent; from July 1 to Sept. 1. Apt. 62. Tel. 6720 Morningside.

136TH, 601 WEST.—Five rooms, attractively furnished, all bright, front; high-class house, 1 block subway; immediate possession, October or longer; reasonable. Apt. 19. Audubon 2920.

186TH, 530 WEST.—Five handsome light, cool rooms; high class. 4860 Morningside. Murray.

141ST ST., Corner Broadway.—Four-room, furnished, high-class apartment to sublet; reasonable rent to reliable party. Address X 206 Times Annex.

156TH, 601 WEST.—Well-furnished seven-room elevator apartment; sunshine, clean, cool, at sacrifice; references. Apt. 6. Telephone 3961 Audubon.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner apartments, southern exposure, overlooking Hudson; subway. Ellsworth.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

APARTMENTS—SUBLET,
handsomely furnished; any period. Summer rates. EXCLUSIVE REALTY SPECIALISTS, 176 West 72d. Phone 848 Columbus.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP. MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L;" must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

BROADWAY, 3,657.—Six exquisite outside rooms; bus, subway; sacrifice. Audubon 8110. Hope.

BROADWAY, 92D ST.—Apartment bargain; 6 rooms, 2 baths; June 15 to Oct. 15; $200 month. Telephone John 1068.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 424.—Sublet for Summer, eight beautifully furnished rooms, overlooking Central Park; big concession; $50 monthly. Wing.

COOL, cozy; kitchenette; high-class house. By appointment. 6204 Morning[illegible]pt. 5D.

EDGECOMBE AV., 885.—Five beautifully furnished outside rooms overlooking hillside and park; near 155th, elevated, and two bus lines; elevator. Price.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—List on request. Consult Elite Renting Company, 25 West 42d.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS Concessional prices from now until October, $75-$500 month; long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
80 E. 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450

HOTEL APARTMENT.—Beautiful two rooms and bath; Park. G 94 Times.

MANHATTAN AV., 540, (corner 123d.)—Three rooms, kitchenette; elevator, electricity; $48. Johnston.

PLAZA SECTION, four charmingly furnished rooms, housekeeping; new building; sacrifice. Columbus 2974.

57 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Great sacrifice; magnificent corner; ten rooms, three baths; all or part; rare furnishings; artistic atmosphere. Jackson, 9066 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 227, (86th.)—Handsomely furnished 6 rooms; grand piano, linen, silver, Oriental rugs; superb view; sublet. Coyle.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—7 rooms, baths; overlooking Hudson; $120. Phone Riverside 8093.

RIVERSIDE, (116th.)—Five delightfully furnished rooms, modern; river view; sacrifice. Columbus 3974.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (84th.)—Eleven all light, well-furnished rooms; also unfurnished. W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

SPECIALIST.
Handsomely furnished apartments; wonderful Summer bargains. Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

SUBLET for one month or longer, completely furnished housekeeping apartment, 2 and 3 rooms; rent very reasonable. Apply M. Gilbert, 100 Cathedral Parkway, or telephone Academy 613.

Two to six rooms and bath, with or without kitchen and dining room, completely furnished, including hotel service. $1.00 PER ROOM DAILY.

HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 305 West 98TH St. Phone 6100—Riverside. Modern building, half block from Riverside Drive; 2 minutes from 96th St. express station; nicest location; best value in city; restaurant attached.

WEST END AV.—Five charmingly furnished rooms, two bedrooms; sacrifice. Col. 3974.

Brooklyn.

HENRY ST., 181.—7 rooms, 3 baths, outside; southern apartment; July 1 to Sept. 1; $200; 5 minutes from Borough Hall.

Unfurnished—East Side.

95TH ST., 135 EAST.—Top floor, private house, 8 rooms, heated, hot and cold water.

FIVE light corner rooms, improvements. 2 Beekman Place, (49th St., Avenue A.)

TO SUBLET, unfurnished, an attractive corner suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; present tenant's lease expires Oct. 1, 1917. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

NO. 44 WEST 10TH ST.
Washington Square Section.
New nine-story fireproof apartment house, 3, 4, 6 rooms; open fireplaces; separate maids' rooms; now leasing. Apply to Wm. A. White & Sons, 40 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

218T ST., 234-8 WEST.
Four, five, and six rooms and bath. Elevator, &c.; $510 to $720. See Supt.

57TH, 340 WEST, Hotel Calumet.—Save money and housekeeping worry; furnished and unfurnished apartments to suit refined people; modern fireproof apartment hotel; high-class service; references.

72D, 107 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette, sublet unfurnished from July 1; $65. Harris. Phone 8349 Columbus.

82D, 41 WEST.—SUBLET, IMMEDIATELY, FIVE LIVING ROOMS, APT. 1C.

84TH, 130-2 WEST.—2 rooms, bath, kitchen; $35-$45; bachelor apartments. Ames & Co., 26 West 31st St., or Supt.

84TH, 117 WEST.—Seven large, beautiful rooms; all improvements; big concession. Schuyler 5448.

161ST AND 160TH. (Near Riverside Drive.)—3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 rooms; rents $40 to $115. Inquire office, 900 Riverside Drive. Telephone Audubon 4657.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE, two rooms. $1,000 a year. 38 West 39th St.

Queens.

JACKSON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS,
$35 to $45 a Month.
THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION.
Renting Office, Jackson Av., cor. 25th St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

HAVE you an unoccupied furnished house or apartment you wish me to rent for you? I have a new method of renting, devoting all energy to one place at a time; does not interfere with other arrangements; am perfectly responsible; bonds if desired. X 202 Times Annex.

LADY with highest references wishes small furnished apartment or studio in exchange for attending to business for person leaving New York for a month or longer. Z 393 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ADVANTAGEOUS BUYS!!
1917 LEXINGTON CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1916 LEXINGTON CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1916 CADILLAC 7-PASSENGER.
1916 Chevrolet | 1914 Cadillac 7-pas.
1916 Paige Roadster | 1914 Jeffery
1915 Buick | 1914 Hupmobile road.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.
315 West 47th St. Bryant 1328.

A SIX-CYLINDER WHITE TOURING. Beautiful 7-passenger, like new; electric starter, lights; cost $4,500; condition guaranteed. 150 West 55th. Phone Circle 1805.

A SPECIAL CLEARING SALE OF USED CARS OF CLASS.
Hudson Super-Six Touring, Victoria top, extras.
Dodge 1916 Touring.
Oldsmobile 1916 8-cylinder Touring.
Oldsmobile 1916 4-cylinder Touring.
Hupmobile 1915 Touring.
Maxwell Coupelet Runabout.
Cadillac Runabout.
Buick 1916 Touring.
Oakland 7-passenger Touring.
These cars must be sold, and no reasonable cash offer will be refused.
BROADWAY USED CAR CO.,
1,930 Broadway. Tel. 4374 Columbus.

EABY PEUGEOT, LATEST IMPORTATION.
CADILLAC 1916 7-PASS. TOURING.
OLDSMOBILE 1917 "8" Special Cabriolet.
LANCIA SPECIAL ROADSTER.
F. I. A. T. "30" IMPORTED FLEETWOOD.
F. I. A. T. "55" TOURING.
F. I. A. T. "35" HOLBROOK LIMOUSINE.
MERCER 1917 TOUR., like new; discount.
STUTZ SPECIAL BEARCAT.
EMPIRE 1916 Tour., Victoria top, wire wheels.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, cor. 54th.

BUICK 1913 touring; mechanically perfect; slip covers, extra tire; $250 to quick buyer. Call, 2-7 P. M., Nelson, Apartment 26, 550 West 157th. Phone Audubon 4020.

BUICK (1916) Little Six Touring; general condition excellent; price right. Harlem Auto Exchange, 2,061 7th Av. Morn. 9367.

CADILLAC 1917 SPECIAL 4-PASSENGER.
CADILLAC 1917, 7-PASS. TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 1916 "SPORTING 4."
MARMON 1915 "41" SPEEDSTER.
LANCIA SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1915 BULLDOG.
MERCER 1913 RACEABOUT.
SIMPLEX 38 LIMOUSINE.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 B'WAY.

CADILLAC 1916 TOURING CAR,
USED LESS THAN 6,000 MILES,
$1,375.
One of the handsomest cars ever offered for sale

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

57TH ST., 30 EAST.—Large, small rooms; meals served; quiet surroundings.

11TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

MODERN RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 29th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including table-d'hote meals, $10 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

LEXINGTON AV, 842, (39th St.)—$9 to $12; references. Phone 9768 Murray Hill.

MADISON AV., 213.—Attractive rooms; exceptional table; references.

West Side.

91ST AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths, electricity, switchboard; refined service.

116TH, 20-22 WEST.—Rooms, private baths; other rooms; unexcelled board; telephone.

90TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive home; attractive double, single rooms, bath, electricity; exceptional table.

91ST, 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private baths; table guests; reference.

RIID, 372 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private house, overlooking Hudson; private bath; references.

RID, 212 WEST.—Single, double rooms; private baths; table board. Columbus 6396.

RID, 206 WEST.—Guests accommodated at less than cost of hotel and restaurant; homelike, kind you like, never tire of; highly recommended by present patrons.

RID, 314 WEST. (Riverside.)—Delightful Summer home, suite or single room; table optional.

RID, 111 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; ideal location; board optional.

70TH, 56 WEST.—Rooms with or without bath; electricity; near park; table guests.

70TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished front room, smaller rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 239 WEST.—Large, small room; with, without baths; excellent table; fine location.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Desirable, cool rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; references; reasonable.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; select, private house; excellent table.

77TH, 206 WEST.—Attractive rooms, all conveniences; Southern cooking; Riverside, subway; references.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Rooms with or without board; Summer rates; table boarders.

79TH, 114-122 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

82ND, 116 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; smaller one; excellent table; moderate.

82ND, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82ND, 11 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; board, parlor dining, electricity; references.

82ND, 68 WEST.—Large room, second floor; small room; cool, comfortable; reference.

83D, 5 WEST.—Unusually cool, open all Summer; high-class accommodations; moderate.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; few adults appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, clean, cool rooms; private baths; excellent table; best location in city; references required.

86TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive single and double room, good home cooking; Summer rates.

94TH, 21 WEST.—Rooms, well-kept house; "L"; excellent cuisine; table boarders.

94TH, 38 WEST.—Desirable rooms; all home comforts; excellent board; references. Strauss.

98TH, 254 WEST.—In private family; desirable room; convenient subway station. Korn.

107TH, 322 WEST.—SPACIOUS, AIRY DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS; BATH, ELECTRICITY; SUMMER RATES.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms; all improvements; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated.

116TH, 660 AV., 693.—Large, comfortable, cool room, newly furnished; also suite, private bath; excellent cuisine; references; table guests.

WEST END AV., 916.—High-class house; every modern convenience; all rooms have running water, connecting baths; special rates.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Beautiful rooms; house thoroughly appointed; excellent board; references.

BOARD WANTED.

WANT for seven months commencing Oct. 15, suite consisting of two bedrooms, living room, private baths, with board for man and wife, nurse, boy of four, and nursing infant; high-class only; state price and accommodations. Advertiser, Room 1904, 220 Broadway, New York City.

COUNTRY BOARD.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

Pine Grove Cottage.—Modern; own products; mountainous regions. Box 62, Tillson, N. Y.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family Home on High Standard.
20 minutes' Delightful Sail Manhattan.
20 cosy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished; Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester.

EDGEWATER LODGE, Directly on Sound.—Charming country home; reasonable; Neptune Island, New Rochelle. Tel. 91W. References; commuting distance.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

Highcliffe Hotel, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 861.

Long Island.

Private family can accommodate ten boarders; good table; walking distance to bay and station; large, airy rooms and piazza. Apply Box 262, Sayville, L. I.

ROCKAWAY PARK, 46 BEACH 113TH.—Comfortable front rooms; balconies overlooking ocean; special season rates; excellent board; reasonable.

Private family will accommodate two gentlemen; commuting distance; north exposure; pure water; fruit, everything. R 73 Times.

New York State.

WILLOW REST COTTAGE.—Large rooms; near lake; homelike place; good cooking; own garden. Mrs. L. Lounsbury, Athens, N. Y.

Good board on Ulster County farm. White, 309 West 48th. Phone Bryant 34.

Board on Ulster County farm. Arrange White, 309 West 46th. Phone 34 Bryant.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL,
THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY,"
45 NORTH MUNN AV.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its shady olled streets, beautiful lawns and flowers; best water in the world; a parlor, bedroom and private bath, with excellent meals for two persons, from $23 to $30 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 2020. W. T. Reade, Prop.

THE BELVIDERE,
86-91 North Munn Av., East Orange.—Spend the Summer in the beautiful Oranges; large, cool rooms; modern improvements; extra large porch; best of table, catering to discriminating persons; 3 minutes to station; 30 to New York; write for information. Phone 6026 Orange.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, Montclair, N. J.—In beautiful residential section of Montclair; exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; unexcelled cuisine; 45 minutes New York. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

Rest cases, invalids, convalescents; ideal homelike conditions; own vegetables; near N. Y. (booklet.) Dr. Ellis, Metuchen.

Connecticut.

Hemlock Farm, Norwalk, Conn.—Private family offers three double bedrooms in a delightful country home for the Summer to adults; modern conveniences and electricity; excellent cooking. Address Hostess. Phone 1124.

Pennsylvania.

WOODLEIGH, Towanda, Penn., also cottages.—Beautiful surroundings, mountain air; exceptionally nice accommodations; 100 acres; fine gardening, fruit; automobiles, golf, fishing, bathing; excellent food; limited number; terms, $7 to $25. Write for booklet.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, full-fledged; above average; extraordinary business ability; $18. T 339 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—6 years' experience; thoroughly capable handling double entry. G. S., 243 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist; experienced, reliable, trial balance, controlling accounts; moderate salary. V 225 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, familiar all clerical duties; general office assistant; $15. S 237 Times Downtown.

COOK; Scotch; Protestant; good housework; small family; references. Wilson, 203 West 69th.

COOK, competent; good manager; best references; city and country. R 67 Times.

COOK, (French,) position private family; country for summer. Marie, 255 West 24th.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR; experienced; 2 years high school. Miss H., 349 East 41st St.

DRESSMAKER, artistic, expert fitter; street, dinner, dancing frocks; remodeling; out, home preferred. Kelly, 373 6th Av. Circle 1158.

GOVERNESS, French, English, music, wishes situation to children; highest references. Write K 151 Times.

MASSEUSE, experienced, desires position as attendant to invalid lady; $15 per week; references. Address B. H., 113 Summit Av., Summit, N. J.

NORMAL graduate desires governess, companion, or light housework position for the Summer; moderate salary. Z 306 Times Annex.

NURSE-COMPANION to invalid child, 5 to 10 years; girl, 21; superior education; musician; experience; best professional references; expect $45. H. G., Box 711 Times.

NURSE.—English, Protestant, desires permanent home in the country with an American family; full charge from birth; $40-$50; city references. Elsman, K 158 Times.

NURSE.—Refined, educated registered nurse desires position, preferably taking care of child in suburb; state particulars. K 111 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 2½ years' experience; good penman; accurate, conscientious; $8. V 319 Times Downtown.

REFINED EUROPEAN LADY, excellent cook, perfect dressmaker, finished singer, always cheerful, wishes position as manager, housekeeper, companion to lady, mother's helper, or chaperon; very first-class places considered; country preferred. S 215 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, experienced in typewriting and clerical work, (no shorthand,) desires temporary position; rapid worker; highest references; salary $18. K 150 Times.

SCOTCHWOMAN, 29, British university honor graduate, fluent French and German, experienced teacher, widely traveled, prevented by embargo from returning to England, wishes holiday engagement immediately. Apply Box 201 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, CORRESPONDENT, six years' experience, educated, capable, and executive, desires position in sales department with reliable firm; $20. K 122 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced general office routine work; salary, $12. Phone Rhinelander 3718.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent, conscientious; familiar with all office detail; $18. S 244 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Intelligent, American girl, beginner; high school graduate; rapid; $18. S 248 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' export, brokerage experience; excellent references; $15. S 245 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; high school graduate; thoroughly competent; $15. V 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist; some experience; takes dictation accurately; downtown position preferred; $8. V 320 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate, 2 years' experience; competent, willing; $12. V 305 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; 4 years' experience; quick; entirely competent. V 317 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 6 years' office practice, desires connection with reliable concern. C 467 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; rapid worker; excellent references; $12. V 282 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, capable handling busy board; reference; American; $9-$10. V 323 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COOKS, Waitresses, Nurses, Housemaids. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER.
Age 35; fifteen years of thorough accounting, credit, collections, and cost experience in both manufacturing and mercantile lines. Have accomplished results and am willing to accept a moderate salary at the start, confident I can produce results warranting the future. V 312 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, executive, salesman, (32,) competent to take charge of office or business; efficient and conscientious; fully familiar with modern business methods; have the training and ability; looking for the opportunity; start at moderate salary. V 321 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Public accountant will conduct audits, examinations, or prepare monthly statements; special arrangements with firms not employing regular bookkeeper. Certified. 215 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5635.

AGENCY OR OFFICE WORK.—College graduate with established office desires correspondence work, accounting, circularizing, or district agency; work must be such as to permit of completion in above office, as same must be maintained. If interested, write P. O. Box 1149.

AUDITOR, BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, competent; excellent references; requires evening work. S 217 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR, office manager, competent executive, long experience, desires position with growing concern. A. L., 210 East 21st.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Five years banking. Three years in bond selling department, one year assistant teller, one year collections, four years my own business, real estate-insurance; age 37; married. T 293 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and accountant, (29,) ten years' experience, can take complete charge of correspondence and credit departments, desires position with prospects; best references. K 105 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, (34,) banking training, competent and reliable, desires position with concern of standing; record will bear investigation; German, not fully naturalized. T 301 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; typist; capable; experienced; excellent references; salary moderate. V 313 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert; also salesman; young man, age 32, seeks position. Box 34, 2,369 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

BOY, (18,) graduate high school, knowledge clerical, switchboard. V 315 Times Downtown.

BOY, 17, seeks opening with good, reliable concern; best references. R 75 Times.

BRAINS, energy, sales and office experience for sale. R 64 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. F. Gianasman, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4066.

CHAUFFEUR, 37, married, 16 years' experience; expert driver, mechanic; excellent private references. Man, 56 West 93d. Riverside 1830 J.

CHAUFFEUR, 22, Swiss, single, speaks English, French, and Italian, wishes position in private family; city or country. Address F. Roduit, 228 West 24th St.

CHAUFFEUR, Swiss, 30; careful driver; experienced; best reference; city, country. Lenox 4186.

CHAUFFEUR, Norwegian, 32; private; city, country; mechanic; careful driver; reference. 142 West 116th.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, American; twelve years' experience; best reference. Buckley, 125 West 90th.

CHAUFFEUR; careful driver; good mechanic; long experience; private or commercial. K 138 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, wishes position; drive any car; also do own repairs. K 154 Times.

CHEMIST wishes position in laboratory for Summer; has had three years' college chemistry and practical experience in chemical plant in analytical work. R 70 Times.

CHEMIST, analytical, wants position with downtown concern. Box 708, 1,039 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

CHEMIST.—Specialist in polishes and polishing materials, open for engagement. S 225 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Japanese wishes position as cook and general work in private family; city or country; long experience. K. N., 80 Sands Street, Brooklyn.

ELDERLY, collection, office work; attend office, waiting; salary moderate. R 69 Times.

EMERGENCY PRODUCTION.
Factory and plant manager, multiplying production for two firms, is open for additional service; will handle logging production of articles, department, or plant, immediately developing required output; war contracts preferred; pay for results only. K 149 Times.

ENGINEER, stationary, active, trained, trustworthy, wishes responsible position. Redican, 209 East 51st.

EXECUTIVE, energetic, efficient, capable, wide business experience, well educated, seeks high-class connection where ability really counts. C., 1 Monroe Place, Brooklyn.

FARMER, AMERICAN, 18, GRADUATE MILITARY INSTITUTION, WANTS POSITION ON WELL-EQUIPPED N. Y., MASS., OR CONN. FARM; SHEEP, FRUIT ESPECIALLY. EARNEST, K 155 TIMES.

HIGH-CLASS SALESMAN,
with large, valuable connection among contractors, builders, and supply houses in Central N. Y. State, capable of successfully handling any business deal, marketing any article, or managing any enterprise; twenty years' experience; excellent appearance, magnetic personality; highest references. F. W. DOUGLAS, Albany Club, Albany, N. Y.

HOUSEMAN.—Handy, thoroughly experienced; private family; city, country; reference; wages, $50; valet. R 78 Times.

MANAGER AND SALESMAN.—Progressive, high class; energetic, tactful refined young man; executive ability; seeks association with large firm retail clothing and gentlemen's furnishing; capable, trustworthy; salary, $4,000. R 76 Times.

MAN, 41, formerly employed by United States Government, navy yard, desires employment, any description; intelligent, tactful. K 159 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—Extensive all-around experience, designing, engineering, manufacturing, maintenance, and industrial plants; starting salary, $200. S 239 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER and correspondent, middle-aged American, long experience in office work. S 234 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, unusually equipped, experienced executive, college education, excellent credentials, contemplates change. S 236 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—First-class salesman wishes position; knowledge of jewelry line; open to any proposition with future. R 68 Times.

SALESMAN, (26,) experienced traveling salesman seeks meritorious proposition; college graduate. S 226 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Neat, active, hard worker. What have you for the restaurant trade? City and nearby. 213 East 60th.

SALES! MY PLAN
produces, or no pay. R 51 Times.

SECRETARY, (32,) thoroughly experienced, unexceptional correspondent, stenographer; conscientious executive. V 316 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Thoroughly experienced, good executive abilities; highest references. V 276 Times Downtown.

SOUTH AMERICAN, (27,) technical education and experience in Europe through practical knowledge of dyeing, weaving, several languages, desires any position in factory. Address Cortes, 72 West 50th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Take dictation accurately and quickly; rapid typist; operate stenotype; enjoy work; $12. Mr. Q., phone Bryant 1315. 1905 Candler Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Young man, stenographer, office experience; knowledge of bookkeeping, desires position. V 279 Times Downtown.

STENOTYPIST - SECRETARY, high-grade, desires position for about month or six weeks; superior qualifications and reference. R 57 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT (factory) wants position; high-class man, sober, honest, experienced. Horton, 88 West 71st.

YOUNG MAN who made mistake and was committed to a reformatory is soon to be released; he realizes that it does not pay to be foolish, and is anxious to put forth the determination to make good; he has a fair education, is experienced in clerical work, is 22 years old; he has a good Christian mother and good home influence. Will some broad-minded person give this young fellow a chance? R 79 Times.

YOUNG MAN, married, (35,) in business for himself for 13 years, desires position with large building corporation; expert estimator, superintendent, &c., on public or private work; reasonable salary, with chance of advancement; highest references. S 233 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19 years, 3 years' office experience, knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting, high school education, best reference, desires position with advancement. R 50 Times.

YOUNG MAN, good education, varied business experience, desires position as salesman or office requiring executive ability. W. E., 185 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, educated, office and business experience, desires good connection; hard worker; excellent references. K 157 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) knowledge bookkeeping and typewriting, 4 years' experience with large corporation; best of reference. V 324 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, four years' practical business experience, wishes position offering chance of advancement. V 302 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, at anything; office preferred. V 303 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, neat appearing, desires permanent connection. S 211 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25, well educated, desires afternoon employment. R 49 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) 2 years' general experience, desires position. R 62 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Full knowledge of double entry; familiar with English currency; salary to start $20; excellent opportunity for advancement. Room 919, 220 West 42d St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced. Apply by letter only, stating qualifications, salary desired, &c. Cushman's Sons, Inc., 49 Manhattan St.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; experienced; must have good references. John Mendlovitz & Co., 467 Broadway.

BOOK SALESWOMAN.—Experienced, for a $50 per week proposition; suited to present national conditions; sales steadily increasing; salary and commission. The King-Richardson Co., Springfield, Mass.

CASHIER.—Young lady wanted as cashier, assistant bookkeeper, and stenographer for restaurant; experienced; $70 per month and one meal; hours 5:30 to 5:30. G 92 Times.

CORRESPONDENT and general office assistant wanted in claim department of company writing workmen's compensation insurance. In reply state experience, age, education, and nationality. Address V 311 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, EXPERIENCED, REQUIRED IN LARGE OFFICE OF WHOLESALE HOUSE; GOOD SALARY WITH RAPID ADVANCEMENT; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ONE WHO IS THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED, INCLUDING GOOD COMMAND OF ENGLISH. CALL OR WRITE, 158 5TH AV.

DRESS MODEL.—A desirable position in fitting department for a young woman with good figure, measuring 36 bust; previous experience unnecessary. Apply to E. Doughty, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.

FILING CLERK wanted by a responsible concern; state race, age, school education, business experience, and salary expected. F 84 Times.

GIRLS WANTED FOR OFFICE WORK.
APPLY THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING COMPANY, SPRING AND MACDOUGAL STS., NEW YORK.

GIRL (white) to help in kitchen of country home on Long Island, about 45 minutes from city; need not understand cooking, as regular cook is kept; small family; the work is reasonably light and excellent quarters are provided for the help; good wages. Apply to J. S. Elliot, 207 West 24th St.

GOVERNESS, understanding physical care, to take entire charge of two boys 11 and 7½ years; experience; best reference. Buckley, 125 West 90th.

CHAUFFEUR; careful driver; good mechanic; long experience; private or commercial. K 138 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, wishes position; drive any car; also do own repairs. K 154 Times.

CHEMIST wishes position in laboratory for Summer; has had three years' college chemistry and practical experience in chemical plant in analytical work. R 70 Times.

CHEMIST, analytical, wants position with downtown concern. Box 708, 1,039 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

CHEMIST.—Specialist in polishes and polishing materials. open for engagement. S 225 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Japanese wishes position as cook and general work in private family; city or country; long experience. K. N., 80 Sands Street, Brooklyn.

ELDERLY, collection, office work; attend office, waiting; salary moderate. R 69 Times.

EMERGENCY PRODUCTION.
Factory and plant manager, multiplying production for two firms, is open for additional service; will handle logging production of articles, department, or plant, immediately developing required output; war contracts preferred; pay for results only. K 149 Times.

ENGINEER, stationary, active, trained, trustworthy, wishes responsible position. Redican, 209 East 51st.

EXECUTIVE, energetic, efficient, capable, wide business experience, well educated, seeks high-class connection where ability really counts. C., 1 Monroe Place, Brooklyn.

FARMER, AMERICAN, 18, GRADUATE MILITARY INSTITUTION, WANTS POSITION ON WELL-EQUIPPED N. Y., MASS., OR CONN. FARM; SHEEP, FRUIT ESPECIALLY. EARNEST, K 155 TIMES.

HIGH-CLASS SALESMAN,
with large, valuable connection among contractors, builders, and supply houses in Central N. Y. State, capable of successfully handling any business deal, marketing any article, or managing any enterprise; twenty years' experience; excellent appearance, magnetic personality; highest references. F. W. DOUGLAS, Albany Club, Albany, N. Y.

HOUSEMAN.—Handy, thoroughly experienced; private family; city, country; reference; wages, $50; valet. R 78 Times.

MANAGER AND SALESMAN.—Progressive, high class; energetic, tactful refined young man; executive ability; seeks association with large firm retail clothing and gentlemen's furnishing; capable, trustworthy; salary, $4,000. R 76 Times.

MAN, 41, formerly employed by United States Government, navy yard, desires employment, any description; intelligent, tactful. K 159 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—Extensive all-around experience, designing, engineering, manufacturing, maintenance, and industrial plants; starting salary, $200. S 239 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER and correspondent, middle-aged American, long experience in office work. S 234 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, unusually equipped, experienced executive, college education, excellent credentials, contemplates change. S 236 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—First-class salesman wishes position; knowledge of jewelry line; open to any proposition with future. R 68 Times.

SALESMAN, (26,) experienced traveling salesman seeks meritorious proposition; college graduate. S 226 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Neat, active, hard worker. What have you for the restaurant trade? City and nearby. 213 East 60th.

SALES! MY PLAN
produces, or no pay. R 51 Times.

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GOVERNESS, understanding physical care, to take entire charge of two boys 11 and 7½ years; American or English preferred. Telephone Riverside 3985 before 11 A. M. or after 6 P. M.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO., INC.,
125TH ST. WEST,
require
AN EXPERIENCED
BOOKKEEPER,
accustomed to handle charge customers' accounts.
Apply at General Office, 4th Floor, or by letter.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl, general housework; private room and bath; young couple and baby. G 93 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, institution; room, board, $50 a month. Apply by letter only, 240 Kingston Av., Brooklyn.

IN JULY, an educated woman under 50 in small family; country place, two hours out; must have good health and assist in household duties, including some cooking; compensation, healthful surroundings and small salary; references exchanged. Address "Summer Outing," Box 43 Times.

LADY, knowledge of Spanish, for order translation and general office work. W. T., 236 Times Downtown.

LADY, educated, for educational work; $800 for first 4 months; references. M 807 Times Downtown.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER wanted for a hospital in Philadelphia, Penn.; only those with institutional experience will be considered. State experience and full details. Z 389 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MANICURIST.—Must be refined and expert; permanent position to right party. Hepner Hair Emporium, 1,456 Broadway.

MODELS.
SIZE 16, ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE, LONG SEASON, GOOD WAGES.
LEFCOURT & BRENNER,
159 MADISON AV.

MODELS, size 36, refined and of neat appearance, for high-class coat house; good salary; steady position. Weinstein & Brecher, 48 West 25th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—WE HAVE TWO OR THREE OPENINGS FOR YOUNG LADIES AS OFFICE ASSISTANTS, BOTH WITH AND WITHOUT STENOGRAPHY; MUST BE INTELLIGENT, CAPABLE, AND GOOD AT FIGURES. IN REPLYING STATE EXACTLY WHAT YOU CAN DO, YOUR EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY WANTED; HOURS 8:5:30. WRITE OFFICE, 8 GREENWICH AV.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Woman over 30, possessing more than ordinary tact, ability, to call on our list of mothers and explain successful character-building plan for children; permanent position; straight salary and extra bonuses. Room 711, 110 West 34th.

SALESWOMEN EXPERIENCED IN HIGH-CLASS HATS AND GOWNS; PERMANENT POSITION; SUMMER AT BAR HARBOR; SALARY. MALADA, 602 MADISON AV.

STENOGRAPHER (25 or over preferred) of good family, who knows how to avoid grammatical errors; must have had experience and possess initiative to realize superior of small office details; $18 per week; replies considered confidential; mention age, nationality, and former experience; hours 8:30 to 5:30. S 238 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED; NEATNESS AND REFINEMENT APPRECIATED; ATTRACTIVE POSITION.
CHARLES D. JAFFEE, 906 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright young lady, thoroughly experienced, of pleasant appearance, well educated, wanted as general office assistant; $12 to start; state details. A. K., 250 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—General office work, billing, etc.; state experience, references, and salary. Box V 300 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and switchboard operator, competent, for business office; hours, 9 to 5:30; state experience, references, and salary expected. K 118 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—One able to assist on mill books; wholesale dry goods house; state age, experience, and salary. E 205 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER to assist in office; opportunity for advancement; start, $10. 49 East 21st. Room 1002.

STENOGRAPHER.—Highly educated young lady for downtown office; state qualification, reference, salary expected. V 318 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, of pleasing personality and neat appearance. Apply at once, A. E. Vaughan, 60 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, neat and quick typist; chance for advancement. Goodman Collar Co., 80 Broadway, Brooklyn, Grotsch Building, No. 4.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; legal preferred; able to take rapid dictation; write particulars, E 203 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK, young lady, wholesale jewelry house; age, experience, and salary expected. D., Box 210 Times Downtown.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. N. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt, 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TEACHER, over 25, for Summer work; year's contract if efficient. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

TEACHER or college student for vacation; $225 for 3 months. M 306 Times Downtown.

TYPEWRITER ACCOUNTANT,
Elliott Fisher and Remington Wahl Machines.
Salary 50c an hour; hours from 9 to 5, or 1¾c for each correct tax bill. Arrangements can be made with Department of Finance to do the latter work at night. Minimum age 16 years. Candidates will be given a practical test. Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, until June 26 at 4 P. M. For further particulars see City Record, published daily, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

YOUNG LADY in office of wholesale jobbers, intelligent, as assistant bookkeeper, familiar with ledger posting and trial balances; state experience and salary expected. V 306 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY in large insurance office; best appearance and high school graduate; salary $10 to start. C. O. L., P. O. Box 1425, New York City.

Employment Agencies.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE Agency, 10 East 43d.—Stenographer, (law,) $20; stenographer, (editorial,) $18; stenographer, $18; lawyers' office boys, $15; file clerks, $12. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

STENOGRAPHER, export, $18; railroad, $75; export, $15; many, $8, $12; bookkeepers, switchboard operators, clerks. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

HIRST EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Stenographers, $25, $20; several at $18, $15. Cashier, $20. Bookkeeper, experience in mailing and plant cost preferred, $25. Typists.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers; numerous desirable positions; registration free. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; $18; exceptional opportunity; no registration fee. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, $20-$22 week; other desirable positions. Alliance Exchange, 29 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers; free registration. Lynch's Agency, 303 5th Av., 31st St.

**STENOGRAPHER

THIRD AV. COMPANY DISOBEYED ORDER

Decided, Counsel Says, That Service Board Exceeded Its Authority.

DID NOT INCREASE SURPLUS

20 Per Cent. of Income, Directed to be Set Aside for Depreciation, Was Used for Dividends.

Shortly after the hearing on the application of the Third Avenue Railway Company to charge two cents for first transfers began yesterday before the Public Service Commission it was brought out that the company had failed to obey an order of the commission, issued Feb. 13, 1912, to set aside 20 per cent. of its operating income for depreciation and contingencies. In 1916 this money had been used in paying the stockholders a 4 per cent. dividend. The money was not made part of the surplus where it belonged, and where it could not have been used for dividend paying purposes, but was made part of the company's income, which left it at the disposal of the directors.

Alfred A. Cook, counsel for the company, did not attempt to dispute that the company had kept its books in a rather careless manner, but he derided the idea that any evil purpose was hidden in the company's methods. He explained that the figures showing the business of the company had been hurriedly prepared, because the desire was to have them ready on the date set for the beginning of the inquiry. John Flint, an expert accountant employed by the company, was the first witness. He didn't get very far before it was agreed that some of the figures should be revised and submitted at the next hearing.

The order of the commission directing the setting aside of the 20 per cent. was made part of the record. Questions by members of the commission as to why it had been ignored by the company brought from Mr. Cook the statement that it was decided that the commission had no power to issue such an order. Besides, he said, the surplus fund was big enough to meet all requirements, and 20 per cent. was an excessive amount to add annually to the surplus. Assistant Corporation Counsel Samuel J. Rosensohn said that if the company had obeyed the order of the commission it would have had on hand a sufficient fund to pay for the strike a year ago.

"The public," he said, "should not be asked to pay this 20 per cent., and that is just what the company is asking in its application for permission to increase its rate by charging for transfers."

"The company," said William L. Ransom, chief counsel for the commission, "is asking us to determine whether its present receipts constitute an adequate return on the property investment. Now they are seeking to deduct 20 per cent. of the gross, thereby decreasing their net income. The company has never complied with or accepted the order of the commission, and until it does so it is not entitled to a hearing by the commission."

Further discussion contained charges that the company was seeking to charge up against expenses money that had gone to stockholders in the shape of dividends, that all the stock was given to bondholders as a bonus, and that it had not been paid for. It was also charged that this money, that had never been set aside for depreciation, now figured as part of the company expenses because the desire was to decrease the net income so that permission to charge for transfers might be granted.

Mr. Flint presented figures showing the decrease in receipts and the increase in the cost of operation. In May, 1916, the operating revenue amounted to $985,932, and in May of this year it was $884,510. On June 16, 1917, the revenue was $5,334 less than on that day last year. The company also presented figures showing that the return on the physical value of its property was only 3.87 per cent. But this return, it was brought out, was on the valuation of $44,000,000, which the opponents of the company insisted was much too large. Asked if the company would in future obey the orders of the commission, Mr. Cook said that he was willing to appear before the Board of Directors and recommend obedience. Commissioner Hervey said he thought it necessary for the company to obey the order, because the depreciation fund had decreased from $562,938 in 1915 to $294,271 in 1916, when the dividend was paid.

Just before adjournment of the morning session Assemblyman Mark Goldberg asked Chairman Straus to compel the company to file a statement of its activities while strike conditions existed, together with a comparative statement of its receipts and expenses. Mr. Ransom objected to injecting the matter into the inquiry at this time.

"The matter of conditions arising out of the strike," he said, "will receive attention a little later, because it must be considered as a very important phase of the situation."

COUNTESS WINS DIVORCE.

Decree Granted to Former Miss Patterson, Who Married a Russian.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The Countess Eleanor Patterson Gizycka, formerly Miss Eleanor Medill Patterson of Chicago, testified in her suit for divorce today, telling a story of neglect and unhappiness on the lonely Russian estate of her husband, Count Josef Gizycka, that won from Judge Charles M. Thomson the announcement that he was satisfied she should receive her decree. The Countess will discard her title and be known as Mrs. Gizycka.

The ancestral estate of the Russian nobleman, which he had described vividly before their marriage in Washington in 1904, proved to be a tumble-down, ramshackle castle, surrounded by peasants' huts and five miles from a railroad, Countess Gizycka testified. The imposing array of seventy servants promised proved to be a horde of Russian peasant boys and girls, who received no pay but their food and a trifling present at Christmas. Her income of $20,000 a year went to maintain the establishment.

She said that her husband's life was centred on hunting, drinking, and women; that his father had died insane; that the servants lived in constant terror of him, and that he had married her solely for her money.

Reception to Italian Mission.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art announces that cards of admission will be required for the reception at the Museum to the Italian War Commission on Thursday evening.

TEA ROOMS.

DOWNTOWN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL MID-DAY TEA ROOMS
THE BROWN BETTY 147 FULTON ST. 72 WALL ST.
Delicious Home Cooking.

NELLY'S GROTTO 185 MADISON AVE. (Nr. 33d). Lunch 45c Dinner 50c-65c. Sunday Dinner 5:30 to 8, 75c. Home-made Bread and Pie Our Specialties.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET S. M. TUCKER, hostess. "Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden. The Oldest Tea Room in New York.

Dine at Old Gramercy Park Open Sunday No. 20. Breakfast 35c; Luncheon 50c; Dinner 75c. Entrance on Irving Place. Downstairs.

The Washington Square 19 W. 8th St. Afternoon Tea. Luncheon, 50c; Dinner, 90c; also a la carte. "The Place Where You Love to Linger."

The Dorothy-Louise, (Opp. Lord & Taylor.) 1 WEST 38TH ST. Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents. CHICKEN DINNER EVERY SATURDAY

The OAK ROOM Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner. Special Beefsteak Dinner Today.

OLD CHELSEA, 47 5th Av., nr. 12th St. OPEN SUNDAYS Breakfast 35c. Luncheon 50c. Dinner 75c. Old-fashioned Luncheons and Dinners.

$100 WAR PREMIUM STANDS.

Insurance Companies Reject $35 Rate Proposed by Commissioners.

The big insurance companies showed no disposition yesterday to yield to the repeated urging of the Insurance Commissioners and agree to insure soldiers and sailors for an extra war premium of $37.50 for each $1,000 of insurance. Most of the larger companies with headquarters in this city, among them the New York Life and the Equitable, have fixed on a war premium of approximately $100 for each $1,000, and have been issuing policies at that rate. This $100 war premium has been based upon the experience of English companies.

The plan of the Insurance Commissioners is to charge each man who enters the service and insures $37.50 for each $1,000 as a war premium, whether he goes abroad or not.

The companies take the stand that this plan is uncertain, as there is no telling what proportion of men who enter the army will go to France. In the second place, they say they see no reason for charging a man a war premium who does not go to war. They hold, in addition, that the $37.50 is not enough, in all probability, to pay war losses; if it is not enough, they say there is nowhere for the companies to collect the deficit. They argue that, on the other hand, the $100 will probably be about enough to meet the war losses, and if there is anything left it will be refunded.

Officials of the insurance companies said yesterday that the Insurance Commissioners of the various States had no power to fix rates.

It was said by both Commissioners and insurance company officials yesterday that the Council of National Defense had not approached them on the subject of the insurance of soldiers. It was reported from Washington four weeks ago that the Government was considering insuring every man who joined the army or navy, both volunteer and drafted men.

OFFERS 30,000 AERO ENGINES

Automobile Chamber of Commerce Says Manufacturers Are Prepared.

Alfred Reeves, General Manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, said yesterday that the manufacturers stood ready to make airplane motors in whatever number called for by the Government. This was in answer to a question as to the ability of the motor car industry to supply airplane engines for the 30,000 airplanes asked for by the War Department.

"The capacity of the automobile plants of the country is shown by the fact that they turned out 1,000,000 cars last year, which means, of course, that many motors. Practically all the factories have a larger engine-making capacity than they use, so that there should be no difficulty in expanding this department of the industry as required. The aeronautic motor, it is true, calls for a little finer work than the automobile motor, because it is made of lighter material.

"The 110 automobile manufacturers belonging to this organization sent a telegram to President Wilson at their annual meeting that they were at the disposal of the Government to serve it in whatever way needed. The two most important factors in the situation now is the obtaining of proper materials and the maintenance of the production organizations of the plants."

CHILD'S IDENTITY A PUZZLE.

Five-Year-Old Girl Found on June 13 Lisps Name of "Lillian."

Officials of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children are puzzled over the identity of a 5-year-old girl, one of their charges, who lisps the name of "Lillian" whenever asked who she is, and replies "over there" to queries for her address. Of remarkable beauty, the child, with her winsome ways, has won a strong place in the hearts of the officials, who are anxious to discover her parents.

At 10 o'clock on the night of June 13 she was found wandering along Willoughby Street, near Pearl Street, Brooklyn, by a patrolman. The clothing worn by the girl was of excellent material, but contained no marks which might aid in establishing her identity. The child has accepted her new home with but occasional reference to "Mamma." She has wavy light brown hair and large brown eyes, which are continually laughing. The health of the little girl is excellent, and she possesses pretty white teeth. When found she wore a white straw hat, red coat, with black trimmings, white dress, black stockings, with black laced ties, white petticoat and underwear.

Acknowledgment.

The Widowed Mothers' Fund Association acknowledges with thanks the receipt of $1 sent by a reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES in response to an appeal.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—June 19, diamond and platinum bar-pin, with eight diamonds, between 39th St. and 50th St. uptown subway entrance on Broadway. Reward if returned to Miss Londoner, 410 West End Av. Phone Schuyler 9311.

LOST—Special account Passbook No. K-5665 of Evelyn Barry Greenberg in trust for Maria Antoinette Perez, issued by the Chatham and Phenix National Bank; all persons are warned against receiving said book for value.

LOST—Black box, containing an emerald weighing 1.59 carats and a diamond weighing 2.20 carats; both stones octagon cut; lost between Wall St. and Grand Central; liberal reward. Bagg & Co., Inc., 527 5th Av.

LOST—Black leather billcase, containing $55, identification cards, registration receipts, Sunday evening on 5th Av. bus, Riverside Drive, or West 79th; reward; no questions. Phone Roscoe M. Gage, Schuyler 3153.

LOST — Black leather briefcase, containing two heavy volumes of typewritten pages, with reference to arbitration, Monday evening; no value except to owner; suitable reward. G 86 Times.

LOST—Diamond lavalliere surrounded by pearls, between 54th and 7th Av. and Broadway and 49th St.; reward; no questions asked. Write B. W., Hotel Markwell, 49th St., near Broadway.

LOST—White fox fur, between 6th Av., 39th St. to 45th St., 5th Av., Sunday evening; liberal reward. Dupuis, 20 West 65th St., or call 3089 Vanderbilt.

LOST—Ermine neckpiece, Sunday afternoon, 181st, Fort Washington or Northern Avs. Reward. Cunningham, 138 Haven Av. 6472 Audubon.

LOST—Fancy diamond flexible bracelet, Strand Theatre, Maillard's, and upper Broadway; liberal reward. Address Albert Baum, 170 Broadway.

LOST—On Friday, June 15, between 61st and 85th Sts. East, small diamond heart pin. Reward for return to Mrs. H. B. Duryea, 535 Park Av.

LOST—Shell handled umbrella, June 1, Pullman car, between New York and Staatsburg; reward if returned. Marshall, 22 East 47th St.

LOST—Saturday night, June 2, Waldorf grill or in taxi, gray beaded bag containing opera and eye glasses; reward. Smith, 32 West 57th St.

LOST—Saturday, June 16, green enameled four-leaf clover pin, diamond in centre; reward. Harvey, 111 East 54th St.

LOST—Lake Ronkonkoma, June 17, honk wire wheel. Reward, Emma H. Newton, Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.

LOST—White pin, diamond centre, vicinity 5th Av. and Maillard's, Macy's; $15. 38 West 56th.

LOST.—Since June 11, Meylam repeater watch; liberal reward offered; return to Z 400 Times Annex.

LOST—Tuesday morning at 79th and Broadway or Olson's, tortoise shell eyeglasses; reward. Phone Davidson, 5000 Rector.

LOST—Baroque pearl earring, in Altman's shop or near; reward. 4894 Lenox.

LOST — Citizen papers; issued 1913. Wolf Candel, 104 West 27th St.

Found.

FOUND—At Alley Pesta, purse and novelty powder box; identification required. Miss Hamilton. Murray Hill 9816.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—On Monday evening, June 17, corner [illegible] and 42nd Av., a Boston bull; reward if returned to [illegible]



The Clear-thinking Executive

BIG men's minds must not be hampered by physical inefficiency. Clear brains depend largely on good digestion.

PLUTO WATER
America's Physic

PLUTO brings the benefits of a sojourn at famous French Lick Springs direct to the busy business man. PLUTO flushes the internal organs and removes the poisons that dull the mind and stunt the power to *do* things.

Occasional use of PLUTO WATER is a certain health safeguard even for those who *think* they don't need a laxative.

Bottled at French Lick Springs and always obtainable at your druggist's. Order PLUTO today.



Your Physicia Prescribes It

(99a)

Keep Cool

It took a lot of courage a few years ago to wear a Palm Beach or Silk suit to business. But nowadays everyone slips into really cool clothes when the mercury "hits the ceiling."

Palm Beach Suits $10

Wallach Palm Beach Suits are in a class alone. Cut as well as your dinner suit. Washable.

Mohair Suits $15

As neat as they are cool. Just the ticket for the man who goes to his office no matter how hot the weather.

Silk Suits $22.50

The "beau ideal" of light weight clothes. The smartest of all in the city office, club, in the hills or on the beach.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
246-248 West 125th St. } Open
3d Ave., Cor. 122d St. } Evenings.

"Every time you bend over or give your trousers a hitch, Mr. Shirt slips up a bit."
—Washington Pete



"Unless you wear Shir-Gara." Fasten to shirt and socks. Shirt can't slip up or bulge out. Hold socks smooth without binding.

At Your Dealer
Manufactured by Washington Mfg. Co. Nashville, Tenn.



Get in line, boys. You got to wear 'em.

OBSERVATION LIBRARY LOUNGING CAR TRAIN
Leave New York 2 P. M. (D., L. & W. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 2 P. M. (M. C. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 4:55 P. M. (Nickel Plate)
TICKET OFFICES: Broadway Cor. Wall St. " Park Pl. " 23th St. " 42d St. Brooklyn, 365 Fulton St.

Lackawanna Railroad

"When Broke" Call on "Uncle Ben"
BENJAMIN FOX
Reliable Pawnbroker
72 8th Ave., Near 14th Street.
Liberal Loans on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry. Loans good for one year—legal rates. Genuine Bargains in Diamonds, Watches, &c. Established 1876. Mail inquiries solicited.

FRANCE
Consign your goods to Seignouret Frres Bordeaux Customs' Brokers. Freight Agents all formalities And Customs operations attended to. Transit to Switzerland.
Agents for Armeer & Co. & the American Cotton Oil Co. And all French Railways.

WHEEL CHAIRS
OF MANY OVER 70 STYLES
SARGENT CO. 285 Fourth Ave. New York

344,436.

The average net paid circulation of The New York Times for the six months ended [illegible] 1917, as reported to the Post Office [illegible]

A Money-Back Proposition

If You Decide to Return Your Car on or Before September 15, 1917

THE most liberal automobile proposition ever made! The return of *your* money is guaranteed by the deposit in a Member Bank of the Federal Reserve of $1,000 in *Liberty Bonds*, which are yours if you decide to *return* your car on or before Sept. 15, 1917.

You may be hesitating to buy an automobile because you think you may need the money in the Fall, either for your family or your business.

Perhaps you think that Uncle Sam should have the use of your money now. Or maybe you think that if you are called to the colors you might desire to quickly convert your car into cash.

Lexington
MINUTE MAN SIX
THE CAR OF GUARANTEED VALUE

Buy Your Lexington Today

At the same time we buy $1,000 in Liberty Bonds and deposit them with a Member Bank of the Federal Reserve. They become your property on or before September 15, 1917, if you decide to return your car to us.

Every contract executed in accordance with this proposal will be definitely evidenced by a supplemental agreement which gives you *your protection* of *guaranteed value*.

No motor car has ever before been backed by such a guarantee of its re-sale value. No car that did not continue to hold its value under continuous use could be thus guaranteed.

Lexington Motors New York Corp.

Brooklyn, 1170 Bedford Ave. Phone Columbus 1260 **1840 Broadway**

Touring Car, $1,285 *Clubster, $1,285* *Convertible Coupe, $1,450* *Convertible Sedan, $1,450*

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Probably fair today; Friday fair; gentle south winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,698. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1917.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

CRUGER DEMANDS WOODS REMOVAL; ASSAILS POLICE

Father of Slain Girl Writes to Mayor, Attacking the Department's 'Despicable Attitude.'

CELLARS TO BE DUG UP

Police Ordered to Search at Once in Shops Formerly Used by Cocchi.

BOY HELPED ON FIRST PIT

Police Guards for Miss La Rue in the Hospital and for Mrs. Humiston.

Henry D. Cruger, father of Ruth Cruger, whose body remained buried for months after her murder on Feb. 13 in the cellar of the motor cycle shop of Alfredo Cocchi, at 127th and Manhattan Streets, wrote a letter to Mayor Mitchel yesterday in which he demanded the removal of Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, on the ground that the police, instead of trying to find his daughter and to arrest the murderer, had spent most of their pains in an effort to stain the reputation of a pure and blameless girl. He called the attitude of the police to the case "most despicable."

It was brought out also yesterday that Henry Ankermann, a boy who formerly worked for Cocchi, had helped Cocchi last Summer to dig a hole in Cocchi's cellar, apparently showing that Cocchi had made plans for hiding a victim in advance of a murder. Police Commissioner Woods on learning of this ordered the police to dig up the cellars of the shops formerly occupied by Cocchi in the search for other murder victims.

In his letter to the Mayor, Mr. Cruger said:

New York City, June 20.

Mr. John Purroy Mitchel:

Dear Sir: I write this open letter to you as Mayor of the City of New York in the interests of the community and for the better protection of the lives and reputations of its people, and to that end I ask for the removal from office of the Police Commissioner and the reorganization of the Police Department under an efficient head.

Although the matter of the disappearance of my daughter had been promptly brought to the attention of the police and to the personal attention of the Commissioner himself, the work of the department has been marked by great stupidity, if not inspired by ulterior motives. In the first place, they refused to send out a general alarm until the lapse of twenty-four hours.

Then, when Cocchi had safely gotten away, they insisted that he was a reputable business man and that his going away had nothing to do with the girl's disappearance. They have taken the position that various witnesses who stated she went away in a taxicab were perfectly trustworthy, although none of the witnesses had the hardihood to positively identify her.

On the other hand, this girl, with all the promise of a magnificent womanhood before her, and who gave the "last full measure" of devotion to a pure and blameless life, was subjected to a most searching investigation of her daily going out and coming in, in the hope, I can only believe, of finding some flaw in her character that might be used to help put an end to any investigation.

These things were done, not only by the lesser officials of the department, but within two weeks of the time of the murder, I am reliably informed, a statement was given to the press from the Police Commissioner's office to the effect that there was nothing in the case, and that I knew where the girl was. The attitude of the department toward this poor girl has been most despicable.

In this case the much-boasted efficiency of the Police Department was proved to be a hollow mockery by the persistent work of a woman, and perhaps intelligent investigation in other directions might show similar results. In my opinion, any investigation of the department by the present Commissioner would not be worth the paper the report was written on.

I base this opinion on the experience of myself and my friends with the officials of the department from the top to the bottom.

I feel that the facts which have developed in the case of my daughter are such that it is my duty to make the above statement, and I submit them to the fathers and mothers of Greater New York, who in the final analysis are responsible for the conduct of the police officials.

HENRY D. CRUGER.

Mr. Cruger was shaking with emotion as he handed out copies of the letter. He listened grimly while his indictment of the police was read over to him. He refused to say anything further.

Mayor Mitchel had not returned from Rochester last night and could not be reached for a statement regarding the letter. Police Commissioner Woods would not discuss it.

Woods Says "Spare No One."

The investigation of the Police Department, under Commissioner Woods himself, began yesterday with an order that Inspector J. J. Faurot with a new force of detectives should undertake the investigation of unsolved problems regarding the Cocchi case. Captain Cooper, who was in charge of the case under Fifth Deputy Commissioner Scully during the months of fruitless search, was removed from active work in connection with the case and he and the men under him who were in any way connected with the case were ordered to Police Headquarters to undergo examination by Inspector Faurot. Commissioner Woods himself undertook the reorganization of the Bureau of Un-

Continued on Page 4.

CLEVELAND — Direct rail route from Jersey City. Lv. 10:00 A. M. daily. Due Cleveland 8:00 next morning. See Ad. in Page 8.—Adv.

Austrian Premier Ordered to Reconstruct Cabinet

AMSTERDAM, June 20.—Reports received here assert that the Vienna evening newspapers declare that Emperor Charles has instructed Count Clam-Marinic, the Austrian Premier, to reconstruct his Cabinet and that the Premier has opened negotiations to this end with the various parties.

JUNKERS DESPAIR OF RUSSIAN PEACE

Display Apathy or Opposition to Efforts to Detach the Eastern Foe from Entente.

TROOPS FAVOR ANNEXATION

Socialist Organs Indicate Their Opposition to Scheidemann's Stockholm Program.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Tuesday, June 19.—It is evident that the conservative and junker classes are displaying apathy or opposition toward the Russian negotiations and despair of a separate peace. This apathy and disbelief in the possibility of peace with Russia, or any peace this year, according to direct information received by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, is shared by officers at the front. The German authorities are preparing the minds of the people for another Winter campaign.

The Krupp organ, the Berlin Post, says:

"A change of feeling about Russian relations has been growing in certain German circles and tends to spread, creating a wrong impression." Then the paper suggests that it is uncertain whether the revolutionary spirit which now reigns in Russia will last and warns its readers not to place too much faith in it, explaining that the outward form of the revolution is not the natural result of a sincere democratic movement, but has been affected by external politics and is not true democracy.

"The only sure means of weakening Russia's military power," it says, "is by the German military weapon. Whether it is the Czar's Government or the democratic representative of the people who tenders peace in the end, it is all the same to us."

The whole article suggests complete indifference toward the Russian democracy.

Annexationist Spirit Prevails.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 19, (via London.)—Although a large majority of the German people and all newspapers except the organs of the Extreme Right approve of permitting the German Socialist deputation to take part in the Stockholm conferences, and even express great satisfaction with the general tone of the negotiations as conducted by Scheidemann and his confreres, it must not be supposed that the program of peace without annexation and compensation has the bulk of the German people behind it.

To judge from the Socialistic organs most widely circulated in the German trenches the field gray Socialist fighting at the front is certainly stanchly opposed to the idea that three years of bloodshed should leave everything where it was before the war. The German Socialists fighting at the east front are dreaming of nice little homesteads of their own in Courland or the adjoining occupied territory, realizing how easily skilled labor and intelligence might transform these badly tilled lands into richly paying gardens, groves, and fields. The average German fighting on the western front is just as loath to believe that Belgium's teeming cities and ports should revert to King Albert, or that the iron ore and black diamonds of Northern France would not much better remain in German safekeeping, according immense possibilities to German industry.

That is, as far as I can judge, the view of the average German laborer who is now doing duty on either front. Of course he will make concessions for the recovery of the German colonies and for frontier correction at other points, but neither Vorwärts nor Scheidemann can persuade him that he should have fought for three years merely "for the fun of it."

Nor are the middle classes in favor of Scheidemann's peace as proclaimed at Stockholm, although his statesmanlike attitude and his keenly analytic capacity have vividly impressed them. The Vossische Zeitung admits this quite openly, saying:

"The German Socialists, who have made a declaration concerning their attitude at Stockholm, seem to have comprehended the great natural law to which the development of the situation in the East is bound to respond. Of course, their war aims cannot be ours. But that cannot prevent us owning frankly that reading their statement has filled our hearts with honest admiration and we believe that, no matter what his political conviction, every true German must share this admiration. Because over all it is most significant that just that party in whose disintegrating and destructive activity our enemies based their greatest hopes has so magnificently emphasized its German nationality. The two facts, that German Socialists reject any interior reform at the hand of the enemy and that they will not even listen to the separation of Alsace-Lorraine, may conciliate us with many other points of their program."

The Kölnische Zeitung would consider it a national calamity if the concoction brewed at Stockholm should be presented as a German peace. It says:

"But despite that, if one considers the origin of those German statements in Stockholm and the aspect in which Social Democracy was regarded in foreign politics before the war, one must take his hat off and bow to this new Socialist attitude. This is the voice of that class of people who have suffered more than any in this war, but have preserved their German character. We cannot say that what they left behind for Branting and his friends can in any way belittle the German cause."

All the German papers with the exception of the Lokal-Anzeiger and Count zu Reventlow's Deutsch Tageszeitung

Continued on Page 4.

FOR AN ACHING HEAD.
Take Hartshorn's Acid Phosphate. Health for body, strength to brain. Refuse substitutes. Insist on Hartshorn's. Don't be misled.—Adv.

RUSSIA'S ARMIES WILL RESUME WAR, SAYS BRUSILOFF

In Honor Bound, They Will Do Their Duty, His Message to British Army Chief.

CABINET FRANK WITH ROOT

Will Reveal Everything as Preliminary to Collaboration, Foreign Minister Tells Press.

STEVENS TO EXTEND TOUR

Our Engineers Find Traffic Can Be Increased Threefold Even with the Present Facilities.

LONDON, June 20.—General Alexis Brusiloff, Commander in Chief of the Russian armies, replying to congratulations on his appointment, forwarded by General Sir William R. Robertson, chief of the Imperial Staff at army headquarters, has sent the following message:

"In honor bound, free Russia's armies will not fail to do their duty."

PETROGRAD, June 20. — Complete frankness in the pourparlers with the American Commission headed by Elihu Root is the intention of the Russian Provisional Government, according to a statement made today by Foreign Minister Tereschtenko to the newspaper men.

"We are fully alive to the necessity of concealing nothing," said the Minister, "and therefore are affording our American friends the fullest opportunity of acquainting themselves with the state of affairs in Russia. After their visit to the front and in other directions we shall proceed to discuss a basis for collaboration."

Alluding to the peculiar position of the United States in having concluded no treaty with the Entente, M. Tereschtenko said the important question of the participation of the United States in the inter-allied conference had not yet been considered.

The American Railway Commission, which is now in Petrograd, purposes to make a wider examination of Russia's railroad resources than was first contemplated, and a trip through the south is now being considered. The commission is confident that great improvements are practicable, even with the existing deficiency in rolling stock. The immediate problem is congestion, and the commission believes that even under present conditions traffic can be increased more than threefold.

The Americans are somewhat skeptical, it is believed, about the possibility of managing the lines on the principles put forward by N. V. Nekrassoff, Minister of Communications, who is accompanying the commission. In a statement given to The Associated Press by M. Mitinsky, Director of the Department of Material, warm appreciation was expressed for the work already done by the Americans. M. Mitinsky, who met the commission on its arrival at Vladivostok, said:

"Mr. Stevens and his colleagues found the track not so bad as expected, it being of similar construction throughout without any particularly bad spots. In regard to the rolling stock, they also found the condition of the cars relatively favorable. The work of the Americans in Vladivostock was admirable, and they are now engaged in planning shops and putting them together. On the spot they decided that the facilities at Vladivostok were inadequate to take care of the expected delivery of big American orders and the construction of two big piers for ships drawing forty-five feet was decided upon and sketches made. I immediately obtained the consent of Petrograd and the work has already begun and will be finished within three months.

"At Harbin, Tchita, Krasnoyarsk, Irkutsk, and also at Vyatka, in European Russia, thorough examinations were made chiefly from the standpoint of finding the most suitable locations for repair shops. We will act on the advice of the Commissioners.

"The commission was much impressed by our big bridges, particularly over the Sungari, the Yenesei, and at Novomoskovsk. We met en route the chiefs of the technical and traffic departments and found our working personnel inclined to co-operate cordially with the Americans, one proof of which was that the train made quicker time than under peace conditions. We made it a rule to have no secrets from the commission, and, although the program is fixed, I believe the Americans will stay as long as we want them. In my opinion, that means a very long time."

MRS. PANKHURST SEES ROOT.

Discusses Plans to Line Up Russian Democracy for War.

PETROGRAD, June 20.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the British suffragist leader, made an unexpected arrival in Petrograd yesterday. She appeared in the best of health and at once called upon the Root Commission. Mrs. Pankhurst conferred at length with Elihu Root and Charles Edward Russell at the Winter Palace and discussed what might be done to assist Russia in directing all the forces of the new democracy toward the struggle with the common foe.

In a conversation with newspaper correspondents Mrs. Pankhurst said that she had come to Russia to explain to the men and women of the new republic the attitude of the British democracy toward the war. She added that it was too early to announce exactly how she aimed to accomplish this, but she planned to appeal directly to the people and would probably address street audiences.

One of Mrs. Pankhurst's first appointments will be with Mme. Kerensky, wife of the Minister of War. She is greatly interested in the formation of the women's regiment and the report that Mme. Kerensky is about to join it. In recounting the incident of her trip from England Mrs. Pankhurst announced with evident satisfaction that she had been present when sailors refused a passage to Ramsay Macdonald, the British Socialist leader, who intended to confer with Socialists in Stockholm and Russia.

"Macdonald's attitude in this war," said Mrs. Pankhurst, "is purely political. He remembered that Lloyd George gained popularity by opposing the Boer war and he decided that it would be possible for him to play the same rôle in this war. He has failed since the Boer war. He himself says this is a struggle of the people."

Half of the British Prisoners, Taken at Kut, Have Died

LONDON, June 20. — The correspondent of Reuter's in Cairo says he learns from most reliable sources that a large number of British and Indian prisoners taken by the Turks in Mesopotamia have succumbed to ill treatment or lack of proper medical attention.

"A resident of Taurus," says the correspondent, "testified that in the prisoners' camp more than half the men captured at Kut-el-Amara are now dead. It is noteworthy that the Turks would not allow a Swiss commission to visit this camp, or other camps of the same type.

"Thirty-seven British prisoners were sent to a hospital under European management, but soon after their arrival the European doctors and attendants were driven away, and a fortnight later twenty-two of the prisoners died of sheer neglect. Fifty prisoners who were captured at Kadia, when they arrived at the hospital in Aleppo, could hardly stand owing to weakness from dysentery and starvation."

BRITISH RETAKE LINES AT MONCHY

Canadians Repulse Four Strong Attacks on Their New Positions Near Lens.

GERMANS GAIN ON AISNE

Capture Part of French Line in a Heavy Blow East of Vauxaillon.

LONDON, June 20.—The British troops on the Arras front have recaptured the posts east of Monchy-le-Preux which they lost last Monday, when the Germans tried to drive them from Infantry Hill. Announcement to this effect was made today by the War Office.

A dispatch from Canadian Headquarters, commenting on the Canadian capture yesterday of a nest of German trenches north of the Souchez River says this move has made the Entente approach to Lens less difficult.

The nest was regarded by the Canadians as the chief place of German shelter between their own front and Lens. A dugout was blown up and thirty-five prisoners were taken. Three German counterattacks against these positions were beaten off last night. Another counterattack this morning had the same result.

The text of the War Office announcement issued early today follows:

The posts east of Monchy-le-Preux, from which our advanced detachments were compelled to withdraw on the occasion of the enemy's attack against Infantry Hill Monday morning, have now been re-established by us.

Last night the enemy heavily bombarded our line immediately north of the Souchez River and delivered three counterattacks against the positions captured by us yesterday in that neighborhood. In each case his attacking troops were completely repulsed.

Tonight's report says:

After the failure of the three hostile counterattacks north of the Souchez River reported in this morning's communiqué, the enemy made a fourth attempt later in the night to recover the lost positions, and was again completely repulsed.

The weather was less favorable for flying yesterday, but the work, in conjunction with our artillery, continued with good results. One German airplane was brought down in the air fighting, one other was shot down by our anti-aircraft guns. Two of our airplanes failed to return.

Germans Attack on Aisne.

PARIS, June 20. — The Germans launched a strong attack with large forces today on French positions north of the Aisne, between the Ailette River and the Laffaux mill. The attack, which was preceded by a violent bombardment lasting all night, was delivered over a front of about 1,100 yards and resulted in a slight German gain, the War Office announces tonight, the enemy capturing part of a first-line trench east of Vauxaillon.

South of Filain, in a nearby sector, the Germans also made an attack, but without result.

The text of the official report issued tonight follows:

After the bombardment reported in the communication of this morning between the Ailette River and the

Continued on Page 3.

CROWD DESTROYS SUFFRAGE BANNER AT WHITE HOUSE

Angered at a Legend, Telling Russian Mission "America Is Not a Democracy"

AND ASSAILING PRESIDENT

Women's Party Leader Asserts Act Will Be Repeated and Police Give Warning.

INDIGNATION IN WASHINGTON

Congressmen and Others Deplore the Incident—Miss Rankin Withholds Her Opinion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Angry men in a crowd of several hundred persons at the west front gate of the White House this afternoon tore down a banner displayed by militant suffragists which bore an inscription accusing President Wilson and Elihu Root of deceiving Russia.

The banner, which was ten feet wide, was intended to impress the members of the Russian war mission on the United States who had passed through the gate into the White House grounds shortly before the sign was torn down. The legend it contained was stenciled in large letters and read as follows:

To the Russian Mission: President Wilson and Envoy Root are deceiving Russia. They say, "We are a democracy. Help us win a world war, so that democracies may survive."

We, the women of America, tell you that America is not a democracy. Twenty million American women are denied the right to vote. President Wilson is the chief opponent of their national enfranchisement.

Help us make this nation really free. Tell our Government it must liberate people before it can claim free Russia as an ally.

Suffragists Sought Publicity.

Notice that the banner was to be displayed was given in advance to the reporters in the White House press room by the Woman's Party headquarters. It was apparent that the militant women wanted to get as much publicity out of the incident as possible.

The Russians went by the gate so fast that it is doubtful if even those who read English were able to see the inscription on the banner.

Hardly had their motor cars passed when murmurs arose from the crowd that had gathered around the gate, attracted by the big standard and knowledge that Russian envoys were to pass that way.

Miss Lucy Burns of New York and Mrs. Lawrence Lewis of Philadelphia had brought the banner to the White House gate in a motor car and stood beside it after it had been placed in position. They were holding its supports when the crowd began to show signs of dissatisfaction. Clerks of nearby Government departments were out at the time for their noonday luncheon and helped swell the crowd.

In the throng were many women, some of whom commented loudly on the inscription on the banner. They were particularly incensed over the use of the expression, "We, the women of America." A man, who afterward said he was Walter S. Timmis, a consulting engineer of 315 Fifth Avenue, New York, was especially indignant.

Angry Comments in Crowd.

"It's a shame," he said, "that we have to give our sons to the service of the country and be confronted by such outrageous statements at the very White House gates." One woman cried: "Why don't you take that banner to Berlin?" Another shouted, "You are helping Germany."

Secret Service guards attached to the White House came out and stood in the crowd. A policeman copied the inscription on the banner. Meanwhile the comments of the spectators became louder and more indignant. "It's an outrage!" said somebody. "It's treason!" cried another, and there were many assenting voices. A man stepped in front of the crowd and called out: "Won't the police pull that thing down?"

"Can't you wait until I finish copying this?" asked the policeman impatiently.

But the crowd would not wait.

"Come on, boys, let's tear that thing down," Mr. Timmis called out.

Women in the crowd responded to the appeal, and Mr. Timmis and another

Continued on Page 2.

Now Come the Irish Missions, Two of Them; T. P. O'Connor in One; Sinn Feiners to Follow

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—T. P. O'Connor, one of the leaders of the Irish Nationalist Party, will soon arrive in this country on an important mission, and it is believed that he heads a delegation composed of members of the Irish Parliamentary Party, which intends, it is understood, to make known to the people of America the status of the extremely complicated Irish question.

The news that a mission of the Irish Parliamentary Party is to be in America soon is all the more interesting from the fact that announcement was made yesterday that leaders of the Sinn Fein Party would demand passports from the British Government for three of their members, who would proceed to the United States to oppose the objects of the mission of the Irish Parliamentary Party. No previous announcement had been made that a mission of the Irish Parliamentary Party would come to the United States.

It was suggested here tonight that one of the objects of the British Government in sending Lord Northcliffe to the United States may have been to lay the Irish situation before President Wilson, as Prime Minister Lloyd George had the [illegible] in the Government's Irish [illegible] to be thrashed.

it understood by this Government. Lord Northcliffe was well on his way across the Atlantic when it was announced from London that he had been assigned to this country as co-ordinating head of all the British expert commissions in the United States.

The news that two rival Irish missions are to come to America has suggested to some interested quarters that their presence will afford Lord Northcliffe an opportunity to test his powers of co-ordination.

BOSTON, June 20.—T. P. O'Connor and Mr. Hazleton, members of the British Parliament, are on the way to this country as a mission in behalf of the Irish Nationalist Party, according to a cablegram from John Redmond, leader of the party, received today by Michael J. Jordan, Secretary of the United Irish League.

The message said they would arrive in this country about June 24. The object of their mission was not stated, but Mr. Jordan expressed the belief that it was connected with the convention to be held in Dublin, at which [illegible] to be thrashed.

GOVERNMENT OPERATION OF RAILROADS AND COAL MINES URGED BY TRADE BOARD; EMBARGO ON EXPORTS MAY COME TODAY

U-Boats' Toll of Larger British Ships Increases But as to Smaller Craft Drops; 31 Attacks Failed

LONDON, June 20.—The weekly list of British losses in torpedoed ships, issued today, shows that twenty-seven vessels of over 1,600 tons and five under that figure were sunk in the last seven days. The returns week by week for the last three months show that the U-boat activities run in waves, and it is assumed that this week is the crest of a period of super-activity noticed the previous week. The Admiralty statement reads:

Arrivals, 2,897; sailings, 2,903.

British merchant ships over 1,600 tons sunk by mine or submarine, including three previously, twenty-seven; under 1,600 tons, including one previously, five.

British merchant ships unsuccessfully attacked, including two previously, thirty-one.

British fishing vessels sunk, none.

The foregoing figures of shipping losses show a larger number of vessels above 1,600 tons sunk last week than in any of six preceeding weeks. In the seven-day period ending April 28 fifty-one vessels—thirty-eight over and thirteen under 1,600 tons—were sunk. The heaviest totals since the Teuton submarine campaign was opened in February last were registered in the week ending April 21, when forty steamers of more than 1,600 tons and fifteen vessels of the smaller tonnage were sent to the bottom.

Since the middle of April, when the U-boat activity was at its height, 303 British vessels, 220 of more than 1,600 tons, were sunk, the figures by weeks being as follows:

Week Ended	Over 1,600 Tons.	Under 1,600 Tons.
April 21	40	15
April 28	38	13
May 5	24	22
May 12	18	5
May 19	18	9
May 26	18	1
June 3	15	3
June 10	22	10
June 17	27	5

PROJECT BIG FLEET OF BATTLE PLANES

2,000 a Month Are Included in Expanded Program of Aircraft Board.

PARTS TO BE STANDARDIZED

Automobile and Typewriter Factories to be Called Upon to Help.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The United States Government is making plans to turn out engines for battle planes at the rate of 2,000 a month, and will be prepared to deliver the first consignment by November, according to information obtained today from representatives of the Aircraft Production Board, of which Howard Coffin is Chairman.

In the meantime training planes will be turned out in great numbers to supply the camps in Europe and the United States. Within a comparatively short time, if Congress grants the proposed appropriation of $600,000,000, it is hoped to relieve the British and French factories from all work except the making of the highly specialized fast fliers, which are capable of 130 miles an hour or more. Factories in this country, eventually, will also turn out that type of machine.

The heavy battle planes which American manufacturers now propose to produce will be capable of a speed of from 110 to 120 miles an hour and will be used for bombing and other fighting within a short distance of the lines of the allied armies.

The plans were discussed in detail today at conferences between Mr. Coffin and General George O. Squier, who is in charge of the army aviation program. They are urging Congress to grant the big appropriation and they have the support of the President. After a careful investigation of the industrial situation in this country they have come to the conclusion that the output of America will be limited only by the amount of money which is placed in the hands of the men who are pushing the airplane program. Manufacturers of automobile engines are ready to respond and turn their plants over to the Government without protest. In fact, at this time, some of the plants are at work developing their manufacturing facilities so that they may be devoted to the construction of airplane engines.

Confidence in Resources.

None of the officials was willing to discuss the cable dispatch to THE TIMES from Paris, published in today's issue, expressing doubt that America would be able to turn out airplanes and aviators on the large scale contemplated. It is known that the American aviation experts are anxious to have French fliers come here to aid in the training of student aviators. They are supremely confident, on the other hand, in the ability of the manhood of the United States to meet the emergency. The proposals which they have received from big manufacturers of automobile engines have gone far to assure them about the country's ability to turn out the machines. It may be that under the present plans few completed airplanes will be sent to Europe, as such shipments would require much greater tonnage than it would take to send the separate parts.

The opinion has been expressed by American aviation experts that the battle-plane program of 2,000 a month can be increased to 3,000 or 4,000 within a reasonably short time if conditions in Europe necessitate it. The impression that the United States, with all of its great resources was prepared only to build training planes was declared to be erroneous.

Problem of Standardization.

A statement issued today by the Aircraft Production Board read:

"The American automobile industry is the most highly organized and the most extensive of its kind in the world, and the same system of standardized parts and quantity production of machines which has enabled the United States to have three and a half millions of automobiles on the road where all other nations together have less than a million will be turned to the making of aircraft. Further than this, other manufacturing plants can be used for turning out parts in quantity. Portions of cash register plants and typewriter factories can easily be turned to the manufacture of small steel parts. The cylinders of the motors can be forged and bored out in quantity by the mul-

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RUSH TO COMPLETE EMBARGO DETAILS

Proclamation for Control of All Exports Likely to be Issued by Night.

FOOD ACT SEEMS ASSURED

Public Sentiment Weakening Opposition — Modification Is Probable—Congress Debate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—President Wilson and his advisers are at work on the details of the embargo proclamation, which they believe will prove effective in protecting this country against the efforts of other nations to drain America of its supply of grains and other commodities. Formal announcement of the rules and regulations, framed along the lines suggested by Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce and published in THE NEW YORK TIMES today, will be made as soon as completed.

President Wilson is of the opinion that action to conserve America's food supply should be taken without an hour's unnecessary delay. In this he has the full backing of Herbert C. Hoover and other representatives of the proposed food administration, who believe that the President should not await favorable action by Congress on the Lever Food Administration bill.

Mr. Hoover is in accord with the idea put forward by Secretary Redfield that the proclamation should become effective by tomorrow night. The Administration is of the same opinion, it was said this evening, and will issue the proclamation as soon as it is possible to get it into shape.

The President, it was said tonight, is not only determined to accept full control of the food situation as a result of the powers invested in him by the espionage law, but is ready to extend the embargo to control the export of steel and other wartime commodities such as coal and lumber. It was said that when the President took hold of the situation he would assert his powers on a scale unprecedented in the history of the United States, basing his action on the ground that America was facing a situation which found no precedent in its history.

Representatives of the proposed food administration were elated today over the position taken by President Wilson and his Cabinet. The quick determination to assert the powers of embargo came as something of a surprise, and the temporary food administration offered the services of its experts to the Executive Department in an effort to hurry the preparation of the proclamation.

Mr. Hoover has urged upon the Administration for some time the necessity of not delaying definite action after June 30 because of crop conditions. He has placed before President Wilson, in detail, his program for the handling of the situation. He has completed his organization and prepared it to take charge of the embargo regulations in so far as food is concerned.

Debate on the Food Bill.

Food speculators were held up as criminals more despicable than highwaymen or pirates, and as allies of the Kaiser, by Senator Kenyon of Iowa in a speech defending the food administration bill today.

"If this thing is to go on—the cornering of food and fuel"—he said, "we are going to have hunger and bread riots in this country, or something worse."

The measure was the subject of debate throughout the Senate session, as it was in the House. Attacking the bill Senator Gore of Oklahoma expressed fear for the profits of the farmers under its provisions. Senator Borah of Idaho also criticised the measure. He said he feared the bill would demoralize the country's business interests. He thought

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HUGE FUEL POOL IS URGED

Scheme for Federal Control of Distribution and Production.

REASONABLE PROFIT BASIS

Trade Commission Also Wants Government to Run Transportation Systems.

ALLIES' EXAMPLE IS CITED

Report Says Building Up of Stores Should Begin Without Waste of Time.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—A gigantic scheme of pooling all of the coal and coke production and distribution and all of the rail and water transportation systems in the United States, to be operated by a Government agency, was proposed in a report to the President and Congress on the coal situation today by the Federal Trade Commission.

This plan goes even further than does the Hoover Food Control bill, in that it does not seek voluntary co-operation on the part of the coal producers and the railroads, but proposes a uniform profit per ton to the coal producers and complete direction of the transportation system by the President. The railroad and steamship companies would receive merely a reasonable rate of compensation for the public use of their property.

Should this plan be adopted, it would dispose of the railroad's claim of a 15 per cent. increase in freight rates, argument upon which has just been completed before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In substance, the Federal Trade Commission finds that control of the nation's supply of coal cars, and a unified direction of their transfer from point to point, is the key to the control of the cost of fuel to the industries and to the homes of the country. Anthracite prices could be reduced, the commission says, were it not that the shortage of coal cars in the bituminous fields has brought about the use of anthracite for industrial purposes. This, in turn, has demoralized the entire coal market.

Government agencies, the commission argues, could make certain the delivery of cars in adequate numbers to the mines. Bituminous mines would produce at full capacity. Industries now arming the nation for war would be able to get cheap fuel. Anthracite supplies would be reserved for domestic uses. The whole industrial fabric would be reorganized and stimulated as a result.

Example Set in Europe.

The example of the European Governments in the present war is cited for such action as is proposed by the commission thus:

"Our predecessors in this world war have had to solve the fuel problem which lies at the base of every military and industrial activity. They have tried various experiments, and their failures and successes may well guide us in our search for a solution.

"In England the Government took complete control of the coal mines after less radical methods of regulation failed. The French Government has divided France into three canal zones in order to equalize distribution, and the Government becomes the sole vendor. On May 2, 1917, the Russian Provisional Government took over all the coal mines of that country with a view to control coal distribution and prices. Soon after the outbreak of the war Germany took measures to still further centralize and control the whole coal industry of the empire under Government administration. The Italian Government imports all the coal brought into the country and acts as a clearing house for its distribution.

"All the nations at war have relieved coal miners from military duty, urging that their greatest service to the State can be performed by remaining in their regular employment. Already, in this country the ranks of the miners are being seriously depleted by enlistment.

"In the anthracite industry in this country coal has been traced from point of production to consumption. Weekly reports are required from producers and jobbers wherever needful, with the result that as regards domestic sizes, high-premium coal has largely been eliminated from the market and speculation and inordinate profits have been cut in the wholesale trade in these sizes.

"During the first two months of the coal year (April and May) there has been an increase in the production of anthracite of 2,433,000 tons as compared with the same months of 1916. This is an increase of 24 per cent. and should have been translated into a distinctly favorable condition of the market."

Crushing Up Domestic Sizes.

The commission finds that coal miners are crushing up domestic sizes in the breaker to supply steam sizes, the price of which the commission has been able to curb.

"If this practice continues it will

constitute another evil for the future of the domestic user," the commission declares. "The present production of bituminous coal the country over is about 40 per cent. short of the possible maximum, and the limitation is solely charged as a primary cause to faulty rail transportation. The present demand for coal is unprecedented. But the mines now open are capable of filling this demand if adequate car supply is furnished.

"The commission believes there are enough coal cars in the country, but that there are not enough coal cars delivered at the mines, and that loaded cars are not moved to the point of consumption with the greatest expedition.

"The commission believes that the coal industry is paralyzing the industries of the country, and that the coal industry itself is paralyzed by the failure of transportation.

"The coal problem cannot be worked out as long as the railroads are allowed to divide and allot traffic to lay embargoes without regard to their immediate effect upon industry or the systematic distribution of coal; to give priority to the movement of high freight rate commodities, and to use the device of the 'long haul.'

"Whatever remedy may be applied should be applied as immediately as possible, for time is passing and no human power can supply the factor of time lost. Time is necessary to build up the stores of fuel at distant points, and that storage should begin without unnecessary loss of an hour."

HUGE PROFITS MADE BY COAL MIDDLEMEN

Witness in Trial of Fifty-one Operators Tells of Sales to British Admiralty.

An illustration of what a middleman can do to the price of coal came out yesterday during the trial before Judge Grubb in the United States District Court of fifty-one soft coal operators, who are charged with violating the Sherman Anti-Trust act. Borden Covel, President of the Northern Coal Company, with headquarters in Boston, admitted under cross-examination by John E. Stanchfield that the coal for which he paid some of the defendant operators only $1.35 a ton at the mine, he sold to the British Admiralty at any price up to $8 a ton.

"And the British Admiralty," added the witness, "really thought we were doing them a favor."

Covel was called to the stand as a witness for the prosecution, but before he was through, Mr. Stanchfield had converted him into an even stronger witness for the defense, his admissions indicating that whatever might have been the agreement adopted by the alleged soft coal combination, it aspired to no such startling boost in price as was made by the middleman.

In calling Mr. Covel to the stand, Assistant United States Attorney Stephenson intended to prove to the jury that Borden, in purchasing coal from several of the defendant miners was confronted always with a circular price, presumably agreed upon and fixed by the combination which was alleged to have existed in the soft coal industry. His company's connections with the industry were merely that of middleman. Before he uttered a word of testimony, however, he surprised both the prosecution and the defense by making a claim for immunity.

Although he had not been indicted, it developed that Covel had been a party to the Hampton Roads or London Coaling agreement, which forms the subject of the "bunker" coal indictment. With these connections in mind, he feared any testimony he might give at the present trial could be used against him. Mr. Stephenson assured him that he need answer no questions that might tend to incriminate him.

Mr. Covel then admitted that in purchasing coal from several of the defendant operators, he might give the C. Blake Company, and the Gulf Smokeless Coal Company, he encountered during the year of 1916-1917 a practically uniform price of $1.35 per gross ton at the mine. With the addition of $1.40 per ton for freight, the cost of the coal at tidewater became $2.75 per ton. He had a contract with the Blake company for 120,000 tons at $2.75 per ton, which contract expired in March of this year. Before its expiration, however, he testified that W. P. Tams, Jr., general manager of the Gulf Smokeless Coal Company, notified him that the price of coal at tidewater would be $3 per ton, less commission, making it about $2.90 a ton. The $3 rate, according to the prosecution, was the price which the soft coal combination fixed for its product at the conference held in the Waldorf-Astoria some time in January.

Under cross-examination, however, Mr. Covel declared that he had dealings with operators in the New River and Pocahontas districts who were not members of the alleged combination, and yet had to pay practically the same price for his coal. Furthermore while the Gulf Smokeless Coal Company and other defendant companies lifted their contract prices for smokeless coal to $3 per ton, he admitted that the increased rate was still less than the rate maintained for bituminous coal by the operators in Pennsylvania, who charged from $4 to $6.50 per ton for their product.

For the last three years, Mr. Covel said, he had been selling coal to the British Admiralty. With the ever-increasing demand for coal on the other side, the English Government, he testified, was glad to get coal at any price, and considered it a favor to receive coal at $8.40 per ton. During the present year he sold to the British Admiralty up to date 40,000 tons of coal at varying rates up to $8 and over. For more than 6,000 tons he got $8.40 per ton, although it was coal which he purchased from some of the defendant companies at $1.35 per gross ton at the mine.

Earlier in the session the defense objected to the introduction of letters written by T. F. Houston, President of the Houston Coal Company and one of the defendants on trial. According to Henry A. Wise, for the defense, these letters were unlawfully seized by the Government from Mr. Houston's safe while he was traveling in Japan.

The letters were allowed to remain in the case.

The Federal Trade Commission, which has been showing radical tendencies, recommended recently that the Government commandeer plants used in the manufacture of paper.

BARS EXORBITANT PRICES.

Daniels Discusses Government Policy After Consulting Trade Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Secretary Daniels held a conference today with members of the Federal Trade Commission which is investigating the cost of production of coal, oil, copper, cement, iron ore, and other products, the information to be used in determining the prices the Government shall pay. To the cost of production it is the plan to add a reasonable profit.

"Under the law, the President is authorized to fix a reasonable price for materials needed for the navy," said Mr. Daniels after the conference. "There is no disposition to cause hardship to producers. We intend to allow a fair, even liberal profit, but we will not pay exorbitant prices, such as are being quoted in some instances.

"It is difficult to determine the cost of production for an entire industry, because it varies so widely. For instance a company with a rich vein may be able to produce copper for half what it costs some other concern with a poorer vein. It is the same way with coal. These are the problems which are being worked out by the Trade Commission, which will not recommend prices, but give the cost of production as the basis for fixing the rates to be paid for supplies for the navy."

Before the prices are fixed, Mr. Daniels will consult the suppliers on the subject. The Trade Commission inquiry does not contemplate condemnation of mines by the Government.

Some time ago the Navy Department purchased a quantity of copper at 17 cents a pound, when the market price was 25 cents. Now the suppliers demand considerably more. Pending dictation as to prices, the department is purchasing supplies as it needs them.

CROWD DESTROYS SUFFRAGE BANNER

Continued from Page 1.

man drove their fists through the banner and pulled it from its supports. It was torn in pieces in a minute, and the policeman industriously collected the bits for possible use as evidence.

Miss Burns and Mrs. Lewis stood like martyrs, and as the crowd surged around them they clung tightly to the supports of the wrecked standard. When the crowd began to disperse, the two suffragists walked away to the nearby headquarters of the Woman's Party. A little later some of their associates appeared at the White House gates bearing the banners that have been displayed for months by the regular pickets of the party. They were not molested.

Another Banner Ordered.

There were no arrests at the wrecking of the banner, as President Wilson had directed that the suffragists who have been picketing the White House gates were not to be interfered with.

After the White House incident Miss Alice Paul, National Chairman of the Woman's Party, said:

"We have ordered another banner with the same wording, and we intend to show it in the same place."

The Superintendent of Police has served notice on the militants that arrests are likely to be made if the thing is attempted again. Nevertheless, it is reported another banner will be displayed tomorrow.

Washington is indignant tonight over the action of Miss Burns and Mrs. Lewis, who are members of the Executive Committee of the National Woman's Party, which has headquarters in the old Don Cameron home, half a block from the White House. It is this organization which has been picketing the front gates of the White House grounds for months, the pickets bearing banners telling President Wilson that democracy begins at home, and asking him how long women must wait for liberty.

Senators and Representatives expressed their disapproval when they heard of what the banner contained. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Honorary President of the National Woman Suffrage Association, issued a statement saying that agitation of this sort was injurious to the suffrage cause. Mrs. Robert Lansing, wife of the Secretary of State, said the exhibition of such banners was more reprehensible than anything she ever dreamed the advocates of suffrage would be guilty of. Other prominent women denounced the incident as unpatriotic.

"As one who believes in the principle of woman suffrage," said Representative Fess of Ohio, "I can only say that such an incident makes it exceedingly difficult for one to continue to support the cause. I know, however, that this picketing has not the approval of the great majority of suffrage supporters, and I am for suffrage despite a performance of this sort. Of course there is no justification whatever for the flaunting of such a banner."

Representative Randall of California said he was "shocked to hear that such a banner had been shown."

"The women of the West do not believe in such tactics," he added, "and they will retard rather than aid the cause of suffrage."

Representative Dill of Washington said: "I have been opposed to picketing all along. The pickets do not represent 10 per cent. of the woman suffragists of this country. The women of the West did not get the vote by such methods and they do not approve of them."

"Disloyal and Outrageous."

Representative Heflin of Alabama, a strong anti-suffragist, said:

"The flaunting of this banner was unpatriotic, disloyal, and outrageous. Although I am an anti-suffragist, I know that the real friends of the movement do countenance these things, and they cannot be too harshly condemned."

Representative Jeannette Rankin of Montana declined to comment on the incident.

"I don't want to discuss it now," she said. "I will think it over, but I don't think I shall have anything to say."

Representative Foster of Illinois, commented that the display of the banner "was to say the least unfortunate."

"It is inconceivable to me that any woman in the name of suffrage would do such a thing," said Mr. Foster. "I know the suffragists on the whole condemn this sort of thing."

Representative Keating of Colorado, one of the suffrage leaders in the House, said:

"We must condemn the exhibition of such a banner on this occasion. There is no defense for it. This picketing maintained by one of the suffrage organizations has been unwise, and I have disapproved it from the outset. On the other hand I do not like to see an exhibition of mob spirit. If the suffragists were violating a law they should be taken in charge in an orderly manner. It would have impressed the Russian envoys very favorably, no doubt, had the offending pickets and banner been removed in an orderly way and without aid of a mob. A mob should never take charge of things in this country."

WILSON GREETS RUSSIANS.

Bakhmetieff and Others of Mission Pay Official Calls.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Russia's diplomatic mission was formally presented today to President Wilson, Vice President Marshall, and Secretaries Lansing and Baker. It completed its official calls of courtesy and cleared the way for conferences with American officials.

The mission went shortly after noon to the State Department, where a large number of employes gathered to greet and applaud the visitors. Special Ambassador Boris A. Bakhmetieff was escorted to Secretary Lansing's office and formally presented by Chargé Onou of the Russian Embassy. Diplomatic Secretary Soukine was presented to Counselor Polk.

While Lieut. Gen. Roop, military member of the mission, was paying his respects to Secretary Baker, Secretary Lansing escorted Ambassador Bakhmetieff to the White House and presented him to President Wilson. The Russian diplomat expressed his pleasure at being in Washington, and the President replied briefly. Later the ambassador called upon Vice President Marshall at the Capitol and also upon Mrs. Lansing.

Aimaro Sato, the Japanese Ambassador, was the first of the Diplomatic Corps to pay his respects to the Russian mission. Tomorrow the members of the mission will dine at the White House.

MADE NO REAL FIGHT AGAINST SUFFRAGE

Debate in Commons Was Mild and Most of the Ministers Voted Quietly for the Measure.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 20.—Among those who voted in favor of woman suffrage in the House of Comons last night were the Prime Minister, Bonar Law, Foreign Secreary Balfour, Ex-Premier Asquith, Reginald McKenna, Winston Churchill, Sir John Simon, Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Long, Mr. Duke, and Sir F. E. Smith. A majority of the Ministers, as well as some of the Ex-Ministers, were in the lobby when the vote was taken. The Times parliamentary correspondent says:

"The debate was not particularly impressive. It was thoughtful in tone and there was little of the levity which marred some of the earlier debates on the subject. The members seemed to realize that the question was no longer an academic one and that they were called upon at last to vote upon it as a living issue.

"The result was accepted throughout as a foregone conclusion. The arguments used on both sides were of the familiar kind. The chief orators of the House took no part in the debate. There was no scene from the beginning to the end of the long and impassioned political struggle."

The Government firmly resisted all attempts to amend the clause in the representation of the people bill extending the franchise to women of thirty years of age who are electors or the wives of electors as local Government electors or whose husbands are so entitled. Thus the number of amendments proposed with the object of fixing a lower age limit, or otherwise increasing the number of women voters, were defeated or abandoned, and the clause was carried virtually as settled upon conference by a vote of 214 to 17.

Home Secretary Cave, in opposing the amendments, admitted that they might be just toward women, but that they would add several million to the register, and that at the present stage he considered it inadvisable to go beyond the arrangement arrived at in the conference, and on which the bill was based.

LONDON, June 20.—Continuing its discussion of the "Representation of the People" bill today, the House of Commons, by a vote of 201 to 25, decided that the age qualifying women to vote should be thirty, as proposed in the bill.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association last night issued this statement by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt regarding the passage of the woman suffrage clause of the Electoral Reform bill by the House of Commons on Tuesday.

"The overwhelming majority by which the British House of Commons has committed itself to woman suffrage is the strongest possible argument for enfranchisement of the women of this nation by Federal enactment. By the political recognition of woman's value in war work, instead of waiting until peace has come to extend the franchise, Great Britain places the stamp of approval upon suffrage as a war measure.

"It is noteworthy that this recognition comes from the legislative branch of the Government and not by a direct vote of the people, although the bill is representative of popular sentiment. It is not doubted that the House of Lords will respect this sentiment. The House of Commons can pass a measure over two vetoes of the House of Lords when with the King's signature, it becomes a law.

"The sentiment for woman suffrage in England has grown to such an extent in the last three years that the further Parliamentary action now involved may be regarded as a formality.

"In calling attention to the example set by Great Britain, the National American Woman Suffrage Association again points out that the United States is losing its leadership in democracy."

OUR DESTROYERS SAVE 80 VICTIMS OF U-BOATS

Race 100 Miles to Rescue Survivors from Two Ships After Long Search by Night.

THE BASE OF THE AMERICAN FLOTILLA IN BRITISH WATERS, June 20.—Two American destroyers have returned here with eighty survivors of two torpedoed British ships. The ships were sunk at the furthest point westward in the Atlantic the U-boats have appeared at since the ruthless campaign began and in response of the American destroyers to their S O S was a run of more than a hundred miles.

When the American warships arrived on the scene they found the ships were gone and for many hours they groped about in the dark in search of the survivors. The crew of one of the sunken ships, thirty-one in number, were found in one lifeboat while forty-nine survivors from the second ship were picked up from several small boats. Four sailors from the latter ship were killed by the explosion of the torpedo.

Admiral Sims and other naval officers met the destroyers on their return and complimented the commanders on their work. American correspondents were present, having been invited here through an arrangement between the United States and British Governments. The British Admiralty assigned an official photographer to take pictures of anything desired by the newspaper men. Many pictures were taking showing the American tars entertaining with the British sailors. The Americans presented a splendid appearance, being as fine a body of fighting men as could be found anywhere.

Although there are no war-time restrictions on the sale of liquor in this port, the saloons are not the resort of either the americans or the Britishers. One of the diversions of the Americans is initiating their British colleagues into the mysteries of the American national game.

When the correspondents arrived in the port they were taken to the beautiful old English home where Admiral Sims has his headquarters. The house is 300 feet above the town and from the wonderful gardens which surround it several American destroyers could be seen riding at anchor. The Admiral chatted with the newspaper men for half an hour, after which they were taken to inspect the harbor.

Officers of the American torpedo destroyers are doing everything possible to encourage athletics among the men. The most pretentious program yet planned for the Americans is a big field day in an athletic park which is in course of construction with funds provided by American business men in New York and London. Meanwhile baseball is the only sport possible. A great game was played yesterday in honor of the arrival of the American newspaper correspondents. There was a large crowd of spectators, composed mostly of sailors and soldiers.

THREE VESSELS SUNK WITH BOSTON CARGOES

Over $4,000,000 Worth of Merchandise Carried by British Boats —Cunard Liner Is Torpedoed.

BOSTON, June 20.—Advices were received here today telling of the destruction by U-boats in the blockade zone of three vessels which left here within the last month with large cargoes for European ports. The vessels sunk were the Leyland liner Elele, the Warren liner Bay State and the Dutch steamer Eemdijk.

The sinking of the Elele was reported in a cable message received today by the Leyland Line from Captain Pierce, her commander. The vessel left Boston on June 8 for Manchester, with a general cargo valued at $2,000,000 and was armed. The message made no reference to the crew, which contained two Americans, Thomas F. Powers of 111 Hill Street, Naugatuck, Conn., and Endus Contaz of Biddeford, Me.

The Elele was under charter to the Leyland Line and the cablegram from Captain Pierce merely said "vessel sunk." Officers of the line said the crew probably had been saved. The vessel registered 4,841 tons and was built at West Hartlepool in 1913. Shipping records give the British and African Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., of Liverpool as her owners. The Leyland Line chartered her some time ago for the Boston-European service.

The Bay State, a vessel of 6,588 tons, left here on May 31 for Liverpool with a cargo valued at upward of $2,000,000. She was under command of Captain Alexander Fenton, was armed and carried a crew of fifty. The message reporting the sinking of the vessel said that all of the crew were saved.

The Dutch steamer Eemdijk left here May 13 for Rotterdam with grain for the Holland Government. The cable reporting her destruction gave no details as to the safety of the crew.

Officers of the American torpedo destroyers are doing everything possible to encourage athletics among the men. The most pretentious program yet planned for the Americans is a big field day in an athletic park which is in course of construction with funds provided by American business men in New York and London. Meanwhile baseball is the only sport possible. A great game was played yesterday in honor of the arrival of the American newspaper correspondents. There was a large crowd of spectators, composed mostly of sailors and soldiers.

The Cunard passenger steamship Ausonia of 8,153 tons was hit by a torpedo and badly damaged on her last trip from a Canadian port, it was learned here yesterday. The attack took place off the Irish coast, the report said, and while the liner was crippled she managed to make her way into a nearby port, where she is now on drydock. The Ausonia has been in the Government service since June, 1915, except for brief periods when she was used in the Cunard Line trade out of New York. She was last here in April.

The Norwegian steamship Cederio, a freighter of 1,128 tons, which left here May 28 for Liverpool, has been sunk by a submarine, according to reports received in shipping circles here yesterday. Officers of the Federal Forwarding Company, which had the ship under charter, said they had received no official advice of her loss and they have cabled for information. The Cederio was built in 1901, at Trondhjem, Norway.

RUSH TO COMPLETE EMBARGO DETAILS

Continued from Page 1.

a joint purchasing agent for this country and the Allies would solve the food problem.

Senators Reed and Vardaman also were among the principal critics of the bill.

In the House, Representative Meeker of Missouri, Republican, assailed the bill and questioned the ability of Herbert C. Hoover, the food administrator, while Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin, Republican, opposed some of the powers the measure would confer upon the Executive.

Limited to War Period.

Among many amendments proposed was one by Mr. Lenroot limiting the operation of the bill to the war period, instead of to one year after the war. Representative Lever agreed to such an amendment.

Senator Kenyon proposed Senate amendments which would remove all possibility of seizure of food in the hands of agricultural producers, or the institution of rationing or limitation of individual meals.

Despite the attacks Administration leaders in Congress said tonight that public sentiment was beginning to make itself felt among opponents of the bill, and predicted enactment of the measure within two or three weeks.

Ultimate enactment of the legislation in some form is conceded even by its opponents. Senator Chamberlain said tonight it was possible that the bill would be finally enacted by July 1, as desired by the President, but few shared his optimism, the general opinion expressed being for two more weeks at least of Senate debate. Senate opponents of the bill are conferring informally toward agreement upon amendments which they contend are necessary to prevent interference with legitimate business.

A Protest from Texas.

Mr. Gore had a clerk read to the Senate this telegram sent to him by a grain concern in Fort Worth, Texas, the name of which he did not disclose:

Does Congress realize the effect produced by the introduction of the Food Control bill and the action of exchanges of the country in restricting trading in wheat through short selling? This effect has been to thoroughly disorganize the grain and milling business of this country.

The new harvest is on. Our farmers want a fair and open market for their grain. The grain dealer and miller are at sea without a rudder and without a compass. Speculative buying has been prohibited by the exchanges. There is no market for grain. It has been declining an average of ten cents per bushel every day for nearly a week. Almost before it is released the farmers of this country are going to rise up and sound a protest against the present order that will shake the foundation of this Republic. This simply for your information and guidance.

"Mr. President," said Senator Gore, "this telegram states as a fact what I have contained as a mere surmise. I have feared that the farmer would be the chief, if not the only, victim of the proposed legislation and of this entire campaign to hammer down the price of wheat and corn and of other farm products. The farmer is expected to make a sacrifice in price for the whole country and apparently for the whole world.

"We may be able to drive down the prices of farm products this year. I apprehend that this legislation, if passed, will cost the producers of wheat in the United States $250,000,000 this year and the producers of corn $500,000,000. You may effect an enormous saving this year, but I predict that next year will be a famine year, if this short-sighted policy is persevered in by the Congress.

"Sweepings of Parliaments."

"I see the English Food Controller has ventured to make suggestions as to what Congress should do. The pending bill is the sweepings of all the acts of the Canadian Parliament and their Orders in Council. It is the sweepings of the acts of the British Parliament and the British Privy Council. They have strung together a string of beads, without any reference to the Constitution of the United States and without any reference to the situation in the United States.

"This measure ought to be amended. The exportation of foods ought to be controlled; perhaps the importation ought to be under some sort of governmental supervision. I take it that everybody favors some sort of co-ordinated purchasing agency that will insure co-operation between this country and the allies in the markets of the world, and which will obviate competition among them; they ought not to run up prices against each other, as they have done in the past.

"It was evident from Mr. Hoover's statement yesterday that he was not familiar with the provisions of this bill, and that he had no conception of its far-reaching consequences. I have no doubt that he is as well qualified to administer these powers. He expressed surprise when it was called to his attention that under Section 9 he could, if this bill were passed and he were appointed to administer it, commandeer wheat in the crib of the farmer, could even commandeer the crib and fix the price to the farmer."

Denounces Food Speculators.

Senator Kenyon referred to the food speculators as "highwaymen," and went on:

"One, however, should apologize for using the term highwaymen in connection with them. The highwayman or the pirate is a Christian gentleman compared with them. It takes courage to be a highwayman, but no courage to be a food speculator. These food speculators are the allies of the Kaiser. They are weakening the American nation in this contest.

"We have heard something about this bill giving the food controller power to dictate to mothers what food and how much they shall give their babies. It does not do so. But there are some questions just as important as the quantity of food a mother may give her baby; one is whether the baby shall have any food at all, whether the food that ought to go to the baby goes to feeding a rich man's poodle dog."

Senator Kenyon conceded that the bill conferred strong powers on one man, but declared that this was one time when it was necessary.

"When we give strong powers to Mr. Hoover, they may never be exercised, but, if they are, they could not be given to any better man," he said. "He does not want to put the American people on rations. He is just as patriotic as we are."

The Oklahoma Senator (Mr. Gore) seems apprehensive as to how this bill is going to affect the producers. So am I. And I also am apprehensive how conditions are going to affect the people in this country who are working for salaries."

Like a Town Resolution.

Senator Borah said the bill appeared to be "thrown together without any specific continuity." It was merely a "jumble of words," he said, "that did not clearly express the situation in this country or abroad which the measure was intended to relieve.

"I understand," he went on, "the President wants a food control bill providing for a joint purchasing agency for this country and the Entente. Now I would vote for such a bill. I believe that it would provide exactly the sort of regulation of food supplies that the country needs and that would insure the help in food supplies that we must give to our allies. I would favor also legislation that would prevent hoarding.

"What we want to do is not to do away with volunteerism. It is the volunteerism in this country that is necessary to keep alive the gigantic business."

Senator Vardaman said he would rather follow Mr. Hoover's idea to have the co-operation of the housewives voluntarily in the campaign for food economy than issue some governmental edict.

"I would rather the President should tell me what I can have to eat than have Germany overrun the country," interjected Senator Myers.

Senator King suggested that since there would not be enough wheat to fill requirements of the Allies and demands of home consumption, except through rigid economy, the United States Government could requisition all the wheat, apportion a part for the Allies and the rest to

at cost. This plan, he said, would make for equitable distribution and keep the price within reach of the consumers, while the prices of other foodstuffs probably would conform to that at which the Government sold the wheat.

Senator Kenyon said if it should go out to the country that the Government was going to buy all the wheat from the farmers at a fixed price it would hurt production, which must not be interfered with. He pointed out how the bill provided that the Government should do all the things suggested by the Utah Senator, except requisition the wheat from the producers. Production, he asserted, was stimulated in the bill by making a minimum guarantee price to the farmers.

In the House debate Representative Lenroot described the food measure as the "most important bill considered by any Congress in the history of America."

"To my mind," he continued, "most of the great powers conferred upon the Executive by this bill are necessary. I think the bill does go further than is necessary at this time, does in some respects go further than we, as a Congress, have authority to go—but I believe that practically all of the powers conferred, with two or three exceptions, are founded on the Constitution.

"We have a grant of power for carrying on war that is lacking in time of peace. That means we are not restricted in legislation to the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution; we do not need to consider State lines."

One of the principal criticisms of the bill made by Mr. Lenroot was in connection with the license section, which provides that the President, in his discretion, may license food dealers to do business and revoke licenses if their practices are objectionable. He said in part:

"This section grants the President power to say to every man in the United States, other than farmers and retailers, who are engaged in any connection with the production of foods or fuels or any article that enters into their manufacture that 'you shall not do business at all unless you do it the way I tell you to do it.'"

London Supports the Bill.

The House sat into the night to continue the debate. The galleries applauded at the night session when Representative London of New York, Socialist, twitted the House over its refusal last December to consider his resolution for a food survey.

"I am compelled to support this bill," Mr. London said, "because I think some of the principles of it will become the permanent law of this country. It is inevitable. This opens a new road upon which national Legislatures will be compelled to travel. If speculation is a bad thing in war time, is it a good thing in time of peace? Why, when peace is restored, should we revert to former conditions?"

Criticisms of Mr. Hoover drew a speech in his defense from Representative Kahn of California, who paid a tribute to his work in Belgium.

WILL START FOOD INQUIRY.

Meat Production to be Taken Up First by Government Experts.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Department of Agriculture officials and members of the Federal Trade Commission held a preliminary conference today to discuss a joint food price investigation they are undertaking at the direction of President Wilson. The meat industry will be taken up first, Commissioner Davies and the corps of agriculture and trade commission experts going to Chicago within two weeks. The inquiry is apart from the general food survey provided for in the first Lever bill, pending in Congress, which contemplates the continuous register of the amount of foodstuffs on hand in the country and the amount available for export.

Reports of wide unrest throughout the country due to high food prices are reaching the commission daily. Food prices, it was said, must be brought down or there must be a general readjustment of wage scales.

WHITMAN IN WHEAT CAMPAIGN

Tells Defense Committees to Help Million-Acre Movement.

ALBANY, June 20.—Governor Whitman issued a letter tonight to the Chairmen of County Home Defense Committees, urging continued and loyal support of the campaign to raise 1,000,000 acres of wheat in New York State.

"I believe that by assisting the campaign to raise 1,000,000 acres of wheat in New York," the Governor wrote, "you and the members of your council will be rendering a most valuable public service. Your organization should give freely of your time and personal attention to the work, as it will be planned and executed by the Million-Acre Wheat Committee of the New York Agricultural Society, of which I have the honor to be a member. The County Superintendent of Wheat Production will be appointed by the above committee, whose duty it will be to see to it that a quota of wheat assigned to your county is speedily secured. I recommend, therefore, that as soon as this County Superintendent is appointed you and your committee immediately meet him and his committee and plan your local campaign."

Grocers Back Food Bills.

CHICAGO, June 20. — At the opening session of the "Liberty Convention" of the National Wholesale Grocers' Association, Fred R. Drake, in presenting the report of the committee on pure food and legislation, said that the association was heartily supporting the Administration food bills pending in Congress.

MUCH INTEREST IN EMBARGO.

Many Shippers Ask Information as to Requirements for License.

Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who was expected here yesterday to formulate plans with officials of the local office of the bureau for making New York the chief centre for the administration of the embargo provisions of the espionage law and the Trading-with-the-Enemy bill about to be enacted, was detained in Washington and will arrive today.

Many shippers called personally or telephoned to the local office yesterday, seeking information regarding the requirements for export licenses. Most of these evinced interest in the working basis to be established for the distribution of American exports to Scandinavia, the Netherlands, and Switzerland.

D. E. Casey, commercial agent in charge of the New York office, said he was not authorized to make known the plans made by the Government for giving effect to the embargo law. He was unable to say whether Dr. Pratt would be in a position today to give out details.

THE RESTAURATEURS TO AID.

Offer of Co-operation in Conserving Food Wired to Hoover.

The Society of Restaurateurs sent a telegram last night to Herbert C. Hoover, at Washington, pledging co-operation in the elimination of waste and conservation of food. The society is to launch a campaign to have every seller of food in the city unite in a "powerful, modern organization for the development of efficiency in every branch of the industry." The telegram read in part:

"There are approximately 7,000 restaurants, hotels, and clubs in New York City, expending more than a billion dollars annually in the conduct of business, employing half a million people. We have employed an expert organization man of national reputation to design and direct our organization machinery, which we place at your disposal."

James Churchill is Chairman of the Efficiency Committee.

BRITISH WOMEN'S AID PROMISED TO HOOVER

Mrs. Reeves of Food Ministry Says They Will Do Share with Sisters in America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 20.—"Only women can insure the absolute failure of Germany to starve the allied nations," said Mrs. Pember Reeves, joint controller of women's service at the Ministry of Food today when a cablegram outlining Mr. Hoover's plans for the formation of a national league of housewives in America was shown her.

"The appeal to the women of America, who love nothing better than to make their families comfortable and give them of the very best, brings home to us here almost more than anything else the extent to which the United States is entering the war. The knowledge that American women will reduce both their expenditures and the food consumed by their families will stimulate us women in the United Kingdom to see to it that we do our share, and more than our share in the common sacrifice.

"The foodstuffs saved by such means which have also to run the gauntlet of submarines, will be regarded when they reach us as a very sacred treasure. There will be, I earnestly believe, no waste on our side of the water. Women of these islands will respond warmly to the efforts of the women of America and will never forget the good fellowship of it. They will do their part to win the war as surely as will the men in the fighting forces.

"Mrs. Peel, my co-controller, and I believe we have made a point of telling our British audiences what American women already have done—of flower gardens turned into vegetable gardens, of lawns made into potato patches, and of the generous ideals of economy already being practiced by the American housewife. This has always aroused enthusiasm. Mr. Hoover's new campaign with its far-reaching scope will do much to encourage and help the food economy campaign, which is daily being more thoroughly undertaken by our women."

NOT ALARMED FOR HOLLAND.

Tightened Blockade Will Have Little Effect, Hague Newspaper Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 19, (via London, June 0.)—Commenting on a report from Washington about a severe new measure America intends to adopt against neutrals, tightening the blockade, the Neuwe Courant says:

"These measures are chiefly against Spain and Scandinavia. We receive no coals from America, so in that respect we expect no trouble. Still less do we supply England with ore. If our ships continue sailing as they are now doing, with the exception of a few large ones, we need not be alarmed."

PEKING NOW EXPECTS PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT

Secessionist Sentiment Waning —President Calls for Elections for a New Parliament.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Peaceful settlement of China's internal troubles is forecast in an official dispatch to the Chinese Embassy from Peking.

The message, dated today, says that the provinces of Yunnan and Kwantung, which formed the backbone of the southern secessionist movement, have notified the Central Government that they favor co-operation toward a peaceful settlement and are ready to do everything possible to clear up the situation. Several other provinces are said to be about to take similar action.

President Li Yuan Hung, who complied with the revolting Military Governors' demand for a dissolution of Parliament, has issued another decree, calling for an immediate new election. The old Parliament, elected in 1913, was held to be unrepresentative, and it failed to draw up a satisfactory constitutional draft. The new body, which cannot be convoked within a period of several months, owing to the complicated electoral machinery, is expected to be more closely in touch with public opinion.

During the interim the present Government, it is expected, will continue in power under President Li. General Chang-Hsun, the Military Governor of Anhwei Province and originally head of the seceding Military Governors, who came to Peking after the President dissolved Parliament, will probably stay in Peking some time.

TOKIO, June 19, (delayed.)—The situation in China is not so serious as might be believed, according to the opinion understood to have been expressed by the Japanese Government in its reply to the American note inviting Japan to associate herself with the action of the United States in asking the rival factions in China to compose their differences.

The Japanese reply gives courteous recognition of the sincerity and high-mindedness of America's motives in seeking to assist China, but sets forth the belief that China is not endangered gravely. Moreover, it is said conditions have changed since the American note was presented, and Japan therefore submits her belief that it is not desirable that she shall forward a note to China similar to that sent by the United States.

ORDNANCE ORDERS SECRET.

War Department Seeks to Keep Facts from the Enemy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The War Department announced today that it had decided not to make public the awards of ordnance contracts.

"Information as to the size of contracts is withheld," said the official announcement, "because of its value to the enemy, and the names of firms working on Government orders will not be given out because it is believed best not to draw attention toward them."

Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, supplemented the official announcement with this statement:

"The War Department is having no difficulty placing contracts with American firms for rifles and pistols; and for rifle and pistol ammunition, and has every reason to feel confident that the contracts will be executed expeditiously and well."

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COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

WOULDN'T you feel a little more comfortable in dealing with a bank where personal friendliness is the daily rule?

CZAR'S HIGH OFFICIALS UNDER INDICTMENT

Former Premier Sturmer, Other Ministers, Governors and Gen. Rennenkampf to be Tried.

PETROGRAD, June 20.—The Provisional Government has begun to take severe measures against the highest officials of the old régime who are declared to be guilty of breaches of the laws of the empire.

An indictment has been handed down against former Prime Minister Stürmer under a law which provides severe punishment for the arbitrary transgression by an official of the limits of his rightful power.

Former Secretary of the Empire, M. Kruizhanovsky, the strongest man in the Government under former Premier Stelypin, has been indicted for issuing a decree in June, 1907, by which the election law was violated in defiance of the Constitution of 1906.

M. Chtyheglovitoff, former Minister of Justice, has been indicted for unlawfully stopping the prosecution of former Governor Skallon of Warsaw, who was charged with having accepted a bribe of 100,000 rubles.

Former Governor Kourloff has been charged with complicity in the murder of Colonel Karpoff, Chief of the Secret Police of Petrograd, who was assassinated in 1906 and whose death caused a great sensation.

General Rennenkampf, one of the army commanders in the early part of the war, and who was defeated by von Hindenburg in East Prussia, has also been indicted for alleged offenses, conviction of which means imprisonment.

Against M. Protopopoff, former Minister of the Interior, has been prefered a new charge—that of stealing from the telegraph archives the original dispatches between the late mystic monk Rasputin and Emperor Nicholas and Empress Alexandra. On conviction Protopopoff would be subject to a jail sentence.

TRADE TRAINING FOR WAR.

President Indorses Plan to Keep Vocational Schools Open This Summer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20. — President Wilson has written a letter to Secretary Redfield indorsing the plan to keep vocational training schools open during the Summer to train young men under military age for war purposes. The suggestion was laid before Secretary Redfield by James F. Monroe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who said the plan was under discussion in New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts.

The President's letter to Mr. Redfield reads:

The White House.
Washington, D. C., June 18, 1917.

My Dear Mr. Secretary: The suggestion has been made to me that by keeping open the vocational training schools of the country during the Summer it will be possible to train a large number of young men under military age either to fill the places in our industries of men who may enlist or be withdrawn for the military services or to serve on special occupations called for by the war, such, for example, as inspectors of material and apparatus. At the same time, it would be possible to give to many men intensive training of such a kind as would enhance their productiveness in industry.

It is pointed out to me that a large number of educational plants which would otherwise be idle for about three months may thus be made immediately productive to the country and helpful to our young men. The suggestion is a patriotic one, and I appreciate that it will involve sacrifices of time on the part of both teachers and students. The plan promises, however, so much of helpfulness to the country under present conditions that I shall be glad if it can be carried into effect. Cordially and sincerely yours, WOODROW WILSON.

"To have these vocational schools open the three Summer months will enable many young men of from 16 to 20 who cannot take part in the armed forces to qualify themselves as inspectors for material and in other ways be of great service," said Secretary Redfield today.

$1,000,000 GIFT A SURPRISE.

Director Robinson of Art Museum Knows Nothing of Hoge Legacy.

Director Edward Robinson of the Metropolitan Museum of Art said yesterday that he knew nothing of the legacy of $1,000,000 left the museum by John Hoge of Zanesville, Ohio, as announced yesterday, except what he had read in the papers.

"I did not know Mr. Hoge," said Mr. Robinson, "and know nothing about him, though he apparently had made his home in New York. As far as I know he has not been associated with the museum work in any way. It is very pleasant to think that people whom we do not know and who have lived in different parts of the country, have known the museum and appreciated it and the work it is trying to do enough to wish to help, and leave us these large legacies."

SON-IN-LAW OF COLONEL ARRESTED AS SLACKER

William Baldwin Taken Into Custody at Atlantic City on Evidence Furnished by Marriage Certificate

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 20.—William Baldwin, prominent in this city, Pittsburgh, and Washington, and son-in-law of Colonel William Reeves Russell of the United States Marine Corps, was arrested tonight as a slacker.

Baldwin is alleged to have declared on registration day that he was just five days over the limit of thirty-one years and, it is charged, asserted that he would not have registered for the draft

RED CROSS LEADERS FEAR DRIVE WILL LAG

Charles S. Ward, Field Manager Says Stories of Big Donations Are Hurting Campaign.

NATION'S TOTAL $43,500,000

But Million in Special Dividends Is Not Included in This—Mrs. Harriman's Team Gets Day's Honors.

The big Red Cross campaign for $100,000,000 is feeling the effects of overconfidence. This became evident to the managers yesterday, notwithstanding the total of contributions and pledges for New York City passed $20,000,000, and that for the nation reached $43,500,000 last evening. As in the case of the Liberty Loan at the beginning of the campaign, too many persons were taking it for granted that more than the amount needed would be subscribed, the result being that there was very serious danger that the great "Mercy Drive," as it has become known, would fall short of its original aim:

"Some of the stories of big gifts being circulated are doing great harm to the campaign," said Charles Sumner Ward, the general field manager for New York yesterday. "I tell you frankly we must do better than we are doing to obtain the necessary $100,000,000. Contributions from people of modest means are especially needed. This is the greatest opportunity for humanitarian service ever presented to the people of the nation. We must not fail. Every one should help. Every dollar will help reduce suffering in this greatest of wars."

The thirty teams of prominent men and women who are helping to raise the $40,000,000 allotted to New York City met for the second time at a luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday and reported additional cash contributions and pledges of $2,255,389. Mrs. E. H. Harriman's team took the lead for new contributions. But the total reported at the luncheon did not take into consideration more than $1,000,000 in additional special corporation dividends; the thousands of dollars taken in at the Red Cross headquarters, at 42 Wall Street, or the pledges collected by the Stock and Produce Exchange teams and by other organizations not represented at the daily luncheons.

"Old Soldier" Gives $1,000.

The increase in the number of contributions, received directly at the Red Cross headquarters was especially noticeable yesterday, showing that, notwithstanding the fears of Mr. Ward, thousands of persons of small means realized the need of supporting the fund. Scores of persons deposited checks and cash at the office at 42 Wall Street, the total from this source for the two days of the campaign reaching $21,000. Several of these contributors refused to give their names, and two hurried away after dropping a $100 bill each on the desk of an assistant auditor.

"I don't want any credit; I don't want any advertising," one of them, a gray-haired man, said. "Just take it and do what you can with it."

"Hey! Wait for your receipt!" cried the auditor, but the man refused to stop.

"Good heavens, I don't want the receipt," he replied over his shoulder. "You don't look like the sort of a man who would steal from a wounded soldier."

The National League for Women's Service placed seventy of its women in charge of the Salvation Army kettles in prominent street corners yesterday, and these kettles also were well patronized by persons of small means. There was a steady shower of silver pieces, with occasional contributions of bills ranging from $1 to $10.

Yesterday's tabulation of reports made by Captains of teams at the luncheon was not attended by as much confusion as on the first day, although it was admitted that not all of the totals were complete. Mrs. E. H. Harriman and her nine teammates reported contributions and pledges for the twenty-four hours aggregating $305,000. The second best showing for the day was made by Team No. 5, under William M. Kingsley, its Captain, with $265,835, and the third best record for collections since Monday noon was made by William B. Thompson's team, with $207,428.

The Totals for the Day.

Following are the totals for the day reported by each team:

Team and Captain.	
1—M. Friedsam	$130,146
2—T. A. Gillespie	31,378
3—Daniel Guggenheim	52,800
4—J. Horace Harding	51,050
5—William M. Kingsley	265,835
6—Edgar L. Marston	42,503
7—Edwin P. Maynard	36,068
8—John Purroy Mitchel	62,564
9—J. P. Morgan	125,328
10—H. G. S. Noble	49,881
11—E. H. Outerbridge	13,378
12—Charles H. Sabin	160,004
13—Jacob H. Schiff	128,080
14—James R. Sheffield	65,970
15—Albert Strauss	21,355
16—W. B. Thompson	207,428
17—F. D. Underwood	10,002
18—F. A. Vanderlip	7,350
19—George J. Whelan	108,531
20—A. H. Wiggin	35,000
	$1,663,776
WOMEN'S TEAMS.	
21—Mrs. Richard Aldrich	$13,425
22—Mrs. Charles B. Alexander	10,745
23—Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr.	102,046
24—Miss Alice H. Chittenden	4,885
25—Miss Mabel Choate	10,425
26—Mrs. E. H. Harriman	305,000
27—Mrs. Walter E. Maynard	42,095
28—Mrs. Herbert L. Pratt	29,186
29—Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.	27,482
30—Mrs. Orme Wilson, Jr.	40,414
	$591,613
Total	2,255,389

This total, added to the $6,116,138 in pledges and contributions recorded up to noon yesterday, and the $12,131,929.15 representing special Red Cross dividends declared by corporations, made the grand total for New York, as reported by the thirty teams to date, $20,503,456.15.

Many Corporation Dividends.

Many large corporation dividends were announced at the luncheon. Some of these have already been mentioned in the newspapers, but they had not been officially recorded. They were: American Tobacco Company, $150,000; Equitable Trust Company, $60,000; Home Insurance Company, $60,000; Morris & Co., $150,000; Autocar Company, $20,000; Great Western Sugar Company, $150,000; National Surety Company, $40,000; Crocker, Wheeler & Co., $8,000; Borden's Condensed Milk Company, $100,000; Bankers' Trust Company, $225,000; Gotham National Bank, $20,000; New York Trust Company, $30,000.

In the total announced by J. P. Morgan's team was included a $50,000 pledge from the Consolidated Gas and Electric Light Company of Baltimore. The publicity bureau of the campaign announced that through an error it had credited Kuhn, Loeb & Co. on Monday with a $50,000 pledge, whereas it should have been $200,000, one-fourth of which was made through the team headed by H. G. S. Noble. The remainder, $150,000, was pledged through the team headed by Jacob H. Schiff.

The Board of Directors of the Guaranty Trust Company declared a special Red Cross dividend of 1 per cent. on its capital stock yesterday, amounting to $200,000. The Corn Exchange Bank declared a 1 per cent. dividend, aggregating $35,000.

A Red Cross unit was formed yesterday by the New York Curb Market Association with the following members: E. R. McCormick, Chairman; W. C. Moore, broker; Joseph Schumann, broker; C. Fred Neilson of W. B. Nash & Co., Ernest Baker of Baker, Carruthers & Pell, Oscar Bamberger, Bamberger, Loeb & Co.; Howard L. Buck, Fanning, Buck & Co.; C. B. Coady, La Marche & Coady; W. Lee Gwynne, Gwynne Brothers; Charles M. Levett, Levett & Co.; H. G. Einstein, H. G. Einstein & Co., and H. L. P. Van Sant of Starbuck, Van Sant & Legg.

Mr. McCormick reported last night that the unit's first day of canvassing brought in pledges and contributions of $8,842.

The second day's subscriptions taken by the Clothiers' Association of New York were, from the Clothing Manufacturers, $2,385, and from the Associated Boys' Clothing Manufacturers, $2,400.

The James Butler Grocery Stores, of which there are between 400 and 500, will donate to the fund 10 per cent. of their receipts today, it was announced last night.

A list of contributions and special corporation dividends of $10,000 or more reported yesterday by Red Cross War Fund team captains follows:

TEAM NO. 1.

M. Friedsam, Captain.

M. Friedsam	$25,000
Building Trades Employers' Association of New York	100,000

TEAM NO. 2.

T. A. Gillespie, Captain.

C. H. Ruddock	$15,000
Dividends Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.	$75,000

TEAM NO. 3.

Daniel Guggenheim, Captain.

Harris, Winthrop & Co.	$10,000

TEAM NO. 4.

J. Horace Harding, Captain.

Lewis Cass Ledyard	$10,000
National Biscuit Co.	10,000
Anonymous	10,000
Dividend Equitable Trust Co.	60,000

TEAM NO. 5.

William M. Kingsley, Captain.

Arthur Custiss James	$250,000

TEAM NO. 6.

Edgar L. Marston, Captain.

Mr. and Mrs. James Byrne	$10,000
Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson	10,000
Memorial Fund Association	15,000

TEAM NO. 7.

Edwin P. Marquard, Captain.

Harold I. Pratt	$25,000
F. B. Pratt	10,000
Anonymous	25,000

TEAM NO. 8.

John Purroy Mitchel, Captain.

James Cox Brady, one-half of $100,000 subscription	$50,000
M. & M. Importing Co. will give 1 per cent. of gross receipts for week	.....

TEAM NO. 9.

J. P. Morgan, Captain.

Ford, Bacon & Davis	$10,000
Mr. and Mrs. George Blumenthal	10,000
L. C. Kaufman	25,000
Consolidated Gas, Electric Light, Heat and Power Co. of Baltimore	50,000
American Cotton Oil Co.	10,000

TEAM NO. 10.

H. G. S. Noble, Captain.

A. Iselin & Co.	$20,000

TEAM NO. 11.

E. H. Outerbridge, Captain.

Dividend Home Fire Insurance Co., 1 per cent., divided among Teams 11, 23, and 25; James Butler stores, 10 per cent. of gross receipts, and Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, 10 per cent.	Amounts not announced

TEAM NO. 12.

Charles H. Sabin, Captain.

Robert P. Perkins	$10,000
James C. Brady, one-half of $100,000 subscription	50,000
N. F. Brady	100,000

TEAM NO. 13.

Jacob H. Schiff, Captain.

F. W. Woolworth & Co.	$25,000
Central Leather Company	25,000
Rogers, Peet & Co.	10,000
Maitland Coppell	10,000
American Metal Company	19,000

TEAM NO. 14.

James R. Sheffield, Captain.

William R. Travers	$25,000
Adolph Lewisohn & Sons	25,000
Herman A. Metz	10,000

TEAM NO. 16.

W. B. Thompson, Captain.

N. Badbourne	$10,000
Thomas F. Ryan	100,000
Captain J. R. De Lamar	50,000
Allan A. Ryan	10,000

TEAM NO. 17.

F. D. Underwood, Captain.

Contributions	$10,000

TEAM NO. 18.

F. A. Vanderlip, Captain.

International Salt dividend, 1 per cent.	$60,771

TEAM NO. 19.

George J. Whelan, Captain.

American Tobacco Company	$50,000
United Cigar Stores	25,000
Liggett drug stores—In 55 cities—to give 25 per cent. of proceeds on the sales in certain departments on three different days	
Schulte cigar stores to contribute 10 per cent. of their sales on one day in 150 stores.	

TEAM NO. 20.

A. H. Wiggin, Captain.

Anonymous	$10,000

TEAM NO. 21.

Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Captain.

Mrs. William Church Osborn	$10,000

TEAM NO. 23.

Mrs. James A. Burden, Captain.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt	$50,000
George F. Baker, Jr.	25,000
Mrs. George F. Baker Jr.	10,000
Mrs. William D. Sloane ($5,000 reported yesterday, $5,000 today)	10,000

TEAM NO. 26.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Captain.

Mrs. Henry C. Frick	$10,000
North Virginia Company	20,000
Henry C. Frick	270,000

TEAM NO. 27.

Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, Captain.

Mrs. Russell Sage	$10,000
Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney	10,000

TEAM NO. 28.

Mrs. Herbert L. Pratt, Captain.

Tiffany & Co.	$25,000

TEAM NO. 29.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Captain.

Richard Howe	$10,000

TEAM NO. 30.

Mrs. Orme Wilson, Jr., Captain.

Anonymous	$10,000
Mrs. W. B. James	10,000
Liberty Bonds	10,000

Mrs. Philip M. Lydig announced last night that she had received more than 500 applications for reservations at tonight's Red Cross dinner at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. Lord Northcliffe is expected as one of the guests, as well as Governor Whitman and other persons of prominence. Charles E. Hughes will be toastmaster. Twenty débutantes will dispose of shares for a diamond-studded gold watch donated by Michael Dreicer, a vanity case contributed by Cartier & Co., a Studebaker automobile valued at $1,500, a touring car from the Hudson Motor Car Company, a large Chinese vase from Duveen Brothers, and an enameled traveling bag from Black, Starr & Frost. Tickets for the dinner can be obtained from Mrs. Lydig at 14 Washington Square, from Martin Vogel, Assistant United States Treasurer, at the Mint, or at the hotel.

SAYS NEW YORK MUST LOOK TO ITS LAURELS

Publicity Committee of Red Cross Says This City Fell Behind in Subscriptions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The campaign of the American Red Cross to raise $100,000,000 in seven days received a great impetus today from hundreds of cities throughout the country which are desirous of preventing New York from carrying off the subscription laurels. The Publicity Committee of the campaign made a statement tonight in which it said:

"While the rest of the country was outdoing itself in offering money, New York fell below its record of yesterday and the day before, and proportionately gave less than many small places, such as Allentown and Warren, Penn."

Cleveland, it was given out, was the leader in the race today. The Red Cross workers there sent in word to the national headquarters that instead of $2,500,000 they would raise $5,000,000 and possibly more. Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Wilmington also made great showings during the day, the first and last of these increasing their quotas. At 5 P. M. New York City had reported collections approximating $19,255,000 during the three days of the campaign. The remainder of the country had reported $23,824,627.

"Yesterday," said the Publicity Committee, "New York had more than the rest of the country combined. Up to 6 P. M. tonight it still led the race. But at 7 P. M., with the reports in from Cleveland, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, and San Francisco, it was outstripped. It was losing out rapidly as midnight approached."

With a total of approximately $43,500,000 tonight, leaders of the Red Cross here expressed the opinion that the $45,000,000 mark had been realized today.

"The critical period of the campaign is at hand," said Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the Red Cross. "We must not let up now. Rather we should oversubscribe the amount. Neither the Red Cross nor the American people can afford to fail in this effort."

Leaders of the campaign in New York City were informed over long-distance telephone of the showing of th country. They sent back word they would more than make up their deficit tomorrow.

Another city which is expected to forge ahead tomorrow is Philadelphia. Up to date Pittsburgh has far outstripped Philadelphia.

Big pledges were few today, and officials of the Red Cross War Council say the day's total, although much smaller than those of the two preceding days, represented probably more actual canvassing work and a greater number of small contributions. On these contributions, from persons of moderate means, campaign leaders base strong hopes of big returns between now and Monday, when the campaign closes.

Early tonight tabulations at headquarters showed contributions to date of about $19,500,000 from New York City and $24,000,000 from the remainder of the United States. Many cities had sent no reports. Outside of New York City first place in the race was held by the North Central States, comprising Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin. The Middle Atlantic States were second, Southern group third, New England fourth, and the West fifth. Ohio was first in the Central States, owing to big increases today in Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Toledo, and other cities. Pennsylvania led the Middle Atlantic States, with New York State outside of New York City a close second, both having passed $2,000,000.

Theodore Roosevelt today gave formal indorsement to the Red Cross campaign in this message to Gifford Pinchot:

"The most important task before us is to get the largest possible number of effective troops at the front at the earliest possible moment. Second only in importance to this is to further the work of the Red Cross in providing for the care of those troops. The Red Cross is doing this in a masterly fashion under a great and efficient organization.

"I most earnestly bespeak the fullest support for it from every man and woman in the United States. Let each give the utmost amount possible according to his or her ability. Let every man serve with his body if possible, and if this is not possible, at least let him do everything with his purse to help the soldiers at the front and all who suffer bodily ill because of the war.

"Assurance that contributions from Quakers or others opposed to war would be set apart for civilian relief when this was requested was given by Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the Red Cross War Council, in the following statement:

"Among the civilian populations of the areas which have been physically devastated directly by the blast of war, and still more in the great regions which, though distant from the scenes of fighting, men, women, and children are suffering, crushed in spirit, broken-hearted, bewildered by the upheaval of all that made the living world for them. The very bases of life must be restored for them largely, if not exclusively, by the gifts of Americans, administered by the American Red Cross. These gifts must come from folk of every faith and conviction. It is more than ever the positive assurance that gifts, large or small, when clearly specified by the donors, shall be set apart and administered exclusively for the non-military service of the Red Cross."

Eliot Wadsworth, Acting Chairman of the American Red Cross, today issued a warning to chapters against solicitation of funds by unauthorized persons.

PARIS HOME FOR RED CROSS.

Americans Provide Building Rent Free for American Headquarters.

PARIS, June 20.—The American Red Cross officials who recently arrived here with Major Gen. Pershing today received a notable gift of one of the main buildings on the Place de la Concorde, alongside the Ministry of Marine, as the American Commission's Headquarters, rent free. The Commission will be established in the new headquarters as soon as the equipment is installed. The gift was made by American friends of the Red Cross. One of the officials of the commission said today:

"It has been our good fortune to finance all our expenses of administration through the generosity of American friends, so that everything realized during Red Cross week in America will go into the actual work pertaining to the American Army and Navy, and not a penny will be used for administration charges. This insures the funds going to important relief projects in France and Belgium, as well as toward securing the welfare of the American military and naval forces along lines approved by American General Headquarters."

ADAPT MACHINE GUNS TO OFFENSIVE TACTICS

Allies Elevate Them for Spraying Distant Trenches and Roads.

BEHIND THE BRITISH LINES IN FRANCE, June 8, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Use of the machine gun as a weapon for offensive operations and for indirect fire by elevating the gun so that the bullets will fall into the trenches of the enemy is one of the recent developments of warfare. This change in the method of using the machine gun has been brought about within a year. It shows, British officers say, the rapidity with which methods of fighting are altered, and that systems learned by capable officers sent to the front from America might be out of date before their troops arrived in France.

Less than a year ago the machine gun was regarded primarily as a weapon of direct fire, that is, for mowing down an advancing enemy. It was thus chiefly a defensive method, and its usefulness was limited to the rather rare periods when the enemy was actually attempting an attack. But today the machine gun, though retaining its importance in this respect, has become still more a weapon of indirect fire, and by far the greater proportion of machine-gun casualties nowadays are caused through this use of the weapon.

In one highly-valued type of so-called indirect fire, a machine gun is trained by day on a stretch of road or communications which the enemy is using at night for bringing up supplies and reinforcements. The gun tripod is adjusted carefully to command this road. Then at night, although the road is invisible, the machine gun is turned on at intervals of perhaps an hour, sweeping the road clear of any enemy supply columns that may be there, and making use of the road difficult.

As in the case of the machine gun, evolution is constantly in progress in the use of the bayonet, in bombing, trenching, sapping and counterattack. Nowhere, say army officers, can the latest developments of each of these specialties be taught so well as in the training camps just behind the trenches, where specialists direct from the fighting are at hand to instruct the novice.

No matter how well troops might be trained in the United States, it is held here, they would find the mêlé of actual battle psychologically very trying. War experts no longer laugh at psychology. "The training of the mind for the surprises and noveities of the battlefield is as important as the physical side of training," say the British authorities.

WILL BUILD CANTONMENTS.

Fuller Company of New York Gets One of Three Big Contracts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Several contracts for the construction of cantonments for the new National Army were awarded by the War Department today. The firm of Mason, Hanger & Co. of Lexington and Richmond, Ky., got the award for the construction of the cantonment to be built at Louisville, Stone & Webster of Boston will build the one at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and the George A. Fuller Company of New York that at Fort Riley, Kan.

AMERICA RESOLUTE, BALFOUR REPORTS

We "Will Not Turn Back," He Tells Commons Members in Discussing Mission Here.

SEES LASTING FRIENDSHIP

Manifestation of Enthusiasm Here for the Cause, He Holds, Was Chief Value of Trip.

LONDON, June 20.—Arthur J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, gave an accounting of his stewardship in connection with his mission to the United States to the members of the House of Commons today at a luncheon arranged in his honor by the Empire Parliamentary Association in the dining room on the Terrace. The guests were members of Parliament and Cabinet Ministers, with the American Ambassador, Walter H. Page, and a few colonial representatives.

Ex-Premier Herbert H. Asquith presided as a token of the nonpolitical character of the occasion, with Mr. Balfour on his right and Ambassador Page and Premier Lloyd George on his left. The other members of the Cabinet sat at a central table. "After a cordial welcome home, voiced by Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour said:

"I undertook the headship of the American mission with some reluctance and diffidence. I felt it so easy to do harm, and perhaps not so easy to do good. But, looking back, I feel that no harm has been done, and much good. My colleagues performed their various tasks with great skill—tasks which involved the bringing together of the tre-tremendous forces of the United States and Great Britain.

"The success of the mission was not due to the personal qualifications of your representatives, but to far deeper and more permanent causes, which must give us all great cause for gratification. I say nothing of the hospitality of the United States, which is proverbial. I need not dwell on the boundless kindness shown us, which was so obviously from the heart. The American people would have given us that same hospitality under any circumstances

Saw Tremendous Enthusiasm.

"What moves me, and all of Britain, and France, too, is something deeper, namely, the tremendous and spontaneous enthusiasm of America for what is now our common cause and the deep feelings of sympathy which manifestly animate the entire American community, North, South, East, and West.

"It was not in the power of any mission or any group of individuals to create that feeling. Our mission was merely the occasion for its manifestation. It gave the Americans a welcome chance to show what they felt in the cause of world freedom. And this is the greatest and profoundest result of our trip. This is a result, of which the value cannot be measured by the mere effect it will have on the present war, but which will outlast many generations.

"Thus the mission has been the occasion of the most beneficent development of international relations in the history of the world. Most alliances in history have been based on temporary agreements between nations for the pursuit of certain aims and ambitions, and therefore passed with the passing occasion. But the co-operation between England and America, because it is not based on the fact that each nation hopes to get something out of the present war, but on a deep congruity of ideals will endure as long as the two nations are content to pursue these ideals, which, I pray God, may be forever.

America "Will Not Turn Back."

"Our alliance is based on a great moral consideration. We alike do not wish to use war as an instrument of expansion, and so we here may be certain that the United States will not leave us until our great ends are accomplished. There is nothing I am more certain of than this: that the United States, having put its hand to the plow, will not turn back.

"The Americans have carefully studied the origin and aims of the war, and have come irrevocably to the conclusion that with the victory of the Allies is bound up the whole future of civilization. They will not refuse any sacrifices or effort which may bring a happy fruition, on which, they are convinced, depends the whole trend of civilization.

"These are not the fruits of the mission, but the mission gave the occasion for their most emphatic expression. If that be valuable, we may congratulate ourselves on the results of our efforts."

87 AUTO FIRMS READY TO BUILD ARMY TRUCKS

Three Offer to Supply the Entire 35,000 Vehicles on Which Bids Were Asked.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The War Department's request for bids for 35,000 army motor trucks brought response from eighty-seven concerns, and when the offers were opened today it was found that the number for which bidders were ready to contract was many times the Government's requirements. How many will be ordered has not been determined. The estimate of 35,000 made in asking for bids was based on the maximum transport needs of an army of 2,000,000 men.

Virtually all the big motor companies and many of the smaller concerns submitted bids. Many types and sizes were offered, the prices ranging from $1,031 for one-ton trucks to $4,600 for five-ton vehicles. Some of the manufacturers are ready to begin delivery at once and others set varying delivery rates, ranging up to six months in the future.

Three concerns—the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company, the Hurlburt Motor Truck Company, and the Nash Motors Company—each offered to build the whole 35,000. Three companies offered to build trucks at cost plus 10 per cent. profit. Offers to turn out ten trucks a day came from two firms with no limit set on the total.

It is estimated that there are not more than 40,000 motor trucks on the Allies western battle front in Europe, that number having proved ample for the needs of the British, French, and Belgian fighting forces. For this reason some officials in the War Department should not go above its estimate of 35,000 as the total to be ordered. It is expected that those offering quickest deliveries will receive preference in the placing of contracts.

BRITISH RETAKE LINES AT MONCHY

Continued from Page 1.

Laffaux Mill the Germans attacked our positions on a front of more than one kilometer. The attack was very violent, and was carried out with large effectives. It resulted in the enemy's gaining a foothold in a section of a trench of our first line east of Vauxaillon.

South of Filain another German attempt against the salient in our line east of La Royère Farm brought no result.

The artillery fighting was lively between Hurtebise and Chevreux and on the Verdun front, in the sector of Vacherauville and Chambrettes.

The afternoon statement said:

The Germans last night strongly bombarded the French positions between the Allette River and Laffaux Mill. Intermittent artillery actions occurred east of Chereux Wood and northwest of Rheims.

In Champagne the night was marked by heavy artillery duels. Attacks on the French posts at Mont Tetu and in the region of Mont Carnillet were repulsed. West of Mont Carnillet the bombardment was followed by a German attack which dispersed under our fire. The German infantry was driven back to its trenches. Patrol skirmishes occurred in Lorraine.

Admit British Gain at Lens.

BERLIN, June 20, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued by the War Office today:

Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—Between the Yser and the Lys the artillery battle grew to great violence on some sectors, especially in the evening. Also between La Bassée Canal and the Scarpe the artillery activity was lively at intervals.

Southwest of Lens the English attacked on the northern bank of the Souchez Brook. They were repulsed on the wings, but in the centre they succeeded in penetrating our first-line trenches. By a strong counterthrust we were able to prevent English forces, which had been quickly brought forward, from extending the success.

In the forefield of our position to the north of St. Quentin there were encounters between our outposts and English raiding detachments, which had to retreat before our fire.

Army of the German Crown Prince.—Along the Aisne the artillery firing has been revived only locally. In Western Champagne the greater part of the ground which was lost to the French June 18 southwest of Sochberg was recaptured in a strong counterattack by the Brandenburg regiment.

"On the other fronts there has been nothing of importance to report, aside from the usual trench fighting.

The official communication issued this evening says:

There has been lively fighting only at Vauxaillon, northeast of Soissons. On the other fronts there is nothing to report.

MUCH FIGHTING IN THE OPEN.

Both British and German Troops Are Utilizing Shell Holes.

By The Associated Press.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, June 20.—The western front nowadays is marked by many changing phases. East of bloody Monchy-le-Preux, on the Arras battlefield, and west of Warneton, on the Messines battlefield, trench lines have been forsaken, and fighting is being carried on day and night between large bodies of opposing troops lying out in the shell holes. Some of these holes, blown by heavy-calibred guns, are really enormous craters, in which twoscore of men can establish and fortify themselves.

Shell holes lend themselves to quick conversion into machine gun emplacements, and those ghastly weapons form the chief means of defense. The offensive weapons in shell hole warfare generally are hand grenades. Shell holes are not easy tarkets for artillery, whereas fixed trenches can easily be photographed from airplanes, and the heavy guns can be registered on them without great difficulty.

The Germans are showing a particular desire to cling to the shell holes as long as possible before retiring to their fixed lines in the rear. This is quite a change from their ordinary habits, for heretofore they have loved their deep dugouts in the trenches with a love that seldom brooks separation. Some prisoners taken from shell holes recently pulled bodily out in nocturnal raids—have frankly declared, however, that it is discipline and not desire that keeps them out in the open.

The Germans recently turned a hurricane of annihilating artillery fire on trenches they had lost to the British on Infantry Hill, east of Monchy, but the British troops suffered little from the lavish Teutonic expenditure of high explosives. The manner of utilizing shell craters is little short of marvelous. Thousands of men can take cover in these craters, yet from even the most forward observation post the battlefield looks absolutely empty. A considerable attack from shell-hole positions can be watched without the realization that desperate fighting is in progress. Always there is noise from exploding grenades, but these missiles are so small that they cannot be seen in the air from a distance of 300 yards.

From time to time a small group of men will leap from one hole to another dragging machine guns with them and disappearing so quickly in the new shelter that the earth seems to have opened and swallowed them. Ability to take quick advantage of any available cover is an art the American troops will have to study thoroughly when they come to take their place on the fighting front.

Belgians Repulse a Patrol.

HAVRE, June 20, (via Paris.)—The Belgian War Office issued tonight the following statement:

An enemy patrol attempted to surprise one of our advanced points south of Dixmude at night, but was repulsed by our fire. The enemy bombarded our trenches east of Ramscapelle and in the neighborhood of Dixmude and Lizerne.

During the day the artillery of both sides was moderately active along the whole front, except near Dixmude and Steenstraete, where the action was more spirited.

France Creates Submarine Bureau.

PARIS, June 19, (delayed.)—A special submarine department was created at the Ministry of Marine by a decree signed by President Poincaré tonight. Rear Admiral Merveilleux du Vignaux was placed at its head.

ADVOCATES OF PEACE IN NEW PROPAGANDA

"People's Council" Formed to Carry On Work of Socialist Peace Terms Conference.

FAMILIAR NAMES ON LIST

Hillquit, Lee, and Other Anti-Militarists Spreading Doctrine Through the Country.

The People's Council of America, with offices at 2 West Thirteenth Street, including among its members peace advocates, anti-militarists, advocates of the repeal of the selective draft law, single taxers, and persons of various other beliefs, is raising a fund of $50,000 to spread the work of the council throughout the nation. The movement is said to be a continuation of the peace activities of the Socialist Peace Terms Conference held in New York a short time ago.

The notice sent out yesterday says that the propaganda is in charge of a committee among the members of which are Morris Hillquit and Algernon Lee, who were refused passports by the State Department to attend the Stockholm conference; James Maurer, the Pennsylvania labor leader; the Rev. Norman Thomas, Joseph Schlossberg, Benjamin Schlesinger, Max Eastman, the Rev. Dr. Judah L. Magnes, Joseph D. Cannon, Gilbert E. Roe, Winter Russell, Charles Kruse, Richard W. Hogue, Mrs. Emily G. Balch, James J. Bagley, Crystal Eastman, Fola La Follette, a daughter of the Senator from Wisconsin; P. Gellebter, Jacob Panken, A. W. Ricker, the Rev. Howard Melish, Mary Ware Dennett, Daniel Kiefer, James O'Neal, Professor Henry W. Longfellow Dana of Columbia University, and Mrs. Herbert Parsons. Dr. David Starr Jordan of Stanford University is named as treasurer of the organization.

The building at 2 West Thirteenth Street, which is given as the headquarters of the council, is the Educational Building. The building was closed when a reporter went there last night to seek additional information concerning the activities of the organization. At the home of Mrs. Parsons it was said that she was out of town, and it was therefore impossible to ascertain whether she had authorized the use of her name as a member of the Organizing Committee. Mrs. Parsons is a daughter of Henry Clews, the banker.

The document made public yesterday by the council says that "while scores of people were bringing their contributions to the organization fund of the People's Council of America, news came from all parts of the United States that the forces for peace and democracy were rallying to the new movement."

The Organizing Committee of the Council," the notice adds, "is raising a fund of $50,000 to spread the work of the council throughout the United States. Every forward looking element devoted to the cause of peace, democracy, or the improvement of labor or general social conditions is to be enrolled. Most of them are already represented in one way or other. Local and national bodies will be invited to send delegates to the council, which will be formed Aug. 4. The delegates, acting under instruction from their organizations, will determine the policy and conduct of the council. The council will be the one body that will give voice to the common desire of all these movements.

"New York City is fairly alive with the propaganda of co-operation through the People's Council. An east side local council has been formed under the direction of A. R. Gold, and this in itself probably will have numerous branches. Another is being formed in the Bronx, with Benjamin Gitlow as directing organizer. The Italians of Brooklyn are forming a local council, which will be the inspirational leader of the council movement which will take in every Italian colony in America."

That this organization is the beginning of a countrywide propaganda in favor of peace, is the opinion of persons who are in touch with the anti-war activities in this country. The agitation in the South will be in charge of Professor L. M. Keasbey of the University of Texas, and the Rev. L. Gordon, while Job Harriman, the Socialist lawyer, will be in charge on the Pacific Coast.

At the recent Peace Terms Conference in this city Victor L. Berger, the Socialist ex-Congressman from Milwaukee, was one of the prominent speakers. It was at the mass meeting held under the auspices of the conference that Louis Kramer and Morris Becker, the convicted anarchists who are now in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, were arrested for circulating literature urging men to violate the military laws of the United States. Although Emma Goldman did not appear as a member of that conference, she told a Times reporter, with whom she talked while the conference was in session, that she approved of its program.

PERSHING SEES JOFFRE.

Holds Conference with French Marshal—General Plans Visits.

PARIS, June 20.—Major General Pershing, the American commander, had a long conference today with Marshal Joffre in regard to American affairs.

General Pershing will visit an army engineering depôt tomorrow and later a large airdrome and a school at which instruction is given in the use of armed motor cars.

Henderson's Task Ended.

LONDON, Thursday, June 21.—The Daily Telegraph learns that the mission of Arthur Henderson, member of the British War Cabinet, to Russia has been virtually completed.

It will probably result, says The Telegraph, in the convening at London, at an early date, of an International Labor and Socialist Congress on the broadest possible basis, which will be attended by delegates from the allied countries.

Americans on Casualty List.

OTTAWA, June 20.—Americans named in the casualty list issued today were:

Killed in action, J. Reddle, New York, and H. D. Brooke, Detroit.

Wounded, H. Healy, New York, and J. T. Riley, Upton, Mass.



The rattle of coin in the cash box doesn't sound so good to us that we allow fictitious prices for used cars on trade-ins "just to make sales of *Chalmers* cars." That is robbing Peter to pay Paul. We prefer the policy of strict fair play—a policy which gives every man for his used car just what the car is worth.

Vice President and General Manager

CHALMERS SALES COMPANY, Inc., 1826-28 Broadway
Service Station, 453-461 West 167th Street, Two Blocks East of Broadway

ITALIANS IN TRENTINO TAKE 936 AUSTRIANS

Capture by Assault Formidable Positions on Monte Ortigara, Including a Peak.

ROME, June 20.—The Italians resumed the offensive yesterday in the Trentino and captured Austrian positions on Monte Ortigara and 936 prisoners. The following official communication was issued today:

On the Asiago plateau yesterday we carried out a violent offensive action and damaged the enemy's defenses at many points, making progress on some parts of the front and inflicting severe losses on the enemy.

The gallant troops of the Fifty-second Division, overcoming the furious resistance of the enemy and advancing over very difficult ground, carried formidable positions in the Monte Eulrsnd-(?)-Ortigara area, including the summit of Hill 2,105. Prisoners aggregating 936, including 74 officers, were captured.

Numerous air squadrons supported the artillery by dropping a large number of bombs in the immediate rear of the enemy's lines. All the machines returned safely.

From the remainder of the front desultory artillery activity is reported.

VIENNA, June 20, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following:

Italian Theatre.—On the plateau Setke Communi (Asiago sector) and in the Sugana Valley between the Asiago plateau and the Brenta River a new artillery battle has been in progress since yesterday morning.

Elsewhere there is nothing of importance to report.

BULGAR CAMPS BOMBED.

Artillery and Airmen Active All Along Macedonian Front.

PARIS, June 20.—The subjoined report of operations on the Macedonian front was issued by the War Office today:

Eastern Theatre, June 19.—British airplanes were active, successfully bombarding enemy encampments in the valley of the Struma, north of Petrenik. The artillery was quite active in the region of Mayadag, the Cerna Bend, and north of Monastir. Several enemy reconnoissances were repulsed in the Lymnitsa zone, on the Cerna, and between Lakes Presba and Ochrida.



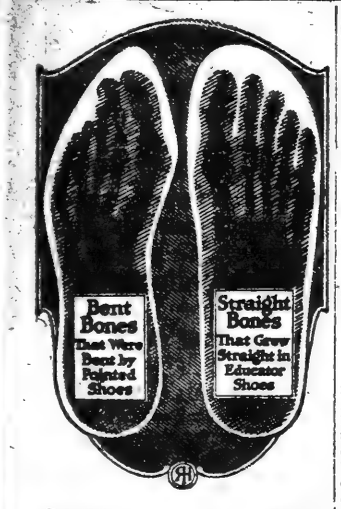
Columbus Discovers Metric Shirts And Likes Them

FROM Columbus, Ohio, Mr. Thomas J. Kelly, Jr., writes me: "Enclosed herewith find money order in the amount of $5.25. Kindly send to the address given below three. (3) White *'Oxweave'* Shirts, without collar, size 14x33.

"These shirts, purchased *last Summer*, have given better satisfaction than the custom tailored shirts I have paid $5 and $8 for."

Thank you, Mr. Kelly, for writing today's advertisement for me. I could not improve it, so I'm not going to try.

*"Ox



If Your Feet Hurt After Walking—

the most *probable reason* is that you've been wearing narrow, bone-bending shoes. Shoes that cause corns, bunions, flat foot, callouses, ingrown nails, etc.

It's easy to have comfortable, pain-free feet. Just wear Educators. Because Educators are broad-toed and roomy, and give all five toes a chance.

Made for
MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN

Introduce your *whole family* to Educators today. You all *need* them—especially the children. Educators mean lifelong insurance against foot trouble.

Insist on seeing the word EDUCATOR on the sole of the shoes you buy. It guarantees the foot-protecting, orthopædic Educator shape that "lets the feet grow as they should." Made by Rice & Hutchins, Inc., 15 High Street, Boston, Mass.

Rice & Hutchins New York Co.
New York

RICE & HUTCHINS
EDUCATOR SHOE



Misses Children's and Infants Dull Calf Pump Baby Doll Educator

Don't weaken the perfection of

Club Cocktails

by diluting them. Stir with big lumps of ice or ice the bottle.

CONSTANTINE'S FALL ALARMS FERDINAND

Convinced Greece Will Enter War, Bulgar King Seeks Assistance of Germany.

31 GREEKS TO BE EXILED

Pro-German Entourage of Former Ruler to be Interned — Swiss Crowds Hostile to Him.

GENEVA, June 19, (via Paris, June 20.)—The semi-official Balkan News Agency says that King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has been impressed deeply by the abdication of King Constantine and considers it certain former Premier Venizelos will take office at the head of the Government, and that Greece will enter the war against Bulgaria.

King Ferdinand therefore intends to go soon to German Great Headquarters to demand assistance.

Consternation has been caused in Sofia by Constantine's abdication.

ATHENS, June 18, (Delayed.)—A list of persons to be expelled from Greece, following the abdication of King Constantine, has been forwarded to the Greek Minister of the Interior. It includes the names of Demetrios Gounaris, former Premier; Professor Georgios Streit, former Foreign Minister; General Dousmanis, chief of the Greek General Staff; Colonel Metaxas, chief assistant to the General Staff; M. Mercouris, M. Essiin, M. Sayies, chief of the reservists, and M. Livieratos, who figured prominently in the disturbances at Athens last December when French troops were attacked by Greek reservists. Professor Streit already has left Greece, accompanying Constantine as his Secretary.

Thirty-one persons will be expelled from the country. Those in Athens will be allowed three days, and must report themselves to General Régnault.

Those placed under surveillance include ex-Premiers Dragoumis, Skouloudis and Lambros; Alexander Tselos, Minister of Interior in the Lambros Cabinet; Loucas Roufas, Minister of Interior in the Kalogeropoulos Ministry; M. Kanaris, ex-Minister of Public Instruction; Colonel Stratigos and several other officers of the Greek General Staff; General Sazzopoulos, Minister of War in the Lambros Cabinet; Dr. Anastassopoulos and Dr. Eroulanos, both palace physicians, and the latter's wife, a German; two bishops and a number of officers of all ranks, totaling 103 persons.

They will be removed from Athens or wherever they reside to places whence escape is impossible.

Ex-King Unpopular with Swiss.

LUGANO, Switzerland, June 20.—Former King Constantine of Greece arrived here today. Officers and delegates of the Swiss Government met him at the frontier and welcomed him in the name of Switzerland. A large number of German personages waited for the King at the station, including Prince and Princess von Bülow and Dr. von Mühlberg, German Minister to the Vatican. The Greek Minister to Berne was also present. Constantine and his suite drove directly to the hotel where rooms had been reserved for them.

A number of German diplomats arrived here for the coming of the former King, who was delayed by the illness of his wife. A long telegram from the German Emperor was handed to Constantine as soon as he left the train.

He was very coolly received by the crowds here. After dinner he attended an open-air concert, where he was recognized and hissed by a group of strangers who were leaving. On entering the concert the former King was jostled, and he left later by a rear door to avoid the curious crowds.

The immediate future movements of the former monarch are unknown, but it is believed it is probable that he will shortly go to Germany to visit the Emperor.

MESSINA, June 20.—Former King Constantine of Greece asked permission of the Italian Government to land at either Brindisi or Taranto, but the request was refused because both these ports are military and naval bases and it seems that some German officers are included in Constantine's suite.

Constantine finally landed at Villa San Giovanni, a village facing Messina on the continent and the starting point of the railway going to Naples. The former monarch expressed the desire to rest for a few days at Naples before continuing his journey to Switzerland.

GERMANS USING BENZOATE.

Food Department Advises Substitution for Sugar in Preserving.

COPENGAGEN, June 20, (via London.)—The American controversy over the use of benzoate of soda is recalled by the recommendation of the German Food Department that this preservative be used instead of sugar in putting up fruit, fruit juices, and marmalade. The quantity of sugar allotted for preserving purposes is so small per person that the department advises its use only with the ripest and sweetest fruits.

Fruits have largely disappeared from the open market since the authorities attempted to regulate their prices, and are almost unobtainable in Berlin. The potato situation, bad though it is in Berlin, Hamburg and other leading cities, is far worse in localities where the population is more tractable. Leipsic, for example, issues this week one pound of potatoes and one pound of bread, instead of five pounds of potatoes.

In the last three weeks no extra potatoes have been available for workmen engaged in heavy labor. The women in a Berlin suburb rioted at the announcement that there were no potatoes. Several hundred broke into the office of the Village President and threatened him.

SPAIN'S CRISIS INTERNAL.

Army Is Opposed to Promotion by Favoritism.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 20.—The Daily News publishes the following concerning the situation in Spain from a "well-informed correspondent":

"No news has reached the Foreign Office as to the position in Spain at the present moment, but those likely to know best are not inclined to believe the ferment is the result of German propaganda. The German agents in Spain and the Spanish pro-Germans are not relaxing their activities, but the truth is Spain is passing through a phase of purely domestic politics, entirely unconnected with the war.

"It had its beginning with the action of infantry officers at Barcelona who took a stand against promotion by favoritism and put forward demands which the Premier granted without consulting his Cabinet, who resigned.

"As to the general effect on the country, the people so far have been with the army in its demands. They saw there was corruption in Government offices and high circles and they approved the stand made by the officers against it. The effect on the army has been this: The action of the infantry officers of Barcelona was followed by artillery and cavalry officers forming themselves into trade unions. Non-commissioned officers formed similar organizations and now the common soldiers are thinking about following suit.

"Although the army is pleased with the action taken by the King, there are those who say his power and will have been somewhat weakened. Up till now the King has had the army completely with him. There is nothing to fear from the Clericals and Carlists."

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Spanish Ambassador, Juan Riano, today issued the following statement in regard to published reports of unrest in Spain:

"The news reports circulated in the United States regarding the interior situation of Spain are absolutely incorrect. Perfect tranquillity prevails, both material and moral. Certain complaints of an interior character in one of the branches of the line of the army have been attended to in so far as they were just and they are in no way related with interior politics and far less with the international policy of Spain, which is being developed normally within the monarchical régime and constitutional practices."

TITLE ORDER IS POPULAR.

London Paper Comments on Change from Victorian Atmosphere.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 20.—All the papers welcome the King's decision to rid the royal family of German names and titles. Prince Louis of Battenberg has been a naturalized British subject for more than fifty years, and it is thought his entrance into the House of Lords will be of value to Parliament in view of his long naval experience. Prince Alexander of Battenberg was born and educated in England and is now serving in the army. He is about to marry Lady Irene Denison, daughter of the Earl of Londesborough.

The Chronicle, in heartily approving the King's decision, says:

"It is obvious, even apart from the German question raised by the war, that the positions of Princes and Princesses connected with the British Court and enjoying the titles of Highness and Serene Highness had begun to constitute something of a problem. These offshoots of royalty, if we may so term them without disrespect, had become appreciably more numerous in the last fifty years. If the system had continued by which every member in each family succeeded to the princely title, the eventual multiplication of titles could not but dilute public respect for them, while creating a large caste which might be felt as a social incumbrance."

The Daily Telegraph says: "Prince Louis of Battenberg has proved his patriotism in various ways, especially by what he did for the navy at the beginning of hostilities. The same thing holds true with regard to the Duke of Teck and Prince Alexander of Teck, both of whom have fought in this war. Prince Alexander is a Brigadier General in our army. They assuredly cannot be accused of any foreign leanings."

The Daily News says: "One cannot help speculating on what Queen Victoria would have thought could she have foreseen this final severance of the British Court from all German associations."

ASSURES GERMANS WE'VE NO WAR SPIRIT

Frankfurter Zeitung Writer Says We're More Neutral Than Before Hostilities.

SAYS ALLIED MISSION FAILED

Reception to Joffre and Balfour "Decidedly Cold"—Our Affection for Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 20.—The Frankfurter Zeitung publishes an article by Rudolph Kommer, who was its special correspondent in America at the time of the declaration of war and who returned with the Austrian Ambassador.

"When America was neutral she was exceedingly anti-German; since she has declared war her spirit is neutral." With these words Herr Kommer endeavors to convince his readers that Americans are indifferent to the war, if not actually opposed to it. He speaks of the lack of excitement in the first weeks of the war, remarking that serious outbreaks against Germans similar to the St. Bartholomew massacre had been feared, whereas they were treated with great consideration and are practically unrestricted in their movements. From these facts he argues that the Americans took the declaration of war with "monumental indifference," not even Wall Street being affected. The most exciting event attending the declaration, he says, was the fainting of a German singer at the Metropolitan Opera House when Mr. Gerard made his patriotic speech from his box.

Herr Kommer says that everywhere in America Germans and German-Americans were not only unmolested but well treated, and that the moderation of the authorities, who made few arrests, was remarkable, as well as the lack of spy rumors.

"Those who have been in other countries at the outbreak of war," he says, "must consider America as a refreshing idyl. A foreign subject, nevertheless free; he is without rights, yet master of his banking account."

The Zeitung asserts that the mission of Balfour and Joffre was a complete débacle and their reception decidedly cold. It goes on:

"Strange as it sounds, many an American has never seen a Frenchman, and when he speaks of a German he means his German neighbor, who keeps the general store, and smiles. France, however, signifies the theatre, books, history, romance, Watteau, Fragonard, Lancret's pictures. It was, therefore, a mistake to send the undecorative, non-English-speaking Joffre to America, as even the biggest statesmen in America do not speak French."

Herr Kommer says that the Germans have never made such a mistake in their propaganda.

"Americans," he continues, "who look upon us as the blackest of the black must not be surprised if we do not see them as white angels. * * * The war came suddenly. No one had really believed in it; but, once there, the money-making orgies of munition makers were over. * * * Indignation over the Lusitania was entirely submerged by enthusiasm over the Deutschland's feats, and German prestige was so increased that every new American measure was taken with reference to a German model."

The correspondent remarks that up to now the German Government and Admiralty have shown no inclination to create a war spirit in America by sending submarines to the Western Atlantic Coast, and so the American war gods must depend on an inner spirit which is lacking.

WITHDRAWS FOES' HONORS.

Britain Drops All Enemy Aliens from Orders of Chivalry.

LONDON, June 20.—Chancellor Bonar Law, the Government leader in the House of Commons, announced in the House today that orders had been issued that all enemy aliens should cease to be members of any British order of chivalry to which they belonged before the outbreak of the war.

COUNCIL REPUDIATES SWISS' PEACE MOVE

Government Knew Nothing of Attempt by Dr. Hoffmann to Detach Russia from Allies.

BERNE, Tuesday, June 19, via Paris.)—The letter of resignation sent to the Swiss Federal Council by Dr. Arthur Hoffmann, Chief of the Political Department of the Council, follows:

"Publication of the cipher letter which I sent to Robert Grimm at Petrograd, through the Swiss Legation, and wherein I expressed my conception of the peace conditions of the Central Powers as they concerned Russia and the other Entente States has created a situation which might become fatal for the internal and foreign policies of our country. I should not be able to endure the thought that at this period of extreme tension and great political agitation my action independent of the Federal Council might become the source of mistrust, disunion and dissensions, and might harm my beloved country. I therefore ask you to accept my resignation as a member of the Federal Council."

Soon after receiving Dr. Hoffmann's letter President Schulthess issued a statement to the effect that the Federal Council knew nothing at the time of Dr. Hoffmann's action, and that had the Council been consulted it would have renounced the plan. The statement continues:

"We part with Dr. Hoffmann with sadness. Through his intelligence and capacity for work and devotion he has rendered inestimable services to the country during this difficult period. There is no doubt about the purity of his motives. He wished to act only in the interests of the country."

The question of a successor to Dr. Hoffmann is undecided. There is some doubt whether Gustave Ador, President of the International Red Cross, will take the post or whether the Council will be reconstructed entirely.

The Bund says Grimm arrived in Berne last night.

The letter to Grimm, a Swiss Socialist, concerned proposals for a separate peace between Germany and Russia. The proposals reached the Russian Provisional Government, which ordered the expulsion of Grimm from the country.

GENEVA, Tuesday, June 19.—Satisfaction and relief are expressed by the Swiss press at the resignation of Dr. Hoffmann and the disavowal of his action by the Government, although sympathy is felt for Dr. Hoffmann, who is regarded as a victim of German intrigue. At the same time, many newspapers express indignation that he permitted himself to be associated with Robert Grimm, who is a native of Germany although a naturalized Swiss. Grimm always has been suspected of working in behalf of a German peace.

The Tribune refers in this connection to the case of Dr. Paul Ritter, former Swiss Minister at Washington, who presented to the American Government a note suggesting resumption of negotiations between Germany and the United States after diplomatic relations had been severed, and subsequently was transferred to another post.

"Our political department did not profit by the Washington lesson," says The Tribune. "as we now behold an aggravated form of the Ritter incident in the case of Grimm's taking the German peace proposals to Petrograd."

The Tribune demands the resignation of the entire Federal Council and also that of General Ulrich Wille, commander of the Swiss army, who received his share of the hisses at the protest meeting held last night against the Grimm-Hoffmann affair.

The British Minister visited President Schulthess today and assured him that England would support Switzerland in a benevolent spirit to the close of this diplomatic incident.

The Lausanne Gazette says: "We do not wish to have Switzerland turned into a second Greece."

The Journal of Geneva says: "Russia is not free to negotiate a separate peace with Germany. Russia is bound to France and Great Britain by treaty. To open the way for negotiations between Russia and Germany is to promote dishonorable action."

"AMERICANS" ARE RUSSIANS.

So-Called Delegates at Stockholm Not Citizens of This Country.

It now develops that the three men who have been posing in Stockholm as representatives of American Socialists at the peace conference to be held there are all Russian citizens. A dispatch from Stockholm, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, described D. Davidovitch as a Russian, and yesterday the Russian citizenship of his companions, Boris Reinstein, and Dr. Max Goldfarb, was practically established.

Reinstein left here on the Danish steamship Oscar II. May 26. Records of the line show his name among the third class passengers, and the information is on file that he presented a Russian passport.

Dr. Max Goldfarb is also reported from Stockholm as sailing on the same ship under the name of Lepnitz. No such name appears on the books of the line here, but there is a record of a passenger with the last name almost similarly spelled who also traveled on a Russian passport.

Abraham Cahan, editor of the Jewish daily, Forward, for which Dr. Goldfarb has been engaged as chief correspondent in Russia, said yesterday:

"Dr. Goldfarb has never been given credentials as delegate of the Socialist party, nor has he ever been officially authorized in any other way to act as a full-fledged delegate representing the Socialist party. He is not an American, but a Russian citizen, having lived in this country during the war, during which time he was connected with our paper in a prominent capacity."

JUNKERS LOSE HOPE OF SEPARATE PEACE

Continued from Page 1.

and a few other organs of the Extreme Right have nothing but sincere praise for Scheidemann and his friends.

Radicals Demand Annexation.

COPENHAGEN, June 20, (via London.)—A convention of the Radical Party in Saxony was held in Dresden on Sunday. Herr Wiemer, a Reichstag Deputy, declared that, while the party was opposed to boundless annexations, extensions of frontiers on both east and west were desirable for the better protection of German soil against invasion.

Deputy Wiemer said that the question of colonies must also be taken into consideration in peace negotiations, and that a war indemnity to cover part of Germany's expenditure was highly desirable. For these reasons, the Deputy said, he condemned the Socialist propaganda for peace without annexations or indemnities.

His remarks were all in accord with good Pan-German doctrine, and the Berlin Tageblatt's report of the proceedings shows little to differentiate the Radical convention from a meeting of the Pan-German League for a German peace.

In regard to internal reforms Deputy Wiemer said that a bill increasing the Reichstag representation from the overgrown districts in the big cities would probably be submitted. He intimated that the realization of other reforms was indefinitely postponed, although the Constitutional Committee would discuss franchise reform in the individual States.

Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg was officially represented at the meeting last week in Berlin of the German Baltic Society, at which Duke Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg voiced demands that the Baltic provinces and Lithuania be severed from Russia and colonized by Germany. Count von Pourtales, former Ambassador to Petrograd and now head of the Department of Russian Affairs in the Foreign Office, was the Chancellor's representative.

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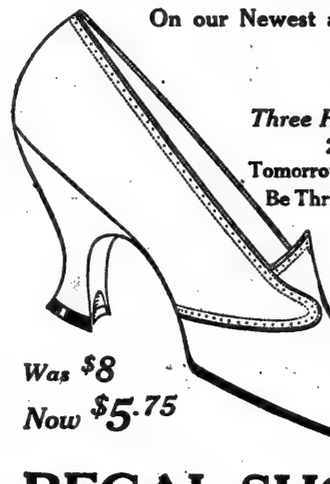
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20% REDUCTIONS
Unusual Stock of Hats, Waists, Gowns, Veils and Neckwear, in Black, White, and Black and White Only, also Summer Furs.
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1800 Men's Four-in-Hands
English Rumchunda Foulards made by David Evans & Co., Limited, of London.
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65c
Splendid quality foulards; hand printed; magnificent assortment of exquisite patterns and colorings, including the ever popular blue and white polka dots.
You will recognize at a glance that these Scarfs usually sell for a great deal more.
Ground Floor,

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Cloth lined and sewed-on corners.

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Genuine Cowhide bags, leather lined and sewed-on corners. All sizes.

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Silk lined and fitted in white celluloid. Made of genuine Cowhide Leather, in assorted grains.

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Fitted with shoe box with five drawers. Two lower drawers convertible for carrying large hats.

MAIN FLOOR

No. 5 *Women's Silk Bags, 95c*
Silk Drawstring or Frame Bags, in black and colors. Beaded and plain effects.

No. 6 *Vachette Strap Books, $1.25*
Enameled leather, with top handle. Size 8 by 5 inches.

No. 7 *Men's Wrist Watches, $3.50*
Radium dial, with wide mannish straps in brown, grey, tan or black.

No. 8 *Men's Belts, $7.50*
Solid Gold Harness Buckle.

No. 9 *Bracelet Watches, $6.75*
Gold Filled Watches, with 7 Jewel movement. Convertible bracelet.

No. 10 *Men's Athletic White Ribbed Cotton Gauze Bachelor Shirts, 29c*

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Glove Silk Top Union Suits, with fine pink lisle body. Full reinforced and perfect fitting garments. Sizes 36, 38, 40.

No. 12 *Women's Glove Silk Vests, $1.65*
Fine Quality Silk in pink and white. Tailored band.

No. 13 *Children's Parasols, 50c*
Dainty pink, blue and white striped designs, also flowered effects.

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Malacca, Bamboo, Partridge, Castania and Pimento. Inlaid and plain effects. Also leather bound Prince of Wales hooks.

No. 15 *Taffeta Silk Parasols, $2.75*
Japanese or regulation shapes, in black and white, floral and pongee effects,—also plain colors in all shades. Loop or sport handles.

No. 16 *Sun & Rain Umbrellas, $2.95*
Made of fine quality taffeta, in navy, garnet, purple, green, brown, and black. Short handles with cord loops.

No. 17 *Sun & Rain Umbrellas, $4.95*
Made of superior quality taffeta silk in solid colors of black, navy, purple, green and garnet, also stripes and borders. India or regular shapes. Leather loop and sterling silver handles.

No. 18 *Men's Summer Pajamas, $1.05*
Made of specially woven pajama cloths in a splendid assortment of plain colors. All sizes.

No. 19 *Men's Washable Summer Neckwear, 25c*
A fine collection of exceptionally good scarfs in striped and figured effects.

No. 20 *Men's Linen Kerchiefs, 3 for 60c*
Imported linen handkerchiefs of the better kind, with colored initials.

No. 21 *Men's Leather Belts, 49c*
Fine assortment of leathers in black, grey or white.

No. 22 *Men's Silk Neckwear, 55c*
Smart Summer Scarfs in floral, figured, spot and striped designs. Excellent quality silks.

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In Blazer stripe patterns; convertible collar. Ideal for tennis, boating, golfing and any outdoor sport.

No. 24 *Women's White Silk Gloves, 55c*
White silk, with double tipped fingers. Quantity limited.

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Double tipped fingers.

No. 26 *Women's White Glace Gloves, $1*
Glace Lambskin, with black crocheted embroidered backs.

No. 27 *Men's Silk Gloves, 89c*
Grey only. Self or black embroidered backs.

No. 28 *Men's Gloves, 75c*
Imported Suede Gloves, in buff color, Pique sewn. Quantity limited.

No. 29 *Tourist Cases, 59c*
Silk, cretonne or linen cases, with rubber lined compartments for toilet articles.

No. 30 *Irish Linen & Crane's Mourning Papeteries, Box 25c*
Borders in a variety of widths.

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No. 32 *Shower Sprays, 69c*
Large Sprays, with long tubing.

No. 33 *Women's Bathing Caps, 21c*
Also Shower and Diving Caps. Assorted colors.

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All sizes. Practical for the garden or household.

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Fitted with shade, trimmed with chenille shade holder.

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Imported from Japan. Made of matting with rubber soles.

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Rough and smooth straws in all the new shapes.

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Cloth and Silk Caps of the better kind.

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Suitable for men, women and children. White duck, white felt and other various colors.

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Tailored, Belted, and Sport models fashioned of Gabardine, Serge, and Poiret Twill. Broken size and color ranges. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

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Tailored models, made of Serge or Taffeta with Silk or Wool embroidery. Only one or two of any one style. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

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Dressy and Sport models developed of Linene or Voile in white or colors. Straight-line, two-piece Coat, or Russian Blouse models.

No. 43 *Misses' Wash Skirts, $1.69*
Made of White Pique, in button front or side effects. Patch pockets and detachable belt. 33 to 36 lengths.

No. 44 *Girls' Wash Dresses, 89c*
Fashioned of fine quality Gingham. Large plaid or checks; also—Plain Linen in white, pink or beaver. Empire, Russian and waistline effects. 6 to 14 years.

No. 45 *Girls' Coats, $3.95*
Fine Serge and Checked Worsted, in belted models. One or two of a style. 6 to 10 years.

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Tailored and Belted models, of fine Serge and Velour Checks. Large collar, pockets and cuffs. 12 to 16 years.

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Made of pink and light blue Poplin, bound with white.

No. 48 *Children's Japanese Slippers, 39c*
Made of Jap. Silk, quilted and trimmed with silk bow. Sizes 1 to 3 years.

No. 49 *Children's Japanese Kimonos, $1*
Made of Crepe, in pink, light blue, rose and Copenhagen. Embroidered in white. Sizes 6 to 12 years

No. 50 *Boys' Washable Suits, $1*
Smart models, made of serviceable tub fabrics. Ages 3 to 8.

No. 51 *Boys' Washable Knickers, 68c*
Grey or Tan Crash or White Duck. Ages 7 to 17.

No. 52 *Boys' Wool Suits, $5*
Extra Knickers. Made of fancy mixtures. Quantity limited. Ages 8 to 18 years.

No. 53 *Boys' and Youths' Bath Robes, $2.35*
Made of Terry Cloth, in the most wanted colors. Ages 4 to 18 years.

No. 54 *Girls' Fibre Silk Sweaters, $3.95*
Smart models in Copenhagen blue, rose or gold. Sizes 28 to 34.

No. 55 *Children's Sweaters, $2.95*
Fibre Silk Sweaters in Copenhagen blue, rose or gold. Sizes 24 to 28.

No. 56 *Children's Socks, 15c pair*
White with colored tops in dainty designs. Sizes 7 to 9½.

No. 57 *Children's Stockings, 3 prs., 50c*
Fine quality IXI ribbed, in black or white. Sizes 6 to 10. Quantity limited.

THIRD FLOOR

No. 58 *Brassieres and Bandeau, 45c*
Made of Net, Long Cloth, Mesh, and Heavy Muslin—also—rubberized materials with front fastenings.

No. 59 *Brassieres and Bandeau, 79c*
Made of various materials with front or back fastenings.

No. 60 *Corsets at $1.65*
Included are various kinds of corsets of well-known manufacturers, made of plain or fancy Broche, Coutil or Batiste, in medium or low top models. Suitable for almost every type of figure. Incomplete sizes, but sizes from 19 to 32 in the assortment.

No. 61 *Regaliste Corsets, $3.45*
Made of plain or fancy Broche, Coutil or Batiste, in flesh or white. Medium or low top models. Suitable for women and misses.

No. 62 *Women's Shetland Wool Sweaters, $5*
In solid colors with white collar, cuffs and sash. Obtainable in rose, Copenhagen blue, green, pink, corn.

No. 63 *Women's Sports Sweaters, $6.95*
Smart sailor collar model with full belt. In solid colors of rose, Copenhagen blue, green and gold.

No. 64 *Women's Silk Sweaters, $12.50*
Made of pure Silk. A very charming sailor collar model with tie sash and new pockets. Colors: gold, Copenhagen blue, Emerald green and white.

No. 65 *Sport Blouses of Voile, 95c*
With pique collars. Also very pretty models in Crossbar Batiste, and several in plain Voiles with panels of embroidered organdie, and cluster tucks.

No. 66 *Voile and Organdie Blouses, $1.85*
Simple tucked all-over embroidered effects or lace trimmed models, trimmed with Val. lace insertions and edgings. Also several models with dainty colored stripes of blue or rose.

No. 67 *Fashionable Voile Blouses, $2.85*
With embroidered panels of organdie, combined with rows of Val. or Venise Lace. Collars are finished with narrow frills or trimmed with lace. Also $2.85—Very Charming Blouses of Sheer Batiste.

No. 68 *New Georgette Crepe Blouses, $2.85*
In plain and frilled models with trimmings of imitation Filet or Val. laces and fronts of cluster tucks. White and flesh color.

No. 69 *Smocks for Sports Wear, $2.85*
The "Smock" has found favor everywhere. These are in white, with collar, cuffs and deep border of cretonne in gay colorings. Also smocks in solid colors with hand-smocking in contrasting colors.

No. 70 *Dainty Georgette Crepe Blouses, $3.85*
Copies of much higher-priced models. In plain tailored or frilled models, some trimmed with lace, embroidery or clusters of fine tucks.

No. 71 *Wavy Hair Switches, $3.45*
Made of fine quality naturally wavy hair.

No. 72 *Hair Nets, 90c Doz.*
Cap or large auto styles. Also Grey—3 for 45c.

No. 73 *Women's Trimmed Hats, $2.69*
Beautiful collection of natural white cushion brim Pebble Milan hats, with ribbon band and bow.

No. 74 *Taffeta Silk Petticoats, $2.89*
Made of good quality Taffeta. Flounce trimmed with two cluster tucks and two gathered ruffles.

No. 75 *Women's Nainsook Nightgowns, $1.95*
Well-made nightgowns, elaborately trimmed with lace, embroidery and ribbon beading.

No. 76 *Embroidered Crepe Jap. Kimonos, $1.39*
Embroidered in colors. Japanese sleeve and sash. Colors: pink, blue, lavender, rose and Copenhagen blue.

No. 77 *Nightgowns, Envelope Chemises and Combinations, 95c*
Fine Nainsook undergarments in very attractive styles, trimmed with lace and embroidery.

FOURTH FLOOR

No. 78 *Pongee Sport Dresses, $12.50*
Coat effect, with figured Pongee coat and plain skirt—also straight line embroidered models. Sizes 34-36-38 and a few large sizes.

No. 79 *Women's White Silk Voile Dresses at $13.75*
Looks very much like Georgette Crepe. Shoulders and sleeves embroidered in rose, blue, Copenhagen blue, lavender and black.

No. 80 *Women's Gingham Dresses, $6.90*
Suitable for seashore and country wear. In plaited coatee effect with dainty embroidered voile collars and cuffs. Waist lined with net. Obtainable in blue, pink, brown and black and white check effects. Sizes 34 to 42.

No. 81 *Women's Fashionable Suits $12.50*
Made of Gabardine, Serge, Poiret Twill, and Burella Cloth in light shades only.

No. 82 *Women's "Navy Blue" Suits $18.50*
Fashionable Blue Serge suits in plain tailored and dressy models, trimmed with braid. Sizes 34 to 46.

No. 83 *Women's Wool Jersey Sport Suits at $10*
Very charming models with large sailor collars and button or tie belt. Embellished with colored stitching on collars, cuffs and pockets. All colors and sizes.

No. 84 *Women's Swimming Suits at $3.50*
All-Wool knit swimming suits in one-piece slip-on models, with or without bloomers. All colors and black with colored border. Sizes to 44.

No. 85 *Women's Silk Bathing Suits, $4.75*
Smart slip-on models made of Silk Poplin, Taffeta, Satin and Mohair. Black and navy blue. Sizes 34 to 44.

No. 86 *Women's Rubberized Raincoats, $4.50*
Smart belted models made of Bombazine or Cantonette. In black, navy blue or tan. Guaranteed absolutely waterproof.

No. 87 *Wool Jersey Sport Coats, $6.95*
Several new models to choose from in all the wanted high shades.

No. 88 *Women's Smart Coats at $8.75*
Wool Jersey Sport coats in all fashionable colorings. Also coats of Wool Velour and Serge in most desirable models.

No. 89 *Women's Fashionable Coats $14.75*
In very charming models, made of Wool Velour, Burella Cloth, Gabardine, Serge, Silk Poplin, Taffeta, Velour Checks, and stripes. All wanted colors and white. Half or full lined.

No. 90 *Women's Silk Coats, $18.50*
Modish coats and wraps in Silk Poplin, Taffeta, and Satin; trimmed with marabou or self material. Also—Fashionable Serge Capes in several models.

No. 91 *Women's "Tub" Skirts, $1.95*
In button-front and side effects. Made of Cotton Gabardine or Pique. Waistbands to 36.

No. 92 *Women's Corduroy Skirts, $2.95*
Fine Wide Wale Velvet Corduroy Skirts showing new pockets and belt. Waistbands to 36.

No. 93 *Women's Wash Skirts, $3.95*
Very attractive models, made of Ramie Linen, Honeycomb, Eponge, plain and figured Gabardine, or Pique. Waistbands to 36.

No. 94 *Women's Silk Sport Skirts, $5.75*
Shirred back model with new pockets and detachable belt. Made of figured Silk Faille in various colorings. Waistbands to 36.

FIFTH FLOOR

No. 95 *Men's Beach Robes, $1.45*
Made of Cotton Flannel, or Madras, in candy stripe patterns of blue, grey and navy. Shawl collar or Robe model. Pearl buttons. Small, medium and large sizes.

No. 96 *Men's Japanese Kimonos, $2.45*
Made in Japan of fine quality Woven Madras, in wide stripes of blue and white and gray and white. Two models. All sizes.

No. 97 *Men's Terry Robes, $2.95*
Made of fine quality Terry Cloth in Jacquard figures and striped designs.

No. 98 *Men's Blanket Robes, $2.95*
Made of good quality Beacon Blanket Cloth in Navajo Indian or Jacquard designs. Robe model, buttoned at neck. All sizes.

No. 99 *Men's Imported Pongee Silk Lounging Robes $10.35*
Made in Japan of superior quality Manchurian Pongee Silk in shawl collar model. Small, medium, large and extra large sizes. Silk envelope bag to match.

No. 100 *Men's Oxfords, $6.95*
Made of genuine Imported Pigskin, in the season's newest models.

Macy's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House but for Cash Only.



Here Come Some New Shirt Styles
You will have to hurry a bit yourself, because we have only a limited quantity of these fine silk outing shirts—at prices much lower than you would pay in any other good store in town.

Silk Shirts at $7.89
Of high-grade broadcloth silk in neat hair line stripe effects; with smartly cut collars to match.

Silk Shirts at $5.69
Quite different from the ordinary run of shirts; of good quality silk with satin pin stripes; long pointed collars attached.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Cravats, $1.89
Italian Grenadine makes up into very smart cravats—a good variety of which we are showing in large open-end shapes. Fine pin dot effects, single stripes, broad moire stripes and the new heather mixtures.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Running Board Trunks
Excellent for week-end and holiday trips. Of three-ply basswood veneer, covered with enameled duck. Strong locks and catches. Each contains two suitcases 13½ in. wide x 5 in. deep x 25, 28 or 30 in. long. Outside dimensions 10½ in. wide x 15½ in. high x 28, 30 or 32 inches long.

Three Sizes, as follows:

28 in.	30 in.	32 in.
$12.74	$13.74	$14.74

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Men's Underwear
Light-weight athletic underwear of white striped madras. Shirts: Sleeveless, coat style. Drawers: Open knee-length, with side straps and reinforced seats. 79c per garment.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Garden Hose For Backyard Farms



and for lawns as well, may be found in various grades and lengths in our Garden Supply Department, at prices which mean substantial savings.

3-ply Rubber Hose, 25 ft. $3.12; 50 ft. $6.24
2-ply Braided Hose, 25 ft. $4.09; 50 ft. $8.18
Still another grade of Rubber Hose, 25 ft. $3.87; 50 ft. $7.74
Macy's—Basement, 35th St.

Those Who Commute may leave their orders for merchandise at the Order Booths, Grand Central or Hudson Terminal, when they leave the trains—and find everything ready for them when they make the train back home in the afternoon.

SAY MORE THAN ONE HANDLED PIPER BODY

Detectives Think Dead Man Was Taken to the Roof, to the Attic, and Back to the Cellar.

MUD CLUE ON DOCTOR'S CAR

Twenty Persons Found Who Heard Shot and Several Remember a Cry for Help Near Condon Home.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 20.—That more than one person was implicated in the murder of John V. Piper, the graduate student at Rutgers College who disappeared on Feb. 17 and whose body was found last Saturday, was indicated today by further study of the evidence that will be available to County Prosecutor Joseph E. Stricker. Dr. William J. Condon, an Army Reserve Surgeon, is now under arrest at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., charged with the crime. Mr. Stricker has refused to admit the possibility of other arrests, but persons familiar with the evidence are inclined to think that there is room for suspecting at least one if not more persons to have been accessory after the fact.

For one thing, the men who found the body near the Englishtown-Spotswood road on Saturday are sure that it was not there on the previous afternoon. It had been dropped amid the shrubbery by the roadside with no particular attempt at concealment. Yet Dr. Condon left New Brunswick on Friday and arrived at Fort Oglethorpe on Saturday. He might have got off the train he first took and returned to New Brunswick, and the authorities are studying train schedules to see if such a delay would have permitted him to reach the camp on the following day.

Mud found on his automobile, and on a pair of the doctor's shoes, is said to be of the same texture as that at the spot where the body was found. The Condon garage is so near the house that the authorities doubt if the car could have been taken out without attracting the notice of the family, and the possibility of another person having worn a pair of the doctor's shoes is not seriously considered.

Other circumstances which may indicate that more than one person had knowledge of the crime were mentioned today by Charles S. Aldrich, stepbrother of the dead man, who employed the Burns Detective Agency on the Thursday following Piper's disappearance and gives that institution credit for discovering most of the evidence in the case, except the body itself, very shortly after the crime was committed.

Three or four days after Piper disappeared there was a general search of the vicinity of New Brunswick by Boy Scouts and Rutgers college students. On that day, according to the testimony given by three persons to the Burns detectives, two persons were seen on the roof of the Condon house handling a bulky package about the size of a human body. There is only a small space on the roof where anything could be hidden from the gaze of persons in the street, but it is big enough for the purpose.

It was weeks later that Alonzo Wellington, the negro who says he saw the body under a rubber sheet in the cellar, was employed by Dr. Condon. In the interim a Burns operative visited the house and went up to the roof with Dr. Condon. There was nothing there; but as the doctor brought the detective down through the attic he asked him, according to the detective, if he noticed a strange odor there. The detectives now think that the body may have been hidden away under the rafters in a far corner of the attic at that time—for the place was not searched thoroughly—and that it may have been carried up there later when Wellington told of his discovery and the cellar was examined by Prosecutor Stricker's representatives.

But Mr. Stricker has admitted that his search of the cellar at that time was rather perfunctory, and that the body might have been there at some spot other than that where Wellington says he saw it.

In any event, it is regarded as highly doubtful that the body could have stayed in and about the house for four months, even though treated with lime, without more than one person knowing of it. It is not known yet who took care of the furnace after Piper's disappearance.

The Burns detectives have also the names of at least twenty persons who heard a single shot in the neighborhood of the Condon home at the hour when Piper is supposed to have been killed. Three or four of these witnesses heard a cry for help. Several of these persons ran into the street and looked about to see where the noise came from; some even looked over a fence adjacent to the Condon home. Yet at that time there were in the doctor's house Dr. Condon himself, Mrs. Condon, her sister, Miss Fox; a negro maid and the four children. None of these admitted hearing anything, except Mrs. Condon, who said she heard something that she took to be the backfire of an automobile.

Among the friends of the dead man there is considerable resentment of what is regarded as the reluctance of a small town police force to take action against a prominent and influential citizen. Mr. Aldrich has expressed dissatisfaction at the failure of Chief of Police O'Connell to produce any evidence in the case and his unwillingness to co-operate with the private detectives whom the family employed. Not only did the Chief refuse to search the Condon house himself, according to this authority, but when at last a Burns man insisted on doing so and asked for police assistance he detailed one patrolman, who was ordered to stand on the corner outside while the Burns operative went through the house.

The family of Charles Gibson, whose front yard, some 200 feet from the Condon residence, a revolver with one chamber discharged was found shortly after Piper disappeared, were closely questioned yesterday, but without throwing any light on the matter. Wellington, the negro who first saw the body, has been removed to the Somerset County Jail, but no reason for such action has been given by the authorities.

Mrs. Piper, who after she could find no trace of her husband returned with her children to her old home at Springfield, Vt., will not return to New Brunswick, and the body of her husband will be taken to Springfield tomorrow by Mr. Aldrich.

DR. CONDON DENIES GUILT.

Coming Back Willingly to Stand Trial for Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 20.—Standing in a corner of an iron cage at Police Headquarters here tonight, Dr. William J. Condon denied absolutely that he knew anything regarding the murder of John V. Piper. The prisoner was turned over to the civil authorities at Fort Oglethorpe this afternoon on the arrival of the warrant from New Jersey charging him with the crime. A New Brunswick detective arrived tonight and will take Dr. Condon home early tomorrow. The prisoner will not oppose going back to New Jersey to stand trial.

"My arrest came like a bombshell," said Dr. Condon. "This whole matter was threshed out five months ago. Seven Burns detectives worked on the case at that time and they appeared to be satisfied with the result of their investigation. My cellar was searched and they were convinced nothing was there.

"All this talk about lime on the body being of the same quality as that found in my car amounts to nothing. All lime is of the same quality. We keep it for use in the garden and cellar. They may have found lime on my clothes, but what of that? I frequently work in the garden. I don't see how lime could have been found in my car, if it was lime they found. Let's see—the car was washed about two days before I left home, I believe.

"I am suspected, I suppose, because they say my home was the last place where the man was seen. He attended our furnace, and was a nice, industrious fellow, and appeared to be very studious. He impressed me as having too much work to do. You see he supported a family and went to school. I saw very little of him. He frequently would go for two months without collecting his wages. Sometimes he would send upstairs for the money, and I don't think I ever spoke twenty words to him.

"When he disappeared somebody reported he had heard a pistol shot fired from our house. Burns detectives worked on the case and were baffled. It's a queer case, isn't it? Blood was found in my office—they thought it was blood, but it developed it wasn't. But what of that? There is nothing unnatural about blood being found in a physician's office.

"I didn't know Piper well enough to quarrel with him. My remarks were only 'Howdy do' or 'Good morning' when I would meet him, and that was seldom. He used a separate entrance into the cellar, and never passed through the house. His work was always satisfactory.

"Of course I don't know, but at the time of his death the theory of suicide was advanced. It was said that he and his wife did not get along well together. It may have been just talk. I knew so little of him I scarcely knew his name."

Dr. Condon said it could not have been his pistol that was found. He said his revolver was at home.

HUNT TELLS OF FIGHT AGAINST ARCTIC ICE

Surgeon of Crocker Land Expedition Arrives Here After Perilous Journey.

Dr. Harrison J. Hunt, surgeon of the Crocker Land expedition, arrived in New York yesterday and reported the story of his perilous journey by sledge over the young ice of Melville Bay far in the Arctic zone, to Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn, President of the American Museum of Natural History.

He said that the other members of the Crocker Land expedition were in excellent health when he left them, but that, owing to their supplies being very low, it was imperative that relief be sent to them at once. The committee in charge on Tuesday night had sent Captain Robert A. Bartlett from this city to take command of the sealer Neptune, the third relief vessel which has been chartered in behalf of the Crocker Land expedition.

Dr. Hunt left North Star Bay on Dec. 18, 1916. He was accompanied by another member of the party, W. Elmer Ekblaw. Dr. Hunt, who was at the American Museum of Natural History, said last night:

"The steamship Danmark, which had been sent by the committee in charge, was at North Star Bay when I began my journey south. Donald B. MacMillan, leader of the expedition, Professor Edmund Otis Hovey, and Jonathan Small, another member of the party, were at Etah. Their supplies will last until about Aug. 1, and the members will then be dependent upon what walrus and caribou meat they can obtain at Etah. They might also get elder duck eggs. They have very little coffee. Sugar and canned fruits and flour were being rationed out. They may get some supplies from the Danmark by sledging a hundred and fifty miles to her. That vessel is in about six feet of ice, and possibly she will be freed about Aug. 1. She has stores, but is short of coal.

"I was glad to hear on my arrival here that the committee had already arranged to send the Neptune. Such a help is urgently needed. Another year in the Arctic would prove a great hardship to the members of the expedition and might result in fatality."

Dr. Hunt and Mr. Ekblaw left North Star Bay with six sledges, and were accompanied by five Eskimos. There was deep snow, and the weather was generally bad. When they got out on the ice of Melville Bay they found that the Winter had been comparatively open, and that the ice, which was three inches in thickness and very porous, was continually bending beneath them. The long sledge journey of 1,400 miles, which took from Dec. 18, 1916, until April 16 of this year, was attended by many perils. The sledges were not connected by ropes, but every man on a sledge had near him a coil of rope which he could throw for assistance in case the ice gave way.

Knud Rasmussen, the Danish explorer, who went part of the way with the two scientists, and the old Eskimos, said that the conditions for sledging were the worst they had ever seen. Although there were many narrow escapes, only one sledge was thrown in the water. The Eskimo who was driving it was rescued and it was recovered. The supplies ran very low toward the end of the journey and five of the dogs died of starvation, owing to the shortness of the rations. Meat was obtained from Eskimos caches. At night the party camped under the lee of icebergs.

The latter part of the journey was undertaken by Dr. Hunt, accompanied only by an Eskimo, as Mr. Ekblaw remained at South Upernavik.

"I went by kiak, a small canoe-like boat, from Egesesminde to Holstenberg," Dr. Hunt continued, "and from there by steamship to the Faroe Islands and Copenhagen. I cannot say too much concerning the kindness and hospitality with which I was received by the people of the Danish settlements in Greenland. I went to their houses clad in Eskimo costume, tired and hungry, and they received me as I was, gave me a bath, the best bed they had in the house and their choicest food and provided all the good cheer they could. That is an experience so bright that I shall never forget it.

"On my arrival at Thorshaven I tried to get passage on a British vessel, but was told that in so doing I would run a great risk. Instead I went to Copenhagen, from which port, owing to war conditions, I went by ferry and train to Christiania, where I embarked upon a steamship. The steamship officials declined to take any American citizens at Copenhagen. It was lucky that I followed that course, for before the steamship reached Christiania she was demanded to know if there were any Americans on board."

Dr. Hunt said that from the scientific point of view the Crocker Land expedition, which was sent out under the joint auspices of the American Museum of Natural History, the American Geographical Society, and the University of Illinois, was obtaining excellent results.

"Donald B. MacMillan, the leader of the expedition," he continued, "has gathered an enormous amount of valuable scientific data. Dr. Hovey, who is probably the best equipped geologist who has ever gone into the arctic, is in excellent health and spirits and is doing splendid work. He has set up the seismograph at Etah and has arranged to make extensive observations of all kinds.

"Captain George B. Comer, the veteran ice pilot, who was sent forth on the first relief expedition, is a man of considerable scientific attainments. When this hale mariner is not engaged in his calling he makes researches in archaeology. He is now conducting some most important work in the study of the remains of the ancient peoples of the north.

Dr. Hunt left last evening for Bangor, Me., where he will rejoin his family after an absence of four years.

"In view of the further information which I have obtained from Dr. Hunt on his arrival here," said George H. Sherwood, acting Chairman of the committee in charge of the Crocker Land expedition, "the committee is all the more anxious to send forward the Neptune to the relief of the party as soon as possible. The expedition has been a very costly one, but has yielded results entirely commensurate with the expense. The committee would greatly appreciate financial aid from the general public to enable it to bear the heavy burden of chartering a vessel like the Neptune to go to the rescue of these intrepid explorers in the arctic."

CRUGER DEMANDS WOODS'S REMOVAL

Continued from Page 1.

identified Dead and Missing Persons, which has been in charge of Lieutenant Grant Williams.

"Spare no one," was Commissioner Woods's instruction to Inspector Faurot. At the same time Commissioner Woods instructed Inspector Faurot to begin at once to excavate in the basements formerly occupied by Cocchi's shops to determine whether he had murdered and buried others. Inspector Faurot said that he would begin the work of excavation this morning.

Inspector Faurot said last night that he had talked only to a few of the police officials and detectives engaged on the case. As far as his inquiry had gone, he said, he had found nothing to show negligence on the part of the detectives. Inspector Faurot received last night a large number of typewritten reports from detectives and officials in the case, who had been ordered earlier in the day to write out briefly what their part in the search for the girl had been.

Henry Ankenmann, the boy of 18 years, who worked for Cocchi until last August at his shop in 127th Street, furnished much new testimony in the case yesterday. He said last night that Cocchi frequently boasted of his power with the police. He said that chauffeurs who got into trouble frequently came to Cocchi's shop, and that strangers among them said that they had visited him because policemen had given them this prescription for getting out of trouble: "Go see Cocchi."

Helped Dig the First Pit.

Ankenmann said that some time before he left Cocchi's employ in August he had assisted Cocchi in digging the first pit under the concrete floor of the basement. This pit was found by the police the day after the discovery of Ruth Cruger's body, and it was supposed that Cocchi had dug it, intending to place the body of his victim in it, but that he had struck bedrock at one foot and a half below the surface, a circumstance which compelled him to dig a second hole.

One construction placed on the boy's story was that as long ago as last August Cocchi had a victim in contemplation, and had dug the pit long in advance in order to dispose of the body. It was in August last that Cocchi was making advances to 14-year-old Philippa Muréal and in September that she was rescued by her mother after Cocchi had decoyed the girl into the cellar and clutched her by the throat.

The theory that Cocchi might have dug the burial place for Ruth Cruger before the murder was advanced yesterday. To support this theory it was held that unaided Cocchi could not have dug a pit and disposed of the body on the nights of Feb. 13 and Feb. 14.

The theory of the police and District Attorney has been that Cocchi must have had accomplices, not in the crime, but in covering the evidence of it, because it was thought impossible that one man could have done so much.

"Cocchi had me helping him in the rear of the basement to enlarge an opening for motor cycles to enter," said Ankenmann. "While we were at this he said:

"'I want to dig a place in the basement, and we might as well start on that now.'

"We dug until we struck bedrock, and then he decided to stop. He never said what he wanted the hole there for, and I did not ask him."

Ankenmann said that while he worked for Cocchi in Cocchi's shop at 227 West Eighty-third Street in 1914 and 1915 Cocchi was visited frequently by women and was constantly getting in trouble with his wife because of his attentions to young girls.

"Mrs. Cocchi told me once," he said, "that she had beaten a 14-year-old girl in front of a Broadway restaurant because she was always riding with him on his motor cycle. This girl was with Cocchi a good deal. She used to deliver rolls for her father, who kept a bakery, and Cocchi would take her to restaurants on his motor cycle. She had rolls for the restaurant when Mrs. Cocchi attacked her."

Activities of the District Attorney.

District Attorney Swann yesterday gave out the names of two young girls who had been named by Mrs. Cocchi in telling how she had quarreled with Cocchi and with young girls when she found them together. Mrs. Cocchi said that she had gone to the father of one of these girls and demanded that he keep her at home after she had intercepted a letter to her from Cocchi to the girl inclosing $25. It was discovered later yesterday that this young woman was supposed to visit his shop daily for a short period to keep his books, and that the money was her pay.

Filling in the outline of the charge made by Mr. Cruger that the police had seemed to be more eager to find a flaw in his daughter's character than in clearing the mystery, Mrs. Cocchi told several members of the District Attorney's staff who questioned her yesterday that Captain Cooper, Sergeant Frank McGee, and Detective John Lagarenne had told her a month after the disappearance of her husband that the police had solved the case by the discovery that the girl had died in a hospital. Henry Ankenmann said yesterday that a man, who was either a police detective or a private detective, had tried about a week ago to find out what he knew of the case, and that this man also had given the same account of the girl's fate which Mrs. Cocchi attributed to the detectives. Captain Cooper, who was among the first to be summoned to Police Headquarters to undergo examination by the Inspector, denied the charge of Mrs. Cocchi's flatly. He said:

"My investigation of the case from the beginning showed me that Miss Cruger was a perfectly good girl, and I have always said that, and never have said anything different. I never said anything of the kind to Mrs. Cocchi.

Sergeant McGee and Detective Lagarenne also made flat denials of Mrs. Cocchi's statement, and added that their belief had always been that the girl was of the highest character.

Mr. Swann repudiated with indignation yesterday the statement said to have emanated from a member of his staff that there was reason to suppose that the murder was committed by a jealous woman. This statement was not printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Mr. Swann's declaration on the subject was as follows:

The suggestion made in some of the morning papers that the District Attorney is in possession of evidence which would lead to the belief that the murder of Ruth Cruger was committed by a woman, through jealousy or otherwise, is entirely without foundation in fact. No suggestion has been made by this office that would justify such a conclusion.

The evidence in possession of the District Attorney leads irresistibly to the conclusion that the murder was committed by Alfredo Cocchi; whether or not he had accomplices is a question upon which the District Attorney has an open mind. We are following up every lead, and the District Attorney is reserving his judgment on the question of accomplices until all of the evidence is collected and thoroughly investigated.

No information that Miss Consuelo La Rue has given to the District Attorney to date appears to him to be of any value in the Ruth Cruger case.

Mr. Swann added that it seemed perfectly clear that Cocchi was the only man to have had any part in the murder, but that he might have had accomplices in burying the body and in escaping. Regarding the case of Victor Blady, who is held as a material witness in connection with the murder, the District Attorney said yesterday that H. E. Snow, a member of the First Cavalry, had left the clothes in a locker at Cocchi's shop, which it was thought might be Blady's property. In a statement Mr. Swann said:

H. E. Snow, (of the First Cavalry, about to depart for France,) the owner of the suit which was found in the hole and the coat of which was tried on and fitted Victor Blady perfectly, explained that the suit had been left in a locker at Cocchi's when he gave up motor cycling about two years ago. At that time he told Cocchi he could keep the motor cycle and the clothes.

The handkerchief, which was also found, bearing the name H. G. Smith, has been traced to the owner, and Mr. Smith said that it was left with some clothing in Cocchi's Eighty-third Street store when he gave up motor cycling.

Blady, who was questioned at great length by Assistant District Attorney Dooling, said yesterday that he now remembered one day last Winter—he was not sure whether it was Feb. 13, the day of the murder, or not—that Cocchi had barred him out of the backroom of his motor cycle shop on some pretext. Everything now indicates that the girl was murdered in the rear room of the shop. The murder occurred at 2:30 on the afternoon of Feb. 13, and only the locking of the door for the remainder of the afternoon would have concealed the body and other evidences of the crime in that room.

Blady gave an extended account of his dealings with Cocchi.

"As I drove a car in the neighborhood," he said, "I easily became acquainted with Cocchi. He allowed me to use his tools. Last year he was very busy in his basement building a motorcycle and which he had invented. I took a great interest in it and went down frequently to see how it was progressing. I thought that I would have known of it if there was a hole in the floor between the shop and basement and that is why I expressed surprise."

Cocchi completed his invention last Winter and drove his motorcycle about. A picture of the machine, with Cocchi and a woman, not his wife, seated with him in the machine, was printed in a New York newspaper last Winter.

Cocchi's Relations With the Police.

The friendship of Cocchi with motor cycle policemen was traced back seven years yesterday afternoon by the statement of Otto Schiller, who occupies a basement at 53 West Sixty-third Street, one door from the corner of Broadway, where Cocchi had his motor cycle shop for nine years.

"I rented a basement adjoining Cocchi's more than six years ago," said Schiller. "Cocchi had been there for nearly three years before that. When I first came here motor cycle policemen were friendly with him and were always going to his shop. There were never any women in his place. It was too public a place for one thing, being right on Broadway. The only thing I ever saw that was wrong with him was that my cash was once stolen and stolen in such a way that I never could see how any one but Cocchi could have entered the shop and taken it."

The basement at 53 West Sixty-third Street has a floor of solid concrete, which is much worn and apparently several inches thick. This is the first place occupied by Cocchi after he entered business for himself. He next had a shop near the corner of Seventy-ninth Street and Broadway. No further search will be made here, according to Commissioner Woods, if it is found that excavation was made to any depth in constructing the new building. The third shop occupied by Cocchi was at 312 Amsterdam Avenue, near Seventy-fifth Street, which is now a fruit shop. His last place preceding the shop in 127th Street was at 227 West Eighty-third Street, now a live bird and fish store.

In all of these neighborhoods Cocchi left behind him an unsavory reputation. Inspector Faurot said that it had not yet been determined at which place excavations should start. Lieutenant Thomas O'Brien, head of the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, will have charge of this work. A number of policemen will be assigned to help him.

In a round of the buildings formerly occupied by Cocchi made yesterday and the day before, the proprietors of the three shops formerly occupied by Cocchi and still existing and persons living or working in the neighborhood, said that no detective or policeman had called at any time to inquire about Cocchi's past or to make any inspection of the basements. At Police Headquarters yesterday a list of addresses of three places formerly occupied by Cocchi was given out, but it did not contain the address of 53 West Sixty-third Street, which had not then been printed in the newspapers.

The minute investigation of Cocchi's shop in 127th Street by Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling and members of the Police Department brought forth yesterday some interesting discoveries. A charred piece of unidentified material believed to be bone was found among the ashes of a small furnace in the basement. It was about an inch and a half in diameter and less than an inch thick. It was believed that this might prove to be the fragment of the skull of Ruth Cruger which was missing when the body was found. It was sent to Dr. Otto H. Schultze, medical assistant to the Coroner, for analysis as to the material.

A large, rusty penknife was found in a coal bin in the store, and this was put aside for investigation because the knife with which the body was torn after the skull had been crushed has not been found. A knife with two blades broken off was found among the ashes in the stove, and a rusty table knife was found in the yard in the rear of the basement.

A new figure in the story was introduced yesterday afternoon when it was found that on the night of Feb. 13 a man had visited Cocchi at his home shortly after his supper and had accompanied him to his shop. When she was questioned about this Mrs. Cocchi said that she remembered that a visitor had come for her husband that evening and that her recollection was that he had gone to the house because he found the shop closed when he went to have a machine repaired. She said that she thought the man's name was "Shank." Detectives were sent immediately in search of the man.

Record of Missing Girls.

Following statements by Mrs. Grace Humiston, who with the aid of J. J. Kron found the body of the missing girl, that the number of girls kidnapped by white slavers in New York City came to a shocking total, an investigation was made of the records of the Police Department. These figures indicated that about 800 women had been reported missing since the first of the year, but that the vast maojrity had been found or returned. In May 164 women were reported lost and 161 were recorded as found. Many of these had been reported missing in earlier months.

In discussing this subject Commissioner Woods said that he had investigated the story regarding Philippa Muréal, the 15-year-old girl who was rescued from Cocchi. The story was true, he said. Then he added:

"Had that girl's mother notified the police of the incident Cocchi would have been investigated and the Cruger girl might be alive today. I would like to serve notice on all mothers and parents that if in the future their daughters or children meet with harm, or if men make any suspicious advances to them, they should immediately report it to the police. The communication may be addressed to me personally. Such communications will be treated strictly in confidence and will receive the most painstaking attention of the police."

It was announced yesterday that Mrs. Grace Humiston had refused to accept the reward of $1,000 offered by Mr. Cruger for the recovery of his daughter, dead or alive, but that Mr. Cruger would not allow the money to be returned.

Mrs. Humiston said that Mr. Cruger had suggested that the $1,000 be made the initial gift toward a "Ruth Cruger Fund," to be raised for the purpose of aiding in tracing missing girls and in breaking up gangs of white slavers and other criminals who menace young women.

Guard for Miss La Rue.

Miss Consuelo La Rue, who late on Monday night threw herself from the room of her apartment on the third floor at 215 West Eightieth Street, and said after she was picked up badly injured that two men had attacked her for giving information as to where the body of Ruth Cruger was buried, was placed under the guard of two policemen at the Polyclinic Hospital last night.

Assistant District Attorney Rorke said that this was done for fear that efforts would be made to kill her or spirit her away from the hospital. He said that one attempt had been made to reach her since she was placed in the hospital. It was asserted that she had told a sensational story, in which an alleged international white slavery organization figured.

Officials who believed that Miss La Rue threw herself from the window of her room after suffering from hallucinations, changed their position sharply last night when the police were able to verify many details of her startling story.

While no direct statement was made by those who talked to her at the Polyclinic Hospital last night, it was intimated that she had given important information about an alleged white slave syndicate, which was described as bringing girls to this country from Latin American countries.

Mr. Rorke said that the woman had made such astonishing statements that he has hesitated about accepting them until policemen sent to investigate had quickly checked up the essentials of her statement.

Her original statement to detectives, which was rejected at the time as too melodramatic to be true, was that she had come to this country from Spain, meeting on the way a number of foreigners, some of rank. She was said to have asserted that at a dinner at a fashionable place in this city she had been drugged and her subsequent experienced gave her the evidence described as of the greatest importance, which she turned over to Mrs. Humiston and to Assistant District Attorney Rorke.

Mr. Rorke said that he had positive evidence that an attempt had been made by those in danger from her disclosures to reach her and silence her.

After learning of this attempt and verifying some of the most sensational statements of the woman, Mr. Rorke telephoned to Lieutenant Frye of the West Forty-seventh Street station and asked that policemen be assigned to guard the room of the girl night and day. Policemen Reinar and Corey were detailed to this assignment. Mrs. Humiston, who was one of those to question her, was accompanied by Detective Mahoney, who has been assigned as her personal bodyguard. She was also accompanied by Dr. Disilo of 333 Central Park West.

They questioned the girl, who is suffering from a fractured leg and internal injuries, from 8:45 to 11:15 o'clock, when Mr. Rorke, Mrs. Humiston, the physician and the bodyguards proceeded to the West Forty-seventh Street Station. Lieutenant Frye at first demurred about sending two men, because he said that all policemen would be needed today because of the coming of the Italian mission, but, after he had heard Mr. Rorke's reasons, he promptly assigned the men.

FORESEES ZEPPELINS HERE.

German Technical Discussion Based on Possibilities After War.

COPENHAGEN, June 20, (via London.)—A German technical weekly says that regular Zeppelin trips to America are a possibility of the not distant future. The paper holds that only a moderate increase in size over the present type would give the necessary lifting capacity for an airship making a trip of four days.

The article was apparently written with only peace voyages in mind.

RESUME CHASE OF GERMANS

British in East Africa Rout Foe on Estuary of the Lukeledi.

LONDON, June 20.—An official communication relating to operations in East Africa was made public tonight, reading:

On June 10 operations were begun by our forces at Lindi (a seaport of German East Africa) with the object of clearing the enemy from the shores of the estuary of the Lukeledi River. Aided by the fire of the warships, a surprise landing was effected in the vicinity of Mrweka, on the estuary, and a German detachment which for some time past had occupied the place and mounted a naval gun there was driven toward Mtama, (Mtua?) twenty-three miles to the southwest.

On June 12 our patrols from the direction of Kilwa destroyed an enemy food supply depot at Utigeri.

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THIS NEW WIRE represents an investment of nearly *seven million dollars* and is sufficient to encircle the earth at the Equator more than *twenty times!*

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The National Drink



THIRSTY? Tired? Want something soothing and cooling? Just pour out a sparkling, inviting glass of Welch's.

You never tasted anything more refreshing nor could you select a drink more beneficial than Welch's.

Take it "straight" or with water—plain or charged. Doesn't matter, you always get that natural flavor of sun-ripened Welch Premium-Quality Concord grapes.

Welch's is in an ever-growing sense the National Drink. Absolutely pure and delightfully satisfying. Fine for the children—always welcome in the home and a comforting friend at the soda fountains.

Order Welch's for home use from grocer, druggist or confectioner. In big and little bottles, 10c up.

Write for free booklet, "Welch Ways." Ninety-nine ways to serve Welch's

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The coolest, newest and most comfortable warm-weather undergarments that any man can wear. Simple in construction, perfect in fit and supremely satisfactory from every standpoint. Try them to-day—your money back if you don't like them.

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HE was sick at heart—appalled by the accumulating horror of it all!
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ARE officers' revolvers trained on soldiers to drive them forward? This book tells you.

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is the cold-blooded recital of a soldier who crossed Belgium with the first columns. He was in the Marne retreat. He was at Verdun.
AND—concerning the terrific facts you *must* know about war—the brutalities of it—the fraternizing between enemy soldiers—the drab existence in the trenches—
THIS German deserter tells the vivid truth.
WITH American soldiers on their way to the battle-line you *cannot* —you *must not*—fail to read

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BELGIUM INSPIRED BY OUR WAR ACTION

Baron Moncheur Asserts Our Entrance Into Conflict Makes Certain an Early Peace.

EXPRESSES THANKS FOR AID

And Gives Special Praise to Hoover for Relief Work—Will Address the Senate Tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Baron Moncheur, head of the Belgian War Mission, today expressed to the American people, through the Washington correspondents, Belgium's deep gratitude for America's "generous outpouring of material assistance, and sympathy." He paid a special tribute to Herbert C. Hoover for his Belgian relief work.

"The purpose of our visit to this country," said the Baron, "is to express to your Government and people the heartfelt gratitude of Belgium for the generous outpouring of material assistance and sympathy which have gone so far to save my stricken countrymen from the horrors of famine and to maintain their unshaken courage in this hour of trial.

"Our warm gratitude to you for this help will never cool, but you are now adding still more to our great debt. Our people, saved from famine, still groan under the yoke of a merciless invader. Of all the peoples of the world none have ever had a more flaming love of liberty than those of Belgium, and this makes their suffering the more acute. Your entry into the war not only brings to us the satisfaction of finding in an old friend a new ally, but fires us with complete confidence in an early and victorious issue of the great struggle which has brought to my country so much of misery and suffering.

"Our admiration for your decision in entering the war is all the greater because we know that you did so in full knowledge of all its horrors, and realized fully the sacrifices you will be called upon to make, the tears that will flow, the inevitable heartache and sorrow that will darken your homes. This shows us, as nothing else could, the determination of your country to see that when peace comes it shall be an honest peace, one that can last, and one that will bring freedom and happiness to all nations.

"In voicing my country's gratitude I am happy to be able to pay a tribute of admiration and affection to Mr. Hoover, under whose able and untiring direction the great work of feeding Belgium was carried on. We rejoice for you that a man so eminently fitted by ability and experience should be at your service in handling the great food problems that confront you.

"From being one of the foremost industrial nations of the world, ranking fourth among exporting countries, Belgium for the time being has been ruthlessly wiped out. Her factories are closed. With cold calculation for the ruin of the country, the invader has even removed the machinery from our factories and shipped it to Germany as part of a far-sighted and cynical program of economic annihilation. And, worst of all, a part of Belgium's unoffending laboring class has been torn from their families and sent to toil in Germany under a system that would have offended the moral sense of the Middle Ages.

"But this is only a passing phase. Belgian confidence and courage has never wavered. On the day of deliverance sounds of industry will again be heard. And on that final day of victory the friendship of our two peoples, purified in the fire of suffering, will emerge greater and stronger than ever and unite us in even stronger bonds that shall, God willing, never be broken."

Baron Moncheur will address the Senate Friday to express gratitude for what the United States has done for Belgium. The invitation was extended to him by Vice President Marshall and accepted as an opportunity to give a message to the American people. The mission spent a quiet day today and visited the training camp at Fort Myer.

NEW BELGIAN EXILES STYLED 'VOLUNTEERS'

Germans Establish a Brussels Recruiting Bureau for War Industries and Farming.

HAVRE, June 20.—Information reaching the Belgian Government daily from occupied territory confirms the fact, officially denounced by the Belgian Government, that the Germans have begun again to carry off by force Belgian civilians and compel them to perform work useful to the enemy.

According to forms for classification of the inhabitants of Mons, prepared by the German authorities and in possession of the Belgian Government, Belgians have been divided into five categories: Men from 18 to 40, from 15 to 17, and 41 to 60; women from 15 to 35, and from 38 to 60. In each category information must be furnished as to the identity of the person, his or her profession, and place of employment.

An American who had occupied an official position in Ghent, who was recently expelled from Belgium, informed the Belgian Government that the German authorities about April 15 demanded of communal administrations new lists of unemployed workmen, members of the middle and upper classes without occupation, and in addition those of persons in regular employment. These facts taken together justify, in the opinion of the Belgian authorities, the liveliest apprehensions as to the designs of the enemy.

COPENHAGEN, June 20, (via London.)—A German Industrial Bureau has been established in Brussels for the purpose of recruiting Belgian labor for German war industries and Belgian women for farm work. The official announcement mentions the "voluntary" nature of the recruiting, but does not specify the conditions. The details are available only on application to a local trade bureau, and laborers can return to Belgium only with the permission of the military authorities.

The Belgian provinces have refused to meet the increased war contribution of 60,000,000 marks monthly which the Germans have no wimposed upon them. In the same fashion as formerly the Germans have now imposed upon them, the banks. The banks receive the security of two-year bonds, for which the provinces are responsible, the amount covering six months' contributions.

AIR RAID VICTIMS BURIED.

Bishop of London Conducts Services for Children Killed by Germans.

LONDON, June 20.—Sixteen children, only two of whom were over 5 years of age, the victims of the last German air raid on London, received a public funeral this afternoon, and their bodies were laid in a common grave in an East End cemetery, over which a monument will be placed.

Seldom, if ever, in the history of the country have children been accorded such a funeral. The Marquis of Crewe attended in behalf of the Government, while Major General Sir Francis Lloyd, general officer commanding the London district, represented the army. There were messages from the King and Queen, while the Bishop of London, assisted by the Bishop of Stepney, conducted the services in the church, which was a bower of flowers sent by children from all parts of the country.

Most of the floral offerings contained perfunctory words of sympathy, but others did not mince matters. These nearly all bore the inscription: "To our children murdered by German aircraft."

NO SLIGHT TO SPRING-RICE.

Curzon Explains the Business Nature of Northcliffe's Mission.

LONDON, June 20.—Earl Curzon in the House of Lords today, replying to a question by Lord Buckmaster regarding Lord Northcliffe's mission in America, said that Lord Northcliffe had gone thither as the representative of the Government, but that there was no analogy whatever between the functions which Mr. Balfour discharged on his mission and those of Lord Northcliffe.

The latter, he said, had been appointed by the War Cabinet to co-ordinate and supervise the work of the departmental missions in the United States and to maintain friendly relations between the allied representatives and the American authorities. His duties were in no sense diplomatic, and they would in no way conflict with those of the British Ambassador or derogate in the smallest degree from the position of the Ambassador.

In so far as business ability and energy were involved, Earl Curzon did not think that in any quarter there was suspicion that Lord Northcliffe was not supremely qualified for the work he had undertaken. When his appointment was suggested, Earl Curzon said, in no quarter was it received with more friendliness than by the Ambassador, who so ably represented the United States in this country.

IRISH CHOOSE DELEGATES.

O'Brien Faction, However, Refuses to Recognize Convention.

LONDON, June 20.—Irish Unionists and Nationalists held a meeting in Westminster today and selected delegates for the Irish convention. The names of the delegates, however, will not be published until after they have been submitted to Premier Lloyd George.

William O'Brien, in a letter to the Premier, declined the invitation to send delegates in behalf of the "All for Ireland party." He refuses to participate in the convention, which, he says, can only inflame and intensify Irish discontent, and throw on the Irish people the blame for the Government's own failure.

Recent experience, said Mr. O'Brien in his letter, had convinced him that only to a small round table conference of thoughtful, competent Irishmen, not a heterogeneous assembly, mostly composed of pre-committed partisan politicians, can Ireland look with confidence for judgment, and he urged a referendum as the only means of ending the controversy.

Bomb Outrages Stir Buenos Aires.

BUENOS AIRES, June 20.—In the last few days bombs have been exploded in several places in the capital, but so far no one has been killed. A bomb exploded today near the tramway and did considerable damage. The campaign of terror is attributed to anarchists.

CITY GREETS ENVOYS FROM ITALY TODAY

Welcome to be on Same Scale as Accorded to British and French Commissions.

WILL REMAIN THREE DAYS

Public Ceremonies Will Be Supplemented by Private Entertainment —Fellow-Countrymen to March.

New York City will be in gala attire today to welcome the Royal Italian War Commission, which is due to arrive this afternoon and remain until Saturday. Adopting the suggestion of the Mayor's Reception Committee, many business houses and private residences will display the Italian colors, while public buildings will be suitably decorated. Italian residents of the city have made elaborate plans to give the distinguished visitors a royal welcome.

The main reception will be at the City Hall. A court of honor has been erected there, and there will be appropriate ceremonies when Mayor Mitchel welcomes the mission on behalf of the city. The Reception Committee plans to give the visitors the same sort of welcome the British and French Commissioners received.

Headed by the Prince of Udine, who is a cousin of King Victor Emmanuel, the mission will reach a point in New Jersey during the afternoon and be met by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, and Lloyd C. Griscom, formerly Ambassador to Italy. They will be taken to the Battery on a fireboat, reaching there at 3:30 o'clock. The main Reception Committee will receive them and a squadron of mounted police will escort them to the City Hall. The party is due there at 4:30 o'clock. The reception ceremonies will be held in the Aldermanic Chamber. Mayor Mitchel will make the speech of welcome and the Prince of Udine and Marquis Luigi Borsarelli di Riefreddo, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, will reply on behalf of the commission.

Leaving the City Hall at 4:45 P. M. the visiting party, which numbers about twenty, including State Department officials, will proceed up Lafayette Street in automobiles to Fourth Street, to Washington Square, where a halt will be made long enough for a wreath to be laid on the Garibaldi statue. From Washington Square the party will proceed up Fifth Avenue to the home of Pembroke Jones, 5 East Sixty-first Street, where the visitors will stop while in the city. At 7:15 tonight the party will be entertained at dinner at the Hotel Plaza, with Governor Whitman present. At 9:30 P. M. there will be a reception at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Admission will be by invitation only. The reception will last until 11 P. M., when the party will return to the Jones mansion.

At 12:15 P. M. Friday afternoon the visitors will be entertained at luncheon at the Hotel Astor by the Merchants' Association. The route to the hotel will be down Fifth Avenue to Forty-fifth Street. Leaving the hotel at 2:30 P. M. the party will proceed to Broadway, to Fifty-seventh Street, and west on Fifty-seventh Street to the North River, where it will embark on a steamer for a trip to Staten Island. There will be a wreath laying ceremony at the Garibaldi memorial and a visit to the old Garibaldi home at 4 P. M. Friday evening there will be a dinner to the Commissioners at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Mayor Mitchel will preside.

At 10:30 o'clock Saturday morning the Commissioners will go to the College of the City of New York, where elaborate ceremonies will be held at the stadium. Italian societies will march, and there will be a musical program. The route will be from the house of Mr. Jones to Fifth Avenue, to 110th Street, to St. Nicholas Avenue, to the college. Leaving the college at 1:15 P. M. the Commissioners will go to 60 Morningside Heights, where they will be entertained at a private luncheon given by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler. The visitors will be left to enjoy themselves in their own way the rest of the day.

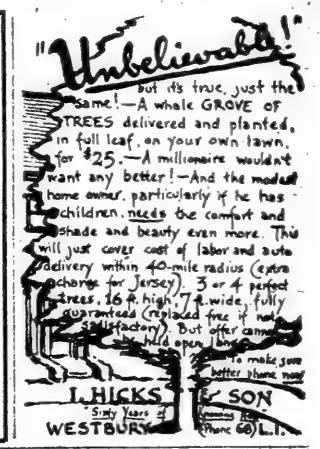
ARGENTINA MAY JOIN US.

Impression Grows That the Government Will Abandon Neutrality.

BUENOS AIRES, June 20.—The impression that the Government Party intends to bring about abandonment of Argentina's neutrality in the war, created by the article yesterday in El Diario, which always has upheld President Irigoyen, is strengthened by the fact that several members of the President's party have taken a stand in favor of adhesion to the policy of the United States.

It is probable that a bill dealing with the question of Argentina's neutrality will be introduced in Parliament.

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Women's Scotch Gingham Dresses

Of imported Anderson Scotch Gingham
With wide patent leather belt

Two distinct models of blocked or checked gingham in desirable colorings; white organdie or cotton gabardine collar and cuffs.

Reduced to 14.50

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SALE of SUITS
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Not a special purchase but every suit taken from stock and re-priced at a figure lower than our usual "Lowest-in-the-City" price.

If you have been thinking of getting a new suit—ACT NOW—while the range of sizes, styles and fabrics is complete—and consider yourself one of the fortunate few—for if we were to purchase these clothes to-day they would cost you from 15% to 20% more than the original prices.

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The heart of a woman will tell you how much

You bought your Liberty Bond. But you made a profitable investment—and you did it with your head.

Now comes a problem your heart must decide.

It isn't whether you will give, but how much. Not a son or a daughter or a parent who will not have some part in this. And when you give, it's gone. None of it ever comes back to you—principal or interest.

One thing sure—there won't be enough. Somebody's broken man will die miserably out under the stars solely because aid did not reach him.

Ever have a severe toothache? We and our toothaches! Soft pillows and warm beds and sympathy, and the dentist on the other end of the telephone!

It's hard to visualize a thousand tragedies of suffering;—think of *one:* just such a chap as you were when you were twenty-one, just such a fellow as your son would be today if you had a son, lying helpless in a shallow hole with his face in the mud, drenched and cold and torn, groaning through the interminable hours of night; or under the broiling sun, unable even to brush the flies from his eyelids, parched with thirst and racked with pain—

—If $50 did nothing but carry a tin cup of water to that one boy it would be well spent.

It is the fearless men of the Army ambulance corps who go out to him with first aid and stretchers, and carry him back, not only tenderly but skillfully, to the base hospital. And it is there, as in thousands of other ways, that your Red Cross money goes to work, insuring him at least a measure of relief and a certainty of all the healing and comfort that the devoted care of trained men and women can give him.

If he has to die after all, he passes out sweet and clean, and not in the wretchedness of loneliness. If he can be healed, he comes back to usefulness and happiness—certainly well worth the price!

Can you make up your mind how much to give? All right, you man: You ask your wife, or your mother. Trust her woman's heart—she will know.

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War Finance Committee
42 Wall Street — Telephone 5073 John

I want to subscribe $..... to the American Red Cross. I enclose my check in full.

I want to subscribe $..... a month to the American Red Cross. I enclose my check for $..... for first installment.

Name .....
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PRESIDENT CALLS FOR ARMY RECRUITS

Issues Proclamation Asking 70,000 Men to Join the Colors Next Week.

ARMY MEN PROMPT ACTION

Concerned Over the Slow Rate of Recruiting—121,363 Enlisted Since April 1.

A Proclamation by the President.

I hereby designate the period June 23 to June 30 next as Recruiting Week for the regular army, and call upon unmarried men between the ages of 18 and 40 years, who have no dependents and who are not engaged in pursuits vitally necessary to the prosecution of the war, to present themselves for enlistment during the week herein designated to the number of 70,000.

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.
June 15, 1917.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—President Wilson has put his shoulder behind the wheel of army recruiting in an effort to have the regular army brought up to the full war strength of 293,000 men by July 1. He issued a proclamation today designating the week of June 23 to June 30 as recruiting week for the regular army and calling upon unmarried men without dependents to enroll for war service in order that the ranks of the regulars might be filled promptly.

The President's action was taken at the request of army officials who have been seriously concerned over the slow rate of recruiting for the regular army. It had been hoped that the regular service could be brought to its whole war strength by June 30, which would have permitted the War Department to carry out its plans in regard to the training of all the forces to be raised, and also as to the dispatch of armies to France. For several days, however, the average enrollment for the army has been little more than 1,000 men a day, instead of the 5,000 or more the department hoped to obtain.

On April 1, the army needed 183,898 men to raise it to war strength. Since that date, a total of 121,363 men have been recruited. Owing to losses of one sort or another, since that date, it is necessary to raise about 70,000 men to bring the army to war strength.

The cavalry, engineer, coast artillery, signal, and quartermaster corps of the army have been raised to war strength. Forty-five thousand recruits are needed at once to complete the new regiments of infantry and field artillery which the Government wants to organize and train as quickly as possible for service in Europe. Twenty-five thousand additional recruits are desired at the earliest possible moment to fill vacancies to maintain the army at war strength. Facilities are in readiness for placing these 70,000 men under proper training. The delay in obtaining this number will cause the loss of valuable time. It was to avoid this delay, if possible, that the President issued his proclamation.

Recruiting was at low ebb again Tuesday when only 1,178 men were obtained. New York led with 187, and Pennsylvania was second, with 140. Nebraska fell off on its previous daily average, only eight men having been obtained. The daily recruiting statement issued by Adjt. Gen. McCain follows:

State.	Obtained June 19.	Total to Date.	State.	Obtained June 19.	Total to Date.
Alabama	8	1,273	Nebraska	8	2,251
Arizona	-	176	*Nevada	5	618
Arkansas	9	741	N. Hamp.	-	280
California	34	4,042	N. Jersey	59	3,792
Colorado	6	1,141	N. Mexico.	-	188
Connecticut	18	991	N. York	187	12,365
Delaware	7	167	N. Carolina	9	956
D. of Col.	2	261	N. Dakota.	6	440
Florida	5	940	Ohio	66	5,344
Georgia	20	2,995	Oklahoma	21	1,603
*Idaho	4	694	*Oregon	13	2,197
*Illinois	99	11,809	Penn.	140	15,711
*Indiana	32	6,723	R. Island	8	448
Iowa	33	3,467	S. Carolina	4	729
Kansas	18	2,753	S. Dakota.	5	700
Kentucky	23	2,219	Tennessee	17	1,650
Louisiana	15	1,229	Texas	30	4,389
Maine	-	533	*Utah	13	1,236
Maryland	16	557	Vermont	-	71
Mass.	59	4,832	Virginia	5	930
*Michigan	62	5,758	Washing'n.	6	1,416
Minnesota	30	2,473	W. Virginia	8	1,152
Mississippi	7	772	Wisconsin	4	1,312
Missouri	54	5,539	*Wyoming	3	426
*Montana	-	968			

*Quota obtained.
Total quota, 183,898.
Total obtained June 19, 1,178.
Total obtained since April 1, 121,363.

The navy obtained 422 recruits on Tuesday, bringing its total enlisted strength up to 121,350 men. This is being raised to 150,000 men as fast as the navy is able to care for new men obtained.

SHOWERS AT MADISON CAMP

Students Take Long Hikes, Some Tramping Fifteen Miles.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., June 20.—With storm clouds hovering overhead and occasional dashes of rain, the reserve candidates at Madison Barracks today went out on extra long hikes in the morning, some of the companies covering fifteen miles. At noon the student officers enjoyed steaming hot dinners. Through a special arrangement the Commissary Department procures the best of vegetables and meats, and despite the arduous and trying drills the men are showing the effects of good plain living.

Colonel Sample today denied that Morgan T. Coakley of Buffalo had been discharged from the reserve camp. Press dispatches stated Coakley was discharged because he was said to have written a letter prior to his entrance at Madison Barracks Camp "protesting against the sending of American troops to France." He was a former member of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, Buffalo, and also served an enlistment in the Marines. The War Department declined, according to the dispatch, to make public the reason why Coakley was honorably discharged from the camp. Colonel Sample said today that Coakley left the camp with the student engineer candidates on Sunday evening, bound for Washington, and that if dropped he received the discharge on arrival there.

BELL GOING TO PLATTSBURG

General Will Open Y. M. C. A. House and Address Students.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 20.—Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commander of the Department of the East, is expected at the camp here Friday night. Saturday afternoon he will open the hostess house, which has been built by the Young Women's Christian Association at the post, with rest rooms and reception rooms, where students may meet their relatives and friends. Saturday evening he will address the students.

It is expected that the Plattsburg Chamber of Commerce will confer with General Bell concerning the advisability of establishing a second officers' training camp at Plattsburg at the end of the present one. Should the Government require more land Plattsburg citizens are prepared to make a gift of three square miles between the post and Bluff Point. The cost of equipping the present camp will total more than $500,000. If a second camp is not held at Plattsburg, it is pointed out, a similar amount must be spent to provide for quarters elsewhere.

Infantry instruction at Plattsburg is becoming more varied, involving both trench and open field warfare. The students are now taking up terrain exercises. Companies are deployed in the open country, and a student is called unexpectedly from the ranks. The tactical problem involved is explained to him, and the man is required to manoeuvre his company, utilising the conformation of the ground in the best possible manner.

RECONSIDER PLAN FOR NEWSPAPER TAX

Senate Committee Discusses Levy on Advertising Receipts Instead of on Net Profits.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Senate Finance Committee today reconsidered its action of last week in levying a tax of 5 per cent. on the net profits of newspapers and periodicals in the War Rvenue bill. The committee took up an earlier proposal to increase the cent-a-pound second-class postage rate and to levy besides a tax of 1¼ per cent. on advertising receipts in lieu of the tax on net profits, but no decision was reached.

An amendment was also discussed to tax all net earnings of newspapers and periodicals above $4,000 from 3 to 10 per cent. This was Senator Smoot's idea. Under this scheme no earnings below $4,000 would be taxed. While this met with the approval of many of the committee, no vote was taken on it.

The newspaper and periodical tax went over for further decision, along with the excess war profits tax, which occupied half the committee's day. The committee talked for a long time over a proposal to include individuals operating their own business in the corporation tax. An exemption was considered for concerns whose profits do not run above $5,000 a year.

The committee had before it an amendment to exempt from the excess profits tax new corporations which had subnormal pre-war incomes. A suggestion was made to tax these corporations 6, 7, or 8 per cent. of the net war earnings. This tax will be voted on later in the week.

Undistributed surplus of corporations and partnerships as an item of war tax was discussed. Senator Penrose favored putting a tax on the year in which the surplus was earned. This, too, went over.

Later in the week the committee will take up Senator La Follette's substitute for the entire War Rvenue bill, with the provision for the levy to be put wholly on excess corporation war profits, alcoholic drinks, and tobacco.

URGES NEWPORT CLEAN-UP.

Daniels Tells Local Authorities Naval Recruits Must Be Protected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Secretary Daniels today issued a statement containing the allegation that conditions at Newport were in certain respects so immoral that they seriously imperiled the young recruits sent to the Naval Training Station.

According to the Secretary, today, the matter was some time ago brought to the attention of the Governor of Rhode Island, who referred it to the Mayor of Newport, from whom a report was forwarded, denying the allegations and defending Newport as having "no unusual degree of immorality." After receiving this report the Navy Department made an investigation. Agents of the Department of Justice were employed, with the result that Mr. Daniels says that he has now sent to the Governor a complaint containing details of alleged lax conditions.

In the course of his statement Secretary Daniels said:

"At Newport and other places are gathered several thousands of the finest youth of the land, who have offered their lives for the service of their country at a time when this sacrifice is no figure of speech. Most of them have come from carefully guarded homes, and their parents have given them to their country in sacred trust that the Government will safeguard them from unnecessary perils.

"I am charged with the duty of training these young men for service in the navy. State and local officers are charged with the duty of seeing that the laws of their States and of the United States are faithfully executed. There lies upon us morally, to a degree far outreaching any technical responsibility, the duty of leaving nothing undone to protect these young men from that contamination of their bodies which will not only impair their military efficiency, but blast their lives for the future and return them to their homes a source of danger to their families and to the community at large.

"I am determined that, so far as this department is concerned, nothing shall be left undone that is possible to discharge the duty of protecting these lads who have been committed to our care."

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 20.—The complaint from the Secretary of the Navy to Governor Beekman relative to conditions in Newport was not unexpected, as it was known that the Governor, whose wife is President of the Newport Chapter of the American Red Cross, had received complaints from relatives of members of the Naval Reserve force here.

Last week Louis Howe, private secretary of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Franklin D. Roosevelt, came from Washington and had a long consultation with the local committee of the Red Cross, interviewed naval officers, and investigated conditions himself.

Four thousand five hundred and ninety men are enrolled for naval duty here, three-quarters of whom are college men.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt is expected to come here tomorrow night from Boston. He will be the guest of Governor and Mrs. Beeckman, and will look over the training and torpedo stations, naval hospitals, and reservists' camp.

Governor Beeckman gave out the following statement tonight:

"I fail to see why Secretary Daniels should give to the press an account of a communication which he says that he sent to me before I had received the same and given an opportunity to answer it. I resent his action extremely."

Fireman Receives Gold Medal.

Sergeant William S. Cashman of Fire Patrol 3 received the fire underwriters' gold life saving medal yesterday in the rooms of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, 123 William Street. This is the highest honor that can come to a member of the fire patrol. Only fourteen of the medals have been awarded since the incorporation of the board in 1867.

CARE AND KNOWLEDGE

"That valor which is not founded on prudence is rashness." DON QUIXOTE.

THAT is why, before insuring titles, we get the best law and the most careful examination possible.

It is too dangerous a business to take any more risks than we have to take.

The unavoidable risks are bad enough but it is we who take them—they are off your shoulders.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

Capital $ 5,000,000
Surplus 11,000,000

176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

NATURE
THE BALANCING POWER

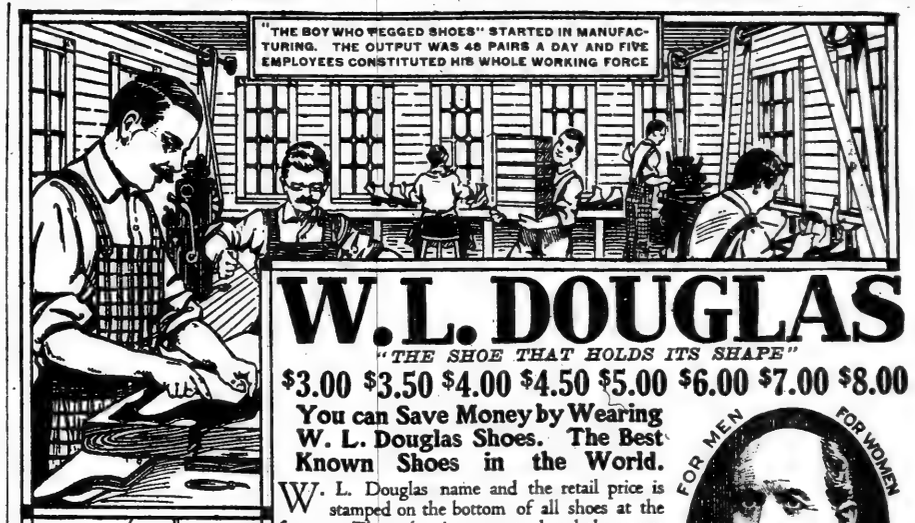
IT is a known fact that Nature in her wonderful compensatory balance provides an antidote for every ill. Just as she endows France with a remarkable richness of soil and climatic conditions for the production of the finest wines, so also she produces from the inner depths of her soil the most perfect mineral—an exact corollary—in the beautiful, clear, pure, sparkling tonic Digestive

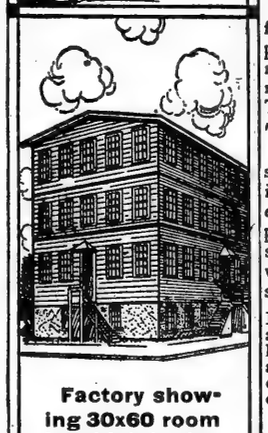
Perrier

"The Champagne of Table Waters"

OF FRANCE—FROM FRANCE

DRINK TODAY





Factory showing 30x60 room in which he began manufacturing, July 6, 1876

W. L. DOUGLAS

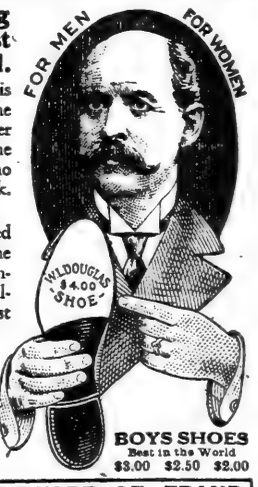
"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

$3.00 $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 $5.00 $6.00 $7.00 $8.00

You can Save Money by Wearing W. L. Douglas Shoes. The Best Known Shoes in the World.

W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of all shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

The quality of W.L.Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.



BOYS SHOES
Best in the World
$3.00 $2.50 $2.00

For sale by over 9000 shoe dealers and 103 W. L. Douglas stores in the large cities. If not convenient to call at W. L. Douglas store, ask your local dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you, take no other make.

Write for booklet, showing how to order shoes by mail, postage free. W. L. Douglas President. W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. 210 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

BEWARE OF FRAUD
None genuine unless W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE

W. L. Douglas Stores in Greater New York:

93 Nassau Street.
755 Broadway, corner 8th St.
847 Broadway, near 14th St.
*1352 Broadway, cor. 36th St.
1495 Broadway (Times Square)
*984 Third Avenue.
*1452 Third Avenue.
*2202 Third Av., cor. 120th St.
*2779 Third Av., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
347 Eighth Avenue.
*250 West 125th Street.
BROOKLYN
421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton.
*1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
*478 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.
*859 Manhattan Avenue.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
*HOBOKEN—120 Washington St.
*UNION HILL—276 Bergenline Ave.
*NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
*PATERSON—192 Market Street.
*TRENTON—101 E. State St., cor. Broad

*Stores marked with a * carry complete lines of W. L. Douglas Shoes for Women.*

Some Success!

Lucky Strike cigarettes

Toasted tobacco That's why!

YOU cigarette smokers are strong for a new idea—when it's a good one.

You've certainly shown that—the way you've all joined the Lucky Strike smoke circle. The tobacco is toasted—that's why. There's a new idea that represents the only big advance in cigarette making in 20 years.

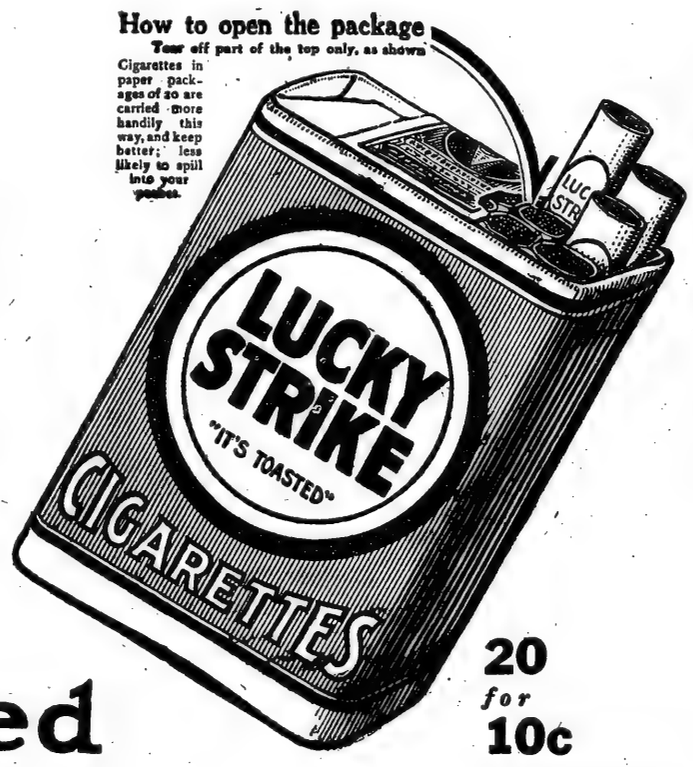
Toasted tobacco appeals to your imagination and your good sense.

It makes you think of delicious hot buttered toast, of broiled steak, of coffee (roasted)—all sorts of things that taste better cooked. You know that 95% of your food is cooked—and, consequently has more flavor. We toast the Burley tobacco for Lucky Strike Cigarettes to give it more flavor and seal it in. In almost any store you can see this "demonstrated." We show you why we toast the tobacco.

The Lucky Strike cigarette is a new creation—a new idea because the tobacco—

How to open the package
Tear off part of the top only, as shown

Cigarettes in paper packages of 20 are carried more handily this way, and keep better; less likely to spill into your pocket.



20 for 10c

If your dealer does not carry them, send $1 for a carton of 10 packages to The American Tobacco Co., New York City

It's toasted

Guaranteed by

The American Tobacco Co.
INCORPORATED

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What Happened Yesterday in Western Business?

Read C. B. Evans, editor of the Economist, in the Business Section of today's Public Ledger. His dispatch from Chicago gives not merely the customary figures of trading, but the undercurrent of commercial thought and the trend of business affairs that accurately show what the West is thinking and doing.

Westerners in New York will find in C. B. E.'s articles the consensus of opinion of the leading manufacturers, business men and bankers of all the mid-western centers.

In addition to C. B. E.'s letter, there are complete reports of all financial and commodity exchanges, special dispatches, reports from Washington, and pertinent NEWS OF BUSINESS from every section of the United States.

The Public Ledger is the only daily newspaper issuing a special Business Section.

PHILADELPHIA

PUBLIC LEDGER

On Sale at Leading Hotel Newsstands in New York

TO SEE HISTORY IN THE MAKING.

The MID-WEEK PICTORIAL of THE NEW YORK TIMES is the only 24-page rotogravure illustrated publication issued anywhere in the United States. It appears every Thursday, presenting what is most historic, most beautiful, most thrilling, and most interesting on land and sea in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America! What a privilege to see History in the Making, to possess as priceless souvenirs the precious mementos of the most eventful episodes of history in the incomparably soft tones of rotogravure! All news stands. Every Thursday—24 pages, 10 cents a copy. Mailed, postage prepaid, to any address, one year, $5.00.

ANTI-DRAFT CASE GOES TO JURY TODAY

Judge Mayer Orders Acquittal of Miss Parker, Who Was Not Active After Bill Was Signed.

PARENTS WARNED STUDENTS

Prof. Cattell Testifies That He Told His Son to Avoid the Conspiracy Law in Writing Pamphlet.

Dr. James McK. Cattell, professor of psychology in Columbia University, took the stand in the Federal District Court, yesterday, as a witness for his son, Owen Cattell, who is on trial for conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the selective draft law.

"Is it not true that you came to my office the day following the arrest of your son and the other defendants in this case?" asked Harold A. Content, Assistant United States District Attorney.

"It is," Dr. Cattell answered.

"Now, is it not also a fact that while in my office you told me that the Government of the United States was making itself ridiculous in this case?"

Before Professor Cattell could answer, Morris Hillquit, counsel for young Cattell and his co-defendants, objected to the question and was sustained.

"And is it not true that you told me that you knew President Wilson and the members of his Cabinet, and that you were certain that they would not approve of the Government's action in this case?" Mr. Content asked.

Again Mr. Hillquit was ready with an objection and Judge Mayer sustained him.

The trial of Owen Cattell, Charles Francis Phillips, and Miss Eleanor Wilson Parker was resumed before Judge Mayer yesterday afternoon. The defense rested its case at 4 o'clock, and Judge Mayer ordered the jury to acquit Miss Parker, the evidence so far as she is concerned showing that she did not take any active part in the anti-conscription propaganda after President Wilson signed the Selective Draft bill on May 18 last. In the case of the two young men the jury will have to decide.

Tried to Stay Within the Law.

Phillips and Cattell testified on Tuesday, and both swore that they had intended to bring the no-conscription pamphlet, of which they, with Miss Parker, are joint authors, within the law, but that before they could make the necessary alterations the Federal Secret Service stepped in and seized the originals of the anti-draft documents. Both swore that they had not intended to violate the law, although several days later Phillips refused to register in his election district, stating that he would decline to live up to the law.

On the stand Miss Parker said that she had attended the meeting of the Collegiate Anti-Militarist League on May 8, and had aided in the preparation of the pamphlet the Government contends is evidence of a conspiracy to defeat the purposes of the law. She did not see the document after the President signed the draft law, nor did she have anything to do with the activities of Phillips and Cattell in getting the pamphlet printed.

"I really did not know whether it was legal or illegal," said Miss Parker in answer to a question by Mr. Content. She said that on Saturday, May 26, which was eight days after the President signed the draft law, Phillips called her on the telephone and said he was nervous for fear they had exceeded the authority granted them at the May 8 meeting, in regard to the composition of the pamphlet. Miss Parker told him he had better consult a lawyer, and it was after that Phillips consulted Harry Weinberger, who is the attorney for Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman.

"All of us," added Miss Parker, "wanted to make the pamphlet legal before distributing it."

Miss Parker said that she realized that it would be unlawful for a man of conscript age not to register, but said she did not know it was a crime for a third person to advise a man of the stipulated ages not to register.

Phillips Warned by Father.

Harry Phillips, a manufacturer of clothing, father of the defendant Phillips, followed Miss Parker on the stand. He testified that he had advised his son not to violate the laws of the United States and that his son had promised to keep within the law.

Mr. Content asked him if he knew that subsequent to the date on which he advised his son to obey the law the latter had refused to register as required by law. Mr. Hillquit objected and was sustained. The elder Phillips is known to have no sympathy with the propaganda of which his son was a part.

Professor Cattell testified that on May 26 and again on May 27 he had warned his son to stay within the law and had pointed out that the signing by more than one person of a document such as was planned would constitute a conspiracy.

Mrs. Cattell, the mother, and Miss Quinta Cattell, the sister of the defendant, corroborated the testimony of Dr. Cattell.

The last witness called was E. R. Brimhall, an instructor in psychology at Columbia. He said that Owen Cattell had told him that his father had advised him against violating the law and had informed him what constituted the crime of conspiracy.

Mr. Content and Mr. Hillquit will sum up this morning and the case is expected to go to the jury about noon.

LAST CHANCE TO REGISTER.

Slackers May Escape Jail by Going to District Headquarters.

Men of conscript age who have violated the Selective Draft law by failing to register for service still have a chance to keep out of jail if they go to the Assembly District Headquarters in the district in which they live and offer themselves for registration. Word to that effect was telegraphed to the Federal authorities in this city, yesterday, by Brig. Gen. E. H. Crowder, U. S. A., the Provost General of the United States. It is estimated that there are several thousand men in New York who have failed to observe the law and General Crowder's warning may be the last that will be given.

Philip Lavine, 128 Second Avenue, and Herman Woscow, 79 Division Street, who were arrested at an anarchist meeting on the east side last week, for failure to register and who refused when the chance was given to them, were sentenced to prison by United States Judge Julius M. Mayer yesterday. Lavine was sent to jail for one month and Lavine for four months. William Herrguth, who was also arrested at an anarchist meeting, was ordered returned to the Kings Park Insane Asylum from which he recently escaped.

John X. Ducastos, a Greek, who tried to change the record of his birth in order to escape registration, was sentenced to one month in prison by Judge Mayer.

Havana Dock Strike Spreads.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, June 20.—The cart and wagon strike has become general, the stevedores and other harbor workmen having joined it. The Government tried to relieve the congestion of the wharves today by using the wagons of the army and the Department of Public Works, driven by policemen, with a squad of two policemen to each wagon.

The Government Needs Marine Engineers, and Will Teach Likely Candidates Free

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20.—You will help your country in a direct and telling way by publishing in THE TIMES the fact that the United States Shipping Board is seeking the name and address of every man in the United States who can qualify, with or without special training, for a position as an engineer officer on an American merchant ship.

The Merchant Marine will need within eighteen months 5,000 additional engineers in all grades. To start in training those not yet qualified to secure United States inspection papers, the Government will open on July 2 a chain of free schools in marine engineering, at some of the best known technical colleges in the country, for which marine engineers of all grades, oilers, and water tenders, also stationary engineers, are eligible. Duration of term, one month.

After passing examinations of steamboat inspection service students will have opportunity for further training under service conditions until wanted on ships of the new merchant marine. The designated free engineering school for your section is Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J. Candidates for admission should apply to Professor F. L. Pryor, in charge of the course.

There are also needed for the merchant service 5,000 Captains and Mates. Candidates for this service may obtain free preliminary training in navigation at Government schools being established on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific Coasts.

Further information regarding the service in both branches may be had from Henry Howard, Director of Recruiting for the shipping board, Custom House, Boston.

WILLIAM DENMAN,
Chairman United States Shipping Board.

BEGIN BIG ROUND-UP OF CENSUS SHIRKERS

Six Subpoenas Issued and 100 Other Cases Under Investigation by the Director's Staff.

POLICE HAVE CHECK SYSTEM

Those Who Gave False Names and Addresses Must Appear at Headquarters for Examination.

Men and women who are trying to evade the State Military Census by giving false names and addresses are to be systematically hunted down and brought to the courts, it was announced yesterday at the office of the Director of the Census, at 261 Broadway. Director E. P. Goodrich issued subpoenas for six persons during the day and about 100 other cases reported from registration stations are under investigation.

Two of the persons for whom subpoenas were issued are said to have given false names and addresses in attempting to register. They have been investigated and reported "not found." Service of a subpoena was made by proxy on another census offender, a member of his family accepting it, but Mr. Goodrich ordered that the man be served personally and be required to appear today at the census headquarters for an examination.

"We have a very good record of the number of people who are liable through the work of the Police Department in its check-census," said Director Goodrich. "For example, in City Island the people there estimated the total population within the military age limits at 800, and yet the police found 1,400 eligible persons living there. Many persons may believe they have escaped the police census, but they will find that their neighbors or dwellers in the same apartment house have furnished the necessary data by which we will be enabled to reach the shirkers."

The registration yesterday was less than 90,000, the lowest daily registration thus far reported. It is believed that approximately two-thirds of the registration has been taken. Additional registration places were opened on the east side and in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn. Through the co-operation of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society forty additional stations were opened on the east side, and the Educational Alliance assisted in providing for the registration of several thousands. The League of Foreign Born Citizens has opened its headquarters at 138 Second Avenue for registration daily, from 7 to 10 o'clock.

One lot of census takers who have never ran short of supplies is that of the women of Westchester County, entrusted by Mark D. Stiles, County Census Director, with the entire work. Mrs. William Belknap of Oscawann, acting as Chairman, sent to Albany by automobile for the county supplies in advance and each of her leaders was instructed to keep 700 blanks of every kind ahead to be ready for emergencies.

"I am delighted with the way the suffragists have stood the test of this work," said Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip yesterday. "All of the 4,000 women workers have had a large vision of the magnitude and importance of the work, but they have at the same time grasped the details of the work and carried out complex orders like professionals. The success of the Westchester suffragists in the organization and machinery of their work shows that women can put through big jobs."

Arrest 19 Slackers; 16 Register.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 20.—Nineteen slackers, sixteen of whom are employes at the Singer Sewing Machine factory, were arrested today. Three refused to register when Sheriff Otto gave them the chance. They said they had enough experience with army life in Europe and did not come to this country to fight. The sixteen who registered were released, but those who refused were taken into custody. The prisoners are John Rosteck and Joseph Barkosk, Poles, and John Rios, a Spaniard.

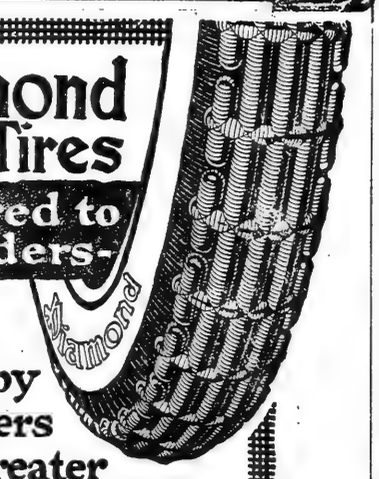


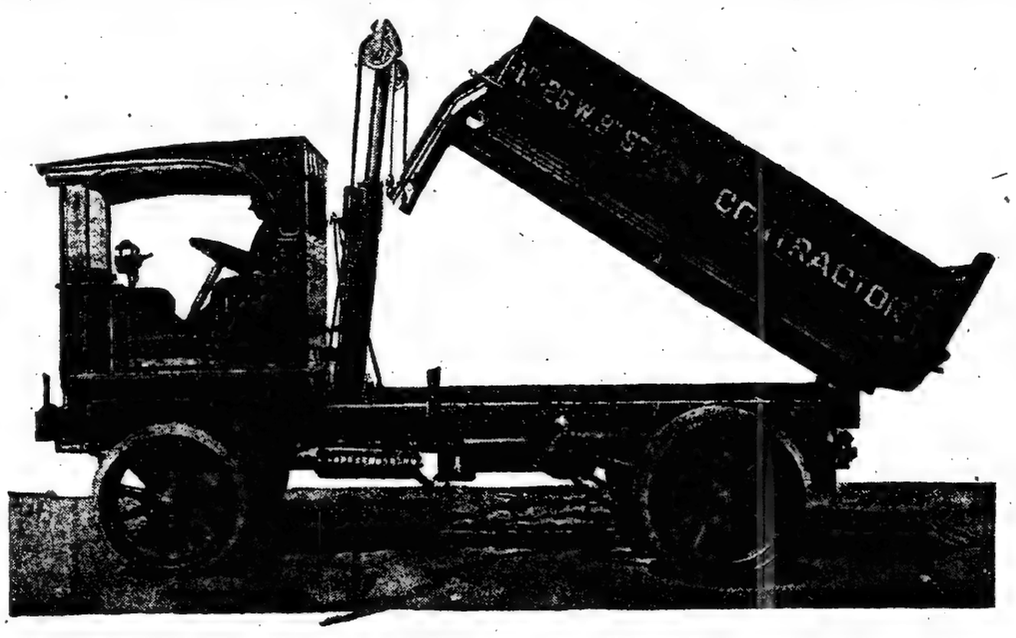
It helps one to keep in good condition to have a daily ration of

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FOOD

The entire nutriment of wheat and barley, and the mineral salts of the grain, all combine to make a *delicious food,* easy to digest, and a wonderful upbuilder of body, brain and nerves.

"There's a Reason"





"I Have Standardized on Garfords"

John Muldoon

"Enclosed find signed contract for *five more 6-ton Garford Dump Trucks.*

"This order, together with the fact that in the past three years I have purchased *thirteen other Garfords,* is a good indication of what I think of your trucks and your service.

"As a large subway contractor, *power* is my first consideration in a truck, *ability to keep in service* comes next, and *low operating cost and upkeep* are also very important.

"After a careful analysis of my experience with motor trucks, I have found that *Garfords stand first in each of these requirements.*

"I have therefore *standardized on Garfords.*"

Garford Motor Trucks

There's just one thing we can add to John Muldoon's enthusiastic endorsement — our *complete* line of trucks ranging in carrying capacity from 1 to 6 tons makes it possible for *you* to operate Garfords in *your* business —whatever it is—just as profitably as John Muldoon does in his. We can prove it.

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The Garford Motor Truck Company, Lima, Ohio

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4½, 7 and 10 ton Tractors
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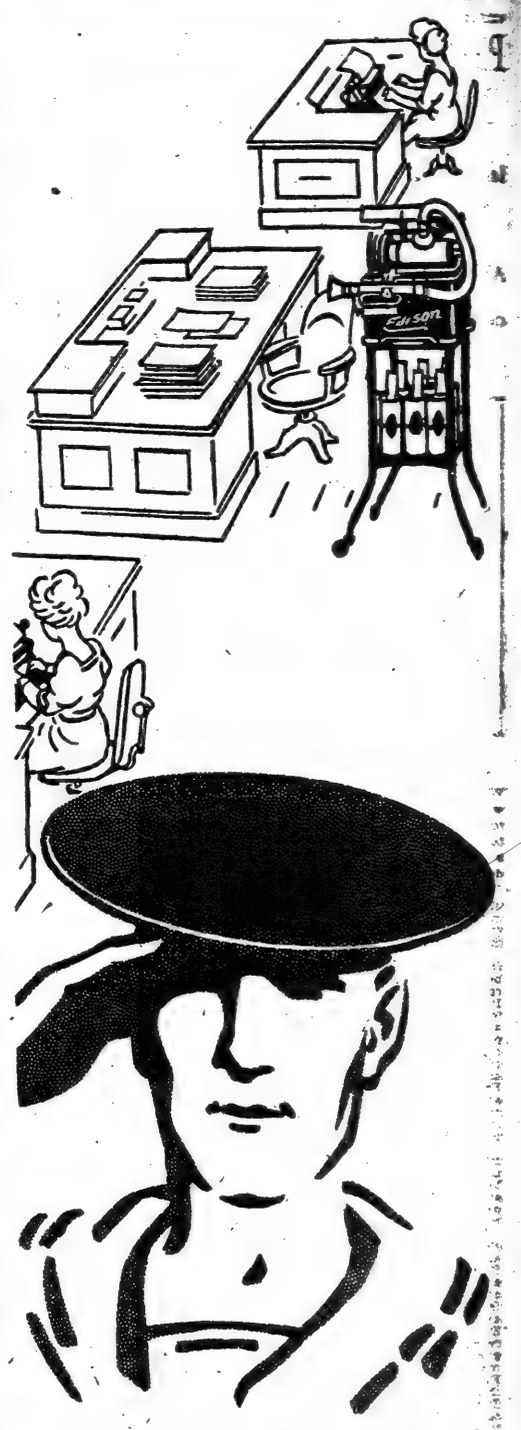
New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Chicago, Minneapolis, Salt Lake City, Seattle, St. Louis, Denver, El Paso, Houston, Portland, San Francisco, Columbus, Cincinnati, Los Angeles, Indianapolis, Harrisburg, Newark, Brooklyn, Spokane, Toledo, Birmingham, Louisville, Richmond, Chattanooga, Kansas City, Cleveland, Akron, Canton.

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The manufacturer of a high-class motor car wrote to owners of that car in the vicinity of New York asking what New York newspapers they read.

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PATRIOTIC RALLY AT CIVIC CONCERT

3,000 Sing National Anthem, with Anna Case, at Orchestra's Summer Opening.

'FIGHT FOR ART,' SAYS KAHN

Col. Chatfield, U. S. A., Pleads for Recruits — Monteaux's 80 Players Give Music of High Class.

Three thousand persons welcomed the Civic Orchestra last evening at the St. Nicholas Rink in West Sixty-sixth Street, and when they caught sight of an American flag moving to the front of the brightly lighted stage, they sprang to their feet while Anna Case sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," with Pierre Monteux's eighty players. On the second round, the prima donna suddenly raised the flag in both arms and cried "Sing!" which the enthusiastic crowd did in a shouting chorus.

The patriotic demonstration, occurring midway in an international program, was followed by brief speeches by Treasurer Otto H. Kahn of the Civic Orchestra Society, and Colonel W. H. Chatfield, U. S. A. Mr. Kahn, in introducing the military guest, emphatically lined up the Summer concerts in New York with some of the bigger undertakings now in the mind of the nation.

"We are all Americans," exclaimed Mr. Kahn, "whatever blood flows in our veins, and we can say, as was once said long ago, that it is not for honor, glory, or interest that we fight, but for liberty alone, the most precious of those high and noble things that make life worth living. Another of those things is art, and in time of war it is our duty to see that the sacred flame of art is not extinguished. The flag of art is a neutral flag, and, please God, it always will remain so. I want to add a word of the appreciation with which all our hearts go out to sublime France [applause] and to a distinguished son of France, Pierre Monteux, soldier and conductor.

"The keynote of everything at this time is patriotism," Mr. Kahn added, "and we have arranged that at each one of these concerts a speaker on national issues will appear."

The house cheered as he then presented Colonel Chatfield, who congratulated the society on its stand, not only for patriotism, but for music, which, he said, such an enterprise was able to pass on for the enjoyment of all. Then he told about the army recruiting.

"The facts speak loudly for themselves," Colonel Chatfield said. "The quota for New York is 10,000 men, two men in each thousand of population, to be obtained by June 30. There are ten days left, and we lack 3,000 men. General Pershing is waiting in France for this first regular army. Every corporation, every household, every club, every church can help, and we beg of them to do it.

"New York never yet took a large order but what it executed it," he continued. "There is no person in this house but can use his influence to produce recruits, and we beg of them to do it. We look to you to place this country where it may remain safe for democracy. When the war is over—and, God helping, it will be over soon—your country will still have trained men. I am calling on you to help us and help yourselves," he concluded, amid great applause.

Last night's music, as a beginning of the ten weeks' series, was of high class, including compositions of Bach and Beethoven, the first of these with solo by George Barrere, flutist of the Symphony Society; also French works of Lalo, Cesar Franck, and Charpentier, and others by the Russian, Rimsky Korsakoff, and the Rumanian Enesco. At the first violin's stand sat Gino Nastucci of the Metropolitan Opera. Miss Case sang with rare charm the familiar air of "Louise" and a number of songs and encores, besides the patriotic airs, ending with "America."

Next Sunday a second concert will be given.

HELD FOR SHOOTING FLAG.

V. E. Macy's Butlers Alleged to Have Mutilated Stars and Stripes.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, June 20.—Charged with shooting the American flag at the country home of V. Everit Macy in Ossining, two Scandinavian butlers employed there were arrested and held in $100 bail each in Judge Theodore C. Sherwood's court today. The prisoners asked time to obtain counsel, and the case was adjourned until Monday.

The defendants, George Petersen and Ordano Wallen, Norwegian and Dane, respectively, were arrested by Constable N. C. Tuttle on complaint of Joseph McGrath, another employe of the Macy estate, who told the Judge he witnessed the mutilation of the large silk flag that hung from the front porch.

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370, Interboro Delivery Company.
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83, G. M. Morrissey.
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BOSTON ROAD.
1015, The Speier Garage, Inc.
1262, Ross Garage & Taxi Co.
1365, McKinley Sq. Garage Co., Inc.
BROADWAY.
1876, New Departure Garage.
1910, Michael T. Watts.
2222, B'way Garage, Inc.
2444, Kesbec Sales Company.
2906, Cimiotti Garage Company.
3255, Claremont Garage, Inc.
3552, Childs Garage Co., Inc., S. W.
4162, Arrowhead Garage, Inc.
4842, Greater New York Garage.
5015, Brickner's Auto Supply Company, Inc.
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Lincoln Sq. Garage.
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Winton Company
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2131, Whelan's Garage.
BERGEN AVE.
807, Bronx County Auto Company.
BROOK AVE.
1094, Wm. & Thos. Witters Garage.
BROOME ST.
23, Broome Street Garage.
BROWN PLACE.
144, Dieterich-Edwards Company.
CASTLE HILL AVE.
1166, Estling's Garage, B.
CATHARINE ST.
38, Catharine Street Garage.
COURTLANDT AVE.
869, Courtlandt Garage.
CROTONA AVE.
1067, Crotona Garage.
DOWNING ST.
45, R. Tassi Sons Garage.
DYCKMAN ST.
244, Inwood Garage.
EAST 1ST ST.
79, Asens Garage.
EAST 7TH ST.
Cor. Lewis St., 7th Street Garage.
EAST 8TH ST.
216, New Royal Garage.
224, Stuyvesant Auto Trading Company and 9th St. Garage.
EAST 11TH ST.
810, Dochtermann Van Company.
EAST 12TH ST.
19, Cleric and Bambi.
EAST 23D ST.
141, Hoffman Taxicab Company.
438, Service Auto Trucking Co., Inc.
EAST 31ST ST.
129, Blue Sprocket Garage.
411, Express Garage.
EAST 37TH ST.
238, 37th Street Garage, McCook & Co.
EAST 39TH ST.
150, Lexington Auto Garage.
EAST 40TH ST.
27, Murray Hill Garage.
32, McDermott Garage.
EAST 41ST ST.
Commonwealth Garage.
142, Boylston Garage.
EAST 47TH ST.
Biltmore Garage, Inc., 205 to 213.
EAST 54TH ST.
126, Monmouth Garage.
216, Mercedes Garage.
226, Monmouth Garage.
415, Knickerbocker Garage.
EAST 55TH ST.
418, C. W. Cavenagh.
EAST 57TH ST.
156, 57th Street Garage, J. J. O'Hara.
EAST 59TH ST.
416, Oleger's Garage, C. A. Olager.
EAST 62D ST.
418, Central Garage.
EAST 64TH ST.
209, Ritz Garage.
226, Terrace Garage, Inc.
EAST 65TH ST.
226, Halcyon Garage, Inc.
242, Tuxedo Park Garage.
EAST 67TH ST.
61, J. McEwen.
EAST 72D ST.
E. River, Auto Club of America.
EAST 73D ST.
182, Brooks Garage.
EAST 75TH ST.
112, Urban Garage.
115, Spengler Auto Company.
178, Nathan Garage.
EAST 76TH ST.
428, Lind & Co., Gus.
EAST 77TH ST.
159, Ardsley Garage.
EAST 81ST ST.
208, Avon Garage.
EAST 84TH ST.
116, Belmont Garage.
157, 84th St. Garage Corp.
327, Yorkville Garage.
EAST 86TH ST.
205, Yorkville Central Garage.
EAST 88TH ST.
56, Wm. Pollock.
58, Watson Club Garage, Inc.
EAST 89TH ST.
Niagara Garage 57 East 89th St., New York
EAST 90TH ST.
431, Arfman's Garage
EAST 91ST ST.
432, Fisher's Garage Co., Inc.
EAST 98TH ST.
Cor. 5th Ave., Parkview Garage.
EAST 99TH ST.
51, Healy's Taxi Company.
EAST 103D ST.
400, Wicke's Garage, A. G.
EAST 104TH ST.
433, Eagle Garage.
437, Market Auto Garage.
EAST 108TH ST.
55, Lyons' Garage, M.
402, Saratoga Garage Co.
EAST 120TH ST.
154, Strathmann Auto Company.
165, Corinthian Garage.
EAST 126TH ST.
155, Kahn's Garage.
EAST 133D ST.
447, Byrnes Garage.
EAST 137TH ST.
252, 137th St. Garage Corp.
EAST 139TH ST.
279, Mott Haven Garage Co., Inc.
EAST 147TH ST.
430, Hub Garage Co.
EAST 149TH ST.
437, Hub Gasoline Station.
EAST 153D ST.
Cor. Bergen Ave., Bronx Centre Garage.
EAST 158TH ST.
770, Woodstock Garage.
EAST 163D ST.
490, Melrose Garage.
EAST 176TH ST.
412, Hewson's Garage.
941, Coryell Garage.
EAST 200TH ST.
Cor. Park Ave., Bedford Park Garage.
EAST 215TH ST.
Cor. White Plains Ave., Ruff's Garage.
EASTCHESTER ROAD
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ELEVENTH AVE.
440, New York Herald Garage.
FIRST AVE.
1108, Flynn Garage.
1292, Janovic, Emil.
1834, First Avenue Auto Garage, Inc.

FORDHAM ROAD.
561, Fordham Garage, Inc.
Fordham Road, Cambrelleng Av., Wm. Krohman's Gasoline Station.
FOX ST.
1107, Simpson Garage.
GRAND CONCOURSE.
2408, Holland's Gasoline Station.
2431, Concourse Garage.
2458, Grand Concourse Garage.
Cor. 176th St., Moller's Gas Sta., Wm. Gasoline and Oil Supply Co., cor. Echo Pl.
Bergen Garage, cor. 181st St.
J. Rice's Garage, cor. 182d St.
182d St., Maxim Garage.
HAMILTON PLACE.
17, Kesbec Sales Company, No. 2.
IRVING PLACE.
59, Gramercy Park Garage.
JEROME AVENUE.
1934, Jerome Ave. Garage.
Cor. 167th St., Jerome Ave. Gas Sta.
JUMEL PLACE.
29, Burke's Garage, W.
LAFAYETTE ST.
363, Michael T. Watts.
LAWRENCE ST.
90, Voelke's Garage, P.
MANHATTAN ST.
175, Fort Lee Ferry Garage.
MORRIS AVE.
396, Murphy's Garage.
1005, Levine Garage Corp.
Cor. 143d St., Munich and Medell.
MORRIS PARK AVE.
Cor. Mulliner Ave., Morris Park Garage.
PARK AVE.
481, Sanford Auto Company.
485, Willett & Co.
553, Cryder & Co.
587, Park Ave. Garage.
4506, Aetna Garage Co., Inc.
PEARL ST.
356, J. Kelly.
PLIMPTON AVE.
Cor. 172d St., Conway's Garage.
PROSPECT AVE.
966, Paramount Garage Co., Inc.
SAINT GEORGE CRESCENT
Cor. Van Cortlandt Ave., Lord's Gasoline Station.
ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
235, Eureka Automobile Station.
647, St. Nicholas Garage.
1006, Goff's Garage, F.
SEDGWICK AVE.
1407, Economical Garage.
1823, Bronx West Side Garage.
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.
2073, Boulevard Auto Company.
THIRD AVE.
4199, Reliance Garage.
Cor. 133d St., California Oil Works.
THOMPSON ST.
242, De Pola Garage.
TIEBOUT AVE.
2244, Overlook Ave.
TOMPKINS ST.
43, Helpenhauser Bros.
TRINITY AVE.
917, Trinity Garage.
UNIVERSITY AVE.
2614, Kingsbridge Garage.
UNION AVE.
1046, Model Garage.
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WASHINGTON AVE.
962, Yockel Bros. Corp.
WASHINGTON SQ. SOUTH.
73, Washington Square Garage.
WATER ST.
662, Clirkers, George.
WATTS ST.
155, Casino Garage.
WALKER AVE.
1780, Kolbe A.
3645, R. Bentley's Garage.
WEBSTER AVE.
1360, Kindermann & Sons Garage.
1818, Reliable Garage.
1826, Duggan's Webster Ave. Garage.
2669, Tyrrell & Co., Inc., Geo. H.
3131, McGee Garage, W. C.
WEST END AVE.
70, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.
83, Kelly Springfield Motor Truck.
87, Chevy Demos Co.
91, West End Garage.
102, United Garage.
112, Palette Garage.
305, Williams & Morford.
WEST 3D ST.
106, Third Street Garage.
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356, Donovan Trucking Co.
WEST 12TH ST.
245, Twelfth Street Garage.
WEST 15TH ST.
422, Piercy Contracting Company.
WEST 18TH ST.
157, Greenwich Garage.
180, Clinton Taxi Service.
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339, Fred Trinca Garage.
WEST 19TH ST.
428, Rich, Fitzpatrick.
WEST 30TH ST.
8, A. T. Garage, Inc., 143 W. 30th St., N. Y.
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242, J. Strout Garage.
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249, Martinique Garage.
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513, National Garage.
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205, Garland Service Co.
524, N. Y. Automobile Garage
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512, Peter White Garage.
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146, Opera House Garage.
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252, International Garage.
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307, Astor Garage.
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406, Interboro News.
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228, Carlened Co.
WEST 48TH ST.
215, Forty-eighth Street Garage.
WEST 49TH ST.
147, Forty-ninth Street Garage.
225, Bowman Auto Company.
301, Equitable Auto Company.
327, Sally Wiesbader, Inc.
WEST 50TH ST.
218, Mason Bros., Inc.
235, People's Garage.
349, Caron Garage.
WEST 51ST ST.
123-131, Parker's Garage.
139, O'Toole's Garage.
141, Ritz-Carlton Garage.
218, J. A. Ryan.
222-224, Postal Garage.
WEST 52D ST.
112, Joscelyn Garage.
115, 52d Street Garage, Blake Luke.
146, M. W. Smith Co.
551, McNulty Bros.
630, Buick Motor Co., Thos. A. Cowan.
WEST 54TH ST.
114, Proud Taylor Elec. Co.
124, The Corvan Garage.
147, Webb's Garage.
155, S. S. Garage, Inc.
238, Norman Garage.
247, Auto Club of America.
Cor. B'way, Reo Motor Car Company.
WEST 55TH ST.
139, Aero Garage.
411, Hotel Rental Service.
417, Stearns Co., F. B., of N. Y.
419, Mitchell Motor Car Company.
WEST 56TH ST.
107, Park Garage.
114, Great Northern Garage.
122, Lotos Garage.
133, Gem Garage.
152, Newport Transfer Co., M. Buckley.
155, Flint Garage, L. H. Cornish.
160, Day and Night Garage.
Cor. 8th Ave., Columbus Circle Gas & Oil Co.
WEST 57TH ST.
515, Clinton Garage.
518, Eagle Garage.
631, White Company.
Cor. B'way, Colt-Stratton Company.
WEST 60TH ST.
20, Lewis, S. H.
25, Locomobile Co. of America.
40, St. Paul Garage.
WEST 62D ST.
8, Detroit Cadillac Motor Company.
42, Marmon, N. Y. Company.
WEST 64TH ST.
203, Grand Garage, Inc., L. J. Kelly.
205, Colonial Garage.
Cor. West End Ave., International Motor Company.
302, Acme Garage.
WEST 65TH ST.
214, Long Acre Motor Company.
218, Pyramid Garage.
306, New York Auto Garage.
WEST 67TH ST.
52, West 67th St. Garage.
WEST 68TH ST.
142, Joseph A. Ryan.
230, Modern Garage.
241, Thomey Auto Service.
252, Economical Garage.
WEST 69TH ST.
244, B. & B. Garage.
246 Hetzer Bros.
268, Continental Garage.
WEST 70TH ST.
320, W. B. Thom.
340 Edson Garage, M. Edson.
WEST 75TH ST.
207, 75th St. Garage.
WEST 76TH ST.
208, Superior Motor Garage Co.
Cor. B'way, Ason Garage.
WEST 77TH ST.
200, D. P. D. Garage.
WEST 80TH ST.
214, Apthorp Garage, Depalina & Wilson.
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211, Burghardt Mills Co.
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Savoy Service Station 220 to 230.
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211, Concord Garage.
252, Belnord Garage.
265, Jerome Garage.
267, Astor Garage
271, Riverview Garage.
WEST 89TH ST.
121, St. Urban Garage.
137, The Robt. Thedford Garage Co., Inc.
171, Champion Garage.
210 West End Auto Palace.
WEST 90TH ST.
2, Kingston Garage.
WEST 93D ST.
55, Turin Garage & Supply Co., Inc.
WEST 95TH ST.
215, Royal Garage.
WEST 96TH ST.
315, Thedford's Garage, Inc.
WEST 100TH ST.
11, Century Garage.
146, Eureka Garage Corp.
WEST 101ST ST.
160, Bonair Garage and Supply Co.
202, Maxwellies Garage.
WEST 102ND ST.
204, Miller's Garage, J.
WEST 105TH ST.
112, Consolidated Garage & Taxi Co.
Cor. 5th Ave., Michael T. Watts.
WEST 107TH ST.
102, Royal Garage, Branch B.
241, Elite Garage.
WEST 108TH ST.
234, Manchester Garage Co.
WEST 109TH ST.
254, Bonavista Garage Co.
WEST 110TH ST.
145, Cathedral Park Garage, Inc.
WEST 125TH ST.
65, Alhambra Garage Co.
WEST 122D ST.
532, University Garage.
WEST 124TH ST.
208, Normal Automobile Station.
WEST 125TH ST.
2959 B'way, Martin Taxi Service Co.
WEST 127TH ST.
552, Olympic Garage.
WEST 129TH ST.
303, Security Garage.
WEST 132D ST.
133, Kingwood Garage.
WEST 133D ST.
Cor. St. Nicholas Ave. Daly Bros. Gasoline Station.
WEST 141ST ST.
807, Strand Auto Co.
WEST 142D ST.
Cor. 5th Ave., Baker, R. & L. Co.
WEST 144TH ST.
22, West 144th Street Garage, Inc.
30, Dolphin Garage.
306, Muller's Garage.
WEST 150TH ST.
457, Convent Garage, Inc.
WEST 152D ST.
50-52, J. J. Mahon.
466, May Garage Co., Inc.
WEST 154TH ST.
434, Fort Washington Garage.
WEST 165TH ST.
414, Speedway Garage.
WEST 161ST ST.
519, Kay Bee Garage, Inc.
WEST 168TH ST.
554, Washington Heights Garage.
WEST 170TH ST.
Cor. Broadway, Kesbec Sales Co., No. 3
Cor. Haven Ave., Haven Ave. Garage.
WEST 181ST ST.
512, Beaver & Son., J. P.
WEST 181ST., BRONX.
14, Mount Hope Service Station.
WEST 207TH ST.
602, Laird Bros. Garage.
WEST 234TH ST.
Cor. Broadway, McPartland's Gasoline Station, P.
WHITE PLAINS ROAD.
Gasoline Station Inc., 2221.
3445, Benjamin, Geo. W.
WILLIAMSBRIDGE ROAD.
1483, Thompson's Garage, J.
NEAR PELHAM PARKWAY.
E. Manson & Son.

BROOKLYN

ABERDEEN ST.
F. Siegman, cor. Bushwick Ave.
ALBANY AVENUE.
Albany Garage.
ATLANTIC AVE.
Ajax Garage, 1569.
E. H. Dunn, 2762.
Hart & Vendell, Atlantic Ave. & Linwood St.
Van Ayden Garage, 2814.
C. J. Williams, 2785.
W. S. Bridjette, 359.
Dinguid Bros, 975.
Mohawk Garage, 1340.
Moll's Garage, 430.
E. P. Palmer, 1255.
United States Garage, 1620-1630.
Warwick Auto Supply Co., Atlantic Ave. & Warwick St.
AVE. Q.
Irving Garage, 1057.
BAINBRIDGE ST.
Bainbridge Garage, 631.
BAY RIDGE AVE.
Island Garage, 245.
Mitznight Bros., 246.
BEDFORD AVE.
Bedford Ave. Auto Taxi Co., 639.
Bedford Gasoline Supply, 858 to 862.
Bedford Auto Garage, 942.
I. C. Kirkham, 1865.
Parkside Gaso. Station, 2006.
Powell Garage, 2038.
Martin's Garage, 2460.
Slocum Motor Service, Inc., 1545.
Martin's Garage, 2460.
BERGEN ST.
Pitkin Auto Co., 2130.
Elmwood Garage, 603.
BOERUM PLACE.
Boerum Place Garage, 27.
BUSHWICK AVE.
Alvyn Garage, 262.
BUTLER ST.
Buick Motor Co. 234.
CHAUNCEY ST.
Marquis Garage, cor. Patchen Ave.
CHURCH AVE.
Church & Bedford Ave., J. J. Bollinger.
Premier Garage, 1616.
CLARK ST.
St. George Garage, 53.
CLERMONT AVE.
M. S. Marlborough Sons, 470.
Clermont Ave. Garage, 432.
COLLEGE PLACE.
Zerega Garage, 22.
Brooklyn Heights Motor Cabs, 10.
Little Garage, 12
COMMERCIAL ST.
E. G. Stache's, Sons, 70.
CONEY ISLAND AVE.
Kensington Garage, 712.
Nonpareil Garage, 794.
Prospect Park South Garage, 482.
Oakcrest, 1201.
COOK ST.
Cook Garage, Inc., 168.
COOPER ST.
Cooper Garage, 238.
Cypress Garage and Repair Co., 1714.
CORNELIA ST.
Cornelia Garage & Repair Corp., 2319.
CORTELYOU ROAD.
Lewis D. Hewitt.
CRANBERRY ST.
Pioneer Garage, 23.
CRESCENT ST.
Foot of, C. J. Wellman.
Adelphi Garage, 200.
CROSS ST.
Bath Beach Garage & Machine Co., 1907.
CUMBERLAND ST.
Hill Garage, 370.
DE KALB AVE.
Goldstein Garage, 796.
Star Garage & Machine Shop, 886-890.
DUFFIELD ST.
Extension Garage, 60.
EASTERN PARKWAY.
I. Goodman, 1700.
The Silverman Garage, cor. Sterling Pl
H. Tarnow, 1917.
Washington Garage, Eastern Parkway & Sterling Place.
EAST NEW YORK AVE.
E. E. Stewart, 1730.
EAST 48TH ST.
Glenwood Garage, W. O. Baur, 635.
EAST 29TH ST.
Clarendon Garage, 253.
Goodwin's Garage, Cor. Tilden Ave.
EAST 92D ST.
and Flatlands Ave., Canarsie, Geo. Krier.
ECKFORD ST.
Eckford Garage, 75.
18TH AVE.
Garage Colony, Inc., 8236.
Kenmore Garage, 4440.
11TH ST.
Thomas Pitbladdo, 478.
EMERSON PLACE.
Emerson Place Garage, 94.
EIN ST.
Monadnock Garage, 1061.
54TH ST.
Sunset Garage, 314.
55TH ST.
Bay Ridge Garage, 359.
59TH ST.
Blythebourne Garage, 1339.
FLATBUSH AVE.
Bklyn Riding & Drl. Club, Cor. Flam. St.
Supreme Gas Station, Flatbush Ave. Extension and Prince St.
Regenhard & Kotter, 1487.
Extension Garage, 81 Flatbush Ave. Extension.
Victor Selling Co., 103 Flatbush Ave. Extension, cor. Tillary St.
Michael T. Watts, Flatbush Ave. Extension.
B. F. Stephen's Flatbush Ave. and Stephen's Court.
FOREST AVE.
F. J. Heiss, 47.
Platz Bros., 67.
FORT HAMILTON AVE.
R. A. Hill, 6350.
James Quigley, 6530.
FOSTER AVE.
Eisenhauer, Mario, Cor. E. 21st St.
Lipstott & Allen, 902.
FOURTH AVE.
Fischer & Fischer, Fourth Ave. & 39th St.
Crescent Garage, 6317.
G. Ferrigno, 280.
FOURTH ST.
Cross Garage, 331.
44TH ST.
West End Garage & Auto Co., 1342.
FULTON ST.
Geo. Pool & Son, 72.
Fulton Park Garage, opposite Lewis Av.
GATES AVENUE.
Elbram Garage, 661.
Kaufman's Garage, 614.
GREENE AVENUE.
Royal Garage & Machine Co., 1003.
HALL STREET.
Sloan Engineering Co., 240.
HAMILTON AVENUE.
Frank Resse, 128.
HANCOCK STREET.
Hancock Garage & Repair Co., 940.
Pupki Auto Co., 488.
HARMON ST.
Irving Garage, 379.
HENRY STREET.
Henry Garage, 548.
HERKIMER STREET.
Herkimer Garage, 240.
American Auto Service, 681.
Beach-Knowles & Hill, 7.
HIGHLAND BOULEVARD.
F. Siegman, Cor. Bushwick Ave.
HOPE ST.
Nassau Garage, 120.
HOWARD AVENUE.
Howard Garage, Cor. Eastern Pkway.
HUMBOLDT STREET.
Leaky Motor Car Co., Inc., 55.
HURON STREET.
Oakland Garage, 183.
IRVING AVENUE.
Irving Ave. Garage, 35.
JEFFERSON AVENUE.
P. M. Marko, 102.
JAMAICA AVE.
Forest Park Garage, 1077.
JUNIUS ST.
Junius Garage, 238-242.
KINGS HIGHWAY.
Geo. Doyle, 33.
Fred. Hommel Garage, Cor. Snyder Ave.
KNICKERBOCKER AVE.
Campbell's Garage, Cor. Moffat St.
Knickerbocker Garage, 118.
KOSCIUSKO ST.
Mitchell Garage, 79.
LAFAYETTE AVENUE.
Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co., 3.
S. & M. Garage, 431.
LEXINGTON AVE.
L. A. Disbrow, 259.
Lexington Garage, 411.
Quincy Garage, 834.
LENOX ROAD.
Private Owners' Garage, 21.
LIBERTY AVE.
L. Milchman, 1106.
LOTT STREET.
Beverley Garage, 146.
MADISON STREET.
Sylvan Garage, 623.
MANHATTAN AVE.
Manhattan Ave. Garage, 582.
Greenpoint Garage.
MARCY AVE.
Big Four Garage, 633.
MAUJER STREET.
Maujer Garage, 264.
McDONOUGH STREET.
McDonough Garage, 408.
METROPOLITAN AVE.
109, Richard Schnibbe.
Neuman's Metropolitan Garage, 1439.
MONROE STREET.
C. B. Crossman Garage, 107.
J. H. Waite, 493.
MORGAN AVE.
Morgan Ave. Garage, Cor. Meserole St.
MYRTLE AVE.
Cor. New Fresh Pond Road, Ridgewood, Auto Garage.
NEW UTRECHT AVE.
H. M. Dickover & Son, 5003.
NOSTRAND AVE.
Hawthorne Garage, 1187.
NORTH 6TH ST.
Yacenda's Garage, 127.
NO. 9TH ST.
Roebling Auto Supply Co., 235.
OCEAN AVE.
Ocean Ave. Garage, 2042.
OCEAN PARKWAY.
Shelbourne Garage, foot of Ocean Pkwy.
Circle Garage, 4.
Morris Levy, Ocean Parkway & Neptune Ave.
Cor. Prospect Ave., F. R. Welch.
OSBORN ST.
237, Osborn Garage.
Central Garage, 167-169.
PACIFIC ST.
Portland Garage, 670.
W. C. Quinn, 161.
PARK AVE.
Park Ave. Garage, 804.
Tompkins Garage, 756.
Park Ave. Garage, Park & Clinton Aves.
PARK PLACE.
Elanel Garage, 500.
PENNSYLVANIA AVE.
East New York Garage, 65.
Penn Glen Garage, Glenmore Avs.
POWELL ST.
Cor. Sutter Ave., Sapir's Garage.
PROSPECT PLACE.
Healy, Prospect Garage, 731.
PUTNAM AVE.
United Motor Co., 100.
Kohlmeyer's Garage, 1726
Brooklyn Auto Delivery Co., 101.
PRESIDENT ST.
Joseph D'Esterre, 1229.
RALPH AVE.
Ralph Garage, 199.
RIDGEWOOD AVE.
Ridgewood Ave. Garage, 295.
REID AVE.
Putnam Garage, 200.
ROEBLING ST.
Quick Service Garage, cor. Division Ave.
ROCKAWAY AVENUE.
Rockaway Garage, 536-538.
ROGERS AVE.
Flatbush Auto Service Co., 1345.
ST. JOHN'S PLACE.
Dr. C. O'Neill, 1424.
SCHOLES ST.
Graham Garage, 162.
SENATOR ST.
Senator Garage, 416.
ST. MARKS AVE.
Armstrong Garage Co., Inc., 301.
Court Garage, 233.
Pratt Hendricks Co., 239.
60TH ST.
Sunset Garage, Inc., 1535.
STAGG ST.
Stagg Garage, 130.
STATE ST.
Daniel F. E. Leary, 203.
75TH ST.
Shore Road Garage, 315.
SHEEPSHEAD BAY ROAD.
Bayside Garage, 1787.
SIXTH ST.
Dennis Garage, 282.
16TH ST.
Unique Garage, 543.
SNYDER AVE.
Brooklyn Motor Car Co., 44.
J. J. Snyder & Sons, 55.
Snyder Ave. Garage, 34.
STERLING PLACE
Voll's Garage, 109.
Eagle Garage, Eastern Parkway & Sterling Place.
STONE AVE.
Lux Garage, 34, near B'way.
STUYVESANT AVE.
Stuyvesant Heights Garage, 98.
TILDEN AVE.
Flatbush Auto Co., 2222.
20TH ST.
Hollender Garden Garage, 20th St. and Railroad Ave.
Hosch Bros. Co., 231.
24TH AVE.
D. H. Joyce, 8827.
UNDERHILL AVE.
Standard Garage Service Co., 103.
UNION ST.
Hurwitz Garage, Cor. Sutter Ave.
McIntosh Bros., 811.
Park Plaza Garage, 920.
Union Garage, 784.
Academy Garage, 839.
VANDERBILT AVE.
Vanderbilt Garage, 267.
VERNON AVE.
M. Reichelsohn's Garage, 230.
Hohwelsner & Son, 373.
Keystone Garage, 301.
WASHINGTON AVE.
Consumers Park Gasolene Station, Montgomery St.
WATKINS ST.
Watkins St. Garage, 852.
WAVERLY AVE.
J. J. Hillis, 22.
Waverly Garage, 384.
WEIRFIELD ST.
Fred Brugel's Garage, 399.
WEST 8TH ST.
F. A. Kelsey, 2362.
WEST 37TH ST.
Seagate Garage, W. 37th St. & Mermaid Ave.

LONG ISLAND.

ASTORIA.
Astoria Garage, Willow & Franklin Sts.
Charles Amann, 79 Fulton Ave.
Brust Bros. Garage, 238 8th Ave.
Falconer Garage Co., 183 Jamaica Ave.
Private Auto Rental Service Co., 22 Grand Ave.
Herman's Garage, 270 Fifth Ave.
Bacigue & Marks, 177 Vandeventer Ave.
Uhl & Metz, 383 Lockwood St.
Michael T. Watts, Queensboro Bridge Plaza.
BAYSIDE.
Auto Repair & Machine Works.
Otto's Gasoline Station.
COLLEGE POINT.
Geo. Duer.
Horn & McCracken.
CONEY ISLAND.
West End Garage, Cook's Lane and Railroad Ave.
CORONA.
Palace Garage, 10-12 Jackson Ave.
Chatfield Garage, Jackson Ave., nr. 41st St.
Corona Motor Car Co.
Jackson Garage.
Chuck's Garage, Jackson Ave.
Haines Gaso. Station, J. W. Haines, Prop., Jackson Ave.
ELMHURST.
Elmhurst Bridge Garage, Kingsland Ave.
W. A. Pulis Garage, Jackson Ave. & 25th St.
Schmidt Bros. Garage, Jackson Ave. & Trainsmeadow Rd.
FLUSHING.
Flushing Auto Garage, 110 Broadway.
John Geddes.
Mold's Garage.
Queensboro Garage, 69 Broadway.
Dunn's Gaso. Station, B'way & 22d St.
Excelsior Motor Cycle Garage, 53 B'way.
Upper Flushing Garage, 49 Murray St.
Fialtz Bros., 5 Jaeger St.
New Broadway Flushing Garage, Sanford Ave. & Broadway.
FOREST HILLS.
Continental Garage, Continental Ave.
Forest Hills Garage, Queens Blvd.
Fred Frey, Metropolitan & Cooper Aves.
GLENDALE.
A. Geier, 2904 Myrtle Ave.
Wm. Rupp, Cooper Ave.
F. Schoenseigel & Co., Cooper Ave.
Myrtle Garage, Cooper & Myrtle Aves.
HOLLIS.
Hollis Gaso. Station, Fulton St., Russell Yeaple, Prop.
W. Stafford, Hillside & Flushing Aves.
HOWARD BEACH.
Anderson & Sierk.
H. Paulson.
JAMAICA.
Baker Bros. Garage Co., Inc., 19 No. Washington St.
Frank Berman, 134 Rockaway Rd.
Disbrow Bros., Hillside Ave.
Franklin Garage, 5 Franklin St.
International Garage, Smith St.
D. Koster & Son, Hillside Ave.
C. Higgins, Locust Ave. & Merrick Road.
Mott Bros., Hillside, Ave.
Palm Garage, Hillside & Flushing Aves.
Wiegel's Garage, Union Hill St.
Strang Auto Garage Co., Inc., Fulton at Smith St.
Quinlan Gasoline Station, Merrick Rd.
Mrs. Schmidt, Hillside & Columbus Aves.
Unity Garage, Queens Boulevard.
LITTLE NECK.
Cornell's Garage.
LONG ISLAND CITY.
C. J. Brown, Bridge Plaza.
Burke's Gaso. Station, Thompson Ave. & Hulst St.
Crescent Garage, 324 Jackson Ave.
Ford Motor Co., Jackson Ave.
Model Garage, 95 Paynter Ave.
Perrine's Garage, 207 First Ave.
Richensteen Bros., Bridge Plaza.
Taft's City Garage, 110 First Ave.
Watt's Gasoline Station, Bridge Plaza.
Webster Ave. Garage, 4th & Webster Ave.
MIDDLE VILLAGE
Hirsch, Jacob.
NORTH BEACH.
Wiener Motor Works.
OZONE PARK.
L. F. Meliere, Jerome Ave.
A. Schaempp, Rockaway Road.
QUEENS.
Queens Auto Repair Shop, Hempstead Road.
Mrs. C. Kammerer, Hempstead Rd.
RICHMOND HILL.
Apex Garage, Lefferts, nr. Jamaica Ave.
Kew Gardens Garage, Metropolitan Ave.
K. & S. Garage & Repair Co., Lefferts Av.
J. J. Lake & Son, 3313 Jamaica Ave.
Park Garage, Lefferts & Jamaica Ave.
Richmond Hill Garage & Machine Co., Hillside Ave. & Vine St.
Jerome Garage,

URGES US TO RUSH A BIG AIR FLEET

Baron Sydenham Says That Is Quickest and Most Effective Way to Aid Allies.

INDORSES COFFIN'S PLAN

British Expert Thinks Overwhelming Power in the Air Would Soon Win in the West.

By LORD SYDENHAM
British Expert on Military Science.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 20.—It is reported that Congress will be asked for $600,000,000 for the air service and a Department of Aeronautics will shortly be created. Howard Coffin, in urging the provision of such a formidable fleet of airplanes as would "so blind the eyes of the German armies as to throw the balance of power completely and permanently into the hands of America and her allies," has shown a rare grasp of the situation on the western front.

The co-operation of a large American army cannot be expected for many months. The difficulties of finding transport for even a quarter of a million men with guns, horses, and stores and keeping them supplied subsequently are necessarily great. Such a feat has never been accomplished. In the South African war the total forces transported over sea were somewhat less, but the process was spread over many months, and the whole surplus tonnage of Great Britain was available. Moreover, there was no submarine menace to be encountered and conditions at sea, thanks to the navy, which frustrated the scheme Germany endeavored to engineer, were those of peace. Her vast resources and the inherent capacity of accomplishing great undertakings will enable the American Government to solve this problem of transport, as well as that of organizing, training, and equipping a great national army, but the time element enters deeply into all operations of war.

We can no longer expect a great Russian offensive, which, combined with those of the Allies in the west and on the Italian front, would have ended the war this Autumn. More German and Austrian troops will be brought from the east to the western and southern theatres of war, and if internal conditions in Germany permit we must face a prolongation of the war. Meanwhile, the greatest service America can render is to send the largest possible force of airplanes into the field in the shortest possible time.

If the Allies were possessed of an absolute sufficiency of aircraft the enemy could be expelled from France and Belgium quickly with certainty. It would be practicable, as Howard Coffin pointed out, to blind and storm their strongest positions with minimum loss. But a scientific sustained attack on their lines of communication would compel a retreat which might be converted into a rout. Air power had given indication of what it was capable of before the battle of the Marne. Ever since its importance has grown by leaps and bounds, and it is known that there are no limitations, except those arising from a shortage of machines and trained men to use them or impossible weather conditions. On land it has been the determining cause of victory and life-saving. If its use at sea had been well developed earlier little would have been heard of Zeppelins. It has actually proved a formidable antagonist to the submarine, and an adequate number of machines employed to the best advantage, could largely reduce the number of victims of German piracy.

Air power has, therefore, proved capable of exercising a dominant influence in the war, but this was realized too late to permit of the provision of the huge number of aircraft required to produce a decisive effect. One lesson has been learned in America and will now be applied without stint.

While numbers are essential, the human factor alone can command success, the Germans have produced a limited number of expert fighters, but their airmen as a whole have fallen far short of the Allies in qualities of individual initiative and almost reckless daring, which characterizes the Anglo-Saxon race. Our psychology is better suited to the service of the air than that of the Teuton. American pilots have greatly distinguished themselves already, and the service which is now being built up will be peculiarly formidable.

For the rapid construction of machines America possesses unrivaled resources and organizing power. With wise direction it may be possible to place a large number of soldiers in the field within a few months and rapidly to reinforce them. Until such a time as an American army corps can be thrown into the battle line no form of help to the allied armies in France and Flanders would be comparable to that which 1,000 airplanes would afford, and no other arm would be nearly so effective. The Allies are now strong in artillery, and if the most rapid possible construction of airplanes entailed some reduction of guns this condition might be accepted without misgiving.

YALE SENDING AVIATORS.

Prominent Athletes Join the Lafayette Flying Corps in France.

Eleven more American aviators have sailed recently to join the Lafayette Flying Corps with the French Army. Their names are George C. Moseley of Highland Park, Ill., who was the left-end in the Yale football team for two years; Dumares Spencer, also of Yale and Highland Park; Alan F. Winslow, River Forest, Ill., Yale football team; Curtis B. Munson of New York and Yale University, Harry P. Carlton of Buffalo and Yale, Gorman De F. Larner, son of the late Robert M. Larner, founder of the Gridiron Club at Washington, and an athlete of Columbia University; John F. Rolph of Centreville, Md., John H. Baugham, Washington, N. C.; Robert E. Hoeber of Nutley, N. J.; Clarence W. Bosworth, New York, and John T. L. Jeffries of Boston.

One hundred and seventy-five Americans under 21 years sailed for France on the same steamship with the aviators to join the American Field Ambulance Service. There were also many surgeons and nurses.

GOETHALS URGES BIG AIR NAVY

Advocates Concentration of Control Under Cabinet Minister.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—General George W. Goethals urged upon the Senate Sub-Committee on Aeronautics today the importance of organizing a huge air navy as a means of winning the war. The General favored the Shapgard-Hulbert bill now in Congress to create a department of aeronautics, with a Cabinet Minister at its head.

"Aviation is a very important element in this war," said General Goethals. "Every week emphasizes its potency. Control of the air, with artillery, will be the two determining factors of the war. Aeronautical authority now is diaributed through various branches of the service and it ought to be concentrated. We need responsibility focused under one head. I am convinced that the air service would work much better by holding some one man responsible and vesting him with ample authority. This bill is working along the right direction. Division always weakens. Concentrate power and hold one man to results. If you do that and build up as complete an air service as you can, the outcome of this war will not be in doubt."

Frederick H. Allen of New York, who helped organize the Lafayette Escadrille, said aeronautics were enough of a factor in the war to warrant the entire time of one department.

"At the beginning of the war," he said, "the British Admiralty was slow in regard to airplanes. Many sea dogs of the navy kept saying, 'Ships are good enough for me.' The airmen in the British Navy were held back. They could not get what they wanted, but now, under the Air Ministry, they are getting it. Before the British Air Ministry was created there was always conflict of authority and competition between the Admiralty and the War Office for machines. The same was true of France, but now they have a Deputy Minister of War for Aviation, who does nothing but handle aeronautics, and does it for the navy as well as for the army. That is what we must do in our own country."

WILLYS IN AIRPLANE WORK.

Automobile Manufacturer Will Direct Production of Curtiss Machines.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, June 20.—John N. Willys, head of the Willys-Overland Company, who recently became a Director of the Curtiss Aeroplane Company, has taken over the production end of the Curtiss factories. He will have supervision of the finances also.

By this arrangement Mr. Willys will, from time to time, as the expected war contracts develop, transfer the purchasing and like departmental heads of his automobile interests to the Curtiss plants. The system of production will be reorganized according to the plan of the standardized automobile plant. Parts or the whole of seven factories for producing metal and wooden parts, castings and the like will also be taken over, and when need arises new factories will be built. A production of more than 5,000 planes a year is planned.

Glenn H. Curtiss will continue as President of the Curtiss Company, but he will be relieved of the production and sales duties so that he may devote his entire time, with that of his engineers, to research and experimental work on new types which, it is promised, will mark a new era in aerial warfare. This is as far as the guarded statement of the company will go.

MANNING ASKS NEW TRIAL.

Counsel Tells Justice Cropsey Charge Turned Jury in O'Brien Case

Martin W. Littleton told Justice Cropsey in the Queens County Supreme Court yesterday that he believed the jury was influenced by resentment created by the justice's charge to the jury in giving Honora May O'Brien a $225,000 verdict against his client, John B. Manning, the 84-year-old broker for his failure to marry her. The statement was made in the argument of a motion to set the verdict aside on the ground that it was grossly excessive. Attorney Stephen Baldwin, who represented Miss O'Brien, responded that he considered the verdict inadequate considering the reputed wealth of Manning an in view of the accepted practice of the higher courts in this State of affirming judgments in breach of promise actions of 16 per cent. of the wealth of defendants.

Justice Cropsey said he was going over the testimony very carefully before he gave a decision, and he particularly wanted a transcript of the testimony of Manning. This was furnished to him by Mr. Littleton.

Neither Manning nor Miss O'Brien was in court during the argument of the motion.

Mrs. Hyman, "Financier," Indicted.

The Grand Jury yesterday returned four indictments charging grand larceny against Mrs. Ray Hyman, whose get-rich-quick scheme netted a few investors from 50 to 100 per cent. a month for a time before she went bankrupt. Mrs. Hyman will not be arraigned in General Sessions to plead to the indictment until a disposal has been made of the bankruptcy proceedings in the Federal courts. More than thirty of Mrs. Hyman's alleged victims testified before the Grand Jury.

Actress Kills Herself with Gas.

Elsie Clarus, 36 years old, an actress, committed suicide yesterday in a furnished room at 47 West Forty-seventh Street by inhaling gas. A maid, detecting an odor of gas, called Patrolman Gainer, who forced the door. No letters assigning any cause were found.

PROJECT BIG FLEET OF BATTLE PLANES

Continued from Page 1.

tions plants now making shells, but the relative number needed will not interfere with the production of shells.

"The whole answer to the problem before us is standardization. American development of the airplane motor will be a standardized motor. If necessary, parts exactly alike can be turned out in quantity in one factory and shipped to a different place to be assembled. As the work develops our engineers can be engaged constantly in further developing the motor, and as the industry expands in quantity it can also improve the quality of its output.

"A large percentage of the first machines of course, will be training planes, both because we need them and because it will take time to turn out the tools and dies necessary to manufacture in quantity the battle plane models which in nearly three years of war have developed. Four to six months, however, will find us building in quantity motors serviceable for battle machines.

"We have no intention at the beginning to attempt the manufacture of the very speediest, highly specialized, light fliers which the Allies are now using out. We can produce in vast quantities the training planes and the heavier and less speedy battle types, which are just as essential, and which will leave the British and French free to turn more of their attention to the development of the fastest types."

FRENCH WAR FLIERS START FOR CAPITAL

Eleven Battle-Scarred Veterans Here to Instruct American Aviators in Art of War.

ALL ARE SURE OF VICTORY

Many Machines and Big Force Needed to Sweep Germans Out of the Sky, They Assert.

Captain Boyriven and the eleven other officers of the aviation section of the French Army who arrived here on Tuesday left at midnight last night for Washington where they will present their credentials today to the Secretary of War and discuss with him the plans by which the greatest use may be made of their experience as flying fighters in training the thousands of war pilots which the United States is to send to the aid of the Allies. The Frenchmen made no secret of the great need abroad for more airmen and more aircraft although, they said, there were already more than 400 air squadrons in the French Army alone, each squadron compfising from twelve to eighteen fliers and the usual organization of mechanicians and other assistants which brings the personnel of each squadron close to 100.

It requires about five machines a year to keep a single flier in the air, exclusive of the aircraft which are irretrievably damaged by gunfire, so that more than 20,000 airplanes are needed yearly on present basis of the French army organization and 100,000 machines would be none too many for the 20,000 fliers which the Frenchmen hope to see sent from this country.

"With 20,000 Americans we could sweep Germany out of the sky and make immediate and decisive the victory we are now slowly winning," was the assertion of the French officers.

Besides Captain Boyriven the aviators include Lieutenants Montariol, Lemaitre, Laffly, Beausyre de Seyssel, Maudrot, Gautier, Ducas, Prevost, Mairesse, Marquisan, and Tabuteau. All of them speak English, having been selected from the ranks of French air fighters partly because of this accomplishment, since their work is to be one of instructing American pupils. Only Prevost has visited the United States before, however, all of them having learned their English abroad and speaking it therefore, with an accent that would do credit to London.

Bear Scars of Air Fights.

Lieutenant Ducas is fresh from the Saloniki field, but the others are all from the western front. Nearly all are battle-scarred, and nearly all wear decorations for bravery and for conquests in the air. With one exception, they are a modest group, however, the stipulation of each being that no especial mention be made of him or his exploits. They were enabled to enforce this request by maintaining an extreme reticence concerning their army work, but they couldn't keep men and women from staring at them wherever they went.

In their French army uniforms of sky-blue, each with several decorations pinned on his chest and each wearing the red and gold officers' cap of the French Army, they presented a picture which held every eye. They are a slender, tanned, and hardened looking lot, apparently in the very pink of condition and heavy-girthed citizens gazed enviously after them as they strode about the Belmont Hotel, where they had passed Tuesday night.

On the plea that their first official statements must be reserved for Government officials, they excused themselves from much discussion of the aviation situation in France, but they declared that machines even of a heavy training type would be acceptable abroad, since only about 20 per cent. of the aviators actually engaged at the front are individual fighters, known as pilots d'avions de chasse. The other 80 per cent. compose the force from which are drawn the men who do reconnaisance work, photography of enemy positions, and "spotting" for the artillery. The pilots d'avion de chasse are needed to clear the air of Germans so that the other airmen may operate in comparative safety, and it is in this first group that the American members of the famous Lafayette Flying Corps have distinguished themselves.

Inspect American Training Camp.

Well as this work has been done it has nevertheless become the custom, the visitors said, to conduct bombing operations at night to avoid the fire of anti-aircraft batteries and the attacks of the German battle fliers for whose courage and daring the French airmen expressed the highest respect.

As the guests of officers and members of the Aero Club of America the French fliers visited the army aviation field at Mineola, L. I., yesterday morning, motoring there from the Aero Club and afterward taking luncheon at the Garden City Hotel.

In the escorting party were Captain W. G. Kilner, U. S. A., in command at the Mineola station; Captains Ira D. Rader and Shpeler W. Fitzgerald, U. S. A., veterans of the Pershing campaign in Mexico; Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club; Henry Woodhouse, Evert Jansen Wendell, Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N., retired; Charles Jerome Edwards, Chance M. Vought, William Hawley, Captain Jean Herck, member of the French Commission in the United States; A. A. Dashwood Lang and Lieutenant Anthony M. Naser, U. S. Flying Reserve Corps.

The visitors were shown over the flying field and through the hangars and were introduced to the officials there. They refrained from commenting on what they had seen, however, although they evinced the greatest interest in the work of training which they are presently to undertake themselves.

NEPHEW OF JELLICOE JOINS BRITISH FLIERS

Young Man Comes from Nassau to New York to Enter the Royal Air Service.

H. V. Jellicoe, a nephew of Admiral Jellicoe of the British Navy, walked into the British Recruiting Mission at 280 Broadway yesterday and enlisted in the Royal Flying Corps. He is 23 years old and the son of Colonel Jellicoe of the Royal Engineers. He arrived yesterday on a steamship from Nassau, where he was in the employ of the Texas Company.

It was not until he had filled out his application blank in the recruiting office that Lieutenant Denton, who has charge of recruiting for the Flying Corps, was attracted to the name. He asked the young man more in jest than earnest whether he was related to Admiral Jellicoe, and the applicant promptly replied:

"Yes, Sir; I am his nephew."

Lieutenant Denton drew up at attention, and saluted. After being enlisted young Jellicoe left with some twenty-five other cadets for the flying camp at Borden, Canada.

Brig. Gen. W. A. White returned yesterday from Washington after spending a week there in consultation with the War Department. General White declined to discuss the object of his visit, but admitted that it was concerned with the recruiting of British and Canadian subjects in this country.

General White and the other members of the British mission were invited yesterday to be the guests at the first public appearance of the Scotch Kilties, who are now organizing a regiment in this city for service in France if the War Department approves. The appearance will take place on the first Sunday in July in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West, of which the Rev. Robert Watson is pastor. He is also Chaplain of the regiment.

RECRUITS TURN TO GUARD.

New York Organizations Rapidly Nearing War Footing.

With the exception of the National Guard, all branches of the service had a dull recruiting day yesterday. The Army, Navy, and Marine Corps suffered equally. In the National Guard, however, there was very lively activity, and Major Gen. O'Ryan issued a statement declaring that the guard was very rapidly approaching a war footing.

"The regiments and other units comprising the division," said General O'Ryan, "are with a few exceptions approximately at war strength. The latest addition to the column of fully recruited regiments is the Third Infantry, whose home stations are in the Central part of the State. The details connected with the raising of regiments to war strength are considerable. The amount of paper work connected with the formal enlistment of one man, the physical examination and the administration of the typhoid prophylaxis all involve time. Furthermore, regimental commanders have not accepted all the applicants who have or could have passed the necessary physical examination.

"Less than thirty days now remain before the division will enter upon active service. Every unit of the New York division will be filled before the call. It is desirable that young men who seek service abroad and who have registered under the Conscription act should file their applications now for enlistment if they wish to go with a unit of the New York division.

"We need only the men who are fit physically and who wish service abroad. The Twelfth and Sixty-ninth Infantry Regiments in Manhattan and the Fourteenth and Twenty-third Infantry Regiments in Brooklyn each have some vacancies. Application should be made to the recruiting officer at the armory.

"A new unit is being organized at Division Headquarters. It consists of two troops of military police. Enlistment in these two units now being organized is limited to men of special qualifications. Preference will be given to college men, expert horsemen, and men who speak French fluently. Moreover, a limited number of cooks, saddlers, horseshoers and mechanics will be accepted. Service in these headquarters troops will furnish exceptional opportunity for young men to see the war in a comprehensive manner. Their duties will require them to cover quite completely the sector occupied by their divisions."

The United Board of Business Agents of the Building Trades yesterday entered into co-operation with the Recruiting Battalion of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense. As other labor organizations have done, the building trades will arrange meetings to be addressed by men who have worn or now wear the uniform of some branch of the national service.

NO LIMIT TO FUNDS IN PALESTINE RELIEF

Mr. Morgenthau Will Be Able to Care for All Destitute Jews.

VOTED BY JOINT COMMITTEE

Official Mission Will Have Entire Discretion as to How Money Shall Be Spent.

Jacob H. Schiff, Felix M. Warburg, Louis Marshall, and thirty other members of the Joint Distribution Committee of Funds for Jewish War Sufferers voted yesterday to give the Morgenthau commission "unlimited funds" for the relief of the Jews in Palestine. A meeting of the committee, which represents the three allied Jewish relief committees, was held in the office of the Chairman of the committee, Felix M. Warburg, at 52 William Street, yesterday afternoon following an announcement by the State Department that ex-Ambassador Henry Morgenthau and Professor Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School would constitute an official mission to be sent to the relief of the Jews in Palestine.

In making the announcement that the allied relief committees had given their joint committee power to guarantee Mr. Morgenthau unlimited funds for the relief in Palestine Albert Lucas, Secretary of the Committee, said that the relief committees would not only renew their efforts to have medicines and hospital supplies forwarded from Egypt and other countries where they are held, but that they would continue to send relief in the hope that the commission would be able to open up avenues of relief to the Jews of Jaffa, Jerusalem, and other stricken cities.

Mr. Lucas said that about $800,000 had already been sent to the relief of the Jews in Palestine, and an attempt would be made to send millions should the avenues be opened. It was decided that Mr. Morgenthau and his associates should have entire discretion in the disbursement of the relief funds, and that the committee would see that he had ample money from America to use in the work in any way he saw fit. It is believed that the committees will have no difficulty in raising money needed for the work beyond the $10,000,000 for the relief of Jewish war sufferers in all parts of Europe.

Mr. Morgenthau was present at the meeting, and told the committees of the plans of his commission for the relief of the Jews in Palestine and in other countries where the Hun and the Turk have passed. He was Chairman of the committee in charge of the campaign to raise $10,000,000 for the relief of the Jews in Europe, and said that several persons who contributed large sums had said they would be willing to give more if the committees were able to reach Jews in the stricken lands.

The Chairmen of the three relief committees are Alexander Kahn of the People's Relief Committee, Leon Ramiky of the Central Relief Committee and Mr. Warburg of the American Jewish Relief Committee. Others present were Dr. Cyrus Adler, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Dr. M. L. Margolis, Judge Julian W. Mack, and Miss Harriet B. Lowenstein.

GERMAN AIR TRAFFIC PLAN.

Routes Mapped Out to Constantinople Via Vienna and Budapest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 19.—The Tagliche Rundschau publishes the program of the International Aerial Traffic Company, which has been put before the Central Powers. The memorandum points out that over certain distances America already has an aerial postal service, and urges that what the New World found possible should not be delayed in the Old World.

The Federal Council is working out a traffic law providing police regulations for passenger traffic, the examination of luggage when crossing the aerial frontier, the question of mails, &c.

The scheme provides for three main routes, all three running to Vienna, respectively, from Hamburg, Strasburg, and Dresden. From Vienna all three run via Budapest to Constantinople. There are five feeding lines running across country to Berlin, and a further eight lines to other parts of the route, also three cross-country routes. There is also one huge circular route running practically around the whole Central Powers. The scheme provides stopping places at every 250 kilometers and an average speed of 100 kilometers per hour.

Count zu Reventlow, in an article entitled "Mister Wilson," dealing with what he calls the President's infinities, stated that among interesting articles the Tageblatt was publishing by former contributors it would not dare to publish Dr. Dernburg's former articles on America. Whereupon the Tageblatt states its intention of doing so.

MANAGERS BRAVE THE WAR.

Elliott, Comstock & Gest Are to Produce Seven New Plays.

The prospectus of another theatrical firm for the coming season issued yesterday indicates faith in the ability of the American theatre to weather the storm of war. The firm, Elliott, Comstock & Gest, has mapped out its most ambitious season, and in explaining this optimism Morris Gest said that he and his partners believed the prosperity the London stage had enjoyed since the beginning of the war would prevail here.

Most of the firm's new productions have already been announced. These include a musical version of David Belasco's drama, "Sweet Kitty Bellairs," made by P. G. Wodehouse, Guy Bolton, and Rudolf Friml. It will be called "Kitty Darlin'," and Alice Neilson will be the prima donna. The piece will reach Broadway about Oct. 1. Another is a musical comedy version of George Ade's comedy, "The College Widow," by Mr. Wodehouse and Mr. Bolton, with music by Jerome Kern. It will be produced at the Longacre Aug. 6 with a cast that will include Oscar Shaw, Robert Pitkin, George Graham, Dan Collyer, Cyril Randall, George O'Ramey, and Anna Orr. "About Labor Day" "Chu Chin Chow," the Oriental fantasie current at His Majesty's, London, will be presented at the Manhattan Opera House.

Other plays scheduled for production are a Russian drama, entitled "The People's King," two plays by George V. Hobart, one a sequel to "Experience," the other, "What Twenty Years Will Do," and a dramatization by Mr. Wodehouse and Mr. Bolton of the former's story, "Piccadilly Jim." "The Wanderer," "Four Flusher," "Experience," and two "Very Good Eddie" companies will be sent on tour.

Joseph Santley to Wed Ivy Sawyer.

A marriage license was issued yesterday in the office of the City Clerk to Joseph Mansfield Santley and Iva Winifred Sawyer. Mr. Santley is a well-known musical comedy actor and Miss Sawyer is an English actress, who made her American début last Fall in "Betty," in which company Mr. Santley was one of the principals. Mr. Santley lives at 231 West Eighty-ninth Street. The wedding will take place tomorrow. The bride and bridegroom will begin an engagement in the principal rôles of a second "Oh, Boy!" company in Chicago next month.

Importer Adopts Mexican Boy.

John Henry Rolker, an importer, of 200 West Seventieth Street, got permission from Surrogate Fowler yesterday to adopt a nine-year-old Mexican boy, Charles De Priggs, whose father, Carlota A. De Priggs, is a resident of Mexico City. The boy, who will be known as Charles Henry Rolker, has been living in the Rolker home for some time, and was entirely happy there, Mr. Rolker said.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Friedo Hempel, the Metropolitan soprano, will leave today for a six weeks' automobile tour of New England.

The Community Chorus, under Harry Barnhart, announces a "patriotic sing" every Tuesday night through the Summer, beginning next week, at the High School of Commerce, 155 West Sixty-fifth Street.

Columbia University will give three festival concerts at its Summer session, presenting on Aug. 8 Handel's "The Messiah"; Aug. 9, an orchestral concert under Walter N. Hall, and Aug. 10, Saint Saens's "Samson and Delilah."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Billie Burke, Pauline Frederick and Mrs. Vernon Castle are the latest entrants in the Automobile Fashion Show that will be held Saturday afternoon at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway for the benefit of the Actors' Fund.

Between now and Aug. 27, when it will reopen with "Peter Ibbetson," the auditorium of the Republic will be redecorated.

The stage of the Elitinge is being enlarged. The alterations will be completed by the time the theatre reopens in August with the new Montague Glass comedy, "Potash & Perlmutter Film Company."

An entertainment for the benefit of the American Red Cross will be given Saturday afternoon at the Country Life Permanent Exposition by the Henderson Players. No admission will be charged, but a collection will be taken up.

Stanley Makin, who for the last two years has been the manager of the Hippodrome, has been engaged to fill a similar capacity at the Century next season.

The Fox Film Company is producing a series of films for children based on familiar stories. The first of these, a ten-reel version of "Jack and the Beanstalk," will be placed on exhibition soon in a Broadway theatre.

The food situation, which is the subject of Congressional debates at the present moment, is the theme of a movie called "The Public Be Damned," that will be shown next week at the Strand.

WINTER GARDEN B'WAY & 50TH. Engs. at 8. MATINEE TO-DAY, 50c to $1.50
PASSING SHOW of 1917
Eve. World: "Dazzled Blinking New York."

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way.—Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
A Rainstorm of Chocolates and Strauss Music!!!
BRILLIANT WITH COLOR AND PRETTY GIRLS. —ALAN DALE.
MY LADY'S GLOVE
DREW MANY A GOOD HAND. —SUN.
with CHARLES PURCELL "MY LADY'S GLOVE" A HIT. —Eve. Journal.
FLOWING MELODIES, PRETTILY COSTUMED. —Tribune.

NEW BIJOU 45th St., just off B'way. Phone 430 Bryant. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
THE KNIFE
NOTE: See "The Knife" and become familiar with conditions underlying the Ruth Cruger Case.

ASTOR THEA., B'way & 45th. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
HIS LITTLE WIDOWS
UP-TO-THE-MINUTE MUSICAL COMEDY

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
Like the breath of springtime.
LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music.
SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—Herald.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
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Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.

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SEE THE 48TH ST. 13th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller
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LAST 2 WEEKS "Plots & Playwrights," "Another Way Out," & (new) "Pariah."

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OLIVER MOROSCO Presents
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1917.

THE GERMAN BALANCE SHEET.

Some crumbs of comfort, perhaps half a loaf, the Germans will find in the somewhat higher total of British ships destroyed by submarines during the past week. Unrestricted submarine warfare was their last throw, the Germans said when it was begun. The weekly totals were at first large, then there was a falling off, and another rise in the figures was followed by totals lower than any announced since Feb. 1. Now there is another slight rise, which will give some encouragement to the Germans. They will learn, however, that, notwithstanding the ravages of the U-boats, the number of arrivals at and sailings from British ports goes on undiminished, that the supply of foodstuffs in Britain is adequate, and that no apprehension is felt for the future. That they will not believe.

Let us look at the other side of the account. The German armies have suffered serious reverses on the western front. Messines was a disaster for them. The Austrians were severely punished and driven back by the Italians, who won a good deal of ground. Now there is a lull on both fronts, but that has been noted in the orderly succession of events hitherto. First the Germans are driven from their trenches with heavy losses; they attempt to regain their positions and are repulsed with still heavier losses. Then comes a time of quiet while the British and French forces are bringing up their guns and materials for a new attack. The attack is delivered and the Germans are further driven back. That has been the history of operations for more than a year.

In the field of diplomacy and intrigue the Germans have suffered even more reverses. They made a mighty effort to reduce Russia to a state of innocuous desuetude by persuading the radicals and Socialists at Petrograd to make a separate peace. They came perilously near to success, but the effort miscarried, the real Russian people have asserted themselves. KERENSKY has displayed marvelous energy in reorganizing Russia for war, the radicals and the self-appointed leaders of the proletariat have abated their impudent intentions. German intrigue has been more than offset by the President's note and by the labors of the Root Commission. Germany sees herself forced to keep a large number of troops on the eastern front, while it is rather more than possible that she may have to do a good deal of actual fighting there before many months have passed.

What may prove to be even a greater blow has been delivered in Athens, where the Allies have compelled the abdication of CONSTANTINE, the false, pro-German King. That is a disastrous upsetting of imperial plans long ago laid, much depended upon, and hitherto fruitful. The new King is yet an uncertain quantity, but if it is his purpose, as he is said to have declared himself the other day, to continue the royal policies and follow in the footsteps of his father, he may find that his pledge will have a much more literal fulfillment than he had intended. There is every reason to believe that VENIZELOS will now be the controlling power in Greece, and VENIZELOS is the enemy of Germany.

With Germany's immediate allies things are not going well. Turkey is doing nothing. Bulgaria is merely holding her own and with many signs of weariness. But in Austria there is actual trouble. An astonishing symptom of the difficulties there is the position taken by the Frankfurter Zeitung, which argues that the ten million Germans living in Austria cannot be good Austrians and good Germans at the same time, that they must become politically and geographically actual Germans; that Austrian Poland should be restored to the new Polish Kingdom, Germany, of course, retaining her part of the old spoils. Discussion of the annexation of a chief part of an ally's territory is something new in modern warfare. The Poles in Austria-Hungary are showing dangerous signs of discontent, also. They are the first parliamentary group to vote as a body against a war budget. There is talk of arresting the Polish and Slav leaders [illegible] in order to secure from them support which would make it possible for a Ministry to carry on the business of the Government.

Now come stories of threatened disaster to German crops, not very promising at the best. A period of drought and almost unprecedented drying heat threatens to produce a crop failure that would be a calamity for Germany. On very short rations already, the German people depend upon the promise of the new crop to keep up their flagging spirits. Another menace confronts them. They have been receiving large volumes of foodstuffs from neighboring neutral countries to which we have hitherto exported freely. President WILSON, using the powers conferred upon him in the Espionage act, will appoint a board to control all our exports, and it will be the first duty of that board to prevent the exporting of many foodstuffs that might go to Germany or might serve to keep up the public stock of food in neutral countries sending their own products to Germany.

That is only one of the consequences of the entry of the United States into the war. Very nearly ten million Americans have been enrolled for war service, more than three million Americans have subscribed to the Liberty Loan, which was something like 50 per cent. oversubscribed. These figures and the activity in war preparations which stirs the American people from one ocean to the other are evil portents for Germany. The weekly totals of submarine destruction will have to mount much higher before they will in any measurable degree offset the reverses Germany has suffered in the last few months in the field of arms, in her relations with other countries and with her own allies, and in her internal conditions, where the untoward course of events is reflected in the continued fall of the German mark.

WELCOME TO ITALY.

Arriving in New York, the Italian Mission finds itself in a city which has a greater Italian population than Genoa, Florence, Venice, or Messina. The largest of these cities, Genoa, had a population in 1911 of 272,000, but there are 341,000 Italian-born people in New York, or the same as Palermo had in 1911. Naples has 723,000, Milan 590,000, Rome 543,000, Turin 427,000, but no other Italian city outranks New York.

But the welcome New York gives the Italian Mission will not be confined to the mission's compatriots. New York welcomes not so much the country from which many of her citizens come as the country which, in this war, has set such a heroic standard for America to attain. American eyes have followed with wonder, almost with incredulity, the deeds of the Italian Army, which has had to fight against three allies, Austria, Germany, and nature. These new Romans perform feats which the ancient Romans did not surpass.

The loyalty, valor, and self-sacrifice with which Italy has gone about her work are as astonishing and revealing as the war spirit of France. The parallel holds further. The world, which had visualized France as a light, giddy, volatile nation, was dumfounded to see in her all the virtues which had been supposed to be specifically characteristic of other nations—gravity, silence, determination, method. Well, these same virtues have been displayed in the same measure by Italy, which also had been visualized as a pleasure-loving nation. The so-called Teutonic virtues were never displayed by any Teutonic nation as they have been in this war by France and Italy; beside them other nations seem almost light and giddy. It is evidently time to revise theories about national character.

Italy fights to redeem the prisoner peoples which were torn from their motherland by Austria, as France fights to redeem those who were kidnapped by Germany. Her object in this war is freedom for the captive countries of Italia Irredenta. This nation, which has gone into war for liberty, welcomes a comrade who went into it for the same cause and who has shown her so nobly how to fight.

USE FOR THE WATERWAYS.

The Department of Commerce has issued an overlooked circular regarding assistance to the railways by development of water routes. It is a forward-looking circular, intended to promote preparedness for the greater tasks which soon are to be thrown upon the overworked railways. This year there will be unusual additions to the traffic, which customarily is very large in the later months of the year. The crop movement will be unusually heavy, and on top of that will come the war business. There are sixteen military cantonments to be built, for each of which it will be necessary to move 1,300 carloads of lumber and the workmen necessary to erect the buildings for a city. Then come the assembling and the distribution of 600,000 troops. If the war continues, the outlook for next year is for even greater congestion of traffic.

When the railways are so clearly overburdened, and when it is so difficult to increase their capacity speedily, it is plain that every possible means of transportation should be developed. The natural routes along our rivers, and the artificial routes along the canals, are obvious reinforcements, but they are being neglected in the manner to which Secretary REDFIELD's circular calls attention.

This is not the fault of the railways. They have buried the hatchet in their war against their natural competitors, now their natural assistants. The President of one of our greatest railway systems, speaking for all, has said: "So long as the war lasts the "railroads of the United States "will co-operate to the fullest possible "extent with the waterways of the "country in order that the needs of "the country may be served." That concerns the boat owners of the river and canal systems and the shippers who may have an option to direct their business over either railways or canals. It is necessary that they should co-operate with the railways. The Interstate Commission already has moderated its antagonism to the ownership of boats by railways competing with water routes. Also it has forbidden rates higher by water and rail than all rail, and has directed through route and joint rate arrangements between railways and water routes.

Nowhere would such arrangements be more useful than in this State. The Barge Canal has been opened at a time when it is of the greatest need, and can render greatest service. It has a capacity for 18,000 carloads per day of grain alone, which could be moved faster than on the rails under present conditions. There are no sidetracks or switches on the canal, and boats can move continuously for twenty-four hours. There is a deficiency of boats, for the canal is ready before the vessels. But the old boats can be put to better use than ever before. The British canalboats have met the same emergency by the use of a detachable motor like that used on rowboats, but of seventeen horse power! Only a few days ago Governor WHITMAN signed the bill providing for a supply of towing facilities for this season by the State. The Governor also signed the bill giving the Public Service Commission powers similar to that mentioned above as recently exercised by the Interstate Commission.

Co-operation between the railroads and the canals does not mean that either shall be used as a club against the other. It is necessary to say so because it has been done, with detriment to the public interest. With this point safeguarded, hundreds of boats can use the canals and the Hudson all the way from tidewater to Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, Superior, Cleveland, and Detroit. There is no question of capacity. The only question is of using capacity and of extending the use of the canal to back-country shippers.

RESISTANCE TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The fact that no rebellion will come about in this country is no reason why the Government should pass over efforts to incite rebellion. That is, in fact, the direction toward which the activities of the so-called pacifists are tending. The Socialist Party's resolutions calling for "mass resistance" to the draft may be interpreted as meaning only passive resistance, except that any rebel who chooses to interpret them in a different way can do so. A month ago Senator OVERMAN reported to the Senate that

> the Senator from Louisiana had some letters circulated in his State urging the colored people of that State—and, I suppose, all through the South—to rise up against the white people during the war.

Mr. OVERMAN at the same time put in the Record some anti-draft literature circulated in the West, a few extracts from which will suffice:

> Workers, refuse to take up arms against the workers of any country. If the Government forces you into the army, use their guns against them to overthrow their power and to emancipate yourselves from slavery.
>
> Comrades! Is it possible that even one of us will join the army to protect this dirty rag?

Passive resistance to the Government of the United States already has in its grip one State of the Union, North Dakota, where a Populist organization, called the Non-Partisan League, is in control. This league is headed by A. W. TOWNLEY, who has stumped the State calling on the farmers to defeat the Liberty Loan and thus cripple a "rich man's war." His speeches and the work of his organization were so effective that North Dakota, whose allotment was $10,400,000, raised only $2,500,000 for the loan, while Montana, the adjoining State, which was called on for only $7,500,000, raised $15,000,000.

In Washington yesterday, as the Russian Mission arrived at the White House, two suffragettes flaunted in their faces a banner reading in part: "To the Russian Mission: President "WILSON and Envoy ROOT are deceiving Russia!" Even Mr. KITCHIN ought to blush to see his name used in a seditious advertisement in this way: "CLAUDE KITCHIN said: 'This is a rich man's war and a poor man's fight.'" Was it from that speech that TOWNLEY got the phrase which he used with such effect in North Dakota?

The purpose of these and a hundred other activities is to incite rebellion, either active or passive, and to hamper the Government in prosecuting the war. Since either Germany or the United States must win, the effect of them, if successful, would be to help Germany to win and the United States to lose. In New York EMMA GOLDMAN and ALEXANDER BERKMAN have been arrested for preachments neither so violent as those of the Western Socialists whom Senator OVERMAN cited, so artful as those of the pacifists, nor so effective as those of TOWNLEY's North Dakota Non-Partisan League. The Government must not palter with attempts to incite rebellion, nor can it much longer ignore them.

SOUTH AMERICA AND THE WAR.

There is additional evidence almost every day that South American countries are in sympathy with the United States and the Entente Allies. And there are some indications that they will eventually show hostility toward Germany by concerted action. They see the cynical insincerity of Germany's official messages. Some time ago the Berlin Government sent to Buenos Aires an expression of regret on account of the sinking of an Argentine ship. But on the 6th inst. the submarines sank another. Such treatment does not tend to confirm Argentina's neutrality, and it is now expected that when our warships, so gladly received by Brazil, arrive at Buenos Aires they will be heartily welcomed and have all the privileges of nonbelligerents. There is no room for doubt as to the attitude of Brazil. She has seized forty interned German ships, and probably they will be used, by agreement with our Government, to release others which are required for service between our ports and Europe. "Germany," her Foreign Minister says, "has declared war on all neutrals."

Uruguay, in full sympathy with Brazil, has decided to open her ports to our warships. Her Government seeks a war union of all the nations of this hemisphere. In its note to Brazil, expressing approval of that country's course, it said:

> The Government of Uruguay reiterates its very earnest desire to see the American countries, in collective and actual co-operation, adopt a joint policy which will find expression in lawful forms or in practical methods, to the end that these countries, united as they are by everlasting bonds of democracy and identical conceptions of justice and liberty, may achieve a solidarity beneficial to all. The principles and the interests involved logically demand, for the efficiency of the forms and methods above referred to, and the free development of the countries—in the light of the appalling events which move the world—a close union of action, so that any act perpetrated against one of the countries in violation of the precepts of international law as universally recognized, shall constitute an offense against all of them, and consequently cause a common reaction in all.

By forming such a union as Uruguay suggests, the South American nations can shorten the war. We hope to hear that statesmen in the southern continent are moving to secure concerted action. The opportunity waits for leadership.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An Ancient Precedent Is Broken.

Though it is only by a temporary appointment, the fact that Vice Admiral SIMS has been placed in general charge of the allied naval forces operating against the German submarines in Irish waters is nevertheless a remarkable illustration of the thoroughness with which Great Britain, France, and the United States have joined in the accomplishment of a common task.

Of course several nations have combined before now, and often, in the attainment of an end desired by them all, but only in the rarest of instances have they so trusted each other, so forgotten that in the war they were waging they had individual interests and ambitions as well as those shared by all, as to let the command of their armies or their navies pass out of their own immediate control. The very thought of that inspires a natural hesitation when questions of life and death are involved, and almost always this hesitation has led to refusal to carry co-operation so far as to put their military forces of any kind under the orders of foreigners.

Even Austria and Turkey have not done quite this, though the difference is nominal rather than real, perhaps, because the alliance of which they are a part is not between equals, but rather that between a master and his servants. The relation between the four western Powers is not of that kind. Of unlike strength and dissimilar resources, they yet are thoroughly independent in everything except their present aims, and that is what makes so notable the raising by Admiral SIMS of his flag as senior officer over a fleet that certainly contains more British vessels than he himself took across the Atlantic. The compliment thus paid to him, and through him to his Government and his country, is about as great as could be conceived. It involves a violation of precedent that is really startling, and as a demonstration of confidence and esteem it could hardly be surpassed.

Kings Are Learning a Lesson.

Great Britain's royal personages, in deciding that they will no longer bear German names and titles, have made a most serious fracture in the solidarity which hitherto has characterized the class to which they belong. All its members have viewed themselves, and have expected others to view them, as a caste apart from ordinary mortals. Within that circle they have lived and married until they are all more or less closely related by blood, and though they have had not infrequently bitter quarrels among themselves, the quarrels have been of the family sort, and they never involved any admission that the objects of enmity were not superior beings, as compared with other people.

Princes and Princesses—especially Princesses—have been expected to hold lightly the nationality to which they happened to be born, and to be willing to change it at a moment's notice whenever by doing so caste interests could be advanced. Never till now have the British seemed to mind at all the fact that their rulers were German in blood and affiliations. But times are changing, royalty is everywhere on the defensive, and its representatives, when wise enough to see the only conditions on which for a while longer they are likely to retain their rather absurd powers and privileges, are hurrying to comply as fully as they can with the spirit of the new age.

King GEORGE does not desire the [illegible] of the Malony, and [illegible]

Disclosure Strangely Postponed.

Between the Crug- case in this city and the Piper case in New Brunswick, N. J., there is one curious similarity — in both there was an astonishing failure to find the body of a person, presumably the victim of murder, by looking for it in the place not only where it was but where it was most likely to be. Here, it was members of the police force that manifested this mysterious negligence; there still higher representatives of the law, as well as the police, for a while refrained from doing what it now seems natural they should have done first.

And PIPER's body was not even buried! Apparently it remained for four months in various parts of the house, most of the time in a cellar to which he was known to have gone and from which nobody saw him emerge. One man did report his presence there, but his news excited no real interest and was dismissed after an investigation admittedly of the most perfunctory sort.

Yet there is a proverb to the effect that murder will out! That it does sometimes is true, but episodes like these more than hint that it does so by no means always. And certainly murderers are not always apprehended, while a good many that are escape the penalty allotted to their crime.

A UNITED IRELAND.

Conspicuous Examples of Co-operation in the North and South.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a Belfast man and a Nationalist I wish to congratulate the Rev. D. Walker Gwynne on his excellent timely reply to Dr. Darlington in your columns. What he says is true; most Irishmen know it and proclaim it, but coming from one in Dr. Gwynne's position it is impressive and should bear fruit. Would that we had a few more like him! The Irishmen who united in '98 and who in response to an appeal to defend Ireland's liberty are now dying together in France, will yet come together as brothers and work at home for Ireland. I know the North, I know the South and West, and they recognize that a prosperous Irish nation will demand a North more prosperous than ever—agricultural prosperity in the South, industrial in the North—neither can be hindered without injuring the nation as a whole. With self-government established, whatever its ultimate form, all Irishmen will work shoulder to shoulder for Ireland. The roll of illustrious Protestants mentioned by D. Gwynne is being continued in Irish public life today. Douglas Hyde, found of the Gaelic League, like Swift MacNeill, M. P., and Hugh Law, ex-M. P. for Catholic Donegal, are sons of Episcopalian ministers; Stephen Gwynn, son of the Regius Professor of Divinity Trinity College, Dublin; Vesey Knox, K. C., son of the Protestant Primate of Ireland, and Samuel Young, father of the House of Commons, a Belfast Nonconformist; Captain Donellan, "whip" of the Irish Party, have been chosen by the most Catholic parts of Ireland as their parliamentary representatives.

While men like these and their colligionists, Lords Dunraven, Castletown, Pirrie, and Sir Horace Plunkett, Lady Gregory, A. M. Carlisle, and T. W. Russell, to mention but a few in our intellectual and commercial world, are working hand-in-hand with their Catholic countrymen, one suspects that there are ulterior motives behind cries like "rum and religion." Of these I venture to point out the principal one: A united, prosperous, industrial, and agricultural Ireland would prove injurious to British commerce. With her natural resources Ireland, aided by her geographical position and her splendid harbors, could more than duplicate the record of Belgium and Holland, whose combined area is smaller than Ireland's—and the ante bellum trade of Belgium and Holland was a marvel. But, please God, Ireland's day will soon come; we want every Irishman for the work ahead of us, the poetic, pastoral, intellectual element of the South leavening the mechanical and industrial element of the North, all members of the one active body. Legislating together, the too long purposely divided parties will learn to know, esteem, and love one another, all working for one another and for Ireland. If the lesson of the South is learned, and each one strives to live up to his own religious ideals, aiming at his own perfection and not worrying over the benightedness of his brother who kneels at a different shrine, all will be well, and the day that poets sang of, that patriots died for, that the oppressed of ages sighed for will have dawned.

ANDREW A. MACERLEAN.
New York, June 18, 1917.

A High Note.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few years ago it was said by some one and repeated by many that "The Star-Spangled Banner" is not singable. He who started that objection must have had an awfully poor voice. I should hate to hear him try to sing anything. I sang. "The Star-Spangled Banner" as solo and in chorus, day and night, in public and in private, all through the war of the rebellion, and so did everybody with a fairly good voice. A chorus can reach anything. The weak ones can squeak to the high notes and growl to the low ones, supported and covered by the good voices, and not spoil it. We used to soar with "the rocket's red glare" and think nothing of it. We had not then heard how difficult it was, and we loved it.

Now, people are afraid of it. At a memorial service in May, where the body of the church was filled with men in khaki, who sang other patriotic songs lustily and would have tackled manfully our national hymn, it was played through once on the organ, all standing, but nobody singing! Wasn't that cowardly?

They say the range is too long for the ordinary voice. It has exactly the same range as "Die Wacht am Rhein," and curiously begins somewhat similarly. I have yet to meet the German who would dare to object to his national song. "Off with his head," if he did. The upper notes are arranged a little more awkwardly in our song, but they are no higher. If you pitch it on B flat instead of C, the usual key, any good voice can sing it, and we of a high voice have to go you one better on the last verse, singing "the land of the free-ee" to a final note. It was pondering.

Hayes, June 18, 1917. J. W. G. S.

GERMAN EDUCATION.

Does It "Tower High Above That of All Other Countries"?

Oberlin College,
Department of Psychology,
June 19, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES of June 17 there appear excerpts from an article in the Berliner Kreuz-Zeitung criticising a recent speech of President Wilson. As quoted the criticism consists largely of abuse of conditions of life in America. The Kreuz-Zeitung states, in effect, that freedom, justice, and financial morality are at a low ebb in this country. "Let Wilson remember," the article goes on to say, "that Germany's popular education towers high above that of all other countries, and that this by itself justifies Germany in requiring to be allowed to manage her own affairs."

This statement concerning the school system of Germany is typical of much wholesale laudation (chiefly by Germans) of German education, both elementary and advanced. There is some reason for questioning the superlative excellence of German schools, if one judges them by their product. Much has happened to make it seem quite certain that elementary German education does not always give to its recipients the ability to weigh alternatives judiciously, nor correctly to apprehend the trend of logic. Perhaps in this respect the German system fails more signally than any other. The complete ascendency of the Junkerthum is the final criticism of the German popular educational scheme.

But other evidences are at hand which make it seem obvious that the education so highly adulated by the Kreuz-Zeitung does not in all cases convey even rudimentary information to its pupils. In his "Prinzipien und Methoden der Intelligenspruefung" Professor Dr. Th. Ziehen, Direktor der Psychiatrischen und Nervenklinik der Kgl. Charité in Berlin, in discussing the criteria of feeble-mindedness refuses to give weight to the matter of "Schulwissen." For, says he, (s. 6:)

> Viele vollsinnige Berliner Arbeiter wissen vom Krieg 1870-71 fast nichts mehr. Von den Hauptstaedten der einzelnen Laender haben manche keine Ahnung. Geschichtliche Personen werden in unglaublicher Weise verwechselt. [Many mentally normal Berlin workmen know almost nothing of the war of 1870-71. Many have no idea of the capital cities of other lands. Historical personages are confused in an unbelievable manner.]

And a few lines lower down Professor Ziehen says:

> So habe ich mich z. B. zu meinen groessen Erstaunen ueberzeugen muessen, dass einzelne vollsinnige Berliner Arbeiter, die schon jahrelang in Berlin leben, nicht wissen, an welchem Fluss Berlin liegt. Sehr viele wissen nicht, in welchen Fluss die Spree muendet. [I have myself been convinced, to my great astonishment, that certain mentally normal Berlin workmen who have lived in Berlin for years do not know on what river Berlin lies. Very many do not know into which river the Spree empties.]

Can one imagine an analogous situation in America? Is there an American workman in New York who has attended school who knows nothing of the civil war? Is there one in St. Louis who does not know where the Mississippi empties, or in Philadelphia who does not know the name of the river which flows through it?

It seems probable that no representative American psychiatrist would make statements concerning the American workmen which would compare with these made by Professor Ziehen. With all its defects American education probably insures the possession of rudimentary information on the part of its pupils of a sort which, it seems, the German system sometimes fails to convey.

Assuming that Professor Ziehen's statements are accurate, it is evident either that popular education in Germany is not after all overwhelmingly superior to that of the United States, or else that men who would be accounted feeble-minded in America are assumed to be perfectly normal in Germany.

The Kreuz-Zeitung should take Professor Ziehen to task for his unpatriotic and un-German candor.

GEORGE R. WELLS.

Thoreau on Mythology.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Henry Seidel Canby (in the July Yale Review) calls Thoreau the founder of the American tradition in literature. In the year of his centenary and of continued controversy over the classics some may be interested in an opinion from this intimate of beans and wild apples, ("Excursions," Riverside Edition, Page 234:)

> Where is the literature which gives expression to Nature? * * * I do not know of any poetry to quote which adequately expresses this yearning for the wild. Approached from this side the best poetry is tame. I do not know where to find in any literature, ancient or modern, any account which contents me of that Nature with which even I am acquainted. You will perceive that I demand something which no Augustan or Elizabethan age, which no culture, in short, can give. Mythology comes nearer to it than anything. * * * Mythology is the crop which the Old World bore before its soil was exhausted, before the fancy and imagination were affected with blight, and which it still bears, wherever its pristine vigor is unabated. All other literatures endure only as the elms which overshadow our houses; but this is like the great dragon tree of the Western Isles, as old as mankind, and * * * will endure as long.

L.
Kenwood, N. Y., June 19, 1917.

The Tin Box Fund.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On March 16 last THE TIMES published a letter from Dr. Charles L. Dana giving an account of the Three Cent Children's Tin Box Fund, which was then securing money through boxes placed in restaurants, hotels, shops, &c., for the midday meal given in the schools in Belgium and Northern France. Owing to that letter, many of your readers from States as widely separated as Vermont, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, and North Dakota have sent requests for boxes, which they have placed in various towns.

Since the United States Government, on June 1, provided a loan to Belgium and Northern France sufficient to feed the children in these areas the signs on the boxes now read as follows:

> "For the destitute children of our allies in the war zone. Put in 3 cents. This will help to feed a child."

Since November last to June 1, during which time the money from the boxes went to the Commission for Relief in Belgium, almost $16,000 was collected.

The Children's Tin Box Fund is established in eighteen States and has nearly 1,700 boxes in use. Bristol, R. I., is the headquarters, and the money from this fund will be administered by the Children of America's Army Relief in Boston. E. O. H. LARNED,
Bristol, R. I., June 18, 1917.

More Food and Daylight.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems to be no good reason why the Lever Food Administration bill and the Daylight Saving bill should not immediately become laws. The one protects the people against food-price extortion and the other would conserve and increase the food resources of the nation by giving more daylight for farm workers. JL. J. S GOLDBURG.
New York, June 18, 1917.

THE CROWNED REPUBLIC

By ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON.

I.

Forgive us, Italy, who have loved thee long,
Daughter of Beauty, Cynosure of Song,
That we who knew thee fair should not have known thee strong.

For Beauty is no weakling, taking odds
From earthly Power and cringing at its nods,
But giver of sovereign laws to immemorial gods.

She is no mere contriver of design,
Of thrilling color or uplifting line;
She sings within the soul a music all divine.

And when she sets the ardent youth aflame
With duty, brooking no unworthy aim,
She is but Justice honored by another name.

II.

We should have read the roster of thy great
Who from mismated fragments inchoate
The fair mosaic made of thine harmonious state;

Alike in nothing but in love of thee
While thou wert yet a dream of Liberty,
They gave thee all they were and all they hoped to be:—

He of Savoy, first man and then a king;
He of Caprera, armed with David's sling;
He of Turin, who won with wise imagining;

He of the Tuscan vineyards, firm as steel;
And he of Genoa, priest of the common weal,
And he whose voice to Venice was a tocsin-peal.

O land for whom thy sons were fain to die
As lovers are to live! No obloquy
Their secrets could unlock, their purpose turn awry.

In thy deep dungeons Freedom grew to might,
Nourished by darkness as the rose by light.
Would tyrants conquer Thought: they must abolish Night.

Behind the bars where Settembrini dwelt,
Beside the chains whose scars Poerio felt,
Above the beds bereaved where dauntless women knelt,

Thine image, as in Dante's vision, shone—
The Italy that some day would be one,
When alien yoke was cleft and cruel sands were run.

III.

Now, when the old oppressor of thy land
Had weakly chosen by his side to stand
Who holds the torch and bribe in either treacherous hand,

Thought they to fright thee by war's awful price,
Or silence thee by lure of paradise—
Thee, with thy glorious ancestry of sacrifice?

Forgive us—we were over-slow to scan
The incredible cunning of the monstrous plan
Whereby the spider State has set its web for Man;

But fallen are the scales, and new our heart—
That with thee stormed the startled Alps—takes part
With glad and welcome aid from mint and mine and mart.

And, haply, on thy waves our ships may dare
The iron shark within his stealthy lair
Till the freed seas forget what late was their despair.

Oh, fortunate if our torn flag be found
Comrade of thine on some embattled ground
Thenceforth by Garibaldi's memory made renowned.—

What name in all thine epic history
But his to summon us and trumpet thee—
Who found his foster land what thou wert born to be.

Pillar of cloud and fire, his spirit soar'th
Above thy eager legions pressing forth
And cheers them on to save their brothers of the North.

O Crowned Republic, let us be of those
Who know and conquer all the people's foes—
Without, within—that dare the gates of Freedom close.

THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

Why They Do Not Protest Against the Acts of Their Rulers.

New York, June 19, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A number of leading newspapers of this country and many public men have expressed their disapproval of President Wilson's oft-repeated declaration that the United States is making war upon Prussian autocracy and not upon the German people. These dissenters assert that the German people as a whole are responsible for everything the House of Hohenzollern has done, for, otherwise, they would have denounced their Government for its atrocious acts and stood firmly for freedom, justice, and mercy.

Now, it is generally conceded that Kaiser Wilhelm comes nearer being an absolute monarch than any other ruler on earth today, notwithstanding the so-called constitutional guarantees and privileges of the German people so inadequately and inequitably represented in the Reichstag. That being granted, is it not plain that the German people would not dare to condemn the policy, the plans, and the acts of the Kaiser for fear of subjecting themselves to the charge of lèse-majesté or even high treason, with the penalties of imprisonment or death? Can we expect any free expression from the German people with such a menace, worse than the sword of Damocles, hanging over their heads?

We all know what happened to the German students at Bonn University in the revolution of 1848 when they dared to take up arms against absolutism in government. Some were put to death, many were imprisoned, and others, Carl Schurs among them, to escape punishment, sought refuge in America.

It is true that now and then some German leader like Maximilian Harden, the editor, or Dr. Liebknecht, the Socialist, ventures to indulge in criticism of the Prussian Government, but we know that Harden has been punished more than once by having his paper suspended and that Liebknecht is now serving a long term in prison because of his strictures on the Kaiser's ambitions for world conquest.

Is it any wonder, therefore, that the German people do not openly denounce the outrages and cruelties for which their tyrannical Government is responsible, such as the sinking of the Lusitania and the dropping of bombs from airships upon undefended towns, killing and maiming noncombatants, men, women and children, when the German subjects know that to speak in condemnation of their Government's acts means condign punishment, possibly an ignominious death?

The idea of making war upon the German people everywhere, the abhorrent doctrine of race hatred, is totally repugnant to the nobler doctrine of the universal brotherhood of man and fatherhood of God impressed upon the minds of the American people from youth to old age in school, church, and in fraternal lodge. Both England and Germany have their "Song of Hate," but let us hope and pray that America, a cosmopolitan nation, blending in one composite people of all races, will not become so lost to reason and good sense as to cultivate and encourage such malignant passion toward any people on earth. The doctrine of race hatred in this war would lead to hopeless chaos, crime, and disaster. In the United States at least one-fourth of the population has a strain of Teutonic blood. If race hatred were to prevail, this one-fourth would be hated and ostracized by the majority three-fourths, and there would be internecine strife and carnage in every community of this broad land.

It would seem to the writer, who, in spite of his outlandish German name, antedating the revolution in this country, is only of one-fourth Teutonic blood, that race hatred in this Republic is a very dangerous doctrine. In this melting pot of all nations and races, combining the blood of all into one typical American race, having the virility and virtues of all, the wisest and safest course is to eschew race hatred entirely and stand as one man for the vindication and triumph of democracy over autocracy the world over now and forever.

WALTER LINGENFELDER.

Russian Prison Conditions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You favor my letter on Russian prison conditions with editorial comment, and as this shows that you take considerable interest in the matter, and also because I believe that your comment somewhat misinterprets (unintentionally, of course) my letter, I take the liberty to return to the subject again.

First, I wish to state that my letter was a protest, and not a defense, as, according to my opinion, there was nothing in the action of the Russian revolutionists toward the monarchists that had to be defended.

The Associated Press correspondent brought before the American public charges of cruelty on the side of the revolutionists. One of the cruel things he finds is the "faulty construction of the prisons," and it was only natural that I found it necessary to remind the American public of the "well-known fact that the revolutionists were not to blame" for this.

The second "horror" that The Associated Press correspondent finds is the food. But it must be remembered that throughout the breadth and length of Russia the same kind of food and often worse is being used by over 100,000,000 peasants.

Now, I ask you, where are the horrors about which the correspondent hastened to inform the American public? Maybe he found them in the mere fact that the monarchists were imprisoned at all. Here I must remind you that only those who actually participated in the crimes of the old regime, and only those who took part in the treacherous negotiations with the Kaiser about a separate peace, were put in prison.

In conclusion I wish to say that I fully agree with you in your demand for a higher standard of conduct from the revolutionists. And I am glad to say that they meet this demand successfully. On the same day on which your editorial appeared I read in the Russkaya Vedomosty of Moscow (not a revolutionary paper) a description of the correspondent's voyage through Russia, in which he says: "During all my voyage of a thousand miles I have not seen a single instance of quarreling or cursing people. All were quiet, courteous, and full of hope. Our nation has changed entirely." Yes! It has changed.

MARK WEINBAUM,
Editorial Staff of the Russky Golos.
New York, June 14, 1917.

The Main Strength of the British.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The British victory at Messines and the vivid account by Philip Gibbs of the consequent demoralization of the Germans recalls what Emerson said sixty years ago in his "English Traits" of the fighting ability of Englishmen:

> But conscious that no better race of men exists, they rely most on the simplest means, and do not like ponderous and difficult tactics, but delight to bring the affair hand to hand, where the victory lies with the strength, courage, and endurance of the individual combatants. They adopt every improvement in rig, in motor, in weapons, but they fundamentally believe that the best stratagem in naval war is to lay your ship alongside of the enemy's ship and bring all your guns to bear on him, until you or he go to the bottom. This is the old fashion, which never goes out of fashion, neither in nor out of England.

Good old Emerson! What finer tribute could there be to the courage with which battles are won, or what clearer warning can be given to us Americans of the course we must pursue to do our part in this war for democratic freedom.

LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT.
Cornwall, N. Y., June 13, 1917.

As a Curious Story.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may interest some of your readers to hear a curious story of how peace has come to one spot in Washington since the departure of the German Ambassador.

Continually during the last two years an evil-looking and more evil-sounding crow has perched upon the top of the flagstaff on the German Embassy and droned out his ominous threat, "Caw, caw, caw!" What bird could have been so appropriate in the place?

At one time he was the only American who dared to crow over von Bernstorff, but he did it with a vengeance, as the said gentleman crowed over the victims of the Lusitania.

There must have been times when the Ambassador would have liked to be rid of him, for to a superstitious German his threatening cry, which has always been said to forebode famine and death, must have been disconcerting. He took to the woods about the time of the Ambassador's departure, and is seen no more about the embassy.

E. M. STRUMBUIL.
New London, N. H., June 13, 1917.

CHAS. D. WETMORE WEDS MRS. WATRISS

New York Architect Marries Former Wife of Frederic N. Watriss, at Rosemont, Pa.

PHILIP LYDIG IS BEST MAN

Ceremony in Home of Brother Is Attended by Philadelphia and New York Society.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20. — Mrs. Sarah Thomson Watriss, daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. William Thomson of this city, was married to Charles Delevan Wetmore of New York this afternoon at the home of the bride's brother, Walter S. Thomson, at Rosemont. The ceremony was performed at 1 o'clock by the Rev. C. W. Kitte, and was witnessed by a gathering of society from New York, Washington, and this city.

The bride was unattended. Dr. Archibald Thomson gave her in marriage. Philip M. Lydig of New York acted as best man.

The wedding attracted attention on account of the social prominence of the bridal couple. On March 27 last, the former Mrs. Watriss obtained a divorce from Frederic N. Watriss, who, a fortnight later, married Mrs. Helen Barney Alexander of New York, daughter of Mrs. Charles T. Barney, and widow of Colonel Archibald F. Alexander.

Mr. Wetmore is a prominent architect of New York, and a partner of Whitney Warren. He will bring his bride to New York to reside.

Among the guests at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bacon, Whitney Warren, W. Forbes Morgan, Alfonso de Navarro, Winthrop Chanler, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wetmore, Miss Beatrice Wetmore, Mrs. Lawrence Thomson, William T. Watriss, and the Misses Martha and Frederica Watriss.

BRIDE OF HENRY SCHROEDER

Miss Annetta Weaver Married in All Souls' Unitarian Church.

The marriage of Henry Schroeder, a son of Mrs. Francis Schroeder of 20 East Sixty-sixth Street and Miss Annetta Weaver, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Weaver of Rich Hill, Kew Gardens, L. I., was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in All Souls Unitarian Church, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William Laurence Sullivan of the church.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a gown of duchesse point lace with an over drapery of satin that formed points at the sides and came almost to the lower flounce of point lace at the back of the skirt. The low cut point lace corsage was also partially covered with the satin and the lace sleeves came down over her hands. The long satin court train fell from the shoulders and her point lace veil, also worn by her grandmother, was held in cap fashion with a wreath of orange blossoms. Her ornaments were a long bar pin set with diamonds and a huge diamond depending from a slender chain.

The attendants, the Misses Vera Onativia, Phyllis Barreto, Bessie Martin, and Jessie Boyd, wore yellow and lilac colored chiffon frocks, with lilac satin girdles.

Mr. Schroeder's best man was Robert B. Parker and the ushers were Clifford Smith, Henry Munger, Walter Powers, Frederick C. Butler, and Louis T. Toussaint. Little Miss Theodora Toussaint and Master Townsend Toussaint were the flower girl and page.

A reception for several hundred people followed in the Louis XVI. suite at the St. Regis, which was decorated throughout with June flowers. The honeymoon will be spent South and on their return Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder will live at Kew Gardens.

MISS SUSAN COLGATE WEDS.

The Bride of Dr. Mather Cleveland, Lieutenant in Reserve Corps.

Special to The New York Times.

BENNINGTON, Vt., June 20.—The marriage of Miss Susan Everett Colgate to Dr. Mather Cleveland of New York took place today at Ben Venue, the Old Bennington home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Colby Colgate of New York. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Edward Dudley Tibbits, rector of All Saints' Church, Hoosac, and an uncle of the bride.

Owing to the war the wedding was simple. Invitations were sent only to relatives of the bride and bridegroom and a few intimate friends.

The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. James S. Dennis, as matron of honor. Newcomb Cleveland of Denver, Col., father of the bridegroom, acted as best man.

Dr. Cleveland, who is house surgeon at the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, holds a commission as First Lieutenant in the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, and is subject to call at any time.

JOHN S. KEITH MARRIES.

Lawyer Weds Mrs. Fay M. Campbell, Author of Children's Stories.

Mrs. Fay Miller Campbell, widow of Don Campbell of Fort Worth, Texas, o'clock, in the North Presbyterian was married yesterday afternoon at 4 Church, 155th Street and Broadway, to John S. Keith, a corporation lawyer of this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John R. McKay, pastor of the church.

Mrs. John D. Buhrer was matron of honor, and Miss Millicent Horton the maid of honor.

Captain Edwin W. Moore of the Seventh Regiment and Chief of Staff of Major Gen. O'Ryan acted as best man.

The bride is the author of many children's stories, and has been active in children welfare work in this city. Mr. Keith is a member of the firm of Armstrong & Keith, 40 Wall Street.

MRS. RALPH THOMAS NOW PRINCESS VLORA

Former Wife of Frank J. Gould Surprises Friends by Marrying an Albanian in Paris.

The former Mrs. Helen Kelly Thomas is now Princess Vlora of Albania, according to a dispatch received here from Paris, where the wedding of the former wife of Frank J. Gould took place very recently.

No particulars of the wedding were given in the dispatch, the publication of which yesterday came as a surprise to the bride's friends in New York.

Her engagement, however, was known to her family here, as the pair have been engaged for several months. Her mother, Mrs. Edward Kelly of 116 East Sixty-third Street, would make no comment upon the match. But the bride's sister, Mrs. Al Davis, formerly Eugenia Kelly, said that she knew of her sister's engagement, and that she was to be married about this time. Mrs. Thomas met the Prince at St. Moritz last December.

This is Mrs. Thomas's third marriage. She was married to Frank J. Gould when only 17 years old, and subsequently divorced. Their two daughters, Helen and Dorothy, have been looked after by their aunt, Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, with whom they spend much of their time.

A year after the former Mrs. Gould obtained her divorce she was married to Ralph Hill Thomas of this city, who died in 1914, leaving his wife an estate of $2,000,000. Since that time she has spent considerable time on the continent.

Albania is a mountainous country of European Turkey and is now mostly occupied by Italy. The inhabitants speak a language of their own, which is not clearly allied to any other known tongue. Its population numbers 1,000,000.

MAY ARREST THOMPSON.

Senator Persists in Refusal to Sign State Census Blank.

Special to The New York Times.

MEDINA, N. Y., June 20. — Senator George F. Thompson's refusal to sign his State census blank resulted today in a hearing in the Niagara County Court House, at Lockport, before Census Director Charles F. Foley on the matter and a statement tonight by the Niagara Census Director that if Senator Thompson insisted tomorrow on refusing to sign the blank a warrant would be issued for his arrest.

Senator Thompson did not attend today's hearing, being absent in Washington and New York, and the matter was held pending his return tomorrow. Senator Thompson is said to take the position that it is not obligatory under the census law to sign an enrollment blank, and that no one need do so unless voluntarily.

Should the Thompson contention prevail, it will materially affect the balance of the State enrollment hereabout, which is already being regarded up-State as anything but seriously. Those testifying today were the officials who unsuccessfully sought to secure the Senator's signature. It developed at the hearing that Middleport, the town in which Senator Thompson lives, had many eligibles who had not as yet filled their State census blanks.

HELP IN LONDON ROSE SALE.

American Women Active in Work for Benefit of Hospitals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 20.—Sixty-seven women of the American colony took a leading part today in London's annual rose festival, selling artificial blooms in Haymarket Square in honor of Queen Alexandra for the benefit of hospitals. Mrs. Walter H. Page, wife of the American Ambassador, was in charge of a stall. Mrs. Curtis Brown, President of the American Women's Club, headed another band of flower sellers. Lady Harcourt and Mrs. Kendal Johnson were in charge of the office.

Miss Laird loaned an automobile for the day decorated with the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack. Queen Alexandra noticed it in her drive through the streets and called Princess Victoria's attention to it. Mrs. Lloyd Rowland and American nurses lately at the front formed one of the most popular groups. The receipts were large, many half sovereigns being dropped in the collection boxes.

Fitch-Hotchkiss Betrothal.

Mr. and Mrs. Winchester Fitch of 960 Park Avenue, gave a dinner at their Summer home at Greenwich, Conn., last evening, at which they announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Alta Jane Fitch, to Horace Leslie Hotchkiss, 3d.

Miss Fitch attended Miss Spence's School, also the Misses Masters' School at Dobbs Ferry. She was to have made her début in November, but on account of the war this plan was changed.

Mr. Hotchkiss is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace L. Hotchkiss, Jr., of Rye, N. Y., and is a brother of Miss Adeline Hotchkiss, whose engagement to Richard Temple Keogh was recently announced.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Gilman Bride in Rose Arbor.

Miss Leah Gilman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Gilman, was married to Irving H. Bernstein of this city yesterday at the Summer home of her parents, Fort Solonga, Northport, L. I., the Rev. Dr. Aaron Eiseman officiating.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Sadie Gilman, as maid of honor, with the Misses Hortense and Mina Auerbach as flower girls. Mortimer B. Bernstein acted as best man.

The ceremony was performed underneath a rose arbor on the lawn, and the wedding breakfast in a marquee. A special train carried the guests to and from the city.

Miss Gladys Hollingsworth Engaged

The engagement of Miss Gladys Hollingsworth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. F. Hollingsworth of Paris, France, to Frederick J. Atwood has been announced. Mr. Atwood is a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Atwood of this city.

Miss Hollingsworth is organizer and Chairman of the American Girls' Aid in this city, which is for the families of the French soldiers and is a part of the Paris organization of which Mrs. Gaston Pinto, Miss Hollingsworth's sister, is head.

No date has been arranged for the wedding.

GRADUATION AT YALE HAS FLAVOR OF WAR

Many Students Clad in Khaki, Tardieu Honored, and "Marseillaise" Played.

PADEREWSKI GETS DEGREE

Class at 217th Commencement Numbers 703 — Phippses' Fund for Hospital Unit.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 20.—Degrees to the number of 703 in course, and seventeen honorary, were conferred by Yale University at its 217th commencement today. As one-third of the candidates for degrees of bachelor of arts and of philosophy are in national service, their garb of khaki indicated that they were on furloughs from various training camps.

There was an international touch to the conferring of honorary degrees, for among the recipients were André Tardieu, High Commissioner of the French Republic in the United States; Sir Ernest Rutherford, a physicist at the University of Manchester, who is cooperating with the French scientific mission, and the Rev. John Kelman of Edinburgh, Scotland, who is with the British mission.

At the exercises the Polish National anthem was played as a prelude in honor of Ignace Jan Paderewski, who received a degree, while in honor of M. Tardieu and his country the "Marseillaise" was played immediately after he received his degree.

The honorary degrees were conferred as follows:

MASTER OF ARTS.—Robert Melville Danford, U. S. A., commandant of the Yale batteries; William T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological Park; Pierre Jay of the Federal Reserve Board, New York; Frederick N. Pease, chief chemist of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Martin A. Ryerson, President of the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago; Frederic C. Walcott, New York; Julian A. Weir, President of National Academy; Arthur Whiting, composer.

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.—Theobald Smith, director of the department of animal research of the Rockefeller Institute; Sir Ernest Rutherford, University of Manchester, England.

DOCTOR OF DIVINITY.—Shirley Jackson Case, professor at the University of Chicago; John Kelman, pastor of Free St. George's Church, Edinburgh.

DOCTOR OF MUSIC.—Ignace Jan Paderewski, pianist.

DOCTOR OF LAWS.—Dr. Le Baron R. Briggs, President of Radcliffe College; Justice John Proctor Clarke, New York Supreme Court; Myron T. Herrick, former Ambassador to France; André Tardieu, editor of the Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris.

President Hadley announced at the Alumni Luncheon this afternoon that John S. Phipps, Henry C. Phipps, and Howard Phipps of New York had offered the money necessary up to $200,000 for the equipment of the Yale Mobile Hospital Unit. They made special requests that the identity of the unit be conserved as far as military necessities will permit, that the unit be sent to France at the earliest possible moment, to be used by the French military authorities until such time as the French and American Governments desire its transfer for use by the United States forces, and that other conditional subscriptions previously made to the unit be conserved as an emergency fund for transportation, maintenance or other purposes connected with the unit or for other needs of the Medical School.

An additional total of $65,000 has been subscribed by various foundations and individuals toward the purposes of the unit.

President Hadley told the alumni that the money gifts to Yale during the year were $1,154,837. The offer of Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness of New York to erect dormitories on the proposed new square was unlimited in amount. Whether the dormitories would be erected immediately was undecided, he said. The $4,000,000 endowment for the reorganized medical school has just been received, concluding the most successful material year in the university's history.

HOOVER HONORED AT BROWN.

Tells Alumni America Must Keep Wolf from World's Door.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 20.—Brown University, at its 149th commencement today, awarded degrees to a class of 197, fully one-fifth of whom were absent on war service. The list included thirty-four graduates of the women's college.

Herbert C. Hoover was invested with the degree of Doctor of Laws, conferred in absentia last year. Speaking at a luncheon to Brown alumni Mr. Hoover declared that the wolf was at the door of the world, and that the United States, more than any other nation, must keep it away. This country must help keep the other allies "constant in war," he said, or else become Germany's sole enemy. Mr. Hoover declared the nation's food supply was gradually decreasing, and that there would be a still greater decrease a year hence.

Other honorary degrees, including the degree of Doctor of Laws, were conferred on Lindley M. Garrison and Samuel H. Ordway of New York.

$100,000 DARTMOUTH GIFT.

H. L. Moore of Minneapolis Founds Alumni Lectureships.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., June 20.—H. L. Moore of Minneapolis, a member of the Dartmouth College class of 1877, has given to the college the income of $100,000 to be applied to the establishment of two lectureships. The gift was announced today. The foundation is to be called "The Dartmouth Alumni Lectureships on the Guernsey Centre Moore Foundation," and is established in memory of Mr. Moore's son, a member of the class of 1904, who died while he was a student.

Harvard Celebration "Bone Dry."

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 20.—Old Harvard men, returning today for commencement, found that the university was celebrating on a "bone dry" schedule for the first time in its history. The changes, which officers of the university said could not have been brought about in a generation of peace, included the elimination of punch and other drinks at class celebrations. Even the Class of '67, fifty years out of college, will not serve champagne, the custom of fifty-year classes from time immemorial.

DIGBY BELL, ACTOR, DIES IN 69TH YEAR

Comedian and Opera Singer Who Won First Successes in Gilbert and Sullivan's Works.

Digby Bell, the comedian, died late yesterday in Miss Alston's Sanitarium in West Sixty-first Street after an illness of several weeks, during which there was little hope of his recovery. When his illness became critical he was removed from the Lambs Club, where he lived, to the sanitarium.

Mr. Bell was born in Milwaukee, Wis., sixty-eight years ago. In 1872 he went to Italy to study music, and several years later made his stage début at Malta. His first appearance in this country was as a concert singer in Chickering Hall in 1876. The following year he made his début at Montreal as Beppo in "Fra Diavolo," and for a quarter of a century after that he was one of the best-known of American light opera singers.

Some of his best known rôles were in the operas of Gilbert and Sullivan. He sang the rôle of Archibald Grosvenor in "Patience," Dr. Daly in "The Sorcerer," Ko-Ko in "The Mikado," and a rôle in "The Pirates of Penzance." His interpretation of the rôle of Ko-Ko was one of his most popular impersonations, and he was seen in the part as late as 1910.

In the early '80s Mr. Bell appeared at Daly's in "Zamina," "The Passing Regiment," "Needles and Pins," and "Americans Abroad." He played King Charles in "Nell Gwynne," at the Casino in 1884, and the following year became a member of Colonel McCaull's Opera Company. He remained four years with this organization, singing principal parts in "The Black Hussar," "Indiana," "Boccaccio," and "The May Queen." His first stellar rôle was in "Jupiter" at Palmer's in 1892. He was in Lillian Russell's company for a number of seasons, and in 1895 was associated with De Wolf Hopper in "Mr. Pickwick." He toured for several years in "The Educator, or Mr. Pipp." The funeral services will be held tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock from the West End Collegiate Church, West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street.

NOTED SCIENTIST DIES.

James M. Crofts Was a Leader in Research Work Here and Abroad.

BOSTON, June 20.—James Mason Crafts of this city, a distinguished scientist, and President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1898 to 1900, died today at his Summer home in Ridgefield, Conn. After serving two years as Professor of Chemistry at Cornell, he became head of the Department of Chemistry at the institute, and in later years was identified with it as a leader in research work in this country and abroad.

He received the Rumford Medal in England for original scientific work and the Jecker Prize from the Paris Academy of Science.

Professor Crafts was a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, France, 1885; Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, A. A. A. S.; member of the National Academy of Sciences, American Chemical Society, Washington Academy of Sciences, and honorary member of the Royal Institute of Great Britain.

Funeral of Max Holtz Today.

The funeral of Max Holtz, the publisher, will take place from the Funeral Chapel, Broadway between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets today at 2 o'clock. Dr. Stephen S. Wise will officiate, and the body will be buried in Mount Carmel Cemetery.

The pallbearers will be Messrs. Robert Wolfers, Ira M. Younker, William A. Lindsay, Harry L. Latham, W. A. Watson and E. D. Carey. The honorary pallbearers will be H. M. Swetland, E. A. Helene, Herman Younker, Charles G. Phillips, C. T. Root, C. H. Ditchett, E. R. Mixer, David Strauss, and Louis S. Posner.

Mrs. Winthrop Rutherfurd.

Mrs. Winthrop Rutherfurd, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, died on Tuesday in New York Hospital following an operation. She was the fourth daughter of the former Vice President of the United States and was well known in New York society. One of her sisters, Helen, was married in 1901 to Count de Perigord, son of the Prince de Sagan, and another, Edith, is Mrs. William Corcoran Eustis. Mrs. Rutherfurd is survived by her husband and six children.

Bishop McFaul's Body Lies in State.

TRENTON, N. J., June 20.—The body of Bishop James A. McFaul, who died on Saturday, lies in state in St. Mary's Cathedral today, having been conveyed from the Episcopal residence this afternoon to the cathedral, attended by a procession of priests and school children. The funeral services will be held tomorrow morning in the cathedral, with Bishop O'Connor of Newark officiating. The Right Rev. Patrick Hays, auxiliary bishop of the Diocese of New York, will preach the funeral sermon.

Edouard Charpentier Dies in Paris.

Edouard Charpentier, formerly a member of the New York Coffee Exchange, died yesterday in Paris where he has lived for the last ten years. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Charlotte Helen Harman of New York, and one son, Raoul Charpentier, who is in the steel business in Cleveland.

Rochester Degree for Mitchel.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 20.—The University of Rochester at its annual commencement today conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on Mayor Mitchel of New York. Mayor Mitchel delivered the address of the day to the graduates, pleading for a democratized efficiency which should defeat and supplant the autocratic efficiency of Prussianism. The degree of Doctor of Literature was conferred upon E. S. Martin of New York.

Degree for John McCormack.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 20.—A class of ninety was graduated today at Holy Cross College. The degrees were conferred by Governor McCall. The honorary degree of Doctor of Literature was conferred on John McCormack, the tenor. At a memorial mass in the college chapel for the deceased alumni, the hymns were sung by Mr. McCormack.

FAINTS IN SUBWAY, TRAIN KILLS HIM

Lyman C. Butler, Seized with Vertigo in Station, Falls to Track in Front of Express.

FATHER TRIES TO SAVE HIM

Victim of Accident a Sergeant in the Seventh Regiment, Who Saw Service on the Border.

Lyman C. Butler, an associate in the law firm of Butler, Wyckoff & Campbell and a Sergeant in Company K of the Seventh Regiment, was fatally injured yesterday in the subway station at Grand Central when he was seized with vertigo and fell in front of an express train. He died in the New York Hospital.

He was on the way to his law office with his father, William A. Butler, President of the Lawyers' Club, and was standing near the edge of the platform. As the train came into the station he swayed and staggered. His father tried to hold him, but the illness had made him so limp that the elder man could not support his weight and he fell directly to the track.

The motorman saw the man on the track and threw on his airbrakes, but the speed of the train was so great that he was unable to stop it in time. Mr. Butler leaped from the platform as soon as the train stopped and tried to extricate the body of his son from the front of the car. Policemen and ambulance surgeons came to his assistance, and the injured man was taken to the New York Hospital, where he died while being prepared for an operation.

Mr. Butler, who was 58 years old, was graduated from Princeton University in 1880 and from the Columbia Law School in 1883. He had been an associate in his father's law firm since 1883. For several years he had been a member of Company K of the Seventh Regiment, and during the service on the border at Mallen, Texas, he was a Sergeant and was about to receive a commission in the regiment.

In a letter to a Representative in Congress who had challenged William A. Butler to tell how many of his family were in the army or ready to join it Mr. Butler wrote of the record of his son in the Seventh Regiment and of the other members of his family. Thirteen members of the family were in the army or preparing to enter it.

Wing-Williams Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Wing of this city announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katharine Wing, to Robert W. Williams, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Williams of Brooklyn. Miss Wing was graduated this year from Smith College. Mr. Williams is a graduate of Williams College, class of 16. No date has been set for the wedding.

Anson Wales Hard.

Anson Wales Hard, head of the firm of Hard & Rand, coffee brokers, at 107 Wall Street, and a member of one of the oldest New York families, died yesterday at his Summer home, Lawrence, L. I., in his seventy-sixth year. He first married Miss Brown, a sister of Waldron Post Brown, and after her death he married her sister, Miss Eleen Whipple Brown, in 1907, who died five years later.

Mr. Hard is survived by three sons and three daughters—James M. B., Anson W., and De Courcy L. Hard, and Mrs. Henry von Lengrike, Mrs. William R. Taylor, and Mrs. John Kane Mills. His city home was at 21 East Eightieth Street.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES DE WITT CLINTON, son of Dr. Alexander and Adelaide De Witt Clinton, died yesterday at his home in Ridgewood, N. J., in his eighty-second year. A son survives him.

ALBERT EDWARD BRAINARD, sales manager for a Springfield (Ohio) firm, died yesterday at Roosevelt Hospital following an operation for appendicitis. He was 37 years old, and had lived in New York one month.

Mrs. ETTA M. CASSIDY, wife of John F. Cassidy, Chief Clerk of the First District Municipal Court of Long Island City, died on Tuesday at her home, 50 Hulst Street in her thirty-sixth year.

Mrs. DOROTHEA WAGNER, 89 years old, died on Tuesday at the home of her son, Charles Wagner, at College Point. She was born in Germany, and had lived here fifty years.

Mrs. EVA MYERS, former President of the Women's Fuel and Aid Society of New York, died on Tuesday at Long Branch, N. J. She was one of the small group of women who organized the charitable society in 1888.

Mrs. JESSIE C. SMITON, wife of James Smieton, died on Tuesday at her home, Glenwood Avenue, East Orange, N. J., just seventy-two hours after celebrating the fifty-eighth anniversary of her marriage at a family gathering. She was born in Scotland, and had lived twenty-five years in East Orange.

JAMES W. CHEESBRE, for twenty-five years employed in the Custom House and a former Chief of the Freeport Fire Department, died in the Mineola Hospital on Tuesday after an operation. He was 66 years old.

Mrs. PHEBE HORTON ELLERY, widow of Joseph F. Ellery, a former Port Warden of New York, died on Monday at her home, 522 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 72 years. Mrs. Ellery had been a resident of Brooklyn for half a century. She was a member of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church. In Brooklyn she died at her home, 216 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday.

FRANK SCOTT THOMSON, for fifteen years employed by Chubb & Son, marine insurance brokers in Manhattan, died in his office on Monday from heart disease. He was 51 years old and lived at 361 Bridge Street, Brooklyn.

EDWARD FREEDBERG, 39 years old in the real estate and insurance business in Manhattan, and a member of Tuscan Lodge, F. and A. M., died on Tuesday at his home, 542 Monroe Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. CATHERINE MELIA, widow of P. Francis Melia, a contractor and builder, and for thirty-two years a member of the Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart, died at her home, 45 North Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. She was 66 years old.

FREDERICK W. McKELVEY, 56 years old, a leather goods manufacturer and part owner of the Peerless Leather Belt Company, in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday and the funeral services this evening will be held in the chapel at 1,230 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn.

ALBERT H. FROST, a veteran of the civil war and for many years Superintendent of Station B of the Brooklyn Post Office, died on Monday at his home, 473 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, aged 74 years.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

KUTSCHER.—To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kutscher (nee Josephine Harris) of St. George, Staten Island, on June 20, a son, at Lying-in-Hospital.

Engaged.

DODD—CHAPMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tomes Chapman of Montclair, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter Margaret to Edmund Lawry Dodd of Bloomfield, N. J. Miss Chapman was a Vassar student. Mr. Dodd graduated in the class of 1913, Princeton, where he was a member of the Campus Club. No date is set for the wedding.

Married.

BRALOWER—BARNETT.—Anna Barnett to William Bralower, June 14, 1917.

CARLETON — THORNE.—On Wednesday, June 20, at Orange, N. J., by the Rev. F. C. Todd, Ada Browning Thorne to Guy Osgood Carleton.

CLEVELAND—COLGATE.—Wednesday, June 20, at Ben Venus, Bennington, Vermont, Susan Everett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Colby Colgate, to Dr. Mather Cleveland.

DAVIS—MABOM.—On Tuesday, June 19, by the Rev. Arthur F. Mabom, Joseph Verber, daughter of Mrs. William Mabom, to Dr. Thomas Kirby Davis.

EBERHART—GORHAM.—Miss Ellen Theresa Gorham to Mr. Roy Edwin Eberhart, on June 20, by Rev. Father McQuade, at the parsonage of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

LAMBERT — STANSBURY.— Dorothy Wray Stansbury to Robert Brightwell Lambert, by the Rev. A. Edwin Keigwin, June 19, 1917.

LOWENSTEIN — STEINHARDT.—Ralphina Steinhardt to Louis Lowenstein, at the bride's home, 245 West 113th St., Thursday, June 21, 1 P. M.

McCOSKERY—LEXOW.—On Wednesday, June 20, at Englewood, N. J., by Rev. Julius Remensnyder, Marguerite von Ritton Lexow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Allan Lexow, to Dr. Willis Romaine McCoskery.

PICKEL—PERSES.—On Wednesday, June 20, at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, Isabel S. Sresse to Raymond Pickel, by Rev. D. M. Steuart.

PERFINE — THOMAS.—On Tuesday, June 19, at Trinity Episcopal Church, Princeton, N. J., by the Rev. Ralph B. Pomeroy, Katharine, daughter of professor and Mrs. Augustus Trowbridge of Princeton, to George Walbridge Perfine, jr., of New York city.

McLEAN—GRAY.—June 17, Mabel L. Gray to Alfred Morgan.

SIEGEL—MOSKOWITZ. — June 18, Helen Moskowitz to Charles Siegel.

Brooklyn.

EASTMAN—UNDERHILL.—June 16, Ethel P. Underhill to Robert F. Eastman.

STENECK—STEADE.—June 16, Nellie Steade to Henry H. Steneck.

Hoboken.

MANN—KEARNS.—June 18, Stella Kearns to John Mann.

SPARELICH—GENTZEL.—June 17, Amelia Gentzel to Anthony J. Sparelich.

Long Island.

KIFF—RODMAN.—June 16, Astoria, Esther Rodman to Joel M. Kiff.

Died.

ASH.—Morris, beloved father of Harry and Isidore Ash, on June 20. Funeral services Friday, June 22, at 9:30 A. M., at Martin Pick's Chapel, 230 Lenox Ave. Relatives, friends, Aaron Lodge No. 20, I. O. B. S. of I. and Kaiser Friedrich Lodge No. 10, O. B. A., invited.

BELL.—On Wednesday, June 20, 1917, at 28 West 61st St., Digby Bell, in the 68th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at the West End Collegiate Church, West End Ave. and 77th St., on Friday, June 22, at 11 A. M.

BENJAMIN.—Frances, (Lillie,) on Wednesday, June 20, beloved wife of Louis. Funeral from her late residence, 306 Grand St., on Friday, June 22, at 2 P. M.

BIGELOW.—Frank Lewis, of New Haven, Conn., suddenly, on June 20. Notice of funeral later.

BLATH.—On Tuesday, June 19, at his Summer home, at White Plains, Charles A., beloved husband of Marie Blath and brother of William Blath and Selma Schulhafer. Funeral services at Mount Hope Cemetery, Cypress Hills, Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 21, 1917, at 11 A. M.

BLATH.—B'nai Jeshurun Sisterhood.—Members are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services of Charles A. Blath, husband of our ex-Treasurer, Mrs. Marie Blath, at Mount Hope Cemetery, Cypress Hills, Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 21, 1917, at 11 A. M.

BLUM.—Adelaide, on June 20, in her 80th year, at her residence, 434 East 139th. Funeral notice hereafter.

(Signed.) Mrs. HYMAN COHEN, Pres.

BRAINERD.—Albert Edward. Body lying in state, Campbell's "FUNERAL CHURCH," 1,970 Broadway.

BUTLER. — Suddenly, on June 20, Lyman Collins Butler, in the 30th year of his age, second son of William Allen and Louise Collins Butler. Funeral services at Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Madison Ave. and 73d St., on Saturday, June 23, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

CAVAGUARO.—At Wappingers Falls, June 18, George J. Cavaguaro, aged 29. Funeral this morning at his late residence at Wappingers Falls.

CHARPENTIER.—On June 20, 1917, at Paris, France, Edouard Charpentier, beloved husband of Charlotte Helen Charpentier, (nee Harman.)

CLINTON.—At Ridgewood, N. J., June 19, De Witt Clinton, son of the late Dr. Alexander and Adelaide Hamilton Clinton, in the 82d year of his age. Funeral at his residence Friday, June 22, at 10:30 A. M. Train from Erie Station, Jersey City, at 9:44.

CRAFTS.—At Ridgefield, Conn., on June 20, James Mason Crafts, in the 79th year of his age. Funeral services will be held on Friday, June 22, at 11 A. M., St. John's-in-the-Wood, South Salem, N. Y. Interment Friday afternoon at Lenox, Mass. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

CUNNINGHAM.—Samuel T. Funeral services Friday, June 22, 10:30 A. M., at Creston Avenue Baptist Church, 188th St., between Morris and Creston Aves.

DA COSTA.—Emma M., on June 20. Funeral from John J. Fox's Chapel, 1,908 Bathgate Av., on Friday, June 22, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at Church of Holy Spirits, Burnside and University Avs., at 10 A. M.

DICKMAN.—Suddenly, Fred G. Dickman, son of the late G. Frank Dickman, at the home of his mother, Louise C. Dickman, 781 Westminster Road, Flatbush. New Orleans and St. Louis papers please copy.

DWIGHT.—June 19, 1917, the Rev. Henry Otis Dwight, suddenly, in his 75th year. Service 2:30 o'clock this afternoon from his late residence, 151 6th Av., West Roselle, N. J. Omit flowers.

EICHBERG.—Wednesday, June 20, Maud, wife of James Garfield Eichberg and daughter of Mrs. J. Works, at her residence, 527 West 124th St., where the funeral services will be held Thursday, 2 P. M.

EMDEN.—Theresa Emden, widow of Albert Emden, on June 26. Funeral Friday, June 22, 10 A. M., at her late residence, 315 West 115th St.

HAHN.—On Sunday, June 17, 1917, Charles J. Hahn, in his 45th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at John H. Misskern's funeral parlor, 355 Bleecker St., on Thursday, June 21, at 1:30 P. M.

HARD.—On Wednesday, June 20, 1917, at his residence, Lawrence, L. I., Anson Wales Hard, in the 76th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Ave. and 44th St., on Friday, June 22, at 10 A. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

HOLTZ.—Max, on June 19, beloved husband of Edna B. Holtz, (nee Tabor,) father of Harold B. and Irene Holtz. Funeral Thursday, June 21, at 2 P. M. from FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts. Interment at Mount Carmel Cemetery. Rochester and Chicago papers please copy.

HOLTZ.—The Society of the Genesee announces with sorrow the death of its fellow-member, Max Holtz. Funeral Thursday, June 21, at 2 P. M., from Funeral Church, Broadway and 66th St.
HON. WILLIAM L. RANSOM, President.
GEORGE W. SAGE, Secretary.

HUSSEY.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, June 20, 1917, Dr. A. A. Hussey of 167 Hancock St., Brooklyn, in his 45th year. Notice of funeral later.

McADAM.—June 19, 1917, Graham, husband of Mary S. Cone, in his 68th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 17 East 184th St., near Jerome Av., on Thursday evening at 8:30. Interment private.

MACDONALD.—Robert, in his 88th year. Notice of funeral later.

McDOWELL.—On June 18, New York City, William R., beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. P. McDowell. Funeral services at his late residence, 336 West 156th St., Thursday evening, 8 o'clock. Funeral private.

MULLANE.—William, aged 55, of 15 26th St., Elmhurst, L. I., formerly of Hempstead, L. I. Funeral Friday, 1 P. M., at St. Bartholomew's Church, Elmhurst, L. I.

MYER.—Marion Northrup, at 416 Fort Washington Av., June 20, daughter of Robert R. and Grace L. Myer. Services Friday, June 22, at 10 A. M. Interment Newton, N. J.

MYERS.—At Long Branch on Tuesday, June 19, in her 74th year, Eva Myers, beloved mother of Mrs. Walter J. Cohn, Simon, Miriam, Rose, Maurice, Julius, David, Carrie Altrogh and Florence Flaherty. Funeral will take place on Thursday, June June 21. Carriages will meet train arriving at 9:30 A. M. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., at 8:30 A. M. Interment at Mount [illegible]

Died.

MYERS.—With profound sorrow and with deep regret the members of the Ladies' Fuel and Aid Society hereby give notice to the directresses and members of the death of Eva Myers at Long Branch, on June 19, 1917.

Appropriate action will be taken as soon as the society can be convened for the purpose, but at this time let it be said that Mrs. Myers was one of the small group of ladies who organized the society in 1888 and has ever since been one of its ablest and most estimable workers. Her boundless enthusiasm for the work, her genuine sympathy for the people whom she strove to help, and her everlasting cheerfulness of spirit furnished a constant inspiration to the rest of the members.

The directresses and members of the society are respectfully requested to meet the funeral corege at Pennsylvania Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., on Thursday, June 21, 1917, at 11:10 A. M. and thence proceed to Mount Olivet Cemetery, where the interment will take place.

Mrs. E. LIEBOVITZ, President.

NORRIS.—On Wednesday, June 20, at his residence, 601 West 136th St., Henry Norris, in the 84th year of his age. Funeral services at St. Agnes's Chapel, West 92d St., near Columbus Av., on Friday, June 22, at 2:30 P. M.

POST—On June 19, 1917, at Kingston, N. Y., Lavina, in the seventy-third year of her age, beloved wife of John S. Post of Saugerties, N. Y., and lately of Brooklyn. N. Y., mother of Jessie L. Post, Mrs. George L. Brown, Samuel Post, and the late Mari M. Post. Funeral services at the First Congregational Church, Saugerties, N. Y., on Friday, June 22, at 2:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

QUELLMALZ.—Suddenly, Monday, June 18, Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J., Edith Shaw Quellmalz, beloved wife of Frederick Quellmalz and mother of Frederick, Jr., and Henry Quellmalz. Interment private.

ROOSEVELT.—Suddenly, in New York City, on Tuesday, June 19, 1917, George W. Roosevelt, Jr., in his 64th year, of 65 South Mountain Ave., Montclair, N. J. Funeral services will be held at St. Agnes's Chapel, West 92d St., near Colum

LEADING PROS START IN NATIONAL OPEN GOLF TOURNAMENT AT WHITEMARSH VALLEY

CUNNINGHAM LEADS OPEN TOURNAMENT

Wheeling Golf Pro's, 74, Best Card in First Day's Play at Whitemarsh Valley.

AMATEURS FARE BADLY

Norman Maxwell Only One to Get Under 80 — Dowling First Among New York Pros.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—Alexander Cunningham of Wheeling W. Va., led a field of nearly 100 golfers over the links of the Whitemarsh Valley Country Club today in the opening round of the National Open Golf Tournament, which is a substitute for the National Open Championship, the classic in which Chick Evans was the hero a year ago. The card of the West Virginia contestant was 38, 36—74, a highly creditable performance against a par of 72, especially as the strong wind was sweeping the course, causing many erstwhile favorites to grope about in the unfamiliar realm of the eighties.

Only eighteen players turned in cards that were under that mark, and one of those was Norman Maxwell of Aronomink, who led the meagre field of amateur contestants with a splendid card of 79, made of a 42 for the outgoing journey, and a 37 on the return.

The other notable among the amateurs, Max Marston, who was playing with Herbert Strong, was in such discouraging form that he withdrew, no card being turned in by him. This leaves Maxwell to shoulder the task of producing at least one good amateur score in a tournament which the amateurs have dominated with only one exception during the last four years.

Dispute Over Barnes's Score.

Second to Cunningham, came three men in a tie at 76. They were Tom McNamara of Taplow, Elmer Loving of Lockport, and Jock Hutchinson of Glenview. It was Hutchinson who was runner up to Evans in the tournament a year ago, and third place at that time was taken by Long Jim Barnes of Whitemarsh. To find Barnes's name in the summary of yesterday's play one has to go well down the list, for this proficient golfer returned a card of 84.

Barnes claimed that the scorer had made a mistake of one stroke on the fifth hole, giving him five instead of a four. The scorer admitted an error and Barnes's partner vouched for the four, but the committee would not change the card, as it had been turned in some two hours before the dispute arose. Barnes threatened that unless the score was changed he was through with the tournament.

This dispute probably will keep Walter B. Hagen out of the tournament. It had been arranged that he should compete tomorrow, playing two rounds so as to catch up with the field. Many of the professionals at first agreed to his entry after the start of the tournament, but later reversed their decision and protested against his playing. The statement was made that if the committee was going to hold to the strict letter in regard to Barnes, that it might just as well enforce the rules against Hagen, who ordinarily would not be entitled to enter the tournament on the second day.

When the substitute tournament was first broached among the professionals seemed to be at low ebb. It was, therefore, something of a surprise to see such a notable array of professional talent as started over the course yesterday. Generally speaking, it might be said that Gil Nichols, Walter Hagen, and Alex Smith were the only absentees.

Dowling Leads New York Pros.

Of the men from the metropolitan section, Jack Dowling of Scarsdale came through the best. He was a prominent contestant last season, and his 78 from a card of 38 and 40 was the product of at times brilliant golf. He had an excellent opportunity of making a 76, but took a 6 as against a par of 4 on the eighteenth hole.

Cunningham made his mark of 74 by steady golf all the way; with the exception of two holes on the outgoing journey he played par golf. One of his failures, if such a word can be applied to any part of such a score as he turned in, was on the short fourth hole, which is an iron shot to the green. He lost another stroke on the 450-yard eighth hole.

Coming in he was threatened with the ruining of his card, when he was two over par as a result of playing only three holes. Brilliant work retrieved these two strokes later on, and he finished the last nine figures, 36. This score for the incoming journey came pretty near being the best for that part of the course during the day. The only one to finish it better than par was Jock Hutchinson, who made a 35 on the return trip.

The summaries:

Alex. Cunningham, Wheeling, 38, 36—74; Tom McNamara, Taplow, 39, 37—76; Jock Hutchinson, Glenview, 41, 35—76; Elmer Loving, Lockport, 37, 39—76; Edward Loos, Philadelphia Cricket, 40, 37—77; Charles H. Hoffner, Richmond, 39, 38—77; Emmett French, York, 38, 40—78; F. McLeod, Columbia Country Club, 38, 40—78; Pat Doyle, South Shore, 39, 39—78; J. Burk, Wheaton, 42, 36—78; Cyril Walker, Shackamaxon, 42, 36—78; Jack Dowling, Scarsdale, 38, 40—78; Carl Anderson, unattached, 41, 38—79; Carles Thom, Shinnecock, 39, 40—79; J. H. Thompson, 42, 37—79; Bob MacDonald, Indian Hills, 38, 41—79; Norman Maxwell, Aronimink, 42, 37—79; Otto Hackbarth, Cincinnati, 39, 40—79; Maurice Risley, Atlantic City, 40, 41—81; C. W. Hackney, Atlantic City, 41, 40—81; James B. Thomson, Philadelphia Country, 42, 39—81; J. J. O'Brien, Pittsburgh, 39, 42—81; Tom Boyd, Fox Hills, 41, 40—81; A. J. Sanderson, Sleepy Hollow, 39, 42—81; H. G. Lagerblade, Buffalo, 39, 42—81; Robert White, North Shore, 40, 42—82; Tom Skipper, unattached, 42, 40—82; James West, Far Rockaway, 42, 40—82; Alex. Campbell, Baltimore, 43, 39—82; George McLean, North Hampstead, 42, 40—82; Jack Campbell, Old York Road, 41, 41—82; John G. Burgess, unattached, 42, 41—83; Tom Kerrigan, Siwanoy, 40, 43—83; F. R. Bellwood, Garden City, 41, 42—83; D. M. Cuthbert, Fairmile, 41, 42—84; Joe Mitchell, Ridgewood, 42, 42—84; George T. Gayers, Merion, 42, 42—84; Jim Barnes, Whitemarsh Valley, 41, 43—84; Wilfred Reid, Wilmington, 42, 41—84; James Gullane, Merion, 46, 41—84; G. L. Fotheringham, unattached, 44, 40—84; J. Seka, Stenton G. C., 42, 42—84; Donald Morrison, Bon Air, 42, 42—84; Guy Martin, Whitemarsh, 42, 43—85; James Frazer, Leaview, 44, 41—85; David Cuthbert, Huntingdon Valley, 46, 39—85; J. Perle, Richmond County, 43, 42—85; Isaac S. Mackie, Canoe Brook, 44, 41—85.

M. J. Worthington, Surrey, 46, 40—86; F. T. McNamara, Cherry Valley, 42, 44—86; Louis Degal, Detroit, 44, 43—87; J. Edmundson, unattached, 45, 42—88; William Robinson, St. David's, 47, 41—88; James B. Hackney, Aronimink, 43, 45—88; Thomas Robinson, St. David's, 44, 44—88; James J. Dougherty, Overbrook, 45, 43—88; G. R. Bluebell, Cobbs Creek, 44, 44—88; Jack Polly, unattached, 46, 42—88; J. Norton, Deal, 46, 42—89; Ramsey Hunter, Fort Worth, 44, 45—89; John Bredamus, unattached, 49, 40—89; Archie Simpson, Detroit G. C., 42, 47—89; Thomas B. Jones, Caucasus, 46, 43—89; Edward Stiles, North Hills, 46, 43—89; James Starr, unattached, 46, 43—89; Nick Demaine, unattached, 49, 40—89; F. Morasco, Bucks County, 43, 46—89; Frank Adams, Beverly, 49, 41—90; Harry F. Jervis, unattached, 43, 47—90; William F. Hackney, Bala, 45, 45—90.

W. P. Cleveland, Aronimink, 44, 47—91; Herbert Strong, 46, 45—91; William Goerlay, unattached, 46, 45—91; Howard C. Jarvis, unattached, 44, 48—92; William C. Byrne, St. David's, 44, 48—92; Austin Palmer, Fox Hills, 47, 45—92; John Sawyer, unattached, 46, 46—92; W. G. Flynn, Merion, 50, 42—92; J. P. Lawson, unattached, 48, 47—95; J. F. Sylvester, unattached, 45, 48—93; Peter Robinson, Utica, 43, 50—93; G. L. Horn, unattached, 51, 45—96; M. Duffy, unattached, 48, 48—96; J. F. Schnobel, unattached, 54, 44—98; Edward White, Philadelphia Cricket, 49, 50—99.

McCarty Again Injures Leg.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—Lew McCarty, catcher of the Giants, who has been in a hospital here since he broke his leg in a game with Cincinnati several weeks ago, injured the same leg again today. It was necessary to reset the broken bone, and he will be at the hospital two weeks longer than he had planned at first here.

GRAHAM DEFEATS CORKRAN.

Captures Lynnewood Hall Golf Cup, Winning by 7 and 6.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—S. K. Graham of Greenwich, Conn., won the Lynnewood Hall Golf Cup today by defeating D. Clark Corkran of Baltimore in the final round of the tournament at the Huntingdon Valley Country Club, 7 up and 6 to play. Corkran's wildness was responsible for his defeat, and with a medal of 44 strokes at the turn he was four down to his opponent. Graham then won all the holes to the twelfth and ended the match.

Playing spectacular but erratic golf Corkran defeated his brother, B. Warren Corkran, in the semi-final round, 3 up and 2 to play. F. Graham defeated H. L. Bond of Baltimore in the other semi-final, 4 and 3.

ERRORS HELP BEAT BROWN.

Holy Cross Comes from Behind to Win in Tenth Inning.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 20.—Holy Cross defeated Brown, 4 to 3, in a hard-fought, ten-inning game on Andrews Field today.

Coming up from behind to a tie score in the eighth, the Worcester boys scored the winning tally in the first half of the tenth frame. It was the best game of the year from the spectator's point of view, though occasional poor fielding by both teams detracted a little from the merit of the game as a whole. Both teams made costly errors.

Brown's first run resulted after the visiting first baseman had dropped an easy throw and the third run came in after a bad throw by the visiting third baseman. Captain Ormsby dropped a high fly in the fourth which proved costly, and in the last inning the Brunonians made a misplay at second which allowed the winning run to score.

The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Holy Cross	4	10	5
Brown	3	4	2

Batteries—Donnellan and Spillane; Richards and Feinberg.

MISSES GILLEAUDEAU WIN.

Sisters Advance in Both Singles and Doubles at Hartsdale.

The Misses Grace and Helen Gilleaudeau, playing in the Eastern New York State tennis tournament in progress on the courts of the Country Club of Westchester at Hartsdale, advanced yesterday in the singles competition with victories in the second round. Miss Grace Gilleaudeau scored over Miss Sylvia Russell in straight sets, 6-1, 6-0, while Miss Helen Gilleaudeau defeated Mrs. H. Bassford in straight sets, 6-2, 6-3.

The women's doubles competition reached the semi-final stage. The Misses Gilleaudeau were among the successful competitors, winning from Mrs. H. Hartwell and Miss C. Bass in the second round, and in the semi-final play over Mrs. L. G. Morris and Miss Bonnett, 6-1 and 6-2. The men's doubles were started yesterday with one match, the successful competitors being A. Bassford and A. Tobey.

The summaries:

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Second Round—Miss Grace Gilleaudeau defeated Miss Sylvia Russell, 6—1, 6—0; Miss Helen Gilleaudeau defeated Mrs. H. Bassford, 6—2, 6—3.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Second Round—Miss Grace Gilleaudeau and Miss Helen Gilleaudeau defeated Mrs. H. Hartwell and Miss C. Bass, 6—2, 6—4; Mrs. D. Q. Morris and Miss Bonnett defeated Miss Childreth and Miss Gueiron, 6—0, 6—1.

Semi-final Round—Mrs. R. C. Black and Mrs. C. F. Drake defeated Miss Katherine Farrely and Miss M. McGuire, 7—5, 6—2; Misses Grace Gilleaudeau and Miss Helen Gilleaudeau defeated Mrs. L. G. Morris and Miss Bonnett, 6—1, 6—2.

MEN'S SINGLES.—Fourth Round—H. Bassford won from W. Wadsworth by default; A. Bassford defeated G. Pelham, 6—0, 6—0; Dr. B. F. Drake defeated W. Osgood, 6—3, 6—1.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—First Round—A. Bassford and A. Tobey defeated Dr. B. F. Drake and J. Watson, 6—3, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES.—Second Round—A. Bassford, Jr., and Mrs. Benjamin F. Briggs defeated J. Cuthbert and Miss Theresa Lansdowne, 6—3, 6—2.

DUSK HALTS NET BATTLE.

Anderson and Chambers Each Take a Set in Kings County Tourney.

Considerable progress was made yesterday in the tennis tournament of the Kings County Tennis Club in Brooklyn, but the outstanding feature was the performance in the fourth round of the singles competition, of Fred C. Anderson, the elongated 18-year-old player, in holding Charles Chambers on even terms until darkness set in and called a halt. The players each won a set, the first going to Anderson, 10—8, and the second to Chambers by the same score. Twice in this second set Anderson came within one point of victory. The match will be completed today.

Frank Anderson and Cecil Donaldson, both 15 years of age, scored over William Walker and H. R. Burroughs in the second round of the doubles competition, in straight sets, 7—5, 7—5.

The summaries:

MEN'S DOUBLES.—First Round—Dr. W. H. Ross and J. W. Anderson defeated H. K. Bell and R. M. Beach, 5—7, 6—1, 6—1.

Second Round—Frank Anderson and Cecil Donaldson defeated William Walker and H. R. Burroughs, 7—5, 7—5.

MEN'S SINGLES.—Second Round—Allen Behr defeated Dr. W. H. Ross, 6—1, 6—4.

Third Round—George Throckmorton defeated Allen Behr, 6—7, 6—1; Gerald Donaldson, Jr., won from J. W. Fox by default.

Fourth Round—Fred C. Anderson versus Charles Chambers, 10—8, 8—10, unfinished; S. Howard Voshell defeated Henry Mollenhauer, 7—5, 6—1.

SPECIAL DOUBLES.—Harold Throckmorton and Fred C. Alexander defeated S. Howard Voshell and Henry Mollenhauer, 1—6, 6—2, 6—4.

TITLES IN TANK AT STAKE.

Women's Metropolitan 100-Yard and Fancy Diving Events June 30.

The local outdoor swimming season will get under way on June 30, when the women's metropolitan 100-yard swim and fancy diving championships will be decided at the Pool and Surf Baths, Midland Beach, S. I. These two events will be held in conjunction with a series of other swimming contests which have been arranged to open the new baths, and will be held under the auspices of the National Women's Life-saving League. Miss Charlotte Epstein, Chairman of the athletic branch of the league, will be in charge of the contests, and it is expected that the foremost women swimmers of the district, which includes Newark, Jersey City, and Greater New York, will compete.

Cochran Twice Victor with Cue.

Welker Cochran, the Chicago professional billiardist, defeated George Spear, the Class B amateur, in two matches played yesterday afternoon and evening, at Daly's Billiard Academy. In the afternoon Cochran beat Spear by a score of 250 to 108 in twelve innings. The high runs were: Cochran, 59; Spear, 29. Cochran disposed of Spear in the evening by a score of 300 to 103 in eighteen innings. Cochran made a high run of 73, while Spear registered 27.

To Play Golf for War Fund.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Plans for "Liberty" golf tournaments in this section, to be played on July 4, were started today by Robert A. Gardner, former national champion, who will have charge of the events, which will be held under the auspices of the United States Golf Association. Each Club in the Chicago district is expected to put on a war charity tournament of some sort and charge an entrance fee of one dollar.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3.30 P.M.—N.Y. Americans vs. Boston. Polo Grounds. 155th St.—Adv.

MRS. GAVIN DRAWS NEAR GOLF TITLE

Former English Champion Defeats Miss Gates, 7 and 5, in Women's Met. Tourney.

By strikingly steady and superior golf Mrs. W. A. Gavin of Baltusrol, a two time English champion, made another stride toward the women's Metropolitan golf championship at the Piping Rock links yesterday, when she defeated Miss Eleanor Gates of Nassau in the second round by 7 up and 5 to play. The morning play between these two attracted the only gallery, as Miss Gates's golf in the South had impressed followers of the sport with the possibility that she might have enough brilliancy to offset the steadiness of the English woman, even though the latter has had the benefit of many tournament games to give her the self-confidence so necessary in championship matches.

Miss Gates played a fairly steady game until after the sixth hole had been taken by her opponent, in a par 5. Mrs. Gavin following this with a brilliant win at the seventh, as the result of holing a seemingly impossible putt of thirty feet for a 4, one better than par golf. This seemed to disconcert the Nassau golfer, and thereafter her play was erratic, the contest coming to an end at the thirteenth hole, with Mrs. Gavin 7 up and but five holes left to play.

Both women were weak in getting away from the first tee, and halved at 6, each getting into the rough as the result of slicing their drives. Mrs. Gavin was able to get the second hole through the clever use of her iron in a par 4, which put her 1 up, a score which was evened at the next hole, when Mrs. Gavin landed in a bunker and needed a couple of strokes to get out of trouble and cuts the green, where she missed a six-foot putt and picked up, giving Miss Gates the hole.

For the long seventh Mrs. Gavin again played par golf, her third shot landing on the edge of the green, but in a safe position, from which after overrunning the cup she then holed out in 5, Miss Gates giving up the hole.

That put Mrs. Gavin one in the lead and getting the seventh in 4—one better than par—rather took the heart out of her younger competitor, though the latter did manage to halve the eighth, after Mrs. Gavin had overrun the green on her approach shot and so penalized herself as badly as had Miss Gates when she found the bunker on her iron shot, after a pretty 175-yard drive into the middle of the fairway.

The score:

Mrs. Gavin—										
Out	6	4	6	5	4	5	4	5	3	—42
In	5	3	4	5	*	*	*	*	*	
Miss Gates—										
Out	6	5	4	7	3	6	5	5	4	—45
In	7	4	6	6	*	*	*	*	*	

*Two holes not played.

Mrs. Wimpfheimer of the Century and Miss Lounsberry of Bedford had one of the best matches of the morning, the former finally winning 2 up after the pair had halved the first five holes and then alternated in the lead until they were even up at the sixteenth. By playing par golf the next two holes Mrs. Wimpfheimer secured her place in the semi-finals to be played this morning.

The summaries:

CHAMPIONSHIP SIXTEEN.—Second Round—Mrs. Thomas Hackmall, Forest Hill, defeated Mrs. G. M. Heckscher, Piping Rock, 6 and 5; Mrs. L. A. Wimpfheimer, Century, defeated Miss Beatrice Lounsberry, Bedford, 2 up; Mrs. H. C. Phipps, Piping Rock, defeated Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, 2 up; Mrs. W. A. Gavin, Baltusrol, defeated Miss Eleanor Gates, Nassau, 7 and 5.

Beaten Eight of First Sixteen.—First Round—Mrs. A. S. Rossin, Century, defeated Mrs. William Lanahan, Dunwoodie, 2 and 1; Miss Helen Hitchcock won from Mrs. D. C. Geddes, Nassau, by default; Mrs. S. A. Herzog, Fairview, won from Mrs. L. C. Stockton, Raritan Valley, by default; Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook, won from Mrs. F. B. Ryan, Cranford, by default. Second Round—Miss Hollins defeated Mrs. Herzog, 4 and 3.

SECOND SIXTEEN—Second Round—Mrs. C. D. Smithers, Nassau, defeated Mrs. W. G. Loew, Piping Rock, 1 up, 38 holes; Mrs. J. E. Davis, Piping Rock, defeated Mrs. A. C. Sumner, Nassau, 1 up, (19 holes); Mrs. Constance Robertson, Knollwood, won from Mrs. A. Weber, Great Neck, by default; Mrs. C. T. Russell, Ardsley, defeated Mrs. M. H. Frayne, Dunwoodie, 5 and 4.

Beaten Eight of Second Sixteen.—First Round—Mrs. G. K. Morrow, Great Neck, defeated Mrs. G. D. Boschen, Spring Lake, 6 and 4; Mrs. T. H. Thomas, Hackensack, defeated Mrs. Lester Ketcham, Dunwoodie, 7 and 6; Mrs. A. B. Gilkes, Siwanoy, won from Mrs. Corn Bleke, Cranford, by default; Miss Irma Waterhouse, Ardsley, won from Mrs. H. F. Whitney, Nassau, by default.

Third Sixteen.—Second Round—Mrs. F. E. Denohoe, Montclair, won from Mrs. H. V. Bartholomae, Ardsley, by default; Mrs. C. F. Uebelacker, Hackensack, defeated Mrs. C. S. Waterhouse, Ardsley, 5 and 4; Mrs. C. M. Fair, Piping Rock, defeated Mrs. Ira Hill, Great Neck, 6 and 5; Mrs. Sidney Weil, Fairview, drew a bye.

Beaten Eight of Third Sixteen.—First Round—Mrs. Moody, Glen Ridge, won from Miss Julia Breed, Essex County, by default; Mrs. C. D. Dannen, Dunwoodie, Mrs. J. C. Barclay, Hackensack, and Miss Grace Wood, Englewood, each drew a bye.

Pairing for Semi-Finals.—Mrs. W. A. Gavin and Mrs. M. C. Phipps; Mrs. Thomas Hucknall and Mrs. L. A. Wimpfheimer.

PIRATES AND CARDS IN TIE.

Game Called After Six Innings by Agreement with Score 4 to 4.

ST. LOUIS, June 20. — Pittsburgh played St. Louis six innings to a 4-4 tie today, the game being called to allow the visitors to catch a train. The wildness of three St. Louis pitchers forced in each of Pittsburgh's four runs, yet not one was earned, errors by Miller intervening in the third and fifth.

The score:

PITTSBURGH (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey,cf	2	2	1	5	1
Pitler,2b	3	1	1	2	1
Bigbee,rf	1	0	0	1	0
J.Wagner,3b	3	0	0	0	0
Brief,1b	1	0	0	5	0
Hinchman,lf	3	0	0	0	0
W.Wagner,c	2	1	0	8	0
Carlson,p	0	0	0	0	0
Steele,p	3	0	0	0	0
Total	20	4	3	18	6

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Baird,cf	4	0	1	0	0
F.Smith,3b	1	1	0	1	1
Miller,2b	3	1	1	5	4
Hornsby,ss	2	0	1	0	4
Cruise,lf	2	0	0	1	0
Long,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Paulette,1b	3	0	1	8	0
Gonzales,c	3	1	1	1	0
Doak,p	1	0	0	0	1
Horstman,p	1	1	1	0	0
Packard,p	0	0	0	0	2
aBescher	0	0	0	0	0
bStewart	0	0	0	0	0
Total	23	4	7	18	12

a Batted for Packard in sixth.
b Ran for Bescher in sixth.
Errors—Pitler, Miller, (2.)

Pittsburgh	0	0	3	0	1	0	—	4
St. Louis	2	1	0	1	0	0	—	4

Called by agreement.

Two-base hits—Gonzales, Horstman. Stolen bases—Carey, (2.) F. Smith. Sacrifice hit—W. Wagner. Sacrifice fly—Cruise. Double play—Hornsby, Miller, and Paulette. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 7; St. Louis, 6. First base on error—Pittsburgh. Base on balls—Off Carlson, 3; Steele, 3; Doak, 4; Horstman, 3; Packard, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Carlson, 2 hits, 2 runs in 1-3 inning; Steele, 5 and 1 in 5 2-3; Doak, 1 and 0 in 2 2-3; Horstman, 1 and 0 in 1 2-3; Packard, 1 and 0 in 1 2-3. Struck out—By Carlson, 1; Steele, 1; Doak, 1. Time—1 hour 55 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

RACING AT JAMAICA LONG ISLAND TODAY $3,000 Youthful Stakes AND 5 OTHER GOOD RACES BEGINNING AT 2:30 P. M. SPECIAL RACE TRAINS leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., also from Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, at 12:30, and at intervals up to 1:35 P. M. Course also reached by Trolleys. Admission $2. Lady's Ticket $1.50.

ERROR FATAL TO INDIANS.

Wambsganss's Misplay Lets White Sox Win by 3 to 2.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Eddie Collins's triple and Wambsganss's error gave Chicago a 3 to 2 victory over Cleveland today in the first game of the series. The score:

CHICAGO (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leibold,rf	3	1	1	2	0
Weaver,3b	4	1	1	3	0
E.Collins,2b	3	1	2	1	4
Jackson,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Felsch,cf	4	0	0	5	0
Gandil,1b	3	0	0	8	1
Risberg,ss	3	0	0	3	1
Schalk,c	2	0	0	6	2
Williams,p	2	0	0	1	0
Total	28	3	4	27	5

CLEVELAND (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	4	0	0	4	0
Chapman,ss	1	1	0	1	3
Speaker,cf	4	1	1	4	0
Roth,rf	2	0	0	3	0
Wams'ns,2b	4	0	2	2	1
Guisto,1b	4	0	0	8	0
Evans,3b	2	0	0	1	1
Billings,c	1	0	0	0	0
O'Neill,c	3	0	1	1	1
aAllison	0	0	0	0	0
Turner,3b	0	0	0	0	0
Coveleskie,p	2	0	0	0	2
bHarris	1	0	0	0	0
Klepfer,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	3	4	24	8

a Ran for O'Neill in eighth.
b Batted for Coveleskie in eighth.
Errors—Leibold, Chapman, Wambsganss, Evans.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—	3
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	2

Two-base hits—Wambsganss, 2. Three-base hits—Leibold, E Collins. Stolen bases—Leibold, Weaver. Sacrifice hit—Williams. Sacrifice fly—Roth. Double play—Risberg, Gandil and Williams. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Cleveland, 4. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Cleveland, 1. Base on balls—Off Williams, 4; Coveleskie, 8. Hits and earned runs—Off Coveleskie, 8 hits, 3 runs in 7 innings; Klepfer, 1 and 0 in 1; Williams, 4 and 1 in 9. Struck out—By Williams, 4; Coveleskie, 1. Time—2 hours 5 minutes. Umpires—Nallin and Connolly.

SENATORS OUT OF CELLAR.

Beat Athletics, 5 to 3, and Mack's Men Go to Bottom of Standing.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—By defeating Philadelphia today 5 to 3 Washington climbed out of last place in the pennant race and forced the Athletics to the bottom.

The score:

WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	3	0	0	8	0
Foster,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Milan,cf	4	1	1	0	0
Rice,rf	4	1	1	2	0
Morgan,2b	4	1	2	1	0
Jamieson,lf	2	1	0	5	0
Shanks,ss	2	0	2	2	1
Henry,c	3	0	1	7	2
Shaw,p	2	0	0	0	1
Gallia,p	3	1	2	0	0
Total	28	5	7	27	6

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,ss	3	0	1	0	5
Strunk,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Bodie,lf	4	1	1	2	0
Bates,3b	5	1	3	1	2
McInnis,1b	4	0	1	14	1
Schang,c	4	0	1	3	0
Gooch,rf	4	1	2	1	0
Grover,2b	3	0	1	1	2
Schauer,p	3	0	0	0	6
Total	34	3	10	24	16

Errors—Witt, Gooch.

Washington	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	—	5
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	3

Two-base hit—Milan. Stolen bases—Grover, Morgan. Sacrifice hits—Shanks, Grover, Judge. Sacrifice fly—Foster. Double play—Judge, unassisted. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 10; Washington, 4. First base on error—Washington, 1; Bases on balls—Off Shaw, 3; Gallia, 2; Schauer, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Shaw, 4 hits, 2 runs in 1 2-3 innings; Gallia, 6 and 1 in 7 1-3; Schauer, 7 and 3 in 8. Struck out—By Shaw, 1; Schauer, 3; Gallia, 5. Time—1 hour 55 minutes. Umpires—Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

SPENCER'S MISPLAY COSTLY

Browns Collect a 3 to 2 Victory Over Tigers in Eighth.

DETROIT, June 20.—Spencer's error on a throw to the plate in the eighth inning permitted Miller, running for Severeid, who had doubled, to score with the run that gave St. Louis a 3 to 2 victory over Detroit today.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotten,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Austin,3b	4	0	0	1	1
Sisler,1b	3	0	2	12	1
Jacobson,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Severeid,c	2	1	1	0	2
Hale,c	0	0	0	0	0
Marsans,cf	3	1	1	4	0
Pratt,2b	3	0	0	4	3
Johnson,ss	4	0	2	4	3
Plank,p	3	0	1	0	6
aMiller	0	1	0	0	0
Total	31	3	8	27	17

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	4	1	1	4	2
Young,2b	3	0	1	1	3
Cobb,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Veach,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Crawford,1b	4	0	0	8	1
Heilman,rf	4	1	2	0	0
Vitt,3b	4	0	0	3	1
Spencer,c	3	0	2	7	1
Mitchell,p	2	0	0	0	1
Boland,p	0	0	0	1	1
Total	31	2	7	27	15

a Ran for Severeid in eighth.
Errors—Austin, Johnson, Vitt, Spencer, (2.)

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—	3
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Two-base hits—Sisler, Bush, Spencer, Severeid. Three-base hit—Heilman. Stolen bases—Johnson, Marsans. Sacrifice hits—Young, Marsans, Pratt, Mitchell, Shotten. Left on bases—Detroit, 5; St. Louis, 9. First base on error—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell, 4; Plank, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Mitchell, 7 hits, 1 run, in 7 innings; Boland, 1 and 0 in 2; Plank, 7 and 2 in 6. Hit by pitcher—By Mitchell, (Plank.) Struck out—By Mitchell, 2; Boland, 1. Time—1 hour 54 minutes. Umpires—Moriarty and Evans.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT RICHMOND.

	R.	H.	E.
Richmond	4	7	3
Buffalo	2	4	1

AT BALTIMORE.
(Eleven innings.)

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	2	9	1
Rochester	1	6	1

AT PROVIDENCE.
(First Game.)

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	2	8	1
Providence	4	10	1

(Second Game.)

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	8	12	0
Toronto	2	8	0

AT NEWARK.
(First Game.)

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	8	9	0
Montreal	1	5	1

(Second Game.)

	R.	H.	E.
Montreal	10	16	0
Newark	8	8	2

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pc.
Newark	33	19	.635
Providence	33	21	.611
Baltimore	31	22	.585
Rochester	29	24	.547
Toronto	29	25	.537
Buffalo	21	35	.375
Montreal	18	32	.360
Richmond	20	36	.357

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.
Montreal at Newark.
Toronto at Providence.
Buffalo at Richmond.
Rochester at Baltimore.

Clysmic— Of Course

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HENDRYX'S HOMERS WIN FOR YANKEES

Spoils Divided When Red Sox Capture Second Game by Score of 3 to 1.

Tim Hendryx of New Orleans threw the big crowd of 18,000 persons at the Polo Grounds yesterday into spasms of delight when he played a couple of home runs into the bleachers with his prolific bat and was the biggest factor in the Yankees' 3 to 2 victory over the world's champion Red Sox in the first tilt of a double header. Then came another game in which the Yanks were defeated, 3 to 1. The equal disposition of the spoils was the fairest way, so everybody was satisfied.

It was Hendryx's two wondrous wallops, one in the sixth and the other in the eighth, which brought the Yanks up on even 2 to 2 terms with the Bostons. Then in the last of the ninth Dutch Leonard got unruly and incorrigible, and while he was in this state of wildness the Yanks jammed over a run with

CHAMPION WINS AT NET

MOLLA BJURSTEDT FORCED TO LIMIT

Norse Girl Defeats Miss Zinderstein, 6-4, 7-5, in Women's National Tennis Tourney.

NEW YORK PLAYERS WIN

Miss Vanderhoef and Mrs. Rawson L. Wood Among the Victors on Courts of Philadelphia C. C.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20. — Miss Marion Zinderstein, the young player from West Newton, Mass., was defeated today in straight sets by Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the national champion, in the third round of the women's national lawn tennis tournament at the Philadelphia Cricket Club, but in defeat Miss Zinderstein won her share of glory, for she forced the famous Norwegian to go at her best to win at 6—4, 7—5.

Miss Bjurstedt soon discovered that she could not trifle with her young opponent, for upon each occasion that she let down in her speed, Miss Zinderstein was quick to force the attack. The match was easily the best of the tournament to date and the points were won on speed and hard hitting.

It was when she advanced to forecourt and shot the ball sharply across that court that Miss Bjurstedt proved her superiority. At such times the girl from Norway played as she did when she won her title from Mrs. Wightman in 1915.

Among other things Miss Zinderstein uncovered an amazingly swift and severe backhand stroke, a stroke that vied with the champion's own. Her forehand drive was also a formidable weapon and she whipped these shots so swiftly down the side lines that Miss Bjurstedt was often caught out of position.

In the first set the West Newton girl led at 4—3 on games and had her opponent a bit worried as she scored points by a session of brilliant volleying shots. But Miss Bjurstedt steadied and won the next three games and the set at 6—4, by a furious attack at the net.

Still maintaining her irresistible rally in the second set, the champion went into a lead of 5—3 in games and the match seemed as good as won with the next game on Miss Bjurstedt's service. Right there, however, Miss Zinderstein surprised Miss Bjurstedt and the gallery by the manner in which she rose to the emergency.

She broke through the Norwegian's service won the next and again broke through in the tenth, passing her opponent with low drives to the deep corners and turning back the champion's own shots by stop volleys. This served to put Miss Bjurstedt on her mettle and she came back impressively, scoring the next two games, the set, and the match.

Miss Marion Vanderhoef advanced to the semi-finals round this morning by defeating Miss Susanne White, the Southern star, at 3—6, 6—2, 6—2, and is a bracket ahead of all the other players. The New York girl did not strike her real game until the second set and in the third she simply outdid herself, outplacing Miss White two to one.

Mrs. Rawson L. Wood went into the fourth round by defeating Miss James Nathan 6—1, 6—1. The former Florida champion outclassed her opponent, both off the ground and overhead, and soon settld the issue.

Mrs. Gilbert Harvey did not get a single match today, nor did Miss Phyllis Walsh, a club member, who faces Miss Bjurstedt tomorrow. The less something utterly unforeseen should happen, is almost a certainty that New York will be represented in the final bracket of the lower half, with Miss Bjurstedt and Mrs. Wood to rely upon.

Mrs. Knud Dahl, champion of Switzerland, came through in the upper half by vanquishing Miss Helen Bernhard of New York, at 6—4, 6—3. Miss Eleanora Sears of Boston had her own time in taking the measure of Miss Dorothy Disston of the Philadelphia Cricket Club. She and Mrs. Dahl will meet tomorrow.

Paired with Miss Bjurstedt, Miss Sears won a stirring double match from Miss Disston and Miss White by a score of 8—6, 9—7.

The summaries:

WOMEN'S NATIONAL SINGLES.—Third Round—Mrs. Knud Dahl defeated Miss Helen Bernhard, 6—4, 6—3; Miss Eleanora Sears defeated Miss Dorothy Disston, 6—4, 6—3; Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Marion Zinderstein, 6—4, 7—5; Miss Phyllis Walsh won from Miss Sarah C. Neilson by default; Mrs. Rawson L. Wood defeated Mrs. James Nathan, 6—1, 6—1.

Fourth Round—Miss Marion Vanderhoef defeated Miss Susanne White, 3—6, 6—2, 6—2.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Second Round—Miss Gertrude Hollis and Miss Marjorie Taylor won from Mrs. Cortlandt D. Barnes and Mrs. Arthur H. L. Buren by default; Miss Leslie Bancroft and Miss Marion Zinderstein defeated Miss Anne Townsend and Miss Rebecca Thomson, 6—2, 6—1; Miss Dorothy Newbold and Miss Mary Thayer defeated Mrs. John E. Bailey and Miss Gertrude Henry, 6—3, 6—4; Miss Elizabeth Thompson and Miss Mildred Willard won from Mrs. Gilbert Harvey and partner by default; Mrs. Robert Le Roy and Miss Phyllis Walsh defeated Miss Helen Bernhard and Miss Helene Pollak, 9—7, 6—4.

Third Round—Mrs. Kane Green and Miss Jacquelyn Green defeated Miss Gertrude Hollis and Miss M. Taylor, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES.—First Round—Mrs. J. Saunders Taylor and C. B. Jennings defeated Miss Isabelle Wadsworth and C. F. De Long, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Dorothy Newbold and W. B. Dixon, Jr., defeated Miss Mary Law and William Kingsley, Jr., 7—5, 6—0; Mrs. Gilbert Harvey and E. C. Cassard defeated Miss Sarah C. Neilson and H. B. Endicott, 6—2, 6—1.

Second Round—Mrs. J. F. Kerbaugh and A. J. Battey defeated Mr. and Mrs. Roland Evans, Jr., 7—5, 6—4; Miss Mary D. Thayer and J. T. Thayer won from Mr. and Mrs. B. Edmunds, Jr., by default; Mrs. Robert Herold and P. S. Osborne defeated Miss Elizabeth Stribling and H. F. Phelps, 6—2, 5—7, 6—1; Miss Florence Ballin and William T. Tilden, 2d, defeated Mrs. Gilbert Harvey and E. C. Cassard, 6—3, 6—3.

Fourth Round—Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Irving C. Wright defeated Mrs. J. F. Kerbaugh and A. J. Battey, 6—0, 6—2.

PENN athletes ENLIST.

Crew and Track Among Those to Undertake National Service.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—Eighty-six students at the University of Pennsylvania, including some of the institution's star athletes, have enlisted in the Ordnance Enlisted Reserve Corps of the army. They will be assigned to base depot work.

Among the athletes were Adolph Walsh, Captain of the Varsity crew; Frank Dorwart, Captain of the track team; Charles Henning, star football guard; Thomas Pope of the relay team, Charles Barrett, a member of the football squad; William Connolly, a member of the track team, and Robert Wessman, a member of the soccer, lacrosse, and tennis teams.

GREEN TO LET CUBS PLAY.

Dartmouth Abrogates Three-Year Rule for Time Being.

HANOVER, N. H., June 20.—The Dartmouth College Athletic Council decided to waive the three-year rule and permit freshmen to participate in Varsity contests. With the freshmen eligible to the places left vacant by upper classmen who are in Government service, Dartmouth will carry out its usual athletic competitions.

It was decided to go ahead with the usual football schedule, although no coach for the eleven has been named as yet to succeed Frank Cavanaugh, who resigned last year.

Pastime Team for Dual Meet.

The Pastime A. C. has selected its team to meet the athletes of the Glencoe A. C. in a dual track meet at the Glencoe Oval, 126th Street and Second Avenue, next Sunday afternoon. Among the wearers of the Blue Brazilian Cross will be Myles McHugh, J. L. Aronson, Harry Correl, Matt Skea, Al Voellmeke, Dan O'Shea, Leo Leiberman, K. F. Hayes, Merk Brann, Nick Yahannis, J. Shaffer, Ed. C. St. Swarts.

CLEMATIS WINS MONTAGUE.

Lewisohn's Entry Beats Bayberry Candle by a Head at Jamaica.

There was a larger mid-week attendance than usual at the Jamaica Race Track yesterday, many casual visitors being attracted by the naming of Omar Khayyam for the Montague Handicap at a mile and a sixteenth. Wilfred Viau, who recently purchased the Kentucky Derby winner, decided not to start his great three-year-old against the many good handicap performers, but this did not prevent a good race among the ten left in the handicap.

Oscar Lewisohn was represented by two imported horses and his entry was made an equal favorite with J. W. May's Bayberry Candle, which carried the top weight of 126 pounds. A dangerous contender was practically put out of the running when Flittergold was pinched off at the start and crowded back. The fleet-footed Whimsy cut out the running with Bayberry Candle, running outside of him round the first turn and along the back stretch.

On turning into the home stretch, it was evident that the top weight had Whimsy well beaten and then race looked to be in her grasp. Robinson, who had the mount on Mr. Lewisohn's Clematis II., had been outrun in the early stages, but found an opening near the rail and, moving up with determination in the last eighth, managed to catch Bayberry Candle at the line and win by a head. Whimsy took third money from Flittergold, which also closed fast.

There was an upset in the Garden City Selling Stakes in which the Kentucky Stable's Nightstick was a 1 to 2 favorite in a field of four. Nightstick got away well for the journey of a mile and a sixteenth, but was soon displaced by Wooden Shoes. Going along the back stretch Spear Lance, the outsider of the quartet, cut off both Nightstick and Wooden Shoes and sailed into the lead.

Around the last turn, Nightstick passed Wooden Shoes and Spear Lance, but Troise, who had saved ground all the way with Wooden Shoes, came on again and he fairly ran over Nightstick in the last eighth to win by a length and a head. By winning this event for the Marrone Stable, Wooden Shoes repeated his victory of last year in the same stake when he carried the colors of the Quincy Stable.

M. L. Schwartz continued his winning streak by capturing the first race for two-year-olds with Heredity. John Sanford's Starlike had such a reputation for early morning gallops that he was made an even money favorite in a field of sixteen for the third race. He never was up with his field, the winner turning up in another son of Star Shoot, W. Hogan's Starfinch. Mr. Sanford's Achilles made amends for the defeat of Starlike by winning the last race for maidens in handy fashion.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; by subscription of $5, with $1,102.50 added; five furlongs. Time—1:01.

Heredity, M. L. Schwartz's br. c., 112 pounds, by Sain Traditional, 108 to 5, 7 to 5, and 3 to 5. (M. Buxton).....1½

Corydon, W. H. Travers's, ch. c., 112, by Hamburg-Sylvan, even and 2 to 5, (R. Troxler).....2

June Bug, J. W. McClelland's ch. f., 106, by Burgomaster-Mary Morris, 2 to 1, third, (A. Shuttinger).....3

Ballast, Coral, Paganini, Elizabeth H., Fragonard, and Marmont also ran. Stitch in Time, Vocabulary, Scabbard, Wetona, and Josie A. scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; by subscription of $5, with $1,102.50 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:47 2-5.

Old Broom, C. Buxton's b. g., 5 years, 110 pounds, by Broomstick-Rose of Dawn; 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (R. Troxler).....1

Jen, B. Matheny's ch. g., 5, 114, by Ogden-Fair Catherine; 4 to 5 and 2 to 5, (M. Rowan).....2½

Eagle, Emil Herz's b. g., 5, 106, by Yankee-Miss Kearney; 6 to 5 third, (M. Buxton).....3½

Traction, Sam McMeekin, Brickley, Madame Herrmann, and Fairweather also ran. Tener, Armament, Ed Bond, Libyan Sands, Princess Janice, and Preston Lynn scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling; non-winners of two races in 1917; by subscription of $5, with $1,102.50 added; six furlongs. Time—1:13 2-5.

Starfinch, W. Hogan's ch. c., 112 pounds, by Star Shoot-Unterock, 6 to 1, 3 to 1, and even, (R. Troxler).....1

Master McGrath, W. H. Travers's br. g., 112, by Hamburg-Greyhound, 3 to 1 and even, (A. Collins).....2½

Genesis, Gifford A. Cochran's ch. f., 103, by Star Shoot-Origin, 5 to 2, third, (L. McAtee).....3½

Sir Richards, Starlike, Cachet, Bond, Kalmia Park, Dunga Din, Rebel, Riverside, Teetotal, Polonium, Wonderful, Infer, and Pierre-A-Feu also ran, Robin Goodfellow, Rosanne, Hickory Nut, and Photo scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Garden Selling Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $15, starters $25 additional; guaranteed value $1,500; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:47 1-5.

Wooden Shoes, Marrone Stable's ch. g., 6 years, 108 pounds, by Burgomaster-Breakdown, 5 to 1, even, and out, (R. Troise.).....1½

Nightstick, Kentucky Stable's ch. g., aged, 122, by Broomstick-Handspun, out for place, (A. Collins.).....2

Spear Lance, D. S. Dryer's b. g., 3, 100, by Spearmint-Snoot, out for third, (M. Garner).....3

Blue Thistle also ran. Kilmer, Nigel, and Riverdale scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—The Montague Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $10, with $700 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:47 2-5.

*Clematis II., Oscar Lewisohn's ch. f., 4 years, 107 pounds, by King's Proctor-Bonny Creeper, 12 to 5, 6 to 5, and 3 to 5, (F. Robinson).....1h

Bayberry Candle, J. W. May's ch. m., 6, 120, by Cunard-Tower of Candles, 6 to 5 and 3 to 5, (J. Loftus).....2

Whimsy, Cleveland Stable's br. m., 4, by Burgomaster-Whimsical, 7 to 10, third, (A. Collins).....3

Flittergold, Lucius, *Bella Desmond, Air Man, Judge Wingfield, and Gillies also ran. Chicle and Omar Khayyam scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $5, with $1,102.50 added; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:45 3-5.

Achilles, John Sanford's b. c., 3 years, by Star Shoot-Vell, 7 to 10, 7 to 20, and out, (W. Knapp).....1½

Duettiste, J. E. Widener's b. g., 115, by Ethelbert-Dulcibella, even and 3 to 5, (F. Keogh).....2

Gunrock, H. L. Pratt's ch. c., 3, 110, by Ballot-Almadie, 3 to 1 third, (J. McTaggart).....3

Muckrees, Buckboard, Rockport, Melodrama, Bar of Phoenix, Meadoworth, Saturn, and Black Eagle also ran. Russian Princess scratched.

Weather clear; track fast.

JAMAICA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-old fillies; selling; five furlongs. Dunbar II., 112 pounds; Irish Harp, 112; Local, 112; High Vale, 112; Adele, 112; Wawbeck, 112; Portia, 112; *Lady Longfellow, 107.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-old fillies, conditions; six furlongs. Sea Wave, 111 pounds; Queen of the Water, 107; Pleasant Dreams, 101; Sandale, (imp.,) 101; Swan Song, 101; Sunset II., (imp.,) 101.

THIRD RACE.—For mares and geldings; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Nigel, 116 pounds; *St. Isidore, 116; *Canon Bridge, (imp.,) 108; Queen of the Sea, 98; Sea Wave, 91.

FOURTH RACE.—The Youthful; for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Luculite, 120 pounds; Green Gold, 115; Bughouse, 105; Recount, 105; Papp, 105; Little Devil, 102; Debadou, 101; Drastic, 101; Chief Lally, 101.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-old maiden fillies; selling; five furlongs. Miss Peep, 112 pounds; Rough Weather, 112; Bright Angel, 112; Grace and Friendship, 112; Schmanger, 112; Queen Margot, 112; *Josie A., 107; *Aileen O., 107.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and seventy yards. Carlton G., 110 pounds; *Ambrose, 107; Armament, 107; *Preston Lynn, 107; Dancer, 107; Stalwart Helen, 102; Plumose, 102; *Ed Bond, 102; Stellarna, 102.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

DATE FOR RACE MEET SET.

Five-Day Event at Dongan Hills to Start Aug. 1.

The dates for the running race meet to be held at the Fair Grounds, Dongan Hills, Staten Island, have been announced. The meeting will last five days, beginning Aug. 1, and will be held under the auspices of the Staten Island Agricultural Society. Henry J. Morris will be the presiding steward and Luke A. Cassidy the racing secretary. The half-mile track is banked and considered one of the safest of its kind in the country.

Sale at Durland's Tonight.

Many foreign-bred youngsters are included in the sale of Arthur B. Hancock's Ellerslie and Claiborne studs, which will take place at Durland's Riding Academy tonight. The foreign sires represented are the Derby winners, Polymelus and Sunstar; Adam Bede, Santry, Spanish Prince, and Black Sand. Some of the American stallions contributing to the sale are Colt, Plaudit, Fair Play, Vulcain, and Ballot.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 227, 2d floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Penn RR<Tug Salutation, Crew<Tug Morristown, Dittmar<Barge Solon, Dean<Clonita, People Bread<SS J L Luckenbach, Acti Excelsior<Prince Line, Union Wharf Co<Eretria Co (6.), Ayervais<SS Colon, Dunbar<By-Products Chemical Co, Gerakis<Stamadopulo, NY & Cuba Mail SS Co<Tug J S Packard, Packard Dredg Co<SS Antilla, Taylor-Armitage Co<Comp Gen Trans, Pengleton Ship Bldg. &c. Co<East Transp.

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Guaranty Trust Co<McCabe.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 9:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Building.—Naturalizations.

Equity at 11 A. M.

Case on—Bunk<Ritchie.

ASSIGNMENTS—For the Summer, 1917:

General motions—July 6, 11, 18, 25. Bankruptcy—July 6, 11, 18, 25. Naturalization—July 5, 12, 19, 26, 31. All ex parte matters and equity—July 5, 6.

General motions—Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29. Bankruptcy—Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29. Naturalization—Aug. 2, 7. All ex parte matters and equity—Aug. 1.

General motions—Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26. Bankruptcy—Sept. 5, 14, 19, 28. All ex parte matters and equity—Sept. 5, 6, 7.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; Dowling, Smith, Page, and Shearn, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M. Wise<Alpha Portland Cement Co<Order of United Hoisting Machinery Co<Federal Terra Cotta Co, Speck<Maduro Mercantile Co, Northern Bank<Sproessig, Weil<Globe Indemnity, Weinberg<Simon, Witner<Davidowitz.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department — Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Tierney, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Re Cont Supply Co, (Tracy.), Mueser<City of Amsterdam, Commonwealth of Penn<Birdseye, (2.), Stutz<Diamond Silk, Flaschner<Moskowitz, Re, Hart, Tobe-Gill, Ltd<Nicole Emden<Mint Prod, Jefferey<Klein, Same<Thomas, Same<Raver, Murdick<Hunter, Ludin<Levy Dairy Co, Kaufman<Rubinger, Gibel<Socy for Prevention of Crime, Demert<Turrell, Petrucello<same, Feldman<Regenbogen, Sammon<Rebucci, Hiek<Mayer, Lubroth<Weissman, Clark<Bankers Trust, Johnson<W Fox Vaudeville Co, Powell<Jenkins, Schaeffer<Moran, Silverman<Rubin Rty, Schmulowitz<Diamondstone, Rossman<Steckler, Miller<Blumenfeld, Klapschatz<Flas, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co, De Laurentis<Alter, (2.), Silverman<Rubin Rty, Walker<Walker, Kenyon<Hall Switch & Signal Co, Re Duffy, Kleinecke<Kleinecke, Weil<J R Marquette, Jr., Lipschutz<Lipschutz, Re Pemberton, Doehler<Doehler, Re CNY, Sedman<Redman.

PART II.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions. Samarell<Samarell, Wyvern<Fluegelman, Kingsley<Kingsley, Cichitto<Cichitto, Livingston<Folsom, Rosefsky<Rosefsky, Kindlund<Kindlund, Strachan<Strachan, Van Huele<Van Huele.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

Hull<Muir, Weber<Davies, Senn<Senn, Rafkin<Levitas, Stein<Franklin Kalbfleisch Co, Baff<Jaffe, Cummins<Reid, Ivanv<Perry, Diez<North Am Prod, Booth<Hudson Mill & Lumber Co.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached. Calendar will be called at 10 A. M.

Bellizlona<NY Rys, Linthwaite<Goldberg, Wenneberg<Irion (2.), Strobel & Wilkin Co<Underpin & F Co, Grossman<Glenmore Milford, Marden, Orth & Hastings<Gimbel, Wertheimer<NY Rys, Kerman<Int R T, Calvaro<same, De Carli<same, Krug<Amsterdam Grocery Co, Rubenstein<Zentgraf, Bender<Gorey, Bixby<Sq. &c. Ry, F Saco<Mutual Milk & Cream Co, J Sacco<same, Tuffy<Dicis, Blond<Union Ry of NY City, Constantine<461 4th Av Co, Fox<Gaetenaub, Krupka<Rosahn, Squier<A Sils, Inc, Di Stacio<Eggers, Gold<NY Rys, Geoghan<Bramhall-Deane Co, A Firriolo<V D Rty, M Firiolo<same, Hamilton<NY Rys, McGinley<Hotel Rent Service, Newburg<A M Bollerman Piano Co, Stahl<W Necker, Inc, Von Rozwadowski<Cent RR of N J, Wiener<Siff, Remats<P J Durcan, Inc, Wilde<Kluge, J Raftery<May & Co, M Raftery<same, Berman<Hesse, L Benna<same, Gingold Realty<CNY, Sweney<Kulenkampff Co, Charles<Palmer, Mayer<Mayo, Charles<Hackley, Klokis<Leh Val Coal Co.

PART IV.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.

Cassata<Convent Court Corp.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Murphy<McGrath, Goldfarb<NY Edis Co.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.

Walsh<Gordon's Pond Milk Co.

PART X.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.

Smith<Irion.

PART XII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XIII.—Not in session.

PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.

Inq—Nor Ventures Co<Middleton, Lewis<Ocean Accident, &c. Corp, Kraus<Bleekman, Cronish<Eisenberg, Sulwyn<Walker, Safe Cabinet Co<Newberg, Durken<Kaltman, Healey<Kiskey, Carpenter<Carpentier, Stockum<Lambert.

Henkel, Jr<Rudolphy, Perlman<Donohue, Hughes<Chadwick & Co, Hirsch<Kaplan, Newschaezer<Miller, Oppenheimer<Curtel, Skolnik<Albany B Co, Sinnott<Sinnott, Little & Ives Co<Cuppies & Leon Co, N E Con Co<CNY, Cooper<Norone, Neudorf<Fungatch, Weir<Hobson, Leavitt<Lamborn, Kiernan<O'Connor, Maas<Wm Hughes Co, McClure Pub<Peek Bros & Winch, Kelley<Marceau Co, Joyce<Schmeider, Sperer<Plotke, H T Alexander & Co<Jones, Metzger<Ashkinaze, Kenney<Newark Fed League Ball Club, Spencer<CNY, Gucker<CNY, Rogers<Frear, (2.) Lang<Harrison, Steinbach<Kanowitz, Lamb<Ketchum, Fidelity & Cas Co of NY<Croisic Rty Co, Morrison<Smith, Meyer Goldberg & Sons<Hofferman.

PART XV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVI.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Held in Appellate Term room. Case on.

PART XVII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate: Charles E McMurch, Mary Gargloff, John W Dillingham, Kate Sullivan, Susan Mount, Emanuel S Kuh.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Room 508, at 10:30 A. M.

No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Heilbrand<Excelsior Sav Bank, Rosenberg<Magidoff, Goldstein<Goldstein, Murray<Stark, Morales<Lichtenhein, Mantano<Jeffers, Cross & Beguelin<Hall, Crowther<G Schirmer, Meshman<Cross & Brown Co, Schwartz<Greenberger, Mintz<United Elec, Irving Nat Bank<Goldman, Dickstein<Am Sugar Ref Co, Esposito<Hartung, Guccione<Schrank, Esposito<Hartung, Kennedy<Colon.

PART II.—Strenbourger, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM — Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Monaco<Hudson Nav (2.), Loraine<Cort, Reardon<Rankin, Osthelm<Aetna Mort, Carmody<Int R T Co, Sass<Jacobs, Cohen<Lefkowitz, Klein<Gelband, Golden<Duklauer, Feiler<Levay, Strauss<C H Heer Dry Goods Co, Koralsky<Malach, (2.) Rubin<Einhorn, Delvaney<A M Schwartz Silk Co, Marino<N Y Rys, Goldberg<Schwarz, Louzon<42d St. &c. RR, Lebti<Rodgers & H, McGraun<Host.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Autograph Time Lock Co<Chatham & Phenix Natl Bank, Bernstein<Deutsch, Roger<Baumeister.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.

Breed<Hickson, Schreyer<Bird & Dep, Carolyn Laundry<London L, &c, Co, Bischoff<Rosendorf, Goodman<Fred Butterfield & Co, Wolf<Aetna Acc, &c, Kelly<Marinucci, Boord<Goldberg, Salt Lumber Co<So Concrete Const, Hiland<Booth Bros, &c, Co.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Re Wolverton—Lemuel E. Quigg. Re City N. Y. (Waterfront, &c.)—Edgar S. Greenbaum. Harry<Ryshfan—Edward F. Lindsay. Stern<Stern—John J. O'Connell. Mount Sinai Hospital<Disbrow—Robert L. Stanton. Man. Sav. Inst.<Reinaldi—Philip J. McCook. Seamen's Bank<Prince—A. Menkel. City R. E.<Davis—John Reilly.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Wallach<Greene—Harold H. Herts.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Mutual Life Ins. Co.<Morgenthau Realty Co. (7)—John R. Halsey.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Henry Zeidner<Louis Palonsky—Edmund O'Brennin. Daniel J. O'Conor<Emma B. Middlebrook—Michael J. McNamara. Albert V. de Coicouria<Bertha Krieger—George A. Bellow. Edwin J. Rothschild<Maxwell Vidaver—Franklin J. Tausch. Aaron Cohn<David Aronson—Andrew Byrne. James A. Trowbridge<Gustav Lieberman—John V. Coggey.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—J. Vernon Welsbrod<Doech & Dons, Inc.—Joseph M. Deuel.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Kaim<Eckel, Oppenheimer<Ensign Imp Co, Schifele<Scheifele, Pellegrini<Tozzini, Re Mink.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.

Re CNY, (2.), Larson & Son, Inc<Newmark & Davis, Cardillo<Strianese, Leavitt<Watsky, Stevenson<Babcock, Lynch<Knight.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Donnelly, J.

Kanter<Carvel Co, Gross<Rodgers & H, Sherman<Alt Rty Co, O'Donnell<N Y Rys, Swenson<Union Ry, Weber<same, Freed<C I & B Ry, Smeltz<N Y Cons RR, Dahlander<Park & Tilford, Anton<Mutual-Mc-Dermott Dairy Corp, Strassberger<Egerton, San Stamped Wares, &c, Co<Canal Mfg, Bennett<Hetzner, Shanley<Lawrence, Tulchiner<Malcolm, Bogen<N Y Catholic Protectory.

Higheest number reached in regular order, 974.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Weeks, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

De Pinto<Semmel, Murphy<Potter, Edelstein<Lurie.

TRIAL TERM—Talbot, J.

Figgare<Shed-Fin Evang Church, Gorand<Carvel Co, Marais<Lembeck, Susanow<Union Ry, Golden<same, Beith<I R T, (2.) Sorisen Co<Rowan, Stegman<Miles, Roine<Hud Motor Car Co.

Katz<I R T, Regitsky<same, Gumpers<same, Weinberg<same, Frank<Union Ry, Langman<Paragon Mfg Co, Shenneman<I R T.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J. Upham<Corn Exchange Realty Co et al—William Bondy.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Mills, Putnam, Blackmar, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 2 P. M.

Meguin<Buehler, Waitkus<L V Coal Co, Ginsburg<Woolworth, Powers<Westchester RR, Barrett<Conn Ins Co, Re Shannon, Chernes<Rose, Reitz<Marx, Meier<Glasser, Donohue<Donohue, Nyack Bank<Griffith, Chamberlin<Crawford, Burdman<Godney Forge Co, Moore<Henderson, Seelenfreund<Seelenfreund, Searing<Saxon, Stark<L I RR, Dougherty<Hoy, Nowakowski<North Shore Co, County of Orange<Storm King Co, Babeus et al<Eagle Loan Co, Logan<same, Purple<Title Co, Bernhart<4th Ave.

Kearney<Vitagraph, Price<Ballard, Re Wendel, Groberg<Edert, Schelhorn<Westcott Co, CNY<Woodhaven Gas, Hutchinger<W E Mail, Carney<Penn Co.

APPELLATE TERM — Second Department — Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Tompkins, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Rotherosen<Rothe-rosen, Re Kew Gardens Road, Co, Sinsabaugh<Mahar, Sagona<Sagona, O'Brien<City, Morrison<Black, Kiermaier<Kiermaier, Levine<Canarsie Operating Co, Campagna<Figenbaum, Magaram<Kraus & Brother, Inc, Gorman<Gorman, Home Mtg Inv Co<H M E Bldg Co, Faigin<Waters, Re Scurry, Enowitz<Vogt, Conrad<Conrad & Co, Inc, Diamond<Int R T Co.

PART II.—Kelby, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

Sallman<Schwartz, Beach<Beach, Rosenberg<Becker, Shapiro<Lifshin, Environ Realty Co<N Y Cons RR, B R T<Thelle.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 4349.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Clark, J.; Part V., Van Siclen, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Callaghan, J.

Hearon<Shewan & Sons, Carnick<Nas RR, Haggerty<Noethiger, Volkommer<CNY, Fishman<Nas RR, Cornfeld<C I & B RR, Reilly<CNY et al, Wishnisky<Williams, Lassen<Nas RR, Breiding<So Pac Co, Fleming<Crosthwaite, Goldfarb<Samuels & Sons, Lyman<Putnam Coal & Ice Co, Moresco<Moresco, Rizza<Stevens Co, Gann, Loucks, Abrams<McAvoy, Schubert<Haag, Worth<Merck & Co, Waldron<Quimby et al, Hederman<Guinan, Hammann<NY Cons RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.

No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Lehman Co<Novelty Fabric Glove Co, Mascolo<Scalzo, Pharo<B H RR, Lindstrom<Nassau RR, Liebman<B H RR, Maresca<CNY, McCarthy<So Bkln Ry, Muhlgrum<B H RR, Schwarz<Swasey, Galli<Carpenter, Boxley & Herrick, Hageman<McClure et al, Brenlin<B H RR, MacGowan<MacGowan Swasey<Swasey, US Title Guar Co<Michel, Kiershaw<Bklyn Inst of Arts & Sciences, Bleakney<BH RR, Carfari<Knipe, Hillis<Hillis, Kooperstein<Epstein, Miner&Star Co, Borough Bank<Jenkins, Kantor<Goodman, Tully<Weinberg, Kraus<Stamp, Schwartz<B H RR.

Highest number reached on regular call, 8970.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of: Nellie J Bryan, Clara Johnson, John B Wilson, Frederick Holler, Robert Schneider, Johanna Furlong, Abraham Harris, James P Reehil, Accounting of: Kate Sexton, Horatio M Stratton, John B Mello, Margaret Farrell, Anna Vell, Albert J Peterson, Jane E Pittman, Wilhelmina Kielmann, John Knowenhoven, Mary Stauber, Michael O'Neill, Mary J Zell, Louis P Gfrocerer, James Hayes, (2.) Mary Murphy, Mary E Howard, Catherine O'Rourke, Richard McInerney, Frederick Raber, George Kramer.

Estates of: Jane B Pittman, Charles Myers, Mary McCullough, Blanche S Fulton, Tardith infants, Ellen McGauley, D Maujer McLoughlin.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Roy, J.; Part V., Hylan, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.

Taggart<Nas El RR, Beyer<Ward, (Part IV., 2 P. M.) Zito<McLaughlin, Rubin<Spiro Con. Co, Mayers<Hyatt, Nichamoff<Friedman, Weisler<Rogers & President Corp, Mackintosh, Bopp Hudson & Man RR, Luciano<Hermann, Farano<Rauth, Miller<Ginsberg, Farino<B H RR, Meisler<Segalbaum Anderson<L I RR et al, Gerard<3d Av Ry, Thomas<B H RR, Quales<Pines Rubber, Martin, Nichols & Co<Langdon, Kress<Avila, Umbach<NY Cons RR, Kidd<Davenport, Clark<Grosser, Livio<Jacobs, State Bk<Levin et al, Schaefer<B H RR, Simon

Desirable Public Utility Preferred Stocks

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Protected by earnings that are ample and of a dependable character.

Offered at prices that provide a most attractive income.

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Incorporated
Securities for Investment
14 Wall St., New York

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Tax Exempt
In New York State

For the convenience of investors we are preparing a pamphlet containing a synopsis and digest of the new tax law signed by the Governor on June 1, 1917. By compliance with the provisions outlined, certain investments may be made exempt from taxation in New York State.

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Send for this tax booklet AG-121

The National City Company
National City Bank Building
New York

Exempt from Federal Income Tax and from Personal Taxation in New York

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New York
Registered 5% Bonds
Due April 1, 1923—1927 inclusive

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Legal for Savings Banks in New York and the New England States

Chicago, Indiana & Southern R. R. Co.
Gold 4s
JANUARY, 1956

Direct closed mortgage on 330 miles of road.

Assumed by the New York Central and prior in lien to New York Central Refunding 4½s, 2013.

Tax exempt in Pennsylvania.

To yield 4.90%

Blodget & Co.
34 PINE ST., New York. 60 STATE ST., Boston.

Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co.
1st Mtge. 5s 1937
Stamped perpetually tax-exempt in New York.
Estabrook & Co.
24 Broad Street New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Have Another Irregular Session—Two Markets for the Liberty Bonds.

The stock market continues to be influenced mainly by the call money situation, which has not yet reflected any influence upon rates of the arrival of $44,600,000 gold in the last three days. Call money loaned throughout the day yesterday at 6 per cent. Prices fluctuated with great irregularity, a general decline in the morning being partly offset by recovery in the early afternoon, but the close was irregular, with a few issues showing rather striking gains and a larger number of small losses. Steel common declined to 125½, but closed 1¼ points above that price. Activity centred very largely in the several steel issues, all of which showed substantial losses at one time on the renewed discussion of Secretary Daniels's plan for forcing manufacturers to accept a lower price than they are disposed to make.

The weekly reviews of the steel trade pointed out that while the question of Government prices is being debated the markets, both for iron and steel, continue to advance, with no signs of control. The Iron Age says that efforts at Washington to depress prices on steel for this Government and the Allies have had no quieting effect on the market. On the contrary, now that it is known that consolidated buying will be on a large scale, there is more excitement among private buyers, as shown by the new quotations. Pig iron quotations lower than $50 at the furnace have almost disappeared, according to The Iron Trade Review, and further advances are promised.

Announcement of the forthcoming sale of $55,000,000 of New York City bonds to pay 4½ per cent. interest had an immediate depressing influence upon the market for other city issues. The closing price of the 4½s and 4½s showed net losses of from ½ point to 1½. The sale will be held on July 12, by which time conditions in the money market should be much easier, and with the distribution of the Government loan pretty well accomplished, the city should receive a fair premium on the offering, although the Controller is not unmindful of the competition the new securities will have to meet, as he shows in making the interest rate on the new issue ¼ of 1 per cent. above that paid on the $55,000,000 sold a little more than a year ago. Improvement in the railroad situation was evidenced in the monthly bulletin on the freight car supply, which showed a net shortage of freight cars on June 1 of 105,000, as against 148,000 a month earlier.

Fear of public censure has so far prevented the growth of a real market on the Stock Exchange for the Liberty bonds. Less than $6,000 sold all day on the board, owing to the moral obligation to which brokers felt subject not to sell the bonds under par. The result is that considerable business was done privately outside at concessions running to 12 cents on $100 par. How long brokers will feel under restraint is uncertain, but the sooner a freer market is established on the Exchange, where it should be, the better it will be for succeeding loans.

LONDON MARKET IS STRONG.

$25,000,000 Credit Is Arranged for Italy.

LONDON, June 20.—Money was in strong demand today. The discount market is adjusting itself from yesterday's changed conditions and lower Treasury bill rates stimulated the demand for exchequer bonds. An Italian credit of £5,000,000 has been arranged to provide funds for the payment of Italian purchases here.

On the Stock Exchange specu'ative stocks were neglected, while industrials were supported. American stocks were inclined to harden.

Prices Irregular on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 20.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 60 francs 15 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 15 centimes.

HAS $408,770,000 IN GOLD.

Japan's Store Reaches Record Sum, Largely Kept Overseas.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Japanese gold reserve is increasing at a rapid rate, according to a dispatch to the Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce, from Consul General G. H. Scidmore, at Yokohama, in November it was $320,000,000, the largest supply of gold ever held by Japan. Now it is $408,770,000, and is growing at the rate of $6,000,000 a week. The Government's share is $171,484,000, while that of the Bank of Japan is $237,286,000.

"The greater amount of this record sum is kept overseas," says Mr. Scidmore. "There is $287,634,000 deposited or invested in London and New York, while only $121,135,500 is kept at home."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	6	Last	5½
Low	5½	Renewals	6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Thirty days	5@5½	Thirty days	5¾
Sixty days	5@5½	Sixty days	5¾
Ninety days	5@5½	Ninety days	5¾
Four months	5@5½	Four months	5¼@6
Five months	5@5½	Five months	5¼@6
Six months	5@5½	Six months	5¼@6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days: 3@4
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days: 4@5

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days: 5
4 to 6 months: 5¼@5½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months: 5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge
Demand	$4.7540	$4.7540	$4.7540	..
Cables	4.76½	4.76½	4.76½	..
France—				
Demand	5.76¾	5.76¾	5.76¾	..
Cables	5.77¾	5.77½	5.77½	..
Rubles—				
Demand	23.00	23.15	23.60	+ 0.50
Cables	23.70	23.25	23.70	+ 0.50

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.7540	4.76½
5.1825 Paris	5.76¾	5.77½
China—		
Hongkong	59.50	59.60
Peking	95.00	95.25
Shanghai	89.50	90.00
19.295 Greece	19.85	19.90
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.75	33.00
Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826 Italy	7.28	7.27
40.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.25	51.37½
Yokohama	51.25	51.37½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
40.10 Holland	41.18¾	41.25
51.85 Russia	23.60	23.70
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	28.80	29.90
Stockholm	30.00	30.20
Christiania	29.20	29.40
19.295 Spain	23.10	23.30
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.25	44.37½
32.44 Rio	26.62½	26.75
5.1826 Switzerland	5.94¾	5.92¾

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.71	$4.69

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $613,633,947; balance, $44,665,727; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,587,735; Federal Reserve credit balance, $20,303,807.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, .3125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 39¼d, unchanged; in New York, 77½c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 60¾c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$10,476,988	$217,741,036
Ord. Inter. revenue	44,738,390	437,421,340
Income tax	144,911,410	309,362,357
Miscellaneous	8,986,913	77,742,006
Total receipts	$209,123,702	$1,042,266,739
Excess of ord. rec'ts over ord. disburs.	129,790,013	55,610,973
Exc. of total rec'ts over total disburs.	82,920,627	76,281,205
Balance	82,920,627	600,841,205

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	889,260	576,137	384,024
Year to date	95,613,591	80,943,885	60,432,914

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
13⅜	15⅜	100	Advance Rumely	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅝
5½	6	100	Alaska Gold Mines	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
4⅜	5	100	Alaska Juneau	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
27⅜	27½	900	Allis-Chalm. Mfg.	27¼	27½	27	27½	— ½
84	85	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	84½	84½	84¼	84¼	— 1¼
91½	92½	200	Am. Agri. Chemical	91½	91½	91½	91½	— ½
94	94¼	900	Am. Beet Sugar	94⅝	94⅝	94	94	— 1
47⅛	47½	4,400	American Can	48⅝	48½	46⅝	47⅜	+1
73	73½	1,300	Am. Car & F'dry	73½	73⅝	73	73⅜	+ ⅛
37½	38	200	Am. Cotton Oil	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
14½	15	500	Am. Hide & Leath.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14½	...
61⅛	63	200	Am. Hide & L. pf.	60	61	60	61	+1⅝
23⅜	23⅝	3,200	Am. Linseed	23⅞	24½	23	23½	— ¼
59½	61	700	Am. Linseed pf.	60½	60¾	59½	59½	— ⅝
69½	70	2,600	Am. Locomotive	70¼	71	69	69⅝	— ⅛
104	105	100	Am. Loco. pf.	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	— ⅛
11½	11¾	100	American Malting	11½	11⅞	11½	11½	+ ⅜
61	62	700	Am. Malting 1st pf.	61	62	60¾	62	+1½
104⅞	105	10,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	106½	106½	104⅞	104⅞	—1⅝
69	70	1,200	Am. Steel F'dries	70⅜	70⅜	68	69	—2
118½	118¾	5,500	Am. Sugar Ref.	119¾	120	119	119	— ¼
33¼	33⅝	600	Am. Sumatra Tob.	32¾	33½	32¾	33¼	+ ½
121½	122	300	Am. Tel. & Teleg.	121⅞	122	121½	121⅝	+ ⅛
190	195	100	American Tobacco	192½	192½	192½	192⅜	+ ⅛
52¼	52½	3,100	American Woolen	52⅜	53	51½	52½	— ¼
29	30	1,200	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	31	31	30	30¼	—1
81¾	81⅞	11,300	Anaconda Copper	82	82⅜	81	81⅞	— ¼
100⅜	100⅝	4,000	At., Top. & S. F.	101	101	100¼	100⅜	— ⅛
14	15½	200	Atlanta, Birm & At.	15½	15½	15½	15½	...
109½	110	2,200	Atl. Gulf & W. I.	110⅞	112	109	109⅝	+ ¾
60	61¼	400	Atl. G. & W. I. pf.	60⅜	60⅜	60	60¾	—1¼
62¼	62⅝	5,000	Baldwin Locomotive	64	64	61⅛	62⅜	— ⅝
72¼	72½	1,300	Balt. & Ohio	72½	72⅝	72⅜	72⅜	— ⅛
111	113	200	Barrett Co. x d.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	...
⅞	1	300	Batopilas Mining	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
137½	137¾	82,600	Beth. Steel. Class B.	140½	141⅞	135	137⅝	—2⅝
59⅜	60	100	B'klyn Rap. Trans.	59	59	59	59	+ ½
71¼	72	100	Brown Shoe	72	72	72	72	—1
11¼	11⅝	500	Brunsw'k T. & R. Sec.	11½	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	— ¼
97½	99	300	Burns Brothers	99	99	98	98	—1¼
41½	41⅝	300	Butte & Superior	41⅝	41⅝	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅜
13	15	100	Butterick Co.	14	14	14	14	...
37½	37⅝	200	California Packing	37½	37½	37½	37½	— ⅝
20	20½	100	Cal. Petroleum	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
51	52	100	Cal. Pet. pf. d.	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	— ⅛
77½	83	100	Calumet & Arizona	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	— ¾
159½	160½	400	Canadian Pacific	160	160½	160	160⅝	+ ½
92½	92⅝	11,800	Central Leath. Co.	93¼	94¼	91	92¼	— ¾
36	36½	600	Cerro de Pasco	36	36	36	36	— ⅛
90	92	100	Chandler Motor	91	91	91	91	+2
59½	60	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	60	60	59½	59½	— ⅛
11¼	11½	400	Chi. Great Western	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
33	33½	200	Chi., Gt. West. pf.	34	34	34	34	— ¼
74	75	500	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	74	74¼	74	74¼	+ ⅛
109¼	110½	400	Chi. & Northwest'n.	110¼	110¾	110	110	— ¼
64⅜	65¼	700	C., R.I.& P. cfs. f. p.	65⅜	65⅜	64½	65	— ⅛
34⅞	35¼	800	C., R. I. & P. w. i.	35¼	35½	35	35	— ¼
68½	68¾	2,300	C.,R.I.& P. 6% pf. w.i.	67¼	68⅝	67¼	68⅜	+1¼
77⅝	78	900	C.,R.I.& P. 7% pf. w.i.	77⅜	78	77½	77⅝	— ⅛
78	...	60	Do., 6% pf. tot.	78	78	77¼	77¼	...
21⅜	21⅞	200	Chile Copper	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	...
55⅜	56⅛	1,400	Chino Copper	56⅞	56⅞	54⅜	55⅞	—1½
37	39	200	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	38½	38½	38	38	+1
50¼	51¼	2,600	Colo. Fuel & Iron	51½	52	50	50¼	—1½
26	27	100	Colo. Southern	26	26	26	26	—1½
38⅞	39½	2,500	Colum. Gas. & Elec.	40	40	38½	39	—1⅜
107½	108½	200	Consolidated Gas	108	108	108	108	— ⅛
...	33½	57,600	Continental Insur.	52	52	52	52	—3
104½	105	1,000	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	104⅝	105	104½	105	+ ⅝
82⅞	83	54,900	Crucible Steel	80⅝	83	79½	83	+3¼
102	105	100	Crucible Steel pf.	102	102	102	102	—3
43¼	43⅜	7,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	44	44	43¼	43¼	— ⅜
89¼	90	400	Cuba Cane Sug. pf.	90½	90½	90	90	— ½
180	190	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	183½	183¼	183¼	183½	+1¼
112	112½	300	Delaware & Hudson	112¼	112¼	112½	112⅜	— ¼
23	24¼	14,000	Distillers Securities	21⅝	24¼	21	24¼	+3⅜
36	36½	400	Elk Horn Coal	36½	36½	36	36	—1
25½	25¾	1,300	Erie	26	26	25⅝	25½	— ⅜
43½	44	100	Esd. Mining & S. pf.	44	44	44	44	...
157	157⅞	400	General Electric	157⅝	157⅝	156⅞	156⅞	— ⅝
114½	115⅜	16,000	Gen. Mot. tp. cfs.	115	116½	113⅜	114⅜	— ⅛
88	89	100	Gen. Mot. pf. tp.cfs.	88½	88½	88½	88¾	— ⅝
50⅜	52	1,500	Goodrich (B. F.)	51½	51½	50⅜	50⅜	—1¼
31⅜	32	1,500	Gt.Nor.Cfs.for O.P.x.d	32	32	31¼	31½	— ⅜
41	43½	200	Greene-Cananea	42	42	42	42	— ½
123	125	300	Gulf States Steel	123	123½	123	123½	+ ½
62¾	62⅝	6,500	Inspiration Copper	62⅝	63¼	61⅝	62⅛	— ⅜
9	9½	1,600	Interboro Consol.	9¼	9⅝	9	9⅜	— ⅛
54	54½	700	Interboro Cons. pf.	54¼	54¼	53⅜	53⅜	— ⅝
114	118	100	Int. Harv. N. J. pf.	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	—1⅝
65	75	100	Inter. Harv. Corp.	68	68	68	68	—1
27¾	28¼	4,000	Inter. Mer. Mar.	28¼	29	27½	28	+ ⅛
82⅞	83⅛	11,700	Int. Mer. Mar. pf.	83	83⅜	82½	83	+ ⅜
39⅝	40¼	7,500	Inter. Nickel	39¼	40¼	39	40	+ ⅝
...	...	100	Inter. Nickel pf.	103	103	103	103	— ⅝
36½	37	1,800	Inter. Paper	38	38½	36½	37	—1½
48	50	500	Jewel Tea	49	49	47	47	—7
104	105	500	Jewel Tea pf. x. d.	104	104	104	104	— ¾
22¼	22¾	100	Kan. City Southern.	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
44⅜	44⅝	5,200	Kennecott Copper	45	45⅞	44¼	44⅜	— ⅛
106	110	100	Kress. (S.H.) pf.x.d.	106	106	106	106	+ ⅝
94½	94⅝	6,800	Lackawanna Steel	96¼	96½	93⅞	94⅜	—1⅞
63⅜	64½	500	Lehigh Valley	64¼	64¼	63⅜	64	+ ⅛
74	75	400	Manhattan Shirt	73	74½	72½	74½	+6½
49	51	1,900	Maxwell Motors	51	51½	49⅝	50	— ¾
65½	67	200	Max. Motors 1st pf.	65½	65½	65½	65½	—2½
31	31⅜	800	Max. Motors 2d pf.	31⅝	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅞
52¼	55	100	May Dept. Stores	54	54	54	54	—3
95	96	6,600	Mexican Petroleum	96½	96⅝	93¾	94⅜	— ¾
40⅜	41	1,900	Miami Copper	41	41	40¼	40⅜	+ ⅝
62¼	62½	4,400	Midvale Steel	62½	62⅞	61⅝	62	— ¼
106	106	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	106	106	106	106	— ½
29	29¼	1,000	Missouri Pacific w i.	29	29	29	29¼	+ ¼
56	56	100	Mo. Pacific pf. w i.	56	56	56	56	—1
55	56	50	Do., odd lot	55¾	55¾	55⅜	55⅜	...
110	112½	100	Montana Power pf.	112½	112½	112½	112½	+ ¼
34⅜	35¼	2,300	Nat. Conduit & C.	35¼	35¾	34¾	35	— ⅝
103	104	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf.	107	107	107	107	...
38½	39¼	1,200	Nat. Enam. & St.	39	39	38¾	38¾	— ¼
56	57½	100	National Lead	56¾	56⅞	56⅜	56⅜	+ ½
23¼	23⅝	200	Nevada Con. Cop.	23¾	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅜
90½	90⅝	1,100	N. Y. Central	91	91	90¼	90⅝	— ⅝
38	40	100	N. Y. Dock pf.	38	38	38	38	...
37⅛	37⅜	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	38¾	37⅞	36½	37⅜	+ ⅛
22¼	22½	100	N. Y., Ont. & West.	22¼	22¾	22¼	22½	— ⅛
123¼	123¼	1,200	Norfolk & Western	123¼	123½	123¼	123⅜	—1⅞
103	104	1,200	Northern Pacific	103⅜	103⅝	103¼	103¼	— ⅝
100	102	400	Nova Scotia S. & C.	109	109	108½	108½	+ ½
126	126¼	7,000	Ohio Cities Gas	128½	128½	122	126½	—1½
5⅝	6	100	Ontario Mining	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
26½	27	700	Pacific Mail	27	27	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
26	29	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	...
89	90	100	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf.	90	90	90	90	—1
52⅜	52⅞	1,000	Pan Am. R. R.	52⅝	52⅞	52⅜	52⅞	+ ½
71⅞	72	100	People's Gas, Chi.	71½	71½	71½	71½	— ½
33¼	34	100	Philadelphia Co.	33½	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	...
54½	55	7,800	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d.	54½	54⅞	52	53⅜	—1
34	34½	5,500	Pitts. & West Va.	34	34½	33¼	33½	— ⅛
65¼	66	700	Pitts. & W. Va. pf.	65¼	65¼	64¼	64½	...
75⅛	75	200	Pressed Steel Car	75⅛	75¼	75⅛	75⅛	+ ½
138	140	1,750	Pullman Co.	140	140¼	138	138	—4
1⅞	2	600	Quicksilver pf.	1⅞	1⅞	1¼	1¼	— ⅝
51¼	52½	100	Railway Steel Sp.	52½	52½	52½	52½	— ½
28⅜	28½	2,700	Ray Con. Copper	28⅝	28⅝	28¼	28½	...
95⅜	95½	19,700	Reading	96⅛	96⅜	94	95¼	— ⅜
90	90¼	14,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	89½	90	88¾	90	+ ½
103¼	104	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½	— ⅜
63	64	400	Royal Dutch cfs.	64	64	63¼	63½	—1
17½	18	500	St. Louis-San Fran.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	...
101	102	1,100	Savage Arms	103¼	104¼	100¼	102	— ½
27	29	1,200	Saxon Motor	30	30	26	28	+3
27	27	200	Shattuck-Arizona	28¾	28¾	26¾	26¾	— ½
49⅞	50¼	18,300	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	52	52	49½	49⅞	—2⅜
57	59	200	Sloss-S. Steel & I.	57½	57½	57½	57½	—1
93¼	93½	1,900	Southern Pacific	93½	93½	93	93¼	+ ¼
27¼	27⅜	2,300	Southern Railway	27⅜	27⅝	27	27¼	— ⅛
56	57½	200	Southern Ry. pf.	56½	56⅝	56½	56½	+ ⅜
84¼	84½	33,100	Studebaker Co.	85½	86¼	83½	84¼	—1½
46	46½	500	Superior Steel	45	46¼	46	46½	+ ½
100	101½	100	Sup. Steel 1st pf.	100¼	100¼	100½	100½	— ½
18¼	18⅜	15,800	Tenn. C. & C.	18⅝	19½	18	18¼	— ¼
206½	207	2,400	Texas Co.	210	210	206½	207	—3
19½	20¼	500	Third Avenue	19⅜	19⅜	19½	19½	— ⅜
57½	57⅞	2,800	Tobacco Products	58⅛	58⅛	57⅝	57⅝	— ⅝
98	102	100	Tobacco Prod. pf.	98	98	98	98	— 2¼
94	98	300	Underwood Typew.	95	96	95	96	—1
...	...	100	Underw. Typew. pf.	114	114	114	114	—1
133¼	135½	2,400	Union Pacific	135⅜	135⅞	135	135⅜	— ⅜
44½	45	300	United Alloy Steel	45	45	44¾	44¾	+ ⅛
104	104⅜	1,100	United Cigar Stores	105¼	105¼	104	104¼	— ⅜
134⅜	136	200	United Fruit	136½	136½	134⅞	134⅞	—1½
29	29½	100	United Paper Board	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ¼
20½	21	300	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	21¼	21¼	21	21	...
163	163¾	14,100	U. S. Indus. Alco	163¾	164½	163	163	+ ⅝
60¼	60⅝	2,100	U. S. Rubber	60¾	60⅝	59⅞	60	...
107	107¼	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ⅝
58	59½	200	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	59	59	58½	58½	— ½
126⅝	126⅞	283,100	U. S. Steel	128¼	128½	125¼	126⅜	— ⅜
117¼	117⅝	100	U. S. Steel pf.	117⅝	117⅝	117⅜	117⅜	+ ⅛
109⅛	109½	3,400	Utah Copper	110¼	110¼	108½	109⅛	— ⅛
19	19½	200	Utah Securities	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
42¼	44	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	42¾	42½	42½	42½	— ⅜
49	49¼	1,500	Wabash pf. A	49½	49⅝	48⅞	49	— ⅜
25⅜	26	2,200	Wabash pf. B	26¼	26¼	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅝
20⅜	20⅝	900	Western Maryland	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅝
51¼	51½	4,300	Westingh. E. & M.	51½	51⅝	50⅞	51⅛	+ ⅛
15⅜	15½	1,700	Wheeling & L. E.	15⅞	15⅞	15	15½	+ ¼
34	34½	100	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	34½	34½	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
46	47	500	White Motors	46¼	46¼	46	46	—1
71⅞	72	1,400	Wilson & Co.	72¼	72¼	71	71⅜	— ⅝
104⅜	105¼	100	Wilson & Co. pf.	105½	105½	105½	105½	...
32¼	32½	16,700	Willys-Overland	32¾	33½	32	32½	...
124	126	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	—1⅜
34	35	100	Worthington Pump.	33⅞	33⅞	33⅛	33⅞	— ⅛

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chgs.
25 railroads	71.39	71.00	71.19	— .18
25 industrials	93.08	91.22	92.12	— .20
50 stocks	82.23	81.11	81.65	— .19

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chgs.
June 20	82.23	81.11	81.65	— .19
June 19	82.30	81.34	81.84	— .05
June 18	83.04	81.68	81.79	— .23
June 16	83.40	82.77	83.02	— .02
June 15	83.70	82.42	83.04	— .51
June 14	84.39	83.33	83.55	— .50
June 13	84.45	83.34	84.05	— .81

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

June.	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1917	84.45 June 13	81.11 June 20	81.65
1916	89.60 June 12	83.56 June 26	86.03
1915	72.25 June 22	66.48 June 1	70.41
1914	69.64 June 9	66.32 June 25	68.18
1913	69.23 June 2	63.09 June 10	63.44
1912	82.79 June 6	80.03 June 1	81.84
1911	84.43 June 14	81.48 June 1	82.79

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

| | —High.— | —

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LIBERTY BONDS GO UNDER PAR AGAIN

Small Sales Outside the Exchange Are Reported at 99.88.

BUYERS EXPECT A PROFIT

Some Subscribers Willing to Take Trifling Loss to Relieve Themselves of Obligation.

The tacit understanding among Stock Exchange houses not to sell Liberty Loan bonds under par has not had application to dealings in the market outside the Exchange, as sales of the new 3½s were reported yesterday in "over the counter" transactions at prices running from 100 down to 99.88. The lowest quotation in the decline on the board last Friday was 99.96. The outside dealings under par, it was learned, have been small in amount and represented the desire of some subscribers to the Liberty Loan to relieve themselves at a trifling loss of the obligation to take up the bonds allotted to them.

From what could be learned through inquiry in bond trading circles the sales over the counter have been a product of the limited market on the Exchange. Numerous Stock Exchange firms have not only decided not to put through transactions at prices under par, but are unwilling to handle Liberty bonds at all until the bonds are delivered or until sufficient demand springs up to carry the quotations to a good premium. Persons inclined to let their contracts go have shopped around among bond dealers, and made sales at the best bid obtainable.

Bond men who have obtained the "when issued" Liberty Loan contracts under par have bought with the expectation of selling later at a fair profit. They believe the heavy oversubscription to the $2,000,000,000 indicated that many wealthy men and corporations who subscribed heavily will receive only a part of the bonds sought, and that the tax exemption feature will cause the disappointed subscribers to buy bonds in the open market. A free market is looked for after the allotments are announced, when the sentimental restrictions now hedged about dealings on the Exchange will be removed.

A price of 99.88 means a discount of 12 cents on a $100 bond, or $1.20 on a $1,000 bond. If extensive amounts had been sold at this level, a substantial loss would have been sustained by the sellers, but in quarters where bonds are bought under par emphasis was laid on the statement that the sales had been small. Applying the quotation to ordinary bonds, dealt in in eighth, quarter and half points, the decline mentioned would be less than one-eighth of a point. On the Stock Exchange the day's turnover comprised only $5,600 Liberty bonds, most of low denominations, at a price range from 100 to 100.08.

The New York City bond market was adversely affected by news of the pending sale of $55,000,000 new 4½s. The existing 4½s declined more than a point and the 4½s lost a point. Despite this rather cold welcome of the announcement of a fresh supply, bond dealers predicted thta the issue would be easily absorbed, particularly because of the current demand for high-grade investments which are free of income tax imposition.

URGES WORK NOW FOR NEXT LIBERTY LOAN

Federal Reserve Governor Says Wage Earners All Over Country Should Start Saving.

Immediate work for the subscription of the next Liberty Loan, of $3,000,000,000, which will be announced early in September, was advocated by Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and Chairman of the Central Liberty Loan Committee, at a dinner of the members of the National Advertising Advisory Board at the Advertising Club, 45 East Twenty-fifth Street, last night. Mr. Strong urged that associations of wage earners in all parts of the country begin saving now to subscribe, and he called attention to the work done by such organiations in England and France, where he has made a study of the raising of war funds. He said that 2,700 loan associations in England raised $90,000,000 a week for war purposes. He said that it was urgently necessary that this Government get subscriptions from a larger number of the population.

Mr. Strong spoke with the deepest feeling of his joy at the success of the first Liberty Loan, because, he said, "my son is tonight on the seat of an ammunition wagon on his way to the French front, and I feel that the success of this loan will bring him home to me sooner." He declared that the railroads and other great employers of labor should encourage their employes to have a part of their pay stopped at the source every week for the raising of funds to buy bonds. He thought the Government might sell loan associations short-term obligations, interest-bearing, and redeemable in Liberty bonds. This plan, he pointed out, would greatly relieve the danger of a banking strain, always present in the floating of large loans.

Collin Armstrong, who presided, said that the loan had shown Wall Street to be not only the financial centre of the country, but perhaps the patriotic centre. He said that the advertising men could be justly proud of the success of the loan and their part in it, because the only way to appeal to the American people was through the press.

Robert W. Woolley, publicity director for the Liberty Loan, said that the Government had made a mistake in not appropriating money to pay for advertising space and that the experience of England and France had showed this to be a wise course. He said that in the first loan, the farmer had not been reached and pointed out that when it was floated the farmer's son had not been called, but that by the time of the next loan, the farmer's son would have answered the draft call and his father would feel a personal interest he didn't have at first.

Herbert S. Houston, Chairman of the New York Committee of the National Advisory Advertising Board, said there was no more reason business men should give their advertising space to the Government than that manufacturers should give shoes or the material for cannon. He criticised the Government for not making provision to buy advertising space.

"Let us remember," he said, "that we are enlisted for the war. We are aiding the Red Cross now that the first Liberty Loan is floated, and when the time comes we will be ready to help make the next Liberty Loan a success."

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Amer Oil..	32	34	Iron Cap.t.	17	17½
Bay S Gas.	8	9	Do pf....	16½	..
Bingham...	12¼	12¾	Iron Sloss.	1½	1½
Bohemia...	1½	1¾	Jer Verde..	1¾	1¾
Begole	50	75	La Rose...	40	45
Boston Ely	40	50	Majestic....	40	45
Bost & M.	62	63	Mex Metals	27	30
Butte & L.	16	20	Moj Tung..	42	47
Butte & D.	60	62	New Baltic	1½	1¾
Bost & Ar.	1¾	3¼	New Doug..	1½	1¾
Calaveras..	3¼	4	New Ut B..	..	50
Chief Cons.	2¾	2¾	Nixon	40	42
Crown Res.	26	32	New Corn.	17¾	18¾
Con Ariz..	2¼	2⅝	Nat Z & L.	60	62
Cortes	20	30	Oneco	50	70
Champ Cop	7	9	Ohio Copp..	1⅜	1¾
Cal Corbin.	1½	2	Onondaga..	35	40
Eagle & B.	2¾	2⅞	Pio Con...	1¾	1¾
Earl-Eagle.	21	24	Rilla	2	3
Fortuna..	8	9	Ray Herc..	3¾	4
Gold Lake.	5	7	S W M f p	2¾	2¾
Houghton..	90	99	S W M p p	2	3½
Hona Oil..	1¾	1¾	Trinity Coal	1	1½
Hona Oil..	1¾	1¾	Un Ry Inv pf	66	68½
Hona Oil..	1¾	1¾	Utah Con...	3¾	3¾

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for May—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross revs.....	$1,114,621	$940,771	$173,849
Op. expenses...	687,223	545,575	141,648
Net revenues..	427,397	395,196	32,201
Taxes	58,054	48,376	9,678
Op. income ...	369,342	346,820	22,522
For the five months ended May 31—			
Gross revs.....	5,315,781	4,843,635	972,146
Op. exp.....	3,206,918	2,680,076	526,841
Net revenues..	2,108,863	1,663,558	445,304
Taxes	290,273	241,881	48,392
Op. income ...	1,818,589	1,421,677	396,912

Public Utilities.

AMERICAN PUBLIC UTILITIES year ended April 30—

	1917.	June 30, '16.	Increase.
Gross	3,703,326	3,309,586	393,740
Net aft. tax...	1,626,902	1,466,785	160,127
Other income..	97,195	81,744	5,451
Total net.....	1,724,098	1,348,528	175,570
Net aft. chgs.	462,741	395,673	67,068
Pref. divs.....	247,619	224,840	12,779
Balance	215,122	160,233	54,889

CUMBERLAND COUNTY POWER & LIGHT CO. and subsidiary companies for May—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	236,728	223,429	13,299
Net aft. taxes.	62,010	36,992	424,982
Bal. aft. chgs.	*5,975	20,767	26,742
Sur. af. pf. div.	*17,475	9,267	26,742
12 mos. gross.	2,973,215	2,736,122	237,993
Net aft. taxes.	1,041,236	1,125,823	†83,587
Bal. aft. chgs..	228,895	331,669	†102,864
Sur. af. pf. div.	90,805	193,669	†102,864

* Deficit. † Decrease.

CITIES SERVICE CO.—

May gross	1,565,426	709,065	856,341
Net aft. exp..	1,537,085	688,973	848,112
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,536,850	644,852	891,998
Bal. af. pf. div.	1,237,726	473,497	764,229
12 mos. gross.	15,218,273	6,012,969	9,205,304
Net aft. ex....	14,931,235	5,811,625	9,119,610
Sur. aft. chgs.	14,888,610	5,308,171	9,580,489
Bal. aft. pf. div.	11,850,442	3,548,624	8,301,818

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
May gross	3,511,497	3,231,008	2,904,773
Net aft. tax...	1,798,857	1,605,901	1,624,659
Total income..	1,860,362	1,866,863	1,698,324
Sur. aft. chgs.	830,583	873,561	786,463
Queens sub....	17,735	12,825	.....
Total surp.....	834,317	886,187	786,463
Pass. carried..	67,471,430	61,798,491	56,307,020
11 mos. gross.	36,608,909	32,983,752	30,744,800
Net aft. taxes.	18,837,691	17,955,332	16,907,887
Total increase.	19,335,900	18,483,791	17,474,517
Sur. aft. chgs.	8,292,489	8,067,913	7,470,966
Queens sub....	176,961	163,678	.....
Total sur.....	8,469,450	8,231,591	7,470,966
Pass. car'd.	702,236,801	627,294,178	595,417,855

LINDSAY LIGHT CO. receipts for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1917, net profits amounting to $431,003, an increase of $228,883 over last year.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER CO. for May—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	$515,250	$478,601	$36,649
Net from op...	251,853	237,348	14,505
*Sur.af.tax.,chg.	108,987	98,930	10,057
11 mos. gross..	5,518,718	5,160,949	357,769
Net from op..	2,840,285	2,728,725	111,560
*Sur.af.tax.,ch.	1,264,275	1,220,416	43,859

*Depreciation is written off at end of each fiscal year.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Julia	.02
Alta	.03	Justice	.02
Andes	.08	Mexican	.13
Best & Belcher..	.02	Occidental	.65
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.11
Caledonia	.10	Overman	.04
Challenge Con....	.01	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.03	Savage	.07
Confidence	.10	Sag. Belcher....	.02
Con. Imperial....	.01	Sierra Nevada..	.16
Con. Virginia.....	.22	Union Con.....	.20
Gould & Curry...	.01	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross..	.03	Mexican dollars..	.80¾
Jacket	.06		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.00	Goldfield Con....	.51
Halifax	.25	Goldfield Merger	.05
Jim Butler.....	.73	Great Bend.....	.06
McNamara	.21	Jumbo Ext.....	.34
Midway	.11	Jumbo Junior...	.06
Mizpah	.09	Kewanas	.13
Monarch Pitts....	.09	Silver Pick.....	.10
Montana	.20	Spearhead	.07
North Star.....	.10	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.22	Manhattan Con..	.33
Tonopah Ext.....	2.40	Morning Glory..	.16
Tonopah Nev.....	6.00	Union Amal.....	.17
West End.....	.60	White Caps.....	1.27½
West Tonopah....	.21	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Big Jim.....	.70
Atlanta	.11	Nevada Hills....	.25
Booth	.07	Packard	.34
Daisy	.03	Rochester	.52
Florence	.21	Round Mountain	.33
Fraction	.04	United Mines....	.50

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson ..	4⅛	5	Granite ..	45	50
Dr. Jackpot	5	6	Isabella ..	9½	10
Elkton ...	6¼	8	McKinney..	19	20
El Paso...	30	32	Portland ..	145	150
Fanny R..	4	5	Vindicator.	75	80
Gold Cycle.	219½	220	U. Gold M.	20	20½
Gold Sov..	3⅞	5			

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

A further break occurred in the wheat market yesterday under the influence of increased offers of new cash wheat from the Southwest. Minneapolis said that Texas and Oklahoma were offering very fine quality of wheat in that market in considerable volume and the Minneapolis cash prices declined 6½ cents, making a net decline of 41 to 46 cents since the close of last week. The news on the crop situation was again promising. Winter wheat harvest has extended as far north as Southern Missouri and Kansas and in most sections where harvesting has progressed yields have been in excess of expectations. In the local cash market new No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.26 free on board forward shipment.

RYE.—Market weaker; No. 2 Western, $2.44, cost, insurance, and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last
July	$2.04	$2.00	$2.01	$2.05	$1.03¼	
September ...	1.81	1.75	1.80	1.81	1.05½	

CORN.

There was heavy liquidation in the corn market, and after a slight early advance prices experienced a perpendicular break of 4c to 5¾c. Rumors regarding political developments in Europe also exerted more or less influence on the market, and, while there was a partial recovery from the lowest, final prices were 1¾c to 4c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.83½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last
July	1.55¼	1.57¼	1.52½	1.54¼	73½	
September ...	1.45¾	1.40¼	1.41½	1.45¼	73¼	
December ...	1.10	1.05¾	1.06½	1.08¼	65¾	

OATS.

The oats market felt the influence of the decline in corn, and prices during the day were heavy, closing with net losses of ⅞c to 1¼c. Crop accounts were satisfactory, and reports were to the effect that harvesting operations will be in progress in the Ohio Valley in a short time and that the outlook is for heavy yields. The local cash market was weaker; standard quoted at 72½@73c; No. 2 white, 73c; No. 3 White, 72@72½c; No. 4 white, 71@72c; fancy clipped white, 73½@74¼c; ordinary clipped white, 71¼@73c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last
July	63½	60	61½	63	39⅝	
Sept.	53	51¼	52	52⅝	39⅛	
Dec.	54⅝	53¾	53⅞	54¼	40½	

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was comparatively heavy early under scattered selling, prompted by the weakness in grain, but toward the close prices rallied and more than recovered the early loss. It was said that packers in the West were buying against sales of cash product to the Government, and were anticipating new business with the Belgian Relief Commission, which was said to be in the market for lard, bellies, and backs. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 25,000; estimated for Thursday, 21,000. Kansas City received 10,000 and Omaha 10,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last
Lard—						
July	21.70	21.35	21.65	21.62	13.17	
September ...	21.90	21.75	21.85	21.82	13.35	
Ribs—						
July	21.30	21.20	21.30	21.15	13.67	
September ...	21.50	21.37	21.47	21.37	13.77	
Pork—						
July	38.80	38.60	38.80	38.65	24.65	
September ...	39.15	38.85	39.15	39.00	24.15	

COTTONSEED OIL.

Underlying sentiment in the market for cottonseed oil was decidedly nervous and the market as a whole was unsettled. Longs sold early on the break in cotton despite the fact that the market had not responded to the recent upturn in that market. Closing prices were irregular, ranging from 5 points higher to 11 point net lower. Total sales were 20,800 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	16.40	16.80
June	..	..	16.35	16.80
July	16.55	16.51	16.55@16.40	16.43
August	16.38	16.25	16.25@16.32	16.33
September	16.35	16.24	16.23@16.30	16.28
October	16.33	16.16	16.23@16.24	16.24
November	16.08	15.97	15.99@16.01	16.07
December	15.99	15.89	15.90@15.92	15.98
January	15.94	15.94	15.91@15.95	15.98

COFFEE.

There was a further decline in the market for coffee futures yesterday. There was not as much business as there was on Tuesday, and July liquidation was less in evidence. Reports of an easier tone in the Santos market seemed to promote some scattered selling, however, while there were few buyers around the ring, and December continued to sell at 7.88c, with the general list closing at a net decline of 5@8 points. Sales were reported of 22,000 bags, including exchanges of July for March at 35 points, and of July for December at 19 points. The spot market, however, remains very quiet so far as fresh buying is concerned, prices yesterday being nominally unchanged at 10c for Rio 7s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	7.67@7.69	7.72
July	7.75	7.71	7.70@7.71	7.75
August	..	..	7.74@7.75	7.79
September	7.78	7.78	7.78@7.79	7.83
October	..	..	7.81@7.82	7.86
November	..	..	7.84@7.85	7.89
December	7.94	7.85	7.88@7.89	7.94
January	..	..	7.92@7.93	7.98
February	..	..	7.96@7.97	8.04
March	8.10	8.01	8.01@8.02	8.09
April	..	..	8.06@8.07	8.13
May	8.12	8.12	8.11@8.12	8.18

SUGAR.

The market opened 3@6 points higher on actual business, but later an easier tone developed in the trading, prices falling to the close of the previous day. There was a fair amount of July liquidation, with considerable switching of July to later months. Little attention was paid to the advance in raw sugar with steadier conditions, and the contract market closed 1 point net higher to a decline of 4 points, with sales for the day 11,100 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	4.98@5.01	5.02
July	5.10	5.00	5.00@5.01	5.04
August	..	..	5.08@5.10	5.10
September	5.20	5.15	5.15@5.16	5.17
October	..	..	5.17@5.19	5.19
November	5.24	5.23	5.20@5.22	5.20
December	5.11	5.08	5.08@5.09	5.07
January	4.85	4.85	4.83@4.85	4.82
February	..	..	4.61@4.63	4.60
March	..	..	4.59@4.61	4.58

The only change in the refined sugar market was the re-entrance of another refiner who was making fairly prompt shipment at 7.50 for fine granulated. Other refiners quoted the same figure. Business was of moderate proportion, prompted by the continued favorable weather. The local market for raw sugar was firmer and prices were 1-16c higher. Business included 25,000 bags of Cubas, afloat, and prompt shipment, at 4 15-16c. cost and freight, and 15,000 bags for July shipment at the same figure to local refiners, and moderate quantities of full-duty sugars were sold to Canadian refiners at 4⅝c. cost, insurance, and freight, delivered. The market closed firm at 4 15-16c for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 5.96 for centrifugal and 5.08 for molasses.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 17,635 pkgs. Under increased speculative buying the market recovered a little more than was lost on Tuesday, and the feeling was steady to firm at the close. This applies to the better grades of creamery, as these comprise the larger part of current offerings. Secondary grades are steady. Renovated quiet and fairly sustained. Ladles moving a little better, and there is quite active demand for packing stock. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 38½@39¼c; extras, (92 score,) 38¢@38¼c; (88 to 91 score,) 37@37¾c; seconds, 88 to 87 score,) 35¼@36½c; thirds, 34@35c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 38½@39c; firsts, 37¼@38c; seconds, 36@37c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 37¼@38c; good to prime, 36@37c; common to fair, 32@34½c; renovated, extras, 37c; firsts, 35½@36½c; lower grades, 32@35c; imitation creamery, firsts, 34@35c; ladles, current make, firsts, 33@33½c; seconds, 32½c; lower grades, 31@32c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 32@32½c; No. 2, 31½c; lower grades, 30@31c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 19,515 cases. Arrivals continue on a smaller scale than last week. The proportion of high-grade fresh gathered is small and there is a continued good demand for such, including some out-of-town buying. There is also some further moment to storage space previously engaged, although most receivers are unable to obtain any storage accommodations for new business. The market continues firm, with some further improvement established on sales reported. Good medium qualities are meeting a moderate demand, but seriously defective goods still drag at relatively low prices. A fair demand for high-grade fresh dirties, a few of which have sold a little above previous quotations, although the top figure appears to be rather extreme. Nearby eggs in slightly better supply, but the offerings are still comparatively light and are clearing promptly at still firmer prices. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 35@36c; storage packed, firsts, 33¼@34¼c; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 33½@34½c; firsts, 32@33c; seconds, 30@31c; thirds and poorer, 25@29c; dirties, No. 1, 27½@28½c; No. 2, and yellows, 25@27c; checks, good to choice, dry, 27c; under grades, 20@26c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 39@40c; ordinary to good, 37@38c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 36@38c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 34@37c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 39@40c; gathered browns and mixed colors, mixed to fine, 36@38c.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY CO.
STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The Stockholders of the American Car and Foundry Company are hereby notified that the regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of said Company will be held at its offices, No. 243 Washington Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, June 28, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

E. G. BUTLER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, Room 822, Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Passaic River, N. J., will be received here until 10 A. M., June 25, 1917, and then opened. Information on application.

BUY—SELL

MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
MIDWEST REFINING CO.
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
TIDE WATER OIL CO.
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CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
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New Jersey Securities
Outwater & Wells
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Jersey City, N. J.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
Acts as Trustee and Agent for Persons and Corporations.



Modern Trust Company Service
Metropolitan Trust Co.
of the City of New York
George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., President
60 WALL STREET.

Moore, Leonard & Lynch
MEMBERS OF
New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Chicago Stock Exchanges.
Frick Building Pittsburgh
111 Broadway New York

$2,250,000

Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company

Two Year 6% Gold Notes

Dated June 15, 1917 Due June 15, 1919

Callable at the option of the Company, in whole or in part upon thirty days' published notice, at 100¼ and accrued interest. Coupon notes of $1,000, $500 and $100 denominations. Registered notes in denominations of $1,000 and multiples. The New York Trust Company, N. Y., Trustee.

Free from Federal Income Tax Not in Excess of 2%

For information concerning this issue of notes we summarize as follows from a letter signed by Mr. J. J. O'Brien, Vice-President of the Company:

Business The Company owns and operates modern and efficient plants for the manufacture and distribution of electricity and gas.

Purpose of Issue The proceeds of these notes will retire the outstanding Six Per Cent. Debentures of the Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company and the floating indebtedness, including the cost of new properties, and furnish funds for extensions and additions.

Earnings Net earnings of all properties for the year ended April 30, 1917, after deducting the annual prior interest charges exceed four times the annual interest requirements on these notes. Net earnings for the same period are twice the total charges, including interest on these notes.

Territory Territory served comprises Oklahoma City and environment, to which Muskogee, Sapulpa and other towns will be added by contracts now closed.

All legal matter in connection with the issue of these notes will be passed upon by Messrs. Cummins, Roemer, Flynn, Milkewitch & McKenna of Chicago, and Messrs. Stetson, Jennings & Russell of New York. The accounts of the Company are audited annually by Messrs. Haskins & Sells. Certified Public Accountants, and the physical properties have been examined and reported upon by Messrs. H. M. Byllesby & Company.

Price 99 and accrued interest

Descriptive circular on request

William P. Bonbright & Co.
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Nassau and Cedar Streets
New York

H. M. Byllesby & Co.
Incorporated
111 Broadway
New York

London and South Western Bank Ltd.
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place their services at the disposal of bankers for making payments to
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and for General Banking Matters. Arrangements can be made for any point in Great Britain, France, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Russia, Egypt, etc.
Through their banking auxiliary
Cox' & Co. (France) Ltd., Paris
which has branches at all the chief military bases, they are in a special position to offer facilities in France.
General Manager: Sir Herbert Hambling

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK
INCORPORATED 1827
PIERREPONT and CLINTON STREETS
ENTRANCES
Pierrepont St. and 300 Fulton St.

Interest at the rate of **4** per cent. per annum

will be credited to depositors July 1, 1917 (payable on and after July 20th) on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

CROWELL HADDEN, President
LAURUS B. SUTTON, Comptroller
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller

United Railroads of San Francisco
Four Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Due 1927.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Union Trust Company of New York, Girard Trust Company, Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company of Baltimore, and Brown, Shipley & Co., issued under the Bondholders' Agreement dated January 6, 1917, between holders of the above-described bonds and John Henry Hammond, Donald G. Geddes, B. Howell Griswold, Jr., A. H. S. Post, and Edward B. Smith, Committee:

Referring to the above-mentioned Bondholders' Agreement, the undersigned Committee HEREBY GIVES NOTICE that the Amended Plan of Reorganization, dated April 26th, 1917, of UNITED RAILROADS OF SAN FRANCISCO, promulgated by the Reorganization Committee and approved and adopted by the undersigned Committee, has been declared operative by the Reorganization

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 American Chicle Com.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
50 Empire Steel & Iron Com. & Pfd.
25 Hanover Fire Insurance
50 Independent Lamp & Wire
50 Manhattan Refrigerating Com.
25 Mercantile Trust & Deposit Stock
100 New York Rubber "Rights"
200 R. J. Reynolds "Rights"
100 Remington Type. 1st Pfd & Com.
50 Thompson-Starrett Com.
25 White Rock Min. Springs Pfd.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 Barrett-Nephews Co.
50 Empire Steel & Iron Com.
100 Federal Sugar Com.
100 Great Northern Paper
25 Guaranty Trust Co. Stock
25 Liberty National Bank "Rights"
250 Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
25 Manhattan Refrigerating Com.
100 New York Rubber "Rights"
65 National Fuel Gas
200 Penn. Coal & Coke
200 Ward Baking Com.

J.K.Rice, Jr.&Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Yielding 8.25%

Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corporation
7% Cum. Preferred Stock

Dividend reported earned about 6 times. Semi-annual Dividend 3½ %, due July 15. Stock callable at 105 until January, 1918. An opportunity for speculative investment.

Ask for Circular T 5

CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
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Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orlantmen."

WANTED
50 U. S. Worsted 1st Pfd.
200 U. S. Worsted 2nd Pfd.
50 U. S. Envelope Com.

FOR SALE
35 Berkshire Cotton Mills
100 Gray Davis Common

HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated
84 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

We Can Use	We Offer For Sale
100 Jones Bros. Tea	100 Kirby Lumber Pfd.
20 McCrory Stores Pfd.	100 Milliken Bros. Pfd.
200 Charcoal Iron	2 South. Pub. Utilit'r's 5s
100 Clinchfield Coal	55 Fed. Dyest'ff & Chem.
300 Paige-Detroit Pfd.	10 Del., Lack. & W. Coal

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
Equitable Building. Phone 5354 Rector

WE WISH TO SELL:
Phelps Dodge Co.
Crocker-Wheeler Com.
Borden's Milk Com.
Guaranty Trust Rts.
Harriman Nat'l Bank
American Surety Co.
New Orleans Ry. & Lts. 4½s

L. A. NORTON
Tel. Broad 2805. 25 Broad St.

American Water Wks. & Elec. Com.
Colorado Power Com.
Nor. Ontario Light & Power Pfd.
Nor. States Pr. Com., Pfd. & War.
Republic Railway & Light Com.
Western Power Com. & Pfd.

Kiely & Horton
Private Wire to Philadelphia
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

Chic. & East. Ill. Stock & Bonds
Kansas City Gas 5s
East St. Louis Suburban 5s
Bell Telephone of Canada 5s
Michigan United Railway 5s

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Kirby Lumber
Wheel. & Lake E. 1st Pfd.

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Chic. & E. Ill. Com. & Pfd.

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25 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. 7160-1-2 Broad.

Crocker-Wheeler Pfd.
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Republic Railway & Light
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H.F.McConnell & Co.
25 Pine St. Tel. 0064 John New York

National Casket

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Johns-Manville
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15 William St., N. Y. Tel. Broad 2725.

Canadian Municipal Bonds
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General Development
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UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	95¼	97	4s, registered, 1925	104⅛	106
2s, coupon, 1930	95½	97	4s, coupon, 1925	104⅛	106
3s, registered, 1918	98⅜	99½	2s, coupon, 1938, reg	95⅛	97
3s, coupon, 1918	98⅜	99½	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	95⅛	97
3s, registered, 1946	..	99	3s, Panama, 1961, reg	85	90
3s, coupon, 1946	..	99	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	85	90
3s, conversion, 1947	..	99			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Tues-day. Bid.
6s	Sept., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛
4½s	June, 1963	101½	102	101⅜
4½s	Mar., 1963	101½	102	101⅜
4½s	Nov., 1957	101½	102	101⅜
4½s	May, 1957	101½	102	101½
4½s	Nov., 1917	99⅞	..	100
4½s	Mar., 1966	98	99	98½
4½s	April, 1966	98	99	98¾
4½s	Mar., 1964	98	99	98¾
4½s	Mar., 1962	98	99	98¾
4½s	Sept., 1960	98	99	98½
4s	May, 1960	96	97½	96
4s	Nov., 1958	96	97½	96
4s	Nov., 1955	95	97	95
4s	Nov., 1936	95	98	95
4s	May, 1919	99½	..	99½

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Tues-day. Bid.
4s	Nov., 1918	99½	..	99½
4s	Nov., 1954	83½	86	83½
4s	May, 1954	83½	..	84½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	4.50	4.25	4.25
4½s	1918-1923	4.50	4.25	4.25
4½s	1924-1931	4.50	4.25	4.30
4½s	1921-1923	4.50	4.25	4.30
4½s	April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4½s	1918-1919	4.50	..	4.50
4½s	1940-1953	4.50	4.25	4.40
4½s	1930-1939	4.50	4.25	4.40
4½s	1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.40
4½s	1926-1930	4.50	4.20	4.40

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10,000	‡AetnaExplo.	5⅜	4¼	4⅜
1,500	‡Aetna ctfs. of deposit..	5	4⅜	4½
	850 ‡Air Reduc.	92	83	83
	700 Am.Int.Corp., ($50 paid).	51	50½	51
3,000	‡Am. T.& T.	½	½	½
2,000	‡Boyd Mots., ($5 pros.)	4¼	3¼	4
	75 ‡CarbonSteel	102¼	102¼	102½
11,500	‡Cart Lt.&P.	3½	2⅞	3⅜
2,745	Carwen Steel	11⅞	11½	11⅞
	100 ‡Cent. F'dry	3¼	3¼	3¼
	200 ‡ Do pf....	54⅜	54	54
	800 CharcoalIron	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
1,675	Chevrolet M.	98	93	95
	700 ‡E.AntilineCh.	5¾	5⅝	5¾
	100 East'n Steel	122	122	122
	200 Em'sonPhon.	6⅝	6	6
	700 Everett Hen-ney, Inc..	22¼	21⅞	22⅛
	100 H. & B. Car	38¼	38¼	38¼
	600 ‡Int. Trading	⅝	⅝	⅝
	400 ‡ Do pf....	1	1	1
	300 Katho.Er.pf.	2½	2	2

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

7,000	Anglo-Am. O	21	19¾	20¼
	28 S. O., N. J.	600	590	590
	30 S. O., N. Y.	283	279	279

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

7,900	‡Allen Oil..	60	57	60
1,400	‡Am. V. O.	20	17	19
2,000	‡Ber. O & G	2½	2½	2½
	300 ‡Con. M. Oil, (a pros.)..	59	59	59
1,000	‡Cos. & Co., (oil ref.)..	12½	12½	12½
1,000	‡Cos. O. & G.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
	700 ‡Cos. O. & G. ctfs	12½	12½	12½
	5,500 ‡Crosby P., (a pros)..	55	50	55
4,000	‡El. O. & G., (a pros)	⅝	⅜	⅝
15,300	‡Esm. O.Cp.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,800	‡Federal Oil	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
	200 ‡Houston Oil	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
	300 ‡Int. Pet'm.	13	13	13
1,000	Ken. Oil (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,900	Key'e Con.	8½	8⅜	8½
	500 ‡K.-Wyo. Oil pf.	9½	9¼	9¼
1,600	‡Mer. O. Cp.	26⅜	25⅜	25⅜

MINING STOCKS.

4,300	A. C. Hills...	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
1,600	A.-B. Con. M.	⅜	⅜	⅜
2,450	A. M. Corp...	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,600	‡A. S. Cop.	37	37	37
	800 ‡A. B. C. Co.	6	5⅝	5⅝
3,000	‡Atlanta	11½	11	11½
	300 Ariz. C'ffds.	⅞	¾	¾
	200 Bed Rock....	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
4,500	B. L. G. Co..	2¾	2⅜	2⅝
6,000	Boston & M.	60	60	60
2,100	‡Brad. C. M.	1⅛	1⅝	1⅛
1,400	Butte Cit. & Z.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	Butte Det't..	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,700	‡Caledonia .	57	56	57
12,000	‡Cal. & Jer..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,500	Cal. Copper..	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2,500	‡Cashboy	8	7	8
	200 ‡Coco R. M..	1½	1½	1½
1,500	Con. Ariz. S.	2¼	2⅛	2¼
300	Con. Cop. M.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
500	‡Con.-Home.	⅞	⅞	⅞
800	Cresson C. G	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
3,000	Crystal C. G.	1¼	1	1
	75 Dundee-Ariz.	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
2,200	‡Eastern Cop	56	55	56
16,160	‡Emma Cop.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
3,500	‡Ferber Cop	62	61	62
	200 First Nat. C.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2,900	Globe Dom..	⅞	⅞	⅞
15,500	Gold. Com..	51	50	51
2,500	‡Gold. M'r..	6½	6	6
1,000	‡Green. M'g.	1¼	1	1
6,000	‡Har. Min'g.	12	11	12
	500 Hecla Min'g.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
	600 Howe Sound.	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
2,000	H. B. Z. M..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
7,500	‡Ind. Lead..	13	12	12
	100 Iron Blos'm.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
20,000	‡J. Verde, (a pros)	11¼	11¼	1¼
	500 Josyig-K.. (a pros)	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,500	‡Jumbo Ext.	36	35	36
3,700	‡Louis'a Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
	200 Magma Cop...	44	43	43
	850 ‡Mag'e Con.	24	22	23
4,000	‡Mag'e Con..	¼	¼	¼
3,000	‡Marsh. Min	16	15	15
5,000	Mason Valley	6⅝	6¼	6⅜
2,500	‡McKinley-D	49	48	49
1,000	‡McNamara.	22	22	22
1,600	‡Milford C..	1½	1½	1½

BONDS.

$17,000	‡Am. St. 5s	92¼	92	92
10,300	‡Beth S. 5s 2-yr. notes	98¼	98⅛	98¼
$28,000	‡Rus. Govt. new 5½s..	71	69	69
	2,000 Rus. G. 6½s	82	82	82

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.	Ask.
Am.-Brit.Mfg.	6	10	6	10
Do pf.	30	35	30	35
Am.Drug.Syn.	10	15	10	15
Am. Stores..	35	37	35	37
Am. S. 1st pf.	96	98	96	98
Am. W. Paper	4	4¼	4	4⅛
AtlanticSteel	123	140	125	140
Br.-A. T. ord.	16½	17⅛	16½	17⅛
Do ord.bear.	17⅜	18	17⅜	18
But.-Judson..	43	47	43	47
Cal. P. Corp.	35¾	36½	35¾	36⅝
Can. Nat. Gas	⅞	1	⅞	1
Chal. Motors.	10	12	10	12
Charc.Iron pf.	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
Cramp Ship..	85	89	85	89
Electric Gun..	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Elite Plain S.	⅞	1	⅞	1
Freep. Texas.	610	640	625	650
Do new.....	43	44	44¼	45½
GrantMo.Car.	4½	5½	4¾	5¾
Hendee Mfg..	34	38	30	34
Holly Sugar..	42	45	42	45
Do pf	99	101	99	101
In.Cont.Rub.	11⅜	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞
Int. A. & P..	27½	....	27¼	27¾
Keyst'e T.& R.	17	18	17	18
Key'e T.& R.pf.	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾
Lake Tor.Boat 1st pf.	8½	9½	8¼	9½
L. Val. C. S..	76	81	76	81
Lima Loco....	54	55	54	55
Lukens Steel.	42	....	42	....
Do 1st pf.	102	104	102	104
Man. E. Sup..	40	47	42	48
Do pf....	90	97	93	99
Marconi of A.	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
Mitchell Mot.	48	55	48	55
Nat. Auto Cp.	15	25	15	25
N. Y. Transp.	16½	17	16½	17
Peerless T. M.	16	18	16	18

INDUSTRIALS. *Continued.*	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.	Ask.
Pierce-Arrow.	40	42	40	42
Pierce-Ar. pf.	95	100	95	100
Poole Engine.	75	90	75	90
Rep. Tr. pf...	93	95	93	95
Redden M. T.	17½	20	17½	20
Smith, (A. O.)	34	35½	34	35½
Do pf....	94½	96¼	94½	95¾
St. L., R. M. & Pac	32	35	32	35
Std. Motors...	12	13	12¼	12⅜
Todd Shipyds.	84	87	84	87
U. S. Aircraft	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
U. S. Lt.& H.	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
United Sugar.	36	36½	36	36½
West I. Syn..	40	45	40	45
Wright-M. pf.	55	65	55	65
OIL STOCKS.				
Am. Oil, N.E.	43	44	43	44
Cos. O. & G.pf.	4⅞	4¾	4⅝	4⅞
Elk BasinPet.	10	10⅝	10	10½
Knic.-Wy.Pet.	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Lost City O.	51	52	51	52
Midwest Ref.	135	137	136	137
Penn.-Wyo ..	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¼
Pierce Oil ...	12	12½	12	12½
Tex.Co.rights	21¼	22¼	21	23½
Tex. Nat. Oil.	43	50	43	50
Tide Wat.Oil.	190	196	190	196
MINING STOCKS.				
Atlas Copper.	⅝	¾	....	....
Bingham Min.	12⅜	13¼	12⅜	13¼
Bisbee Copper	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Booth	8	9	8	9
Butte-N. Y....	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
Glend'e&M.	18	20	18	20
Kewanaa	13	15	13	15
BOND.				
Pierce Oil 6s.	82	84	82	84

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Anglo-Am Oil....	20¼	20⅝	20
Atlantic Refining.	900	925	900
Borne-Scrymser ..	410	440	410
Buckeye Pipe Line.	95	99	95
Chesebrough Mfg.	390	410	390
Colonial Oil.....	50	70	50
Continental Oil..	450	500	480
Crescent Pipe Line.	38	40	38
Cumberland P. L.	160	170	160
Eureka Pipe Line.	205	215	205
Galena Signal Oil.	147	153	145
Illinois Pipe Line.	139	142	139
Indiana Pipe Line.	205	210	205
Indiana Pipe Line.	92	96	92
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12⅝	13¼	13⅛
National Transit...	14	16	14
N. Y. Transit....	185	195	185
Northern Pipe Line.	95	98	95
Ohio Oil	348	352	348
Penn.-Mex. F. Co.	45	50	45
Prairie O. & Gas.	495	510	490
Prairie Pipe Line.	264	273	270
Solar Refining....	330	345	330
Southern Pipe Line.	180	195	190
South. Penn. Oil..	280	285	280
Southwest. Penn..	107	112	107
Stand. Oil of Cal.	257	260	258
Stand. Oil of Ind.	740	760	740
Stand. Oil of Kan.	450	475	450
Stand. Oil of Ky.	345	355	345
Stand. Oil of Neb.	510	520	510
Stand. Oil of N. J.	595	605	598
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	279	283	280
Stand. Oil of Ohio.	425	445	425
Swan & Finch....	95	105	95
Union Tank	92	94	92
Vacuum Oil	340	350	340
Washington Oil...	30	34	30

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Aetna pf	20	23	14
American Brass..	321	328	326
Atlas Powder....	148	152	148
Do pf.....	98	101	99
Babcock & Wilcox.	130	138	135
Bliss	500	530	450
Do pf.....	73	78	73
Can. Explosives..	350	450	350
Do pf.....	104	110	104
Can. F. & F....	135	160	135
Colt's Arms.....	106	110	101
Du Pont.....	258	262	252
Do old com.....	107	....	107
Do deb. pf....	98½	100½	30
Hercules Powder..	195	210	205
Do pf.....	118	120	115
Niles-Bem't-Pond.	160	165	160
Scovill Mfg.....	615	625	615
Winchester Arms.	1000	1200	1000

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
American Cigar....	108	112	108
Do pf.....	93	99	98
Conley Foil	230	325	250
J. S. Young.....	160	170	160
Do pf.....	104	110	105
Johnson T. F. & M.	160	195	160
MacAndrews & F..	205	215	205
Do pf.....	98	103	98
P. R.-Am. Tob....	215	230	215
R. J. Reynolds....	520	540	510
Do pf.....	109	113	109

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.
1,410	Cities Service	283	276	280	282
808	Cities Service pf.	86⅞	85¾	85¾	86¼
700	Cities Service new	31⅞	31½	31⅝	31⅝
125	Pacific Gas & Electric	58¼	58	58½	59
595	Republic Ry. & Light	38	35	35½	36

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	20	28	Miss. River Power	10	12
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	75	78	Miss. River Pow. pf.	32	34
American Gas	118	120	New Eng. Power pf.	100	105
Am. Gas & Electric	118	121	New England Co.	50	53
Am. Gas & Electric pf.	49½	50	New Eng. Co. 1st pf.	95	99
Am. Light & Traction	328	332	New Eng. Co. 2d pf.	63	69
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	110	112	Northern Ohio Electric.	..	35
Am. Power & Light	67	69	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	70	75
Am. Power & Light pf.	87¾	89¾	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Public Utilities	30	35	North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	61	65
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	85	88	Northern States Power.	96	98
Am. Water W. & Elec.	3	9	Northern States P. pf.	98	100
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	75	80	North. Texas Elec. pf.	78	82
Am. W. W. & E. part.	24	27	Ozark Power & Water.	35	45
Carolina Power & Light	36	37½	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	89	90
Carolina P. & L. pf.	99	101	Pine Bluff C. & I. pf.	97	100
Colorado Power	30	32	Puget Sound Traction..	20	25
Colorado Power pf.	99	102	Puget Sound Trac. pf.	71	73
Columbus Electric pf.	79	83	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	67	70
Commonwealth P. & L.	48	50	Southern Cal. Edison..	88	90
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	73	77	South. Cal. Edison pf.	103	105
Conn. Power pf.	92	94	Southwest. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Consumers' P. pf.	95	99	Stand. Gas & Electric..	11½	12½
Dayton Power & L. pf.	85	88	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf..	36	37
Duluth Edison	..	80	Tri-City R. L. pf.	90	94
Eastern Texas Electric.	57	60	Tampa Electric	122	127
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	82	86	Tenn. Ry., L. & Power.	5½	6½
Electric B. & S. pf.	99½	100	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	26	27
Electric Properties	66	69	Texas Power & Lt. pf.	97	100
El Paso Electric	103	107	Tri-City R. L. pf.	90	94
El Paso Electric pf.	97	100	Un. Gas & El. 1st pf.	70	75
Empire Dis. Elec. pf.	90	94	United Gas Improve.	89	89¼
Empire Gas & Fuel	99	100	United Light & Rys.	40	41
Federal Light & Trac.	13	15	Un. Light & Rys. pf.	70	72
Fed. Light & Trac. pf.	44	48	West. P. Tr. & W. P.	14	17
Galv.-Houston Electric.	20	25	W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf.	65	70
Galv.-Houston Elec. pf.	70	75	Western Power	15	16
Gas & Elec. Securities.	280	310	Western Power pf.	54	56
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	94	100	West. Penn. P. pf.	98	106
Interstate Elec. Corp.	32	42	Wisconsin Ed.	46	50
Lincoln Gas & Electric.	47	49	Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	98	101

Bonds.

Am. W. W. & E. cl. 5s	70	73	Nat. Sec. p. 1. 6s	89½	92
Appa. Power 5s. 1932	76	80	Nat. Sec. deb.	45	55
Cent. P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98	Nat. Sec. income	10	13
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51.	97	100
Cin. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	..	99	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	80	86
Com'wealth P. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	..	97	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926.	98	99
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937.	95	99	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941.	94½	96
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	..	94	Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	88	92
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s.	100½	101½	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939.	100½	102
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	88	92	Omaha & Council B. 5s	90	95
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s.	95	97	P. G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100
East. Ohio 1st 5s.	90	102	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s.	99	101
East. Tex. Elec. 5s.	89½	92½	Puget Sd. Trac. notes..	88	100
Empire Gas & F. 6s, 1954	100	..	Seattle Elec. con. 5s..	88	92
Empire ref. 6s, 1927..	98	100	Stand. Gas & Elec. 6% notes, 1935.	90	96
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s.	87½	90	Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '46	94	96
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s.	90	93	So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939.	95	97
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46.	85	88	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953.	89	92
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25.	95	98	Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932.	85	91
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '41.	93	96	Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s., 1926.	97	99
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36..	88	93	United Util. cv. 6s, '43.	93	98½
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	90	96	U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, '26.	111	113
Mich. Light 5s, 1946..	97½	99	Utah Sec. 6s.	92½	92½
Middle West U. 6s, '25.	96½	99	W. W. Light 6s, 1925..	96	98
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s.	99½	100	Western Power 1st 5s..	96	98
Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s.	69	69¾	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s.	91½	93½
Miss. Riv. G. & E. 5s, '22	88	92	West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46.	93	95
Nat. Cond. & Cable 6s.	99	100	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924....	97	97
			Yadkin River Pow. cf's.	83	87

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

While the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was under a good deal of pressure at times during the day, the closing tone reflected a degree of improvement. Dealings for commission-house account in the market were on a broad scale and commission brokers handled a heavy business in odd lots. Liberty Loan bonds were dealt in at 100.3.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Allis-Chal ..	27	27	27
150	Am. Can	47¾	47¼	47¾
100	Am. C. & F.	73½	72¾	73½
40	Am. H. & L.	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜
490	Am. Loco.	71	69	70¾
390	Am. S. & R.	106⅜	104½	104⅞
200	Am. Sugar.	120	118⅜	119¼
30	Am. Wool'n.	97¾	92	92
50	Am. Zinc.	31¾	31⅜	31⅜
2,340	Ana. Copper.	82⅜	81	81⅜
10	A., T. & S.F.	101	101	101
610	Baldwin Loco	64	61½	62⅜
400	Balt. & Ohio.	72½	72¼	72¼
9,520	Beth. St'l B.	141⅜	135	137⅞
150	California P.	20	19⅞	20
310	Cent. Leath'r	93⅝	92¼	92½
80	Chino Cop.	36	36	36
150	Chi. R. I. & P.	50½	50⅛	50⅛
60	Columbia G.	40	38⅝	38⅝
3,980	Corn Prod.	34½	32⅝	33⅜
3,820	Cru. Steel	82¾	79¼	82¾
350	Cuba Cane S.

HIGH COTTON CLOSES LIVERPOOL BOARD

Association in England Takes Action in View of Sensational Movements.

STOPS TRADING IN FUTURES

Market Here Suffers Severe Break, with Partial Recovery, but Will Remain Open.

LIVERPOOL, June 20.—The Cotton Exchange was closed temporarily today, after a short period of trading.

LONDON, June 20.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Liverpool says the Cotton Association decided to close the market in view of the sensational movements of the last few days. The high prices on Tuesday showed gains of 148 to 182 points.

The New York Cotton Exchange received yesterday the following cable message from A. K. Barnes, President of the Liverpool Cotton Association:

Pending consultation tomorrow with President of the Board of Trade and in accord with his wishes, the Directors have decided that the futures market, both American and Egyptian, be closed temporarily.

Private advices received from Liverpool stated that the English exchange would probably remain closed only a few days, and that trading in futures for the purpose of liquidation would be permitted until Friday, the prices being fixed. Trading in spot cotton, it was reported, would continue as heretofore.

Announcement of the temporary closing of the Liverpool Exchange did not surprise local traders, for the recent sensational advances had made it clear that drastic action would have to be resorted to. The news from Liverpool was the signal for very active selling here, and the local market sustained a severe break, October contracts declining 220 points, or $11 a bale from Tuesday's level. Later the market recovered part of the early loss, but the closing prices showed declines of 66 to 82 points.

Quotations on the Liverpool Exchange have been advancing for the last few days, and on Tuesday the gain amounted to 6 points, $15 to the bale, while spot cotton sold around 39 cents. The difficulty in Liverpool has been the scarcity of cotton, and the very uncertain movement of imports from the United States. Stocks of American cotton at Liverpool on Friday amounted to 333,000 bales, compared with 528,000 a year ago, and 1,521,000 bales in 1915. Normally, the British spinners take some 80,000 bales a week, so that the present stocks would represent only a month's spinning supply. Although the spinning industry is running at a greatly reduced rate, continental buyers have been heavy takers in Liverpool for the last two weeks.

The culmination of several restrictions that had previously been imposed upon the Liverpool market. For some time past the exchange has made Saturday a holiday, and several months ago, at the request of the British Government, the Exchange stopped all "straddling" operations. The Board of Directors of the Exchange also passed a resolution requesting that members desist from speculative commitments and restrict their transactions in future for hedging purposes.

The British cotton trade has had to contend with not only the submarine hazard, but with the shortage of tonnage, which has compelled the British Board of Trade to fix limitations as to the cargo space that may be devoted to cotton shipped from the United States.

It was said yesterday that the New York Cotton Exchange would not be closed. The Board of Managers decided that it would even be inadvisable to grant a petition requesting a ballot on the proposal that the Exchange be closed Saturdays.

It was reported that the Liverpool Cotton Association had fixed the following prices at which the outstanding contracts would be liquidated from noon until Friday afternoon: June, 18¾d; July, 18.30d; October, 17¼d; January, 16.60d; March, 16.42d, and May, 16.26d. Spot cotton in Liverpool was 3 points higher, at 19.39d per pound, which is equivalent to 38¾ cents in United States currency.

LITTLE TRADING IN WOOL.

Government Buying Is Nearly Completed for the Present.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 20.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Transactions in wool have been fewer than the week before, and the market seems to be devoid of any particular feature. Conditions are quiet, but the inherent strength remains. There is very little speculation. Most of the wool sold is South American because there is more of that kind on the markets. In the West the growers' prices seem to be increasing daily. Over 60 cents has been paid for Montana, Idaho, and Oregon wools.

"The woolen goods market has continued to improve in the week under review, and there is every indication that the situation, from a manufacturing standpoint, will become stronger. Government buying, it is said, has been largely completed for the present unless plans are changed.

"New high prices have been made in the cotton goods market, and at these levels they remain strong. Comparatively few expect any reaction of importance. With quotations advancing buyers have been more interested in their actual need of goods. Prices are more likely to advance than they are to decline."

PACIFIC MAIL PAYS DIVIDEND.

Fifty Cents a Share on Common Stock Goes to 900 Stockholders.

Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company declared yesterday a dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock, payable July 16 to holders of record on July 2. This dividend is being paid on the original stock of the company, and it will result in a distribution of earnings to about 900 stockholders, some of whom have held their stock since the early days of the company's activities, which began in 1848.

Although the company had been a great earner in its early years, both on the Panama Route and in the China trade, for the last twenty-five years the dividends paid were practically negligible until it was taken over by the American International Corporation and allied interests, in February, 1916.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son at the Exchange Salesroom:

1½ shares Allcock Manufacturing Co., $5,000 each, $25,500 lot.

46 shares Brandreth Co., $100 each, $820 lot.

All right, title, and interest in and to the following, viz.: "The Little Rock Lode," Survey 820, Mount Sneffels Mining District, Ouray County, Col.; "The Little Rose Lode," Survey 544, Mount Sneffels Mining District, Ouray County, Col.; "The Idlewild Lode," Survey 471, Mount Sneffels Mining District, Ouray County, Col.; "The Bessie Bascom Lode," Survey 816, Mount Sneffels Mining District, Ouray County, Col.; "Buckeye Boy Lode," Lode Survey 477, Mount Sneffels Mining District, Ouray County, Col. There will be offered a bargain and sale deed, together with any papers now in possession of the State, to transfer, and the sale will be "as is," the whole being offered in one lot, $100 lot.

240 shares the McNaull Tire Co. of Ohio preferred, $1,230 lot.

280 shares Sinclair-Central American Oil Corporation, $7 per share.

110 shares Semaj Realty Co., Inc., $250 lot.

$20,000 the North Augusta Land Co. first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, May, 1917, coupons on, $100 lot.

4,000 shares Alpha Oil and Gas Co., $1 each, $60 lot.

300 shares National Cash Voucher Corporation preferred, $5 each; 300 shares National Cash Voucher Corporation common, $5 each, $659.90 lot.

$100 Park Club of North Plainfield, N. J., first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1922, interest annually March 1, $35.

210 shares Parahelsky Bros., Inc., $100 each, $63.

$12,000 Broadway Building Co. Series A 5 per cent. participation mortgage certificates; $39,000 Broadway Building Co. Series B 5 per cent. participation mortgage certificates, $100 lot.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Among the banks that have made arrangements for the settlement of daily Clearing House balances through the Federal Reserve Bank are the National Bank of Commerce, the First National, and the Importers and Traders' National Banks.

The Equitable Trust Company has issued a booklet on "Foreign Loans as Investments."

The London and South Western Bank, Ltd., with head office in London, announces its special facilities for making payments to American military and naval men in all the allied countries.

John D. Clarke has been elected Treasurer of the Hedley Gold Mining Company. Mr. Clarke had been Secretary of the company.

The Central Trust Company's interim receipts and certificates for United States Rubber Company first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, Series A, due Jan. 1, 1947, will be exchangeable for engraved bonds of the denomination of $1,000 beginning June 23.

The Atlantic Steel Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. and an extra ½ per cent. on the common stock.

John Henry Hammond and Ogden L. Mills have been elected to the Board of Directors of the New York Trust Company to fill vacancies.

At the annual meeting of the Quicksilver Mining Company the retiring Directors were re-elected and subsequently the retiring officers were re-elected.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. are completing the organization of the new Toledo & Cincinnati Railroad Company, the company which will succeed the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad. A temporary Board of Directors will be elected, which will serve until the permanent organization is effected.

The Directors of the Island Creek Coal Company, according to Boston dispatches, have voted that application be made to list the shares upon the New York Stock Exchange.

The Rock Island has asked the Illinois Public Utilities Commission for permission to issue immediately $65,000,000 7 per cent. and 6 per cent. preferred stock.

The Corn Exchange Bank will open another branch at the corner of Fifty-second Street and Park Avenue in the new Racquet Club Building as soon as it is completed.

The shortage of freight cars in the United States was reduced during the month of May from 148,627 to 105,127 cars.

According to Boston dispatches, the Directors of the Pond Creek Coal Company have voted that application be made to list the shares upon the New York Stock Exchange, and also decided to call as of Dec. 1, 1917, all the bonds outstanding in excess of $1,000,000. The company has declared an initial quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share.

The Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Gas and Electric Company, has issued $2,250,000 two-year 6 per cent. gold notes, the proceeds of the notes to be used to retire the company's outstanding 6 per cent. debenture bonds, the floating indebtedness including the cost of new properties and for extensions and additions.

James McLean of New York has been elected a Director of the Lehigh Valley Railroad to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William P. Clyde.

At the organization meeting of the Directors of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company the officers were re-elected, with the addition of three new Vice Presidents, as follows: H. D. Shute, who has been Treasurer of the company; H. T. Herr, who has been Vice President of the Westinghouse Machine Company, now merged with the parent company, and Walter Cary, who has been Vice President of the Westinghouse Lamp Company. H. F. Baetz succeeds Mr. Shute as Treasurer and Assistant Secretary.

The Committee on Securities of the New York Stock Exchange rules that contracts for Rock Island preferred stock, "when issued," entitles purchasers to all cash distributed under the plan of reorganization as a dividend, or which would otherwise have accrued as a dividend from July 15, 1916.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia has declared a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable for the six months period from June 30, 1916, to Dec. 31, 1915, paying the accumulated dividend at the close of 1915.

The Directors of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company have decided to issue $5,000,000 common stock at par. The right will be given to all shareholders of record June 30 to subscribe pro rata. Frank M. Crockard has been elected President to succeed Colonel Thomas Cantley, who becomes Chairman of the board. Mr. Crockard has been Vice President and assistant to the President of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company.

The South Porto Rico Sugar Company has filed with the Secretary of State of New Jersey a certificate increasing its capital from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000.

C. H. Clendenin, formerly of Henry L. Doherty & Co., has become associated with W. H. Sparrow & Co.

AUCTION SALES.

Sale To-Day, 2 P. M.
Also To-Morrow and continuing each day next week, At the Galleries of
FIFTH AVENUE 333-341 Fourth Ave. Corner 25th St. AUCTION ROOMS
VERY DESIRABLE
Home Furnishings
The property of Individuals, and including over 500 catalogue numbers of objects received from a Family of Prominence who are discontinuing their Suburban Residence, and consisting in part of
ANTIQUE AND MODERN
FURNITURE
Including specimens of the Louis XV., XVI., Empire, Hepplewhite, Sheraton and Colonial periods.
A quantity of elaborately carved
TEAKWOOD FURNITURE
Renaissance Torcheres, Andirons, Fenders and Fire Sets
in Bronze, Steel and Brass.
A Painted Tapestry Ceiling Piece, Ivers & Pond Upright case Pianos, Oil Paintings, Etchings, Engravings, European Porcelains, Oriental Rugs, Floor Electroliers, and also a quantity of Furnishings suitable for
Bungalows and Country Camps
On view till hour of sale.
HENRY A. HARTMAN, Auct'r.

LIQUIDATION SALE
In the matter of Maison Belle, Inc.,
Charles Shongood, Auctioneer,
will sell on Friday, June 22, 1917, at 2 P. M., at 12 East 33rd Street, the entire assets of the above, consisting of
DRESSES, SILKS, SATINS, VOILES, CHIFFONS, COTTON GOODS, TRIMMINGS, etc.,
also up-to-date plant, comprising
96-1 SINGER MACHINES, WILCOX & GIBBS MACHINES, SINGER HEMSTITCH MACHINES, MOTOR, POWER TABLES, FORMS, CUTTING TABLES, OFFICE FURNITURE, FIXTURES, etc.

AUCTIONEERS.
LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures. Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St. Spring 2248.
David W. Biow Co., 520-522 B'way
AUCTIONEERS TO THE TRADE
Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc., 382-391 Fourth Avenue at 25th St.
SAMUEL MARX WOOLWORTH BUILDING. Tel. 6911-12 Barclay. 12-15 Lispenard St. Tel. 497 Franklin.
HIRAM H. PARKE, Art Auctioneer Galleries, 924-926 Broadway, N. Y. City.
Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way, Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.
Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, 545 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.
D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 10 Murray St. Tel. Spring 6268.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Leo. L. Doblin Co.
Factors and Commission Merchants
404-410 Fourth Ave.
Tel. Madison Sq. 7797.

C. H. MACKAY SELLS HIS SUGAR HOLDINGS

Claus A. Spreckels Buys 25,000 Shares of Federal Refining Co. for $2,250,000.

FIGHT FOR CONTROL ENDS

Stock Owners Who Supported Mackay Get Similar Offer to be Held Open Till June 25.

Clarence H. Mackay has settled his differences with the management of the Federal Sugar Refining Company by selling his entire stock holdings, approximately 25,000 shares, to Claus A. Spreckels, President of the concern, for $2,250,000. The arrangement announced yesterday provides that W. W. Cook, Mr. Mackay's attorney and a former officer of the company, shall receive from Mr. Spreckels the same price paid Mr. Mackay, which was $90 a share, for his block of 15,000 shares, while the other stockholders who supported the Mackay faction in the effort to force changes in the management are to receive a similar offer.

If all the stock is turned in, Mr. Spreckels will purchase nearly 50,000 shares of Federal stock, half of the company's outstanding capital. Payment is to be made in installments covering a period of several months. J. Horace Harding, who acted with Mr. Mackay on the Proxy Committee, said yesterday that a letter had been sent to those stockholders who gave their proxies saying that the opportunity to sell their stock would be held open until June 25, by which date the shares are to be delivered to C. D. Barney & Co.

The deal contained an unusual feature, it was learned yesterday. The day before the annual meeting, scheduled for last Monday, both the Mackay and Spreckels factions believed they had enough proxies to control the company. Mr. Harding compared notes with Mr. Spreckels, and when neither could convince the other that he would lose, it is understood, Mr. Mackay was notified of the situation. So close was the vote indicated by the proxy holdings that it was believed certain stockholders had sent proxies to both sides.

Mr. Mackay thereupon offered either to sell his holdings or buy out the stock owned by Mr. Spreckels and his associates, but gave Mr. Spreckels first choice. Mr. Spreckels elected to buy the stock of Mr. Mackay and his party, and next day the annual meeting was postponed until June 26.

When differences between Messrs. Mackay and Spreckels in respect to the Federal Sugar management became public a month ago, the Directors sent a letter to stockholders saying that the stock was ready for dividends, and that a request would be made at the annual meeting to allow full publicity of the corporation's affairs. The shares have since been put on a 6 per cent. annual basis.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 20.—Twenty new corporations, having an aggregate capital of $777,000, were chartered today. They include:

Cayuga Supply Corp'n, Ithaca, general supply store, $5,000; J. W. Murdock, W. H. Kniskern, W. E. O'Neil, Ithaca.

National Rattan and Willow Co., Inc., Manhattan, reeds, cane, whalebone, and rattan, $10,000; F. J. Weiss, F. J. Meyer, L. F. Dubois, 250 West 94th St.

The Indenture Realty Corp'n, Manhattan, realty, contracting and insurance, $5,000; J. and C. Muller, Jr., and A. L. Foulk, 1906 Times Bldg.

Rotary Shirt Co., Inc., Manhattan, men's shirts, $50,000; A. A. Mayper, G. P. Boochever, M. Schmer, 185 Broadway.

A. Franklin Hanson, Inc., Manhattan, interior decorations and furniture, $5,000; H. Jardine-Siebrecht, A. Franklin Hanson, G. H. Bliss, Rye.

Claude J. Covert & Co., Inc., Manhattan, bakers and confectioners, $20,000; C. J. Covert, W. N. MacLean, C. V. Meehan, 248 East 55th St.

Federal Warehouses, Inc., Auburn, general storage and warehouse business, $25,000; E. N. Ross, W. B. Haeffner, G. E. Treat, Auburn.

Warren J. Green, Inc., Watertown, auto and motor boat accessories and electrical supplies, $20,000; W. J. Green, L. M. Moore, G. W. Bailey, Watertown.

D. R. Wenger & Son, Inc., Beacon, manufacturing pianos, organs, and talking machines, $5,000; D. R. Prescott, G. J. Jennings, R. R. Weed, Jr., Beacon.

A. O. Anderson Trading Co., Ltd., Manhattan, construction, contracting, and mercantile business; V. Reimann, W. P. Parker, I. L. Anderson, 27 William St.

The Howden Co., Inc., Manhattan, marine engines, $50,000; C. Reid, A. J. Michel, W. S. Reynolds, 348 West 58th St.

New Home Gas and Electric Supply Co., Inc., Manhattan, gas and electric fixtures, supplies, $50,000; E. London, H. Kupferberg, L. Ruderfer, 508 Van Sicklen, Brooklyn.

Novelty Mirror Works and Show Case Co., Inc., Manhattan, shows cases and mirrors, $20,000; A. Mettler, M. Tolmach, F. Yosewitz, 552 Broadway.

Capital increases: Frederick J. Dudley & Co., Inc., Manhattan, to $80,000, 3,000 shares common stock, no par value, and 750 shares preferred stock at $100 each; Columbian Mirrimac Co., Ltd., Manhattan, $5,000 to $100,000; Automatic Fire Detector Co., Manhattan $250,000 to $375,000; the Home Building Co., Inc., Hammondsport, $15,000 to $75,000; Wagner Library Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $100,000.

Authorizations: North American Motion Pictures, Inc., Delaware, moving pictures, $60,000. Representative, L. R. Thomas, 729 7th Av.

Kingman Zinc Mining Co., Inc., Arizona, mining, milling, smelting, $100,000. Representative, B. X. Dawson, 505 5th Av.

Dissolutions: Arcade Cigar Co., Albany; Henry Gerber Co., New Jersey; North American Motion Pictures, Ltd., Manhattan; Frederick W. Hoffman Co., Albany; H. C. Well Perfect Motor Co., Manhattan; Farer-Wagner Mfg. Co., Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 20.—Charters filed: Crystal Lunch, Inc., Newark, conduct restaurants, $5,000; William Panak, S. S. Silver and Peter George, all of Newark.

New Jersey Slag Products Company, Dover, buy and crush slag from furnaces, $50,000; E. G. Lewis, of Dover, F. K. Sheesley of Johnstown, Penn., and A. D. P. Janney of Baltimore, Md.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 20.—Charters filed: Phoenix Shipbuilding Company, Incorporated, build and operate boats of all kinds, $2,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Henry M. Robinson, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

World Harvester Corporation, manufacture apparatus and mechanical devices operated by electricity or other power, $1,500,000; D. Hailey Barber; Herbert E. Monahan, Ruth Frackman, all of New York.

Universal Shipbuilding Co., Inc., build and operate boats and conduct shipyards, &c., $400,000; Herbert E. Latter, Henry M. Robinson, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

New York and Cuba Express Company, carry on a general express and transportation business, $100,000; Robert Pennington, S. H. Baynard, Jr., Lillian A. Brownhill, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Increase in capital: Tungsten Star Oil Corporation, New York, $1,000,000 to $5,000,000.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20.—Forecasts: N. Car., S. Car., Ga., Fla., Ala., and Miss.—Scattered thunder showers Thurs. and Fri.; gentle, variable winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Thunder showers Thurs. Fri., probably fair, with cooler.

Ind.—Thunder showers Thurs. Fri., probably fair and cooler; moderate, variable winds.

Ohio—Thunder showers Thurs. and probably Fri., cooler Fri.; gentle, variable winds.

Mich.—Probably showers Thurs. Fri. cloudy; moderate, variable winds.

Ark.—Unsettled Thurs., probably showers in n. Fri. fair.

La., Okla. and Tex.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ill.—Showers and thunder storms Thurs.; cooler in w. Fri., fair and cooler; fresh, shifting winds.

Mo.—Showers and thunder storms Thurs.; cooler in n. Fri., cloudy; probably unsettled in s.

Wis.—Unsettled Thurs., with showers and thunder showers in e. and s.; cooler, except in extreme s w. Fri., fair and cool; fresh n. winds.

Minn.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; cooler in s. e. Thurs.; warmer Fri.

Iowa—Cloudy in n. w.; probably showers and thunder storms in e. and s. Thurs.; cooler, Fri., fair.

N. Dak.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.; warmer.

S. Dak.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer Fri.

Neb.—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri.; probably showers in s.; cooler in s. Thurs.

Kan.—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri., with probably showers and thunder storms; cooler Thurs.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

BROADCLOTHS AND PLUSHES.—American Kitten-ear; also Kersey. Ritter Bros., 1,333 Broadway.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315 or F H., all colors, for cash. Farragut 4962.

CHILDREN'S WEAR.—Boston jobber buying children's, infants' dresses and coats. 54 West 21st.

COATS AND SUITS.—Manufacturer with large shop wants contracting on ladies' coats and suits. Z. S. & O. Cloak and Suit Co., Orchard 3044.

COATS WANTED.—Good line of pile fabric and cloth coats for Boston and New England, by a well-known salesman. Z 399 Times Annex.

COATS.—Manufacturer with 12 machines wants to do contracting on medium line children's coats. G 91 Times.

COATS.—Jobber looking at ladies' coats, better grade, 9 to 12 A. M. B. H. Rubin, 142 West 24th.

COATS.—Jobber looking at children's and juniors' coats. New York Coat House, 69 5th Av.

COATS, Suits.—Prominent jobber looking at Fall samples. Fourth floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Looking at Fall coats all week. M. Rosenman & Co., 40 West 27th.

COATINGS.—Odds and ends; pieces or less, for cash. Phone Chelsea 1974.

CORSUROY.—Lyell-Hilliard's 9000, white only. Telephone Greeley 6172.

COTTON GABARDINES for spot cash; mail samples and state quantity. E 202 Times Downtown.

COTTON GOODS.—Will buy for cash, white nainsooks, spots only. Franklin 1097.

COTTON GOODS.—Will pay cash for surplus stocks. G 103 Times.

DRESSES.—Open to look at serge and satin dresses from $5.50 to $22.50; particularly interested in serge dresses that we can sell from $6.75 to $10.50. Call Friday morning up to 1 P. M., Ely Walker Dry Goods Co., 395 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Contractor with 40 machines, out of town, will take work, or will rent the factory, including foreladv and help. X 216 Times Annex.

DRESSES.—Contractors, taffeta and serge dresses; bring samples. M. Weissman & Sons, 118 West 22d.

DRESSES.—Contractors call with samples; ready to place immediate business. Apply Spiro & Kutner, 1,265 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Contractor on serge dresses; submit samples; will place order. Simon, 137 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk and serge dresses. Call with samples, 2 to 5, 244 5th Av., fourth floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors taffeta and serge dresses bring samples. Excel, 145 W. 30th.

KERSEY.—13 to 18 oz. green and blue. A. Rich & Co., 779 Broadway.

LINENS, Repps, Poplins, Shantung Silks, and other fabrics suitable for men's and boys' wash suits. We are open to purchase for cash. Submit samples and best prices to M. Baar, care Hotel Wallick, 43d and Broadway.

MOIRES.—Open for jobs of colored moire and satins. Spring 7934.

PETTICOATS.—Silk, contractors; large quantities. Liberty Skirt Co., 456 4th Av.

PLUSHES.—Wanted, any quantity of plush for spot cash. Moyses & Dreyfus. Phone 9220 Farragut.

POM POM.—American, wanted plum green and beetroot. Madison Square 2947.

SATEEN, fast black, shirting finish; send samples and state quantity and price for spot cash. E 201 Times Downtown.

SILKS.—Will buy all kinds of silks, up to 50c a yard; any quantity. Mad. Sq. 3867.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders for misses' and ladies' suits; call with samples, between 12 and 5 P. M., 7 Madison Av.

SUITS.—Looking at Fall line, better grade only. 1231 W. 28th St., 4th floor.

SUITS AND COATS.—Better grade, 5th floor. 109 West 26th.

SUITS.—Will look at suits from 9 to 12. 145 West 30th, 11th floor.

TRUNK.—Wanted 50-inch sample wardrobe trunk in good condition. Trunk, 145 Times.

WAISTS, DRESSES.—Chas. B. Levy, Findlay, Ohio, Mr. C. B. Levy open for jobs. Ben. F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

WASH GOODS.—Will buy for cash unlimited quantity cotton piece goods, white or colored; will take garment manufacturers' surplus stock. Box C 458 Times Annex.

WHITE GOODS—Will buy for cash, fancy white voiles; will take manufacturer's surplus stock. B J 212 Times Downtown.

WOOLENS.—Will buy any quantity mixtures, light and heavy weights; also navy blue and black serges; all makes; spot cash. Elias Surut, 19-21 Greene St. Tel. 9697 Spring.

WOOL JERSEY CLOTH.—Phone Gramercy 2684. R. & S., 19 West 21st.

Offerings to Buyers

AMERICAN No. 0310, all shades, $1.55 net. K 160 Times.

AMOSKEAG SERGE, 7301, $1 net. Botany broadcloth 315. Madison Square 2339.

CHARMEUSE SATIN, 40 inch, of assorted colors, suitable for dresses and wraps. Farragut 2202.

CHINCHILLAS, ¾ white; fancy mercerized plushes, quilted linings, all colors; 24 and 36-inch velveteens, cheap; Fithian 27-inch corduroy, dark colors. Greeley 4376.

CLOAK LININGS.—For sale, lot of, cotton goods, shirtings, materials suitable for caps, shirts, skirts, cloak linings, &c. Apply A. Wm. Cowen & Bros., 114 E. 23d. N. Y.

COATS AND SUITS.—Palm Beach silks and cloth to close out. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th.

COATS.—Silk jersey coats, exceptional values and styles; fall line ready; broadcloth and plush coats. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS, Suits.—To close out, sport Jersey poplin suits, splendid assortment. J. P. Slater, 22 West 32d.

COATS, SUITS.—Silks and cloths; closing out; sacrifice. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS, Suits.—New styles; all shades; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS, Suits, to close; desirable styles; all colors. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS.—Closing out taffeta and satin coats. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—Closing out navy black at your own price. Farragut 616.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Wash satin, duchess, colors; immediate delivery. Marks Sennet, 9390 Mad. Sq.

CREPE METEOR.—For sale. Mad. Sq. 3104.

DRESSES.—Navy Taffeta; special assortment of large sizes in taffetas and crepes; special prices according to lots, $6.75 up; immediate delivery. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES, SUITS.—We have in stock for immediate delivery navy taffeta dresses in jersey silk and pongee sport suits, $7.50 up. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Silk, cotton, and gingham dresses; immediate delivery. Glockner Dress Co., 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Up-to-the-minute navy taffeta dresses for immediate delivery. Dicker & Ginsberg, 142 West 26th St., N. Y. City.

DRESSES.—Evening and wash dresses to close out; taffeta dresses; immediate delivery. Globe Dress & Suit Co., 19 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Job of white voile dresses; ladies', misses', and juniors'; to close out cheap. Weitzen, 56 East 11th.

DRESSES.—Navy taffetas in stock; immediate delivery; also jobs, silks and Summer dresses. Harris, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Fine cotton graduation dresses to close out at a price. Appallo Dress, 129 West 31st.

DRESSES.—500 cotton to close for price; also navy taffetas for immediate delivery. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Job white voile lace and organdie children's, juniors', and misses' to close out cheap. Subin, 36 West 20th.

DRESSES.—500 cotton, to close out taffeta dresses; immediate delivery. Wonder Dress Co., 152 West 25th.

DRESSES.—100 Georgette taffetas, pongees; close out; good merchandise. Levenson, 39 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Navy taffetas for immediate delivery, $6.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Wash dresses to close out at low price. S. Simon Co., 137 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Jobs wash dresses, sport suits, serges; sell cheap. Paragon, 130 W. 25th.

DRESSES.—White, for immediate delivery; $3.75 up. B. Geist & Co., 145 West 30th.

EMBROIDERIES.—Domestic; large stock; closing out at sacrifice. Meyer Barish, 545 Broadway.

GABERDINES, POPLINS AND SERGES.—All grades. H. Cohen Co., 45 West 25th St. Farragut 2930.

GEORGETTES.—Attention, manufacturers! Georgettes, crepe de chine, charmeuse for immediate and future delivery. B. B., 40 Times Uptown.

KERAMI.—Sidney Blumenthal's original kerami for sale at reasonable price. Chelsea 9564.

LINEN.—Irish linen, French finish, 45 inches. Call Farragut 8960.

PLUSHES.—Esquimette, baby lamb, Pierson's fancy, serges, at right price. Madison Square 448.

PLUSH COATS.—Have 30 coats, average about $17, slightly damaged; will take less than half. 11 Waverley Place, Room 28. 4842 Spring.

POM POM.—American; all shades; also salts, white chinchilla, at sacrifice prices. Tele. Gramercy 5674.

RAGS AND REMNANTS, also gray goods; large stock; special prices. G 76 Times.

SERGES, 7391, 6301, 8158 poplin, also plushes, for cash. Madison Square 8905.

SERGE.—Will sell Amoskeag 6302, wide, brown, and dark gray. Greeley 6[illegible]

Offerings to Buyer

SERGE.—Julliard's 54240, navy, for delivery. Phone Gramercy 6552.

SILK BRAIDS, black, (all sizes;) Chenille (200 colors;) Soutache, (300 colors;) lowest prices. Senor-Wertheim, 13 West 20th.

SILK RIBBONS.—Superior quality, 13,000 yards bright colors; to close. Franklin 135.

SERGES.—Botany 11433 and Julliards 5424 all colors. Farragut 3816.

SKIRTS.—Have 500 discarded road men samples, ranging in price up to $5, in silk, all-wool poplins, all-wool serges, plaids, mixtures; will sell entire lot at $1.75 each. Barash, 36 West 20th. Chelsea 5359.

SKIRTS, COATS.—Silk jersey skirts, $3.7 and coats, $3 up. Daily Waist, 8 W. 19th.

SKIRTS.—Fancy silks and taffetas to close $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SUITS.—All-wool poplin, Fall model, $10; exceptional value.—Other wonderful value. Arbest Garment Co., 1,182 Broadway.

SUITS AND COATS of the better kind; sacrifice price. Louis Baumann & Co., 2 East 32d St.

SUITS.—Navy poplin, for immediate delivery at special price. Hirschhorn, 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—Genuine Palm Beach suits and cloth to close out. Sol Levine & Co., 12 W. 27th.

TONKIN.—650 yards natural color, $1.65 per yard; about 1,000 yards assorted shade fine quality, crepe de chine at $1.10. Phone 4720 Mad. Sq.

VELOUR DU NORD.—Salt's, 23 pieces price, Berliner, 1,123 B'way. Farragut 304.

WASH SKIRTS.—500 dozen fancy and white, to close; $5.50 dozen up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WASH SKIRTS.—Better kind, to close out. Par American Skirt, 5 West 31st St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 5¼@5½ per cent. for the best names. Tuesday...5¼@5½ " " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Rubber Prices Still Weak.

No relief appears in sight for the rubber market. Prices continue to be weak because of the unusually light demand and factors in the trade do not see any improvement in conditions ahead. Prices quoted yesterday were as follows: Crepe, spot, 69 cents; smoked sheet, spot, 69 cents; July to September, 69 cents; October to December, 66½ to 67 cents; Up River, fine, 69 and 70 cents; Up River, coarse, 49½ cents; Cauchi Ball, 44½ and 45 cents.

For Dependents of Enlisted Men.

Attention has been called by the Silk Association of America to the recommendation of the Committee on Ways Payrolls of the Chamber of Commerce at Washington that, pending action by the Federal Government in the matter and the publication of details of the ultimate plan, employers throughout the country should make only temporary commitments to the dependents of the employes who enlist. The association has received a number of inquiries relative to the salaries of employes who are called to serve their country.

Duty of Women to Wear Silk.

It is quite probable that in the near future an active campaign will be started in the silk industry to promote the use of silk by women for the duration of the war. Attention has been called to the fact that silk is practically the only material that will not be affected by the Government's war-time needs. The point will be made in this campaign that silk is no longer a luxury but a necessity, and that it devolves upon the women of the country to conserve other supplies for their men by wearing silk exclusively.

Customs Improvement Sought.

The United States Tariff Commission has asked for recommendations as to desirable changes that might improve the administrative portion of the customs laws, together with such other revisions and additions as particularly affect the silk industry. The commission is now compiling and codifying the administrative laws. "In view of the request for recommendations, the Silk Association of America has written to members asking that suggestions be forwarded to the Committee on Legislation for its guidance in the matter.

May Not Be So Bad After All.

A clothier, who is given to reaching his own conclusions regarding conditions, said yesterday that the critical scarcity of woolens predicted for the coming Spring season may not be so critical after all. From his observations, he said, the Government business seems to have been nicely sandwiched between what are the active manufacturing seasons during normal times. If this proves to be the case in the majority of instances, he stated, and the civilian demand shows a slight slump there should not be cause for too much anxiety.

Tams Favored at Coney Island.

Showing what girls of modest means are wearing, the bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America reports that velvet tams were worn on Sunday by a considerable number of young women at Coney Island. Military effects in satin were prominent and white satin hats were much in evidence. Another style hint given out by the bulletin is that the higher class shops in the West End of London are showing ostrich plumes, and the letter containing this information states that Paris has been buying raw ostrich in the London market.

Retail Millinery Meeting.

The Retail Millinery Association of America will hold a meeting this afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Hotel McAlpin. The purpose is to take action on the resolution passed by the wholesalers' organizations which call for the shortening of terms and discounts. This is something that vitally affects the retailers and which, it was stated yesterday, they will attempt to combat with their organization. Those who cannot be present in person have been urged to wire their approval or disapproval of the stand to be taken by the association in meeting the action of the wholesalers.

Hard to Get Cotton Duck.

Expert opinion in the cotton goods market yesterday predicted a rather difficult time for the Committee on Cotton Goods, co-operating with the Council of National Defense, in finding supplies wanted. These include shelter tent duck, twills and gray goods. According to a market authority these goods have been scarce for some time, all available material of the sort having been picked up. The decision of the Government to build wooden barracks instead of fitting out its army with the usual tents does not seem to have had much effect in relieving the heavy demand for duck.

Trading in Drugs and Chemicals.

The price changes in drugs and chemicals, Drug and Chemical Markets says today, were less important this week and about equally divided. Trading has been conservative in most of the commodities, due to the uncertainty regarding proposed taxes. Meanwhile buyers are hesitating, but the market presents a firm appearance. The advances were principally in antipyrine, denatured alcohol, oil of crude amber, and oil of almond with chlorine traces. The articles that declined were resorcin, thymol crystals, Dutch poppy seed, Tahiti vanilla beans, and various barks, leaves and spices.

Gray Goods Quieter.

Trading in the local gray goods market yesterday quieted down after the strenuous sessions of the last week, owing to the break in cotton prices. There were no large sales, and buying was of a general character, scattered over most of the constructions. Business transacted was at prevailing prices and, although there was not so much doing, prices lost none of their firmness. Quotations follow:

39-inch, 80-80s...14½c 38½-inch, 64-68s..10½c
39-inch, 72-76s...13¼c 38½-inch, 64-56s..10c
39-inch, 68-72s...13¼c 38½-inch, 60-52s..9¼c
38-inch, 56-44s...8¼c 38½-inch, 60-48s..8c
38¼-inch, 64-64s..10¼c 27-inch, 64-60s..7c
*Bid.

BUSINESS

SALE OF CLAFLIN CO. IS EXPECTED SOON

Control of Corporation, Report Says, Will Pass from Mercantile Stores.

MOVE FOLLOWS PROSPERITY

Holding Concern, the Trade Understands, Would Now Confine Its Activities to Retail Business.

Reports that the wholesale business conducted by the H. B. Claflin Corporation is soon to pass out of the control of the Mercantile Stores Corporation, which have been current in dry goods and financial circles for some time, became so definite and persistent yesterday that trade authorities believe the change is imminent. Those in a position to know, however, refused to make any statement.

The financial entanglement of the H. B. Claflin Company in 1914, culminating in a receivership, was followed by a reorganization whereby the wholesale and retail businesses controlled by that company were completely separated. The Mercantile Stores Corporation of 229 Fifth Avenue assumed control of the retail business and held also the $6,000,000 stock of the H. B. Claflin Corporation, which took over the wholesale business.

The Mercantile Stores Corporation, a purely holding concern of which Alexander New is President, was incorporated in December, 1914, in accordance with the Claflin reorganization plan. James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce in New York, was Chairman of the Noteholders' Committee, which gave its assent to the reorganization of the Claflin property. Seward Prosser, President of the Bankers Trust Company, was another member of this committee. Neither could be reached last night.

The corporation has supervision of twenty-three retail stores, owning their entire share capital, acquired with the other assets at receivers' sale Jan. 14, 1915. The Mercantile's entire stock (1,000 shares, no par value) is held by trustees for the benefit of holders of collateral notes. Under the terms of the agreement, whenever the collateral notes and other obligations of the Mercantile Stores Corporation shall be paid in full this stock is to be turned over to the present, H. B. Claflin Company, (of New Jersey,) which continues to exist. The retail dry goods concerns controlled by the Mercantile Stores Corporation in various parts of the country are the H. Batterman Company, J. Bacon & Sons, the Bedford Company, Castner-Knott Dry Goods Company, M. J. Connell Company, Defender Manufacturing Company, The Fair Company, Hennessy Company, Jones Store Company, Joslin Dry Goods Company, Kline Brothers, Lion Dry Goods Company, Lord & Gale, Inc., MacDougall & Southwick Company, George W. McAlpin Company, Montgomery Fair, People's Store Company, Root Dry Goods Company, Spring Dry Goods Company, Thomas C. Watkins, Ltd., Watt, Rettew & Clay, J. S. White & Co., and the Whitehouse Company.

It was reported yesterday that the Mercantile had for some time been making efforts to dispose of the jobbing business as represented by the Claflin Corporation, as all the other companies held by it are engaged in the retail business. Since the reorganization the H. B. Claflin Corporation has prospered greatly under the administration of Harry P. Bonties, its President. No information of an authoritative character was forthcoming regarding the price to be paid to the Mercantile Stores Corporation for the Claflin business, but it was said unofficially that the figures under consideration were exceedingly attractive for a jobbing business.

Alexander New, President of the Mercantile, was not ready yesterday to throw any light upon the rumored negotiations. "I beg to be excused at this time from being interviewed," was all he would say. Mr. Bonties, President of the H. B. Claflin Corporation, indicated that, while he could say nothing about the prospective sale, he might issue a statement today.

MRS. DIAMOND ADMITS GUILT

Court Accepts Plea in Case of Candy Factory Fire That Cost 12 Lives.

Mrs. Celia Diamond, owner of the Diamond Candy Factory Building at 286 North Sixth Street, Williamsburg, in which twelve persons lost their lives in a fire on Nov. 6, 1915, pleaded guilty to a charge of attempted manslaughter in the second degree yesterday in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. Justice Callaghan released her on $10,000 bail to await sentence on Monday. On motion of Assistant District Attorney Caldwell an indictment charging Edward L. Diamond, husband of Mrs. Diamond, with manslaughter was dismissed.

Mrs. Diamond was called to trial yesterday. Six men had been selected for the jury when a recess was called for luncheon. During the recess there was a consultation among Mr. and Mrs. Diamond and their counsel, and it was decided to offer a plea of guilty to attempted manslaughter instead of manslaughter in the first degree as charged in the indictment. The plea was accepted by the District Attorney and the Justice. The maximum sentence is five years in prison.

Samuel Barkin, head of the Essex Waist Company, which occupied an upper floor in the building, was convicted last Fall of manslaughter for failing to keep open a trapdoor in the destroyed building. He is now serving a term in Sing Sing.

PRINCE FROM JAVA HERE.

Went to Holland to Solicit Protection from Attack by Japan.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday at an American port from Holland on a Dutch liner was Prince Koesoemodingrat, brother of the Sultan of Surakarta, Java, who is returning with a delegation of Javanese officials from a visit to the Queen of Holland at The Hague. The Prince said that the object of the delegation in going to Holland was to ask Queen Wilhelmina to send out destroyers and submarines to the Dutch East Indies to ward off the Japanese menace. He was received very cordially by the Queen, who sent out a delegation of Dutch officers on the same vessel, headed by Lieutenant J. H. R. Siepkamp, to investigate the conditions at Java and the other islands belonging to Holland in the Far East and see what is best to be done to protect them from attack.

The Captain of the liner said that the voyage from Holland had been calm and uneventful. No submarines or mines had been sighted.

OBJECTS TO ACCOUNTING.

R. A. C. Smith Opposes Executors of Mother-in-law's Estate.

Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith filed objections yesterday to the accounting in the estate of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary E. S. Williams, made by her sons, George A. and Granville W. Williams. He contends that his wife and her sister, Clara B. Williams, consented that their brothers should act as executors on their agreement to claim no commissions because their mother had assisted them from time to time, but that they are now asking $17,000 commissions on the estate of about $200,000.

Commissioner Smith also objected to the statement in the accounting that his mother-in-law lived at his home on "his invitation." He said he paid her living expenses in his household for more than twenty-five years and was glad to do so, and also paid various expenses incidental to her last illness and burial, and he believes these latter expenses should be included in the accounting. Mrs. Williams divided her estate equally among her four children.



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Books sent free: "Vermont's Silent Places"; "Lakes of Eastern Vermont"; "Cottage Sites"; "Green Mountain Tours"; "Hotels and Boarding Houses"; "Road Map"; "Fish and Game Laws." Write GUY W. BAILEY, Sec. of State, Essex Junction, Vt.

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Under management of Misses Gillan and Edwards, formerly of The Hall, Glen Cove, and Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I. 45 minutes from Grand Central Station; tennis. Private garage.
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Modern. Convenient. Moderate Prices. Outdoor Sports. Casino. Boating. Bathing. Headquarters for Motorists. Meals Served. Send for booklet. Jos. H. Graves, Prop.

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White House four blocks; 421 rooms; absolutely new; finest cuisine; room and private bath, $2.50; American plan, $5.00; special monthly rate; two to six rooms, bath, kitchen, furn., china, silver, week or month. Music every evening.

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Ownership and management same as the famous Homestead Hotel at the Virginia Hot Springs—8 miles from it—use same railroad station—altitude 2500 feet; maximum temperature 85 degrees. Private Baths. House and Grounds electric lighted. No humidity. No mosquitoes. Saddle Horses; Golf; Medicinal Baths. Rates $21.00 per week up. Booklet No. 3 from W. D. Paxton, Manager.

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Get away to happiness—away to the nerve resting, pine-scented, sleep-giving air of the Muskoka Lakes. There you will find this Hotel the cheery rooms, good food, golf, tennis, everything that makes life worth while. Passport not required. No heat. Royal Muskoka, P. O., Lake Rosseau, Ont.

Royal Muskoka

DYE COMPANY READY TO SUPPLY COUNTRY

National Aniline & Chemical Organizes to Eliminate German Products Here.

W. H. NICHOLS HEADS BOARD

Capacity of Plants In Merger More Than 30,000,000 Pounds a Year —Stock Already Taken.

With the election of officers yesterday, the recently formed National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., which was chartered at Albany, took the field with the avowed purpose of supplying all American dyeing requirements, and eliminating Germany for all time as the chief source of colors in the domestic market.

The new concern is an amalgamation of the firms of the Schoellkopf Aniline and Chemical Works, Inc., the W. Beckers Aniline and Chemical Works, Inc., the National Aniline and Chemical Company, the Benzol Products Company, the Barrett Company and the Semet-Solvay Company.

The officers and Directors chosen yesterday were: Chairman of the Board, William H. Nichols; President, J. F. Schoellkopf; First Vice President, William Beckers; Second Vice President and Treasurer, I. F. Stone; Third Vice President, Hugo Schoellkopf, and Secretary, William T. Miller. The Directors are J. F. Schoellkopf, J. F. Schoellkopf, jr., Hugo Schoellkopf, all of the Schoellkopf Aniline and Chemical Works, Inc.; William Beckers, Eugene Meyer, jr., Charles J. Thurnauer, of the W. Beckers Aniline and Chemical Works, Inc.; William H. Nichols, Henry Wigglesworth, and J. M. Goetchius of the General Chemical Company and Benzol Products Company; T. M. Riankard and W. N. McIlravy of Barrett Company and Benzol Products Company; H. H. S. Handy and E. L. Pierce of Semet-Solvay Company and Benzol Products Company. Mr. Meyer and Mr. Thurnauer also represent the firm of Eugene Meyer, jr., & Co., and I. F. Stone the National Aniline and Chemical Company.

When the capitalization of the new combination is completed there will be outstanding approximately 200,000 shares of 7 per cent. preferred stock of $100 par value, and 350,000 shares of common stock without par value. The company has no bonds outstanding nor any other indebtedness except current liabilities. No public offering of the stocks of the company is contemplated, the total issue having been taken by the constituent companies in exchange for their properties.

The capacity of the company is more than 30,000,000 pounds per annum, and it is rapidly expanding to meet the requirements of the domestic and foreign trade. The plants of the company are at Buffalo, Brooklyn, Wappingers Falls, N. Y., Easton, Penn., Marcus Hook, Penn., and Frankford, Penn.

"The aim of the management," an official statement issued yesterday said: "is to manufacture coal tar dyes and intermediates which can compete successfully, both in quality and variety, with those heretofore imported. As the constituent units of the new company include manufacturers of raw materials, of intermediates and of coal-tar dyes, the company in one organization covers the industry from raw material to finished products."

The offices of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, Incorporated, will be at 244 Madison Avenue after July 1.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24431. —In Bankruptcy.—VINCENZO BRESCIA, Bankrupt.

Vincenzo Brescia was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 18, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on July 5, 1917, at 12 noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24682. —In Bankruptcy.—SALVATORE CARDILLO, Bankrupt.

Salvatore Cardillo was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 14, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on July 5, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24483.—In Bankruptcy—THE CAMP IMPORTATION COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.

The Camp Importation Company, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 15, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on July 5, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24410.—In Bankruptcy.—HENRY G. ALLEN HAT CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Henry G. Allen Hat Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 7, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on July 5, 1917, at 12:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24430. —In Bankruptcy.—REDPATH CO., Inc., Bankrupt.

Redpath Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 10, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on July 5, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24421.

Notice is given that EDWARD FINKELSTONE, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 25, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24473.

Notice is given that MAX MEHLSAK, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 25, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24474.

Notice is given that GEORGE B. MATHEWSON, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 25, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24475.

Notice is given that CHARLES E. FREEMAN, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 25, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24467.

Notice is given that FINCUS BRECHER, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 25, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24460.

Notice is given that JOHN BOTHWELL, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 25, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Trading in the Manhattan realty market was of a light character yesterday. In the upper west side apartment house centre, the transfer was recorded by Margaret R. French to the Dallieu Realty Corporation of the twelve-story Dallieu apartment house on the southeast corner of West End Avenue and 101st Street, 116.10 by 101, and the dwelling at 28 West End Avenue, 20 by 55, one door to the south. The transfer was made subject to a $546,000 mortgage.

Columbia University Club Plans.

Plans were filed yesterday by Hornbostel & Murchison as architects for remodelling the old Hotel Renaissance, 4 to 12 West Forty-third Street, for the Columbia University Club. The cost is estimated at $70,000. The property was recently leased on a long term by the Columbia Club for its new home.

Tenement Sales.

George W. Sasse resold, for a client to an investor, 2,079 Eighth Avenue, a five-story triple flat on a lot 23.3 by 100. The same broker also placed a new mortgage on the same premises for $24,000 at 5 per cent. for five years.

Wilhelmine Streeter sold to the William F. Kenny Company 51 East 134th Street, a five-story tenement on a lot 25 by 90.11.

Bronx Sales.

C. H. Werner, President of the American Metal Cap Company, purchased from Mrs. Hannah T. McLaughlin of Larchmont, N. Y., a tract consisting of about forty lots, just north of Pelham Parkway and west of Eastchester Road, bounded by Astor, Waring, Benton, Morgan, and Seymour Avenues. Kurz & Uren negotiated the sale.

The Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company sold to a client of Shapiro & Konopolsky 2,299 Crotona Avenue, a four-story double flat on a lot 35 by 80.

The R. P. Building Company (Robert Podgur) sold 1,142 Tiffany Street, a two-story frame dwelling, 30 by 113.2, near 169th Street, to the Delco Holding Company, which resold the property to Levi M. Scoville.

Alexander Selkin & David Mintz have sold for the Aron Realty Co. the plot 46 by 118 on the southwest corner of Lydig and Paulding Avenues, also a lot, 25 by 100, on the west side of Van Nest Avenue, 100 feet south of Williamsbridge Road. They are in the Morris Park section.

Steinman & Steinman sold for a client a plot on the northeast corner of Ely and Adee Avenues, 150 by 100, to a builder.

Brooklyn.

B. J. Sforsa sold for Luigi Esposito the one family frame dwelling, occupying a plot 100 by 100, on the southeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

Charles F. Werner has sold the two family brick house at 1,479 Jefferson Avenue to a client for occupancy.

Steinman & Steinman sold for Hyman Simon 5 and 7 Parkside Terrace, Flatbush, two four-story flats on plot 40 by 100, to an investor.

Long Island.

The Harold Seymour Company has transferred to the Pearl Holding Company 276 lots off its development at Jamaica.

The William H. Moffit Realty Co. has sold to K. Jackman a plot 50 by 100 on the southwest corner of North Boulevard and Fourteenth Street, Whitestone.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold for the Glens Falls Trust Company, as trustee, a colonial cottage now being built on Greenridge Avenue, in the Nassau Haven section of Hyde Park, L. I., to William Henty Allen of New York City.

Shields Brothers, Inc., in conjunction with Clifford van Schuyman, leased to Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt the Morgan Grace estate at Great Neck, L. I.

Abandon Trolley on Roosevelt Avenue.

Owing to the fact that proceedings were started to secure an injunction restraining the New York and Queens County Railway from operating a temporary line on Roosevelt and Pearl Avenues, Corona, from the terminal of the elevated line at Alburtis Avenue to Jackson Avenue, the company yesterday announced that it would abandon the franchise, although the tracks and ties have been delivered. The suit for an injunction was started by property owners on Roosevelt Avenue who objected to a trolley line on their street.

Westchester County.

Nichols & Hobble sold for George B. Fowler his farm near Yorktown Heights, consisting of 130 acres of land, with a Colonial house built in Revolutionary days. The purchaser is Edward W. Harden who last week bought through the same brokers the adjoining property, known as the Lounsbury Farm, on which there is a large lake with a water power plant.

Realty Notes.

Thomas J. O'Reilly negotiated the sale of West Eighty-seventh Street for the Saul Estates.

The residence at 307 West Eighty-sixth Street, formerly owned by the late Kate B. Trevor, was transferred as a gift yesterday by Herbert E. Trevor to William Trevor. The plot is 20 by 100.8, just west of West End Avenue.

Among the properties to be sold today by Joseph P. Day is the block front on the west side of Decatur Avenue, between Oliver Place and 190th Street, Bronx, being sold by order of Mayor Mitchel, as executor of the estate of Henry D. Purroy.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Henry Brady.

Mott St., 201, w s, 116 ft s of Spring St, 22.1x about 49.8x irregular; three-story building; Georgiani Kandall against Mary Le Vien et al; Merrill, R & T, attorneys; due, $6,605.13; taxes, &c., $266.20; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

6th St., 660 East, s s, 90 ft w of Av C, 17.9x97, four-story tenement and stores; S D Pringle against Wm Vogel et al; Chalmers Wood, attorney; due, $12,789.86; taxes, &c., $156.30; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr, Co.

Elizabeth St, 257, w s, 207.6 ft s of Houston St, 24x88.2, five-story tenement and store; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co, as agent, &c, against R L Pasinsky et al; action 1; Geller, R & R, attorneys; due, $23,868.30; taxes, &c., $749.81; to the plaintiff for $22,300.

Elizabeth St, 259, w s, 183.6 ft s of Houston St, 24x87.9, five-story tenement and stores; same against same; action 2; due, $23,861.68; taxes, &c., $582.18; to the plaintiff for $22,500.

Elizabeth St, 261.83, w s, 159.6 ft s of Houston St, 24x87.3; five-story tenement & store; same against same; action 3; due, $23,855.80; taxes, &c., $517.11; to the plaintiff for $22,500

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By James J. Donovan.

Walton Av, w s, 172 ft n of 182d St, 25x95, vacant; City of New York against A. H. Herbst et al.; Lamar Hardy, attorney; due, $3,530.83; taxes, &c., $440.53; to the plaintiff for $250.

Walton Av, w s, 197 ft n of 182d St, 25x95, vacant; same against same; due, $2,649.29; taxes, &c., $441.73; to the plaintiff for $250.

Fort Independence St, e s, —— n of Giles Place, Block 3,268, Lot 76, 75x124.4 to Cannon Place x75x128.7, vacant; City of New York against Leo Schlesinger et al.; Lamar Hardy, attorney; due, $2,728.35; taxes, &c., $1,308.74; to the plaintiff for $250.

Cromwell Av, w s, 377.64 ft n of 169th St, 100.3x170.6 to Boscobel Av x100.9x197.3, vacant; City of New York against Elizabeth Stratton et al.; Lamar Hardy, attorney; due, $14,600.68; taxes, &c., $2,239.90; to the plaintiff for $250.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Carpenter Av, s e corner of 235th St, 27x105; Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association against S. M. Realty Co. et al.; E J. Crandall, attorney; due, $12,465.33; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By George Price.

Garrison Av, w s, 338.6 ft w of Whittier Av, 50.3x108.7x irregular; Grant Squires, executor, against F. B. Knight and another; J. M. Rider, attorney; due, $2,708.42; taxes, &c., $31.20; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

42d St, 229 and 231 West, for a six-story office building and theatre entrance, 37.6x100.5; Selwyn Realty Co., premises, owner; G. Keister, 56 West 45th St, architect; cost, $65,000.

Broadway, 1,240 to 1,258, and 31st St, 45 West, for a nine-story hotel; R. W. Goelet, owner; A. M. Gray, 1,400 Broadway, architect; cost, $50,000.

Cross St, s s, 50 ft e of Minneford Av, for a one-story frame bungalow, 18x38; Mrs. L. G. Lemke, 388 East 30th St, owner; Arthur E. R. Eisemann, 212 East 31st St, architect; cost, $600.

Jackson Av, w s, 175 ft n of 149th St, for a one-story brick shop, 75x40; Eagle Wrought Iron Works; Gus Schlair, 580 Jackson Av, President, owner; John P. Boyland, 2,536 Webster Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, 335, to a six-story office building; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, owner; M. M. O'Brien, 49 East 90th St, architect; cost, $6,000.

5th Av, 510, to a fourteen-story store and office building; Rowan Realty Co., premises, owner; Seymour & Schaerewald, Grand Central Terminal, architects; cost, $8,000.

86th St, 305 West, to a four-story dwelling; P. Kent, owner; Mrs. M. E. Alexander, 41 West 8th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

42d St, s to 12 West, to a seven-story hotel; Columbia University Club, premises, owner; Hornbostel & Murchison, 63 William St, architects; cost, $70,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

GOLD ST, 87, w s, 63.8 ft n of Spruce St, 33.8x79.1x33.2x78.7; Cheever N. Ely ot al, executors of Smith Ely, to Gertrude Kane, 511 West 142d St, mtg $30,000, all liens, May 29; attorney, E. N. Daly, 32 Nassau St. $30,500

WEST END AV, s e corner of 101st St, 116.10x100; West End Av, s s, 45 ft n of 100th St, 20x35; Margaret R. French to Dallieu Realty Corp., 2,211 Broadway, mtg $546,000, all liens, June 18; attorneys, Stoddard & Mark, 128 Broadway $100

1ST AV, 225, s s, 51.9 ft n of 13th St, 25.9x 99; Mary Salzstein to Julius Salzstein, 189 Penn St, Brooklyn, all liens, June 14; attorney, Samuel Sallusky, 152 Nassau St. $1

2D Av, 240 East, n e s, 24.9x105.10; Celia Jolinsky, executrix, to Louis Jolinsky, 61 Jefferson St, mtg 629,000, June 19; attorney, David Sternlicht, 239 6th St. $100

157TH ST, 132 West, s s, 375 ft e of 7th Av, 25x103.3; Anna K. Mitchell to Margaret M. and Mary J. Mitchell, 300 5th Av, mtg $18,000, all liens, all title, June 19; address, 213 East 82d St. $1

318T ST, 152 West, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 25x98.9; George W. Wepfer to John A. Weser, 861 West End Av, mtg $50,000, April 1, 1912; attorneys, Spencer & W., 27 William St. $100

341H ST, s s, 155 ft e of 3d Av, 25x90.2; Jacob L. Borck to Annie Leicht, 171 West 81st St, mtg $18,000, all liens, May 29; attorney, Edwin Bittiner, 277 Broadway $100

53D ST, 548 West, s s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Lillie K. Lippmann to Mitchell Realty Co., 192 Broadway, mtg $20,500, all liens, June 20; attorney, David Lippmann, 192 Broadway $100

61ST ST, 133-135 East, n s, 95 ft w of Lexington Av, 34.1x100.5; Thomas A. Howell to Hy. K. Winthrop, Woodbury L. I., mtg $65,000, all liens, June 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

53D ST, 441 East, n s, 213 ft w of Avenue A, 24.11x102.2, foreclosure Mtg.; Louis M. Ogden, referee, to Emily Forder, 40 Newton St., Newark, N. J., and Hermine Hess, 60 Rockaway Av, Rockville Centre, L. I.; attorneys, Amend & A. $12,000

86TH ST, n s, 188.8 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.8; Herbert E. Trevor to William Trevor, 307 West 86th St, all title of which Kate R. Trevor died seized, quitclaim, May 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..... Gift

111TH St, 25 East, n s, 270 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Nathan W. Herbst to Anna Wyman, 1,915 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, mtg $19,800, all liens, June 16; attorney, Alex Rosenbaum, 200 Broadway $1

115TH ST, 258 West, s s, 350 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Cecilia Weichhaas to Frederick Reifel, 1,358 Stebbins Av, mtg $16,000, June 19; attorney, Joseph F. Feist, 408 West 42d St. $100

120TH ST, s s, 525 ft w of 7th Av, 25x100.11; S. W. L. Realty Co. and Finance Operating Co. to Samuel J. Jacobs, 561 West 163d St, mtg $21,900, June 19; attorneys, Jacobs & L, 120 Broadway $100

134TH ST, n s, 265 ft w of Park Av, 25x 99.11; Wilhelmine Streeter to William F. Kenny Co., 841 Broadway, mtg $11,000, May 28; attorneys, Beardsley, H. & T., 64 Wall St. $100

143D ST, 309 West, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11, mtg $18,500; 143d St, 311 West, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11, mtg $15,000; James G. Crowley to Marie Kahrs, 1,483 Edgewater Road, Bronx, June 19. ..$1

144TH ST, 267 and 269 West, n s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 40x99.11; 146th St, 214 and 216 West, s s, 220 ft w of 7th Av, 40x99.11; 146th St, 246 to 256 West, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 147.6x99.11; Cooper Realty Co. to Joseph N. Patch, 495 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, June 7; attorneys, Arnstein & Levy, 128 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph N. Patch to Cooper Realty Co., 26 Exchange Place, all liens, June 7; attorneys, same. $1

Bronx.

HOME ST, 1,050, s s, at n w s of Stebbins Av, 69.5x8.11x45x54; also Stebbins Av, 1,151, w s, 18.5x irregular; Louis M. Ebling to Winton Holding Corp., 30 Church St, mtg 15; attorney, J. G. Abramson, 30 Church St. $100

HONEYWELL AV, 2,120, s e corner of 181st St, 65x83.6; also 181st St, s s, 115.13 ft s of Honeywell Av, 78.1x65.3 to Daly Av x irr 64.4x 60.9; Ida C. Thorne to Emily C. Thorne and another, 77 High St, Yonkers, N. Y., mtgs $98,000, June 18; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

LORING PLACE, w s, 157.6 ft s of Fordham Road, 37.6x100x12x15.3x100; Charles Beckmann to West 183d Street Building Co., Inc., 2,295 University Av, mtg $4,000, May 25; attorney, John Beckmann, 2,295 University Av $1

LORING PLACE, e s, 170.6 ft s of Fordham Road, 124.4x50.1x0.8x29.2x49.4; Beckmann Realty and Construction Co. to John W. Washburn and another, 2,312 Loring Place, mtg $35,000, May 26; attorney, same. $1

LORING PLACE, e s, 320.6 ft s of Fordham Road, 25.1x114.11; John Washburn, Jr., to West 183d Street Building Co., Inc., May 25; attorney, same. $1

LOTS 128 and 129, amended map Cammann estate; Annie Washburn to West 183d St. Building Co., Inc., May 25; attorney, John H. Beckmann, 2,295 University Av. $1

LOT 118, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Ely Neumann, referee, to George Christie, 2 High St, White Plains, N. Y., June 8; attorneys, Strang & T., 3 Court St, White Plains, N. Y. $500

LOT 627, same map; Dora Wilson to George W. Wilson and another, 780 East 229th St, June 19; attorney, Arthur Bell, 391 East 149th St. $100

LOT 23, Block C, Map of Lester Park; Esther V. McGarry to Julius A. Ackerman and another, 764 German Place, mtg $2,500, June 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOTS 380 to 382, Section A, Vyse estate; James F. Donnelly, referee, to William R. Rose, 309 West 81st St, June 13; attorneys, Rose & S., 128 Broadway $9,000

LYMAN PLACE, e s, 75 ft s of Freeman St, 93.11x25x30x25x123.10x50; Mary A. Grandy to Federal Land Realty Corp., 35 Nassau St, June 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

ONEIDA AV, e s, 50 ft n of 235th St, 50x 100; Caroline A. Jennings to Helen B. Jennings, 310 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., mtg $1,000, May 15, 1916; attorney, H. B. Jennings, 2 Rochambeau Av $1

PLOT begins 375 ft n of Morris Park Av and 274.6 ft e of Unionport Rd, 25x100; Joseph Halbleib to Daisy G. Smart, 237 Adelphi St, Brooklyn, Dec. 20, 1910; attorney, Peter Klein, 253 East 72d St. $10

TIFFANY ST, e s, 287.2 ft n of 167th St, 30x113.2; R. P. Building Co., Inc., to Delco Holding Co., Inc., 391 East 149th St, mtg $4,000 May 16; attorneys, Kurz & U., 370 East 149th St. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Delco Holding Co., Inc., to Levi M. Scoville, 38 West 126th St, June 6; attorneys, same. $10

ZEREGA AV, w s, at s e of Castle Hill Av, runs s 82.7x w 85.9 to Castle Hill Av x n 112.3x e 18; Alfonso De Salvo to Charles M. Schmidt, 1,718 Castle Hill Av, June 9; attorney, C. H. Baschler, 1,126 Walker Av. $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CANAL ST, 121-123, n e corner of Chrystie St, runs n 49.2x e 98.8x s 24.5x w 58.9x s 24.5 to street x w 42 to beginning, June 19; 121 Canal Street, Inc., to Joseph Alexander, 220 Cathedral Parkway, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $99,000, this being co-ordinate and equal with mtg for $12,500; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $7,500

LEWIS ST, 62-64, e s, 100 ft s of Rivington St, 50x100; Lewis Street Garage to David Greenwald, 168 West 120th St, and another, installments, 6 p. c., prior mtg $14,000; attorneys, Grauer & Rothkoff, 140 Nassau St. $7,500

26TH ST, 239 West, n s, 265.9 ft e of 8th Av, 24.10x98.9, June 20; Thomas McGoey to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond. $10,000

39TH ST, 30 West, s s, 413 ft w of 5th Av, 22x98.9, June 20; William de L. and Elisabeth Cunningham to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond $7,500

60TH ST, 213-215 West, n s, 175 ft e of West End Av, 49.10x100.5, June 18; Richard Carvel to National Gum and Mica Co., 557 West 59th St, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $20,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,000

64TH ST, 213-215 West, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.5, June 18; Gretchen Boymann, individually and as trustee, to Andrew J. Onderdonk, Manhasset, L. I., due May 1, 1920, 6 p. c., prior mtg $10,000; attorneys, Wells & S., 34 Nassau St. $10,000

Bronx.

GARFIELD ST, w s, 345 ft s of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Antonie Kreta to Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings, 38 Park Row, June 19, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $6,000

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, 10, 16.8x80; McAllen Realty Co. to Elizabeth K. Dooling, 179 East 80th St, prior mtg $6,800, June 19, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St. $1,200

LOT 627, map of Wakefield; George W. Wilson to Dora Wilson, 730 East 229th St, June 19, due as per bond; attorney, Arthur Bell, 391 East 149th St. $3,000

LYMAN PLACE, e s, 75 ft s of Freeman St, 93.11x25x30x25x123.10x50; Fed-Land Realty Corporation to Mary A. Grandy, 2,118 Avenue Q, Brooklyn, June 15, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. $4,800

176 Broadway $4,800

WESTCHESTER AV, n e corner of Purdy St, 40x96.2; Daniel J. White to Catherine Heycock, 520 West 146th St, July 1, due as per bond; attorney, William C. Daly, 217 Broadway $2,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

CHRYSTIE ST, 230, all; Jonas Weil and another to Mary Viscardi, on the premises, 4 years from Aug. 1, 1916; attorney, Benedict S. Vitale, 132 Nassau St. $2,400

WILLIAM ST, 97, all; William St. 225, rear loft on ground floor, with outlet to William St and loft above in Herold Building; also two offices on second floor, German Herold Building; North William St. 22 and 24, fourth and fifth floor of the German Herold Building; Amalie Wolfram and Estate of William Mayer to C. J. O'Brien, on the premises, 10 3-12 years from Oct. 1, 1917; attorney, Thomas Gilleran. 49 Chambers St. $12,750

14TH ST, 126 East, w one-half, upper floor in Fox Building, 56x68; William Fox Realty Co. to Monroe Clothes Shop, 1,476 Broadway, 10 years from Aug. 1, 1917; attorneys, W. and B. Marx, 257 Broadway. $5,000

34TH ST, 1 West, w store and basement in Century Building; Frederics, Inc., to Gotham Silk Hosiery Co., from July 1, 1917, to April 29, 1928; attorneys, A. & J. Spiro, 135 Broadway $20,000

40TH ST, 300A West, rear part; Fred C. Cruger to Peter Sculerekes, 300A West 40th St, 3 years from Aug. 28, 1919. ..... $1,000

86TH ST, 436 and 438, all; 7th St, 76 East, all; Brinchen Wilach, et al., executors, &c., of Karl M. Wallach, to Samuel Lewis, 856 Cauldwell Av, Bronx, 5 years from June 15, 1917; attorneys, Fluegelman & Trask, 52 Broadway. 67 p. c. of gross rental for No. 436, and $6,080 on No. 76, $5,694 on No. 436, and $5,730 on No. 438, or gross total of $18,114

90TH ST, 168 East, all; Annie Viehmann to John Rachow, on premises, life lease, June 18; attorney, Joseph P. Shea, 20 Nassau St. ..... Taxes, &c., and gift

Bronx.

WALKER AV, 2,503, n e corner of Hone Av, all; Josefa Suchy to Edgar T. Stephenson, 1,723 Zerega Av, 5 years from July 1, 1917; attorney, E. T. Stephenson, 1,723 Zerega Av $120

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

WEST END AV, 328 and 330; Empire Carting Co. against Jane Soressi et al., owners and contractors. renewal. $148

1ST AV, 233; Israel Lazar against Joseph Lurrie, owner; Morris Kramer, contractor. $600

5TH AV, 1,676; Sexauer & Lemke, Inc., against 1,067 Fifth Avenue Co., Ltd., owner and contractor $717

85TH ST, 330 and 334 West; David Feinberg against Aldebaran Co., Inc., owner and contractor $1,158

160TH ST, 656 to 660 West; Empire Roofing Co. against Natwil Holding Co., owner and contractor $225

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

LENOX AV, s e corner of 145th St; Barrett Co. against Catherine C. Glasser et al., June 15, 1917 ..... $245

42D ST, 422 West; John J. Burns against Joseph Patton et al., April 3, 1917. ..... $175

87TH ST, 260 and 262 West; James P. Hinch against James Roselle et al., Dec. 15, 1916 ..... $400

SAME PROPERTY; Toni Siracusa against Estate of James Rozell, Inc., et al., Nov. 29, 1916 ..... $1,347

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 90 and 92; Aaron Cohn against David Aronson et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. A. Cohn.

BRADHURST AV, 44; Franklin Savings Bank in the City of New York against Harry Goodstein et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. M. Powell.

CHRYSTIE ST, 218; National Academy of Design against Herman Hanauer et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Phelps, East & Webb.

EAST HOUSTON ST, 119, and Chrystie St, 232; Hyman Abramowitz against Frieda Hart et al, action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, L. Rosenberg.

LUDLOW ST, 160, and Stanton St, 109 and 111; James A. Trowbridge against Gustave Lieberman et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland.

88TH ST, s s, 325.6 ft w of West End Av, 49.6x102.2; Isidor Schwartz against Aldebaron Co., Inc., et al, action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, L. Rosenberg.

90TH ST, 115 to 119 East, three actions; Broadway Savings Institution of the City of New York against Catherine D. Lantry et al, foreclosure of five mortgages; attorney, St. Kelly.

106TH ST, 258 to 280 West; Frank S. Selleck against Harry Shwitzer et al, specific performance; attorney, S. H. Wandell.

134TH ST, 311 West; James Devlin against Simon Nachtigall, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, B. Zwings.

Bronx.

LOTS 21, 22, 23, and 24, Block 8, map of 96 lots, formerly part of the Sheridan and Segrave tract; Anthony J. Mackey against Etta Billow, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Halsey, Kiernan & O'Keeffe.

WALTON AV, w s, 229.1 ft n of 184th St, 19.8x100; Georgiana Kandall against Liberty Investing Co. et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Merrill, Rogers & Terry.

161ST ST, s s, 71 ft e of Eagle Av, 27x110; Merle Frerck against Carrie Belle Prentice et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, O. E. Davis.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORGENTHAU JR & CO.
MORTGAGES
25 PINE STREET

REAL ESTATE.

Building Sale

The BRONX PARKWAY COMMISSION offers for sale to the highest bidder, one building and greenhouses located in the Borough of the Bronx, and nine buildings and outbuildings located in Valhalla, N. Y., for dismantling and removal from the Bronx River Parkway Reservation within thirty days after surrender of same; also a lot of second-hand machinery. All bids must be made on forms provided by the Commission and subject to rules therein set forth and on printed list of buildings. Sealed bids will be received at the office of the Commission, Pondfield Road, Bronxville, N. Y., on or before

2 P. M., Friday, June 29th, 1917,

at which time bids received will be publicly opened. Lists of these buildings and bid forms will be furnished upon application.

Bronx Parkway Commission
West Pondfield Road,
Bronxville, N. Y.

First in Real Estate

In May, 1917, The New York Times published 121,325 agate lines of Real Estate Advertising, a greater volume than any other newspaper. It published 1,545 more separate advertisements in the undisplayed real estate columns than in May, 1916.

The New York Times has an average net paid circulation, daily and Sunday, exceeding 340,000 copies, and it reaches a greater number of possible real estate buyers than any other newspaper in the United States.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 177 cans, each containing five gallons of tomato pulp. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 2d, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated June 12th 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Absolute Auction Sale
Next Saturday, June 23,
at 2:30 P. M., on the premises, rain or shine,
12 Dwellings and 49 Lots
LOCATED ON
Bruce Av., Wellesley Av., Landscape Av., Elinor Place and Van Cortlandt Park Av.
Caryl, Yonkers, N. Y.
Write for booklet.
'Phone 744—Cort.
Joseph P. Day, Auct'r.
31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

To-Day
at 12 o'Clock Noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., New York City.
Special Sales Day
AUCTION SALE OF
Tenement
Private Dwellings
Suburban Property
Vacant Properties
'Phone for particulars, or, better still, come to the sale.
'Phone 744—Cort.
Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer
31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

WEST SIDE PRIVATE DWELLING
to exchange for smaller dwelling in Greenwich Village or

REAL ESTATE.

Private Houses for Sale or Rent.
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.,
Real Estate and Insurance,
614 Madison Avenue, at 58th Street.
Telephone Murray Hill 5600.

"ALONG THE SOUND."
For Sale or Rent.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 E. 42d St., N. Y.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND
IS A WISE MOVE."

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY.
REAL ESTATE.
171 MADISON AVENUE.

RULAND & WHITING CO.
REAL ESTATE.
9 BEEKMAN ST. Tel. Cortland 1132.
710 MADISON AV. Tel. Plaza 4951.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Manhattan Beach lots, swept by ocean breezes, with all improvements in and paid for, can be bought now at $850 each; this is a war-time price. Joseph P. Day, sales agent, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

Many housekeeping homes on Crown St., between Bedford and Rogers Aves.; both sides of street built up; two stories, 7 rooms and bath; driveway in rear. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE Summer and ALL-YEAR HOMES now ready for inspection at HOWARD BEACH ESTATES, the seaside country home community within the city; 30 minutes from Broadway; all improvements; restricted; water frontage; bathing, boating, fishing; investigate before buying elsewhere. Office, 51 Chambers St. Phone Worth 3556.

Two Jamaica lots, must sacrifice for $200 each; block from station and trolley; bargain; must have some cash. B. Treiss, 103 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

SCARSDALE.—38 minutes out; new Colonial solid brick dwelling, 9 rooms, 3 baths; wooded plot; near station; opposite golf club; price reduced; 20% cash, balance mortgage; photograph on request. Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc., 18 East 41st St., N. Y. C.

$500 and your present monthly rental will buy your home at Mamaroneck, N. J. and Larchmont, N. Y. Country Home League, Phone 3960 Madison.

40 W. 32d St. Phone 3960 Madison.

RIVER VIEW MANOR.—Established community of homes, every city convenience, high elevation, no malaria, no mosquitoes; well designed and constructed houses; $7,000 and up. Hastings Homes Co., 41 Park Row.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Five-room seashore bungalow, all large rooms, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, etc., fireplace, beamed ceilings and paneled walls, modern kitchen and bath, decorated to suit; half block from bathing beach; plenty of fishing and boating; lawn, flowers, hedge, etc.; near trolley and station to N. Y.; bargain in price and terms to right, quick buyer. Write for further details. Shore Bungalow, Box 280 Times Downtown.

Gentleman's country home at Amityville, 9 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements, 2 stall stable, 4 car garage, maple and fruit trees, near Merrick Road, 10 minutes' walk to depot, 52 minutes to Pennsylvania Station; plot 215x225, enclosed; fishing, boating, and bathing. Great South Bay; sacrifice price; terms to responsible party. Fishel, attorney, 24 West 34th St., Room 2.

OLD HOMESTEAD with 3 acres of fine, cleared farm land, beautiful shade trees, apple and peach orchard, etc., barn, chicken house and outbuildings; on main road in good sized town; stores, schools, churches; commuting distance to New York City; will sell cheap and on easy terms to a reliable family wanting such a place; write for further information. Hocker, Box 284 Times Downtown.

If you are looking for an old house needing a few repairs, with a half acre of good land for cultivation or vegetables and chickens, near water and station, complete for $1,425, for $75 down and $10 monthly; answer at once to Johnson, Box 261 Times Downtown.

Must dispose of my country home, with house, barns, and three acres, peach and pear trees, plenty of shade, on main road; need some ready cash and balance easy to good family. Mrs. B. Paton, 131 Ashland Place, Brooklyn.

Small farm with outbuildings, best soil and location for vegetables, chickens, &c., shade trees; will sell cheap on small cash payment and $12 monthly to party wanting a home; in large town, commuting distance to New York. Bryan, 290 Times Downtown.

Long Beach.—Desirable corner plot, 100x100, Riverside Boulevard and Walnut St., three blocks to ocean, bargain at $4,000; reasonable amount cash. Inquire your own terms. Gehring, 1,380 Broadway.

COZY LITTLE HOME with 2 acres of fine tillable land for $1,350, on easy terms; some shade trees; high elevation, near beautiful lake; positive bargain. Inquire B. Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Beautiful homes, with all conveniences; moderate rent; commuting distance; fishing, boating, and bathing; bargain in homes for sale. Hastings, 247 West 34th.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO ALL CREDITORS OF AND CLAIMANTS AGAINST AETNA EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, INC.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that, in accordance with an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated June 6, 1917, made in a suit in equity in that Court, wherein the Grasselli Chemical Company is complainant and Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., is defendant, all creditors of Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., and all other persons whomsoever who assert any claims against said Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., are required to present and file duly verified proofs of their said claims against said Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., and its estate with George C. Holt and Benjamin B. Odell, as receivers of said Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 28th day of August, 1917. Said order, dated June 6, 1917, further provides that no creditor of said Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., and no other person whomsoever who asserts any claim against said Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., who fails to file such proof of claim on or before the said 28th day of August, 1917, shall thereafter be permitted to assert any claim whatsoever against Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., or against the assets and property of the said Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., in the hands of said receivers or to share in any distribution thereof whatsoever.

Dated New York June 6, 1917.
GEORGE C. HOLT and
BENJAMIN B. ODELL,
as Receivers of Aetna Explosives Company, Inc.

PLEDGEE'S SALE.

To be sold at public auction Wednesday, June 27th, 1917, at twelve o'clock noon at the Providence Stock Exchange, Room 208, No. 49 Westminster St., Providence, Rhode Island, by virtue of a power of sale contained in an agreement of pledge in a certain note made by the United States Mortgage & Realty Corporation, dated December 23d, 1915, the conditions of said pledge having been broken:

$5,400 of the First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds of the Lippont Land Company, due December 1st, 1921.

By order of the pledgee, who hereby gives notice of her intention to bid at said sale or any postponement or adjournment thereof.
GREEN, HINCKLEY & ALLEN,
Turks Head Building, Providence, R. I.,
Attorneys for the Pledgee.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FLORENCE VAN ALEN, Bankrupt.—No. 23,946.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Clifford G. Lindvigh, Trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 21st day of June, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 588 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows: Ladies' dresses, suits, sweaters, and fixtures, etc.

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on June 19th and 20th, 1917, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any of the above property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

Dated New York, June 8th, 1917.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
JULIUS H. REITER, attorney for Trustee, 277 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The above sale postponed until further notice.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of INDEPENDENT TABLE CO. Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, June 26, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 71 Goerck St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of tables, manufactured and in the process of manufacture, lumber, office furniture, machinery, fixtures, &c.
WILLIAM E. BUCKLEY, Receiver.
ROBERT P. LEVIS, Attorney for Receiver, 42 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID GREENSPAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, July 3, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 588 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of woolen piece goods.
DANIEL GREENFIELD, Trustee.
[illegible] Broadway, New York.

REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A REAL BARGAIN—$6,500; will sell on very easy terms; delightful country home; grounds 100 by 168 ft.; with fine shade trees; high in healthy mts.; house has 9 rooms, 2 tiled baths, very large living room with open fireplace; walls paneled in hardwood; huge veranda and open gallery; superb view of lake; near express station, 45 minutes to city; express trains, Lackawanna R. R.; all city conveniences, parquet floors, electric light; near country club, schools; select neighborhood; house is nearly new. Address E. A. W., owner, Box 29 Times Downtown.

Choice bargain, 6-room house, bath, modern house, for $3,400; $300 cash, balance easy terms; water, gas, electricity, sewers, finished streets, high and dry; large veranda, lawns and gardens; 5 minutes to R. R. station or trolley; commutation $4.85; 30 minutes to Broadway; house is two years old; in fine condition; rental income, $350 yearly. Act quickly. Liberty Bonds taken. Call, write, or phone Owner, M. D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

TO SUBURBAN HOMESEEKERS.
"RIDGEWOOD."
"The Garden Spot of New Jersey,"
will interest you. Write for useful illustrated booklet giving full information.
Secretary, Business Men's Association,
Ridgewood, N. J.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK, $200 down and small monthly payments, like rent, buys my beautiful suburban home, 30 minutes from New York; 1c fare; Craftsman design; 6 rooms, tiled bathroom; parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living room; hardwood trim; bedrooms in white enamel, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; 70 trains daily; trolleys also. JOHN A. BALDWIN, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. 5047 John.

Exceptional Bargains.—$2,700 to $3,300 buys my modern homes and bungalows; sacrificing $500 under value, as building materials were bought last Fall, when prices were low; buyer gets benefit; six rooms, bath; gas, electricity, steam, beam ceilings; 30 minutes to Erie; near station and trolley; restricted; high elevation; small payment down, balance like rent. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Good value at $6,000; country home, near depot and school; nine rooms and bath; plot 100 by 272 feet; all improvements; variety of fruit; good size garden; also garage; healthy location; 21 miles from city on Erie. E. Schantz, Emerson, N. J.

DANDY FARM.
154 acres, Basking Ridge; two houses, large barns, three wells; splendid views; $4,000 worth timber; bargain.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC., 165 Broadway.

MONTCLAIR.—Will sacrifice $9,000 residence for $7,500; 9 rooms, 2 baths, 6 bedrooms, sleeping porch, latest appointments; only $500 cash required. Frank Hughes Taylor Company, at Lackawanna Ter., Montclair, N. J.

MONTCLAIR.—New, modern residence, delightfully located; large living room, dining room, butlery, kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, sun porch, every appointment; $7,500. Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna.

Fruit farm, 62 acres, exceptional level land; 600 bearing trees; good buildings; near village and stone road; price $5,000; half cash. E. F. Slocum, 111 Broadway.

Seven-room house and lot 37x125; well water, electricity; good condition; $2,300. $400 down. W. Jahnel, 158 Larch Av., Bogota, N. J.

Rutherford.—Free list of places, sale and rent. Booster, Box 57, Rutherford, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

Fruit and general farm, 128 acres, Hudson River section; charming 10-room house, views; good land; price $7,000, $3,000 cash. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 B'way.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Modern corner residence; White Plains; on large plot; will exchange for Bronx 2 or 3 family. Wasserman, 180th St. and Southern Boulevard.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the vote of and to due corporate action by the stockholders of the undersigned, the Greene Consolidated Copper Company, a West Virginia Corporation, hereinafter called the Company, at the Annual and General Meeting of said Stockholders, duly held at its New York office in the City and State of New York on the 12th day of June, 1917, and agreeably to the statutes of the State of West Virginia, in such case made and provided, all of the property and assets of the Company, as an entirety, not including, however, its corporate franchise or good will, were sold to the Greene Cananea Copper Company, a Minnesota corporation, hereinafter called the Greene Cananea Company, for the price and consideration and upon the terms and conditions specified in a certain proposition and offer, dated May 23rd, 1917, made by the Greene Cananea Company and duly accepted by the Company pursuant to due authority and vote of the stockholders of the Company at their said General and Annual Meeting, subject, however, to the express condition that at least not less than three weeks' notice be given by publication in at least three daily newspapers printed and published in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, and in one daily newspaper printed and published in the City of Charleston, in the State of West Virginia, the Executive officers of the Company shall forthwith offer all said property and assets, as an entirety, for sale, for cash, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder therefor, and upon the further express condition that if at said auction no higher or better bid or offer for said property and assets is made or received, then, and in such event, the said proposition of the Greene Cananea Company and the sale of said property and assets to it made by the Company pursuant to the authorization and vote of the stockholders of the Company at their said meeting shall be binding and final and be forthwith consummated.

Notice is further hereby given that, pursuant to said vote and action of the stockholders of the Company at said Stockholders' Meeting, and in compliance with but subject to the aforesaid conditions of such sale as limited by said vote of the holders of said meeting, the undersigned, L. D. Ricketts, as President, and J. W. Allen, as Treasurer, of the Company, will offer for sale, at public auction, on the 11th day of July, 1917, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, on the front steps of the United States Post Office Building, in the City of Charleston, in the State of West Virginia, to the highest and best bidder all of the property and assets of the Company, as an entirety, not including, however, its corporate franchise or good will.

The said property and assets will be sold as an entirety and for cash only, and the person or persons or corporation or corporations to whom said property and assets may be sold shall and will be required to pay to the Treasurer of the Company, at the time of such sale, in cash or by certified check or cashier's check, ten percentum of the price at which said property and assets are sold to the successful bidder or bidders, and the balance of said purchase price shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Company upon the execution and delivery of good and sufficient instruments of transfer and conveyance.

No bid will be received by the undersigned from any person or corporation offering to bid for said property and assets, as an entirety, unless such person or corporation so offering to bid shall have first deposited with the Treasurer of the Company, as a pledge that he or it will make good his or its bid in case of acceptance, the sum of $2,000.000.00 in cash or certified check or cashier's check.

The undersigned expressly reserve the right to resell said property and assets at public sale, upon like publication, in case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his or its bid, upon the acceptance of the same by the undersigned, by failing to make any payment on account of the purchase price. Upon the failure of any purchaser to make good his or its bid upon the acceptance of the same by the undersigned, by failing to make any payment on account of the purchase price required in the consummation of his or its purchase, then the moneys, if any, paid by such bidder or purchaser, or the amount deposited with the undersigned by any bidder or purchaser bidding for the property and assets as a whole, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied toward the payment of any expense of resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property and assets shall be sold at a less price upon resale, and as and for liquidated damages in the premises.

Such sale shall and will be made without valuation, appraisement, redemption, or extension, and the undersigned reserve the right to reject any bid or bids and may adjourn any proposed sale from time to time, without further notice or advertisement, proceed with the sale on any date to which the same may have been adjourned or postponed.

This notice is given and published by order of the Stockholders and of the Board of Directors of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company.

Dated June 18th, 1917.
L. D. RICKETTS, President.
J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.
Room 2027, No. 42 Broadway, New York City, New York.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE UNITED States District Court, for the Southern District of New York, held at the Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of June, 1917.—Present, Hon. Martin T. Manton, District Judge.—SUSQUEHANNA COAL COMPANY, Complainant, against INTERSTATE COAL COMPANY, INC., Defendant.—In equity E13-325.

Upon reading and filing the affidavit of Walter Peterson, verified the 5th day of June, 1917, and after hearing Abram J. Rose of counsel for the Receiver, and on motion of Kellogg & Rose, attorneys for said Receiver, it is

Ordered (1) that the notice of publication as hereinafter directed requiring all creditors of said Interstate Coal Company, Inc., and all persons having claims of any kind against said company to exhibit their claims to said Receiver at a place to be specified in such notice and become parties to the above entitled suit within six months of the first publication of this order, and that in default thereof they be precluded from all benefit of the order or judgment which may be made in such suit and from any distribution which shall be made under such order or judgment, and (2) that this order be published once a week for three months in the [illegible] published in the County of New York, and that a copy of this order be mailed [illegible] Coal Company, Inc., at [illegible] Pa., forthwith.

SAMUEL H. [illegible], U. S. D. J.

REAL ESTATE.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Magnificent estate on Strawberry Hill; 8¼ acres; large house with every modern improvement; garage; greenhouses, gardener's cottage, &c. Address B. S. H., (Suite 1933,) 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Farm, 230 acres, 9-room house, gravity water, practical barn, record corn land, 800 fruit trees, 3 acres berries, river affords boating and fishing; price, $6,500. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 Broadway.

This office specialises in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

Couple want to rent house with barn and coop for one year; high elevation; near station. Write to Leo Hopp, 202 Monroe St., Hoboken, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Loft, 247-253 West 19th St., 7,500 sq. ft., modern building, sprinkler system; rent reasonable. Supt., or Reed Realty & Securities Co., owner, 51 Chambers St., or your own broker.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE; every facility; rent $16.50 monthly, no lease required. Call, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

At 404 4th Av., 9th floor, (corner 28th St.)—Private offices; desk room or mail privileges; excellent service.

Reliable party to share nicely furnished office in Woolworth Bldg. V 344 Times Downtown.

Part of office to let; telephone; all conveniences. Room 4, 606 West 110th.

Bronx.

Attention!—Well lighted factory building, suitable for any purpose, 6,750 square feet, extra lot, and stable, only $135 month. George Price, 391 East 149th.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Westchester County.

RENT, FURNISHED—12 rooms, 4 baths; double inclosed porch; old shade; garden planted; two-car garage; corner plot; over ½ acre; in Beechmont Park, New Rochelle; rent for Summer months. EGGER, 51 E. 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 2326.

SUBURBAN, FURNISHED.
My little house, New Rochelle, high, cool and comfy, July 15-Sept. 15. Sanders, 125 Mt. Joy Place, N. R.

Attractive corner; handsomely furnished 9 rooms, 2 baths, stucco home; garage; planted garden; two minutes from station. Larchmont 658. 133 Larchmont Av.

Long Island.

To Let—Bungalow, waterfront, near Rockaway, six rooms and bath, all improvements; use of boat; bathing and fishing. Telephone Springfield 1988, 3 to 5 P. M., balance of week.

Ten-room house, finest street Rockaway Park, half block from ocean, furnished; sale or rent. Farrell, 140 Nassau.

New York State.

Bungalow in mountains, completely furnished, six rooms, lavatory, running water, electric lights, in colony with five other bungalows, on the shore of beautiful Tennanah Lake, Sullivan County; six miles from Roscoe on the Ontario & Western Railroad; elevation 2,500 feet; boating, bathing, fishing; mosquitos unknown. Season $300. George Crowley, Tennanah Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y.

LAKE RONKONKOMA.—New 8-room stucco house and garage, newly furnished, to rent for season; bathing, boating lake, with all privileges of boating and bathing. Joseph Fiala, Lake Ronkonkoma, N. Y.

New Jersey.

AVON-BY-THE-SEA, N. J.
For rent, large, well-furnished Summer homes. Apply or phone 246, C. D. Snyder, office adjoining station.

Attractive house, screened porch, flowers; $55 monthly; July, August. Phone 2496, Montclair.

SPARTA.—5-7 rooms, bath, $100, $165 season. Berkan, 575 Riverside Drive.

Connecticut.

Greenwich, Connecticut.—Unusual opportunity for the Summer; attractively furnished home, with large lawns, vegetable garden all planted; tennis court; garage, with chauffeur's room; splendid location; six master's rooms, 3 servants' rooms; will rent responsible people for $1,500; must act immediately. Telephone Cortlandt 2083.

For rent, furnished, a bungalow at Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn., can accommodate two families or ten or twelve adults; hot and cold water, two baths, electric light, private sandy beach, garage accommodation; rent very reasonable. Apply to J. J. MacKeown, 26½ East 33d, New York City.

Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted, to lease from July 1, one year, option purchase, well-furnished country house, about seven rooms; must have bath, running water; grounds about fifteen acres, well shaded, near house; property must be within sixty miles New York; preferably Westchester or Putnam Counties; rent $1,000 per year; answer with full particulars. R 92 Times.

Wanted, within commuting distance, near water, small furnished house for months of July and August; must be reasonable rent; state terms, location, &c. X 218 Times Annex.

Small family of adults would like to rent a furnished house near the station, for the Summer, in Bloomfield, Glenridge or Montclair, N. J. Stokes, 189 8th Av., Brooklyn.

Married couple, no children, desire house or bungalow, July, August, commuting distance; low rental; give particulars. G 105 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

19TH, 151 EAST.—Two-room suite, sublet, furnished; shower bath, maid; exclusive, Browne.

69TH, 18 EAST.—Cool, attractive, two bedrooms, parlor, bath; reasonable rent; restaurant; non-housekeeping. Mrs. Elliot Smith. Plaza 4570.

82D, 129 EAST, (4C.)—Young couple wish sublet their beautiful 6-room (all outside) apartment during the Summer for less than rent unfurnished; rent furnished, $100.

ATTENTION.—Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms, bath; full hotel service; block from subway; $10.50-$15 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

COOL corner seven-room apartment, rent $100 per month till October; near Central Park. Telephone Lenox 2622.

EAST 62D.—Handsomely furnished six rooms, two baths, sixth floor, Sept. 1, $2,500 year. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

GRAMERCY PARK, 81.—To sublet until Oct. 1, furnished housekeeping apartment, five outside rooms, two baths; extra large living room; exceptionally pleasant for Summer; can be seen any time.

IRVING PLACE, 47.—Three rooms and bath for housekeeping; gas, electricity, telephone; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 163 (Hotel Rutledge.)—1, 2, or 3 rooms and bath; large, sunny, very modern; telephone, elevator service, electric light; $30 per month and up, or weekly rates; meals optional; extraordinary value.

MADISON AV., 37.—Parlor, four bedrooms and two baths, all outside, southern exposure, to sublet to Oct. 1 or longer. Madison Square Hotel.

MADISON AV., 624.—To sublet, large, bright, attractive studio, grand piano. Studio 107. Plaza 7443.

Furnished—West Side.

12TH ST., 34 WEST.—One to three room apartment; good service; electricity; references.

20TH ST., NO. 1 WEST.—Comfortable two rooms and bath; splendid location. Apartment 22.

28TH, 27 WEST.—Very large room, bathroom; well furnished; bargain until October. Janitor.

45TH, 841 WEST. (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bry. 6256.

46TH, 31 WEST.—Studio, bedroom, kitchenette, bath; artistically furnished; roof garden; monthly bargain. Apply 12-4 P. M. Miss Daintry.

50TH, 4 WEST.—Apartment, beautifully furnished, 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette; maid service. Circle 4137. Mrs. M. Dwyer.

56TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartment.

56TH, 206 WEST.—Especially attractive 3 big rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. The Thorndyke Apartments.

57TH, 421 WEST.—SIX HANDSOME OUTside rooms; July 1, Sept. 1; floor space, 30x35 ft.; Steinway grand piano; all conveniences; superior maid service if desired; rent moderate. Columbus 6396.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Five attractive rooms, 8th floor, light, cool; Steinway grand; southwest exposure. Apt. 53. Circle 2690.

58TH ST. — Magnificently furnished duplex apartment, 11 rooms, 3 baths; immediate possession; $150 month; less than half the unfurnished rent. Particulars, telephone Vanderbilt 1432.

59TH ST., 38 WEST.—Handsomely furnished two of three rooms, bath, kitchenette; monthly or yearly; also doctor's office.

67TH, 27 WEST.—Completely furnished six [illegible] Apartment; large front and [illegible] Phone.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

67TH, 39 WEST.—Duplex studio apartment, seven rooms, furnished, $200 monthly. Stiles.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (The New West End.)—One, two, three rooms, bath, and kitchenette; Summer rates; $45-$85; completely furnished; satisfactory references absolutely necessary. Supt., on premises. Open evenings.

70TH, 104 WEST, (Hotel Walton.)—Sublet, 2 rooms and bath, attractively furnished; references.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Handsome kitchenette apt.; all improvements; best equipped house in city.

72D, 322 WEST.—Eight-room apartment, overlooking Hudson; reasonable terms. Inquire 322 West 72d. Columbus 1035.

74TH, 103 WEST.—TWO LARGE STUDIOS; PRIVATE BATHS; ALL LIGHT; NEWLY OPENED; $12.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Cool apartment, two large rooms, bath, kitchen, $100 monthly.

78TH, 230 WEST.—3 rooms, bath, kitchen, for Summer. 4A, Tel. Schuyler 7516.

79TH, 202 WEST.—Seven large, light rooms, well furnished. Crocker.

80TH, (West End Av., 412.)—Six rooms, beautifully furnished; sacrifice. Captain Hunt, Columbus 7627.

81ST, 11 WEST.—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED APARTMENT TO SUBLET, 7 ROOMS, 3 BATHS. $200 MONTHLY. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT. OWNER CALLED TO WAR.

81ST, 51 WEST.—Attractively furnished two-room and bath apartment to sublet. Hotel Colonial, ninth floor, apartment 903.

83D, 331 WEST.—Attractive apartment, six rooms; exceptional opportunity for responsible party.

85TH, 208 WEST.—Six cool rooms, near Riverside; piano; reasonable. 5428 Schuyler. Jones.

86TH AND BROADWAY, (Belnord.)—Will sublet, July to September, beautiful 7-room, airy apartment; reasonable rental. Apply at office.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Bargain; beautifully furnished 5 rooms, rent only; references. Freeman.

86TH, 257 WEST.—Studio apartment; studio, bedroom, kitchenette, and bath; maid service. Superintendent.

86TH, 309 WEST, (6D.)—Two-room apartment, maid service, light, restaurant. Superintendent.

86TH, 257 WEST.—SEVEN-ROOM DUPLEX APARTMENT, $125. SUPERINTENDENT.

91ST, (West End.)—Distinctively furnished seven rooms, new building; bargain. Columbus 3974.

92D, 259 WEST.—SEVEN OUTSIDE ROOMS; elevated; subway; $75. Riverside 8651.

95TH, 251 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Front suite, first floor, suitable for physician; formerly occupied by same. Cowan.

95TH, 251 WEST, Corner Broadway.—Seven large rooms, bath, newly furnished. 3 N.

97TH, 26 WEST.—July and August, six big, cool, outside rooms; complete housekeeping; close Park; phone; will divide, two front, four back; investigate. Hull.

98TH ST., 60 WEST.—Sublet, furnished apartment, three rooms, kitchen, bath; light, airy; $35; references. Holton, Riverside 5330.

98TH, 215 WEST.—Summer months; 6 beautiful rooms, elegantly furnished; 2 baths. Engel.

100TH ST., 318 WEST, (Apartment 8 E.)—Rent same, less than unfurnished, eight rooms and three baths; use of good library, Chickering piano, Oriental rugs; southern, western, and northern exposures; view of Hudson River; furnished or unfurnished; Ulvan County; six miles from Roscoe on the Ontario & Western Railroad; elevation 2,500 feet; boating, bathing, fishing; mosquitos unknown. Season $300. George Crowley, Tennanah Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y.

100TH, 314 WEST.—To November, 7 beautifully furnished rooms, 2 baths; top floor, elevator apartment; Hudson River view; unfurnished, $1,200. Fuller.

102D, 330 WEST, Corner Riverside Drive.—Sublet July to October, furnished apt., four outside rooms, with bath. Apply Supt.

104TH, 250 WEST.—Five rooms, furnished, $85; unfurnished, $75. Apt. 74.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Three spacious rooms, bath; handsome apartment; hot water, electricity; view of Hudson; moderate terms.

107TH, 220 WEST.—To sublet, high-class elevator apartment, seven large, airy rooms and bath. Apt. 32. Moss.

111TH, 611 WEST.—Attractive apartment overlooking Hudson and Riverside Drive; five outside rooms, tastefully furnished; piano, telephone; all-night elevator service; rental, $225 for ten weeks. Taylor.

113TH, 507 WEST, (Apt. 1A.)—Special Summer rates; 2, 4, 5, and 6 rooms; exquisite apartments; furnished complete, including silver and linen. Phone 8240 Morningside.

113TH, 605 WEST.—Eight rooms, two baths, beautifully furnished, near Riverside and Columbia; $100 monthly, until Sept. 25. Superintendent.

113TH, 617 WEST.—High-class, outside 5-room apartment, three exposures, immediately. Moody.

114TH AND 7TH AV.—Six delightfully cool rooms; modern corner apartment; elevator; daintily furnished; piano, silver, linen; two months or longer. Cathedral 9644. Haltom.

115TH, (corner Broadway; Luxor, Apartment 31.)—Four cool rooms; housekeeping; piano; bath; electricity; $18.

115TH, 315 WEST.—Three large rooms, modern, convenient subway, elevator, reasonable. Troutfelt.

141ST ST., Corner Broadway.—Four-room, furnished, high-class apartment to sublet; reasonable rate to reliable party. Address X 206 Times Annex.

144TH, 560 WEST, Apt. 33.—Sublet, July 1 to Sept. 15, handsomely furnished 4 light, large rooms and bath; electric light, phone, elevator; near Broadway subway; $55 monthly.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner apartments, southern exposure, overlooking Hudson; subway. Ellsworth.

APARTMENTS—SUBLET,
handsomely furnished; short period. Summer rates. EXCLUSIVE REALTY SPECIALISTS, 176 West 72d. Phone 848 Columbus.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

APARTMENTS to let; list on request Consult Elite Renting, 25 West 42d.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L;" must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

Attractive and exceptionally clean apts.
THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 W. 60th St., near Broadway, 2, 3, 4 rooms and kitchenette; 1 and 2 baths; $45 and up monthly, $12 and up weekly; linen, dishes, silver, and cooking utensils furnished; phone and elevator service, maid service optional; references essential.

ATTRACTIVE home apartments, furnished, unfurnished; concessions. Crescent Co., 547 West 110th. (Broadway.)

BACHELOR WANTS TO SHARE five-room apartment with bachelor or two appreciating good home and surroundings; references exchanged. No. 610 Riverside Drive, Apartment 58.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 424.—Sublet for Summer, eight beautifully furnished rooms, overlooking Central Park; big concession; $50 monthly. Ewing.

DESIRABLE five-room housekeeping apartment near Columbia; comfortably furnished; elevator, telephone, shower; reasonable; to October, 1918; possession Sept. 1 or sooner. L. D., 85 Times.

GENTLEMAN wishes to share his six-room furnished apartment with gentlemen or couple; Summer; near drive, subway, and bus; write for appointment. X 211 Times Annex.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS Concessions; prices from now until October, $75-$500 month; long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, Telephone Vanderbilt 1450

MANHATTAN AV., 540.—Corner apartment, four rooms, bath, all outside; elevator, telephone; handsomely furnished; complete housekeeping; June to October, $80; references. 5770 Morningside. Finck.

MANHATTAN AV., 540, (corner 123d.)—Three rooms, kitchenette; elevator, electricity; $48. Johnston.

PLAZA SECTION, four charmingly furnished rooms, housekeeping; new building; sacrifice. Columbus 3974.

RIVIERA,
790 Riverside Drive.
High-class elevator apartments.
4-5-6 large, light rooms,
with all improvements.

67 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Great sacrifice; magnificent ten rooms, three baths; rare furnishings—Jackson, 9066 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE, (116th.)—Five delightfully furnished rooms, modern; river view; sacrifice. Columbus 6314.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668.—Sublet 7 rooms; very big concessions. Apt. 24. Weinberg.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Seven rooms, 2 baths, overlooking Hudson, $120. Phone 8666.

SPECIALIST.
Handsomely furnished apartments; wonderful Summer bargains. Gray, 260 West 73d, Columbus 3974.

SUBLET for one month or longer, completely furnished housekeeping apartments, 2 and 3 rooms; rent very reasonable. Apply M. Gilbert, 100 Cathedral Parkway, or telephone Academy 613.

Two to six rooms and bath, with or without kitchen and dining room; completely furnished, including hotel service. $1.00 PER ROOM DAILY.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 305 West 98th [illegible] Riverside. Modern [illegible] half block from [illegible] Park; [illegible] Express [illegible]

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 180.—Sublet apt., fully furnished, from July to November. F. Magee.

905 WEST END AV.
New building, northwest corner 104th St.; now leasing from plans, 6, 7, and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Full particulars from Paterno Bros., 901 West 115th St.

WEST END AV.—Five charmingly furnished rooms, two bedrooms; sacrifice. Col. 3974.

WEST END.—Handsomely furnished 6 rooms, 3 baths; 11th floor; $100. Vanderbilt 1453.

7 ROOMS.
Ground Floor Corner,
PRICE, $2,500.
601 West End Avenue.

Unfurnished—East Side.

44TH ST., 141 EAST.—To sublet, two rooms, kitchenette, and bath; highest type apartment, new building. Apt. 9F.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,326, (88th St.)—Five light rooms, all improvements; $35 up.

TO SUBLET, unfurnished, an attractive corner, suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; present tenant's lease expires Oct. 1st, 1918. THE LORRAINE. 2 East 45th St.

TO SUBLET, 2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, highest type apartment; new building. 141 East 44th, Apt. 9F.

Unfurnished—West Side.

20TH, 422 WEST.—Exclusive block "The Chimes"; 5 rooms, bath, steam; $38 to $44; for people of refinement; no small children.

21ST ST., 234-6 WEST.
Four, five, and six rooms and bath. Elevator, &c.; $510 to $720. See Supt.

42D, 437 WEST.—Two rooms

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

SIMPLEX LIMOUSINE 1915 36 H. P.; only driven 8,000 miles.

SIMPLEX 1914 50 H. P. 5-passenger touring; enclosed; chain drive; just repainted and overhauled; new slip covers.

Both of these cars can be seen by appointment.

OWEN MAGNETIC CAR CO. OF N. J., 12 William St. Newark, N. J.

Tel. Market 1716.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats facing forward; Fleetwood paneled body; one-man top; ventilating windshield; Westinghouse lighting and starting; newly painted gun metal gray, satin finish; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St.

STEARNS Silent Knight 1916 7-passenger touring car, with 1917 improvements; practically new; run 3,000 miles. 507 5th Av., Room 901. Murray Hill 3661.

STEVENS DURYEA, seven-passenger limousine; A1 condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

STUTZ convertible 5-pass., with Springfield type body; six wire wheels; $1,200. Phone Cortlandt 418.

WINTON, about two years old, seven-passenger touring, electric starter and lights in good condition; driven by owner. Edw. Leissner, care Winton Co.

WINTON, 1914, seven-passenger limousine; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC, PACKARD, PIERCE.—1916 models; monthly, season; reasonable. Koch, Manager, Riverside 6200.

CADILLAC touring for hire by month; owner drives. Experienced, 1,921 3d Av.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-8530 Bryant.

PACKARDS. — Beautiful cars, by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 8618 Riverside.

PACKARDS, OPEN AND CLOSED. Westinghouse springs; each car driven by owner; hourly, monthly; reasonable. 5537 Columbus.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 3285.

PACKARD, LANDAULET, BEAUTIFUL EXPERIENCED CHAUFFEUR; MONTHLY PREFERRED. COLUMBUS 6224.

PACKARD, 48, touring, beautiful, week, month; moderate. Thomas Lynch, Murray Hill 832.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

Private landaulets and touring cars for rent by hour, day, or monthly; terms reasonable. Call Wassel, Lenox 9211.

Automobiles Wanted.

WILL trade stock in rubber company for five-passenger light car, with all improvements. W. A. Keener, 146 Washington St., Newark, N. J.

STUTZ or Buick, 1916 model, wanted; L. Merolla, 545 East 116th. Harlem 2683.

MERCER, Stutz, Cadillac or similar car wanted. Box F 137 Times.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART Booklet I explains WHY our AUTO course is BEST. Inspect our SCHOOL, plant and be convinced. Ladies' 223 W. 57th St. classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway, 1900. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass W. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 962 W. 57th St. 7620. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON Superior instructors guarantee AUTO. You can't learn anywhere else. Inspect SCHOOL, equipment or write for booklet. 285 West 50th St. Ladies' classes.

COSMOPOLITAN Practical, Thorough, moderate, Reliable. Ladies; AUTO SCHOOL, 261 WEST 50TH ST. also Ford. Booklet.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Competent middle-aged woman assistant bookkeeper or office worker; capable of making herself useful. Mrs. Frank, 906 Amsterdam Av.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, full-fledged; above average; extraordinary business ability; $18. T 330 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Capable, cheerful, cultured, traveled young lady wishes position as companion to lady. R 59 Times.

COMPANION.—Refined lady desires position as useful companion to lady. V 336 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Plain cooking, French, speaks English; some laundry. Call Celina, 233 West 54th.

DRESSMAKER. — Artistic, expert fitter; street, dinner, dancing frocks; remodeling; out, home preferred. Kelly, 873 6th Av. 1158 Circle.

DRESSMAKER.—Dresses, coats, alterations specialty; $2.50 daily; stylish. Phone Hensley, 6724 Morningside.

GOVERNESS. — Visiting, English, good French linguist, desires position with family; country for Summer; experienced children; references. Write M. W., 616 West 187th. Apt. 12½.

GOVERNESS, &c.—College girl, capable and refined, desires Summer position as governess or companion to lady; references exchanged. X 222 Times Annex.

NURSE, young, practical, desires cases where medical attention is no longer needed or has failed; references; terms, $15 weekly. Address S., 38 East 29th St., City.

OFFICE ASSISTANT; high school training; knowledge bookkeeping and stenography; $9. K 162 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Three years' experience; good penman; accurate; American; $9. V 341 Times Downtown.

PRACTICAL NURSE and trained attendant desires care of invalid in country. Address G., Box 3, Westfield, N. J.

SECRETARY.—A1 stenographer, bookkeeper, possessing tact and initiative, executive ability, capable assuming responsibility, above average ability, seeks good connection; salary, $25. S 253 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Young lady, living home, desires position as secretary; secretarial training received at Columbia University; experienced; Christian. S 262 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY - CORRESPONDENT; college graduate; experienced executive, stenographer, bookkeeper; excellent reference. V 330 Times Downtown.

STENO-TYPIST.—High class; familiar mail order; multigraph machine work; permanent or substitute position sought. Phone Harlem 8416.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent, conscientious; familiar with all office detail; $18. S 244 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Intelligent, American girl, beginner; high school graduate; rapid; $15. S 248 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, capable, ambitious; $15. Alma Bloch, 3,675 Broadway. Phone Audubon 4213.

STENOGRAPHER, 6 years' office practice, desires connection with reliable concern. C 467 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, efficient, experienced; operate switchboard; salary $15. V 328 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; rapid worker; excellent references; $12. S 258 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent; assume responsibilities; excellent references; $15. S 249 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, capable handling busy board; refined American; $9-$10. S 260 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR wants busy board; six years' experience; best references. V 335 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

CLERICAL WORKERS, stenographers, bookkeepers; capable. Florence Bloch Agency, 47 West 42d. Vanderbilt 2547.

SOUTHERN HOUSEWORKERS, cooks; investigated references. Augusta Agency, 338 West 53d. Columbus 3129.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Public accountant will conduct audits, examinations, or prepare monthly statements; special arrangements with firms not employing regular bookkeeper. Certified, 215 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

AUDITOR, office manager, competent executive, long experience, desires position with growing concern. A. L., 310 East 21st.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Five years banking, three years in bookkeeping department, one year assistant teller, one year collections, four years my own business, real estate-insurance; age 37; married. T 293 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, (32) married; thoroughly experienced, efficient; modern; full charge. R 93 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 28, long experience, wants responsible position. Reasonable. 1,902 8th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; typist; thoroughly experienced; references; $15. M 375 Times Downtown.

BRAINS, energy, sales and office experience for sale. R 54 Times.

CARETAKER. — Refined couple wish care residence Summer; references. K 173 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. F. Garage, 146 West 54th St. Professional Automobile Engineers, 1947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 9000.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, city or country; 5 years' experience; first-class mechanic; can furnish reference. Marker, 4244 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR, 37, married, 16 years' experience, expert driver, mechanic; excellent private references. Man, 56 West 93d. Riverside 1830J.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, wishes position; experienced; city or country; best of references. C. Van Hagen, 205 West 115th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 13 years' experience, white, A1 reference. Phone 5805 Morningside. James Deaton.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, wishes position; drive any car; also do own repairs. K 154 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, permanent position with progressive business only. C. O'Brien, 355 East 138d St.

COLLEGE STUDENT wants employment for Summer; experienced stenographer and typist; slight knowledge bookkeeping. V 331 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Japanese wishes position as cook and general work in private family; city or country; long experience. K. N., 80 Sands Street, Brooklyn.

CORRESPONDENT-TRANSLATOR, Spanish, French, English, German, Italian, Portuguese, whole or part time; first-class man; $40. V 334 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, 3 years' experience in architecture, would like to change to shipbuilding with chance for advancement. K 174 Times.

EFFICIENCY MAN, conspicuously able; widely experienced. Saturnus Sherwood, 775 C. I. Av., Brooklyn.

EXECUTIVE, energetic, efficient, capable, wide business experience, well educated, seeks high-class connection where ability really counts. C., 1 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

GENTLEMAN wishes commission involving hazards or traveling; have handled many difficult situations successfully; know every part of the globe; account wounds cannot take part in present conflict. R 90 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—Young Japanese wishes to take care of breakfast or any odd work, half day. Tama, 465 East 57th.

NEED a good man? One that can get and hold business; a salesman of exceptional ability, age 32, married, college education, good habits, fine appearance and wonderful personality; is prepared on this man; let him shoulder some of your burdens and worry; he is qualified to do so; no stock selling, insurance, or real estate replies desired. K 170 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, 26, experienced stenographer, accountant, correspondent, secretary, advertising man, and traveling salesman; salary, $35. College, V 332 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER and correspondent, middle-aged American, long experience in office work. S 234 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, unusually equipped, experienced executive, college education, excellent credentials, contemplates change. E 209 Times Downtown.

RESIDENT ATTORNEY.—Wanted, position with corporation as resident attorney; admitted 8 years to New York Bar, having business experience; can furnish best of references. S 251 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, Stenographer, American, 35, desires Summer position in country; mountains preferred; available now; highest references. Phone Freeman, 8345 Murray Hill.

SALESMAN.—Southerner, cotton experience twelve years, have sales ability, wide acquaintance cotton trade, now employed; high-est references. R 82 Times.

SALESMAN.—Active business man, six languages, A1 references, desires position. R 86 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Thoroughly experienced, good executive abilities; highest references. V 276 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. Eight years technical experience; capable assuming responsibilities; high school graduate; $18; excellent credentials. V 257 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER. — Eight years experience; accustomed rapid dictation; high school education; standard operator; references; $15. M 376 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Age 22, high school graduate; four years' experience; good speller, grammarian; references; $12. V 204 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wishes to connect with reliable firm; moderate salary. Lillian Cohen, 37 East 58th. Plaza 2903.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; thorough double entry bookkeeper; long experience; moderate salary. V 338 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, correspondent; nine years' experience; highest references. S 242 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high grade, six languages, for important concern; $40. V 333 Times Downtown.

TIMEKEEPER.—Young man, 3 years' experience in drafting room, wants position with builder on construction work. R 95 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) college education, neat appearing, with business training, good correspondent, clerical experience, capable, trustworthy, and not afraid of work, desires position with reliable firm; unquestionable references; salary $15. R 84 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, educated, office and business experience, desires good connection; hard worker; excellent references. K 157 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, college trained along general and technical lines, desires position. S 246 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) knowledge of hardware, automobile supply, and mail order business. Frank Schwarz, 1,247 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school education, business experience, desires position. N. Arenwald, 1,135 Vyse Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, knowledge bookkeeping, typewriting, desires position; best references. V 329 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, well educated, aggressive, experienced clerical, shipping, desires position; salary $18. S 250 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, high school education, desires position, advancement, wholesale house; hustler. Julius Polack, 1,878 7th Av.

YOUNG MAN, 21, assistant bookkeeper, good at figures; can operate typewriter; desires position. K 172 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 3 years' college education, at anything; office preferred. S 261 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25, well educated, desires afternoon employment. R 49 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and office assistant wanted; settled woman; hours 9 to 6. Address, stating experience, references, and salary desired, G 102 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and stenographer wanted. 87 5th Av., 7th floor.

ATTRACTIVE young lady, refined in speech and manner, to serve in reception room; previous experience unnecessary. Apply 9 to 10 A. M., Adair, 557 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER for real estate office; state experience and references; salary $16 to start. Write R. A., 3,623 Broadway, advertising office.

BOOKKEEPER and Typist.—Experienced, neat, accurate, intelligent; $15 start; rapid advancement. Burrelle, 1,704 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER. $12 START; STATE EXPERIENCE. C 470 TIMES ANNEX.

BOOK SALESWOMAN, Experienced, for a $50 per week proposition; suited to present national conditions; sales steady income; rare salary and commission. The King-Richardson Co., Springfield, Mass.

CASHIER.—Young lady wanted as cashier, assistant bookkeeper, and stenographer for restaurant; experienced; $70 per month and one meal; hours 5:30 to 5:30. G 92 Times.

CLERK.—Young woman, good at figures; preferably experienced in alphabetical or numerical filing; apply by letter, stating experience, if any, age expected and salary expected. G 94 Times.

COMPANION, &c.—Young woman to take care of and as companion for two little girls, 6-9; good salary; exceptional home. Call after 10 today. Mrs. Heiman, 529 West 114th St.

CORRESPONDENT and general office assistant wanted in claim department of company writing workmen's compensation insurance. In reply state experience, age, education and nationality. Address V 311 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER

ON POPULAR PRICED UNDERMUSLIN LINE. WE REQUIRE IMMEDIATELY THE SERVICES OF A COMPETENT, EXPERIENCED DESIGNER; FINE OPPORTUNITY TO THE RIGHT PERSON. APPLY AT ONCE BY LETTER, STATING EXPERIENCE, SALARY, &c.

D. E. SICHER & CO.,
49 WEST 21ST ST.

DRAFTSMAN experienced on machine details; woman, if qualified, acceptable. Telephone Rector 9928.

FILING CLERK wanted by a responsible concern, state race, age, school education, business experience, and salary expected. F 84 Times.

HOUSEWORKER.—American, English, or Scotch; strong, active woman; wash, iron, cook, make herself generally useful; personal reference; country. Summer; small family; good wages. Call, between 3 and 6, 360 Riverside, corner 108th St., Apartment A1.

KNITTER AND CROCHETER.—Competent to instruct in art needlework store; steady position; no night work. S. P., 30 Times.

LADY, knowledge of Spanish, for order translation and general office work. W. T., 206 Times Downtown.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER wanted for a hospital in Philadelphia, Penn.; only those with institutional experience will be considered; state experience and full details. S 241 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Female.

NURSE wanted. Apply 50 West 77th St., between 9 and 11 mornings.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Woman over 30, possessing more than ordinary tact, ability, to call on our list of mothers and explain successful character-building plan for children; permanent position; straight salary and extra bonuses. Room 711, 110 West 34th.

SECRETARY-Stenographer wanted; knowledge in Spanish translation preferred. Call between 12 and 1, Mr. Carlton, Times Building.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted by large wholesale grocery house thoroughly experienced, proficient and rapid stenographer; must be competent and intelligent, with a knowledge of office detail; particulars as to age, experience, salary expected; positively no beginners or "near-stenographers" need apply. E 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED; NEATNESS AND REFINEMENT APPRECIATED; ATTRACTIVE POSITION. CHARLES D. JAFFEE, 206 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHER.—American, wanted by corporation in Equitable Building; retined surroundings and pleasant working conditions; half day Saturday all year round; $10; advancement assured. E 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST. — General office work, billing, etc.; state experience, references, and salary. Box V 300 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent. Apply by mail only, stating age, experience, salary. D. M. Co., 502 West 25th St.

STENOGRAPHER and translator.—French, Spanish, English; experienced; give full particulars E 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for stock broker; state experience and salary expected. V 343 Times Downtown.

TEACHER, over 25, for Summer work; year's contract if efficient. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

TYPIST.—Rapid, capable Underwood typist; good future with large company; previous business experience not required, but considered in salary; $8-$10 weekly to start. G 95 Times.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 115 BROADWAY, ROOM 512.
CHAS. P. HASSON, Manager.

Cashier, $1,800; assistant bookkeeper, $20; assistant bookkeepers, (3,) $14; stenographers, (4,) $15-$18; clerks, (3,) $9, $12, $14.

STENOGRAPHERS and dictaphone operators, many permanent and temporary positions open at salaries $15, $18, $20; instruction given if necessary. Call The Dictaphone, 309 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, typists, office boys, free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

HIRST EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Bookkeepers, $25-$22; stenographers, several, $20-$18-$15; clerical and typing, $15.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good opportunity; good salary to begin. Florence Bloch Agency, 47 West 42d.

Stenographers, (7,) $12-$15-$18; switchboards; stenographers; bookkeepers, Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau; 39 East 42d.

STENOGRAPHERS, office assistants, Americans, beginners and experienced. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, good, immediately; free registration. Lynch Agency, 303 5th Av.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllab-ic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Special Summer rates. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MORSE SCHOOLS, 30 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES. SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 343 East 116th Street, New York City. A few vacancies exist for women desiring two or three years' training; diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply by letter or in person, Superintendent of Nurses.

WOMEN FOR BANK POSITIONS. Banks will shortly require women to do men's work. Three months' Special Banking Course. Individual Instruction. PRATT SCHOOL, Banking Dept., 42 West 45th Street, N. Y.

$10
this week, day or night, pays for complete course in stenography, typewriting, telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

MOTION PICTURES.—New types, new faces constantly wanted; big salaries; expert instruction; French method; tryout and film test given; moderate fees. E. Brunel Film Co., 1,482 Broadway. (43d.)

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOY Wanted.—Bright, neat, industrious lad wanted in real estate office; good opportunity. V 340 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, export office; $7 weekly to start. Room 802, 29 Broadway.

BOYS.—Press room; opportunity learn lithographing. Pasbach Voice, 210 11th Av.

BRONZE FEEDERS, lithograph establishment; state experience. C 471 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced, familiar with costs for large manufacturing concern, City of Buffalo; no applications entertained unless accompanied by fullest details as to experience, salary expected, &c. Z 391 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS to travel selling space on theatre curtains; commission basis. Wm. S. Emery Co., 118 East 28th St., city.

ASSISTANT Bookkeeper or Ledger Clerk, good penman, accurate and rapid at figures; good opportunity for youthful ambition. Apply at once, Metropolitan Electric Mfg. Co., Boulevard and 14th St., Long Island City.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, must be experienced and have best references. Horace C. Gray Co., Room 206, 200 5th Av.

BOY Wanted, about 16 years of age, to operate telephone switchboard in downtown realty mortgage office; must write, rapidly, plain business hand and do general clerical work; good opportunity for advancement. Apply by letter, only, A. W. McLaughlin & Co., 128 Broadway.

BOYS for office electrical supply house; excellent chance to learn the business. C. E. Merrill, 17 Park Place.

BUYER wanted; a large New England department store requires a competent buyer and manager for their departments devoted to ribbons, laces, embroideries, toilet articles, jewelry, and leather goods, veiling, and neckwear, gloves, and notions; to the man with the knowledge and above all, who is a business builder and profit maker, a brilliant future is assured. All applications to be treated confidentially. Apply to Box X 221 Times Annex.

CABLE DEPARTMENT, large exporting house, requires services experienced man to handle South American cables; must be familiar all general codes, speak Spanish, and able operate typewriter. Apply in writing to B. A. K., S 269 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEURS.
H. BATTERMAN COMPANY,
BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.
Require experienced gas and electric chauffeurs; must be neat and know how to take care of car; also know the City of Brooklyn thoroughly. Apply all week, Superintendent of Delivery, Debevoise Street entrance, 7:30 to 9:30 A. M.

CHAUFFEUR wanted, married man, American preferred, to operate touring car, care for, and make own repairs; give experience and references; salary $85 per month, (and house rent,) payable twice a month. James D. Stocker, Scranton, Penn.

CLERK, about 30 years of age, to start with old established house offering commercial training in the steel line; moderate salary to start, but early advancement and excellent future for right man; must be ambitious and quick to learn; experience unnecessary; state age, education, experience if any, and salary expected. E 214 Times Downtown.

COLLECTORS.—Four young men with some collecting experience; must come well recommended and furnish surety or realty bond; salary to start, $2 per day. Call between 10 and 11 A. M., Room 901, 3 West 29th.

COLLECTOR and BOOKKEEPER.—Young man for collection work, with some bookkeeping experience; state age, education, and salary expected. X 207 Times Annex.

CONDUCTORS AND MOTORMEN — Good wages; no labor trouble. Write Employment Bureau, Pittsburgh Railways Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.

CORRESPONDENT and general office assistant wanted in claim department of company writing Workmen's Compensation insurance; in reply state experience, age, education, and nationality. Address V 310 Times Downtown.

CUTTER.—Custom cutter, experienced in high-class military work. Z 387 Times Annex.

CYLINDER FEEDERS wanted. Apply American Graphophone Co., Employment Office, Howard Av., Bridgeport, Conn.

DESIGNER AND PATTERN CUTTER, experienced on boys' wash suits; excellent opportunity. K 143 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

DOORKEEPER.—Young man, with clothing experience, in institution. Apply by letter only, giving education, references, and salary expected, to Sailor's Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical designer and detailer on light machinery; state age, nationality, education, and salary expected. G 87 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical designer or tracer on light machinery and ordnance. Apply 2,605 Broadway, New York City.

DRAFTSMAN.—Capable man, on machine details; sugar-machinery experience preferred. Rector 9928.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.

Technical graduate of 1917 wanted by leading industry of nation for testing and research on battery development. A new line of action offering unusual opportunity to a bright young man; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. E. L., Box 235 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN CARPENTER wanted with shipyard experience; excellent opening for active, sober man; give full experience, age, nationality, salary expected. S 247 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN of good address, with a circle of acquaintances, is offered excellent opportunity of making money by promoting private automobile tours during the Summer; attractive rates; commission. S 256 Times Downtown.

HOUSEFURNISHING BUYER wanted; first-class, for a large department store in Connecticut; to the man who knows house furnishing business and can show results, a very lucrative position is assured. Apply X 220 Times Annex.

INVESTIGATOR and adjuster of negligence claims by insurance company, casualty lines; give age, education, business experience, and languages spoken. V 309 Times Downtown.

IMPORTANT EXPORT - IMPORT HOUSE has opening for following positions:
EXPORT CLERK, familiar with all clerical work, such as shipping, trucking, and invoicing.
CABLE CLERK; must also be good at figures.
ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; thoroughly experienced.
INSURANCE CLERK; must have considerable experience in marine, war, and fire insurance.
Good opportunity for right men; no application will be considered if not FULL DETAILS are given regarding previous experience; also state age, nationality, and salary expected. Address application to "A. E. O.," Box V 308 Times Downtown.

MAINTENANCE ENGINEER.
Young man, recent technical graduate, wanted by prominent manufacturer; a splendid opportunity for an aggressive man who is interested in maintenance and follow-up work. Apply by letter, stating age, education, experience, and salary expected, to M. E. Box 233 Times Downtown.

MAN wanted, experienced in employing common labor; Germans preferred; will pay amount to be arranged for per man employed. P. O. Box 23, Times Square Station, N. Y. C.

MESSENGER for work in a bank, from 16 to 17 years of age; salary, $350 per year; best of references required. R 58 Times.

NIGHT CLERK wanted for high-class apartment hotel; man of good appearance and habits; must furnish bond. Address, with reference, N. C., 621 Madison Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANTS.—Young men of good education, steady, reliable, and of good habits, willing to start from $35 monthly and earn advancement through application and conscientious effort; bright opportunity is offered by large mercantile concern; give full information regarding religion, education, experience, &c. R 31 Times.

OFFICE WORK.—Young man for general office work on Christian firm; must be quick, active; state age, experience. V 336 Times Downtown.

ORDER CHASER, high-class, for following up shop orders in a large automobile repair shop; none but a high-class man need apply. G 98 Times.

PIANIST.—Wanted, first-class pianist, male or female, in high-class moving-picture house; apply immediately, C. McNeely, Bradley Beach, N. J. Phone 208.

RENTING MAN.—Real Estate office wants capable renting man, experienced high-class elevator apartments. Knap & Wasson, 4,240 Broadway.

R — U — SATISFIED?
Here Is Your Opportunity to Get on
A Sales Force of Men Earning
$2,500 to $10,000 a Year.
The largest real estate subdividers in the world have permanent positions to offer FIVE AMBITIOUS MEN, between 25 and 35 years of age. Real estate experience not necessary. Successful men put on traveling sales crew, with expenses and drawing account, and given opportunity of making big money in all our clients. Only qualifications must be willingness to work and learn.
Applicant must be prepared to work on straight commission and give us all his time. A great future in store for a successful man.
Apply Friday, between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.
WM. E. HARMON & CO., INC.,
482 Tompkins Av., near Fulton St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

PHYSICIAN, licensed, wanted in New York State; an unusual opportunity for a man with executive ability, who has experience in psycho-therapy and laboratory office; full time; also medical publicity writer and part time; to qualify must be exceptional writer both in language, texture, and idea-strength; exceptional compensation. P. L., 120 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED.
Reliable salesman capable of directing others wanted immediately; man of education and good personality will be considered regardless of previous line sold; every possible co-operation will be given man who can qualify, including thorough training, drawing account against commissions, and transportation; Eastern territory. Mr. Clampitt, 6th floor, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN WANTED.
A corporation of many years' standing, with expanding business, must have A1 salesman for Eastern territory; will give every possible co-operation, including drawing account, but demand good character, high-class appearance, and genuine salesmanship ability; state age, experience; advancement assured good man. K 73 Times.

SALESMEN.—Energetic men wanted, salary or commission, to sell engraved copperplate and 100 cards for $1; great opportunity for right men; must have clean record, as we bond you. The Murphy Engraving Corporation, 34 Barclay St., New York.

SALESMAN.—Printing and engraving salesman for inside work; only those with thorough knowledge and experience need apply; must be neat in appearance and work; hustler; salary. Apply before 10 A. M., Tower Mfg. & Novelty Co., 16 East 23d St.

SALESMEN.—Experienced retail or wholesale shoe salesmen for special 60-day sales campaign in Greater New York; the men who demonstrate superior ability will be retained permanently; salary basis. G 16 Times.

SALESMAN, stationery, wanted for inside work; must have knowledge of business and be neat in appearance and work; hustler; salary. Apply before 10 A. M., Tower Mfg. & Novelty Co., 16 East 23d St.

SALESMAN. — College student or teacher wanted for Summer, interviewing mothers, educational matter; $225 for three months; commission. M 308 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted to take orders on liberal commission for cleaning window shades under new process. Chas. Segall, 2,744 Broadway, 106th St.

SALESMEN to carry as side line novelties in collars for juvenile clothiers; commission basis. Goodman Collar, 80 Broadway, Brooklyn.

SALESMEN wanted to sell good line caps and hats; commission only. X 217 Times Annex.

SECRETARY.—Busy executive, President of important corporation, desires a thoroughly experienced secretary, male; must be a competent stenographer; references required. Address C. O., 92 Times.

SKIRTS.

Young man wanted with good knowledge of skirt business; excellent opportunity. H. M., 108 Times.

SOLICITORS, over 31 years of age, for old, reliable mercantile agency; write for interview, stating experience; salary or commission. K 161 Times.

SOLOIST for July and August; also lead church music; reasonable; remuneration. Address 121 West 104th.

STOCK HANDLERS AND DELIVERY MEN to handle electrical supplies in large company; must be bright and energetic; state age, experience, salary expected. F 96 Times.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THIS IS TO ANNOUNCE THAT MR. SHOENFELD of B. SHOENFELD & SO. 12 East 33d St., has retired from business.

HELP WANTED—Male.

STENOGRAPHER.—A large American exporting house requires a first-class male stenographer who can take dictation in French and English to go to Paris, France, immediately; traveling expenses to France will be paid; splendid opportunity and good salary; state experience, references, and salary required. Don't call, but write to Albert Frank & Co., 26 Beaver St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Wanted, young man, stenographer and typewriter, with fair knowledge of bookkeeping; must have satisfactory references. X 219 Times Annex.

STEWARD and BUYER wanted for high-class city hotel; only sober, experienced man considered; write, stating fully positions held. Address "Results Count," K 152 Times.

TEACHER.—School or private teacher wanted to teach English every morning, foreign gentleman, 575 West 159th St., Apt. 1. Egret.

TECHNICAL MEN.

Mechanical, age 25 to 27 years, to start with the sales department of a large company, near New York City, making a mechanical specialty; send school training, experience record and photograph; salary $100 per month to start; big opportunity for training and advancement; only those who have shown in their letters that they have the right training and ability will be even considered. Technical, Box 206 Times Downtown.

TO REAL SALESMEN.

I want to interview two men, not over 28 years old, who can make good in a sales organization where ordinary men earn $10,000 to $20,000 per year commissions; they must be real men of character, force, and earnestness, who can prove fitness for association with business of high quality and absolute integrity; to the men I seek an immediate income is assured and prompt advancement to managerial position is certain; this is a genuine offer of real opportunity and should appeal to the best salesman in New York; you may 'phone Vanderbilt 1243 for appointment.

TUTOR.—Wanted, young college man to tutor geometry and French with aristocratic Southern family for Summer; must be refined and of pleasing personality. Z 308 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, CAPABLE OF EXAMINING AND KEEPING ORDER BOOKS IN DRESS SILK HOUSE; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN. G 104 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, with experience in export, capable of operating typewriter, wanted by large Brooklyn house; answer with full particulars; salary, $12 to start. E 217 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Export house requires immediately services of young man for shipping department; must be accurate at figures. S 228 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent, good penman and figurer; full particulars. E 212 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 115 BROADWAY, ROOM 512.
CHAS. P. HASSON, Manager.

Export mgr., $4,000; assistant, $1,300; export man familiar with South American credits, $2,000; accountant, $2,000; bookkeeper, $1,500; assistant office mgr., $1,200; bookkeepers (4,) $1,000-$1,300; bookkeeper for South America, $1,200; assistant bookkeeper, $20; ledger clerks (2,) $20; ledger clerk, $18; assistant bookkeepers (3,) $14; shipping clerk, $16; stock clerks (4,) $10; clerks (4,) preferably H. S. graduates, $14; stenographer, $1,800; stenographer, experienced or interested in law, $1,300; stenographer with technical experience, $20; stenographer, $18; two at $15; typist, $20.

GOOD POSITIONS FOR GOOD MEN.
Men of American birth and parentage
Lists open every forenoon.
$10—$12—$15—$18—$20—$25
THE WILLIS HAWLEY EXCHANGE
50 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

STENOGRAPHERS, $125-$100; bookkeepers, $20; young men.

BUSINESS SERVICE BUREAU, 309 B'way.

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For Sale.—Two complete game booths at Coney Island; one booth on Bowery contains five skill-ball tables, other on Surf Av. contains four skill-ball tables; will sell both places or Surf Av. booth alone; stands are complete with prizes, signs, decorations; two-thirds rent paid; owners unprincipled; owners unable to operate stands; great sacrifice and a money-making Summer business for a small investment. H. Latz & Co., Atlantic City, N. J.

FOR SALE, BARGAI

OPPOSES RATE CUT AS COSTS INCREASE

Edison Company Fights Further Reduction in the Price of Electric Current.

HAS $60,000,000 LAID BY

Big Fund Ready for Any Emergencies — Company Declared That Expenses Prohibit Reduction.

When the New York Edison Company appeared before the Public Service Commission yesterday to furnish reasons why it should be relieved of its tentative agreement to reduce the rate of electric current on July 1 to 7 cents per kilowatt hour, testimony was presented showing that the company has in various reserve funds more than $60,000,000. This money, it was explained by representatives of the company, was set aside for contingencies and reserve, to provide for fluctuations in revenue, for renewals, and for use in case of fire, floods, and other things which might spell disaster for the company if it was without ready funds.

After many conferences with the commission the company agreed to reduce its rate from 8 cents to 7½ cents on Jan. 1 last and to make a further reduction of half a cent on July 1 if conditions warranted. The company does not want to make this second reduction, which would cost upward of $1,000,000 a year because it says that the increase in the cost of labor and materials has made it impossible to do so and pay a reasonable dividend on the investment.

The sixty-odd million dollars which the company has laid away was gathered in part by setting aside three-tenths of 1 per cent. per kilowatt hour sold for renovations and replacements and five-tenths of 1 per cent. for a contingency reserve fund, a total of $24,088,376.30. The remainder is a corporate reserve fund, which amounts to $36,573,155. William L. Ransom, Chief Counsel of the commission, said that the corporate reserve fund was obviously intended for distribution as dividend. Of this money $4,463,417 is in liquid form and the rest is invested in various ways. The entire amount, it was explained, could be used immediately in case of necessity. The company owes about $3,500,000.

The only witness examined yesterday was H. M. Edwards, Auditor of the company. He said that from May 1, 1901, when the company was organized, until the first quarter of 1907, the company paid no dividends, the fund being allowed to accumulate. In 1914 a dividend of 6 per cent. was paid and since then the dividend has been 7 per cent. All of the money set aside, the witness said, was being used in the company's service.

Mr. Ransom and Commissioner Hervey brought out the fact that the company had not followed the commission's system of keeping its accounts. It had added to its expense account items of $950,000 for taxes, $30,000 in uncollectable bills, and $104,292.68 for rents. While the business of the company is increasing, figures produced showed that its net income had decreased owing to increased costs. There was an increase in business of $880,515 in 1917 over 1916. The increase in expenses was $1,176,620, showing a net decrease of income of $316,104.

Among the increases in costs mentioned by the witness was $352,000 in the special franchise tax over the preceding year. The property of the company was originally assessed at $79,000,000, but a reduction of $10,000,000 was obtained. The total capitalization of the company is $104,049,400.

Commissioner Hervey asked Mr. Edwards if the Board of Directors of the company could not declare dividends out of the reserve, and the latter replied that the reserve could be converted into surplus. Mr. Ransom asked:

"Isn't it a fact that $17,000,000 was charged to operating expenses?"

"The commission ordered it taken out of that account," was the reply, "and put in the reserve."

In the first five months of the current year the company's operating revenue was $11,522,035, and the total operating expenses were $7,278,359, leaving the net earnings $4,243,695. Asked if $22,000,000 of the money in the possession of the company could not be used for dividends the witness replied:

"I don't know anything to prevent it."

Mr Ransom wanted to know what the company was paying for coal, and if it did not have contracts that would carry it safely over the era of high prices. Mr. Edwards replied that the purchasing agent of the company had contracts, but he did not know whether they would be observed. In the first five months of the year the company paid from $3.84 a ton to $5.28, which was the price paid in May.

"Isn't it a fact," asked Mr. Ransom, "that with the exception of coal, taxes, and special work, the cost of things you need remain about the same?"

The witness replied that the increase in coal amounted to 70½ per cent., labor 14 9-10 per cent., and miscellaneous items 21 per cent. A statement presented by Mr. Edwards said that on May 8 the wages of all of the hourly men were increased 10 per cent. The total weekly wages of the men amounted to $40,000 before the increase. In February the company employed a small armed force of special guards to protect its property against war contingencies. The expense of this is $7,437 a week.

There has never been an appraisal of the company's property. Commissioner Whitney has held former commissioners responsible for this, and he laid much of the blame on the commission of which City Chamberlain Maltbie was a member. There have been sharp passages between the two men. Mr. Maltbie was present yesterday, but he did not intervene in the proceedings. The hearing will be resumed tomorrow at 3 o'clock.

FOR A TRIBUTE TO JOFFRE.

New Yorkers Plan Gift for Anniversary of the Battle of the Marne.

Arrangements have been completed by a committee of prominent men living in this city to raise a fund to send to Marshal Joffre, on the anniversary of the battle of the Marne, a fitting tribute from the New York public. Gaston Liebert, Consul General for France, is the Honorary President of the committee, and Mayor John Purroy Mitchel is President. John Noble, cashier of the Harriman National Bank, is Treasurer. Other members of the committee are Frederick H. Allen, Xavier Audibert, Mrs. Samuel Sloan Auchincloss, George Barrere, James M. Beck, Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, Nicholas Murray Butler, Mrs. F. E. Canda, Willard M. Clap, C. A. Coffin, Frederic R. Coudert, L. Dion, Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, Mrs. F. G. Dossert, Michael Dreicer, Ernest Du Vivier, H. H. Flagler, Mrs. George Garreaud, Paul Gillot, Henri Gourd, E. De Grandmont, Max Grab, Mrs. Benjamin S. Guinness, Joseph W. Harriman, Thomas Hastings, S. D. Halewyn, McDougal Hawkes, Francis R. Henderson, Arthur Hermes, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mrs. Roland F. Knoedler, Charles Knoedler, Mrs. Reginald de Koven, L. Jouvard, Otto H. Kahn, Stephen Lauzanne, Clarence H. Mackay, Mrs. W. McTeigue, Alexander T. Mason, Ambrose Monell, R. G. Monroe, Kirk W. Newell, L. Nettement, John A. Noble, Fhal De Saint Phall, Frederin Phillips, Clement Rueff, Theodore Rousseau, Carlos Salzedo, Miss H. L. G. de San Marzano, Charles H. Sherrill, Melville E. Stone, Oscar Straus, Henry W. Taft, Waldridge S. Taft, Wilson Hatch Tucker, George W. Wickersham, Alyn Williams and George T. Wilson.

The committee believes the general public should have an opportunity of contributing to the fund. The tribute is to be a branch of oak leaves, symbolical of strength, and it will be reproduced in gold with the inscription, "To the Hero of the Marne." The original model in wax is on exhibition at M. Knoedler & Co., 556 Fifth Avenue.

ADMITS ABDUCTION ATTEMPT

Woman Pleads Guilty in Connection with Broker Mitchell's Case.

Mrs. Maud Ketcham of 8 West Sixty-fifth Street pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Crain in General Sessions to a charge of attempted abduction. She was remanded until next week for sentence. Mrs. Ketcham's plea of guilty was brought about by the conviction before Judge Nott in General Sessions of Edward Mitchell, a broker of 60 Broadway, on a charge of attacking Hazel Hummel, a 14-year-old girl, living at 778 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, on Jan. 13 in Mrs. Ketcham's house.

According to Assistant District Attorney Alexander Rorke, the attention of the Gerry Society was brought to the case, and the broker was indicted on evidence obtained by it. Mitchell, who is married and has four children, became acquainted with the girl through a flirtation.

HUSBAND SUES LEGINSKA.

Composer Says Pianist Was Too Friendly with Another Man.

Roy Emerson Whithorne, composer, who has been sued for a divorce by Ethel Leginska, pianist, who named Martha Hedman, actress, filed an answer yesterday denying the charges against him and accusing his wife of misconduct with Oliver Denton of the Hotel Grenoble in this country and Europe since 1909. He asked for a divorce on his counterclaim.

Through his attorneys, Whithorne made a statement yesterday declaring that his wife's suit against Miss Hedman for alienating his affections was without merit because he had not lived with his wife for five years and had known Miss Hedman only three years.

SURGEON DIES IN A DENTIST'S CHAIR

Dr. Hussey Succumbs Within Hour After Performing Difficult Operation.

HAD TAKEN ANAESTHETIC

Co-worker Who Accompanied Him Believes Death Due to Some Toxic Quality in the Blood.

Within an hour after successfully performing a difficult operation upon a patient, Dr. Augustus A. Hussey of 167 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday in the office of Dr. Victor Crossman of 136 Fort Greene Place, while undergoing the usually simple operation for the extraction of a troublesome molar. Dr. Hussey was apparently in perfect condition just previous to the operation, and jested with Dr. Crossman upon the fact that he had to submit to an operation so shortly after he had himself acted as surgeon to another person.

The prospect of going under an anaesthetic evidently made Dr. Hussey a trifle uneasy, for on the way to the dentist he called at the office of Dr. Elliott Bishop of 44 Gates Avenue, a former co-worker, and asked him to accompany him. Dr. Hussey was shown to the operating room and settled himself in the chair while Dr. Bishop waited in an outside room. The usual gas, consisting of nitrous oxide and oxygen, was administered by a machine of the most modern make, which makes a clicking noise every time the patient takes a breath. Should the clicking stop a turn of a valve will at once release a flow of pure oxygen, which pours into the lungs of the patient.

The cup was removed from the patient's mouth and the tooth extracted. Then it was seen by Dr. Crossman that Dr. Hussey had ceased to breathe. Dr. Bishop was called from the waiting room and restoratives were applied without avail. Dr. Bishop said that he did not think that death was caused by heart failure, but that he believed it was a case that might happen once in a 100,000 times where some toxic quality in the blood or in the gas might cause respiration to cease.

Dr. Hussey was one of the best known physicians in Brooklyn. He was born in Houlton, Aristook County, Maine, in 1872, and was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1893. He studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and after serving as an interne at Brooklyn Hospital, took up his practice in 1897. He was consulting obstetrician at Bushwick and Norwegian hospitals and gynecologist at Brooklyn Hospital. He was a member of the Kings County, Long Island, State and National Medical Societies, of the Gynecological Society, the Pathological Society and the New York Obstetricians Society. He leaves a widow and two children.

NEGROES ACCUSE POLICE.

Say Patrolman Killed Innocent Bystander in Recent Race Riot.

A deputation of negroes called on Assistant District Attorney Alfred J. Talley yesterday and asked for an investigation of the killing of Richard Hill, a negro, in the riot of white and black residents in the neighborhood of Columbus Avenue and West Sixty-eighth Street on the night of May 26.

Dr. A. Jones, spokesman for the delegation, said Hill was shot and killed by Patrolman Mead after the former had held up his hands in surrender. He said that Hill was an innocent bystander and was unarmed. The visitor also charged that the same patrolman entered a grocery and wounded the proprietor and his eight-year-old daughter with his pistol. Mr. Talley promised a John Doe proceeding before a Magistrate.

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Santa Fe

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Square platinum pin set in with sapphire, pearls, and diamonds, on Saturday night in the Playhouse or in the neighborhood of 48th St. and Broadway; liberal reward to finder; no questions asked. Telephone Columbus 6712.

LOST—Black leather billcase, containing $55, identification cards, registration receipts, Sunday evening on 5th Av. bus, Riverside Drive, or West 79th; reward; no questions. Phone Roscoe M. Gage, Schuyler 3155.

LOST—Diamond lavalliere surrounded by pearls, between 54th and 7th Av. and Broadway and 49th St.; reward; no questions asked. Write B. W., Hotel Markwell, 49th St., near Broadway.

LOST—Open-face Elgin watch, with attached link bracelet, between Women's Hospital, 110th and 111th Sts., and Manhattan Av. Will finder please leave same at Women's Hospital?

LOST—In Brooklyn, during first week of April, oval amethyst pin, old-fashioned gold setting. Suitable reward for return to A. R. Piper, 85 Clinton St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Gold beaded satin black bag, containing jewelry, money, and cards; finder liberally rewarded. Mrs. John Rankin, care T. Cheyne, Hotel Gerard, West 44th St., City.

LOST—Cedar skiff, Saturday night, June 16, Jamaica Bay, crossing Sheepshead Bay to Rockaway Point. Reward for return, J. MacLaren, 1,419 President St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Silver link bracelet, turquoise setting, West 8th, Macdougal St., or Washington Square; reward. Return Roberts, 62 Washington Square.

LOST—White fox fur, between 6th Av., 39th St. to 45th St., 5th Av., Sunday evening; liberal reward. Dupuis, 20 West 65th St., or call 3089 Vanderbilt.

LOST—On Friday, June 15, between 61st and 85th Sts. East, small diamond heart pin. Reward for return to Mrs. H. B. Duryea, 535 Park Av.

LOST—Lady's gold watch and pin, Thursday, between Brooklyn and 78th, Manhattan; "Frances" engraved on back; reward. Plante, 761 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

LOST—Diamond pin, spray of flowers, set in platinum, on Wednesday, June 20, between 86th St., New York, and Macphelia Cemetery; reward. Telephone 1366J Hammels.

LOST—Platinum wedding ring, inscribed "A. L." and "H. S.," June 20, 1917; $5 reward for return. Plaza Nephews & Co., 18 Broadway.

LOST—Tuesday evening, diamond horseshoe, between Plaza Hotel, Ritz Carlton, Amsterdam Roof; liberal reward for return. R 91 Times.

LOST—Green morocco satchel, initialed R. H. S., between Far Rockaway and New York; suitable reward. 354 4th Av., seventh floor.

LOST—Handbag containing glasses, money, between 105th-111th Sts., June 18, 9:30 P. M.; reward. Sayford, 22 Morningside Av.

LOST—Brown fur scarf, Gimbels, Wednesday afternoon; liberal reward if returned at once. 100 Morningside Drive, Apt. D6.

LOST—Pin, swan, pearl body, with diamonds, between 94th and 53d Sts., June 20; reward. G. Naughton, 171 East 94th St.

LOST—Crown-shape breastpin, set with 50 diamonds, at Coney Island; substantial reward. Phone Harlem 2710. Mrs. Levy.

LOST—Since June 11, Moylan repeater watch; liberal reward offered; return to Z 909 Times Annex.

LOST—Baroque pearl earring, in Altman's shop or near; reward. 4894 Lenox.

LOST—Gold barpin, set with four pearls; reward. May, 110 Morningside Drive.

LOST—A wallet, between Steeplechase and Feltman's. Phone Hunter's Point 4950.

LOST—Gold chain purse, "E. A. U." Reward, no questions. 140 East 39th.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—On Sunday evening, June 17, corner [illegible] Av., a Boston [illegible] liberal reward if returned to Goldman, [illegible] East 1st St.

The Vermin Problem IN APARTMENT HOUSES - No. 7
McDowell & McMahon say:
"To maintain the modern apartment house in its splendid sanitary condition, disease-breeding vermin must be eliminated. We realize that the individual tenant cannot successfully cope with this problem so we contract for exterminator service for the entire building. The Bliss Exterminator Company does our work because Bliss Service Satisfies."
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American Red Cross War Fund

The American people have just accomplished with inspiring patriotism the task of subscribing the sum of two billion dollars to the Liberty Loan.

They are now confronted with a patriotic duty, equally as important as the Liberty Loan, which is that of contributing generously TO THE AMERICAN RED CROSS WAR FUND. This is one hundred per cent. patriotic investment in the cause of humanity and every true American should give as generously as possible to this fund.

For the convenience of our customers and the public generally we will receive at our Main Office, 149 Broadway, and each of our twelve Branch Offices throughout New York City, subscription TO THE AMERICAN RED CROSS WAR FUND.

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Made only by Holland Rusk Co., Holland, Mich.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Overcast today; tomorrow fair; slight temperature change.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,699. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1917.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

ITALY'S MISSION STIRS NEW YORK TO NEW OVATION

Welcome Cordial as That Accorded Envoys of France and Great Britain.

WAR SPIRIT MORE MARKED

Udine Sees Khaki and Bayonets Where Joffre Saw Gold Lace and Shakos.

PRINCE PLEADS FOR HASTE

Warns That War Grows More Terrible and That Now Every Day Counts.

New York yesterday welcomed the third war commission from an allied country—the messengers of Italy, headed by Ferdinand of Savoy, Prince of Udine, cousin of King Victor Emmanuel, and containing among its membership distinguished soldiers, sailors, financiers, civil administrators, and Guglielmo Marconi, the inventor. The crowds that massed about the Battery, in City Hall Park, in Washington Square, and which stood in ranks along the curb the full length of the line on which the visitors traveled from the Battery to their temporary quarters in Sixty-first Street, were almost as numerous and no less enthusiastic than those which received the French commission last month.

Of the city's great Italian population only the cripples stayed at home. And many thousands not of Italian blood came out to cheer the representatives of Italy and display their enthusiasm for the achievements of Italian soldiers in the war. Despite the shortage of bunting in the national colors of Italy, there was a plentiful display of flags, particularly in Fifth Avenue, above Thirty-fourth Street, and the banners of England and France, still floating from many of the houses which hoisted them to greet Joffre and Balfour and Viviani last month, mingled with the green, white, and red along the streets through which the Italians drove.

Khaki Replaces Gold Lace.

There was a certain difference in the tone of this greeting. It was observed that New York welcomed Joffre as if the war had already reached a triumphant end; but through the enthusiastic welcome offered yesterday to the Italian Commissioners there ran a deeper note, as of gathering realization of the seriousness of the problems before the Allies.

As the Prince of Udine said at the City Hall that the war was growing every day more terrible and was not yet near its end, and that it must be won, no matter what sacrifice and sorrow the victory might cost, there was a murmur of approval among the soldiers and civilians in the crowd who heard him; and it was noticeable that there was more khaki visible at yesterday's ceremonies and less honorific gold braid than at the visit of the French and British commissions five weeks ago.

The party reached the Battery at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and proceeded to the City Hall, where they were welcomed by Mayor Mitchel and by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee. The Prince of Udine only spoke in response. From the City Hall the party drove to the Garibaldi Statue in Washington Square, where with thousands of Italians and Americans of Italian parentage looking on the Prince laid a wreath on the monument to the man whose victories had done so much to magnify his house and bring about the unification of Italy.

Last night Mayor Mitchel entertained the commissioners with a private dinner at the Plaza, at which Governor Whitman, by whose proclamation the State celebrated yesterday as Italy Day, was a guest. From the hotel the party went to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, where the Trustees, together with the Mayor, held a reception for a large number of guests, including representatives of the Italian societies of the city.

Today's Program.

Today's program begins at 12:15, when the Merchants' Association entertains at a luncheon at the Astor. After the luncheon the party will take a boat at the foot of West Fifty-seventh Street and proceed to the Garibaldi memorial at Rosebank, Staten Island, situated at the house where the hero lived during his two years of exile for participation in the earlier and unsuccessful movements toward national unification. A special schedule of ferryboats will be run from noon till 1:30 P. M. from the Battery to St. George, whence the trip may be made by trolley. The ceremonies at the memorial will take place at 3:30.

In the evening there will be a formal dinner at the Waldorf given by Mayor Mitchel, at which there is expected to be an attendance which will equal in distinction that which was present at the dinner to the British and French commissioners.

On Saturday morning at 10:45 there will be a reception by the Italian Societies of New York in the Stadium of City College, at Amsterdam Avenue and 138th Street. This will close the public events in connection with the commission's visit, but at 1:30 Dr. Butler will entertain the party at a private luncheon at his residence, 60 Morningside Drive.

ROUSING CHEERS GREET VISITORS IN BROADWAY

Sidewalks Packed and Every Window and Doorway Vocal with Welcoming Shouts.

The Italian commissioners, coming from Washington by rail, reached Jersey City shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Three or four hundred persons were gathered at the terminal and although last week each from the

German Paper Suspended for Protesting on Air Raids

AMSTERDAM, June 21.—According to the Deutsche Tageszeitung, the Breslau Socialist newspaper Volkswacht has been suppressed for protesting against air raids on London in which women and children are killed.

"Truly," the Volkswacht is quoted as saying, "our British comrades have no easy task in going to Stockholm to negotiate with their enemies. It is a miracle that they are not lynched or torn to pieces in such a moment of fury."

RED CROSS TOTAL NOW $62,000,000

City Reaches $28,000,000 Mark —Rockefeller Foundation Gives $5,000,000.

POTTLE STIRS RITZ DINERS

American Ambulance Driver Tells Red Cross of the Horrors of War.

Contributions to the Red Cross fund throughout the nation yesterday reached the total of $62,000,000, with contributions for the day of $18,000,000. With the gift of $5,000,000 by the Rockefeller Foundation and $1,500,000 other donations, New York's total reached $28,000,000, within a few millions of half the whole nation's contributions. A special appeal was issued from the Red Cross headquarters in Washington to make sure that the week's total of $100,000,000 would be obtained.

Standing under the flags of the Red Cross in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton last night, 250 men and women pledged themselves to make, if necessary, the sacrifice of their property and even their lives in order that the world might be made safe for democracy. This stirring scene was the climax of a dinner given by the American Red Cross to stimulate interest in its country-wide campaign. It was Emory Pottle of the American Ambulance, recently returned home from driving his car at Verdun, who aroused the diners. Charles E. Hughes, who presided, introduced him simply as an American boy who had been with the Ambulance in France and had seen something of real war. He did not mention him by name.

Without oratorical effort, but with much earnestness, Major Pottle began by telling of the Frenchman who had both of his arms torn off, and who, when being placed in the ambulance, had said: "I offered my life for France and all that she took was my arms."

"It is only those who have seen war in all its horrors who can appreciate something of what it means," Major Pottle said. "You cannot think of the awfulness of it as you sit here and at your ease talk of conditions as they exist on the other side of the world."

Time for Action, Not Words.

The first outburst of applause came when he shouted, "I am an idealist, but all the idealists are fighting on the side of the Allies." He added that this was the time for action, and not words. Those who stand on the curb and wave flags when the soldiers depart and stand there again to sob when they return are not patriots, he said.

"You say 'I have given my sons,'" he said. "Well, do you count them as worth a hundred dollars or a thousand, or even a million dollars? What are you doing while they are fighting the battles of the world? Are you just sitting down and doing nothing? Will you be ashamed to look those sons in the face if they do return? How can we think of comfort or hesitate to make any sacrifice when we think of what is going on in France tonight? Think of the stream of wounded men overflowing from the front, flowing, flowing, and still flowing. The flower of France has gone. The flower of England has gone, and the flower of America is going."

There was a stillness as the speaker told how he hated war and how at night he would stare into the darkness while ever the procession of the wounded passed on before him. He told of the cruelty of the Germans as foes with great effect. Standing with arms out, he called upon those who were willing to make the supreme sacrifice of wealth, spirit, and life to stand to their feet. A man arose with a shout. Two women followed, and then, as with one accord, the whole room stood and the speaker's voice was lost in the shouts of those willing to make the sacrifice for their country.

Stirring Appeal for Sacrifice.

"Are you willing to make this sacrifice?" he shouted. A cry of assent came back.

As he stood with hands upraised a gray-haired woman left her place at one of the tables, went forward, and spoke in a low voice to Major Pottle. He answered her briefly and sat down.

What she said, it was afterward learned, was "Can a woman give more than her son?"

"No," said the speaker with emotion.

"Then," said the woman with tears in her eyes and with one hand outstretched, "why speak more about it tonight?"

When Major Pottle took his seat some in the audience had handkerchiefs to their eyes and in one great chorus they began to shout: "More, more! Go on! Don't sit down!"

For three minutes the shouting and applause continued and then the ambulance driver again rose slowly to his feet.

"I have said all I have to say tonight. There is no more." In the hush that fol-

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RUSSIAN ENVOY SAYS ALL RUSSIA WORKS FOR WAR

Will Strive Hand in Hand with America to Make World Safe for Democracy.

ARMY PREPARING RAPIDLY

Government Realizes Terrible Consequences of Defeat of Russia and Allies.

WORKERS ARE AROUSED

Delegates Demand Immediate Resumption of the Offensive and Form a "War Cabinet."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Ambassador Boris Bakhmetieff, head of the Russian war mission to the United States, in his first reception of the American newspaper correspondents in Washington, formally outlined the political and military program of "new Russia." Speaking for the Russian people and their Provisional Government, the special plenipotentiary asserted that his Government was seeking to achieve the same ends as the United States Government—universal peace and the preservation of democracy—and gave most emphatic assurances that Russia would stay in the fight against German autocracy until that aim was won.

The speech of the Russian Ambassador, when brought to the attention of officials, was praised as most pleasing and gratifying. Coupled with the news received today regarding the action of the Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates from the whole of Russia, demanding an immediate resumption of the offensive and a reorganization of the Russian Army, the speech was interpreted as convincing proof of the determination of new Russia to stay in the war until its objects toward the preservation of the world's democracy have been won.

The Ambassador's Address.

In his speech Mr. Bakhmetieff said:

"In behalf of the Russian Provisional Government and in behalf of all the people of new Russia, I have been first of all sent here to express their gratitude to the Government of the United States for the prompt recognition of the new political order in Russia.

"This noble action of the world's greatest democracy has afforded us strong moral support and has created among our people a general feeling of profound appreciation.

"Close and active relationship between the two nations based upon complete and sincere understanding encountered inevitable obstacles during the old régime because of its very nature. The situation is now radically changed with free Russia starting a new era in her national life. The natural and deep feeling of sympathy which always existed between the people of the two great nations will grow now, by the force of events, into a stable friendship —into permanent and active co-operation.

"I have been in this country heretofore on several occasions; I have here many friends and have always looked forward to a close union and friendship between the United States and Russia. The United States with its enormous natural resources and its wonderful genius for organization, can now greatly aid in the work of reconstruction which is taking place in Russia.

"Another object of our mission is to establish the most effective means by which the American and Russian democracies can work hand in hand in the common task of successfully carrying on the war. The friendly assistance which the United States has already rendered has been of the highest value.

"The Provisional Government is actively mobilizing all its resources and is making great efforts to organize the country and the army for the purpose of conducting the war. We hope to establish a very close and active co-operation with the United States, in order to secure the most successful and intensive accomplishments of all work necessary for our common end. For the purpose of discussing all matters relating to military affairs, munitions and supplies, railways and transportation, finance, and agriculture, our mission includes eminent and distinguished specialists.

"On the other hand, I hope that the result of our stay and work in America will bring about a clear understanding on the part of your public of what has happened in Russia and also of the present situation and the end for which our people are most earnestly striving. There have been many and various narratives of what has been and is taking place in Russia, but there seems to be lack of exact and true comprehension. Our commission will make every endeavor to throw light upon the very great and world important events of the Russian revolution.

Assembly Soon to Be Convoked.

"The achievements of the revolution are to be formally set forth in fundamental laws enacted by a Constitutional Assembly, which is to be convoked as soon as possible. In the meanwhile the Provisional Government is confronted with the task of bringing into life the democratic principles which were promulgated during the revolution. It is actively engaged in reconstructing the very life of the entire country along democratic lines, introducing freedom, equality and self-government.

"New Russia received from the old Government a burdensome heritage of economic and technical disorganization which affected all branches of the life of the State, a disorganization which weighs yet heavily on the whole country. The Provisional Government is doing everything in its power to relieve the difficult situation. It has adopted many measures for supplying plants with raw material and fuel, for regulating the transportation of the food supply for the army and for the country, and for relieving the financial difficulties.

"To this [illegible] relief [illegible] situation essential for the [illegible]

Pershing Conducts His War Preparations Like the Head of a Great Corporation

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 21.—General Pershing and his staff have struck a steady gait at their headquarters in the Rue de Constantine organizing for American operations. It is the busiest corner in Paris—begins work earlier, closes later, and takes the shortest luncheon time. General Pershing is in his element, as, but for the General's ingrained objection to making his movements public, an account of a sample day at headquarters would show. It would make interesting reading and enlighten the American public without giving Berlin information to use against us. It was said of Kitchener that he had genius that would make him an ideal manager of the United States Steel Corporation. Seeing Pershing at work four days suggests similar qualifications. His good temper, unwearying industry and constructive instinct make a good showing of accomplishments at the end of each day.

It doesn't require much imagination to understand the nature and extent of preparations for half a million or a million men. Eventually the American camps in France may aggregate a city as big as Chicago. Engineering, transportation, and supply problems are on a huge scale. The study of these problems and the actual work are proceeding with the same system in the Rue de Constantine as if being worked out in the offices of a big corporation at home.

To mention one illustration of General Pershing's talent for organization: I learn that an arrangement has just been made to bring all American Red Cross activities under the direction of the General and his staff. The Red Cross people are delighted, as they feel that through the instrumentality of this recognition their official status and the scope of their work may be very greatly extended and facilitated.

All day long General Pershing was closeted first with one, then another department head. Work of this kind doesn't tire him. Big difficulties challenge his zeal and interest, and even after the closing of headquarters he keeps everybody busy till a late hour at the hotel.

Much interest was shown here today in the publication of the details of General Pershing's Alsatian ancestry. It is a fact that the first Pershing came from Alsace to Pennsylvania. Indeed, I learn that President Poincaré himself asked the General about his ancestors at an official luncheon the other day at the Elysée, and expressed the greatest pleasure when General Pershing replied that they were genuine Alsatians. But the ancestry most distinctly stamped on the General is Southern, his mother having been Miss Thompson of Tennessee. His manner and personality are Southern.

At the end of a week in France it may be said that there has been not a single unhappy incident. Among many opportunities for slips there has been not a single jarring note. A reception of unparalleled intensity of feeling has been concluded, and the workaday program has been strenuously inaugurated. The French people have been stiffened in their faith in America and confident belief in the victory of the French and British armies heartened to new effort because of the knowledge that the United States is on its way with all its huge resources.

PARIS, June 21.—General Pershing will be the guest at a luncheon to be given Saturday by General Dubail, Military Governor of Paris, and Mme. Dubail. The function will take place in the salon of the Military Government in the Invalides Palace.

Marshal Joeffre, General Foch, and other high military officials will be present.

FRENCH RECOVER LOST AISNE GROUND

Counterattacks Win Back All but a Salient of What Germans Took Tuesday.

GAIN MADE IN CHAMPAGNE

French Lines Near Mont Carnillet Are Pushed Ahead 300 Yards on a 600-Yard Front.

PARIS, June 21.—Heavy fighting is proceeding on the Aisne front, northeast of Soissons, where the Germans, using part of a fresh division of troops from the Russian front, made a strong thrust in the neighborhood of Vauxaillon yesterday, and gained a foothold in the French first line trenches at two points, covering about 600 meters of front.

The French troops counterattacked and by this morning had retaken part of the lost ground. The struggle was maintained all day in that region, the French generally having the advantage. At a late hour today they had recovered all the lost positions except a salient situated 400 meters northeast of Moisy Farm.

In the Champagne Pétain's men have added to their gains of Tuesday northeast of Mont Carnillet. An advance of 300 meters on a front of 600 meters has been made there since last night. Following a German attempt to recapture their old positions, French grenadiers moved out of their trenches and pursued the foe back to their own trench which they seized.

Germans Used Special Forces.

The day report of the French War Office reads:

The attack made by the Germans on the positions east of Vauxaillon was extremely violent. It was preceded by heavy bombardment and conducted by special assaulting troops belonging to a fresh division which has just come from the Russian front.

The Germans made every effort to procure some advantages, but they encountered desperate resistance on the part of our troops. Some slight gains, which they obtained at first, were finally overcome under our fire, and the German counterattacks succeeded only in penetrating our first-line trench in two places, south of the Mont des Singes on a front of about 400 meters and north of Moisy Farm on about 200 meters of ground.

Our troops undertook an energetic counteroffensive, which permitted them this morning to retake part of the occupied ground south of Mont des Signes, where we found numerous bodies, indicating the heavy loss sustained by the enemy. We captured fifty prisoners.

In the Champagne, during a detail operation spiritedly conducted by us, we made some progress northeast of Mont Carnillet. Here we took some prisoners and captured five aviation machine guns.

The night bulletin says:

In the course of the day fighting was continued to our advantage east of Vauxaillon. A counterattack by our troops on a trench section occupied by the enemy in the sector of Moisy Farm gave important results. At this hour we have retaken all of our positions with the exception of a salient situated 400 meters northeast of this farm, where enemy groups are still maintaining themselves.

The artillery action remains very lively in this region. Between Hurtebise and Craonne our first lines were quite violently bombarded.

In Champagne the advance made this morning by our troops northeast of Mont Carnillet was accomplished under particularly brilliant conditions. A German attempt about 3 o'clock in the morning to recapture positions, which we had taken from them on the 18th, between Mont Carnillet and Mont Blond, was repulsed by our grenadiers, who, taking the offensive in their turn, pursued the enemy detachments into their own trenches, which they captured. We made also an advance, of 300 meters in depth of an extent of 600 meters. About 100 German dead remained on the ground.

Berlin's Report of Success.

BERLIN, June 21, (via London.)—German troops yesterday stormed French positions northeast of Soissons, on the Aisne front, along a width of 1,500 yards, says the statement issued today by the Army Headquarters Staff. The bulletin reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—In Flanders and in the Artois the artillery battle did not be-

Continued on Page 4.

STUDENTS GUILTY OF FIGHTING DRAFT

Federal Jury Recommends Mercy for the Former Columbia Men.

SURPRISE TO DEFENDANTS

Motion to Set Aside Verdict to Be Argued—College Pacifists In Court.

Charles Francis Phillips and Otto Cattell, a son of Professor James McKeen Cattell, head of the Department of Psychology in Columbia University, were found guilty last night of conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the Selective Draft law. The verdict returned in United States District Court was a great surprise to the defendants, and about 10 young pacifists and anti-conscriptionists who had stayed in the court room all afternoon waiting to hear the fate of the two former Columbia University students. The maximum penalty is two years imprisonment, or $10,000 fine, or both.

The defendants had sworn when on the stand that it had been their intention to strike from an anti-conscription pamphlet which they had prepared, and which formed the basis of the Government's action in bringing them to trial, several paragraphs in which they advised men of draft age to resist registration, even though by so doing they had to go to jail. Professor Cattell, Professor Brumhill, also of Columbia University, and Harry Phillips, father of young Phillips, all testified that they had advised the authors of the illegal document to bring it "within the law" before putting it in circulation. The Government's contention, which was sustained by the jury, was that the conspiracy was complete when the manuscript of the pamphlet, from which none of the illegal utterances had been erased, was delivered to the printers.

Miss Eleanor Parker, the Barnard College senior who was indicted with Phillips and Gattell, but who was acquitted on Wednesday by direction of Judge Julius M. Mayer, was in court and during a recess announced to reporters that, while she had been acquitted, she still considered herself a guilty as her two companions. In her opinion, the difference between their cases and hers was only technical.

Morris Hillquit, the Socialist lawyer, as leading counsel for the defense, made the plea for the defense to the jury. He maintained that, as the pamphlet was written before the President signed the draft law, no law had been violated. He also pointed out that the pamphlet which was delivered to the printers after the President signed the Draft act, was not intended for general circulation, but was only for conscientious objectors and members of the College Anti-Conscription League.

Mr. Hillquit said that the defendants were neither unpatriotic or un-American. He described them as enthusiastic young idealists, and "happy is the nation," he added, "that has such young people who now and then preach the gospel of peace." He emphasized the fact that the defendants had consulted a lawyer who had given them to understand that their action appeared to be legal.

Assistant United States District Attorney Content, in summing up for the Government, said the defense set up by the defendants, that they had intended to revise the pamphlet and eliminate all illegal matter was an afterthought," and aded that "the willful, seditious, and cowardly conduct and attitude of the defendants at the time of their arrest is in striking contrast with their apologetic attitude today."

"If these defendants," added Mr. Content, "had informed the agents of the Department of Justice who called on them after the seizure of this manuscript that they intended to eliminate the illegal matter, then no arrests would have followed."

Mr. Content also pointed out that on June 5 Phillips, who is of conscript age, had refused to register and did not consent to do so until the following day, when his parents and other relatives persuaded him to obey the law. The Government, Mr. Content said, had no intention of taking away the defendant's or anybody else's freedom of speech or action, but the Government did intend to prevent them and persons like them from defying the law and bringing about a condition approaching anarchy.

In his charge to the jury Judge Mayer was careful to emphasize all points brought out by both the defense and the Government, and said that the fact that Phillips had refused to register was not to prejudice the jury against him so far as the conspiracy charge was concerned. He also pointed out that Phillips's defiance of the law in no way affected the situation so far as Cattell was concerned.

Mr. Hillquit, Professor Cattell, and both defendants said afterward that they considered Judge Mayer's charge fair in all respects.

When the jury returned a verdict of guilty, with recommendations of mercy, Mr. Hillquit moved to set the verdict aside as being contrary to the evidence. Judge Mayer on next Friday will hear argument on Mr. Hillquit's motion.

HOUSE REJECTS AMENDMENTS TO THE FOOD BILL

Passage of Measure There Practically Unchanged Probable by Tomorrow Night.

SENATORS FOR COMPROMISE

Modification of Provisions Affecting Farm Products Likely to Allay Opposition.

HOUSE DEBATE SPIRITED

Gillett Speaks for Bill—Senator Sherman Calls It "Idiotic," Lashes Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Passage by the House of the Food Administration bill in substantially unamended form was forecast today when several amendments offered were rejected and the House speeded up consideration of the measure with an understanding that a vote would be taken Saturday night if possible. In the Senate prospects for a compromise being reached on the bill appeared brighter.

General debate on the bill was concluded in the House, and reading of the measure under the five-minute rule was begun. Representative Haugen of Iowa, ranking Republican of the Committee on Agriculture, was defeated in an effort to amend the bill so as to include "shoes, clothing, and other necessaries of life." In a speech preceding the offering of the amendment, Mr. Haugen said that he did not regard Herbert C. Hoover as a food expert, and that it would be physically impossible for Mr. Hoover to perform all of the important duties of the Food Administrator.

Mr. Haugen's chief criticism of the bill was that it applied only to the conservation of food and fuel. There was no reason, he asserted, for singling out the farmer and leaving unregulated the manufacturer of products which the farmer must buy.

The Haugen amendment to include shoes, clothing and other necessaries went out on a point of order made by Chairman Lever of the Committee of Agriculture, and Mr. Haugen did not appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Gasoline Amendment Defeated.

Representative Scott of Iowa offered an amendment to include gasoline and petroleum products in the bill. Mr. Lever said he construed the word "fuel," used in the bill, as including petroleum and gasoline, and he believed the courts would so construe it. The Scott amendment was defeated. Other changes proposed in the early sections of the bill were not adopted.

Prohibition forces outlined the "dry" drive they proposed to make on the bill. An amendment by Representative Webb of North Carolina proposes to empower the President to commandeer all stocks of liquor so as to extract from it such properties as may be needed for war purposes or to use it in hospitals or as otherwise needed. Another proposal, fathered by Representative Randall, is to deny the use of grain for beverage purposes and also to commandeer liquor now in bond.

House Republicans are rallying generally to the support of the bill, one of the speeches today in its behalf being delivered by Representative Gillett of Massachusetts, acting Republican leader. Mr. Gillett said that when he first read the bill he was staggered by its provisions.

"I belonged to the school which had believed in the law of supply and demand," he said, "but it now is obvious that the law of supply and demand will not meet this situation. The demand is far greater than the supply, and the demand will continue. Hoarders can command any price they please. There is a new situation, to which my old beliefs do not apply."

A Spirit of Compromise.

An earnest effort is under way among Senate leaders to reach a compromise on the bill. In the Senate lobby today it was regarded as likely that an agreement would be reached by which the passage of the measure might be expedited.

The bitter opposition to the bill voiced in the Senate this week was explained as being directed, not against the President, but against legislation that might put autocratic powers into the hands of an individual to control the food output of the country. If the bill should be modified so that the power to confiscate products on the farm and to arbitrarily seize any business handling these products was removed, it was said that some opponents of the measure would support it. If this compromise should be reached, the bill would be passed by the Senate, it was stated, within a day or so after it came from the House.

The trend of the argument of the opposition to the bill in the Senate has been against "unconstitutional" confiscation of farm products and interference with legitimate business concerns in putting these products upon the market. No voice has been raised against control of the food supply, except as it authorizes seizure of foodstuffs when legitimately handled.

While some opponents of the bill, such as Senator Reed of Missouri, Senator Gore of Oklahoma, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Senator Poindexter of Washington, and Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, have inveighed against the appointment of a food administrator, it was stated that they would accept the section providing for the creation of an administrator if his powers, as contemplated in the bill, were curtailed.

Want the Bill Simplified.

The attitude of critics of the bill in the Senate was expressed tonight by Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, Democratic whip, in an interview in which he said he believed a compromise was within reach. Senator Lewis insisted that the bill must be altered if it is to win the support of its opponents, but he said he believed the points in controversy were not irreconcilable.

"I have been advocating that the President be given power, in such an

CONSIDERS HIMSELF STILL KING OF GREECE

Constantine Writes Premier He Remains "Faithful Guardian of Constitutional Charter."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 21.—It seems that King Constantine does not wish himself considered as a dethroned monarch. This at least is the construction placed by German correspondents in Switzerland on a communication by the Greek Minister in Berne, who was particular in emphasizing that no formal abdication had been signed and that no such document had been made public.

The juridical conception of the case, according to the Greek Minister in Berne, is that the King was made to separate himself from his people by force, and was compelled to leave his country to sojourn in Switzerland. During this time his second son has been commissioned to act as regent in King Constantine's place.

ATHENS, June 21.—The Official Gazette prints the following letter sent by King Alexander to Premier Zaimis:

"I am following with the utmost interest the Government's effort for the restoration of the unity of the country. As for myself, remaining the faithful guardian of the constitutional charter and convinced of the good intentions of the Powers, I am willing to co-operate sincerely with them in maintaining tranquility, thus bringing about a reconciliation of the different elements of the nation."

LONDON, June 21.—Former Queen Sophie, now in Switzerland with the other members of the Greek royal party, will shortly visit Emperor William, her brother, at German Headquarters, according to an announcement in the Dusseldorf newspapers, as quoted by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Amsterdam.

A dispatch from Lugarno, Switzerland, says the Federal authorities are continuing the investigation into the denunciations against former King Constantine of Greece, and have received a preliminary report. The former King and his suite remained inside their hotel yesterday. They intend to leave today for Berne.

ORDERS OF CHIVALRY TO BE OPEN TO WOMEN

King George Institutes Two New Honors for British Subjects and Their Allies.

LONDON, June 21.—Orders of chivalry open to women will be one of the outcomes of the war. It is announced that in recognition of the manifold services rendered in connection with the war both by British subjects and their allies the King has been pleased to institute two new orders.

The first is an order of knighthood styled "Order of the British Empire." It will follow the precedents of other knightly orders, and consist of five classes or grades, and will be awarded both to women and men for services rendered to the empire at home or abroad. The first two classes will, in the case of men, carry the honor of knighthood, and in the case of women the privilege of prefixing the title "Dame" to their names.

The second order, which will be closely restricted as to numbers, will be entitled "Order of Companions of Honor." It will consist of one class only, to which women will be eligible equally with men. It will carry no title.

TO TAKE UP REFORM OF HOUSE OF LORDS

Curzon Announces the Government's Purpose to Redeem a Long-Standing Promise.

LONDON, June 21.—Earl Curzon, in the House of Lords, today announced that as there was now great probability of the Franchise Reform bill being passed, the Government had decided to redeem its long-standing promise and appoint a committee to deal with the question of the reform of the House of Lords, and would proceed in the matter with the greatest promptitude.

The Marquis of Crewe, expressing satisfaction at Lord Curzon's statement, said he hoped that the committee would deal with the question of the reconstruction, composition, and powers of the upper house, and that it would be as successful as the recent speakers' conference.

THREAT OF CIVIL WAR STIRS CANADA'S HOUSE

Laurier Hears Without Protest Gauthier Talk of Armed Resistance to Conscription.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 21.—Civil war was threatened in the Canadian Commons this evening. Rebellion was promised if the Conscription bill is enforced in the Province of Quebec. L. P. Gauthier of Saint Hyacinthe, one of the most prominent French Canadian Liberals, made the statement that if the legislation were imposed his people would go to the limit, and he would support them. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was in the House, but he did not repudiate the threats of revolt made by his follower.

The incident has had a marked effect upon the attitude of some of the English-speaking Liberals regarding the Conscription bill, and it is expected that as a result some who have been wavering will now support the bill. Three Liberals have formally announced in the House their support of conscription—F. F. Pardee, the Chief Liberal Whip; Hugh Guthrie of South Wellington, and George McCraney of Saskatoon. They are three of the most prominent men in Parliament. Others will follow their lead. The language of section which Mr. Gauthier used at the conclusion of an impassioned speech was as follows:

"This is the most solemn hour of my life. It may be the last opportunity that I will have to address the House of Commons of my country. I say to the Government, if you press the passage of this measure, my people, declaring that the Government has no mandate, will use the very bill itself to fight it out. We acknowledge that in this fight there will be suffering, there will be pain. We may have to go to the direst consequences.

"If you impose upon my people this legislation, they will be willing to go to the limit. And I tell you, Sir, that I believe they will be right, and I will do as they will do."

Immediately on concluding his speech Mr. Gauthier turned on his heel and left the Chamber amid the thunderous applause of the French-Canadian members.

WILSON TAKES FIRM STAND TO CUT WAR PRICES

Big Business Perturbed by His Insistence on Normal Profits at This Time.

PLANS THOUGHT RADICAL

Trade Commission's Suggestion of Government Operation of Railroads the Climax.

DENMAN WARNS STEEL MEN

Won't Pay More Than Navy for Ship Plates—Bituminous Shipping Pool Arranged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Big business and the Government locked horns today at a conference which may have a wide influence upon the prices which the Government will pay for materials in connection with its war activities. Shipping and the price of steel was the topic on which debate was centred, but many other interests were involved through the men present.

Big business, it was intimated by some after the conference, was anxious about recent developments, which came to a climax with the recommendations of the Federal Trade Commission yesterday that the railroads, coal mines, and coke-producing companies be operated by the Government.

Several steps, taken previously to that of yesterday and apparently sanctioned by President Wilson, are:

1. Reduction by Bernard Baruch of the Advisory Board of the Council of National Defense of the price of copper from 32 to 16 cents a pound.

2. Refusal of Secretary Daniels to sanction the payment of $2.95 a ton for coal, as recommended by Francis Peabody of the Coal Production Committee, and insistence that they must deliver coal at $2.25 a ton.

3. Reduction of oil prices by Secretary Daniels, under power to commandeer, from $1.85 a barrel to 85 cents.

4. Threat by Daniels which induced steel concerns to agree to furnish steel for warships at $65 a ton.

5. Refusal by William Denman, President of the Shipping Board, to sign contracts for steel for merchant ships at $95 a ton, leading to the fixing of a tentative price of $56.

6. Enactment of a bill to authorize the President to decide what freight shall have priority on the railroads, thereby increasing his control of transportation.

7. Provisions of pending food legislation which give the President control over food prices and distribution, and under which, according to the President, Mr. Hoover will have full authority to handle the food situation in the interest of the people.

8. Regulations being formulated in accordance with the Espionage act which give the President unprecedented power to put an embargo on exports to foreign countries.

All these things which, in the opinion of the Government, are essential to the successful conduct of the war, the President is behind, as big business has learned, and has informed Congress that it must enact legislation that will give him authority to protect the Government in the prices it must pay for the necessaries of war as well as the things the people must consume during the war.

The men who met in the conference today included William Denman, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board; General Goethals, John J. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation; Bernard M. Baruch, Chairman of the Committee on Raw Materials of the Council of National Defense; Howard E. Coffin, and Frank Scott of the General Munitions Board.

Reports of what took place at this meeting were limited, but on high authority it was learned that Mr. Denman spoke his mind concerning the price that should be paid for steel for merchant ships and told Mr. Farrell that as the responsible head of the Shipping Board he would never consent to the Government paying more for steel than the Navy Department, or about $65 a ton. Mr. Denman said that he believed that about $56 was all the Government should be asked to pay, despite the war time quotations, which in some cases in the dealings between the corporation and the allies of America went as high as $150 a ton.

Mr. Denman, it is understood, served notice on Mr. Farrell as representative of the steel interests that he would advocate a Congressional investigation of the industry if a fight was made to force the Government to pay anything like $95 a ton for steel to obtain quick delivery.

The presence of Mr. Baruch at a conference where such subjects were under debate was regarded as significant because of the prominence given to reports that Mr. Baruch might be asked to assume the position of general purchasing agent for the Government.

According to reports current here representatives of big business have become alarmed as a result of the attitude of some Government representatives in opposing war time prices in connection with the country's preparations, and are anxious to strike a working basis be-

in attempting negotiations along lines of their own suggestion, have run up against a stone wall in dealing with the man who have been selected by the White House. They have found that the Government has definite ideas of its own as far as values are concerned, and is in a humor to support its contentions.

The railroad situation, the coal situation, and the row which has been stirred up over a steel shipbuilding plan, which called for $95 steel, have all driven this message home.

There has come on top of these developments the determination of the President to place Mr. Hoover in power as food administrator and give him a free hand regardless of the attacks made upon such a system of food administration by middlemen, boarders, and speculators.

The President has turned a deaf ear to such classes of men and they have not found the slightest sympathy on seeking interviews with Mr. Hoover. They have found him a man who has told them frankly that he is determined to accomplish a single end, serve the people and the country.

There has been more of this going on than the public has any knowledge about, but all the information has been before President Wilson and his Cabinet. His reply has been a full approval of the plans of Mr. Hoover for the conservation of the country's food supply and a virtual demand upon Congress that the powers under which the food administration is to be operated shall be granted at once.

It was when this delay arose that the President and his Cabinet decided definitely to put into effect at the earliest moment the powers of embargo granted in the espionage law. Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce was chosen to make the announcement, and expressed the hope that it would be possible to start the work of conserving the grain by this method within forty-eight hours.

Since the announcement by Mr. Redfield representatives of the departments, which will be affected, have been in consultation on the remifications of the proclamation.

Secretary Redfield was in communication today with the Hite House. It was decided that no action would be taken before the return tomorrow morning of Mr. Hoover, who was at Harvard today, where he received a degree.

It was announced that all of the branches of the departments which will be affected by the provisions of the embargo resolution had been organized for immediate use. Mr. Hoover, it was understood, would be the directing head of the forces which will control the Government's activities under the embargo law so far as food conditions are concerned. Mr. Hoover, it is known also, has carefully checked up conditions so far as the wheat crop is concerned and is ready to determine just what shall be done the moment the President asserts his powers.

In connection with the other activities to bring down the cost of living and save the Government from paying what some consider extortionate war time prices for the materials it needs the Federal Trade Commission took up today the matter of a food price investigation. This was authorized last Winter by the President and $250,000 was set aside. The investigation will be conducted in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture. E. Davies, a member of the commission, will go to Chicago within two weeks to obtain data regarding the meat situation.

HARRISON DEFENDS ROADS.

Points to What the Coal Carriers and Other Lines Are Doing.

Officers of the anthracite roads were averse yesterday to commenting on the recommendation of the Federal Trade Commission that the Government take over the operation of the carriers in order to increase the supply of coal and prevent undue increases in its cost.

While he did not specifically refer to the Trade Commission's report, Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern Railway system, who as Chairman of the Railroads' War Board at Washington has been the active head of the operations of all the roads in so far as they are touched by war requirements, authorized a statement yesterday which was accepted as an answer to the commission's suggestions. Mr. Harrison said that the American roads have so increased their efforts that they are handling a much heavier tonnage today than ever before.

"Increasingly satisfactory reports regarding the great transportation situation, together with the Government report on the amount of bituminous coal hauled in May, lead o the belief that through co-operation of railroads and shippers real progress is being made in securing a maximum of national transportation efficiency," said Mr. Harrison. "According to Government figures, the 82 principal bituminous coal carrying roads last month hauled 142,157 more carloads of coal—approximately 7,107,000 tons—than they did a year before. This was an increase of nearly 24 per cent.

"That real headway is being made in the effort to save the time of freight cars by prompt loading and unloading is shown by the fact that the daily average of cars loaded for May was 28,449, an increase of 24 per cent. over last year and of 8 per cent. over April of this year."

Mr. Harrison also speaks for the carriers in an article contributed this week to The Railway Age Gazette. In this he says that railways are far from having broken down, as has been said of them. They are producing more transportation than ever before, although the demand is greater than the supply. The companies are giving preference to shipments of shells, rifles, and other war materials in every case over less important artivles.

A local executive said yesterday that what the commission reports about the lack of cars and its effect upon the production of coal, applies to conditions as they existed from four to six months ago. It was not until May 1 that the War Board began to make its plans for operating the railroads as one national system effective. The reduction in car shortage figures will show how rapidly plans have worked out.

Most railroad men believe that there will not be a serious shortage in fuel this Winter if shippers and consignees co-operate with the carriers for the prompt release of cars everywhere and at all times.

COAL SHIPPERS TO POOL.

Arrangements Under Federal Auspices to Save Use of Cars.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—As Chairman of the Railroads War Board, Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern Railway, announced tonight the completion of arrangements for pooling all tidewater bituminous coal so as to effect a saving in the use of coal cars. The announcement is considered significant, coming as it does on the heels of the report of the Federal Trade Commission urging the formation of a Government coal pooling agency.

"An agreement reached today," said Mr. Harrison, "by all shippers of tidewater bituminous coal to pool their coal at the ports of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Hampton Roads, will, it is estimated, effect such a saving in the use of coal cars as to enable the railroads to haul to these ports 6,640,000 tons more than they did last year, when they hauled 31,000,000 tons. This arrangement was brought about through the co-operative efforts of the Committee on Coal Production of the Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense, and the Railroads War Board.

"Under the new plan, instead of shippers sending 1,156 kinds of coal to the Atlantic seaboard, they will reduce the number to 41; when coal of a certain grade is wanted for a steamer, the coal of that kind of any and all shippers will be used to fill the order. Coal men have sacrificed long-established trade names in the adoption of this plan, and from now on coal will be coal when it gets to tidewater, and there will no longer be any holding of coal in freight cars until one shipper accumulates a full cargo of a particular grade.

"The use of 133,000 freight cars will be saved by this pooling arrangement, it is thought. Delays to cars at ports will be cut down, and a very large part of the shunting of cars at terminal [illegible]

WAR FAR FROM WON, UDINE TELLS HOSTS.

Stirred by Warm Welcome to Hope That City's Energies Will Hasten the Victory.

MAYOR PRAISES OUR ALLY

Only Threat Against World's Freedom Could Have Turned Her from Peace to War.

In the elaborate preparations made in and around the City Hall to receive the Italian Commissioners, preparations that in many details were similar to those made for the French and British guests last month, there was one notable omission. The burdensome epaulets, dazzling gold braid and lace, and showy full dress uniforms of more or less honorary military organizations were not there.

In front of the City Hall, drawn up in service uniform with fixed bayonets, was a detachment of the Ninth Coast Defense command, and members of the same force lined the stairs inside the building and held the colors of the United States and Italy past which the visitors marched as they made their way to the second floor.

The Italian flag flew with the Stars and Stripes from the City Hall, and the Italian colors were prominent in the Court of Honor, which had been built opposite the front of the building. From the crossbars surmounting high poles hung pennons ornamented with the names of famous Italians, and other pennons bore the legends, "Italia" or "America." Everywhere in the Court of Honor, as well as in the decorations further uptown, was the medallion designed for the occasion by Edwin Howland Blashfield. It shows a female head, Italia, against a background of red and blue, with the axe and fasces of ancient Rome before her and the Roman eagle perched on her shoulder—a design sufficiently militant to take its place beside the famous medallion of France and Britannia, with sword and trident, which Mr. Blashfield designed for the reception of Joffre, Viviani, and Balfour in May.

Greeted by Italian Schoolboys.

In the Court of Honor 5,000 school children, most of them of Italian parentage, were drawn up, and several school bands vied with those of the Coast Defense Artillerymen and the American Junior Naval and Marine Scouts in furnishing music to keep the crowds interested until the procession arrived. Two Italian boys from one of the schools led between them an old blind bugler, a veteran of the Italian Army, who played bugle calls of the service in the intervals between the music of the bands; and to make still more evident the cosmopolitan character of New York, the colors of the Junior Scouts were escorted by two fourteen-year-old leaders of the old Dutch Guard, in the uniform of the organization.

All around the square there were other crowds, blocking traffic in Broadway and Park Row and Chambers Street—crowds, too, in the skyscrapers on the further side of Nassau Street, on the cornices and ledges of the old Post Office, in the windows far up on the sides of the Woolworth Building. Inspector Dwyer was in charge of the police here, as Inspector Boettler along the line of march up from the Battery.

It was just 4 o'clock when the head of the procession turned into City Hall Park from Broadway. As the leading car rolled up to the end of the red carpet leading from the curb up the steps of the building the Coast Defense band struck up the Italian national anthem, and the Prince of Udine and his aid saluted the American and Italian colors as they marched up into the City Hall, followed by the other members of the commission.

They filed upstairs to the Aldermanic Chamber, decorated in evergreens, with the Italian and American flags draped at either side of the dais at the eastern end.

Cheers for Italy's Victories.

Here they were greeted by the Mayor, by Senator Marconi, who recalled that it was just twenty years ago that he first came to the United States to interest Americans in his experiment in wireless telegraphy; and by several hundred citizens invited by the Mayor. The Prince of Udine took his stand alone on the dais where Joffre, Viviani, and Balfour stood last month and received from the Mayor and from Dr. Butler the greetings of New York and New Yorkers.

Mayor Mitchel's speech brought frequent applause, and particularly his reference to the recent Italian victories stirred vigorous cheering from his hearers, who included most of the leading Italian citizens of New York. The Mayor said:

Your Royal Highness and Gentlemen of the Commission: You come to us the representatives of a great and ancient nation, our historic friend and now our ally in this war. You come to bring us tidings of renewed esteem and friendship and to counsel with our Government upon the steps that our respective nations must now take in our joint undertaking to make safe the world against the aggression of autocracy.

For what you are, for the great people whom you represent, for the cause to which we are all in common dedicated, the City of New York rejoices to receive and welcome you. Here in this old City Hall, whose history measures so much of the life of our city and our nation, through their entire local government, the Board of Estimate, the governing body of the city, the Board of Aldermen, the local legislature, the administrative officers of all departments, and through this great and representative committee of the citizenship, the people of the City of New York greet you and declare to you their sympathy for Italy in her struggle, their devotion to the same ideals of political liberty and national integrity, and their fixed determination to stand with Italy and with her allies in this war to its ultimate conclusion and victorious issue.

This, gentlemen of the commission, is a wonderful city to which you have come. Not alone is it the financial centre and commercial capital of our country, perhaps today of the world; it is also the very centre and epitome of American life. The cosmopolitanism of New York is typical of our nationality. Here are gathered into our citizenship people of every race and from every nation of the earth, now Americans by choice and through the voluntary adoption of our ideals and our institutions. The voice of New York is indeed the voice of the America, the voice of a new people, drawn from every race, but made one through the integrating force of common ideals, of institutions, of popular self-government, and of ardent devotion to an adopted country. That voice is raised today to acclaim Italy our friend and ally, and to honor you who so fitly represent her.

800,000 of Italian Blood.

May I point out to you that in the volume of that acclaim there enter the tones of some 800,000 men and women of Italian blood? These are no longer citizens of Italy or subjects of your King. They are Americans, blood and fibre of the Republic, but they look with affectionate regard toward the race from which they sprang and the land that gave them or their fathers birth. They are glad that their duty and their loyalty as Americans now set only permit them to give their whole-hearted sympathy to Italy but demand that they bring to her the helpful service of their bodies in the field. For this they are ready.

They and we all with them rejoice in the recent brilliant signal victories of the Italian arms. We applaud Italy's achievements. We wish her a godspeed, and we say to her, through you, that the people of New York are prepared to do their full share in redeeming the pledge that the United States has given to the world, that she will stand shoulder to shoulder with Italy and the allied nations until complete victory secures the world against autocracy and barbarism.

Then, as spokesman of what he called "the unofficial citizenship," the Mayor introduced Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, "the President of Columbia, one of the greatest universities of our land." Dr. Butler, standing in the place occupied last month by Joseph H. Choate, spoke with deep feeling. As Mayor Mitchel had done, he referred to the happy coincidence of the aims and interests of both the old and new countries of the Italian-Americans; and there were cheers when he spoke of the Italian citizenship of New York, in their still strong connections with the Old World, as forming "an invisible bridge over which ideas and accomplishments come and go." Dr. Butler said:

Dr. Butler's Address.

Your Royal Highness, your Excellencies, and Gentlemen: This is an hour and this is an experience which make history for New York and for the nation, to have heard from the lips of his Honor, the Mayor, of the welcome which the city tenders to this company of men of affairs, and men of State, from the Government and the people of Italy. You have seen in the crowded streets through which you have passed, you have heard from the voices of the school children and their elders the acclaim which is in every American heart as you put foot in our great cosmopolitan capital. The Mayor has said that this is a peculiar city. New York is a great city; too great for envy. New York is a powerful city, too powerful for boasting; New York is a generous city, too generous to feel the need to extol the art of giving; New York is a patriotic city, too patriotic to be satisfied with service of the lips.

For nearly three years the population of this great metropolis has watched with tense expectancy the movement of opinion beyond the sea, and when the time came that Italy saw its duty and prepared to do it, the finger pointed to a quick coming of the day when the experience of the United States would be the same. This is no ordinary war. It is no war prosecuted by allied peoples and by allied armies with hymns of hate upon their lips. This is no war of conquest. This is no war of destruction. This is a war of which Italy knows so well—a war to unify and to free men. May one suppose that the great, peace-loving, industrious population of Italy and the great, peace-loving, industrious population of the United States could be turned from their occupations to take up arms at this day in the history of the world on any but an issue which stirs men's souls, which appeals to men's conscience, and which holds men's intelligence to the tight grip of everlasting principle.

Nothing less could have brought Italy, nothing less could have brought the United States into this contest, which is to be prosecuted, be the day soon or far, until the aims for which it has been undertaken are secured beyond human peradventure. The world has no intention of repeating this experience. It proposes, by the aid of Italian arms, by the aid of Italian patriotism, by the aid of Italian ideals, and Italian devotion, to mark an era on the recorded book of the world's history where no page can ever again be turned back.

You are welcomed with heartiness and welcomed with acclaim by this great population. The 800,000 among us who revere the name, the tongue, the traditions of Italy, even in whose veins runs Italian blood, are of the very stock and stuff of our best citizenship.

Bonds That Unite Nations.

They are gathered here to a great and representative number. They have lined the streets through which we have come, and they will line the streets through which we are yet to go, and they represent a bond—a bond which is human and therefore immortal—between the sun-kissed land from which they came and this bounteous land across the sea to which they have come. Not that they love Italy less, but that they found here an opportunity to go forward in those paths which most warmly appeal to them, and which they can do with no breach of tradition, no break of affections, no sundering of ancient and familiar and beloved ties.

And that is why this great element of our metropolitan population is so sternly and so strongly American, and why it is so fond of the name and the fame of Italy; and that is why it represents a bond, a bridge, an invisible bridge across this great ocean over which ideas and accomplishments come and go, pass and repass, as the great human tide flows on to make itself felt in the accomplishment of liberty. That is the keynote that we strike at the opening of these memorable days. These are days that we do not forget, because they stir our souls. These are days that we cannot forget, for they make us into new men.

We greet your Royal Highness and your Excellencies, we greet in you not only high Commissioners of a sovereign and a friendly State, but leaders of a great people, engaged with the free peoples of the world in a crusade to rescue the sacred places of liberty from those who would destroy them.

The Prince of Udine was cheered vigorously when Mayor Mitchel introduced him at the close of Dr. Butler's speech, and, responding with a bow and smile, he drew from his pocket a manuscript and read his speech in excellent English. He felt almost in as if by prearrangement with the praise of New York which had run through the other speeches, and said that this city was "really the great metropolis"; but the part of his speech which appeared to have most effect upon his auditors was the repeated reminder that "every day is precious, every mistake is doubly dangerous"; that the war was far from won as yet, and that the utmost efforts of every nation would be required to bring it to a satisfactory close. The Prince's speech was as follows:

Prince of Udine's Address.

Mr. Meyer: In my own name and on behalf of the members of the Italian mission, I have the honor to thank you for the welcome extended to us by your great city.

During their journey through the United States of America the members of the mission which his Majesty the King of Italy has sent to President Wilson have been given the most cordial reception. I feel sure that the recollection of such cordiality will remain forever in their hearts.

As for myself, an unfortunate illness has prevented me from accompanying the mission when it went to the South and to the Middle West. I did not want, however, to miss the last part of the journey, and I am glad that I was able at least to join my friends in their visit to your city.

The hospitality of New York is enjoyed by as many Italians as there are inhabitants in the largest of the Italian cities. Yours is really the great metropolis, which, while keeping faithful to the strong traditions of American patriotism, is assuming an always more and more universal character.

We feel deeply moved by your welcome. We know that by expressing your feelings toward us you are expressing your feeling toward our country and your appreciation of the energy, the spirit of sacrifice and of discipline shown by Italy in the present war.

Nothing is more inspiring to those who fight for a great cause, who suffer for a lofty ideal, then brotherly sympathy expressed by friends who leave them and keep them in high esteem, by friends whose work they look forward to with entire faith.

You are our friends and we have entire faith in your work.

The war is becoming every day more terrible and is not yet nearing its end. We must win the war, no matter what be our sacrifice and our sorrow.

All over America life is intense, work and production are feverish, but your city symbolizes the combinations of every kind of energy. We are sure that your energies will be fruitful to the purposes of the war.

At this stage every day is precious, every mistake is doubly dangerous. As you are endowed with such a magnificent spirit of organization, you will surely be able to use it for the most noble aims of war, just as you have used it up to now for the most noble aims of peace.

For the nations of the Entente the great problems of the war are now those connected with the production of food, and above all with shipping. A large number of new ships is what we need now above everything.

Your enthusiasm is a guarantee of victory. You appreciate the magnitude of the task you are confronted with, and you are going to take it up, you are going to reap new military glory, with the faith which your nation has in its destinies.

Mr. Mayor, we consider the reception granted to us by New York, and the more than cordial welcome which animates your great city, not only as a promise of victory, but as an omen of victory, and we offer you and your magnificent city the most friendly and cordial greeting.

When the Prince had finished the party paused for a moment to allow a photograph to be taken and then filed downstairs. After a few minutes rest they went out again, and the crowds which had waited patiently, entertained by the songs of school children and music from the bands in the park, during the whole ceremony indoors, set up another great cheering as the Prince and his companions emerged. The Prince entered the first automobile, accompanied by Mayor Mitchel, Lieutenant di Zara, and Police Lieutenant William Kennell, the Bayor's bodyguard; and when the other members of the party were seated the procession, with the eastern end of th City Hall Park, headed by the mounted police, and started uptown.

After the visitors had left the Junior Naval and Marine Scouts were reviewed by Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and then marched past. The school children followed them to the music of the school bands, marching in excellent military formation, carrying over them the American and Italian flags, and headed by groups in costume representing the Spirit of '76, the Spirit of 1917, and the Spirit of Garibaldi.

MARCH OF TRIUMPH TO GARIBALDI SHRINE

Prince Threads Streets of Italian Colonies to Lay a Wreath on Liberator's Statue.

As the commission left the City Hall, preceded by mounted police and flanked by police cars with mounted searchlights which were already out and getting ready for night duty, it began a march through a crowd which was if anything larger than that which greeted the other allied commissions in May. The line of march skirted the two principal Italian colonies of the city, and old and young, every one was out to see the Prince of the House of Savoy and his associates. The cheering crowds of lower Broadway were repeated, with the difference that here nearly every one was Italian, and the tricolor of Italy floated with the American flag from almost every window.

The procession passed up Centre Street to Lafayette, and on this thoroughfare to West Fourth Street. All along the line of march were the same scenes, the same cheers, the same colors; the difference was only one of degree, and not very much of that. Perhaps the most lavish display of flags was on the building of the Progreaso Italo-Americano at 42 Elm Street, though it was very nearly matched by that on the building at the southwest corner of Spring and Lafayette Streets, which houses the Italian Consulate General, the Italian Savings Bank, the Order of Sons of Italy, and other Italian organizations. Cries of "Evviva Italia" rang from almost every window, and much applause and laughter rewarded a group of boys in front of 151 Lafayette Street who manufactured an amazing amount of noise out of an orchestra hastily improvised from cowbells, pans, and pipes.

At Fourth Street the party turned west and drove to Washington Square. Broadway traffic was halted by a mass of people across the thoroughfare, and pedestrians could not have moved a yard on any sidewalk along the line of march. The Italian settlements south of Washington Square had emptied themselves for the afternoon, and the masses of people along the southern side of the square and on either side of the driveway through Fourth Street to the arch were if possible even more thickly packed than further downtown. Here was another court of honor, with the Garibaldi statue as its centre. Long blue banners with the shields of the two nations hung from poles all about, and the pillars were surrounded by clusters of palms and evergreens. A semicircular screen of red, ornamented with the Blashfield medallion and with other decorative designs, rose behind the statue of the Liberator in the act of drawing his sword, which had already been heaped with floral offerings. Again there were crowds of schoolchildren, and school bands in gorgeous uniform played from either side of the roadway.

The procession halted and the Prince and his aid stepped out of the first car, while Mayor Mitchel and Lieutenant Kennel stood by the curb and waited. The Prince laid a wreath of evergreens on the pedestal of the statue, saluted, stood a moment in silence contemplating the figure for man who had played the most spectacular part in the unification of modern Italy, and then turned back to his car. The procession started slowly northward, and as the automobiles passed the statue each Italian officer saluted and each civilian raised his hat.

The crowds above the square were not as thick, but the sidewalks were lined by rows, usually five or six deep, all the way up the avenue. Each lamppost bore a cluster of American and Italian flags, and the green, white and red and the medallion were seen everywhere.

Other symbolic designs were blazoned on the banners at the Court of Honor in front of the Public Library, where thousands of people were banked on the terrace and the steps to watch the commission's passage. Windows were blocked with staring clerks and salespeople all along the avenue, and there were frequent cheers from men and women as the procession passed with the Prince saluting again and again. There was still another crowd on the terrace about the fountain at the Plaza, and hundreds of people had been banked in the avenue above Sixty-first Street, where the commission turned aside to No. 5 East Sixty-first Street, the home of Pembroke Jones, which had been turned over to them for their quarters during their stay in New York.

Here there was a brief informal reception, giving the members of the Mayor's committee who had followed an opportunity to meet the guests of the city, if they had not already done so; and then the city's representatives withdrew and left the visitors, guarded by Inspector Frank Morris and a strong force of policemen, to prepare for the social duties of the night.

STATE'S WELCOME VOICED BY GOVERNOR

Pledges Comradeship with Italy and Nations Fighting for Liberty at Plaza Dinner.

Mayor Mitchel gave a dinner last night at the Plaza to the Italian Commission and about eighty-five local guests, with Governor Whitman the chief speaker. When the party left the Pembroke Jones residence at 7:30 thousands of Italians from further down town had had time to reach upper Fifth Avenue, and the streets about the Plaza and the square around the fountain were packed with a crowd as thick as any that had been seen in lower Manhattan earlier in the day.

The yellow globes which were fitted to the avenue lights for the welcome to the French and British last month were again in place last night and the decorations all along the avenue made a brilliant scene as the procession of automobiles, escorted by mounted police and by the motor searchlights which played carefully over every inch of the crowds and the surrounding buildings swept out of Sixty-first Street and down to the hotel. A band played the Italian national anthem as the guests passed into the ballroom, which had been decorated as an Italian garden; and the cheers of the crowds outside were so insistent that before the Prince of Udine and his fellow commissioners sat down they went out to a balcony and bowed a greeting to the crowds below.

The State's War Energy.

The Mayor, in introducing Governor Whitman at the close of the dinner, laid emphasis on the energy with which the State of New York had led the way in the preparation for war.

"Tonight," he said, "the City of New York entertains the members of the Italian Royal War Commission. It is a great pleasure and satisfaction to us that this opportunity has been given us to express the friendship and cordiality of the City of New York for the people of Italy and our respect for the members of this distinguished commission.

"The City of New York, however, is but a part of the State of New York, territorially a small part, although we contribute a goodly proportion to the population of the State, but the whole State, for all of the communities, for the entire commonwealth and its population the Governor can speak and voice the greeting of the people of New York to this commission.

Gentlemen of the commission, may I point out to you that since the outbreak, or rather since America's participation in this great war, and even before that time, the States of his nation have been prepared against the day when America would carry her share of the burden and take her part in this conflict. New York Union has done more toward that end than New York. No State in the Union ha organized her resources better than has New York, and over all this work presides as Chief Executive, the Governor of the State.

You will, I know, be glad to greet our Governor as the man who has undertaken and who has successfully carried out this great work for the State of New York. I have the honor to present to you the Governor of the State of New York, Charles S. Whitman."

As the Governor rose George T. Wilson of the Mayor's committee called for three cheers, which were given vigorously. The same greeting was later accorded to the Prince of Udine. Governor Whitman said:

The Governor's Address.

Your Honor, members of the distinguished commission, and citizens of New York City and of New York State:

People of similar aspirations and ideals never meet as strangers, and even were the past without its record of amity, our present common purpose would win you. Gentlemen of this commission, the welcome that I have the honor—I have the great privilege, and the honor and privilege which I esteem very highly of extending to you in the name of all of the people of the great State in which we live, and which we all love, a welcome and a very cordial welcome.

It is the traditional policy of America to avoid entangling alliances, but whenever freedom is the issue, whenever the rights of humanity are at stake, or whenever they have been at stak in the centuries gone by, no nation is ever more ready or ever has been more ready to strike hands with others in every compact of comradeship, pledging the ultimats in sacrifice and in endeavor, as we do today. [Applause.]

We are not a warlike people. From the uniforms and military bearing and martial aspect of the City of New York today a wonderful change has come over the appearance of our city during the last few weeks—men whom I had known as peaceful and law-abiding citizens are walking our streets in military uniform, and some of them saluting with the right hand. We are not a martial people and we never have been. Even when the Imperial German Government filled the sea with our innocent dead, and poured the poison of their secret treacheries into the very wells of our national being, of our domestic life, we held to the hope for months and months that America might still be permitted to retain its dream of mediation in the day of final peace.

We are a people, however, with a past that proves willingness to fight and to die in defense of those immortal principles upon which our fathers builded the free institutions that have been our glory and that are now our life.

It has been our opportunity to witness a great day in American history—a day that will perhaps take its place in our annals with the Fourth of July, since it, in turn, marks a new affirmation of the Declaration of Independence.

A Nation Called to the Colors.

It is a nation that has been called to the colors, not the men only between 21 and 30, and whether it be on the firing line, in the factory, in the field, in the shop for the great State whose Governor I am very proud to be, there is the same consecration to the national task imposed upon us by a war that is waged to make the world safe for all men and all nations having the passions for peace and for justice and for righteousness.

Carry back, if you will, to Italy a message of comradeship. Our wealth is fighting for the common cause, all that we have is engaged in this struggle. We realize that it is war. Our people are just beginning to realize all over this land that it is war; that it is war to the limit, and that it must be war to the finish.

Our ships are making ready to patrol the ocean lanes, and the ardor of our manhood is being cast into shapes of efficient valor.

Again, as in 1776 and in 1861, we are ready, and it is true all over this land, we are ready to hallow the altars of freedom with the last drop of our blood, if that be necessary.

Even as our fathers, yours and mine, pledged themselves to the sacred cause of liberty, so do we, joining with the hosts beyond the sea in their heroic struggle, and it has been a heroic struggle for humanity and civilization, so do we pledge, to them and to their cause—our cause now—our lives, our fortunes, our sacred honor; our city, our State, and the great nation, committed long before we were born to the great cause for which the hosts of humanity are struggling tonight on the other side of the sea.

After the Governor's speech the Mayor called on the Prince of Udine to make a brief response, making reference to the medal for distinguished service which has just been conferred on him for his efficient service in the navy. "Gentlemen," said the Mayor, "the head of the Italian War Commission is a man whom we would delight to honor in the exalted position that he occupies because of the importance to our country and to us of the mission he is called upon to discharge here, but we always admire personal bravery in America. In this case, we have the added reason for welcoming the Prince because of the fact that we know of his long record of service and of valor. It was only yesterday, I believe, that the word came over here that to him has been awarded from his country the silver medal for gallantry in war. I present to you his Royal Highness, the Prince Udine."

The Prince's speech was preliminary to a toast.

"Mr. Mayor and Mr. Governor," he said, "I thank you very much for your so kind welcome. It is a great pleasure for me to be able this evening to tell how thankful I am and how thankful we are all of the commission for the splendid reception we have had today. I am pleased to express the new York manifested, and declaring that the demonstration given them gave them renewed heart in the fight for victory.

There were calls for a speech by Senator Marconi after this, but he laughingly declined, and the commission left the Museum amid a few minutes later, cheered by the crowd within and by some three or four thousand people who had not been invited, but who had gathered on the yellow-lighted Avenue outside.

The party drove back to their headquarters, the residence of Pembroke Jones, 5 East Sixty-first Street, and retired to get as much rest as possible before the long program of today.

The Prince of Udine declared that the reception given by the city was "wonderful, very wonderful," and said that he could not adequately express his gratitude. Senator Marconi observed: "The cordiality of the whole people was most marked—somewhat different from the reception which I received when I came here with my poor wireless inventions twenty years ago."

Robert W. de Forest, President of the Museum, acted as Chairman of the Reception Committee. He was assisted for the Metropolitan Museum of Art by Edward Robinson, Henry Walters, George Blumenthal, and Samuel T. Peters; for the Italian societies, Luigi Solari, Justice John J. Freschi, Luigi Roversi, Joseph N. Francolini, Mariano di Michele, Stefano Miele, Pio Boveri, and Vittorio Racca, and for the Mayor's committee, Frank A. Munsey, Clarence H. Mackay, Charles R. Flint, Isaac N. Seligman, and Herbert Croly.

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DAY ENDS WITH RECEPTION.

Thousands at Metropolitan Museum to Honor Italian Mission.

The first day's ceremonies in honor of the Italian Commission ended with a reception at the Metropolitan Museum of Art last night, given by the Mayor and the Trustees of the institution. Some 3,000 persons were present, including about 1,200 members of the Italian societies of the city—a gathering which embraced representatives of every section of society, bankers, art patrons, artists, art students, soldiers and sailors of the allied countries, and leaders in America's efforts to forward the progress of the war and of war relief work.

The confusion and disorder which marked a similar reception held at the Public Library for the French Commission were notably absent last night. For one thing, no attempt was made to let the guests shake hands with the members of the commission. The reception began at 8:30, and it was after 10 before the Prince and his companions arrived, escorted from the Plaza, where they had been the guests of Mayor Mitchel at dinner, by the Mayor, Governor Whitman, and many of their fellow guests.

As they were very tired from the day's exertions, coming it the close of a long trip, they stayed only about twenty minutes; and the entire assemblage was collected in the foyer to greet their entrance. The Prince of Udine, Senator Guglielmo Marconi, Mayor Mitchel, and Governor Whitman came in together, and there was a burst of cheering that lasted several minutes.

When it died away George T. Wilson, who had been leading yells like a collegian all day long, called for three cheers for the Prince. After they had been given there was a burst of spontaneous applause for Marconi.

Governor Whitman spoke briefly, introducing the Prince as "the noble representative of the King of Italy"; and in response, the head of the commission thanked the audience for their reception in almost the same words which he used at the Plaza. "The soul of your town goes out to us in the great war," he said.

Francesco Saverio Nitti, member of the Chamber of Deputies, spoke in Italian, declaring that the Commission would never forget the cordiality and sympathy which New York had manifested, and declaring that the demonstration given them gave them renewed heart in the fight for victory.

There were calls for a speech by Senator Marconi after this, but he laughingly declined, and the commission left the Museum amid a few minutes later, cheered by the crowd within and by some three or four thousand people who had not been invited, but who had gathered on the yellow-lighted Avenue outside.

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ROUSING CHEERS GREET VISITORS

Continued from Page 1.

route of the party by police and Secret Service men, they pressed as closely as possible and cheered vigorously as the Prince of Udine and his associates arrived. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Chairman of the Mayor's Reception Committee; Lloyd C. Griscom, former Ambassador to Italy and Chairman of the Executive Committee; George T. Wilson, Thomas W. Lamont, and other members of the Reception Committee were at the station, and were presented to the visitors by the Marquis Macchio di Celere, the Italian Ambassador at Washington. Then the party went aboard the police boat Patrol and crossed the river, with Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith pointing out the points of principal interest in the skyline and the harbor. Whistles of shipping in the harbor, shouts of greeting from passengers and crews, and anticipatory cheers from the throngs waiting at the Battery greeted them as they crossed.

Grouped about Pier A were the rest of the Mayor's Reception Committee, including Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, Felice Bava, Arthur Bennington, James A. Burden, George W. Burleigh, Frederic R. Coudert, William Curtis Demorest, Samuel W. Fairchild, Joseph N. Francolini, Hugh Frayne, Justice John J. Freschi, E. H. Gary, Vincenzo Greco, Timothy Healy, Job E. Hedges, Pembroke Jones, Otto H. Kahn, Congressmon Fiorello H. La Guardia, Thomas W. Lamont, Giovanni Lordi, George McAneny, Controller William A. Prendergast, Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Commander Luigi Solari, Dr. Antonio Stella, Herbert Bayard Swope, Henry W. Bull, Martin Vogel, and Colonel Creighton Webb. Others who met the party were Major Gen. Daniel Appleton and his staff, Professer Francesci Ettari, Aldo Cassuto, and Alessandro Olivatti. Guglielmo Marconi of the commission was already in New York, and joined the other members at the City Hall, but he sent his Secretary, Lieutenant di Sangro, to meet them.

Troops A and D of Squadron A, under Major Wright; a company of the Marine Division of the Home Defense League and another unit of the land [illegible] of the same body, and a squadron [illegible] in front of Pier A, where the party landed, and policemen under Inspector Thomas Myers, with Secret Service men under Chief William J. Flynn, were scattered about everywhere. The crowds that banked Battery Park behind the Court of Honor, hung with pennons, streamers, and flags, and the thousands of people who blackened every window of the towering Whitehall Building set up a roar of cheers. After greetings on the pier, the committee got into automobiles and, preceded by Squadron A and the mounted police, set out for the City Hall.

In the first car rode the Prince of Udine, in dark blue naval uniform; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Lieutenant di Zara, the Prince's naval aid, and Theodore Rousseau, secretary to the Mayor. The other principal members of the commission, who were seated with various members of the Mayor's committee in the following automobiles, were the Marquis Macchio di Celere, the Italian Ambassador; Enrico Arlotta, Minister of Transportation; Marquis Luigi Borsarelli di Rifreddo, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs; Francesco Saverio Nitti, member of the Chamber of Deputies and Professor of Financial Jurisprudence in the University of Naples; General Guglielmotti, Military Attaché; Commander Vannutelli, Naval Attaché; Deputy Augusto Ciufelli, former Minister; Chevalier di Parente, Secretary of Legation in the Diplomatic Service; Alvise Bragadini of the Department of Transportation, Chevalier Guido Pardo of the Department of Industry and Commerce, and Chevalier Gaetano Pietra of the Department of Agriculture.

Accompanying the party were Frank L. Polk, counsellor of the State Department; Warren Robbins and John L. Ryan of the staff of the same department; Lieut. Cols. John C. Gilmore and H. E. Kimmel of the United States Army, and Lieut. Commander William Jeffers of the United States Navy.

The party drove across Battery Place and turned up Broadway through a continuing tumult of cheering from the crowds grouped in masses on the curb, blocking the doorways of the great office building, jammed on the steps of the Custom House and leaning from every window of the tall buildings above. As the Prince's car passed many of the Italians along the street took off their hats, and cheers that greeted him were renewed again and again as prominent members of the local Italian colony passed in later cars. And applause almost as enthusiastic as even the King's cousin received was accorded to the three sailors who rode in the next to the last automobile—Frederico Vineenso and Attilio Chiatti, the Prince's naval orderlies, and Giuseppe Vieri, Guglielmo Marconi's telegrapher. As the crowd passed Pine Street some one [illegible] in the Equitable Building sent down [illegible] of torn paper until it looked [illegible] grown confetti, and [illegible] tape were flung [illegible]

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MAYOR DEFENDS WOODS TO CRUGER

Upholds Police Head, but Says the Individual Blunders Are Inexcusable.

ORDERS SHARP INQUIRY

Assigns the Accounts Commissioner, Who Starts at Once to Fix the Blame.

POLICE BEGIN DIGGING

Crowd Watches Search for Possible Victims at One of Cocchi's Former Shops.

In reply to the indictment of the Police Department and the demand for the removal of Commissioner Arthur Woods, made by Henry D. Cruger, father of the murdered Ruth Cruger, Mayor Mitchel put himself on record yesterday as supporting Commissioner Woods on his general police administration in the last three years, but directed that Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein should conduct at once an independent investigation of the failure of the department to find the body and arrest the murderer.

In the appointment of Mr. Wallstein to conduct this inquiry Mr. Cruger gained one of the points asked for in his letter, when he called for an independent investigation of the police and said that he considered any report on the failure of the department which might be made by Commissioner Woods or any of his subordinates would not be "worth the paper the report was written on."

Commissioner Wallstein is an appointee of Mayor Mitchel, but is entirely outside of the Police Department. It was considered one of the strong probabilities yesterday that two investigations would be on within a short time, one by Commissioner Wallstein and another by an Aldermanic committee created to investigate the case by the Democratic majority of the Board of Aldermen.

Under the authority conferred on him by Mayor Mitchel Commissioner Wallstein will make a thorough investigation of the work of the Police Department. He may question Commissioner Woods, who, at one time, took personal charge of the search for the missing girl; Fifth Deputy Commissioner Guy Scull, who had active charge of the search under Commissioner Woods, and Acting Captain Alonzo Cooper, who was in charge of the detectives working on the case, and the detectives themselves, or any other members of the department.

Commissioner Wallstein in such inquiries has the power of a Justice of the Supreme Court to summon witnesses and compel testimony. His appointment to take charge of the inquiry, according to Mayor Mitchel, was made at the request of Commissioner Woods.

The police authorities are still eagerly awaiting news from Italy regarding Alfredo Cocchi, indicted for the Cruger murder, who, it is thought, is in Bologna. Reports of this arrest by the Italian authorities at the request of our Government received no confirmation last night. Cocchi, when last heard of, was at the home of relatives.

Mayor Mitchel's Reply.

In his reply to Mr. Cruger, Mayor Mitchel yesterday denied that the police had pursued any theory which reflected on the character of the dead girl, thus contradicting the statement of Mr. Cruger that among police officials, "from top to bottom," he had found that the "despicable attitude" prevailed of seeking to impugn the character of the girl in order to supply an explanation for a mystery which they seemed to be incapable of solving. Mayor Mitchel's letter was as follows:

New York, June 21, 1917.

My Dear Sir: Your letter has been received. May I take this opportunity of telling you how sincerely you have my sympathy in this matter and how very deeply concerned I am over your bereavement? I have consulted frequently with Commissioner Woods concerning this matter within the past few days, and can assure you that the City Government will leave no stone unturned to determine why the work of the police was not more effective and to make as certain as possible that such things do not occur in the future.

I want to assure you that my inquiries into the matter convince me that the Police Department held no theory which in any way reflected upon the character of your daughter, and that no statement containing such a reflection ever issued from the office of the Commissioner. You have been misled in this regard. In fact, I am told that their investigation revealed nothing in any way discreditable to your daughter.

For the failure of the police to discover the body and to prevent the escape of the murderer there is no excuse. Culpability will be established shortly, and whether it consist of mere stupidity and incompetence, or of worse, it will be punished.

With respect to the administration of the Police Department, about which you speak to me, I must remind you that the present Police Commissioner has been in office for upwards of three years; that this period has been marked by a steady improvement in the efficiency and in the morale of the force; that besides this general improvement there have been many difficult cases solved by notably skillful detective work, the figures showing each year more successful than the one before; and I have felt, and I believe the city as a whole has felt, that the work of the Police Department was and is steadily improving. Through a period of unprecedented stress and public excitement, a well-disciplined, well-organized, loyal and foresighted Police Department has insured and maintained public security, tranquillity and order. This result has been vital to the city and the country.

Sound judgment cannot be predicated upon an isolated act or omission, unfortunate and deeply regrettable as that omission may have been. Lamentable as is the failure of the police to succeed in your daughter's case, it is clear that when one considers such questions as the success of a police administration, one must consider its whole history and record.

Very truly yours,
JOHN PURROY MITCHEL,
Mayor.

Mr. Henry D. Cruger,
180 Claremont Avenue, New York.

Instructions to Wallstein.

After a long conference with Police Commissioner Woods, Mayor Mitchel sent the following letter to Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein:

At the request and suggestion of the Police Commissioner, and for my own satisfaction and information, I desire you to make an immediate and thorough investigation of police activity in the Cruger case.

Commissioner Woods is now engaged in a diligent inquiry into this entire matter. That work he will continue, but in making the suggestion for an inquiry by you, he properly points out that a lingering doubt of conclusions reached is always apt to remain in the public mind when a department investigates itself without collateral check.

Let your inquiry be thorough, but aim to secure, among others, two results:

First—An allocation of responsibility for the failure by the police to find the body and to prevent the escape of the murderer, together with the reasons therefor.

Second—Any constructive suggestions for the improvement of method, if such develop, based upon your study of this case. Very truly yours,
JOHN PURROY MITCHEL.

Wallstein's Plans Announced.

As soon as the Police Department inquiry was ordered yesterday by the Mayor Commissioner Wallstein gave over all other work in his office and began to devote himself to his new assignment. Mr. Wallstein began his investigation yesterday afternoon by going to Alfredo Cocchi's shop at 127th and Manhattan Streets, where he looked over the shop itself, the rear room in which Alfredo Cocchi evidently murdered the girl, the trap door through which the body was lowered to the basement, and the pit in which it was buried.

He then went with Inspector Faurot to the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau, which has been the headquarters of the police search for the missing girl and for Cocchi. Here Mr. Wallstein interviewed Acting Captain Cooper and took away with him in an automobile a number of books and reports describing police activities in the case. Soon after his designation by the Mayor, Commissioner Wallstein announced his plans in a formal statement, in which he said:

I shall begin the investigation immediately. The hearings will be open to the public and will begin tomorrow, Friday morning, at 10:30. The purpose of my investigation is to fix responsibility for the failure of the police to find the body and to prevent escape of the murderer, together with reasons therefor. To this end I shall conduct a public inquiry into all phases of the police handling of this case, so that all who have been guilty of misconduct, malfeasance, or negligence may be discovered and punished.

The witnesses who will be called at the first public hearing tomorrow morning, which will be held at my office, Room 1200, Municipal Building, will be Marie Cocchi, Acting Captain Cooper, Detective Sergt. Frank McGee, John L. LaGarenne, and the other police officers who had any relation to the case. Public hearings will be continued daily thereafter until the investigation is completed.

I have conferred with the District Attorney, and it has been arranged that my investigation will in no way conflict with his. Rather it will supplement his. If, in the course of my investigation, reason is developed for suspecting that any member of the Police Department has been guilty of crime, the evidence will be forthwith transmitted to the District Attorney.

Police Preparing Defense.

The detectives and police officials who worked on the case have been busy for several days preparing their defense against the charges of negligence or of deliberate failure to do their duty. The belief among the force is widespread that, even with every intention on the part of the City Administration to be fair. The situation is one which makes it almost inevitable that men in the lower grades would be those reported delinquent.

The defense of the detectives will be that they had to deal with a rare and obscure type of case, a "ripper" murder, and that there was nothing in their experience to help them in arriving at a correct conclusion. It will be argued that the detectives followed the correct method of dealing with a crime when they sought for a motive. They did not find the motive in this case, and no one else suspected what the motive was until the autopsy on the body revealed that the young woman was slain by an assassin of a kind rarely found in this country.

It will be argued in behalf of the detectives that they were correct in seeking for a motive within common experience to account for the disappearance of the girl. They sought to find out what Cocchi or any one else could have gained by spiriting away or murdering the girl. They thought he might have kidnapped her for a price, it will be argued, or that he might have been working with white slavers, but each of these theories and all others led to the theory that she had been taken to some other place and there killed or held a prisoner.

While Mrs. Humiston and others advocated digging up the cellar, and did find the body when detectives failed, it will be realized that no one was known to have suggested in advance of the autopsy that Cocchi was a criminal of the upper type. In support of this will be urged Mrs. Humiston's assertion that her own insistent demand for a search of the basement was not based on evidence which was open to the detectives, but was wholly intuitive.

In addition to this, it will be asserted by the police that the District Attorney's office carried on a long and elaborate investigation, with several detectives working under the direction of Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling; that this investigation, too, was based on a search for motive and led in all directions without producing any results. It will be asserted, also, that another fruitless investigation was conducted by trained detectives under William J. Burns and that this failed, too, because those detectives also sought to answer the question what the murder or kidnappers would gain instead of reaching the conclusion that the murderer was a rare type of criminal.

Detective Burns himself asserted yesterday that John T. Dooling had refused to have the cellar excavated on the ground that it was unnecessary, after Burns had asked that this be done. Mr. Burns said that Mr. Dooling had ridiculed the theory that the girl had met with foul play and insisted that she had gone away.

Mr. Burns said that his men had traced Cocchi from his shop to a place in West New York, N. J., but had been on the case too late to prevent him leaving the country.

"During our investigation of the case," said Mr. Burns, "we found that Cocchi had attacked a respectable married woman who went into his basement with her child when she was having some work done by Cocchi. She said afterward that the screams of the child were probably the only thing that saved her. Mr. Dooling knew about this case, but was still not willing to believe that Cocchi had committed murder in his basement."

The statement of Mr. Burns brings now the number of woman, besides the dead girl, who are known to have been viciously assailed by Cocchi in his shop or basement to four—Philippa Burèal, 15 years old, formerly of 111 Manhattan Street; another fourteen-year-old girl who has not been named, and two married women.

Mr. Burns added that he had been removed from participation in the search for the girl at the instigation of Mr. Dooling. Mr. Dooling denied these statements flatly.

"I had nothing to do with having him removed," he said. "These statements are false. It is not true that I was urged to dig up the cellar by Burns or that I ridiculed the theory of foul play or said that I thought the girl had run off."

Cocchi's Police Friendships.

The strongest evidence which came out yesterday to show Cocchi's influence with certain members of the motor cycle force was the statement of Mrs. Cocchi that her husband had told her that Motor Cycle Policeman William Eynon had given him a card of indorsement to save him from arrests by motor cycle policemen for speeding. This card read:

"Take care of Alfredo Cocchi. He's O. K. BILLY EYNON."

Eynon has admitted that he signed this. Mr. Swann said that on Feb. 28, less than two weeks after the murder of the girl, Mrs. Cocchi had testified under oath that her husband, while out on his motor cycle had been arrested twice for violations of city ordinances and that he had obtained the card from Eynon in order to gain his release, if policemen arrested him in the future, as a third arrest might result in the cancellation of his license.

The District Attorney's office began to go deeper yesterday into Cocchi's relations with motor cycle policemen. One thing done in this connection was the sending out of a general alarm for Edward Fish of 210 West Eighty-fifth Street, a private detective, who was in Cocchi's shop frequently and had been in his basement.

A great deal about Fish's activities in Cocchi's shop was told to the District Attorney by Henry Ankenmann, a youth employed by Cocchi at his West 127th Street shop and at his West Eighty-third Street shop. According to the boy's story, Fish seemed to have something to do with the power which Cocchi was supposed to exercise with the police for the purpose of saving chauffeurs and motor cycle riders from severe punishment if they were arrested.

Ankenmann gave Mr. Dooling the names of a number of motor cycle policemen with whom he said he had seen Fish. Fish, who was said once to have been a motor cycle policeman, became an operative for ex-Police Captain Al Cohen, who opened a private detective agency.

Ankenmann said yesterday he had never heard that Cocchi made motor cycle drivers give him money to exercise his alleged influence, and that he did not know that the source of Cocchi's supposed power was anything but old friendship for motor cycle policemen. Assistant District Attorney Dooling refused to say yesterday whether any evidence had come to light indicating that Cocchi extorted fees from motor cycle drivers who were in trouble with the police.

Ankenmann told Assistant District Attorney Dooling that he had not helped Cocchi to dig up the concrete pavement in the basement where the first hole there was excavated, but that he had helped Cocchi dig under the pavement. Cocchi said that he wanted this digging done, according to Ankenmann, because he wanted earth to fill in the floor of a path under the sidewalk. It was the evidence of this digging that led Mrs. Humiston to direct that the first excavations in the basement be made in the earth under the sidewalk. Nothing of importance was unearthed here.

The knife, with which it is believed the murder was completed after the girl's skull had been fractured, was identified by Ankenmann as Cocchi's. This was a long, sharpened table knife, with a metal handle, which was found in the yard in the rear of the basement where the body was disinterred. It was found rusted and covered with other encrustations which District Attorney Swann said had been found to be blood. Ankenmann said that he had seen the knife often and that Cocchi always kept it in a drawer of his desk on the street floor of his shop.

Ankenmann identified Victor Blady, who is held as a material witness, as a man frequently seen about the shop, and known by the name of "Jersey," from the fact that he lived at Edgewater, N. J. He also confirmed Blady's story that he had been there largely on account of the interest he took in the motor sled which Cocchi invented, built, and drove on Broadway last Winter.

Both the District Attorney and Mrs. Humiston were greatly interested in the story of Ankenmann of the digging in the basement, because it indicated the probability that Cocchi had dug the grave before he found the victim, in order to prepare for a speedy disposal of the body and the evidence.

Joseph Frank, a musician on Coney Island boats, who was the partner of Cocchi in some motor cycle transactions, also gave the names of three men who were frequenters of Cocchi's place. One of these men works in an inn near Grant's Tomb, and nothing regarding the other two was given out. All three will be questioned.

Under the direction of Inspector Faurot excavation began yesterday in the basement of the premises at 227 West Eighty-third Street, where Cocchi had a motor cycle shop from early in 1914 to November, 1915, when he moved into West 127th Street. The digging began in a dirt cellar in the rear of the shop occupied by Cocchi.

One curious circumstance arrested the attention of the diggers at the very beginning, when they were clearing litter away from the floor of the basement. Several old newspapers were piled on the floor. The one at the top was a copy of a morning newspaper of Feb. 16, three days after the girl's disappearance, containing her picture and description and an account of her disappearance after visiting Cocchi's shop.

The work in the basement began with the digging of a hole in the southwest corner, but an inspection of the walls later revealed an old door in the northeast corner which had been nailed up. Behind it were found plaster, ashes, and loose earth.

An effort will be made today to discover what is behind the door. The present owner of the shop said that this door had been nailed up and the passage behind it filled in while Cocchi was a tenant of the shop. At 5:30 o'clock the work of excavating was stopped. A curious crowd stood all day outside the shop, which is now an aquarium and bird store.

The police found yesterday that their heaviest task will be to burrow under the basement of Cocchi's former shop, on the northwest corner of Seventy-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. It was found that the address of 312 Amsterdam Avenue was one of Cocchi's former house addresses, but that his shop in 1913 and 1914 had been in the basement on the corner which is now occupied by the Colonial Café.

The basement has a floor of thick concrete. Much of it is hidden under a huge refrigerator, which reaches from the floor almost to the ceiling. This cannot be removed, and to tunnel under the basement with safety almost as much timbering would be required as is used in Subway construction.

Digging went ahead yesterday at Cocchi's shop in West 127th Street. The workmen there have enlarged the excavation where the body was found, and are tunneling in all directions. Their instructions are to excavate every square foot to bedrock or to a depth of five feet, or more, if any suspicious signs are found.

Guard Kept Over Miss La Rue.

The case of Miss Consuelo La Rue, the young woman who threw herself from the third story at 215 West Eightieth Street for the purpose, she said, of saving herself from men who sought to kill her for giving information regarding the body of Ruth Cruger, remained surrounded with uncertainty yesterday. Mrs. Humiston, Assistant District Attorney Rorke and others who have interviewed the woman and investigated her case could not tell what they knew about her, and steadfastly maintained a mysterious reserve.

Two policemen remained on guard over her. Detectives were kept at work verifying details of her story. Two policemen were stationed in charge of her apartment at 215 West Eightieth Street. At this address it was learned that the young woman frequently had talked over the telephone to a man whom she addressed as "Count" and that a calling card with a name prefixed by the title "Count" was found in her room. This was considered interesting, in view of the statement made by her to detectives that she had been drugged by a man who said he had a title.

Miss La Rue's statements were discussed yesterday afternoon at the District Attorney's office at a conference on plans to break up the white slave organizations, in which Mrs. Humiston, Deputy Police Commissioner Lord, Mr. Dooling, and Captain Costigan took part. Nothing was announced regarding the course they intended to pursue.

Governor Whitman, who was in this city yesterday, showed keen interest in the developments of the Cruger case, which may eventually come before him on a request for the appointment of a Commissioner, as in the case of the charges against District Attorney Swann, to sift the charges of negligence and connivance against the police.

SEEKS MISSING GIRL.

Mrs. Walsh Tells Police That Daughter Had Been Molested.

Mrs. Alice Walsh of 362 West Thirty-first Street reported last night to Captain Mead of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station that her daughter, Jennie, 19 years old, had been missing since Wednesday evening. The girl went out after dinner to register in the military census and then to go to a motion-picture theatre on Eighth Avenue.

Mrs. Walsh told Captain Mead that on June 10 Clifford Ponce, 24 years old, living in the same house, saw the Walsh girl talking to four young men at Thirty-fourth Street and Ninth Avenue. Ponce recognized them as disreputable characters, she said, and escorted the girl home. He immediately informed Mrs. Walsh of the occurrence.

On the next night while the girl was walking in Thirty-first Street toward her home one of the men with whom she had been talking on the preceding night, according to Mrs. Walsh, stopped her and told her he would give her a fine dress if she would go with him. Another man came up and took hold of her arm. She ran home and told her mother of what had happened.

Once since that time the girl had been molested, Mrs. Walsh said. Mrs. Walsh said that her daughter was employed as a clerk by a fashion publishing house.

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HOUSE REJECTS FOOD BILL AMENDMENTS

Continued from Page 1.

emergency as now faces the country, to seize the food of the nation and as a war necessity to distribute it, pay the owner just compensation, or, when such payment is declined, send the owner of the seized product to a jury to plead his cause," said Senator Lewis. "In addition, the President should be authorized to submit offenders guilty of monopolizing food to the degree of hungering the people by demanding excessively high prices to a court martial as military offenders, and there the bill should stop. There is no need for further legislation.

"This bill must—and I believe will—be amended to prevent the farm from being made the subject of seizure and confiscation, merely because the middleman is able by conspiracy to swindle both the farmer and the consumer. With a provision assuring the farmer exemption from interference in production, reserving the right of the Government to first appropriation of food products at a fair value, and then penalizing heavily any agency that attempts to get possession of these products for the purpose of holding up the Government and the people for extortionate prices, the bill will pass. All other details are burdensome and useless."

Senator Chamberlain conferred with several Senate leaders after the session today and felt greatly encouraged over the outcome of his talk. He found a disposition to reach an agreement on the bill and pass it quickly if modified so as to eliminate the confiscatory features.

Tentative Changes.

The changes in the bill tentatively agreed upon at the informal conferences of Senators included:

Elimination of the section authorizing the Food Administrator to requisition factories, mines, and other plants when he finds it necessary.

Elimination of provisions authorizing fixing of wages, including those of farm laborers.

Elimination of specific authorization to regulate consumption by rationing or control of individual meals.

Exemption of foodstuffs stored by producers from the anti-hoarding penalties.

Provision for control of foodstuffs purchases in this country, to prevent competition in buying between the Allies and the United States.

Further provisions to prevent hoarding or speculation in foodstuffs.

The arrangement for Herbert C. Hoover to appear again tomorrow before the Senate Agriculture Committee in explanation of the bill was abandoned late today. Senators on both sides agreed that any further examination of Mr. Hoover was unnecessary, though he may continue informal conferences with committeemen.

Food Problem Dominant.

The general debate in the House was concluded with an appeal by Representative Fess, Republican of Ohio, to enact the bill, despite the broad powers conferred upon the Executive. Mr. Fess said the food question was the supreme question of the war, and "if Italy, France, and England cannot be fed from this country, peace will be dictated to the people who are starved."

"With all my opposition to the drift toward centralization, with all my opposition toward giving too much power to the Executive, I shall vote for this bill as an emergency measure," said Mr. Fess. "I am not very much afraid of the statement that we are giving dangerous power to the President, and I have been one of the critics of the President in extending the Executive function over this branch.

"We have plenty of food here, but that does not solve the problem, unless we get food to the forces fighting our enemies. How can we prevent embarrassment of the armies through a campaign of starvation? If a nation is starved, its enemy has the most effective weapon there is, more effective than the weapons of modern warfare."

Mr. Fess said that Germany was playing her last card in the use of the submarine.

"In this war of attrition, which is now the professed method of ending it," he added, "the food question will go further in determining the result than any other item."

Mr. Fess said that if the allied nations starved, the British fleet would be demanded as the first price of peace, "and with the two navies under German control, our navy, brilliant as it is, would not last a week. Canada would be on the market, and we should have to defend American borders from attack by sea and land."

Criticism of Hoover.

Attacking the bill because it relates only to food and fuel and does not provide for control by the Government of other necessaries of life, Mr. Haugen spoke of Mr. Hoover as "an engineer, a man of splendid ability in his chosen profession, but not an expert in food or the production of food."

"Even if he were such an expert," the Iowa Congressman continued, "it would be impossible for him to attend to the thousands of details in the operation of mines, factories, and other plants and establishments, which attention is necessary in order to know whether the rates charged for food and fuel are unjust, discriminatory, or unfair. Hence he must delegate that duty to others supposedly competent to pass on all questions involved. And who are they?

"If the plan carried out by the National Council of Defense is adopted, selections will be made from those men engaged in the particular line of business to be investigated. The list of committees of the Council shows that Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio, is Chairman of Transportation and Communication and has a large number of other railroad Presidents associated. Elbert H. Gary is Chairman of the Committee on Steel and Steel Products, with such men as Mr. Schwab and Mr. Clarke members of the same committee. Mr. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, is Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Steel Distribution, and A. C. Bedford, President of the Standard Oil Company, is Chairman of the Co-operative Committee on Oil; with other oil Presidents associated. It is reported that one Julius H. Barnes of Duluth, who, I understand, is one of the largest operators on Boards of Trade and Exchanges, has been tentatively agreed upon as adviser to Mr. Hoover in determining the price of grain.

"So far as I know, all these men are excellent men; but they are only human, and naturally these Presidents and others interested in the large industries and trusts which it is sought to control are not likely to hold that the prices charged by or the practices of their own industries are wrong and unjust, or that they should be taken over and operated by the Government."

Calls the Bill "Idiotic."

When the Senate met there was only a sprinkling of Senators present. No one seemed disposed to talk on the Food bill. After an awkward wait, Senator Chamberlain arose and remarked that, unless the Senate was inclined to discuss the bill further, he would ask for a vote.

Immediately opponents of the bill scurried around for some one to talk. After a few minutes, Senator Sherman of Illinois, a strong opponent of the measure, appeared. Senator Sherman spoke from 12:30 until nearly 3:30, with hardly an interruption. He attacked the bill as "foolish, autocratic, confiscatory, unconstitutional, and idiotic." He read a newspaper report of a statement by the Food Controller in England that Great Britain looked to the United States to relieve it of its food predicament, and that he hoped Britain "would not look in vain."

"If the Allies, ever since January, 1915," Senator Sherman went on, "had not confiscated shiploads of food sent from this country, if they hadn't interfered with our legitimate trade by commandeering cargoes as they saw fit, I would be more impressed with this cry of Britain's Food Controller. England, after having neglected her own food resources, depends on the United States to help her out. Well, we'll do it, but we want to be sure, too, that we have enough for our own people to eat. We don't want to put a food dictator in who is merely going to ship cargoes over to Great Britain.

"When we are talking of food control, why not turn our energy just for a little time on the little shop dealers, who, like those in Washington I've run across, need a lot of watching. There's a heap of cheating going on in the little shops—cheating in putting spoiled fruit in the bottom of the bag, cheating in weight, cheating in every conceivable form.

"Now, suppose you try to regulate all these things—this food supply and all the rest of it that this bill contemplates. Why, it would take more men working at it than we'll have in our hosts in France that are going to fight the Kaiser. This Food bill doesn't go at it the right way. We don't need all this ponderous machinery. We don't need to be creating a lot of fat jobs to control our food problem.

Composed of "Fool Ideas."

"I am constrained to say there are more fool ideas wrapped up in this Food bill than have ever been put on paper before in any measure in Congress. I've got letters of protest from farmers all through the West saying that if this bill is passed it will ruin them. They think—and I believe they are right—that this bill is a clumsy thing that won't do anything much except let the Government interfere with the legitimate pursuit of farming and of business generally. The farmers want to know what we're aiming at with such a law as this. They think we've got a grudge against them, and I don't blame them for it.

"This bill is aimed at the 'rube' farmer. It seeks to fix a price at which he can sell his product. It seeks to put him under Government control that will tell him exactly what he must plant and, when he has gone to the trouble of growing it, when and where he shall market it and how much he shall get for it.

"In the cities you have this bill being supported by the union labor organizations because it fits their purpose. It puts the onus on the farmer and not on the city man. In the city he can be squeezed so the city man can be spared. The trouble with the farmer is that he hasn't any union organization. He has only himself.

"Union labor controls this Administration. Now, I want to see how many men are going to be conscripted who wear the union collar. You'll find that no union men go over to France who don't want to go.

"This Senate and House will pass anything that any labor union indorses and endeavors to thrust upon them, right or wrong," he shouted. "Organized labor controls legislation in this Administration and it did in the last. It dictates to Senators, while the farmers are unorganized."

Senator Sherman said he would vote for legislation to prohibit manufacture of foodstuffs into intoxicating beverages, but would vote against the pending bill unless its "blanket" powers were eliminated. Referring to the provision to "co-ordinate activities" of production, Senator Sherman said:

Attacks Administration.

"That's what is the matter with the man with St. Vitus's dance—he can't. That's what is the matter with this Administration. It has slumbered for four or five years. It was asleep when my neighbors were slaughtered in Mexico; when Belgium's women were driven into exile or worse; when treaties were held to be scraps of paper; when our men and women by hundreds were sent to the bottom of the sea; when our neutrality was shamelessly violated by our present allies—still the slumber proceeded, with international outrages unrebuked and unchecked.

"Why, this Administration reminds me of a balky horse—lazy, apathetic, indifferent and unsympathetic, with under unspeakable and outrage infinite. When it wakes up it is worse scared and doesn't have equine sense. We've now passed from apathy to hysteria; from individual liberty to food dictatorship.

"I anticipate this bill will be more popular in London than it will be in the United States at the November election in 1918 unless some of these provisions are changed."

A protest by New Jersey farmers, signed by John J. Mills of Hackettstown and mailed to Senator Frelinghuysen, was read into the record. In it the farmers criticised the proposal to fix a price for farm products. They wanted to know if a food dictator happened to fix a maximum price of $1.50 a bushel for wheat, now selling at $2.60, how they would be able to exist, with farm tools, labor, and everything else relatively higher. Their expenses would be up, they said, and their profits taken away. The New Jersey farmers maintained that if the food bill were passed as drafted it would drive them into bankruptcy.

Senator Reed plans to speak virtually all day tomorrow in opposition to the bill, and a dozen other Senators are preparing speeches which will insure continuance of general discussion until the middle of next week.

BRYAN URGES FOOD BILL.

Issues a Statement During Brief Stay in the Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21. — William Jennings Bryan stopped off in Washington today, called on the Russian War Mission, spoke at a rally in favor of the Red Cross War Fund, and issued a statement in support of the Administration Food Control bill, saying:

"War is not a normal condition. It is abnormal and requires extraordinary remedies. The farmers are urged to increase the food products and should be guaranteed against an inadequate price; without such guarantee they might be penalized for their patriotism. The consumers, too, deserve protection from food speculators.

"A Government that can commandeer the lives of its young men and call for the money of its older men should have power to protect the whole people from the greed of an unpatriotic few. I am not afraid to trust the President with the powers which the Food Administration bill proposes to confer. He acts in the daylight and without a selfish interest. No President would abuse such a power."

At the Red Cross rally he said in part:

"It seems to me that those of us, who are not enjoying the comforts of the fireside and are not called upon to bear the responsibilities of the men upon whom the burden falls most heavily, ought to be willing to do our part—the very easy part of helping to make the lot of the soldier as easy as possible when he is sick or wounded.

"The President is wearing a very heavy burden. No President has had weightier cares and the Senators and members of Congress, who are dealing with problems that are resulting from this war, have heavy cares and problems that are both difficult and delicate."

NOT A LITERAL EMBARGO.

Dr. Pratt Points Out Government Seeks to Ration Neutrals.

Dr. Edward Ewing Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, spent yesterday in New York working out plans for making this city the centre for the conduct of the export provisions of the Espionage and the Trading with the Enemy bill, about to become law. He deprecated published reports tending to create the impression that what was contemplated was embargo. There is no present intention, he said, of placing an actual embargo on exports to any neutral country unless there is specific evidence that such merchandise is finding its way into Germany.

"Shippers have become unduly alarmed," said Dr. Pratt. "This is a matter of regulation, or control, whereas an embargo literally means a complete stoppage of outward movement. The aim of the Government in putting the export clauses into effect will be to restrict as little as possible the normal course of commerce. We want, by way of illustration, to give Norway all we can, as well as other neutrals. In other words, what the Government has in mind is a fair deal all around."

Asked if the Government had arrived at a definite policy relative to rationing the neutral countries of Europe, Dr. Pratt replyied in the affirmative. He added, however, that it would be for President Wilson to decide just what the actual procedure would be. In this connection it is expected the President will shortly issue an executive order.

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MOST SELECT CLIENTELE. The hotel having a restricted patronage is conducted as a comfortable, attractive summer home for refined people. The morning musicals and evening dances in The Ball Room are most enjoyable functions.

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CHINA MAY SOON AID ALLIES.

Check on Internal Dissension Opens Way to Enter War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Chinese Legation announced today the receipt last night of the following cablegram from Dr. Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Foreign Minister:

"The Provinces of Yunnan and Canton have canceled their declarations of secession and are now supporting the Government. Differences that were threatening for some time are beginning to disappear."

The legation has received no information concerning when the new elections for Parliament will be held. Unusual importance will be attached to the elections, as the incoming Parliament will elect a new President, the term of President Li Yuan Hung expiring next Fall.

Only two members of the Li Government remain in the Ministry—Wu Ting Fang, Foreign Minister, and the Minister of Education. What the composition of the new Government will be is not known here. It is believed that no effort will be made to dislodge President Li Yuan Hung, as the compromise effected between the Military Governors and the President has averted war with the southern provinces.

It is said not to be the purpose of the militarists to await the election of the new Parliament before placing China by the side of the Allies in the war with Germany. Before the coup, virtually all details had been arranged for a declaration of war. The checking of the movement toward war was due to the contest between the Parliamentary Party and the Military Governors and followers of the deposed Premier, Tuan, as to who would be in control of the Government in war time. The contest having been decided in favor of the militarists, China's decision is expected soon to be announced.

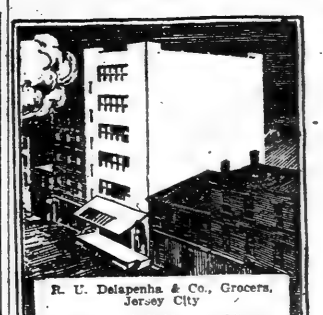
GERMAN LINER SEIZED.

Shipping Board Will Put the Kronprinzessin Cecilie Into Service.

BOSTON, June 21.—The North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie, in port here since the early days of the war, was seized today by Collector of Customs Billings and held for the United States Shipping Board, which will put her in seaworthy condition. The Collector's men relieved Deputy Marshals, in charge of the vessel since February as representatives of the Federal Court, before which was pending suit for damages instituted against the owners by two New York banks. Experts have reported to the court that it would cost about $110,000 to repair damage to the Cecilie caused by her crew under orders from Captain Charles Polack, her commander.

The seizure followed the signing of an order by Federal Judge Morton, directing that the steamship be returned to her owners. The order was signed upon receipt of the mandate of the United States Supreme Court, which recently held that the National City Bank and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York were not entitled to recover damages for the Cecilie's failure to deliver a shipment of gold bullion to Europe at the outbreak of the war. The ship, advised by wireless of hostilities, turned back on her voyage from New York for Plymouth and Cherbourg and put in at Bar Harbor, Me.

Next to the Hamburg-American liner Amerika, the Kronprinzessin Cecilie is the largest of the six German ships in this port. She registers 19,503 tons gross and is valued at $4,500,000.



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DEFEND HOFFMANN FOR PEACE ACTION

Germans Call Him "a Paragon of Neutrality," Tormented Over "Awful Bloodshed."

ATTACK SWEDISH SOCIALIST

They Accuse Branting of Working in England's Interest at the Stockholm Conference.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 21, (via London.)—While they were at first quite reserved, the German newspapers today are more outspoken in discussing the causes that brought about the resignation of Dr. Hoffmann from the Swiss Federal Council. They defend his action in backing Robert Grimm's propaganda for a separate peace between Russia and the Central Powers as actuated by true neutrality and a desire to end the general slaughter.

But they can't forgive the Swedish Socialist leader Branting, whom they accuse of conspiracy with English or Russian spies to steal Hoffmann's cipher message to Grimm and interpret it with a previously stolen key. They charge Branting with having sacrificed the Stockholm conference, of which he was one of the prime movers, when negotiations with the German Socialist delegation threatened to turn the results of that conference against English interests. It is asserted that he has never forgiven the Germans for the breaking out of the war in 1914, which caused great fear of Russia in Sweden and cost him the seat in the Stockholm Cabinet that was then almost within his reach. Ever since, his Berlin critics say, he has acted for the English in particular or the Entente in general.

The Zeitung am Mittag says that Andrew Bonar Law only a few days ago told the House of Commons that Branting was a trustworthy friend of the Entente and its only confidential agent at the Stockholm conference. This paper continues:

"We see the peace-loving Branting, who insists that the world shall continue to bleed for English interests, arraigned against the pacifist Hoffmann, who was actuated in his plans by his torment over the awful bloodshed."

Justify Hoffmann's Peace Move.

BERLIN, June 20, (via London, June 21.)—While the Hoffmann-Grimm incident has not called forth any official statement, it may be said that the Berlin press comment on it today coincides with the attitude of official circles by asserting that Dr. Hoffmann was acting wholly on his own initiative.

The editorials set forth that Dr. Hoffmann was fully within his rights as set forth in the Hague Treaty, which concedes to neutrals the right to intercede in behalf of peace. Dr. Hoffmann's assertion that the Germans are not contemplating an offensive on the Eastern front, owing to Russia's present attitude, is explained as being the natural deduction to be drawn from official and semi-official utterances made in the course of the last few weeks.

The Tageblatt deplores that the door through which a ray of peace sunshine might filter has been slammed shut through the brutality of the British war desires.

"But we wish to add," says the newspaper, "that the Hoffmann incident is not an affair into which German politics is to be dragged. It was a bit of crass nonsense when Robert Grimm was represented by hostile countries as a German agent. It is also still more nonsensical to stamp the former Swiss Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has always been a paragon of strictest neutrality, as a German agent."

The Lokal-Anzeiger concludes its editorial on the subject as follows:

"In view of the treatment accorded Dr. Hoffmann's agent in Petrograd, we would now welcome it with sincere relief if the German Government now should be convinced and see that it must wait until the Lvoff-Tseretelli-Kerensky Ministry makes direct or indirect peace proposals before it again declares or permits to be declared what it purposes to do or not to do toward Russia. The Russian Government is now adequately informed regarding the necessary basis for such peace proposals."

Swiss Envoy Reported Recalled.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, June 21.—According to a dispatch received by the Ekstra-bladet from Haparanda, on the Swedish-Russian frontier, Eduard Odier, the Swiss Minister at Petrograd, has been recalled in consequence of the Grimm-Hoffmann episode.

Ador Likely to Succeed Hoffmann.

BERNE, June 21.—Both houses of the Federal Parliament have been summoned for June 26 to elect a successor to Dr. A. Hoffman, Chief of the Political Department. The Liberal Centre group has offered the candidacy to Gustav Ador, who has asked for time to reflect on account of his position as President of the International Red Cross and for family reasons.

M. Ador has gone to Geneva to consult his political friends. Although no official decision has yet been reached, it seems probable that he will accept the office vacated by Dr. Hoffmann.

PARIS, June 21.—A dispatch to the Petit Journal says that it is asserted in financial circles that Dr. Hoffmann is director or President of several financial establishments closely related with large German banks. It is alleged that these concerns informed Dr. Hoffmann that their future would be gravely compromised if peace were not concluded in the near future.

The resignation of General Ulrich Wille, commander of the Swiss Army, is considered certain, according to a Geneva dispatch to the Journal. His name has been mentioned in connection with the Grimm-Hoffmann affair, and he was among those hissed at a protest meeting in Geneva last night.

The State Council of Geneva has presented to the Central Empires its regrets for the damage done to their consular buildings during the manifestations. The German Consul declared that he was satisfied.

GENEVA, June 21.—The benevolent attitude of the Entente Allies toward Switzerland in the Hoffmann affair is being commented upon with great appreciation by the Swiss press. Quiet has been restored in Geneva, although the police are still guarding the foreign consulates.

REPUDIATE DR. GOLDFARB.

Socialists Here Won't Sponsor 'Delegate' Who Calls Them Neutral.

STOCKHOLM, June 21.—Dr. Max Goldfarb, one of the self-styled American Socialists who have arrived here, declares in a report submitted to the Dutch-Scandinavian Committee that the American Socialist Party is strictly neutral. His report says:

"Although the United States is already in the war, I can say that the position of the American Socialist Party as a whole is strictly neutral and thoroughly international."

His report calls for the creation of a permanent Socialist Committee whose sole purpose shall be to work for a permanent peace. A second recommendation deals with the composition of the congress which will be called upon to settle the issues of the present struggle, and demands a "congress of representatives of the nations and not of the governments." Dr. Goldfarb continues: "The Congress should be formed upon the principle that terrible truth: Let the [illegible] as the [illegible] as

would make a repetition of this carnage impossible. Only a congress which represents the great masses of the people in general and the organized workers in particular will be powerful enough to do away with militarism, navalism, and secret diplomacy. The war was fought by the masses, and it is the sacred and inviolable right of the masses to conclude peace."

Dr. Goldfarb told the committee that he spoke in the names of Morris Hillquit, Victor Berger, and of the whole American Socialist Party, which, he said, "is heart and soul with you and will gladly abide by your decisions, tending to save the world from the horrors of war." His report declares further that the American Socialist Party has no quarrel with the workers of any country, and that there is no war feeling among the mass of the workers of America. It concludes:

"We say this in spite of the fact that Gompers pledged the full support of organized labor to the war, even before the war had been officially declared. * * * Messages from all parts of the country were brought to an emergency convention of the Socialist Party proving that the pledge of Gompers was in no way an expression of the sentiments of the workers of America. * * * The ruling class of America fears and hates the international conference, but the masses look at Stockholm with hope and confidence."

Three delegates from the Italian minority Socialist body, Deputies Labriola, Raimondo, and Lerda, and the Republican Deputy Cappa have arrived here.

CHICAGO, June 21.—At national Socialist headquarters here today it was said the Socialist Party of the United States had never taken action authorizing Dr. Max Goldfarb to speak or act for it at Stockholm.

MILWAUKEE, June 21.—"Reinstein, Goldfarb, and Davidovich do not represent the Socialist Party at the Stockholm conference," said Victor L. Berger, one of the accredited delegates to the Stockholm conference, who did not go because he did not receive his passport.

Mr. Davidovich, Berger said, was a citizen of Russia and claimed only to represent the Russian Jews, while Reinstein never was a member of the Socialist Party. Whether Goldfarb was a member of the party Berger did not know.

"I am sure, however, that none of them has a right to speak for our organization," Mr. Berger said.

SPLIT IN DANISH CABINET.

Conservatives Vainly Object to Stauning's Activities at Stockholm.

COPENHAGEN, June 21.—M. Rottboer, the representative of the Conservative Party in the Cabinet, has been asked to resign by the party executive. Premier Zahle has been notified that the Conservatives can take no responsibility for a Ministry of which T. Stauning is a member.

This is the latest development in the situation caused by the participation of M. Stauning, Socialist Minister, without portfolio, in the preliminaries to the Socialist conference at Stockholm. The Conservatives first requested Premier Zahle to dismiss M. Stauning on the ground that his action was inconsistent with the determination of the Scandinavian Governments to abstain for the present from peace mediation. The Premier refused.

He has now sent a long communication to the Conservatives in explanation of his refusal. He says that the Minister's participation in the preliminary discussions at Stockholm must be accepted by all parties, but that he will not take part in the final peace conference, where resolutions might be passed which it would be undesirable for a Minister to sign.

BLAME MORGAN FIRM FOR MARK'S DECLINE

Germans Accuse American Bankers of an "Offensive" to Depress Exchange Rates.

CHARGE IS RIDICULED HERE

Collapse Attributed to the Empire's Inflation Policy—Heavy German Gold Shipments Reported.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 21.—The Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung, the National Liberal and industrial organ, publishes an editorial on "the American offensive against the mark value," in which it remarks that when the ruthless submarine campaign began and America entered the war a new phase of the conflict developed, and a steady offensive against the mark was initiated by the Morgan firm, which threw enormous American holdings on the Dutch neutral market, which often sold at loss. On one day alone, it asserts, not less than 30,000,000 marks were dumped on the Rotterdam market by the Morgan agents.

The Zeitung says that by the breaking off of relations with South and Central America and China Germany's field for financial operations has been so decreased that restoration will be difficult, and that recent political developments have been shown to be advantageous for speculators. The slightest changes, it says, affect exchange, and the extensive smuggling trade on the Dutch frontier, which is paid for in paper money, sends large sums to Holland.

The Zeitung advocates the increase of prices for all German exports of coal, iron, &c., to neighboring countries, and the giving up of the 88 1-3 per cent. covering in the gold reserve for the benefit of exchange. This theory, it says, has been exploded, and there has been a large export of German gold. Yesterday's report of the Bank of the Netherlands showed a tremendous increase in the Dutch gold reserve.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns that exports of gold from Germany have taken place on a large scale this week, and that the improvement in the mark rate is probably due to this.

Bankers Ridicule "Offensive" Talk.

Bankers of this city have been moved to satirical comment of late on the attempts made by German newspapers to explain the decline of the reichsmark's value in neutral markets. It is said that the favorite explanation—that American banks are deliberately exerting pressure on the mark as a war measure—is clearly manufactured for German consumption. Use is made of statements of the sort, in banking opinion, for the purpose of drawing attention from the real economic influence of Germany's credit and currency inflation.

"There is no truth in talk of heavy sales of American-owned German securities in Amsterdam or other neutral cities," said a leading foreign exchange banker yesterday. "In the first place, American banks and investors sold out the bulk of their German bonds and stocks months before the United States entered the war; and, in the second place, it would be a difficult matter to get selling orders through the British censor, either by cable or mail. The chance would always be present that the proceeds of such sales would benefit the enemy.

"The trouble with the reichsmark in Holland and Switzerland is that Germany is on a paper basis, and the printing presses are working as fast as possible to keep the output of paper equal to the demand. There is no surprise attached to a depreciation of 47 per cent. from the normal value of the mark in Amsterdam; on the contrary, it would be distinctly surprising if the rate did not go down."

The shipment of gold from German banks to Holland is the first outward movement of the precious metal indicated in European news dispatches for many months. The Imperial Bank of Germany and associated institutions have made all possible efforts to increase their gold reserves, and the release of a round amount to the Bank of the Netherlands was taken in local banking circles yesterday to mean that the German financial leaders had been driven to extreme measures to support reichsmark exchange in the Dutch market.

ANGRY GERMAN WRITER ASSAILS TEUTONS HERE

Says the Fatherland Should Cast Out Those Who Are Loyal to America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 21.—A writer in the Deutsche Tageszeitung, discussing the attitude of German-Americans, remarks that it was once considered good form to admire America, but even then only in financial circles, where the Golden Calf was god. America was recommended to Germans as an example, even to the extent of suggesting the importation of skyscrapers.

"We have given ourselves great trouble," says the writer. "We have worked with exchange professors and counted on the German-Americans, and how is it now? Those who were well informed warned us. The German-American press, it is true, upheld Wilson's peace proposals and neutrality policy."

Then he argues that experienced observers predicted that the Germans in America would become Anglicized after the entry of America, and says that ever since the declaration of war by the United States it has been evident from the meagre news received here that a complete change has taken place, and the "honest Germans" remain silent.

The Kreuz-Zeitung is much incensed at reports that New York German societies are even organizing regiments to fight against Germany. It asserts that people who change their politics for financial reasons are no loss to Germany, and says it is probably for this reason that Germans have never cut much figure in America.

"If the former Germans feel themselves full-blooded Americans it is their own affair; only we must be careful to have nothing more to do with them," the article concludes.

GREAT BATTLE RAGING ON TRENTINO FRONT

AMSTERDAM, June 21.—The Cologne Gazette's correspondent on the Tyrolean front says that the new battle on the Seiza Communi Plateau has assumed extraordinary dimensions. Drumfire continued the whole night, reaching such violence in the morning that the mountains in all Southern Tyrol re-echoed. The battle, says the correspondent, extends along the entire front from the Sugano Valley to Asiago.

VIENNA, June 21, (via London.)—The official report from General Headquarters reads:

After twenty-four hours of artillery preparation, an Italian infantry attack on Seiza Communi Plateau began early yesterday morning, and was carried out with the greatest display of effort, especially on the northern wing in the region of Monte Ferno and the frontier ridge.

HUNTING U-BOATS SPORT FOR OUR TARS

United States Destroyer Fleet in British Waters Keeps Everlastingly at It.

GETS LOTS OF EXCITEMENT

Sweeps Seas for Periscopes, Rescues Crews of Torpedoed Ships and Convoys Merchantmen to Safety.

BASE OF THE AMERICAN FLOTILLA IN BRITISH WATERS, June 21, (by The Associated Press.)—The old American doctrine of keeping everlastingly at it perhaps has never been better illustrated than here, the port from which the American tars are working day and night against the German submarine menace. This was the impression obtained by the correspondent who today made an inspection of torpedo boat destroyers that happened to be in the sheltered waters. They gave the appearance of being ever ready for any eventuality.

A majority of the American boats were out sweeping the seas for the elusive periscopes, picking up crews of ships that have been torpedoed, or convoying merchantmen safely through the U-boat infested areas. Those in port had just returned for a brief respite from their vigil after having been relieved by other units.

One destroyer inspected had the good fortune to be able to bring back crews of two torpedoed merchantmen. She had been out five days. The shipwrecked sailors were picked up the fourth day out, and had the unique experience of joining in a lookout for their very rescuers. It took days before the destroyer returned to its base.

Despite her battles with hard weather this particular member of Uncle Sam's Navy looked as fit as any of the other destroyers anchored in these waters. Her brasswork glistened in the sunshine, and her decks were as clean as a good housewife's kitchen.

The commander of the destroyer left unfinished a game of chess to show the correspondent the fine points of his ship. Although work was going on all about, it was being done in an exceedingly quiet and orderly manner. The crew, a majority of them mere boys, were contentment personified. The commander, stern but kindly, referred to the crew as "my boys" with pride. "They are the most alert sailors in the world," he added, beaming on his listener.

The destroyer carried five 4-inch guns, which are of the type used mostly on destroyers. A gunner explained all about one in the bow, handling it like a plaything. He called many parts "gadgets," and then explained that it was hard to define the word "gadget," but that in naval parlance it meant anything for which there was no other name.

Ten feet behind the guns were cases of shells, each shell weighing sixty pounds. When firing upon a submarine the shells are passed by hand to the gunners—no small task when the sea is rolling. The man at the gun is equipped with a headgear like that worn by telephone girls, through which he receives sighting directions from the officer on the bridge and through speaking tubes.

These "voice tubes," as they are called, run to all the guns, but take most circuitous routes, running way below decks to escape damage by shells to the upper part of the ship. On different parts of the gun deck were three innocent-looking canvas-covered boxes, each containing six fully-loaded rifles, eighteen in all.

"They are for unwelcome boarding parties," said the Commander, "and crews are assigned to them."

Then there were numerous torpedo tubes, which are always loaded. It is not violating the rules of censorship to say that this craft is of the 1,000-ton class, and carried a crew of ninety-five, who are like a great, happy family. The officer said there was surprisingly little homesickness among the youngsters, who, while they have been in the navy long enough to be experts, have never before been so far from home waters. There is no mistaking the good relations which exist between officers and men.

"We invite questions and suggestions from our men," said one of the officers.

"We want them to feel that no one is ever too old to learn."

The men are always eager to greet visitors, and the correspondent gave them the first news of the success of the military registration in America and the oversubscription of the Liberty Loan, the former tid-bit of information seeming to make them very happy indeed. The personal touches of the cordial greetings extended to Major General Pershing and his pioneer force on their way through England were also appreciated.

In these days of censorship it was rather a surprise to learn that the men receive their mail uncensored from the folks back home. It arrives about every ten days in bags sealed in the United States. It is not the same with their mail to America, which is censored not only by their own censor aboard each ship, but also by the British censor ashore. But so far as could be learned there was no complaint and this system is working exceedingly satisfactorily.

The men sleep on berths suspended from the walls, which can, when not in use, be closed, much after the fashion of a folding bed. When submarined crews are rescued the sailors willingly give up their "comfy berths." The messrooms are about the cleanest places aboard destroyers, the hatwood tables and floors looking as if they had been scrubbed dry a moment before. The food also is plentiful and of good quality, most of it coming from the United States.

In fact, the life of the American sailor here is most enjoyable, the majority of them regarding their sojourn in British waters as only another great experience in their interesting lives.

RESCUED SEAMEN GRATEFUL.

Briton Praises Gallantry and Kindness of Our Bluejackets.

BASE OF THE AMERICAN FLOTILLA IN BRITISH WATERS, June 20, (by The Associated Press.)—"We owe our escape from a watery grave to the bravery of your men," was the parting word of the second officer of a rescued British merchant crew to the commanding officer of an American destroyer which arrived here this morning with the survivors.

The destroyer was able to find one boatload of nineteen men. A second boat containing eighteen men is missing and it is feared has been lost. Six members of the engine-room crew were killed when a torpedo struck the ship without warning several hundred miles from the nearest land.

"We were torpedoed at 6 o'clock Monday morning," the Second Officer told the correspondent, "the explosion tearing a hole through the ship and causing her to sink in fifteen minutes. Two boats got away, but soon became separated, and we fear one has gone down.

"After we were out nearly twenty hours and were enduring awful hardships, we were hailed by an American destroyer. I tell you Old Glory never looked so good to me before. We were treated with the utmost kindness, by the American tars and were their guests the whole day before they brought us in. We feel that we owe our lives to the bravery of these boys from the States, who are daily proving their reputations as sailors and good sportsmen."

The survivors were sent to a sailors' home here, while the Captain made a report to Vice Admiral Sims as Acting Commander of the British forces in these waters.

James F. Powers of Naugatuck, Conn., the only American among the crew of fifty-four rescued by an American destroyer after thirty hours afloat, told the correspondent that the Germans jeered at their victims.

"I was painting a winch in the forepart of the ship," he said, "when an explosion threw me off my feet. It was my first intimation that we were torpedoed. I ran aft. There was wreckage all about, and the crew getting into the boats. The torpedo hit the engine room and forced the cargo up through the hatches. Several of the engine room crew were killed, and I heard that several others were unable to get out of their bunks.

"All those alive after the explosion got away in four boats. The remaining boats were cut loose, so as not to go down with the ship. All this time we saw no submarine, but when forty yards from the sinking ship a submarine appeared alongside of us, her crew crawling out of the conning tower and laughing at our predicament.

"We feel very grateful to our rescuers, and no words of mine can adequately describe the seamanship and hospitality of the Americans.

As in the case of other wrecked mariners, Powers and his shipmates were taken charge of by the Sailors' Society upon their arrival here.

FRENCH RECOVER LOST AISNE GROUND

Continued from Page 1.

come active on a wide front until clearer observation conditions prevailed in the evening. The battle continued locally also after nightfall.

In the neighborhood of the coast a night surprise attack resulted in a number of British being brought back as prisoners. At Hooge, east of Ypres, strong reconnoitring advances by the British were repulsed yesterday and early today. At Vermelles and Loos, also, enemy enterprises failed.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince—At Vauxaillon, northeast of Soissons, after short but strong minefire preparations, companies of the Rhineland, Hannoverian, and Brunswick regiments yesterday stormed the French positions on a width of 1,500 meters. The assault on the enemy line, which was broken, was well supported by tried troops, artillery, and aviators, and took the enemy completely by surprise. Some of our troops penetrated the communication trenches to the enemy's reserves and took a number of prisoners there also.

The losses to the enemy were heavy. More than 160 prisoners and sixteen machine guns were brought back. Some mine throwers were blown up. A violent French counterattack was repulsed in the captured trenches.

Northwest of the Hurtebise farm the enemy prepared with a strong and effective fire for an enterprise, the execution of which was frustrated by our destructive fire.

On the western bank of the Suippes the artillery activity was very lively in the evening.

In Eastern Champagne and on the western slopes of the Argonne our thrusting troops brought back several prisoners from the French lines.

The supplementary official communication issued this evening says:

There was lively fighting activity in the morning southwest of Lens, near Vauxaillon and southeast of Nauroy.

Otherwise there is nothing to report.

BRITISH HAVE WHIP HAND NOW

With Dominating Positions Won, Their Casualties Are Much Fewer.

LONDON, June 21.—With the recent captures in the Messines region, the British now hold all the vantage points along their line on the Franco-Belgian front, as the result of which there has been an enormous decrease in British casualties, said Major Gen. F. B. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations at the War Office, in a talk with The Associated Press.

General Maurice pointed out that when the Germans were stopped in their drive on Calais early in the war they decided on defensive warfare in the west, and established themselves on such dominating heights as those of the Somme and of Messines.

"All these positions have now been wrested from the Germans," continued General Maurice. "Our western front is approximately 180 kilometers long, and we are in the German trenches for this entire length, with the exception of a few sections which total about twenty-five kilometers. Naturally, since we now hold the dominating positions, there is an enormous reduction in our casualties."

General Maurice contradicted current reports that the Germans had drawn large forces from the eastern front to take part in the fighting in France.

"The fact is," added the General, "that there has been no considerable movement of German troops from the east to the west. The Germans have sent fresh units to the western front, but these were made up largely of men called to the colors recently. The Germans have been using the people in the occupied territories to displace laborers at home, who are thus released for the army."

GERMANS LEARNING TRUTH.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, June 21, (by The Associated Press.)—Because of the comparative quiet which reigns along the western front German prisoners taken in nightly raids say they are being told anew that the allied offensive is definitely ended. However, they have been told this so often now that they no longer believe what their officers tell them.

According to officer prisoners there is pathetic nervousness all along the German line as to where the British will strike next. These officers frankly say that they, as well as the higher command, thought that the British, having chosen the Arras battlefield for the beginning of their offensive, would have to continue the fight there, and that preparations necessary to a modern offensive made it virtually impossible to shift the front of attack, once it had been selected.

There followed the attack on the Messines Ridge to upset this theory, however, so that now the Germans do not know just what to expect. Prisoners from the ranks say they have been told that the British attacks on the Messines Ridge were wholly repulsed, but that the truth is beginning to filter into the German Army organization and to be appreciated at home, despite the efforts of the German press to conceal the fact and the significance of the British victory.

The Germans are still resorting to the use of dummy guns and dummy gun flashes, both in an attempt to conceal their real gun positions and to deceive the infantry as to the amount of the artillery support available. Many dummy guns were found during the German retreat from the Somme, and now more are being discovered in the Messines-Wytschaete area.

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RUSSIAN ENVOY SAYS ALL WORK FOR WAR

Continued from Page 1.

participation in the war, the Provisional Government is steadily gaining in strength and activity. The latest reports demonstrate that the new Government has the capacity to carry on its work with vigor along practical lines and is exercising real power, which is daily increasing. Such power is based on the general confidence and full and whole-hearted support accorded to the new coalition Ministry.

"The participation in the new Government by new members who are active and prominent leaders in the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has secured full support from the democratic masses. The storm in which such leaders as M. Kerensky and M. Gretelli and others are held among the working classes and soldiers is contributing to the strength and stability of the new Government.

The Constitutional-Democratic Party, the Labor Party, the Socialist-Populists, and, excepting a small group of extremists, the Social Democrats—all these parties, embracing the vast majority of the people, are represented by strong leaders in the new Government, thereby securing for it authority. Firmly convinced that unity of power is essential, and casting aside class and special interests, all social and political elements have joined in the national program which the new Government proclaimed and which it is striving to fulfill.

Program the Cabinet Proclaimed.

"This program reads:

"The Provisional Government, rejecting, in accord with the whole people of Russia, all thought of separate peace, puts it openly as its deliberate purpose the promptest achievement of universal peace; such peace to presume no dominion over other nations, no seizure of their national property nor any forced usurpation of foreign territory; peace with no annexations or contributions, based upon the free determination by each nation of its destinies.

"Being fully convinced that the establishment of democratic principles in its internal and external policy has created a new factor in the striving of allied democracies for durable peace and fraternity of all nations, the Provisional Government will take preparatory steps for an agreement with the Allies founded on its declaration of March 27. The Provisional Government is conscious that the defeat of Russia and her allies would be the source of the greatest misery, and would not only postpone but even make impossible the establishment of universal peace on a firm basis.

"The Provisional Government is convinced that the revolutionary army of Russia will not allow the German troops to destroy our allies on the western front and then fall upon us with the whole might of their weapons. The chief aim of the Provisional Government will be to fortify the democratic foundations of the army and organize and consolidate the army's fighting power for its defensive as well as offensive purpose.

"The last decision of the Russian Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, the decision of the All-Russian Peasant Congress, the decision of the Duma, the voice of the country as expressed from day to day by almost the entire Russian press, in resolutions adopted at different conferences and congresses—all these confirm their full support to this national program and leave not the slightest doubt that Russia is decided as to the necessity to fight the German autocracy, until the conditions for a general and stable peace in Europe are established.

"Such decision is becoming more and more evident each day by practical work and results and shows itself in the pressing and rapid reorganization of the army which is now being fulfilled under the firm and efficient measures adopted by Minister Kerensky.

"The Russian people thoroughly understand and are fully convinced that it is absolutely necessary to root out the autocratic principles which underlie and are represented by German militarism and which threaten the peace, the freedom and the happiness of the world. The Russian people feel most keenly that no stable peace can be secured until the German autocratic principles are destroyed and that otherwise the revolution will have been in vain and its achievements will perish.

"New Russia in full accord with the motives which impelled the United States to enter the war, is striving to destroy tyranny, to establish peace on a secure and permanent foundation and [illegible]

litical unity which has been crystalized in Russia and around which a national program has been developed. To our host of friends in the United States we appeal, and without distinction of party or class we will work hand in hand for the common cause."

Mission's Program of Work and Visits.

The Russian mission today began active work on the problems it will seek to solve in conferences with American officials. Tonight the President gave a dinner at the White House in honor of the mission. Sunday they will go to Mount Vernon on the Mayflower.

The House of Representatives today agreed to invite the mission to the Capitol to meet members of that body informally on Saturday. The House will recess half an hour as it did in the case of the British and French missions. Representative Siegel of New York, who arranged the reception, informed the House that noon, Saturday, was an hour satisfactory to the State Department. On Tuesday M. Bakhmetieff will address the Senate.

William Jennings Bryan called on the Russian mission today, as did also Henry P. Davison of the Red Cross War Council. He discussed American aid in regard to shortage of medical supplies, physicians, and ambulances at the Russian front. Secretary Baker and Major Gen. Bliss, Chief of Staff of the Army, returned the mission's calls of yesterday.

The Russians paid their respects to the Belgian war mission this afternoon, and called on Speaker Clark at the Capitol.

DEMAND ATTACK AT ONCE.

Workmen's and Soldiers' Congress Forms a "War Cabinet."

LONDON, June 21.—Dispatches from Petrograd to the Exchange Telegraph Company say that the Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates from the whole of Russia yesterday voted confidence in the Provisional Government and unanimously passed a resolution demanding an immediate resumption of the offensive and the reorganization of the army.

A war Cabinet was formed including the leaders of the Russian Army and Navy and technical representatives.

The railway men on the first section of the Nicholas Railway, which connects Petrograd and Moscow, have gone out on strike. The remainder of the railway men are said to be opposed to like action. The men struck without awaiting the award of a commission that had been appointed to examine their claims.

The Government has issued an appeal to the people to remain calm, in view of a possible extension of the strike.

REIGN OF TERROR IN TOMSK.

Troops Kill 20, Arrest 2,300 Anarchists and Released Criminals.

PETROGRAD, June 21.—Martial law has been proclaimed in Tomsk, western Siberia, because of wholesale murders and robberies committed by criminals who had been granted amnesty and had joined the forces of the militant anarchists. More than 1,500 of these pardoned criminals have been arrested, with about 800 others. Twenty persons were killed and a number wounded.

The arrests followed the exposure of a plot to plunder all the banks and shops and assassinate the leaders of civic organizations. The 800 associates of the criminals were dragged from the haunts of the latter. The casualties occurred when some resistance was offered to the arrests.

END "REPUBLIC" BY FORCE.

Russian Troops Kill Eight, Wound Many at Kirsanoff.

Cabling under yesterday's date the Petrograd correspondent of The Jewish Daily Forward says:

"For the first time since the inception of the revolution the Provisional Government was compelled to use force to maintain order while Government troops were arresting the leader of the 'Republic' of Kirsanoff, in the Province of Tambov, which refused to recognize the authority of the Government. The leader's followers organized resistance, and in the skirmishing which followed eight persons were killed and many wounded.

"The conference of the Social Revolutionary Party has decided by a majority of two votes to exclude War Minister Kerensky from the Central Committee of the party. Kerensky has been a member of the party for many years. He represented it in the Duma, and was [illegible] of the Provisional Government.

"However, no conclusions should be drawn from this fact as to Kerensky's popularity with the rank and file of the party, as his appearance at the All-Russian Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates now being held in Petrograd is always the signal for the greatest enthusiasm."

ROOT HARD AT WORK.

Has Long Conferences with Foreign Minister, Who Is Ill in Bed.

By HERBERT BAILEY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 21.—The work of the Root Mission has assumed a more definite and concrete character. Mr. Root was in conference almost all of yesterday and today with Foreign Minister Terestchenko, who, unfortunately, is confined to his bed. The aims of the war, the definition of Russia's standpoint toward the Allies and the question of financial assistance from America were, I understand, the chief matters discussed.

Meanwhile Messrs. Bertron and McCormick are in close touch with the Finance Ministry. Messrs. Duncan and Russell are due to meet M. Skoboleff, the Minister of Labor, this afternoon.

GIRLS SHAVE HEADS, TRAIN HARD TO FIGHT

Russia's "Command of Death" Also Sleep on Bare Boards and Endure Rigid Discipline.

PETROGRAD, June 21.—The "Command of Death," which is the official title of the women's regiment raised by the twice wounded girl officer Vera Buitchkareff, will be reviewed today by Minister of War Kerensky. The regiment will have its first public parade on Sunday and will leave in a fortnight for the front, probably for the Minsk sector.

The Associated Press correspondent who visited the barracks in Torgvaya Street found posted at the gate a little blue-eyed sentry in a soldier's khaki blouse, short breeches, green forage cap, ordinary women's black stockings, and neat shoes. The sentry was Marya Skryaloff, daughter of Admiral Skryaloff, former commander of the Baltic Fleet and Minister of Marine.

Inside there were four large dormitories, the beds without bedding and strewn with soldiers' heavy overcoats. In the courtyard 300 girls were at drill, mostly between 18 and 25 years old, of good physique, and many of them pretty. They wore their hair short or had their heads entirely shaved. They were drilling under the instruction of a male Sergeant of the Volynsky regiment and marched to an exaggerated goosestep.

Commander Lieut. Buitchkareff explained that most of the recruits were from the higher educational academies or secondary schools, with a few peasants, factory girls, and servants. Some married women were accepted, but none who had children. The girl commander said:

"We apply the rigid system of discipline of the pre-revolutionary army, rejecting the new principle of soldier self-government. Having no time to inure the girls gradually to hardships we impose a Spartan régime from the first. They sleep on boards without bedclothes, thus immediately eliminating the weak. The smallest breach of discipline is punished by expulsion in disgrace.

"The ordinary soldier's food is furnished by the guards' equipage corps. We rise at 4 and drill daily from 7 to 11 and again from 1 to 6. The girls carry the cavalry carbine, which is five pounds lighter than the regular army rifle. On our first parade I requested any girl whose motives were frivolous to step out. Only one did so, but later many who were unable to stand the privations left us.

"We are fully official and are already entered on the list of regiments. Uniforms and supplies are received from the Ministry of War, to which we render account and present reports. Yesterday the commander of the Petrograd military district reviewed us and expressed his satisfaction. I am convinced that we will excel the male fighters."

Asked as to the attitude of the male army, Commander Buitchkareff said that only the Volynsky regiment, which led the Petrograd revolution, was really favorable.

The regimental clerk is Mme. Barbara Rukovishikoff, editor of the weekly Woman and Economy and author of some admirable short stories. She said that Miss. Kerensky intended to join the regiment, not as a soldier, but as a

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Bat Ties from newest two-tone plain Silks.	.50
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CROWDS AGAIN REND SUFFRAGE BANNERS

Mrs. Dee Richardson Leads Attack on Pickets at White House Gates.

POLICEWOMAN SEIZES HER

Another Inscription Aimed at Wilson and Root Destroyed to Prevent More Disorder.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Pickets of the Woman's Party at the gates of the White House today were handled roughly again by crowds in resentment of their action yesterday in displaying before the Russian War Mission a banner bearing an inscription charging that President Wilson and Elihu Root were deceiving Russia.

A woman led an attacking party early in the afternoon which tore to shreds some of the banners borne by the suffragist pickets. A duplicate of the one destroyed yesterday, bearing the accusation against the President and Mr. Root, was seized and destroyed by the local police as it was being borne toward the White House later in the day from the headquarters of the Woman's Party, half a block away.

One arrest was made. Mrs. Dee Richardson of this city, who led the assault on the pickets in the early afternoon, was taken into custody by the police, but was released later. Her arm was bloody from scratches.

The suffragists had planned to make another demonstration at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, when Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House is crowded with department employes going home, but the police kept the crowds moving, and the suffragists announced that they would not perform again today. Several thousand persons gathered on the side of Pennsylvania Avenue opposite the White House gates and waited for something to turn up. Many policemen were on duty in the vicinity, and a policewoman who had arrested Mrs. Richardson in the morning stood near the east main gate. A police patrol wagon was kept all day near the scene.

Arrest of Pickets Demanded.

Five business men called on United States District Attorney Laskey in the afternoon and demanded the arrest of the pickets who had displayed the offending banner. "I promised them I would take the matter under consideration," said the District Attorney after the call. "They did not name any of the women, nor did they specify the particular statutes under which they thought I should proceed. We discussed the matter in a general way and I told them I would give it further attention."

Though Mr. Laskey would not commit himself, the impression at the Court House is that the District Attorney's office, like the police department, has been requested by the President not to take any legal action against the suffragists without consulting him. The only action taken thus far has been to increase the police protection around the White House for the purpose of preventing a repetition of the disorderly scenes of yesterday and today.

Policemen assigned to extra duty in front of the White House began to arrive at 4:15 o'clock. This was in anticipation of the exodus of Government clerks, the matinée crowds, and others, who flock by the White House in droves every afternoon after 4:30. There had been threats of renewing the trouble, but the presence of the police had a sobering effect. The suffragists were on duty at both gates with banners, but none of them carried the offensive allusion to the President and Mr. Root. The policemen stood about twenty feet apart along the curbing all the way between Jackson to Madison Places. No one was allowed to stand except the suffragists who carried the banners and the khaki-clad regulars now stationed on guard duty day and night around the White House grounds.

Banners Torn to Pieces.

The first attack was made at 12:40 o'clock in the afternoon. The suffragist banners were ripped from their poles and torn to bits. It was then that Mrs. Richardson, who lives in the Cliffburne apartments, was arrested by Mrs. Farling, a policewoman, after the banners had been torn and a riot call had been turned in by Captain Sullivan of the White House force, who found his handful of men unable to cope with the growing crowd of 5,000. No charge was placed against Mrs. Richardson, and her release soon followed.

The suffragists who upheld the banners were Mrs. Catherine Heacox of Washington and Miss Hazel Hunkins of Montana. They stood at the east gate. "I'll spit on those banners if you men will follow me," said Mrs. Richardson, but the men who were near her showed no disposition to follow, and Mrs. Richardson walked away. Later she returned and walked up to the two suffragists, told them they were committing a treasonable act, and, suddenly seizing Mrs. Heacox's yellow banner, tossed it to the pavement. Three men also clutched it, but Mrs. Richardson again obtained possession of the banner, and, snapping the staff, trampled the suffragist emblem in the dust and returned afresh to the charge. Miss Hunkins, who appeared to be not more than 21 years old, faced the crowd gamely. She stood on the stone base of the White House fence and lifted her banner aloft, to preserve it from the threatening crowd. Mrs. Heacox, who had lost her banner, was standing beside Miss Hunkins.

When Mrs. Richardson plunged toward Miss Hunkins the latter clutched the White House fence and tried to toss the banner over into the grounds. Mrs. Richardson sprang to the fence, caught Miss Hunkins around the waist, got one hand on the banner, and dragged the Montana girl toward the sidewalk. Mrs. Richardson tore the banner, while the crowd shouted approval.

Calls Women Traitors.

"Who are you?" clamored a dozen reporters.

"I'm Mrs. D. W. Richardson," was the reply. "I'm from Missouri and have never shown the white feather. I will fight for my country and let no one stand in front of the White House and taunt our President with such treasonable sayings as have been printed on these banners. These women are a bunch of traitors. I'll tear down every flag they put up."

The crowd had been stirred by this time and wanted to see Mrs. Richardson continue her work. "Traitors!" "Disgrace to womanhood!" and "Tear down all the banners!" were shouted at the suffragist pickets. Mrs. Richardson suddenly whirled about and hurried toward the northwest gate, where two more suffragists were on picket duty with banners. The pickets there were Miss Lillian Crane and Mrs. E. R. Graham, holding the regulation suffrage picket banners, on which were not the objectionable inscription about Russia, but sentiments such as "What will you do for women, Mr. President?" All the crowd wanted was a leader. It trailed behind Mrs. Richardson toward the northwest gate. There she tried to tear down a suffrage banner but failed.

Soon she was seized by a large woman, who clutched her by the throat. The large woman was Mrs. Farling, a policewoman. Mrs. Farling wore no badge of authority at the time, and it was not until afterward that Mrs. Richardson learned that she was in the hands of an agent of the law. Mrs. Farling pushed Mrs. Richardson through the crowd away from the White House. After this the excitement subsided for a time.

Police Destroy Inscription.

The destruction of the banner bearing the statement that President Wilson and Envoy Root were deceiving Russia took place later in front of the headquarters of the National Woman's Party, in Madison Place. A crowd of several hundred persons cheered the police as the banner was borne to the ground and destroyed. The crowd took no part in destroying the standard.

Shortly before 3 o'clock Miss Lucy Burns of New York and Miss Katherine Morey of Boston appeared at the entrance of the suffrage headquarters holding the banner above their heads. It was made of white oilcloth, on which was written in black paint the offending inscription. The two women stepped to the sidewalk, and immediately a squad of uniformed policemen and plain clothes men advanced toward them. Lieutenant James Hartley ordered them to return to the building with the banner, and upon their refusal the police seized the oilcloth and stripped it from the pole.

A crowd of men, women, and boys surged around the policemen and fought for pieces of the tattered oilcloth. Detective Sergt. Guy Burlingame emerged from the crowd with a badly battered straw hat and with his clothing disheveled, while under his arm he held most of the tattered banner. Inspector Boyle, Captains Sullivan and Doyle, Lieutenant Hartley, and several Sergeants, with squads of patrolmen, had difficulty in dispersing the crowd.

Lieutenant Hartley said he tried to prevent the banner from being displayed because he believed it would provoke disorder and probably cause injury to the women who carried it. The suffragists said they were merely planning to have the banner photographed. A photographer was near by with his camera.

Mrs. Abbey Scott Baker, General Press Chairman of the Woman's Party, in a statement issued a short time after the riot, disclaimed responsibility for any part in it.

"We are merely trying to make the Russians convince President Wilson of the principle of the statement that he made to Mr. Balfour when he said that Ireland ought to have home rule," she said. "We are parading our banners under police sanction, and if weak-minded persons start riots, it is no fault of ours."

Miss Lucy Burns, member of the Executive Committee of the Woman's Party, said:

"The appeal of American women at the very gates of the White House, to the envoys of the Russian nation, rang across the country and was echoed in far-off Russia itself. We who are struggling for liberty take the hand of Russia and ask her to help us. Russia is in truth 'mighty to save.' At this moment she has enormous power over our Government, in the only way it is possible to have power over a Government, she has something to give which it needs. We ask Russia to ask our Government for the liberty of American citizens."

WOMEN HERE DISAPPROVE.

Miss Hay Sees Harm to Suffrage—Mrs. Catt Protests.

"There is a general feeling of disgust and annoyance among New York suffragists at the action of the women pickets at the White House," Miss Mary Garrett Hay, head of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, said yesterday. "Men, too, who are interested in suffrage have been calling me up to ask if we could not go down to Washington and put a stop to it. People do not seem to realize that we are not connected in any way with the body of suffragists who have been displaying the banners, and we hope that the men of New York will realize it when they come to vote on suffrage next November.

"We are working hard, taking part in all forms of activity that will aid the country, and this something like this happens and people do not know we are not responsible. I do not believe in picketing and I do not believe it aids the suffrage cause. It shows lack of knowledge of human nature. People do not like to be driven, and are sure to do the opposite when it is tried.

"It is time the country should stand as one in everything that is done. Whatever our political beliefs, we should stand by the President. Mr. Wilson has done a great deal for suffrage and I believe he will do much more. At any rate, as our President, he should be treated with the greatest respect, and particularly when foreigners are here. Even in Washington Senators who have been friendly to us have said that they would vote for suffrage if we would stop the picketing. We would be glad to do so if we could."

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National Woman Suffrage Association as well as of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, wrote several months ago to members of the Woman's Party, which was originally the Women's Congressional Union, with Miss Alice Paul at its head, asking if the picketing could not be stopped, as she believed it was injuring the cause. Her advice was not taken. In regard to the last demonstration Mrs. Catt, who is in Washington, has sent to the national headquarters in New York a statement expressing her disapproval. Mrs. Catt is a member of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, of which Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, ex-President of the National Woman Suffrage Association, is President. This is Mrs. Catt's statement:

"Millions of women in the United States feel humiliation over the fact that our allies, Russia, Great Britain, and Canada have either liberated their women or promised to liberate them from the political disabilities under which women have rested the world around. We feel that our men in Congress should not wait another minute to submit the Federal amendment for woman suffrage.

"Nevertheless we are not in any way in sympathy with the method that has been used by the White House pickets to announce our humiliation to our visitors from over the sea. We consider it unwise, unpatriotic, and most unprofitable to the cause of suffrage.

"As to the text on the banners, Mr. Root, as quoted, has said that we have universal and equal suffrage in this country, and that of course is not true. But President Wilson is not deceiving Russia. Furthermore, it is not the President who has held back the Federal suffrage amendment. No President of the United States has ever done as much to forward the cause of woman suffrage as has Mr. Wilson. It is the leaders of the two political parties in Congress who are holding back the amendment, and upon them the responsibility should be placed."

SUFFRAGE BILL DEFEATED.

Maryland House of Delegates Votes Against It by 56 to 41.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 21.—Woman suffrage for Maryland was defeated for the time being by a vote of 56 to 41 in the House of Delegates tonight. The partial suffrage bill, under which women would vote for President, Vice President, and in municipal elections, except in Baltimore City, and also in primary elections, came up. It had passed the Senate by a big majority, and there was a belief that it had a fair chance in the House.

Led by Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, a battalion of suffragists invaded the House chamber and decorated the couches for visitors. Occasionally a few swooped down upon some wavering member and tried to bring him safely into line.

The bill came up on an unfavorable report from the Judiciary Committee. Delegate Hall of Baltimore City moved to substitute the bill for the unfavorable report. Mr. Shenton followed with a long analysis of the suffrage question. The previous question was demanded and the vote taken.

Delegate Tydings of Harford County, who doffed the khaki to spend a busy two weeks at Annapolis and will soon sail for France, announced that he had changed his mind and intended to support suffrage. He said he had been led to do this by the fact that the war had forced women into men's work and that they should have men's responsibilities also.

F. B. SAYRE WILL DO Y.M.C.A. WORK IN FRANCE

President's Son-in-Law One of a Group to Serve Our Forces.

Francis B. Sayre, son-in-law of President Wilson, has been appointed to serve as Young Men's Christian Association Secretary with the American troops in France, and will sail shortly with about twenty-five other men who have been chosen for this work, in response to cabled requests from Paris. Mrs. Sayre will spend the Summer with the family of Mr. Sayre's brother, the Rev. J. Nevin Sayre.

The rapid development of the Y. M. C. A. activities in France and England necessitates the early sailing of this contingent of association Secretaries, who are to serve the American soldiers and sailors.

In addition to Mr. Sayre, the party will include: L. A. Crossett, a Boston business man, and a member of the National War Work Council, who will represent the Council in France; Kennedy Boardman, Cragsmoor, N. Y.; Henry V. Barnes, Cleveland; A. M. Chesley, Rye, N. Y.; the Rev. Stanley M. Cleveland, Wyoming, Ohio; H. Vigor Cranston, Orono, Maine; F. S. Coan, Hartford, who has been released from the Naval Reserve for association work overseas; I. J. Cortwright, Cincinnati; James W. Eddy, Atlantic City; the Rev. Frederick H. Flinckbaugh, Cincinnati; Albert Frapwell, New York; the Rev. O. F. Gardner, Princeton; Burridge W. Kinney, New York; Stanley Meacham, Cincinnati; Leon Nash, Grand Rapids, Wis.; Emmet and James O'Neill Louisville, Ky.; Frank D. Steger, Norman, Okla.; Wilfred A. Tener, Montclair, former Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in the Philippines; Frank West, Madison, Wis., and A. S. Wickenden, Oxford, Ohio.

TO CUT BIG BIDS FOR BONDS.

Subscribers for $10,000 or Less Will Receive Their Full Subscriptions.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Treasury officials have reached a tentative decision that all subscribers to the Liberty Loan in amounts of $10,000 or less shall receive their full subscriptions. Any reductions necessary because of the oversubscription will come on higher amounts.

Revised unofficial estimates as to the total subscriptions today placed the figures at approximately $2,825,000,000.

KAISER'S HEIR TELLS STORY.

Visitor on Aisne Front Hears How He Chaffed an American.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 21.—In the course of a recent visit to the Aisne front, Herr A. Wyneken, editor of the Königsberger Allgemeine Zeitung, was repeatedly invited to dine with the Crown Prince, who loved to talk with him about music and incidentally told him the following story:

Accompanied only by his aide de camp, the Crown Prince attended the Wagner festival at Baireuth shortly before the outbreak of the war. Nobody in the audience took particular notice of the two young men, who occupied modest seats in the centre of the theatre. Next to the Crown Prince sat a young American, who, possessing a thirst for knowledge, asked him all kinds of questions. Finally the American said: "I understand the German Crown Prince is present in the theatre. Can't you show me where he is sitting?" The Crown Prince replied: "I suppose you will find him back there in the royal box."

Then came a pause in the play, and the Crown Prince was recognized and heartily greeted by people all over the theatre. The Yankee first looked suspiciously at his neighbor, and then arose and said: "Well, you certainly got the better of me this time!"

Herr Wyneken says the Crown Prince showed particular interest in the welfare of foreign musical artists.

DEMAND MORE BRONX CARS.

Union Railway Called to Explain Failure to Keep Promise.

Officials of the Union Railway Company have been notified to appear before the Public Service Commission on June 27 at 2:30 o'clock and explaind why they have failed to keep a promise made by Edward A. Maher, Jr., the company's President, to file time tables of the company's lines operating in the Bronx. A hearing on the matter was held several months ago, but no order was issued because Mr. Maher, according to Commissioner Whitney, "voluntarily and gladly agreed to furnish by the end of April more cars for lines in the Bronx at the rate of one a day."

In a letter addressed to Mr. Maher Mr. Whitney said that "your promise was apparently so cordial and sincere that its nonfulfillment is a shock." If the company still refuses to make the promised improvement an order will be issued compelling it to do so.

TIFFANY & CO.

ANTIQUE ENGLISH SILVER AND REPRODUCTIONS

Crocker

ANNOUNCES A SPECIAL SALE

Thursday, Friday and Saturday Only

20% REDUCTIONS

Unusual Stock of Hats, Waists, Gowns, Veils and Neckwear, in Black, White, and Black and White Only, also Summer Furs.

We make special mention that the above includes all our new and latest designs.

375 Fifth Av., at 35th St., East.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue—46th and 47th Sts.

Will Close Out—*beginning today*

150 Tailored Suits—$25, $35

Formerly $45, $65 to $95—at

Special groups of remaining styles—scheduled for prompt clearance—mostly one or two of a kind; of mixtures, checks, serges, twills, etc.—For street, sports, and semi-dress.

200 Coats and Capes at—$25, $35, $45

Formerly $45 to $95—*For Beach—Sports—Street & Semi-dress*

Of plain and check velours, vicuna, glove-cloth, burella, jersey and novelty silks—plain colors, white and smart high-shades.

75 Fashionable Silk Wraps at—$35, $65

Regularly to $165 *Coat and Cape effects*

Of taffeta, gros de Londres, satin, faille and crepe meteor.

Summer Frocks at——$25 and $35

Regularly $45 to $75—Of organdie, handkerchief linen, voile, sport silks, crepe de chine, crepe meteor, Georgette crepe, etc.

SUMMER FROCKS and GOWNS—formerly to $125—at $45, $65

A group of remaining styles, in jersey, taffeta, foulard, charmeuse, crepe de chine, Georgette crepe, etc.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th St.

Announce a Most Important Special Offering of

Genuine Habutai Silk Shirts Special at $6.15

Tailored in silks imported specially for Saks & Company, every piece of which has been inspected and weighed according to law by the Japanese Government and found to be absolutely pure silk and of the weight stamped on the cloths—12, 13 and 14 mummy, which is much heavier than fancy patterned Habutai silks usually come. They are the most serviceable silk shirts made, and are usually shown exclusively in the best of custom shops at much higher prices. The patterns are more brilliant, more beautiful and have more color than has before been known in the finest of Habutai silks, affording almost unlimited latitude for choice to the man who would be individual in the selection of his shirts.

2,000 Silk Shirts at $4.95

The best shirts in New York at this price, in striped effects in rich, soft colorings; plain white, and a splendid assortment of plain colors. Tailored with unusual care and skill in Broadcloths, Crepe de Chine and Jersey Cloths.

1,500 Silk Shirts at $3.95

Smart Tub Silk Shirts, in satin striped patterns that are decidedly individual. The stripes are close together and not two or three inches apart as is the case with most shirts now being shown around town. Also included at $3.95 are brilliant cloth shirts—the finest Fibre Silk made—in striped and Jacquard Figured patterns, and plain colors.

1,000 Silk Shirts at $2.95

A well chosen and splendidly tailored lot of shirts in Silks, Silk Fibre and Silk and Cotton Mixtures. Plain colors, stripes and Jacquard Figured effects.

CLOSE ONE P. M. SATURDAYS DURING JUNE—DAILY FIVE P. M.

Contributions received here for the American Red Cross

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Will Close Out To-Day

Women's Silk Suits

High class models of superior quality silk

Of navy blue or black satin, charmeuse, faille or taffeta, also pongee, tussah or novelty silks.

25.00

Heretofore $45.00 to $79.50

No Credits *No Exchanges*

WILL PLACE ON SALE TO-DAY

Twelve New Models

WOMEN'S SILK DRESSES

Taffeta Silk Dresses
Georgette Crepe Dresses
Crepe Meteor Dresses
Crepe de Chine Dresses
Silk Shirtwaist Dresses

18.50 *Special*

Gimbel Brothers

32nd St.—BROADWAY—33rd St.



A "Shake Down" in Men's Clothing

Rains and storms in April and May cast shadows of clothing sales in June. The backward season is responsible for another "shake down" in men's suits.

In better English, the clothing stock must be reduced regardless of the weather.

And in order to accomplish this, hundreds of suits for men and young men are now

$15.00

Fine Sack Suits, English Cut Models, Conservative Styles | *Plain Blue Serge, Beautiful Stripes, Fancy Colors* | *Plain Greys, Plain Greens, Fancy Mixtures*

Smart Pinch Backs and Double Breasted Men's Genuine Palm Beach Suits, in Tan and Oxford Greys, $5.75

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

People change from coffee to POSTUM to better their health

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.



We Are Watching the Tide of Fashion

Right now it seems to be rising—in the direction of snappy sport coats and white flannels for wear at the seashore, mountain and other vacation resorts. Those we are showing are priced considerably less than elsewhere.

Men's Sport Coats

Smartly fashioned coats that fairly invite you to slip into them. Pinch Back and belted models with patch pockets—carefully tailored. Of brown or blue flannel, and brown, gray, blue or heather green knitted fabrics, $9.50. Still others of tan gabardine, $12.75 and $14.75

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

Outing Trousers

White flannel trousers have a prominent place in the wardrobe of all well dressed men this summer. They look well with almost any dark coat. We have them at $4.75. Others at $3.96 to $10.75.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

Men's "Chamois" Gloves, $1.74

Prixseam sewn, natural chamois color, double draw spear embroidery on backs. Either button and button hole or one clasp styles.

Macy's—Main Floor, Broadway, 35th Street.

EXCURSION

To Help the Red Cross on the Steamer Mandalay (Donated for the Occasion)

Saturday, June 23rd

To Atlantic Highlands and Return

Leaving the Battery 9.45 A. M., 1.45 P. M. and 8.00 P. M.

One Way Tickets, 25c
Round Trip Tickets, 50c

Tickets on Sale, Public Service Bureau, Main Floor, Balcony, 34th St.

Shirts for Long Arm Men



We carry a complete assortment of shirts for men whose arms are longer than the average. Soft cuff negligee models, of serviceable shirtings. Regular sizes with 36 inch sleeves. $1.44

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Motor Restaurants, at $11.74

For the roadside luncheon. Service for four persons, including plates and cups of agate ware, knives, forks, spoons, salt and pepper shakers, removable tray, space for two 1-pt. vacuum bottles, large food box and two jars for butter, etc. Underneath tray is another food box and spaces for two more bottles. Box is constructed of basswood veneer and tar board, covered with black enamel drill. Same style for 6 persons $15.75

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St.

COURT HOLDS NEWS IS A PROPERTY RIGHT

Associated Press, in Appeal, Wins Every Point in Suit Against International.

DEFENDANT IS ENJOINED

Opinion Says Distribution of News Not Gathered by the Sender Is Unfair Competition.

The Associated Press has won a complete victory in its fight to prevent the International News Service, controlled by W. R. Hearst, from distributing news gathered by The Associated Press. By the terms of an opinion handed down yesterday by the United States Circuit Court, the Federal District Court is instructed to issue an injunction restraining the International News Service from taking any of the advantages charged by The Associated Press as unfair, including the copying of bulletins or the taking of Associated Press news from early editions of newspapers to be sold over the International News wires as its own news.

Judge Hand had in the first trial granted an injunction covering The Associated Press's complaint as to the bribing of members of the staffs of newspapers getting The Associated Press service, the selling of news published through Associated Press agencies in the East to newspapers in the West published several hours later, and other technical complaints of The Associated Press. But he left open the matter of the International taking news from bulletins and news from early editions. The Circuit Court holds that the International shall be restrained from these practices.

The court's answer to the International's contention that facts as such belong to no one in particular, and consequently to every one, including the International, gives an interesting discourse on what is news and what are facts. It points out that facts in the absolute sense are "as ore in a mountain or fish in a sea—valueless unless and until by labor mined or caught for use." The court then comes to the conclusion that who caught the facts owns them, as long as they make news, thus establishing news as a property right.

The District Court is instructed to fix the details as to how long the presentation of facts are news, that is, how long before news can be copied without violating the property rights of the gatherer.

Judge Ward Dissents.

Judge Ward in a dissenting opinion said:

"That news dedicated to the public with complainant's consent by the morning papers in New York can be telegraphed to San Francisco in time to appear in the morning papers in San Francisco cannot qualify the legal aspect of the dedication. There being not the lease evidence of anything fraudulent or underhand in this method of obtaining news, I think the injunction should be denied."

The majority opinion follows:

"The writ in question, (reduced to its lowest terms,) restrains defendant from (1) procuring any agent or employe of plaintiff or any of its members, to give, or permit defendant to take for a consideration or otherwise any 'news' received from or gathered for plaintiff, and from using or selling 'any news so obtained.' The injunction as granted also (2) enjoins defendant from procuring any newspaper represented by a member of plaintiff, from violating any agreement established by the charter or by-laws of plaintiff. Defendant alleges as error the issuance of the writ above outlined.

"Plaintiff's motion for relief asked for what the court below granted, and further that defendant be enjoined from 'copying, transmitting, selling, using, or causing to be copied, &c., any of the news furnished by plaintiff, from bulletins or newspapers published by a member' of plaintiff; and also from 'competing with plaintiff' or its members by the unfair methods set forth in the bill. Injunction in substantially this form having been refused, plaintiff's appeal assigns such refusal for error.

"Plaintiff is chartered by New York under a general statute known as the Membership Corporation Law—an act used for the organization of clubs and the like. It has no capital stock, its membership is selective, its business is the gathering of news all over the world, and the very great expense of such acquisition and transmission of information is borne by ratable levy or assessment upon its 'members.' Such members are practically about 950 newspaper owners distributed over the United States, but since such owners are frequently corporations, each corporate contributor must furnish a natural person to act as the legal member of this New York corporation. Such natural person is commonly called the 'representative' of whatever newspaper he serves.

"Defendant is a business corporation of New Jersey, has capital stock, is engaged as a rival in the same business as plaintiff, and seeks a profit by selling the news or information it acquires to customers, usually newspaper publishers.

In Keen Competition.

"Some publications are members of The Associated Press and also customers of the International, but such double service is unusual. The parties hereto are undoubtedly in keen competition, as are usually the journals served by one or the other in any given city.

"News received at a principal office of plaintiff is disseminated by telegraph or telephone to members at a distance, and (in the largest cities at all events) the offices of journals taking the fullest or largest Associated Press service contain a machine (furnished by plaintiff) of the printing telegraph type, whereon the incoming news is shown automatically.

"Every newspaper has, of course, a staff for the investigation of local happenings; if such paper is a member of plaintiff, it may be required to furnish to other members, and through plaintiff the news of its locality. This is an important part of The Associated Press scheme of news acquisition, viz., the co-operative feature.

"Plaintiff's by-laws explicitly forbid any member from imparting to any one Associated Press news 'in advance of publication,' or to 'conduct his business in such a manner' that such news so furnished to him 'may be communicated to any person, firm, corporation, or association not entitled to receive the same,' i. e., any one not in good standing with and in The Associated Press.

"The principal facts upon which the court below based the first head of injunction are that in Cleveland, Ohio, is published a newspaper which has Associated Press membership, and had for a considerable time in its employ a 'telegraph editor,' who would naturally receive incoming Associated Press items. This man (in accordance with by-laws) was charged with the transmission to plaintiff of Cleveland news possessed of more than local interest, and (properly) received pay from plaintiff for so doing.

"Defendant corrupted this editor to apprise its agents of what he thus learned, and disseminated such news as the result of its own legitimate labor.

"The second head of injunction is based on the fact that there is in New York City a newspaper which has the service of both plaintiff and defendant. In its publication office is one of the printing telegraph machines aforesaid, and the managers of said newspaper were induced to permit agents of defendant to enter their office, read what was 'coming in' on the machine, and use the information thus acquired as the basis for telegraphic and other items, represented as the gatherings of its own employes from original sources; or at least they were not otherwise marked or described.

"The material facts on which plaintiff moved for such injunctive relief as was refused below are undisputed and as follows:

News Taken From Bulletins.

"The natural place for receiving news from Europe, (and indeed beyond,) is the Atlantic Seaboard, and especially New York. Bulletins and early editions put out by members of plaintiff in the seaboard cities are read by agents of defendant and the substance thereof transmitted by wire westward, sold to defendant's customers, and by them printed, perhaps without any knowledge on their part, that the origin of, and basis for defendant's dispatch is (e. g.) a bulletin posted in New York by a member of plaintiff, as the result of plaintiff's efforts; and certainly without any such information given them by defendant.

"That this practice obtains, the answer admits and justifies the same as matter of law, while alleging (in substance) that it is no more than a part of legitimate outgrowth of the newspaper habit of utilizing 'tips.'

"This word signifies a bare intimation that something has happened. When such a 'tip' has been verified by independent investigation on the part of the person receiving it, the facts may be and are disseminated as discovered by the journal or news agency getting the 'tip.' This practice may, we believe, be regarded as universal in news gathering circles.

"The District Judge did not consider the utilization of 'tips' as having any necessary bearing on the bodily appropriation and sale of news from early editions and bulletins, and felt satisfied that as matter of law plaintiff should have all the relief demanded, but regarding this last question as to the effect of 'publication' by an Associated Press paper, as one of first impression, refused the third demand of plaintiff and remitted the matter to this court.

"If the facts are as we have now found them, no party asserts that the acts restrained by the injunction as issued can be justified, either in law or morals. The order, so far as attacked by defendant's appeal, we consider granted, in the fair exercises of discretion, and, therefore, proper.

"Plaintiff's appeal, being from a refusal to grant injunction pendente lite, is of an infrequent kind, but still more rare is the presentation by such appeal of a clear-cut question of law, upon undisputed facts, largely admitted in the pleadings. These facts enable us to render opinion without danger of even seeming to trench upon discretionary matters. We are practically requested to act by the District Court itself.

Appropriating Another's Labor.

"There is no difficulty in discriminating between the utilization of 'tips,' and the bodily appropriation of another's labor in accumulating and stating information. As a matter of fact, one who on hearing a rumor or assertion, investigates and verifies it, whether with much or little effort, acquires knowledge by processes of his own; the result is his. In all the relations of life, most of what most of us say we know is but the result of verifying 'tips' given, consciously or unconsciously, by those in our environment. As a matter of law or rule, it is impossible to say in advance what measure of investigation or verification must satisfy the censor, and the law does not seek to compel the vain or impossible. Doubtless there have been and will be again instances where the asserted or pretended investigation is but an excuse for appropriation, where no reasonable man would believe that any effort had been made except to conceal the absence of original work, but no such case is before us.

"What is before us, and on the pleadings, is whether it is lawful, and if unlawful whether equity affords a remedy, for the admitted practice or habit of appropriating from bulletins and early editions, the result of plaintiff's labors, and selling or otherwise gainfully using the same, either in the plaintiff's form or after passing it under the hand of the 'rewrite' man. This adjective is the trade description of one who changes the language or sequence of some composition of words; his labors do not change the substance, and are immaterial to the present controversy.

"Defendant justifies bodily appropriation without independent investigation, because (1) all plaintiff ever has in possession or for communication are facts; (2) all defendant takes are facts, and (3) there can be no property in facts; but (4) if there be any such property it is lost eo instanti any member of plaintiff, in accordance with its own rules, publishes said facts by showing a bulletin or distributing an edition.

News as Property.

"Plaintiff replies that it is (a) untrue that facts alone constitute its stock in trade; it deals in news; and (b) in news there is a property right recognized by reason and authority. Further, (c) such property right inheres in and persists in the plaintiff entity and each one of its members, and (d) is not exhausted by the act of a single member, which act is (e) improperly called by defendant publication, a word inappropriate to news, which is not literary property. Finally, (f) plaintiff complains of defendant's admitted practices as unfair competition.

"(1, 2, a.) With the existence of a truth, with physical facts per se, neither plaintiff nor defendant is concerned; for them facts in that absolute sense are but as ore in a mountain or fish in the sea—valueless unless and until by labor mined or caught for use. Nor are facts, even after ascertainment, news unless they have that indefinable quality of interest which attracts public attention. Neither is news always synonymous with facts, in the sense of verity; indeed, much news ultimately proves fictitious—yet it is excellent news notwithstanding. The word means no more (laying aside hoaxing and intentional falsehood) than apparently authentic reports of current events of interest.

"When one copies a statement from a bulletin, he cannot assert himself to be possessed of any certain fact other than that of his own appropriation, the only fact he knows is that the bulletin maker made an assertion; but he has taken the news, because that is what the bulletin proclaimed, if its maker was skillful in his business.

"(3, b.) Whether there is or can be any property in facts per se, any more than there is in ideas or mental concepts, is a metaphysical query that can be laid aside, for there is no doubt either on reason or authority that there is a property right in news capable of and entitled to legal protection.

"Property, nomen generalissimum, covers everything that has an exchangeable value; that news possesses the quality stated seems obvious enough when it is observed that defendant takes it in order to exchange it against dollars."

After quoting a number of cases heretofore decided, the court continued:

Question of Time.

"Assuming now the existence at some time of some property right in plaintiff and to its news, the qualities producing exchangeable value, may be noted. Regularity and reliability, the fruit of organization and expenditure, are, of course, necessary, but all that is vain unless the news is fresh, early, and, if not always first in point of time, as prompt as any. Time is of the essence; and the basic question on this branch of the discussion is how long does the property quality endure in news.

"(4, c, d, e.) Plaintiff is a membership corporation, its members co-operate in news gathering, and each has in his own locality a several right to and ownership in the results of plaintiff's labors, viz., the news. The rights of members, whether printing in Duluth or Galveston, New York or San Francisco, are equal, and the aggregate of their rights is the plaintiff's right. If it be admitted that plaintiff's right of property in its news once existed, such existence was for the benefit of all its members, who, however, (owing to the earth's method of rotation,) cannot simultaneously exercise their several rights. Yet all exercise them at the same hour of their several days.

"It is sought, if not to limit the doctrine of property in news, to the time during which it remains locked up in the breast of its gatherer; to interpret the decisions cited, as meaning only that news is like a trade secret, lost when divulged in the course of business. Doubtless the analogy of restraining in equity wrongful knowledge of private business methods was very useful in developing the doctrine that the 'courts ought to protect in every reasonable way' the valuable right of property in information. But news is far more than a trade secret, for that must remain private to have its best value, while news is obtained for publicity alone. The true line of decision is indicated by the conclusion of the court in the Christie case—that the information will not become public property until the plaintiff has gained his reward.' Of course, this means his reasonable reward, and as in that instance of trade quotations; divulging the same to one patron's office full of customers, did not reasonably terminate plaintiff's property; so here it is reasonable and just that each member of plaintiff, and plaintiff itself has a property right in its own news until the reasonable return of each member is received, and that means (with due allowance for the earth's rotation) until plaintiff's most western member has enjoyed his reward; which is, not to have his local competitor supplied in time for competition with what he has paid for. Surely this is a modest limit of rights.

"But the foregoing is thought to be avoided, if not controverted, by dwelling on the word 'publication,' and insisting in substance that when (e. g.) a single New York paper (being a member of plaintiff) prints an item and sells a copy of that edition, all the world can copy as it pleases to any extent and for any purpose, commercial and otherwise, because nothing but copyright protects that paper, and copyright does not cover statements of fact, but merely their literary dress or form.

"The argument assumes that what plaintiff is interested in and is trying to preserve is literary property or anything capable of copyright protection. It may be granted that the newspaper first giving out the news in question is copyrighted; that fact, statements are not thereby protected as such, and that publication at common law terminated an author's rights in his manuscript and the fruits of his brain; yet it still remains true that plaintiff's property in news is not literary at all; that it is not capable of copyright, and that 'publication' as that word is used in the long line of decisions regarding literary rights has no determinative bearing on this case. No one before ever attributed to publication a sense that would limit a lawful business to a few degrees of longitude. The word is legally very old and of no one certain meaning. Publication of evidence in equity or admiralty, of banns, of libel, &c., bear but remote relation to the act which is thought once to have terminated an author's property, and now is a requisite to statutory copyright. The thought, however, running through all the uses of the word is an advising of the public, a making known of something to them for a purpose. It follows that the crucial inquiry is as to that purpose—is it lawful?

Unfair Competition.

"We have assumed the newspaper first printing to be copyrighted, and no doubt its publication of its early edition was a general publication; but it could not copyright, abandon nor destroy what it did not own; and it did not own plaintiff's property in the news, nor that of its own fellow-members in California. It did own the right to print in New York, but we discover no magic in the word 'publication' which takes away or terminates the rights of others.

"Plaintiff's purpose in furnishing the (e. g.) New York paper with news, was to have a use made of it, not inconsistent with its own reasonable reward for its labor from its property, and that of all the other members of plaintiff. That measure of use and reward is lawful; defendant deprives plaintiff thereof, and can show no equities; therefore defendant should be enjoined.

"If defendant takes what some one else owns, and sells it as of right, in rivalry with the owner, such competition is more than unfair, it is patently unlawful, and the wider term comprises the narrower. But laying aside the right of property as the ultimate foundation of suit, the business method of selling in competition with plaintiff and its members, something falsely represented as gathered by defendant otherwise than from bulletins and early editions is unfair, because it is parasitic and untrue. It is immoral, and that is usually unfair to some one.

"To commercially distribute news not gathered by the sender is under the facts shown here an invasion of property rights; to send it out as one's own labor is marked by that dolus, which is fraud, and that is the basis of the doctrine of unfair competition in its wide sense.

"Since, (to summarize the matter,) any bodily taking for sale of plaintiff's news, without other labor than the perception thereof, before the reasonable reward of industry was secured as above indicated, was an unlawful invasion of property rights; and any sale thereof in competition with plaintiff under pretense of individual gathering thereof was a tort of the nature of unfair competition, the plaintiff's motion for injunction should have been granted substantially as made.

"The order appealed from is modified, as indicated, and the cause remanded with directions to issue injunctions against any bodily taking of the words or substance of plaintiff's news, until its commercial value as news has in the opinion of the District Court passed away. The exact form of words to be used, and the insertion or omission of a definite time limit on copying and sale will be settled in the court below in any manner not inconsistent with this opinion. One bill of costs in this court to plaintiff."

VINDICATES STONE'S OPINION.

General Manager of A. P. Contended Pirating of News Was Illegal.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—"The broad effect of this decision is to establish the right of The Associated Press and of every other news gathering agency to enjoy the fruits of its industry, expenditure, and enterprise," said Frank B. Noyes, President of The Associated Press, after reading today the text of the decision.

"The injunction against the securing of our news by corruption of employes and by surreptitious theft required, of course, only proof that these means were being employed, but the concern thus enjoined contended that after The Associated Press news was printed in one newspaper or placed on one bulletin board all right of property vanished, and that it could be freely taken and sold in competition with The Associated Press and with its individual members, who had paid for its original gathering. Greatly to our satisfaction the court has decided that such a contention is subversive of fundamental justice.

"This proceeding has greatly added to the debt of the honorable newspapers of the country to Melville E. Stone, the General Manager of The Associated Press. For years Mr. Stone has insisted that the pirating of news could be stopped by an application to a court of equity; that no such court would, after the gross wrong done by such pirating had been adequately explained to it, permit it to continue and in the decision just given his long-held opinion has been triumphantly vindicated, a result mainly due to the exhaustive preparation of the case by him."

REBUKES NEW YORK TRIBUNE

McAdoo Says Its Statements About Liberty Loan Comforted the Foe.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Secretary McAdoo today issued a statement in which he charged The New York Tribune had made "misleading" statements regarding the Liberty Loan before subscriptions to it had closed. The statement read:

"I note that many of the newspapers express surprise that the German press claims that the $2,000,000,000 Liberty Loan was a failure, in spite of the fact that it was greatly oversubscribed. The Germans can scarcely be blamed for making such charges when The New York Tribune published statements shortly before subscriptions closed that the loan was having 'hard sledding' and that it was a failure at that time in the sense that too much of its burden fell on the banks.

"Furthermore, Richard H. Waldo, business manager of The New York Tribune, on Tuesday night, June 12, less than three days before the close of subscriptions, in a speech at Detroit before the World's Salesmanship Congress, charged that the Liberty bond distribution policy had been a failure and that the United States had failed to support the Administration.

"I care nothing about the vicious partisan attitude of The New York Tribune, or its business manager, but I am concerned about the effect of their false and misleading statements. Such an extraordinary course by a leading New York newspaper and its representative, calculated to injure the loan, is incomprehensible. The only effect of such statements, if that be of satisfaction to their authors, is the comfort they give to the enemies of America."

The Tribune this morning makes an answer in which it says:

"Secretary McAdoo assails The Tribune violently because it recently ventured to criticise his handling of the Liberty Loan. His attack is of little consequence in so far as it concerns our somewhat unabashed opinion of his financial methods and his own much more complacent opinion about them.

"But his outburst is of vast importance in so far as it reveals the deep aversion to public criticism which most of President Wilson's Cabinet advisers feel and, under the prick of temporary irritation, frankly manifest. Mr. McAdoo's statement throws a flashlight into the stubborn and desperate fight which Attorney General Gregory, seconded by Mr. Lansing and Mr. Daniels, made for a press censorship law. * * *

"Because we tried to explain why the Liberty Loan had had 'hard sledding' under his methods of promotion Mr. McAdoo now charges us with 'giving comfort to the enemy.' * * * The fact is that the newspapers, the public, and even the Administration's own supporters, are not yet educated up to the McAdoo theory of official infallibility and immunity from uncomplimentary comment. Wait until you get a Creel-Gregory censorship law through, Mr. Secretary, before you crack your whip again. Giving pain to you and giving comfort to the enemy are not yet synonymous here, either in law or in common sense. Until Congress decrees otherwise The Tribune will certainly contitue to exercise its liberty to tell the truth about what it considers avoidable blunders or oversights in Federal administration."

ART MUSEUM OPENS RARE NEW EXHIBITS

Italian Commissioners First to See Treasures—Public Will Be Admitted Today.

OLD MAJOLICAS ON VIEW

Rooms Formerly Containing Morgan Collections Given Over to Recent Acquisitions, Skillfully Arranged.

Several galleries of the Metropolitan Art Museum, formerly containing the Morgan collection were opened yesterday for the first time for many months, with new installations at the reception given by the Museum for the Italian guests of the nation. The first Summer exhibition of the Museum, forty-five pictures by the British masters of the eighteenth century, loaned by John H. McFadden of Philadelphia, was seen for the first time. All will be open to the public today.

The exhibition of the McFadden pictures marks the opening of a special exhibitions gallery. This is at the south front of the Museum on the second floor, the gallery originally containing the Morgan porcelains. The room is a large one, its walls are hung with buckram in a soft tan shade which makes an excellent background for pictures.

In no museum in the world are the installations of collections made with such care for effect as at the Metropolitan Art Museum, and this was notably so with the installment of the Morgan collection. For the collections of silver, the Italian majolica, Mexican majolica, or old Pueblo pottery and faïence of different countries now shown in the three galleries nothing is to be desired in effect.

The Museum, constantly needing room, now has the opportunity to show to advantage collections which were too crowded before or in storage for lack of room. The latter was the case with many gifts of Mrs. Robert W. de Forest of the old Mexican majolica, made by Spanish potters or by workers trained by them. In the Italian majolica, with that already in the possession of the Museum, is a rare collection, which it is said could not be duplicated of the old ware, loaned to the Museum by Mortimer Schiff, dating from the Middle Ages to the Renaissance.

These ceramics as a whole are arranged by periods, those of the different countries by themselves. A notable case in the collection of Mr. Schiff is one containing a series of plaques having the appearance of large tiles with the decoration in high relief. These tell the story of the rosary, and are beautiful in design and color. Two of special charm are those of the "Annunciation" and the "Assumption of the Virgin." In the Mexican majolica collection presented by Mrs. de Forest is a wonderful old lavabo having the effect at a distance of a large, brilliantly colored altar with a sacred design on the centre of the front, the arms of the monastery from which it came.

Recently the Museum has received communications from abroad asking what had become of the Le Breton collection of French faïence which was a part of the Morgan collection, inquiring if it had been sold, the experts and collectors in this line of art not wishing to lose track of it. It is still at the Museum, and is included in the exhibition of ceramics now opened. So is a collection of Henry II. ware, which was a part of the Morgan collection, a notable lot of this beautiful ware of which little is in existence, and which could not be duplicated.

There still remains a considerable part of the Morgan collection in the Museum, wonderful enamels and crystals among other things. This will shortly be brought together and will fill three large galleries in another part of the Museum.

Two more of the Morgan galleries, of which there were originally eighteen occupied by the collection, will be filled with textiles, including the Museum's wonderful laces, all of which will now have room in which their full value can be seen.

"Keep cool!"

If you live in a Suburban home, don't fret. If you have to spend all or nearly all the summer at home. Get under Mother Nature's cool shade trees and you'll be as cool as in the Adirondacks! Your home will be a vacation spot all summer! If you haven't some nice big trees, we'll plant them on your lawn in 3 days' time!—in full leaf, ready to sit under and enjoy life. That special offer of 3 or 4 trees for $25 may have to be shut off any moment. Better phone now for full details!

T. HICKS & SON
Sixty Years of Knowing How
WESTBURY (Phone 68) L. I.

Vault Storage *for* Silverware
OR OTHER BULKY PACKAGES OF VALUE
Phone Main 6900
Guaranteed Against Fire or Theft
A package valued at $500 costs but 50c. per month.
No charge for cartage.
Private Safes, $3.00 a Year. Rather be Safe than Sorry.
Pioneer Fireproof Storage Warehouses
37 Flatbush Avenue Our 38th Year.



For Tropical Days

A Tropical Suit that fits and looks the part. New, cool comfort for summer—as low as $7.

Suits of heavy Shantung Silk, beautifully tailored—$35.

The advantage of more than 23 years' experience in producing feather-weight suits, is apparent in these clothes.

George G. Benjamin
299 Madison Ave. Cor. 41st St.

Important Announcement

IN CONNECTION WITH ITS

One Hundred Million Dollar Campaign

The American Red Cross

will stage an Active Service exhibit

AT THE STADIUM

(Amsterdam Avenue, 136th Street to 138th Street)

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 23rd

at 3 P. M.

SPECIAL FEATURES

WILL BE

A Base Hospital Unit in Action, Aeroplane Manoeuvres
A Field Kitchen, Red Cross Dogs
An Armored Motor Battery

AND AN OFFICIAL REVIEW OF THE

B. Altman & Co. Regiment of the Home Defense League

TICKETS . $1.00 & $2.00 each

ON SALE AT

McBRIDE'S, TYSON CO., TYSON & CO.;
and TYSON & BRO.

At the RED CROSS STATIONS:

389 Fifth Avenue 411 Fifth Avenue 30 East 36th Street

THE COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, 358 Fifth Avenue

THE BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Fifth Avenue at 42d Street

and at the Store of

B. ALTMAN & CO.

For Service, For Style, For Comfort—

SAKS SUMMER SUITS for MEN at $20

WE'VE always been strong at $20, but today we are giants. Our assortments are without precedent for either beauty and diversity of models or for the variety of woolens in which they are tailored.

¶ A man may be seeking *serviceable* fabrics—we have them by the score. He may desire something at $20 *different* to what most shops show at this price—we have it! Perhaps the small cuff on the sleeve, or a particular lapel in a higher priced suit appeals to him, but he has not seen it at $20—he'll find it here! In fact the "cream" of other selections will be found in our assortments, supported by a great many patterns and styles which are exclusive with Saks.

¶ Look at our 2- and 3-button double-breasters—nothing finer at the price; and our sack suits have more individuality than was ever known in any other popular priced clothes. Our belters are as youthful as a colt, and when it comes to woolens, just take your choice:

Blue Serges; Flannel Effects; Cheviots in every color under the Sun; Overplaids, Silk Mixtures; Stripings on Grey, Black or Brown Grounds; Worsteds; and Soft Fleecy Woolens that win commendation in the best of company.

¶ PHENOMENAL is the word, in both models and fabrics.

Saks Clothes Are Saks-Made

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

The Antiseptic Powder. Shake it into your Shoes, Sprinkle it in your Foot-Bath



It makes Standing on the feet easy, Walking a delight. For all men drilling for National Preparedness the frequent use of Allen's Foot-Ease increases their efficiency and insures needed physical comfort.



Use it in the Morning

And walk all day in comfort. It takes the Friction from the Shoe and freshens the feet. At night, sprinkle it in the foot-bath, and soak and rub the feet. For over 25 years Allen's Foot-Ease has been the STANDARD remedy for hot, swollen, smarting, tender, tired, perspiring, aching feet, corns, bunions, blisters and callouses. One war relief committee reports that of all the things sent out last year in their Comfort Bags or "Kits," Allen's Foot-Ease received the most praise from the soldiers and men or the navy. Used by British and French troops in Europe, and the American troops on the Mexican Border.

Why not order a dozen or more 25c. boxes to-day from your Druggist or Department Store to mail to your friends [illegible] and in the navy. Sold by Drug and Dep't. stores everywhere, 25c. Sample FREE by mail. Address [illegible]

OFFERS 200 MINERS AS ARMY RECRUITS

Woman with Holdings in the West Asks Permission to Enlist Employes.

MARINE CORPS GAINS FAST

Within 3,000 Men of Its Full Authorized War Strength, Major Evans Announces.

Major Frank E. Evans, in charge of recruiting in New York for the United States Marine Corps, announced yesterday that the corps was within 3,000 men of its full authorized war strength. On June 19 the marines had 27,037 men in the ranks, and there is every indication that the full quota of 30,000 men will have been enlisted in a short time. Planning for a monthly enlistment of 4,850 men, the marines actually gained 5,386 recruits in May and 6,105 in the first nineteen days of June.

Yesterday was a comparatively quiet day in the recruiting campaign for both the army and the navy. The army recruiting headquarters, 25 Third Avenue, was enlivened, however, by the visit of Mrs. Bridgewood of Westwood, N. J. Mrs. Bridgewood, whose face and manner indicate a life spent in the open air in the West, explained to Major Hughes, who is in charge of the army recruiting office, that as a mine owner in the West she had a large force of men in her employ who were skilled in handling high explosives. She wanted his approval for a project to enlist at least 200 of her employes, and as many more as could be spared, in a special mining unit, so that their expert knowledge of explosives could be utilized to the fullest advantage.

Mrs. Bridgewood, who says she is also an inventor, informed Major Hughes that she had patented a device for keeping glass surfaces, such as binocular lenses, clear in wet weather, which she was going to turn over to the Government.

The Mayor's Committee on National Defense enlisted yesterday as an ally in their recruiting campaign the United Board of Business Agents of the Building Trades, whose members volunteered to arrange meetings to be addressed by speakers to be provided from the committee's recruiting battalion. Next week week will be "army week," and special will be "army week," and special efforts will be made on behalf of the regulars.

Meanwhile recruiting for the National Guard continues in a manner highly satisfying to Major Gen. O'Ryan. The Twelfth and Sixty-ninth Regiments of Manhattan, and the Fourteenth and Twenty-third of Brooklyn, are the only units in Greater New York which are still to any considerable degree below their war strength, and special campaigns on behalf of these organizations are now under way.

A parish-to-parish drive for recruits for the Sixty-ninth under the auspices of the Catholic Laymen's League, with the approval of Cardinal Farley, will commence on next Monday evening in all the Catholic churches on the east side, and will continue until the following Friday night. The effort is being made to enable the regiment to maintain its distinctly Irish Catholic stamp, which it has retained throughout its history.

RECRUITING FOR ARMY SHOWS FURTHER SLUMP

Only 982 Men Were Enlisted on Wednesday—New York Supplied 147 of This Number.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Figures on army recruiting for Wednesday showed it to be the second worst day in more than a month. Only 982 men were enlisted. New York State led with 147, Pennsylvania was second with 105, and Illinois third with 82. The daily statement of army recruiting issued by Adjt. Gen. McCain follows:

	Obtained June 20.	Total to June 20.		Obtained June 20.	Total to June 20.
Alabama	10	1,283	Nebraska	21	2,272
Arizona	3	181	*Nevada	3	621
Arkansas	..	741	N. Hamp.	5	285
California	37	4,079	New Jersey	52	3,844
Colorado	7	1,148	N. Mexico	4	192
Connecticut	13	1,004	New York	147	12,512
Delaware	5	172	N. Carolina	2	958
Dis. of Col.	5	266	N. Dakota	6	446
Florida	15	963	Ohio	32	5,376
Georgia	22	3,011	Oklahoma	9	1,612
*Idaho	4	698	*Oregon	12	2,179
*Illinois	82	11,891	Penn.	105	13,816
*Indiana	41	6,834	Rhode Isl.	1	449
Iowa	15	3,482	S. Carolina	6	735
Kansas	5	2,762	S. Dakota	2	702
Kentucky	17	2,236	Tennessee	8	1,838
Louisiana	14	1,243	Texas	34	4,423
Maine	12	547	*Utah	7	1,243
Maryland	20	577	Vermont	1	72
Mass.	57	4,909	Virginia	3	993
*Michigan	25	5,783	Washington	6	1,423
Minnesota	9	2,484	W. Virginia	9	1,161
Mississippi	2	774	Wisconsin	12	1,824
Missouri	40	5,579	*Wyoming	9	435
*Montana	22	990			

*Quota obtained.
Total quota, 183,898.
Total obtained June 20, 982.
Total obtained since April 1, 122,351.

WOMEN TO RUN AMBULANCES.

Will Provide and Operate Their Own Cars on the French Front.

Miss Janet Boland Sutherland, who is forming a Women's Ambulance Unit for service in France, announced yesterday that her organization is practically completed, and that her volunteers, each of whom will furnish, equip, and drive her own car, are receiving daily training. She will have at least fifty women enrolled, according to present indications. Miss Marjorie Bond of Malden, Mass., who offered her services yesterday, wishes not only to go to the front herself, but to organize an entire New England unit similar to Miss Sutherland's.

Miss Sutherland hopes to take her corps to the front, either with the American or the British army, within thirty days. Her headquarters are at 280 Broadway, in the same suite of offices with the British recruiting mission in New York.

Miss Mabel Grady, Superintendent of nurses of St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, has resigned to join the base hospital organized by the nurses and physicians of Mount Sinai Hospital, of which she is a graduate. Miss Grady will leave next Thursday for Canada, where she will visit her family for two weeks before joining the hospital unit for service in France.

PUGILISTS TRY TO ENLIST.

Two British Ex-Champions Couldn't Pass Physical Test.

Two British pugilists, one of them a former lightweight champion of England, presented themselves for enlistment yesterday at the offices of the British recruiting mission in New York, 280 Broadway, and were rejected as physically unfit to fight.

The former lightweight champion was Matt Wells, who lost his title to Freddie Welsh in London some years ago, and who will be remembered in local pugilistic circles for a bout with Packy McFarland in New York. He also fought a number of other ring battles in the United States. He is 38 years old and proved so deaf that it was impossible to accept him.

The other British pugilist was Matt Freedman, a London featherweight, 32 years old, who was refused because of ailments which, it developed, had resulted from his having been thirty-six hours in the water after the Lusitania was torpedoed.

PLATTSBURG MEN ON HIKE.

Sent Out on a Reconnoitring Tour to Find a Theoretical Enemy.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 21.—For three hours this morning the New York Regiment reconnoitred the country south of Plattsburg in the endeavor to locate one or two divisions of "the enemy," reported to be moving north from the Ausable River. The regiment acted as outpost for a "blue" division occupying the City of Plattsburg, with an advance guard at Plattsburg Barracks, and the New Yorkers guarded a three-mile front, extending from one of the dams on the Saranac River, west of Plattsburg, to the Catholic Summer School at Bluff Point.

Today's exercise was the first tactical problem the students have had, and it gave the men an opportunity to see how the outposts in the field maintain communication with the rest of the troops. The First Battalion of the New York Regiment held the line between the Saranac River Dam and the Chateaugay Branch Railroad, the Second Battalion's line extended from the railroad to Bluff Point, while the Third Battalion was technically the reserve.

Reconnoissance patrols penetrated as far as the village of South Plattsburg and Silver Stream, a mile and a half south of the Lake Champlain Hotel. The sound of firing from the rifle range, where the New England Regiment was engaged in target practice, increased the vividness of the problem to the New Yorkers scouring the brush in search of the enemy.

Nine officers from the Canadian officers' training school at Megill University, Montreal, visited the camp today. They watched the students in their exercises on the parade ground, visited the rifle range, and listened to several lectures in the classrooms. After dining with the American officers the Canadians returned to Montreal.

In their desire to have a second camp here, the citizens of Plattsburg have been conducting a "cleanup" campaign. The Sheriff has raided several roadhouses, and the occupants have either been arrested or ordered to leave town. Only one member of the training camp has been implicated in these raids, and his case is now before the United States Commissioner.

Orders were received today that all National Guardsmen at the camp would receive the $100 a month paid to the other candidates. The order came too late, however, to prevent the resignation of over twenty guardsmen in the last three days.

The following men were sworn in today as reserve officers:

Hoffman Nickerson of 875 Park Avenue, New York, Captain of Infantry; Edward J. Robbins, Brooklyn, N. Y., First Lieutenant of Infantry, and Hermanus F. Neff, Dedham, Mass., Major of Infantry.

STUDENT OFFICERS PAID.

$122,000 Distributed Among the Men at Madison Barracks.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., June 21.—The longest day of the year proved the most joyful for the student officers at Madison Barracks, for they received their first pay since coming here. After the distribution of the $122,000 allowed them for their first fifteen days' attendance at the camp, the reserve men drilled and paraded throughout the remainder of the afternoon with happy faces and in high spirits.

Many of the candidates bought new hats, hat cords, trousers, and other new articles of wearing apparel. Others came here with bulging pockets, and the natives practically decided to call it a holiday. Ice cream suffered as it never suffered before. The little ladies at the "Traymore," the village ice cream parlor, announced their largest sales since the training camp opening.

As each student had previously agreed to purchase a $10 Liberty Bond when he received his first pay, the committee in charge of the collection of these pledges, seated next to the pay table, said all made good on their promises.

Field Secretary Lansdale, in charge of the Y. M. C. A. at the camp, announced today the coming of the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. Dr. Woelfkin is known among the men here, and will be the guest of the Y. M. C. A. authorities during his stay at the camp. The Y. M. C. A. choir will be augmented by candidate soloists.

Troop I of the reserve students left early today and biased away in dismounted fashion at targets 200, 300, 500, and 1,000 yards distant. The cavalry men will be instructed later in firing from horses. At the present time they are receiving dismounted instructions.

TO PUSH NEWPORT INQUIRY.

Secretary Daniels Says Places Complained Of Will Be Closed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21. — "Those places will be closed up," Secretary Daniels declared late today, speaking of the allegations that disorderly resorts have been imperiling the naval recruits at Newport, R. I.

Mr. Daniels announced that Assistant Secretary Roosevelt and Rear Admiral Palmer, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, had gone to Newport and would make an investigation supplementary to the work already done for the Navy Department by agents of the Department of Justice.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 21. — Mayor Clark Burdick today issued a statement in reply to the charges made by the Secretary of the Navy regarding alleged immoral conditions threatening recruits at Newport, in which he said:

"The sensational charges against Newport purporting to have been issued by the Secretary of the Navy are unfounded. It is true that individual cases that require attention do crop up every day, but to characterize these as the general condition here is absolutely unfair. Our licensed liquor dealers have endeavored to live up to the law, and since the navy has at last been able to properly uniform its boys I do not believe there is any selling to them by the dealers. We are having trouble with the bottle gang, so called, but we are doing our best to break this up.

Governor R. Livingston Beeckman was asked today if the letter from Secretary Daniels had reached him.

"The letter has arrived at the State House in Providence, I had been informed this morning," he said, "but I do not know what it contains because I have not read it. I will return to the State House Saturday, when I will read and answer the communication."

FEAR OF JAIL BRINGS IN CENSUS SHIRKERS

Subpoenas Cause Many to Scurry Into Registration Booths for Enrollment.

NO OUTSPOKEN DODGERS

State and City Officials, as Well as Volunteers, Work in Harmony to Make Lists Complete.

An important conference was held yesterday at the office of Mr. E. P. Goodrich, Director of the State Census for New York City, at 261 Broadway, for the purpose of setting up the legal machinery to deal with those who are seeking to evade military service.

Capt. George Garr Henry, State Director of Census, came from Albany to confer with Mr. Goodrich regarding this side of their task. Assistant District Attorney Abraham G. Meyer, who has been detailed by District Attorney Swann to take charge of prosecutions under the Census law, spent the day going over the legal side of the question with Mr. Goodrich. Deputy Police Commissioner Dunham also conferred with Captain Henry and Mr. Goodrich regarding the co-operation of the police force with the census-takers in checking up returns and running down census-dodgers.

So far, it has not been necessary to make any arrests in connection with the census-taking in Greater New York. Mr. Goodrich has issued many subpoenas for persons reported to have announced their intention of resisting registration, but in every case up to date service of the subpoena proved sufficient to overcome objections. As the time limit for registration does not expire until next Monday, there were no arrests.

Mr. Goodrich has a policeman on duty in his office, and in case a genuine recalcitrant reveals himself, he will be arrested.

Registration continued to lag yesterday in Greater New York, approximately 200,000 being added to the lists, with close upon 1,000,000, it is estimated, still to be heard from. The census workers expect the task to lag until Saturday afternoon and Monday morning, when they fear they will be swamped by the rush of latecomers.

"The police have checked up the people living in every house," said Mr. Goodrich, "and a comparison of their check with the people who have registered shows that many have thus far failed to do their duty. The penalty for not complying with the census law is imprisonment for six months, with no alternative of a fine. Extra facilities will be provided at all registration places for Saturday afternoon and evening. Don't wait until Monday."

Additional registration places opened yesterday included four orthodox synagogues, two in the Brownsville district of Brooklyn and two on the east side of New York. The employment of synagogues for this purpose is for the benefit of such of the Jewish population who, having little or no knowledge of English, would be at a disadvantage registering elsewhere. These registration places, moreover, will be open on Sunday.

The Bureau of Municipal Research, which is conducting the work of census-taking in Greater New York, having turned over its entire staff and offices to the State for the purpose, yesterday, through R. Fulton Cutting, the Chairman, issued an appeal for a special fund of $5,000 to assist in meeting the extra expenses.

END WAR WITH AIR FLEETS.

Hawley Says America Could Do It by Spending a Billion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The House Committee on Military Affairs, conducting a hearing on the bill to create a department of aeronautics, with a Cabinet officer at its head, was told today by Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, that the Government should appropriate $1,000,000,000 for aviation and end the European war.

"It is a foregone conclusion," said Mr. Hawley, whose statement was supported by Henry Woodhouse, member of the Board of Governors of the Aero Club, "that the war is going to be decided in the air. It has been estimated that had the Allies 25,000 more well-equipped aviators today they could practically smother Germany and win decisive victory, achieving what a million additional soldiers could not achieve.

"Our allies are doing everything they can to turn out aviators and aircraft in large numbers. Great Britain is believed to be producing 4,000 airplanes a month and France as many. But they are used as fast as they are manufactured. To make a contribution substantial enough to enable our allies to strike a decisive blow, there will probably be needed 100,000 airplanes and 10,000 to 25,000 aviators, the airplanes to be manufactured and the aviators to be trained in America.

"To train this number of aviators and arrange for the manufacture of the aircraft needed will require a large administrative personnel and an expenditure of about $1,000,000,000. The War and Navy Departments are already overwhelmed with work and have neither the office facilities nor the personnel required for the administration of an adequate air service. Efficiency and economy demand that we take advantage of the experiences of our allies and create a department of aeronautics to undertake this very important work."

German Newsprint Supply Cut.

COPENHAGEN, June 21.—German newspaper publishers, who are already bitterly complaining of the great reduction by the Government of their white paper supply, are now faced with another serious cut in their allowance, ranging from 11 to 44¼ per cent., and effective July 1. The big papers suffer the most, the publishers of books and magazines being allotted 70 per cent. of the total consumption.

THESE are nights of enchantment along the Avenue, with the bright colors of flags and decorations subdued by the lights of the Golden Way. The visits of the Allied Commissions, in whose honor these decorations appear, have been the occasion for many people to learn what a thoroughly delightful experience is a cooling evening ride on the

Fifth Avenue Bus

TELLS OF CONFIDENCE GAME

Two Held on Story of Man Who Barely Missed osing $30,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 21.—George W. Post of 50 Broad Street and Robert Clark of 478 West 179th Street, New York, were held under $20,000 bail each today for the Grand Jury, charged with conspiracy. They were committed to jail in default of bail. The alleged confidence men were retained in custody on the story of Isaac Pieters, a wealthy South African, who identified the prisoners as men whom he charged tried to swindle him out of $30,000.

Pieters had $30,000 in bank notes in his pocket to turn over to Post, he testified, when the news of the arrest was spread in the newspapers. Post and R. W. Miller, Pieters declared, approached him at the Hotel Walton in Philadelphia with a hearty greeting, as if he were an old friend. Pieters denied having met the two before, but the acquaintance ripened. Pieters received tips on the races, won small sums several times, and was finally influenced to draw $30,000 from the bank for the pair to invest.

The night before the money was to be turned over Post and Clark were arrested. Pieters arrived the next morning from Philadelphia with the money to turn over. He read the newspapers, and then reported his experiences to the authorities.

Pieters also testified that Post and Miller would also have fleeced another man, known to him as Johnson, out of $10,000 but for the arrest.

Berend H. Kerkoff of 324 West End Avenue, New York, alleges he was fleeced out of $30,000 in a bogus stock deal, and E. S. Brown, an Australian army officer, who formerly lived at 147 West Forty-seventh Street, New York, lost $7,500 in a fake poolroom. Neither identified the defendants in court today.

4 KILLED, 8 HURT IN CRASH.

Automobile Bus Run Down at Crossing by Train.

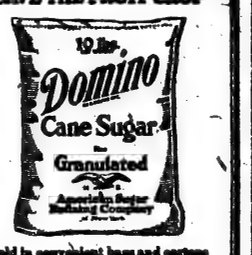
Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 21.—Four men were killed and eight badly injured this morning when an automobile bus driven by Chase Kehrer of Perth Amboy, carrying workmen for the du Pont powder works at Parlin, was smashed by a Pennsylvania train on the Camden & Amboy Division, at a crossing near Ernston, near here.

Thomas Carroll of New York, Frank Bailey of Brooklyn, and William P. Moran of Stamford, Conn., were instantly killed. Edward Goodman of South Amboy was so badly injured that he died in the hospital here. Every other man in the automobile was hurt, several of them seriously.

Kehrer almost alone escaped serious injury. He surrendered to Prosecutor Stricker here immediately after the accident, but was released pending investigation on his own recognizance. He was the owner of the car as well as the driver.

SAVE THE FRUIT CROP



Sold in convenient bags and cartons

Preserved Cherries are mighty enjoyable.

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

FRENCH AIRMEN ARE BUSY.

Down 14 Hostile Airplanes in 12 Days, Bomb Many Places.

PARIS, June 21.—The French War Office statement issued today contains the following:

Fourteen airplanes and a German captive balloon were destroyed on our front in the period from June 8 to 20. Eleven of these machines were brought down by our pilots during aerial combats, and three of them by the fire of our machine or anti-aircraft guns. In addition, seven enemy machines seriously damaged fell in our lines.

In the same period our squadrons effected numerous sorties. They bombarded notably the railroad station at Bensdorf, factories at Hayange-Jesuf at Moyeuvre, blast furnaces at Burbach and in the Saar Valley, railroad stations at Bethenivile, Châtelet-sur-Retourne, Bethel, Mezières, Charleville, and Molsheim; the bivouacs in Suippes Valley, and munitions depots in the region of Laon, &c. Thirteen thousand kilograms of projectiles were dropped during the expeditions, which caused serious damage to enemy establishments.

Adopts Calder's Draft Resolution.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Senate today adopted Senator Calder's resolution calling upon the War Department to furnish information regarding the number of men registered in the various States between the ages of 21 and 31 years, who are citizens of the countries no wat war with the Teutonic nations.

GET IN AND GET OUT!

What an Owner wants on his building operation is a contractor who will GET IN and GET OUT with the least possible lapse of time between the two processes.

The Thompson-Starrett Company is that sort of a contractor.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

New Jersey One Day EXCURSIONS

Lake Hopatcong

Next Sunday AND EVERY SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY.

$1.50 for Adults. Children 5 to 12 75c.

Lv. W. 23d St., 8:50; Liberty St., 9 A. M. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9:17 A. M. Broad St., Newark, 9:30 A. M.

Next Sunday, June 24

Mauch Chunk

$2.00 for Adults. Children 5 to 12 $1.00

Lv. W. 23d St., 8:20; Liberty St., 8:30 A. M. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8:47 A. M. Broad St., Newark, 8:15 A. M.

HARD COAL. NO SMOKE. COMFORT

FLAGS

All Wool Standard United States and Foreign Flags

Immediate delivery on all orders.

Columbus Mfg. & Supply Co.

830-832 Ninth Ave., N. Y.

WAR POETRY.

William Watson has written a volume of war poems, which are described in the Review of Books of next Sunday's New York Times. Order today.—Advt.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.

Will Offer Today and Saturday

Men's Straw Hats and Panamas

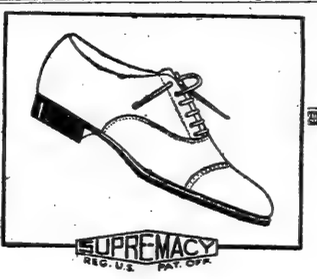
At Greatly Reduced Prices

Reduced prices on straw hats so early in the season are a rarity, but we decided to make these reductions a month ahead of time owing to the extremely backward season.

Every Straw Hat in Stock Is Included

Splits, Sennits & Mackinaws	were $3.00	$1.95
Splits and Sennits	were $3.50 & $4	$2.45
Splits	were $5.00	$3.45
Milan & Leghorn Hats	were $5.00	$3.45
Balibuntal & Bangkoks	were $8 and $10	$6.95
South American Panamas	were $5.00	$3.45
South American Panamas	were $6 and $7	$4.95
South American Panamas	were $8 and $9	$5.95
South American Panamas	were $10, $12, $15	$7.95
South American Panamas	were $18 and $20	$10.95
South American Panamas	were $25 and $30	$13.95
South American Panamas	were $35 and $40	$17.95
South American Panamas	were $45 and $50	$19.95

None sent C. O. D., Exchanged or On Approval



Supre-Macy—

It is a worthy shoe that bears this name—a shoe which tops all others at its price—in material, workmanship and style. That is the standard we have set for "Supre-Macy" Shoes for Men.

27 Different Styles in

High Shoes and Oxfords

At $5.94 to $7.49

have been grouped under this brand—each one distinctive in line, finish and general appearance—inexpensive as shoe prices go today, these shoes always represent the best grades we carry—the correct combinations of good materials and good shoemaking.

Main Floor Balcony, 35th St., Rear.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only

R. H. Macy & Co.

HERALD SQUARE NEW YORK



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"Service and Saving"

Is the slogan with which the new "Food Controller" proposes to rally to his support and to the support of the Government the housewives of America, their husbands, their sons and their daughters. To this same slogan, "Service and Saving," thousands upon thousands of men, young men and boys have for years rallied to the Brill standard, and many thousands of them still remain steadfast—"Service and Saving" is what the Brill Stores have offered you for many years and "made good" on, and "Service and Saving" is what the Brill Stores with their immense stocks of splendid Brill clothes and wonderful Kuppenheimer clothes offer you to-day in larger measure than ever before.

Kuppenheimer Suits
At $20 and $25

We know they will give you absolute and positive satisfaction—each and every detail that enters into the making of good and satisfactory clothing for men—materials, trimmings, linings, tailoring and style—is carefully, thoroughly and painstakingly looked after by an organization second to none in America in its ability to make good clothes for men.

Brill Summer Suits
Special at $15

Which will prove a positive revelation of what can be bought at $15.00, in the Brill Stores, even in these days of high clothing costs. Suits made especially for Brill Brothers, and specially priced in order to provide real big values for the many thousands of $15.00 customers who are accustomed to having their clothes requirements satisfied in the Brill Stores.

A Sale of Men's Straw Hats at $1.95

This season's newest and most desirable shapes, styles and straws, including Splits, Sennits, Milans, Leghorns and Mackinaws.

Brill Brothers

Exclusive Kuppenheimer Dealers in New York and Brooklyn

44 East 14th Street, Broadway, at 49th Street, 1456 Broadway, at 42d St., 2 Flatbush Avenue, 47 Cortlandt Street, 125th Street, at 3rd Ave., 279 Broadway, at Chambers, Brooklyn

Stores at 1456 Broadway and at 125th St. Open Evenings. 14th Street and Brooklyn Stores Open Saturday Evening.

Come in or write for Kuppenheimer style book.

Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort Week Now—
in Your Regal Store

A foot specialist trained by Dr. Scholl is in attendance. His services are free of charge. He will tell you why your foot hurts and what to do to get permanent relief from callouses, bunions, twisted toes, ingrown nails, corns, sore joints, etc., etc.

Dr. Scholl cures foot troubles by curing the source of trouble. His methods are always simple, always easy to follow. Hundreds of Regal customers have benefited by his advice.

This special Foot Comfort Week may be the opportunity you have been waiting for.



Pedo-Rester—Instant relief to tender and strained joints. Makes walking comfortable. 50c each.

Toe-Flex-Corrects bunions by straightening the crooked toe. It allows comfortable. 50c each.

Pedo-Eezer—Relieves tired, aching feet, cramped toes, weak ankles. Price $2.50 a pair.

REGAL SHOE CO.

NEW YORK
*Nassau and Ann Street
175 Broadway
*Broadway at Duane Street
*Broadway at Spring Street
Broadway at 10th Street
Broadway at 37th Street
Broadway at 57th Street
St. Nicholas Ave., at 181st Street
14th Street at 3rd Avenue
6th Avenue at 21st Street
40 West 34th Street
125th Street at 7th Avenue
2929 Third Avenue
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BROOKLYN
4 Flatbush Avenue
1049 Broadway
1275 Broadway
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*(Men's Shoes Only)
301 Broadway
490 Fifth Avenue
JERSEY CITY
NEWARK, N. J.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

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Applications for loans of large amounts will be considered at the office at Fourth Avenue and 15th Street.

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
Eighth Av., cor. 127th St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

IRISH HERE DIFFER ON COMING MISSIONS

Mgr. Lavelle and Mr. Crimmins Believe Their Visit Will Help Settle Ireland's Problems.

RADICALS ARE SKEPTICAL

Cohalan and O'Leary Scoff at Any Results from the Dublin Convention.

The coming to the United States of two Irish missions, Nationalist and Sinn Feiner, means a long step toward the settlement of the Irish problem at the coming Dublin convention, according to Mgr. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, a student of Irish politics; John D. Crimmins, and other leaders among the conservative Irish-Americans.

On the other hand, Justice Daniel F. Cohalan, Jeremiah A. O'Leary, and other leaders of the radical faction attach not so much importance to the Irish missions, because, they say, the Dublin convention will not amount to much.

Lord Northcliffe, head of the British War Mission in this country, was asked yesterday for comment on the coming of the Irish missions. He replied that, officially or unofficially, he knew nothing about the missions. Its has been suggested that, as Lord Northcliffe is head of the British mission here, and not overpopular with some Irish factions, he may have an Irish problem all his own when the two missions reach American soil.

It was suggested by an interested person yesterday that the report that Lord Northcliffe was to tell President Wilson about the Irish question had to do with the coming of the Nationalist mission, and that the sending of that commission led the Sinn Feiners to act, because unwilling to allow Northcliffe or Redmond's lieutenants to tell the American Government what should be done for Ireland.

Expects Good Results.

Mgr. Lavelle saw important results in the coming of the Irish missions on the eve of the Dublin convention, because, he said, the great lesson the Irish had to learn was to abide by the will of the majority. He said that people of the United States had an opportunity to give good advice to the missions, representing extremes of Irish political thought.

"Mr. T. P. O'Connor, (who is to head the Redmond commission,) for his eloquence, patriotism and genial character, has always been a favorite in this country," said Mgr. Lavelle. "Not only with his compatriots, but also with our people at large. I venture to say that the other gentlemen also will be received with friendship and heard with attention.

"In common with many who are deeply interested in the Irish cause, I feel inclined to hope very much from the coming convention. It can settle the happiness and prosperity of Ireland forever, provided, first, all interests be represented and allowed to express their sentiments, and second, that the will of the majority be made binding for the good of all. This rule of the majority is the great secret of the success of the United States. The rule of the minority and the fact that a single negative vote was sufficient to defeat any legislation was the ruin of the great Polish nation. We could not get unanimity in any assembly in the world, if, therefore, the majority do not rule, the minority must be the masters.

"Millions of us are hoping and praying that this wisdom will be the spirit of the Irish convention. If our hopes in this respect be realised, we have no fear of the result.

"The outcome will not be perfect, any more than was our American constitution originally, but it will be solidly, reasonably, intelligently, and lovingly founded and constructed. The defects will gradually be discovered and removed."

As for the coming of the Sinn Feiners, Mgr. Lavelle thought it was a good thing to present to the American public all sides of the case.

"Let them come," he said, "they are honest men."

Crimmins Welcomes Coming.

Mr. Crimmins said that it was with great satisfaction that he heard of the coming of the missions. He said that the Sinn Feiners would probably find material in the utterances of President Wilson upon which to base a request that the United States stand for the entire independence of Ireland, but, he said, it was just as easy to adapt the home rule principles of the Nationalists to President Wilson's doctrines.

Mr. Crimmins said that there should be no actual interference by this country, because the Irish question was something to be settled in Ireland, but he thought that a crystallisation of American sentiment to convince Ireland that the Irish question should be settled now would help the Dublin convention to reach an agreement.

Mr. Crimmins said that the action of 100 Congressmen in cabling to Lloyd George, asking for home rule for Ireland, represented the wish of a great majority of the American people.

"It is hardly necessary to say that America hopes that Ireland will soon receive her just rights—a government of Ireland by Irishmen," he said. "It is fitting that prior to the Dublin convention the different aspects of the Irish question be presented to the American people.

"In this crisis all English-speaking people should be in harmonious accord; they should be a unit in the conflict with Germany. The English people have evidently overlooked the Irish, who are English-speaking people. English people should understand that without meting out justice to the Irish people, they are overlooking a most important situation, for the situation influences not only the Irish in Ireland but people of the Irish race throughout the world."

Emphasising his belief of the need of definite action on the Irish question now, Mr. Crimmins said:

"The testimony of British Generals is that the part played by the Irish in the war has been brave beyond description. From all parts of the British Empire Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen have taken the British at their word and fought side by side with Englishmen, confident that they were fighting for the rights of Ireland.

"Then, for well-known reasons, the people of the Irish race, wherever located, began to lose confidence, and their sympathy for England began to dwindle. They were willing and are willing to forgive when justice is done, but that justice must be in fact, and not alone in promise. With the continuance of present conditions, there can be no complete harmony between the two countries.

"Nobody realizes this more clearly than American observers. Our history demonstrates how quickly harmony can be restored after the catastrophe of deadly war between neighboring States. With self-government, new life will come to Ireland.

"We in America hope that Ireland will gain autonomy, for since we have joined in this struggle for democracy it would be patently inconsistent for us to consent to any system whereby the Irish nation would be excluded from the fruits of a democratic victory. We hope that the great majority, favoring home rule in Ireland, will have their desire fulfilled and not be coerced. Give the Irish people home rule, give it to them quickly, and see them respond heartily and with a will."

Cohalan Scoffs at Convention.

Justice Cohalan expressed a doubt that the British Government would permit the Sinn Feiners to come to America. He said that as for the Dublin convention, there was nothing to it.

"England does not intend to do anything for Ireland," he said; "she is merely trying to smooth things over and fool the people of the United States."

Justice Cohalan referred to the symposium on the Irish question conducted by The New York Evening Post as showing that "the leading Irishmen of this country do not take the Dublin convention seriously," one of The Post's articles, Robert E. Ford, editor of The Irish World, said: "A convention which would meet with our approval and that of the Irish people must be a free one. Mr. Lloyd George purposes to call a packed one. Do you believe that the case of Ireland would get a fair hearing at a convention whose members were chosen by the British Government?"

Mr. O'Leary said that the best thing Irishmen could do was to stay in Ireland and settle the governmental question there. He also doubted whether the British Government would allow the Sinn Feiners to come, saying that if London did not, it would be doing no worse than the action of Washington in not allowing American Socialists to go to the Stockholm peace meeting.

Mr. O'Leary said that if the Dublin convention were composed of delegates elected by the Irish people, it might accomplish something, but that with delegates chosen by the British Crown, it would not. He pointed out that to the Sinn Feiners were allotted five seats, whereas, he said, at the recent elections the Sinn Fein faction defeated the Nationalists and by that augury should have a majority of the Dublin convention delegates. Therefore, he thought that the coming of missions to stir up interest in the Dublin convention would not make much difference.

MORE DISORDERS IN DUBLIN.

Sinn Feiners Attack Soldiers' Houses Flying the Union Jack.

DUBLIN, June 21.—The Sinn Feiners, who have held several demonstrations since the release of the persons arrested at the time of the uprising last year, brought about further disorders today.

Some 500 of them, carrying Sinn Fein flags, attacked residences of former soldiers, over which Union Jacks were flying. Windows were smashed and police who came up were stoned.

Eight men and five women were arrested.

Sinn Feiners Ask for Passports.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 21.—Application has been made for passports to the United States for representatives of the Sinn Feiners. As the application has only just been received, there has been no time for consideration by the authorities.

KILLS THREE, THEN HIMSELF

Two of Family Spared by Despondent Man, Out of Work.

Richard Barrett, an engineer, shot and killed his wife, Mary; their two infant sons, Kilton, aged 4, and Donald, a year-old baby, and himself yesterday morning in their apartment at 450 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn. He had been out of work for several weeks and was despondent. Two older children, Helen, aged 13, and John, 9, escaped the same fate, although they were asleep in an adjoining bedroom.

Helen told the police that she had been awakened by the shots, and had gone to the door of her parents' room, where she saw her father sitting in a chair with his head in his hands. Hearing her, he raised his head, and she saw that he had wounded himself. The girl aroused her brother, and the two children ran into the hall, alarming the neighbors.



Our intimate knowledge of all needs of the expectant mother enables us to create everything that is best for the infant.

"Loveliest Baby Shop"

is on the mezzanine of our second floor, devoted entirely to display of infants' layettes, separate garments, accessories and nursery furniture.

First Layettes $7.95 to $250.00.

Lane Bryant

Maternity Apparel

Adaptations from the newest modes. Effectively conceal condition and are just as satisfactory after figure returns to normal.

Lane Bryant

21-23 West 38th St.

BELGIAN PRELATE GRATEFUL

Cardinal Mercier Sends Letter of Thanks to Dr. Manning.

The continued oppression of the Belgian people by the German invaders is tending more and more to overcome their powers of resistance, Cardinal Mercier said in a letter just received by the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Parish. The letter was written in acknowledgement of resolutions passed by the Churchmen's Association in January, expressing strong sympathy for the Belgian cause and condemning the deportation of Belgian people by the Germans. Cardinal Mercier's letter said:

"The appreciation which you show of our efforts to stem the tide of unrighteousness, which more and more, tends to overcome the stubborn and just resistance of our people to all the wrongs wantonly inflicted upon them, bears us up in our struggle.

"And, indeed, a source of constant gratitude flows from our hearts in recognition both of the moral support which you all in America hold out to us in our hour of trial and the no less lavish material aid so generously extended to us by the Commission for Relief in Belgium, and all those, whether humble or exalted, who aid in that great work.

"Kindly be my mouthpiece in conveying to the members of your association my heartfelt thanks to them for standing by us in our fight for freedom and justice, while assuring them that their charity and prayers will undoubtedly help us to bear, in a true Christian spirit, the visitations which God, in his ineffable providence has been pleased to send us."

PARIS GARTERS

No metal can touch you

THIS, OVAL TRADE-MARK IS PRINTED ON THE BACK OF THE SHIELD OF EACH GENUINE

PARIS GARTER

IT'S YOUR ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE FOR SERVICE AND SATISFACTION

GET YOUR PAIR TODAY—

25¢ - 35¢ - 50¢

A. STEIN & CO.

MAKERS

Children's Hickory Garters

CHICAGO NEW YORK

The Economy of Buying a Hudson Super-Six Now

Market Conditions Make Present Supply and Prices Uncertain

This is not an announcement of an increase in price. I do not even know that a price increase is intended or will be necessary.

But I do know that there never was a time when it was so difficult to forecast either the price that must be paid for raw materials or to know how to plan for future market requirements.

The accompanying table shows how the rising prices of raw materials have affected the Hudson Super-Six. The prices of all automobiles and manufactured goods of practically every kind have been similarly affected.

Everything has increased in price during the past two years. There is no indication that top prices of raw materials have yet been reached.

Serious as that situation is, however, it is not as bad as are the newer conditions, which daily become more confusing.

When costs of all materials increase correspondingly prices adjust themselves. During the past two years we have seen prices mount higher and higher. The increases are approximately at the same ratio with all articles of merchandise. Therefore, the list price of an automobile is today relatively no higher than it was when it sold at from $200 to $300 less.

If these conditions continue it would not be difficult to meet them. The prices that must be paid in the future for materials out of which automobiles are built, and which thus affect the price at which those cars must be sold, are, however, the least of our present obstacles.

An all powerful and selfish buyer is in the market. He demands what he wants and no one has the power to oppose him. He is War. He takes the products of the world and at his will deprives all others of the use of the materials they may need. Today he threatens to stop certain industries, for his need is not to be denied. Even War does not know from one day to another what he shall want next. So no one can definitely plan for the future.

He may want automobiles and if he does his wants must be supplied. He will require thousands of ambulances. This would affect the supply of pleasure cars. War does not stop to make repairs. He throws men, materials and money into the scrap heap with an extravagance impossible of imagination. The average life of a war ambulance on the battle front is 11 hours. So the difficulty now is in knowing how to plan for future requirements.

Materials for automobiles must be contracted for from twelve to eighteen months in advance of production. As things are now, the matter of price is of secondary importance. Will we have enough automobiles to meet requirements? I seriously doubt it. Surely people will continue to want cars. With the great prosperity that exists in this country, with the tremendous expenditures of the billions of dollars that are being put into circulation for war supplies, thousands of new buyers will want cars.

But the Government may want all our pleasure cars. If it does where are the cars to come from except out of the stocks that were intended to meet an expected normal demand? Assurance has already been given that privately owned automobiles are not to be commandeered.

There is a distinct advantage in buying your Hudson Super-Six today. It is not alone the advantage of a price that is based on a last year's material market. It is the advantage of obtaining delivery. Who knows how long that supply can be met?

I don't know how many cars I will be able to get. I know what has been promised, but the factory can give me no definite assurances as to the future. My Hudson contracts may be affected so far as deliveries are concerned when cars may be needed for war purposes.

I have no assurances as to what price will have to be charged for the cars after I have had my present allotment and I do not know that I can even rely upon getting that allotment.

"It is an ill wind that blows no one good." War has always brought prosperity even to the countries most sorely afflicted. It cannot fail to have a similar effect on America. You can readily imagine what this will do in creating a greater demand for such a car as the Hudson Super-Six.

Isn't it natural to suppose, now that power, speed and particularly endurance are required as never before, that the Hudson Super-Six will be the wanted car?

I cannot imagine how there can be enough Super-Sixes to meet the condition, so you see the advantage in getting your Hudson Super-Six now.

Today you can get it at a price not influenced by present material costs. You are assured of delivery. Neither the price nor the delivery, I am sure, can be guaranteed as to the future.

In Each 7-Passenger Hudson Super-Six the Following Amounts of Materials Are Used:

	The Cost in 1916.	The Cost Now.	Increase in Pct.
250 lbs. frame steel	$ 1.35 per cwt.	$ 5.25 per cwt.	289
355 lbs. sheet metal	2.75 per cwt.	8.15 per cwt.	297
110 lbs. aluminum castings	.28 per lb.	.80 per lb.	179
210 lbs. cast iron	13.35 per ton	48.00 per ton	425

Our leather increase, which is one of the most important items, is 40%. Other upholstery items have advanced 100%. Our wheels have advanced 80% in price; our front and rear axles 30%; the components of our tires, rubber and cotton, have advanced 75% and 150% respectively. We use 60 pounds of copper in each Super-Six; it costs 100% more than a year ago.

PRICES:

Phaeton, 7-passenger	$1650	Touring Sedan	$2175
Speedster, 4-passenger	1750	Town Car	2925
Cabriolet, 3-passenger	1950	Town Car Landaulet	$3025
		Limousine	2925
		Limousine Landaulet	3025

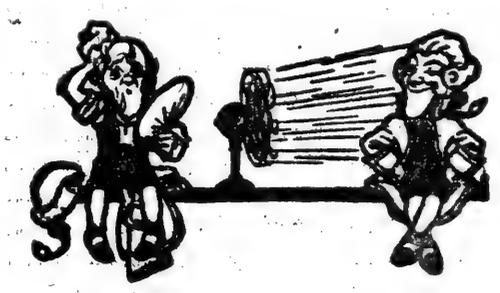
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Harvey D. Hollenbeck PRESIDENT

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This nation is this week witnessing the most magnificent outpouring of generosity in the history of the world.

Both the poor and the rich are giving, giving heartily and wonderfully, that our Red Cross may be able to fulfill in splendid measure its mission of mercy.

Nothing more inspiring is happening, nothing more indicative of the spirit of sacrifice which is animating our whole people than the manner in which our great corporations are declaring special dividends intended for the Red Cross.

No stockholder entitled to these dividends is obligated to turn them over to the Red Cross, but the corporations declaring them did so to aid the Red Cross.

We believe the great mass of stockholders will be only too happy to direct that these dividends shall go to enabling the Red Cross to aid in relieving the misery of a suffering world.

Our hope is that every stockholder will see to it that his dividend goes to the Red Cross at once.

The corporations officially listed up to 3 P. M. yesterday as having acted in this generous fashion, and declared special Red Cross dividends, are as follows in the order in which they were received:

	Amount Dividends		Amount Dividends		Amount Dividends
U. S. Steel Corporation	$5,083,028.00	Bingham Mines Co	37,000.00	Equitable Trust Co	60,000.00
Utah Copper Co	812,245.00	American Radiator Co	122,784.00	New York Trust Co	30,000.00
Nevada Consolidated Copper Co	299,918.55	International Nickel Co	418,000.00	Corn Exchange Bank	30,000.00
Chino Copper Co	347,992.00	Standard Screw Co	25,000.00	Guaranty Trust Co	200,000.00
Ray Consolidated Copper Co	315,435.80	Magma Copper Co	24,000.00	International Salt Co	15,192.00
Butte and Superior Mining Co	116,074.80	Irving National Bank	40,000.00	Philadelphia National Bank	22,500.00
Atlantic G. and W. I. Lines	150,000.00	Bankers Trust Co	225,000.00	Metropolitan Trust Co	20,000.00
E. I. du Pont de Nemours P. Co	588,542.00	Borden's Condensed Milk Co	100,000.00	General Electric Co	1,000,000.00
American Brake Shoe Co	50,000.00	Bank of Cuba	1,000.00	Liberty National Bank	20,000.00
Kennecott Copper Co	565,000.00	Union Carbide Co	250,000.00	Inspiration Copper Co	300,000.00
Gulf State Steel Co	76,000.00	Crocker, Wheeler Co	8,500.00	Montana Power Co	87,500.00
The Torrington Co	35,000.00	Manati Sugar Co	39,600.00	American Locomotive Co	250,000.00
The Atlas Powder Co	48,617.00	National Surety Co	40,000.00	Montana Copper Co	———
American Brass Co	150,000.00	Mohawk Mining Co	50,000.00	Arizona Commercial Mining Co	———
Hercules Powder Co	71,500.00	Auto Car Co	20,000.00	United Dye Wood Corp	———
Pantasote Leather Co	5,000.00	Great Western Sugar Co	150,000.00	National Lead Co. (1%)	206,000.00
Stewart Silk Co	25,000.00	Wolverine Copper Co	30,000.00	Anaconda Copper Mining Co	1,165,000.00
Gaston, Williams & Wigmore	75,000.00	Morris & Co	15,000.00	Miami Copper Co	93,000.00
Chandler Motor Car Co	70,000.00	Home Insurance Co	60,000.00	Kerr Lake Mining Co	45,000.00
Chatham and Phenix Bank	35,000.00	Westinghouse Electric Co	374,000.00	Baltimore Tube Co	50,000.00
American Smelting and Refining Co	500,000.00	Gotham National Bank	20,000.00	New York Times Co	10,000.00

We anticipate that a very large number of other corporations will join the above list. It is an effective way to accomplish a noble result.

Mr. C. A. Coffin, President of the General Electric Company, 120 Broadway, has on hand for the Committee a supply of blanks and suggestions to guide corporations in making their Red Cross dividends most effective.

* * *

And let us add this further word:

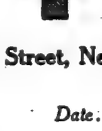
Large subscriptions are necessary, for we have an enormous work to do, but small subscriptions are also deeply appreciated.

Our Red Cross can use to good advantage every cent it can get. Your subscription, however small, will be welcome, and will be used just as carefully as that of the largest giver.

Our Red Cross belongs to the American people—rich and poor alike, and every man, woman and child can do his part.

* * *

As Colonel Roosevelt so well said a few days ago: "Let us equip the Red Cross for the beginning—and for the carrying through of as sacred a mission as was ever undertaken in behalf of a suffering world."

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Red Cross War Fund Finance Committee

SEWARD PROSSER

Chairman Executive Committee

SECOND DAY OF OPEN GOLF PLAY FINDS HUTCHINSON IN FRONT

JOCK HUTCHINSON FORGES TO FRONT

Glenview Pro Has Card of 73 in Second Day's Play of National Open Tourney.

EDWARD LOOS IS SECOND

Worthington of Mid-Surrey Returns Beat Amateur Card with a 76—500-Yard Hole In 3.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Jock Hutchinson's trusty kit of clubs performed their duty so well today in the national open golf tournament over the Whitemarsh Valley course that this formidable contestant now leads all other rivals in the event, and the predictions are being whispered knowingly that he will be returned the winner after the final thirty-six holes have been played tomorrow. All of the skill which was at his command when he was a runner-up to Chick Evans in the open championship a year ago seemed to be at his beck and call in the play today, and he returned a card of 73, which is only a single stroke over par for the 6,233-yard course.

This mark has not been surpassed since the tournament started, and only one other has equaled it—Edward Loos of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, who made the score in an unexpectedly brilliant round of the links today.

The 37 on the outgoing journey and the 36 on the return, which made up Hutchinson's total for the second eighteen holes, when combined with his 76 of yesterday, gives him a record for the thirty-six holes of 149, which is a stroke better than the score to the credit of Loos, who has 150 as the basis on which to build his seventy-two-hole score.

Many Players Drop Out.

Alexander Cunningham of Wheeling, W. Va., who led the field yesterday, is not by any means out of the running, although his chances even now are not being considered very seriously. He made a 78 this morning and has a two-day total of 152, only three strokes behind Hutchinson. He shares third place with Tom McNamara of Taplow, who also has 152 as a result of two rounds in 76. Cyril Walker of Shackamaxon and Rolf MacDonald of Indian Hill each have 154.

Several players came to grief, among them Jack Dowling of Scarsdale and Herbert Strong of Engineers. Dowling was no working at his best from the start, but discouragement did not absolutely claim him until the thirteenth, when he got into rough that cost him four strokes, and thereupon he picked up.

Long Jim Barnes, who was absolutely disgusted with his 84 of yesterday, went out today to make driver and brassie respond more willingly to his play. He did succeed in cutting his previous score down by nearly ten strokes; nine, to be mathematically accurate, and, with a 76, he now has a grand total of 160, but there are some nineteen players between him and Hutchinson, the leader. Even a 76, excellent golf, to be sure, can hardly be satisfying to Barnes, who holds the Whitemarsh Valley record, 68, which he made a few days ago.

Worthington's Fine Performance.

It is practically certain that the few amateurs have more of a task than is commensurate with their ability. Norman Maxwell, the sturdy little Aronomink exponent of the game, has proved himself far better than most of the professionals, but, even at that, he is still far down the list, one of the many tied with Jim Barnes at 160, but without Barnes's ability to retrieve by superplay. Maxwell has played consistent golf, a 79 the opening day and an 81 this morning being his quota.

The first flight amateur performance today, however, was not Maxwell's, but rested with J. S. Worthington of Mid-Surrey, one-time holder of the Irish open championship. He was rewarded with a 76, the best amateur score that has thus far been placed on record.

The most remarkable feat, however, was accomplished by Frank Adams of Beverly, one of the professional coterie. He dropped the ball for a 3 on the 500-yard fifth hole, where par is reckoned at 5.

Hutchinson's card and the summaries follow:

Hutchinson—
Out .....4 4 4 2 5 4 5 5 4—37
In .....4 6 3 5 4 5 5 4 4—36—73

Loos—
Out .....3 5 4 3 4 4 4 6 3—36
In .....4 3 5 4 4 5 5 3 4—37—73

Jock Hutchinson, Glen View, 76, 73—149; Edward Loos, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 77, 73—150; Alex Cunningham, Wheeling, 74, 78—152; Tom McNamara, Taplow, 76, 76—152; Cyril Walker, Shackamaxon, 76, 78—154; Bob MacDonald, Indian Hill, 79, 75—154; Emmett French, York, 78, 77—155; C. W. Hackney, Atlantic City, 81, 74—155; Elmer Loving, Jackport, 76, 80—156; J. M. Thomson, Little Falls, 77, 79—156; Tom Boyd, Fox Hills, 81, 77—158; C. H. Hoffner, Philmont, 77, 82—159; Otto Hackbarth, Cincinnati, 79, 80—159; Carl Anderson, unattached, 79, 80—159; Charles Thom, Shinnecock, 79, 80—159; James F. Thomson, Philadelphia Country Club, 81, 78—159; A. J. Sanderson, Sleepy Hollow, 81, 78—159; James West, Far Rockaway, 82, 77—159; Andrew Campbell, Spring Haven, 84, 75—159.

Pat Doyle, South Shore, 78, 82—160; *Norman H. Maxwell, Aronomink, 79, 81—160; J. J. O'Brien, Pittsburgh, 81, 79—160; George McLean, North Hempstead, 82, 78—160; James Barnes, Whitemarsh Valley, 84, 76—160 Fred McLeod, Columbia Country Club, 78, 83—161; Jack Burk, Wheaton, 78, 83—161; L. J. Mackie, Canoe Brook, 85, 76—161 H. G. Lagerblade, Buffalo, 81, 81—162; Alex Campbell, Baltimore, 84, 78—162; Jack Campbell, Old York Road, 82, 80—162; *J. S. Worthington, Mid Surrey, 86, 76—162; *Maurice Risley, Atlantic City, 81, 83—164; Tom Kerrigan, Siwanoy, 83, 81—164; George T. Gayers, Marion, 84, 80—164; Donald Morrison, Ben Air, 84, 80—164; Jack Perie, Richmond County, 85, 79—164; G. R. Schuebel, Cobbs Creek, 88, 76—164; F. L. Fotheringham, unattached, 84, 81—165; F. J. McNamara, Cherry Valley, 86, 80—166; Tom Skipper, unattached, 82, 85—167; Jack Jolly, unattached, 88, 79—167; J. Edmondson, unattached, 88, 79—167.

F. R. Belwood, Garden City, 83, 85—168; Joseph Seka, Stenton A. C., 84, 84—168; F. Monaco, Bucks County, 89, 79—168; Wilfred Reid, Wilmington, 84, 85—169; Guy Martin, Whitemarsh Valley, 88, 84—169; James Norton, Deal, 89, 80—169; A. Cuthbert, Huntingdon Valley, 85, 84—169; Frank Adams, Beverly, 90, 79—169; Joe Mitchell, Hickorywood, 84, 86—170; F. G. Jones, Caucasbas, 69, 81—170; John Bredamus, Teme School, 89, 81—170; Louis Delgal, Detroit, 87, 83—170; J. G. Bugess, unattached, 83, 88—171; D. M. Cuthbert, Phila., 84, 87—171; Ramsey Hunter, Fort Worth, 89, 82—171; Harry F. Jervis, Woodbury, 90, 81—171; Archie Simpson, Detroit, 89, 83—172; Robert White, North Shore, 92, 91—173; James Gullane, Merion, 84, 89—173; Peter Robertson, Utica, 93, 80—173; James J. Dougherty, Overbrook, 88, 86—174; *Edward Stiles, North Hills, 89, 85—174.

William Robinson, St. David's, 88, 87—175; W. B. Hackney, Aronomink, 89, 86—175; William Gourlay, Manhattan, 91, 85—176; Howard C. Jervis, Woodbury, 92, 84—176; Thomas Robinson, St. David's, 88, 89—177; William C. Byrne, St. David's, 92, 85—177; J. T. Sylvester, unattached, 93, 84—177; John Sawyer, unattached, 92, 88—180; M. Duffy, unattached, 96, 85—181; J. P. Lawson, unattached, 98, 89—182; *Austin Palmer, Fox Hills, 92, 93—185; Thomas Young, unattached, 98, 91—187; S. L. Hern, Philadelphia, 96, 95—191; J. F. Schuebel, unattached, 98, 96—194.

WITHDREW.—Nick Demain, unattached; James Starr, unattached; William F. Hackney, Bala; Herbert Strong, Engineers; W. P. Cleveland, Aronomink; W. S. Flynn, Merion; Edward White, Philadelphia Cricket Club; James Frase, Sea View; Jack Dowling, Scarsdale.
*Amateurs.

MRS. GAVIN REACHES FINAL.

Will Play Mrs. Hucknall for Metropolitan Golf Title.

There was no surprise in Mrs. W. A. Gavin winning her round of the semi-final, for the women's Metropolitan golf championship, as both on form and experience she outclassed her opponent, Mrs. H. C. Phipps the meeting taking place on the links of the Piping Rock Club yesterday morning. These are Mrs. Phipps's home links, and what surprise there was in the result was that Mrs. Phipps should do no better over grounds with which she is so familiar. She was so far off her game yesterday that she failed to win a single hole of the round, the best she could do being to halve the fourth and ninth before the pair reached the eleventh.

At that time Mrs. Gavin was eight up, and as the eleventh was also halved Mrs. Phipps was there forced to acknowledge defeat, as there were but seven holes more to be played and winning was an impossibility. So there was the formal handshake, and the players and gallery trooped off in search of the other semi-finalists, Mrs. Hucknall and Mrs. Wimpfheimer, to find them just finishing at the fifteenth hole, with Mrs. Hucknall the victor by 4 and 3.

Mrs. Gavin got to the fifth green on two good shots, while Mrs. Phipps flubbed on her approach, and, though she made her green on the next stroke, Mrs. Gavin holed out in 4, and was then 4 up, and going stronger than she had shown at any previous part of the round. A pulled brassie shot, which took Mrs. Phipps into the grass, was her undoing in the play for the long sixth hole, which Mrs. Gavin took in par 5.

At the ninth Mrs. Gavin pulled her drive into a sand trap and Mrs. Phipps, driving fair, had a good chance to win the hole. But on her approach she overran the cup several feet, and Mrs. Gavin, getting out of the sand with her niblick, laid her ball so that she was able to halve the hole in 4, Mrs. Phipps having failed to get the cup on her third, a short putt. The Baltusrol woman won the tenth easily, and then stood dormie 8, the match ending on the eleventh hole, which was halved at par 3.

The summaries:

CHAMPIONSHIP SIXTEEN — Semi-final Round—Mrs. W. A. Gavin, Baltusrol, defeated Mrs. H. C. Phipps, Piping Rock, 8 up and 7 to go; Mrs. Thomas Hucknall, Forest Hill, defeated Mrs. L. A. Wimpfheimer, Century, 4 and 3.

Beaten Eight of First Sixteen—Semi-final Round—Mrs. A. S. Rossin, Century, won from Miss Helen Hitchcock, Piping Rock, by default.

SECOND SIXTEEN.—Semi-final Round—Mrs. J. E. Davis, Piping Rock, defeated Mrs. C. D. Smithers, Nassau, 4 and 2; Mrs. C. T. Russell, Ardsley, defeated Mrs. Constance Robertson, Knollwood, 4 and 3.

Beaten Eight of Second Sixteen—Mrs. G. K. Morrow, Great Neck, defeated Mrs. T. H. Thomas, Hackensack, 1 up; Miss Irma Waterhouse, Ardsley, defeated Mrs. A. B. Gilkes, Siwanoy, 4 and 3.

THIRD SIXTEEN.—Semi-final Round—Mrs. C. F. Uebelacher, Hackensack, defeated Mrs. F. E. Donahoe, Montclair, 2 and 1; Mrs. C. M. Fair, Piping Rock, defeated Mrs. Sidney Well, Fairview, 4 and 3.

Beaten Eight of Third Sixteen—Miss Grace Wood of Englewood defeated Mrs. J. C. Barclay, Hackensack, 1 up.

Pairing for finals: Mrs. W. A. Gavin and Mrs. Thomas Hucknall, for the championship; Mrs. J. E. Davis and Mrs. C. T. Russell, in second sixteen; Mrs. C. M. Fair and Mrs. C. F. Uebelacher, in third sixteen; Miss Marion Hollins and Mrs. A. S. Rossin, in beaten eight of first sixteen; Mrs. G. K. Morrow and Miss Irma Waterhouse, in beaten eight of second sixteen.

DOUBLES AT KINGS COUNTY.

Voshell and Baggs Win Their Way to Semi-Final Round.

Play in the tennis tournament at the Kings County Tennis Club's courts in Brooklyn passed the preliminary stages yesterday and will be resumed today in semi-final competition in both singles and doubles. The survivors of the singles play are S. Howard Voshell, present holder of the Long Island title, who, teamed with F. C. Baggs, is also a contender for the doubles honors; Charles Chambers, A. J. Cawse, and George Throckmorton.

In the doubles, in addition to the combination of Voshell and Baggs, there remains Charles Chambers, teamed with Henry Mollenhauer and Allen Behr, paired with J. Harry Steinkamps.

The summaries:

LONG ISLAND SINGLES.—Fourth Round—Charles Chambers defeated Fred C. Anderson, 8—10, 6—3, 6—2; A. J. Cawse defeated H. H. Mancheater, 6—2, 6—7, 7—5; George Throckmorton defeated Cecil Donaldson, 7—5, 6—3.

DOUBLES.—Second Round—F. C. Baggs and S. Howard Voshell defeated H. R. Roberts and Roy Rickey, 6—3, 6—4, 6—7, 6—3; Allen Behr and J. Harry Steinkamps defeated J. W. Anderson and Dr. W. H. Ross, 6—3, 4—6, 6—1.

Third Round—F. C. Baggs and S. Howard Voshell defeated Count Otto Salm and Ingo Hartman, 6—0, 6—2; Charles Chambers and Henry Mollenhauer defeated Cecil Donaldson and Frank Donaldson, 6—3, 7—5; Allen Behr and J. Harry Steinkamps won from W. D. Price and C. Pelknap by default.

A. BASSFORD IN FINAL.

Defeats H. Bassford, 6—3, 6—2, in Hartsdale Tennis Tourney.

Play in the Eastern New York State tennis tournament on the courts of the County Tennis Club of Westchester, at Hartsdale, was brought up to the final stages yesterday, when competition was held in the semi-final rounds in men's singles and doubles and mixed doubles. A. Bassford scored a victory over H. Bassford in the semi-final of the singles play, 6—3, 6—2, and in the mixed doubles came through, teamed with Mrs. Benjamin Briggs, beating Mr. and Mrs. H. Bassford, 6—2, 6—0. In the men's doubles competition H. Bassford, teamed with Charles Gammons, passed the semi-final play by scoring over J. Lawrence and J. Apple, 6—2, 6—1.

The summaries:

SINGLES.—Fourth Round—Charles Gammons defeated H. Hartwell, 6—4, 6—4. Semi-final Round—A. Bassford defeated H. Bassford, 6—3, 6—2.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—Third Round—George Walker and Leon Crowley defeated A. Ives and J. Rodgers, 6—4, 6—4. Semi-final Round—Charles Gammons and H. Bassford defeated J. Lawrence and J. Apple, 6—2, 6—1.

MIXED DOUBLES.—Semi-final Round—H. Hartwell and Mrs. Hartwell won from George Walker and Miss Helen Gilleaudeau by default; A. Bassford and Mrs. Benjamin Briggs defeated Mr. and Mrs. H. Bassford, 6—2, 6—0.

Cochran Makes Good Runs.

Welker Cochran, the Chicago professional billiardist, made high runs of 150 and 192 in exhibition 18.2 balkline matches played yesterday afternoon and evening against George Spear at Daly's Billiard Academy. He won by scores of 250 to 43 and 250 to 45.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

New Polo A. A.—Jimmy Regan vs. Barney Adair; Sailor George Volk vs. Harry Cutch. Both ten-round bouts.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—K. O. Lew Williams vs. Italian Joe Gans. Ten rounds.

Brown's Far Rockaway A. C.—Phil Bloom vs. Eddie Fitzsimmons. Ten rounds.

Amherst Defeats Williams.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 21.—Amherst defeated William's here today by a score of 11 to 5.

Eastern League.

Lawrence, 5; Worcester, 4.
Hartford, 6; New Haven, 0.
New London, 4; Bridgeport, 3.
Portland, 3; Springfield, 1.
(First game.)
Portland, 6; Springfield, 4.
(Second game.)

American Association.

Toledo, 3; Minneapolis, 7.
Columbus, 4; Kansas City, 0.
Indianapolis, 12; St. Paul, 2.
Louisville, 3; Milwaukee, 1.

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TICKET OFFICES:

MRS. HARVEY WINS FROM MRS. WOOD

Earns Right to Meet Molla Bjurstedt in Women's National Tennis Semi-Finals.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—The most interesting match of the women's national lawn tennis tournament was played this morning, when Mrs. Gilbert Harvey, the Philadelphia district champion, defeated Mrs. Rawson T. Wood of New York in a struggle that went three sets to a score of 1—6, 6—4, 7—5, on the grass courts of the Philadelphia Cricket Club.

In the last set Mrs. Harvey found herself apparently hopelessly beaten, with Mrs. Wood leading at 4—0 on games. By a rare uphill session of playing she slowly drew up on her opponent. Splendid forehand drives, with the ball just nicking the base lines, sent Mrs. Harvey into the lead at 5—4, and then she broke through service and won the last session, the set at 7—5, and the match. This victory brings her into the semi-finals against Miss Bjurstedt.

Miss Bjurstedt gained her semi-final bracket by defeating Miss Phyllis Walsh of the Cricket Club, by a score of 6—4, 6—1. The local player made her best showing in the first set and actually led the champion at 3—2 on games, using her overhead game very cleverly in smothering the Norse girl's swift drives. But Miss Bjurstedt let out an extra burst of speed at this stage, and won four of the next five games for the first set at 6—4, going to the net and finishing off her points with beautiful shots across the court.

The other winner in the singles was Miss Eleanora Sears of Boston, who eliminated Mrs. Knud Dahl, the Swiss champion, by a score of 6—2, 6—4.

The summaries:

WOMAN'S NATIONAL SINGLES.—Fourth Round—Miss Eleanora Sears defeated Mrs. Knud Dahl, 6—2, 6—4; Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Phyllis Walsh, 6—4, 6—1; Mrs. Gilbert Harvey defeated Mrs. Rawson L. Wood, 1—6, 6—4, 7—5.

DOUBLES.—Third Round—Mrs. Robert Le Roy and Miss Phyllis Walsh defeated Mrs. J. Saunders Taylor and Miss Sarah C. Neilson, 6—0, 6—4; Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss Eleanora Sears defeated Miss Leslie Bancroft and Miss Marion Zinderstein, 6—2, 6—2.

Semi-Final Round—Mrs. Le Roy and Miss Phyllis Walsh defeated Mrs. Kann Green and Miss Jacquelin Green, 6—2, 6—2.

YEARLING BRINGS $4,300.

P. A. Clark Buys Celt-Network Filly at Durland Sale.

Home bred young thoroughbreds outsold the imported at the yearling sale of the Arthur B. Hancock and J. N. Camden studs at Durland's Academy last night. The stars of the sale were a chestnut filly by Celt-Network, offered by Mr. Hancock and which was knocked down to P. A. Clark for $4,300, and a bay colt by Ben Brush—Dena, sent to the sale by Senator Camden, which was purchased by Thomas Welsh, presumably for Joseph E. Widener for $4,000.

The best price obtained for an imported youngster was given for a chestnut filly by the English Derby winner Sunstar out of Ascenseur, a mare known in whose colors this filly is destined to race, as she was knocked down to W. L. Powers, as agent, for $3,000.

A good average was maintained, forty-one head selling for $44,725, an average of more than $1,000 per head.

The sales for more than $500 follow:

PROPERTY OF A. B. HANCOCK.

Black colt, by Transvaal-Eustis; R. J. Walden $1,500
Ch. c., by Plaudit-Maud B. L.; Schuyler L. Parsons. 3,000
B. f., by Ballot-Gold; J. W. May 2,500
B. c., by Fair Play-Lady Aristocracy; Brighton Stable 1,600
Ch. f., by Celt-Network; P. A. Clark 4,300
Ch. c., by Celt-Workmaid; P. A. Clark. 1,700
Imp. ch. c., by Polymelus-Half a Slice; W. May 1,700
Imp. ch. f., by Sunstar-Ascenseur; W. L. Powers, (agent) 3,000
Ch. c., by Celt-Sand Dune; R. F. Carman 700
B. c., by Celt-Sister Anna; William Jennings 1,800
Imp. b. f., by Adam Bede-Patricia IV.; Brighton Stable 1,000
Ch. f., by Celt-Aurine; Brighton Stable. 1,900
Ch. f., by Celt-Sumptuous; Brighton Stable 500
B. c., by Vulcain-Single Shot; C. T. Worthington 700
Imp. b. or br. c., by Black Sand-Parthenis; P. A. Clark 1,000
Imp. br. f., by Junior-Bachelor Girl; P. A. Clark 850
Imp. b.c., by Santry-Silent Queen; C. M. Garrison 700
B. f., by Myram-Pietra; W. B. Miller... 800
Imp. b. c., by Spanish Prince-Premula III.; J. Fitzsimmons 550
Ch. f., by Celt-Ellerslie; Brighton Stable 600
B. f., by Vulcain-Elizabeth Gilbert; J. W. McClelland 1,700
Ch. f., by Vulcain-Star Lady; R. J. Walden 550

PROPERTY OF J. N. CAMDEN.

Chestnut colt, by Peter Quince-Hermosa; Brighton Stable $500
Ch. c., by Peter Quince-Miss Finch; J. W. May 1,700
Ch. c., by Peter Quince-Amy J.; Thomas Welsh 850
Br. c., by Ben Brush-Waldena; Thomas Welsh 4,000

JAMAICA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five furlongs. Vocabulary, 114 pounds; Scabbard, 112; Elizabeth H., 109; Dr. Muck, 107; Oriskany, 107; Balaasarien, 107; All Bright, 107; George Starr, 107; Nominee, (imp.,) 107; Confiscation, (imp.,) 104; Dianthe, 104; Capers, 104; *Poor Joe, 102; *Santiago, (imp.,) 102; Golden Glow, 102; *Josie A., 99.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; furlongs. Plaudite, 120 pounds; Imperator, 120; Spear Lance, (imp.,) 115; Wonderful, (imp.,) 115; Wanda Pitzer, 115; Counsel, 105; Master McGrath, 105; Genesis, 100; Bond, (imp.,) 100; Sandstone II, 100; Pollyana, 95; Jack MacNeil, (imp.,) 95; *First Ballot, 95; Hickory Nut, 95; Margaret L., 95; Photo, (imp.,) 95. Also eligible: Hops, 120 pounds; Peep Sight, 115; Dancer, 115; Lady Edwina, (imp.,) 115; Socony, 115; Yankee Notions, 115; Engelbert, (imp.,) 115; Marse Henry, 110; Owaga, 105; Right, 103; *Hwfa, 100; Mae Murray, 100; Aimee I., 100; Teetotal, (imp.,) 95; *Rosanne, (imp.,) 90.

THIRD RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and seventy yards. Tie Him, 110 pounds; G. M. Miller, 108; Cheers, 108; Star Gaze, 108; Miss Kruter, 108; Dancer, 100; Blue Thistle, 106; Sam McNeckin, 106; *Ambrose, 105; Dovedale, 103.

FOURTH RACE.—The Bronx Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. The Finn, 128 pounds; George Smith, 117; Xylen, (imp.,) 110; Fiser, 100; Garbage, 98; Rhine Maiden, 97; Air Man, 95; Dorcas, 93.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds; one mile and seventy yards. Russian Pinion, 115 pounds; Dixie II., (imp.,) 115; Kilts II., (imp.,) 115; Starlike, 115; Le Roquin, (imp.,) 115; Sandstone II., 115; Gunrock, (imp.,) 115; Melodrama, 115; Buckboard, 115; Tranby, (imp.,) 115; Muckross, (imp.,) 115; Hess, 110. Black Eagle, (imp.,) 110.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; conditions; five furlongs. Thistle, 117 pounds; All Bright, 110; Star Spangled, 110; Partizan, (imp.,) 110; Rockaway, 110; Hutterthorpe, (imp.,) 110; The Wife, 107; Babetta, 107; Cambs, 107.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Southern Association.

Memphis, 8; Birmingham, 0.
Chattanooga, 4; Mobile, 2.
Nashville, 6; New Orleans, 0.

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LUCULLITE ROMPS HOME.

Wins Youthful Stakes from Bughouse in Record Time.

August Belmont's Lucullite redeemed himself for his defeat in the Keene memorial at Belmont Park, when he won the Youthful Stakes at Jamaica yesterday in a gallop, and made a new record for the stake of 1:06 4-5 for the five and a half furlongs. There were only a half dozen competitors for the rich two-year-old event. In spite of his recent defeat and the fact that he was conceding weight to all the others, the Belmont crack was a prohibitive favorite.

He won in a manner that justified the confidence in him, and though there was little of class in the field, reestablished the conviction that he is a colt of great quality. Gifford A. Cochran's Bughouse, which had finished close to Lucullite in the Keene Memorial, was considered the most dangerous opponent. With Lucullite settling into his stride and cutting out a big lead in the first furlong, Bughouse always was second.

The further they went the greater was the gap between them, with J. E. Madden's Little Devil hanging close to Bughouse for the greater part of the journey. At the finish Butwell was restraining the fiery Lucullite, which was eights lengths in front of Bughouse. L. S. Thompson's Debadou, which got away poorly, threatened Little Devil in the stretch, but the latter under a strong ride by Garner, came away to take show money by a length and a half.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-old fillies; selling; by subscription of $5, with $500 added; five furlongs. Time—1:01 3-5.

Lady Longfellow, Beverwyck Stable's b. f., 107 pounds, by Zeus-Olivia Miele, 5 to 2, even, and 3 to 5, (B. Kleeger) 1
Portia, Captain E. B. Cassatt's b. f., 112, by Don de Oro-Litigant, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, (E. Campbell) 2½
Wawbeek, John Sanford's b. f., 112, by Rockton-Kennyetto, 1 to 3, third, (M. Buxton) 3
Ideal, Irish Harp, High Vale, Dustpan II., and Adele also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-old fillies; by subscription of $5, with $600 added; six furlongs. Time—1:13 2-5.

Swan Song, Wickliffe Stable's b. f., 101 pounds, by Ben Brush-Pink Domino, 11 to 10, 2 to 5, and out, (M. Garner) 1
Sandale, D. Douglass's ch. f., 101, by Ethelbert-Sandwich, 3 to 5 and 1 to 4, (A. Collins) 2
Queen of the Water, Gifford A. Cochran's br. f., 107, by Waterboy-Planutess, 1 to 1, third, (J. McAtee) 3½
Pleasant Dreams and Sunset II. also ran.
Sea Wave scratched

THIRD RACE.—For mares and geldings; three years old and upward, selling; by subscription of $10, with $600 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Time 1:47 4-5.

Queen of the Sea, Woods Stockton's ch. f., 3 years, 93 pounds, by Sea King-Cantaloupe, 9 to 5, 1 to 2, and out, (S. McGraw) 1½
Nigel, K. F. Carman's b. g., 4, 116, by Sempronious-Altudn, 1 to 2 and out, (A. Collins) 2
Sea Wave, Oak Ridge Stable's ch. f., 3, 91, by Sea King-Fairy Bird, out for third, (T. Hunt) 3
Canon Bridge also ran. St. Isidore scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—The Youthful, for two-year-olds, by subscription of $25, starters $50 additional; guaranteed value $3,000; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:06 4-5.

Lucullite, August Belmont's br. c., 120 pounds, by Trap Rock-Lucky Lass, 1 to 3 and out, (J. Butwell) 1
Bughouse, Gifford A. Cochran's b. c., 105, by Marathon-Fads and Fancies, 9 to 10 and 2 to 5, (L. McAtee) 2
Little Devil, J. E. Madden's br. c., 102, by Ogden-La Pucelle, 7 to 5, third, (M. Garner) 3½
Debadon, Recount, and Chief Lally also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-old fillies; selling; by subscription of $5, with $500 added; five furlongs. Time—1:01 2-5.

Aileen O., J. J. Moran's ch. f., 107 pounds, by Celt-Frantic, 8 to 5, 3 to 5, and 1 to 3, (M. Rowan) 1
Bright Angel, W. L. Lowe's b. f., 112, by Stamant-Levanda, 6 to 1 and 3 to 1, (C. Fairbrother) 2
Peace and Plenty, Frederick Johnson's ch. f., 112, by Uncle-Privateer, 3 to 5, third, (M. Buxton) 3
Josie A., Miss Peep, Rough Weather, and Soumangha also ran. Queen Margot scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; by subscription of $5, with $600 added; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:46 2-5.

Ed. Bond, W. L. Oliver's b. g., 4 years, 102 pounds, by Mint-La Dotta, 3 to 1, even, and 1 to 2, (M. Rowan) 1½
Peter Lynn, J. M. Zimmer's ch. g., 6, 107, by Dick Welles-Animosity, 4 to 5 and 2 to 5, (B. Kleeger) 2
Armament, Emil Herz's b. g., 6, 107, by Armesth II., 3 to 5, third, (L. Lyke) 3
Plumose, Stallard, Ambrose, and Carlton G. also ran. Dancer and Stalwart Helen scratched.

Weather, clear; track, fast.

MACKMEN HIT IN CLUSTERS.

Athletics Bunch Singles Off Dumont, Beating Senators, 3 to 0.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Philadelphia beat Washington today, 3 to 0, bunching hits off Dumont in two innings. Bush always had something in reserve when threatened.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,ss	4	0	1	1	6
Strunk,cf	3	1	1	3	0
Bodie,lf	3	1	2	2	1
Bates,3b	4	0	1	0	3
McInnis,1b	3	0	0	12	1
Meyer,c	4	1	2	4	1
Gooch,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Grover,2b	4	0	0	3	0
Bush,p	4	0	0	1	1
Total	33	3	8	27	13

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	4	0	1	14	0
Foster,3b	4	0	1	0	2
Milan,cf	4	0	2	4	0
Rice,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Morgan,2b	4	0	0	1	3
Jamieson,lf	2	0	0	2	0
Shanks,ss	3	0	1	0	7
Henry,c	4	0	2	4	0
aMenosky	2	0	0	0	0
Dumont,p	2	0	0	0	8
bLeonard	1	0	1	0	0
Ayers,p	0	0	0	0	0
cGharrity	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	0	8	27	15

a Ran for Henry in ninth.
b Batted for Dumont in eighth.
c Batted for Ayers in ninth.
Errors—Jamieson, (2.)

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hits—Henry, Meyer. Three-base hits—Foster, Bodie. Stolen bases—McInnis, Milan, Strunk. Sacrifice hit—Bodie. Double play—Shanks and Morgan. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Washington, 9. Bases on balls—Off Dumont, 2; Bush, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Dumont, 7 hits, 2 runs in 8 innings; Bush, 8 and 0 in 9; Ayers, 1 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Dumont, 1; Bush, 3; Ayers, 2. Time—1 hour 49 minutes. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	—4	6	1
Montreal	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—2	9	1

AT RICHMOND.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0—6	11	1
Richmond	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	6	1

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	1	—7	9	2
Toronto	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0—6	9	1

AT BALTIMORE.
First Game.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	2	2	0	5	0	6	0	1	—16	25	1
Rochester	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1	6	0

Second Game.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4	6	1
Rochester	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	5	3

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Newark	34	19	.642
Providence	34	21	.618
Baltimore	33	22	.618
Rochester	29	26	.527
Toronto	29	26	.527
Buffalo	23	35	.396
Montreal	18	33	.353
Richmond	20	37	.351

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.
Montreal at Newark.
Toronto at Providence.
Buffalo at Richmond.
Rochester at Baltimore.

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PECK'S TWO-BAGGER RESCUES YANKEES

Roger's Double Puts Pipp Over with Run That Downs Red Sox by 5 to 4.

The Yankees repudiated the persistent efforts of the Boston Red Sox at the Polo Grounds yesterday and promoted just enough of a batting rally in the eighth inning to smash into a 4 to 4 tie and win the game by a score of 5 to 4. Black Jack Barry vainly rushed in pinch-hitters and runners in an effort to stave off defeat in the sixth.

Slim Love and Long Shore were the opposing pitchers, and they closely resembled a couple of wireless stations. Love did pretty well until the sixth when he was seized with a violent attack of generosity. After he passed two batsmen Donovan hauled him out of the game and sent Urban Shocker to the rescue.

The Red Sox got their first run in the second when Shorten walked and was sent along by Scott's sacrifice. Agnew fanned and

ITALY'S WAR AIMS TOLD BY SONNINO

She Aspires to No Frontiers Constituting a Menace to a Neighboring State.

SIMPLY WANTS A BULWARK

Peace, to be Durable, Must Be Equitable, with Reparation for Cruelties to Small Nations.

ROME, June 21.—Baron Sonnino, the Foreign Minister, addressing the Chamber of Deputies today, declared that Italy's war aims were to seek liberty and assurances for Italy and other countries, but that Italy did not aspire to frontiers constituting a menace to a neighboring State or danger to any one—simply such as would be a bulwark guaranteeing the independence of a pacific country.

"The hour is solemn for our country," he said. "We cannot deny that. By the prolongation of the war general conditions have become worse day by day, and they have become even more disagreeable for the nations aspiring now, or who may be expected to aspire, to an equitable and durable peace. It must be equitable to prove durable—a peace which will mark an advance in the march of civilization. It is to obtain such a peace that we appeal to the entire nation without distinction of rank, sex or age, asking that each continue his efforts in the sacred name of all our brothers who have given their health or life for the common cause.

"Every momentary weakness, every hesitation, might render useless the steps which have been taken up to the present amid so many arduous difficulties and innumerable sacrifices, and might even imperil the victorious outcome.

"Italy counts today absolutely upon the devotion of her sons, upon their actions, their words, and their sublime spirit of self-abnegation."

Baron Sonnino first pointed out that it was impossible for the country of Mazzini and Garibaldi to accept a peace which should leave a country under barbarous foreign oppression, which should exclude all reparation for all the iniquities and violent cruelties endured by Belgium, which, by implication, should tolerate the infamies of the organized extermination of the Armenians by the Turks, and in contravention of a genuinely unified and independent Poland.

"Would that ever be a peace such as has been proposed by President Wilson, which his memorable message guaranteed for the future and for which the United States has chivalrously drawn the sword?" asked Baron Sonnino, who continued:

"It would be an insult to suppose so. The objective for which all our politics are striving and by which all our warfare is being guided in peace, not conquests or imperialism—a desire to assure the country of the future of durable peace and free competition in the development of civilization and material resources. And for a durable peace it is necessary for Italy to have assurance of frontiers according to nationality, a condition which is indispensable to its effective independence.

"Far from us is the thought not only of the oppression but also of the debasement of any race or State, far or near, big or little. We seek, on the contrary, to co-operate in the constitution of an equilibrium of power which is a condition and guarantee of reciprocal respect and mutual concessions—essential elements in the liberty and equality of the communal and social life of individuals as of peoples."

Amid enthusiastic applause, Baron Sonnino referred to President Wilson's words in his message to Russia. "Wrongs must first be righted and then adequate safeguards must be created to prevent their being committed again."

SEES GERMAN PLANS UPSET.

Cambon Says Berlin is Troubled by Our Entry Into War.

PARIS, June 21.—Jules Cambón, General Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, declared that the entrance of America into the war had caused serious unrest in Germany, in the course of an interview with a correspondent of The Associated Press today. He said:

"In the hearts of the French people who welcomed General Pershing there was first of all the desire to reply to the enthusiastic reception which the American people gave the French delegates, but there was also something else equally important. A feeling of serious unrest was caused in Germany by the entry into the struggle of a country which brings to the Allies, together with its entire strength, a freshness and ardor which have not been diminished by three years of war. Germany feels that the Americans, once engaged in the struggle, will not give up. In order to prevent the cementing of close ties, it is multiplying its efforts to spread dissension among the Allies.

"The incident of the Swiss Socialist Grimm's intrigue in Russia reveals Germany's handiwork and is one of the straws showing how uneasy and troubled Berlin is because of America. In France every one realizes that this uneasiness and fear are justified."

In regard to the peace program of the German majority Socialists at Stockholm, M. Cambon said:

"It proves that their aims coincide with those of their Government, especially on the Alsation question, which is to be the big question when negotiations begin. The American public must know that all our questions, economic, colonial, maritime, indemnity, and those relating to Belgium, must yield before it, and according to its solution posterity will know who triumphed."

Referring to President Wilson's Flag Day address, M. Cambon said: "Many Frenchmen count on President Wilson to maintain the moral character of the war and interpret for the Allies the high ideal which animates all."

DENIALS BY MEXICO.

Recent Adverse Reports Refuted Specifically by Secretary Nieto.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Mexican News Bureau, which is a semi-official agent for the Mexican Embassy, issued a communication tonight saying that with respect to some recently published reports of "an antagonistic and untruthful nature regarding conditions in Mexico," Rafael Nieto, Acting Secretary of the Mexican Treasury, had authorized a statement saying:

"First—The immigration of Mexican workingmen returning to their former homes from the United States has no cause originating in Mexico.

"Second—It is absolutely false that there is peace and tranquillity only where there are German interests. It is false that the Government attacks American interests in favor of German interests. There is not a single case in which properties of Americans have been confiscated and sold to Germans.

"Third—It is false that the only bank that does business in Mexico is the German bank. All private banks in Mexico are doing business. The Government of Mexico has not taken a single cent from the American and English banks.

"Fourth—It is false that Villa has been lately in Chihuahua, and the statement that he has been indicates the prejudiced character of the source of information.

"Fifth—The statement that there is less shooting in Mexico at the present time because of the embargo on arms and ammunition, and that disorders will be resumed when there is a more liberal supply, is disproved by the fact that the severest fighting of the revolution took place after the embargo was established, while the cessation of disorder is due to the rapid restoration of normal conditions, now going on in all portions of the republic.

"Sixth—There is no understanding whatever between the Washington Government and that of Mexico for the suppression of news of disorders in the latter country.

"Seventh—No proposition has been made to the Mexican Government looking to an alliance with Washington and involving a loan of $200,000,000 to Mexico. The statement that the Mexican capital is in direct wireless communication with Berlin is absurd, since it is a physical impossibility under present conditions.

"The further statement that a new group of Mexican millionaires might result from such action (the alleged alliance and proposed loan) is an insult to the personnel of the Government of Mexico."

RED CROSS TOTAL NOW $62,000,000

Continued from Page 1.

lowed the band began to play "The Star-Spangled Banner."

"That is the spirit of America," said Mr. Hughes. "That is the spirit that you will find in our colleges, in our high schools, in our offices, and in our shops. America is not decadent. She will see it through."

It had been intended to hold the dinner in the Japanese Garden, but there was such a demand for seats that the Palm Court, the Pall Mall Room, and finally the main dining room had to be used to accommodate the guests. The flags of the Allies were everywhere, and between each pair of flags was a Red Cross flag.

Those seated at the speakers' table included Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Commander Jessup, Martin Vogel, Dwight M. Morrow, Seward Prosser, Emory B. Pottle, and Job E. Hedges. Lord Northcliffe, who was scheduled to speak, had to hurry to attend the reception to the Italian Mission at the Plaza Hotel.

The telegram from President Wilson addressed to Assistant United States Treasurer Martin Vogel follows:

"I am interested to learn of the dinner which the New York Red Cross Committee has planned for tonight. During this week the American people will have a unique privilege of manifesting America's unselfishness as well as the real spirit of sacrifice which animates our people. I am sure the people of New York will do their part, but I hope they will measure the generosity of their gifts by the urgency of the need.

"WOODROW WILSON."

Mr. Hughes read a message from Lord Northcliffe, which said that only those who had seen war could know what the Red Cross was doing to mitigate suffering.

"Let me remind you of a new field in which our Red Cross is doing a work that must soon be shared with our American friends," the letter read, "the search for the missing and wounded. American Red Cross workers have established for themselves a unique reputation on the battlefields of France and Belgium. I had the pleasure of seeing their glorious achievements at Verdun. I am confident that those setting out across the sea will maintain the American reputation for valor and self-sacrifice which has already been gained by your nation by the pioneer Red Cross workers who fell in 1914, 1915, and 1916."

After a toast to the President, Mr. Hughes said that while America was equipping a great army and navy she must also equip a great auxiliary army of relief.

"We can't send our young men to suffer in the trenches of Europe without everything that mercy can furnish in the way of nurses and relief," he said. "I don't know what sort of an American it is who can ignore the appeal of the American Red Cross. Let it never be obscured that this is our war, that the liberties of ourselves and our children are at stake.

"America now is out of the sea is made of, let us be proud of the spirit we show in this hour. If we are not glad to welcome this opportunity we are not worthy of the name—America."

After Laurette Taylor had recited the recruiting speech from "Out There," Andre Tardieu told of the heroism of the French troops at the Marne and Verdun. He spoke in French.

While Job Hedges was speaking Governor Whitman arrived unexpectedly. He had been attending a reception at the Plaza, and he "stopped at the last minute."

ROCKEFELLER DONATION TO RED CROSS $5,000,000

Foundation Attaches No Condition to Gift for War Work—New York's Total $28,000,000.

The Rockefeller Foundation contributed $5,000,000 without conditions to the $100,000,000 Red Cross War Fund yesterday. A report that the Foundation was considering donating this sum was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES several days ago. Other contributions and pledges, exclusive of special corporation dividends, aggregating more than $1,500,000, were reported by the thirty teams at their daily luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce. This represented their efforts for the twenty-four hours ended at noon, and increased the grand total for New York City, inclusive of pledges, contributions, and special corporation dividends, to more than $28,000,000. Special Red Cross dividends totaling more than $3,000,000 also were reported, one of these, $1,000,000, being declared by the General Electric Company.

The Rockefeller Foundation contribution was made through Team 6, of which Edgar L. Marston is Captain. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is a member of this team, and an ovation was given him when the $5,000,000 contribution was announced. The gift carried Team 6 into first position, with J. P. Morgan's team ranking second and Mayor Mitchel's team third.

Next to the Marston team, the largest total for the last twenty-four hours was reported by Team No. 20, of which A. H. Wiggin is the Captain. This team reported $255,000 as the result of its efforts for the day, and its Captain also was warmly applauded. Team No. 2, of which T. A. Gillespie is Captain, made the third best showing for the day, with a total of $227,824, and Team No. 4, J. Horace Harding Captain, the next best, with a total of $178,435.

Mr. Harding also reported a contribution of $100,000 from Ogden L. Mills, which was the largest contribution made by any individual yesterday. Other large contributions reported were: Bernard Baruch, $50,000; Baltimore Tube Company, $50,000, and Linde Air Products Company, $50,000.

New Dividends Announced.

The new dividends, as given out by the Publicity Bureau of the fund, were:

General Electric Company	$1,000,000
Anaconda Copper Mining Company	1,500,000
National Lead Company	250,000
Cities Service Company	250,000
Miami Copper Company	92,000
Kerr Lake Mining Company	45,000
Baldwin Tube Company	50,000
Metropolitan Tube Company	20,000
Liberty National Bank	20,000
Inspiration Copper Company	30,000
Montana Power Company	37,500

THE NEW YORK TIMES Company declared yesterday an extra dividend of 1 per cent. as a contribution of its stockholders to the Red Cross fund. The contribution, amounting to $10,000, was forwarded to the Mayor's committee.

The Silk Association of America reported at its headquarters, 854 Fourth Avenue, that it had collected nearly $100,000 for the Red Cross fund from the following firms:

William Ryle & Co., $25,000; A. Wimpfheimer & Brother, Inc., $10,000; William Skinner & Sons, $10,000; Schwarzenbach, Huber & Co., $5,000; H. A. Caesar & Co., $5,000; United Piece Dye Works, $4,000; Phoenix Silk Manufacturing Company, $3,500; American Velvet Company, $2,500; Frederick Victor & Achelis, $2,500; Sidney Blumenthal & Co., Inc., $2,000; J. Kridel Sons & Co., $2,000; Pelgram & Meyer, $2,000; Julius Kayser & Co., $1,000; Samuel Eiseman & Co., $1,000; Schefer Schramm & Vogel, $1,000; Post & Sheldon Corporation, $1,000; Henry Goldsmith & Co., $1,000; Klots Throwing Company, $1,000; Cheney Brothers, $1,000; T. D. Van Dusen, $1,000; L. Ertelein & Brother, $1,000; Peiris, Buhler & Co., $1,000; employes of A. Wimpfheimer & Brother, Inc., $1,000; F. A. Straus & Co., $2,000; Lion L. Straus, $1,000; Stehli Silks Corporation, $1,000; Rusch & Co., $1,000; Passavant & Co., $500; Thomas F. Victor, $500; Silk Finishing Company of America, $500; Henry Doherty Silk Company, $500; Raw Silk Trading Company, $250; S. L. Holsman, $250; Pyramid Silks Corporation, $250; J. A. Blum & Son, $250; Read & Lovatt Manufacturing Company, $250; Leon-Ferenbach Silk Company, $250; Theodore Tiedmann & Sons, $250; Joseph Berlinger & Co., $250; M. B. Sleeman & Co., $200; Louis Roessel & Co., $200; Cardinal & Becker, $200; Brilliant Silk Manufacturing Company, $200; Duplan Silk Company, $200; H. E. Greene & Co., $100; Samuel Siegman, $100; Kahn & Feldman, $100; Weill, Callman & Jacobson, $100; Stern & Bendix, $100; National Ribbon Company, $100; E. W. Kahn & Co., $100; Rogers & Thompson, Inc., $100; Oriental Silk Printing Company, $100; Central Textile Company, $75; Halvis Silk Dyeing Company, $50; Max Stern, $50; Lincoln Silk Company, $25; Catoir Silk Company, $25; Samuel Brickman, $25; Howlett & Heckmeyer Company, $25; Max Schlesinger, $25; Herbert Silk Company, $25.

The Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company have contributed $50,000 to the Red Cross through the various branches, it was announced yesterday. The Cloth-iers' Association of New York added another $6,500 to the fund, making its total contribution $43,500. Browning King & Co. contributed $1,500; Louis Siegbert & Brother, $1,000, and Samuel Rosenthal & Brothers, $1,000.

J. Frank Howell, President of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, has appointed D. Lewey, Bancroft Smith, W. S. Scoville, W. S. Silkworth, James A. Gillies, Harry Plummer, R. J. Hoffman, Charles S. Liebeskind, George Shaskan, Roland W. Betts, and W. L. S. Webster members of a team to solicit Red Cross Subscriptions.

No reports were received as to the amounts collected by the Stock Exchange, the Produce Exchange, and Curb brokers' teams, but they were said to be large. Hundreds of dollars also were accumulated by the 200 women who had charge of "Salvation Army kettles" at the street corners.

Mrs. Belmont Speaks at Luncheon.

There was a greater display of optimism among the managers and team workers at the luncheon yesterday than there had been at any time since the opening of the campaign, and it was evident that the encouraging reports being received from all parts of the country were having their effect. Mrs. August Belmont was the speaker at yesterday's luncheon, and she urged those present to impress their friends with the need of giving quickly.

"The experiences we have had would fill a book," she said. "Mr. Underwood said the other day that it took him three hours to raise $3. We women have had many experiences like that, but we all feel happy in being able to do something. For two and a half years we were waiting for something we could do, and now that we are in the war we have our opportunity. It is very important that those who can give do so at once, and that they hurry up. The principal plea all of us should make is 'don't wait until tomorrow. Give today. Please hurry up!'"

Seward Prosser, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Red Cross War Finance Committee, made it clear at the luncheon that no team would be credited with the face value of any special corporation dividend, since it was not known how great a part of these would be assigned by shareholders to the funds requested. Mr. Prosser is certain, as are all of the others in charge of the campaign, that most of these dividends will go where they are intended, but the credits will be confined to the actual receipts.

Since the campaign began, the public has been informed in three ways, other than by reading the newspapers, of the progress being made in collecting the fund. With the collection of each $1,000,000, a standard on a barrel has been rolled a block up Fifth Avenue, the red arrow on the big thermometer in front of the Bankers Trust has been raised a notch, and the Sperry searchlight has made a new record in the sky after nightfall. Yesterday there was great cheering along Fifth Avenue when the barrel was trundled to Fiftieth Street, which represented approximately what had been collected in the United States up to that time. The elevation of the arrow at the Bankers Trust was also the signal for a demonstration of gratification and approval on the part of the crowd.

Angier B. Duke Joins Workers.

Angier B. Duke, son of Benjamin Duke, and nephew of James B. Duke, founder of the Tobacco Trust, is taking an active part in the Red Cross campaign this city. Mr. Duke was in Newport when the call for aid of the Red Cross. Instead of soliciting big contributions from his wealthy friends, he is working among the small contributors. He has collected many gifts ranging from $1 to $5, and has worked as hard to get them as some of the members of the Red Cross teams have worked to get $1,000. Mr. Duke is making the rounds of offices and stores, and is working morning and night, according to word which has reached Mr. Prosser.

The first check for a shareholder's allotment of a Red Cross dividend was received yesterday. It was for $2, and was given by E. Vail Stebbins.

A "stationary parade" has been organized by the National League for Woman's Service in behalf of the campaign. The women who participate will not march. They will stand on both sides of Fifth Avenue on Saturday at intervals of about ten feet. The lines of "paraders" will extend north and south from Forty-second Street. No contributions will be asked for.

The following is a list to date of the organizations which will be represented in the parade: National League for Woman's Service, Daughters of the American Revolution, St. Bartholomew's Girls' Club, Women's Military Reserve of the United States, Women's American Oriental Club; Women's Auxiliary Fifteenth Infantry, Bohemian National Alliance and Slovak League, Federation of Sistershoods, J. B. Greenhut Company, Midday Minute Girls, Women's Auxiliary to Naval Recruiting, Vassar Alumnae, Vacation War Relief, Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, Art Alliance of America, Girls' Friendly Society of the Diocese of New York, National Civic Federation, Woman's Department; Inwood Branch N. L. W. S.; League of Catholic Women, People's Institute, Stage Women's War Relief.

Teams Report Contributions.

The contributions reported by the thirty team captains yesterday, and the total of collections of each team up to yesterday noon follow:

TEAM NO. 6.
Edgar L. Marston, Captain.

Rockefeller Foundation	$5,000,000
Previously reported	63,054
Total	$5,063,054

TEAM NO. 9.
J. P. Morgan, Captain.

Baltimore Tube Company	$50,000
Mr. and Mrs. Middleton S. Burrill	10,000
Previously reported	1,229,067
Total	$1,289,067

TEAM NO. 8.
John Purroy Mitchel, Captain.

Miscellaneous contributions	$27,212
Previously reported	1,074,689
Total	$1,101,901

TEAM NO. 18.
Jacob H. Schiff, Captain.

Reported yesterday	$45,678
Previously reported	865,382
Total	$911,060

TEAM NO. 2.
T. A. Gillespie, Captain.

Niles-Bement-Pond Co.	$15,000
Atlas Portland Cement Co.	12,500
New Jersey Zinc Co.	35,000
Linde Air Products Co.	100,000
Other contributions	68,324
Previously reported	455,082
Total	$681,507

TEAM NO. 16.
W. B. Thompson, Captain.

E. Mason McMullin	$15,000
Metropolitan Bank	10,000
George W. Helme Company	10,000
F. B. Jennings	5,000
Miscellaneous	13,975
Previously reported	583,424
Total	$631,899

TEAM NO. 3.
Daniel Guggenheim, Captain.

Harris Winthrop	$25,000
Mrs. Harry Guggenheim	10,000
Miscellaneous	12,361
Previously reported	402,890
Total	$450,251

TEAM NO. 26.
Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Captain.

Reported yesterday	$16,545
Previously reported	367,255
Total	$383,800

TEAM NO. 15.
Albert Strauss, Captain.

Anonymous, (Liberty Bonds)	$10,000
Adolph Stahl	10,000
Johnson & Higgins	25,000
France and Canada Steamship Co.	25,000
Miscellaneous	16,585
Previously reported	250,555
Total	$337,140

TEAM NO. 12.
Charles H. Sabin, Captain.

Bernard Baruch	$50,000
Mrs. Charles H. Sabin (Liberty Bonds)	10,000
William A. Read & Co.	25,000
Miscellaneous	11,955
Previously reported	237,440
Total	$334,395

TEAM NO. 10.
H. G. S. Noble, Captain.

Post & Flagg	$100,000
Other contributions	81,501
Previously reported	192,956
Total	$324,257

TEAM NO. 20.
A. H. Wiggin, Captain.

E. C. Converse	$25,000
American Sugar Refining Co.	25,000
Metropolitan Bank	10,000
Chase National Bank	100,000
Other contributions	20,000
Previously reported	53,125
Total	$813,125

TEAM NO. 5.
William M. Kingsley, Captain.

South Porto Rico Sugar Co.	$20,000
Other contributions	8,186
Previously reported	272,867
Total	$296,008

TEAM NO. 4.
J. Horace Harding, Captain.

Ogden Mills	$100,000
Columbia Trust Co.	37,500
American Can Co.	15,000
Other contributions	20,985
Previously reported	110,130
Total	$283,615

TEAM NO. 7.
Edwin P. Maynard, Captain.

Alfred T. White	$10,000
W. A. White	10,000
William H. Todd	10,000
William P. Clyde	25,000
National Sugar Refining Co.	7,000
Other contributions	34,453
Previously reported	140,103
Total	$236,556

TEAM NO. 1.
M. Friedsam, Captain.

Columbia Trust Company	$12,500
Otto M. Eidlitz	10,000
Other contributions	20,492
Previously reported	165,386
Total	$208,367

TEAM NO. 23.
Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Captain.

Reported yesterday	$16,196
Previously reported	180,271
Total	$196,466

TEAM NO. 19.
George J. Whelan, Captain.

Weyman-Burton Company	$10,000
P. Lorillard & Co	10,000
Other contributions	19,816
Previously reported	152,531
Total	$192,347

TEAM NO. 25.
Miss Mabel Choate, Captain.

Reported yesterday	$23,690
Previously reported	118,800
Total	$142,490

TEAM NO. 22.
Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Captain.

Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer	$10,000
Other contributions	13,702
Previously reported	110,135
Total	$133,837

TEAM NO. 14.
James R. Sheffield, Captain.

Reported yesterday	$21,820
Previously reported	104,196
Total	$126,016

TEAM NO. 30.
Mrs. Orme Wilson, Jr., Captain.

Mrs. Walter Jennings	$10,000
Other contributions	18,800
Previously reported	80,314
Total	$109,614

TEAM NO. 18.
Frank A. Vanderlip, Captain.

Valley Coal & Iron Company	$10,000
Other contributions	10,395
Previously reported	71,350
Total	$91,745

TEAM NO. 11.
E. H. Outerbridge, Captain.

Fifth Avenue Bank	$10,000
Other contributions	22,360
Previously reported	50,566
Total	$82,926

TEAM NO. 29.
Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Captain.

Reported yesterday	$26,589
Previously reported	43,833
Total	$70,422

TEAM NO. 27.
Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, Captain.

Reported yesterday	$2,320
Previously reported	66,309
Total	$68,629

TEAM NO. 28.
Mrs. Herbert L. Pratt, Captain.

H. W. Rogers	$10,000
Other contributions	14,450
Previously reported	25,336
Total	$49,786

TEAM NO. 21.
Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Captain.

Reported yesterday	$2,540
Previously reported	43,450
Total	$45,990

TEAM NO. 17.
F. D. Underwood, Captain.

Reported yesterday	$14,071
Previously reported	14,728
Total	$28,799

TEAM NO. 24.
Mrs. Alice H. Chittenden, Captain.

Reported yesterday	$5,557
Previously reported	10,600
Total	$16,157

A special service exhibit in the interests of the Red Cross Fund will be given at the Stadium, Amsterdam Avenue, between 136th and 138th Streets, tomorrow afternoon. Among the special features will be a base hospital unit in action, airplane manoeuvres, a field kitchen, Red Cross dogs, an armored motor battery and a review of the Home Defense League of B. Altman & Co.

The Red Cross campaign will close on Monday, but the final reports of the thirty teams will not be made until Tuesday noon at the Chamber of Commerce. It was decided yesterday not to hold a luncheon tomorrow, so as to enable the members of the teams to spend the week-end out of town.

NATION'S TOTAL $62,000,000.

Rivalries of Cities Raise Red Cross Fund $18,000,000 in Day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—With half of the week's campaign of the Red Cross War Council passed for aising its fund of $100,000,000 announcement was made by Henry P. Davison, who is managing the campaign, tonight that upward of $54,000,000 had been subscribed. Later reports on the day's work are expected to bring the total to night to $62,000,000. The contributions for the day were $18,000,000. Mr. Davison sent out warning today to all workers in the campaign for the big fund not to be overconfident. If they are not overconfident it is believed that the efforts to be put forth during the next four days will put the fund across the hundred million goal inside of schedule time.

New York City, which is conducting an individual campaign, has subscribed $26,862,862, while the rest of the country combined has reported $27,356,865, according to figures given out at headquarters tonight.

Buffalo's first contributions to the Red Cross Fund will be brought to Washington through the air by Miss Katherine Stinson of Chicago. She will leave Buffalo at 9 A. M. tomorrow in her new Curtiss biplane with the checks in her possession, made out to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo. Although she is just 17, Miss Stinson, a native of Chicago, has been flying for five years. She learned in Chicago under Ruth Law, and after getting her instruction went to the Orient, where she made flights for the Emperor of Japan and the President of China. Since her return from the Orient, Miss Stinson has been acting as an instructor in one of the Canadian Government aviation schools.

The demand for airplanes for war purposes is so great at the present time that special permission had to be obtained from the War Department for Miss Stinson's flight. All along her way to Washington from Buffalo, she will distribute Red Cross literature and appeals. The planes of her machine will be painted with large red crosses. Miss Stinson is expected to arrive at Rochester at 10 A. M. tomorrow, at Syracuse a few hours later, and at Albany in the evening. She will remain there over night, leaving Governors Island at 11 A. M. Saturday. She will leave there for Philadelphia after a brief rest, and after a short stay in Philadelphia will come on to Washington, planning to reach here at 4:30 in order to report to Secretary McAdoo before he quits work for the week.

Scores of telegraphic inquiries reaching headquarters today from local committees showed how cities were vying with others of similar size in the Red Cross race. Many which heretofore have been tardy in reporting sent frequent summaries of their progress today.

Reports from the West showed unexpected activity, and placed that section third in the standing with about $4,000,000. The North Central Division still held first place with more than $15,000,000, the Middle Atlantic second with nearly $10,000,000, New England fourth with more than $3,500,000, and the South fifth with nearly $2,000,000.

Fifty more cities and towns were added to the honor roll for having passed their preliminary apportionments. Except for a $5,000,000 contribution by the Rockefeller Foundation, accredited to New York City's total, most of the donations reported today were from individuals and were comparatively small.

Wilmington, Del., was one of the honor cities of the day. Its report tonight showed a total of $846,000, more than three times the original allotment of $200,000, and the city's new goal is $1,000,000. In Newark, N. J., $5,000 was contributed by each of thirty men.

Cleveland was well past its $2,500,000 goal today, and is trying to equal the donations of Chicago, whose quota is $8,000,000. Committees in Kansas City, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Detroit, Indianapolis, Columbus, Toledo, and Minneapolis sought information on the progress of the campaigns in each of the other places. The Mayor of Cincinnati wired: "Cincinnati will come across with more than her $1,000,000 quota."

In the Middle Atlantic division Reading, Penn., reported that a large part of its funds were coming from the foreign population. Children of Wyomissing, Penn., formed a society with an agreement to buy no candy, but to give to the Red Cross Fund. Englewood, N. J., has raised $88,000, more than four times its original apportionment. In spite of its recent devastation by fire, Asbury, N. J., reported it would have a substantial sum at the week-end.

NEWPORT RAISES $35,540.

Day's Contributions to Red Cross Fund Reach $14,421.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 21.—Today was the biggest in the week thus far for Red Cross week subscriptions, $14,421.23 being the receipts up to the noon hour, when the Ways and Means Committee notified National Headquarters at Washington of the receipts, amounting in grand total for four days to $35,540.83. The receipts of the Red Cross War Fund bargain sale held by Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing and Miss Elizabeth L. Betton, which will reach $500, were not included.

The subscriptions received today included: Governor R. Livingston Beeckman, $2,500; Arthur B. Emmons, $2,500; Mrs. L. L. Bonat, $1,300; Mrs. Robert L. Gammell, $1,000; Mrs. Harriet L. Stevens, $500; Edward C. Knight, Jr., $1,500; Miss Fanny Foster, $500; Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, $1,000; Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Corbin, $250.

RICHMOND EXCEEDS QUOTA.

Virginia City Has Raised $350,000 and Hopes to Get $400,000.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., June 21.—Richmond, which was expected to raise $200,000 for the war work of the Red Cross, started the week with a mass meeting of people on Sunday afternoon at which subscriptions aggregating $280,000 were made. Voluntary subscriptions since received have brought that amount up to about $350,000. At present it is expected to increase it to at least $400,000 before the end of the week. No subscriptions have been asked from corporations, but individuals have been requested to subscribe in the spirit of personal sacrifice and dedication to their country's service.

Henry W. Anderson, Chairman of the Richmond Chapter of the American Red Cross, said today:

"Richmond is in this war to win and give expression to its love of country and of liberty. It subscribed 190 per cent. of its Liberty bond allotment, and will subscribe at least 200 per cent. of its Red Cross allotment. We have a hospital unit ready to leave for the front, and our young men are impatient for the call to serve their country."

RED CROSS TO BAR TEUTONS

Turks and Bulgarians Also Not Wanted in Hospital Units.

Colonel J. R. Kean of the Medical Corps, U. S. A., Director General of Military Relief, has sent to the American Red Cross district headquarters throughout the country, a communication from the State Department warning against the inclusion in Red Cross units of persons of German, Austro-Hungarian, Turkish, or Bulgarian nationality or birth, although they may be American citizens. It is stated that while we are not at war with other of the Central Powers than Germany, England and France are, and that therefore the usual method is to exclude all persons of those nationalities, or those born in those countries. In his letter Colonel Kean says:

"The department is in receipt of a telegram of June 5, from the Ambassador at London, which states that Marie Spiessmann, a member of Base Hospital 21, (generally spoken of as the St. Louis unit), cannot proceed to France because she was born in England of parents of German nationality, was married to a German subject, whose widow she now is, and is, therefore, of German nationality herself. The Ambassador further states that the practice of including alien enemies in units of the American Red Cross is a cause of the greatest embarrassment. He advises that this practice be stopped. The Ambassador further remarks that of the so-called St. Louis unit, nine orderlies are of Turkish, Austro-Hungarian or German birth, and that this fact has also had a bad effect.

"The department regards it as of the greatest importance that hospital units intended for service abroad should not include persons of Austro-Hungarian, Bulgarian, and Turkish nationality or birth, or persons of German nationality or birth. It must be remembered that, although Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey are not at war with the United States and their nationals have not, therefore, the status of alien enemies in the United States, they have such status in the United Kingdom, France, and allied countries. It is further to be noted that American citizens of German, Austro-Hungarian, Bulgarian, or Turkish birth, loyal as they may be to the United States, have from the beginning of the war been regarded with suspicion in the United Kingdom, France, and allied countries. Their inclusion in Red Cross units for service in those conutries is a cause of anxiety and apprehension to the officials thereof. A similar attitude is held toward citizens of the United States who were born in this country but whose fathers were born in Germany, Austria-Hungary, or allied countries. The department understands that the consular officers of France, Great Britain, and their allies have been instructed to decline to visé passports held by persons of either of the classes mentioned.

"I am sure that the American Red Cross will appreciate the importance of giving due consideration to the wishes of countries to which hospital units may be sent. It is requested that directors exercise the greatest care in the enlistment of the male administrative personnel of Red Cross base hospitals not to include persons of the nationalities mentioned by the Secretary of State, and that chief nurses take the same precautions with regard to the selection of nurses."

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WINTER GARDEN B'WAY & 50TH. MATINEE TOMORROW, 50c to $1.50. Evgs. at 8. PASSING SHOW OF 1917. Evs. World: "Dazzled Blinking New York."

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way.—Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:15. A Raisstorm of Chocolates and Strauss Music!!! BRILLIANT WITH COLOR AND PRETTY GIRLS. MY LADY'S GLOVE WITH CHARLES PURCELL. DREW MANY A GOOD HAND. —ALAN DALE. —SUN. "MY LADY'S GLOVE" A HIT. —Eve. Journal. FLOWING MELODIES, PRETTILY COSTUMED. —Tribune.

NEW BIJOU 45th St., just off B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Phone 420 Bryant. Matinees Tom'w & Wed., 2:15. THE KNIFE By Eugene Walter. NOTE: See "The Knife" and become familiar with conditions underlying the Ruth Cruger Case.

ASTOR THEA., B'way & 45th. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:20. HIS LITTLE WIDOWS. UP-TO-THE-MINUTE MUSICAL COMEDY

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30. Like the breath of Springtime. LOVE O' MIKE with Music. SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—Herald.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Wed., 2:15. Season's Musical Knockout. You're in Love

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:15. OH, BOY! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Evs. Sun.

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:20. THE MAN WHO CAME BACK

SEE THE 48TH ST. 13 th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller. Matinees Tom'w & Thurs., 2:20. Evs. 8:20.

WASH'N SQ. PLAYERS COMEDY 110 W. 41st. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:30. LAST 2 WEEKS "Plots & Playwrights." "Another Way Out." & (new) "Pariah."

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT. 8:30. Mat. Tomorrow 2:30. WM. COLLIER In the Greatest of all Farces. NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. at 2:20. OLIVER MOROSCO Presents THE BRAT "Better Than Pap'd My Heart'."

CORT West 48th St. Evenings 8:25. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. at 2:20. OLIVER MOROSCO'S Great Laughing Success. Upstairs and Down

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs. Ziegfeld Follies. ROOF After Performance at 11:30. MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE B'way. 40 St. LAST 2 NIGHTS. LAST MAT. TOM'W 2:30. 3 GREAT BARRIE PLAYS. The New Word, The Old Lady Shows Her Medals, and ETHEL BARRYMORE In THE 213 LOOK.

Turn to the Right! GAIETY B'WAY, 46TH ST. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1917.

COMMANDEERING RAILWAYS AND MINES.

"Thorough" is the word with the Federal Trade Commission. It proposes to take over all railways, steamships, and coal mines and operate them for the good of trade in general. It is a desperate remedy for a disease which seems less desperate even in the Commission's own report. The production of anthracite shows an increase of a quarter over last year. The production of bituminous is said to be 40 per cent. short of a possible maximum, "solely charged, as a primary cause, to faulty rail transportation." The Commission believes that "the coal industry is paralyzing the industries of the country, and that the coal industry is paralyzed by the failure of transportation." If the failure of transportation is the "sole primary" cause, it would seem that there ought to be some report of accumulated and undistributed stocks of coal, but nothing is said about them. For an industry which is "paralyzed," a production and distribution above the record for anthracite and below a "possible maximum" for bituminous, the showing is good.

It is not possible to regard the general industries of the country as "paralyzed," either by lack of coal or transportation. Industrial activity is extraordinary. The railways are performing prodigies, measured either by their own records or the records of any railways at any time in any country. No doubt more coal is desirable. No doubt it would be convenient if the railways could or would carry more coal. But the shortage is not due to culpable deficiency in either respect. If the demand were merely ordinary, it would be satisfied. But the demand is instant, imperative, extraordinary, universal. The Commission considers the coal shortage as though it were an isolated fact, and all that the railways have on their minds. Unlike the Commission, the railways have to think of all wants at once, and to do the best they can with an entire problem. If there is a shortage of coal cars, it is not because they are idle. They are diverted to other uses, in order that they may move loaded in both directions. The Commission would move them empty to the mines and distribute the coal, but would create a shortage perhaps worse than that it seeks to remedy. The Commission assumes that there would be no financial troubles about its plan. All the Government would have to do would be to divide profits, which are to be made "uniform." A lower price is promised, of course.

It is remarkable what trouble the Federal Trade Commission has with its Chairmen. Mr. HURLEY left the Commission and published a book which certainly did not reflect the views of his colleagues. Chairman HARRIS dissents from the present report by Commissioners DAVIES, COLVER, and FORT. All honorable names, but not known for successful operation of either railways or coal mines. On the other hand, their report has been anticipated by railway administrators of worldwide fame. They are operating the railways of the country as a unit already, rivaling the Commission in the patriotism which ignores the laws which forbid combinations in restraint of trade. The coal operators have done the same, and are under prosecution therefor.

There has been considerable printed about the laws against conspiracy, but the reports do not seem to have been read by those guiding the Government. For example, Postmaster General BURLESON said this week: "I counted this morning seven milk wagons delivering along our block. Why seven? Why not one?" and Mr. BURLESON, like the Trade Commission, proposes to take over the delivery service of traders on account of the Post Office. Government could do it so much better than the traders. The Trade Commission and the Postmaster General alike may profit by the statement of a Federal Judge in the Tobacco case, that the law would be violated by "two individuals who have been driving rival express wagons between two villages in contiguous States, and who enter into a combination to join forces and operate a single line." That is supposed to be a popular law. Certainly it would violate the popular feeling and policy which underlie the law for the Government to do what it prosecutes others for doing. The situation is not comfortable, but it must be far worse before the Commission can find approval for a departure toward Socialist Government action so sweeping as it advises.

THE RED CROSS COLLECTIONS.

The response to the appeal in behalf of the Red Cross has been wonderful. Half of the sum indicated has been raised in four days, and the multitude of organizations engaged all over the country are working with an accumulated momentum that assures the collection of the full $100,000,000 by the end of the week. Many of the smaller cities of the country have already exceeded their allotment. Everywhere the contributions are generous, and there is a spirit of generous rivalry among the collecting agencies that seems to leave no promising source of contributions untouched.

The declaring of extra dividends in aid of the Red Cross by large corporations has been of good example. There was at first some criticism of this method of augmenting the fund, but it seems to have been fairly met. The extra dividends are declared from surplus. The surplus belongs to the stockholders, but they would not have received as a dividend the money set apart in aid of the Red Cross. The individual stockholder, therefore, has no ground for complaint, not even against the managers of the corporation, who undertake to maintain the same degree of efficiency with the surplus remaining after the declaration of the dividend. The gift is, therefore, one made by the stockholders and by the corporation. The spirit of the time, the intense desire of the whole public that the Red Cross shall not lack funds in its work of comfort and help and healing stays every impulse to criticism, and whatever method brings contributions is held to be good.

It was a magnificent undertaking, the raising of $100,000,000 in a few days for the work of the Red Cross. The attempt called for courage, and the working out of a plan demanding organizing power of the highest order. Just the man for the work was found in Mr. DAVISON. His ardor was stimulated rather than chilled by the magnitude of the sum to be raised, for he is accustomed to large operations. The plan adopted made practically certain that no one able and willing to give would not have the invitation and opportunity. Unflagging zeal and energy without limit have yielded the result that always comes from such appeals to the American public.

A DRIVE FOR RECRUITS.

"Drive" as a noun has become popular since the war began. The President by proclamation has now instituted a drive for recruits for the regular army. He calls for 70,000 men between the ages of 18 and 40 to enlist before June 30. Since April 1 about 122,000 recruits have been accepted for the army. President LINCOLN in his first call for troops in 1861 limited the number to 75,000. We now need nearly that many to supply the deficiency in a force which will eventually form a comparatively small part of the army of the United States in the war with the Teutonic Powers and their allies. The week beginning next Saturday is to be recruiting week for the regular army. Presumably a later week will be set apart to fill up the ranks of the navy, the personnel of which has already been increased far beyond its former war strength. According to the daily reports of the recruiting officers, only 61,000 men are still needed for the army, but the President's call takes note of the inevitable losses in so large a force, from time to time, caused by enforced retirements from the service through illness or for other reasons. Most of these later recruits will be assigned to the infantry.

The War Department announces that all facilities are in readiness for the reception, equipment, and training of the new men. Recruits are rapidly absorbed in existing units. There is no doubt that the President's call will materially help the work of the recruiting stations. The regular army service in the time of war offers a career to an able-bodied young man of superior intelligence. The opportunity for such a man to get in the noncommissioned class is always good, and every noncommissioned officer capable of development stands in the line of promotion to a commissioned officership. The pay of the privates has been doubled. The call is for men who have no dependents and "are not engaged in pursuits vitally necessary to the prosecution of the war." Most of the recruits, therefore, must be young men who have not married and have not yet made a final choice of a vocation. To such men the call to military duty is appealing at all times. To them also the opportunities the army offers have more significance. But, above all, the country needs loyal and efficient soldiers. In a month or two 600,000 or more men will be drafted. They will be as well trained in time as the regular army men, but they will lack the advantage of association in the ranks from the very beginning with seasoned soldiers. The chance to serve in the regular army will not be neglected. Toward the close of the enlistment period the recruiting officers will be overworked. Why not make haste and get in the ranks before the last call?

THE AVIATION PROBLEM.

We must send airplanes to the seat of war as rapidly as we can construct them and man them with trained pilots, observers, and machinists. It follows that we must build the planes and man them. We can. Therefore we should not hesitate. Our worst fault is to waste time in controversies. Time actually spent in perfecting plans is not wasted. But time that is spent in arguing about the comparative merit of two or a dozen plans is sheer waste. We have advanced far enough in airplane building to know what we can do and what we cannot do, and manifestly it would be absurd to start our preparations for the extension of military aviation by attempting to do what is at present practically impossible.

This country cannot now build the quickly rising planes that speed 140 miles an hour. In time we shall overcome the difficulties of their production, and perhaps make them better than the foreign aircraft manufacturers. But we can build training airplanes and planes that will be useful for scouting and observation. In building them, it stands to reason that we should make use of the existing facilities for aircraft building, giving orders to the experienced builders which will enable them to extend their plants, and that the co-operation of other manufactories should be always under the supervision of men who know. The plan to enlist the services of automobile builders, furniture makers, and the like will succeed if what they do is done under the right direction. Congress is asked to appropriate a huge sum for aviation. It is not too large for the purpose, but it must be intelligently spent.

Mr. FREDERICK W. BARKER, President of the Aeronautic Society of America, in an interview published in THE TIMES this morning, states the case clearly and without prejudice. All are agreed that we can do our fair share of work in the war best by speeding a plan for aviation extension. But it is essential that we should embark in this huge enterprise with our eyes open. If we are soon to send a thousand aviators to France monthly, a definite program must be decided upon for their training and the kind of machines that are to go with them. The bringing to this country of experienced French and English aviators to expedite the work of training meets general approval. But, as Mr. BARKER says, there is nothing to be gained by maintaining a policy of silence in regard to the program we are to follow.

FOOD FOR ENGLAND.

Some anxiety about supplies of American food has been shown by inquirers in the British House of Commons, addressed to the Food Controller, and by remarks in the London papers, which see danger if the enactment of food bills by our Congress is delayed. But our shipments of food to Europe have been growing, and it is not expected that exports will be increased immediately by the pending legislation, which may, however, cause a new apportionment of them. An official statement given to the public at Washington a day or two ago shows that exports of food in April were greater in value by 50 per cent. than those of April, 1916, and that the increases for the ten months ended with April were as follows: Breadstuffs, from $353,773,000 to $431,783,000; meat and dairy products, from $206,139,000 to $233,988,000. Exports of all kinds to Europe from New York advanced from $196,000,000 in March to $216,000,000 in April. We have later figures for wheat. In the last week of May the exports from this country and Canada were 8,179,000 bushels, the quantities for the two weeks immediately preceding having been 4,608,000 and 4,545,000.

Exports have not been checked. We are ready to send across the ocean all the food that can be spared. Restraint now or hereafter can be caused only by lack of a sufficient number of carriers. Shortage of ships is said to be affecting the movement of food from Australia to England. In recent dispatches from London it was asserted that 80,000,000 bushels of wheat and "a million tons of mutton" in Australia were awaiting transportation. Ships for all this food will be found in the near future, and exports from the United States will not be reduced.

MR. TAFT ON THE WAR.

In his commencement address at Union College, Schenectady, last week, ex-President TAFT gave his answer to the question why we are at war. Some of the things that enter into that subject have been lost sight of, and the ex-President did a service in recalling them. His was the voice of law and justice enunciating fundamental rights and obligations. It is well that this elemental fact, which is little enough mentioned when men are summing up the causes of the war, should be brought to mind by a great lawyer who was a great Judge:

> The Constitution of the United States is interpreted by the Supreme Court to say that the duty of the citizens of the United States is to render allegiance, to do service, to pay taxes, and support the Government, and the corresponding duty of the United States is to protect the rights of citizens of the United States at home and abroad.

When the Government takes a citizen's money in taxes, it does not rob him of it. It promises to render him a return, and that return is protection; and if it fails to protect him, the money it has taken from him is taken under false pretenses, and it is a robber. Every miscalled pacifist who has been asking why we should sacrifice good American lives to protect Americans whose business calls them to sea has been doing what he could to make that Government a recreant to its promise and a robber of its taxpayers. Mr. TAFT said:

> When a man is on an American deck and under the American flag, a citizen of the United States, he is as much entitled to protection from the unlawful invasion of a foreign Power as if he stood on the soil of the United States itself.
>
> And the invasion is committed, whether the enemy discharges a shot against American soil or a ship on which an American sails, whether it fires at the City Hall or the Lusitania. Germany invaded America every time she destroyed American lives; and the preachers of false counsel, who have been talking about how we should fight only when we are invaded, know well that they would counsel submission to one form of invasion as abjectly as they have to the other. It is not because we have not been invaded that they counsel submission, for we have been; it is because Germany is a strong, powerful nation, who will hurt us before we subdue her. Mr. TAFT continued:
>
> Suppose it had been Guatemala who had sunk one of our vessels and had sent ten of our sailors to the bottom. How many hours do you think it would be before the President and the Secretary of the Navy would send a battleship down to Guatemala and be thundering at the ports of that republic and demanding restitution, demanding a promise of good conduct thereafter, demanding damages for what had been done, and on failure to answer promptly, to begin a bombardment? Even pacifists would have justified that.
>
> But it is not little Guatemala, it is big Germany. Many of our leading pacifists have no real objection to war when it does not endanger us. Mr. BRYAN, for instance, went happily into the war with Spain, where we stood no chance of getting hurt, and wore his sword at the head of the Third Nebraska; but he would have us, rather than defend ourselves from powerful Germany, take money from our citizens on the false pretense of protection, submit to invasion, so long as that invasion stops short of our shores. The man that strikes a weak man who has insulted him, but cringes before a big man who insults him, is styled both a bully and a coward; and the nation that would act in the same way deserves no other title. That is the kind of nation the pacifists would make of the United States. And, finally, Mr. TAFT met the argument that Germany has killed only 200 of our citizens, and that it is poor bookkeeping to sacrifice many more lives because of the deaths of those 200:
>
> That, it is said, is a truthful discrepancy. Is it? It is, if you look at it from a grossly material and mathematical standpoint; but it is not, if you understand what it means to consent to the murder of 200 of your citizens because there is a powerful nation that you have to meet and overcome in order to vindicate the rights of our citizens. It means submission to the domination of another Power; it means giving up the independence for which we fought in 1776 and which we made sacrifices to maintain in 1861.

THE NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

New York City bonds are as good as any except those of the United States, and certainly are as good as ever they were. Yet it is necessary to pay a higher rate to attract funds. They are announced just after the market has been swept bare of funds demanding the very highest security, to which Congress has seen fit to add the attraction of exemption from taxation. New York City cannot with certainty offer that attraction, for there is doubt whether the constitutional amendment empowering a Federal income tax, "from whatever source derived," does not include income from public bonds. Also the new city bonds are announced when the banks generally are marking up their loans, and are so well supplied with long-time paper that they are indisposed to add to their commitments.

Bonds of this class now range near the prices of 1914, when the Exchange was reopened after the shock of war. Since then there has been unexampled prosperity, and a great growth of wealth and banking resources. The country is richer than ever, but it cannot be said that there is any strong demand for paper of even this prime sort. There are rival attractions in the form of greater yields from industrial properties offering what seems sufficient security to those willing to take any risk at all. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. The city's necessities make it necessary to offer savings bank security and better than savings bank yield. It is a tempting opportunity, and it may be wished that it shall be availed of liberally. It would be a pity if it should be necessary to mark up the city's bonds to a higher rate. The private mortgage market could not resist such competition. Even the United States bonds would feel it when the time comes to appraise credit strictly in terms of the money market, ex patriotism.

The time is coming when those indifferent to the attractive investments now on offer will wonder why their appetite was so poor. The time to take bargains is when they are offered. When money is pressed upon borrowers, they will cease to raise their rates, and the opportunity will be gone.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

His Demand Need Not Be Granted.

That the father of RUTH CAUGER has against "the police" a grievance both real and great is evident and undenied. It is no wonder, therefore, that his letter to the Mayor is marked by strong indignation or that in it he should have demanded a complete reorganization of the Police Department, beginning with the removal of its executive head.

To understand, however, and even in a way to sympathize with, Mr. CAUGER'S feeling is not to admit either the justice or the wisdom of his request that Commissioner WOODS be removed. That would be the proper course only in case the Commissioner were showing inappreciation of the seriousness of the situation created by the inefficiency or negligence of some of his subordinates, and if he were manifesting a disposition to protect them from deserved punishment—if, in short, he were exhibiting even a trace of the disposition, so familiar in the police circles of other days, to hush up police scandals and to guard the reputation of the force rather than its character.

On reflection, Mr. CAUGER will probably come to realize that none of these things is visible—that the whole record of Commissioner WOODS warrants a confident expectation that he will do in this case exactly what should be done, and that, so far as is humanly possible, he will prevent its repetition. There are presumably other men in the city who would be as well intentioned as he—men who in time could become as efficient. But they are not known with certainty to the Mayor or to anybody else, and any new appointment would necessarily be the experiment that his was when made. He is now a demonstrated fact, as to both character and efficiency, and he has taken good care in the last few days to render his present removal inexpedient and even inexcusable.

Among some of the Commissioner's subordinates there may still linger—indeed there still does seem to linger—the old belief that every policeman, as against the general public, must stand by every other policeman, no matter what he has done, but there is no sign of that most reprehensible perversion of a fine principle in the action or announced intentions of Commissioner WOODS. The reforms which Mr. CAUGER very properly demands could not be intrusted to better hands than those of the man who has already accomplished marvels in making the New York Police Department a reasonably close approximation to what it should be.

A Half Loaf for Now Is Enough.

At first thought, it does seem to be more than a little absurd, as well as more than a little unjust, for the British Government, in granting the electoral franchise to women, to insist that only those who have reached or passed the age of thirty years shall be allowed to vote. It is a matter of common knowledge, or at any rate of common assertion and admission, that girls attain both intellectual and physical maturity at an earlier age than boys, and on this ground the more exigent suffragists will have a more than colorable excuse for insisting that, if the young man of 21 is a competent voter, his sister should have the privilege not later, but sooner, than he.

There is more to the case, however, than this, and the position of the British Government is certainly explicable, and probably is justifiable, by other features of the situation. Its persistence in placing the higher age limit on women is presumably due to the fact that there now exists in the population of Great Britain an abnormal situation as regards the relative number of the two sexes. Enormous numbers of the men have been killed in the three years of the war, while the women have suffered hardly more than the ordinary mortality. To let the women vote, therefore, on the same terms as the men, as regards age, would give them a majority so large as to put practically all the powers of democratic rule in their hands, if they chose to vote as a class or party. That would be to begin what is after all an experiment not without its uncertainties in conditions warranting something of apprehension, even in minds ready on general principles to admit the rightness of woman suffrage.

The suffragists themselves, if well advised, will not complain of a discrimination which, though it may involve, when viewed in the abstract, an element of injustice, yet relieves them of a responsibility that might prove in the end to be both heavy and dangerous for them. They can afford to accept their half loaf cheerfully. If they make a good use of it, they need have no fears that the remainder will long be withheld.

How Well He Knows Americans!

German logic certainly is peculiar. One RUDOLPH KOMMER, having lived in this country and observed our queer ways and doings until circumstances over which he had no control made it expedient for him to go home with Count VON BERNSTORFF, is now writing about us in the Frankfurter Zeitung, the paper he served as American correspondent. Herr KOMMER seems not to be without either powers of observation or the inclination to describe accurately what he sees. Therein he differs commendably from not a few other American correspondents of German papers, but when it comes to drawing deductions from his facts, then Herr KOMMER shows himself to be a true Teuton.

He tells the readers of the Zeitung that after the American Government declared itself to be in a state of war with Germany there was no wild outburst of animosity against the Germans here. On the contrary—and evidently to Herr KOMMER'S vast surprise—they were treated just about as they were before, which was very well indeed. No mobs assaulted them in the street, no cries of animosity were raised against them, and afterward, as before, the individual German had full recognition of such merits as he possessed, and whatever kindness he had earned he received from his neighbors.

This, in Herr KOMMER'S judgment, proves that we are not a militant people, that we have as little heart as liking for war, and that we have a special fondness for Germany, the German Government, and the Germans! To have convinced him, apparently, that we were foes, to be viewed with seriousness and apprehension, we should have gone raging about our towns with clubs and pistols in hand the moment war was started, and such Germans as we did not kill outright we should have cast into loathly dungeons, there to be kept briefly alive with a little water and less bread.

That is the way a really warlike nation acts, as of course is proved to Herr KOMMER by the conduct of the Berlin populace when the war began and by the treatment of alien enemies in the German prison camps.

AMERICANS IN THE FIELD.

Ambulance Men Anxious to Get Commissions in the Army.

Paris, May 25, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am one of quite a large number of Americans at present serving in the allied armies in France; I am a member of the American Ambulance Field Service. Like many others in the same service, I feel I ought to be doing more for the cause which my country has at last espoused than that service which is rendered by "reformes" and old men in the other allied armies.

But the question is, "What can we do?" We can, of course, remain here and when at last American troops do arrive we will be trained for nothing more useful than ambulanciers. We can go back to the United States and enlist, entailing the unnecessary cost and danger of two ocean passages, and losing much valuable time both waiting to get into our American service and also, when in, waiting to get back to the front again. Incidentally, we would probably find that we arrived in America too late to get in for the officers' training corps and would have to be satisfied with positions in the ranks.

I see in America they are training young college men for officers' positions—there is no better material anywhere in the world to make officers for the American Army than can be at present found over here, fighting in France. Yet nothing is being done to utilize it; we write our military attaché at Paris and we get the satisfaction of knowing that nothing has been done up to the present, but our names will be put on record for future reference. Do you wonder that several of us are at present trying to get into the Royal Flying Corps?

A few American officers could train us in a very short period of time; some of us are undoubtedly lacking in a knowledge of military technicalities, but after all, that is a small detail in this war; the fact that we are familiar with present-day war conditions and inured to shellfire far overbalancing this. Our periods of enlistment in the services in which we are at present engaged are running out; we are over here, willing, anxious to do our share, yet all the satisfaction we get is the knowledge that our names are on record for future reference. LONGSHAW R. PORRITT.

For Wooden Ships.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The advantages of constructing wooden ships are numerous. In the first place, they can be quickly built, and at the present crisis time is the most important factor of all. The carrying capacity of the allied nations must be increased at the earliest moment and an additional cost would be of slight consideration, while as matter of fact the cost of these vessels is far below the cost of the same amount of steel tonnage.

Secondly, the iron and steel industries of the Allies, and particularly the United States, are overcrowded at the present time; an addition to the manufactured output is a serious question; while by the manufacture of these ships on the Pacific and other coasts the steel industry not only is relieved, but also railway transportation, which is crowded to the limit with a car shortage that cannot seem to be cut down.

Thirdly, the lumber capacity of the Northwest is unlimited, and Oregon fir is the best of shipbuilding timber. Stocks are large, as production has been greatly curtailed by the impossibility of shipping lumber, either by the railroads or in the customary steam schooners, which have been diverted to higher-priced tonnage. Expensive shipyards are not necessary, the beach and ways are all that are required. The contention that there are no ship carpenters is absurd.

From all these considerations it can readily be seen that the immediate and cheapest relief must come from the rapid construction of wooden bottoms.

AN OLD SEAFARER.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1917.

The Kaiser Blunders.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What a remarkable gift the German Government has of making blunders at psychological moments! Just when they are making every effort to induce the Russian Socialists to enter into negotiations for peace "without annexations and without indemnities," the Kaiser, by his exhibition of impotent wrath at the expulsion of his brother-in-law from the throne of Greece, gives the surest evidence of what might be expected if by any mischance the Germans and their "faithful allies" (vassals) should get the upper hand in this war. His telegram to Constantine should be translated into Russian and distributed broadcast through the length and breadth of Russia.

HERBERT O. BAILEY.

Mechanicsville, N. Y., June 18, 1917.

The Dividend for the Red Cross.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the fact that the United States Steel Corporation has granted to its stockholders an extra extra-dividend of 1 per cent., with the urgent request that this be given to the Red Cross by the holders of the stock, I would like to suggest as a common stock holder that we issue our checks to the Red Cross the first of July, a month in anticipation of the payment of the dividend by the Steel Corporation. The needs of the Red Cross are urgent and some generous recognition by the stockholders of the fairness of the corporation and of the good work and patriotic service of the Red Cross is incumbent upon us. I shall send in my check as soon as the dividends come in the first of July. I hope that this suggestion may meet with a good response.

THADDEUS L. BOLTON.

West Springfield, Mass., June 19, 1917.

RED CROSS ANGELS.

I am a soldier lean and scarred,
It matters not my name,
I've been baptized by gas and shell
And lead and steel and flame.
The world is full of crosses made
To deck a hero's breast,
But gold or iron, bronze or gems,
The Red Cross is the best.

When Mars along the battle-front
Has cut his human grain,
And all the booming batteries
Are dark and still again,
And both your legs by something dead
Are pinioned to the ground,
Oh! how you listen for and bless
The Red Cross on its round.

When kind and gentle hands lift up
Your dazed and bleeding head,
And soft white bandages enfold
Your wounds all raw and red,
And deft and tender touches soon
Your sufferings relieve,
You know the ministering angel has
A Red Cross on her sleeve.

She never asks a man the side
On which he got the shell,
But cares for Tommies and Poilus,
And enemies as well.
The arm that bears the Red Cross, though
A woman's weak and small,
Is long enough and strong enough
To reach and tend them all.

If I should get my passport signed
By bullet, sword, or bomb,
To regions where celestial harps
Replace the fife and drum,
I know that every angel in
The shining choir that sings
Hosannas to the Lord, will wear
The Red Cross on her wings.

MINNA IRVING.

FAILURE OF THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST PARTY.

Another Leader Repudiates the Majority and Commends the Refusal of Passports to the Stockholm Delegates.

By W. J. GHENT,
Secretary of the Platform Committee, National Socialist Convention, 1912.

Los Angeles June 12, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The protests of the majority element of the American Socialist Party against the refusal of passports to its delegation to Stockholm are loud and long. One hears the reverberation away out here on the Pacific. Happily, few persons are disturbed by the clamor. It seems to be generally recognized that this delegation has no business in Stockholm, since if it got there its conduct would doubtless be exactly in line with that of the American party majority since the war began. Following the policy so consistently carried out at home, this delegation would oppose a sane internationalism, would evade or ignore all consideration of the rights of victimized peoples, would have nothing to say in behalf of an observance of international law or of humane practices in warfare, and would not, in any phase of the discussions, represent the specific interests of the people and government of the United States. It would make itself the auxiliary—just as the American party majority has done—of the German party majority. Whatever its professions might be, it would stand primarily for Deutschtum.

It is no satisfaction to write these words. I wish that the record of the American party majority had been something else—almost anything else—than what it has been. For more than twelve years I have been a member of the American party and have taken some share in its activities. But the majority has proved disloyal to the cause of democracy and civilization, and to me as well as to many others of the minority there is gratification in the knowledge that the Government has denied it an opportunity of aggravating its offenses.

So far as the United States Government is concerned, the American party majority has been, since Aug. 4, 1914, pronouncedly anti-nationalistic. But it has been furiously nationalistic so far as Germany is concerned. It has echoed virtually every demand of the German Foreign Office. Its members have taken part in activities financed by the German Government. It has, in effect, sanctioned the employement in this country by the German Government of an army of spies and agents provocateurs and has ridiculed the efforts of this Government to apprehend them. In the same breath it has denounced the sale of munitions to the Allies and the efforts of our own Government to prepare itself against German aggression, and thus given its sanction to German preparedness while obstructing preparedness at home. It has formally voted to expel any Socialist official who should vote for any measure of preparedness; and in voting this decree it included the ballots of German, Austrian, Bulgarian and Russian Jewish aliens who favor the militarism of the Central Powers and oppose the defensive measures of the United States. It has had no word to say against the German declaration of war, but it has officially declared that the entry of the United States into the conflict is a crime against humanity. It is now, in many devious ways, obstructing the operation of the draft.

Its disloyalty to the nation of which it is a part is matched by its disloyalty to internationalism and world-wide humanity. It has uttered no word of protest against the invasion of neutral Belgium. Against the exactions of capital it has much to say, but against the frightful exactions of the German army in Belgium it has spoken not a syllable. It has kept studiously silent regarding the seizure and transportation to Germany of the machinery, rolling stock, and raw material by which the Belgian workers made their living. The pathetic and desperate plea of the Belgian working class to the working class of America made some months ago against the German deportations might have been expected to move the most callous heart. But though it brought a response from the working class in many of the neutral countries and from the German party minority, and even some portion of the German party majority, it was wholly ignored by the majority of the American party. In past times this American party majority has been loudly articulate regarding atrocities, real or imagined, not only at home, but in other lands; yet the unparalleled atrocities in Belgium, Serbia, Rumania, and Armenia have wrung from it not even a whisper of protest.

No violation of international law has awakened its indignation; indeed, where in any case it has spoken—officially or through its leaders—it has more or less openly justified such violations as seemed to aid the German cause. It has declined to commit itself against air raids on undefended towns or submarine attacks on passenger vessels. The slaughter of women and children has moved it to no concern whatever. Though the "political representative of the working class," it has ignored the murder of civilian workmen. Even if it has only a languid interest in the fate of well-to-do persons such as those who could afford to voyage on the Lusitania, it might still be expected to find some measure of concern in the fate of sailors, hostlers, cattlemen and other indubitable members of the working class torpedoed on the seas. The German party minority (the Liebknecht-Ledebour element) has vigorously protested against all these savage cruelties, but the American party majority has uttered no word of condemnation.

The American party majority now proposes furthermore to press for official sanction upon this régime of savagery. It urges a peace with a denial of indemnities; and the word "indemnities" is explained by its leaders to include also reparation for wholesale pillage and loot. The Belgians, the Serbians, the Rumanians and the Armenians must accept their lot as it has been ordered for them by their German or Turkish military masters, and they must seek no compensation. In the name of socialism and international brotherhood, they are asked to acquiesce in the policy of frightfulness.

Whatever this element professes to stand for, and whatever it may really think it is trying to promote, the record shows that it has given its support to Kaiserism, to autocracy, to international bad faith, to spoliation and massacre, to the perpetration of infinite cruelties, and to the denial of reparation. Belatedly it has expressed itself for democratic revolutions the world over, but it had no word to say for a revolution in Germany until the Russian revolution reminded it that a military autocracy has its centre in Berlin. It had for three years been wholly unaware of this fact; it would gladly have gone on for another three years without realizing this fact, and there is reason to suspect that it looks askance at the Russian revolutionists for having so inconsiderately cut the ground from under its feet.

No delegation from this element had any valid business at Stockholm. It is a victory for democracy that this delegation was forbidden to go. The clamorous protests raised over the matter by pro-German Socialists are natural enough, and so are the protests of the non-Socialist copperhead press. But the nation can better afford to listen to this noise than to have given such an opportunity for mischief. Had Lincoln given passports to Clement L. Vallandigham to enable him to attend a peace conference in Canada dominated by Confederate sympathizers, we might have had a precedent for giving permission to this delegation to go to Stockholm. The precedent Lincoln really gave us was to send Vallandigham into the enemy lines; and it is a precedent which a good many of us would like to see followed in the present case.

W. J. GHENT.

NEW ENGLAND'S PART.

Some Things That Do Not Appear in the Recruiting Figures.

Stamford, Conn., June 19, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A controversy is at present being carried on as to the comparative merits of New England and the Middle West in furnishing soldiers for the United States Government. The Western representatives claim that New England is doing the shouting and flag waving, while the West is recruiting larger numbers of men. These gentlemen are very careful, however, to omit any allusion to several most important facts.

Before recruiting began New England had ready a large force of well-trained National Guards and Naval Reserve, while the National Guard of the Middle West was small in numbers and poorly organized. Indeed, every one knows that the bone and sinew of the National Guard in numbers, organization, training, equipment, and all the qualities which make up a real military force are in the East. In other words, the West has everything to do; the East has already done a great deal.

Take Connecticut, a typical New England State. Her quota of National Guardsmen and Naval Reserves is already approaching full war strength. How about the Middle West? Select as a representative Connecticut city Stamford, with a population of some 30,000. This city has at present two companies of Coast Artillery, amounting to over a hundred and fifty soldiers, and Battery F of Field Artillery, recruited to full war strength of a hundred and ninety men, a total of three hundred and forty.

This means that Stamford has now ready for intensive work in the field a well trained and equipped force of over 1 per cent. of its total population. If the Middle West and the balance of the country had done as well in recruiting, the United States would at the present time have ready for field duty a force of over a million soldiers. Consequently, the selective draft would not be required. But this is by no means all. In addition, Stamford has furnished a considerable number of officers and men to the regular United States Army and Navy and also to the Naval Reserve. Lastly, she has armed and equipped for duty within the State three companies of Home Guards amounting to a hundred and fifty men, who are ready to take the place of the National Guard when it goes to the front. Within Fairfield County alone nine thousand men volunteered for this service. The State, however, could only furnish rifles for five thousand.

It is claimed by military experts that skilled munition makers render more important service at the bench than in the field. At the present time Connecticut, a small New England State, is furnishing over half, or 55 per cent., of the entire war munitions made in the United States. Over 100,000 of her population are steadily employed in this work. In addition, a large number of submarines and war vessels of different classes are being built within her borders, to say nothing of auto trucks and cars. Connecticut was the first State in the Union to inaugurate a military census, as outlined by her splendid Governor, Marcus H. Holcomb; and her example has been commended and copied by several other States, New York among the number.

Thus a New England State with a population of about 1,260,000 is not only furnishing more than her full quota of soldiers and sailors for the United States Government, but is in addition turning out more munitions than the other 99,000,000 inhabitants of this great Republic. ARTHUR W. CABOT.

As the Russians Rode By.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In December, 1789, there was an optimistic journalist in Paris dreaming dreams of a wonderful new spirit in Europe just ready to flower into inspiring democracy. The rumor from Madrid this morning is singularly like the vision of Camille Desmoulins in the first number of his paper Les Revolutions de France et de Brabant. Only eighty-six numbers of the serial ever appeared. Then came the Terror and Desmoulins was one of the early dreamers of the new order who was overwhelmed by the wilder element. He fell by the guillotine in 1794. But in 1789 the dark shadow of the Terror was not yet visible. He was impatient that the French did not help the people at Brussels struggling against the oppression of the Austrian. "Vivent les patriotes Brabancons. English, Americans, French," he cries, "why do we not all go to the aid of our brothers?" He adds that the prayers in behalf of the Belgians by the good Quakers of America are excellent if only they are accompanied by more vigorous weapons. But his vision was as follows:

> They say that Portugal is waking from her dream about the Rights of Man. There are signs of movement at Madrid. An insurrection has broken out in Catalonia. They are asking for the Cortes. I predicted that in La France Libre. Philosophy and the spirit of liberty will not fail to leap over the Alps and across the seas; I do not despair of seeing the cockade worn by the Holy Father, by the Grand Turk, by the King of Prussia, by the Czarina, and even by Joseph II.!
>
> An ordinance of the princes, co-directors of the Lower Rhine, and of Westphalia forbidding any gatherings, any display of cockades, or any discussion of politics proves that the horizon of philosophy widens it, that region and that Reason has crossed the Rhine.
>
> Letters, moreover, tell us that patriots have appeared in the Savoy mountains and that there has been some constitutional talk in a Turin cafe.

I chanced to be reading these words as the first sound of the tramping of cavalry became audible across the Capitol grounds. It was the mounted guard escorting the Russian visitors from the station to the Hennen Jennings house, where they are to be the guests of the nation. They dashed past the Capitol and up Pennsylvania Avenue just as the Belgians had done on Sunday afternoon.

The words written under fresh enthusiasm 128 years ago seemed singularly prophetic of what?—of just a cycle in the world's development, or of a popular movement that has taken more than a century to express? Thus far—which is it?

Washington, June 19, 1917. R. P.

MISS EDITH BLAIR BRIDE AT BLAIRSDEN

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair Weds R. Van N. Gambrill at Country Home.

SISTER IS ONLY ATTENDANT

A Special Train Takes New York Guests to Ceremony Performed by the Rev. T. A. Conover.

The wedding of Miss Edith D. Blair, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair of 2 East Seventieth Street, and Richard Van Nest Gambrill, son of Mrs. Richard Gambrill of 30 Park Avenue, was celebrated yesterday afternoon at Blairsden, the country home of the bride's parents at Peapack, N. J.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Thomas A. Conover, rector of St. Bernard's Church, at Barnardsville, where the bride's family attend church, assisted by the Rev. W. Osborn Baker of Princeton, N. J.

The bride's only attendant was her sister, Miss Marie Louise, who acted as maid of honor.

Robert L. Fowler, Jr., was best man for Mr. Gambrill, and the ushers included E. Rivington Pyne and Frederick M. Godwin of this city and Harry and Thayer McKean of Boston.

The guests from town went to Peapack in a special train from Hoboken, and were taken in motors from the station up the winding drive of a mile to Blairsden. The house is situated on a mountainous ledge, commanding a splendid view of the Peapack Valley and River.

The young couple's engagement was announced last April. The bride is a sister of Mrs. William Clark and of Mrs. H. Rivington Pyne. Mr. Gambrill's father, who died several years ago, was a prominent merchant of this city.

MRS. HELEN TELLER WEDS.

Widow of Dry Goods Merchant Marries Frederick Goldstone.

The marriage of Frederick Goldstone and Mrs. Helen S. Teller, widow of Mr. Teller, formerly of the firm of Bonwit, Teller & Co., took place yesterday at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, 45 East Seventy-fifth Street, Dr. Silverman officiating. It was a quiet ceremony, and there were no attendants.

On their return from their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Goldstone will live in West Eighty-sixth Street. Mr. Goldstone is the junior member of the firm of J. & F. Goldstone, 40 East Thirtieth Street.

Mrs. Brandeis Weds Jos. Helfman

Mrs. Zerlina Freedman Brandeis of New York, widow of Arthur D. Brandeis, who was a prominent merchant of Omaha, Neb., and this city, was married yesterday afternoon to Joseph Helfman of Detroit, at Malba, L. I.

Mrs. Helfman has lived here for a number of years. Mr. Helfman retired from active business a year ago, after thirty-two years with Parke, Davis & Co. of Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. Helfman will make their home in California, but plan to spend a part of the Winters in New York.

Moore-Flockhart Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Linda Tannahill Flockhart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Flockhart of Newark, N. J., to Robert E. Moore, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Moore of the same place, took place at 8 o'clock last evening at the North Reformed Church, Newark. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Stewart performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Lucas Boeve of Tarrytown, N. Y.

Miss San Wede L. Abrahams.

The marriage of Miss Felicia San, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris San of 612 West 115th Street, and Leonard Abrahams, took place yesterday at the home of the bride. After a short honeymoon trip, Mr. Abrahams and his bride will reside at 340 Riverside Drive.

Miss Nora McDonough Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter J. McDonough of Plainfield, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Nora C. McDonough, to John T. Coggins of this city. Miss McDonough was graduated from Smith College last year. Mr. Coggins is a lawyer, and is a graduate of Dartmouth, class of '11, also of the Fordham Law School. He is a member of the Harvard and Nashua Country Clubs. No date has been set for the wedding.

Galvin-Murray Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Galvin of 341 Riverside Drive entertained at bridge last night at their home, at which they announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Agatha Galvin, to Matthew T. Murray, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Murray of Richmond Hill, L. I. Mr. Murray is assistant resident attorney of the Guaranty Trust Company.

"How Much?"

If *your* boy were wounded—

how much could you "afford" to save him?

Ten dollars—one hundred dollars—or anything you could beg, borrow or steal!

How much can you "afford" to give to the boys of the Nation in their time of direst need?

Or rather,

How much can you afford to "give up"?

How much pleasure, how much enjoyment?

How many of the little meaningless things on which you spend your money?

How much will you give to your Red Cross?

Contributed by Harry C. Michaels

LACKAWANNA REDUCES ITS SUBURBAN SERVICE

Beginning on July 1, from 12 to 15 Trains Will Be Canceled—A War Emergency Measure.

On account of war demands on transportation, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad will reduce its suburban train service. A new schedule will go into effect July 1, and residents of Montclair, Dover, Morristown, and South Orange will lose from twelve to fifteen trains on week days and ten to twelve on Sundays.

George A. Cullen, Passenger Traffic Manager of the road, issued the following statement yesterday:

"Effective July 1. This company, which has hitherto continued its extensive system of suburban passenger train service, finds itself called upon by the Government, through the Railroads' War Board, to make a certain measure of reduction in the number of trains operated. The trains to be withdrawn on that date are approximately twelve to fifteen in number in each direction on week days, and ten to twelve on Sundays, the exact number to be determined and an announcement made in a few days of the particular trains selected. These trains will be those that can be withdrawn with the least inconvenience to the public and, with one or two exceptions, will be entirely at non-rush hours, when the travel is very light.

"It is probably unnecessary to make any extended explanation of the necessity for this action, as the public are by this time thoroughly familiar with the demands of the national emergency, particularly for the conservation of fuel supply.

"It may be well to say, however, that beyond the question of fuel, lubricants, and incidental supplies, the total saving in actual daily expense to the company will be slight and much less than the loss in revenue resulting from the traffic which will necessarily be sacrificed by the reduction of service. In other words, the action taken is not a measure of internal economy on the part of the company, but is solely inspired by the demands of the national situation. It is expected that an announcement will be made early next week specifically describing the trains to be annulled."

KAISER WARS AS HE LIKES.

Said He Wouldn't Heed Advice or Threats from Us, It Is Stated.

J. R. Traylor of Allentown, Penn., who arrived from Europe this week after a stay, which included several months in Berlin, told yesterday of an interview between the Kaiser and a German-American lawyer who went to Berlin to supervise the distribution of Red Cross funds. The interview took place shortly before Germany resumed unrestricted submarine warfare. According to the report, which Mr. Traylor received from the lawyer, the Kaiser said that Germany intended carrying on the war, "according to Germany's own idea," and would not listen to threats or advice from the United States. The Kaiser admitted that such a policy might bring this country into the war. Mr. Traylor was told, and said that the possibility would not alter Germany's course.

Mr. Traylor spoke with feeling of the food situation in Germany, as he lost twenty pounds in the first two and one-half months of his stay there, but he was emphatic in saying that the Allies could not starve Germany out. He said:

"People in this country who believe that the Germans will stop because of starvation are mistaken. They underestimate the ability of Germany to provide for itself. The Germans cannot feed themselves abundantly, they are bound to suffer, but they can keep alive on what they are able to get and produce.

"Also those who put faith in the belief that the German people are not with their Government make a mistake. In my opinion the reactionary forces of Germany are in complete control and have the people with them. I do not look for the collapse of Germany's strength through internal disturbance."

Mr. Traylor spoke of the "machine-gun nests" mentioned in recent dispatches from the Western front as one of the latest defenses of the Germans, saying:

"While I was in Berlin I heard a rumor that the Germans had devised a new method of intrenchment, which consisted in excavating and then covering the excavation with a roof of concrete on which turf was placed. A hole at the top provided with an iron lid, on which turf was also placed, was said to be the means of entrance, exit and observation, and small apertures were left for machine gun fire. The description I heard of the manner of construction of these underground defenses suggested to me the ordinary sewer-tank with its manhole.

"According to what I was able to learn the excavations were so well covered that it was practically impossible for the French and English to discover the location of the machine guns in them in order to blow them up before advancing.

Ethel Tyndale, Tennis Player, Weds

Miss Ethel Randolph Tyndale, a prominent tennis player, and Edward J. Powers were married last evening in the Church of the Sacred Heart, West New Brighton, S. I., by the Rev. Thomas J. Healy. The bride is a daughter of Harry J. Tyndale of West New Brighton. Her sister, Miss Helen J. Tyndale, was maid of honor, and John A. Lynch acted as best man.

'DYNAMITE JOHNNY' O'BRIEN DIES AT 80

Famous Filibuster, Who Served in Many Revolutions, Was a Native New Yorker.

RAN THE SPANISH BLOCKADE

He Earned His Title by Carrying 60 Tons of Dynamite to Cuba—His Thrilling Adventures.

Captain John O'Brien, known throughout the world wherever deep-sea sailors and soldiers of fortune congregate as "Dynamite Johnny," died last night at the Hotel America, 105 East Fifteenth Street, where he removed from the Hotel McAlpin after a reception given him in the name of the President of Cuba. He moved, he said, because he wished to be among Cubans and to eat once more the Spanish dish, "arroz con pollo," his favorite of long ago.

Captain O'Brien was born in 1837 in the old drydock section of New York. His parents came from County Longford, Ireland, where they were neighbors and related to the parents of General Phil Sheridan. The two families came to this country on the same ship. George Steers's shipyard, where the famous yacht America and the Sandy Hook pilot boats were built, was only a block from his home.

Brought up in sight of Hell Gate, with the tang of salt water always in his nostrils; daily associating with sailormen and wayfarers from across the seas—men to whom the Spanish Main was more than tradition—it is little wonder that the love of adventure was born in him. His playgrounds were the old shipyards, and one of the first odd jobs he worked at was the outfitting of the Mechanic's Own, a schooner owned by a number of mechanics who sailed from this port to California in 1848.

"Dynamite Johnny" then became helper to his brother Peter, who ran a sailing ferry from Manhattan to Greenpoint, and during this time learned the creeds and treachers channel of Hell Gate. The call of the sea became too strong for him at the age of 13, and he ran away from home. He was captured and taken back home, but when the civil war began he got a commission as third officer of the Illinois, which, with other ships, was sent to tackle the Merrimac after the ironclad had been worsted by the Monitor. This engagement over took place, and the Illinois was retired from active service with her officers and crew.

Carried Arms to Confederates.

"Dynamite Johnny" then shipped as mate and sailing master of the Deer, a schooner which sailed from this port for Matomoros, Mexico, with a cargo of munitions of war for the Confederate Army, which was to be taken from the Mexican port across the Rio Grande to Brownsville, Texas, and delivered. He did not know all this until after the vessel had sailed. The Deer was forced to put in at Nassau for repairs, and while there the United States Consul became suspicious, and ordered the Captain not to leave the harbor until he had made a thorough investigation. But the Deer slipped over the bar into deep water the next morning before the Consul was out of bed and delivered her cargo at Matomoros.

On his return to this city "Dynamite Johnny" became master of a trading schooner, and then joined the Hell Gate Pilots' Association in 1871. It was during his days as pilot that he earned the name of "Daredevil Johnny."

But his first filibustering expedition came in 1885, when he ran arms and ammunition to the revolutionists who were changing the political map of Colombia. On the seven trips during the revolution, and saw the burning of the City of Colon.

He did not earn his title of "Dynamite Johnny" until three years later, when he made the famous filibustering trip to Cuba. A wealthy Cuban of revolutionary proclivities had come to this city with an order for sixty tons of dynamite. In the days before the explosive had been "denatured," it could not be handled with impunity, and after the Cuban had successfully negotiated for the dynamite he could not find a ship owner who would transport it for him. He bought, finally, the largest schooner of the New York Yacht Club, owned by Commodore Thomas.

Many were the Captains who refused to undertake the dangerous job; but "Dynamite Johnny" cheerfully signed up for the trip. Needless to say, his crew understood that his cargo was general merchandise, and not a hold full of sudden death.

A fearful storm overtook the Rambler shortly after leaving port and the touchy cargo jarred loose and began to roll with the vessel. "Dynamite Johnny," knowing that any minute might be his last, went below and single-handed secured the sliding boxes of dynamite. The Rambler reached Colon twelve days after leaving New York, and it is said that the crew were indignant when they saw the hundreds of boxes of dynamite being unloaded.

Ally of General Hippolyte.

"Dynamite Johnny" returned home with an attack of Chagres fever that nearly killed him. He went back to piloting, but in 1889 took command of the steamer Caroline Miller and began carrying arms to Haiti, where General Florvil Hippolyte needed them in the war his was waging against his old enemy, General F. D. Legitime. He made several voyages until finally General Hippolyte won and was elected. He took sides with the rebels when the "Ten Years' War" started in Cuba and made many trips between this port and Cuba with ammunition and recruits. The Secret Service watched him here, and the Spanish blockading squadron was always on the watch for him at the other end of his trip. With the steamer City of Mexico, he laughed at the Spanish warships, but he was not always successful. He took out the John W. Hawkins in 1896, and the vessel was scuttled, sinking with $60,000 worth of ammunition, arms, and supplies. It was thought this was done by a Spanish spy.

Fought Mutinous Crews.

He turned to the job of pilot between Cuba and Florida for a while, and that was a position for which there were few applicants in those days. He had almost countless thrilling experiences. He fought muntinous crews, and risked his life many times for his crew.

Once he was on a ship within six miles of Fernandina, Fla., when the vessel caught fire. The crew was ordered to the boats, but there wasn't room enough for the Captain, so he swam ashore.

One of his feats was to take Al Foster around the Horn to San Francisco and another trip to Havana in a Fort Lee ferryboat. Several years ago it was said that "Dynamite Johnny" during the Russo-Japanese war had commended a submarine for the Japanese in the great naval encounter in the Yellow Sea. Of late years he had been the official pilot in Havana. He came back from Cuba last Winter, he said, because he wanted to see a snowfall before he died.

SIR JOSEPH LYONS DEAD.

Noted Caterer and Philanthropist Was Also an Author.

LONDON, Friday, June 22.—Sir Joseph Lyons died in London this morning. He was the founder of the popular restaurants bearing his name with which Americans visiting London are familiar.

Sir Joseph Lyons was born in London and was educated at Jewish schools and a private academy. For several years he followed the profession of an artist and exhibited his works at various exhibitions. Later he became a caterer, and the head of J. Lyons & Co., Limited. The honor conferred upon him in 1911 when he was raised to a knighthood gave the greatest pleasure to his coreligionists, for they saw in Sir Joseph the best type of self-made man. There was a story afloat that he owed his first success in life to an American, George Starr, who, when he was in England with Barnum & Bailey's circus, awarded the restaurant concession to Sir Joseph.

Although a supporter of every Jewish charity, Sir Joseph did not confine his gifts within sectarian lines, as when he was raised to the knighthood he was deluged with telegrams from such as Canon McCormick of St. James's, Piccadilly; the officer commanding the Salvation Army, the Chief Rabbi of England, and the Mother Superior of the Little Sisters of the Poor. He was considered one of the greatest business organizers of England, and while he catered to the popular taste at popular prices he was, likewise, the Director of the fashionable Trocadero and Gaiety Restaurants. He was the author of two novels in collaboration with Cecil Raleigh, and was a born raconteur.

BISHOP McFAUL BURIED.

Many Dignitaries of Catholic Church at Services in Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., June 21.—Bishop John J. O'Connor of Newark was the celebrant at the solemn pontifical mass of requiem here today for Bishop James A. McFaul of the Catholic Diocese of Trenton, and the Right Rev. Patrick J. Hayes of New York preached the sermon. Many dignitaries of the Catholic Church were seated in the sanctuary, including Bishop Grimes of Syracuse, McCort of Philadelphia, and McCloskey of the Philippines. Members of many monastic orders and sisterhoods and 300 priests were also present. Thousands of persons viewed the body as it lay in state for several hours preceding the funeral services.

Members of the Knights of Columbus formed a guard of honor, and the honorary pallbearers were John G. Delaney, Chief of Police; John J. Cleary, James Kearny, Anthony T. Williams, Peter Brackes, Dr. Martin W. Reddan, Dr. George N. Sommer, former United States Senator James A. Smith, Jr., and former Congressman Allan B. Walsh. The eulogy was preached by Bishop Hayes. Bishop McFaul was buried at Morris Hall, Lawrenceville, in a mausoleum that had already been prepared and at a spot which he had selected.

ADMIRAL POTTER DEAD.

Retired Veteran Who Helped Destroy Spanish Squadron in 1898.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., June 21.—Rear Admiral William P. Potter, U. S. N., retired, died at his home here today from apoplexy. He was 67 years old, and was placed on the navy's retired list in 1912. Admiral Potter was born here on May 10, 1850, and was appointed to the United States Naval Academy from New York, being graduated in 1869. From 1897 to 1899 he was executive officer of the battleship New York, and took part in the destruction of Cervera's squadron off Santiago, Cuba, in 1898. He was advanced five numbers for "eminent and conspicuous conduct" during that battle.

In 1907 Admiral Potter was commanding officer of the Vermont, and later was placed in charge of the Fourth Division of the Atlantic fleet. He was appointed Rear Admiral in 1908.

Funeral of Max Holtz.

Funeral services for Max Holtz, publisher of the Automobile Blue Book and similar publications, who died in the Yonkers Hospital following his disappearance from his apartment in the Hotel Biltmore ten days ago, were held last night at the Campbell Funeral Church, 1,970 Broadway. The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, pastor of the Free Synagogue, officiated at the services, and brought out the idea that it was not how long a man lived that mattered, but how well. Following the ritual the interment was in Mount Carmel Cemetery.

Robert MacDonald.

Robert MacDonald, said to have been the first man to import lace and embroidery into this country on a large scale, died yesterday at his home, 697 West End Avenue, in his eighty-ninth year. He was born at Paisley, Scotland, a member of a famous Scottish clan. Mr. MacDonald came to this country during the civil war to adjust claims made difficult because of unsettled conditions, and remained here.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE J. GREENWOOD, for many years an employe of THE NEW YORK TIMES, died last night at the Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn, in the forty-sixth year of his age.

FREDERICK H. TIETJE, a provision merchant in Brooklyn and a member of Lessing Lodge, F. and A. M., and of Werder Lodge, I. O. O. F., died on Tuesday at his home, 121 Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn, aged 47 years.

OWEN REILLY, a retired building contractor of the Bedford section of Brooklyn, died at his home, 77 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. Mr. Reilly had been a resident of that borough for fifty years.

Mrs. MARY JANE GARNETT, 81 years old, died yesterday at the home of her son, A. E. Garnett, 472A Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. Besides her son she is survived by five daughters.

Mrs. ELIZABETH ANDRES, widow of Phillip Andres, died in the German Evangelical Home, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, in her 101st year.

The Rev. JOHN DUDLEY FERGUSON, Episcopal minister and missionary, formerly a resident of Plainfield, N. J., is dead in Tiffin, Ohio. He was for fifteen years Chaplain of the Soldiers' Home at Kearney, N. J.

Miss ELLEN L. DUNN, a member of the Daughters of the Revolution, died yesterday at Fort Plain, N. Y.

ALEXANDER M. FINDLAY, a retired wall paper dealer, died Wednesday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. A. C. Colvil, at Tompkinsville.

FRITZ HETTINGER, for many years proprietor of Hettinger's Broadway Hall in Long Island City, died at his home, 510 Broadway, Long Island City, yesterday, following a stroke of apoplexy.

JOSEPH M. WALKER, Superintendent of the Warren Paper Mills at Hughesville, Warren County, N. J., died yesterday at his home in Phillipsburg, N. J., in his sixty-eighth year.

FRANK L. BIGELOW, President and Treasurer of the Bigelow Company, boiler manufacturers of New Haven, Conn., died on Wednesday while on the golf links at Hamden in his fifty-sixth year.

JAMES SUTTON, a pioneer resident of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., died there on Wednesday, in his ninety-third year.

DE WITT CLINTON, son of Dr. Alexander and Adeline Clinton, died on Wednesday at his home in Ridgewood, N. J., in his eighty-second year.

EDWARD E. HIGGINS, a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the University, and Technology Clubs of this city, died on Wednesday in Clinton, Conn.

HORACE G. SHAW, a direct descendant of John Alden, who landed at Plymouth Rock in 1620, died on Wednesday at his home, 309 Summer Avenue, Newark, in his seventy-eighth year.

Motor Cycle Patrolman WILLIAM H. HOPKINS of Newark died yesterday in City Hospital, Newark, following injuries he received while carrying an important message to the

SUGGESTS ROAD RULES FOR AERIAL TRAFFIC

British Aviation Expert Would Restrict Various Types of Fliers to Different Levels.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 21.—Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, lecturing here tonight, made striking proposals for the regulation of the great air traffic which he is confident will be developed soon after the war. These regulations, he said, would have to be strictly enforced by international agreements.

Under his scheme certain air levels would be limited to certain classes of traffic. The first 2,000 feet should be prohibited to all traffic except that carried on by the owners of the soil, except that it might be used for the purposes of landing, while the lower altitudes should be used only by machines with silenced engines.

The lowest flying level would be reserved for commercial airplanes on the ground that they would have to operate as cheaply as possible. Above this would be the level for general air traffic, also silenced; while from 6,000 to 10,000 feet would be the stratum for the official airplanes of each nation. These would be used by naval, military and civil forces and by the necessary air policemen.

Above 10,000 feet Lord Montagu proposes that the levels should be internationalized and free to all, provided that the pilots complied with rules for meeting and overtaking one another, &c., and that their craft had been passed as "airworthy."

Aircraft desiring to leave their own levels would use their wireless to ask permission from the national or international flying authorities.

The British Empire, he remarked, was in a peculiarly favorable position, for its widely separated possessions would enable British airmen to proceed around the world over land and sea without asking a concession from any nation.

The lecturer said he thought the average speed of commercial flying would probably not much exceed eighty miles an hour for some time to come. The mails would probably proceed continuously, but so far as passenger services was concerned he assumed that flying would be arranged by stages. By the Southern Atlantic route to North America the 1,200 miles of the first stage to the Azores via Portugal—would be covered probably in one day in ordinary circumstances, and after a night's rest the second day's flight to St. John's, Newfoundland, would form another quite possible daylight stage.

He proceeded to suggest time tables of the routes to and from India. Starting from London at 7 A. M., and allowing for each day's break at Marseilles, a machine should reach Naples at 6 P. M. The second day's run would end at Alexandria at 5:45 P. M., the third day's at Basra at 5 P. M., and the fourth at Karachi at 6:30 P. M. Each morning the start would be made at 7 o'clock, and the total distance covered would be 4,530 miles, with actual flying time of 39 hours 15 minutes.

Lord Montagu suggested a system of lighthouses for air pilots and remarked that two very recent developments in wireless telegraphy would also give the greatest assistance by aiding pilots to discover the direction taken by bodies in motion.

WANT BRITAIN TO TAKE OVER COTTON TRADE

Closing of Futures Market in Liverpool Discloses Critical Condition of the Manufacturers.

LONDON, June 21.—The closing of the cotton futures market in Liverpool was viewed with approval there and in Manchester, where it caused no surprise. The incident fixes attention on the critical position of the cotton trade, which many hold must result before long in limiting the output. Manufacturers are not yet, however, agreed on such a step.

The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners recently took a vote on the question of running for a short time on organized lines, but, failing to get the necessary support, the proposal was abandoned. The failure to obtain a majority was attributed to the fear that non-federated employers would benefit by the sacrifices of the federated firms. The difficulty of finding a solution has inclined many firms to favor Government intervention and the compulsory limitation of output.

It is also suggested that the Government take control of all cotton imports, as it has already done with wool, but, as far as is known, the Government has done nothing in this direction. Government officials have, however, approached the trade with inquiries as to the condition of affairs, and have pointed out the grave danger of a serious diminution in the amount of employment.

Operatives view the situation with great concern as they foresee the probability of a restriction in output through a diminution in supplies of raw material. Wages are comparatively low and, although raised 20 per cent. since the war, are insufficient to meet the increased cost of living. The Times, commenting on the situation says:

"The root of the whole trouble is the lack of shipping, which is made worse by the submarine war. We fear in any case there are hard times in store for Lancashire, for even when the submarines war is lessened or defeated, cotton will still be far from plentiful."

Liverpool cables received here yesterday reported that spot cotton was being traded in liberally at Wednesday's advanced price of 19.89d for American middling. The total transactions reported were 8,000 bales, including 7,000 American.

Private cables from Havre said that the market there was still open and that maximum prices were being fixed twice daily.

For the present, there is no intention of closing the New York Cotton Exchange. The market yesterday again was nervous and unsettled, and the closing quotations showed net declines of 21 to 28 points. The final price for October delivery was 25.17 cents, compared with 23.48, Wednesday's closing figure, and 28.60, the high level of Tuesday.

Pigs to be Sold at Milk Fund Fair.

Four little pigs will be among the live stock to be offered for sale at the fair which is to be held at Greentree, Mrs. Payne Whitney's Summer home at Manhasset, this afternoon, for the benefit of the babies' milk fund of the New York Hospital and the Nassau County Association. The pigs have been donated by Mrs. Ralph Ellis. Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Mrs. Courtlandt Barnes, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. John Pratt, and Mrs. John Truesdale are in charge of the fair.

$59,233 Added to Jay Gould Estate.

Additional assets coming into the estate of Jay Gould since his death in 1892 were reported yesterday in a supplemental transfer tax report to amount to $79,283, against which there was a charge of $20,000 for administration expenses, making net assets of $59,233. The bulk of the new assets consisted of stocks and bonds amounting to $44,434, and $16,059 received from Drexel, Morgan & Co. in 1904 as Mr. Gould's share of the profits in the Manhattan bond syndicate. The estate received $18,500 in 1904 as Mr. Gould's share of a payment by the Franklin Farm Land Company. Mr. Gould's sons and daughters divided the new additional assets.

AMHO
E.F.S. CLOTH
UNION SUITS
For Men

fit so well because they are cut separately from pattern, sewed and seamed individually.

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL

AMHO

American Hosiery Co., New Britain, Conn.

BRONX SHOWS PATRIOTISM.

25,000 Cheer When Father Mulry of Fordham Condemns Slackers.

Twenty-five thousand persons attended the Bronx Day District Celebration in Crotona Park last night and cheered the condemnation of slackers by Father Joseph A. Mulry, Dean of Fordham University, and other speakers.

"The slacker is a menace to this country," said Father Mulry. "There are millions of young men ready to give their lives on the fields of France, and I want to see the blood of every slacker in America on those same fields of France."

Father Mulry predicted a war of at least three or four years, and said that "the child now unborn may be called into this conflict."

Ex-Congressman Gardner of Massachusetts, now a Colonel, made a plea for recruits. Henry Reuterdahl told of the good spirit of the American Navy as shown by the American gunners who were on the Rockingham when she was sunk, and who, when they returned to America, clamored for the privilege of going back for another shot at the U-boats.

County Judge Louis D. Gibbs predicted that "before long the Stars and Stripes will be seen on the streets of Berlin and Potsdam."

During the meeting three young men enlisted in the army and two in the navy at the recruiting stations in the park.

Hermann Fuchs.

Hermann Fuchs, a chemist and manufacturer of syrups, died yesterday at his home, 102 Waverley Place, in his sixty-ninth year. He was born in the Province of Posen, Germany, in 1848, and after coming to this country became identified with the firm of Eimer & Amend. Later he established his own business.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

McARDLE.—To Mr. and Mrs. Robert McArdle, (nee Margaret Bartlett of Havana, Cuba,) on June 19, a daughter, at Lying-in Hospital.

STERN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Stern, 974 St. Nicholas Av., a daughter, June 18.

Married.

CLAPP—BLYTHE.—On June 20, at Zion Church, Wappingers Falls, N. Y., by the Rev. Gerald A. Cunningham, Anna, daughter of W. Rowland Blythe, to Irving Clapp.

CLEVELAND—COLGATE.—Wednesday, June 20, at Ben Venue, Bennington, Vermont, Susan Everett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Colby Colgate, to Dr. Mather Cleveland.

DAVIS—MABON.—On Tuesday, June 19, by the Rev. Arthur F. Mabon, Rosa Vedder, daughter of Mrs. William Mabon, to Dr. Thomas Kirby Davis.

GAMBRILL—BLAIR.—Thursday, June 21, at "Blairsden," by the Rev. Thomas A. Conover, assisted by the Rev. Osborne Baker, Edith Ded Blair, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, to Richard Van Nest Gambrill.

GOLDSTONE — TELLER. — Mrs. Helen L. Teller to Frederick Goldstone, Thursday, June 21, 1917, by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman.

HELFMAN — BRANDEIS. — On Thursday, June 21, at Malba, L. I., Zerlina Freedman Brandeis of New York to Joseph Hafman of Detroit.

KEITEL—HEITZMANN.—Miss Erna Heitzmann, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Louis Heitzmann to William Keitel, on June 20, by the Rev. Carl Schuchardt, at the parsonage of Christ English Lutheran Church, Brooklyn.

MENN—ARCHER.—At Christ Church, Broadway and 71st, New York City, on June 20, by the Rev. Edwin J. Van Etten, Gustav Menn and May Archer.

MONTGOMERY—COWELL.—On June 21, Mary L., daughter of Mrs. Thomas C. Cowell, to Richard Montague, all of New York City.

MUCHMORE—CRANE.—At Sage Chapel, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., on June 21, 1917, by the Rev. H. P. Horton, Frederika, daughter of Professor T. F. Crane, to Professor G. B. Muchmore of Ithaca, N. Y.

SHERMAN — RABBITT. — On Wednesday, June 20, 1917, at St. Paul's Rectory, Washington, D. C., Alice Lauretta, daughter of Mrs. William H. Rabbitt of Washington, to Lieut. Outram Willett Sherman, U. S. A., of Rye, N. Y., by the Rev. William J. Carroll.

WAKEFIELD — ROWAN.—June 20, Viola Rowan to Ernest L. Wakefield.

Brooklyn.

DAUGHTRY—LAU.—June 20, Venice R. Lau to J. Griffin Daughtry, Jr.

DUKESHIRE—BEE.—June 20, Elizabeth D. Taber to Wallace B. Dukeshire.

GEIRINGER—LORIS.—June 16, Solida Loris to Carl L. Geiringer.

HOWES—CAREY.—June 18, Florence L. Carey to Paul C. Howes.

MOE—HAMBLIN.—June 19, Lydia N. Hamblin to Fred M. Moe, Jr.

MOMEYER—THOMPSON.—June 19, Aimee Thompson to George Momeyer.

MURPHY—HOLMES.—June 20, Caroline M. Holmes to Edward B. Murphy.

Jersey City.

BRYAN—WILLIAMS.—June 19, Grace L. Williams to Royden C. Bryan.

SITTERDING—MEHL.—June 20, Brunhild A. Mehl to John Sitterding.

Died.

ASH.—Morris, beloved father of Harry and Isidore Ash, age 30. Funeral services Friday, June 22, at 9:30 A. M., at Martin Pick's Chapel, 239 Lenox Ave. Relatives, friends, Aaron Lodge No. 20, I. O. B. S. of L., and Kaiser Friedrich Lodge No. 9, O. B. A., invited.

BAMMANN.—Thursday, June 21, at her late residence, 308 West 87th St. Funeral private.

BELL.—On Wednesday, June 20, 1917, at 26 West 61st St., Digby Bell, in the 68th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at the West End Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St., on Friday, June 22, at 11 A. M.

BIGELOW.—Suddenly, in New Haven, Conn., June 20, 1917, Frank Lewis Bigelow, son of the late Hobart Bigelow, in the 55th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 205 Whitney Av., on Friday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

BLUM.—Adelle, on June 20, 1917, widow of the late Goetz Blum and mother of Louis W. Blum and Mrs. Jacob Cohn. Funeral from her late residence, 434 East 139th St., on Friday, at 1 P. M.

BUTLER.—Suddenly, on June 20, Lyman Collins Butler, in the 80th year of his age, second son of William Allen and Louise Collins Butler. Funeral services at Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Madison Av. and 73d St., on Saturday, June 23, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

CLINTON.—At Ridgewood, N. J., June 19, De Witt Clinton, son of the late Dr. Alexander and Adeline Hamilton Clinton, in the 82d year of his age. Funeral at his late residence, Friday, June 22, at 10:50 A. M. Train from Erie Station, Jersey City, at 9:44.

CRANE.—At Ridgefield, Conn., on June 20, James Mason Crane, in the 79th year of his age. Funeral services will be held on Friday, June 22, at 11 A. M., St. John's-in-the-Wood, South Salem, N. Y. Interment Friday afternoon at Lenox, Mass. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

DUHAIN.—At the Hotel Majestic, on Thursday, June 21, 1917, Mary B. Faye, widow of Louis Duhain. Funeral services at Ladies' Chapel, St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

DUNCAN.—Suddenly, Thursday, June 21, at Shawnee-on-Delaware, William C. Duncan of New York City. Notice of funeral later.

DURAND.—Rita. Funeral Campbell's "FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway-66th St. Time later.

EMDEN.—Theresa Emden, widow of Albert Emden, on June 20. Funeral Friday, June 22, 10 A. M., at her late residence, 315 West 116th St.

FUCHS.—On Thursday morning, in his 69th year, Hermann, husband of Henrietta, father of Emil, Oscar, Benjamin, Berthold and William. Funeral from German Masonic Temple, 220 East 15th St., Friday morning at 11 o'clock. No flowers.

FUCHS.—Hermann Benevolent Society, officers and members are requested to attend the funeral of our founder, Hermann Fuchs, at the German Masonic Temple, 220 East 15th St., Friday, at 11 A. M.

JOSEPH BRINKMAN, Secretary.

FUCHS.—Brethren of Beethoven Lodge, No. 661, F. and A. M., are hereby requested to attend the funeral services of our beloved brother, Herman Fuchs, on Friday, June 22, 11 A. M., at the German Masonic Temple, 220 East 15th St.

OSCAR CARLE, Master.

MARTIN JOACHIMSON, Secretary.

GREENWOOD.—Thursday, June 21, at the Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn, 8:23 P. M., George J., husband of Celia Greenwood, aged 46 years. Interment at Cleveland, Ohio. Cleveland and Detroit papers please copy.

GRINER.—Mrs. Harriet Ann. Funeral Campbell's "FUNERAL CHURCH," 1,970 Broadway, Friday morning.

GUNTHER.—Johanna, widow of Gotlob Gunther, in her 86th year. Funeral from her residence, 551 Halsey St., Brooklyn, Saturday, June 23, at 2 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

HALL.—On Wednesday, June 20, 1917, at his residence, Lawrence, L. I., Anson Wales Hard, in the 78th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Ave. and 44th St., on Friday, June 22, at 10 A. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

HARD.—Anson Wales. At a special meeting of the Directors of the Bank of New York National Banking Association, held on June 21, 1917, the following minute was adopted:

We have come together today to record our sorrow at the sad news of the death of Anson Wales Hard, for many years our valued associate on this Board.

Born in 1841, Mr. Hard commenced his business career in Baltimore and came to this city in 1862. Elected a Director of this Bank in 1881, his long experience in business affairs and his sound judgment made him a most helpful member of the Board, but, on account of failing health, he felt obliged, in 1916, to give up his personal connection with us. A man of unusual charm of manner, and a representative of the highest staudards, it was a privilege to be associated with him. He was a good citizen, a warm friend, and a judicious adviser.

With sympathy for his family and his business associates, in recognition of his character and ability, and in appreciation of his advice and counsel, the Directors place this minute on the records of the bank as a tribute to Anson Wales Hard.

HERBERT L. GRIGGS, President.

HARD.—Lower Wall Street Business Men's Association.—It is with sincere regret that announcement is made of the death of our associate and former Vice President, Anson Wales Hard, of the firm of Hard & Rand, on Wednesday, June 20. Funeral services will be held at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Av. and 44th St., Friday at 10 A. M. Members of the association are requested to attend.

WILLIAM BAYNE, JR., President.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Secretary.

HEILES.—On Wednesday, June 20, William Heiles. Funeral services at his late residence, 19 Deyo St., Glendale, L. I., Friday evening, June 22, at 8:15.

HESS.—June 21, Alfred S. Hess, 8 years of age, son of Sara and Dr. Alfred F. Hess. Funeral strictly private.

HIGGINS.—Wednesday, June 20, at Clinton, Conn., Edward E. Higgins. Services at Mt. Auburn Crematory Chapel, Cambridge, Mass., Saturday, June 23

DEGREES FOR 267 AT CITY COLLEGE

Half of Class of '17, in Service of Their Country, Absent from Commencement.

MANY RECEIVE PRIZES

Honor for Man of 50, First Student in Evening Course to Receive a Bachelor's Degree.

About 50 per cent. of a class of 267 received their degrees at the seventy-first commencement of the College of the City of New York in the Great Hall of the college yesterday morning. Those absent were serving the United States in the army, navy or Government decasterised, and the exercises, were characterised by the sombre simplicity of wartime. All class day celebrations, plays, the baccalaureate service and extra activities had been canceled. The procession entered the hall at 10 o'clock preceded by the color guard in uniform. The class of '17 was the largest to be graduated.

Among the graduates to receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts was William MacKellar Brittain, the first member of the evening session to complete all his academic work in that branch of the college. Mr. Brittain, who is white-haired and more than 50 years old was a member of the evening session since its inception eight years ago. Although he was graduated "cum laude" and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, he was unable to attend, being out of town on Government service. Mr. Brittain has presented the college with $300 in Liberty bonds to establish a fund which it is hoped will be increased from time to time by other men graduating from the college. Lee Kohns, a trustee of the college, will present a prize to him for being the first man in the history of the college to complete all his work in the evening session.

After the invocation by the Rev. Dr. Elliott Wilber Brown of the St. Nicholas Avenue Presbyterian Church Marshal Erastus Palmer made announcement of the prizes awarded for work done during the last year. In his short address after awarding the degrees President Sidney E. Mezes said in part:

"The only aristocracy that has a place in a democracy is the aristocracy of competence. You are now eligible for entrance into that aristocracy. See to it that you are loyal in fact and in thought to the country which has given you this education and to which you owe allegiance."

A notable change in the manner of conferring the degrees was wrought by Dr. Mezes when, instead of granting "rights, privileges, and immunities" to the graduates upon the completion of their work and the attainment of the degree, they were granted "rights, privileges, and obligations," a number of which were later outlined for them.

Obligations of Graduates.

In the course of his address before administering the ephebic oath to the graduates George McAneny, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, said:

"The College of the City of New York was founded upon democratic principles among a people of many lands. You are in a sense the fortunate creatures of a selection that makes you the champions of our city. You all have larger obligations upon you than those placed upon the shoulders of most college graduates. But if one speaks more practically of opportunities open to you to repay the city for your education, to continue the excellence of the college's traditions—the opportunities lie everywhere.

"I am proud of the fact that the numbers present at this assembly are less than those printed upon this list. I am proud of the fact that in the students' body as a whole there are many vacancies due to the same fine reason. You men are to be congratulated in a new way. Your opportunities are different and greater than those of previous classes, now that our nation is lined up with the others who believe that there is but one way to preserve the democracy of the earth."

The ephebic oath, according to the City College custom, was then administered, being repeated by the class.

We, men of the Class of 1917, take this oath of devotion to our City. We will never bring disgrace by any act of dishonesty or cowardice. We will never desert our suffering comrades in the ranks. We will fight for the ideals and sacred things of the city, both alone and with many. We will revere and obey the city's laws and do our best to incite a like respect and reverence in those about us who are prone to set them at naught. We will strive ever to do our whole duty as citizens in all these ways that we transmit this city not only not less, but greater, better, and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us.

Mr. Kohns, an alumnus of the class of 1893, received the graduates into the Associated Alumni, saying in part:

"Every privilege entails an obligation. Service and obligation are the watchwords of the hour. After the recital of the ephebic oath and after the manifestations of patriotism here we have no doubt as to the loyalty of the alumni and the college to the nation, the State, and the municipality. I go one step further—loyalty to the college. The college is often the object of attack. Defend it and lend a helping hand in extending its beneficent influence."

To Send an Ambulance.

The alumni have almost completed the fund for an ambulance to be sent to the front in France and to be driven by a City College man. It will have a name plate entitled "The College of the City of New York." It was at first thought that $1,500 would cover the expense, but it has since been learned that $2,000 was needed. Eighteen hundred dollars have already been received or pledged.

Dr. Robert Abbé of the class of 1870 has presented the college with a collection of meteorites in memory of his brother, Dr. Cleveland Abbé of the class of 1857, and has established a fund of $5,000 for the upkeep of the collection and for the publication of a periodical on the subject.

The Colonial Dames of the State of New York have arranged to present an annual prize of a silver medal and $50 in the Department of History for an essay on some subject connected with American Colonial history.

The degrees conferred were:

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Brittain, W. MacK., (cum laude.)
Cohen, F., (cum laude.)
Fine, J. H., (cum laude.)
Goldberg, D. S., (cum laude.)
Grayzel, A., (cum laude.)
Iacuzzi, A., (cum laude.)
Isaacs, J., (cum laude.)
Loebel, E., (cum laude.)
Pleskin, B., (cum laude.)
Rutstein, S., (cum laude.)
Ackerman, H. R.
Adlerblum, D.
Arnold, F. C.
Aronowitz, M. B.
Berman, N. F.
Bronwicz, B.
Cohen, W.
Cohn, D. J.
Corrigan, L.
Cowen, J. V.
Cunningham, H. F.
Farber, S.
Fischer, H. S.
Freidman, M.
Friedrich, S. R.
Gamperan, H.
Gellert, T.
Gill, B. P.
Ginsberg, W.
Goldberger, R.
Goldsmith, J.
Goodman, E.
Granat, E.
Guinness, R. B.
Hicks, D. A.
Hirschberg, B.
Hummel, A. S.
Kennedy, H. M.
Kessler, A. H.
Kilmney, N. S.
Lefkowitz, M.
Lerner, N. H.
Light, E.
Lightcap, J. L.
Mannheimer, A.
Mannix, H. M. J.
McGrath, J. W.
Melovsky, I.
Miner, F. M.
Moerchen, H. A.
Nebel, G. T.
Overin, S.
Perretti, R. J.
Phillips, J. N.
Rayved, H.
Rogin, I.
Rudins, E.
Schattman, M. B.
Schryer, M. P.
Shafer, W.
Shapiro, I.
Smith, V.
Speal, A. B.
Stadler, F. B.
Stahl, F. F.
Weberman, B.
Weberpals, F. C.
Weiss, C.
Weltzner, I. S.
Windman, R.
Wolfson, A.
Zucker, S. A.
Alpern, H.
Ammer, F.
Balser, B. C.
Barris, M.
Berliner, A. L.
Berman, M.
Buckley, J. J., Jr.
Castell, L.
Celnt, B.
Cohn, N.
Comon, C.
Coombes, D.
Deutsch, S. D.
Friedman, L.
Goldberg, J.
Goldenthal, I.
Grayzel, S.
Greenfield, S. H.
Gutesville, I. L.
Halpern, E.
Herson, C. J.
Himber, L.
Hoffman, H. A.
Horowitz, S.
Horwitz, L.
Jacklowitz, J.
Jaffe, J.
Joachim, J.
Johnson, C. A.
Kassner, P.
Kaufman, A. M.
Klinko, A. A.
Konowitz, I. M.
Kraus, J. H.
Laskor, M.
Lifschitz, R. M.
Mapes, W. P.
Margolis, B.
Mathaw, U.
Meras, E. A.
Milliman, A. M.
Morganstein, G.
Morris, A. P.
Nudell, M.
Ornstein, I. G.
Parisi, V. G.
Pecker, J. S.
Pelik, D.
Rabinowitz, F.
Raphael, A.
Rosenberg, A. B.
Rosenfeld, J.
Samuelson, N. H.
Schattman, A. H.
Schawelson, N. A.
Schiff, J.
Schubert, B. S.
Scully, J. E.
Shabshelowitz, T.
Sheridan, E. A., Jr.
Shor, G.
Simons, H. L.
Singer, L. S.
Skaiding, A. E.
Spinner, H.
Stern, H.
Syrop, D.
Tannenbaum, M.
Thumim, C.
Trachman, H. A.
Walden, W. H.
Weishaut, S.
Welkowitz, S.
Wegrzynek, M. F.
Williams, C. D.
Wisan, H.
Wittenberg, M.
Wolfson, G.
Wyokoff, W. H.
Youngwood, M.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

Buckbinder, M., (cum laude.)
Gill, B. P., (cum laude.)
Post, H. L., (cum laude.)
Auarbach, N.
Bier, S.
Bloom, S.
Brotherton, J.
Cohen, L.
Coyne, H. L.
Dick, A. H.
Foster, W. L.
Glicksberg, L. J.
Glicksberg, M. J.
Goldberg, H.
Golubock, S.
Granich, A. M.
Greenfield, S. C.
Halpern, R. A.
Hoffberg, I.
Kessel, M. B.
Kugelmass, I. N.
Kurdelski, H. C.
Lenowitz, H.
Levenson, O.
Liskofsky, M. H.
MacDonald, W. R.
Orbach, H.
Rose, P. E.
Schneider, P. L.
Shoolman, A. F.
Schuler, G. H.
Silberman, M.
Steiner, M.
Stierman, J.
Tabor, S.
Tanz, J.
Welkowitz, S.
Yachnowitz, S.
Barban, C.
Barwick, A. R.
Bernstein, A. J.
Berson, G. J.
Bealind, J.
Bierman, S. D.
Bloch, I. B.
Borchers, F. W.
Brodie, A. M.
Cass, H.
Cisar, J.
Cohen, B. E.
Cole, L.
Collens, W. S.
Cotelless, J. C.
Dreher, C.
Edelman, D.
Feinstein, S.
Feldman, A.
Fleischmann, B.
Fried, J. D.
Friedman, S.
Gold, B.
Goldman, D.
Gray, P. F.
Gross, J.
Harris, J. R.
Imperato, F. J., Jr.
Jacobs, L.
Joffe, L.
Jones, W. H. R.
Kaplan, J.
Karshan, M.
Kasanof, D.
Kaufman, C.
Kavaler, S.
Kerekes, F.
Kesselovitz, M.
Kislik, L. K.
Kriegel, A.
Lear, C. A. O.
Leibowitz, L.
Levy, L.
Lewis, A.
Lucas, S. B.
Macdonald, J. G.
Malawista, L.
Manus, H. J.
Marks, M.
Marmelstein, J. M.
Mendelson, J.
Merckel, F. G.
Pincus, P. A.
Price, T. F.
Rabinowitz, J.
Rank, F. H.
Reale, G.
Rifkini, N.
Rindler, L.
Robin, B.
Robinson, G.
Rosenfeld, J. H.
Salzman, L.
Schevis, I.
Schlesinger, E.
Schmitz, L.
Schroeder, J. C.
Schwartz, I.
Shapiro, I.
Smolen, L. J.
Solomon, L.
Spiegel, B. L.
Susselas, M. E.
Vogel, N.
Wacker, A. A.
Young, R. H.

Award of Prizes.

The prizes awarded were as follows:

The Pell Medals—To the students who rank highest in all the studies of the year: (Gold,) S. N. Goldberg; (silver,) I. Udell; (silver,) H. Wisan and J. H. Fine.

The Cromwell Medals—For proficiency in history, H. Wisan; certificate of equal merit, S. Grayzel.

The Ward Medals—For greatest proficiency in chemistry, G. H. Schuler and B. R. Harris; natural philosophy, W. M. Thomas, Jr.; political science, U. Matlaw; English, A. Raphael; Greek, W. Jaffe; Latin, M. Nurnberg; German, S. Goldberg; Spanish, A. Walkowitz; German, G. T. Nabel; certificate of equal merit, B. Plotkin; oratory, M. Rettenberg; composition, D. A. Roberts; logic, M. Buckbinder and W. Jaffe; history, D. Freeman; botany, M. F. Heaton; descriptive geometry, I. N. Simon; honorable mention, B. P. Gill.

The Kelly Prizes—To the best debater in the two literary societies, Philip Adler; for the best critique on English literature by a member of either literary society, H. I. Trachman.

The Claflin Medals—For proficiency in Greek, (silver,) S. N. Cohen; for proficiency in Latin, (gold,) J. H. Fine and M. Jacoby; (silver,) N. Cohen and A. Swerling.

The Ketchum Prizes—For proficiency in the history of philosophy, first, S. M. Brown; second, M. C. Friedberg; for proficiency in political science, first, A. V. Cowen and U. Matlaw; second, A. B. Kessler and W. G. V. Price.

The Roemer Prize—For the best poetry declamation, H. Emerson and S. M. Brown.

The Bennett Prize—For the best essay in political science, H. Trachman.

The Ralph Weinberg Memorial Prize—For the best English poem on "Harlem Heights," M. Rabinowitz.

The Prager Memorial Prize—To the senior receiving the highest aggregate mark in his studies for the year, W. H. Foster and J. H. Fine.

The General Tremain Prizes—For the best essay on the theme, "Causes, Conduct, and Conclusion of the Great Civil War in the United States," first, H. Alpern; second, N. H. Samuelson.

The James R. Steers Prize—For excellence in the department of art, A. P. D'Andrea and H. Cass.

The Prize of the Board of Trustees—For the best oration, H. Mannix and J. Rosenfeld.

The Drummond Prize for Public Speaking—For the second best oration, M. E. Schattman and H. I. Trachman.

The Drummond History Prize—For the best essay by a junior on local self-government in man and H. I. Trachman.

The Abram I. Elkus Prize—For the best essay on Jewish culture, through Menorah Society, first, M. I. Gedelow; second, G. Morgenstern.

Second Year Honors—For having attained, by the close of the second year, the grades A and B in prescribed courses counting at least 55 credits: Highest honors, W. Jaffe; honors, A. Abrams, M. C. Friedberg, J. A. Friedman, A. Klein, M. Nurnberg, J. N. Willner.

The Phi Beta Kappa honorary fraternity announces these elections, in the order of their scholastic standing: From the Class of February, 1917—Bennington F. Gill, Paul Edward Roe, George H. Schuler, Walter L. Foster, Samuel Welkowits, Raphael Windman, Sturtevant Overin, Henry M. J. Mannix, William Cohen, and Israel Hoffberg. From the Class of June, 1917—Julius Isaacs, Emil L. Post, William MacKellar Brittain, Robert O. Loebel, David S. Goldberg, Philip Cohen, Alfred Iacuzzi, Joseph H. Fine, Harold Wisan, Abraham Grayzel, George Morgenstern, Saul Rutstein, Moses Buchkinder, Joseph Jacklowitz, and David Goldman.

HUNTER AWARDS DEGREES.

College Graduates Class of 173—To Send Ambulances Abroad.

Several hundred persons attended the commencement exercises at Hunter College of the City of New York yesterday. Frederick R. Coudert was the chief speaker. President George S. Davis of the college announced that $5,000 had been collected to equip three Hunter College ambulances and maintain them for a year. The prizes were awarded by Dr. Edward J. McGuire, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and the candidates for degrees were presented to President Davis by Professor James M. Kelrnan. In addition to the 173 students who received their diplomas the names of 124 who had been graduated in January also appeared on the program. The degree of Master of Arts was received by twenty-five Hunter students from Columbia and New York Universitv.

DUTY, SAYS O'CONNELL, IS CATHOLICS' MOTTO

Cardinal Deprecates Hysteria in Dealing with War Problems Confronting Nation.

BOSTON, June 21.—The position of the Catholic Church in the United States toward America's participation in the war was stated tonight by Cardinal O'Connell in an address delivered at a meeting in the interest of the Ninth Regiment Massachusetts National Guard.

"That position," he said, "may be summed up briefly as the only position possible today for every loyal American, either now, when we stand in the face of grave difficulties, or later, when perhaps even greater difficulties may confront us. Our position is founded on duty and not on emotion, and that is true of the stand which every true Catholic takes in the face of all the grave responsibilities of human life.

"The air is rent with a thousand strident voices, shouting hysterically a thousand different principles. All this is good service in the nation. It is nothing but emotion pressed to the point of hysteria, and only serves to confuse still more the minds of the people.

"Let us have done once for all with these bewildering orations, with these endless insincerities, for if they aim to fire men's courage, they only increase their confusion. The one thing now that is necessary and the only thing that will stand firmly through all the varying vicissitudes now before us will be this principle: Our country is at war, and we are bound before God to render it our fullest service. Hate no one; despise no one. The nation that enters war for hatred's sake has already lost, even before she fights her first battle.

"That position once clear, our country may feel assured of the absolute loyalty of all her children. That is our position with regard to this war, with regard to every war, and our duty toward those who suffer by the effects of war is equally clear."

Cardinal O'Connell pleaded for generous and adequate subscriptions to the American Red Cross War Fund.

CANADA IS BUILDING STEEL AND WOOD SHIPS

Government Rushing Orders and Large Numbers of Vessels Are Under Construction.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, June 21.—The progress of shipbuilding construction in Canada is going ahead and affords great opportunity for development, both as regards steel and wooden ships. Acting on behalf of the British Government, the Imperial Munitions Board, financially assisted by the Dominion Government, latterly by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and in other respects, is still placing orders in proportion to the capacity of yards to turn out the tonnage required.

A greater prospect for the construction of wooden ships would be offered if the British Government, for which the Munitions Board is acting in placing orders, were prepared to place contracts for wooden vessels of less than 2,500 tons. Strong representations to that end have been made by J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine.

Under construction at the Vickers Yards, in Montreal, are six cargo steamers of 7,000 tons each, one of 2,350 and others of less tonnage; the Davie Yard at Levis is building one ship of 5,000 tons; at St. Laurent, Quebec, four wooden ships are being built with tonnage between 1,500 and 2,000. Arrangements are being made for the building of eight others at points on the St. Lawrence.

The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company has under construction three cargo steamers of a total of 6,800 tons. The Port Arthur Shipbuilding and Repairing Company has four cargo steamers under way aggregating 9,748 tons. The Collingwood Shipbuilding Company is building one steel cargo steamer of 7,983 tons and two oil tankers of 4,800 tons. At the Polson Works, in Toronto, two cargo steamers of 4,400 tons and six of 3,500 tons are on the stacks. The Thor Works in the same city are building two steamers each of 5,000 tons. One is being built at Midland and eight on the Pacific Coast.

As regards wooden ships, the Government itself has not elaborated any policy of construction on its own account. The ships being arranged for are for the standard type of 2,500 tons, 250 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 21 feet draft. The terms on which the board is placing these contracts are the reimbursement of the contractor for the actual cost of building, including labor, material and overhead, plus a fixed sum by way of profit for each vessel constructed. Under these circumstances, and because definite results must be secured, the board will examine closely into the capacity, resources, and experience of each firm seeking a contract.

Apart from the limited number of orders so far placed by the Munitions Board, wooden ships are under construction at the following points in Eastern Canada:

Comeauville, N. S., one schooner, 829 tons.
Meteghan, N. S., two schooners, 544 and 400 tons.
Littlebrook, N. S., one schooner, 260 tons.
Grosse Coques, N. S., one schooner, 350 tons.
Belleveau Cove, N. S., one schooner, 350 tons.
Bridgewater, N. S., three schooners of 755 tons, one of 900 tons.
Parrsboro, one schooner, 400 tons.
Port Greville, one schooner, 400 tons.
Fox River, N. S., three schooners, 1,349 tons.
Spencers Island, N. S., one schooner, 425 tons.
Advocate Harbor, N. S., one schooner, 449 tons.
St. John, N. B., one schooner, 450 tons.
Liverpool, N. S., two schooners, 630 tons; one schooner, 940 tons; one schooner, 400 tons.
Walton, N. S., one schooner, 400 tons.
Shalburne, N. S., one schooner, 200 tons; four schooners, 620 tons; one schooner, 160 tons.
Mahone Bay, N. S., two schooners, 520 tons; one schooner, 95 tons.
Lunenburg, N. S., three schooners, 882 tons.
Lewiston, N. S., two schooners, 1,000 tons.
Hartsmith, N. S., one schooner, 400 tons.
Quebec Shipbuilding and Repairing Company, St. Laurent, Quebec, two schooners, 2,600 tons.
Isaacs Harbor, N. S., one schooner, 40 tons.
Margaretsville, N. S., one schooner, 400 tons.
Lower Caraquet, N. B., one schooner, 28 tons.
Sheet Harbor, N. S., one schooner, 300 tons.
Port Maitland, N. S., one schooner, 375 tons.

RANGOON BEAN PERPLEXES.

Government Tries to Find a Way to Remove Its Poison.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The menace of the Rangoon bean is giving the Department of Agriculture a serious problem. With the shipmentof the ordinary white navy bean of this country to Europe for supplying the Allies, a market has been made in the West for the wild white bean known variously as the Rangoon, Indian, Burman, or Javanese bean, which contains so much prussic acid that it is regarded as dangerous to health. Recently several cargoes have been offered at a number of American ports, and a dispatch to the Department of Agriculture today announces that a trainload of the beans is on the way to the Eastern market.

These beans are offered at a very low price compared with the present ruling price of navy beans. Experts of the Department of Agriculture have been working in the Government laboratories for months trying to discover some way in which they may be used, but thus far they have not succeeded. The canning industry would like to make use of them at the low prices, but the Government has counseled the canners not to can beans this year owing to the dearth of tin cans. In the canning process the Rangoon beans might be successfully treated to remove the poison, but to accomplish that the ordinary methods of cooking in the household would not be practicable.

The effect of eating the Rangoon bean is generally severe headache with acute indigestion. It does not directly cause death, but it is easily conceivable that death might occur as a consequence of their effect on the digestive system.

REPUBLICANS INVITE FUSION

County Committee Authorizes Chairman to Appoint Five Conferees.

The Republican County Committee at its monthly meeting at Bryant Hall, Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue, last night authorized its Chairman, Samuel S. Koenig, to appoint a committee of five members to confer, if the need arises, with any political organizations in the city on the question of fusion against Tammany in the municipal election this year. The Republican organization is already committed to fusion this year with Mayor Mitchel as its candidate, but no mention of candidates was made last night.

Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., reviewed the war legislation that has been passed at Washington. He said that the first great work of America on behalf of the Allies was the oversubscription of the Liberty Loan. He also mentioned the fact that 9,500,000 young men had offered their lives for the defense of the country through the military draft. Congress, he said, had enacted legislation to provide for the maintenance of an army of a million and a half, ever, abroad. The speaker dwelt upon the urgent need of thousands of American ships to effect the ultimate victory.

HARVARD BONE DRY AT COMMENCEMENT

War Prohibition Request of Alumni Honored by All the Classes.

GEN. WOOD AN OVERSEER

Arthur Woods, F. D. Roosevelt, J. D. Greene, and Chief Justice Swayze Also Elected.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 21.—Nearly thirteen hundred degrees were awarded at Harvard today, President Lowell making the presentations at the commencement exercises in Sanders Theatre. The reunion celebrations of the classes were curtailed to a great extent, no elaborate dinners being arranged. It was the first "bone-dry" commencement in the history of the university. In an effort to help along the war prohibition movement the Alumni Association had requested that soft drinks alone be served at the class reunions, and there was general compliance. Even the class of 1892 dispensed with the traditional champagne toast which had been given usually by the twenty-fifth year class, and fifty-year men out of college celebrated for the first time without the traditional punch.

General Leonard Wood polled the highest number of votes for membership in the Harvard Board of Overseers. Other successful candidates were Arthur Woods, Police Commissioner of New York; Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Francis J. Swayze, Chief Justice of New Jersey, and Jerome D. Greene of New York. General Wood will serve his alma mater for the next six years. Norwood P. Hallowell of Milton, Eugene V. R. Thayer of Boston, and Robert P. Bass, former Governor of New Hampshire, were elected Directors of the Harvard Alumni Association for three years.

War spirit was in evidence throughout the day. At noon the First and Second Battalions of the Harvard Regiment were reviewed by the alumni. The high table placed in the Sever quadrangle for the annual meeting of the Alumni Association was decorated with the Stars and Stripes entwined with the standards of the Entente Allies. The Alumni Chorus led in the singing of "God Save the King" and the "Marseillaise." Howard Elliott presided at the meeting.

President Lowell told the alumni that Harvard looked for a decrease in enrollment next year, as a result of the war, of at least 1,000 students. This, he added, would mean a reduction of $200,000 in receipts from tuition fees. Dr. Lowell also announced that any Faculty member going to the front would receive from the university the difference between his regular salary and the amount paid him by the Government. In this connection, he said that a graduate stood ready to contribute $50,000 toward making up the expected deficit from tuition fees. The total gifts received by Harvard during the last year amounted to $2,271,900.

Governor McCall, Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, Howard Elliott, President Hibben of Princeton, and Herbert C. Hoover were other speakers at the meeting of the alumni, Ambassador Spring-Rice said:

"All my life I have known the Harvard that plays and rows. Now I know the Harvard that France, England, and the enemy knows, the Harvard that fights."

The people of the United States, Mr. Hoover said, "do not shirk the burden of war, whatever it may be. What they demand is an equality of burden that none shall profit from their sacrifice. We must be on guard lest dark forces arise to confuse our minds."

When the roll of the senior class was called less than half the 470 men who had won the degree of Bachelor of Arts responded in person. The others are serving their country at widely separated posts of duty.

Honorary degrees were awarded as follows:

Doctor of Laws—Herbert Clark Hoover, proposed food director of the United States; John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University; Francis J. Swayze, former American Ambassador to France; Arthur Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador to the United States.

Doctor of Letters—Paul Jean Lewis Azan, military writer and teacher, senior French officer instructing the Harvard regiment of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

Master of Arts—Daniel Chester French, sculptor; Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Walter Silz of Cleveland, who is of German lineage, presented the undergraduate English oration entitled, "An International Education." This, he said, was the one means of preventing future wars. After the present war, he said, "there must follow, if peace is ever to come to the world, the beginning of a universal education against war, an education that will implant in the minds of all men of all nations the truth that the solution of war can never be the ultimate solution, but only a wasteful makeshift."

Ernest O. Schreiber, Washington, D. C., read the Law School part on the subject, "Industrial Justice Through Law." Ralph P. Boas of Walla Walla, Wash., delivered the Graduate School part on "Education and Discipline."

FEARS NO LABOR SHORTAGE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Commissioner of Immigration Cammietti of the Department of Labor, who has just returned from a trip through the Middle West, has reported to the department an improvement in the labor supply. A month ago there was concern over a possible shortage of farm workers, particularly in the wheat States from Oklahoma north. Official reports from these States announce that there is no unusual lack of men and that conditions are better than had been expected.

The officials in Kansas have notified the department not to send any men to that State, unless notification of a shortage was sent in. The opinion throughout the Middle Western States is that the situation is well in hand.

The department, however, is perfecting its organization to be able to fill the gaps which will be caused in farming and in the industries when the first army of 500,000 is drafted from civil life. State organizations to co-operate with the department are being enlarged and perfected all over the country in order to meet any emergency which arises. Commissioners are now at work on the vacation harvest plan, whereby industrial workers may be released and sent into the fields during harvest time in the wheat States, and this plan, together with that of sending groups of college men into the fields as a part of their courses in agriculture, is expected to relieve the scarcity of farm hands which prevails even in times of peace.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Julia	.02
Alta	.03	Justice	.03
Andes	.10	Mexican	.12
Best & Belcher	.02	Occidental	.65
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.11
Chalodonia	.11	Overman	.04
Chalenge Con.	.01	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.05	Savage	.08
Confidence	.19	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.14
Con. Virginia	.22	Union Con.	.19
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah	.01
Hale & Nercross	.03	Mexican dollars	.61
Jacket	.06		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.00	Goldfield C. M.	.51
Halifax	.35	Goldfield Merger	.05
Jim Butler	.75	Great Bend	.06
McNamara	.20	Jumbo Extension	.84
Midway	.11	Jumbo Junior	.06
Mispah	.09	Kewanaa	.18
Monarch Pitts	.09	Silver Pick	.10
Montana	.20	Spearhead	.07
North Star	.10	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.29	Consolidated	.81
Tonopah Extension	2.42½	Morning Glory	.16
Tonopah Nev.	6.00	Union Amalg.	.12
West End	.35	White Cape	1.25
West Tonopah	.21	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Big Jim	.70
Atlanta	.10	Nevada Hills	.21
Booth	.07	Packard	.35
Daisy	.03	Rochester	.52
Florence	.20	Round Mountain	.36
Fraction	.04	United Mines	.50
		United Eastern	4.25

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	65	70	Granite	45	50
Dr. Jack	5	6	Isabella	11	12
Elkton	7	8	McKinney	13	14
El Paso	97	98	Northern	2	3
Findley	3	4	U. Gold M.	2	3
Gold C.	2	3			

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

ASTRACHANS, all colors; also Amoskeag 8/8, all colors. Ritter Bros., 1,838 Broadway.

BROADCLOTHS.—Botany 815 O. R. F. & H. serges, Whitman 9, 104, 99; U. S. 285, 888, 820, for cash. Gram, 512.

BROADCLOTH and plushes; American kitten-ear; also kersey. Ritter Bros., 1,838 Broadway.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall misses', juniors' cloth. 53 West 24th. Schoen-Weissman.

CORDUROY.—Green wide wale corduroy wanted, any quantity; may use other colors. Ninth floor, 54 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—Kaufman's Underselling Store, Harrisburg, Pa., Mr J. E. Gutman, open for jobs of waists, petticoats, girls' dresses, house dresses, girls' wash dresses, and muslin underwear. Call Monday, 8:30. Ben. F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Open to look at serge and satin dresses from $5.50 to $22.50; particularly interested in serge dresses that we can sell from $6.75 to $10.50. Call Friday morning up to 1 P. M., Ely Walker Dry Goods Co., 895 Broadway.

DRESSES.—An out-of-town jobber would like to look at popular price serge dresses. Call between 9 and 10 Friday morning, first floor, 10 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Contractors call with samples; ready to place immediate business. Apply Spiro & Kutner, 1,265 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Evening dresses to close out; taffeta dresses; immediate delivery. Globe Dress & Suit Co., 19 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Contractor on serge dresses; submit samples; will place order. Simon, 137 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Contractors taffeta and serge dresses bring samples. Excel, 146 W. 30th.

GABARDINE.—Will buy white gabardine for spot cash price twelve to fourteen cents per yard. Room 601, Aberdeen Hotel.

JERSEY SILK, Kayser's 35-inch Ostend for cash. L 6 Times.

KERSEY. — American Woolen Company, kersey or similar. Wilson Manufacturing Company, 127 Madison Av.

PETTICOATS.—Silk, contractors; large quantities. Liberty Skirt Co., 456 4th Av.

PIECE GOODS.—Holmes Kerseys, style 97 and 181, black or brown; will pay good price. Harry Goldstein, phone Spring 3085.

PLUSHES.—Wanted, any quantity of plush for spot cash. Moyses & Dreyfus. Phone 9220 Farragut.

POPLIN.—We are open for all wool black poplin. I & B. Sapiro Cloak Co., 37-45 West 20th. Chelsea 9840.

POPLIN.—Open for lightweight Russian green poplin, or 767; also blue, repellant, or stocking. H. B. Schwartz, 127 West 26th.

POPLIN.—Will pay cash for 90610 black and navy. Madison Square 1040.

POPLINS.—Will pay cash for navy poplins 90610-8, American or similar. Mad. Sq. 2960.

REPP and Piqué wanted at a price. 87 5th Av., seventh floor.

SATIN.—Will buy for cash 100 pieces of six mome jap satin flesh, B, Aptheker, 584 Broadway.

SERGES.—Open for French serges, Nos. 54221, 54249, 11488, 104 Whitman and W. F. X. For cash. Shapero, Lewis & Co., 150 Madison Av.

SERGES, Velours, Kerseys, Broadcloths, and Poplins for cash. Telephone Madison Square 4362.

SERGES.—Whitman's 9, 99, or others, any quantity for cash. Gramercy 440.

SERGES.—Whitman's 104, Julliard's 4406 and 4800, assorted colors. R 98 Times.

SERGES and Poiret Twills.—Open for quantity, spot cash. Telephone Greeley 5218.

SERGES.—54-inch, all wool, 65c; 150 pieces. Levensohn & Satz, Madison Square 1265.

SERGE.—For first-class U. S. H. 38, black and navy. Madison Square 1540.

SERGE.—Open to buy Julliard's 54249 in navy. Phone Gram. 6552.

SILK.—Tub silk, white, will buy a quantity at a price for cash. Lewis Hurwitz & Co., 186 to 150 Madison Av.

SILKS, Jap, Crepe de Chine, Georgette Taffetas and Velour and heavy coatings. Room 1101, 110 West 34th Street.

SILKS.—Will buy all kinds of silks, up to 800 a yard; any quantity. Mad. Sq. 3867.

SUITS.—Looking at Fall line, better grade only. 131 W. 28th St., 4th floor.

SUITS.—Will look at suits from 9 to 12. 145 West 30th, 11th floor.

TAFFETA.—Fancy taffeta and white cotton gabardines and piques at price; also Whitman 104, 767, or similar numbers. Call 803 Av. A., Room 512.

TRUNKS.—Open for 50-54-inch wardrobe trunks. Madison Square 9177.

WAISTS.—Kaufman's Underselling Store, Harrisburg, Pa., Mr. D. Kaufman open for jobs of wash dresses, silk dresses, wash skirts, and Palm Beach suits. Call 9:30. Ben. F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

WASH GOODS.—Will buy for cash unlimited quantity cotton piece goods, white or colored; will take garment manufacturers' surplus stock. Box C 453 Times Annex.

WASH SKIRTS.—Job wanted in repp, piqué and gabardine materials. Manhattan Manufacturing Co., 37 5th Av.

WOOL JERSEY CLOTH.—Copen and rose. Phone Gramercy 2684. R. & S., 19 West 21st.

Offerings to Buyers

CLOAK LININGS.—For sale, lot of cotton goods, shirtings, materials suitable for caps, shirts, skirts, cloak linings, etc. Apply A. W. Cowen & Bros., 114 E. 23d, N. Y.

CLOAKS and Suits in the better grade; jobbers will place orders. Call, with samples, eleventh floor, 19 West 24th.

COATS.—Wonderful styles in broadcloth, plush, and other coats; fur trimmed; $5.75 up. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Palm Beach silks and cloth to close out. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th.

COATS, Suits.—New styles; all shades; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Good quality silk jersey at $4.75. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS, Suits, to close; desirable styles; all colors. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

CORDUROY, A. D. Juilliard; 1000, black, 36-inch wide; at a price. Brighton Woolen Co., 40 West 20th St.

CORDUROYS, white, 5455, 400, 501, 61, and 618; bargain prices. R 96 Times.

CREPE DE CHINE, wash satin, duchess; colors; immediate delivery. Marks-Senner, 9,380 Madison Square.

DRESSES.—Navy taffeta; special assortment of large sizes in taffetas and crepes; special prices according to lots; $6.75 up; immediate delivery. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, taffetas, crepe de chine, to close out. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

DRESSES. — Silk, cotton, and gingham dresses; immediate delivery. Glockner Dress Co.; 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Job white voile lace and organdie children's dresses, and misses' to close out cheap. Subin, 36 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Up-to-the-minute navy taffeta dresses for immediate delivery. Dicker & Ginsberg, 142 West 26th St., N. Y. City.

DRESSES.—500 cotton to close for price; also navy taffetas for immediate delivery. Gross & Leibowitz, 154 West 26th St.

DRESSES, 500 cotton, to close out taffeta dresses; immediate delivery. Wonder Dress Co., 152 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Navy taffetas for immediate delivery, $6.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES, job of silk dresses to close out. Bronner Bros & Hadra, 18 West 27th.

DRESSES.—100 voile and gingham, close out. Bild Dress Dress, 6 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Jobs wash dresses, sport suits, serges; sell cheap. Paragon, 130 W. 25th.

EMBROIDERIES.—Domestic; large stock; clothing out at sacrifice. Meyer Barish, 545 Broadway.

GABARDINE.—Gilberts, 1500, and Oxford, 30190; Botany broadc

BEGINS FIRST VESSEL OF WOOD FOOD FLEET

Foundation Company Announces It Is Under Way at Its Yards.

DELIVERIES 10 DAYS APART

Hundreds of Shipwrights Are Being Hurried to the Plant on the Passaic River.

The Foundation Company, one of the first concerns to obtain contracts for the wooden ships with which the United States Shipping Board expects to insure food to the Allies, sent out a statement yesterday announcing that work had been begun on the first vessel of the wooden fleet. The company has contracts calling for the building of ten steamships at a cost of $3,000,000.

The vessels are to be built on the New Jersey meadows, and there, for the last two months, the company has had a force at work driving piles for the cradles upon which the vessels are to be constructed. Plans for an elaborate ship yard were also announced, but very little has been done toward its construction.

Franklin Remington, head of the Foundation Company, said that the ways for six of the ships have been constructed, and the material for the actual shipbuilding was beginning to arrive. The vessels are to be of 3,000 tons each and have a carrying capacity of about 5,000 tons. They will be 290 feet long and 46 feet beam. They are to be steam driven, and standardized according to the plans of the Shipping Board.

"Hundreds of shipwrights, carpenters, caulkers, and other mechanics drawn from the Foundation Company's construction forces of 15,000 men, scattered throughout the country, will be brought to New York for work," said Mr. Remington. "Many already have arrived, and the ways at the bend of the Passaic, west of the company's regular yards, are being rushed to completion. Deliveries are to be fifteen days apart until the ten ships are completed."

This is the first real ship-building venture of the Foundation Company. The concern has built barges and Ohio River steamers for its own use. At present it has forty contracts under way in various parts of the country, involving the construction of bridges, dams, power houses, and industrial plants.

WOMEN RUN ELEVATORS.

Two from Y. W. C. A. in Training at Equitable Building.

In preparation for emergency service, two young women, members of the Women's War Work League of the Young Woman's Christian Association, were instructed in the operation of elevators yesterday in the Equitable Building at 120 Broadway.

Under arrangements made with Clarence J. Coley, operating manager of the building, the young women presented themselves in the morning and were turned over to Gilford S. Simonson, chief starter, who assigned a man to instruct them. Although they did not carry passengers, the girls showed aptitude and had no trouble opening and closing the gates.

It was said by the operating manager that the Equitable Building was the first in the city in which woman operators have been tried. He said the experiment, if it proved successful, might lead to permanent employment of women.

Naval Scouts Not Ticket Sellers.

General Daniel M. Bedell, National Treasurer of the American Junior Naval and Marine Scouts, with headquarters at 51 Chambers Street, announced yesterday that the boys of that organization are not allowed to solicit funds in the streets or through the mails or to sell tickets to benefits, fund-raising stamps, or any other articles. "We are compelled to make this announcement," said General Bedell, "owing to some confusion which has arisen in the public mind. Some organizations with names similar to ours have adopted this means of raising funds. We do not approve of such methods, and do not wish the public to be misled by associating our organization with such activities."

NEW YORK.



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ROSCOE, N. Y.
Altitude 2,000 feet; tennis, bowling, billiards, sleek golf; electric lights, steam heat; excellent cuisine and service; State Road Route No. 4. June-October booklet. Terms, references on application.

Notice to former Patrons
The O-te-sa-ga
on Otsego Lake Cooperstown, N. Y.
"Will remain open until October 1st"
C. B. Knott, Proprietor and Manager

Grand Union Hotel
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
Will open July 2, 1917, under the management of Leland Sterry, of the BREAKERS, Palm Beach, Fla.
The hotel has been thoroughly renovated and renewed; electric lights and additional baths installed. A new Grill and many special features added. Special attention will be given to the cuisine and service.
NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE, 243 Fifth Avenue. Telephone 9280 Madison.

HOTEL
KAATERSKILL,
Catskill Mountains, N. Y.
OPENS JUNE 30.
The largest and most beautifully located summer resort in America. Booking Office, Hotel Marie Antoinette, Broadway & 67th St., New York. 'Phone 3740 Columbus.
PARENT & RICHARDS, INC.

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NOW OPEN. ADIRONDACKS.
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Eastern Point, NEW LONDON, Conn.
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Most modern hotel on Atlantic Coast. 18 hole golf at Shinnecock Country Club. Alex Smith, professional. Yachting, Boating, Bathing, Tennis.
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AND COTTAGES Now Open.
The Baden Baden of America
THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS AND BATHING ESTABLISHMENT OPENED MAY 12. Folders sent free.
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HOTEL & CASINO.
Accommodates 150. Dancing Casino. Boating, Bathing, Fishing. Other attractions. Management N. Mayer, formerly Budd Lake. Booking Office until June 19th, 1,476 Bway.

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With 12 Furnished Bungalows for Rent.
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Sparta, N. J. (Lake)	2.45
Swartswood, N. J. (Lake)	2.85

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Brooklyn: 24 Court St.; 726 Fulton St.; 954 Broadway.
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$1.50 for adults. Children 5 to 12 75c.
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Mauch Chunk
$2.00 for adults. Children 5 to 12 $1.00
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SIGHT-SEEING YACHTS
Lv. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 8373.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.
Trips to NAVY YARD, every half hour, 25c.

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SURROGATE CITATION.
CHOATE, JOSEPH HODGES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Joseph Hodges Choate, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts, Choate & Sherman, 60 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of December next.
Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1917.
JOSEPH H. CHOATE, JR.,
MABEL CHOATE,
CARL A. de GERSDORFF,
Executors.
EVARTS, CHOATE & SHERMAN,
Attorneys for Executors,
60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and did 177 cans, each containing five gallons of tomato pulp. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 23, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated June 13, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

Frequently the demand for The New York Times exceeds the supply. This is likely to occur oftener in the future, because of conditions of paper manufacture, and regular readers are cautioned to order their copies of The New York Times delivered or discontinued.

SPRINGTIME ALONG BAYOU TECHE, LA.

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See the Southland in its most beautiful springtime garb, when the air is filled with the fragrance of flowers and the land resplendent with gorgeous color
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Trips on the HUDSON

This is the time of year to get out of doors and renew your acquaintance with nature.
No place is more alluring than the Hudson River as seen from the big white steamers of the Day Line. Attractive one-day outings to Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
Through Steamer leaves Desbrosses St., daily except Sunday, 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Poughkeepsie Steamer leaves Desbrosses St., daily except Sunday, 9:40; West 42d St., 10; West 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and return.
Afternoon Boat, daily except Sunday, for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Ideal outings to Bear Mountain and West Point.
CATSKILL EVENING LINE Leave daily except Sunday, foot of Christopher St., at 6; W. 129th St., 6:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie.
Tickets interchangeable with those of the Day Line. Tel. Spring 1007.
HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
Desbrosses St. Pier (Tel. Canal 9300), New York.

To Boston
and New England Points
Fall River Line
Inside Route—Through Land-Locked Waters of Long Island Sound
Leave Pier 14, N. R., Fulton St., 5:30 P. M. Daily—Due Boston 8:27 A. M.
Return leave Boston (South Sta.) 6 P. M. Daily—Due N. Y. 7 A. M.
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The New England Steamship Company
SPECIAL NOTICE—Providence Line passenger service between New York, Providence and Boston will be resumed Friday, June 29th. Orchestra on each steamer.

Take the Biggest Boats
SUNDAY ON THE HUDSON
To Bear Mountain or Newburgh, great white fliers, "Trojan" or "Rensselaer," leaving Pier 32, North River, foot Canal Street, 9.30 A. M.; West 132d Street, 10 A. M.; returning due New York, 8.30 P. M. Round Trip, $1.00.
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Thru service via People's Line at 6 P. M. every night for Albany. Night express at 6 P. M. weekdays for Troy, 9 P. M. Sundays for Albany and Troy, and Sunday day boats at 9.30 A. M. for Albany.
SPECIAL WEEK-END TRIP
The justly popular Saturday night to Monday morning Lake George and return, $5.50.
Send for special folder No. 20.
Telephone Canal 9000
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY
HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES
& SUNDAY DAY SERVICE

Sunday Excursions
To Bridgeport
Steamer City of Lowell
Lv. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., 10:30 A. M.
Lv. Pier 14, N. R., Fulton St., 10:30 A. M.
About two hours in Bridgeport.
Return due New York 8 P. M.
Fare: Adults $1.00, Children 50c.
To New Haven
Steamer Richard Peck
Lv. Pier 28, E. R., Catharine St., 9:30 A. M.
Lv. Pier 70, E. R., 22nd St., 10:30 A. M.
About two hours in New Haven.
Return due in New York 9 P. M.
Fare: Adults $1.25, Children 65c.
Tickets limited.

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Tennessee
4¼% and 4½%
Bonds
Maturing July 1, 1928-1931
Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits at 100% of their market value not exceeding par.
Legal investment for Savings Banks in New York, Connecticut and other states.
Yielding
4.20% to 4.25%
Send for descriptive circular AG-122.
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We own and offer a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal bonds exempt by law from the Federal Income Tax which we recommend for investment. We shall be pleased to send descriptive circulars to investors on request.
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Investment Tax Law
[New York State]
Are you aware that this Law, which went into effect June first, permits you, upon payment of a nominal tax, to exempt your investments, as defined in the Act, from the Personal Property Tax in New York State, and that failure to comply with the requirements of the Law makes your Estate liable for an additional Inheritance Tax?
We are preparing a pamphlet giving both a digest and the full text of the Act, and upon request shall be glad to send you a copy when ready for distribution.
Write for Pamphlet No. 1596
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Gain in a Quiet Session —Another $4,500,000 Gold from Canada.

Conditions still tend to discourage an active speculative stock market, and sales yesterday fell off to a marked extent from the average total of recent sessions. Call money continues to be a most important factor in the situation. Renewals were made yesterday at 6 per cent., and little money was offered at the lower rate quoted at the close of the day. Thus far the market has followed literally predictions made last week when it was seen that the Government financing, coming just before the annual demand for funds for July disbursements, necessitated much higher rates than the market has been accustomed to. It is just as well that activity is being restrained, and the public has shown no disposition to enter largely into trading operations pending the settlement of some of the disturbing questions that have arisen in Russia and at our own capital. The Russian situation, bears a more auspicious aspect, but Wall Street is not shutting its eyes to the serious possibilities that still exist at Petrograd.

Stocks worked to higher levels yesterday, gaining in strength as the day wore on, with many issues closing at their best prices for the day. Gains were particularly marked in Car and Foundry, American Locomotive, Smelters, Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies, Bethlehem Steel, General Motors, Mexican Petroleum, and Texas Company. Steel common equaled its low price of Wednesday, but rallied more than two points before the close to 127⅝, which is ⅞ above the previous day's final figure. The railroads enjoyed a little more favor, due to some extent to statements as to the better results they are achieving under the direction of the Central Committee at Washington. These results are being pointed to by executives as an answer to the recommendations of the Federal Trade Commission looking to Government operation of the roads, so far as it may be necessary to insure a plentiful supply of fuel at a lower average price than has lately prevailed.

To a surprising degree the energies of the financial district are being turned to the work of the Red Cross campaign for $100,000,000. The noon-day meetings of the teams at the Chamber of Commerce are inspiring affairs. The spectacle of busy executives of banks, railroads, and industrial corporations working night and day for the Red Cross has perhaps come nearer to making New York realize that the United States is really in the war than any other occurrence.

The fourth successive consignment of gold from Canada, amounting to $4,500,000 yesterday, has brought the total for this week up to $48,500,000. The movement is chiefly interesting as showing once more how closely the British authorities are co-operating with bankers at this centre to prevent undue strain upon the money market. It is expected that at least as much more gold as has now been lodged here will be brought in before the present movement terminates.

GOOD UNDERTONE IN LONDON

Old War Loan Is Supported on Conversion Rights.

LONDON, June 21.—Money was temporarily dearer owing to large applications for Treasuries and exchequer bonds, necessitating some banks calling in funds from the market. Discount rates steady.

The stock market was quiet with a good undertone for gilt-edge securities. The old war loan was supported on conversion rights. South American and Russian bonds were firmer, but French ruled easy on fluctuations in exchange. Iron, steel and munition shares showed a firm tendency. There was nothing doing in rubber stocks.

The American department was dull.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 21.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per centrentes, 60 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 17 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 18 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	6	Last	4
Low	4	Renewals	6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATL. | ALL INDUSTRIALS.

Thirty days	5¼@5½	Thirty days	6
Sixty days	5¼@5½	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	5¼@5½	Ninety days	6
Four months	5@5¼	Four months	5¾
Five months	5@5¼	Five months	5¾
Six Months	5@5¼	Six months	5¼

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 3¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 4

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	5¼
4 to 6 months	5½
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7540	$4.7540	$4.7540	..
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.77½	5.79¼	5.77½	+.00¼
Cables	5.76½	5.75¼	5.76½	+.00¼
Rubles—				
Demand	23.55	23.45	23.45	— 0.15
Cables	23.65	23.55	23.55	— 0.15

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand or Checks.	Close. Cables.
4.8665 London	4.7540	4.76⅛
5.1825 Paris	5.77½	5.76½
China—		
Hongkong	59.50	59.80
Peking	95.00	95.25
Shanghai	89.50	90.00
19.295 Greece	19.85	19.90
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.75	33.00
Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826 Italy	7.31	7.30
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.25	51.37½
Yokohama	51.25	51.37½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
40.10 Holland	41.18¾	41.25
51.85 Russia	23.45	23.55
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	28.80	29.00
Stockholm	30.00	30.20
Christiania	29.20	29.45
19.305 Spain	23.25	23.45
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.25	44.37½
32.44 Rio	26.62½	26.75
5.1826 Switzerland	4.94	4.92¼

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝	$4.71	$4.69

*Plus ⅛.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $643,669,858; balance, $68,469,490; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $912,927; Federal Reserve credit balance, $35,663,779.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, par@.3125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 39¾d. off ¼d; in New York, 78c. up ½c; Mexican dollars, 61¼c.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, June 21.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£1,216,000
Circulation increased	61,000
Bullion increased	1,277,486
Other securities decreased	7,227,000
Other deposits decreased	6,398,000
Public deposits increased	859,000
Notes reserve increased	1,149,000
Government securities increased	22,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 21.37 per cent.; last week it was 19.94 per cent. Rate of discount 5 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, June 21.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	3,111,000
Silver in hand increased	500,000
Notes in circulation decreased	13,851,000
Treasury deposits increased	76,877,000
Bills discounted decreased	1,275,000
Bills discounted—temporary decreased	1,225,000
Advances increased	1,225,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	566,622	576,137	384,024
Year to date	96,180,213	81,520,022	60,816,938

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
68½	70	100	Ajax Rubber	68½	68½	68½	68½	−1½
5½	5⅞	200	Alaska Gold Mines	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
28¼	28½	400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	27⅞	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
84	84⅜	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	84⅜	84⅜	84⅛	84⅛	+ ⅛
91½	92½	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	+ ¼
94	95	800	Am. Beet Sugar	94¼	94¼	94	94	..
47⅞	48	2,200	Am. Can	47¼	48⅛	47	48	+ ⅛
105	106	200	Am. Can pf	103½	105¼	105	105	+ ½
70⅝	71⅛	11,100	Am. Car & Fdry	73⅜	76¾	73⅜	76⅝	+3⅝
116	117¼	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116¼	116⅜	116¼	116¼	+ ¼
37½	39	200	Am. Cotton Oil	37⅝	37⅝	37½	37½	− ⅛
14½	14⅞	100	Am. H. & Leather	14½	14½	14½	14½	..
23½	24	200	Am. Linseed	24	24	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
60	61	200	Am. Linseed pf	59⅝	60	59⅝	60	+ ½
71¼	72	3,800	Am. Locomotive	69¼	71⅞	69¼	71⅞	+2¼
103½	104	200	Am. Locomotive pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	..
11	11½	100	Am. Malting	11½	11½	11½	11½	− ⅛
61	61¾	500	Am. Malting 1st pf	61¼	61½	61	61½	− ½
107⅝	108	10,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	105½	108	104⅞	108	+3⅛
70	72	1,100	Am. Steel Foundries	70	70	69¼	70	+1
120¼	120½	4,200	Am. Sugar Ref	118	120¼	118	120½	+1¼
34	34½	500	Am. Sumatra Tob	33½	34	33¾	34	+ ⅛
59	62	50	Am. Tel. & Cable	59	59	59	59	..
121⅞	122	800	Am. Tel. Tel	122	122	122	122	+ ⅛
53⅝	54¼	2,400	Am. Woolen	51⅞	54½	51⅝	54½	+2
42	42½	100	Am. Writing 2. pf	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	−2½
29	30½	400	Am. Zinc L. & S	30	30½	30	30	− ¼
82½	82⅝	9,500	Anaconda Copper	82	82⅝	81⅜	82½	+ ⅛
100⅜	100⅞	1,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	100¾	100⅞	100¾	100⅞	+ ⅛
96⅝	97½	25	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	..
111½	112¼	2,500	At. Gulf & W. I	111	112¾	110⅝	112	+2½
60¼	61½	200	At. Gulf & W. I. pf	60¼	60¾	60¼	60¾	− ½
64¼	64⅝	6,100	Baldwin Loco	63⅜	64½	62¾	64½	+1½
72½	72⅝	1,200	Baltimore & Ohio	72½	72⅝	72½	72⅝	+ ⅜
69½	69⅝	300	Baltimore & O. pf	69¼	69½	69¼	69½	+ ⅛
139⅝	140	41,000	Beth.S.class B t.cfs	137½	140	136½	140	+2⅝
71	73	100	Brown Shoe	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	− ¾
12½	12⅝	2,900	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+1¼
100	101	700	Burns Bros. Coal	98	100	98	100	+2
42	42½	200	Butte & Superior	41¼	42¼	41½	42½	+1⅛
37½	38	300	California Packing	37½	37½	37½	37½	..
51	51⅜	200	California Pet. pf	51½	51¾	51¼	51¼	− ½
160	161	100	Canadian Pacific	160	160	160	160	− ½
93¼	93½	6,900	Central Leather Co	91⅜	94	91⅜	93⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	36	100	Cerro de Pasco	36	36	36	36	..
89	91	100	Chandler Motor	90	90	90	90	−1
59½	60½	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	59⅞	60	59⅞	60	+ ½
11¼	11½	200	Chi. Great Western	11¼	11¼	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
74⅞	75	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	75	75	74⅞	75	+ ⅜
109¾	110	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	110	110	110	110	..
140	150	100	Chi. & Northw. pf	145	145	145	145	−4½
35	35½	200	Chi., R. I. & P. w. i	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	− ⅛
68	68½	800	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf. w.i.	68⅞	68⅞	67⅝	68	− ⅝
21⅜	22	1,000	Chile Copper	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	..
21⅝	22	80	Do., odd lot	22	22	22	22	..
56	56½	700	Chino Copper	55⅝	56⅜	55⅝	56	+ ⅛
51⅜	51½	1,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	51¼	51½	51⅛	51⅜	+1⅛
39	40	300	Columbia Gas & El	39½	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛
107¼	109½	200	Consolidated Gas	108	108	108	108	..
97	98	100	Continental Can	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	−1
33¼	33½	24,400	Corn Products Ref	32⅞	34	32⅝	33⅝	½
103	103¾	600	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	104⅞	105	104⅞	105	..
83¼	83½	51,700	Crucible Steel	83	85	82⅝	83¼	+ ¼
43¼	43½	3,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	43	43½	43	43⅜	+ ⅛
183	188	500	Cuban-Am. Sugar	182	182	180	182	−1½
100	104	100	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	103	103	103	103	−1
111½	112	620	Delaware & Hud	111½	112	111½	112	..
23½	24⅜	13,500	Distillers' Secur	24½	25⅜	23⅞	25⅛	+ ⅝
10⅜	11	400	Dome Mines	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+1⅛
36	36½	900	Elk Horn Coal	35⅞	36½	35⅝	36½	+ ¼
25⅜	26	800	Erie	25½	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞	+ ⅜
25⅜	26	50	Do., odd lot	26	26	26	26	..
38½	39	100	Erie 1st pf	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
35	38	100	Fisher Body	36	36	36	36	..
156½	158½	200	General Electric	157½	157½	157½	157½	+ ⅝
116¾	117	12,300	General Motors	115	117⅝	114½	117	+2¼
50⅝	51¼	100	Goodrich, B. F.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	− ⅜
107	107⅝	500	Great Northern pf	107⅜	107⅝	107	107⅜	+ ¼
31½	31⅞	1,200	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	32	32	31½	31⅞	+ ⅛
41¾	42¼	400	Greene-Cananea	42¼	42⅝	42	42⅜	+ ⅜
63½	63⅝	4,200	Inspiration Copper	62	63⅝	62	63½	+1⅝
9	9⅛	700	Interboro Consol	9	9⅛	9	9	− ⅛
17	19	400	Int. Agricultural	19	19½	19	19½	+ ⅛
51½	52	800	Int. Agricultural pf	51⅜	52⅜	51½	52	+ ⅛
112	114	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	112⅞	112⅞	112⅜	112⅜	− ⅝
64	66	400	Int. Harvester Corp.	67	67	65½	65½	−2½
28⅜	28½	4,700	Int. Mer. Marine	28½	28⅞	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
84½	84½	29,300	Int. Mer. Marine pf	83½	85½	83	84⅜	+1⅝
39⅝	40	900	Int. Nickel	39⅝	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	− ¼
36	36½	400	Int. Paper	37	37	36	36	−1
45	49	100	Jewel Tea	47	47	47	47	..
43	43¼	3,400	Kennecott Copper	44⅝	45¼	44½	45⅛	+ ⅝
..	..	2,500	Lackawanna Steel	94⅝	96¾	94⅜	96	+1¼
64	64⅝	200	Lehigh Valley	64¼	64⅝	64½	64⅝	+ ⅝
76	77	700	Manhattan Shirt	74⅝	76	74⅝	76	+1½
49⅜	50¼	500	Maxwell Motors	49¼	50¾	49¾	50¼	+ ¼
96⅜	97	2,800	Mexican Petroleum	94½	96⅞	94	96¾	+2
40⅝	41	1,700	Miami Copper	40⅝	41	40⅝	41	+ ¼
62½	62¾	4,000	Midvale Steel	62	62⅝	62	62⅝	+ ⅛
16½	18	200	Minn. & St. L. new	17	17	17	17	−1½
29⅜	29½	1,200	Mo. Pacific w. i	29⅜	29½	29¼	29⅜	+ ⅛
112	112½	100	Montana Power pf	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	− ¼
35¼	35½	1,200	Nat. Conduit & C	35	35½	34¾	35½	+ ⅝
39¼	39½	700	Nat. Enam. & St	38⅝	39⅜	38⅝	39⅜	+ ⅛
57⅛	57⅜	200	National Lead	56⅞	57	56⅞	57	+ ⅛
23½	23⅝	300	Nevada Con. Co	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅝	..
21¼	22	2,497	N. Y. Ca., Tex. & Mex	21	21½	21	21½	−.5⅜
90¾	91¼	700	N. Y. Central	90¼	91¼	90¼	90⅞	+ ⅝
16½	17	600	N. Y. Dock	16	17	16	17	+1
38⅝	39	6,600	N. Y., N. H. & H	38	39½	38	38⅞	+1⅛
124	124½	400	Norfolk & Western	123	123½	123	123½	+ ⅝
103¼	103⅜	200	Northern Pacific	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	..
99	101	100	Nova Scotia S. & C	100	100	100	100	−8½
127¼	127⅞	2,000	Ohio Cities Gas	126	128¼	126	127⅞	+1⅝
27¾	28¼	900	Pacific Mail	27½	28	27½	27½	+ ⅛
88	90	300	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	89	89	89	89	−1
52⅜	53	200	Penn. R. R	52⅞	52⅞	52¼	52⅞	..
75¾	77½	1,400	People's Gas, Chi	72	75½	72	75½	+4
53¼	53¾	2,100	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	52⅝	53½	52⅜	53	− ⅜
33¼	33⅝	2,400	Pitts. & West Va	33¼	33⅝	32⅞	33⅜	− ⅛
76½	77	1,300	Pressed Steel Car	74⅞	76¾	74⅞	76½	+1
138	140	300	Pullman Co	138¼	138⅜	138	138	..
1¾	2	500	Quicksilver pf	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
53⅜	53⅝	3,900	Railway Steel Sp	53	53½	53	53½	+1
28¼	28⅝	1,900	Ray Con. Copper	28¼	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅛
95	96	10,200	Reading	95	96¼	94⅝	96	+ ⅝
89⅜	90⅝	9,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	89⅜	90⅝	89⅜	90⅝	+ ⅝
63¼	63½	100	Royal Dutch t r	63¼	63½	63¼	63½	..
17½	18	200	St. Louis-San Fran	17½	17½	17½	17½	− ⅛
102	103	300	Savage Arms	102	102	101⅝	101⅝	− ⅞
27¼	28⅛	300	Sears Roeb. & Co	27¼	27	27	27	− ⅛
13¾	14½	400	Seaboard Air Line	13¾	14½	13⅜	14½	+ ½
27⅜	27⅝	200	Seab. Air Line pf	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅛
40	40⅝	19,600	Sears, Roeb. & Co	172	172	170	170	−1½
58	59½	500	Sloss-S. Steel & I	58	59½	58	59½	+2⅛
93¼	93⅝	600	Southern Pacific	93½	93⅝	93½	93¼	+ ¼
8¼	8½	300	So. P. R. Recpts.	8¼	8½	8¼	8½	..
27	27¼	1,900	Southern Railway	27	27¼	27	27⅜	+ ⅛
84½	85½	20,000	Studebaker Co	84½	85½	83⅞	84½	+ ⅛
98¼	98¼	100	Studebaker Co. pf	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	−2¾
45⅞	47⅜	300	Superior Steel	45⅞	46	45⅞	46	− ½
18⅜	18¼	1,400	Tenn. C. & C	18½	18⅝	18¼	18¼	..
206	209	900	Texas Co	206	209	206	209	+2
58	58¼	1,800	Tobacco Products	57½	58	57½	58	+ ⅜
136½	136⅝	2,000	Union Pacific	136	136⅝	136	136⅝	+1¼
79	80	100	Union Pacific pf	79½	79½	79½	79½	− ¼
45¼	46	500	United Alloy Steel	44½	45½	44½	45½	+ ¾
104⅜	105¼	1,900	United Cigar Stores	104	105¾	104	105¼	+ ¼
135¼	137	100	United Fruit	136	138	136	138	+1½
28	29½	400	United Paper Board	29	29	26	26	−3⅝
6⅞	7	200	United Rys. Invest	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
20¾	20⅞	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	21	21	21	21	..
163½	164	6,400	U. S. Indus. Alco	162¼	164½	161¾	163⅜	+ ⅝
106	108	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	105	105	105	105	− ⅛
13½	15¾	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	− ⅜
106½	107⅜	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ⅛
127¼	127⅞	142,000	U. S. Steel	126⅝	127⅞	123⅞	127⅝	+ ⅞
117½	117⅝	800	U. S. Steel pf	117⅝	117⅝	117⅛	117⅜	+ ⅛
110⅜	110⅞	2,200	Utah Copper	109	111¼	108⅝	111	+1⅞
19	19½	100	Utah Securities	19	19	19	19	− ⅛
49	49½	200	Wabash pf. A	48¾	49½	48⅞	49	..
25⅜	26	300	Wabash pf. B	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
21¼	21⅝	1,500	Western Maryland	20⅝	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝	+1⅝
92	93	100	Western Union Tel	92	92	92	92	..
51⅝	52	1,900	Westingh. E. & M	51	52	51	52	+ ⅜
15½	15⅝	1,400	Wheeling & L. E	15¼	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
34	34½	200	Wheel. & L. E. pf	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅜
73¼	73⅝	200	Wilson & Co	73	73⅝	73	73⅝	+1⅝
32⅞	33	13,400	Willys-Overland	32⅜	33¼	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	94⅝	95	5.00
Argen. Gov. Disc.		Dec. 15,'17	98	100	6.00
Argen. Govt.		May 15,'20	97½	98	6.80
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¼	99⅝	5.25
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99	99½	5.60
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	99¼	97⅛	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1937	99⅜	100¼	4.50
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	95	97	6.00
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'17	95	99½	6.75
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'17	99	101½	4.50
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	100	103	5.30
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98	100	5.00
Gov. of France	5	Is. of 1916	145	150	..
Rep. of China	6	Nov., 1919	96	97½	7.10
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1918	82	83	..
Do	5½	Dec., 1921	70	71	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14,'17	222	224	..
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99½	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99½	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	97½	100¼	4.70
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99½	100¾	5.87¼
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb. 15,'18	99½	99¾	4.70
Am. Thread.	5	Jan., 1919	97	98	5.35
Ark. Val. R., L. & P.	6	July, 1919	95	100	6.00
Beth. St. Corp.	5	Feb. 15,'19	98	98¼	6.15
Bras. L. & T.	6	Nov., 1919	93¾	95	9.25
Bklyn. R. T.	5	July, 1918	98¼	98⅝	6.40
C., B. & Q.		July, 1921	95⅜	95¼	5.15
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅝	99¾	6.40
Cuba-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	100	100¼	5.00

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Can. North.	6	Sep., 1917	99	99¾	5.00
Can. North.	6	July 10,'17	99½	100¼	2.00
Can. North.	6	July 10,'18	98	99½	6.40
Curtiss A. & M.	6	Jan., 1918	98	100	6.00
Do	6	Jan., 1920	98	100	6.00
Do	6	Jan., 1921	98	100	6.00
Do	6	Jan., 1922	98	100	6.00
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2,'25	101	101½	5.65
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	97	100	5.00
Erie R. R.	3½	Apr., 1919	96⅞	97¾	6.30
Fed. Sug. Ref.	5	Jan., 1920	97	99	5.30
Gen. Rubber	5	Aug., 1918	97¾	99¼	6.00
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	98	99	5.80
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	98	99¼	6.00
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1919	99¾	100⅞	4.70
Int. Harvest.	5	Feb. 15,'18	99¾	100¼	4.50
Mich. C. R. R.	5	May, 1918	98¾	99¼	5.80
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	97¾	98½	6.70
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100	100¼	4.75
N. Y. C. R. R.	4½	May, 1918	98¾	98¾	5.80
N. Y. N. H. & H.		Apr. 15,'18	95⅞	96¾	8.75
Oils Fuel	5	Apr., 1920	97	99	5.20
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	98¼	99¼	4.70
P. S. C., N. J.		Mar., 1919	98¼	99	5.30

Foreign Government Bonds

French 5s
Italian 5s
Russian 4s
Russian 5½s

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THE COTTON MARKET

Market Again Nervous, with Trading Less Active—Net Loss 21 to 28 Points.

Although the cotton market yesterday was again nervous and unsettled, trading was less active and there was not as much excitement as was witnessed on Wednesday. An early break was checked around 24.79c for October, with trade interests among the buyers, and a rally followed to 25.47c for that position, making a recovery of 107 points from Wednesday's low level. October contracts closed at 25.17c, with the general list closing steady at a net decline of 21 to 28 points.

The market opened easy at a decline of 5 to 30 points under renewed liquidation. The failure of the morning's news to show any basis for Wednesday's vague rumors of political developments in Central Europe, was probably a disappointment to buyers on the advance of the previous day.

Reactionary or bearish sentiment was also encouraged by a favorable weather map and talk of shipments here for delivery on July contracts. Stop orders were uncovered on the break which carried active months about 50 to 64 points net lower during the middle of the morning. After their execution, offerings became very limited. This created an impression that the long interest, disturbed by Tuesday's developments had already liquidated, and there was a sharp advance during the early afternoon. This seemed to be started by trade buying, and was carried up by local covering until new crop months were about 8 to 6 points net higher. Renewed liquidation was encountered at this level, also selling inspired by reports of beneficial rains in the Southwest, and the close was well off from the best.

The official cables from Liverpool reported a fair spot demand at unchanged prices, but there was no further news as to the situation in futures. According to a report in the local market an ocean freight rate of $5 a bale has been paid for cotton out of New York for Liverpool, reflecting the urgency of the demand abroad. The unfavorable position of Lancashire with reference to raw material supplies and business generally under prevailing transportation difficulties was also emphasized by London cables, quoting Manchester papers, which takes a very pessimistic view of the outlook. According to these advices it is feared that many mills will be forced to close, and that some of them may not be reopened. Private cables from Havre said the market there was still open and that maximum prices were being fixed twice daily.

Southern spot markets were unchanged to 50 points lower.

Exports for the day were 3,468 bales, making 5,055,239 so far this season.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	W'day.
June			25.25@25.28	25.45
July	25.60	24.90	25.32@25.33	25.54
August	25.25	25.25	25.26@25.29	25.48
September			25.27 Bid	25.33
October	25.47	24.79	25.17@25.20	25.43
November			26.19 Bid	25.47
December	25.60	24.95	25.31@25.33	25.54
January	25.65	25.00	25.32@25.36	25.59
March	25.85	25.27	25.52@25.53	25.79
May	25.61	25.61	25.65 Bid	25.91

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and ten points lower at 25.70c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: New Orleans, 24.56c; Savannah, 25¾c; Augusta, 25.38c; Galveston, 25c; Memphis, 25c; Houston, 24.85c.

The day's cotton statistics follow:

	Thurs-day.	Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	7,986	6,155	15,513
Exports	3,468	3,400	22,989
Port stocks	320,210	859,740	852,410
New York arrivals	3,025	4,495	3,951
New York stocks	97,570	110,210	174,343

Official cables from Liverpool reported spot cotton in moderate demand at unchanged prices on the basis of 19.39d for American middling; sales were 8,000 bales, including 7,000 American. No imports. No mention was made of future trading.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Charles A. Boody and Herbert L. Bridgman have been elected Directors of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn to succeed the late William Berri and William F. Sheehan.

Springfield, Mass., has sold a temporary loan of $300,000 in anticipation of revenue maturing Nov. 9 to S. N. Bond at 5.06, 2-3 per cent. discount.

Stockholders of the Rock Island at a special meeting approved the reorganization plan as signed by Judge Carpenter of the Federal Court with no opposition to any part of it except by a Chicago attorney holding proxies for fifty shares for Clarence H. Venner of New York. The meeting was adjourned until June 28. Discharge of Jacob M. Dickinson as receiver of the road takes effect Sunday night.

The National Shawmut Bank of Boston has declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent., making the annual basis 10 per cent. as against 8 per cent. previously.

At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Stutz Motor Car Company W. N. Thompson of Indianapolis and John J. Watson, Jr., of New York were elected Directors, R. E. Maypole and H. F. Campbell retiring from the board.

The stockholders of the Middle West Utilities Company have approved the proposed amendment of the company's charter and increase in authorized preferred and common stocks to $20,000,000 each.

According to Youngstown, Ohio, dispatches the capital stock of the Liberty Steel Company will be increased from $600,000 to $750,000, and $150,000 ten-year 6 per cent. bonds will be issued. Eight instead of six sheet mills will be built, the first to be in operation about Feb. 1.

Application has been made to the New York Stock Exchange to list Kelsey Wheel Company, Inc., $3,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and $10,000,000 common stock; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, $25,000,000 additional general and refunding 4½ per cent. bonds, series A, due Jan. 1, 2014; Haskell & Baker Car Company, Inc., 250,000 shares of stock, without nominal or par value.

The American Store Company has declared an initial quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock.

The sale to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and reorganization of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, with a capital stock of $40,000,000, has been authorized by the Ohio Public Utilities Commission.

A. D. McVey has been elected an additional Vice President of the Eureka Pipe Line Company, and John J. Kenney has been elected the Board of Directors to fill the vacancy caused by the death of H. L. Sorafford.

The Central Leather Company has purchased the Miller Tanning Company of Waukegan, Ill., with $2,000,000 capital stock. Holders of temporary first and refunding 5 per cent. sinking fund mortgage bonds, Series A, of the International Paper Company are being notified that permanent engraved bonds are now ready for exchange at the office of the Bankers' Trust Company.

Gold to the amount of $4,500,000 has arrived from Canada for the account of J. P. Morgan & Co., and has been deposited in the Federal Reserve Bank, bringing the total brought in on the present movement to $48,500,000. Imports of the metal from all sources since the beginning of the year aggregate $443,500,000, and since Jan. 1, 1915, $1,581,200,000.

George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., President of the Metropolitan Trust Company, was elected a Director of the Leslie-Judge Company yesterday.

The Stock Exchange membership of the late James Seligman was posted for transfer yesterday to Alfred Seligman for $58,000. The price was the same as at the last preceding sale.

Directors of the Liberty National Bank, at their meeting yesterday, decided to call a special meeting of the stockholders to be held July 26 to vote on increasing the capital stock of the bank from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	34	35	Ind Cop	17¼	17½
Bay S. G.	8	9	Do pf	103¾	
Bingham	12½	13	Jerome V.	1½	1¾
Bohemia	1½	1¾	La Rose	44	46
Begole	50	75	Majestic	41	44
Bost Ely	45	55	Mex Met	27	30
Bost & M.	62	63	Mojave S.	43	47
Butte & B.	16	18	New Balt.	1½	1¾
Butte & D.	50	60	New Doug.	1¼	
Bost & Ar.	1¾	2⅛	N U Eng.		50
Calaveras	3¼	4	Nixon	40	42
Chief Cons.	3¾	3¾	N Cornelia	13	13½
Crown Res.	26	29	N Z	60	63
Con Arts.	2¼	2⅜	Oneco	50	70
Cortes	20	50	Ohio Cop.	1¼	1⅝
Champ C.	7	8	Onondaga	35	50
Cal Corb	1¼	2	Pion Con	1¼	
E Bl. Lt.	2⅜	2½	Rilla	2	3
Earl Eagle	21	24	Ray Hero	3⅜	4
Fortuna	8	8	S W M	2	2⅜
Gold Lake	5	9	S W M	2	2¼
Houghton	60	65	Trans	1¼	1⅝
Hecla	14	15	U S Sm. Ref.	44	45
Humboldt	2	3	U S Sm. Ref. pf	94	95
Iron Blos.	1¾	2	Utah Con	1¾	1⅞

WAR THE TOPIC OF BANKERS.

President Smythe Lauds Team Work of Financiers.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., June 21.—Benjamin E. Smythe of Bronxville, President of the New York State Bankers' Association, delivered the opening address before the twenty-fourth annual convention of the association at the Lake Placid Club today.

"There is more red blood in the banking business today," he said, "than ever before in the history of our association. The banker has a wonderful chance to serve his country in these times of 'billion-dollar units,' when the greatest financial operations of modern times are being worked out. The Liberty Loan brought the bankers, investment experts, and business men together in the best teamwork that this country has ever seen. All pulled together, and not only insured the success of this loan, but laid the foundation for all future loans that our Government will require in its tremendous effort to win this great war.

"I cannot tell you when the war will be over, but I predict that before this struggle has gone far the Central Powers will entertain a wholesome respect for the patriotism of the American people."

The maintenance of county agents or farm demonstrators in every county in the United States was urged as the only effective means of solving the food problem in this country by Melvin A. Traylor, President of the Live Stock Exchange National Bank of Chicago.

"To my mind," said Mr. Traylor, "the county agent or farm demonstrator is and for many years will be the most available and satisfactory connecting link between the stored up fund of knowledge in our agricultural schools and the farmers who need the advantage of this knowledge and experience."

He declared that the war would be won by American farmers, and that the decisive battles would be fought on the wheat fields of Kansas and Nebraska. The farmers, however, could accomplish nothing without the cordial support of the bankers, and he called on banks in every part of the land to do their bit by aiding in the promotion of agriculture.

John Bassett Moore, formerly Assistant Secretary of State and now Vice Chairman of the Pan American Financial Conference, told of the work of that body, which proposes the use of a common monetary unit, to be known as the "American franc" representing in value one-fifth of the United States gold dollar.

A resolution calling on all banks and trust companies in this State to declare a 1 per cent. Red Cross dividend will be reported tomorrow by a committee including Wellington E. Bull, New York, Chairman; Robert H. Treman, Ithaca, and George Haigh, New York.

Officers were nominated as follows: President, John H. Gregory, President Central Bank of Rochester; Vice President, Delmer Runkle, Hoosic Falls; Treasurer, T. A. Reddish, Cashier Owego National Bank, Owego.

EARNINGS.

Public Utility.

DETROIT EDISON—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
May gross	$982,630	$761,863	$300,767
Net aft. taxes	280,154	271,265	8,889
Sur. aft. chgs.	190,028	185,141	19,887
Five mos. gross	5,128,735	4,133,520	995,215
Net aft. taxes	1,737,626	1,641,879	95,747
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,313,825	1,181,258	132,567

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The feature uppermost in the minds of wheat traders at present is what the future has in store for the market. It has been very clearly demonstrated that the trade at large feels keenly the restrictions under which operations are now being conducted, and this, together with the prevailing uncertainty regarding what the Food Control bill will finally exact in the way of restrictions, causes a feeling of timidity about making contracts. Harvesting operations are progressing rapidly in the Southwest under very favorable weather conditions. New wheat has appeared in Kansas City and St. Louis markets, and is being offered in Chicago and Illinois points for early August shipment. In the local cash market new No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.33, freight on board, New York, for shipment.

RYE—Market easy; No. 2, Western, $2.40, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	2.06	2.00½	2.03	2.01
September	1.80	1.75¾	1.78½	1.80

CORN.

Firmer technical conditions resulting from the recent selling movement and rumors of a better export demand had a steadying influence on the corn market, resulting in a net advance of ⅝c to 1¼c. Export sales were estimated at 200,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.80½, cost, insurance and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.63⅜	1.51½	1.58½	1.52½	73⅜
September	1.43⅝	1.40¼	1.42⅝	1.41½	72½
December	1.09⅛	1.06¼	1.07⅛	1.06⅞	68⅜

OATS.

The oats market was active and prices were firmer owing to rumors of large export sales and in sympathy with corn. Final prices were ⅝c to ¾c net higher. The export rumors were not fully confirmed, but sales were placed at about 300,000 bushels. The local cash market was firmer; standard quoted at 72¾c to 73¼c; No. 2 white, 73¼c No. 3 white, 72¼c to 72¾c; No. 4 white, 71¼c to 72¼c; fancy clipped white, 74c to 75c; ordinary clipped white, 72c to 73½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
July	62⅛	61⅜	62¼	61⅞	39⅞
September	53⅜	51⅝	52⅝	52	39⅛
December	54⅝	53⅜	54⅛	53⅝	40⅜

PROVISIONS.

The market for provisions was easier early under profit-taking sales and selling prompted by a decline in the live hog market. Packers were good buyers on the decline, however, prompted undoubtedly by further talk of buying by the Belgian Relief and by the United States Government, and before the close prices rallied. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 24,000; estimated for Friday, 18,000; Kansas City received 6,000 and Omaha 12,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
Lard—					
July	21.67	21.37	21.60	21.65	13.07
Sept.	21.90	21.77	21.80	21.85	13.20
Ribs—					
July	21.42	21.32	21.37	21.30	13.60
Sept.	21.57	21.45	21.57	21.47	13.67
Pork—					
July	39.20	38.52	39.20	38.80	24.50
Sept.	39.55	38.92	39.52	39.15	24.00

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was comparatively quiet, total sales aggregating 18,800 barrels. Prices were generally easy under scattered selling early, prompted by the action of the lard and cotton markets, but toward the close there was a better demand from shorts and final prices were steady, ranging from 3 points higher to 1 net lower.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	16.45	16.40
June	..	..	16.56@16.60	16.35
July	16.35	16.30	16.37@16.40	16.26
August	16.24	16.23	16.27@16.34	16.29
September	16.32	16.21	16.32@16.33	16.29
October	16.26	16.15	16.25@16.26	16.23
November	15.99	15.91	15.99@16.01	15.98
December	15.82	15.80	15.90@15.92	15.90
January	15.88	15.83	15.90@15.93	15.91

COFFEE.

Some further scattering liquidation and a little trade selling of Winter and Spring months appeared to be absorbed around 7.83c for December contracts in the coffee market, and the price of that delivery rallied to 7.89c, closing at 7.87c. The general list closed quiet, net unchanged to 2 points lower. Sales were reported of 47,500 bags, including exchanges of July for December at 19 points and of July for March at 33 points. The local spot market was dull and unchanged at 10c for Rio 7s and 10¼c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	7.91@7.99	7.97
July	7.71	7.70	7.70@7.71	7.70
August	..	..	7.73@7.74	7.74
September	7.78	7.76	7.76@7.77	7.78
October	..	..	7.80@7.81	7.81
November	..	..	7.84@7.85	7.84
December	7.89	7.83	7.87@7.89	7.83
January	..	..	7.91@7.92	7.92
February	..	..	7.96@7.97	7.96
March	8.02	7.98	8.01@8.03	8.01
April	..	..	8.06@8.08	8.06
May	8.14	8.10	8.11@8.13	8.11

SUGAR.

Trading in sugar contracts on the exchange was rather irregular, and after opening unchanged to a decline of 3 points on bids, prices moved within a narrow range, being easily influenced by orders either way. The steadiness in the spot market checked selling on the exchange to some extent and short covering at the close caused final quotations to be at the best point of the day. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	4.99@5.02	4.98
July	5.02	5.00	5.01@5.02	5.00
August	..	..	5.10@5.12	5.08
September	5.18	5.16	5.18@5.19	5.15
October	..	..	5.19@5.21	5.17
November	..	..	5.21@5.23	5.20
December	5.10	5.08	5.09@5.10	5.08
January	..	..	4.84@4.86	4.83
February	..	..	4.62@4.64	4.61
March	..	..	4.60@4.62	4.59

The market for refined sugar was steady and unchanged at 7.50c for fine granulated, with all refiners now able to make pretty prompt deliveries. The demand was again of fair proportion, prompted by the continued favorable weather. Raw sugar was firm at 4½c cost and freight basis, and the business of the past few days is estimated to be close to 150,000 bags Cubas, mostly from store, at prices ranging from 4⅞c to 4¾c cost and freight, all to local refiners. It was reported that further business had been done at 4½c, including some store sugars, but full particulars were not available. Holders ask 5c cost and freight with large quantities available at that price, but local buyers were not inclined to pay above 4¾c. Spot quotations follow: Centrifugal, 5.96c; molasses, 5.03c, and cost and freight, 4¼c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER—Receipts yesterday, 12,184 packages. Most of the creamery grades were advanced another ½c, but this seemed to check the buying interest to some extent and the market was quieter at the close. There are some short interests, however, that are trying to cover, and this has some influence on the situation. Unsalted creamery is ½@¾c higher and firm. Renovated steady, but demand light. Ladles moving moderately. Packing stock in good demand and firm. Creamery, higher scoring, than extras, per lb., 38¾@39½c; extras, (92 score,) 38¼@38¾c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 37¼@38c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 35½@37c; thirds, 34@35c. Creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 40@40½c; extras, 39½c; firsts, 39@39c; seconds, 36½@37½c; State Dairy, tubs, finest, 38c; good to prime, 35½@37½c; common to fair, 32@35c; renovated, extras, 37c; firsts, 35½@36½c; lower grades, 32@35c; imitation creamery, firsts, 34@35c; ladles, current make, firsts, 33@33½c; seconds, 32½c; lower grades, 31@32c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 32@32½c; No. 2, 31½c; lower grades, 30@31c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 21,023 cases. The general maret is quieter and the demand more critical. There is still a fair call for strictly high-grade stock, and the offerings of such comparatively light. Stock grading high in firsts and extra firsts is sustained in price with some steadiness, but average qualities are moving rather slowly, and some lots can be bought a shade below the prices demanded yesterday. The range of values, however, is without quotable change. Nearby white eggs continue in light supply, and it is difficult to find enough strictly fancy stock to supply the current needs of the trade; some sales have been made at a still further advance, but receivers expect that present prices will attract larger supplies, and in that case it is doubtful that values can be sustained. Some receivers are taking a few from cold storage to piece out the present needs. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 35@36c; storage packed, firsts, 33½@34½c; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 33½@34½c; firsts, 32@33c; seconds, 30@31c; thirds and poorer, 25@29c; dirties, No. 1, 27½@28½c; No. 2 and poorer, 25@27c; checks, good to choice, dry, 27c; undergrades, 25@26c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, heavy whites, fine to fancy, 40@41c; ordinary to good, 38@39c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 37@40c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 34@38c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 37@39c; gathered brown and mixed colors, ungraded, 35@36c.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 21.—Forty new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $3,163,500, were chartered today. They include:

Dalton Mfg. Corp., Manhattan, engines, machinery, and ventilating apparatus, $750,000; A. Kreisel, A. A. Messler, C. H. Purdy, 102 Convent Av.

Framerican Industrial Development Corp., Manhattan, general merchandise, 5,000 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $25,000; A. M. and M. L. Thiery and L. Campora, 93 Nassau St.

Andrew Geyer, Inc., Manhattan, publishing business, $5,000; A. and M. A. Geyer and R. D. Whiting, 1 Liberty St.

Max Sais, Inc., Manhattan, index card system and copying devices, $5,000; M. and J. and R. Sais, 184 Underhill Av., Brooklyn.

Eastman Publishing Co., Manhattan, stationers, booksellers, and publishers, $25,000; Hechheimer, H. Gluskerg, S. Schwartzman, 320 West 42d St.

L. Seuss Machine and Tool Co., Inc., Syracuse, general machinery business, $10,000; L. and L. and N. Seuss, Syracuse.

The Wool-Fellenberg Provision Co., Inc., Brooklyn, manufacture, wholesale, salsage, and deal in provisions, $5,000; F. and P. Woolf and L. Fellenberg, 117 South 4th St., Brooklyn.

American-Spanish News and Trading Co., Inc., Manhattan, general mercantile, news, and trading business, $30,000; A. C. Rishel, W. G. Lowe, A. F. Martinez, 349 West 15th St.

Arthur Hammerstein's Enterprises, Inc., Manhattan, motion picture and theatrical business, $20,000; A. Beekman, H. Grady, A. Hammerstein, 1,476 Broadway.

American Cereal Set Co., Manhattan, china novelties and cereal sets, $20,000; M. Sendar, H. Greenberg, H. M. Reich, 8,000 2d Av.

Nugo Device Corp., Manhattan, motor safety locks, $20,000; B. Stampes, L. Biaha, H. Neu, 38 Claremont Av.

The Vivacan Co., Inc., Manhattan, food beverage and tonics, $5,000; L. S. Moss, L. and M. Sobel, 410 Riverside Drive.

Majestic Garment Co., Inc., Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $10,000; L. Rothstein, M. L. Lipschutz, L. Klein, Aberdeen Hotel.

C. E. Weed, Inc., Albany, contracting and building, 500 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $10,000; E. A. and G. L. and R. E. Weed, Albany.

Reynolds Elevator Co., Inc., Poughkeepsie, flour, hay, grain, feed, $50,000; H. S. and M. L. Reynolds, L. Van Vlack, Poughkeepsie.

Oval Mfg. Co., Inc. Manhattan, manufacture jewelry, silverware, novelties, $10,000; S. Lipschitz, H. Gref, M. M. Goldschmidt, 209 Broadway.

Feber Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture rompers, bondoir caps, cotton wearing apparel, $5,000; J. and C. Feber, and L. Friedman, 1,034 Tiffany St., Bronx.

Patent Cue-tip Co., Inc., Manhattan, billiard and pool tables and cues, $3,000; L. Ruben and R. Reiss, L. Kalmenovits, 198 East 156th St.

Tuffy Metal Stamping Co., Inc., Manhattan, trunk and suitcase fittings, metal goods, $10,000; D. S. and E. Schirmer and C. Muller, 1,070 Park Av.

Manufacturers' Service Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture and deal in machinery, $10,000; W. Miller, W. B. Burke, B. C. Elliott, 1,400 Broadway.

Ideal Producing Corp., Inc., Manhattan, motion pictures, $25,000; A. Bloom, L. L. Chaims, V. Dolinsky, 145 West 45th St.

Eureka L. Brown Corp., Manhattan, real estate, building and contracting, $10,000; I. B. Cox, W. B. Delaney, T. A. McCarthy, 3,671 Broadway.

New Brunswick Home Extension Co., Inc., Manhattan, real estate, $5,000; C. Bittel, H. Herskovits, L. Martin, 600 Prospect Av.

Zwichenbart, Inc., Manhattan, steamship agency, wharfage and warehousing, $5,000; F. N. Spaun, R. Nibiker, D. E. Luckey, 39 East 27th St.

Waldorf-Gill Real Estate Co., Inc., New Rochelle, real estate, $35,000; E. M. Gill, M. M. Schlesinger, F. H. Waldorf, New Rochelle.

Harnden Realty Corp., Bayside, real estate and insurance, $10,000; G. and S. W. Harnden, and E. G. Story, Bayside.

Atlantic Schuss Corpn., Manhattan, realty construction, and paving, $2,000,000; H. R. Hertz, R. W. Rose Y. P. Brindin, 49 Cedar St.

Concrete Securities Corpn., Manhattan, stocks, bonds, and real estate, $15,000; A. H. Ericson, F. Hamm, P. C. Weiff, 110 West 183d St.

Herbert Bingham & Co., Inc., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $10,000; H. Bingham, J. J. Colyer, D. W. Fisher, 61 Broadway.

Mogul Realty Co., Inc., Brooklyn, real and personal property, $5,000; E. Wolper, S. Konviser, F. Singer, 144 West 141st St.

Capital increases: Newmark & Kaufman, Inc., Manhattan, $20,000 to $30,000; Avenue Amusement Co., Manhattan, $125,000 to $250,000.

Dissolutions: The Randa Hat Co., Manhattan; Meany & Saisselin, Inc., Manhattan; Standard Tractor Co., Inc., Manhattan; B. Hoek & Co., Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 21.—Charters filed: Rahway Chemical Manufacturing Company, Rahway, to manufacture chemicals, $25,000; I. S. Joseph, G. H. Adler, J. B. Eiseman, Rahway.

Perth Amboy Milk Company, Perth Amboy, deal in milk, $125,000; G. N. Robinson, Jutland, C. W. Vanatta, West Portal, S. M. Robinson, Jutland.

Livingston Realty Company, Elizabeth, deal in real estate, $5,000; Charles Thomas, Elizabeth, Richard Paperjein, New Brunswick; George Emberger, Jersey City.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 21.—Charters filed:

E. D. Anderson, incorporated, manufacture machinery of all kinds, $1,000,000; Arthur W. Britton, Jr., F. Curtin, Harry B. Davis, all of New York.

Transportation Petroleum Co., produce and refine petroleum and distribute its products, $1,000,000; F. Fried, G. M. Healy, New York; Lucian Rose, San Antonio, Texas.

Corrophon Steamship Corp., building and operating of boats and other sailing vessels, $100,000; Frederick Dean, Wilmington; Manuel Mendelsohn, Philadelphia; Charles Mendelsohn, Camden.

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Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930.....	96½	98	4s, registered, 1925.....	105	106½
2s, coupon, 1930.....	96½	98	4s, coupon, 1925.....	105	106½
3s, registered, 1918.....	98⅝	99½	2s, coupon, 1938, reg....	96	98
3s, coupon, 1918.....	98⅝	99½	2s, Panama, '38, coupon.	96	98
3s, registered, 1946.....	85	90	3s, Panama, 1961, reg...	85	90
3s, coupon, 1946.....	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, coupon.	85	90
3s, conversion, 1947.....	85	90			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	W'nes-day. Bid.
6s	Sept., 1917....	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛
4½s	June, 1965....	101	101⅛	101⅛
4½s	Mar., 1963....	101	101⅛	101⅛
4½s	Nov., 1957....	101	101⅛	101⅛
4½s	May, 1957....	101	101⅛	101⅛
4½s	Nov., 1917....	99⅞	..	100
4½s	Mar., 1966....	98⅜	99	98⅜
4½s	April, 1966....	97½	98¼	98
4½s	Mar., 1964....	97	97½	98¼
4½s	Mar., 1962....	97	97¼	98⅛
4½s	Sept., 1960....	97	97½	98⅛
4s	May, 1959....	97	97¼	98⅛
4s	Nov., 1958....	96	97¼	96
4s	Nov., 1955....	95	97	95
4s	Nov., 1936....	95	98	95
4s	May, 1919....	99½	..	99½

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	W'nes-day. Bid.
4s	Nov., 1918....	99½		99½
4s	Nov., 1954....	82	86	83½
4s	May, 1954....	82		83½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	4.50	4.25	4.25
4½s	1918-1923	4.50	4.25	4.25
4½s	1924-1931	4.50	4.25	4.30
4½s	1921-1923	4.50	4.25	4.30
4½s	April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4½s	1918-1919	4.50	..	4.50
4½s	1940-1953	4.50	4.25	4.40
3½s	1930-1939	4.50	4.25	4.40
3½s	1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.40
3s	1926-1930	4.50	4.20	4.40

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	—Closing— Bid.	Asked.
1,900	Cities Service	288	281	284	285
1,530	Cities Service pf.....	87	85¾	86½	86¾
7,350	Cities Service new.....	32¼	30	30½	30¾
100	Pacific Gas & Electric.....	58½	58	58¼	58½
200	Republic Ry. & Light.....	37¼	35¾	36⅞	37½

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	20	23	Miss. River Power.....	10	12
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf..	75	78	Miss. River Pow. pf..	32	34
American Gas.....	118	120	New Eng. Power pf....	100	105
Am. Gas & Electric....	120	121	New England Co.....	50	53
Am. Gas & Electric pf.	49	49½	New Eng. Co. 1st pf....	95	99
Am. Light & Traction..	326	330	New Eng. Co. 2d pf....	63	65
Am. Light & Trac. pf..	110	112	Northern Ohio Electric.	3	5
Am. Power & Light....	67	69	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	70	75
Am. Power & Light pf..	86	88	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Public Utilities....	30	35	North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	61	65
Am. Pub. Utilities pf....	65	68	Northern States Power.	98	98
Am. Water Wks. & Elec.	8	9	Northern States P. pf..	98	100
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	75	79	North. Texas Elec. pf..	78	82
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	24	28	Ozark Power & Water.	35	45
Carolina Power & Light	36	37½	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	89	90
Carolina P. & L. pf....	99	101	Pine Bluff Ry. & L. pf..	97	100
Colorado Power.....	30	32	Puget Sound Traction..	20	25
Colorado Power pf.....	99	102	Puget Sound Trac. pf..	71	73
Columbus Electric pf...	79	83	Republic Ry. & Lt.pf..	67	68
Commonwealth P. & L.	48	50	Southern Cal. Edison..	98	100
Commonwealth P. & L. pf.	76	79	South. Cal. Edison pf.	103	106
Conn. Power pf.....	92	94	Southwest. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Consumers' P. pf.....	95	99	Stand. Gas & Electric..	11	12½
Dayton Power & L. pf.	85	88	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf..	36	37
Duluth Edison.....	87	90	Tri-City R. L. pf.....	90	94
Eastern Texas Electric.	122	127	Tampa Electric	122	127
Eastern Texas Elec. pf..	82	86	Tenn. Ry., L. & Power.	5½	6½
Electric B. & S. pf....	99½	100	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf..	26	27
Electric Properties.....	66	69	Texas Power & Lt. pf..	97	100
El Paso Electric.....	102	107	Tri-City R. L. pf.....	90	94
El Paso Electric pf....	97	100	Un. Gas & El. 1st pf..	70	75
Empire Dis. Elec. pf...	90	94	United Gas Improve...	89	89¼
Empire Gas & Fuel.....	90	100	United Light & Rys...	38	41
Federal Light & Trac..	13	15	United Lt. & Rys. pf..	69	70
Fed. Light & Trac. pf.	45	50	West. P. Tr. & W. P....	14	17
Galv.-Houston Elec....	65	70	W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf..	65	70
Galv.-Houston Elec. pf..	75		Western Power	14	16
Gas & Elec. Securities.	280	310	Western Power pf.....	54	56
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf...	94	100	West. Penn. P. pf.....	98	106
Interstate Elec. Corp...	32	42	Wisconsin Ed.....	88	90
Lincoln Gas & Electric.	47	49	Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	98	101

Bonds.

Am. W. W. & E. col.	70	72	
Appa. Power 5s, 1932..	76	80	
Cent. P. & L. 1st 6s...	95	98	
Central Ill. Light 5s...	96½	98	
Cin. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956.....	99	101	
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27.	87	89	
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	83	
Com'wealth P. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944.....	97	100	
Cumb. Power & Lt. 1937.	95	99	
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942.....	94	98	
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s.	100½	101½	
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	80	92	
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s.	97	99	
East. Ohio 1st 5s.....	99	102	
East. Tex. Elec. 5s....	89½	92½	
Empire Gas & F. 6s.	98½	100	
Empire ref. 6s, 1927...	99	100	
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s...	87½	90	
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s....	90	93	
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46.	84	86	
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25.	95	99	
Gen. Pub. Svc. 5s, '41.	93	96	
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36..	83	93	
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s,'41	90	96	
Mich. Light 5s, 1946...	97½	99	
Middle West U. 6s, '25.	96½	99	
Miss. River Power 1st 5s.	96½	100	
Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s.	65	69¾	
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s,'22	85	90	
Nat. Cond. & Cable 6s.	99	100	
Nat. Sec. p. l. 6s.....	89½	92	
Nat. Sec. deb.....	45	53	
Nat. Sec. income.....	10	18	
New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51.	97	100	
N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s,'31	80	86	
Nor. States P. 6s, 1926.	97¼	98½	
Nor. States P. 5s, 1941.	94	96	
Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	88	92	
Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939..	100½	102	
Omaha & Council B. 5s	90	95	
Pac. G. & E. Co. 5s, '31	95	100	
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s.	99	101	
Puget Sd. Trac. notes..	98	100	
Seattle Elec. con. 5s..	88	92	
Stand. Gas & Elec. 6% notes, 1926.....	90	96	
Stand. G. of N. J. 5s,'46	94	96	
So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939..	94	96	
Twin States Gas & El. 6s, 1953.....	89	92	
Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932.....	85	91	
Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926.....	97	99	
United Util. 5s, '43..	95	98½	
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s,'26	111	113	
Utah Sec. 6s.....	91½	92¾	
W. W. Light 6s, 1925..	98	98	
Western Power 1st 5s..	98	98	
West. N. Y. & P. 1st 5s.	91½	95½	
Wash. P. P. 1st 5s,'46.	95	98	
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924...	93	97	
Yadkin River Pow. ctfs.	83	87	

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
58	Alabama Co.	62	61	61
126	Do 2d pf..	61	61	61
5	Con. Coal.....	110¼	110	110¼
5	Con. Power..	110¼	110¼	110¼
1,445	Con. G. Co..	115	12	115
25	Cos. O. & G....	12¼	12¼	12¼
200	Do pf.....	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
80	Davis. Chem.	34⅜	34½	34½
30	Elk. Fuel....	36	36	36

Bonds.

$3,300	B. Cy. 3½s, '36.	88	88
2,800	Do 4s, '58.	97½	97	97½
2,000	C. Coal ref. 5s.	92¾	92¾	92¾
12,000	Con. Coal 5s.	105½	106¾	105½
1,000	Con. P. 4½s.	90	90	90
4,000	Do notes..	100¾	100¾	100¾
1,000	Con. Gas 4½s.	92¼	92½	92¼
6,000	Cosden 6s....	97	97	97

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
123	Ahmeek	103	101	101
100	Alaska Gold..	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜
5	Allouez	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜
535	Arcadian Cop..	30¼	30	30
100	Ariz. Com'l..	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
100	Calu. & Ariz.	80	79½	80
6	Calu. & Hecla.	533	531	533
230	Cop. Range...	61	60¾	61
340	Daly West....	6	6	6
264	East Butte...	12¼	12¼	12¼
523	Island Creek.	75¾	75½	75½
10	Kerr Lake ..	4½	4½	4½
15	Keweenaw ..	1¼	1¼	1¼
225	La Salle	12¾	12½	12¾
50	La Salle	8	8	8
5,985	Mason Val....	6⅛	6⅛	8
100	Mohawk-O.C.	2¾	2¾	2¾

Railroads.

4	Bos. & Alb..	157	157	157
164	Boston Elev..	90	88½	88¼
386	Boston & Me.	31¼	29	30½
5	Bos. & Prov.	190	190	190
50	Fitchburg pf.	60¾	60¼	60¼
280	Mass. Elec...	4	3¾	4

Miscellaneous.

15	Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	101¼	101¼	101¼
20	Am. Sugar...	118	118	118
3	Am. T. & T.	121¾	121¾	121¾
210	Am. Woolen..	52½	52½	52½
23	Do pf	97½	99½	97½
1,425	A. G. & W. I.	112¾	111	111¾
50	Do pf	61	61	61
240	Cuban Cem't.	19	18	19
2	Edison Elec..	183	183	183
85	Ga. Ry. & El. pf.	85	85	85
145	Int. P. Cem't	15	15	15
60	Do pf	37	36½	36½
1,175	Mass. Gas ..	95½	95½	97½

Bonds.

$1,000	C. J. & S. Y. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼
2,000	Swift 5s	100	100	100

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
265	Am. Ship.....	83⅛	83	83
35	Booth Fish...	115	114½	115
58	Do pf.....	88	88	88
145	Chi. Pn. Tr..	76	75¼	76
20	Cudahy	122¾	122¼	122¾
60	Deere & Co. pf.	100¾	100¾	100¾
165	Dis. Match..	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
100	Hart-Parr....	68	68	68
27	Ill. Brick....	79	79	79
875	Lindsay L..	82	80	82
80	M. Ward pf..	115	115	115
25	Page Wire...	8	8	8
20	Pub. Ser. pf.	98	98	98

Bonds.

$8,000	Com. Edis. 5s.	100	99⅞	100

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	Am. Rys. pf..	50	50	50
100	Am. Gas. N. J.	115	115	115
100	Amer. Stores..	36	36	36
200	Bald. Loco.....	64¼	64	64¼
20	Elec. Storage..	61¼	61¼	61¼
480	Keystone Tel...	19¾	19¾	19¾
374	Lake Superior.	19¼	19¼	19¼
83	Lehigh Nav....	77	76¾	76½

Bonds.

$2,000	Bald. Loco., 1st 5s.....	102	102	102
2,000	Keyst. Tel. 1st 5s.....	96	96	96
2,000	Leh. Val. gen. con. 4½s..	96¾	96¾	96¾
1,000	Otis Conn't. 1st 4s.....	94	94	94

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
101	Mohawk	93	92¼	93
100	Nev. Con	23⅝	23¾	23⅝
80	New Arcadian	2¾	2¾	2¾
123	Nipissing	7½	7½	7½
355	North Butte..	16¼	15⅞	16
15	Ojibway	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
215	Old Dom	53½	53	53½
10	Osceola	93	93	93
260	Pond Creek..	27	26⅝	27
50	South Lake..	3¼	3¼	3¼
5	St. Mary's Ld.	80	80	80
50	Super. & Bos.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
640	Trinity	5¾	5¾	5¾
60	U. S. Smelting	59	59	59
60	Do pf	50¾	50¾	50¾
81	Utah Con	16	16	16
5	Wolverine	44½	44½	44½

Bonds.

$2,000	Mass. Gas 4½s.	86	86	86

MINNEAPOLIS.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
320	People's Gas	75¼	72½	75¼
8	Qua. Oats rts.	⅞	⅞	⅞
6	Do pf.....	106½	106½	106½
820	Sears-Roeb.	171½	169	169½
101	Shaw	60	60	60
725	Stew. Warn.	72	70	71
50	Carbide rts..	16¾	16¾	16¾
316	Swift	101	100¾	101
235	Un. Carbide.	197	196½	197
465	Un. Paperbd.	30	28¾	29
60	Wilson	73¾	71½	73½
15	Do pf.....	105½	105½	105½
66	Midw. Util..	45	43	43

Bonds.

$3,000	Pub. Ser. 5s...	90¾	90¾	90¾

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	M. Val. Trac.	75	75	75
4	Do pf.....	78	78	78
21	Mt. Ver. pf..	68¾	68¼	68¾
130	Md. Casualty	82	81¾	81¾
1	Nor. Central.	85	85	85
20	Norf. Ry. & L.	26¾	26⅜	26⅜
20	Pa. Wat. Pow.	71	71	71
160	W. B. & Ann..	17	17	17
120	Do pf.....	42¾	41	42¾

Bonds.

$26,000	Cos. O. & G. notes	100¾	100¾	100¾
1,000	Elk. Fuel 6s.	100¾	100¾	100¾
1,500	Do 5s.....	104	104	104
3,000	Kir. Lum. 6s.	99¾	99	99¼
2,000	Mt. V. Tr. 5s	92¾	92¼	92¾
1,000	Mt. V. notes..	100	100	100
1,000	Pa. W. P. 5s..	92¼	92¼	92¼

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Phil. Co. Con. 5s.....	90	90	90
1,000	Penn. gen. 4½s, ctfs..	95¼	95¼	95¼
19,000	Phil. El. 1st 5s.	100¾	100¼	100⅝
5,000	Reading gen. 4s.....	91	91	91
1,000	Welsbach 5s.	98	98	98

MUNITIONS STOCKS

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	W'nes-day. Bid.
Astna pf.	.....	20	23	14
American Brass.		320	321	321
Atlas Powder	....	148	153	148
Du Pont	pf....	101	103	99
Babcock & Wilcox.		128	130	128
Bliss	.....	500	550	450
Do pf.	.....	73	73	73
Can. Explosives.		360	450	350
Do pf.	.....	104	110	104
Can. F. & F.	.....	155	160	155
Colt's Arms.	.....	106	110	101
Du Pont	.....	253	257	268
Do old com.	.....	107	..	107
Do deb. pf.	.....	99¾	101¼	99
Hercules Powder.		235	240	238
Do pf.	.....	116	120	115
Niles-Bem't-Pond.		160	165	160
Scovill Mfg.	.....	635	645	615
Winchester Arms.		1000	1200	900

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Prices in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange acted well, with some substantial improvements recorded. Unfavorable factors in the early news were apparently without effect, while more attention was accorded the strength displayed by Russian ruble exchange. United States Steel common was the most active of the standard stocks. Commission house dealings were on a large scale and broadly distributed. Liberty bonds sold at 100.1.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Allis-Chalm..	28¼	28	28
200	Am. B. Sug.	94½	94	94¼
500	Am. Can....	48⅝	47¼	48⅜
500	Am. C. & F.	76½	73¼	76½
200	Am. Loco...	72	69¾	71⅞
350	Am. S. & R.	107⅜	105¼	107⅛
100	Am. Sugar..	120	118¾	120
30	Am. Woolen.	53⅝	51¾	53⅝
30	Am. Zinc....	30¼	30¼	30¼
1,250	Anac. Cop...	82¾	81½	82¼
40	A., T. & S. F...	100¾	100¼	100¾
410	Bald. Loco..	64¼	62⅞	64⅛
1,750	Beth. Steel B.	139½	136⅝	139⅞
850	Cent. Leather	94⅞	92	93⅝
40	Ches. & Ohio.	60	60	60
10	C., M. & St. P..	74⅜	74¾	74¾
100	Col. F. & I..	51½	51⅜	51½
750	Corn Prod....	33¾	32⅝	33
7,150	Crucible St'l.	84⅞	82¾	83½
40	Cuba Cane Su.	43¼	43¼	43¼
200	Dist. Secur..	25¼	24	24
100	Erie	25¾	25⅜	25⅜
200	Gen. Motors.	117¼	115⅜	117¼
70	Gt. Nor. Ore	32	31⅝	31⅝
150	Inspir. Cop..	63⅜	61⅞	63¼
100	Int. Mer. M.	28⅞	28¼	28¼
3,950	Do pf.....	85½	83	84⅝
10	Int. Nickel..	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
100	Kenna. Cop.	45	44⅜	44⅜
100	Lack. Steel..	95¾	94⅞	95⅜
10	Lehigh Val..	64⅝	64⅜	64⅝
800	Mex. Petrol..	97⅛	94½	97⅛
90	Miami Cop..	41¼	41	41⅛
40	Midvale Steel	62½	62½	62½
10	Nev. Cons...	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
10	N. Y. Cent..	90⅝	90⅜	90⅝
200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	39½	38¼	38⅝
50	Nort. & West.	123½	123½	123½
30	Ohio C. Gas.	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝
100	Plt. Coal tr.r.	53¾	53	53¾
10	Ry. St'l Spgs.	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
10	Ray Copper..	28½	28¼	28¼
780	Reading....	96¾	94⅝	96
200	Rep. I. & S..	90⅞	89⅝	90⅜
340	Sinclair Oil.	49¼	47¾	48
50	So. Pacific..	93¼	93¼	93½
50	So. Railway.	27¼	27¼	27½
500	Studebaker..	85¾	84¼	84⅜
10	Do pf.....	98½	98½	98½
100	Tenn. Cop...	18⅝	18¼	18¼
100	Tob. Prod....	57¾	57¾	57¾
400	Union Pac....	135¾	135¼	136⅜
200	U. S. Ind. A.	164½	162⅝	162⅝
2,230	U. S. Steel..	127¾	126	127½
250	Utah Cop....	111¼	109¼	111¼
30	Wab. pf. A..	49¼	49¼	49¼
200	Westing. El..	51⅝	51¼	51⅝
250	Willys-Over.	33¼	32½	33¼

BONDS.

$150	Liberty 3½s.	100.1	100.1	100.1

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta....	.11	.11	.11
500	Florence...	.22	.22	.22
400	Gold. Con..	.52	.52	.52
700	Gt. Gend...	.07	.07	.07
500	Isabella....	.10	.10	.10
300	Jumbo Ex..	.36	.35	.36
300	Sierra Nev..	.18	.18	.18
950	Ton. Ext..	2.50	2.40	2.50
200	Union Con..	.22	.22	.22
450	West End..	.67	.67	.67
500	Yerington..	.29	.29	.29

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10,500	‡Astna. Explo.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1,000	‡Astna. ctfs. of deposit..	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
800	‡Air Reduc..	83	81	81
1,000	Am. Int. Corp.. (850 paid)..	51	50½	51
900	Am. T. & T..	⅝	⅝	⅝
125	‡Carbon Steel.	103	102	102
8,500	‡Car Lt. & P.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
8,140	Carwen Steel	12	11⅜	12
400	‡Cent. Pf'dry.	34	33	33
800	‡ Do pf....	54	53	53
200	Chevrolet M.	97	95	97
2,000	Curtiss Aero	43	41	41⅜
1,800	‡East. Asiatic Chemical..	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1,115	Emerson Ph.	6¼	6	6¼
600	Everett Heaney, finc...	22⅜	22¼	22⅜
700	Hask. & B. Par....	38½	38	38½
200	‡Int. Tr. Corp.	⅝

AERO SCIENTISTS ASK FOR FULL WAR PLAN

Aeronautical Society of America Not Satisfied with Announcement of Production Board.

OFFERS EXPERT SERVICE

Expresses Doubt on Practicability of Using Untried Concerns for Making Parts.

Basing its demand on the authority acquired by years of existence as the only organization in the United States devoted to the study of aero-dynamics from the scientific, as opposed to the purely commercial aspect, the Aeronautical Society of America prepared yesterday to call on Howard E. Coffin, Chairman of the Aircraft Production Board, for a frank and complete avowal of the plans by which he hopes to produce airplanes and aviators in quantity sufficient to enable the United States to take a commanding position in the field of aeronautics. Frederick W. Barker, President of the society, issued a call yesterday for a special meeting to formulate the demand on Mr. Coffin and to arrange for its presentation, perhaps by a committee of the society.

Mr. Coffin is himself a Director of the society, and among its members are Brig. Gen. George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., and a fellow-member with Mr. Coffin of the Aircraft Production Board; Hudson Maxim, inventor; Captain W. I. Chambers, U. S. N., Inventor of the catapult which launches airplanes from war vessels; Matthew B. Sellers of the Naval Consulting Board; Leon Cammen, Vice President of the society and a scientist as well as an aeronautical engineer; Ernest du Pont, Sidney S. Breese, Ralph H. Upson, and scores of others widely known in engineering circles.

The society has no wish to put itself forward in appearing to advise or even in making suggestions to the Government, which, through the Signal Corps and the Aircraft Production Board, is devoting earnest thought and action to the task of creating an air fleet, but the society has a distinct duty to perform in submitting to the Government whatever information it possesses or be able to acquire that may be of service," said Mr. Barker. "And the conviction has been growing upon us that all is not right in the aviation field.

Ask Full Light on Scheme.

"By that we do not intend a personal criticism of Mr. Coffin or of his associates of the Aircraft Production Board, but the fact remains that after a month's existence the board yesterday in Washington made partial announcement of plans which, to give their sentiments the mildest characterization, have roused in aeronautical engineers the most extreme apprehension.

"This announcement told of the board's intention to enlist the services of automobile motor builders and cash register concerns to manufacture small steel parts, and of other similarly detached industries in the general scheme for effecting a rapid quantity production of airplane parts. If such, in truth, be the plans which Mr. Coffin and his associates, after a month of study and investigation, seriously put forth as an expression of their combined wisdom, then, in fairness to themselves, the members of the Aircraft Production Board should amplify the partial information which so far has issued from Washington that the legitimate doubts of aeronautical engineers be removed and their conviction effected that such plans are practical. If an intention to employ such industries as mentioned in the building of airplanes actually form no basic part of Mr. Coffin's scheme, then equally he owes it to himself and the aeronautical fraternity, both scientific and commercial, to set at rest the rumors which, for a month, have circulated.

"Quantity production of airplanes and airplane engines requires a certain amount of standardization, and it is true that doubts have been expressed that manufacturers of aircraft, as the industry exists today, would be able to cope with the large orders which must be placed to insure production on the scale this country has planned for.

"On the other hand just as many and just as well-founded doubts have been held and expressed that, if the work be left to manufacturers in other lines possessing the desired capacity lacking the essential experience, the resulting production might fall far short of aeronautical standards in quality although equaling the fondest expectations in quantity.

"This matter of quantity production alone has presented an obstacle which many have thought insurmountable and the board, quite properly, has devoted perhaps a major part of its energies to seeking the solution of this problem. But if its solution be the employment of groups of unassociated industries, each to manufacture some part of an airplane and the whole afterward to be assembled into a standardized aircraft, then aeronautical engineers are fearful that the correct solution has not been reached. Would one of the cash register companies which is now going to undertake the manufacture of airplane parts, consent to an airplane factory manufacturing some part of its machine?

Question of Motors a Serious One.

"Now let us consider motors. There are innumerable differences between what is good construction for an automobile motor and good construction for an airplane motor. Without going into these engineering problems, the fact remains that there are manufacturers actually producing satisfactory airplane motors. Now this society holds no brief for any individual aircraft manufacturer or group of manufacturers.

"All it contends is this: To produce airplane motors it would seem to be the part of wisdom to let the makers of airplane motors, already tested and not found wanting, direct this work at least; to let them manufacture on the top of their ability and to let them expand so far as they might find themselves able.

"Still another point has attracted the attention of aeronautical engineers as the meagre reports from Washington have made it appear that the construction of some new standardized American aircraft is contemplated by the Aircraft Production Board. If the purpose is to fix on some existing design and concentrate all efforts on this, why would it not be the part of wisdom to put at the directing head of the whole affair the man who is now building this type and who, small as his output may be, at least is better informed in the manufacturing problem of this craft than any other man no matter how brilliant this other man may be?

"These are some of the questions the society wants the Aircraft Production Board to clear up. There can be no question of policy in a continuation of the present program of semi-silence. No military or business consideration can make it essential that secrecy of detail be continued when all the world knows that the United States has undertaken to build aircraft on a scale never heretofore attempted.

"The Aeronautical Society intends its demands as no reflection on the men it questions. It seeks simply knowledge, and it seeks it because it believes that the good of the whole preparedness program can be advanced by a frank discussion of the difficulties in the way of its fulfillment. Let the whole country know how little or how much we can do in the field of war aviation. Certainty of comparative failure is better than expectation of success which is not to be achieved."

SEEKS TO DISSOLVE BOSTON FISH TRUST

Suit Under Sherman Act Entered by Government Against Five Corporations.

BOSTON, June 21.—Proceedings aimed at alleged unlawful combinations in control of the fish industry were brought by the Federal Government under the Sherman act today against the Boston Fish Pier Company, the New England Fish Exchange, the Bay State Fishing Company, the Boston Fish Market Corporation, and the Commonwealth Ice and Storage Company.

The bill, which was drawn by United States Attorney George W. Anderson, alleges that the companies named have agreements involving fixing of maximum prices for buying and minimum prices for selling fish, and that through them practically all the fish coming in on the northern Atlantic Coast is marketed.

The Government asks that the companies be adjudged an unlawful combination and that they be dissolved and that receivers be appointed. It is alleged that the defendants who are shareholders of the New England Fish Exchange be enjoined from combining for the illegal purposes complained of.

Forty-one wholesalers of this city are named as owning an the capital stock of the New England Fish Exchange, each dealer owning one share. The Government charges that the defendants have "perverted an exchange which should have been a market open to all without discrimination and greatly improved physical facilities furnished in part at public expense by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts into a means of enhancing prices to the consumers and depressing prices to the producers, with the intended and actual result of enormous profits accruing to the defendants, as middlemen."

The bill alleges that the Exchange was formed in 1909 with $5,000 capital stock, and that it levied an assessment on all fish sold by the members to others to whom buyers' or sellers' tickets were issued until it accumulated over a million dollars.

Approximately 100,000,000 pounds of fresh fish is received at Boston annually by water and about 70,000,000 pounds is brought here by rail immediately on being landed at other New England ports. More than three-quarters of the total amount is reshipped to other States for sale.

The Bay State Fishing Company is declared to be the largest single producer in the fresh fish industry, producing approximately half the total quantity of fish marketed on the Exchange.

WAR HITS ARION SOCIETY.

Clubhouse Dismantled and Furnishings to Go Under the Hammer.

All of the interior furnishings and properties, including books, pictures, statuary, furniture, hangings and even chandeliers, of the clubhouse of the Arion Society, at Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, will be sold at public auction next Tuesday. The rooms will be completely dismantled. The society's collection of trophies won by its teams and members, at Tiffany glass window representing Arion, a bronze statue of Arion on the dolphin, and a few other articles will be the only pieces not offered.

The Arion Society has retired to rooms in Terrace Garden because of the difficulties of maintaining its activity as a German singing society and club under conditions due to the war. It is said that the members contemplate building a new home at some future time.

Among the articles to be sold is a large oil painting by Lieut. Lieser-Mayer representing Philippine Welser before Kaiser Ferdinand I, which, it was said yesterday, originally cost $35,000. It will be offered at an upset price of $5,000. A collection of handsomely bound books by standard German authors will also be disposed of.

The building, which is owned by George Ehret, has been leased to the Anderson Auction Company, which, it is understood, will use it as an art gallery.

Women Meet War Emergency.

Miss Eleanor Gates, in charge of the surgical dressings department of the Stage Women's War Relief, announced yesterday that on Tuesday, at twelve minutes before 12, the Stage Women's War Relief received a hurry call for surgical dressings for Russia. The entire force of the women was put upon that work, everything else being given up for the time, and before 12 o'clock noon yesterday the women had prepared 1,000 dressings and had packed and shipped them away.

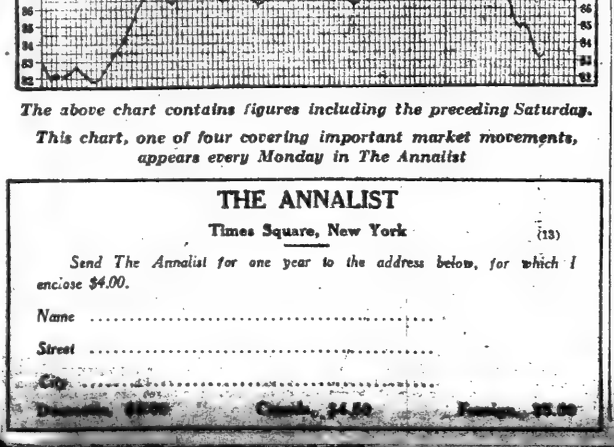
Policeman Hurt Stopping Runaway.

Patrolman Henry Foley, 27 years old, of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, stopped a runaway horse yesterday, after it had dragged him fifty feet, at Broadway and Fiftieth Street. The patrolman was taken to Polyclinic Hospital by the Rev. Homer T. Taylor of St. Paul's Church, the Bronx, who saw the accident. At first his injuries were thought to be slight, but it was discovered that the policeman had several broken ribs, and he was transferred to Bellevue. The driver of the horse, Louis Brooke, 27 years old, of 397 South Street, Brooklyn, lost control of the animal when the whiffletree broke.

INSTRUCTION.

Eastman-Gaines Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial and Stenotype Departments. Day & Night Sessions. Call or write for Catalogue. 123d Street and Lenox Avenue.

The Trend of Bond Prices—Average of 40 Listed Issues



The above chart contains figures including the preceding Saturday.

This chart, one of four covering important market movements, appears every Monday in The Annalist

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ASKS EXACT FIGURES IN TRANSFER FIGHT

Month-to-Month Statements from Railways Called For by Service Board Chairman.

MUST SHOW DIRE NEED

Counsel for Commission Declares That Actual Financial Conditions of Company Must Be Revealed.

When the hearing on the application of the Third Avenue Railway Company for authority to charge 2 cents for transfers was resumed before the Public Service Commission yesterday, Chairman Straus asked all the companies which had filed similar applications to present statements of actualities as developed from month to month in each fiscal year.

"The petitioners," said Mr. Straus, "ask the commission to change the long-established policy of American cities and States with respect to the rate of fare and transfer privileges on surface railroads within the city. They ask this change on the ground of the present existence of an actual crisis and dire need in their financial affairs." He added that the commission wanted to take a broad, constructive view of the whole matter, and that if the condition described by the companies existed the commission should be prompt to afford relief along lines consonant with its statutory powers.

"The petitioners," he said, "should place in evidence the actual figures shown by their books, on a month-by-month basis, showing the moneys in fact expended and the purposes thereof. The commission has no objection to the submission of hypotheses, assumptions of possible eventualities, and the like, as a part of the case, if deemed necessary as a basis for future argument by counsel, but the commission expresses the hope at this time that the petitioners in cases still to be heard will, while feeling perfectly free to follow their own ideas as to the development of their side of the testimony, shall, in addition to such evidence, follow as far as possible the suggestion hereby made."

Tells of Company's Earnings.

The only witness of the day was John Flint of the firm of West & Flint, public accountants, who was called by Alfred A. Cook, counsel for the company. He testified that the earnings of the Third Avenue system as a whole for the five years ended Dec. 31, 1916, aggregated $51,351,267.90. Tables prepared by him and offered in evidence showed that the requirement of the commission that 20 per cent. of the gross operating revenue be set aside for maintenance, depreciation, and renewals, amounted in the five years to $10,270,253.58, and that the company had exceeded this requirement by having expended more than $5,000,000 in actual maintenance, and had created a depreciation reserve of over $2,000,000.

During the five years, Mr. Flint said, the company had paid only four dividends to its stockholders of 1 per cent. each aggregating $663,000. Mr. Flint's figures showed that when this dividend was declared in 1916 the company had a surplus in excess of $3,000,000.

In order to explain apparent discrepancies in statements made before the commission and to clear up the situation from the commission's viewpoint, Mr Ransom prepared this statement after yesterday's hearing:

"New and additional tables presented show the depreciation accounts of the company in a different and more favorable light. The company, of course, never has set aside 20 per cent., or any per cent., out of its operating income pursuant to the commission's order creating such an account out of operating income for depreciation and contingencies. In 1916 the company paid four 1 per cent. dividends, totaling $663,000, on its stock. In other years it paid no dividends on stock, but paid interest on securities which are part of an issue regarded by the commission at the time as grossly in excess of the value of the company's property.

"Today the company undertook to meet the inferences drawn from its refusal to accept the commission's order, by claiming that it has created on its books, not in conformity to any order of the commission, an account which remains a part of surplus. This account, Mr. Flint testified today, was regarded by the Directors as a depreciation reserve, but, as I see it, it is held on the books as a part of surplus and never charged against operating revenue.

"The total amount which the company says it has to set aside under the commission's order between June 30, 1912, and Dec. 31, 1916, would have amounted to $10,270,253.58. The company's representatives testified at today's hearing that during this same period the company in fact spent for maintenance, &c., $8,000,491.80, or $2,269,762.78 less than the 20 per cent. the commission's order would have required. It was also testified that the reserve amount created for depreciation purposes during that time totaled $2,009,979.80, or a total of expenditures and reserve of $10,010,471.60, which total is nevertheless $259,761.98 less than would have been required under the commission's order. As an offset against this difference, the company claims that it charged against surplus, for the placements and retirements of property, $399,205.84, which, however, was so charged on the books in no compliance with any order of the commission, but of the company's own choice.

"The fact that in the last six months of the year, in which $663,000 was paid in dividends, no sum at all was set aside for depreciation, out of surplus or otherwise, was explained today as due to the fact that in that period the company spent more for maintenance than would have been required by the 20 per cent. order."

The hearing will be continued this morning.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—Forecasts: N. Car., S. Car. and Ga.—Probably showers Fri. and Sat.; gentle s. winds.

Fla., Ala., and Miss.—Probably fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle variable winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Probably fair Fri. and Sat. Ind.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.; gentle variable winds.

Ohio.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.; gentle to moderate variable winds.

Mich.—Fair Fri.; Sat. probably showers; gentle to moderate variable winds.

Upper Lakes.—Moderate variable winds; fair Fri.; showers Sat.

Lower Lakes.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle to moderate variable winds.

Ark.—Unsettled Fri.; showers in n. warmer; Sat. unsettled.

La.—Probably fair Fri. and Sat.

Ill.—Fair in n., unsettled in s. Fri.; cooler in n. e.; Sat. unsettled, possibly showers.

Mo.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat., possibly showers.

Wis.—Fair Fri., cooler in extreme e.; Sat. unsettled, probably showers.

Minn.—Cloudy, with probably showers by Fri. night and on Sat.; cooler in n. e. Fri.

Iowa.—Unsettled Fri. and Sat., probably showers; warmer in n. w. Fri.

N. and S. Dak.—Showers Fri.; Sat. cloudy and cooler.

Neb.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat., probably unsettled in e.

Okla., E. and W. Tex.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SAMUEL HINSBURG, trading as HINSBURG UNDERGARMENT CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, June 22, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 132 W. 26th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of underwear, laces, embroidery, trimmings, machines, motor, table, safe, fixtures, etc.

A. WELLES STUMP, Receiver.

MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of WEINSTOCK & CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, June 27, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 987 2d Ave., and immediately thereafter at 982 Amsterdam Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Wines, Liquors, Fixtures, etc.

ERNST J. GOLDSMITH,

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Case on—Guaranty Trust Co<McCabe.

No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Re Ferryboat Scandinavia.
Holdphone<Macbeth-Evans.
Oehring<Fox.
Ecker-son<Tanney.
Chadeloid<Chalmers (2.)
U S<Solm.
Am R E Co<Usona.
Hodge<Meyer.
Wright<Clyde.
Gar.<Standard Oil Co.
Reed<SS Finland.
Garcia<SS Queen Mary.
Cardinal<Crystal.
Gerard<Standard Oil.
Johnston<Peerless.
Knickerbocker<Bassett.
Abdon<SS Nigretia.
Higginson<Higginson (2.)

Standard A & R Co<Standard Oil Co (2.)
Famous Players<Selig.
Campbell<Crystal.
Verdon<Tug W A Sherman.
Central Union<same.
Verdon<same.
Guinan<same.
Elsesser<same.
Crane's<same.
Phila Shipping Co<Aldenham.
Sands<Carruthers.
Higginson<Higginson.
De la Sota<SS Sarnia.
U S<Solm.
Hanna<Hunt.
Kalinanowski<C & O Ry.
Tweedie<Baldwin.
Gennert<Eastman.
Broderick<La Violetta Corp.
Martin<Imbrie.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 227, 2d floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Penn RR<Tug Salutation.
Crew<Tug Morristown
Dittmar<Barge Solon.
Dean<Clonlin.
Peoples Bread<SS J L Luckenbach.
Acti Excelsior<Prince Line.
Union Wharf Co<Estria Co (6.)
Averyais<SS Colon.
Dunbar<By-Products Chemical Co.
Geraldis<Stamadopulo.
NY & Cuba Mail SS Co<Tug J C Packard
Packard Dredg Co<SS Antilla.
Taylor-Armitage Co<Comp Gen Trans.
Pencleton<Ship Bldg. &c, Co<East Transp.

Ensign, Bickford & Co<NY.
J P Turner Lumb Co<same.
Pendleton<Pearce.
Cullen<CNY.
Melsehring<SS Athanasi.
Hastorf<Stand Oil Co.
Rice<Erie Barge 225.
Int Lite Co<Tug Gen G M Sorrell.
Ballou<New England SS Co.
Willis<Barnes, Ames & Co.
Hagemeyer Trading Co<US Steel Prod.
Lange<Emery & Co.
Wilcox<Reliance Marine Ins Co.
Same<Weil Bros.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A.M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Equity:

Case on—Burt<Ritchie.
Criminal at 10:30 A. M.:
U S<Di Benedetto.

Henkel<Burger.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Discharges:

Charles I Stengel, Bernard Moesesson, Fannie Klauber, William E Wilson, Cohn & Mandiberg.

Motions:

Penobscot Realty. Reliable Bottle Box. Harry Mark, trading as Arlington Button Works;

Bay Boulevard & Contracting Co, Flatbush Public Market, Inc, (2.) Abraham Dworkin, Harry Gilman, Maurice C Hetter, Joseph Chavkin et al Co.
The Roscoe Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; Dowling, Smith, Page, and Shearn, JJ.—At 10 A. M. Motions.

Miller<CNY.
Silverstein<same.
Powers<same.
Board of Education<Md Co.
Anti-Vice M P Co<Bell.
Progano<Alpha Portland Cement Co.
Blocker<G. Robitzek & Brothers.
Brooks<Bloxham.
Brennan<P & R Coal & Iron Co.
Dr St. John.
Stuker<Farrington.
Fenton<Hirschberg.
Breen<Daboll.
Lanzner<Allyne Brass Foundry Co.
Re Amend.
Morland Mtge Co<Fisher, (2.)
Van Buren<same.
Smith<Kahn.
Brewer<Sun P & P Association.
People<Vagis.
Hoffman<Black.
Murray<Preston.
Mitchell<Kellogg.
Wallach<Man A C of Am.
Fleischer<Det C M Co
Graham<Cordner.
Levin<Triangle Waist.
Curtis<Lemien.
Ellison<Perlman.
Hall<Blankman.
Nelson<M. Morgenthau, Jr, Co.
Harris<W. M. Levett Co.
Carbonell<Izakson.
Thomas Parker Co<CNY.
United Sponging Co<Fred Andrae Co.
Valentine<Williams.
Sinsheimer<Underpinning & F Co.
Sherwood<Holbrook.
Anderson<Steinway & Sons.
Brennan<P & R Coal & Iron Co.
Re Amend.
Anchor Rcty Co<Bankers' Trust Co.
Re Field, (Mason.)
Message Photo Film Co<Bell.
Moller<Lincoln S D Co
Empire Trust Co<Manhattan Co.
Re CNY, (Pier Old 49, R.)
Stow<Mackay.
Junk<Terry & T Co.
Goldman<Bootman.

Scandore, Kuss, Seidner, Cohn, Friedman, Kred, Montalbano, Leonhardt, McSherry, Altman, Wallace, Pierce, Finley, Ainslie, Follis, Ward, Bandrovczak, MacIntosh, Gelles, Battle, Grazioio, Water, Werner,

Freiman, Jackson, Kolb, Papetti, Goldstein, Morrison, O'Gorman, Godfree, Macdonald, Knobloch, Brantley, Varnlle, Brantwein, Stadler, Rosenblum, James, Sawin, King, Spetgang, Graziano, Kindland. Clear.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Mills, Putnam, Blackmar, and Jaycox, JJ.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Thompson<Thompson.
Re W E Montgomery & Co.
Block, Inc<Cross et al.

Carney<Penn Rty Co.
Re R F Perry.
Williams<Evans.

Enumerated day calendar.

Powers<W chester RR.
Barrett<Conn Ins Co.
Re Shannon.
Chelsea<Close.
Reitz<Marx.
Meier<Glasser.
Nyack Bank<Griffith.
Chamberlain<Chamberlain.
Hurlman<Gadney Farm Co.
Moore<Henderson.
Steelenfreund<Seelenfreund.
Stark<L I RR.
Nowakowski<North Shore Co.
Babeu<Eagle Loan.
Sogard<same.
People<Title Co.
Barnhart<Am Steel Co
Kearney<Vitagraph Co

Re Wendell.
Groberg<Edert.
CNY<Woodhaven Gas.
Huttlinger<W E Mall.
Sprout<Baskin.
Kressler<F T B, Inc.
Wilson<Kane.
Gutmann<Davids.
McNally<Adams.
Farra<Freifeld.
Hirschberg<Seeger.
Curry<Zitelli.
Irwin<Irwin.
Re Barlow.
Black<CNY.
Nicholson<Greeley Hotel.
Davidson<Village of White Plains.
Unger<Belt Line Ry.

APPELLATE TERM — Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Tompkins, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Re Babbitt, (Pyrans.)
Re La Tour.
Re Levine.
Re Raifman.
Re Schuchman, (Spielvogiass.)
Re Schwalowski.
Smidt<Smidt, (withdrawn.)
Silberstein<Mendel Rty, Inc.
Abramofsky<Abramofsky.
Kaiser<Kaiser.
Greenberg<Frassler.
McNicholes<Ralston.
Turkus<C I & B RR.
Re Clark, (Johnston.)
Goldstein<Gurgen.
Mueller<Levy.
Durie<Warfield.
Ahrens<Sanders.
Nathan<Nathan, (2.)
Cherne<Rosenwasser.
Bishop<Decker.
Wege<Wege.

Lipschitz<Moore.
Brown<Geo A Just Co.
Ragazino<Ragazino.
Re 64th-65th Sts.
Gubrintzden<Hoffman.
Calfa<Cocroft.
Donbar<Borck.
O'Rourke<Mullaly.
Willer<Johnson.
Atlanta Storage & Tr Co<Lustig.
Goldberger<Morocco.
Int R T Co<McSherry.
Home Mtg & Inv Co<K M E Bldg Co.
Conrad<Conrad & Co.
Kowarsky<Bernstein.
Gianetta<Catalano.
Strollo<Strollo.
Leonard<Robinson.
Gausman<Lindner.
Schroeder<Chas Davis Co, Inc.
Poleman<Poleman.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

Rosenberg<Becker.
Shapiro<Lisbin.
Enyeart Realty Co<N Y Cons RR.
B R T<Thelle.
Harris<Harris.

Gianetta<Catalano.
Johnson<Ditchett.
Nathan<Nathan.
Charsin<Epstein.
Gattiker<Gattiker.
Rosenberg<Rosenberg.

Highest number reached on the regular calendar, 974.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Weeks, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Lippman<CNY Cen Rb.
TRIAL TERM—Talbot, J.—
Inq—Shalkofsky<Roth.
Flygare<Sued-Fin Evang Church.
Mascia<Lembeck.
Susnow<Union Ry.
Golden<same.
Beith<I R T, (2.)
Katz<I R T.
Regitsky<same.

Kessler<Eastern Zinc Ref Co.
Greeley Dress Co<Nat Surety Co.
Wellborne<Caltucoll & Co.
Turner<Fulcher.
Coughlan<Dowling.
C. B. Lunch Co<B'way, 84th St Rty Co.
Machinski<Machinski.
Batdorf<Shubert Theatrical Co.
Gatti McQuade Co<Bricker.
Case on.

Gumpers<same.
Weinberg<same.
Frank<Union Ry.
Langman<Paragon Mfg Co.
Schennernan<I R T.
Roine<Hudson Motor Car Co.
Brand<Int R T.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A.M.—Case on.
PART V.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VI.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A.M.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Ehrlich<Waldron—George W. Clune. Re Harris—William G. Brown. Meher<Hahn—William Henkel, Jr.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Gen. Theological Seminary<Sarah Brimberg—Archibald E. Baxter. Citizens Sav. Bank<Robert Bader—Harvey T. Andrews.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J.—Helburn Thompson Co.<All Americas Merc. Corp.—Erich Keibel.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Wade<Wade.
Dooling<Veltarola.
Cantor<Cantor.
Fenster<Fenster.
Morgenstern<Briggs Bldg Co.

Watnick<Robitzek.
Teitz<Nurnberg Co.
Feinberg<Schwartz.
Re Downes (2.)
Males<Schechter.
Woodfield<O'Brien.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.

Case on—Packard<Sun Ins Office.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Donnelly, J.

Kanter<Carvel Co.
Gross<Edgers & H.
O'Connell<N Y Rys.
Swenson<Union Ry.
Weber<same.
Freed<C I & B Ry.
Smeltz<N Y Cons RR.
Dahlander<Park & Tilford.
Anton<Mutual-McDermott Dairy Corp.
Strassberger<Egerton.
San Stamped Wares, &c, Co<Canal Mfg.
Bennett<Hetzner.
Shanley<Lawrence.
Tulchiner<Malcolm.
Baum<S B Bldg Corp.

Dickstein<Seddon Realty Co.
Lackowitz<Emerald Const Co.
Turcak<Int R T.
Passantati<42d St. Man & St N RR.
Levine<same.
De Luca<Andrews.
Rehield<Wheeler.
Reardon<R Carvel Co (2.)
Bottari<Sabella.
Preggiato<Tobin.
Klose<Fed League B B Club, (2.)
Neergaard<Hammer.
Lee<Mensch.

Highest number reached in regular order, 974.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Weeks, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Lippman<CNY Cen Rb.
TRIAL TERM—Talbot, J.—
Inq—Shalkofsky<Roth.
Flygare<Sued-Fin Evang Church.
Mascia<Lembeck.
Susnow<Union Ry.
Golden<same.
Beith<I R T, (2.)
Katz<I R T.
Regitsky<same.

Kessler<Eastern Zinc Ref Co.
Greeley Dress Co<Nat Surety Co.
Wellborne<Caltucoll & Co.
Turner<Fulcher.
Coughlan<Dowling.
C. B. Lunch Co<B'way, 84th St Rty Co.
Machinski<Machinski.
Batdorf<Shubert Theatrical Co.
Gatti McQuade Co<Bricker.
Case on.

Gumpers<same.
Weinberg<same.
Frank<Union Ry.
Langman<Paragon Mfg Co.
Schennernan<I R T.
Roine<Hudson Motor Car Co.
Brand<Int R T.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A.M.—Case on.
PART V.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VI.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A.M.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Ehrlich<Waldron—George W. Clune. Re Harris—William G. Brown. Meher<Hahn—William Henkel, Jr.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Gen. Theological Seminary<Sarah Brimberg—Archibald E. Baxter. Citizens Sav. Bank<Robert Bader—Harvey T. Andrews.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J.—Helburn Thompson Co.<All Americas Merc. Corp.—Erich Keibel.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Mills, Putnam, Blackmar, and Jaycox, JJ.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Thompson<Thompson.
Re W E Montgomery & Co.
Block, Inc<Cross et al.

Carney<Penn Rty Co.
Re R F Perry.
Williams<Evans.

Enumerated day calendar.

Powers<W chester RR.
Barrett<Conn Ins Co.
Re Shannon.
Chelsea<Close.
Reitz<Marx.
Meier<Glasser.
Nyack Bank<Griffith.
Chamberlain<Chamberlain.
Hurlman<Gadney Farm Co.
Moore<Henderson.
Steelenfreund<Seelenfreund.
Stark<L I RR.
Nowakowski<North Shore Co.
Babeu<Eagle Loan.
Sogard<same.
People<Title Co.
Barnhart<Am Steel Co
Kearney<Vitagraph Co

Re Wendell.
Groberg<Edert.
CNY<Woodhaven Gas.
Huttlinger<W E Mall.
Sprout<Baskin.
Kressler<F T B, Inc.
Wilson<Kane.
Gutmann<Davids.
McNally<Adams.
Farra<Freifeld.
Hirschberg<Seeger.
Curry<Zitelli.
Irwin<Irwin.
Re Barlow.
Black<CNY.
Nicholson<Greeley Hotel.
Davidson<Village of White Plains.
Unger<Belt Line Ry.

APPELLATE TERM — Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Tompkins, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Re Babbitt, (Pyrans.)
Re La Tour.
Re Levine.
Re Raifman.
Re Schuchman, (Spielvogiass.)
Re Schwalowski.
Smidt<Smidt, (withdrawn.)
Silberstein<Mendel Rty, Inc.
Abramofsky<Abramofsky.
Kaiser<Kaiser.
Greenberg<Frassler.
McNicholes<Ralston.
Turkus<C I & B RR.
Re Clark, (Johnston.)
Goldstein<Gurgen.
Mueller<Levy.
Durie<Warfield.
Ahrens<Sanders.
Nathan<Nathan, (2.)
Cherne<Rosenwasser.
Bishop<Decker.
Wege<Wege.

Lipschitz<Moore.
Brown<Geo A Just Co.
Ragazino<Ragazino.
Re 64th-65th Sts.
Gubrintzden<Hoffman.
Calfa<Cocroft.
Donbar<Borck.
O'Rourke<Mullaly.
Willer<Johnson.
Atlanta Storage & Tr Co<Lustig.
Goldberger<Morocco.
Int R T Co<McSherry.
Home Mtg & Inv Co<K M E Bldg Co.
Conrad<Conrad & Co.
Kowarsky<Bernstein.
Gianetta<Catalano.
Strollo<Strollo.
Leonard<Robinson.
Gausman<Lindner.
Schroeder<Chas Davis Co, Inc.
Poleman<Poleman.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

Rosenberg<Becker.
Shapiro<Lisbin.
Enyeart Realty Co<N Y Cons RR.
B R T<Thelle.
Harris<Harris.

Gianetta<Catalano.
Johnson<Ditchett.
Nathan<Nathan.
Charsin<Epstein.
Gattiker<Gattiker.
Rosenberg<Rosenberg.

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Susnow<Union Ry.
Golden<same.
Beith<I R T, (2.)
Katz<I R T.
Regitsky<same.

Kessler<Eastern Zinc Ref Co.
Greeley Dress Co<Nat Surety Co.
Wellborne<Caltucoll & Co.
Turner<Fulcher.
Coughlan<Dowling.
C. B. Lunch Co<B'way, 84th St Rty Co.
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PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A.M.—Case on.
PART V.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
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SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Gen. Theological Seminary<Sarah Brimberg—Archibald E. Baxter. Citizens Sav. Bank<Robert Bader—Harvey T. Andrews.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J.—Helburn Thompson Co.<All Americas Merc.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Important changes are contemplated in the old St. Denis Hotel on the southwest corner of Broadway and Eleventh Street. The owners of the property, James A. Renwick and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick, are not decided, it was ascertained, whether to continue the place as a hotel or remodel the Broadway section for business uses. If the hotel plan is adhered to, said the proprietor, R. L. Carroll, yesterday, it will involve tearing down the old Broadway building and replacing it with a modern ten-story hotel, to be connected with the more modern Eleventh Street section. Plans for its future will be determined by July 1. The St. Denis was for years one of the popular hostelries of the city. The main Broadway building was erected about 1855.

A Harlem-Bronx Trade.

The Munderloh Realty Company has purchased from the Isaac Lowenfeld Realty Corporation 320 East 103d Street, a six-story new-law tenement, on a plot 37.6 by 100, located near Second Avenue.

In part payment the buyers gave a plot 198 by 150 on the east side of Heath Avenue, 104.6 feet north of Summit Lane, reported sold last week. Kurz & Uren negotiated the trade.

Bronx Sales.

Tillie Wolf has purchased from Helen Quellmetz 1,356 Lyman Place, a vacant plot, 75 by 90 and irregular, located between 169th and Freeman Streets.

Charles Wynne sold to Franklin Lockwood 2,511 Maclay Avenue, a two-family house on a lot 25 by 100. The property adjoins St. Peter's Avenue, and was taken in foreclosure recently by Mr. Wynne. John Georgen was the broker.

The Land Estates, inc., associated with the New York Title and Mortgage Company, sold to the Benenson Realty Company a plot of approximately eleven lots situated on the easterly side of Webster Avenue, 150 feet south of 167th Street.

The Preferred Investment Company has taken title to the two two-family houses at 515 and 520 Timpson Place, sold recently by the W. F. Kenny Company through Arnold, Byrne & Baumann.

Long Island.

The Lorma Realty Company reports the following sales at its Jamaica development: Two lots to B. Wheeler, two lots to E. Bertel, four lots to E. W. Horton, three lots to F. J. Gallagher, six lots to H. A. O'Brien, and four lots to W. A. Rowan.

M. E. Hines sold to L. B. Jordon a plot 75 by 100 on the southwest corner of Stewart Avenue and Beach Street, Morris Park.

The Elm Construction Company sold to F. Zarrello a plot 80 by 100 feet on the northeast corner of First Place and Edgewater Avenue, Flushing, and 43 by 100 feet on the south side of California Avenue, 100 feet east of Murray Street, Flushing, to A. Rubinstein.

C. J. Gelsenleuchter sold to D. Aloise the property located at the northeast corner of Woodhaven Place and Russell Street, Wodhaven.

$162,736 for Sewer Work.

Borough President Connolly yesterday opened bids for Queens sewers that will cost $162,736.42, according to the total figures submitted by the lowest bidders. There are fourteen jobs, all of which will be completed by Winter.

Westchester County.

The Scarsdale Estates Organization, Robert E. Farley, President, sold a plot of land on Cooper Road in the Murray Hill section of Scarsdale to John B. Van Haelen of New York City.

New Jersey.

The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company has sold for cash a large tract of land fronting on Afterglow Avenue on the westerly slope of the Orange Mountains to the Allison P. Clark Company, who in turn has resold the property to two clients, who will build two residences. The entire deal involves about $40,000.

Realty Notes.

A hearing will be held this morning at 10 o'clock before the Board of Estimate at City Hall on the proposal to extend the Broadway subway from 242d Street to Mosholu Parkway.

Clark T. Chambers negotiated the lease of the Cameron property on West 124th and 125th Streets to the Willard Storage Battery Company.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

114th St, 54 West, s a, 125 ft e of Broadway, 26x100.11, five-story dwelling; vol. sale; to Jacob Nadle for $20,500.

Decatur Av, w s, block front from Oliver Place to 119th St, 201.3x91.3x200x68.3, vacant; executor's sales estates of Hy D. Purroy and Maria A. Halloran; knocked down to Albert Winant, a party in interest, for $36,000.

St. Nicholas Av, 881, n w corner 154th St, 87.3x106.11x irreg., three-story frame dwelling and executing store; knocked down to Charles J. Engel for $23,000.

Lenox Av, 191, w s, 81.5 ft s of 120th St, 20x85x irreg., four-story and basement dwelling; executor's sale; knocked down to F. W. Pollock for $17,000.

Tract of 17½ acres on both sides of dividing line between Mt. Vernon and New York; executor's sale estate of Mary A. Halloran; to Robert Shaw for $50,000.

86th St, 25 and 27 West, n s, 42 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.05, two four-story buildings; estates of Harriet and M. C. D. Borden, deceased; knocked down to H. B. Smith for $150,000.

Bronxville, N. Y.—Janvrin Av through to Bronxville Av, near Cedar Court, 75x361.4x 50x irreg.; vol. sale; to Benjamin Morris for $18,000.

Jones St, 16 to 20, s s, 185 ft e of Bleecker St, 63.2x97.6, two three-story buildings and one-story frame house; vol. sale; adjourned to June 26.

Hamilton Terrace, 38, w s, 460 ft n of 141st St, 19x100, three-story dwelling; vol. sale; bid in at $10,500.

107th St, 163 East, n s, 150 ft e of Park Av, 17x100.11, four-story tenement; voluntary sale; bid in at $8,000.

Madison Av, 2,107, e s, 59.11 ft n of 132d St, 20x80, three-story dwelling; J. N. Hayward et al against C. J. McPhail et al.; A. M. Pariser, attorney; due, $5,422.84; taxes, &c., $112; to the plaintiff for $4,500.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

186th St, 1,015 East, n s, 45 ft e of Fox St, 40x100, five-story flat; Rudolph Gross against Hyman Shapiro et al; Anton Grodich, attorney; due, $4,506.66; taxes, &c., $1,245; prior mortgage, $25,000; to the plaintiff for $26,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Austin Place, s e corner of 147th St, 37.5x 100, vacant; S. J. Constable against 1324 and Garden Sts Co. et al.; Clocke, K. & R., attorneys; due, $629.45; taxes, &c., $50; prior mortgages $2,000; to the plaintiff for $1,500 over prior liens.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

66th St. and West End Av., southwest corner, as a substitute for an $80,000 building plan which was withdrawn, a one-story brick garage, 100.5x101; owner, Thomas F. Devine, 79 West End Av.; architect, J. C. Cocker, 2,017 Fifth Av.; cost, $15,000.

177th St, n e corner of Watson Av, for a one-story brick oil and service station, 15x33.3; Tiebout Avenue Co., Zarcharwin F. Fonda, 1,005 East 180th St., President, owner; H. G. Steinmetz, 1,007 East 180th St., architect; cost, $2,500.

Rider Av, w s, 125 ft n of 141st St, for a one-story brick garage, 34x42; George Haiss, 205 Alexander Av., owner; George Haiss Mfg. Co., 141st St and Rider Av, architects; cost, $1,500.

Alterations.

46th St, 6 East, a four-story brick residence altered to store and show-room; owner, Arthur S. Vernay, 12 East 46th St; architect, E. F. Strazzle, 16 East 42d St; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

COLUMBIA ST, 32, e s, 150 ft n of Broome St, 24.10x100; Sallie Itzkovits to Adolph Steinmetz, 1,323 55th St, Brooklyn, and another, all liens, June 19; attorney, Lester B. Freedman, 320 Broadway.....$1

COLUMBIA ST, 34, e s, 149.11 ft s of Delancey St, 24.10x100.4; same to same, June 19; attorney, same.....$1

GOERCK ST, 139, w s, 150.1 ft s of Houston St, 24.11x100; Sallie Itzkovits to Adolph Steinmetz, 1,323 55th St, Brooklyn, and another, all liens, June 19; attorney, Lester B. Freedman, 320 Broadway.....$1

POST AV, s w corner 204th St, 50x105, mtg $46,000; Post Av, s s, 50 ft w of 204th St, 40x105, mtg $31,000; Post Av, s s, 90 ft w of 204th St, 40x105, mtg $31,000; Post Av, s s, 130 ft w of 204th St, mtg $31,500; Post Av, s s, 170 ft w of 204th St, 40x105, mtg $31,500; Post Av, s s, 210 ft w of 204th St, 40x 103, mtg $31,500; Preferred Investing Co. to William F. Kenny Co., 841 Broadway, June 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

RENWICK ST, 15 to 21, w s, 101.11 ft n of Canal St, 78.11x84.7x irregular; Chesver N. Ely et al, executors, Smith Ely, to Empire Mortgage Co., 46 Cedar St, all liens, May 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $11,500

SAME PROPERTY; George W. Cohan to John M. Lore, 367 East 184th St, all liens, June 19; attorney, same.....$100

2D ST, 116 East, n s, 242.11 ft e of 1st Av, 24.8x121.11; Adeline Borck to Mary Fornabia, 201½ 3d Av, all liens, June 1; attorney, Charles L. Borck, 38 Park Row.....$100

17TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 10th Av, 25x92; Mantle Realty Co. to William Prager, individually, 129 East 74th St, and Isaac Lowenfeld, 106 East 64th St; Alex. Pfeiffer, 50 East 86th St, and William Prager, executors, Pincus Lowenfeld, mtg $10,000, June 19; attorneys, Lind & P., 46 Cedar St.....$1

84TH ST, 111 West, n s, 224.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 40x102.2; Hans E. Jeltsch to Alben Realty Co., 63 Park Row, mtg $42,000, June 21; attorney, S. B. Pollak, 63 Park Row.$100

114TH ST, 51 West, n s, 670 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; David and Sadie Price to Sabina Price, 894 Riverside Drive, h. and s., June 21; attorney, Aaron H. Schwarz, 180 Fulton St.....$1

124TH ST, 333-7 East, n s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, runs w 50x n 100.11x n again 25 ft 5 in 25x s 50 to centre line of old church lane x n e 30.9x s 68.8 to beginning; City Zulouf to Gustave A. Messer, 255 Fort Washington Av, mtg $42,000, June 21; attorney, B. Elliott Burston, 238 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

BRIGGS AV, w s, 140 ft n of 196th St, 20x 92x21x91.11; Elemco Realty Co., Inc., to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 99 Liberty St, June 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Lawyers Mortgage Co. Joseph Rakowsky, 598 Bedford Av, Brooklyn, June 20; attorney, same.....$100

COURTLANDT AV, 705 and 707, w s, 50x 100; City Real Estate Co. to A. Hupfel's Sons, 842 St. Ann's Av, June 11; attorney, Guggenheimer, U. & M., 120 Broadway.$100

CRESTON AV, 2,754, e s, 25x100; Lillie Roberts to Palmina Buondono, 2,754 Creston Av, mtg $4,400, June 20; attorney, Lawyers Title and Insurance Co., 160 Broadway..$100

DAWSON ST, 1,218, s s, 40.8x190; also Dawson St, 1222, e s, 139.8 ft n of Longwood Av, 40.8x100; Isaac Schultz to Cornucopia Realty Co., Inc., 121 West 27th St, June 6; attorney, J. A. Seidman, 61 Park Row...$1

EAST 14 Lot 369, map of Unionport, 50x 216; Helen L. Bailey to William C. Bailey, 4,327 3d Av, June 12; attorney, G. Costar, 391 East 149th St.....$100

EASTCHESTER ROAD, w s, 636.11 ft s of Saratoga Av, 50x100; Elizabeth T. Bailey, Joseph J. Flynn, 18 Westchester Square, June 20; attorney, Joseph J. Flynn, 73 Westchester Square $100

GIRARD AV, e s, 325 ft s of 165th St, 75x 100; Helen L. Bailey to William J. Bailey, 4,327 3d Av, June 12; attorney, G. Costar, 391 East 149th St.....$100

INTERVALE AV, 910 and 912, n e s, 50x 100; Hannah Corn to Cornucopia Realty Co., Inc., 121 West 127th St, June 18; attorney, J. A. Seidman, 61 Park Row.....$1

JACKSON AV, 3,120, e s, 22.7x87.6; John A. Schappert, Jr., to Josephine Schappert, 524 East 89th St, June 19; attorney, Josephine Schappert, 524 East 89th St.....$1

LOTS 8A, 9A, 14, and 15, Block 2,230, map Bailey Estate; Merwin Realty Co., Inc., to Josephine Robb, 50 West 67th St, mtg $2,835, July 24, 1907; attorney, Joseph Fargis, 37 Liberty St $1,000

LOTS 31 and 32, Parcel 26, map of William B. Ogden; Minnie A. Kura to Siegfried Loewenthal, Inc., 1,112 Jackson Av, June 21; attorney, Siegfried Loewenthal, Inc., 1,112 Jackson Av.....$100

LYMAN PLACE, 1,385, w s, 75x53.8x82.9x 90.3; Helen Quellmeitz to Tillie Wolf, 2,310 Valentine Av, May 20; attorney, George L. Ludwig, 1,511 3d Av.....$1

MARMION AV, w s, 50 ft s of 178th St, 49.4x 100; Markstone Realty Co., Inc., to Jamie Silberman, 904 Concord Av, mtg $33,000, June 19; attorney, A. H. Sarasohn, 309 Broadway $1

PIER AV, s w corner of Emily St, 25x100; Helen L. Bailey to William J. Bailey, 4,327 3d Av, June 12; attorney, G. Costar, 391 East 149th St.....$100

PROSPECT AV, 730 and 732, e s, 50x88.11x 62.10x125; Isaac Schultz to Cornucopia Realty Co., Inc., 121 West 127th St, mtg $34,500, June 6; attorney, J. A. Seidman, 61 Park Row.....$1

PROSPECT AV, 1,309, n w corner of Home St, 57x60x85.11x56.7; Isaac Schultz to Joseph Corn, 260 Riverside Drive, March 24; attorney, J. A. Seidman, 61 Park Row.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph Corn to Cornucopia Realty Co., Inc., 121 West 27th St, June 18; same attorney.....$1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 225 ft s of 149th St, 149.10x100; William F. Kenny to William F. Kenny Co., 841 Broadway, mtg $11,000, June 12; attorney, C. C. Roberts, 27 Cedar St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; William F. Kenny Co. to Preferred Investing Co., Inc., mtg $11,000, June 15; same attorney.....$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 354.5 ft s of Aldus St, runs e 150 x s 70.6 x e 150 to Hoe Av x s 20.11 x w 300 x n 94; also interior plot begins 426 ft s of Aldus St and 150 ft w of Hoe Av, runs n 89 x e — x s 89 x w 80; Joseph Corn to Cornucopia Realty Co., Inc., 121 West 27th St, June 18; attorney, J. A. Seidman, 61 Park Row.....$1

THOMPSON PLACE, 1, e s, 259.3 ft s w of 149th St, runs s e 56.10 x s w 36.11 x s 28.2 x s w 1.2 x n w 31.8 x n e 80; William F. Kenny to Preferred Investing Co., Inc., 27 Cedar St, June 15; attorney, C. C. Roberts, 27 Cedar St.....$100

TINTON AV, 1,224, e s, 22x132; Leslie F. Randall to Marjorie H. Randall, 1,224 Tinton Av, mtg $5,500, Oct. 22, 1912; attorney, Frees & McE., 3,029 3d Av.....$1

VAN NEST AV, n e corner of Wallace Av, 45x95; also Van Nest Av, n w corner of Wallace Av, 45x95; Jennie E. Byrne to Van Wallace Realty Corporation, 30 East 42d St, June 19; attorney, A. Zimmerman, 206 Broadway $100

134TH ST, 447 East, n s, 25x100; Samuel W. Altman to Jessie J. Goldberg, 509 West 110th St, April 21, 1914; attorney, H. M. Goldberg, 141 Broadway.....$1

140TH ST, s w s, 116.4 ft s e of Timpson St, 59.8x97.6x50x130.11; William F. Kenny to William F. Kenny Co., 841 Broadway, June 12; attorney, C. C. Roberts, 27 Cedar St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; William F. Kenny Co. to Preferred Investing Co., Inc., 27 Cedar St, June 15; same attorney.....$100

159TH ST, 367 East, n s, 25x100; Louisa Ace to Mary Kane, 386 Willis Av, June 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co..$1

SAME PROPERTY; Gertrude H. Hoth to same, June 19; attorney, same.....$100

183D ST, s w corner Hughes Av, 25x100; Miscellaneous Realty Co., Inc., to Lillian H. Sammis, Cliffside Park, N. J., mtg $25,000, June 8; attorney, W. E. Sammis, 1 Liberty St.....$1

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

WADSWORTH TERRACE, w s, 100 ft n of 190th St, 98x102; S. V. Peloso against Harrison Avenue Building Co., Inc., owner and contractor $3,290

123D ST, 11 and 13 West; Klonk Contracting Co. against 15 West 123d Street, Inc., et al., owners; J. Bunt & Son, contractors $760

124TH ST, 129 West; George Foster against Sarah Altman, owner and contractor; Isaac Altman, contractor $491

139TH ST, 612 to 618 West; Hajek Bros. & Co., Inc., against Washington Place Building Co., owner and contractor.....$916

Bronx.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 75 ft n of 167th St, 308.5x104.8; George Colon & Co. against Dulcet Holding Corp., owners and contractors.....$12,750

ST. ANN'S AV, 340; Abraham P. Kramer against Charles H. Goebel and Carrie H. Goebel, owners; Carrie K. Goebel, contractor $24

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

34TH ST, 64 East; Thomas Galligan, Inc., against E. W. Dickinson et al., June 11, 1917 .....$280

Bronx.

239TH ST, n w corner of Martha Av, 50x100; William Grob et al. against Charles Barthen et al., Nov. 21, 1916.....$120

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7 rooms, steam heat, electric light; beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; New Subway, Brooklyn. SILSBY, 217 Broadway, New York. Barclay 4585.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT ELMHURST
NEW HOUSE AND GARAGE
Built on Swiss Chalet Cottage style of artistic design, has 7 large rooms and tiled bath, storeroom, electricity and gas, steam heat, parquet floors, hardwood trim, open Brick fireplace, outside chimney, every modern improvement, connected with City sewers, near Subway station, trolley and railroad stations; price $8,500; amount of cash down can be arranged; call week days and Sunday. Owner and builder, George C. [illegible] 78 Chestnut Avenue, Elmhurst, L. I.

REAL ESTATE BROKER
Wanted by a large real estate company; one who is experienced in leasing of lofts and business properties. Good chance for hustler. Answers will be held in strict confidence. Address O. S., Box 24 Times Downtown.

ESTATE AT AUCTION SALE
The well known estate of J. Avery Nathans, situated on Prospect Street, White Plains, N. Y., will be offered at public auction sale on Saturday next at 3:30 P. M., on the premises. Approximately 3 acres; house of 12 rooms; 3 baths; all improvements; set well back from street. Surrounded by wonderful maples and birches. Extensive gardens, bearing fruit trees of every variety. Garage for 4 cars, apartment of 4 rooms; large fowl house.
Photographs and full details sent on request. Inspection by applying on the property or to
GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, INC., Auctioneers,
18 East 41st Street, New York City, or
Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME
AT
FREEPORT
A modern 10-room house, with all improvements, including gas and electric light; the outbuildings are barn, with 3 horse stalls; garage, with accommodation for two cars; chicken house, runs, etc.; plot 100x240; entrance on two streets; price $7,000; terms to suit purchaser. JAMES HANSE, 33 Railroad Ave., Freeport, L. I.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

3 FAMILY HOUSE BILL
NOW A LAW. THE PROPER
Alterations can make your private
House a Paying Investment.
Rangley Construction Company
7 EAST 42D ST. MURRAY HILL 8535.

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PELHAM MANOR ON SOUND.
FOR RENT, beautiful apartments, individual porches; extensive grounds, tennis court, dining room, garage; 1 to 7 rooms, 1 to 4 baths; $420 to $1,500.
FOR SALE, Colonial house, 10 rooms, 3 baths; stone garage; large plot; restricted neighborhood; easy terms.
A. W. Cole, Owner, 114 5th Ave., N. Y. Tele. Pelham 1091. N. Y., Chelsea 720

MOVE TO MT. VERNON NOW.
28 minutes from Grand Central Station. Excellent living conditions. Summer and Winter. Modern homes in finest restricted section, 8 to 15 rooms, $70 to $200 per month. Immediate possession or October 1. Last reference required.
Anderson Realty Co. Near New Haven St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

TWO COTTAGES AT IRVINGTON
6 Rooms, Bath, Laundry, near depot; new; ground, 25x100; sale, $4,550; rent $50 each.
Also
7 ROOM COTTAGE AT DOBBS FERRY.
Bath, Laundry; ground, 50x120; near depot; sale, $7,000; rent, $45. Address or apply to
ERNEST BOHRENS, Irvington, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Ideal Small Farms
$25 Full Acre of Cleared Land
Shade Trees - $200
Down Peach or Apple Orchard $275
$5 Monthly
ELEGANT CLEARED LAND, SUITABLE FOR CHICKEN RAISING, VEGETABLES, FRUIT, ETC. THIS IS A GREAT CHANCE TO PURCHASE ENOUGH GROUND FROM WHICH TO MAKE A GOOD LIVING BY RAISING YOUR OWN PRODUCTS.
Small House and 2 Acres, $1350
Old Farm House, Barn, Fruit & Shade Trees with 3 Acres Fine Land, complete, $1950
LOCATED ON NORTH SHORE, COMMUTING DISTANCE FROM N. Y. NEAR BEAUTIFUL LAKE. BOATING, BATHING AND FISHING.
Call or write at once for free tickets to investigate these bargains.
B. SMITHTOWN FARMS
105 FLATBUSH AVE., BROOKLYN.

WILL SACRIFICE
For Cash
64 ACRES
South Shore of Long Island.
Less than 1 hr. from Penn. Depot.
Inquire Owner.
F. W. ROURKE.
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NORTH SHORE
Our specialty; Long Island's North Shore Realty. Send us your inquiries.
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COUNTRY ESTATES. Cottages. SALE OR RENT JEREMIAH ROBBINS BABYLON, L. I. BABYLON & WEST ISLIP.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Bargain at Ridgewood, N. J.
On improved street; splendid view of country; plot 65x188; modern house, attractive design; practically new; 8 rooms; steam; hardwood floors and trim; large living room, open fireplace. Write or call for particulars, photo and reason for sacrifice price, $5,700.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
120 Broadway, N. Y. Ridgewood, N. J.
Rector—7718. Tel. 555.

SMALL FARMS—Two Acres.
Great elevation, wonderful view. House, 7 rooms; steam heat, bath; barn, poultry house, fruit; mile station; $3,500. Call and see photographs and details.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
1546 Equitable Bldg., N. Y. Rector 7718. Ridgewood, New Jersey. Tel. 555.

SUMMER HOMES
Asbury Park, Deal Beach and vicinity. Allenhurst, Interlaken
Trains met by appointment. WRITE FOR BOOKLET "T."
MILAN ROSS AGENCY,
Asbury Park (Phone 406-407) Allenhurst

CHOOSE
BOGOTA—TEANECK—LEONIA
Homes for Rent or Sale. Wonderful Values. Easiest Terms. Photos and Particulars.
GEO. B. HITCHCOCK, INC.
Bogota, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA—SALE OR LET.

FACTORY
Suitable for warehouse for sale in Philadelphia. 60,000 sq. ft. floor space. P. R. R. Siding.
C. J. MITCHELL CO., Lincoln Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

SUMMER HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

FOR RENT.
Beautiful eleven-room concrete cottage, (Italian design,) and large grounds, including farm buildings, abutting on Cross Pond at Foundridge, Westchester County. Fishing, rowing, boating, etc. Railroad facilities at Stamford and Bedford Stations. Terms reasonable. Apply to Myers & Sherwin, 299 Broadway, New York City. Telephone 4936 Worth.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Offices for Rent
Choicest Location,
BROADWAY AND 34TH ST.
High class, modern, fireproof building. Excellent service till 12 P. M. day and 6 P. M. Sunday. Offices and Salesrooms.
Offices from $25 up.
Willard S. Burrows Co.,
110 West 34th St.

Automobile Trade, Attention!
Large Broadway Corner Store
Ideally located for salesroom or accessories; especially fine show windows. Moderate rent.
S. E. Corner B'way, 56th St.
YOUR OWN BROKER, OR
Andrew A. Bowd, 2 West 45th Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Opportunity
for Antique Shop, Art Gallery, Decorator, Furniture House
or other high-class retail concern. An attractive three-story building is now being erected on west side of Madison Avenue between 64th and 65th Streets. Ground floor and parlor stores and two large studio apartments on top floor now for rent. The west end of building will be a large, well lighted hall about 60' square and almost 40' in height. This Hall can be connected with any one of stores, and will be a remarkable room for the display of goods.
Full commission to brokers. For plans and prices apply to Alliance Realty Company, Clarke Dailey, Vice-President, 115 Broadway, Phone Rector 3350.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Strathmore House
Riverside Drive
At 113th Street
Southeast Corner
9 Rooms and 3 Baths,
12 Rooms and 4 Baths,
$3,000-$4,000
Splendid view of river. Large, sunny rooms. Exceptionally large closets. Decoration to suit.
Owner on Premises.
Telephone 488 Morningside.

CENTRAL PARK
APARTMENTS
(FORMERLY NAVARRO)
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
8 to 16 Rooms
2 to 5 Baths
One Physician's Apartment
Apply 175 West 58th St.

315 W. 94th St.
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE
5 rooms and bath; will sublet, unfurnished, $42.50. $80 per month for balance of season. La Mond's apartment. Agent on premises.

115 West 104th
3, 5 & 6 Rooms, $30-$60.
Large, Light Rooms.
Elevator; every improvement.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE WOOLSEY
141 EAST 44TH ST.
2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette. Furnished, $45 to $97.50.
Inquire on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 WEST 40TH ST.

A-640 Madison Ave. "HOFFMAN ARMS" N. W. COR. 59TH
6 to 9 LARGE ROOMS, $900 to $1,900.

REAL ESTATE.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

125 West 86th St.—Beautiful 4-story-and-basement brownstone private dwelling; especially suitable for physician; very reasonable; for sale or rent. Write or inquire Ashley B. Cone, 433 5th Av., Murray Hill 5840.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.
Fifteen minutes from Herald Square. Ready for occupancy; from $9,500 to $23,500, on reasonable terms.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

SCARSDALE.—38 minutes out; new Colonial solid brick dwelling, 9 rooms, 3 baths; wooded plot; near station; opposite golf club; price reduced; 20% cash, balance mortgage; photograph on request. Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc., 18 East 41st St., N. Y. C.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.

ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

To Let—144 Fisher Av, White Plains, 8 rooms, 2 baths; garage; large garden; $50; immediate possession. Tel. 1461-R.

Bargain.—Bungalow; 35 min. Grand Central; $600 and mort. G 112 Times.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Five-room seashore bungalow, all large rooms, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, etc., fireplace, beamed ceilings and paneled walls, modern kitchen and bath, decorated to suit; half block from bathing beach; plenty of fishing and boating; lawn, flowers, hedge, etc.; near trolley and station to N. Y. C.; bargain in price and terms to right, quick buyer. Write for further details. Shore Bungalow, Box 280 Times Downtown.

OLD HOMESTEAD with 3 acres of fine, cleared farm land, beautiful shade trees, apple and peach orchard, etc., barn, chicken house and outbuildings; on main road in good sized town; stores, schools, churches; commuting distance to New York City; will sell cheap and on easy terms to a reliable family wanting such a place; write for further information. Hecker, Box 284 Times Downtown.

If you are looking for an old house needing a few repairs, with 10 acres of good land for cultivation of vegetables and chickens, near water and station, complete for $1,400, or 100 acres and 10 rooms for $2,400, or 200 acres and 10 rooms for $3,400, or 300 acres and 10 rooms for $4,400, or 400 acres and 10 rooms for $5,400, or 500 acres and 10 rooms for $6,400, or 600 acres and 10 rooms for $7,400, or 700 acres and 10 rooms for $8,400, or 800 acres and 10 rooms for $9,400, or 900 acres and 10 rooms for $10,400, or 1,000 acres and 10 rooms for $11,400, or 1,100 acres and 10 rooms for $12,400, or 1,200 acres and 10 rooms for $13,400, or 1,300 acres and 10 rooms for $14,400, or 1,400 acres and 10 rooms for $15,400, or 1,500 acres and 10 rooms for $16,400, or 1,600 acres and 10 rooms for $17,400, or 1,700 acres and 10 rooms for $18,400, or 1,800 acres and 10 rooms for $19,400, or 1,900 acres and 10 rooms for $20,400, or 2,000 acres and 10 rooms for $21,400, or 2,100 acres and 10 rooms for $22,400, or 2,200 acres and 10 rooms for $23,400, or 2,300 acres and 10 rooms for $24,400, or 2,400 acres and 10 rooms for $25,400, or 2,500 acres and 10 rooms for $26,400, or 2,600 acres and 10 rooms for $27,400, or 2,700 acres and 10 rooms for $28,400, or 2,800 acres and 10 rooms for $29,400, or 2,900 acres and 10 rooms for $30,400, or 3,000 acres and 10 rooms for $31,400, or 3,100 acres and 10 rooms for $32,400, or 3,200 acres and 10 rooms for $33,400, or 3,300 acres and 10 rooms for $34,400, or 3,400 acres and 10 rooms for $35,400, or 3,500 acres and 10 rooms for $36,400, or 3,600 acres and 10 rooms for $37,400, or 3,700 acres and 10 rooms for $38,400, or 3,800 acres and 10 rooms for $39,400, or 3,900 acres and 10 rooms for $40,400, or 4,000 acres and 10 rooms for $41,400, or 4,100 acres and 10 rooms for $42,400, or 4,200 acres and 10 rooms for $43,400, or 4,300 acres and 10 rooms for $44,400, or 4,400 acres and 10 rooms for $45,400, or 4,500 acres and 10 rooms for $46,400, or 4,600 acres and 10 rooms for $47,400, or 4,700 acres and 10 rooms for $48,400, or 4,800 acres and 10 rooms for $49,400, or 4,900 acres and 10 rooms for $50,400, or 5,000 acres and 10 rooms for $51,400, or 5,100 acres and 10 rooms for $52,400, or 5,200 acres and 10 rooms for $53,400, or 5,300 acres and 10 rooms for $54,400, or 5,400 acres and 10 rooms for $55,400, or 5,500 acres and 10 rooms for $56,400, or 5,600 acres and 10 rooms for $57,400, or 5,700 acres and 10 rooms for $58,400, or 5,800 acres and 10 rooms for $59,400, or 5,900 acres and 10 rooms for $60,400, or 6,000 acres and 10 rooms for $61,400, or 6,100 acres and 10 rooms for $62,400, or 6,200 acres and 10 rooms for $63,400, or 6,300 acres and 10 rooms for $64,400, or 6,400 acres and 10 rooms for $65,400, or 6,500 acres and 10 rooms for $66,400, or 6,600 acres and 10 rooms for $67,400, or 6,700 acres and 10 rooms for $68,400, or 6,800 acres and 10 rooms for $69,400, or 6,900 acres and 10 rooms for $70,400, or 7,000 acres and 10 rooms for $71,400, or 7,100 acres and 10 rooms for $72,400, or 7,200 acres and 10 rooms for $73,400, or 7,300 acres and 10 rooms for $74,400, or 7,400 acres and 10 rooms for $75,400, or 7,500 acres and 10 rooms for $76,400, or 7,600 acres and 10 rooms for $77,400, or 7,700 acres and 10 rooms for $78,400, or 7,800 acres and 10 rooms for $79,400, or 7,900 acres and 10 rooms for $80,400, or 8,000 acres and 10 rooms for $81,400, or 8,100 acres and 10 rooms for $82,400, or 8,200 acres and 10 rooms for $83,400, or 8,300 acres and 10 rooms for $84,400, or 8,400 acres and 10 rooms for $85,400, or 8,500 acres and 10 rooms for $86,400, or 8,600 acres and 10 rooms for $87,400, or 8,700 acres and 10 rooms for $88,400, or 8,800 acres and 10 rooms for $89,400, or 8,900 acres and 10 rooms for $90,400, or 9,000 acres and 10 rooms for $91,400, or 9,100 acres and 10 rooms for $92,400, or 9,200 acres and 10 rooms for $93,400, or 9,300 acres and 10 rooms for $94,400, or 9,400 acres and 10 rooms for $95,400, or 9,500 acres and 10 rooms for $96,400, or 9,600 acres and 10 rooms for $97,400, or 9,700 acres and 10 rooms for $98,400, or 9,800 acres and 10 rooms for $99,400, or 9,900 acres and 10 rooms for $100,400, or 10,000 acres and 10 rooms for $101,400, or 10,100 acres and 10 rooms for $102,400, or 10,200 acres and 10 rooms for $103,400, or 10,300 acres and 10 rooms for $104,400, or 10,400 acres and 10 rooms for $105,400, or 10,500 acres and 10 rooms for $106,400, or 10,600 acres and 10 rooms for $107,400, or 10,700 acres and 10 rooms for $108,400, or 10,800 acres and 10 rooms for $109,400, or 10,900 acres and 10 rooms for $110,400, or 11,000 acres and 10 rooms for $111,400, or 11,100 acres and 10 rooms for $112,400, or 11,200 acres and 10 rooms for $113,400, or 11,300 acres and 10 rooms for $114,400, or 11,400 acres and 10 rooms for $115,400, or 11,500 acres and 10 rooms for $116,400, or 11,600 acres and 10 rooms for $117,400, or 11,700 acres and 10 rooms for $118,400, or 11,800 acres and 10 rooms for $119,400, or 11,900 acres and 10 rooms for $120,400, or 12,000 acres and 10 rooms for $121,400, or 12,100 acres and 10 rooms for $122,400, or 12,200 acres and 10 rooms for $123,400, or 12,300 acres and 10 rooms for $124,400, or 12,

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York City.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 865, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

States Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 minutes' Delightful Sail Manhattan.
60 easy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
91 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

The Willows on the Beach, Huguenot Park.—Hour Wall St.; shade, porches, bathing, fishing; excellent cuisine; outdoor sports.

Westchester County.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2181.

Long Island.

Private family can accommodate ten boarders; good table; walking distance to bay and station; large, airy rooms and piazza. Apply Box 262, Sayville, L. I.

ROCKAWAY PARK, 46 BEACH, 118TH.—Comfortable front rooms; balconies overlooking ocean; special season rates; excellent board; reasonable.

New York State.

EYRIE INN, TOMKINS COVE, N. Y.
A delightful spot; high elevation; cool; commuting distance; own garden; tennis, &c.; booklet. Phone 4 Stony Point. S. Helen Bicknell, Brooklyn and New York.

Board on Ulster County farm. Arrange White, 309 West 46th. Phone 34 Bryant.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL,
"THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY."
45 NORTH ARLINGTON AV.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with 'tis shady streets, beautiful lawns and flowers; best water in the world; a parlor, bedroom and private bath, with excellent meals for two persons, from $28 to $50 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. W. T. Reade, Prop.

Massachusetts.

Young woman wishes several ladies or young women to join her at bungalow camp in Northern Massachusetts; will be in New York for few days and can be interviewed. R. M. C., 204 Times Annex.

Country Board Wanted.

Young business man, Hebrew, desires first-class room and board with refined family; commuting distance; references exchanged; state particulars. Room 421, 500 Fifth Av., New York City.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN, Christian, desires room, board, near ocean, private family; commuting distance; references exchanged; give particulars. K 176 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

38TH ST., 29 EAST.—Large, small rooms; meals served; quiet surroundings.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6100.

LEXINGTON AV, 942, (39th St.)—$9 to $12; references. Phone 3758 Murray Hill.

MADISON AV., 213.—Attractive rooms; exceptional table; references.

West Side.

5TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths, electricity, switchboard; refined service.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; unexcelled board; all improvements.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Rooms, private baths; other rooms; unexcelled board; telephone.

51ST ST., 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private baths; table guests; reference.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private baths; table guests; reference.

51ST ST., 57 WEST.—Very attractive double, single rooms, baths; excellent table; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.
SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS; REFERENCES.

72D, 322 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private house, overlooking Hudson; private bath; references.

72D, 212 WEST.—Single, double rooms; private baths; table board. Columbus 6396.

72D, 314 WEST, (Riverside.)—Delightful Summer home, suite or single room; table optional.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double and single rooms with bath; prices reasonable; table board.

72D, 111 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; ideal location; board optional.

73D, 206 WEST. — Guests accommodated at less than cost of hotel and restaurant; homelike, kind you like, never tire of; highly recommended by present patrons.

73D, 230 WEST.—Very desirable large, cool front room, handsomely furnished; hot and cold running water, bath adjoining; suitable for one or two persons; Summer rates; inspection invited.

73D, 181 WEST, (Broadway.)—Cool rooms, excellent table; subway, elevated, park; $6, $10.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large, cool front double room; private bath; near Riverside.

76TH, 239 WEST.—Large, small room; with, without baths; excellent table; fine location.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Desirable, cool rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; references; reasonable.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and medium-sized room, adjoining bath; table guests; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractive, front, airy rooms; smaller rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 240 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 206 WEST.—Attractive rooms, all conveniences; Southern cooking; Riverside, subway; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 98 WEST.—Large room, second floor; small room; cool, comfortable; references.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; meals a specialty; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 127 WEST.—Can accommodate 2 or 3 adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car line; references.

88TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive single and double room, good home cooking; Summer rates.

90TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table.

91ST, 35 WEST.—Attractive, newly decorated, large front room; board optional; references.

98D, 21 WEST.—Rooms, well-kept house; "L," excellent cuisine; table boarders.

94TH, 88 WEST.—Desirable rooms; all home comforts; excellent board; references. Strauss.

107TH, 322 WEST.—SPACIOUS, AIRY DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS; BATH; ELECTRICITY; SUMMER RATES.

118TH, 860 WEST.—Large, small rooms; all improvements; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated.

118TH, 351 WEST, (Corner Manhattan.)—Columbia; rooms, board, $8 up. Telephone 4021 Morningside.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Healthy beautiful, Audubon, large, $10; small, $6 up, including meals. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

161ST, 521 WEST.—Attractive outside room in Christian family; gentleman; references. Apartment 6S. Phone Audubon 509.

WEST END AV., 916.—High-class house; every modern convenience; all rooms have running water, connecting baths; special rates.

BOARD WANTED.

TWO YOUNG MEN, Hebrews, desire rooms and board with private family, near Broadway; state terms. K 179 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

17TH ST., 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Pleasant large room, suitable two; also small room.

18ST, Corner Lexington.—Large, comfortable room in elevator apartment; gentleman preferred, Lexington.

47TH, 120 EAST.—Attractive, light rooms in modern apartment. Apartment 9.

37TH, 36 EAST; 10 WEST 36TH.—Nicely furnished single, double rooms, private bath; telephone; $3-$4-$8-$9-$10.

37TH, 14 EAST, 60 WEST.—Comfortably furnished single, double rooms; private bath, telephone; $4-$6-$8-$10.

38TH, (208-275 Madison Av.)—Nicely furnished single, double rooms; private bath, electricity, telephone; $4-$5-$9-$10.

40TH, 5 EAST.—Comfortably furnished single, double rooms; private bath; electricity, telephone; $5-$6-$10.

41ST, 11 EAST.—Large, cool, comfortable room; Summer rates; breakfast if desired.

48TH, 29 EAST.—Extremely attractive, comfortable front room; use of bath; business man.

53D ST, 56 EAST, (Near Park.)—Double and single rooms, all conveniences; exclusive neighborhood; Summer rates. Plaza 2955.

68TH, 219 EAST.—Large, airy, clean rooms, quiet neighborhood; Summer rates; phone.

86TH ST, 163 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2.50 to $4 weekly. Lenox 6061.

EXCEPTIONAL large, elegant room, private house; all conveniences; exclusive neighborhood. Plaza 3800.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.)—Furnished suites; private baths; single rooms; electricity; park privileges; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 163.—Room, sunny, with running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly and up; with bath, $9 weekly and up; meals exceptionally reasonable; optional.

MADISON AV., 229, (near 36th.)—Comfortably furnished, cool, single rooms, $5, $6.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Attractive large, small, furnished, unfurnished rooms; running water; phone.

West Side.

12TH, 24 WEST.—Large, medium, with, without private bath; electricity, good service; references.

22D ST., 302 WEST. — Allerton House for bachelors; congenial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; attached rooms; running water every room; single, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $3.50 weekly each.

58TH, 9, 17 WEST.—Nicely furnished single rooms; telephone; $3, $3.50, $4.

39TH, 2 & 47 WEST.—Nicely furnished single rooms; telephone; $3, $3.50, $6.

39TH ST., 61 WEST.—Refined hotel for gentlemen, $4 up; transients, 75c. up.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, adjoining bath; overlooking park; electricity; references.

47TH, 27 WEST; 44TH, 10 WEST.—Nicely furnished single, double rooms; private bath; telephone; $4, $7, $10, $12.

51ST ST., 62 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, electricity, telephone, refined, $15 up.

52D, 21 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with private baths; gentlemen only; references.

56TH, 308 WEST.—Studio, two rooms; also single; bath; cheap to October.

57TH, 322 WEST.—Newly furnished single, parlor, bedroom, elevator; private family; gentleman, Thompson.

60TH, 68 WEST.—Handsome large rooms; excellent central location; private telephone; moderate.

69TH, 118 WEST.—Extra large, double room, dressing room, private bath; kitchen privileges.

70TH ST., 200 WEST, (Broadway.)—Cheerful home, single, double front room, private bath; kitchen privileges; modern; Summer rates. Apartment 10.

70TH, 238 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, $3 up; suites; private baths; gentlemen; telephone.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, $3 up; suites; private baths; gentlemen; telephone.

70TH ST., (2,030 Broadway.)—Attractive room, lavatory; suitable business man. Johnson, Columbus 6814.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Large, small, cool rooms; running water; Summer rates; breakfast served.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Well furnished medium sized front room; electricity; all conveniences.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Front and back parlor, bath; suitable for doctor or dentist.

72ND, 261 WEST.—Attractive second floor suite, ideal for family or pair of gentlemen; other rooms board optional.

72D, 206 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms, suites; excellent location; Summer rates; electricity; modern.

73D ST., 260 WEST.—Excellent table d'hote dinner, 60 cents; breakfasts, luncheons, 35 cents; single meals, table boarders accommodated; kind you like, never tire of; special weekly rate made to table boarders at a price less than it costs you at hotels and restaurants; parlor dining room, separate tables; highly recommended by present patrons; central location; inspection invited.

73D, 158 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; private bath; electricity; subway, elevated; references.

73D, 189 WEST.—Just opening newly furnished, decorated large rooms; electricity; select.

75D, 162 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; Summer rate, near subway and "L."

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room near Subway, elevated; meals optional; references.

73D, 168 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room, bath, electricity; reference.

74TH, 108 WEST.—Maison Francaise; táins prives; atelier peintre; prix reduits. Columbus 5685.

74TH, 103 WEST.—French house; private baths; painters' studios; low rates. Columbus 5695.

74TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive rooms; suites; Summer rates; electricity, references. Telephone 8017 Columbus.

75TH, 132 WEST.—Large room, dressing room adjoining; bath, electricity, parquetry; exclusive, desirable.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable, medium room; running water; convenient location; select residence; $10.

75TH, 133 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; individual baths, electricity; transients; references. Schuyler 4506.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with or without kitchenette.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable rooms; refined surroundings; telephone; reception room; $2.50 to $10.

73TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, exclusive house; parlor for guests' use; references.

75TH, (322 WEST END AV.) — Good airy rooms; conveniences; subway and cars.

75TH, 174 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms, electricity, phone.

76TH, 56 WEST.—Large and small, cool, comfortable rooms; modern improvements; reasonable.

77TH, 301 WEST, and 344 West End Av.—Select accommodations; cool double rooms, baths; single; running water, electricity.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large room; use piano; connecting shower bath; exclusive residence.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Large, attractive room, electricity; one flight up; Summer rates.

79TH, 807 WEST.—Attractive room in exclusive apartment one-half block from subway and Drive. 4 W. C.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Single, en suite; private bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

77TH, 233 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.)—Large outside room; running water. Seeney.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Large room with private bath; also single room.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, medium, single; private bath, hot water, electricity.

80TH, 104, 147 WEST.—Large and medium cool, airy rooms; private baths; references.

81ST, 266 WEST, (West End.)—Large suite or separately; airy, bright, quiet; southern exposure; running water, shower bath; 5th floor.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished, large, cool, front room; private bath; breakfast privileges.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, large, small; electricity, phone; reasonable rates.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's wife has beautifully furnished suite and single room, private bath, electricity; references exchanged.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent 2d floor, newly furnished, private bath, phone; references required.

82D, 146 WEST, (Anderson Annex.)—Attractive rooms, running water, electricity, elevator; Schuyler 8776.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large, cool rooms, private bath; near "L," subway; references.

82D, 9 WEST.—Large, small, attractive front rooms, with dressing room, all conveniences.

84TH, 115 WEST.—Neat, clean room, lavatory; small, private American family. Lindheim.

84TH, 36 WEST.—Beautiful front room, running water; suitable for two; also smaller rooms, adjoining bath; reasonable.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Single rooms; hot and cold running water; bath adjoining; references.

85TH, 138 WEST.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; electricity. Telephone 8128 Schuyler.

86TH, 218 WEST.—Large and single rooms, piano, telephone, $8 up. McKeever.

86TH, 113 WEST.—Beautiful room; electricity, parquet floor; private bath; also small room.

86TH, (Near Broadway.)—Unusual outside room, running water, elevator. Schuyler 2788.

87TH, 108 WEST.—Studio, large front, first, second floors; housekeeping; running water; conveniences.

87TH, 268 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; bath, electricity; best equipped house in city.

87TH, 237 WEST.—Elegant large and small rooms; private bath; hear drive; references.

87TH, 209 WEST.—Beautiful, bright, clean rooms, everything modern; also housekeeping. Gleiss.

87TH, 11 WEST.—Large, airy, single rooms; telephone; call evenings; references. Room.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

83D ST, 245 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, very large room, private bath, constant hot water, electricity; smaller room, suitable couple.

94TH, 260 WEST.—Attractively furnished, cool suite; large living and sleeping room. Apt. 2N.

95TH, 56 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, for single or couple; all improvements.

95TH, 301 WEST.—Cheerful outside room; electricity; $4.50; gentleman. Riverside 1991. Ford.

97TH, 200 WEST.—Desirable room for couple or two gentlemen; private family. Chaurant.

99TH, 248 WEST.—Exceptionally well appointed front room, opposite bath; accommodating one or two; 4th floor. Bolich, 7711 River.

105TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; running water; kitchen optional; 7th floor.

112TH, 523 WEST. (Near Broadway.)—Young couple offer large, cool, beautifully furnished room, southern exposure, unrestricted view; dressing lavatory; eighth floor; reasonable. Apartment 82.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Beautiful large room, kitchenette; smaller $2.50 up; conveniences; reasonable.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, (3 windows;) running water; adjoining bath. Hart.

115TH, 606 WEST.—Large, light room, with running water; lady only. Jacoba.

116TH, 818 WEST.—Exceptionally cool front room, gentleman, business lady; telephone. Driselon.

116TH, (Near Riverside.)—Pleasant front room, 15 Claremont Av., Apt. 1.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Single, double outside rooms, kitchen, $2.50, $6. Rose.

126TH, 56 WEST.—First-class rooms reasonable, every comfort, Southerners accommodated, Lenox subway.

127TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful connecting rooms, single or suite; gentlemen or couple; reasonable.

128TH, 606, 618 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, running water, phone, kitchen privileges.

141ST, 600 WEST.—Exceptional accommodations for gentlemen; large rooms, twin beds, living room. Broadway Apartment, No. 58.

BEAUTIFUL suite, two rooms, private bath overlooking Central Park. Telephone 1467 Riverside.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Large, attractive front suite; one, two gentlemen. Apartment 8.

BROADWAY, 2,131, (74th.)—Rooms or suites, exceptional location, refined, convenient. Brasee.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66TH ST.)
Opposite Park; delightful corner room; private lavatory; excellent transportation. Telephone 7915 Columbus.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 50, (Columbia neighborhood.) — Home-room, bedrooms, housekeeping privileges. Telephone Morningside 5020.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NO. 125, (84th St.)—Eleven all light, well-furnished rooms; also unfurnished. W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

WEST END AV., 611, NEAR 89TH ST.—New elegantly furnished large room, with private bath; large back parlor bedroom, with kitchenette; best location in city.

WEST END AV., 896. — Large, front room and alcove, four windows, $9; electricity; private.

WEST END AV., 201, (74th.)—Double, single, bath, facing Park; $10, $8, $6.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior single and double rooms, private bath. Riverside 3030.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

FURNISHED room wanted by gentleman, in private American family preferred; room must be clean, airy, all improvements; comfortable home; write, giving full particulars as to terms. P. O. Box 261, Mad. Sq. Station.

GENTLEMAN desiring first-class accommodations, large room or suite, convenient 104th "L" station, 103d subway, telephone Academy 2289.

Unfurnished.

UNFURNISHED ROOM wanted, electricity, bath, phone; some kitchen privileges; reasonable. K 175 Times.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

85TH, 122 WEST.—UNUSUALLY FINE SUITES; ALSO SINGLE; ALL CONVENIENCES; PRIVATE HOUSE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes to place her chambermaid; competent. Call 22 W. 82d.

COLLEGE WOMAN, energetic, reliable, desires work, five hours daily. K 202 Times.

COOK.—Lady going out of town for Summer wishes to find place for her cook, (colored,) until Oct. 1; excellent recommendation. Phone Gramercy 2260 except Saturday afternoons and Sundays.

GOVERNESS.—Companion to lady by experienced French teacher for Summer; three languages; music; highest references. 161 East 83d St.

GOVERNESS.—Lady having tutored privately ten years wishes position as governess. V 348 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORKER.—Young girl wishes position houseworker, small family; city preferred. 852 West 149th.

INTERPRETER.—American business woman, 30, as interpreter; German, Bohemian, Slavish, Polish. C 472 Times Annex.

NURSE.—English; for one child; would go to the country. Grace, 17 West 65th. Columbus 5125.

SALESWOMAN.—Intelligent young woman, (28,) of good appearance, wishes position in wholesale house; dress house preferred. Box 825, 863 Columbus Av.

SCHOOL TEACHER, Sabbath observer, wants position; office or private work. V 363 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—A1 stenographer, bookkeeper, possessing tact and initiative, executive ability, capable assuming responsibility, above average ability, seeks good connection; salary, $25. S 203 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Young lady, living home, desires position as secretary; secretarial training received at Columbia University; experienced; Christian. S 262 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, desires situation where there is chance for advancement; willing and alert; highest reference. Carl Audubon 5830, Apt. 46.

STENO-TYPIST.—High class; familiar mail order; multigraph machine work; permanent or substitute position sought. Phone Hanover 6446.

STENOGRAPHER.—Lady, experienced; position; French, Spanish, German; knowledge of Portuguese. Address V 353 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' export, brokerage experience; excellent references; $15. S 246 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly efficient; educated, initiative, clear-cut; rapid correspondence; $18. K 181 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Intelligent, American girl, beginner; high school graduate; rapid; $13. S 248 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 6 years' office practice, desires connection with reliable concern. C 467 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; rapid worker; excellent references; $12. S 268 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 125d St. Morn. 6616.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Public accountant will conduct audits, examinations, or prepare monthly statements; special arrangements with firms not employing regular bookkeeper. Certified. 215 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized; profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5065.

AUDITOR, office manager, competent executive, long experience, desires position with growing concern. A. L., 210 East 21st.

ADVERTISING MANAGER, young, department store trained, seeks change; manager or assistant; moderate salary. Address L. D., 310 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER, Typist.—Good education; capable, experienced; excellent references; salary moderate. K 180 Times.

BRAINS, energy, sales and office experience for sale. K 84 Times.

BUILDER, 35; 10 years' experience repairs, renting, collecting; best references or bond. L. B., Box 12, Brooklyn Eagle Main.

CHAUFFEUR. — Gentleman leaving New York would like to find position for his chauffeur; clean, sober man of 30; excellent driver; good mechanic; highly recommended. E. B., 50 Central Park West.

CHAUFFEUR, neat, polite, honest, A1 references, mechanic, experienced on Hudson, Kissel, Wilton, Stearns, Cadillac, Packard, Pierce, Locomobile, Delaughney, Oldsmobile, wishes position with private family. J. R. H., 882 West 122d.

CHAUFFEUR.—Expert mechanic, with executive ability, open for good private family; American born; references; sobriety, honesty; capable driver of ladies and children; no objection to go touring. K 200 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. F. (Hansman, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4050.

CHAUFFEUR. — Good mechanic, careful driver, desires position, city, country; references, F. Paulsen, Thedford Garage, 815 West 59th. River. 8856.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 8 years' experience, wishes position. Wing, 504 Columbus Av., Columbus 40.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, sober, careful, wishes position city, country. Sanders, 913 6th Av.

CLERK, &c.—Young man, 20, one year college, as clerk, correspondent, or office assistant; at present employed; references. V 350 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE YOUNG MAN wants position at anything. Breger, 283 6th St.

DRAFTSMAN, experience internal combustion engines, design, oil, gas, desires position. K 188 Times Downtown.

MAN, (American, 34,) experienced handling material, large quantities, checking, receiving, billing, &c.; first class; 7 years' references present employer if desired. U. G., 453 Times.

MANAGER for luncheon; 10 years' experience; A1 reference. 213 East 60th.

OFFICE MANAGER, 26, experienced stenographer, accountant, correspondent, secretary, advertising man, and traveling salesman; salary $25. College, V 353 Times Downtown.

PORTER.—Young man wishes position as porter. Address 206 East 67th St. Percy Balfour, K. 178 Times.

RESIDENT ATTORNEY.—Wanted, position with corporation as resident attorney; admitted 8 years to New York Bar, having business experience; can furnish best of references. S 251 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Civil engineer, 30, construction experience, desires position with business house as engineering salesman; what do you offer to start? Good references. K 182 Times.

SALESMAN.—Southerner, cotton experience twelve years, have sales ability, wide acquaintance cotton trade, now employed; highest references. R 52 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced lumber salesman wants to stop traveling; knowledge buying, selling; credits, banking, building, contracting. G 143 Times.

SECRETARY, Stenographer, American, 35, desires Summer position in country; mountains preferred; available now; highest references. Phone Freeman, 8346 Murray Hill.

SECRETARY, (32,) thoroughly experienced American, exceptional correspondent, stenographer; consientious executive. V 360 Times Downtown.

SOUTH AMERICAN, (37,) technical education and experience in Europe through practical knowledge of dyeing, weaving, several languages, desires any position in factory. Address Cortes, 72 West 50th St.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, familiar stock, bond transfers, preparing, typing statistical compilations, wants extra work; charges reasonable. V 347 Times Downtown.

TUTOR.—College student desires position as tutor for September; has had experience, and is competent to teach all preparatory courses. Address H., Irvington, N. Y.

YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, 17, HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE, WANTS FIRST-RATE JOB, PREFERABLY LAW. K 180 TIMES.

YOUNG French lawyer, excellent family, best references, knowledge of English, wants position lawyer's office, interpreter, private secretary, or correspondent in serious business. K 196 Times.

YOUNG MAN, executive ability, good education and appearance, ten years' experience with leading financial institutions, United States and abroad, wishes connection with concern where initiative and hard work count. K 197 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20) college training, desires connection with progressive concern; export preferred; unquestionable references. C. G., 108 8th Av.

YOUNG MAN
desires connection as assistant to executive; age 21; six years' experience; can take charge of billing and shipping departments. S 253 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school graduate, 1½ years' experience, must obtain position this week. Moe Maldman, 340 East 15th St., or call Stuyvesant 2208.

YOUNG MAN, 19, capable, references, four years' experience, desires position. R 58 Times.

YOUNG MAN, educated, electrically inclined, seeks position with engineering concern. K 190 Times.

YOUNG MAN (18) desires position with reliable concern, anything. K 185 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and stenographer wanted in office of clothing manufacturing concern; must be experienced in manufacturing line. Apply by letter, stating experience, H. B. Samuels & Co., 715 Broadway, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; only those experienced in cloak and suit line need apply. Cohen & Klausner, 146 West 25th St.

BOOKKEEPING.—Elliott Fisher operators; experienced. Elliott Fisher Company, 88 Park Place.

BOOK SALESWOMAN.—Experienced, for a $20 per week proposition; suited to present national conditions; sales steadily increasing; salary and commission. The King-Richardson Co., Springfield, Mass.

CASHIER wanted; must be experienced in handling heavy business; tube system; salary, $12; must be over 22 years of age. Apply in person to Mr. J. P. Brundage, Rogers Peet Company, Broadway and 13th St.

CASHIER.—Young lady wanted as cashier, assistant bookkeeper, and stenographer for restaurant; experienced; $70 per month and one meal; hours 5:30 to 5:30. G 62 Times.

CLERK.—Young woman, good at figures; preferably experienced in alphabetical or numerical filing; apply by letter, stating experience, if any, age, extent of education and salary expected. G 94 Times.

COOKERY student or teacher; camp near New York City; attractive vacation proposition. Apply personally Saturday, 10 A. M., Davis, 140 West 79th.

CORRESPONDENT and general office assistant wanted in claim department of company writing Workmen's Compensation insurance. In reply state experience, age, education, and nationality. Address V 311 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER

ON POPULAR PRICED UNDERMUSLIN LINE. WE REQUIRE IMMEDIATELY THE SERVICES OF A COMPETENT, EXPERIENCED DESIGNER; FINE OPPORTUNITY TO THE RIGHT PERSON. APPLY AT ONCE BY LETTER, STATING EXPERIENCE, SALARY, &c.
D. E. SICHER & CO.,
49 WEST 21ST ST.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Remington or Royal; a manufacturing concern. Address, giving age, experience, and salary desired. E 221 Times Downtown.

FILING CLERK wanted by a responsible concern, state race, age, school education, business experience, and salary expected. P 84 Times.

GENERAL SERVANT.—Must be good plain cook, for family of three adults; no washing; wages, $30 per month. Apply after 10 A. M., 305 West 72d St., Apt. 101.

GIRLS
for all kinds of factory work in clear, light, sanitary loft buildings. Apply at once, 9-1:30, Bush Terminal Employment Bureau, Inc., 4,010 2d Av., Brooklyn, near 41st St.

GRADUATE NURSE to take entire charge two children. Telephone Riverside 3066 before 11 A. M. or after 6 P. M.

SALESLADY, with good acquaintance, sell fine silk underwear, privately; good commission. Write S., 846 East 138th.

SALESWOMEN.

R. H. MACY & CO
have vacancies in the following departments for thoroughly experienced Saleswomen accustomed to meeting the best New York clientele:

INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR, TEA GOWNS, RIBBONS, MEN'S NECKWEAR, HOUSEFURNISHINGS.

Apply at Office of Employment Manager any time during the day.

SMALL TRIMMING GIRL in cloak and suit house. Call Saturday, Stern, Miller Co., 23 and 28 West 32d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted by large wholesale grocery house thoroughly experienced, proficient and rapid stenographer; must be competent and intelligent, with a knowledge of office detail; particulars as to age, experience, salary expected; positively no beginners or "stenographers" need apply. E 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in prominent real estate office handling business properties; applicant must be experienced, accustomed to office detail, and a rapid stenographer and typist. Answer, stating full particulars as to past experience and salary desired, to J. N., Box 27 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, Remington or Royal operator, by manufacturing concern. Address, giving age, experience, and salary, desired. E 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, lady or gentleman; perfect in English; good knowledge of French and Spanish. X 226 Times Annex.

TEACHER, over 25, for Summer work; 7 years contract if efficient. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THIS IS TO ANNOUNCE THAT MR. B. SHOENFELD of B. SHOENFELD & SON, 12 East 33d St., has retired from business.

HELP WANTED—Female.

TYPIST.—Rapid, capable Underwood typist; good future with large company; previous business experience not required, but considered in salary; $8-$10 weekly to start. G 95 Times.

TYPISTS and Office Assistant wanted in sales department; salary $8 to $10; residence in Brooklyn preferred; references required. Phone Sunset 2416.

YOUNG GIRL, colored, to assist in showroom. Greenwald-Friedman Co., 6 East 33d St. Apply at once.

Employment Agencies.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 10 East 43d.—Spanish-English stenographer, $20; ledger clerks, $18; bill clerks, $13; cashier, telephone operator, $12. Miss Sudenbender, Prop.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, $12-$15. Lynch Agency, 206 5th Av., 31st St.

Instruction.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 Fifth Av., (46th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains executive secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY courses.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 48th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT and auditor by C. P. A. firm; unusually desirable permanent connection for high grade junior competent to act as senior on smaller audits; give full particulars, with salary expected to commence. V 362 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS to travel selling space on theatre curtains; commission basis. Wm. S. Emery Co., 113 East 28th St., city.

ASSISTANT Bookkeeper or Ledger Clerk, good penman, accurate and rapid at figures; good opportunity for qualified young man. Apply at once, Electric Mfg. Co., Boulevard and 14th St., Long Island City.

ASSISTANT CLERK.—Wanted, middle-aged man as assistant clerk in country club; state age, salary, and experience. Box 1,116, New Rochelle, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER—Young man, about 25, familiar with corporation books; state salary and references. L. 4 Times.

BOOKKEEPING, &c.; to assist Chemist, experienced. Elliott Fisher Co., 88 Park Place.

BOY.—Neat, energetic, about 16 years of age, in office of large perfume manufacturer; unusual opportunity for advancement; salary to start, $6. Apply, giving references, &c., P. O. Box 57, Station O.

BOY, of good appearance, residing with his parents, can engage permanent position with high-class wholesale dry goods house, to begin work on the close of the school term. R 97 Times.

BOY OF GOOD EDUCATION AND FAMILY WANTED IN OFFICE OF LARGE REAL ESTATE CORPORATION; AGE 18 OR OVER. V 357 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY wanted, about 16, office work; good opportunity for advancement; state education and salary wanted in answering. K 191 Times.

BOY in large publishing house; splendid opportunity for advancement. I. N. H. Publishing Co., 239 West 39th.

BOYS.—Press room; opportunity learn lithographing. Pasbach Voice, 210 11th Av.

BRONZE FEEDERS, lithograph establishment; state experience. C 471 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR wanted, private family; go to country; reference required. Apply 890 West End Av., Apt. 8A, before 9 A. M. or between 6 and 7 P. M.

CORRESPONDENT and general office assistant wanted in claim department of company writing Workmen's Compensation insurance; in reply state experience, age, education, and nationality. Address V 310 Times Downtown.

CYLINDER FEEDERS wanted. Apply American Graphophone Co., Employment Office, Howard Av., Bridgeport, Conn.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical designer and detailer on light machinery; state age, nationality, education, and salary expected. G 87 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, (mechanical,) who is able to design and work from sketches and verbal instructions. E 219 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN for special automatic tubes. Mergenthaler Linotype, 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS wanted for passenger cars; salary, $28, room and board. Apply 1 West 74th St.

FOREMAN CARPENTER wanted with shipyard experience; excellent opening for active, sober man; give full experience, age, nationality, salary expected. S 247 Times Downtown.

FRENCH PROFESSOR WANTED.
Man of preposessing appearance who can face large audience of business men and speak excellent English as well as French; permanent employment; good salary. Apply personally, Mr. Thompson, 206 Tribune Building.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,

require the services of experienced

ELEVATOR OPERATORS;

good salaries.

Apply Superintendent's office, 5th floor.

INVESTIGATOR and adjuster of negligence claims by insurance company, casualty lines; give age, education, business experience, and languages spoken. V 309 Times Downtown.

MAN wanted, safe deposit vault; state experience, age, reference, salary. V 352 Times Downtown.

MODELS wanted, short, slender men, for photographic purposes. Apply at once, Fruhauf Bros. & Co., 53 West 14th St.

NIGHT CLERK wanted for high-class apartment house; man of good appearance and habits; must furnish bond. Address, with reference, N. C., 621 Madison Av.

OFFICE BOY.—Neat and intelligent; one who can operate switchboard. Box 873 Times, 2 Rector St.

OFFICE WORK.—Young man for general office work in Christian firm; must be quick, active; state age

VOTES TO INCREASE LETTER POSTAGE

Senate Committee Decides to Accept the House Bill's Provisions.

NEW TAX ON PUBLISHERS

One-quarter of a Cent Added to Second-Class Mail Rates and 5% Tax on Profits Over $4,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Senate Finance Committee today voted to accept the House increase of 50 per cent. in first-class postage, making the present two-cent stamp three cents and the one-cent stamp two cents. The increase does not apply to regulation postal cards or picture cards. It is estimated that the exemption will affect 1,000,000,000 postal cards and an equal number of picture postals. Instead of a tax yield of $70,000,000 as contemplated by the House, the amount will be cut to $50,000,000 by the exemption decided upon today.

The committee also voted today for a war tax on newspapers and periodicals, as a part of the revenue bill, embracing an increase of ¼ of a cent a pound on second-class postage and, in addition, a levy of 5 per cent. of net profits above $4,000. This imposes a higher tax than that tentatively agreed on last week, which confined the levy to 5 per cent. on net profits.

The committee stood 8 to 6 for the new tax and it was said tonight the vote might be considered final. After the committee's action, representatives of the publishers conferred with Senator Simmons, the Chairman; Senator Penrose, and other members of the committee. They protested against the tax as unfair, arguing against any levy upon profits.

Senator Simmons will offer a statement to the committee tomorrow embodying the protest of the publishers. Asked if he thought the committee would make any change from the decision reached today, he replied that he did not know. He spoke of the argument of the publishers' representatives that a tax on profits would mean a double tax, as most of the newspapers and periodicals would have to pay a corporation tax besides, but he would make no comment.

The committee's action came after a long discussion of the publishers' tax during which all the forms of levy previously discussed were thrashed out. The increase of one-fourth of a cent on the one-cent-a-pound rate now in effect for second-class postage would yield $3,000,000, it was asserted, while the 5 per cent. tax on net profits would produce $9,000,000, an aggregate of $12,000,000. The House plan for putting the entire levy on second-class postage would have yielded an estimated revenue of $15,000,000.

In revising the excess profits tax, deferring a decision regarding the rate, the committee decided to extend its operation to individuals in trade as well as corporations and partnerships. From individuals at the House rate of 16 per cent., it is estimated $100,000,000 additional revenue would be secured. It was decided also to give an exemption of 6 per cent. to corporations which had subnormal profits during the three-year pre-war period, and a similar exemption to new corporations organized since the war began.

PUBLISHERS STATE POSITION.

Willing to Bear Burden, but Protest Against Discriminatory Tax.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Representative members of the American Newspaper Publishers Association met here today and unanimously adopted a statement declaring their willingness to pay any rate of taxes which Congress finds it necessary to impose upon legitimate and necessary business, but protesting emphatically against the levy of any special discriminating war tax against newspapers.

The meeting was unusually largely attended. Upon the necessity for a prompt and vigorous protest against the special tax proposals there was unhesitating agreement. The statement sent to Congress reads:

"The American Newspaper Publishers Association in meeting June 21 earnestly and emphatically protests against a special discriminating war tax in any form levied against the newspaper business. That business is not a war industry. It is at this time bearing a very onerous and special burden of expense due entirely to the war, and it is making no profits, directly or indirectly, out of the war.

"On the contrary, the Government itself is relying on the newspapers, as shown in the organization of publicity in connection with the recent national registration law, the Liberty Loan, and the Red Cross Fund, for that cordial and unreserved co-operation without which the issues of the war loan and the national military registration could not have been successfully achieved. Such co-operation with the Government the newspapers render, always cheerfully and promptly and at their own expense, and they expect and desire in addition to bear their just burden of taxation.

"The newspapers recognize the need of special war taxes, and they will pay any rate of taxes that Congress finds it necessary to impose on all other legitimate and necessary business.

"As for the postal rates, they have been based for generations on a public policy that the diffusion of knowledge and information in newspapers and periodicals was necessary to the unity and welfare of the nation, and therefore ought to be encouraged by moderate postage rates. If this policy is now, after more than half a century, to be reversed, it should be done only after full consideration and investigation; it should be done only in the public interest, and not in the guise of a war tax upon a business which is neither a war profiter, a luxury, nor one properly subject to punitive taxation."

The Publishers' Committee, comprised E. H. Baker of The Cleveland Plain Dealer; Norman E. Mack of The Buffalo Times; Urey Woodson of The Owensboro (Ky.) Democrat; Fleming Newbold, of The Washington Star; H. U. Brown, of The Indianapolis News; F. F. Hanson, of The Philadelphia Record; E. Lansing Ray, of The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and L. N. Palmer, General Manager of the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

At the meeting of the publishers, F. W. Kellogg of San Francisco said the Federal Trade Commission had been lax in dealing with the high price of paper.

"The commission has known for a long time of the fact that prices were extortionate," he said, "but has taken no action to remedy the situation. Federal orders a long time since would have put a stop to the rising prices of paper."

The recent report by the Federal Trade Commission on the print paper situation was discussed at length, but no recommendation will be made to Congress concerning proposed Federal control of manufacture and distribution.

Canada's high excess profits tax on newsprint mills, it was said, was discouraging production and threatened to create a new shortage. Agents of South American and Australian publishers are in this country to buy 100,000 tons of newsprint, which may have a decided effect on the market. Members of the association are in favor of prohibiting the export of newsprint under provisions of the Export Control act.

The association indorsed the Walsh bill, providing for development of water power, and urged newspapers to support the measure. It was pointed out by the Paper Committee that unlocking the water power of the country would do much to reduce the cost of paper through the erection of great manufacturing plants in the Northwest pulp-producing sections. Members of the association gave assurance that they were in touch with interests ready to proceed immediately with such development if Congress enacted the legislation. The committee reported that manufacturing plants costing millions of dollars, employing thousands of men and turning out indispensable products had been forced to establish themselves in Europe solely because of the restrictive water-power laws of the United States.

PAPER PROFITS HID IN CANADA.

Manufacturers Admit Using Arbitrary Figures of Costs.

OTTAWA, June 21.—The news-print paper investigation here disclosed today that, by using arbitrary cost figures for some of the chief items of paper manufacture instead of actual costs of production in answer to the investigator's questions, paper manufacturers had made profits appear as losses. The items were the costs of ground wood and sulphite. One company's Treasurer testified he had used arbitrary figures instead of actual costs, on instructions from the President of the company, who told him the price had been agreed upon. It was also brought out that a similar substitution had been made by another company to compute costs.

This change, testimony showed, made an actual profit in one company's 1916 business of $7.37 appear as a loss of $10.45 a ton. It was stated that even this $7.37 profit, after deductions for depreciation as well as $1.50 a ton for selling commissions, was $4 a ton higher than the amount fixed by the United States Federal Trade Commission.

It was stated that only 11 per cent. of the Canadian production is used in the Dominion, and that the entire output of the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Ltd., and the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company, Ltd., constituting almost a third of Canada's news-print paper production, is sold through George H. Mead & Co. of Dayton, Ohio. W. N. Tilley, counsel for the publishers, withdrew from the case on their behalf after an unsuccessful endeavor to inquire into the operations of companies engaged in the export of paper. This action was taken after a ruling by Commissioner Pringle that Mr. Tilley's investigations must be confined to news-print transactions in Canada and should not embrace operations of Canadian companies in the United States.

BOY SLAIN IN FEUD OVER BALL GAME

Crowds See Shooting in Front of Upper East Side Theatre, but Slayer Escapes.

SCORE TAKEN IN ROUNDUP

Several Free-for-All Fights Over Small Stake Preceded the Tragedy, Police Learn.

Harry W. Ayers, 18 years old, of 1,933 Third Avenue, was shot and killed by another boy at 9:30 o'clock last night in front of the Star Theatre, 107th Street and Third Avenue, on the crowded upper East Side, with hundreds of persons passing by. The boy who did the shooting made his escape. The police said the killing was the aftermath of a baseball game last Sunday which broke up in a fight.

Inspector Cray put all available detectives on the case within a half hour, and late last night an alarm was sent out for the arrest of a boy 19 years old, a member of a neighborhood ball team.

Harry Ayers was seated with a companion, Miles Sweeny, on a barrel in front of the threater, when another boy, slightly older, walked up to him and asked: "Are you Harry Ayers?" Young Ayers answered that he was, whereupon the older boy pulled out a revolver and shot Ayers through the chest. The assailant saw the gathering crowd, picked up some pieces of old iron and fought a retreat to Park Avenue, where he disappeared under the railroad viaduct.

Patrolman Heckler of the East 104th Street station heard the shot and rushed to the scene to find young Ayers lying on the pavement. He called an ambulance from Harlem Hospital, and the surgeon said the boy had been killed instantly. His body was taken to the Third Branch Detective Bureau.

The murdered boy was the son of Peter Ayers, a letter carrier attached to Post Office Sub-station U, at 103d Street and Third Avenue. He was to have graduated from St. Cecelius' School next Monday.

Detectives, under Inspector Cray, found last night that on Sunday a nine of St. Cecelius School boys played a game of baseball with a nine called the "101st Streeters," in a vacant lot on Fifth Avenue, between 104th Street and 105th Street. The game was played for $4.65 stakes, which the players themselves put up, and for new $1.25 ball which they were using. From the second inning the game was marked by wrangling and disputes.

The situation grew so bad that in the seventh inning a dispute over an umpire's decision brought on a free-for-all fight between the members of the teams and their adherents. The fight calmed down, and Francis Ayers, manager of the St. Cecelius team, went to the manager of the opposing nine and demanded the stakes, the score standing 22 to 7 in favor of the St. Cecelius boys.

Harry Ayers, pitcher for the St. Cecelius team, backed up his brother in his contention for the stakes. The money was not forthcoming and another free-for-all fight ensued in which Francis Ayers was hit over the head with a brick and John Degan, catcher for the rival nine, was struck over the head with a baseball bat.

During the fight one of the friends of the Ayers boys warned them to look out for an older member of the opposing team, who, the friend said, "carried a gun." Passers-by called several policemen, and the fight was ended.

Last night, just after dinner, young Sweeney called at the Ayers home and he and Harry went for a walk. They had strolled about the neighborhood and had seated themselves on the barrel in front of the theatre when the shooting took place.

Inspector Cray was at the Fourth Branch when he learned of the shooting. He assigned fifteen detectives of the Third Branch and hurried to the scene himself.

Late last night the police took about twenty boys of St. Cecelius School and of the "101st Streeters" to the Third Branch and questioned them. No arrest had been made up to an early hour this morning.

FORCED TO TOIL 12 HOURS.

Deported Belgians from Mons Are Put at Hard Military Tasks.

HAVRE, June 20.—A large number of Belgian civilians from the Mons region have been deported by the German military authorities, according to information received by the Belgian Government. The deported men were sent to points ten to twelve kilometers from the front in France, notably Fenain, Arleux and other places in the environs of Douai, where they were forced to work in all weathers on military tasks, such as railroads, trenches and handling war material.

The victims were compelled to labor twelve hours daily and sometimes to do additional work at night. Many who had never done manual work before were roughly treated and all were scantily fed and badly housed. Most of the unfortunates are now actually ill and all are debilitated. Among them are several persons who had previously been deported to Germany and then repatriated.

Patriotic League at Lincoln Pictures

The Patriotic Service League, whose membership consists of persons residing in the Nineteenth Congressional District, made up the audience at the Globe last night for the exhibition of the Lincoln cycle of motion pictures. David Bispham sang the national anthem, and the audience joined him in singing "America." Mlle. Jaslaudet sang the "Marseillaise," and during the evening Benjamin Chapin, who impersonated Abraham Lincoln for the pictures, appeared in one of the boxes.

NEW PIPER MURDER CLUE.

Witnesses Say They Saw Two Men on Roof with Bulky Bundle.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 21.—Witnesses told Prosecutor Stricker today that three or four days after the disappearance of John V. Piper, the murdered Rutgers College student, two men were seen handling a bulky bundle on the roof of the home of Dr. W. J. Condon, who is under arrest in connection with Piper's death. Detectives later searched the roof, but found nothing.

Two other caretakers hired by Dr. Condon following Piper's disappearance told the authorities they did not see anything resembling a body in the cellar of the physician's home. William Dunn, who was one of the caretakers, said that there was a compartment in the cellar of the Condon home that was always closed.

A canvass of the ice dealers of New Brunswick failed to reveal one who had furnished any ice to Dr. Condon in the past six months. It has been a theory that Piper's body had been kept on ice in the Condon house for the four months it was missing.

Other witnesses told the Prosecutor today that Dr. Condon's automobile was seen on Friday near Spotswood, where Piper's body was found, on Saturday. At least twenty persons have told the Prosecutor that they heard a shot in or near the Condon home on the night Piper disappeared. All of the occupants of the house say they heard no shot.

TELLS OF BIG LOSS ON COAL.

Pocahontas Official Says $1.12 1-2 Was Received for Fuel Costing $5.

George W. Woodruff, Secretary of the Pocahontas Fuel Company, was the first witness yesterday at the trial before Judge Grubb of the Federal District Court of the fifty-one coal operators and 102 coal companies charged with violating the Sherman Anti-trust law. He said that the Pocahontas Company was a selling agency for seven concerns, and that the coal of these concerns was intermingled instead of being sold separately, in order that it might be more economically handled and shipped. Asked how much coal his company handled in 1915, the witness replied:

"About 3,000,000 tons, and in 1916 about 3,250,000 tons. It was sold at about $1.30 per gross ton."

One of the contracts held by the company, the witness said, made it necessary to buy about 250,000 tons at prices ranging as high as $5 a ton. For this coal all the company received under its contract was $1.12½ a ton. Further questions disclosed the fact that the contract which compelled the company to pay more than four times what it received for some of the coal was held by the Du Pont Powder Company, and called for 720,000 tons.

Counsel for the defense objected strenuously but unavailingly against the introduction of new batches of documents. It was charged that many of the letters and other papers had been illegally acquired, and that they should not be used. Letters which contained quoted prices for coal were shown David W. Allen of the William C. Atwater Company of West Virginia. Objection to this line of testimony was sustained by the court.

One letter which Mr. Allen acknowledged had been sent by the President of his company to the Ennis Coal Company, one of the defendants, expressed the hope that the prices for 1916 would be maintained.

A letter from the Berwind-White Coal Company, dated Dec. 12, 1916, three weeks before the defendants are alleged to have conspired to fix a $3 price, was introduced by the defense.

The letter was to the effect that the Berwind-White Company could not assume to fill more than 50 per cent. of its contracts at the rate of $3.50 a ton. The significance of the letter lay in the fact that the Berwind-White Company, which had no connection with the alleged conspirators, set a higher price for coal than that fixed in the alleged acts of the defendants. The trial will be resumed today.

Message to President Suppressed?

BERLIN, June 20, (via London, June 21.)—The Vossische Zeitung today prints what it alleges is the text of a message to President Wilson formulated at a meeting of Greek sympathisers in Amsterdam known as Peace Friends, protesting against the course of the Entente Powers in Greece. The message was drawn up June 13, and the Vossische Zeitung alleges that it was suppressed in England.

EMMA GOLDMAN OUT ON BAIL

Lawyer Furnishes $25,000 Cash After She and Beekman Are Indicted

Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, the anarchist agitators, were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury yesterday for conspiracy to obstruct the enforcement of the selective draft law. They were arraigned later before Judge Julius M. Mayer, who overruled the objections of Harry Weinberger, counsel for the anarchists, and set the trial for next Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Judge Mayer continued bail in the sum of $25,000 for each defendant, and late in the afternoon Miss Goldman produced $25,000 in cash and was liberated. She said that she intended to try and raise the $25,000 needed to get Berkman out of the Tombs, but up to a late hour had not succeeded in doing so.

After the defendants had been arraigned on the indictment and had pleaded "not guilty," Mr. Weinberger made a plea for reduced bail, which was refused. Weinberger said that the National Surety Company had refused to give bond for his clients despite the fact that he had offered bona-fide securities valued at $120,000 as security for the bail bonds, Judge Mayor replied that he did not care to be informed as to the actions of the surety companies, adding that he had no jurisdiction over the affairs of business concerns.

Weinberger then asked Assistant United States District Attorney Harold A. Content, who is in charge of the case for the Government, if he would accept Brooklyn real estate as surety for the defendants. Mr. Content replied that the only bail he would consider would be cash bail. A few hours later Mr. Weinberger said he had raised the bail so far as Miss Goldman was concerned, and she was released.

When asked who had supplied the money to bail Miss Goldman, Mr. Weinberger replied that he was not in a position to name those individuals. "I can only state at this time," he said, "that the money was supplied by a group of persons."

After her release Miss Goldman said she was too busy trying to straighten out her affairs to talk on any matter for publication. She declined to tell whether she would speak at the anti-conscription mass meeting, which is advertised to be held in Madison Square Park tomorrow afternoon.

Judge Mayer, before whom the anarchists will be tried, is the Judge who was so bitterly denounced by them at the Rutgers Square meeting a few days ago.

WOMEN ATTACK POLICEMAN.

Action Follows Arrest of Russian Girl Accused of Opposing Draft.

Bessie Switzsky of 3,211 Crotona Avenue, the Bronx, who is 25 years old and came from Russia three years ago, was holding the platform last night in an open-air meeting of the Women's League for the Repeal of Conscription, which was being held at 156th and Fox Streets. Speaking in a foreign language, she made a number of statements that seemed seditious to Charles J. Goldstein of 717 Kelly Street, a bystander, on whose complaint Police Sergeant Louis Rensselaer mounted the platform, broke into her speech, and arrested her.

He started down 156th Street toward the Simpson Street Station with his prisoner, followed by a crowd of hooting women, who kept a few feet behind him until at Prospect Avenue they merged with a crowd pouring out of a large moving picture theatre. This caused some commotion, and in the disturbance a woman named Sarah Shapiro of 107 East 110th Street, crowded against the Sergeant, and, according to his statement, called him several abusive epithets and referred to "that rotten uniform." Then the women set upon him, kicking, biting, and screaming. Rensselaer got hold of Miss Shapiro, and Philip Goldman, a student, of 826 Hewitt Place attempted to free her. By this time the Sergeant had to call for help, but despite the pushing throng about him he managed to hold Goldman as well as the two women until the reserves under Captain Thomas Moore arrived and dispersed the crowd. Goldman and Miss Shapiro are locked up in the Simpson Street Station on the charge of disorderly conduct, and the Federal authorities will be asked if they want to take action against Miss Switzsky.



Any manufacturer can buy good tobacco. It's the individual blend that makes IN-B-TWEEN stand out in flavor, so that, once smoked, nothing else satisfies. Long Havana Filler, handmade.

Box of 12 cigars, 60c. The finest little cigar in the world. At your Hotel, Club, Dealer, Everywhere.
Box of 25 cigars, $1.25
Box of 50 cigars, $2.50
KRAUS & CO., Inc., Baltimore, Md.

WAR prices now prevail in the woolen markets of the world. We bought and are now selling Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits at prices that prevailed before the United States entered the great combat.

This holds true at all prices. But the man who can pay $35, $40 or $50 is especially lucky. For at these prices many of the goods are imported.

Suits, $20, $22.50, $25 and up to $50.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway below Chambers / Broadway, Cor. 29th — Third Ave., Cor. 122d / 246-248 West 125th — Open Evenings

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

A NEW GASOLINE

Vaporizes fast—gives more mileage

Now offered to all New York motorists

After hundreds of experiments the Tide Water Oil Company has perfected a remarkable new gasoline.

Automobiles run with this new fuel have made unusual mileage and power records. It differs from ordinary gasoline because it vaporizes fast.

When first produced, it was sold principally to stock-holders of the company, their friends and a few high-class garages. It was really an "exhibition" fuel.

Today the company's experts have succeeded in putting its production on a commercial basis. All New York motorists can now obtain it at the same price as ordinary gasoline.

Hereafter a select list of New York garages will sell it. It is known as Tydol, the new gasoline that vaporizes fast.

How ordinary gasoline wastes fuel

Ordinary gasoline *vaporizes slowly*. A large percentage of it *never* becomes vapor at all and cannot explode. That fuel is wasted. It cannot help drive your engine. To produce even fair results, ordinary gasoline requires a "rich," wasteful mixture. Only 8 parts of air to 1 part of fuel can be used.

Unvaporized, waste fuel, means waste money.

It also means excess carbon, sticky piston rings, gummed-up valves, dirty spark plugs and diluted lubricating oil.

Furthermore, unvaporized gasoline washes the oil off the cylinder walls, runs into the crank case during the compression stroke, and spoils the oil.

Unvaporized gasoline is one of the commonest causes of a sluggish engine.

The new economy gasoline—uses 15 to 1 mixture

Tydol, the new economy gasoline, is different from other fuels. *It vaporizes fast.*

It is *specially made* to give best results in a 15 to 1 mixture of air and fuel.

15 parts of air to 1 part of gasoline. That is the most efficient mixture for every automobile. The February 1917 Bulletin of the Society of Automobile Engineers shows 15 to 1 is scientifically correct for all speeds, all loads.

What really explodes in your engine



With Ordinary Gasoline — 8 parts of air to 1 part gasoline

With Tydol The New Gasoline — 15 parts of air to 1 part gasoline

Ordinary gasoline requires a rich, wasteful mixture—only 8 parts of air to 1 part of gasoline. This rich mixture causes low gasoline mileage, soots up spark plugs and forms excess carbon deposits.

Tydol is made to work best in a mixture using 15 parts of air to 1 part of Tydol. Notice that with Tydol you can use a 45% leaner mixture.

Tydol works best at 15 to 1 because it vaporizes fast. It gives rapid flame spread, a hot explosion and high pressure. *That means maximum power and mileage and easy starting.*

Tydol burns up clean and reduces carbon. Thus it eliminates many engine troubles.

Save 25% to 45% on fuel bills

The diagram shows how Tydol saves fuel. It shows what really explodes in your engine. On the left is an 8 to 1 mixture of air and ordinary gasoline. On the right, the Tydol economy mixture—15 parts of air to 1 of fuel. Notice that it contains 45% less fuel.

With Tydol you use *less* fuel and *more* air. Fuel costs money. Air is free. It is easy to see how Tydol cuts 25% to 45% from your gasoline bills.

Tydol has these unique properties because it is made by the Edwards System, a series of exclusive processes controlled by this company.

These processes have been developed and perfected under the direction of Mr. S. H. Edwards, for 30 years our production expert. Today, Mr. Edwards is one of America's authorities on oil refining. Tydol is his final achievement.

How to set your carburetor at 15 to 1

The Society of Automobile Engineers' Bulletin mentioned above tells how to adjust the amount of gasoline fed by your carburetor.

Before making the adjustment fill the gasoline tank with Tydol and warm up your engine.

Then with your car standing still and the engine running, follow the directions given in the Society of Automobile Engineers' Bulletin:

"Decrease the quantity of gasoline until the engine loses power. Then give more gasoline till good power is restored, *but not a notch beyond that point.*"

With Tydol this adjustment gives you the 15 to 1 mixture. *Tydol is made in such a way that it works best in a 15 to 1 mixture.*

You can never be sure you have the 15 to 1 mixture unless you use Tydol because ordinary gasoline usually backfires on mixtures leaner than 8 to 1.

Tydol gives you greatest economy and efficiency.

Where you can buy Tydol

All New York dealers do not sell Tydol. It is limited to a select list of high-grade garages. Tydol dealers are specially chosen for absolute reliability.

Ask your garage man to try for a Tydol Agency. Meanwhile look for the orange and black sign. Try Tydol in your car today. You will save money and get more power.

If you do not find Tydol for sale where you ask for it, write us and we will see that you are supplied.

TIDE WATER OIL COMPANY
Platt & Washburn Refining Company
Distributors
11 Broadway, N. Y., Tel. Bowling Green 8000



RIPWOOD
For warm days and comfort!

E&W 15 cent Collars
EARL & WILSON

2 Specials—
Satin Stripe Border Handkerchiefs
65c
a box of ½ dozen.

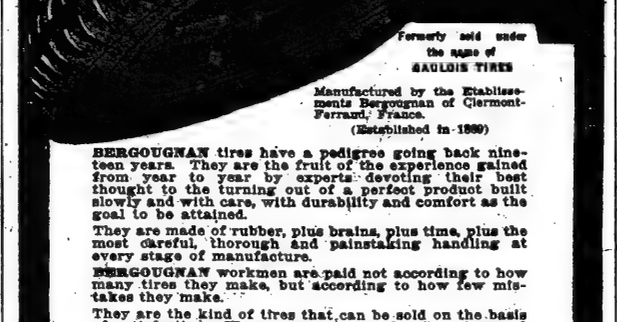
5/8-inch Sport Belts
65c

Friday and Saturday Only

Both of these "specials" are repeated by request. A good story bears telling twice.

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Bergougnan Tires



Formerly sold under the name of GAULOIS TIRES

Manufactured by the Etablissements Bergougnan of Clermont-Ferrand, France.
(Established in 1889)

BERGOUGNAN tires have a pedigree going back nineteen years. They are the fruit of the experience gained from year to year by experts devoting their best thought to the turning out of a perfect product built slowly and with care, with durability and comfort as the goal to be attained.

They are made of rubber, plus brains, plus time, plus the most careful, thorough and painstaking handling at every stage of manufacture.

BERGOUGNAN workmen are paid not according to how many tires they make, but according to how few mistakes they make.

They are the kind of tires that can be sold on the basis of satisfaction. We guarantee them for five thousand miles, but they frequently render double this service.

They look better
They wear better
They ARE better

And they do not cost more than ordinary tires.

At Your Dealer, or
BERGOUGNAN TIRE CORPORATION
49 West 64th Street NEW YORK
Canadian Agency, 126 St. James Street, Montreal.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Genuine Boston bull; brown and white; large brown eyes, screw tail; reward. Wenger, 1,713 Ocean St., Brooklyn.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Square platinum pin set in with sapphire, pearls, and diamonds, on Saturday night in the Playhouse or in the neighborhood of 48th St. and Broadway; liberal reward to finder; no questions asked. Telephone Columbus 6712.

LOST—Silver mesh bag, gold monogram "H. C." and year "1907" on reverse side, Riverside Drive, containing money and keys. Finder keep money, please return bag and keys. No questions asked. G., Apt. 23, 420 West 121st.

LOST—June 19, eight-stone diamond and platinum bar pin, West 39th, Broadway to West 49th St., or Broadway to 50th St., uptown subway entrance. Reward if returned to Miss Londonier, 410 West End Av. Telephone 9311 Schuyler.

LOST—Off wagon, between Vanderbilt Hotel and 313 West End Av. and West 89th St., then Grand Central Station on return route, one canvas covered grip and small fibre case. Reward for return to Head Porter, Vanderbilt Hotel.

LOST—Blue silk beaded bag on ferry leaving Weehawken Station 10:30 Wednesday night, June 20; liberal reward if bag is returned. Owner, 289 4th Av., New York. Gramercy 3841. Room 31.

LOST—Diamond lavalliere surrounded by pearls, between 54th and 7th Av. and Broadway and 49th St.; reward; no questions asked. Write B. W., Hotel Markwell, 49th St., near Broadway.

LOST—Open-face Elgin watch, with attached link bracelet, between Women's Hospital, 110th and 111th Sts., and Manhattan Av. Will finder please leave same at Women's Hospital?

LOST—Gold beaded satin black bag, containing jewelry, money, and cards; finder liberally rewarded. Mrs. John Rankin, care T. Cheyne, Hotel Gerard, West 44th St., City.

LOST about 4:30 P. M. on L. I. train between Main St., Flushing, and Penn. Station, gold wrist watch; reward. Return to C. Fisk, 66 Jamaica Av., Flushing.

LOST.—Thin gold watch, "L. W. L." Grand Central Terminal and subway, about June 12. Liberal reward, no questions asked. Tel. Murray Hill 7920, Room 706.

LOST, May 15, solitaire diamond pin and ring; liberal reward and no questions asked if returned to Colonial Bank, B'way and 102d St. Manager.

LOST.—June 21, diamond and sapphire bar pin, between Englewood and Newark; liberal reward. Notify F. L. Sample, Room 2906, 120 Broadway.

LOST.—In Brooklyn, during first week of April, oval amethyst pin, old-fashioned gold setting. Suitable reward for return to A. R. Piper, 85 Clinton St., Brooklyn.

LOST.—On Wednesday, June 20, diamond ring, spray of flowers set in platinum, between 86th St., N. Y., Machpelah Cemetery; reward. Telephone Hammels 1566J.

LOST.—Heavy platinum ring, 5 diamonds, Tuesday, 97th-110th, Riverside Drive; $100 reward, no questions. Fleischman, 758 West End Av.

LOST.—Diamond bar pin, Thursday morning, on Broadway, near 151st St.; liberal reward. B. J. Kaufman, 628 West 151st St. Audubon 7801.

LOST—Silver link bracelet, turquoise setting, West 8th, Macdougal St., or Washington Square; reward. Return Roberts, 62 Washington Square.

LOST—On Friday, June 15, between 61st and 86th Sts. East, small diamond heart pin. Reward for return to Mrs. H. B. Duryea, 635 Park Av.

LOST.—Small drawings, on Greenwich St., between Cortlandt and Liberty; liberal reward. Horton, 178 Greenwich St.

LOST.—Blue silk bag, containing money, Broadway, near 97th St.; liberal reward. McNally, 2,178 Broadway.

LOST.—On June 20, round diamond pin, size fifty-cent piece; small diamonds in platinum; reward. Rector 6710.

LOST.—$50 bill on 8:41 A. M. train from Stamford. Divide with finder. Cortland 5340.

LOST.—Gold ring, initials "G. E. M."; reward. Phone Hagan, Rector 8240.

LOST.—Gold chain purse, "E. A. U." Reward, no questions. 140 East 56th.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Overcast, probably showers today; Sunday showers; wind variable.
For full weather report see Page 17

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,700. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1917.—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

MARCONI TELLS NEW WAR HISTORY AT ITALIAN DINNER

Italy's Neutrality Revealed to France in Time to Halt German Army.

ADDED 1,000,000 SOLDIERS

French Force on Alpine Frontier Sent to the Marne to Face the Kaiser's Hordes.

PLEA FOR "SHIPS! SHIPS!"

Envoys Dwell Upon Need for Coal and Iron and Bottoms to Carry Them.

The reception to the Italian Commission culminated last night in a dinner given to the visitors at the Waldorf by Mayor Mitchel and attended by nearly a thousand citizens of New York. It was a dinner full of Italian and American patriotism made notable by the demonstrations for Guglielmo Marconi and for Mayor Mitchel, to whom each of the Italian speakers referred in terms of high praise and deep gratitude for his services to the cause of the Allies and his friendship for Italy.

This was the culminating feature of a day filled with demonstrations of American good-will for our Italian allies and declarations of determination to press the war with vigor and to give all that is asked in the way of material assistance. In the afternoon the members of the commission were guests of the Merchants' Association at a luncheon attended by 1,000 persons, and later visited the Garibaldi Memorial on Staten Island.

The dinner was notable for the first statement of the circumstances under which Italy announced to France her decision to remain neutral at the outset of the year, thereby releasing for service against the German Army advancing through Belgium hundreds of thousands of French troops who would have been needed to guard the Alpine frontier if the Italian Government had decided to support the other members of the Triple Alliance in their aggression. The story was told by Senator Marconi in the course of a speech which began with praise of the accomplishments of the Italian Army and Navy and a description of the tremendous natural difficulties with which they are confronted. After describing the services which are now being rendered to the Allies by the army and navy of Italy, he said:

"And now, gentlemen, I came to what is perhaps one of the least well known matters in connection with this war, the great, the absolutely decisive influence of Italy's conduct at the very outbreak of hostilities in 1914. Let me tell you a few facts concerning the inner political history of those fateful few days of July, 1914, when the fate of Europe was trembling in the balance.

"Germany did not expect us to join her in her savage attack on the liberties of Europe; she did not even care much whether we eventually agreed to remain neutral. Her game was a much deeper and more treacherous one. She wanted us to leave France, our great Latin sister, in doubt as to our intentions.

"On the morning of July 30, 1914, that is to say, one day before Germany declared war on Russia, and two days before she declared war on France, the Marquis de San Giuliano, who was then our Foreign Minister, unofficially informed the French Ambassador in Rome that Italy would never side with the Central Powers in a war of aggression. This information was immediately wired to Paris, but it was not sufficient to make France feel absolutely certain that Italy's attitude was favorable to her, because there was as yet no official declaration of neutrality on our part.

And France Was Saved.

"On the 2d of August, 1914, three days before England declared war against Germany, at a Council of Ministers held in Rome, Italy decided formally to declare her neutrality. The news was immediately communicated to our Chargé d'Affaires in Paris, the Ambassador being absent. For some reason the telegram did not reach him until 1 o'clock in the morning. Without a moment's hesitation, he went to see Mr. Viviani, the French Prime Minister, in the middle of the night.

"When he was introduced into Mr. Viviani's presence the latter turned pale and drew back, for he was almost convinced that nothing but Italy's decision to join Germany would have brought the Italian Chargé d'Affaires there at that hour. The revulsion of feeling when Mr. Viviani read the telegram was such that he could not hide his emotion. Within half an hour orders had gone forth for the mobilization for service in the north of nearly 1,000,000 men which France would have had to keep on her southern and eastern frontier to guard against a possible attack from Italy.

"That million men helped to stem the advancing tide of Germans, to win the battle of the Marne, and to save France from being crushed by the heel of German militarism. Had there been the slightest wavering, the smallest hesitation on the part of Italy, had any Italian politician been found to do one-tenth part of what Bismarck did when he altered the wording of the famous Ems telegram, and thus brought about the Franco-Prussian war, France would not have dared to withdraw a single man from the Italian frontier, and the history of the world might have been written differently.

"Gentlemen, is there any man who can think, in view of what I have just told you, that Italy's conduct was not a decisive factor in the war?"

The dinner was held in the grand ballroom, where that for the Anglo-French Commission took place six weeks ago, a hall redecorated for the occason by Lloyd Warren with American and Italian flags as the principal motif.

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50 American Aviators Reach French Instruction Depot

NICE, France, June 22. — Fifty American aviators arrived here today to undergo a course of instruction at the seaplane dépôt. They received the heartiest of welcomes by their French comrades.

A Washington dispatch on June 8 said that 100 American aviators from the navy flying corps had arrived safely in France. They were the first of the American fighting forces to reach that country. The detachment included four expert aviators and many of the others were experienced in flying.

MUTINY CUTS OFF NEWS OF GLENNON

Admiral Arrives at Sebastopol in Midst of Revolt of Black Sea Fleet.

OUTBREAK AT VIBORG ALSO

Thousands of Workers Defy Government to Oust Anarchists from General's House.

PETROGRAD, June 22.—No news had come through from Sebastopol up to this evening concerning Rear Admiral Glennon and the other naval members of the American mission to Russia who arrived in that town in the midst of a mutinous outbreak among the sailors of the Black Sea fleet, reported in dispatches received today. There is no reason, however, to doubt their safety or to assume that the disorders were connected with their mission.

The Government declares that no official discription of the outbreak will be published for two or three days, but it is believed that the worst is over. It is expected that delegates from the Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, together with Minister of War and Marine Kerensky, will start for Sebastopol tonight.

The outbreak appears to have been organized by followers of the agitator Lenine, backed by extremists from Kronstadt, who arrived at Sebastopol about a week ago. These emissaries took advantage of the absence at Petrograd of the responsible leaders among the sailors of the Black Sea fleet and accused the officers of conspiring to restore the old regime.

A majority of the sailors, with some of the officers, are said to have supported the Leninites, whereupon the local council of sailors' delegates expressed general distrust of the remaining officers, ordered their disarmament and declared the deposition of Admiral Koltchak, the commander of the fleet, who formerly was very popular with the men. Commander Grubin and three other officers were arrested.

Simultaneously Admiral Koltchak was recalled by the Provisional Government, which charged him with neglecting to exercise his authority. The command of the fleet was temporarily transferred to Admiral Lukin. Admiral Koltchak has telegraphed the Government insisting that his resignation be accepted.

The Government demands the restoration to the officers of their arms, and announces that any sailors who refuse to return to their duty will be denounced as traitors to the Fatherland.

A group of anarchists having recently seized the country house of General Durnovo in a suburb of Viborg, Minister of Justice Pereveizeff today ordered its evacuation. In opposition to this order, thousands of workmen from a half dozen adjacent factories surrounded the house, many of them armed with rifles, and their spokesmen declared they would defend the anarchists against the Government, and that bloodshed would follow if force were employed to oust the occupants of the buildings.

Delegates from Kronstadt attended meetings of the workmen and declared that on the first appeal to armed intervention, detachments of sailors from the Kronstadt Fortress would be summoned to aid the anarchists. Flags carried by the demonstrants were inscribed "down with the capitalists, the enemies of the people, long live the Social Republic."

After the publication of an appeal by the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates to the working population of Viborg, the Provisional Government warned the anarchists that force of arms would be invoked unless those holding General Durnovo's house immediately yielded to the evacuation order.

The Provisional Government continues the promulgation of important reforms. The first concerns the Zemstvos. Henceforth the vote will be enjoyed by both sexes independently of the present provision regarding property. Elections are to be on a system of proportional representation. The Zemstvos are freed from the tutelage of administration.

M. Skobeleff, the new Minister of Labor, has drafted a plan to revise the sickness and insurance law of 1913. This act will be extended to all parts of the empire and embrace a much larger category of employes. Sick benefit funds heretofore administered by employers and employes, with Government controling, henceforth will be in charge of employes, uncontrolled.

M. Kerensky, Minister of War and Marine, has presented for the Government's approval a bill reforming the military jurisdiction. Regimental courts-martial will try only military offenses. Other charges against soldiers will be tried by civil courts. The bill provides jury trial in certain cases, the jury to consist of an equal number of officers and soldiers, with the right to decide not only the question of guilt but also, in union with the Judge, fix punishment. The regimental court, under the terms of the proposed law, is obliged to decide within twenty-four hours whether there is good cause for arrest. If not, the prisoner must be released immediately.

The Government decreed the formation of a special council to consider the possible development of the empire's productive forces and necessary measures in the domain of home and foreign trade. In the council there will be representatives of chief departments of agricultural, economical, co-operative, and scientific societies, towns, Zemstvos, and labor.

The railway men on the first section

Continued on Page 4.

Marquis of Aberdeen, Marchioness of Aberdeen, Francis Hackett, Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington, Justice Daniel Cohalan, and others contribute to significant group of articles upon present-day Ireland,—political, economic, cultural. A distinct step toward American interest and better understanding.—Advt.

New York Evening Post.—Advt.

COCCHI ARRESTED, WILL FIGHT TRIAL HERE FOR MURDER

Held in Bologna, He Plans at Once a Vigorous Legal Battle Against Extradition.

DENIES KILLING THE GIRL

Mayor's Inquiry Reveals Snap Police Verdict That Ruth Cruger Had Eloped.

NEW SEARCH FOR VICTIMS

Fire Ruins Back of Cocchi's Shop to be Examined—Petty Graft in Motor Squad Indicated.

BOLOGNA, Italy, Thursday, June 21. —Alfredo Cocchi is under arrest here in connection with the murder of Ruth Cruger in New York, and he will resist extradition. He declares himself innocent of any crime and his lawyer is preparing a case to show no valid demand for his return to the United States can be made.

Cocchi says he knew Ruth Cruger only two days before she disappeared. His conduct toward her was entirely correct, he insists. He left America for domestic reasons only, he asserts.

Cocchi's father and brother, both of whom are working as machinists here, say they are convinced of his innocence, owing to statements he made before it was suspected he might be arrested.

They gave to Señor Venturini, Cocchi's lawyer, letters which the accused wrote them before he came home. They submitted these to show that there was nothing in them which could be construed as an indication of guilt.

The police have questioned the family of Cocchi's wife, who are from Imola, but what they could offer threw little light on the case. It appears that Mrs. Cocchi left Italy more than ten years ago when she was engaged to him, and married him after arriving in New York.

Attorney Venturini asserts that Cocchi did not lose his Italian citizenship while in America, and points out that in spite of the extradition treaty of 1884 between Italy and the United States Italy does not give up her own subjects to answer for a crime committed abroad, but punishes them by Italian law.

Nobody aside from the prison guards has been allowed to speak with Cocchi, who is reported to be much depressed in his prison cell. Some of the prison attendants asserted today that there was a probability that Cocchi might tell what he knew about the crime.

According to the rules in Italian prisons, Cocchi's father and brother must provide him with food from outside the prison.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—Serious obstacles stand in the way of the extradition of Alfredo Cocchi, unofficially reported under arrest in Bologna, Italy, for the murder of Ruth Cruger in New York City, according to every indication in Washington tonight.

The State Department has not yet asked for extradition, but has requested the arrest of Cocchi, which has not been officially reported to the State Department so far as could be ascertained tonight. There was one report current that the State Department had notified Governor Whitman it had been informed of Cocchi's arrest, but this was denied, while it was admitted that a statement of the Italian law on the subject had been sent to Governor Whitman for his information.

The extradition treaties between the United States and Italy call for the extradition of Italian subjects and, others who commit certain specified crimes in the United States, among them murder, and seek refuge in Italy. Nevertheless, the Italian Government contends that while the treaty is in force the Italian constitution and laws pursuant to that constitution rise higher than the provisions of the treaty so far as they relate to Italian citizens who seek refuge at home. Italy is willing to have her subjects tried in Italian courts, but has steadfastly refused to surrender them for trial in other countries.

REPORTED RUTH CRUGER AS FLEEING WITH MAN

Snap Police Verdict Shown at Opening of Wallstein's Investigation.

Leonard M. Wallstein, Commissioner of Accounts, yesterday morning began his investigation of the activities of the Police Department in connection with the Ruth Cruger case in a way that indicated that he intended to find the final answer to the question: Why did the Police Department permit Alfredo Cocchi to get away, and why did it not find Ruth Cruger's body in Cocchi's cellar? All of the developments of his investigation will be recorded in a series of public hearings at which every available person who had any contact with the case will testify. Commissioner Wallstein will push the inquiry with all possible speed, but it is not probable that he will conclude it for at least two weeks.

Within twenty-four hours after receiving instructions from Mayor Mitchel to conduct the investigation, Commissioner Wallstein and Acting Captain Alonzo Cooper, who, as commanding officer of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau, had charge of the search for the missing girl, faced each other in the examiner's room of the Commissioner's office. Mr. Wallstein asking incisive questions concerning Captain Cooper's police experience and the work of the Fourth Branch Bureau, and the witness answering them, sometimes with ready sureness, at other times with hesitancy and confessions of inability to remember the facts wanted. Throughout the examination Captain Cooper

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Troops in Stettin Called Out to Quell Hunger Riots

MALMO, Sweden, June 22.—Travelers arriving from Stettin, Prussia, report extensive hunger riots in that city, mainly by women and children. Troops were called out to quell the disturbance.

Such able-bodied men as appeared among the crowds received the choice of returning to work or being sent immediately to the front. They chose the former alternative, according to the account, and the demonstrations gradually died out.

MOVE TO IMPEACH CHICAGO'S MAYOR

City Council Turns Against Thompson, Who Refused to Aid Liberty Loan.

CRIES OF "TURN HIM OUT!"

Members Ignore His Adjournment Order and Continue Session, Rejecting Appointees.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Mayor William Hale Thompson was ignored as presiding officer of the Chicago City Council this afternoon amid cries of "Impeach him!" "Turn him out!" Resolutions were passed empowering committees to take the necessary steps either to impeach the Mayor or secure his enforced resignation from office. While the School Board situation was the pretext, the underlying cause of the hostility to Thompson is found in his pro-Germanism, his refusal to aid the Liberty Loan and his hostile attitude toward inviting the Balfour commission to visit Chicago.

In the stormiest session of the Council in the last twenty years, the members withdrew their approval of the last nine school trustees appointed by the Mayor. Coached by the Corporation Counsel, who is skilled in parliamentary tactics, the Mayor attempted to adjourn the Council when he suspected that a majority was against him. Then he left the chair, amid a tumult of jeers and yells for an appeal from his decision.

The Council refused to recognise the decision of the Mayor and each Alderman stayed in his seat. John A. Richert was elected temporary presiding officer, and took the Mayor's chair. He put to a vote an appeal from the Mayor's decision on adjournment, which resulted in only 1 vote in favor of the Mayor and 53 against his decision. By the same vote on roll call the Council then decided that it would not adjourn.

Some of the Mayor's supporters among the Aldermen tried to block business by leaving the chamber or refusing to answer roll calls, but by a vote of 46 to 22 the council took from the table a motion to reconsider the vote by which the nine Trustees had been confirmed at the last meeting. By a vote of 46 to 20 it reconsidered and then followed a roll call on the confirmation of the Trustees. Confirmation failed by a vote of 45 to 22.

On Monday thirty-five Democrats and nine Republicans had voted for confirmation and against it were eight Democrats, fourteen Republicans, and three Socialists. For confirmation today were, sixteen Democrats and six Republicans, and against it twenty-four Democrats, eighteen Republicans, and three Socialists.

The demand for the Mayor's impeachment is becoming insistent. Prominent lawyers are considering tonight the demand of the Council from every angle. Levy Mayer, a leader of the Chicago Bar, said:

"The Constitution of Illinois provides that all civil officers of this State shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office. In my opinion, the Mayor of Chicago is not a civil officer of the State and is therefore not subject to the constitutional provision governing impeachment.

"However, Article II. of the City Charter, Paragraph 14, provides that: 'In case the Mayor . . . shall at any time be guilty of a palpable omission of duty or shall willfully and corruptly be guilty of oppression, malconduct, or malfeasance in the discharge of the duties of his office he shall be liable to indictment in any court of competent jurisdiction, and on conviction shall be fined not exceeding $1,000, and the court is which such conviction shall be held shall enter an order removing such officer from office.'

"This section is sufficiently comprehensive. If the Mayor has been guilty of any of the offenses specified in the section the State's Attorney can have him indicted and, if convicted, it will be the duty of the Judge to enter an order removing the Mayor from office."

State's Attorney Hoyne said:

"I have little doubt that, if the Mayor held an appeal from the chair out of order in the face of the plain rules of the City Council, he is guilty of such abuse of power, or of usurping power he did not possess, that it would furnish grounds for his removal by quo warranto proceedings."

KAISER CUTS BELGIUM INTO TWO DISTRICTS

Names German Administrators for Flemish and Walloon Sections of Country.

AMSTERDAM, June 22.—An official announcement published in the German newspapers gives an imperial order, dated June 14, appointing Herr Schaibele, a Baden official, as chief of the administration of the Flemish part of Belgium, with a residence in Brussels.

Herr Schaibele's jurisdiction will extend to the provinces of Antwerp, Limbourg, East Flanders, and West Flanders, and the districts of Brussels and Louvain.

Herr Haniel, a Prussian official, is appointed chief of the administration of the Walloon district, with a residence in Namur, his charge embracing the provinces of Hainault, Liège, Luxemburg, and Namur and the district of Nivelles.

Herr Pochhammer of the Prussian Ministry of Finance is appointed director of the Finance Department of the Governor General at Brussels. A civil cabinet has been attached to the Governor General. Its director will be another Prussian official, Herr von Wilmowski.

Guilt for High food prices belongs to speculators, says Hoover, who endorses the tremendous Expose, "THE PURPLE HE DAMNED." Grand Theatre.—Advt.

WILSON UPHOLDS GOETHALS IN ROW OVER STEEL SHIPS

President to Direct Him, However, to Build as Many Wooden Vessels as Possible.

WIDE POWERS FOR GENERAL

To Have Charge of Government's Building Program, with Right to Commandeer.

FIGHT OVER PRICES GROWS

Chairman Denman Asks Federal Trade Commission to Investigate Steel Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—General George W. Goethals, General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, is to direct the Government's shipbuilding program, it was said here tonight on high authority, and it is probable that President Wilson, by an executive order, will soon place him in charge of the expenditure of the $500,000,000 appropriation by Congress. It was also said that the General would be vested with the power of commandeering ships now on the stocks should such a step be found necessary to hasten their completion.

The unusual powers which will be given to General Goethals, it was reported, would be accompanied by a special direction from President Wilson to construct as many wooden ships as possible. Advocates of the wooden ship program believe this to be a big victory for the cause they have advocated, and are bending every effort to prove to the President that their plans are not only practical but absolutely necessary to a successful conduct of the war.

The definite decision was reached today, it was said, after General Goethals held a long conference at the White House. It was reported that Chairman William Denman of the Shipping Board, [illegible] talked with the President on Monday. He asked for another interview, but was unable to arrange an appointment. As General Goethals left the White House he told the newspaper men that he had nothing to say about the conference. He added, however, that he might be prepared to talk in a few days.

Coincident with the visit of General Goethals with the President, a report was in circulation that Theodore Brent, a member of the Shipping Board, and one of the strongest advocates of the big wooden ship program, had left for New York, en route for an interview with Colonel E. M. House, in the hope of winning Colonel House as an ally in the fight to build a great fleet of wooden cargo vessels. No definite confirmation of this report could be obtained.

There was a good deal of speculation today about the way that General Goethals would look upon specific directions to build wooden ships on a large scale. It was felt, however, that President Wilson's efforts to end the controversy on that point by taking personal charge of the wrangle would prove effective. The advocates of the wooden fleet, it is understood, have submitted in detail to the President the program which they feel sure can be carried out, and the President is anxious to get as much shipping afloat as possible without delay.

Row Over Prices Continues.

There was no cessation today in the row over steel prices, and Chairman Denman clung to his position that, while he had authority as President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation and Chairman of the Shipping Board, he would never consent to the payment of a cent over the navy price of $65, and would try to lower that figure. There was every indication that the fight would not be dropped, and that in the end there might be a Congressional inquiry, and if necessary an executive order carrying power to take over the output of the steel interests if drastic action along that line should become necessary.

Representatives of the Federal Trade Commission let it be known that they were prepared to take up the subject of price adjustment if called upon, and it was intimated that Mr. Denman might seek action along that line which would not only operate to fix a price that the Government should pay, but would protect other consumers of steel against the all but prohibitive prices that might be faced by private interests as a result of the heavy buying by the Government.

The protection of the individual as well as the Government, the Trade Commission admitted, might call for legislation, and it was made known that the commission was ready to ask Congress for action in that direction if the emergency was created.

Mr. Denman was of the opinion that regulation of prices by some Federal agency like the Trade Commission was essential because of the position which the individual buyer would find himself in. He will fight for this conviction. He is also of the opinion that the steel interests may agree to a figure acceptable to the Government without such drastic action, if the Government acts on the lines he suggests.

In the Senate today the proposition for an inquiry into production prices and transportation of coal, steel, copper, and other basic materials over which Government supervision may be

Continued on Page 2.

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville's finest summer resort. 3 golf courses. Not a cure, just golf and good times.—Advt.

$3,035,226,850 SUBSCRIBED TO LIBERTY LOAN BY MORE THAN FOUR MILLION INVESTORS; ALLOTMENT PLAN FAVORS SMALL BIDDERS

How the Liberty Bonds Will Be Allotted to Subscribers According to Offerings

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Secretary McAdoo tonight announced the method of allotment of Liberty bonds to subscribers so as to bring the total within the limit of $2,000,000,000. The classes of subscribers, with the per cent. of subscriptions allotted to each, are as follows:

Amount of Subscription.	*Total Subscribed.*	*Per Cent. Allotted.*	*Total Allotted.*
Up to and including $10,000.	$1,296,884,850	100 per cent.	$1,296,884,850
Over $10,000 and up to and including $100,000.	560,103,050	60 per cent., but not less than $10,000.	336,061,850
Over $100,000 and up to and including $250,000.	220,455,600	45 per cent., but not less than $60,000.	99,205,000
Over $250,000 and up to and including $2,000,000.	601,514,900	30 per cent., but not less than $112,500.	184,381,500
Over $2,000,000 and up to and including $6,000,000.	234,544,300	25 per cent., but not less than $600,000.	58,661,250
Over $6,000,000 and up to and including $10,000,000.	46,674,150	21 per cent.	9,801,500
$25,000,000	50,000,000	20.22 per cent.	10,110,000
$25,250,000	25,250,000	20.17 per cent.	5,093,650
Total	$3,035,226,850		$2,000,000,000

Heavy Penalty for Food Gamblers Provided For in House Amendment

Maximum Punishment Is $10,000 Fine and Two Years in Prison—Senator Borah Wants Control Vested in Trade Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—A drastic anti-conspiracy provision was written into the Administration's Food Control bill by the House today. The new section was offered by Chairman Lever of the Committee on Agriculture, and was promptly adopted as an effective measure of reaching the food speculator and hoarder. The section reads:

That any person who conspires, combines, agrees or arranges with any other person (a) to limit the facilities for transporting, producing, manufacturing, supplying, storing, or dealing in any necessities, (b) to restrict the supply of any necessaries, (c) to restrict the distribution of any necessaries, (d) to prevent, limit or lessen the manufacture or production of any necessaries, or (e) to enhance the price of any necessaries, shall upon conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding $10,000, or be imprisoned for not more than two years, or both.

This modification of the bill was probably the most important of several made by the House today. When the House adjourned, a session that extended into the night the reading of the bill had been half completed, but it is doubted that the measure can be passed tomorrow night as planned by Mr. Lever. A vote Monday is more likely.

The fight led by Representatives Lenroot and Graham against the license section was unsuccessful. A motion to strike out the section giving the President authority to license dealers in foods and fuel whenever he deems such action essential for the carrying out of the act and the control of the food situation, was defeated 123 to 66. This provision was attacked on the ground that it was unconstitutional in that it delegated legislative powers to the President.

Lever Defends License Section.

It was suggested that instead of empowering the President to establish a license system to control unfair practices power be given the Executive to proceed against and stop from doing business those who were engaged in evil practices. A license system, it was contended by opponents, would be cumbersome and unsatisfactory.

Chairman Lever argued that the other method suggested would be less desirable; that it would result in an army of special investigators visiting every establishment in order to ascertain if proceedings should be instituted.

"I may inform the house," said Mr. Lever, "that Mr. Hoover told me today that this license section was regarded by him as vital. I may say also that the President regards this section as vital."

The license section was made slightly less drastic by the elimination of the provision that the President is authorized "to prescribe such regulations governing the conduct of business of licenses as may be essential to prevent uneconomical manufacture and inequitable distruction of necessaries and otherwise to carry out the purposes of this act." This was changed to provide that the President "is authorized to issue licenses and prescribe regulations for the issuance of licenses." Remaining parts of the license section, including the power to revoke licenses, to compel submission of reports by licensees and to inspect places of business of licensees, were retained.

It was argued that the language stricken out would have permitted Government agents to interfere arbitrarily with manufacture and distribution of necessaries, and to declare "uneconomical and inequitable" methods which should not be so declared.

Two amendments were adopted to Section 8 establishing "a Government control of necessaries." One, offered by Representative Montague of Virginia, provides that the powers exercised and administered by the President in carrying out the purposes of the Food Control bill shall be "as hereinafter provided." This limits the power of the food administrator to the things specifically set out in the bill.

On motion of Representative Moore of Pennsylvania, the House also struck from this section the words, "that none of the penalties of this act shall apply to this section." The section includes provision that the President is authorized "to enter into any voluntary arrangements or agreements and use any agency or agencies, to accept the services of any person without compensation, to co-operate with any agency or person," in carrying out the act.

Moore Explains Amendment.

Mr. Moore said that under this section some person, firm, or association might volunteer its assistance in food control and then violate the law with impunity because of the inhibition against attaching the penal clause to the particular section. The House accepted this view and struck out the proviso.

The anti-conspiracy amendment was first suggested in a substitute for the entire bill offered by Representative Towner, Republican of Iowa. Mr. Towner contended that the committee bill was complicated and unnecessarily long. The entire food control situation, he said, could be met by a brief bill making it unlawful to conspire to hoard, monopolize, interfere with the transportation, or restrict the distribution of foodstuffs or enhance the price thereof, supplemented by legislation giving the President authority to requisition food, mines, and factories and regulate distribution and sale of necessaries.

"We all know," said Mr. Towner, "that this bill was not prepared by the Committee on Agriculture but by the Department of Agriculture. It is one of the most complicated bill ever presented to this House. The first section of my substitute will accomplish the same objects, and with less friction, as are sought in the first eight sections of the pending measures."

The Towner substitute was rejected on a viva voce vote, but its anti-conspiracy provision was later inserted in modified form at the suggestion of Chairman Lever.

Two amendments accepted by the House were by Representative Lenroot to eliminate the "blanket" control power of the President over necessaries and limit it to the articles mentioned in the bill, and by Representative Anderson of Minnesota, striking from the bill the power of the President to prevent "uneconomical manufacture and inequitable distribution of necessaries."

Chairman Lever accepted the amendments, expressed himself as well pleased with the bill in its amended form.

"It still has plenty of teeth in it," he said. "Most of the changes made thus far bring the bill back to the form in which most of the committee originally desired it. We accepted some of the provisions now being changed by the House in order to get the bill on the floor."

All other phases of the fight in the House over the Food bill were overshadowed tonight by interest in preparation by prohibition advocates for a determined effort to insert a stronger "dry" provision before the final vote.

The section which would authorize the President to limit, regulate, prohibit, or reduce the supply of food materials or foods used in making alcoholic liquors falls short of the demands of most of the anti-liquor elements. Most of these elements hope for absolute prohibition of the use of grain for beverage purposes during the war. They are not agreed on any one proposed amendment, however, and their divisions may result in leaving the present provision unchanged.

Attacked by Senator Reed.

In an aggressive attack on the Administration's Food bill in the Senate, Senator Reed of Missouri, Democrat, asserted if there actually existed a "conspiracy to control the food resources of the country, as advocates of the measure have intimated," the Department of Justice long ago ought to have got after it. He referred to statements by advocates of the bill that unless it was passed the food supply would be in the hands of unscrupulous speculators.

"If it is so," Senator Reed exclaimed, "that the food supply has been cornered or that a plot is afoot to corner it, then why has not the Department of Justice acted? And why has not the Federal Trade Commission exercised its function in preventing combinations? We don't need more law to cope with this. We have all we need if it is enforced."

Mr. Reed's attack took up nearly the entire time of the Senate. Before he launched the assault, Senator Borah of Idaho offered an amendment to the Food bill, the purport of which was to eliminate the administrator and vest authority instead in the Federal Trade Commission, acting under direction of the President, to fix prices for all necessities of life, when the Executive deemed it expedient. The amendment, which will not be voted on until next week, reads:

Section 1—During the present war with Germany and when the President of the United States shall so direct, the Federal Trade Commission is hereby authorized and empowered to fix fair and reasonable prices, both wholesale and retail, of the following articles, to wit: Steel, coal, oil, farm implements, fertilizers, meats, bread, flour, and such other foods as shall be designated from time to time by the President; and such articles of clothing as are usually worn by wage earners, farm laborers, and laborers generally.

Sec. 2—When the price of any article shall have been fixed or established as aforesaid, the President shall issue a proclamation announcing such price or prices, and after the issuance of such proclamation no higher price shall be charged or received by any one for said articles.

Sec. 3—That the President is hereby authorized and empowered to prescribe such rules and regulations as he may deem essential for the proper enforcement and observance of the prices fixed under this act. Any person who willfully charges or receives a higher price for any such articles than the price which shall have been fixed as aforesaid shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding $5,000 or be imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

For Price-fixing Tribunal.

In explaining the intent of his amendment, Senator Borah said tonight:

"My amendment is in no sense a substitute for the pending food admini-

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LOAN IS IMPOSING SUCCESS

Hailed by Treasury Head as Answer to Charges of American Apathy.

NEW YORK DISTRICT LEADS

Its Total Subscription Almost Double the Allotment—Southern and Prairie States Lag.

BIG SUBSCRIBERS GET LITTLE

About 20% for Those Asking $25,000,000—Full Amounts for Small Subscribers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The Liberty Loan has been oversubscribed by more than a billion dollars. The work of compiling returns from the Federal Reserve banks was completed today and shows that the subscriptions totaled $3,035,226,850.

More than 4,000,000 persons subscribed to the loan. This is the answer to assertions in the German newspapers that it was a bankers' loan. Of the subscribers 3,960,000 asked for allotments of $50 to $10,000, and only twenty-one banks, corporations and individuals subscribed to more than $5,000,000 each. Thus 90 per cent. of the loan represents popular subscriptions.

The returns by districts as compared with the minimum allotments are as follows:

District.	Minimum Allotment.	Actual Subscription.
New York	$900,000,000	$1,186,788,400
Boston	240,000,000	332,447,800
Philadelphia	140,000,000	232,309,250
Cleveland	120,000,000	268,146,700
Richmond	50,000,000	109,737,100
Atlanta	60,000,000	57,878,300
Chicago	260,000,000	237,188,950
St. Louis	80,000,000	86,134,700
Minneapolis	80,000,000	70,253,500
Kansas City	100,000,000	91,758,850
Dallas	40,000,000	48,948,350
San Francisco	140,000,000	175,622,000
Total	$2,000,000,000	$3,035,226,850

These figures show among other interesting things that the four districts having the largest subscriptions, (New York, Boston, Chicago, and Cleveland,) actually subscribed $2,162,000,000. Moreover, the East, Central West, and Far West furnished the entire oversubscription. The Atlanta, St. Louis, Dallas, Minneapolis, and Kansas City districts, to which were allotted a minimum of $360,000,000, failed to reach this total by $5,000,000. Three of these districts, (Atlanta, Minneapolis, and Kansas City,) fell behind their allotments, while the other two exceeded their total by small margins.

Of all the districts New York made the best showing, nearly doubling the minimum allotment of $600,000,000. Boston's per cent. of excess over the minimum allotment was 38, Philadelphia's 65, Chicago's 37, Cleveland's 58, and San Francisco's 25.

Surprises Even the Optimists.

The final total of subscriptions and the impressive number of subscribers surprised even the most optimistic supporters here of the Liberty Loan. Commenting tonight on the result, Secretary McAdoo said:

"The widespread distribution of the bonds and the great amount of the oversubscription constitute an eloquent and conclusive reply to the enemies of the country who claimed that the heart of America was not in this war. The result, of which every citizen may well be proud, reflects the patriotism and the determination of the American people to fight for the vindication of outraged American rights, the speedy restoration of peace, and the establishment of liberty throughout the world."

The following statement on the final result was furnished by the Secretary:

"The total of the subscription to the $2,000,000,000 Liberty Loan amounts to $3,035,226,850—an oversubscription of $1,035,226,850, or 50 per cent. more than the amount offered.

"More than 4,000,000 men and women of the United States subscribed for the bonds, placing this vast sum of money at the disposal of their Government for the prosecution of the war. Of this number it is estimated that 3,960,000 people, or 99 per cent., subscribed in amounts ranging from $50 to $10,000, while the number of individual subscriptions of $5,000,000 and over was 21, their subscriptions aggregating $188,789,900.

"The figures as to the number of subscriptions are estimates, because the returns from the twelve Federal Reserve Banks in this respect are incomplete, but when finally reported they will exceed the number stated.

"One of the chief purposes of the campaign was to distribute the Liberty bonds widely throughout the country and place them as far as possible in the hands of the people. This was important because the strength of Government finance, like the strength of Government policies, rests upon the support of the people. The large number of subscribers, especially the large number of small subscribers, is most gratifying and indicates that the interest of the people was aroused as never before in an issue of bonds.

Shows America's Temper.

"The Congress pledged all the resources of America to bring the war to a successful determination. The loans

just closed will serve as an indication of the temper and purpose of the American people and of the manner in which they may be expected to respond to future calls of their country for the necessary credits to carry on the war.

"As originally announced, the present issue of bonds is limited to $2,000,000,000, and no allotments will be made in excess of that amount. I have consequently decided to exercise the right reserved in the announcement offering the bonds to the public to allot in full all applications for the smaller amounts and to reduce allotments on applications for the larger amounts. In view of the great number of subscribers for $10,000 and less, allotments will be made in full to them."

Mr. McAdoo made public the method of allotment of bonds to subscribers, and this is printed in an adjoining column. In cases where large subscriptions have beeen reported to the Federal Reserve Banks as consisting of a number of smaller subscriptions, provision has been made for allotment in accordance with the amounts of the smaller subscriptions.

Two subscriptions of $25,000,000 each were received and one, the largest subscription of all, for $25,250,000.

SHARES OF BIG SUBSCRIBERS.

Amounts Which New York Investors Will Gain by Allotments.

New York subscribers to the Liberty Loan will be most concerned in the Treasury Department allotments, because of the large oversubscription in this district, and because so many large individual subscriptions were made here. Just how much of the loan a bank like the First National, which subscribed $110,000,000 for itself and customers, will get can only be figured by applying the Treasury Department's percentages to the individual contributions that made up the total. Of the $25,000,000 the bank subscribed on its own account, it will get about one-fifth.

John D. Rockefeller, who subscribed $15,000,000, will get something over $3,000,000 of the bonds. The United States Steel Corporation will get from its subscription of $25,000,000, about $5,000,000. The Bell Telephone Company, which subscribed $5,000,000, will receive $1,250,000 of bonds. The New York Life, with its subscription of $4,000,000, will receive $1,000,000. Samuel Untermyer will get in response to his subscription for $2,000,000 made on a Liberty Loan blank printed in Yiddish, just $500,000, leaving him $1,400,000 available for the next Liberty Loan.

The Mutual Life subscribed for $10,000,000 of the bonds; it will get 21 per cent., or $2,100,000 worth of bonds. The $5,000,000 subscriptions of the Prudential and the Consolidated Gas Company will bring them $1,250,000 each in Liberty bonds. Mrs. Russell Sage subscribed $2,000,000; she will receive bonds to the amount of $600,000. James A. Farrell, who subscribed for $300,000 in bonds, will get $90,000 worth. Scores of New Yorkers, who subscribed for $1,000,000 of the bonds, will get $300,000 worth. William Rockefeller, with a $2,500,000 subscription, will receive $625,000 worth of bonds. Mrs. E. H. Harriman's subscription of $2,000,000 will bring her $500,000 in Liberty bonds.

The $10,000,000 and more subscribed for by railroads and other concerns for their employes will be allotted in full, for practically none of such purchases exceeded $10,000.

GEN. WOOD REVEALS NEW GERMAN PLOT

Says Incendiary Bombs Are Disguised as Tinned Beef to Destroy Plants in France.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 22.—A warning that German agents were using a small, ingenuously constructed bomb for destroying manufacturing plants in enemy territory was issued today at the office of Major Gen. Wood, commanding the Southeastern Department. This formal statement was given out:

"We have recently received information that the Germans are sending to France agents whose mission is to cause fires in establishments engaged in national work. For this purpose they are furnished with incendiary bombs, of which the following is a description:

"The bomb is shaped in the form of a pyramid, nine centimeters in height, the larger end measuring 9½ centimeters long by 7 centimeters wide, the small end 8 centimeters long by 5½ centimeters wide.

"The four sides and the top are made of thin white metal, while the bottom is composed of a thin sheet of cardboard covered with a light-colored varnish, the whole being covered in printed paper. On one side are the words: 'Advance special cooked beef, frigorifico Argentino, Central Buenos Aires,' with the picture of an ox. The same words are on the corresponding side, but without the picture. On the remaining sides are instructions for using the (supposed) contents, in English, French, and Spanish, printed in white on a blue ground.

"This box contains highly inflammable powder the chemical nature of which has not yet been determined. To operate the bomb a special apparatus is necessary, which within about half an hour of being set working ignites the powder contained in the box and sets fire to the surroundings.

"It is, of course, improbable that the same labels would be used in this country should the Germans attempt to use a similar machine here, but we communicate the above information in case they should make some such attempt."

COAL, IRON AND SHIPS ITALY'S GREAT NEED

Members of Mission Tell New York Merchants War Must Be Won or All Will Be Bankrupt.

A NEW WORLD BUILDING

Hughes Foresees Law and Justice Supreme Among Nations—1,000 Guests at Luncheon.

Speakers at the luncheon given at the Astor yesterday by the Merchants' Association to the members of the Italian War Commission declared that the countrymen of Columbus and the people of the land which Columbus opened to the world were united in a war which should result in the building of a new world, "a world," as Charles E. Hughes expressed it, "where law and justice are supreme."

"We shall win the war," said Mayor Mitchel, "and when the war is over I hope and believe that our victory will insure the permanency of a peace which will establish just relations among the nations of the earth and insure the tranquility of democratic nations in the future. Then will come what I hope we can look forward to as a golden period, a period of closer friendship between these allied nations banded together in this great struggle."

But there was warning from Enrico Arlotta, Minister of Transportation, and Senator Guglielmo Marconi that much remained to be done before the golden age should come to pass; and the audience was heartened to the struggle by a stirring speech from Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, who ridiculed the specious formulae by which the German Government was seeking to delude the allied nations into a separate peace, and ended: "Prussian militarism has made its bed; now let it lie in it."

There were more than a thousand members and guests seated in the grand ballroom of the Astor, and hundreds of others, principally Italians, in the gallery.

Greeted in Native Tongue.

President William Fellowes Morgan, who in May greeted the French Commissioners in their own language, yesterday opened the program with a welcome to the Italians delivered in Italian. Then he spoke in English before calling on Mayor Mitchel, "the Mayor of whom the city is proud."

The Mayor's speech was a courageous declaration of America's faith in ultimate victory, and he took occasion, too, to remind the commission that in the formal ceremonies attendant on their visit they would see only a small and selected fraction of the hundreds of thousands no less eager, no less cordial, no less enthusiastic than those who on sidewalks and in windows waited to shout their welcome.

Dr. Butler began by reminding the merchants and bankers in the hall that Italy had "almost invented banking," that Genoa and Venice were the founders of the great commerce of modern times. "This enterprise, which has brought us together today," he said, "is not merely a friendly co-operation of governments; it is a friendly understanding of peoples; and where the hearts of two great peoples beat in unison as a formal alliance between governments is wholly unnecessary."

"To state the indebtedness of America to Italy," said Mr. Hughes, "is to recite the history of navigation and discovery, of the arts and letters, of commerce and invention—a long line of obligations extending from Columbus to Marconi. We also record the fact that Italian skill and industry are part of the very substance of American prosperity.

"It is also inspiring, as we have followed this terrific conflict, to note that the ancient people still had its early spirit, still had its conquering power. Those mountains, those rugged Dolomites will ever remain an eternal monument to Italian valor.

"The most momentous change of these times is the new sense in America of duty to the world. On these hospitable shores have been established democratic institutions which have been a beneficent example. But today American means more than a land of promise; America means more than an example. America is co-laborer in the common cause of humanity, to establish secure the foundations of international justice.

"The civil war settled for all time that we were not to be divided into sections. It settled for all time that we were a nation and not a mere confederation; but since that war we have seen coming to these shores millions of those born in other lands, and in this war, in meeting this high duty, we are forming the indestructible union of our people which will support us as we go forward into the twentieth century to aid in the establishment of this new world where law and justice are supreme."

Mr. Marconi, who spoke in English, referred to his pleasure at finding the enthusiastic greeting of the commission in the South and Middle West capped by the reception in New York, "this great city, so dear and familiar to me through long association, where life is lived more intensely, perhaps, than anywhere on earth."

"Italy is at a great disadvantage," he declared, "because alone among the great belligerent countries she possesses no coal, and the amount of iron at her disposal is strictly limited. This constitutes our most serious and difficult problem, and no words off mine can make it appear too serious.

"In normal times we import about 900,000 tons of coal a month. We are now getting somewhat less than half that amount. Gentlemen, we do not want coal to heat our houses and our hotels throughout the bitter Winter of Northern Italy. There is not a man, from King Victor Emanuel to the poorest peasant in his Alpine hut, who would not gladly shiver and freeze, as hundreds of our brave soldiers have done, if by so doing he could help to win the war for democracy and liberty.

"No, gentlemen, we want coal, we must have coal, to keep our munition factories going, to run our railroads carrying ammunition to the front and food to all the scattered populations of the country, and to run our factories, the stoppage of which would mean the throwing of a million men out of work to starve and increase our difficulties.

"And if we do not get this coal, and get it quick, our ammunition factories will have to work half time or stop, our trains will cease to run, diminishing the efficiency of the army, and even perhaps bringing about local famines. Above all, we must hasten the construction of ships, hundreds of ships, thousands of ships, ships of wood and ships of steel, so long as they will float and carry coal, iron, and wheat to Europe.

"We expect the United States to put forth a great effort; given the spirit of organization and the industrial power of this great country, it should not be impossible to build one and a half million tons of shipping by the end of this year, and at least double that amount in 1918.

"In addition to all these difficulties we must realize that the production of war material diminishes agricultural production, whereas the latter should be increased at all costs. Here again the United States can help us better than any one else if they will realize fully that the essential conditions of victory are an increase in agricultural production and the construction of many ships.

Italy's First Great Service.

Minister Arlotta, who also began in English pointed out the initial service to the Allies constituted by Italy's declaration of neutrality.

He declared that, despite the increase of her budget from 2,500,000,000f. a year to eighteen billions, Italy had so well organized her finances that every new loan was met with new income adequate to cover the interest. He duplicated Senator Marconi's plea for war materials and ships.

"The commodities needed," he said, "are wheat and other cereals, steel for the munitions, and above all, coal; but these three things have now one name only, and this name is 'ships, ships, and more ships.'

"Italy used to take before the war about twenty millions of tons of goods, our fleet of which one million was represented by coal, imported from England and the United States. Now, this figure is almost cut down to half, and this diminution represents the greatest sacrifice we could impose on our population.

"Gentlemen, I said I would speak to you as a merchant does with a merchant. We have all signed a bill of exchange, and this bill of exchange is indorsed by England, by France, by Italy, by Russia, and so on. Now the United States has puts its signature on this bill of exchange, and as nations live on credit, just as merchants do, when the bill of exchange is due, we must pay it, by winning the war. Otherwise we will all be bankrupt."

Informally, at the end of the program, Mr. Morgan called on the Prince of Udine for a few words, which he spoke in English. He thanked the Merchants' Association, Mayor Mitchel, Dr. Butler, and Mrs. Hughes for the welcome extended to the commission—"a welcome not only for us but for our country."

"It shows," he said, "how much the United States, or the spirit of the United States, is united with us in this great war that we are all fighting for the cause of justice, for the cause of liberty and democracy.

"And especially, you gentlemen of the Merchants' Association, who are the brain of all the titanic, the gigantic power over industrial and commercial power of the United States, know well how to help us. Thanking you still very much for your kindness, for the sentiments that are guiding your so kind welcome and reception, I shall lift my glass to the United States, to the City of New York, and to you all, gentlemen, here present."

At the close of his address the members and guests rose while the commission and the other guests of honor passed out to start for Staten Island.

RUMANIAN MISSION HERE.

Arrives at Pacific Coast Port on Way to Washington.

A PACIFIC COAST PORT, June 22.—A Rumanian mission to the United States arrived here today.

Count Vasile Stoica, the Rev. F. Metza, and Basalle Lucaci are the members of the mission. Count Stoica wore the uniform of a Lieutenant in the Russian Army.

After visiting Washington the mission expects to stimulate recruiting for the Rumanian Army, which, it is said, now numbers 600,000 men.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The Rumanian mission comes to America to stimulate interest in Rumanian affairs and bring to the United States Government a first-hand view of Rumania's situation.

So far as is known the mission does not seek military aid, although it may ask financial and economic assistance.

100,000 ITALIANS CHEER PRINCE UDINE

Goes to Garibaldi Memorial Between Massed Lines, with a Brass Band Every 50 Yards.

VIEWS CITY FROM WARSHIP

Embarks at Great New Piers Building to Care for After-the-War Trade with Italy.

The Prince of Udine journeyed to Staten Island yesterday afternoon to pay tribute to the memory of Italy's hero, General Garibaldi, who in the days when he found a haven in the United States made his home in a little frame house that stands on the crest of a hill at Rosebank. The Prince received a welcome such as he said he had never before witnessed. The police estimated that at least 100,000 Italians took part in the demonstration, the most picturesque ever presented in New York.

Along the State road over which the Prince and his party passed on the way to the memorial Italians—men, women, and children—were massed on either side for a mile and a half, and every fifty yards there was a brass band. Every band played either the national anthem of America or of Italy, and everybody waved a flag, and some two. The result was a moving picture dominated by the red, white, and blue of America and the green, white, and red of Italy.

In that great throng at least half the men were in uniform and a thousand silken banners told whence they came. Some were from as far south as Philadelphia and others from as far north as Poughkeepsie. One delegation was from Bound Brook, another from Trenton, and others from Mount Vernon, Yonkers, and Bridgeport. It seemed that hardly a city or village within 100 miles of New York had not sent the bulk of its Italian population. As for New York, the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens, those boroughs were represented by scores of delegations.

Patriot's Furniture Still There.

The little house in which Garibaldi lived is now an Italian shrine, and is inclosed in another building, above it the words in gold, "The Garibaldi Memorial." In this old house Garibaldi supported himself by making candles, and in the rooms is still some of the humble furniture which the Italian patriot used.

To accommodate the thousands who journeyed to Staten Island every available municipal ferryboat was put into service, and even a schedule that called for every possible trip failed to get all the Italians to Rosebank in time. They were still coming by fifties and hundreds when Udine and his party arrived at 4 o'clock, and they were still going home hours after the Prince had waved his farewells.

The Prince, accompanied by Major Marconi, his aids, Mayor Mitchel, Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, Nicholas Murray Butler, and a score of other prominent citizens, among them many Italians, left Pier 57, North River, at 3:30 o'clock. The Government provided one of the newest destroyers of the Atlantic fleet to take the party to Staten Island, and the fast little submarine catcher took a roundabout course to St. George in order to afford the Prince an opportunity to see New York from all angles. Instead of going direct to Staten Island, the vessel steamed up the Hudson to Spuyten Duyvil, through the Harlem River, and into the East River, making the circuit in less than three-quarters of an hour.

The journey, one of the most enjoyable as well as instructive the Prince has made since landing in America, took him under every great bridge that spans the Harlem and East Rivers. The destroyer steamed slowly inshore when off the navy yard and the Prince may perhaps have seen some of the mighty superdreadnoughts of the navy. Certain it was that he saw at close range a warship from which once fluttered the pennant of George Dewey and which today looks just as trim and dangerous as she did in the days when Dewey's name was on every man's lips.

Piers for After-War Trade.

The pier from which the Prince started to circumnavigate New York is one of the three new ones under construction for the Italian-American overseas trade. In welcoming the Prince and his party at the pier, Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith alluded to the trade significance of these piers. He said:

"It is a relief to pause in our plans as allies in war to consider for a moment what is being done to cement the great friendly business relations between Italy and the United States after our arms have been crowned with victory. These three piers represent a tangible expression of our hopeful belief in the future. They represent the splendid equipment which the City of New York has been glad to furnish for the use of Italian steamships. These piers represent a value of nearly $2,500,000. These three great piers will give almost a mile of wharfage space. They will concentrate the service of the two great Italian lines, La Veloce Navigazione Italiana a Vapore and Lloyd Sabaudo, at one of the best located sites on the Hudson River. They represent the last word in modern pier construction and equipment, and will furnish accommodations unsurpassed at any port in the world.

"It is peculiarly fitting that this great and important Italian Commission should be able to carry back with them the realization that America is looking beyond the war and forward to the day when these piers will be crowded with the commerce of the Mediterranean. May that happy time soon be with us."

At St. George, when the destroyer arrived, thousands were waiting to cheer the arrival of Udine, and by the time his automobile reached the outskirts of Rosebank there was barely room in the narrow lane between the shouting, cheering people for the Prince's car to slowly worm its way.

The police said they had never seen so many people massed in such small space before. Dozens of women and children fainted in the crush, and that nobody was run down by the automobiles was due to slow progress of the machines and the splendid police arrangements. About the Garibaldi Memorial it was estimated that 20,000 persons had found a place to cheer and get a glimpse of the Prince.

A Check for $10,000.

The Prince remained at the Memorial about twenty minutes and the cheering never ceased for an instant while he was there. The bands played even when he was trying to make himself heard at the entrance to the Memorial. A committee representing the Order of the Sons of Italy greeted the Prince and handed him a check for $10,000, to be applied to the relief of war sufferers in Italy. The Prince accepted the check, and expressed his deep gratitude for the gift, and then Mayor Mitchel made a very brief address. The Prince followed the Mayor.

"Before this Memorial to Italy's great hero and in the country which Garibaldi loved so dearly," said the Prince, "and at this historic moment when Italy is fighting for the principles which Garibaldi held most sacred, it is indeed a source of great gratification to me to greet so many Italian and so many American citizens at such a place as is this."

The Prince referred to the present war as one for the complete realization of the dreams of Garibaldi, and he believed that the ideals of liberty and justice championed by the Italian patriot would triumph. He told those present who happened to be Italian subjects that there was a great deal they could do to aid in bringing to pass the aspirations of the Allies. He intimated that if among them were some who wanted to go back to Italy to bear their part, but were unable to do so, they could find many ways to extend that assistance in this country. Some interpreted his remarks to mean that if they could not fight with the Italians they might find room to fight with the Americans.

The Prince closed with a tribute to George Washington, whose ideals, he added, were the ideals of Garibaldi.

At 8 o'clock last night thousands of Italians were reported by the police to be still in Staten Island, unable to find transportation from Rosebank to St. George. Thousands walked the distance, and the road leading to the ferry were massed with a slowly moving multitude, all happy because they had seen, even though they did not hear, the Prince.

To Lift Ban on Cotton Hosiery.

LONDON, June 22.—The Government has decided to relax the prohibition upon importations of cotton hosiery and glassware from the United States. Licenses for the importation of these goods will be granted.

NEW ARMY CAMPS TO BE READY ON TIME

Process of Selecting the Men by Draft Will Be Set in Motion Early in July.

PICK CONSTRUCTION CHIEFS

One to Direct Operations at Each Cantonment—Guard Engineers Summoned to Help.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—There will be no serious delay in construction of the sixteen cantonments for the national army, Secretary Baker said today, and all the establishments will probably be ready about Sept. 1, the tentative date considered for summoning to the colors the first 25,000 men. The process of selecting the men, the Secretary indicated, will probably be set in motion early in July.

Machinery for constructing the cantonments is virtually complete, and in some cases actual preparations have begun. Most of the contracts have been let, officers have been detailed to oversee construction, and under an order published today engineer units of the National Guard of fifteen States will be mustered into the Federal service to aid in the work.

At each cantonment all construction will be under direction of a constructing Quartermaster. Seven of the men designated for these posts are army officers, and the other nine are civilian engineers, who have been commissioned as Majors in the Quartermaster's Reserve Corps.

Building of the cantonments, the Secretary said, would proceed on the present specifications, though some minor modifications would be made, because of suggestions by the Medical Committee of the Defense Council. After the camps are built additional funds may be asked of Congress to carry out the suggestions of the doctors.

By way of emphasizing what can be done in a short time when the resources of the department are put to work, officials revealed today that cantonments for the regular army, made necessary by the expansion for war purposes, had been nearly completed. The work did not involve anything like the amount of material or labor needed for the sixteen big cantonments, but was a large undertaking, and was put through in record time.

The army officers named as constructing Quartermasters are: Captain Edward Canfield, Jr., at Ayer, Major Harry C. Williams at Wrightstown, Captain Frank B. Edwards at Petersburg, Captain Ward Dabney at Chillicothe, Captain Frank J. Horman at Fort Riley, Captain George E. Thorne at Fort Sam Houston, and Captain David L. Stone at American Lake.

The nine engineers given Reserve Corps commissions as Majors and made constructing Quartermasters are: O'Kelly Williams Myers of New York, Yaphank; Ralph F. Proctor of the Baltimore Bonding Company, Annapolis Junction; William Cooper Little, Rock, and Millard A. Butler of St. Paul, Des Moines.

The War Department announced today that contracts had been awarded to the Bates & Rogers Construction Company of Chicago to build the cantonment at Rockford, and that the A. Bentley & Sons Company of Toledo had received the contract for construction of the cantonment at Chillicothe.

Today's order calling National Guard engineers into the Federal service applies to engineer troops from Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Mississippi, Iowa, Kansas, Texas, California, and New Jersey.

May Delay Drafting of Guard.

Drafting of the National Guard for war service may be delayed until Aug. 5 because it has been found that under the present plans for drafting the guard in three increments, July 15, July 25, and Aug. 5, the relative rank of officers would be established on an unfair basis. The Defense act provides that National Guard officers shall take rank as of the date of draft.

The time gained by postponing the draft until Aug. 5 would be used in making ready the camp sites at which the State forces will be mobilized, and would permit the assembling of additional equipment.

[illegible] CALLS ON MEXICANS TO SEIZE OUR STATES

Alleged Pro-German Paper Says Time Is Ripe for Regaining "Lost" Territory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 22.—La Defensa, a local paper with supposed German backing, makes a strong attack on the United States today. Using as a parellel that the independence of South America was secured because Spain was attacked by France at that time, it points to the opportunity for Mexico to procuse California, Texas, and all the territory taken in the war of 1847. The paper says:

"We can demonstrate that the present movement is favorable for our country, in effect, that we could shake off forever the Anglo-Saxon yoke with the same opportunity as when the independence of South America was secured by the intervention of Bonaparte in Spain. The war of adventure, in which the Americans have entered in favor of the allied Powers, not only favors complete autonomy for our nation, but probably we can recover portions of the territory which were taken from our country, now formed by California, Texas, and New Mexico, regardless of whatever transformations these territories have experienced. With these antecedents we cannot do less than censure the cowardice and faulty historical knowledge of those who pretend that Mexico cannot endure without the help of the United States.

In another column the paper says that, owing to the French invasion in the war of 1847 the Mexicans cannot, under any circumstances, enter the struggle with Americans. "Mexico cannot enter the war against Germany," it adds, "as the Germans have always respected Mexico and never have injured Mexico in the smallest detail."

The paper says the United States has for three years been threatening Latin America and asserts that the war with Germany is only a war of Wall Street, which sees that German submarines have made it impossible to continue shipping munitions.

"The time is not remote," La Defensa concludes, "when the American people will oppose entering this war without ideals. In that case Mexico, if she enters, will have the sad part of playing servant to Wall Street."

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Split of White Rock and a dash of lemon quenches the most irritating thirst

TO CLOSE HAVRE EXCHANGE.

Bourse de Commerce, Which Deals in Cotton, Will Stop.

PARIS, June 22.—A decree has been issued, closing the Bourse de Commerce of Havre, the French Cotton Exchange, beginning tomorrow, and forbidding cotton quotations pending the close.

It is stated that the purpose of the decree is to avoid speculation during the cotton crisis. It was issued on the recommendation of the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, Mr. Clementel.

LONDON, June 22.—The President of the Liverpool Cotton Association, after a conference with Sir Albert H. Stanley, the President of the Board of Trade, telegraphed today to the Liverpool Cotton Exchange that he hoped to submit on his return to Liverpool a scheme for reopening the market on Monday on a restricted sale. The Liverpool Cotton Exchange was closed June 20 following sensational movements in the future market. Prices on the previous day showed gains of 148 to 182 points.

AUSTRIAN PREMIER FAILS.

Clam-Martinic Tells Emperor He Is Unable to Form Cabinet.

AMSTERDAM, June 22.—Count Henry tion that the "survey of Austrian Cabinet, which recently resigned, has failed in his attempt to reconstruct the Ministry, according to a dispatch from Vienna. The Count has asked Emperor Charles to invite some one else to form a Cabinet.

A Budapest dispatch says that the Hungarian Minister of Justice has told the Budapest Press Association that he intends to reform the press law and remove the censorship, as far as political, economic, and foreign political news is concerned.

VOTES TO PUNISH FOOD GAMBLERS

Continued from Page 1.

stration bill, but something is needed to bring the situation down to earth. What the bill needs is something to make its operation certain, specific, and conclusive. This amendment is designed to provide for a price-fixing tribunal, should the necessity arise."

In his attack on the Food Control bill, Senator Reed impressed the point that his particular opposition to it was based upon the appointment of a food "dictator" who would "meddle with the private affairs of every householder" and the provision for confiscation of the food products of the farmers.

"Now, I am willing to make any sacrifice and do anything necessary to win this war. I have from the beginning appreciated its magnitude, its horrors, its dangers," said Senator Reed. "But I insist that the war can be won without doing violence to the Constitution. I maintain that it is not necessary to deprive the people of a single right given them by the Constitution. I assert that it is not necessary to establish any brand of dictatorship in this democracy. I insist that the people can attend to their own business better than any one can do it for them.

"I maintain it is not necessary to disrupt business, interfere with the great organized machine of production, deprive farmers of a free and open market, or attempt the regulation of wages so as to overcome our enemies.

"For weeks the scope and purposes of this food dictatorship bill have been misrepresented. The country has been flooded almost daily with news articles bearing every indication of misrepresentation."

RHONDDA AND HOOVER MAY WORK TOGETHER

British Controller Says America and England Should Co-operate on Food Problems.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 22.—Lord Rhondda, once known as England's coal king, is tackling the problems of food control with characteristic caution. He is looking before he leaps, but after conversation with him one comes away with a strong impression that when his mind is made up boldness and rapidity of action will not be lacking. Though he does not say it in so many words, one gathers that merciless war on the food speculator and the profiteer will be a feature of his campaign. His powers are at least as extensive as those which President Wilson is asking Congress to vest in Herbert C. Hoover.

"I have power to fix prices," Lord Rhondda said today, "and power to requisition any articles or supplies that may be wanted, and steps in that direction already have been taken in regard to grain and produce."

Lord Rhondda laid stress on the absolute necessity of a complete agreement between the United States and Britain in regard to food questions, and intimated that he already was in communication with Mr. Hoover. He is much interested in the voluntary work in the direction of food economy in America.

Voluntary effort, he said, had made an appreciable difference in this country, and from what he knows of American women he had no doubt their influence would make itself at least equally felt in America.

LONDON, June 22.—"The United States and Great Britain, working together on the food supply problem, can smile at German threats to starve England," Baron Rhondda, the new Food Controller, declared today during an informal talk with newspaper correspondents in regard to the food situation.

Baron Rhondda said that he wished to work in the closest co-operation with Herbert C. Hoover, the American Food Administrator, and they should keep in constant touch with each other in dealing with the food problems. He inquired of the American correspondents regarding the progress of the Food bill in Congress, but made no comments on its status. His first move, he declared, would be to reduce the price of necessary food articles, bread, sugar, milk, and meat being the first things with which he would deal.

"I am going to take strong action in this matter," he said. He asserted that speculation in home foodstuffs, notably grain and produce, already had been eliminated.

CANADA READY TO HELP.

Dominion Food Controller Consults Hoover in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Co-operation between the Dominion of Canada and the United States in the conservation and the distribution of foods is advocated by W. J. Hanna, appointed Controller of Food Supplies of the Dominion, who came here today for a conference with Herbert C. Hoover. He said that he was ready to work shoulder to shoulder with Mr. Hoover, and hoped that Congress would grant all of the powers which President Wilson has requested.

"It is difficult," he said, "to see how there can be full co-operation between Canada and the United States unless the powers given for food administration by Congress are coextensive with the powers already given the Food Controller in Canada."

Mr. Hanna, after his interview with Mr. Hoover, said that he was glad to find entire willingness on the part of the food administration of this country to co-operate in every way with the Canadian Food Controller in handling all questions which concern both countries.

Mr. Hanna was accompanied by Professor Sam Todd, an expert in agriculture in Canada, and Walker Willison.

MORE WHEAT IN KANSAS.

2,000,000 Bushels Added to Estimate of Unusually Small Crop.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 22.—A total production of 42,000,000 bushels of Winter wheat in Kansas this year, 2,000,000 bushels more than the May estimate, was forecast in the June crop report issued by the State Board of Agriculture today.

The prospective yield of oats for the State is given as 78,554,760 bushels, exceeding the record of the best previous year, 1888, by 16,000,000 bushels, and surpassing the crop of 1916 by 41,000,000 bushels.

Estimates indicate that the yield of barley will aggregate 16,000,000 bushels.

The board's wheat estimate was based on 3,525,320 acres now left standing. This year's crop is considered the smallest since 1896. The average Winter wheat production for the State this year will be 11.8 bushels an acre, 1.8 bushels higher than the May forecast.

Recent hailstorms and hot winds have done great damage to wheat. Harvesting has started in the southern counties under favorable circumstances.

MARCONI TELLS NEW WAR HISTORY

Continued from Page 1.

This dinner, like the one given by the Mayor to Viviani, Joffre, and Balfour, was arranged by a committee headed by Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson.

Food Conservation Dinner.

The guests took their seats shortly before 8 o'clock, and a few moments later rose while the commission and the other guests of honor entered the dining room, the Mayor leading with the Prince of Udine. Like the other, this dinner was served on the basis of war conservation of food, and consisted of only five courses—cantaloupe, soup, fish, chicken, and ice cream. Italian and American music was played by a hotel orchestra during the meal.

Mayor Mitchel arose at 9:30 and proposed toasts to the President of the United States and the King of Italy. Then he greeted the commission once more in the name of the city, with the audience, which included many leading Italian-Americans, cheering vigorously as he mentioned the name of each of the chiefs of the party.

Then he began to recite the triumphs of the Italian Army, and as he named its victories, one by one, there was wild applause. "Your victories are suggestive of the brilliance of achievement of the armies of ancient Rome," he said, "but with this fundamental difference. Rome was the aggressor; Rome sought the subjugation of free peoples. Italy battles for her liberties and for the preservation of the liberties of all mankind."

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia was introduced by Mr. Mitchel with a tribute to the part played by the universities in the life of the nation and in the preparation for America's part in the war against German militarism.

Dr. Butler praised the cultural contributions of Italy to the world, declaring: "Gentlemen, we cannot strike out Italy unless we are prepared to wreck the world."

He praised the action of the Italian Government in refusing to be drawn into the Austrian attack on Serbia, declaring that it was "Italy's crowning service to our generation that she penetrated the moral and intellectual disguise under which this contest was forced upon the world. And she called us all to witness, and we opened our eyes and saw.

"It will not do, gentlemen," said Dr. Butler, "to saunter into war; it will not do to talk about war; it will not do to pass resolutions about war. A stupendous contest is on, and the faith of the principles on which this nation rests is at stake. We have started to win a war for a new world. The old world, the world of 1914, the world at home, the world abroad, the world in its domestic conditions, the world in its international relations, that world has gone forever. We have started out in quest of a new world, and this war is at bottom a contest as to whether that new world shall be a place in which men shall live in freedom rather than in fear, whether it shall be a world of opportunity or a world of despotism; whether it shall be a world in which every individual is called upon to give his best that he may be his best; or a world in which every individual shall take the place that is assigned him by a higher power, and subject to no appeal.

"And do you say that we cannot find a new world? Do you say that the obstacles are too great, that human greed and human selfishness and human desire for power, and all the other long list of human failings, are so many and so great, that our new world, for which we profess to be fighting, must remain a land of dreams; that it is beyond the reach of the practical in life, and that no armies, no victories, no conquests, no arguments, can ever reach it? If that be your question, you are pointing to the Alps, and I say to you, beyond those Alps lies Italy."

In presenting the Prince of Udine, Mayor Mitchel praised his naval achievements, which had raised him from the command of a destroyer to that of a battleship and made graceful reference to the King of Italy, serving the Prince undergoing the hardships of the common soldier.

The Prince expressed the thanks of the mission to New York, with a special word of gratitude to the Mayor. "We knew he was a friend of the Italians," he said; "we realize that Italy has in him a really precious friend." Others whom he mentioned especially were Governor Whitman, Dr. Butler, former Ambassador Lloyd Griscom, and Charles E. Hughes. He ended with a toast to the American Army and Navy, expressing desire "to witness the victory of your arms and of saluting the triumphs of your navy, whose efficiency I deeply admire"; and another toast to President Wilson, of whom he said: "He has associated his name with war; he will associate his name with victory."

Senator Marconi, after describing the achievements of the Italian Army and telling of the circumstances of Italy's declaration of neutrality, referred to President Lincoln's statement during the civil war: "At no stage in this unhappy fraternal war has the King or the people of Italy faltered in addressing to us the language of respect, confidence, and friendship," sentiments which he declared were held no less by the grandson of that King and by his subjects.

Intellectuals in the War.

The last speaker was Francesco Saverio Nitti, Professor of Financial Jurisprudence in the University of Naples and former Minister. He began with a tribute to Mayor Mitchel and Dr. Butler, referring to the particular pleasure of the commission that Columbia gave to the Mayor the degree of Doctor of Laws on the same day as to Marconi. "Since the war began," he said, "a thrill of deep idealism has gone through Italy. The intellectual class is the one who has taken the greatest share in the war. Among the soldiers who are fighting now for Italy are Aristide Sartorio, our greatest painter; Gabriele d'Annunsio, and Guglielmo Marconi, whose wonderful work need not be illustrated to you.

"Sartorio is a prisoner of the austrians. D'Annunsio has already lost one of his eyes. The universities and the most intellectual among our young men are working and participating in the war with greatest faith. This is because we are not fighting a war of conquest, but like your generous country, we are fighting for the defense of all democracies against the military oligarchies. The war has assumed for us and for our allies an always more bitter character.

"Germany hopes to exhaust us. She has reduced her consumption and is making preparations which will enable her to resist a long time. She will perhaps not try any great military action. She will concentrate the bulk of her hopes into submarine activity. Her plan is to create lack of coal in Italy, lack of food in England, to prevent assistance of men to France; and such plan seems to her the easiest and most economical way to win the war without great loss of men and material. Germany is now trying that system which is the only one which remains to her.

"This is the reason why every effort must be directed to fight and to make useless the menace of the submarines. Above all, it is necessary to build as many ships as possible. England will hardly be able to build more than 100,000 to 150,000 tons a month; the United States of America ought to build at least twice as much; that is, from 250,000 to 300,000 tons a month.

"This is a gigantic effort, but it is absolutely imperative to do it; and, above all, it is imperative to act quickly.

"Every day lost represents a loss which perhaps cannot be made good. Any delay means a danger or an injury. In order to win we must concentrate all our efforts and we must act with all speed."

The following is a list of those at the guest table:

John P. S. Harrison, Department of State; Lieut. Commander H. E. Kimmel, U. S. N.; Lieutenant de Zara, the Hon. C. Poccardi, George T. Wilson, Captain Lamberto Vannutelli, E. H. Outerbridge, Alton B. Parker, Francesco Saverio Nitti, Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Guglielmo Marconi, Dudley Field Malone, Italo Excelsior, Enrico Arlotta, Frank L. Polk, his Royal Highness Ferdinand of Savoy, Prince of Udine; the Mayor, his Excellency Count Vincenzo Macchi di Cellere, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, his Excellency the Marquis Luigi Borsarelli di Rifreddo, Charles E. Hughes, William A. Prendergast, Augusto Ciufelli, Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Captain Andre Tardieu, Cavaliere de Parente, Henry White, General Guglielmotti, Lloyd C. Griscom, Lieut. Col. John Gillmore, U. S. A.; William Fellowes Morgan, John Latta Ryan, Secretary Embassy, State Department.

MISSION'S PLANS FOR TODAY.

Italian Societies to Hold Reception at City College Stadium.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning the Italian War Commission will be entertained by the Italian societies of the city in the Lewisohn Stadium of the College of the City of New York, which has been specially decorated for the occasion by its architect, Arnold Brunner. The arrangements are in command of a sub-committee of the Mayor's Committee under the Chairmanship of George McAneny.

Mayor Mitchel will preside, and he and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler will speak for the city. The Marquis Luigi Borsarelli di Rifreddo, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Deputy Augusto Ciufelli, and Deputy Francesco Saverio Nitti will deliver addresses for the commission, and Justice John J. Freschi for the Italian residents of New York. Frances Alda and Leon Rothier will sing, and there will be other music by the Metropolitan Opera House chorus and band under the direction of Maestro Giulio Setti.

After the ceremonies in the stadium the commission will be entertained at luncheon by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler at his residence, 60 Morningside Drive. Their further movements have not been made known as yet. They will probably remain over Sunday, at the residence of Pembroke Jones, 15 East Sixty-first Street, which has been given to them as their headquarters here, and it is thought possible that on that day they may accept Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's invitation to visit Oyster Bay.

Newark hopes to have the party on Monday or Tuesday. A deputation consisting of Mayor Thomas Raymond, Judge Manrusi Ungaro, and City Clerk Archibald came to New York yesterday to present the invitation, and elaborate preparations are being made for their reception.

The Prince of Udine said yesterday that he had fallen in love with New York despite the many preoccupations of his brief stay, and that if he survived the war he intended to return for "a real sightseeing tour."

ADVERTISEMENT.

PICKS TORPEDOPLANE TO CURB U-BOAT EVIL

Rear Admiral Fiske, in Letter to the Aero Club, Urges Great Allied Squadron.

WOULD ACT BEFORE ENEMY

Believes Submarines Could Be Prevented from Leaving Bases and German Fleet Disabled.

The construction of a great squadron of torpedoplanes to curb the submarine menace by preventing U-boats from sailing from their bases, to bombard the German fleet in the Kiel Canal, to retain complete control of the North Sea, and to destroy fleets of similar planes projected by the Germans has been suggested by Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N., retired, in a letter to the Aero Club of America. The Board of Governors of the club resolved to make known the facts of the letter to the Council of National Defense, to the Aircraft Production Board, the Chairmen of the Committees on Military and Naval Affairs of the Senate, and the House of Representatives and the public.

Admiral Fiske points out that the next logical step for the Germans to take would be the construction of large fleets of torpedoplanes to bombard the British high seas fleet. He cites the quick action of the Monitor in defeating the ironclad Confederate Merrimac before the victories of that vessel had time to cause terror in the North in the civil war, and urges that the construction of the torpedoplanes be undertaken with all speed. He adds that he intends his method to be an addition to all "other means now used or proposed."

In his letter to Mr. Rawley Admiral Fiske submits the following facts:

By far the most immediate and alarming danger in the present situation is the menace to the food supply of England and France is caused by the German submarines.

The most effective foe to the submarine is the aircraft; for flying over the long distances that seaplanes must traverse, considerable size and power are required.

The British torpedoplanes which sank four Turkish ships in the Sea of Marmora in August, 1915, were of considerable size and power; the German torpedoplanes which sank the British steamer Gena off the coast of England May 1, 1917, were also of considerable size and power.

The success of this attack will without doubt encourage the Germans to develop the torpedoplane.

The German Naval General Staff realize the value of concentration of power and mobility in as large units as possible.

The torpedoplane embodies a greater concentration of power and mobility than does any other mechanism; for its cost, the torpedoplane is the most powerful and mobile weapon which exists at the present day.

An attack by a large number of German torpedoplanes armed with guns to defend themselves from fighting airplanes would be a powerful menace to the British fleet.

An attack by allied torpedoplanes armed with guns to defend themselves from fighting airplanes would be a powerful menace to the German fleet, and if made in sufficient numbers would give the Allies an unrestricted command of the North Sea, even of the shallow parts near the German coast, that German submarines would be prevented from coming out from German ports, the submarine menace abolished, and all chance of German success wiped out.

I beg leave also to point out that an inspection of the map of Europe shows that in air raids over the land the strategical advantage lies with Germany, because her most important towns, like Berlin, are further inland than the most important towns of the Allies, like London, so that airplanes of the Allies have to fly over greater distances while exposed to the fire of other airplanes than do airplanes of the Germans in going to London. For raids on naval vessels, however, the strategical advantage lies with the Allies, because their control of the deep parts of the North Sea enables them to establish a superior aeronautical base of mother ships sufficiently close to the German fleet to enable the British to launch a torpedoplane attack from it on the German fleets in Kiel and Wilhelmshaven, while the Germans could not possibly establish an aeronautical base sufficiently close to the British fleet.

This gives the Allies the great advantage of the offensive. It would seem possible, provided a distinct effort is made, for the Allies to send a large number of airplane mother ships to a point, say, fifty miles west of Heligoland, and for a large force of fighting airplanes and torpedoplanes to start from this place about two hours before dawn, reach Kiel Bay and Wilhelmshaven about dawn, attack the German fleets there, and return to the mother ships. The distance from Heligoland to Kiel is about ninety land miles, and to Wilhelmshaven about forty-five.

In making the letter public Mr. Rawley said it was the opinion of the Board of Governors that Admiral Fiske suggested "one of the most definite and promising of the solutions yet proposed."

PRESIDENT SUPPORTS AIR FLEET PROGRAM

Entirely Willing to Back Up Plan Calling for $600,000,000, He Writes to Baker.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—President Wilson tonight got behind the $600,000,000 airplane program which has been advocated by Secretary of War Baker and the Aircraft Production Board of the Council of National Defense. In a letter sent to Mr. Baker he said:

"The White House, Washington.

"My Dear Mr. Secretary:

"I have your letter of yesterday about the production of aircraft and the training of men to operate them, and want to say that I am entirely willing to back up such a program as you suggest. I hope that you will present it in the strongest possible way to the proper committees of the Congress.

"Cordially and sincerely yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

While the President did not mention $600,000,000 as the appropriation needed, that is the sum which has been put forward by the Aircraft Production Board after consultation with Secretary Baker and other army and navy officials.

It has been estimated that with this money at its disposal the Government could go far toward the construction of a great fleet of battle and training planes and the instruction of thousands of aviators. As a result of the sanction given to the plan by President Wilson, it is probable that bills will be submitted to Congress early next week.

NO PRISONERS FROM RAIDER

Navy Department Denies Report of Capture at Sea.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Reports of a British steamer arriving at an Atlantic Coast port with prisoners from a German raider, sunk or captured at sea, were declared by Navy Department officials today to be without foundation.

They had conferred by telephone with naval officers at the port in which the steamer arrived, and were assured that, while a British vessel had come into the harbor, they were unable to find any truth in the reports that she carried prisoners from a German raider.

Costa Rica Backs Up Brazil.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, June 22.—In replying to the Brazilian note announcing revocation of the decree of neutrality in the war between the United States and Germany the Costa Rican Government gives assurances that its attitude conforms with that of Brazil, particularly in respect of the policy of pan American solidarity, the defense of small nations, vindication of international law and a true interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine.

SAYS RUTH CRUGER WENT WITH MAN

Continued from Page 1.

was calm in manner and apparently willing in attitude.

The room was filled with spectators, among whom were a number of women. Before the hearing began Commissioner Wallstein requested all members of the Police Department present to wait outside until summoned, and eight or ten men left. Seated at the examiner's table with Mr. Wallstein, to assist him, were Clarence King, Deputy Commissioner of Accounts; Philip A. Johann, legal examiner for Mr. Wallstein's department, and Dr. L. B. Blan, chief examiner for the office. The Commissioner asked all of the questions of the day.

Replying to interrogations, Acting Captain Cooper said that he was 46 years old, had entered the Police Department on Sept. 3, 1896, had become a Sergeant in November, 1903, had served under Inspectors Daly and Dwyer, becoming a Lieutenant in the course of his service, and had taken charge of the Fourth Branch Bureau as Acting Captain on Aug. 1, 1914.

The witness produced papers from the files of his office relating to the Cruger case and called Mr. Wallstein's attention to an Italian passport found among Cocchi's effects shortly after his disappearance in February, which is thought to be the one by which he came from Italy to America. Cooper said that the passport had been in his desk since its discovery.

Commissioner Wallstein produced the daily record book of the Fourth Branch Bureau, and the witness identified the entry of Feb. 14, 1917, which was the police transcription of the first report that reached them of Ruth Cruger's disappearance on the preceding day. According to this entry, Alfred M. Brown of 401 West 118th Street, a friend of the Cruger family, appeared at the branch detective bureau at 9:45 o'clock in the morning and reported that Ruth Cruger had been missing since 2 o'clock on the preceding afternoon, when she went to Cocchi's motor cycle shop. He gave the police a description of the girl at the time. Cooper was not in the branch when the report was received, and the record showed that Mr. Brown made the report to Lieutenant William Brown, who was on desk duty.

Commissioner Wallstein then produced a sheet designated by the police as "D. B. 13," which was an amplification of the entry in the daily record book, with the addition of a record of police activities immediately following the report of the girl's disappearance. On this card it was noted that the important information concerning Ruth Cruger and her disappearance was transmitted by telephone from the Fourth Branch to Police Headquarters at 10:15 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 14, the card itself being sent down to headquarters on the following day.

If the time records of the Fourth Branch Bureau are accepted, they will show that within half an hour after Mr. Brown reported Ruth Cruger's disappearance, 9:45 A. M., his information was communicated to Police Headquarters; but the accuracy of these time records, it is expected, will be denied by Mr. Brown and other civilian witnesses, who will assert that the disappearance of Ruth Cruger was reported to the Fourth Branch Bureau several hours before the bureau communicated it to Police Headquarters.

The letters "D. B." used in designating the record card stand for Detective Bureau and the number, "13," designates the case recorded.

Commissioner Wallstein called the witness's attention to the statement on "D. B. 13" that Mr. Brown in reporting the disappearance of Ruth Cruger did not desire publicity to be given to the case, and asked him whether Mr. Brown had requested that the matter be kept from the public. The witness replied that it was the rule of policemen to ask those reporting missing persons whether they wished publicity, and their wishes were invariably recorded and followed. He assumed, therefore, from the statement on the card that Mr. Brown and Miss Cruger's family had not desired publicity.

According to report, witnesses will take the stand next week and testify that all of Miss Cruger's family and friends sought wide publicity through the police.

The witness, testifying from the records and his recollection, said that when Mr. Brown appeared in the Fourth Branch Bureau, Lieutenant Brown instructed Detective Wylie to take down Ruth Cruger's description and facts concerning her disappearance from Mr. Brown's dictation, and that Detective Wylie then turned over his information to Lieutenant Brown, who afterward communicated it to Detective Sergeants John L. Lagarenne and Francis McGee, the detectives assigned to work on the case.

"So Lagarenne and McGee got the information third-handed?" asked Commissioner Wallstein.

"Probably," replied the witness.

"Would it not be better," continued the Commissioner, "to have the detective on a case get the description at first hand instead of having the complainant tell one man, who tells another, who tells a third?"

"I don't want to criticise my superiors," Captain Cooper answered.

The witness explained that for the last year, in accordance with a Police Department regulation, two detectives under him, Lagarenne and McGee, had been assigned to work on cases of missing persons, but that whenever a person was reported missing whatever detective who happened to be in the bureau whose turn it was to do the work, took down the description of the missing person and other information for the use of the missing person specialists.

Commissioner Wallstein only touched upon the matter of sending out general police alarms for missing persons.

"How about the rule for not sending out a general alarm for twenty-four hours after a missing person is reported?" he asked.

"It is not a rule," replied the witness. "And it is not customary, but it frequently occurs."

Commissioner Wallstein asked Captain Cooper how many missing persons had been reported to his bureau in the last year, but the witness could not remember. He said, however, that the number was "quite large," and, upon the Commissioner's request, promised to prepare a statement showing the number of persons reported missing in each month since January, 1916, and the disposition of their cases.

At noon Mr. Wallstein adjourned the hearing until 2:30 o'clock so that he might go into private conference with Henry D. Cruger, the dead girl's father, and Terrence J. McManus, his lawyer, who had come to the Commissioner's office, but had not entered the room where the examination was being conducted.

Promptly at 2:30 Commissioner Wallstein resumed the examination of Captain Cooper, who surrendered a package of Italian letters taken from Cocchi's apartment last Saturday, and said to be the correspondence of two men who hanged there. The witness said that the letters had been read at Police Headquarters by Lieutenant Quackenbush, who found nothing in them relating to the Cruger case.

Replying to questions, the witness said that he visited Cocchi's motor cycle shop for the first time on the afternoon of Feb. 16 or 17, after Cocchi's disappearance; that he talked with Mrs. Cocchi on the sidewalk in front of the shop some time in the latter part of March or the early part of April, and that he had gone into the shop on another occasion, the date of which he could not remember.

Work for the Detectives.

Commissioner Wallstein jumped then suddenly into the heart of the day's examination.

"Were you in charge of the investigation of these cases of disappearances of Ruth Cruger and Cocchi, so far as the work of the Fourth Branch Bureau was concerned?" he asked.

"Yes, Sir," replied the witness, and said in subsequent answers that the detectives on the case worked under his supervision, that they made frequent reports to him, and that he gave them directions from time to time. He said that he was familiar with a supplemental report on the case made by Sergeant Lagarenne and known in the police files as "D. B. 5," and that in addition he had obtained much information from Lagarenne.

The "D. B. 5" report was dated Feb. 16, 1917, and from it Commissioner Wallstein read the following statement prepared by Sergeant Lagarenne and signed by him and Lieutenant John J. Flannelly:

"In company of Detective Edward J. Dillon of this branch I made inquiries and searched premises 542 West 127th Street, conducted as a motor cycle repair shop by Alfred Cocchi."

"That was in substance reported to you orally?" asked the Commissioner.

"The substance of it, yes," replied the witness.

Then followed this colloquy:

Q.—So the fact that these premises, this motor-cycle repair shop, had been searched, had been reported to you by Detective Sergt. Lagarenne? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you ask him what that search consisted of? A.—I think not; no, Sir.

Q.—Did he tell you any more details as to the making of the search beyond what is here stated, namely, that the search was made? A.—I don't recall, but I think not.

Commissioner Wallstein then read the full statement in the "D. B. 5" report prepared by Lagarenne, which was as follows:

Relative to R. C., [Ruth Cruger,] I interviewed Mrs. Cruger at her residence and she informed me that her daughter was 18 years of age in December, 1916. I made a search of empty apartment at this location; also made search of cellar of these premises. In company of Detective Edward J. Dillon of this branch, I made inquiries and searched premises 542 West 127th Street, conducted as a motor cycle repair shop by Alfred Cocchi.

Interviewed Henry E. Roubian of 152 Dyckman Street, who conducts taxicab stand at 600 West 127th Street, and he informed me that at about 2 P. M., Feb. 13, 1917, a man came to his stand and requested that he send a cab to the junction of 127th and Manhattan Streets, a second-hand jewelry shop, and there meet a woman who would be waiting. He got in the cab, but same did not start immediately, and he jumped out and asked that the cab be rolled down the hill, as he was in a hurry.

He ran ahead of cab, and when near the jewelry store he motioned to girl that was waiting, and both cab and girl got into the cab first and he followed, directing the chauffeur to drive to the 125th Street and Lenox Avenue subway station. Chauffeur drew up on southbound station, and was then directed to northbound station. He paid 60 cents fare and 10 cents tip and went down to northbound station with girl. The girl described is no doubt the above missing person. [Ruth Cruger.]

The examination of Captain Cooper then continued as follows:

Q.—Did Lagarenne state to you his conclusion that the girl concerned in this taxicab ride was no doubt the above missing person? A.—In his opinion, I believe he did, Commissioner.

Q.—You believe he did tell you that? A.—I believe he did tell me that. I can't recall the exact conversation.

Q.—Did you ask him upon what he based that conclusion? A.—I think not; I think not.

Q.—You Ed not? A.—I think not.

Q.—Didn't you ask him any questions as to how he reached that conclusion? A.—I did.

Q.—What questions did you ask him? A.—Relative to the address and the appearance and also I asked if he knew this missing girl, Ruth Cruger.

Q.—Yes, who? A.—Sergeant Lagarenne—if Roubian knew her.

Q.—You asked Sergeant Lagarenne if Roubian knew Ruth Cruger? A.—Yes.

Q.—What did Lagarenne say as to that? A.—He said he didn't know her as Ruth Cruger.

Q.—Did you accept as well founded the conclusion reported here by Lagarenne that the girl concerned in this taxicab ride was no doubt the missing Ruth Cruger? A.—I accepted it as a possibility.

Q.—He stated it as rather more than a possibility? A.—Well, I accepted it as a possibility.

Q.—You did not give it the full value of conclusiveness, then, that Lagarenne did? A.—I can't say as I did, Commissioner. They usually have to show me.

Q.—Now, did Lagarenne tell you of any effort to ascertain who was the man concerned in the taxicab ride? A.—There was quite a search conducted to see if we could locate anybody of that description. He described the man. In fact, had Roubian there at least two occasions for the purpose of identifying him, to see if the person which we had at the branch was the man he had seen enter the taxicab.

Q.—In both instances he failed to identify the man? A.—He failed to identify him.

Q.—Were they ever able to locate the man referred to here as accompanying this woman in the taxicab ride? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you point out to Lagarenne that there was no good reason for reaching the conclusion which he reached here, at least not until there was something definite enough as to the man referred to? A.—I don't recall that I pointed that out. I still conduct his investigation for corroboration.

Q.—Did this report by Lagarenne confirm in your mind the line of solution to the line of a possible elopement or voluntary going away by Ruth Cruger with the man? A.—I was not convinced, Commissioner.

Q.—You were not convinced of what? A.—That this person was Ruth Cruger.

Captain Cooper said that Lagarenne had told him that Cocchi was not the man who entered the taxicab with the girl, but had not said how he found this out. The examination then continued as follows:

Q.—Was Roubian asked whether or not he was acquainted with Cocchi? A.—I can't say.

Q.—Did you ask him that? A.—No, Sir.

Thought Disappearance Strange.

Captain Cooper added that the description he received of the man seen by Roubian did not fit Cocchi. The examination then was continued in this manner:

Q.—When did you first begin to conceive suspicion as to Cocchi's possible connection with the Ruth Cruger case? A.—Immediately after his disappearance. I thought it strange.

Q.—Upon what did you base that suspicion, the mere fact of the girl disappearing? A.—Yes, and forty-eight hours afterward he disappeared. I thought it was a strange occurrence.

Q.—Was there anything reported to you by a detective, or a citizen, or by any member of the family of Ruth Cruger in advance of Cocchi's disappearance that tended to point the finger of suspicion at Cocchi? No, Sir; not direct to me. I had no knowledge of it.

Q.—Had you knowledge or information as to any statement made to any of the men connected with the Fourth Branch Bureau by any member of the family that would tend to throw suspicion on Cocchi? A.—At that time?

Q.—At the time of his disappearance. Is my question clear to you, Captain? A.—It is clear, Commissioner, but I can't recall. I am not certain at that point because later it was brought up. I cannot specify the time.

Q.—So that you may be certain there was no misunderstanding, I am going to ask it of you in another way. My question is, whether, prior to Cocchi's disappearance, any subordinate of yours had reported to you that he had obtained from any member of the Cruger family any statement that tended to fasten suspicion on Cocchi? A.—I think not.

Q.—Have you since heard or learned whether, prior to Cocchi's disappearance, any such statement was made to anybody working on this case under you? A.—I have, Commissioner, but I am unable to give the date. I was informed by one of the detectives that a member of Mr. Cruger's family had been there, to Cocchi's shop, and practically accused him of knowing something about the disappearance of Ruth Cruger.

Q.—Which one of your detectives told you that he had had that statement from a member of the Cruger family? A.—I cannot remember; I cannot recall.

Q.—You can't recall whether it was McGee, Lagarenne, Dillon, or anybody else? A.—No. I cannot.

Q.—You cannot fix the individual? A.—No. It is several months ago, and I cannot recall.

Q.—Was it one of those three? A.—It was one of those three, because those were the only three that were assigned to the case at that time.

Q.—The first time you heard that statement made by a member of the Cruger family to one of these three detectives was several months after Cocchi's disappearance? A.—Oh, no.

Q.—How long after his disappearance? A.—Within a very short time, but I cannot specify the period of time.

Q.—Did that detective tell you when that statement had been made to him by the member of the Cruger family? A.—I don't think I said it came from a member of the Cruger family, Commissioner.

Q.—I understood you to say that one of these three men after Cocchi's disappearance reported to you that a member of the Cruger family had told him that he or she, the member of the Cruger family, had substantially accused the man Cocchi of being responsible for Ruth's disappearance. Did I misunderstand you? A.—I don't know where he got his information.

Heard Cocchi Was Accused.

Q.—Did you ask him? A.—No. I did not, but this detective informed me that a member of the Cruger family had been there at the Cocchi shop and had accused him, but where he got his information, I cannot state.

Q.—Oh, I see. The detective did not tell you that a member of the family had told him that the member of the Cruger family had accused Cocchi? A.—No, Sir; I don't recall as there was any name used.

Q.—Nor was the member of the family identified? A.—No, Sir; not as I can recall.

Q.—Did the detective tell you where he got this information? A.—He did not. He did not specify the date or the hour.

Q.—Nor did he tell you when he got it, with reference to Cocchi's disappearance, whether before or after Cocchi's disappearance? A.—I think it was after Cocchi's disappearance, but I cannot recall the time.

Commissioner Wallstein then sought to find out what had occurred in Cooper's mind when the Cruger case was fresh, and this is what developed:

Q.—Was there any fact additional to Cocchi's disappearance that you learned that directed suspicion to him? A.—That is up to the present time or immediately afterward?

Q.—Within a month afterward? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When did you learn of the first fact that came to your knowledge, aside from the disappearance of Cocchi, that tended in any way to point suspicion at him? A.—Last Saturday.

Saturday was the day on which Ruth Cruger's body was found in Cocchi's cellar through the efforts of Mrs. Grace Humiston. The questions and answers continued:

Q.—Had you ever been informed of acts or familiarity with women in Cocchi's shop by Cocchi? A.—On one occasion. Once Lagarenne spoke to me about a Mrs.

Q.—Don't mention the name? A.—About a lady who had entered the shop some months previously, and that he had placed—some man or a man had placed his hand on her back. That she had resented the same and went home and told her husband, who re-entered the shop.

Q.—When did you get that information? A.—It was several days, I think, after the Cocchi disappearance.

Q.—I read this to you, excluding the name: 2-24-17. Mrs. Blank of blank address. That at sometime in November of 1916 she went to the Cocchi shop to have a tire put on her carriage and that Cocchi put his hand on her back and asked her to kiss him. She told her husband at the time, who went to Cocchi's shop, but he denied that he was the man. This woman asked that this be kept quiet, as she wanted no publicity, and only wanted the police to know what kind of a man Cocchi was. Is that the statement to which you refer? A.—Yes, that is the statement I refer to.

Q.—And that is signed by Sergeant Lagarenne? A.—Yes, Sir.

Commissioner Wallstein had Lagarenne's statement, which was in his handwriting on a yellow sheet of paper, marked as Exhibit 3.

Q.—Did not that have a tendency to arouse suspicion or to add to the suspicion with reference to Cocchi? A.—There is always a possibility, Commissioner, until the murderer—until a missing person or any crime reported is run down. While this was not a crime, it was a missing person. There is always a suspicion or always a possibility, I should say.

Q.—Of what? A.—Of a crime.

Q.—I understood you to say that following Cocchi's disappearance up to last Saturday there was nothing except his disappearance, which, as time ended into Saturday, any suspicion on him? A.—But this girl had not returned, and there was always a possibility that something might have happened to her.

Q.—Yes, and if something might have happened to her at Cocchi's hands? A.—I am unable to say.

Q.—This did not tend to direct your suspicion in that direction? A.—Not naturally so, no.

Commissioner Wallstein brought out that a member of the Cruger family had supplied the police with the information about the woman who was insulted by Cocchi, and when he asked what had been done about it, Captain Cooper replied that the investigation had been conducted along that and other lines up to the present time. The Commissioner wanted to know specifically what had been done by the detectives to ascertain the facts about Cocchi's character, and hammered at Captain Cooper with these questions:

Q.—Did the investigation take the particular line suggested by the information given by the woman we have called Mrs. Blank? A.—No, sir, not that I recall up to the present time, and I think I would have known of it if it did occur.

Q.—Was any effort made to ascertain what was Cocchi's general reputation and character in the minds of people living in the neighborhood? A.—There was.

Q.—What did Lagarenne say as to that? A.—He said he didn't know her as Ruth Cruger.

Q.—Did you report to you? A.—All reports were favorable as to matters relating to any ungentlemanly conduct.

Q.—Were those investigations and reports made prior to Feb. 24, 1917, or after? A.—There was no written report on those, Commissioner, as I can recall.

Q.—Were the oral reports made before or after? A.—Before and after. As it was, nothing detrimental was learned of his character, as far as I recall.

Q.—I understood you to say that there was no specific investigation made along the line of developing whether there had been other acts of misconduct like the one reported? A.—That included with all investigations made. People were being interviewed and questioned as they are now.

Q.—What people? A.—Residents of the vicinity.

Commissioner Wallstein wanted to know whether women likely to go into Cocchi's place on business had been questioned by the detectives concerning the italian's behavior toward them, and Captain Cooper replied that the only person who was reported to have been insulted by Cocchi was a young girl named Chesnow, but her parents did not desire publicity and that was the end. The witness admitted that he had heard of the Chesnow case only within "the last forty-eight hours," and Mr. Wallstein asked him to exclude from his testimony at that point anything that had happened in the last ten days.

Referring to the scope of the investigation shortly after Ruth Cruger's disappearance, the Commissioner asked:

Q.—Were women who resided in the neighborhood of Cocchi's shop interviewed for the purpose of ascertaining whether, when they went into that shop, they were subjected to insult? A.—That was the idea.

Q.—Did you give any direction that such investigation be made? A.—The detectives were to interview everybody.

Q.—No, did you give specific directions to any of the detectives working on this case that they make specific inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining whether Cocchi had insulted any women who ever came into his shop? A.—No, Sir, not that I recall giving such order.

Q.—Not even after you received on Feb. 24, 1917, this Exhibit 3 from Sergeant Lagarenne, is that correct? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did not you regard the receipt of this information as of sufficient importance to find out whether it was merely one of a number of instances of such misconduct or whether it was isolated and alone? A.—There was no order causing a rigid investigation to be made along that line.

Q.—It did not lead to any investigation being made along that line? A.—Not along that particular line.

Q.—This one particular act of Cocchi's insulting a woman coupled with his disappearance following within forty-eight hours the disappearance of the girl, did not lead to any investigation being made along the line of his actions toward women in his shop? A.—Not along that particular line.

Q.—That combination of circumstances did not operate in your mind to indicate the importance of following that line of inquiry? A.—No, Sir; I gave no direct orders on it.

That was the last question asked of Captain Cooper. He was excused for the day, but told to hold himself in readiness for further testimony on Monday.

Cruger to Tell His Story.

Byron T. Wilson, an architect employed by the Police Department, was called to put into evidence drawings of Cocchi's cellar. When he had done so the examination was adjourned until 10:30 o'clock on Monday morning, when Henry D. Cruger will take the stand, and, according to reports, will tell the whole story of his daughter's disappearance and his relations with the Police Department. It is expected that Mr. Cruger will reveal a number of facts not yet known to the public. Following yesterday's examination, Mr. Cruger was again closeted with Commissioner Wallstein and related his story.

It was learned that, although Captain Cooper testified that his suspicions were not fixed definitely upon Cocchi until last Saturday, when Ruth Cruger's body was discovered, witnesses will testify next week that, in addition to the facts brought out yesterday, strong evidence implicating Cocchi was put into the hands of detectives of the Fourth Branch Bureau before Cocchi's disappearance.

The investigation will seek to obtain the full explanation of why Detective Lagarenne so quickly jumped to the conclusion that the unidentified girl would have entered the taxicab with the unidentified man was Ruth Cruger.

As the reports from the Fourth Branch Bureau went to Police Headquarters, Commissioner Wallstein will seek to learn what happened there in connection with the Cruger case. In this effort he will summon Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner Guy Scull, in charge of the detective bureau, and probably Commissioner Woods.

Commissioner Wallstein will also run down rumors, as yet unverified, that motor cycle policemen protected Cocchi because he acted as a go-between in obtaining graft money for them. According to these rumors, it was the practice of some motor cycle policemen to stop automobilists and hand them summonses to court to answer charges of speeding, reckless driving, and other offenses usually punished with fines of at least $25. These persons, the same rumors aver, were brought by various means into communication with Cocchi, who told them that for $10 or so he could fix the cases with the Magistrates so that they need not appear or would have to answer minor charges involving only small fines, if any. Cocchi turned over the money collected to the policemen, the rumor has it, who either did not report the service of the summonses or preferred only the minor charges against the offenders.

As a beginning along this line of investigation, Commissioner Wallstein has requested the Police Commissioner to turn over to him the books of motor cycle policemen which contain the stubs of summonses served on alleged violators of the traffic regulations. From these the Commissioner may be able to determine whether all of the summonses were honestly served.

Concerning the investigation, Commissioner Wallstein yesterday said:

"The first session this morning was devoted largely to a preliminary examination for the purpose of acquainting myself with the procedure of the Fourth Branch Bureau and for the purpose of enabling me in the light of all of the facts to reach a conclusion as to whether this procedure was adequate. In addition, I desired to obtain for the record the earliest information concerning the activity and records of the bureau with reference to the Cruger case. My own experience in investigating delinquencies leads me to know that the first work on a hot trail is the most important work of the investigation, and the general points of this inquiry as begun today are: What was the trail which the police had? How hot was it? What was done with reference to following it? I have by no means exhausted the facts on these points. There are masses of records to be examined over Sunday and numerous witnesses will be called."

It was learned that, in addition to executives of the Police Department and civilians, among the witnesses to be called are Police Lieutenants William Brown and Stainkamp, Sergeants Lagarenne, McGee, Thompson and McManus, twelve patrolmen and at least four motor cycle policemen. Mr. Cruger is expected to testify all day Monday.

POLICE WANT GANGSTER WHO ABDUCTED A GIRL

Organized Traffic to South America Charged—Other Cocchi Victims Sought.

Police Magistrate Koenig, at Police Headquarters last night, issued a warrant after hearing witnesses produced by Mrs. Grace Humiston and Inspector J. J. Faurot, for the arrest on a charge of abduction of a man who is alleged to belong to a band engaged in kidnapping girls, taking them to South American ports, and selling them to confederates in South America.

The man, or one of his associates it is said, attempted to murder the woman known as Miss Consuelo La Rue on last Sunday night at her home, 215 West Eightieth Street. While no one in the confidence of Miss La Rue has said anything to clear up the mystery of her position in relation to the Cruger case, developments yesterday indicated that her investigations or her experiences gave her information about the organization said to be in the business of selling women in South America, which incidentally involved Alfredo Cocchi.

The importance of Miss La Rue's revelations became apparent yesterday when William J. Flynn, chief of the United States Secret Service, took charge for the Federal Government of the investigation of Miss La Rue's information and of the attack upon her life.

Fresh developments regarding the man charged with abduction had been laid yesterday before Mrs. Humiston and Inspector Faurot while they were engaged in a search of the premises adjoining Alfredo Cocchi's shop in West 127th Street, where the body of Ruth Cruger was buried. They dropped that line of investigation at once and hurried in an automobile to the home of an Italian woman on the east side and took her to the office of Chief Magistrate McAdoo in Mulberry Street. The woman, who speaks only broken English, told how her daughter had been abducted last August by a man who frequently had visited the house. Mrs. Humiston added information in her possession regarding the alleged trade in women carried on between this city and Latin-American countries. She gave details to support a charge that in a previous instance the same man had abducted a girl in his city and sold her in Buenos Aires.

After questioning Mrs. Humiston, the Italian woman and her young son for more than an hour, Chief Magistrate McAdoo decided to call for more witnesses whose names were given by the Italian woman. These were found during the evening. One told of seeing the accused man leading the girl, who was then 16 years old, from her house on the last occasion that she was seen there.

Inspector Faurot sent detectives in search of the man, whose present whereabouts is not definitely known. It was said that the search will be made first in a Southern city.

Chief Flynn yesterday showed to persons who had known Mrs. La Rue copies of a magazine containing the picture of a Latin-American official and asked whether he was the man who had been seen with Mrs. La Rue when she first arrived in this city.

Mrs. Humiston said yesterday that she did not absolutely know whether Mrs. La Rue had any information concerning Alfredo Cocchi or the Cruger case. Further evidence developed yesterday to show that, before her jump, Mrs. La Rue had been in extreme danger and was well aware of it. David Rose, the landlord of the apartment house, told Mrs. Humiston that, the night before the attack made on her, Mrs. La Rue had said that her life was in peril and had asked that, if anything should happen to her, Mr. Rose should take care of any letters or telegrams that should arrive and prevent them from falling into the hands of others.

Because of the evidence that an attack upon Mrs. La Rue was probable, Mrs. Humiston sent J. Kron, a private detective, to her house the night to protect her, while for some reason or other other detectives followed Kron. In spite of these precautions, the attack on Mrs. La Rue occurred.

The Federal investigation yesterday developed that José A. del Campo, a Latin-American Consul, had called at the house at 215 West Eightieth Street the day after the attack had been made on Mrs. La Rue, and made inquiries about her. Mr. del Campo said that he had had an engagement with the young woman the night before, and that she had failed to keep it. Mr. del Campo said:

"The young woman is well known in Buenos Aires. She comes from one of the best families in the Argentine."

Some of the activities of the young woman before the attack on her indicated that she was engaged in an investigation of the international white slave traffic, and that she was in the employ of some Government. It was reported yesterday that she had been engaged by José A. del Campo as the sister of a Latin-American Consular official stationed at New Orleans.

A week before Mrs. La Rue was attacked she received a money order for $500 from El Paso, Texas, and at other times during her stay in this city she is reported to have received large sums of money. It was reported at a New York hotel that she had appeared there one day a few weeks ago, saying that she had been robbed of all her money, but within a few hours she had obtained a new supply of several hundred dollars.

The guard of two policemen was continued over her room at the Polyclinic Hospital. Mrs. Humiston said yesterday that it had been established positively that an attempt had been made to spirit the girl away from the hospital. Two policemen were also kept on guard at her apartment at 215 West Eightieth Street to prevent the theft of any of her property.

After a conference of Chief Magistrate McAdoo, Mrs. Humiston, and Inspector Faurot, it was decided last night to have a Magistrate sit nightly at Police Headquarters for the purpose of hearing witnesses and issuing warrants in emergency cases such as that of the alleged white slaver.

Inspector J. J. Faurot announced last night that a search would be made of the ruins of a small burned dwelling in the rear of Alfredo Cocchi's shop in West 127th Street, because evidence had developed that the fire had been purposely set early last November while Cocchi was occupying his shop, and that it might prove that he had disposed of the body of another victim by depositing it in this shack and burning it.

This decision was reached after Nicholas Kunz, the owner of the property and the proprietor of a carpenter shop next door to Cocchi's place, had told Inspector Faurot and Mrs. Humiston that he knew that the blaze had been set by an incendiary, and that the man who actually lighted the match was the agent of another man.

The evidence that, besides killing Ruth Cruger, Cocchi had attacked four other young women in the workshop in the basement of his store, led Inspector Faurot to consider it necessary to search among the ashes for traces of bones. He said:

"This work will begin tomorrow. After a careful examination of the ashes and débris, the cellar will be dug up."

Mrs. Humiston urged that this be done as soon as she had heard the story of Mr. Kunz. She said that she had a "hunch," such as led her to the discovery of Ruth Cruger's body, that Cocchi had set this fire to cover evidences of a crime.

Police detectives and a Fire Marshal were directed last night to search the records on this fire in order to find if it was reported as incendiary at the time.

In an interview last night Mrs. Humiston describe what she believed to be promising clues in solving the Cruger mystery and possibly the disappearance of a number of other girls. Mrs. Humiston believes the tunnel discovered in Cocchi's cellar has an outlet under a building once occupied by a saloon, and, she said, was concentrating her efforts along this line.

The excavation under the basement of Cocchi's shop in West 127th Street resulted yesterday in finding several pieces of iron and two bones which are believed to be the bones of animals, as the shop was occupied by a butcher before the concrete was laid. Detectives who aided the digging under the cellar of the building formerly occupied by Cocchi at 227 West Eighty-third Street reported that nothing of importance had developed.

The fourth woman, since the discovery of the body of Ruth Cruger, to tell of being attacked by Cocchi in his shop, came forward yesterday. She was Miss Elsie Goldberg, a young woman living at 313 West 127th Street. The attack on her occurred in the rear room in which Ruth Cruger was murdered. Miss Goldberg told police detectives yesterday that last Summer, after she had hired a motor-cycle from Cocchi, he called her into a rear room on the pretext that he had a paper for her to sign and there he attacked her, seizing her about the waist. She said that he released her when she struggled and screamed and that she then rushed out of the shop. She said that she had not reported the case, as she wished to avoid notoriety.

A search of Cocchi's papers was commenced last night at Police Headquarters to find out if the detectives on the case had been negligent in this instance, as they were ordered to interview all persons mentioned in any of his papers.

Victor Blady, a friend of Cocchi's, who is held as a material witness, was brought before Justice Ford of the Supreme Court yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus. Justice Ford took the application under advisement.

GAS MEN WERE BARRED FROM COCCHI'S CELLAR

Company Gives Significant Information to the Prosecutor—Mysterious Wagon at Cocchi's Curb.

One piece of information which District Attorney Swann regarded as highly significant in connection with the Cruger case was furnished by the officials of the Consolidated Gas Company yesterday, who said that on Feb. 14 and 15, the two days following the disappearance of the girl, two of their inspectors were unable to gain access to Cocchi's cellar to read the meter installed there. In their communication to Mr. Swann the officials did not mention the reason why the men were barred, but suggested that their employes be examined. One of these men will be questioned today by Mr. Swann and the other man will be examined as soon as he can get a furlough from the navy, in which he has enlisted.

Another important development of yesterday's investigation by Mr. Swann was the testimony of J. A. Nevins, a subway guard, who told of seeing a wagon backed up at the curb in front of Cocchi's shop about 2:30 o'clock one morning in the last week in June or first week of June. The witness said that he became suspicious because the men were trying to enter the premises, and reported the incident immediately to the Sergeant in charge of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau. A policeman was sent back with him, he said, and when they reached the shop the men recognized the policeman and started to talk in a familiar way.

"Nevins said that he then went on his way, believing, as the policeman told him, that there was nothing to cause suspicion." Mr. Swann said. "I investigated Mrs. Cocchi about this, and she said that she thought that one of the men on the wagon must have been a man by the name of Palumbo, who, she said, had called her up one night in the latter part of May and wanted to get his motor cycle, which had been damaged in an accident. She said that Palumbo had waited for her until 5 o'clock in the morning, when she arrived at the shop."

The District Attorney said that on May 28 Mrs. Cocchi received a letter from her husband, part of which she has shown to Captain Costigan. He said that in view of this fact Nevin's statement was very important.

"I think I know what would have been taken out of the shop if Nevins had not happened to be in the neighborhood in time to head things off," the District Attorney added significantly.

The District Attorney said that Nevins recalled seeing a large bundle in the forward part of the wagon, which was drawn by one horse.

In searching the records of the courts for previous arrests or convictions of

NEW GERMAN BLOWS STRUCK ON AISNE

Enemy Launches Series of Attacks Over 1¼-Mile Front, Piercing French Salient.

ASSAULTS ON WINGS FAIL

Petain's Troops Repel Further Teuton Attempts in Champagne—British Lines Quiet.

PARIS, June 22.—Despite their unusually heavy losses yesterday and on previous days, the Germans again launched strong attacks today at the western end of the Chemin des Dames, making a determined attempt to drive the French out of their positions, thrown in wide semi-circular formation around La Malmaison fort, to which the Germans cling desperately.

Today's series of attacks was on a front of one and one-quarter miles, extending from west of La Royère farm to the Epine de Chevregny. Night before last the German attack was to the west of this front, where the battle line turns northward toward the Ailette River. By these hammer blows along both legs of their Fort Malmaison salient the enemy hopes to break through and force the French to retire from all their positions along the Chemin des Dames. Elsewhere on the plateau the troops of General Pétain hold all the dominating ground.

Large forces of special troops were thrown against the French lines today, following a violent bombardment lasting through the night. The fighting was continued with great stubbornness despite the heavy losses inflicted on the attackers by the withering fire of the French. On both wings of the attack the Germans were thrown back in confusion, in the centre they succeeded after several attempts in piercing a salient in the French lines.

The enemy also attacked the French lines on Teton Height in Champagne last night. Here they gained a momentary success, but the French retook all their positions after some heavy fighting.

The text of tonight's official statement follows:

On the Chemin des Dames the bombardment of our positions to the south of Filain and in the region of Braye-en-Laonnois continued up to this morning and was followed by a series of very violent attacks on a front of more than two kilometers, extending from the west of La Royère farm to the Epine de Chevregny. The Germans used large forces, composed of special troops, which attacked with stubbornness in spite of the heavy losses which were inflicted on them by our fire.

On the greater part of the front attacked the efforts of the enemy were broken and the assaulting waves thrown back into their original trenches. We maintained our positions, except in the centre, where the enemy, after several attempts, succeeded in penetrating into a salient of our line.

There has been intermittent cannonading on the remainder of the front.

The afternoon statement said:

South of La Fère we penetrated the German lines in the region of Beautor and brought back prisoners.

The artillery fighting was continued east of Vauxaillon and was extended during the night south of Filain and north of Braye-en-Laonois, where it attained extreme intensity.

In Champagne at 11 o'clock last night, after severe artillery preparation, the Germans attacked our trenches on Teton Height and east of this position on a front of 400 metres. The enemy succeeded in penetrating advanced positions, but was driven out after a spirited engagement. We regained all our positions.

A surprise attack by the enemy near Renières Wood, in Lorraine, was without result.

Admits French Retook Lines.

BERLIN', June 22, (via London.)—The German official communication issued this morning admits that the French troops in the region of Vauxaillon in fierce fighting have recaptured a section of the trenches taken from them in the recent fighting. It says, however, that in Champagne southeast of Moronvilliers, the Germans took French position and held it almost in its entirety despite fierce counterattacks. The communication says:

Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—From Ypres to Armentières there was very lively artillery activity on some sectors during the evening and night. English advances northwest of Warneton and east of Houplines were repulsed. Between La Bassée Canal and the Sensée Brook the artillery fire was lively at intervals. An English attack delivered yesterday morning southwest of Lens failed under our fire with heavy losses.

Army of the German Crown Prince.—The French attempted with great stubbornness to recapture positions they had lost at Vauxaillon. Yesterday morning, after strong artillery fire, they attacked four times with fresh forces. After stubborn hand-to-hand fighting they pushed our troops out of a section of our trenches northeast of Vauxaillon. Attacks further south were without success. The enemy here suffered very heavy losses through our defense.

Lively fighting activity has prevailed in Western Champagne. In the morning the French attacked on the ridge east of Carnillet and penetrated our line. Counterattacks prevented them from consolidating these advantages. In the evening our troops penetrated French trenches northeast of Prunay and southwest of Nauroy and brought back thirty prisoners and booty.

On Poehl Mountain, southeast of Moronvilliers, our carefully prepared attack succeeded to its full extent. Our Thuringen and Altenburger regiments, after a short artillery bombardment, in a surprise attack captured an enemy position. More than 100 prisoners were taken. During the night the enemy launched seven fierce counterattacks, which brought him only unimportant gains.

Army of Grand Duke Albrecht.—There is nothing to report.

The official communication issued by the War Office this evening says:

On the western front there was only slight artillery activity on account of rain. We made a successful advance southeast of Filain, north of the Aisne.

British Repulse German Raiders.

LONDON, June 22.—The War Office communication issued tonight says:

A hostile raiding party was repulsed during the night east of Epehy. The enemy left several of their dead on our wire entanglements and a few wounded Germans were made prisoner. An enemy attempt to capture one of our posts near the Guillemont farm, in the same neighborhood, also failed.

Work in conjunction with our artillery was continued by our airplanes yesterday, and in spite of the bad weather good results were obtained. In air fighting one German airplane was brought down and six others were driven down out of control. Three of our machines are missing.

The early statement said:

We made successful raids last night southeast of Queant and in the neighborhood of Neuve Chapelle and Armentières. Casualties were inflicted on the enemy and we secured prisoners.

ST. QUENTIN A FORTRESS.

Returning French Say Germans Have Connected All City's Cellars.

PARIS, June 22.—The inhabitants of St. Quentin who were expelled by the Germans are arriving in Paris, having traveled by the way of Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland. Late arrivals say that the town was finally evacuated by the last of the civilian population March 18, after a long period in which they suffered from lack of food. Supplies from the relief commission had been entirely suspended for that region, and other parts of Northern France, and the refugees subsisted during their passage into Belgium and through Germany on soup made from dandelions and nettles.

The refugees declare that the Germans have connected all the cellars of St. Quentin with one another, and also have dug communicating channels underground from the cellars of the town to those of several villages some distance away.

GERMAN PAPER AGAIN ATTACKS MR. GERARD

Vossische Zeitung Recalls Suicide of Ludwig Grosse, an Alleged American.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 22.—The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin, continuing its campaign against former Ambassador Gerard, now accuses him of causing the suicide of Ludwig Grosse, a so-called American resident of Berlin. This accusation is supported by Jacques Meyer and by Isaac Wolff, who is President of the pseudo-American Chamber of Commerce in Berlin.

The Vossische Zeitung says Grosse was sent to America by Mr. Gerard in December, 1915, accompanied by Meyer, in connection with film productions and to collect money for the German Red Cross, with American passport recommendations from Gerard to William Randolph Hearst and other people. Grosse is supposed to have collected large sums while in America. Having renewed his passport in America for two years, Grosse was obliged to return to Berlin temporarily in September, 1916, just missing Mr. Gerard, who had left for America at that time. Shortly afterward Mr. Gerard cabled from America dismissing Grosse from the Red Cross Committee.

When Mr. Gerard returned in December, 1916, Grosse, according to the Vossische Zeitung, hastened to the embassy, hoping to clear up the matter, but he was informed by Mr. Gerard that he had presumed on his authority, as he had been sent to America in connection with film productions and not to collect money.

"How could you dare to collect money for the German Red Cross in America?" Mr. Gerard demanded.

When Grosse replied he had been authorized to do so, Mr. Gerard, the paper says, called him a damned liar, tearing up his letters of recommendation, locking up his passports and showing him the door. Grosse said Mr. Gerard deprived him of his citizenship, dishonored his good name and deprived him of his means of existence, which was a percentage received on the moneys collected for the Red Cross.

The paper further accuses Mr. Gerard of asserting at the famous Adlon dinner after his return from America that he himself had collected $100,000 in America, when in reality the sum was mostly collected by Grosse. Grosse was supposed to have become mentally affected, and was found dead in January, with a receipt on him for the compensation he was to have received.

In this connection it may be remembered that Mrs. Grosse, who also went to America to collect money, achieved the unenviable reputation of smuggling a German reservist across the ocean in her cabin, but he was discovered by the British authorities owing to the fact that the cabin consumed so much food.

Gerard Explains Grosse's Suicide.

When the above dispatch was read to him last night at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel Ambassador Gerard said:

"Ludwig Grosse committed suicide because he was short in his accounts, not with the German Red Cross, but with other businesses he was engaged in. He also knew that the German Government had discovered that his wife had been swindling people. In spite of my forbidding her to do so, Mrs. Grosse had been collecting funds for the 'American Kitchen,' and used Mrs. Gerard's name in connection with it.

"I gave Grosse a letter of introduction, and took it away later when I found that he was collecting for the German Red Cross and keeping a big percentage of the proceeds for his own pocket. Incidentally, I also discovered that he had written a letter to the German Government in which he announced his intention of going to America and offered to do some propaganda work. With regard to the taking away of his passport, I found that Grosse had lived in Germany for seventeen years, and an American passport is only good for two years. I do not regret the action I had to take in regard to Ludwig Grosse, and would do the same thing again under similar circumstances to prevent innocent people from being swindled."

The Ambassador added that the Isaac Wolff referred to in the dispatch is now in this country and would give a very different version of the matter, if he were asked, to that printed in the Vossische Zeitung. With regard to the $100,000, he offered to hand it over before leaving Berlin for distribution, but the officials refused to take it. Finally he paid the sum into a bank to remain there until after the war.

ASSAILS PRUSSIA'S LEADERS

Their Domination Policy Not the German People's, Says Socialist.

AMSTERDAM, June 22.—According to the Berlin Vorwärts, Wolfgang Heine, member of the Reichstag, addressing a Social Democratic meeting in Berlin, spoke in favor of peace without annexations or indemnities. He asserted that the Government should have stated publicly long ago what it said confidentially to Dr. Arthur Hoffmann, former member of the Swiss Federal Council, who endeavored to open peace negotiations between Russia and Germany.

It failed to do so, Herr Heine continued, because Prussian tradition attached vastly more importance to the words of the Generals than to those of other people. He went on:

"But since the belligerent Governments are now so involved in the cul-de-sac that it is unlikely that they will come together to talk peace, it only remains for the people themselves to raise their voices for peace, and to take in hand the task of removing the influence of those people whose mischievous activity is largely blamable for the war, whose avowed policy of domination is wrongly regarded abroad as the aim of the German people, and to whom must be ascribed the fact that Germany is hated by the entire world."

SAY AMERICAN SHIP SANK A SUBMARINE

Captain and Wireless Operator Tell of Battle with U-Boat Off the Irish Coast.

FIRED 19 SHOTS AT THE FOE

Vessel Hit and Abandoned, but Was Hurriedly Reboarded by the Gun Crew.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 22.—The Captain of an American steamer just arrived here reported today that he believed his vessel had sunk a German submarine on June 4 when two days out from Liverpool, en route to an Atlantic port. The U-boat had previously fired a torpedo at the vessel, and, although it failed to explode, badly damaged the propellers, one blade being knocked off while two others were clipped.

When the torpedo was seen to have failed to score the crew was ordered back from the boats and the submarine reappeared. The bluejackets went to the four-inch guns fore and aft and fired rapidly. The submarine, according to the Captain, came head-on full speed and then stopped, which interfered with the range of the American gunners.

When 600 yards from the steamer, the Captain said, one of the shells from the steamer hit the submarine and she submerged. As she came up a second shot tore away her periscope and another exploded on her turtle-back. Nineteen shots in all were fired by the steamer. The crew said that light blue smoke rose from the stern of the submarine as it went down.

The Captain said he remained in the vicinity of the enemy craft for two hours, but she failed to reappear. He said he was not certain that the submarine was sunk, but was certain that her periscope was shot away and her deck marked.

In a story written by the wireless operator of the steamer he said:

"We discharged our cargo at Liverpool and left for our homeward voyage on June 1. We were running at night without lights. The guns were cleared for action, but we hoped we would be as lucky, coming back as we were going over.

"We saw one submarine June 4. One British ship, her wireless call was T L O —her name was not listed in the international radio stations of the world—sent a signal of distress, which we picked up. She reported she was attacked by a submarine. The British ship was exchanging shots with the submarine for about a half hour. Then they reported by wireless the submarine had submerged.

"I heard S O S from another British vessel. She reported she was being attacked by a submarine. She was fighting at close range. After twenty minutes of hard fighting the submarine again submerged, and the British vessel, at 6:18 P. M., wirelessed she was O K and not damaged.

"We could plainly see the shells from these British vessels as they dropped, but could not see the submarines with whom they were fighting. After the second unsuccessful attempts to sink the two ships, we considered us were apparently out of danger. We were on a zig-zag course, and making full speed when the lookout sighted a lifeboat. We steered to see what was in it. It was empty.

"About twenty minutes after passing the empty lifeboat, or about 6:30 P. M., ship's time, one of the officers sighted a torpedo headed straight for us. He shouted to the bridge: 'Here she comes; torpedo, port side.'

"The chief officer, who was on the bridge, shouted to the Quartermaster, 'Hard starboard.' We swung off. The torpedo had a read head about sixteen inches in diameter. She was about ten feet long. The torpedo struck us on the port side a glancing blow amidships, right near the engine room. Our ship was empty, and we all thought she had exploded from the terrific noise she made when she was hit. Simultaneously the ship's whistle blew short and successive blasts, which was the signal to abandon ship and man the lifeboats.

"I then sent out a signal of distress, which was picked up by a British steamer. I was then ordered to my position in the starboard boat. We had difficulty in lowering the lifeboat on account of boiling hot water coming from the ship's exhaust, which partly filled the boat. The crew of this boat were mostly foreigners and were greatly excited.

"The Captain, who had remained on the ship, found the torpedo had failed to explode. All hands were then ordered back on the ship. We were lying perfectly still for at least an hour.

"When the commander of the submarine saw our crew coming back from the lifeboats he immediately gave up his chase of two other British merchant ships and started for us again. The submarine was about 2,000 yards off our starboard beam.

"Suddenly came the command: 'Man the guns.'

"The gun crews scrambled to the deck. They ran fore and aft to their respective positions. The chief gunner gave them their ranges from the bridge. When about 600 yards off our starboard quarter a shell from our forward gun hit her and she submerged. Again she appeared, and our after gun hit her and blew away her periscope. Another shot from our forward gun fell right on top of her.

"There was a shower of black specks which rose high in the air, followed by a great commotion, bubbles of water, and a light blue smoke arising from the stern of the U-boat, where a second before had been the cause of our enemy.

"Our crew, which was lined up against the starboard rail watching the battle, gave a hearty American cheer when the submarine disappeared.

"Nineteen shots in all were fired, which is the Secretary of the Navy's military salute."

OUR DESTROYERS' MEN FIND LUXURY ABROAD

Flotilla Will Dedicate Club House with Vaudeville Show Tonight —Gets Best of Food.

BASE OF AMERICAN FLOTILLA IN BRITISH WATERS, June 22. — The young sailors on the American patrol flotilla are getting the best of care and the best of fare, as one result of the adequate equipment of the flotilla's mother ship and the efficiency of the men who man it.

"It is really marvelous what you Americans can do," remarked a British officer who has paid many visits to this workshop, which not only keeps the fleet in trim, but bakes the bread for the men and performs innumerable other services for them.

Curiously enough, this mother ship is the only place in the British Isles where bread other than "war bread" is made. A baker who formerly conducted the bakery of two of the biggest hotels at a famous Atlantic coast resort turns out daily several hundred loaves of the finest white bread. The meals for the men on board are cooked by a chef who came from one of New York's popular Broadway hotels. In fact, life is so pleasant on board this beehive of industry that five members of her crew have not set foot on shore since her arrival, preferring the ship's accommodations to those ashore.

Two American pool tables arrived in this picturesque old village today. They are the first American tables ever seen here and attracted a great deal of attention. They are the latest addition to the shore home for the crews of the American destroyers, which has been named the United States Naval Men's Club, and which was built with funds provided by American business men in London and New York.

Although the dormitory feature of the club house, which will provide sleeping accommodations for seventy-five men, will not be completed for a month, the club house will be formally opened on Saturday night. Moving pictures will share the honors with a vaudeville program provided by the American sailors. The program has been printed by the destroyers' printers and announces songs, dances, recitations and wrestling matches by "the most marvelous aggregation from God's country that ever set foot in anybody else's country."

A moving picture machine from one of the ships has been installed, and the orchestra of the destroyer fleet is busy practicing for its share in the entertainment. Another feature will be a minstrel show by a troupe of comedians who were formerly on the battleship Nebraska. The sailors were busy today putting the finishing touches to their club house, which was formerly a public bath house and which they have converted into a hall which seats nearly 1,000 persons.

Under the balcony which skirts the walls the ship carpenters have constructed a series of little alcoves as cozy corners and the ship artists have adorned the interior of each corner with a painting of Old Glory intertwined with the Allies' colors. The operations are being superintended by the fleet chaplain, a great favorite with the sailors.

When the club house is completed the men will enjoy the accommodations of a first-class club, including a canteen, where American tobacco and refreshments may be purchased at pre-war prices. Six shower baths will be another luxury.

On being questioned today in regard to a report which was published in the United States yesterday that an American destroyer was believed to have rammed and sunk a submarine, Vice Admiral Sims, the American naval commander, said: "The story is absolutely false."

NORWAY NAMES COMMISSION

Dr. Nansen and Five Others Coming Here to Obtain Our Supplies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHRISTIANIA, June 22, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Government has nominated a special commission of six members, with Dr. Nansen, formerly Norwegian Minister to London, as President, to visit the United States in order to organize and procure the importation of food supplies from that country.

It is expected that the negotiations will result in the establishment of control of imports into neutral countries in place of the control now exercised by the British.

MUTINY CUTS OFF NEWS OF GLENNON

Continued from Page 1.

of the Nicolas Railway, connecting Petrograd and Moscow, who went on strike without awaiting the award of a commission appointed to examine their claims, have resumed work. The Government has provided for an increase of their wages.

ROOT IN PUBLIC SPEECH IMPRESSES RUSSIANS

Says America Was Cheered, Encouraged and Made Enthusiastic by Their Revolution.

PETROGRAD, June 21. — Declaring that the United States was going to fight until the world was made safe for democracy, Elihu Root, head of the American Mission, made his first public appearance here today. Mr. Root spoke to a large and enthusiastic Russian audience gathered under the auspices of the Russian-American Committee for Industrial and Economic Rapprochement, recently organized. Several speeches voicing the appreciation of the coming of the American Mission were made by members of the society. Chief of these was that of N. A. Pokrovsky, president of the organization, who introduced Mr. Root.

Mr. Root outlined the causes which induced America to enter the war. "Cheered, encouraged, and made enthusiastic by the freedom won by Russia, who was to become our ally and friend, we entered the war," said Mr. Root, "and we are going to fight until the world has been made safe for democracy—yours as well as ours—so no overbearing military caste shall push you or us off the sidewalk."

He said Americans had turned from the paths of peace "ungrudgingly and unstintingly, but with action, so that the new republic of Russia may be great with achievement, side by side with the old republic." He appealed to Americans for more optimism and greater faith in Russian democracy, such faith "as inspired the forefathers when fighting for American liberty."

The speech was interpreted sentence by sentence, and aroused the greatest interest, his peroration being loudly applauded.

The mission left tonight for Moscow, intending to return to Petrograd early next week.

MORE EXPERTS TO AID RUSSIAN RAILROADS

Colonels Boyle and MacDonnell of Canada Sent by American Committee in London.

LONDON, June 22.—The American Committee of Engineers in London, a body of prominent engineers organized to render advisory and practical assistance to the United States Government and the Entente Allies during the war, has sent to Russia a committee of two military railway experts to offer advice and aid in reorganizing the railroads already built. The London committee also will give its assistance to the American Railroad Commission now in Russia.

The London committee's representatives are Lieut. Col. J. W. Boyle of the Canadian militia, and Lieut. Col. J. A. MacDonnell of the Canadian pioneer and railway battalions. They carry credentials to the British and the American Ambassadors and the Russian provisional Government from members of the British Government and representatives of the United States and the Russian Government in England.

Both Lieut. Cols. Boyle and MacDonnell have had wide experience since the war began in the construction of military railways in France, and prominent Russians in London express the belief that their advice and assistance will be of great value to the Russian Government. Lieut. Col. Boyle probably is better known in America as a mining engineer, especially for his work in the Klondike. He also is a transportation expert, and was instrumental in organizing the first Canadian pioneer battalion of railway troops. Canadian engineers, because of their efficiency, now are doing all the light railway work behind the British lines in France. Lieut. Col. MacDonnell, who is noted for proficiency in handling men, is well known among American railroaders. He was selected as engineer to take charge of the first Canadian pioneer battalion, and has since then served in France.

The committee's representatives will remain in Russia as long as they can be of any assistance to the Government there. It was originally planned to send a numerous representation to give advice on the reorganization of the whole Russian railway system, if the Russian Government so desired, but this plan was abandoned when it was learned that the American Railroad Commission was starting for Russia.

GERMANS JEER RUSSIANS.

Thank Them for Letting Reinforcements Be Sent to West Front.

PETROGRAD, June 22.—Along the Russian northern front, south of Smorgon, German airplanes have dropped leaflets which read:

"Thanks for the long rest during which fraternization enabled us to transfer troops to the western front to hold up the attack of the English and French. Now enough are transferred. We are going to fight, and will fire on fraternizers."

The following official communication was issued today:

There have been fusillades and aerial operations on the western (Russian) and Rumanian fronts.

Captain Kruten, who in the course of numerous air fights had brought down six airplanes, was killed while descending at an airdrome.

Caucasus Front—West of Kalkit our detachments attacked a Turkish position on one of the northern heights of the Jamur Ridge. All the defenders were bayoneted, with the exception of a few men who succeeded in making their escape.

North of Serzesht, after a minor engagement with Kurds, our troops occupied a summit and continued to advance.

SOFIA, June 21, (via London, June 22.)—The War Office communication issued today says:

North of Monastir enemy artillery activity is very violent. In the Cerna bend Bulgarian detachments penetrated enemy trenches and brought back Italian prisoners. East of the Cerna and along the Struma there have been very active reconnoissances.

VIENNA, June 21, (via London, June 22.)—After many weeks of inactivity on the Russian front heavy guns have been brought into operation and general activity is reported. Today's official statement says:

In some sectors of the Galician and Volhynian fronts the enemy artillery activity increased, heavy guns co-operating. Aerial activity was also livelier.

BERLIN, June 22, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following:

Eastern Theatre—At Smorgon, to the west of Lutsk, on the Zlochow-Tarnopol Railway, and on the Narayuvka River the fighting activity is again lively.

Macedonian Front—On the Struma plain there have been outpost skirmishes.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 21, (via London, June 22.)—The Turkish War Office today made public the following official communication:

Southeast of Erzingan (Turkish Armenia) an enemy battalion with two guns endeavored to approach our advanced positions, but was driven back with the loss of 200 men killed. A number of prisoners, two machine guns, and other war material were left in our hands after the fight, which lasted six hours.

On the left wing west of Kilkit an enemy battalion made a surprise attack on a portion of our advanced trenches, but under a counterattack he was compelled to abandon the ground he had temporarily occupied and retire to his old lines.

COUNCILS BACK CABINET.

Demand Convocation Immediately of Constituent Assembly.

PETROGRAD, June 22.—The Congress of the All-Russian Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, by a vote of 543 to 126, adopted a minority resolution approving the creation of a coalition Government, the statements of the Socialist Ministers on the Government's general policy, and calling on the provisional Government energetically to prosecute its political program, especially in the direction of peace without annexations or indemnities.

The resolution also favored a vigorous struggle against all attempts at counter-revolution, insisted on the immediate convocation of a constituent assembly and the creation of a single organization, representing the entire organized democracy of Russia, including peasant delegates, to which the Socialist Ministers would be responsible for all their interior and exterior policies.

A resolution has been adopted by a small faction in the Congress calling for the dissolution of the Duma and the Council of the Empire. The action is based on the ground that in the early days of the revolution a group of Duma members took advantage of their parliamentary position to become the centre of a tumult which was anti-democratic.

WANT FINNISH REPUBLIC.

Complete Separation Demanded by Social Democratic Congress.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, June 22.—The Social Democratic Congress of Finland has adopted resolutions demanding separation of Finland from Russia and the formation of an independent republic.

Under the plan proposed Russia would not have the right to keep troops on Finnish territory in time of peace or to possess any fortifications. Economic relations between Finland and Russia would be regulated as between foreign countries.

The Finnish Social Democrats addressed the Social Democrats of all countries, especially Russia, asking them to support establishment of Finland's independence by an international agreement, on the ground that the Russian Government, which is characterized as bourgeois, is incapable of giving adequate guarantees of the inviolability of Finland's freedom.

ZITA FOILED PEACE PROPOSED BY TISZA

Empress Said to Have Informed Berlin of Plan That Attracted Emperor and Czernin.

KAISED BULLIED CHARLES

War Minister Hoetzendorff Then Suggested Unrestricted U-Boats as Last Desperate Measure.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, June 22.—The following story, giving the inside history of the fall of Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, and of the adoption of unlimited submarine warfare, has reached me from inner political circles in Berlin.

"If," said a Wilhelmstrasse diplomat in the hearing of my informant, who has the entrée to all the Ministries in the German capital, "the Entente Powers knew the real cause of Tisza's retirement they would not rejoice over the fall of a person whom they believe to be a political reactionary of the worst type, but would regret the going of the greatest advocate in the Central Empires of the policy of throwing up the sponge."

As history shows, Tisza played with Berchthold and the late Herr von Tschirschky, German Minister at Vienna, a notable part in bringing about the war. When the struggle was well in the third year, however—December last, to be exact—Tisza's views underwent a dramatic change. Victory, he became convinced, was impossible, and his great interest was the preservation of Magyarand Prussian power. He believed that Prussia was strong enough to insure her own power and position. Hungary, on the other hand, had nothing to gain by a continuation of the war, and might at any time be overrun. The safety of his country, therefore, lay in immediate peace.

He believed it could be obtained by concessions the main burden of which would fall on Austria. That roused no misgiving in his mind, for over a less powerful Austria he would be able to exert a greater influence on behalf of Magyarism and Prussianism and make Hungary a much more influential partner in the Dual Monarchy. The Count was ready to agree to the restoration of Rumania and to make that country concessions of territory in Transylvania. This, as far as Hungary was concerned, was merely giving away a Wallachian part of the country which always had been and always would be a thorn in the side of the ruling Magyar caste.

Having thus changed his views, Tisza had a long conference with young Kaiser Charles and the Austrian Foreign Minister, Count Czernin, and brought them around largely, if not quite completely, to his opinions. Naturally, the attitude of Hungary's strong man alarmed Kaiser Charles, a person of somewhat immature political judgment and rather weak mind, while Czernin was rather pleased than otherwise to find Tisza agreed that peace was necessary, a view to which the hopeless condition of Austria had been slowly driving Czernin.

Empress Zita, who plays no small part in high politics, is said to have informed Berlin as to what was going on, and something like a panic in Wilhelmstrasse was the result. Numerous conferences took place in January, and the upshot was that Berlin threatened to drop the Dual Monarchy, pointing out that this might not only be very serious during the war and at the conclusion of peace, but that it might be still more so after the war from the economic point of view, when Germany's commercial hostility would to a very great extent prevent the Dual Monarchy recovering from the terrible results of the struggle.

Up against another and more serious position Kaiser Charles asked if Germany could do anything to hasten the end of the war. Here General Conrad von Hötzendorf, former Austrian War Minister, suggested unlimited use of submarines, and found immediately influential support in Berlin. There were many, however, including, it is declared, the Kaiser and Foreign Minister Zimmerman, who were alarmed at the prospect, thinking recourse to the unrestricted employment of that weapon would decide the remaining neutrals to declare against Germany. The neutrals were sounded, and as the results seemed in the main to be satisfactory, it was decided to unleash the U-boats.

Germany naturally demanded that Tisza should go, and Kaiser Charles found an opportunity to drop his powerful Hungarian pilot over the franchise question. Thus Germany fettered Austria-Hungary.

The dual monarchy is indeed in a tragic situation. If it breaks away from Germany, even a sadly reduced Germany has it in her power to do the country enormous harm. On the other hand a continuance of the war presents no brighter prospect. So Austria-Hungary hangs grimly on, a ruined player thoroughly aware that it is impossible now to give in without disaster and knowing her despairing efforts cannot ward off the inevitable reckoning. Internally, too, storms of magnitude are brewing. It is only the lull on the eastern frontiers and the enormous sacrifices and fatalistic resistance of the armies o nthe Italian front fighting with the desperation of cornered men which prevents complete collapse.

FORECAST AUSTRIAN TERMS.

Correspondence Bureau's Program Was Apparently Official.

COPENHAGEN, June 22.—Assumption that the "survey of the Austrian public opinion on war aims," circulated by the Austrian Correspondence Bureau, represented the Austro-Hungarian Government's program of peace terms is confirmed by an article in the Lemberg Gazette, reproducing these conditions of the official program.

The article, for which high authority is asserted, says that Serbia and Montenegro must find their future economic development in close association with Austria-Hungary. In other words, it proposes a customs union. It holds that Lovcen Mountain, in Montenegro, must be retained as the key of the Gulf of Cattaro, and that Albania must have autonomy under military and economic suzerainty of Austria-Hungary.

Discussing Rumania, the statement says that this question is for Austria-Hungary identical with the Danube problem, and arrangements must be made for a free, open Danube route not subject to the control of any foreign power. Finally, Austria-Hungary must have a better military frontier against Italy, more fully protecting Trieste and the Tyro.

CONSTANTINE, ILL, GOES TO SANATORIUM

Deposed Greek Ruler, Mobbed by Thousands in Lugana, Shocked by Swiss Reception.

TOOK REFUGE IN HOTEL

Hostile Demonstrations Began at Border—Ex-Queen Also Said to be in Bad Health.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 22.—The Mittagszeitung's representative at Lugano was received by Georgios Streit, former adviser of the Greek Foreign Office, who accompanies former King Constantine.

In consequence of his wound, the correspondent was told, the ex-King needed careful nursing and complete rest, and his physicians had advised him to proceed immediately to a santorium in the mountains, where he was to live merely for his health and family. The Queen, too, was not in good health after troubles and tribulations of the last year.

M. Streit said nothing about the hostile reception of the ex-King in front of the restaurant Gambrinus at Lugano, where Constantine was quietly sipping a glass of beer in Streit's company, when a mob gathered and followed him through the streets to the Lloyd Hotel, where all the doors and windows were shut down immediately to protect the ex-King against the riotous crowd that quickly swelled to thousands. He was finally rescued from the Lloyd Hotel and conducted by the military to the Palace Hotel, where he was stopping.

According to other reports received here Constantine's precarious health makes his immediate departure to a sanatorium an absolute necessity. He and the ex-Queen are greatly shocked at their reception in Switzerland. According to the latest reports the demonstrations began even before the royal train reached Chiaso. Masses of Italians tried to force their way into the station, and, the military guards preventing them, the mob shouted and jeered until the train left Chiaso. Many Italians have been arrested by the Swiss authorities.

THUSIS, Switzerland, June 22.—Former King Constantine of Greece arrived here last evening by special train, with a suite of thirty persons. The railway station was guarded by troops to prevent manifestations. The reception given the dethroned monarch was sympathetic.

GEN. BROADWOOD KILLED.

British Officer of Distinction Dies from Wounds at the Front.

LONDON, Saturday, June 23.—Announcement is made that Lieut. Gen. Robert G. Broadwood has died of wounds received in action.

General Broadwood was born in 1862 and had held numerous important commands in chief, notably in South China and Africa. He fought with the Dongola expedition in 1896, in the Egyptian war in 1898 and in South Africa in the Boer war. He had received numerous medals for his brilliant services and frequently was mentioned in dispatches.

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THE DEFINITE OBJECT

By Jeffery Farnol

This story has not appeared serially

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DAY and EVENING GOWNS—formerly to $125—at $45, $65



GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain

SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STREET

THIS STORE OPEN ALL DAY, TODAY



Genuine South American Panama Hats at $3.45

Excellent $5 and $6 Grades Are in This Sale

The season's best opportunity for men to buy "the genuine article" in South American Panama Hats at a price which will be considered a bargain even at the end of August,—when clearance sales are the rule.

IN THIS OFFERING WE SHARE OUR GOOD FORTUNE WITH THE PUBLIC ONCE AGAIN,—for we purchased 600 hats way below today's regular market price.

These hats are of superior quality, finely woven, very light in weight, and you may choose from 15 of the newest shapes. All sizes in this sale.

Men's $1.50 and $2 Straw Hats $1.15

A fine collection of Sennit Straw hats for men and boys; all silk trimmed, in rough, fancy and finely woven straws. All sizes.

Men's & Boys' Silk Hats & Caps at 49c

75c and $1 Grades.

These hats and caps are just the thing for auto, sport and golf. Hundreds of patterns to choose from. All sizes.

We give 2¢ Green Trading Stamps as usual. Ask for them. Double 2¢ Stamps till 12 o'clock. Single 2¢ Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

N. Y. U. AMBULANCE IN FAREWELL DRILL

Undergraduate Unit Has Been Ordered Into Active Service.

"TECH" VOLUNTEERS DINED

Twenty Graduates, on Their Way to Front, Entertained at Technology Club.

The 100 members of the New York University Ambulance, American Red Cross Unit 7, gave a field service exhibition drill yesterday afternoon before 250 members and friends of the Van Cortlandt Chapter of the Red Cross assembled on the east lawn of the Cleveland H. Dodge estate at Riverdale. It was the last drill of the collegians in this city, as they have been ordered into active service, and begin today a course of intensive training.

Led by a bugle and drum corps of Boy Scouts, the ambulance men marched from the university to the Dodge home. They first went through light infantry drill. Then litters were run out from the unit's two powerful White motor ambulances and the thirty litter-bearers went through the work they will do in France. It took the stretcher carriers just thirty seconds to swing their litters to the ground, snap into place the two steel braces that stiffen them, and duck under the shoulder strap "lifters" and be ready to run out for wounded.

The motors of the unit were gifts of the Van Cortlandt Chapter of the Red Cross, which raised about $11,000 for them and for the maintenance of the corps. All of the men are New York University undergraduates, and for some time past have been drilled three times a week. Eighteen additional ambulances have been pledged to the unit. Guests of Mrs. Dodge who witnessed the review included Mrs. Darwin P. Kingsley, Mrs. Edward Delafield, Mrs. John High, Mrs. David Carse, Mrs. John B. Carse, President of the chapter; Mrs. Eugene Delafield, Mrs. Ivy Lee, Mrs. Henry Janeway, Mrs. John Updegrove, Mrs. Fleming Revell, Dr. and Mrs. Roy McKenzie, Mrs. William Harris, and Miss Emily Perkins, sister of George W. Perkins.

Twenty graduates of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, forming the first Technology ambulance unit, were given a farewell dinner at the Technology Club of New York, 17 Gramercy Park, last night. This unit, consisting of technically trained men, may be drafted into the motor truck transport service on arrival in France, if their services are needed by General Pershing. Announcement was made that Mrs. Edward Cunningham of Boston had started a fund to establish a headquarters for Technology men to be maintained in Paris. Van Rensselaer Lansing, who has been assisting Dr. Hollis Godfrey of the Advisory Commission of National Defense, is sailing with the unit, to open the headquarters. Other colleges and technical schools have been invited to join in this movement of maintaining club houses in Paris, where men on furlough from the trenches, ambulance drivers on leave, and other graduates in active service will find friends and assistance in time of need.

The undergraduates of the institute decided to continue their work during the Summer, and a camp, known as Camp Cunningham, has been established at East Machias, Me. One hundred sophomores are now there pursuing a course of military engineering and seventy-five more will be in camp within a month. Two hundred juniors are taking their senior courses at the camp under the instruction of professors at the institute, who have given up their Summer for this work. The students who are taking this Summer course will be enrolled in the Fall as reserve officers in the Coast Artillery, Ordnance, and Engineering Signal Corps of the army. Camp Cunningham was made possible through the generosity of Mrs. Cunningham, who gave $25,000 for its equipment. The men forming the unit are H. B. Allin, R. M. Allen, D. G. Bradley, F. N. Breed, L. B. Cahill, K. H. Day, D. Ely, E. P. Griesemer, I. G. Hall, R. Henderson, E. Van Holden, F. W. Holmes, N. Kohlhepf, F. L. Kline, J. R. Milliken, D. A. Reed, Jr.; G. W. Root, F. S. Smith, D. C. Tarpley, and E. N. Winslow.

AMERICANS DIRECT SIX FIELD HOSPITALS

Units Newly Arrived in France Take Over Big British Establishments

TRANSFERS QUICKLY MADE

Help Given at Forward Casualty Clearing Stations During Battle of Messines.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, June 22, (by The Associated Press.)—With little ceremony, so as to escape practically all but official attention, American doctors, nurses, and enlisted men have taken over within the last fortnight six of the British great general field hospitals, releasing the British staffs for other duty. American surgeons render valuable aid also in the forward casualty clearing stations during the battle of Messines. This has been the most quickly organized help the United States has given British arms in France, and has been greatly appreciated.

Originally planned for 1,040 beds each, the general hospitals have been practically all enlarged to 1,400 beds each, and during a crisis can accommodate 2,000 patients. The units which have taken them over were organized by the American Red Cross for "United States base hospitals," and with the declarations of war these staffs were turned over to the regular army for service as required. Each unit has brought along an organizing director who was a surgeon in civil practice, but now takes command as a Major in the United States Reserve. The commanding officer in each unit is a regular American Army surgeon, while the subordinate members of the staffs are made up of regular army surgeons and doctors commissioned from civil life. The nurses are all graduates of training schools. The noncommissioned orderlies and privates were practically all taken from civil life.

The first of the American units to reach France, known as United States Base Hospital 4, which was organized in Cleveland by Dr. George W. Crile with Major Gilchrist of the United States Army as commanding officer, has taken over British General Hospital 9, "somewhere in France." United States Base Hospital 5, organized at Harvard University by Dr. Harvey Cushing, with Major R. U. Patterson as commanding officer, has taken over British General Hospital 11; United States Base Hospital 2, from the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, organized by Dr. George Brewer, with Major Lucius P. Hopewood commanding, has taken over British General Hospital 1; United States Base Hospital 21, organized in St. Louis by Dr. Frederick Murphy, with Major James D. Fife commanding, has taken over British General Hospital 12; United States Base Hospital 10, organized in Philadelphia, largely at the University of Pennsylvania, by Dr. Richard Harte, with Major M. A. Delaney commanding, has taken over British General Hospital 16; United States Base Hospital 12, organized in Chicago by Dr. Frederick Besley, with Major C. C. Collins commanding, has taken over British General Hospital 18.

The American hospitals present an interesting international study with patients from England, Scotland, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, and Portugal.

ADVERTISING AID TO TRADE.

National Premium Association Resolves That It Should Be Augmented

That advertising, being the greatest aid in the promotion, building, and retention of trade, should be fostered and augmented was the belief expressed yesterday by formal resolution at the annual meeting of the National Premium Advertising Association, Inc., held at the Hotel Astor. Nearly 150 delegates from all sections of the country were present when V. C. Brown of the Sperry & Hutchinson Company, President of the association, called the meeting to order. Mr. Brown told the members that the premium industry, as constituted today, represented an annual expenditure by the public of over $100,000,000 a year. There was a general discussion of the premium situation, among the speakers being Professor C. S. Duncan of the University of Chicago, G. C. Harrison of the Harrison Jewelry Company, Attleboro, Mass.; John W. Hahn of the National Trade Association, and Harry B. Haines, Secretary Treasurer of the association.

Another resolution adopted set forth that the association had found by experience that nearly 90 per cent. of the expenditures for the necessaries of life were made by the women of the country. It was decided to organize women's thrift clubs throughout the country. V. C. Brown was re-elected President, and Harry B. Haines, Secretary Treasurer, was chosen to serve for another year. Directors elected were W. G. Hamilton, George B. Caldwell, B. A. Eldred, and V. C. Brown, New York City; H. B. Haines, Paterson, N. J.; Milton Herold, Philadelphia, and C. Lesinn, St. Louis, Mo. At the annual dinner at the Astor George B. Caldwell acted as toastmaster, and Governor Edge of New Jersey and George E. Roberts were the principal speakers.

Prayer Book for Jewish Soldiers.

The Jewish Publication Society is now engaged in printing for the Jewish Board for Welfare Work in the United States Army and Navy an abridged prayer book to be used by Jewish soldiers and sailors in the military service of the United States. All elements in American Jewry were represented on the committee that drew up this book. The committee was made up of Dr. Cyrus Adler, Chairman; Dr. Bernard Drachman and Dr. William Rosenau. The book also embodies the suggestions of Drs. Margolies and Revel, who represented the extreme orthodox division. The work is somewhat modelled after the English War Prayer Book for Jewish Soldiers.



Our Tailored Frocks Command Attention
For Quality and Price

At $12.75 and $14.75 genuine French linen button-front models, fasten with beautiful, large pearl buttons—in summer shades, as illustrated.

At $8.95 simple but smart model of fine white gabardine; or of narrow wale pique at $7.95.

Fine workmanship is a noteworthy characteristic.
Second Floor.

All Cars Transfer to
Bloomingdale's
Lexington to 3d Ave. 59th to 60th St.

New Jersey Central
Daily EXCURSIONS

Lake Hopatcong
To-morrow $1.50 for Adults. AND EVERY SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY. Children 5 to 12 75c.
Lv. W. 23d St., 8:00; Liberty St., 9 A. M. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9:17 A. M. Broad St., Newark, 8:30 A. M.
To-morrow, June 24
Mauch Chunk
$2.00 for Adults. Children 5 to 12 $1.00
Lv. W. 23d St., 8:20; Liberty St., 8:30 A. M. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8:47 A. M. Broad St., Newark, 8:15 A. M.
HARD COAL. NO SMOKE. COMFORT

THE SOUL OF ULSTER
By Ernest W. Hamilton,
Author of The First Seven Divisions
A virile, unprejudiced, and thoroughly informed work that will be found more illuminating upon the Irish question than any other book of recent years.
$1.25 Net. *Postage Extra. All Bookstores.*
E. P. Dutton & Co., 681 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

First

In May The New York Times published 267,583 lines of dry goods and women's specialty shop advertisements, 59,081 lines more than in May last year—a greater volume and a greater gain than any other New York morning newspaper.

Average net paid circulation, daily and Sunday, exceeds 340,000 copies.

Men's Beach Robes $1.45
Remarkable value. Made of Cotton Flannel or Madras, in candy striped patterns of Blue, Grey, and Navy Blue. Shawl collar or robe models.

We have arranged for today a special offering of
Women's Taffeta and Georgette Crepe Dresses at $14.50
Taffeta and Georgette combination frocks in three very charming models. Developed in good quality Chiffon Taffeta with sleeves and trimmings of Georgette Crepe. Plenty of Navy Blue and Black to choose from, in sizes for small and medium figures.

Women's Pongee Silk Sport Dresses at $12.50
Pongee Sport Dresses, such as these, are a rarity at $12.50. They are in models suitable for country or seashore wear, in coat and dress effects. Sizes 34, 36, 38.

200 Gingham and Voile Dresses Special at $7.95
Smart Gingham Frocks in Checks, Plaids, and broken patterns; dainty Voile Dresses in striped and flowered effects with embroidered Voile or Organdie collars, cuffs and vestees. Colors: Pink, Blue, Lavender, and Black and White. Sizes 34 to 44.

French Linen "Coat" Dresses at $12.50 & $15.00
Attractive man-tailored models, with hand-embroidered pockets. We have never presented better values in French Linen Frocks than these. Sizes 34 to 42.

Warm Weather Frocks for Women
Of White Lingerie, Colored Voiles, Ramie Linen, French Crepes and Net. As cool as a Summer breeze. Most remarkably priced.
$5.95 $8.95 $10.95 $15

Today—A Special Offering of
Women's Charming Wool Jersey Sport Suits
Formerly $29.50 to $45
Reduced to $22.50


$22.50

One model *illustrated*. These suits are all beautifully tailored in best quality Wool Jersey. Some are artistically hand-embroidered in self and contrasting colors, and many are piped in contrasting colors. The coats are in medium and three-quarter lengths. All wanted colors to choose from, and the sizes range from 34 to 50½.

Women's Tailored Suits Reduced for Clearance to $15
Formerly $25 to $50. In light shades only. Beautifully tailored in Poiret Twills, Gabardine, Serge, Burella, Wool Jersey and Taffeta.

Women's Dressy Silk Suits
Formerly $35 to $50
Reduced to $24.50
Mostly exact copies of exquisite imported models, in regular and large sizes. A good selection of colors, including Navy Blue and Black.

Two Remarkable Values in
Bathing Suits That Are New
At $2.95 — Attractive slip-on and waistline models showing pretty collars and belts, slash and patch pockets. Made of Mohair, Surf Satin, Silk Poplin, and Wool Jersey. Sizes to 46.
At $4.95 —One-piece slip-on, new Princess and waistline models, with or without sleeves. Made of Taffeta, Silk Poplin, Wool Jersey and Mohair. In sizes from 34 to 46. *Fourth Floor.*

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

FOR TODAY ONLY
Boys' All-Wool Suits Reduced to $7.95
Extra Knickers Included. Woolen prices are soaring every day, and manufacturers are quoting unprecedented high prices, which makes these reductions of extraordinary importance to thrifty parents. The models reflect taste and discrimination, and the materials comprise hard-wearing Fancy Mixtures and Shepherd Checks. Ages 7 to 18 years.

Boys' Blue Serge Suits, $9.95
Extra Knickerbockers Included. The ideal suit for dress wear is one of Blue Serge. Nothing looks smarter and nothing pleases the boy better. These are tailored in All Wool Blue Serge, in models that are distinctly individual and far removed from the average. Ages 8 to 18 years.

Women's Fashionable Wraps and Coats Reduced for Immediate Disposal
In models for every occasion and purpose, in almost every material considered correct for present wear, including Charmeuse, Satin, Silk Poplin, Silk Faille, Wool Velour, Burella, Lupine, Serge, Gabardine, Wool Poplin, Mixtures, Plaids, and Wool Jersey.

Coats .....were $12.50 to $19.50.. $7.50
Coats .....were $22.50 to $29.50..$16.50
Coats & Wraps..were $25.00 to $35.00..$18.50
Coats & Wraps..were $29.50 to $45.00..$22.50
Coats & Wraps..were $35.00 to $49.50..$25.00
Coats & Wraps..were $50.00 to $69.50..$35.00
Coats & Wraps..were $75.00 to $95.00..$50.00

Fashionable Linen Coats and Capes Specially Priced
Linen coats and capes are receiving much favor everywhere. These are in smart Raglan sleeve models with or without belts, and in charming belted models with set-in sleeves. All sizes.
$1.95 $2.95 $3.95 to $7.50

Women's Silk and Wool Skirts Greatly Reduced
A collection of well-tailored skirts for dress and sports wear, made of plaid and striped fancy Silks, Taffeta, Satin, Khaki-Kool, Fancy Figured Faille, Tweeds, Flannel, Washable Satin, Serge and Wool Poplin.
Reduced to $5, $7.50, $9.75, $11.75 and $15
Waistbands to 36, but not in each style

Women's Washable Skirts
In three special groups, remarkably priced
$1.95 $2.95 and $3.95
Cool, summertime skirts in a varied collection of the very newest models, made of Gabardine, Pique, Honeycomb, Ramie Linen, and Corduroy. Waistbands to 36.

Fashionable Sweaters for Women
The Saks Sweater Department is now replete with every kind of sweater for outdoor sports and general wear. We shall offer today, at very modest cost:

Smart Fibre Silk Sweaters at $8.95
In new block weave. Very effective sailor collar model with sash and large pockets. Rose, Green, Purple, White, Copenhagen Blue, Gold, Black.

New Sweaters of Silk Jersey, $10
Modish shirred back model with large collar and new pockets. One of our most successful sweaters. Colors: Green, Purple, Gold, Copenhagen Blue.

Stunning Wool Jersey Sweaters, $12.50
In plain colors with cuffs, belt and pockets in striped effects. Colors: Rose with Grey, White with Purple, Turquoise with Corn.

Men's "Munson Last" Army Shoes
The finest army shoe made. In Black at $6, Tan at $6.50. Sold by the thousand to the U. S. Government.

Of Extraordinary Importance Today
Final Clearance of Misses' Suits
Finely tailored suits in smart models, developed in the most desirable materials for present wear.
Suits that were $18.50 to $25.00.....$12.00
Suits that were $29.50 to $39.50.....$19.00
Suits that were $45.00 to $69.50.....$28.00

Chic Summer Dresses for Misses In New and Becoming Models
At $5.95—Plain Striped or Figured Voile Dresses with shirred or tucked skirts and dainty organdie collar and cuffs. Practical but smart frocks at extremely modest cost. Colors: Rose, Delft, Green, Pink, and White. Sizes from 14 to 18 years.
At $8.75—Large Plaid or Checked Gingham Frocks in blouse effect or with bodice tied with bow at back. Barrel or full skirts. Also—Novelty, Figured, and White Voile frocks in charming combination effects. Sizes from 14 to 18 years.

Navy Blue Taffeta Dresses at $18.50
Cool, dainty Summer frocks in coat, tunic blouse, shirtwaist, and surplice models with shirred or side-draped skirts. Collars are of Satin, Organdie or Georgette Crepe. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Practical Summer Dresses For Girls, $1, $1.95, $2.95
Serviceable little frocks in Empire, waistline, and two-piece models, made of fine quality Gingham; Flowered, Figured and Plain Voiles. Ages 6 to 14 years.

New "Marine" Dresses for Girls Special at $3.95
A smart military frock of White Drill in two-piece model. Regulation blouse has sailor collar and cuffs, trimmed with patriotic Red and Navy Blue starred materials. Skirt is trimmed at bottom to match.

"Sneakers" for the Whole Family
Men, Women, Boys and Girls. Goodyear Glove Brand in high and low models, and in all sizes, modestly priced
at $1.25, $1.35, $1.50, $1.75



Today—An Extraordinary Special Offering of
$5.85 Wonder Hats
The ultra-smart hat for present wear is one of Satin. In keeping with our policy of offering only the very newest and choicest trimmed millinery in our Wonder Hat Department, we shall present a wonderful collection of beautiful Satin Hats today in
Solid White, Pearl Grey, Navy Blue, Sand Color and Black
together with many charming creations in exquisite color combinations. Some are finished with Georgette Crepe or Velvet, and effectively trimmed with the very newest trimmings. Two models illustrated.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House but for Cash Only.



TODAY
EXCURSION
To Help the Red Cross
on the
Steamer Mandalay
(Donated for the Occasion)
To Atlantic Highlands
and Return
Leaving the Battery 9.45 A. M., 1.45 P. M. and 8.00 P. M.
One Way Tickets, 25c
Round Trip Tickets, 50c
Tickets on Sale, Public Service Bureau, Main Floor Balcony, 34th St.

Officers' Trunks, $13.49
Of three-ply basswood veneer, fibre covered and fibre lined; all riveted. Brassed trimmed regulation army lock. Fibre tray divided into three parts. Size 31x17x13 in.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre, Rear.

Complete Kit of Camp Necessities, $2.84
A rubberized Khaki Cloth Kit, fitted with all the toilet articles necessary to a man's comfort and good appearance. Included are: Barber Comb, Hair Brush, Tooth Brush, with aluminum case; Shaving Soap Stick, Shaving Brush, Safety Razor, with six extra blades; Tooth Paste, Soap Box, with cake of soap; Metal Trench Mirror.
Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Rear.

Men's Wool Hosiery
Medium weight, seamless, natural, with double heels, soles and toes. Sizes 9½ to 11½. 47c
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St. Centre.

Sketching Kits, $3.49
A size that a soldier might carry, 4½x7 inches, and very flat. The box is of polished wood and locks securely. Contains 2 panels, palette, palette cup, 2 extension brushes,—6 tubes of paint.
Macy's—Artists' Materials Department, Fifth Floor, Centre.

Woven Names on Tape
Every man's clothes and undergarments should be marked with his full name. These tapes furnish a good method. Gross, $1.84; half gross, $1.19
Macy's—Notion Department, Main Floor, 34th St.

Sewing Kits, 96c
No soldier should be without one of these handy sets. Each one contains comb, pencil, buttons, thimble, needles, safety pins, shoe laces and thread.
Macy's—Notion Department, Main Floor, 34th St.

Vest Pocket Cameras
Light weight, inexpensive to maintain and capable of making excellent pictures of your experiences. Two sizes: 1½x2⅝ inches and 2¼x3¼ inches.
Priced $4.49 to $28.50
Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Soldiers' Smokes



All well-known brands of cigars, cigarettes and tobacco at substantial savings; also Pipes, from 23c up.
Tobacco Pouches, 24c to $2.49
Cigar and Cigarette Cases of leather, 49c to $6.49
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., B'way, and Fifth Floor, 35th St.

A BOOK OF INSPIRATION THESE WARTIMES

CARRY ON

LETTERS IN WARTIME

By Coningsby Dawson
Author of "The Garden Without Walls," etc.

"One of the most interesting productions of the subjective side of war that has yet appeared. Dawson makes you see the reactions to the war of a civilian in uniform, a man accustomed to the ease of life who is abruptly plunged into carnage and barbarism and stench."—*New York Times.*

"No book of the war brings the magnificent heroism of the young men at the front home more vividly than these letters quite unconsciously do."—*Phila. Evening Telegraph.*

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A New Novel by the Author of "The Broad Highway"

It is written with a whimsical and infectious gayety, a lightness of touch and blitheness of spirit, which are quite exhilarating. Altogether "The Definite Object" may be said to open the doors of romance, the romance of love and adventure, to whosoever may desire to sojourn for a time in that country of enchantment.
—New York Times.

THE DEFINITE OBJECT

By Jeffery Farnol

This story has not appeared serially

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All bookstores, $1.40 net.

JOHN LANE COMPANY New York

3D AV. LOST MONEY, ITS REPORTS SHOW

Comparative Statements for 16 Months Submitted to the Service Board.

VALUATION IS ASKED FOR

Staten Island Roads Ask Permission to Charge a Six-Cent Fare.

In accordance with the suggestion of Chairman Straus of the Public Service Commission, the Third Avenue Railway Company yesterday submitted comparative monthly figures of its income and expenses in order to prove that it should be permitted to charge 2 cents for transfers. The figures were for the first four months of the four years from 1914 to 1917 inclusive. Deducting the depreciation reserve, the company's figures showed a loss during the 16 months.

It was a discouraging array of figures from the company's viewpoint. February was the worst of the months. In February of 1916 the company had a net return of $2,450.57, but the other three February months showed loss aggregating about $193,000. March, according to the tables, is another bad month for surface railroad travel. In March of the current year the deficit was $61,991.61, and March, 1914, the deficit was $86,493.63. The most profitable month was in April, 1916, when the net income was $102,094.45.

These figures and many others were presented by John Flint, the public accountant employed by the company. Details showing how the totals were arrived at were given in reply to questions by Alfred A. Cook, the company's counsel, and William L. Ransom, Chief Counsel of the commission, and the Commissioners.

Concerning the 20 per cent. reserve, which the commission directed the company to put aside, Mr. Flint testified that more than this amount had been reserved and used in the company's interest. Mr. Ransom interrogated the witness for the purpose of accentuating the alleged fact that the company had not obeyed the order of the commission in the matter of the 20 per cent. reserve. Mr. Cook explained that the company had gone further than the commission had ordered and that if dividends had been paid in 1916, before the reserve had been set aside, the difference had been amply made up in other years.

A suggestion was made by Mr. Cook that the three parties interested, the city, the commission, and the company, agree on a figure representing the value of the company's property used in the public service, so that it could be determined whether the company was getting a fair return on the capital invested.

Fear was expressed by Mr. Cook that the high cost of materials would continue to grow still higher. He mentioned the price of coal, which might add $300,000 to the company's expenditures this year. Mr. Flint said that the charges of the New York Edison Company for power during May of this year was nearly 52 per cent. higher than for the corresponding period in 1916. The hearing will be continued on Thursday.

Richmond Roads Complain.

Applications for permission to charge a six-cent fare have been filed with the Public Service Commission by the Staten Island Midland Railway Company and the Richmond Light and Railroad Company, which operate all of the surface railroads in Richmond County. Complaint is made of the high price of coal and other necessaries since the beginning of the war. "Prices of labor and all materials have risen to so great an extent," the petitions say, "that it has become absolutely essential that some relief be granted" the companies to allow them to carry on their business.

The petitions show that the Midland company has a capital stock amounting to $1,000,000; bonds of an equal amount, and a floating debt of $93,017.14. Its total deficit amounts to $200,798.35, and the deficit for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916, was $43,992.64. The Richmond company said its capital stock was $2,871,750, its bonds $2,200,000, and its floating debt $944,982.86. Neither company has ever paid a dividend. Long-haul traffic and one-way traffic in sparsely settled communities, the companies say, are among the conditions that have made the business unprofitable.

EDISON CO.'S LOAN IN EXCESS OF DEBT

Hearing Shows Concern Lends $4,000,000 at 3½% and Pays 6% on $3,500,000.

SURPLUS ABOVE $5,000,000

Auditor Testifies That Cost of Operation in 1917 Will Increase $4,016,024.

Arthur Williams, General Commercial Manager of the New York Edison Company, testified before the Public Service Commission yesterday, having been called by Henry J. Hemmens, counsel of the company, which is seeking to be relieved of its conditional promise to reduce the price of electric current on July 1 from 7½ to 7 cents a kilowat hour.

Mr. Williams said that it was his business to keep in touch with conditions as they affected the Edison Company, and that his opinion, based on information gathered by himself and the impressions of alert business men, was that there was a abroad a lively feeling of apprehension that there was coming a great falling off in business, and a general depression of all activities.

"We all hope," he said, "that business will continue as usual, but the burden of underwriting the war and the loss we will suffer in human life has convinced us that we will have to go through with the same trials which have afflicted the nations in Europe. The general idea is that the war will last anywhere from two years to ten, and we should be prepared to go through with our part of it just as London and Paris, and the other big cities, have done."

William L. Ransom, chief counsel of the commission, wanted to know if Mr. Williams had any actual knowledge of the situation. He questioned the witness's right to consider himself an expert on European conditions. Mr. Williams replied that it was his business to know the things he had spoken of, that he was in Europe about the time war was declared, and was generally familiar with conditions there and here. He spoke of the daylight saving plan in London, and how it had affected the business of those engaged in supplying artificial light.

"Do you think that Zeppelins will make it necessary for you to put out your lights?" Mr. Ransome asked.

"I don't know whether that will happen," Mr. Williams replied.

H. M. Edwards, the company's Auditor, was the first witness. He presented figures showing that the cost of operation of the company's plant in 1917 would be $19,020,200, $4,016,024 more than in 1916. The surplus of the company, according to the witness was between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000. Upwards of $19,000,000 of this money was invested in the debentures of the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company in loans of about $5,000,000, which had been made to the National City Company; $2,000,000 was to be used for Liberty bonds, there was about $4,000,000 in cash, and the rest was used in one way or another in the company's interest. On Jan. 1 there was a renewal fund of $1,400,000, but it had been depicted by the expenditure of about $900,000.

Mr. Ransom brought out the fact that the 10 per cent. increase in wages was a part of the 7 per cent. bonus given to the employes, so that the real net increase was only 3 per cent. It was also disclosed that the company had estimated its income on the basis of a 7 per cent. charge, that coal was figured at the rate of $7 a ton, and that the receipts from the Third Avenue Railway Company appeared in the report as $697,573. Figures submitted by the Third Avenue Company made the total $300,000 more. It also came out that some of the charges current were based on the cost of coal so that the cost of power went up with the price of coal. Mr. Ransom thought that the Edison Company charged against operating expenses $1,665,263 too much.

It also appeared that the company had loaned about $4,000,00 at 3½ per cent. interest, and that it was paying 6 per cent. on about $3,500,000 which it owed to the Consolidated Gas Company. Mr. Ransom thought it would have been wiser if the company had paid its debtor from the money due it from its creditor.

"Why didn't the company pay off that debt?" he asked.

"I don't know," replied the witness.

The company has a contingency reserve of $22,620,549 and a replacement fund of $1,467,827. Mr. Ransom pointed out that the operating income of the company in 1916 was $9,237,756, sufficient to pay 9 per cent. on a capitalization of $100,000,000. He thought that the $22,000,000 contingent fund would be sufficient to save the company from any disaster which might threaten through lack of ready money.

John W. Lieb, Vice President and General Manager of the company, testified that the company used from 16,000 to 22,000 tons of coal a week; that it had on hand now from 65,000 to 70,000 tons, and that the price paid for coal recently was in the neighborhood of $6. Asked if the company could pay a dividend of 8 per cent. and take care of all contingencies, Mr. Lieb replied that it decidedly could not. The hearing will be resumed on Monday afternoon.

PRAISES OUR EXPORTERS.

London Spectator Admires Them for Submitting to British Blockade.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 22.—Tribute is paid in The Spectator to "the American merchants and manufacturers who, for two years, endured almost without complaint, or at any rate without complaints which would have been injurious to the cause of the Allies, the rigor of our blockade, and this in spite of the fact that the American overseas trade was necessarily interfered with and hampered in every turn.

"It is nonsense to say," the journal adds, "that American merchants and manufacturers endured our interference because they were making money. Nothing could be further from the truth than such a statement applied to shippers and exporters to Europe. They endured it because they believed in our cause, because they were far-sighted enough to see that the German talk about freedom of the seas was a compound of falsehood and sophistry, and because they realized that the British Government, arbitrary enough in its immediate acts, was fighting not only for its own national life, but for liberty in the widest sense.

"When the action of the American merchants and manufacturers comes to be properly understood it will be regarded as one of the finest achievements, not only in this war but in history."

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

CHINA

Her Resources—Her Politics

The development of this important factor among Far Eastern nations promises to engage the attention of the world's progressive peoples. To understand what the future of China may bring forward one must know about her condition, industrially, socially and politically. These books contain much of this information.

Present-Day China—*G. L. Harding*	89c
Development of China—*K. S. Latourette*	$1.58
Forty-five Years in China—*T. Richard*	3.14
Contemporary Politics in the Far East—*S. K. Hornbeck*	2.69
Through the Chinese Revolution—*F. Farjenel*	2.24
China, the Long-Lived Empire—*E. R. Skidmore*	2.24
My Lady of the Chinese Courtyard—*E. Cooper*	1.58
Gateway to China—*M. N. Gamewell*	1.34

Commuters may see these books at Macy's Order Booths, Grand Central and Hudson Terminals.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Special for Today

Men's Four-in-Hands

English Rumchunda Foulards made by David Evans & Co., Limited, of London.

At the Remarkable Price

65c

Splendid quality foulards; hand printed; magnificent assortment of exquisite patterns and colorings, including the ever popular blue and white polka dots.

You will recognize at a glance that these Scarfs usually sell for a great deal more.

Ground Floor.

Men's Footwear

Special for Today

$5.00 Oxfords	*$6.00 Oxfords*
$3.95	$4.95
450 pairs in gun metal and black Kidskin; wide toes; also white Canvas Oxfords.	1500 pairs in dark tan or black Russia Calfskin, smart English styles.

Ground Floor.

Gimbel Brothers

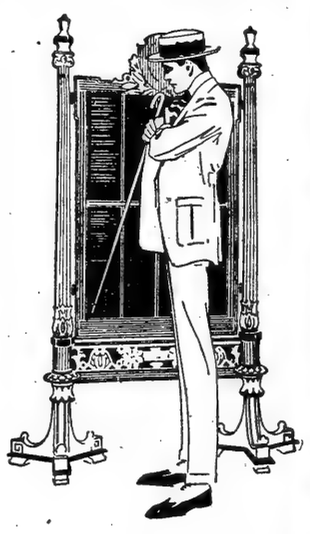
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

As the Thermometer Rises the Prices of Men's Suits Go Down

And since the months in which they were supposed to sell at regular prices—March, April, May—were such dreary months, we have more Spring Suits on hand than we should have.

To stir up trade in spite of the weather handicap, we've not only started to reduce prices much earlier than usual, we've made greater reductions than are customary at this period.

If we have a Summer as cool as the Spring was cold, men and young men will be getting more service out of these suits than they're entitled to. For we allowed for everything when we marked them—



$15.00

Fine Sack Suits | *Plain Blue Serge* | *Plain Greys*
English Models | *Beautiful Stripes* | *Plain Greens*
Conservative Styles | *Fancy Colors* | *Fancy Mixtures*

Men's Genuine Palm Beach Suits, Smart Pinch Backs, $5.75

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Gimbel $6 Shoes and Oxfords

Are drawing more elsewhere



You can't hold a good shoe down any more than you can hold a good man down.

That's why GIMBEL "Sixes" are "leaving."

Men and young men aren't a bit backward in telling us that similar shoes are drawing $8.50 at other stores.

They're not only similar, but in many cases the same shoes.

Smart Oxfords, built on American and English lasts, are obtainable in

Ko-Ko Brown Calfskin,

Gun Metal,

Patent Leather and Black Vici Kid.

The shoes, as soft and comfortable on the foot as a kid glove on the hand, are found in—

Tan Calfskin,
Black Vici Kid,
Gun Metal and
Patent Leathers.

In short, all that's fashionable in footwear for men and young men, at $6.00.

$2.50 lower than elsewhere.

GIMBELS SHOE DEPARTMENT—Second Floor

An Old Straw May Be O. K. for a Rainy Day

But these are rainy days neither Climatically nor Financially.



In plain English, society and prosperity both demand that you get under a new straw. If you wouldn't wear a 1916 straw while out looking for a job, why wear one when you've got a job?

Besides, the cost isn't enough to argue about. For two dollars you get a good Straw Hat. This particular store has straw hats that come from England and Italy, as well as those made in America—at $2.00.



Buying a new straw is as necessary as contributing to the American Red Cross.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor—33rd Street

"CLICK!—somewhere in the bedroom's gloom"

Lend Me Your Name!

By the author of

"Pals First"
"The Haunted Pajamas"

$1.25

At All Booksellers.

Then meet the two Britishers on American soil. The one, the Lord Gilleigh of blue gentry, in bed, and the other, the blinking Bill Biffers of a darker gentry—"caught in the act."

Then and there do they change places, the Earl with the Burglar.

Then come the side-splitting complications and—the GIRL!

And such a girl!

She's just made for such mystery, action, surprise and love as you'll find in that dashing, sparkling tale, "Lend Me Your Name!" For a rollicking good time read it.

Reilly & Britton Publishers Chicago

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Fifth Floor, B'way Front

Macy's

Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Direct Elevators on 35th St. Side

If You Believe In Economy You Should Visit This Timely

SALE OF SUITS

For Men and Young Men

$17.50 Suits that were $19.75 and $22.50.

$21.50 Suits that were $24.75.

Not a Special Purchase. Every Suit taken from Stock.



A few minutes spent in looking over this assortment of re-priced suits will prove to you that any suit you may choose will prove a profitable investment for you.

Clothes of this sort, as well tailored and of as good fabrics, would cost you from 15% to 20% more than the original prices, if we were to purchase them today.

All Sizes Including Longs, Shorts and Stouts

English Sack Coats
Norfolks and Pinch Backs
Conservative Styles
Double Breasted Models
Fancy Mixed Cheviots
Unfinished Worsteds
Cassimeres and Flannels
Homespun Mixtures

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.

This Man Deserted From the German Army!

HE was sick at heart—appalled by the accumulating horror of it all!

DO soldiers shoot their own officers in the back? This book is the only book that tells.

ARE officers' revolvers trained on soldiers to drive them forward? This book tells you.

A German Deserter's War Experience

is the cold-blooded recital of a soldier who crossed Belgium with the first columns. He was in the Marne retreat. He was at Verdun.

AND—concerning the terrific facts you *must* know about war—the brutalities of it—the fraternizing between enemy soldiers—the drab existence in the trenches—

THIS German deserter tells the vivid truth.

WITH American soldiers on their way to the battle-line you *cannot*—you *must not*—fail to read

A German Deserter's War Experience

THIRD PRINTING.

Get it at your nearest book store today. One dollar.

Published by B. W. HUEBSCH, 225 Fifth avenue, NEW YORK

PRINTING PRESSES

After July 2nd The New York Times will begin printing its entire Sunday Pictorial Section in Rotogravure and will discontinue the use of the equipment described below, which is all in first-class condition and may be seen in operation until June 30th.

FOR SALE

One Cottrell Rotary Magazine Press, with Double Flat Delivery

Size 46 x 66 inches, 16 7-column newspaper pages, delivered in two 8-page sheets, 33 x 46 inches; size of paper roll, 46 inches.

Speed, 6,000 8-page papers per hour.

Equipped with 15 horse power Crocker-Wheeler motor and Kohler push button control, shifting and traveling tympan, tympan winder and motor.

Extra ink rollers and delivery trucks.

One Cottrell Rotary Magazine Press, with Flat Delivery

Size 33 x 46 inches, eight 7-column newspaper pages; speed 3,000 8-page papers delivered in sheets 33 x 46 inches.

Size of paper roll, 33 inches.

Equipped with 10 horse power Sprague motor and Kohler push button control, shifting tympan, tympan winder and motor.

Extra ink rollers and delivery trucks.

Five Dexter Folding Machines

Size 22 x 32—36 x 49.

Equipped with five Dexter automatic pile feeders, also five Dexter automatic pile feeders for side, for folding half sheet in addition to full size sheet.

Capacity 4, 8 and 12 page newspaper sections, 3,000 per hour.

Each machine completely equipped with motors and starting boxes.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, Times Square, New York

CALL CITY TO JOIN IN RECRUIT DRIVE

"Regular Army Week" Begins Today and New York's Allotment Is 2,600 Men.

ASK CIVIC BODIES TO HELP

Registration for the Draft Not a Bar to Those Who Want to Enlist.

By special authorization of President Wilson "Regular Army Week" begins today with a nation-wide campaign to raise 70,000 men for the regular establishment. Colonel R. D. Walsh, who is in charge of army recruiting for this district, invites the assistance of churches, clubs, and patriotic organizations in the work of raising at least 2,600 men from New York City by June 30, this number being necessary to complete New York's originally designated quota of 10,800 men.

Colonel Walsh is especially eager to enlist men, in groups or by teams. He opens the opportunity to athletic teams to join in a body with the promise that every effort will be made to keep them intact, so that they may continue their sports and their comradeship at the front.

The Mayor's Committee on National Defense will take a very active part in the Regular Army Week. Alexander J. Hemphill, Chairman of the Recruiting Committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, issued a statement yesterday appealing to all able-bodied men eligible for service, to enlist and in every way possible respond to the country's call for men. He called special attention to the fact that registration for the draft was not a bar to enlistment in the regular army.

"According to the law," said Mr. Hemphill, "those registered men who are called to the colors will be members of the national army. It will take several months to train this new army and put it in the field. In the meantime the regular army must be filled. This country cannot wait until the national army is formed and trained. If it did many valuable months would be lost. So the regular army must do the work, and to fulfill its work it must have more men—volunteers. Registered men are therefore urged to volunteer."

The Mayor's Committee points out that for all men who voluntarily enlist before they are drafted there are excellent opportunities for promotion. They pay starts at $30 per month. All uniforms and equipment are furnished free, as well as excellent medical care in the case of illness. A thrifty man can save practically all of his pay, and if a man wishes relatives or members of his family to get any part of his pay, he can make a designated allotment, and it will be forwarded to whomever he wishes it to be forwarded by the Government.

The requirements for the regular army call for men who speak English, between 18 and 40 years of age. They must, of course, be of good physical condition. First papers are not required. The age limit being from 18 to 40, it includes men both below and above the age required by the draft registration.

The official list of recruiting stations, as given out for regular army week, follows:

EAST SIDE.

280 Broadway, main station Headquarters Recruiting District; Colonel Walsh in charge and Major Hughes.
80 Delancey Street.
76 Bowery.
131 Park Row.
142 East Fourteenth Street.
509 Third Avenue.
150 East 125th Street.
38 East Twenty-third Street.
240 East Fifty-ninth Street.
50 East Forty-second Street.

WEST SIDE.

729 Sixth Avenue, main office for both the west side and Jersey; Captain Louis R. Dice.
39 Whitehall Street.
110 West Street.
Post Office Building, Broadway and Park Row.
113 West Twenty-third Street.
200 West Thirty-fourth Street.
614 Eighth Avenue.
1,931 Broadway.
2,306 Eighth Avenue.

BROOKLYN.

361 Fulton Street, main office; W. C. Tremaine.
142 Flatbush Avenue.
269 Broadway.
752 Manhattan Avenue, Post Office Building, Station G.
1,262 Broadway, Post Office Building, Station S.
Borough Hall Park, recruiting tent.
Flatbush Avenue and Nevins Street, recruiting tent.

BRONX.

406 East 149th Street.

JERSEY CITY AND HOBOKEN.

Post Office Building, Jersey City, N. J.
102 Newark Av., Jersey City, N. J.
212 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J.

The New York contingent of the United States Army Ambulance Corps is sending a section a week to the concentration and training camp at Allentown, Penn. These sections consist of thirty-six men, noncommissioned officers, twenty-four ambulance drivers, mechanics, clerks, &c. It is expected, according to Major H. C. Coe in charge of recruiting for this branch at 251 West Eightieth Street, that 100 sections of the United States Army Ambulance Corps will be among the first units to take up active service in France.

Lieut. Commander Taylor, in charge of navy recruiting for this district, received a message from the Navy Department yesterday stating that wireless operators are badly needed in the navy.

"Regular Army Week" Begins Today
President Calls For 70,000 Recruits

The President has called for 70,000 men to fill the ranks of the regular army.

Twenty-six hundred New York City men must volunteer in this one week—370 each day.

The age of the men required is 18 to 40. They must be in good physical condition and able to speak English. Citizenship or first papers are not necessary. Volunteers must be unmarried. Enlistments are for the duration of the war. With all expenses paid, including uniform, equipment, sleeping quarters, food, medicines, and medical attention, the pay starts at $30 monthly. Opportunities for promotion are good.

Registration does not affect the regular army. Men from 18 to 21, men from 31 to 40, as well as registered men from 21 to 30, are wanted as volunteers. All men from 18 to 40 are asked to apply at the Recruiting Committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, 50 East Forty-second Street, or at any regular army recruiting station.

Army recruiting stations will be open on Sunday.

ONLY 918 MEN JOINED THE ARMY THURSDAY

Recruiting Slump Continues—New York Furnishes Greatest Number of Enlistments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Thursday was another poor day for army recruiting, only 918 men being obtained throughout the country. New York led again, with 164 recruits. The daily statement issued by Adjutant General McCain follows:

	Ob'ned Since June 21.	Apl. 1.		Ob'ned Since June 21.	Apl. 1.
Alabama	4	1,237	Nebraska	2	2,274
Arizona	2	183	*Nevada	1	622
Arkansas	12	753	N. Hamp.	17	302
California	26	4,106	N. Jersey	41	3,885
Colorado	4	1,152	N. Mexico	8	200
Connecticut	9	1,013	N. York	164	12,676
Delaware	6	178	N. Carolina	3	961
D. of Col.	3	260	N. Dakota	3	451
Florida	9	964	Ohio	33	5,409
Georgia	15	3,032	Oklahoma	14	1,626
*Idaho	5	708	*Oregon	9	2,188
*Illinois	57	11,948	Penn.	95	13,911
*Indiana	28	6,962	R. Island	8	487
Iowa	9	5,491	S. Carolina	3	738
Kansas	25	2,786	S. Dakota		702
Kentucky	18	2,249	Tennessee	12	1,165
Louisiana		1,248	Texas	38	4,462
Maine		353	*Utah	11	1,254
Maryland	28	905	Vermont	3	75
Mass.	33	4,942	Virginia		993
*Michigan	60	5,843	Washing'n	6	1,428
Minnesota	22	2,506	W. Virginia	25	1,188
Mississippi	5	770	Wisconsin	8	1,332
Missouri	25	5,604	*Wyoming	3	438
*Montana	6	996			

*Quota obtained.
Total quota, 183,898.
Total obtained June 21, 918.
Total obtained since April 1, 123,369.

CANTEEN READY FOR RECRUITS

Pipes, Tobacco, and Entertainment at Old Speyer Residence.

There will be pipes and tobacco and an entertainment at the Canteen for Sailors and Soldiers to be opened under the auspices of the National League for Women's Service this evening at the old Speyer residence, 257 Madison Avenue. Mrs. Pauline Knight of the Stage Women's War Relief will be in charge of the entertainment, and those taking part will be Estelle Thebaud, Amelia Summerville, Elsie Riser, Bernice Parker, and the Gotham Singers Quartet, with Cora Sylvia, Emilie Allen Knapp, Alice Juston, and Ethel Huston.

The uniform of the army or navy is the only ticket of admission needed. There will be refreshments served by the Second Canteen Detachment of the league, of which Mrs. Nelson Henry is in charge. A room on the second floor, with a conservatory attached, has been fitted up as a reading and writing room for the men. The Canteen will be open from 7 to 10 P. M. this evening and from 3 to 10 P. M. tomorrow. Acting as hostesses will be Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, Mrs. John Carson, Mrs. W. H. H. Smith, Mrs. L. B. Sweet, Miss Helen Winne, Miss Frances Stiger, and Mrs. Don Barber. Eleanor Gates stated that to Miss Minnie Dupree and her department of the Stage Women's War Relief belongs the credit for getting out nearly 2,000 surgical dressings for the Russians in less than twenty-four hours this week.

ARTILLERYMEN TO STAY.

First New York Regiment Also Is Ordered to Plattsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 22.—Definite information was received here today that candidates for commissions in the field artillery will remain at Plattsburg instead of going to Syracuse. Announcement was made also that the First Regiment of Field Artillery, New York National Guard, had been ordered into Federal service and would proceed to Plattsburg. The guardsmen will encamp south of the barracks where the citizens' training camp was last year.

Army instructors are detailed over the fact that the artillery students will remain in Plattsburg. The training which the men will receive, they say, will be more comprehensive if different branches of the service are instructed together. Since the Plattsburg future officers will be eventually in the same army divisions, and since close co-operation between the infantry and artillery is of utmost importance, the Plattsburg students are assured of the most complete training of any camp in the country.

The artillery candidates can train with the six batteries of the New York National Guard regiment. The assistance of the 1,300 guardsmen will be invaluable, as most of them had experience at the Mexican border last Summer. It is hoped that the New York artillerymen will bring horses with them, as the only animals at the Plattsburg post are cavalry mounts.

The decision of the artillery students and the arrival of the New York Field Artillery regiment will bring the total strength of the training camp up to 6,000 men.

Ten mechanical engineers, students at the training camp, have been ordered to the arsenal at Springfield, Mass., for ordnance work. The following New York men were chosen: S. M. Ellison, 440 West 155th Street; J. M. Thomas, 611 West 127th Street; H. S. Rade, 70 Morningside Drive; M. T. Behr, 150 Nassau Street, and H. L. Manley, 302 West Twenty-second Street.

New Englanders ordered to Springfield are J. S. Stewart, George S. Barnes, Harry H. Burton, J. E. Hall, and George K. Blodgett.

Five men from the New York Training Regiment have been ordered to ground aviation school at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass. They are Thereon B. Hermes, 835 West End Avenue; H. S. Thompson, 22 East Forty-fifth Street; C. P. Young, 315 West Thirty-fourth Street; Davis M. Howe, 597 Fifth Avenue, and Richard Phelan, 320 West Eighty-fourth Street.

CENSUS SLACKERS TO BE SUMMONED

Court of Inquiry Established to Examine Those Who Refuse to Sign Blanks.

300 CASES NOW REPORTED

Registration to Date in the City Is 2,090,000—Response in Country Is Quicker.

E. P. Goodrich, City Director of the State Military Census, will open at headquarters, 261 Broadway, today a court of inquiry to examine into the cases of those who refuse to fill out the blanks, or after having filled them out, refuse to sign them. There are now under investigation more than 300 such cases, and the number is daily growing. Subpoenas were issued and served yesterday on eleven men who have failed to comply with the census law and today these will have to explain to Mr. Goodrich.

Under the law the Director's powers are limited to subpoena and examination, and he intends to have warrants served on every man or woman who cannot answer satisfactorily the questions or who persist in their refusal to sign their blanks.

It is estimated that 250,000 registered yesterday, making a total of 2,090,000 for the city to date. Two days remain to complete the registration.

Captain G. G. Henry of the Adjutant General's office, in charge of the census in the State, said that up-State residents are responding quickly to the census call, and that these registrations are now nearing the estimated total. One phase of the examination that is proving of great service is the expression of preference as to the arm of the service in which men of military age wish to serve. Out of a total of 5,993 men between the ages of 21 and 30, the conscript ages, he said, 1,092 had expressed a desire to enlist in some branch of the service. These names are being forwarded to the Adjutant General, who will send them to Washington.

As another instance of the efficiency of the State's method of taking the census, he pointed out that information had already been gleaned of 13,695 physicians in the State out of a total of 14,500 licensed members of the profession. Of this number, he said, 5,735 were fit for military service. It had also been found that 3,941 physicians speak German, 1,731 speak French, 254 Italian, and 99 Spanish.

"In arriving at the possible military strength of 5,735 physicians with desirable medical training for war service, qualifications other than health were considered," he continued. "Under 64 years—the maximum age for officers—it was found that there were 12,537 physicians. Between the conscription ages of 21 and 31 were 1,705, between 31 and 35 were 1,526, and between 35 and 45 there were 4,004. The total under 45 years was 7,223, which proved to the military authorities of the State that New York will have no trouble in supplying its quota of medical men.

The reports show that 998 doctors, of whom 629 are of military age, are in public service as hospital superintendents, in State hospitals, and in prominent positions in the Department of Health. Others eliminated in figuring up the men available for immediate military service were those in rural practice. Those without physical qualifications, and those with too many dependents."

There seems to be a change of heart regarding registration among radicals and Socialists, the census supervisors report. In Queens, where, it was reported, trouble was to be expected, it was found that about 200 Socialists left a meeting and went in a body to register. In a factory in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District 90 per cent. of the 800 employes voted not to register. An investigation was begun as soon as the report reached headquarters. It was found that 150 who had voted not to register had quietly done so.

Three hundred persons have called at 261 Broadway in two days, seeking cards in place of ones lost. No duplicates were issued, and Director Goodrich said that none will be issued until after registration was over. Duplicates will then be issued only after a second registration.

No Additional Time for Census.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 22.—No additional time for taking the State census and inventory of military resources will be granted, according to Captain G. C. Henry, Director of the census. After Monday, when the census taking time will officially close, census "slackers" who have failed to fill out the necessary blanks will be liable to arrest.

CANDIDATES WILL TRY AGAIN

Former Madison Barracks Students to Enter Second Camps.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., June 22.—A number of the reserve candidates who entered the Madison Barracks training camp in May and who were compelled to ask for their discharges for various reasons such as pressure of business or illness in their families have now applied for entrance in the second series of camps to be instituted in Southern cities in August.

Of the hundred or more candidates who were relieved of duty at this training camp it has been estimated that more than half quit voluntarily. The major part of those who were thus relieved are still determined to try for reserve commissions and undoubtedly will have little trouble in being admitted in the second series of camps, as all successfully met the physical and mental tests set forth for entrance at Madison Barracks. A great many of these former candidates are past their thirty-first year. It is the intention of the War Department to give preference to men of that age and over.

Cyrus J. Jamover of New York, Field Secretary for the Young Men's Hebrew Association for Northern New York, has arrived here and has taken up quarters at the Y. M. C. A. The Y. M. C. A. and the Y. M. H. A will work in conjunction. There are a number of Jews at Madison Barracks, and Mr. Jamover is arranging a series of entertainments and lectures for these men.

James A. Whitmore, Secretary of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. and Charles M. Alexander, gospel singer, will conduct special services here on Sunday, July 1. Dean Charles R. Brown of Yale University will visit the camp July 22. The Yale University reserve students have formed a Madison Barracks Yale Club.

RECRUITS FOR BRITISH WON BY THE BAGPIPES

Lieut. Col. Dennis Will Take Charge of Enlisting in West to Aid General White.

Colonel Percy A. Guthrie, Captain J. D. Black, and Sergt. Major McGloan of the McLean Highlanders of Canada—the 236th Overseas Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, also known as Sir Sam Hughes's Own—arrived in New York last night to report to General White, in charge of the British Recruiting Mission here, after a successful campaign in Boston.

Colonel Guthrie and his subordinates were ordered to Boston after the United States authorized British recruiting in this country. From June 2 to June 21 they enlisted 1,123 men.

Colonel Guthrie and Captain Black attribute their success in Boston to the famous kilted band of the McLean Highlanders, composed of thirty pipers and nine drummers. Their method was to parade the streets with this band, from 11 in the morning until 12 at night. The Colonel could not promise that New York would hear the famous band, but he is eager, if his superiors permit, to bring it here.

Colonel Guthrie was a member of the original Canadian force that went over in the Fall of 1914; he was in the gas attack at the second battle of Ypres, when his battalion, going into action 1,117 strong, came out with 83 men still on their feet, and with four officers left of thirty-two; he was at Festubert, and was wounded eleven times.

He was invalided home after this battle, having lost the sight of one eye from shell shock, having a piece of hand grenade in his left cheek, (where he still carries it,) one shoulder broken, a hole in his stomach, the base of his spine smashed, and the bones of his left ankle and instep shattered. While on his way home in this condition on the Hesperian that ship was torpedoed, and Colonel Guthrie was picked up after two hours in the Atlantic.

None the less, the Colonel, (he is the youngest Colonel in the British Army, being just 33,) is going back at the head of his own battalion.

It was learned here yesterday that Lieut. Col. J. S. Dennis, for many years assistant to Lord Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and now Chief Commissioner of the development branch of that service, has been loaned to General White, commanding the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission in the United States, to assist in obtaining British and Canadian recruits for the army. In the last two years Lieut. Col. Dennis has taken an important part in the recruiting and training of several Canadian regiments which have since attained world-wide fame for their deeds in France. He is now to take over command of British recruiting in the Western part of the United States, with headquarters in Chicago, and it is intended to begin an active campaign to enlist all British and Canadian citizens of military age resident in the West.

TO TAKE INDUSTRIAL CENSUS

Whitman Orders New State Enumeration of Resources.

ALBANY, June 22.—A census of the industrial resources of New York State is to be taken under the supervision of the State Census Bureau of the Adjutant General's office by the industrial division of the mobilization bureau. Governor Whitman has issued instructions that there shall be no duplication of the work being done by the State Industrial Commission.

The Military Census act empowered the Governor to order a census of industrial resources as well as of man power. At his suggestion and with the co-operation of the other members of the industrial commission, Henry D. Sayer of the commission has been designated by the Adjutant General as chief of the industrial division of the mobilization bureau. The services of experts in the Department of Labor will be brought in touch with the work of the Adjutant General's office. A question with which the division is greatly concerned is the present labor supply and the future needs of the vital industries working on Government contracts. Study is also being given to the question of the maintenance of proper standards in industry. The Industrial Division intends to utilize the services of the Industrial Committees of the Home Defense organizations in the counties.

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The Poison of German Intrigue —Wilson's Antidote

German intrigue in America as well as in Russia, in the form of veiled peace proposals, which, to use the words of President Wilson, "aim to deceive all those throughout the world who stand for the rights of peoples and the self-government of nations," is the subject of the leading article in this week's LITERARY DIGEST, dated June 23d.

The article, using the President's note to the Russian people and his Flag Day address as a basis, makes very clear just what America is fighting for and the peace that must come. It throws the light of public opinion in this country, as shown by the newspaper press, upon the President's words, and shows that they are not only a warning to the Russians to avoid the fatal error of deserting the Allies, but, in the opinion of the Pittsburgh *Gazette-Times*, they are "also a warning to Pro-German neutrals and to Pro-Germans in this country." The article also gives answer to those who favor the making of a separate peace by Russia.

Among other topics of almost equal interest and importance which are treated in this issue of the "Digest," are:

"We Have Tasted Liberty and It Has Made Us Drunk"

Remarked Russian Minister of War, Kerensky, and, in the Opinion of the Foreign Correspondents in Russia, He Spoke the Truth. This Article Shows the Russian Muddle in All Its Angles.

Getting Greece Together
Driving the Germans Back in Belgium
What the Jews Are Doing With Freedom in Russia
Doing More Work With Fewer Men
Personal Glimpses of Interesting People
How the Chinese Build
Reprisals Against Germany
The Y. M. C. A. Forehanded
The South Calling Negroes Back
To Make War-Profits Pay for War
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All News-Roads Lead At Last to "The Digest"

Did you ever stop to think of the path your news travels to reach you, of how an event no sooner happens than the story of it speeds away, by word of mouth, by telegraph or telephone, is flashed through submarine cables or flies free in air on the wings of the wireless to the office of some newspaper, where it is translated into cold type, rushed through the presses, and hurried forth again by motor-car, by boat, by rail, on horseback, and, in some remote districts, on camelback, on sledges, or by canoe, to reach your door?

All this is wonderful enough, but when you reflect that the published news of the whole world comes to the editors of THE LITERARY DIGEST, and is put by them through an impartial sieve, which retains only the choicest part, uncolored and unchanged in the least degree, then your wonder grows. For your use and benefit the pith of all the world's events is concentrated without bias in the columns of THE DIGEST, week by week. Be advised and avail yourself to-day of this greatest of modern news-recorders.

June 23d Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1917.

BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT.

The Federal Trade Commission may not find it necessary to redeem its promise to complete its inquiry into the coal trade. The Commission made bold to say just what the trade needed to make it 100 per cent. efficient. It is impossible to say that the publication was premature when its mere appearance in print so nearly coincided with the practical application of efficiency methods. Within a single day after the Commission's report the Railroad War Board announces that the soft coal trade will be "pooled" just like the hard coal trade. All tidewater coal will be put into a common supply, very much as grain is put into an elevator, and customers will be supplied out of the "pool."

The Railroad War Board might have hesitated to use so obnoxious a word or method except for the encouragement of the Federal Trade Commission's report, which had held up the anthracite trade as an example of efficiency. It found that there was little trouble, comparatively, in the anthracite trade "by reason of the close corporate relation between rail transportation and anthracite production," ordinarily called a trust and obnoxious to all reformers because it enabled the roads to mine the commodity which they transported. The disfavor with which Congress and the Department of Justice had viewed that arrangement is only one reason why the bituminous trade was not similarly organized. The particular reason is that there is bituminous coal almost anywhere, and much of it can be mined by a strong man with a pick. It is a sprawling industry, compared with the anthracite trade, as appears from the fact that eighty-two railways are in the bituminous pool. There have been over a thousand grades and sorts of soft coal; there will be but forty-one. The economy of this method will be such that the War Board expects an economy of 133,000 freight cars and an addition of over six million tons to last year's 31,000,000.

Such precision is encouraging, compared with the Trade Commission's discovery of a shortage from a "possible maximum." Even with all its drawbacks, the soft coal trade has approximated the efficiency of the hard coal "trust." The War Board's statement, published yesterday, says:

> According to Government figures now at hand, the 82 principal bituminous coal carrying railroads in May, 1917, hauled 142,157 more carloads of coal—approximately 7,100,000 tons—than they did in May, 1916. This was an increase of 28.8 per cent. The railroads hauled 789,674 carloads of bituminous coal in May of this year, compared with 597,517 cars in May, 1916.

That is not a bad record of performance by a "paralyzed" trade which was "paralyzing" the industries of the country. Yet this does not exhaust the ironies of the coal situation. According to yesterday's court reports, a soft coal conspirator testified that he had bought 250,000 tons of coal, at prices ranging up to $5, to deliver upon his contracts to furnish coal at $1.125. Where did he get it? From the "independents." Their virtue prevents their joining a conspiracy to raise prices, but does not prevent their taking whatever the auction market offers for their coal. The situation is similar in the hard or domestic coal trade. The independents are supplying the coal which is sold at extortionate prices, while the trust is supplying its regular customers at lower prices, although the trust's quantities leave something to be desired. The trust's prices are the minimum above which the independents take all they can get.

If there were a monopoly in the trade there would be somebody to hold responsible. But the coal prices are soaring as the oil prices did after the Oil Trust was dissolved. Now the Trade Commission proposes a trust of trusts. There never was such a "combine" as that of all railways, steamships, and coal mines. Is the Trade Commission against the trusts, or in favor of the trusts? What is the Government's position? Are trusts all right when the Government is the trust? Is the "fixing" of prices all right when the Government is the one that fixes them otherwise? [illegible] the Government fixes "fixed" prices to suit it, where will it get the goods it needs, unless the prices fixed are satisfactory to the producer? After the Government commandeers the producers' plants in the manner recommended by the Trade Commission, will it commandeer the labor necessary to work the plants? And will it commandeer the food necessary to feed the laborers who work in the plants? After the Government is everything, who will be left outside to take the Government's orders?

On the whole, are not soft words and methods better than those which might lead the Government into a morass of blunders? Surely there is a safe middle ground between the anarchy of Russia, which so lately seemed to be ruled by its workmen, and the autocracy of Germany, ruled by God's vicegerent. The Government has better advisers in the business men and patriotic leaders of labor at its command than in its commissions and lawmakers and prosecutors. They will never produce anything but confusion of counsel. The Captains of Industry and the Captains of Labor by their agreement can untangle a snarl which is growing worse daily.

PUSHING THE FOOD BILL.

It is confidently expected that the Food Administration bill will pass the House of Representatives today or Monday, and that the Senate will accept it, with a few amendments, next week. In the House a drastic anti-conspiracy amendment was adopted last night, and the present prospect is that such amendments as are made in the Senate will not cripple the bill or needlessly restrict the authority of the Food Administrator. It is essential that the law when it is enacted shall enable the Federal Government to prohibit speculation in food and hoarding for speculative purposes, to restrict exports of food so that our allies may get their fair share, and we shall have enough left to feed ourselves, to conserve food production. A readjustment of market prices will naturally follow. Senators and Representatives in Congress alike are getting over their repugnance to the bill as legislation which bestows large power on the Executive. They must agree to emergency measures in a period of war. Mr. Fess of Ohio expressed on Thursday the present attitude of many of the legislators who regarded the Food Administration bill unfavorably at first:

> With all my opposition to the drift toward centralization, with all my opposition toward giving too much power to the Executive, I shall vote for this bill as an emergency measure. I am not very much afraid of the statement that we are giving dangerous power to the President, and I have been one of the critics of the President in extending the Executive function over this branch.
>
> We have plenty of food here, but that does not solve the problem, unless we get food to the forces fighting our enemies. How can we prevent embarrassment of the armies through a campaign of starvation? If a nation is starved, its enemy has the most effective weapon there is, more effective than the weapons of modern warfare.

There is still some strong opposition to the bill, especially in the Senate, and not all of it is founded on honest objections to the centralization of power. But the advocates of the measure have been gaining strength every day. They have common sense as well as patriotism on their side. Support of the measure is strong throughout the country. The people realize that the production and distribution of food must be regulated and that the power to do so must be vested in the nation's Executive. In fact, the emergency is so great that the bill must be accepted, and time spent in opposing it, for whatever reason, will be time wasted. Congress cannot afford to waste a day this session. The Revenue bill must be taken up, and that will require careful consideration. The Aviation bill must not be much longer delayed. The Food bill should have the President's signature by the 1st of July. That will give the irreconcilable Senators, like Mr. REED of Missouri and Mr. SHERMAN of Illinois, all the time they can fairly ask for to denounce it in choice language, and much more than is necessary.

OUR WAR PREPARATIONS.

Naturally, the French are greatly encouraged by the recent showing of our spirit and purpose as allies of the Entente Powers. General PERSHING'S businesslike way and lack of fuss have made a strong impression in France, and, with his practical preparations for the reception of his forces, the French imagination already pictures the battalions of armed Americans on French soil. Six of the big British Field Hospitals in France have been taken over entirely by American physicians, nurses, and enlisted men. American destroyers are active in the Channel and the North Sea. The arrival of our infantry, engineers, and marines has been discounted. As a matter of fact, there are reasons why we may congratulate ourselves on our preparations for practical co-operation in the war. The complete registration for the selective draft shows that the census calculation as to the number of eligibles was justified. Nearly 9,700,000 men are on the rolls. Not more than one-fifth of these will be required for military service.

The plans for the draft will be put in operation July 1. Six weeks later the men selected will have been assigned to their cantonments, and the work of training a vast army of [illegible] warfare will soon be under way. Meanwhile, the nation confidently hopes that both the regular army and the National Guard will be recruited to war strength in a short time. We shall have large bodies of soldiers ready for transportation to France before the Summer is over. There is no longer any doubt that we are going to build airplanes in large numbers and train enough aviators to pilot them. The only doubt as to this is just when we are going to begin. We begin everything slowly. Too many of our most formidable preparations are still in the blue-print stage.

It would be well to caution our allies not to expect too much of us in a hurry. We have started on our way, and we know where we are going, but our movements cannot be called precipitate. We are going to do our full share and a little more, perhaps, when the time comes. Meanwhile, the French hope, expressed in a special dispatch to THE TIMES yesterday, that American soldiers will soon arrive in France in large enough numbers to permit of the withdrawal from the battle line of the older French reserves, who are so sadly needed at their homes, cannot be encouraged. Our allies cannot afford to abate their energies for the present. They must fight on hopefully and, of course, confidently. In time our reinforcements will be ample and of the sort that counts, on the sea and land and in the air. For the present we are only preparing.

PROPERTY RIGHT IN NEWS.

News is property, the law protects the property right in news. These principles are laid down in the case of The Associated Press against the International News Service, controlled by W. R. HEARST, in an opinion which proceeds from the clear mind and firm hand of Justice CHARLES M. HOUGH of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals. The opinion is an admirable example of legal reasoning. For the general reader who has no special concern with the matters determined it is of interest from its literary form and because of the clearness with which the principles and the conclusion are stated. For the legislator, whether at Washington or in the State capitals, it is, we should say, of extraordinary value as an admonition that every new condition arising in modern business practice does not call for a new statute. The principle that the law has a remedy for every wrong is very strikingly illustrated in the decision of the Circuit Court in this case. The question whether a co-operative association engaged in gathering news for its own members can protect them against pilferers appropriating and using their news dispatches to their loss and disadvantage is comparatively new, but the Court corrects the abuse by applying perfectly familiar principles of law, no new statute is required. And that is true of a multitude of wrongs or abuses springing up in the modern business world for which legislators have thought it necessary to produce an ever-increasing flood of new legislation.

In this case Judge HAND of the District Court granted an injunction restraining the defendant from bribing members of the staffs of The Associated Press newspapers to supply it with news gathered by the association. There remained the question of news taken by the International Service from bulletins or early editions of The Associated Press newspapers in the East to supply it to clients of the International Service in the West, where it would be published simultaneously with the issue of The Associated Press newspapers. That question Judge HAND referred to the Circuit Court. The majority opinion of the Circuit Court, from which Judge WARD dissented, sustains the plaintiff's contentions as to its property right in news and grants the injunction demanded.

In the opinion written by Justice HOUGH he declares, as the foundation principle, that "there is no doubt "either on reason or authority that "there is property right in news capable of and entitled to legal protection." Everything that has an exchangeable value, he declares, is property, and "that news possesses "the quality stated seems obvious "enough when it is observed that the "defendant takes it in order to exchange it against dollars." The defendant's claim is briefly recited in the opinion:

> Defendant justifies bodily appropriation without independent investigation, because (1) all plaintiff ever has in possession or for communication are facts; (2) all defendant takes are facts, and (3) there can be no property in facts; but (4) if there be any such property it is lost eo instanti any member of plaintiff, in accordance with its own rules, publishes said facts by showing a bulletin or distributing an edition.

The Court shows that it has what in the newspaper business is called a "nose for news." It presents a very interesting view of the nature of news:

> With the existence of a truth, with physical facts per se, neither plaintiff nor defendant is concerned; for them facts in that absolute sense are but as ore in a mountain or fish in the sea—valueless unless and until by labor mined or caught for use. Nor are facts, even after ascertainment, news unless they have that indefinable quality of interest which attracts public attention. Neither is news always synonymous with facts, in the sense of verity; indeed, much news ultimately proves fictitious—yet it is excellent news notwithstanding. The word means no more (having quite lacking any intentional element) than

[illegible]

> parently authentic reports of current events of interest.
>
> In the publication of news "time is of the essence." It therefore became necessary for the Court to inquire "how long does the property quality endure in news?" The Associated Press is a membership corporation, and its members have each in its own locality "a several right to ownership "and the results of the association's "labors." And this several right is asserted to be equal and indisputable whether it be exercised in New York or San Francisco. The aggregate of these several rights is the right of The Associated Press. If it be admitted, therefore, that The Associated Press has a property right in its news, then all its members have a property right, notwithstanding the fact that they, "owing to the earth's method of rotation, cannot simultaneously exercise "their several rights." The disclosure of news in the early edition of a New York newspaper is not an act, the Court says, of which the defendant or anybody may take advantage, to deprive the San Francisco members of The Associated Press of their property right in the news, their right to receive the reasonable reward of their membership. This means, says the Court, that the news of The Associated Press may not be appropriated and used by others than its members until, "with "due allowance for the earth's rotation," the "plaintiff's most Western "member has enjoyed his reward; "which is not to have his local competitor supplied in time for competition with what he has paid for. "Surely this is a modest limit of "right."
>
> The plaintiff's right in news as property is not a literary right, and copyright decisions cannot be held to limit the lawful business of gathering and publishing news "to a few degrees of longitude." Publication of Associated Press news in New York cannot be held to terminate the equal rights of the other members of The Associated Press published in Western cities, and the International News Service, in appropriating Associated Press news from early editions of New York papers and sending it to its own clients in the West, deprives The Associated Press and its members of their property and the lawful reward from its use. This practice constitutes unfair competition:
>
> If defendant takes what some one else owns, and sells it as of right, in rivalry with the owner, such competition is more than unfair, it is patently unlawful, and the wider term comprises the narrower. But laying aside the right of property as the ultimate foundation of suit, the business method of selling in competition with plaintiff and its members, something falsely represented as gathered by defendant otherwise than from bulletins and early editions, is unfair, because it is parasitic and untrue. It is immoral, and that is usually unfair to some one.
>
> The Court, therefore, remands the case to the District Court, with directions to issue injunctions against "any "bodily taking of the words or substance of plaintiff's news until its "commercial value as news has, in the "opinion of the District Court, passed "away." This puts an end to a flagrant and much-practiced abuse. It extends the protection of the law to The Associated Press and each of its members who, by the expenditure of time, money, and labor, collect news, transmute facts into news, and thus acquire what they have always believed to be a valid property right. The decision of the Circuit Court is of great importance to newspapers and their news-gathering agencies.

VACATIONS FOR THE CHILDREN.

For many years the generosity of the public has enabled the Children's Aid Society to provide Summer vacations for poor people of the tenements. During July and August, when suffering in the congested districts is greatest, the society sends thousands of tired mothers and ailing children to the country and the seashore. The extent of its good work is limited only by the amount of contributions it receives. Last year 4,000 mothers and children received vacations of two to six weeks at the various Fresh Air Homes maintained by the society, and many thousands more enjoyed steamboat excursions and day outings.

A feature of the society's work in 1916 was the special care given to crippled children. Two cottages at Bath Beach were set aside for this purpose, and 238 crippled children were entertained for a few weeks each. The number of these little unfortunates has been greatly increased by the poliomyelitis epidemic of last Summer, and the Children's Aid Society intends, if the necessary means are obtained, to establish still other cottages for their benefit.

The number of charitable appeals was never so great as now. The needs created by the war naturally have the first attention of the public. But it would be a pity, it would be a real misfortune, if worthy local charities should be neglected or forgotten. The Children's Aid Society needs money to carry on and extend its work. A thousand dollars will support a cottage where children recovering from poliomyelitis may have professional care amid fresh sea breezes, and $6 will send a crippled child to the country for two weeks. But any sum, however small, will help to make some child or mother happy this Summer. Contributions should be sent, and checks made payable, to EDWIN G. MERRILL, Treasurer, or to C. L. [illegible] Secretary, 105 East Twenty-fourth Street.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

His Doctor Dashed His Hopes.

What by a kindly euphemism may be called reluctance to render military service is likely before long to produce a considerable number of cases—one is permitted to hope that they will not have to be described as "many"—of which one has already been reported by a New York doctor.

For some time, it seems, this doctor has had under treatment a man really somewhat out of health, but not suffering at all severely or from maladies very easily or definitely to be diagnosed. This man is apprehensive that the army surgeon into whose hands he may come under the selective draft will not be sufficiently impressed by such symptoms as he may discover in an examination which the man fears may be less thoroughgoing than it might be, and therefore he wrote to his own physician and asked for what would amount to a certificate of physical disability.

The reply was a refusal, not too sympathetically worded. In it was included the announcement of this doctor's determination not to give any such certificate to anybody, but to leave the decision as to military eligibility entirely to the military authorities, in full confidence that they would not pass for enlistment persons incapable of service. In addition, the doctor told his patient—who must have been sadly disquieted thereby—that "so far as your particular case is concerned, I am not at all sure that you might not be very much benefited by a course of good, rugged training in some camp," and then he proceeded to point out that the patient's professional work had been such as would specially qualify him for certain duties of much value in modern warfare.

The doctor's course was entirely proper and commendable. Had occasion arisen, he might rightly have certified from his knowledge that the man was unable to appear for examination at the recruiting station, but in all other circumstances the question of eligibility is one to be decided by the army surgeons. The latter are free to act unmoved and uninfluenced by the personal relations that necessarily exist between civilian physician and private patient, and there is no danger, or one negligibly small, that the army surgeons will pass as eligible any of the sick men whom it is their business and duty to keep out of the army.

Brave Roles Hastily Abandoned.

As aspirants for recognition as martyrs to conscience and freedom of speech and opinion, no very brilliant or convincing figure was cut by the two young men who were convicted in the United States District Court of conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the selective draft law. The imminent prospect of going to jail cooled their ardor close to the freezing point, and, instead of showing, as real heroes, whether misguided or not, would have done, the courage to stand the consequences of their convictions, they attempted to take refuge behind a pure technicality and a delicately drawn line between legal and illegal intention.

Vehement and immovable opposition to conscription is understandable, just as is refusal to obey any law sincerely believed to be unrighteous or even unwise, but the true hero does not count the cost of doing what he thinks ought to be done. He just does it, and goes to prison or the gallows with his head held high. It is a very different person who talks and threatens and exhorts to rebellion up to the point when danger begins and then says that he intended to keep within the law.

That intention is, indeed, a virtuous one, even when in private judgment the law is bad, but its execution will never put anybody on a pedestal or keep on that elevation anybody who has mounted it. These young men, to change the metaphor, allowed their counsel to open for them a ludicrously narrow hole through which he hoped they might possibly squeeze. It was the best he could do for them, and they did their best to utilize the aperture. It proved to be too small, and their vain efforts to utilize it must have grieved the friends and admirers who were expecting to see the palms of martyrdom gladly accepted and proudly worn.

Canadians Threaten Rebellion.

That our own pacifists would ever have a chance to shine by comparison with anybody anywhere could not have been reasonably expected, but evidently it is not only the brave whom Fortune deigns to favor. Nothing yet done in this country by the advocates of peace at any painless price has been as trying to the patience of normally patriotic people as are the threats of the Canadian anti-conscriptionists to rise in armed rebellion against their Government if it attempts to make them fight for its preservation and existence.

That is not treason, probably, in the strict and legal sense of that term, but it is sedition of the very worst kind, and the penalty for carrying such threats into execution is death.

Perhaps the seeming superiority of our pacifists over these astonishing subjects of the British King is due merely to the unconquerable antagonism of the former to anything that gives or may give physical pain. They draw the line of endurance just beyond the scorn of their neighbors, for that, though intolerable to others, they endure with a sternly beaming composure and credit it to themselves for that convenient abstraction, moral courage. Thus do they rationalise or sublimate their fears into something they can bear to name to themselves. The process is a familiar one to modern psychiatrists, and it is a device so common that they are never surprised by it.

The Canadian anti-conscriptionists are different, and much more dangerous to their country. They are ready enough for war, provided it be for a cause of their own choosing and approval. Apparently war against Germany is not of that sort, or possibly it is in a war to save, among several other nations, France and Great Britain from subjugation and destruction that they object to risk their lives.

At any rate, that is the war in which they will neither volunteer nor be conscripted, though they profess a willingness to fight and die rather than go into it.

Sims Trying a New Method?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos the assignment of Admiral Sims to supreme command of the warships in Irish waters, is it not within the range of probability that Admiral Sims had elaborated some method of dealing with the submarines and that the British Admiral said to him in effect: "Very well! The plan looks good and feasible; I will arrange to be recalled for a few weeks by the Admiralty for a conference or something of that kind and will leave you in supreme command with a free hand to carry out your plan; if it succeeds, you will deserve the credit, and in this way you will get it."

Judging from the British Admirals I have known, I am confident that there is not one on the list who would be unwilling to do a [illegible] act of this kind.

ACTIVE SERVICE.

New York, June 21, 1917.

SENATE HEARS PLEA OF BELGIAN ENVOYS

Moncheur Says His Countrymen See New Hope in American Military Aid.

DEMAND LIBERTY OR DEATH

Marshall Predicts Victory and Big Demonstration Is Given in Mission's Honor.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The Belgian mission was received today in the Senate chamber with a great demonstration. An address by Baron Moncheur, head of the mission, expressing Belgium's gratitude for America's aid and sympathy, was punctuated with frequent applause. Afterward all the Senators were introduced to the members of the mission.

The Baron addressed the Senate as follows:

"You all know the unspeakable evils which have befallen my unfortunate country—the unprovoked invasion, accompanied by a deliberate system of terror, the burning of many of our thriving cities and of innumerable villages, the massacre of thousands of our peaceful citizens, the pillage and devastation of our country.

"Then followed the iron hand of foreign domination; enormous war contributions exacted from all the nine provinces of Belgium, ruinous requisitions of all sorts from our people; the seizure of the raw material of industry, and even the theft of our machinery, which was sent into the country of our enemy for his own use, so that now the silence of death reigns in our industrial centres, which before had been the most active in Europe.

"You also know, gentlemen, the way in which this régime of oppression has been carried out—80,000 Belgians condemned in the space of one year to various penalties for having displeased the invader; as, for example, the noble burgomaster of Brussels, who has been in imprisonment for the last two years for trying to uphold the principle of civic liberty, which for centuries has been so dear to all Belgians.

"You have learned also of the deportation of our workmen into Germany—a crime the horrors of which, according to the opinion of one of your countrymen, should cause more indignation throughout the world than all the previous outrages against the sacred principles of justice and of humanity.

Quotes Henry's Declaration.

"But Belgium, even in the midst of the terrible misfortunes which have been brought upon her by her fidelity to treaties, and by respect for her plighted word, does not regret her decision, and there is not a single Belgian worthy of the name who does not now, as on the first day of the war, approve the judgment of our Government that it is better to die, if need be, rather Henry all Belgians say: 'Give me liberty or give me death!'

"This sentiment will be shared by all the citizens of the great American nation who responded with such enthusiasm and with such unanimity to the noble words of your President, when, in terms which held the world spellbound, he proclaimed the imprescriptible right of justice over force.

"The courage of my fellow-countrymen has been strengthened also by the sympathy for our misfortunes which has been manifested throughout your great land. American initiative has bestowed most generous help upon our starving population, and in offering from this tribune the expression of gratitude of every Belgian heart, I wish also to render special homage to that admirable organization, the Commission for Relief in Belgium, which has done so much to save our people from starvation.

America Inspires Courage.

"Yes, gentlemen, the sympathy of America gives us new courage, and while King Albert, who since the fateful day when our territory was violated, has remained steadfastly at the front, continues the struggle with indomitable energy at the head of our army entrenched upon the last strip of our soil that remains to us, while the Queen, that worthy companion of a great sovereign, expends her unceasing efforts to comfort and relieve the victims of battle; exciting enthusiasm by her contempt for the danger to which she exposes herself day by day; on the other side of the enemy's line of steel stand the Belgian people, bowed between the yoke but never conquered, maintaining their unshaken patriotism in spite of the seductions of the enemy as well as in spite of his iron rule—the Belgian population, a martyr whose courage is upheld by our great Cardinal Mercier, awaits silently in the sacred union of all parties the final hour of deliverance.

"That hour, gentlemen, I am convinced, will be materially hastened by the powerful aid of the United States, and the time approaches when Belgium, restored to full and complete independence, both politically and economically, will be able to thank in a fitting manner all those who have aided her to emerge from the darkness of the tomb into the glorious light of a new life."

Marshall Sees a New Belgium.

Vice President Marshall stirred Senators to enthusiasm in presenting the mission. Asserting that the war would demonstrate that "treaties are made to be kept and not broken by walking over the dead bodies of high ideals," the Vice President said:

"I believe Belgium shall arise. The morning of day and joy shall break over her desolated homes, ruined fields, and profaned altars.

"Humanity will find that when men gamble with truth and honor the dice of the gods are always loaded. There is no sweeter, no more sublime story than the story of Belgium. Out of the depths and across the deeps the representatives of her people and guardians have come to us today."

AMERICA'S CONSECRATION.

Underneath the steadfast pinions of the
hawk-eyed Lord of Strife,
As he planes above the torn and tortured Earth,
Europe's heirs of all the aeons are at
grips with Death-in-Life,
To unriddle what man's travail holds
of worth.

Then, America, thou laggard, up and
rouse thee from thy trance,
And behold what Freedom claims of
thee as price!
Thou must tread the bleeding pathways
of the martyred sons of France—
Bear the stigmata of pain and sacrifice!

Lo! thine eyes through tribulation shall
be cleansed and purified,
And the veils of self-indulgence rend
and fall:
With the blasts of hell's destruction
shall thy shaken soul be tried,
Till the slumbering god within thee
hear the call!

Then at last from out the vintage of
thy sons' red, riven bodies,
Shall the draught of consecration
make thee whole,
And the final wreck of despots tell thy
people still that God is,
And the Pentecost of healing fill thy
soul!

DURHAM MONTAGU DOUGLAS.

AMERICA'S RED CROSS OPEN TO ALL CITIZENS

Foreign Parentage Restriction, State Department Explains, Applies Only to Service with Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—According to officials of the Red Cross and the State Department, restrictions imposed by the United States Government on sending to Europe in Red Cross units American citizens born in countries with which the United States and the Entente Allies are at war or who were born in the United States of parents from those countries, does not apply to any units of the Red Cross sent with the American forces that are to fight in France. The notice given by the State Department as to such persons was based on requests from the British and French Governments that American Red Cross units sent to Europe with the British and French armies do not include persons of the classes mentioned.

The reason given by the allied Governments for asking the United States to observe this precaution was that those Governments adhered to such a rule, and that to make any exception might lead to serious complications. Officials of the United States, it was explained, saw no objection to the limitation and accepted the suggestion. The limitation, it is explained, applies only to the base hospitals of the allied Governments. American citizens who have the proper qualifications will be accepted as members of the American Red Cross for service with United States troops in Europe without regard to their descent from persons of Teutonic birth.

Referring to the publication in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday of a letter from Colonel J. R. Kean of the Medical Corps, U. S. A., Director General of the Military Relief, sent to American Red Cross district headquarters throughout the country, quoting the State Department as apparently advising "citizens of the United States who were born in this country but whose parents were born in Germany or allied countries" not to apply for American hospital service in France, Dr. S. S. Goldwater, General Superintendent of Mount Sinai Hospital and former Commissioner of Health of New York City, said last night:

"It is hard to believe that the Government of the United States has accepted without protest the humiliating doctrine which appears to have been advanced by English officials, that for the purposes and during the continuance of the war a distinction based upon descent is to be made between native American citizens. Such a doctrine is repugnant to the Constitution. I do not believe that any fair-minded American citizen, of whatever ancestral origin, will sanction it, and I am hopeful that President Wilson will speedily repudiate it. I am speaking as a loyal native American citizen and as a consistent and stanch supporter of the policies of the present Administration.

"The attitude of England toward alien enemies is, of course, perfectly easy to understand; but what amazes me is that our own Department of State should put itself in the position of calmly accepting the English Government's assumption that all native Americans whose fathers were born in Germany or Austria-Hungary are unworthy of representing this country, in works of either mercy or war, on foreign soil.

"In effect the Directors of base hospitals are requested by the State Department to abstain from enlisting as members of the so-called 'male administrative personnel' of Red Cross base hospitals intended for service in France native Americans of German or Austrian parentage. Now the members of the male administrative personnel of these units hold the rank of lieutenant men in the army; hence the Red Cross is prohibited from enrolling for service in the army itself native Americans of foreign parentage."

DR. MANNING DECLINES.

For Third Time Rector of Trinity Refuses Election as Bishop.

The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Parish, is not to leave this city to become Bishop of Western New York. He yesterday sent a letter to the committee declining the post to which he was elected at the Diocesan convention at Buffalo early in June. In reaching his decision Dr. Manning said he had given the matter earnest consideration and had received advice from Bishops and others high in the Episcopal Church. He went into the matter very carefully also with the Rev. Dr. C. M. Sills of Geneva, N. Y.; the Rev. Dr. C. A. Seasup of St. Paul's, Buffalo, and Judge Brown, Chancellor of the Diocese of Western New York, who formed the Notification Committee. In his letter to the committee Dr. Manning said:

June 22, 1917.

Gentlemen: I need not tell you and the members of your committee how deeply I have felt the responsibility laid upon me by the call from the Diocese of Western New York to the high and sacred office of a Bishop in the Church of God. Since the election and the visit of your committee I have given constant thought to the matter and have taken counsel with those to whom I could look for wise and disinterested judgment.

I have felt not only the sacredness of the call, but also the unusual opportunity for service which your diocese presents, with its strong tradition dating back to the days of the great Bishop Hobart, with its vigorous life manifested at the smaller as well as the larger centres of population, with its marked degree of harmony and unity of spirit, and with its present promise of further growth and development. I may add that the attraction of the work has been not a little increased by the many kind letters and messages which I have received during the past two weeks both from the clergy and the laity of the diocese.

In the light of the facts on each side of the question, however, and giving them the fullest consideration in my power, I have been led to believe that it is my duty to continue at my post in the ancient parish with which it is my privilege and responsibility to be connected. Appreciating far more than I can express the honor done me by the Diocese of Western New York, and praying that God's blessing may rest upon the work of the diocese in the future even more signally than in the past, believe me, WILLIAM T. MANNING.

This will make three Bishoprics that Dr. Manning has declined. He could have been Bishop of Kentucky, but remained rector of Christ Church, Nashville. In 1904 he refused the newly formed See of Harrisburg. He was at that time the Vicar of St. Agnes's Chapel, Trinity Parish, in West Ninety-first Street. Soon after he was selected as assistant rector of Trinity Parish.

Dr. Manning was elected rector of Trinity in 1908 and it was reported then that had he so desired he could have been Bishop of Washington to succeed the late Bishop Satterlee. Dr. Manning has been an active supporter of the cause of the Allies and was an advocate of conscription long before that measure was adopted. Dr. Manning is one of the high church leaders in the Episcopal Church. In 1915 he resigned from the Mission Board of the Church as a protest against the decision to send delegates to the Panama Conference on Christian Work in Latin America.

HONOR RETIRING PRINCIPAL.

Prof. Isaac B. Sprague Has Served in the Schools for 54 Years.

After fifty-four years' service in the schools of New York City and fifty years as teacher and Principal in Public School 7 of the Bronx, Kingsbridge Avenue and West 232d Street, Professor Isaac B. Sprague of 227 West 127th Street will soon be retired under a provision of the new law which prohibits any person acting as teacher after the age of 70 has been reached.

Public School 7 has two annexes, one in Spuyten Duyvil and the other in Riverdale. On Thursday the alumni of the Kingsbridge, or main school, tendered a reception to the old teacher, something that the Spuyten Duyvil graduates plan to repeat next Thursday. Regret over his retirement is general and widespread.

Born on Staten Island, Mr. Sprague was educated in the public schools. Entering upon instruction work, he was hired to teach in the old Kingsbridge School 66. When the present school system was organized, the old school became No. 7. Most of the instructors were changed, but Professor Sprague remained there.

BRAZIL SEES GAIN TO MONROE DOCTRINE

Tells United States War Develops True Character of Pan-American Policy.

TEXTS OF NOTES ANNOUNCED

Revocation of Neutrality Based on Disinterestedness of Our Fight Against Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Secretary Lansing made public today the texts of the notes recently exchanged between the Governments of the United States and Brazil concerning the action of Brazil in revoking its neutrality in the war between the United States and Germany. The formal notification of Brazil's action was conveyed to Secretary Lansing June 4 in the following note signed by Dr. Domicio da Gama, Brazilian Ambassador at Washington:

Mr. Secretary of State: The President of the republic has just instructed me to inform your Excellency's Government that he has approved the law which revokes Brazil's neutrality in the war between the United States of America and the German Empire. The republic thus recognized the fact that one of the belligerents is a constituent portion of the American continent, and that we are bound to that belligerent by traditional friendship and the same sentiment in the defense of the vital interests of America and the accepted principles of law.

Brazil was ever and is now free from warlike ambitions, and, while it always refrained from showing any partiality in the European conflict, it could no longer stand unconcerned when the struggle involved the United States, actuated by no interest whatever but solely for the sake of international judicial order, and when Germany included us and the other neutral powers in the most violent acts of war.

While the comparative lack of reciprocity on the part of the American republics divested until now the Monroe Doctrine of its true character, by permitting an interpretation based on the prerogatives of their sovereignty, the present events which have brought Brazil to the side of the United States at a critical moment in the history of the world, are imparting to our foreign policy a practical shape of continental solidarity, a policy, however, that was also that of the former régime whenever any of the other sister friendly nations of the American continent was concerned. The republic strictly observed our political and diplomatic traditions and remained true to the liberal principles in which the nation was nurtured.

Thus understanding our duty, and Brazil taking the position to which its antecedents and the conscience of a free people pointed, whatever fate the morrow may have in store for us, we shall conserve the tradition which governs us and which has not yet been surpassed in the guarantees due to the rights, lives, and property of foreigners.

In bringing the above-stated resolution to your Excellency's knowledge, I beg you to be pleased to convey to your Government the sentiments of unalterable friendship of the Brazilian people and Government.

I avail myself of the opportunity to reiterate to your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

DOMICIO DA GAMA.

The reply to Ambassador da Gama was sent by Frank L. Polk, Counsellor of the State Department, as Acting Secretary of State, and was as follows:

Excellency: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of June 4 by which, in pursuance of instructions from the President of Brazil, you inform me of the enactment of a law revoking Brazil's declaration of neutrality in the war between the United States and Germany and request me to convey to this Government the sentiments of unalterable friendship of the Brazilian people and Government.

I have received with profound gratification this notification of the friendly co-operation of Brazil in the efforts of the United States to assist in the perpetuation of the principles of free Government and the preservation of the agencies for the amelioration of the sufferings and losses of war so slowly and tolilfully built up during the emergence of mankind from barbarism.

Your Government's invaluable contribution to the cause of American solidarity, now rendered more important than ever as a protection to civilization and a means of enforcing the laws of humanity, is highly appreciated by the United States.

I shall be glad if you will be good enough to convey to the President, the Government, and the people of Brazil the thanks of this Government and people for their course, so consistent with the antecedents of your great and free nation, and so important in its bearing on issues which are vital to the welfare of all the American republics.

Requesting that you will also assure your Government and people of most cordial reciprocation by the Government and people of the United States of their assurances of friendship, always so greatly valued, and now happily rendered still warmer and closer by the action of Brazil, I avail myself of the occasion to renew to your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

FRANK L. POLK.

BIG RAID ON RUSSIAN ART.

Advertisement Says Americans Have Purchase Fund of $20,000,000.

PETROGRAD, June 22.—The Novoe Vremya prints a big advertisement from an unnamed American corporation which declares that it has assigned $20,000,000 for the purchase in Russia of antiques, pictures, porcelain and tapestry. Maxim Gorky has issued a furious protest, describing the plan as "robbery of our national treasures." He demands a law similar to that in Italy forbidding the export of works of art.

Inquiry among New York art dealers and collectors yesterday developed no clue to the identity of the American concern which is reported to be preparing to spend $20,000,000 in the purchase of Russian art objects. Dealers generally were skeptical as to the possibility of launching so huge an enterprise at this time.

In Russian circles it was said that while there was no information on

NEW YORK CITY NEAR ITS RED CROSS GOAL

Contributions Reach $35,000,000, or Only $5,000,000 Short of Mark Set.

TWO GIFTS OF $250,000

Martha Washington Watch Auctioned for $25,000—Bethlehem Steel Gives $600,000.

New York City is within $5,000,000 of its $40,000,000 allotment of the $100,000,000 Red Cross War Fund. The contributions and pledges announced from the Red Cross Fund headquarters at 42 Wall Street for up to noon yesterday totalled about $34,000,000. Contributions later in the day, and those not officially recorded, brought the figure up to more than $35,000,000. There are three more days of the campaign, and New York City's standing this morning is evidence that, as was the case with the Liberty Loan, the metropolis is going to show that it is the patriotic, as well as the financial, centre of the country. Washington reported the nation's total last night as $77,00,000.

The daily Red Cross luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday presented a scene of great enthusiasm when it became apparent that there was no longer reason to doubt that New York City would raise its part of the $100,000,000, and then some more. A contribution of $250,000 from Charles M. Schwab and one for a similar amount from William Rockefeller were announced as the largest individual gifts for the day. Harry Payne Whitney and Payne Whitney each gave $100,000. A $40,000 contribution was received from Mrs. Russell Sage. Edward S. Harkness and A. M. Harkness each gave $150,000, and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie $10,000.

There was applause when it was announced that a Chinaman who wouldn't give his name called at the office of the Central Trust Company yesterday morning and left $5 for the Red Cross fund.

$25,000 for a Watch.

In a pause between speeches Mrs. August Belmont went to the speakers' table and announced that a great-great-grandson of Martha Washington had donated a watch which belonged to the wife of the first President to be sold at auction for the benefit of the Red Cross fund. William M. Kingsley acted as auctioneer. First, there was a bid of $5,000; some one at J. P. Morgan's table bid $10,000, which was promptly raised to $15,000. A. H. Wiggin then offered $20,000, to be followed by George J. Whelan with a bid of $25,000. Mr. Whelan got the watch. The timepiece is of gold, open faced and minus the hands. It is studded with turquoise and other precious stones. Mr. Whelan will place it with the other Washington relics in Mount Vernon.

Dr. George E. Vincent, President of the Rockefeller Foundation, which gave $5,000,000 to the fund on Thursday, was the principal speaker. He called on all relief agencies to merge their activities with the Red Cross.

"Why has the Rockefeller Foundation made a large contribution to the Red Cross fund?" he asked. "It is not because the Foundation has been unable to carry on war relief work through organizations of its own. Indeed, it has been able to do such work on a considerable scale. And although since the war began the Foundation has spent nearly $4,000,000 to that end, it feels that the time has now come when it can render a larger service by co-operation with the American Red Cross.

"The situation demands well-organized machinery, a unification of funds, and a carefully worked out plan of distribution. The reorganized Red Cross is in the hands of competent men and women who have the imagination, administrative ability, and steady enthusiasm necessary to these things.

"It is important that many of the appeals in behalf of a great variety of relief agencies should be merged into a single fund, which can be intelligently administered in such a way as to minimize overhead expenses, avoid duplications and conflicts, and insure an effective distribution to centres of greatest need. The Red Cross has made progress in this undertaking. To safeguard American soldiers at home and abroad is the first duty of the nation. There are other dangers than those of the battle front, dangers physical, mental, social, moral. The Red Cross is preparing to combat these.

Help for Our Allies.

"Our allies must be aided. The Rockefeller Foundation is supplying machinery of administration with which to make a beginning in the control of the appalling menace of tuberculosis in France. The Red Cross will use this organization. Russia, happily making progress toward a new unity and a clearer national purpose, needs the encouragement of American good-will, expressed in acts of mercy and generous aid. All this the Red Cross has in view. Northern France, Serbia, Armenia—later Belgium and Poland—will need great sums for rehabilitation, the resumption of industry and so on. The Red Cross experts are already in the field with these possibilities in mind.

"The Federal Government cannot do all these things. It is hampered by lack of general appropriations; its officers are not given discretion to act promptly and in unforeseen ways; it already has as much to do as it can successfully accomplish. To discuss the theory of government at such a time is sheer futility. The Government itself has asked the Red Cross to assume certain responsibilities. The co-operation of the Red Cross with the Government is typically American. To work out new plans, to test these, and then put them at the service of organized governmental agencies has been a vital source of advance.

"The American people need the awakening and the thrill of patriotism which accompany a great undertaking like the raising of this fund. The generous rivalry of States and cities is merged in a more vivid sense of the country as a whole and its noble purposes. The hour calls not for competitive philanthropy, but for centralized co-operation on a national—yes, an international—scale. In this the Rockefeller Foundation desires to have a generous part."

The report of the thirty teams showed that No. 6, headed by Edgar L. Marston, continue its lead with a total of $5,306,694. Team No. 9, of which J. P. Morgan is captain, held second place, with a total of $1,360,752, but Jacob H. Schiff's team, No. 18, took third place away from team No. 9, captained by Mayor Mitchel. The total in contributions and pledges reported was $17,775,827. Red Cross corporation dividends were reported as $16,971,629, making a grand total for New York City up to noon of $33,847,456.

Dividend Contributions.

It was announced at the fund headquarters that the first corporation to declare a Red Cross dividend was the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia, which on June 15 declared a Red Cross dividend amounting to $60,000.

Other Red Cross dividends officially reported yesterday were:

Bethlehem Steel Co.	$600,000
American Exchange National Bank	60,000
Mechanics and Metals' National Bank	60,000
Commercial Trust Co., Philadelphia	10,000
Insurance Co. of North America	10,000
Seaboard National Bank	50,000
Aiax Rubber Co.	14,200
Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Co.	15,000
Alliance Insurance Co.	7,500
Terminal Warehouse Co.	20,000
National Silk Dyeing Co.	25,000

Employes of the Harriman National Bank raised a fund of $1,000, which was contributed by Mrs. E. H. Harriman's team. A contribution, the amount of which was not made public, was made to A. H. Wiggin's team by the employes of the Chase National Bank. It was said that every employe contributed.

Mrs. William Salomon, it was announced, has given the use of her home in England as a Red Cross hospital for the duration of the war, and Mr. Salomon has given $50,000 for its equipment.

The General Motors Company announced a contribution of $10 for each of its employes in its various plants. This will amount to $250,000. The Cushman stores will give 10 per cent. of their gross receipts for four days, beginning June 30.

Dunlevy Milbank of Milbank & Co. called at the headquarters yesterday and gave his check for $25,000.

The Consolidated Stock Exchange announced yesterday that it had named a committee which was gathering contributions. The committee is composed of E. E. Levey, Bancroft Smith, W. S. Silkworth, Warren E. Scoville, James A. Gillies, Harry Plummer, Charles S. Liebeskind, George Shackan, Roland W. Betts, and W. L. S. Webster.

The Chevrolet Motor Company announced that it had authorized a contribution of $100,000 to the Red Cross Fund, to be subscribed by its divisions at Flint, N. Y.; Tarrytown, St. Louis, Toledo, Fort Worth, and Oakland, Cal.

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company donated $10,000 to the fund.

There are several large contributions expected today. It was announced yesterday that Henry L. Doherty and other Wall Street will contribute $250,000 to the fund, the amount covering contributions in behalf of various public utility properties.

Interboro to Give Part of Receipts.

Placards were placed in all the cars of the Interborough system yesterday stating that one-tenth of all receipts on Monday would be donated to the Red Cross Fund. President Shonts issued a statement in which he said:

"The Interborough Rapid Transit Company has decided to donate to the Red Cross 10 per cent. of its gross sales of tickets on the subway and elevated on next Monday. That day is selected because it is the day of Red Cross work on which the company's heaviest travel takes place. The contribution is made in this form that all the company's patrons may feel that part of the money they pay out for fares that day will go to the Red Cross. The tickets may be used the day they are sold or later; the money goes to the Red Cross at once.

"In recognition of the extraordinary character of the Red Cross appeal, the company has also determined to waive its invariable rule not to allow cars passes in any of its stations, but will during the remainder of Red Cross Week permit solicitors for Red Cross funds at all stations except during rush hours at the four express stations—Fourteenth, Forty-second, Seventy-second, and Ninety-sixth Streets."

It is expected that the more than 2,000,000 daily passengers on the Interborough's lines will take the opportunity to purchase more tickets than those they will use on Monday.

The Clothiers' Association of New York announced yesterday at the end of its fourth day of soliciting Red Cross subscriptions that it had gathered more than $50,000. Subscriptions reported up to yesterday totaled $43,570. Yesterday's subscriptions of $100 or more follow: B. Priestley & Co. of England, $1,000; Friedman & Krieger, $1,000; M. Lowenstein & Co., $1,000; Prince Lauten Company, $500; Weiner Brothers, $500; Arnold Constable Company, $300; Ashland Textile Company, $250; Hyman Cohen, $250; Sylvester Levy Company, $250; Ansorge Brothers & Co., $100; Munves & Berlin, $100; Aaron Garfunkle, $100; Broadway Bargain House, $100; Irving Textile Company, $100; Edgar B. Elson, $100; Mathless Specialty Company, $100; Eugene Gutman & Co., $100; Mosbacher, Cooperman & Kaufman, $100; Rose Brothers, $100; A. Steiman & Co., $100; David Present Company, Inc., $100, and Levy & Schilt, $100.

The Silk Association, which has raised more than $100,000 for the Red Cross Fund, announced new contributions yesterday amounting to about $25,000. Those contributing more than $100 were: Susquehanna Silk Mills, $10,000; Nonotuck Silk Company, $3,000; J. R. Simon, $1,000; A. S. Rosenthal Company, $1,000; Otto E. Dreyfus & Co., $1,000; Corticelle Gd. & Cie., $1,000; C. A. Auffmordt & Co., $1,000; A. P. Villa Brothers, $500; Universal-Industrial Corporation, $500; Fried, Mendelsohn & Co., $400; Heinsheimer Brothers, $250; I. S. Wolf & Co., $250; Bachman, Emmerich & Co., $250; Herman Levy, $250; H. Levigne, $200; Paul C. Debry, $200; Fleitman & Co., $1,000; Jardine, Matheson & Co., $500; Schwab & Wolf, $100; Sanford Narrow Fabric Company, $100; J. C. Hill, $100; James Colt & Co., $100; C. F. Bronn Company, $100; C. Bruno & Sons, $100, and Michael & Kreiger, $100.

The steamer Mandalay will open her season Monday and the receipts from the sale of all tickets will be turned over to the Red Cross. Tickets for Monday are on sale at Red Cross stations.

A committee of the 750 employes of the American-La France Fire Engine Company of Elmira, N. Y., has asked that the workers be permitted to work four hours' overtime and to give the extra pay to the Red Cross Fund. It has been suggested that employes of other concerns adopt the same plan.

The Columbia Trust Company announced yesterday that it would make a contribution of $50,000 to the Red Cross Fund. The Directors of the Bethlehem Steel Company at a meeting at 111 Broadway yesterday morning voted a special Red Cross dividend of 1 per cent., which will amount to $600,000, payable Aug. 1. Directors of the General Chemical Company voted an appropriation of $30,000 to the fund, to be contributed through its various branches.

Orange, N. J., Oversubscribes.

The Red Cross War Fund Committee of the Oranges, N. J., reported that, with an allotment of $350,000, $417,000 had already been subscribed, and that a total of $500,000 probably would be reached. A telegram from the fund headquarters, at Kansas City, stated that $625,000 had been raised in nine hours.

Subscriptions amounting to $3,615 were announced yesterday at a luncheon of the Bronx County Chapter of the Red Cross, held in Ebling's Hall, 165th Street and St. Ann's Avenue. This makes a total of $18,591 collected by the chapter. It was also stated that Francis Rogers had donated through the chapter a motor ambulance costing $1,500.

Cardinal Farley has approved and authorized a special collection for the Red Cross fund after each mass in all the Roman Catholic churches in New York tomorrow. Cardinal Farley is showing great interest in the fund and he said that he hoped the Catholics of the city would go to church tomorrow with liberal offerings for the fund. Representatives of the Red Cross Committee, under the direction of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will be stationed in each church to receive contributions.

In an appeal to Catholic clergymen Vicar General Joseph F. Mooney said: "The spirit of sacrifice that is animating the souls of the American people is evident if the contributions that have been promptly and generously given during this week to the $100,000,000 collection asked for the purposes of the Red Cross. Rich and poor have given heartily and wonderfully that its splendid mission of mercy may be fulfilled during the days of war stress. The entire nation is responding to the appeal, realizing that its beneficent work belongs to the American people.

"Persons of every shade of religious belief, and of no religious affiliations, are opening their purses wide to aid this organization. We, as Catholics, will also take our full share in giving our contributions to send necessary succor to our soldiers in the field."

The New York City offices of State Controller Travis yesterday organized Red Cross Auxiliary No. 16, composed of the women employes, who will devote their lunch hour and other spare time to making Red Cross supplies. Red Cross subscriptions obtained by the new auxiliary yesterday amounted to $300. Mrs. J. M. Waters is President of the auxiliary, Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson Treasurer, and Miss Ruth Hoffman Secretary.

Eugene Lamb Richards, State Superintendent of Banks, sent a message to the 300 State banks and trust companies of New York suggesting declaring a Red Cross dividend out of undivided profits of the institutions. In his message, Superintendent Richards said:

"I suggest that your Board of Directors consider the desirability of declaring Red Cross dividends out of undivided profits in such amounts as thought advisable, giving shareholders the option of retaining their dividend checks or turning them over to the Red Cross as a contribution toward the great service which the people of the United States are called upon to render to themselves and to their allies."

The Islip (L. I.) Township Chapter of the Red Cross has raised $110,577.15 for the war fund, which includes a contribution of $100,000 by Commodore F. C. Bourne of Oakdale, L. I. Islip was asked to raise $5,000.

Montclair, N. J., was asked to raise $200,000. Wednesday night the total reached that amount, and a new goal of $250,000 has been set.

Red Cross stretchers—the kind that are used on the French front—will be placed at various points in the Bronx today to get contributions from automobilists. Stretchers will be located at Grand Concourse and 161st Street, Grand Concourse and 177th Street, Fordham Road and the Grand Concourse, 161st Street and Sedgwick Parkway, at Berkley Oval, and other points.

Final arrangements for the "stationary parade" to be held in Fifth Avenue on Monday will be made at a meeting tonight of the National League for Women's Service and co-operating organizations in the Grand Central Palace.

Each day as the campaign grows to a close the mail receipts are mounting up, and are expected to increase. Subscriptions received at the headquarters at 42 Wall Street in the first mail delivery yesterday were for $10,702.75. In the afternoon many checks attached to Red Cross coupons from Red Cross advertisements were received.

There will be no luncheon today, many of the workers taking a well-earned week-end rest. The work of soliciting will go on today, however, on a larger scale than ever. There will be a noonday meeting at the Chamber of Commerce on Monday and another on Tuesday at 1 o'clock. The campaign will close officially on Monday, but the final reports of the thirty teams will not be announced until the Tuesday meeting.

Thus the total of cash donations and pledges by the teams for the day reported was $2,767,280, of which $2,371,565 was reported by the twenty committees headed by men, and $395,715 by the ten committees of which the Captains are women.

Reports of Teams.

The contributions reported by the captains of the thirty teams yesterday and the total of collections for each team up to yesterday noon, with the larger contributions, follow:

TEAM NO. 6.
Edgar L. Marston, Captain.

Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey	$100,000
American Linseed Co.	25,000
Clinchfield Navigation Co.	25,000
John B. Dennis	10,000
Oceanic Investing Co.	10,000
Miscellaneous contributions	130,460
Previously reported	5,063,054
Total	$5,363,454

TEAM NO. 9.
J. P. Morgan, Captain.

Con. Gas, Electric Light and Power of Baltimore, additional	$50,000
Miscellaneous contributions	71,695
Previously reported	1,239,057
Total	$1,360,752

TEAM NO. 18.
Jacob H. Schiff, Captain.

William Rockefeller	$500,000
Miscellaneous contributions	42,250
Previously reported	911,560
Total	$1,306,310

TEAM NO. 8.
John Purroy Mitchel, Captain.

Tidewater Oil Co.	$15,000
Miscellaneous contributions	7,224
Previously reported	1,101,901
Total	$1,124,125

TEAM NO. 16.
W. B. Thompson, Captain.

W. A. Bradford	$10,000
Butterworth-Judson Corporation	25,000
Edward S. Harkness	150,000
A. M. Harkness	150,000
Miscellaneous contributions	1,761
Previously reported	631,389
Total	$968,150

TEAM NO. 2.
T. A. Gillespie, Captain.

Westinghouse, Church, Kerr Co.	$10,000
Miscellaneous contributions	41,195
Previously reported	681,567
Total	$732,942

TEAM NO. 20.
A. H. Wiggin, Captain.

Anonymous	$10,000
H. F. Sinclair	25,000
Charles M. Schwab	250,000
Miscellaneous contributions	35,000
Previously reported	353,125
Total	$673,125

TEAM NO. 10.
E. G. S. Noble, Captain.

August Belmont & Co., additional	$10,000
Miscellaneous contributions	229,743
Previously reported	324,257
Total	$564,000

TEAM NO. 12.
Charles H. Sabin, Captain.

Harry Payne Whitney	$100,000
Payne Whitney	100,000
Miscellaneous contributions	10,676
Previously reported	334,325
Total	$544,970

TEAM NO. 3.
Daniel Guggenheim, Captain.

A. J. Hemphill	$10,000
Miscellaneous contributions	25,626
Previously reported	466,251
Total	$495,876

TEAM NO. 23.
Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Captain.

Duveen Brothers	$10,000
Miscellaneous contributions	20,300
Previously reported	393,000
Total	$423,300

TEAM NO. 4.
J. Horace Harding, Captain.

Mr. and Mrs. Finley Shepard	$61,900
Mrs. Russell Sage	40,000
Bartlett Arkell	12,000
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Co.	10,000
Miscellaneous contributions	26,650
Previously reported	283,815
Total	$435,365

TEAM NO. 15.
Albert Strauss, Captain.

Bush Terminal Co.	$10,000
Miscellaneous contributions	19,940
Previously reported	295,140
Total	$325,080

TEAM NO. 5.
William M. Kingsley, Captain.

Doering, Milliken Co.	$10,000
Dr. William H. Nichols	10,000
Corn Products Refining Co.	25,000
Miscellaneous contributions	10,865
Previously reported	296,003
Total	$351,868

TEAM NO. 7.
Edwin P. Maynard, Captain.

Cuban-American Sugar Co.	$10,000
Miscellaneous contributions	22,433
Previously reported	340,099
Total	$372,532

TEAM NO. 1.
M. Friedsam, Captain.

Miscellaneous contributions	$40,687
Previously reported	208,367
Total	$249,054

TEAM NO. 22.
Mrs. James A. Burden, Captain.

John Berwin, part of contribution	$10,000
Miscellaneous	20,000
Previously reported	192,418
Total	$222,418

TEAM NO. 19.
George J. Whelan, Captain.

M. Malschrino Company	$10,000
Miscellaneous contributions	23,496
Samuel Schinasi, ½ of contribution	5,000
Previously reported	232,347
Total	$270,843

TEAM NO. 30.
Mrs. Orme Wilson, Jr., Captain.

Edward Clark	$25,000
Stephen Clark	25,000
Robert Clark	25,000
Frederick A. Clark	25,000
Miscellaneous contributions	15,000
Previously reported	108,614
Total	$223,614

TEAM NO. 27.
Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Captain.

Mrs. Ann Rogers Benjamin, in memory of her father, H. H. Rogers	$25,000
Mrs. Oliver Iselin	10,000
Miscellaneous contributions	17,695
Previously reported	133,837
Total	$186,532

TEAM NO. 25.
Miss Mabel Cheata, Captain.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie	$10,000
By Friend, in memory of Joseph H. Choate	10,000
Miscellaneous contributions	9,701
Previously reported	143,480
Total	$173,181

TEAM NO. 13.
Frank A. Vanderlip, Captain.

Minot Mills	$10,000
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co.	10,000
Wilcox, Peck & Hughes	10,000
Cuban-American Sugar Company, part of contribution	10,000
Miscellaneous contributions	35,000
Previously reported	91,795
Total	$166,805

TEAM NO. 14.
James R. Sheffield, Captain.

Miscellaneous contributions	$19,384
Previously reported	126,026
Total	$145,980

TEAM NO. 11.
E. H. Outerbridge, Captain.

Koumtze Brothers	$10,000
Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London	10,000
Miscellaneous contributions	28,142
Previously reported	62,928
Total	$131,070

TEAM NO. 29.
Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Captain.

Miscellaneous contributions	$50,150
Previously reported	70,422
Total	$120,572

TEAM NO. 27.
Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, Captain.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt	$10,000
Miscellaneous contributions	17,665
Previously reported	68,629
Total	$96,294

TEAM NO. 28.
Mrs. Herbert L. Pratt, Captain.

"Anonymous"	$10,000
Miscellaneous contributions	31,780
Previously reported	49,786
Total	$91,566

TEAM NO. 17.
F. D. Underwood, Captain.

Miscellaneous contributions	$21,863
Previously reported	25,799
Total	$50,182

TEAM NO. 21.
Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Captain.

Miscellaneous contributions	$4,027
Previously reported	45,990
Total	$50,017

TEAM NO. 24.
Mrs. Alice R. Chittenden, Captain.

Miscellaneous contributions	$6,783
Previously reported	16,187
Total	$22,980

NATION'S TOTAL $77,000,000.

Red Cross Council Hopes Fund Will Be Heavily Overpledged.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Reported contributions to the Red Cross Hundred Million Dollar Mercy Fund tonight reached $77,000,000, of which more than $32,000,000 had come from New York City, and $44,000,000 from the remainder of the country. Three days of the campaign period, including Sunday, remain in which to raise the additional $23,000,000. Although pledges have called for at the rate of $18,000,000 a day this week, campaign managers tonight expressed fear that the average might not be maintained. Local campaign committees have received new instructions to work early and late, however, and the Red Cross War Council hopes that the fund, like the Liberty Loan, will be heavily over-pledged during the last days.

Churches will take special Red Cross collections Sunday. Monday, the final day, has been designated "Pershing Day." A special message from General Pershing to the American people, telling the needs for Red Cross work on the battlefields of France, will be published. Cincinnati plans to make Monday "Mothers' Day."

Postmaster General Burleson, in a bulletin issued today, called on postal employes to give to the limits of their ability for the Red Cross. Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the War Council, received word that several State Banking Superintendents have recommended that State banks declare special Red Cross dividends and ask shareholders to turn over the proceeds to the fund. This procedure follows the suggestion of Controller Williams for national banks.

Tonight's reports showed contributions to date by sections as follows: North Central, $16,958,900; Middle Atlantic, $11,462,800; West, $5,624,090; New England, $5,200,600; South, $2,830,000.

Cleveland upheld its good record for the week, with a total of $3,585,225. Chicago reported $3,932,211; Pittsburgh, $2,000,000; Boston, $1,824,570; Detroit, $1,736,119; Buffalo, $1,576,208; Cincinnati $1,230,600; Philadelphia, $1,282,561, and St. Louis, $1,257,825. Many smaller cities made even better records, considering their apportionments.

Milwaukee today made its total $425,000, and announced a new goal of $1,000,000. Flint, Mich., agreed to raise $250,000, or 262 per cent. more than its original share. In response to a headquarters inquiry on its solicitation methods, the committee at Saginaw, Mich., which has raised $110,000 on an apportionment of $60,000, replied:

"Everybody responding. Saginaw is awakening to the seriousness of the situation and urges other cities to do likewise."

Ford Gives $500,000.

DETROIT, June 22.—The final drive for Red Cross contributions in Detroit was successfully started this afternoon by a contribution of $500,000 from the Ford Motor Company. This brings the total contributions in Detroit to more than $1,500,000, and committee workers expected that the $2,000,000 mark would be passed by tomorrow.

500 OF SOCIETY BID ON DUCKS AT FAIR

Lively Auction of Rabbits and Chickens at Benefit at Mrs. Payne Whitney's Estate.

Rabbits, puppies, chickens, ducks, and kittens were sold yesterday afternoon at the fair held at Greentree, the country estate of Mrs. Payne Whitney, at Manhasset, L. I., for the benefit of the New York Hospital and the Nassau County Babies' Milk Fund. More than five hundred attended the fair, which has become an annual event for the North Shore.

Some of the guests were disappointed because they were unable to carry home as prizes little pigs, as Mrs. Ralph Ellis had promised to have four at least of the little porkers. For some unaccountable reason they did not arrive in time.

The booths were located on the lawns, and all of the articles sold and auctioned off in these had been donated. There was lively bidding. The milk fund supplies many of the poorer families in the county with milk, and there are many society women of the county interested in the project.

Mrs. Whitney was assisted in the sales by Mrs. Barton Winthrop, Mrs. Courtlandt D. Barnes, Mrs. Sumner Eddy, Mrs. Philip Boyer, Mrs. John T. Pratt, Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., and Mrs. Joseph Truesdale.

Hats suitable for country wear and all sorts of fancy articles, miscellaneous and other good things to eat, flowers and useful things were good sellers. Mrs. Virginia Elsop Clark, a portrait artist, made sketches of children. The Victorian atrocity table lived up to its name and made a showing of embroidered handbags of dubious beauty, hand-made flowers of tin, beads and wool, mixed in with extraordinary vases.

Women to Give War Luncheon.

A war luncheon will be given this afternoon at 1 o'clock by the Anchors' League Fund, of which Gertrude Atherton is President, at Browne's Chop House, 1208 Broadway, when the question of what league members can do for their country in the war will be discussed. The luncheon is the first of a series.

WOMAN ARRESTS SUFFRAGE PICKETS

White House Banner Bearers Protest, but Offer No Resistance.

WILL HAVE HEARING TODAY

Ex-Official of Czar's Government Writes Letter Which Bakmetieff Mission Repudiates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The Washington police decided today to adopt firm methods in dealing with the members of the Woman's Party who have been picketing the gates of the White House and displaying banners containing inscriptions directed against President Wilson that were regarded as inciting disloyalty. As a result of this decision two of the militants were arrested when they appeared at one of the White House gates today. The banner they carried contained only a statement taken from one of President Wilson's speeches, but the police were instructed to permit no more disorder in front of the White House and they arrested the banner bearers, Miss Lucy Burns, a member of the Executive Committee of the Woman's Party, and Miss Katherine Morey of the party's advisory council in Massachusetts.

The banner carried by Miss Burns and Miss Morey bore this inscription:

We shall fight for the things we have always held nearest our hearts, for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own Government.

President Wilson's War Message.

The banner was stretched between two uprights, one held by Miss Burns and the other by Miss Morey. Six policemen and a policewomen surrounded the two suffragists after a consultation. As they approached Miss Burns and Miss Morey, the pickets grasped the supports of the banner with determination. Then Miss Burns said:

"This is private property, and you have no right to touch our banner."

Miss Farley, the policewoman, was not impressed. Miss Burns," she said, "wouldn't you rather give this up peaceably than be arrested?"

In reply, Miss Burns insisted that she had a right to stand there. So she and Miss Morey, unresisting, were led to a waiting motor car that carried them to Police Headquarters.

Inspector Grant, Chief of Detectives, accompanied by Major Pullman, Superintendent of Police, talked with the two suffragists, who wanted to know why they had been arrested. Major Pullman replied that the charge was blocking of traffic and unlawful assemblage. Miss Burns argued the point. She and Miss Morey, she contended, had acted in a peaceable manner, and had simply stood on their rights as citizens to advance their cause by reasonable argument. The discussion was ended by Major Pullman, who ordered a charge placed against them and released them under personal bonds for a hearing tomorrow.

Miss Alice Paul, one of the leaders of the Woman's Party, made public today a letter signed with the name of a Russian now in New York, who is said to have been in this country two years. The letter reads:

June 21.

Miss Alice Paul: I just read in The New York Times about the deplorable incidents at the White House. From all my heart and soul I am proud of the courage of American women who so boldly defend real liberty and democracy. I pray all good forces in the world to give you the courage to stay unshaken, finding in high ideals an unlimited source of joy and helping you not to fall down spiritually.

I am proud of Miss Burns and Mrs. Lewis, who stood so courageously despite the angry crowd.

In Russia a different kind of oppressors did the very same things the American police do now. Yet a real liberty was won at last, and there are not forces on earth which could deprive humanity of it.

With deepest respect and admiration,
N. A. NESSARAGOFF,
Junior Inspector Russian Artillery Commission.

At the residence of Hennen Jennings, where the Russian Commission headed by Boris Bakhmetieff is stopping, it was said Nessaragoff was not connected with the party. Colonel Orvanosky, President of the Artillery Commission which accompanied M. Bakhmetieff, said Nessaragoff came to this country two years ago as the head of the Imperial Government's Artillery Commission, but was not connected with the new Government in any way. Keen regret that the letter had been written was expressed by members of the mission.

RESENT PICKETS' 'DISLOYALTY'

Suffragists Here Continue to Condemn Woman's Party Tactics.

Members of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party continued yesterday to express their disapproval of the conduct of the Woman's Party pickets at the White House.

"Since the war began the New York suffragists have been devoting themselves and all the strength of their organizations to Government service," said Mrs. Raymond Brown, Chairman of State organization work. "We believe that the vote carries with it the obligation of loyalty and service, and any incident that is not in harmony with that spirit must be deeply regretted by the great body of suffragists."

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Chairman of the Congressional Committee of the State organization, said:

"Although the Washington group of suffragists are only our distant cousins, we realize that the only notable record of disorder or disloyalty in this heterogeneous melting pot of nations, the United States, should emanate from the suffragists."

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. JOHANNA MARIA GUNTHER, widow of Gottlieb Gunther, who was a manufacturer of bird cages, died on Thursday at her home, 351 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, in the age of 83 years.

THOMAS LYNCH, 78 years old, a resident of Brooklyn for half a century, died on Wednesday at his home, 280 Seventh Street, South Brooklyn.

JOHN KUGENT, a lawyer with offices at 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan, died at his home, 187 Penn Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday. He was 45 years old.

Mrs. SOPHIA KOLLMEIER, 67 years old, wife of Henry Kollmeyer, a retired merchant tailor of Manhattan, died on Wednesday at her home, 20 Second Street, Brooklyn.

BERNHARD VON DOELLEN, retired confectioner and a member of Court Fort Greene, No. 32, F. of A., is dead at his home, 606 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, from heart disease. He was 69 years old.

ALFRED HERB, 43 years old, a member of Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 461, F. and A. M., died at his home, 672 Madison Street, Brooklyn, leaving a widow and two sons.

Mrs. EMELINE KINNEY, 73 years old, mother of former Freeholder Albert P. Kinney, died yesterday at her home in Amboy, N. J.

SAMUEL JUDSON MANDEVILLE, 74 years old, who served throughout the civil war with the 22nd New York Regiment, died yesterday at Hamden, N. J., in the room in which he was born.

HENRY NORRIS, a retired wholesale dry goods merchant, died on Thursday at his home, 238 West 113th Street. He was 78 years old.

FRANK A. SEAIL, builder of schooners, died yesterday in Somerville, Mass. He was 78 years old.

ALFRED J. R. CLEMENT, aged 46 years, an accountant for the United States Steel Corporation, died at his home in North Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday.

WARREN LATHROP SNOWDEN, 67 years old, a former leather merchant, and of late years connected with the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, died yesterday at his home in Montclair, N. J.

CHARLES P. KOELER, 70 years old, a member of the Fifth Regiment, N. G. N. J., and President of the North End Garage Corporation of Montclair, N. J., died at his home in Montclair yesterday.

Mrs. ALICE REIGEL STODDARD, 52 years old, wife of Judge Richard Greene Stoddard, formerly Attorney General of Nevada, died yesterday at Reno, Nev. She was formerly Miss Alice Reigel of this city.

HENRY FORD SPROULES, a wholesale woolen merchant and member of the Merchants' Association, died last night of heart disease at his home, 1 Clark Terrace, Flatbush. He was 68 years old.

DR. HENRY G. PRESTON DEAD

Prominent Brooklyn Homeopathist and Lecturer Dies at 69.

Dr. Henry G. Preston, a leading homeopathic physician and lecturer in Brooklyn, died at his residence, 58 Greene Avenue, on Thursday, in his seventieth year. Dr. Preston was an authority on electro-therapeutics, and made a specialty of that treatment to the nervous system. Born in Hartford, Conn., he was graduated from New Brunswick University in Canada, class of 1866, and studied medicine under his father, the late Dr. Henry Canfield Preston.

In 1877 Dr. Preston came to Brooklyn, and since that time had lived and practiced in the Hill section. For several years he was chief electro-therapeutist in the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital, and was lecturer to the Brooklyn Training School for Nurses. He was also identified with the Brooklyn Maternity Hospital, and organized the St. Martha's Sanitarium and Dispensary in that borough.

John R. Thompson.

John R. Thompson, a former President of the old Brooklyn Board of Education and prominent in Republican politics in that borough, died on Thursday at his home, 254 Stockholt Avenue, Richmond Hill. Mr. Thompson was born in Manhattan seventy-two years ago, and during the civil war he served with the Ninth Regiment of New York Heavy Artillery. Mr. Thompson was for many years Superintendent of the plant of McLoughlin Brothers, publishers. He was a member of the Board of Education for thirty years. He was one of the organizers of the Citizens Trust Company, and at his death was one of the Board of Directors of the Manufacturers Trust Company. He was also a Director of the German Savings Bank and one of the organizers of the Hanover Club. Mr. Thompson is survived by five sons and two daughters.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

FREIDENRICH.—Mr. and Mrs. Morton Freidenrich, 974 St. Nicholas Av., a daughter, June 21.

Engaged.

PLATE—THOMPSON.—Mr. and Mrs. James H. Thompson of Mount Vernon, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Eileen, to Mr. H. Robinson Plate of San Francisco.

OLIVER—SULLIVAN.—Marion G. Sullivan to Robert M. Oliver.

TERRELL—MOORE.—Florence L. Moore to William A. Terrell.

Married.

GAMBRILL—BLAIR.—Thursday, June 21, at "Ballredan," by the Rev. Thomas A. Conover, assisted by the Rev. Osborne Baker, Edith Dod Blair, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, to Richard Van Nest Gambrill.

HERZFELDER—ORR.—On June 20, by Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman at the Hotel Majestic, Paula, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Kuh of New York, to Irwin D. Herzfelder of Vienna, L. I.

SOMMER—MILLER.—On June 22, 1917, at Hotel St. Regis, by the Rev. Daniel Russell, D. D., Salletta Prestmeyer, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Kane Miller, to Mr. Arthur Theodore Sommer, all of New York City.

BRINN—FREUND.—June 18, Viola M. Freund to Milton Brinn.

GLADSTONE—WEINER.—June 17, Olga Weiner to Milton L. Gladstone.

HIRSCH—FRIEDLAN

REMARKABLE GOLF WINS NATIONAL OPEN TOURNAMENT FOR JOCK HUTCHINSON

OPEN GOLF TOURNEY WON BY HUTCHINSON

Glen View Pro's Perfect Game Carries Him Over Whitemarsh Course Under Par.

WINNER'S SCORE IS 292

Tom McNamara of Taplow Second with 299—Steadiness and Brilliancy Mark Winner's Play.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—Never did almost perfect golf appear more easy of attainment than when Jock Hutchinson of Glen View claimed the chief honors of the golfing year by winning the national open tournament over the Whitemarsh Valley Country Club course today with a grand total of 292 for 72 holes. Steadiness and brilliancy have been his watchwords all through the event, and he was rewarded with a score that topped that of his nearest rival, Tom McNamara of Taplow by seven strokes, the latter being credited with 299 for the four-time journey of the links.

There was a cool, matter-of-fact way in which this son of Scotland went about his task of bringing in the best score of the tournament that was as impressive as it was effective. At times he appeared almost mechanical, so sure were his shots, whether of the long or short variety.

The score of 292 compares favorably with that which he made in the open championship a year ago at Minikahda, when he was runner-up to Chick Evans for the title, with a score of 288, which was only two strokes behind that which won the championship. The greater distance of the Whitemarsh course, it was believed by many, would account for the difference between the score this year and that made at Minneapolis. How steady was the play of Hutchinson is indicated by the fact that he was only four strokes over par for the Whitemarsh course in the entire 72 holes, a feat which has never before been duplicated on the links at Chestnut Hill.

Jock Makes Remarkable 71.

Hutchinson swept into the lead in the tournament yesterday and practically clinched the honors when he returned a 71 for his first round of the course today. His afternoon round was one stroke more than this.

Such play was more than the other men could withstand, even though good scores were the rule yesterday, rather than the exception, as was the case in the opening round of the tournament two days ago. Scores well under 80 dotted the scoreboard this morning, and there were many of the same fine caliber in the afternoon.

It was the steadiness of Tom McNamara's game that pulled him into second place, where he displaced Edward Loos of the Philadelphia Cricket Club. The latter dropped to third position with 303, and Alexander Cunningham, who was leader the first day, went back to fourth place with 304. Exhibition was taken by none other than Jim Barnes, who remarked that he could have finished better than 307 had he wanted to. There is a decided suspicion that Barnes renounced his right to first place, only when it became apparent that his 75 in the morning would not stand well against the increasing lead which was being secured by Hutchinson with 71.

Maxwell Leads the Amateurs.

Bob MacDonald of Indian Hill loomed up among the leaders after the morning round, third position being his at that time. An unfortunate 80, in the afternoon, however, sent him tumbling back to eighth place. He finished with a total of 309.

Norman H. Maxwell held his position at the front of the small amateur field, but he was well back from the leading professionals. He finished with 317, and secured nineteenth place, an advance of two over that which was his at the end of the first 36 holes. Back of Maxwell, thirty-eighth in the list, came A. S. Worthington of Mid-Surrey, former holder of the Irish open championship. His total score was 324.

Tom Kerrigan supplied a fine bit of golf on the incoming journey in the morning round, his card showing a 38, which is three strokes under par for that part of the course, and better by one than that which any other player has made in the tournament. He made the 72 holes in 313, finishing today with his best golf of the competition, a 73 in the morning and a 76 in the afternoon.

Hutchinson's card for the 72 holes and the scores in the summaries follow:

First Day—
Out .....5 4 5 4 5 4 6 5 3—41
In .....4 5 2 4 4 4 5 4 5—38—76
Second Day—
Out .....4 4 4 2 5 4 5 5 4—37
In .....4 6 3 3 5 5 3 4 4—36—73—149
Third Day—Morning Round—
Out .....4 3 4 3 4 5 4 5 3—35
In .....5 6 3 4 4 4 4 5 3—36—71—220
Afternoon Round—
Out .....4 5 4 5 5 4 5 3 3—36
In .....4 5 4 4 4 4 3 4 4—36—72—292

Jock Hutchinson, Glen View, 76, 73, 71, 72—292; Tom McNamara, Taplow, 76, 76, 75, 72—299; Edward Loos, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 77, 73, 80, 73—303; Alex Cunningham, Wheeling, 74, 78, 75, 77—304; James Barnes, Whitemarsh Valley, 84, 76, 72, 75—307; C. W. Hackney, Atlantic City, 81, 74, 75, 78—308; Elmer Loving, Lockport, 76, 80, 76, 76—308; Bob MacDonald, Indian Hill, 79, 75, 75, 80—309; James West, Far Rockaway, 82, 77, 76, 75—310; Cyril Walker, Shackamaxon, 78, 76, 76, 81—311; Otto Hackbarth, Cincinnati, 79, 80, 75, 78—312; Fred McLeod, Columbia Country Club, 79, 83, 74, 77—312; Jack Burk, Wheaton, 78, 83, 77, 74—312; Tom Kerrigan, Siwanoy, 83, 81, 73, 76—313; George McLean, North Hempstead, 82, 78, 76, 77—313; James R. Thomson, Philadelphia Country Club, 81, 78, 77, 78—314; Alex Campbell, Baltimore, 82, 80, 79, 74—315; Charles Thom, Shinnecock, 79, 80, 75, 82—316; *Norman H. Maxwell, Aronomink, 79, 82, 78, 81—317; G. H. Hoffner, Philmont, 77, 80, 83, 78—318;

Emmett French, York, 78, 77, 82, 82—319; J. K. Thomson, Little Falls, 79, 78, 85, 77—319; Tom Boyd, Fox Hills, 81, 77, 80, 81—319; A. J. Sanderson, Sleepy Hollow, 81, 78, 81, 79—319; Pat Doyle, South Shore, 79, 82, 77, 81—319; H. G. Lagerblade, Buffalo, 81, 81, 79, 78—319; Carl Anderson, unattached, 79, 80, 76, 85—320; W. Reid, Wilmington, 84, 85, 76, 75—320; Tom Mitchell, Ridgewood, 84, 86, 76, 74—320; F. L. Fotheringham, unattached, 84, 81, 78, 78—321; J. J. O'Brien, Pittsburgh, 81, 79, 79, 82—321; Isaac L. Mackie, Canoe Brook, 85, 76, 76, 84—321; George T. Geyers, Merion, 84, 80, 80, 78—322; J. Edmondson, unattached, 88, 79, 80, 75—322; Jack Campbell, Old York Road, 82, 80, 80, 80—322; Leo Deigel, Detroit, 87, 86, 72, 81—323; Andrew Campbell, Spring Haven, 84, 75, 82, 82—323; F. S. Worthington, Mid Surrey, 86, 78, 79, 83—324; F. Morascoe, Bucks County, 89, 79, 78, 78—324; Frank Adams, Beverly, 90, 79, 77, 78—324;

*Maurice Risley, Atlantic City, 81, 83, 81, 79—326; Jack Perie, Richmond County, 85, 79, 81, 82—327; G. R. Schuebel, Cobbs Creek, 88, 76, 86, 77—327; F. T. McNamara, Cherry Valley, 85, 80, 81, 81—328; Donald Morrison, Bon Air, 79, 80, 80, 80—329; Ramsey Hunter, Fort Worth, 80, 82, 82, 77—330; J. G. Burgess, unattached, 82, 86, 80, 80—331; James Norton, Deal, 80, 80, 81, 81—331; Tom Skipper unattached, 82, 86, 84, 81—333; Jack Jolly, unattached, 86, 79, 81, 85—333; F. R. Belwood Garden City, 86, 85, 83, 83—334; Guy Martin, Whitemarsh Valley, 85, 84, 80, 85—334; David Cuthbert, Huntingdon Valley, 85, 84, 85, 80—334; Joseph Baum, Stenton A. C., 84, 84, 84, 83—335; Archie Simpson, Detroit, 80, 83, 82, 81—336; D. M. Cuthbert, Philadelphia, 84, 87, 83, 82—336; James Guilame Merion, 84, 89, 81, 82—336; James J. Doherty, Overbrook, 88, 86, 83, 79—336; Harry F. Jervis, Woodbury, 90, 81, 82, 84—337; Peter Robertson, Utica, 83, 80, 83, 92—338; *Edward Stiles, North Hills, 89, 85, 82, 84—341; Thomas G. Jones, Canoebas, 89, 81, 86, 86—342; Robert White, North Shore, 82, 91 86, 84—343.

WITHDREW—John Bredamus, Tome School. *Amateurs.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Fairmont A. C.—Mickey Dunn vs. Frankie Brown. Georgie Maas vs. Frankie Daly. Both ten-round bouts.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn—Irish Patsy Cline vs. Young Reotor, Barney Adair vs. [illegible] Both ten-round bouts.

Chelsea A. C.—Brooklyn — Dutch Brandt vs. Frankie Burns. Ten rounds.

MISS VANDERHOEF WINS.

Will Meet Molla Bjurstedt in National Tennis Final.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—Miss Molla Bjurstedt, national champion, and Miss Marion Vanderhoef, both New York players, and both members of the West Side Tennis Club, will meet tomorrow in the final round of the women's national lawn tennis tournament at the Philadelphia Cricket Club.

To all intents and purposes the winner of that match will be the national champion of 1917, and generally recognized as such by the tennis followers of the country, although technically the title must remain with Miss Bjurstedt, the playing through champion.

Both singles semi-final matches today resulted in surprises. Miss Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. Harvey by a score of 4—6, 6—0, 6—0, and Miss Vanderhoef took the measure of Miss Sears in straight sets at 8—6, 6—3.

It was believed before the play began that the national champion would win without giving Mrs. Harvey a set, but the Philadelphia star confounded the critics by cleanly outplaying Miss Bjurstedt in the early part of the match and gaining a lead of 8—1 on games.

The girl from Norway was plainly distressed at the way things were going. She was not hitting the ball cleanly and her errors were unusually numerous. Mrs. Harvey took full advantage of her opponent's mistakes and placed her own returns with such splendid accuracy as to catch her noted rival out of position at least a dozen times.

But the last two sets were an entirely different story, with Miss Bjurstedt playing with more dash and spirit than she has at any time in the tournament. Mrs. Harvey was absolutely helpless against the brand of tennis shown by the champion at this stage of the match, and the foreigner took twelve games in a row at 6—0, 6—0. In the second set the Philadelphia woman could only get 5 points, and in the third 11 was her total.

Following her triumph in the singles, Miss Bjurstedt teamed with Miss Sears and defeated Mrs. Robert Le Roy and Miss Phyllis Walsh by a score of 6—2, 6—4 in the final round.

As though this was not sufficient unto the day, the wonderful Norwegian then took the court with Irving Wright in the semi-final round of the mixed doubles and defeated Miss Mary D. Thayer and her brother, Joseph T. Thayer, at 6—2, 6—4. This made a total of nine sets and eighty games for the champion during the day, and every match was played under a sun that scorched the turf.

Miss Vanderhoef's victory over Miss Sears was the second surprise of the day and the bigger of the two. For several years now Miss Sears has always managed to appear either in the final round of this tournament or the semi-final at least, and it was figured that her greater experience and her deadly overhead play would prove too much for Miss Vanderhoef, who is one of the most promising players of the younger school. The summaries:

WOMEN'S NATIONAL SINGLES.—Semi-final Round—Miss Marion Vanderhoef defeated Miss Eleanora Sears, 8—6, 6—3; Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. Gilbert Harvey, 4—6, 6—0, 6—0.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL DOUBLES.—Semi-final Round—Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss Eleanora Sears defeated Miss Dorothy Newbold and Miss Mary D. Thayer, 6—2, 6—4. Final Round—Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss Eleanora Sears defeated Mrs. Robert Le Roy and Miss Phyllis Walsh, 6—2, 6—4.

MIXED DOUBLES.—Semi-final Round—Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Irving C. Wright defeated Miss Mary D. Thayer and Joseph T. Thayer, 6—2, 6—4; Miss Florence Ballin and William M. Tilden 2d defeated Miss Eleanora Sears and R. M. Beck, 6—1, 6—2.

SISTERS IN TENNIS FINAL.

Misses Gilleaudeau to Play for Eastern New York Title.

The Misses Helen and Grace Gilleaudeau occupied the centre of the stage yesterday in the continuation of the competition in the Eastern New York State tennis tournament on the courts of the County Tennis Club of Westchester at Hartsdale. As a team, they walked away with the final honors of the women's doubles play, scoring a rather easy victory over the combination of Mrs. Benjamin F. Briggs and Mrs. Clifford Black, in straight sets, 6—1, 6—4.

In the women's singles, the Misses Gilleaudeau were triumphant in their matches and will be opponents in the final match. In the men's division, the survivors were Abraham Bassford, Jr., and Charles Gammons. In the doubles, the finalists are Charles Gammons and H. Bassford and Allan Tobey and A. Bassford, Jr.

The summaries:

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Semi-Final Round—Miss Helen Gilleaudeau defeated Miss C. Bass, 6—2, 6—1; Miss Grace Gilleaudeau defeated Mrs. H. Hartwell, 6—2, 6—3.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Final Round—Miss Helen Gilleaudeau and Miss Grace Gilleaudeau defeated Mrs. Benjamin F. Briggs and Mrs. Clifford Black, 6—1, 6—4.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—Semi-Final Round—Allan Tobey and Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated George Walker, Jr., and Leon Crosley, 7—5, 2—6, 6—3.

MEN'S SINGLES.—Semi-Final Round—Charles Gammons defeated Dr. B. F. Drake, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2.

MIXED DOUBLES.—Semi-Final Round—Miss Helen Gilleaudeau and George Walker vs. Mr. and Mrs. H. Hartwell, 6—2, 7—7, unfinished.

Point Score—County Tennis Club of Westchester, 23; Mount Pleasant Tennis Club, 19; New Rochelle Tennis Club, 7; Pelham Tennis Club, 6.

VOSHELL FINALIST AGAIN.

Plays Chambers Today in Long Island Patriotic Tennis Event.

S. Howard Voshell, indoor tennis champion and present holder of the Long Island championship, and Charles Chambers, the veteran tennis player, will be opponents again in a final tournament match within the short space of comparatively few days.

These two rivals were against each other in the recent final competition of the Terrace Tennis Club's tournament, in which Voshell scored a victory, and they are now scheduled to be opponents in the final of the tournament play in the Long Island patriotic event on the courts of the Kings County Tennis Club in Brooklyn. Yesterday's play found them both victorious in straight sets, Voshell scoring over George Throckmorton, 6—3, 6—3, while Chambers triumphed over A. J. Cawse, 6—0, 6—2.

The summaries:

LONG ISLAND SINGLES.—Semi-Final Round—Charles Chambers defeated A. J. Cawse, 6—0, 6—2; S. Howard Voshell defeated George Throckmorton, 6—3, 6—3.

DOUBLES.—Third Round—Gerald Donaldson and Fred C. Anderson defeated Thomas C. Trask and E. B. Hutchins, 10—8, 2—6, 7—5. Allen Behr and J. Harry Steinkamps won from W. D. Price and C. Belknap by default.

Semi-Final Round—S. Howard Voshell and Fred C. Barge defeated Henry Mollenhauer and Charles Chambers, 6—2, 7—5.

AMATEUR BOXING MONDAY.

Strong Entry for Semi-Monthly Bouts at New York A. C.

A promising list of entries has been received for the semi-monthly amateur boxing tournament of the New York A. C., which will be held in the Winged Foot organization's town clubhouse on Monday evening. Competition will be held in four classes, and among the most prominent of the competitors who have already sent in their entry blanks are Archie Walker of the Irish-American A. C. and F. Cassidy, Osanam A. A., both metropolitan boxing titleholders. Others scheduled to participate are J. Dolan, W. T. Gilday, A. Schwegler, M. Schwartz, A. Hirschberger, Zellner, S. Foley, T. McMahon, C. Freidman, A. Stollack, C. Jackman, and F. Varano.

BASEBALL TO-DAY. [illegible]

MRS. GAVIN WINS 'MET' GOLF TITLE

Perfect Putting Leads to Defeat of Mrs. Hucknall on Piping Rock Links.

By a combination of very superior putting, with steady, if not brilliant, golf, Mrs. W. A. Gavin, representing the Baltusrol club, yesterday achieved the Metropolitan women's golf championship at the Piping Rock links, this being the first, and possibly the only, championship tournament of the year in the Metropolitan district. Losing only the medal round on the opening day of the tourney to Miss Marion Hollins, she disposed of the medal round winner in the first championship round 2 up, and thereafter had no real competition for the honor. In the final Mrs. Gavin defeated Mrs. Thomas Hucknall, Forest Hill, 5 and 4.

Good as both her driving and iron shots were, Mrs. Gavin's supremacy was in her putting, at which all her competitors were weak, because they failed in courage when it came to long or difficult shots on the greens, while there was no shot too risky or too long in reason for her to attempt with her putter. The fashion in which she holed out a half dozen shots at from 25 to 30 feet, with absolute accuracy both as to force and distance, bordered on the uncanny and won for her the only plaudits of ladylike quietude of the tournament. Two of these at the eighth and ninth holes gave her a halved hole on the first and a hole to her credit on the following green, both being made for the full width of the green from the cup. It was characteristic of her play throughout the contest that there was never such a chance in sight but she went for it, and though three or four times she overran the cup her constant playing for the pin won for her more than she lost by these tactics.

Both women put up a good steady game, Mrs. Gavin getting the second, sixth, ninth, and twelfth in par golf and making one better than par on the seventh and eleventh, landing the latter—the short Eden hole—in two strokes. Mrs. Hucknall played par golf for the second, seventh, tenth, and thirteenth holes. She won the fourth, tenth, and thirteenth holes and halved the first, second, and eighth.

After halving the first two holes both players got into difficulties on the short third, Mrs. Gavin landing in the rough near the trap on the right of the fairway, while Mrs. Hucknall pulled into the deep trap at the left. Mrs. Gavin overdrove on her recovery and her ball rolled into the grass. Mrs. Hucknall, who had made the far edge of the green on her third, missed her attempt at the cup on her fourth and laid Mrs. Gavin a stymie. The latter managed to get enough pull on her shot to hit the rim of the cup and drop in, which gave her the hole, 4 to 5, and put her 1 up.

Mrs. Hucknall took this advantage from the Baltusrol woman on the next, when Mrs. Gavin pulled into the rough and took two shots to get out, so that Mrs. Hucknall, playing without any of the obstacles in her way, landed the hole at 5 to 6. Making for the fifth hole through the woods, Mrs. Gavin again got into the rough and had trouble getting to the green in 4. Her troubles were not so serious as those of Mrs. Hucknall, however, for she was in the trap, in the rough, on the green, and barely got clear of the sand with her niblick to find Mrs. Gavin so well placed on the green that the latter was able to get the hole and a lead of 1, which she never after relinquished.

Her second shot for the long sixth hole landed Mrs. Hucknall in a bunker, and though she got a good recovery Mrs. Gavin's perfect approach laid her so well on the green that she was able to win the hole, 5 to 6, being then 2 up. A drive into the long grass and a short second shot by Mrs. Hucknall was her undoing at the seventh, as Mrs. Gavin not only made no mistake but holed a twenty-foot putt which won the hole and made her 3 up. The next was halved in 5, neither playing anything but good golf in the making of it. It was in playing for the next that Mrs. Gavin made her pyrotechnical putt from the front of the green, full 30 feet, possibly a little more, and so won the hole at 3 to 4. This ended the trip out, with Mrs. Gavin taking 41 strokes to 43 for Mrs. Hucknall.

Thereafter Mrs. Gavin was never in trouble, though Mrs. Hucknall did win the thirteenth owing to the fact that Mrs. Gavin on a short second shot fell into a trap.

The cards:

Out—									
Mrs. Gavin	5	4	4	6	5	4	5	5	3—41
Mrs. Hucknall	5	4	5	5	6	5	5	4	4—43
In—									
Mrs. Gavin	6	2	4	5	*	*	*	*	*
Mrs. Hucknall	5	4	5	4	7	*	*	*	*

*Bye holes not played.

The summaries:

CHAMPIONSHIP SIXTEEN.—Final Round—Mrs. W. A. Gavin, Baltusrol, defeated Mrs. Thomas Hucknall, Forest Hill, 5 and 4.

Beaten Eight of Second Sixteen.—First Round—Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook, defeated Mrs. A. S. Rossin, Century, 3 and 2.

SECOND SIXTEEN.—Final Round—Mrs. J. E. Davis, Piping Rock, defeated Mrs. C. T. Russell, Hardale, 6 and 4.

Beaten Eight of Second Sixteen.—Final Round—Mrs. G. K. Morrow, Great Neck, defeated Miss Irma Waterhouse, Ardsley, 1 up.

THIRD SIXTEEN.—Final Round—Mrs. C. M. Hair, Piping Rock, defeated Mrs. C. F. Uebelacher, Hackensack, 7 and 6.

ENGLISH HORSES COMING.

Lord Rosebery Sending Young Thoroughbreds to This Country.

Further enrichment of the American turf is assured by the announcement yesterday that quarters had been reserved on the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha for a large consignment of thoroughbreds owned by Lord Rosebery. With the horses there will come Lord Rosebery's trainer, Frank Hartigan and his brother, Captain Hubert Hartigan of the Royal Irish Fusiliers.

The quality of the consignment may be determined from the racing history of Lord Rosebery, who three times has won the English Derby. Most of the youngsters coming to this country are by Neil Gow, winner of the 2,000 guineas in 1910, and there are others by Cicero, which won the Derby in 1905.

POLICE GUARD FOR BYRON.

Escort Provided in St. Louis to Safeguard Umpire.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—A squad of about twenty patrolmen escorted Umpire Byron to the field before the St. Louis-Cincinnati game today to prevent a repetition of yesterday's near-riot when about 300 fans crowded about Byron and were forcibly dispersed. After escorting Byron to the field the police stationed themselves near the Cardinal bench to prevent any disturbance. There was no demonstration.

President Rickey returned from New York today and, after hearing of yesterday's incident, wired a formal protest to President Tener, it is said, asking the immediate removal of Byron from St. Louis.

BONHAG TO WALK TODAY.

Disputed Athlete Will Compete at New York A. C. Weekly Games.

The second of the series of weekly track and field competition of the New York Athletic Club will be held at Travers Island this afternoon. The four events which are to be decided are 300-yard run, one-mile run, one-mile walk and running high jump, all of them handicap affairs.

It is expected that George Bonhag, the veteran athlete and former middle-distance running champion, will be a starter in the walking event, in an effort [illegible] a few weeks ago at the [illegible]

BAD DAY FOR FAVORITES.

Sanford's George Smith Beaten in Bronx Handicap at Jamaica.

It was a day of surprises at the Jamaica race track yesterday, the untoward happenings reaching the most acute stage when John Sanford's George Smith, a 1 to 3 favorite for the Bronx Handicap, was bowled over and failed to land in the money.

In rallying his stable, Mr. Sanford paid $25,000 for the Kentucky Derby winner of 1916, and when he was started yesterday in a handicap to which only $600 was added, the race was considered as good as over. Handicapper Vosburgh, however, proved again that he knew more than the price fixers, and, after failing to get into his stride throughout the mile and a sixteenth, George Smith came trailing in behind Garbage, Xylon and Air Man.

Captain Cassatt's Garbage, a five-year-old son of Aeronaut, was leniently treated with 98 pounds, and, getting away to a good start, never relinquished the lead. He was followed in the early stage of the race by Rhine Maiden, the latter giving way to Xylon at the end of the back stretch.

Turning into the stretch it looked as through the gray horse had a chance to overtake Garbage, but the son of Aeronaut responded gamely when called upon by McGrawr, and, drawing away again, won by two lengths. Air Man came with a rush in the stretch and took third place, three lengths behind Xylon. Knapp did his best to rouse George Smith into action, whipping him at intervals, but the favorite sulked all the way, and was a length and a half in the rear of Air Man at the finish.

The Sanford disasters began with the first race for two-year-olds, in which Nominee, bearing the purple and gold stripes, was made favorite, only to finish fourth, the race going to W. S. Payne's Elizabeth H., a 20 to 1 shot. Mr Sanford sent two to the post for the fifth race, and two more carried his colors in the last event. Not one of these came near victory, but his Sandstone II. captured second place in the fifth to W. H. Travers's Starlike, which won by eight lengths.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners at this meeting; by subscription of $5, with $990.50 added; five furlongs. Time—1:01 2-5.

Elizabeth H., W. S. Payne's b. f., 109 pounds, by Marta Santa-Miss Present; 20 to 1, 8 to 1, and 4 to 1. (A. Collins)..1½

Golden Glow, J. O. Talbott's b. c., 102, by All Gold-Rainy Daisy; 7 to 1 and 5 to 2. (R. Troxler).....2½

Confiscation, O. C. Rasch's b. f., 104, by Irish Lad-Census; 5 to 2 third. (A. Shuttinger).....3

Nominee, Blassamier, Seabbard, Orinkany, Dr. Rhue, Capers, Dianthes, and Vocabulary also ran. All Bright, George Starr, Poor Joe, Santiago, and Josie A. scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; by subscription of $5, with $990.50 added; six furlongs. Time—1:13 2-5.

Hwfa, J. O. Talbott's br. g., 3 years, 100 pounds, by Hamburg-Dovelet, 3 to 1, 6 to 5, and 7 to 10. (R. Troxler).....1½

Master McGrath, W. H. Travers's br. g., 3, 105, by Hamburg-Greyhound, 6 to 5 and 7 to 10. (A. Collins).....2½

First Ballot, E. F. Whitney's ch. f., 3, 95, by Ballot-Zephyr. 3 to 1 third. (C. Kummer).....3

Genesis, Imperator, Bond, Photo, Spear Lance, Peep Sight, Pollyanna, Plaudito, Hickory Nut, Jean McNeil, and Lady Edwina also ran. Wonderful, Wanda Pitza, Counsel, Sand Stone II., and Margaret L. scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; by subscription of $5, with $890.50 added; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:45.

Blue Thistle, H. C. Hallenbeck's b. g., aged, 106 pounds, by Blues-Wild Thistle, 4 to 5, 1 to 3 and out. (A. Pickens).....1½

Miss Kruter, William Cahill's b. m., 6, 108, by Transvaal-Miss Kruter, 4 to 1, 2 to 1 (W. Obert).....2½

G. M. Miller, R. F. Carman's b. h., aged, by Lissak-Subdue, 2 to 1 third. (A. Collins).....3½

Checks, Embrose, The Pin, Dovedale and Star Gaze also ran. Dancer and Sam McMeekin scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; by subscription of $10, with $600 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:46 2-5.

Garbage, Captain E. B. Cassatt's ch. g., 5 years, 98 pounds, 10 to 1, 3 to 1, and even. (S. McGraw).....1½

Xylon, Thrasher Smith's br. h., 5, 110, by Grey Plume-Lady Marie, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5. (M. Buxton).....2½

Air Man, Gifford A. Cochran's br. c., 4, 95, by Waterbov-Colonial, even money, third. (L. McAtee).....3½

George Smith, Fiser, Rhine Maiden, and Dorcas also ran. The Finn scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds; by subscription of $5, with $990.50 added; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:46.

Starlike, W. H. Travers's ch. c., 115 pounds, by Star Shoot-Blakeslee, 2 to 1, 3 to 5, and 1 to 3. (R. Troxler).....1½

*Sand Stone II., John Sanford's b. c., 115, by Star Shoot-San-La Paraguaya, 3 to 1, and even. (M. Buxton).....2½

Muckrose, M. L. Schwartz's br. g., 115, by Irish Lad-Stillwater, even money, third. (J. Loftus).....3½

La Paquin, Buckboard, Gunsock, Melodrama, Kilts II. *Tranby, Heese, Russian Pinion, Black Eagle, and Dixie II. also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, which have not won $400; by subscription of $5, with $990.50 added; five furlongs. Time—1:00 4-5.

Thistle, M. L. Schwartz's ch. f., 117 pounds, by Burgomaster-Wild Thistle, 11 to 10, 3 to 5, and 1 to 3. (L. Loftus)..1½

Caruba, Captain E. B. Cassatt's ch. f., 107, by Aeronaut-Bettie Bouncer, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, (E. Campbell).....2½

The Wife, Wickliffe Stable's ch. f., 107, by Delhi-Home Rule, even money third. (A. Shuttenger).....3

*Partizan, Star Spangled, All Bright, *Rockaway, Babette, and Huttontrope also ran.

Weather, clear; track, fast.

*Sanford entry.

JAMAICA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, conditions; five furlongs. Green Gold, 115 pounds; Papp, 115; Heredity, 115; Playtoy, 112; Stitch in Time, 112; Wetona Phalerian, (imp.,) 109; Game Cock, 109; The Portuguese, (imp.,) 109; Rapid Firer, (imp.,) 109; Arrowwood, 106.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and seventy yards. Ting-a-Ling, 112 pounds; Nashville, 111; *Wise Man, 109; Preston Lynn, 108; *Ed. Roche, 106; Starfinch, 106; Ballad, 106; Courtship, (imp.,) 103; Grundy, (imp.,) 102; Precise, 96.

THIRD RACE.—The Ohio Handicap, for three-year-olds; six furlongs. Gloomy Gus, 117 pounds; Milkman, 115; Sunflash II., 106; Jock Scot, 109; Jack Mount, (imp.,) 104; Bally, 102; Sortie, 102; Priam, (imp.,) 100; Acahado, 98.

FOURTH RACE.—The Southampton Handicap, for three-year-olds; one mile and a sixteenth. Houriess, (imp.,) 130 pounds; Corn Tassel, (imp.,) 120; Deer Trap, 119; Lucius, 113; Julialeon, 111; Brooklyn, 109.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling; one mile and seventy yards. Dan, 112 pounds; Dunga Din, 112; Election, 107; Brother Jonathan, (imp.,) 107; Wild Thyme, 107; Master McGrath, 107; Torchbearer, (imp.,) 107; Robin Goodfellow, 107; *Infer. 102; *Clotter, 102.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; five furlongs. Prunes, 115 pounds; George Starr, 115; Gyp, (imp.,) 115; Uranium, 115; Perplexing, (imp.,) 115; Edith F., 112; Bright Angel, (imp.,) 112; Ruthie M., 112.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SENATORS BEAT MACKMEN.

Get Fewer Hits Than Athletics, but Come Out on Top, 6 to 5.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Philadelphia used three pitchers and Washington two today in a game that ended 6 to 5 in favor of the home team.

The score:

WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Judge,1b	3	0	0	1	0	0
Foster,3b	4	2	1	0	3	3
Milan,cf	3	1	3	1	1	0
Rice,rf	4	1	1	2	0	0
Morgan,2b	3	1	2	2	3	0
Jamieson,lf	3	1	0	1	0	0
Shanks,ss	3	0	0	1	4	0
Henry,c	3	0	0	4	1	0
Ainsmith,c	3	0	1	6	0	0
Harper,p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Shaw,p	3	0	0	0	1	0
Total	31	6	8	27	12	3

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Witt,ss	4	1	3	3	5	
Strunk,cf	4	1	2	1	0	
Bodie,lf	3	1	1	1	0	
Bates,3b	5	0	1	1	4	
McInnis,1b	4	0	1	7	0	
Schang,c	4	0	0	5	2	
Gooch,rf	3	0	0	1	1	
Grover,2b	4	0	1	3	2	
Selbold,p	0	0	0	0	0	
Falk'berg,p	2	0	0	0	1	
Myers,p	2	1	1	0	0	
Total	36	5	10	24	15	

Errors—Bates, Grover. (2.)

Washington	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0—5

Two-base hits—Milan, Bodie, Rice. Three-base hits—Grover, Ainsmith. Stolen bases—Judge, Foster, Strunk. Sacrifice hit—Milan. Double plays—Foster, Henry, and Judge; Shanks, Morgan, and Judge. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; Washington, 2. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Harper, 4; Falkenberg, 4; Myers, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Selbold 2 hits, 2 runs in 1 inning; Falkenberg, 3 and 3 in 3 1-3; Harper, 6 and 4 in 3 2-3; Shaw, 4 and 1 in 5 1-3; Myers, 2 and 0 in 3 2-3. Struck out—By Selbold, 1; Harper, 3; Shaw, 5; Falkenberg, 1; Myers, 1. Wild pitch—Selbold. Time—2 hours 10 minutes. Umpires—Connolly and Hildebrand.

YANKEES VICTIMS OF SUBMARINE PITCHING

Donovan's Men Fail to Hit Upward Curves of Mays and Red Sox Win, 2 to 1.

Carl Mays's submarine pitching was bewildering to the Yankees at the Polo Grounds yesterday and Donovan's lads accepted defeat without as much as a whimper, the count being 2 to 1. Mays starts the ball way down near the ground and propels it up until it whistles past without speaking. Mays is the only pitcher left in the game who retains this obsolete style of flinging. The Yanks are so accustomed to swinging at drop curves that when an up-shoot comes along they are about ready to shout for assistance.

There was nothing about yesterday's game which would cause any one to wreck his voice or disturb the tranquil beating of his heart. Mays was so stingy with his hits that there was nothing for the crowd of 5,000 to do but sit back and suffer while the Yanks, one after another, went up to the bat and spanked limpid raps to the waiting Red Sox fielders. Occasionally Mays rubbed it in by striking out Yankee players, just when they were confidently expected to do something else.

Wallie Pipp's three-base smash in the fourth was the only noticeable damage inflicted on Mays's underhand service. That bang brought in Hendryx with the Yanks' only run. That count would never have materialized if it hadn't been for Captain Jack Barry's error. Miller made a single in the seventh and Hendryx got a single in the eighth. Those three drives were the only hits the Yankees coined.

Bob Shawkey was just wild enough at times to give the world's champions just the encouragement they needed to get their two runs across. In both innings where the Red Sox got their runs, the second and fifth, Shawkey started the trouble by issuing a pass. The Red Sox have put a damper on the hitting outbreak which the Yanks have shown at times within the last few weeks. J. Franklin Baker, for instance, hasn't made a hit in this whole series.

Although the ball game caused no flurry of excitement there was a little commotion in the crowd among the gamblers over back of third base. The American League frowns on betting at ball games and the Yankee management has been picking them out one by one and showing them the quietest exit to Eighth Avenue.

The Red Sox loaded up the bases in the first inning on Shawkey's wildness, but couldn't put a run over. Hooper singled to left and Barry, trying to sacrifice, popped to Shawkey. Hoblitzel was hit by a pitched ball and Larry Gardner walked, filling the bases. Walker filed to Baker and Maisel gathered in Shorten's rocket. With one out in the second inning Thomas got a pass and went around to third when Mays poled a two-bagger close to the left field foul line. After Hooper lofted a foul to Baker, Barry rolled one to Baker, the ball hugging the ground so closely that Baker failed to grab it in time to throw the Boston leader out at first, so Thomas scored.

The Yankees tied the score in the fourth. Hendryx was safe when his grasser trickled through Barry. High sacrificed, and Hendryx went to third while Scott was tossing Maisel out at first. Pipp then slapped a sizzling drive to left field. Shorten made a bold attempt to grab it but tumbled over on his ear as the ball bounded to the fence. Hendryx scored and Pipp romped all the way around to third. Miller had a fine chance to send him home but Mays had another idea about it and struck him out.

The Red Sox won the game in the fifth. Hoblitzel ambled and Gardner sacrificed. After Philly Walker fanned, Shorten shot a single to short left and Hoblitzel scooted home. It is doubtful, however, if the run would have scored if Hich had fielded the hit cleanly. He fumbled it just long

PRESIDENT SIGNS RESERVE BANK ACT

Measure Requires Members to Increase Balances in Federal Depositories.

BOARD GIVES INSTRUCTIONS

Failure to Transfer the Amounts Need Not Be Penalized Until After July 15.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—President Wilson today approved the amended Federal Reserve Bank act, recently passed by the Senate and the House. The Federal Reserve Board promptly sent out to all Reserve Banks a notification of the fact with full explanations of the operation of the amendments. The board announces that while the act requires member banks shall at once increase their reserves in the Federal Reserve Banks, a reasonable time will be allowed within which to comply with the terms of the law. The letter of the board to the Reserve Banks follows:

"The bill recently passed by Congress amending the Federal Reserve act has today been approved by the President and has become a law. A revised draft of the Federal Reserve act as amended has been prepared and will be forwarded to all Federal Reserve Banks and member banks as soon as received from the printer. New regulations by the board are in the course of preparation and will be forwarded to you in the very near future for distribution among your member banks. In the meantime your attention is directed to Section 19 of the act in question which amends Section 19 of the Federal Reserve act and provides in part as follows:

Section 19.—Demand deposits within the meaning of this act shall comprise all deposits payable within thirty days, and time deposits shall comprise all deposits payable after thirty days, all savings accounts and certificates of deposit which are subject to not less than thirty days' notice before payment, and all postal savings deposits.

Every bank, banking association, or trust company which is or which becomes a member of any Federal Reserve Bank shall establish and maintain reserve balances with its Federal Reserve Bank as follows:

(a) If not in a reserve or central reserve city, as now or hereafter defined, it shall hold and maintain with the Federal Reserve Bank of its district an actual net balance equal to not less than 7 per cent. of the aggregate amount of its demand deposits and 3 per cent. of its time deposits.

(b) If in a reserve city, as now or hereafter defined, it shall hold and maintain with the Federal Reserve Bank of its district an actual net balance equal to not less than 10 per cent. of the aggregate amount of its demand deposits and 3 per cent. of its time deposits.

(c) If in a central reserve city, as now or hereafter defined, it shall hold and maintain with the Federal Reserve Banks of its district an actual net balance equal to not less than 13 per cent. of the aggregate amount of its demand deposits and 3 per cent. of its time deposits.

Increasing of Balances.

"Compliance with this section will make it necessary, in most cases, for member banks to increase their balances with the Federal Reserve Banks. It is, of course, desirable that these deposits should be made promptly, but with as little disturbance to financial conditions as possible, and to accomplish this the co-operation of all member banks is necessary.

"Federal Reserve Banks in central reserve cities should request their member banks located in such cities to increase their balances with their Federal Reserve Bank in an amount sufficient to comply with the new requirement of the act not later than June 27.

"In view of the fact that it is to be assumed that the reserve banks and country banks will be obliged to draw heavily upon their central reserve city and reserve city correspondents in order to meet demands to be made on account of the installments becoming due upon subscriptions to the Liberty Loan, country banks and reserve city banks should be requested immediately to build up their balances with their respective Federal Reserve Banks by remitting cash from their own vaults as far as they can do so without impairing their ability to care for local needs.

"The board considers it inadvisable to increase at this time the pressure on reserve and central reserve cities by encouraging heavy withdrawals from those cities by correspondent banks desiring to make transfers to the Federal Reserve Banks to meet the new reserve requirements.

"While the new law becomes technically effective from this date, it is, of course, understood that a reasonable time must be allowed for making necessary transfer of reserve to meet the requirements of the act.

"If, therefore, member banks continue to maintain with the Federal Reserve Banks the per centage of reserve required hitherto, the Federal Reserve Banks may, until July 15, reasonably refrain from imposing penalties against member banks on account of deficiency in reserve carried with them. That is to say, failure to transfer the additional amount required by the new act need not be penalized until after July 15.

"It is suggested to Federal Reserve Banks that it might be advisable for them, in order to facilitate and expedite the transfer of cash from vaults of member banks to the vaults of Federal Reserve Banks, to show liberality, as far as permitted by law, in refunding to member banks the shipping expenses of currency sent to Federal Reserve Banks before June 30, and in dealing with remittances of gold coin to be exchanged for Federal Reserve notes. A similar policy is suggested in dealing with State banks desiring to establish balances with Federal Reserve Banks in advance of becoming either full members or members of the clearing system.

To Strengthen Gold Reserve.

"It must be evident to all banks that it is to their own interest to strengthen as far as possible the reserve and lending power of their Federal Reserve Banks, the facilities of which are likely to be used extensively in connection with the shifting of funds incident to the payments to be made on account of Liberty Loan bond subscriptions. Every bank, member and non-member, should, therefore, do its utmost to strengthen the gold reserve of the Federal Reserve Banks by promptly transferring such vault money as can be spared and by exchanging gold certificates and gold for Federal Reserve notes, thereby helping to carry out the policy adopted for the public welfare of encouraging, for purposes of general circulation, the use of Federal Reserve notes rather than of gold certificates.

"It is hoped that banks in Federal Reserve cities will make a special effort to co-operate with the Central Reserve cities in at once transferring to their respective Federal Reserve Banks such amount of vault money as they can conveniently spare. In case of demand they can always replenish their currency supply by calling upon their respective Federal Reserve Banks."

STRIKE LEADER CAUGHT AFTER TAKING A BRIBE

Attempt to Hold Up Contract on Cannon in Philadelphia Cleverly Foiled.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—"We can't help it if you are doing work for the Government," said Robert S. Walsh, strike leader of Local 15, International Molders' Union, today in threatening Gouverneur Cadwallader, President of the Gresson-Morris Company, that unless he was paid $300 he would continue a strike against that company, notwithstanding that parts of cannon to be used on battleships and in coast defense are being made at the company's shops.

A detectaphone in an adjoining room was recording the conversation. Mr. Cadwallader spoke of patriotism and protested against the unfairness of continuing a strike at present, owing to the national crisis; but Walsh insisted. Mr. Cadwallader counted out five $100 bills that had been marked and handed them to the union leader. A few minutes later detectives walked into the room and placed Walsh under arrest. The money was found in his possession. He will have a hearing tomorrow.

The arrest of Walsh occurred in the Walton Hotel, where he had gone to confer with Cadwallader over the possibility of calling off the strike. While neither the detectives nor Cadwallader would make a statement, it is believed that the detectives are after men higher up rather than Walsh, and additional arrests are expected.

James C. Cronin, President of Local 15, International Molders' Union, from whom Walsh said he received his orders, said he thought the Cresson-Morrison Company officials and the detectives had "been doing some framing up," but he declined to discuss the matter further.

EXPORTS FOR MAY LOWER.

New York Ships Goods Valued at $244,143,330, a Loss of $16,467,328

A falling off in exports from the Port of New York in May to the Entente countries of Europe, as compared with April, was shown in a statement issued yesterday by Collector Dudley Field Malone at the Custom House. By way of contrast, shipments from here of domestic merchandise of all kinds to Spain and Norway, both neutrals, made substantial gains last month when compared with April.

Shipments of domestic merchandise from this port to all the world in May declined $16,467,328, compared with April, the total May shipments having a value of $244,143,330, against $262,610,658 in April, and $252,392,071 in May, 1916.

European shipments, which in April totaled $216,009,803, decreased in May to $192,556,020, a loss of $23,453,183. Exports from here to Europe in May of last year amounted to $212,604,354.

The Collector's statement showed that England, which in April was credited with exports from New York worth $76,080,260, in May shipped supplies with a declared value of $54,012,975. English shipments in May, 1916, aggregated $90,592,948. Scotch and Irish shipments last month were somewhat above the April record.

France in May took supplies valued at $65,463,192, against a total of $73,103,968 in April, while Russia in Europe, which in April had received American merchandise worth $27,922,793, declined in May to $19,952,207. Italian exports from here last month were set down at $14,183,877, compared with $16,644,838 in April. Shipments via the Asiatic route to Russia were at the lowest point in many months, their value being $7,179.

Spanish shipments in May exceeded those of April by approximately $1,500,000, last month's exports amounting to $4,630,025. Norway, the other European neutral making gains in shipments in May, compared with the month before, exported $5,547,887 last month, against $3,953,645 in April. Exports to the Netherlands, which in April amounted to $9,181,623, declined in May to $7,380,482. With the exception of Switzerland, the other neutral countries of Europe received less than in April. Switzerland's gain in May over April aggregated $500 in value.

May shipments from here to North and South America and Asia in May gained, while exports to Africa and Oceania declined when compared with April.

BUYS HOTEL HERMITAGE.

Frank C. Hurley Gets It Subject to Mortgages of $573,000.

The Hotel Hermitage, in Seventh Avenue near Forty-second Street, against which an involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed early in May, has passed into the hands of Frank C. Hurley, who takes the real estate subject to mortgages of $573,000. The sale, made by the receiver, Charles L. Greenhall, was confirmed yesterday by Judge Mayer of the Federal District Court.

The petitioners in bankruptcy were Charles Weinberger, advertising, $75; the Beakes Dairy Company, $400, and Allono & Co., wines, $100. The hotel was built for T. J. Paddell, who conducted it for several years. The value of the building was estimated at $655,000. There was a first mortgage of $375,000 and a second mortgage of $180,000, and the property was otherwise incumbered. Mr Hurley pays 20 per cent. to the general creditors, whose claims aggregate $66,956.

DENIES CHALONER'S PLEA.

Committee of His Property Will Not Be Discharged Now.

Supreme Court Justice Tierney, who heard the application by John Armstrong Chaloner for an order discharging Thomas T. Sherman as committee of his property and declaring him competent to have entire charge of his property in this State, as he has in Virginia, denied his petition yesterday on the ground that his relatives, who brought the proceedings in which he was declared incompetent, should be made a party to his present application.

"If the petitioner has become competent to manage himself or his affairs, he is entitled to an order discharging the committee and requiring the former committee to restore to him his property," said Justice Tierney. The court permits Chaloner to renew his application after citing all his heirs and next of kin in order that they may oppose or approve his petition.

$275 Needed for Deserving Family.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, issues an appeal for a widow who is ineligible for a State pension. Her husband, an elevator operator, was able to earn a comfortable living until his death from tuberculosis. His wife was left in delicate health and with five young children. The bureau is making the necessary arrangements to give the woman a long rest in the country during her convalescence. To provide for the family's wants during the Summer $270 is needed. Contributions toward this amount may be mailed to the bureau marked "For 03227."

STEAMBOATS.

UP THE HUDSON SATURDAY
Newburgh—Poughkeepsie—Kingston.
Str. "Homer Ramsdell," Franklin St., 1:00 P. M.; W. 129th St., 1:30 P. M.
Str. "Poughkeepsie" to Newburgh, Franklin St., 2:00 P. M.; W. 129th St., 3:00 P. M.
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To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:00 P. M.
Trips to NAVY YARD, every half hour, 25c.
Red Bank Line for Highlands, Oceanic, Sandy Hook, Keyport, Perth Amboy, Red Bank. Lv. Franklin St., Pier 51, 8:30 a.m., 2:00 p.m.; Barclay St., 9:30 a.m., 2:30 p.m.; Cortlandt St., 9:45 a.m., 2:45 p.m.; Desbrosses St., 10:00 a.m., 3:00 p.m. Sundays, 9:00 a.m. Tel. Franklin 6000.

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Steamer City of Lowell
Lv. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., 10:00 A. M.
Lv. Pier 14, N. R., Fulton St., 10:30 A. M.
About two hours in Bridgeport.
Return due New York 8 P. M.
Fare: Adults $1.00. Children 50c.
To New Haven
Steamer Richard Peck
Lv. Pier 28, E. R., Catharine St., 9:30 A. M.
Lv. Pier 70, E. R., 22nd St., 10:00 A. M.
About two hours in New Haven.
Return due in New York 9 P. M.
Fare: Adults $1.25. Children 65c.
Tickets limited. On sale at Piers on day of Excursions only.
Ideal Sunday Outings on Long Island Sound
Good Music—Dining Room—Lunch Counter
The New England Steamship Company



Twixt Beauty & Variety
Time speeds by as you enjoy the scenic splendor of a
Sunday ON THE Hudson
Aboard the
Str. "BENJ. B. ODELL"
Restaurant—Music—Lunch Room
Sufficient stop-over to ride up historic Mt. Beacon or to picnic at Orange Lake and towards the end of a perfect day sail home happy and refreshed.
Leaves Franklin St. 9 A. M., W. 129th St. 9:30 A. M.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

HUDSON RIVER
DAY LINE
All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany, accepted. Music. Restaurant.
UP BOATS
A. M. Through Service. A. M. Poughkeepsie Service. P. M. King'n Service.
Desbrosses St. 8:40 9:40 1:45
West 42d St. 9:00 10:00 2:00
West 129th St. 9:30 10:30 2:30
Yonkers 9:45 10:50 2:45
Bear Mountain *12:30 *4:30
West Point *1:00 *5:00
Cornwall *1:25 5:25
Newburgh *12:15 *1:45 5:45
Poughkeepsie *1:10 *2:35 6:45
Kingston 2:10 7:45
Catskill 9:25
Hudson 9:50
Albany 6:10
*One-Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point or Bear Mountain. For information telephone Canal 8300.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
Leaves daily except Sunday, ft. of Christopher St., 6; W. 129th St., 6:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1097 Spring.

A Day's Pleasure
EXCURSIONS VIA New Jersey Central
Third Coal No Smoke Comfort
To-morrow AND EVERY SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY
Lake Hopatcong
$1.50 for adults. Children 5 to 12 75c.
Lv. W. 23d St., 8:50; Liberty St., 9 A. M.
Jackson Av., Jersey City, 9:17 A. M.
Broad St., Newark, 9:30 A. M.
To-morrow, June 24
Mauch Chunk
$2.00 for adults. Children 5 to 12 $1.00
Lv. W. 23d St., 3:30; Liberty St., 3:50 A. M.
Jackson Av., Jersey City, 3:47 A. M.
Broad St., Newark, 3:15 A. M.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Iron Steamboat Co.
DEEP SEA FISHING, Str. 'TAURUS'
Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R. ONLY. Bar, Restaurant. Bait, Tackle, etc., on board.
CONEY ISLAND
LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET.
10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00 P. M.
LEAVE PIER 1, NORTH RIVER.
11:15 A. M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:00 P. M.
LVE. STEEPLECHASE, CONEY ISLAND.
12:25, 1:25, †1:35, 3:10, 3:55, *4:55, 5:25, 6:10, *7:10, 7:50, 8:25, 9:25, 10:40 P. M.
Trips marked * do not go to 129th St.
Trip marked † does not stop at Pier 1, N. R.
ROCKAWAY BEACH
SEASON OPENS SUNDAY, JULY 1ST.
Telephone Rector 979.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON TRIP TO
BEAR MOUNTAIN, TODAY
Str 'Grand Republic' Lve. N. 3d St., B'klyn, 1. Pier 1, N.R., 1:45 P.M.
Brooklyn Christian Endeavor Union. Fare $1.

Season Opens To-Day, June 23
RED CROSS DAY
STEAMER
Mandalay'
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
FOR JERSEY COAST RESORTS.
Entire Gross Receipts from Ticket Sales, on Opening Day, Donated to the American Red Cross Society.
Tickets on Sale at all Red Cross Stations, Department Stores and at Pier.
DAY AND NIGHT TRIPS
will be made on schedule below:
From N. R. Battery Pier, 9:45 A. M., 1:45 & 8 P. M. Returning lve. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, 11:45 A. M., 5:30, 9:45 P. M.
MUSIC. DANCING. Fare 25c Each way.
Tel. 179-3363 Broad.

The People's Wonderful Playground
Bear Mountain
48 Miles up the Beautiful Hudson.
FREE Attractions. All Outdoor Sports.
Str. Highlander Leaves Battery 9:00; W. 132d St. 9:30 A. M.
EXTRA BOAT SUNDAYS, both piers.
Round Trip, Weekdays, 50c. Children, 25c. Sundays and Holidays, 75c. Children, 50c.
MUSIC. DANCING. REFRESHMENTS.
McAllister Steamboat Co. Tel. Broad 968.
Baggage and Parcel Checked to Destination

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES
METROPOLITAN LINE
BOSTON
Via Long Island Sound, Buzzards Bay and Cape Cod Canal
Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., every day at 6 P. M., Duo 7:30 A. M.
Music on each Steamer.
MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
PORTLAND
Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 P. M. Passenger and freight service.
Tickets and Information at Piers; also at Tourists, New York Transfer Co. and American Express Co. offices.

EXCURSION
ROTON POINT
Every Sunday and July 4th
$1.00 40 MILE SAIL TO $1.00
Vast Amusement Park on Long Island Sound
Steamer "MONTAUK"
Lve. ft. East 84th St., 10:00 A. M.
Lve. ft. East 138th St., 10:30 A. M.
Lunch counter on boat. Restaurant at Park. Dancing Pavilion. Bathing.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line Str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., daily ex. Sun., 6:30 P. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., 22nd St., 6 P. M.
New Haven Line Str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., daily ex. Sun., 8 P. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., 22nd St., 9:15 P. M.
Bridgeport Line, lv. Pier 27, E. R., daily, except Sunday, 3:00 P. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., 22nd St., 3:15 P. M.
Special Notice: Providence Line passenger service between New York, Providence and Boston will be resumed Friday, June 29th.

Delightful Outing on L. I. Sound to
BRIDGEPORT
SUNDAYS AND JULY 4TH
A GRAND SAIL $1.00 OF 120 MILES
THE STEAMER
"NASSAU"
Lvs. West 129th St. Recreation Pier 9:00; Battery 10:00; East 138th St., 11:00 A. M.
Popular Dixie "Jass" Band.
Dancing, Lunch Counter, Refreshments

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $3.05
PROVIDENCE Fast Direct $2.00
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $5.
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M., from Pier 36, N. R., foot West Houston St.
Phone Spring 9491.

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Weekly Sailings
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Frequent Sailings
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Carrying Passengers, Cargo and United States Mail
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NEW YORK—BORDEAUX—PARIS
Direct Route to the Continent
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For All Particulars Inquire
Company's Office 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4000.

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SOUTH AMERICAN LINE
Swedish Steamer "Saga," (only neutral steamer for South America,) sailing from New York July 10th.
MOORE & McCORMACK CO., INC., Managing Agents, 39 Broadway.
Frank Tourist Co., Gen'l Pass. Agts. 290 B'way. Phone Franklin 4630 N. Y.

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NEW YORK TO GLASGOW
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Tours to Canadian Pacific Rockies, Pacific Coast, and Alaska. Short Tours to Montreal, Quebec, and Maritime Provinces.
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By water. Surprisingly low rates. All expenses included. Booklets. Delmrte's Tours, 1,476 B'way, N. Y. Tel. Bryant 7170.

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For illustrated guide address Jos. F. Pyne, Dept. 103, Canada Steamship Lines, Montreal, Que.

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STAR LAKE INN
STAR LAKE, N. Y.
Opens June 25.
All improvements. Tennis, bathing, fine fishing, boating; relief for hay fever. Orchestra. Fine cuisine.
J. T. SAYLES, 651 Hudson Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

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28 Minutes from Grand Central. A city hotel in a country setting. All outdoor sports. Children's play ground. Special rates for Summer.
HOTEL GRAMATAN, Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.
Asa O. Gallup, Vice-President.

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THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.
12th Season. Capacity 200; 130 acres of real country; 45 minutes from 42d St., 10 minutes from station; many rooms with private baths and sleeping porches; tennis, swimming pool, and bath house; orchestra. Special rates over the 4th. Rates $11 and up. Phone 1165 White Plains. Booklet.

The Overlook
Woodstock, Ulster Co., N. Y.
In a private park of 575 acres; highest elevation; all land and water sports; modern, excellent cuisine; orchestra; accommodation 300; moderate rates. Booklet. N. Y. Booking Office, Hotel Bon Bay, Madison Ave. and 32d St. Tel. 4397 Lenox. G. A. NEWGOLD, Manager.

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Glenburnie on Lake George, N. Y.
A place of distinctive refinement and comfort. Excellent cuisine and service. GOLF, TENNIS, BOATING, BATHING, FISHING. $20 per week up. Booklet. Walton & Meesner.

LAKEVIEW HOTEL & CASINO. PINE HILL, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y.
Accommodates 150. Dancing Casino. Boating, Bathing, Fishing. Other attractions. Management N. Mayer, formerly Budd Lake. Booking Office until June 29th, 1,476 3d Av.

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New York, on Round Island Lake. Under new management. Opens June 23. Cottage for rent; golf, dancing, boating, fishing. JOHN McGOLDRICK, Manager, formerly Hotel Gotham management.

HOTEL BEVAN
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Extended view of Sound. Rooms with or without bath. Tennis. Fine bathing. L. C. SECOR. Tel. Larchmont 602.

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Booklets at Newspaper Resort Bureaus. See large advertisements in Sunday papers.

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New modern hotel. Good fishing, hunting, canoeing, tennis, pool, orchestra. R. G. Norton, Proprietor.
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LAKE CLEAR INN, Lake Clear, N. Y.—Hotel and bungalow life featured. C. H. WARDNER & SON.

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The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City
Garden City Hotel
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND
One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American Plan. There is also for the convenience of motorists
A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant
20 miles from N. Y. Frequent electric service. Penna. Station. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

$40 PER WEEK FOR 2 ROOM & MEALS
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200 rooms, 75 private baths, running hot and cold water; every convenience and comfort; frequent social diversions; bathing, outdoor sports, dancing.
$8 SPECIAL WEEK END RATE
ROOM AND MEALS Sat'y Dinner to Mon. Aft. Breakfast. Write for Booklet.
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All modern improvements; Private Baths. Attractive Grill. PARK INN ROCKAWAY PARK, L. I. Dancing Nightly. Management well known for its Excellent Cuisine during past 20 years.
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EDGEMERE, L. I.
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Country and Seashore Resort
Best and Most up-to-date American Plan House on South Shore. 40 minutes from Manhattan. Good commuting; all summer attraction. First-class table. Light and airy rooms; rates from $18 per week.

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Reservations Now Being Made for the Summer.
Special Rates for June.

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Shelter Island Heights, L. I., N. Y.
OPENS JUNE 30TH. Golf, Tennis, Yachting, Bathing. Garage. Dance and Concert daily. Accommodates 300.

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SEA GATE, NEW YORK HARBOR.
Select Hotel. Now Open. Under new management. Every room faces the water. Special June rates. No connection with any boarding house in Sea Gate. Telephone 1271 Coney Island. M. LUEZ.

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Sag Harbor, L. I.
Sag Harbor. Phone 18.
Now open for the season. For reservations write or phone J. K. Morris.

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Private House, quiet, appointments perfect. 209 Springfield Ave., Summit, N. J. Telephone 1234.

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A new modern hotel; hot and cold running water in every room; private baths; garage. Entirely new management. Booklet. Open all year. R. J. SEBOLKA & SON.

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Mile high peaks, hundred mile views, glorious outdoor sports and pleasures, re-creating air, brilliant social life.

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Write or call for booklet,
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Crawford House, CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H. CAPACITY 150
The Stockbridge, SHELBURNE, N. H. CAPACITY 225
Mountain View House, WHITEFIELD, N. H. CAPACITY 200
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Twin Mountain House, TWIN MOUNTAIN, N. H. CAPACITY 150
New Wentworth Hotel, JEFFERSON, N. H. CAPACITY 300
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NEW JERSEY.
Hotel Beechwood
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Under management of Misses Gillan and Edwards, formerly of The Hall, Glen Cove, and Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I. Easy Commutation via D., L. & W. and Hudson Tubes. Near Baltusrol and Canoe Brook Golf Links. Elevation 550 feet. References.
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New Modern Fireproof Hotel,
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Every comfort, finest bathing beach in the world; deep sea and inland fishing, sailing, motor boating; good automobile roads; golf, tennis; direct train service; bowling.
W. P. Chase,
Hotel McAlpin. 'Phone 5700—Greeley.

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Nearest Ocean Resort to N. Y.
250 Rooms, With or Without Baths.
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Season from
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A new, modern hotel, of concrete construction
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Exclusive patronage; corner suites; private and public tub, shower and needle baths; bachelor apartments; running water in every room; white service. M. H. FROST.

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Write for Booklet and Rates. S. Thomas Penna, Manager.
An Entire Block on Ocean Front.

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CAMP with excellent board, $8.50-$10 week. New Rec. Illustrated booklet. Camp Village, Lake Hopatcong, N. J. P. O. Box 218.

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HEALTH—A germicide sea-island climate. No dust—splendid water—perfect sanitation.
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Capacity 600. Every appointment, including hot and cold sea water baths.
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Fifteenth season under same management. Booking office: Manager "Albemarle," 54th & B'way.

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SOUND BEACH, CONN.
Accommodating 200.
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On the Water. 50 Minutes from N. Y.
Frequent trains. Golf, Tennis, Bathing, Boating, Saddle Horses, Orchestra.
Fresh vegetables from our own farm.
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Under management of Misses Gillan and Edwards, formerly of The Hall, Glen Cove, and Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I. 45 minutes from Grand Central Station; tennis. Private garage.
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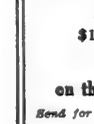
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Announce that they have removed their offices to the third floor of
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Acts as Executor, Trustee, Agent, Custodian.

Pays Interest on Deposits

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY.
Notice of Retirement of Preferred Stock.
DETROIT, June 22, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to action of the Directors and stockholders of GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY, a New Jersey corporation, the preferred stock of said corporation has been retired at par, being $100 per share, and accrued dividends thereon to August 1st, 1917, being $1.75 per share.

Holders of preferred stock, upon presentation and surrender of their certificates therefor, properly indorsed, to the Company's Transfer Agent, the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, NewYork City, will receive $101.75 for each share represented by the certificates so surrendered.

W. C. RICH, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Make Further Gains on Small Dealings—Heavy Gold Receipts.

Stocks continued their gradual advance yesterday in a market left very largely to the professional element. The list was rather dull, the public apparently being out of the market while so many uncertainties remain. The undertone was good, but floor traders characterized the market as being so thin that it needed but a small increase in buying demand to put prices up or a small-sized bear drive to bring them down. The Street is worried principally by continued strength of money, which loaned at 6 per cent. throughout the session yesterday, and by the unsettled question of new taxes to be levied upon business and the individual. A few of the specialties enjoyed substantial advances, with Ohio Cities Gas in the lead with a net gain of 4¾ points. Texas Company sold up 3½, Baldwin 2, Central Leather 2⅝, and American Malting first preferred 3½. Steel proved rather sluggish, selling up to 129⅛ at the best price of the day, and closing with a net gain of one point. Willys-Overland responded to the proposed consolidation of interests with the Curtiss Aeroplane Company by moving up to 35½, 2¼ points above the previous close.

In financial circles a more cheerful expectation of the outcome of the delicate controversy over the prices to be paid for steel and allied products was noticeable following the announcement of the decision to put the settlement upon the shoulders of the Federal Trade Commission. The steel companies are to be given an opportunity to agree among themselves on prices that they consider fair both to the industry and the Government, and it is hoped that their quotations will prove acceptable to the commission without any further drastic cut. There are so many factors entering into the prevailing war-time prices that it would require a most exhaustive study on the part of an outside agency to determine what proportion of the increase is necessitated by higher costs of labor, pig iron, coal and coke. The problem of arriving at the price acceptable to the Government is rendered more difficult by the unfortunate position in which the private consumers find themselves. It was said yesterday that manufacturers and builders will not stand quietly by while the Government makes arrangements for supplying its needs at arbitrary figures, if they are to be left to the mercies of a runaway market for the surplus available for other consumers.

There was received yesterday at the Assay Office a shipment of gold amounting to $24,341,000, bringing the total for this week up to $72,841,000. So far the effect of this considerable increase in the gold holdings has not been shown in the money market, but it has undoubtedly helped to prevent rates from going still higher. Sentiment in the financial district is still opposed to unlimited speculation, either in stocks or commodities. Managers of the New York Cotton Exchange took commendable action yesterday in going on record against gambling in cotton futures in the hope of checking speculation. Members were requested to clear contracts for future delivery and to use extreme caution in accepting and executing large orders, especially when such orders are received from men not connected with the cotton trade.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	6	Last	6
Low	5%	Renewals	6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Thirty days	5¼@5½	Thirty days	6
Sixty days	5¼@5½	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	5¼@5½	Ninety days	6
Four months	5 @5½	Four months	5¾
Five months	5 @5½	Five months	5¾
Six Months	5 @5½	Six months	5¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 3¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 4@5

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	5¼
4 to 6 months	5½
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	5%@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.76⅝	$4.75¾	$4.75⅝	—.002½
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76¼	4.76⅜	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.76¼	5.76¼	5.76¼	+ .01¼
Cables	5.75¼	5.75¼	5.75¼	+ .01¼
Rubles—				
Demand	22.45	22.45	23.45	..
Cables	23.55	23.55	23.55	..

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.7540	4.76⅛
5.1825 Paris at the Banks	5.77½	5.76⅛
China—		
Hongkong	60.00	60.10
Peking	96.50	96.75
Shanghai	90.50	90.62½
19.295 Greece	19.85	19.90
82.44 India—		
Bombay	32.75	33.00
Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826 Italy	7.40	7.39
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.25	51.37½
Yokohama	51.25	51.37½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
40.10 Holland	41.25	*41.37½
51.85 Russia	23.45	23.55
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	28.90	29.10
Stockholm	30.10	30.30
Christiania	29.80	29.50
19.205 Spain	23.40	23.60
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.25	44.37½
32.44 Rio	26.62½	26.75
5.1826 Switzerland	4.90	4.87

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69¼	$4.71	$4.69

*Less ⅛.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $545,742,238; balance, $44,675,711; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $922,701; Federal Reserve credit balance, $19,359,473.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, .9375 to $1.25 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 39⅞d, up ¼d; in New York, 78½c, up ½c; Mexican dollars, 61⅝c.

GOOD UNDERTONE IN LONDON

Russians Better on a More Optimistic View of the Outlook.

LONDON, June 22.—The stock market developed a firmer undertone today with more activity in gilt-edged securities, while Brazilian issues were strong on the improved exchange situation. Russians were decidedly better on a more optimistic view of the outlook, and Mexican National rails were firmer. Iron, steel, and oil stocks were firm, but rubbers and shippings were dull. American securities after adjustment to parity closed dull.

Money is still tight and discount rates closed firmer.

Prices Heavy on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 22.—Prices were heavy on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 60 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 20 centimes.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	35	36	Do pf	16¾	..
Bay S G	8	10	Iron Blos	1½	1¾
Bingham	12¾	13	Jerome V	1¾	1¾
Bohemia	1½	1¾	La Rose	40	50
Begole	50	75	Majestic	40	45
Bost Ely	45	55	Mex Met	27	30
Bost & M	61	63	Mojave T	43	47
Butte & L	15	17	New Balt	1¾	1¾
Butte & D	50	60	New Doug	1¾	1¾
Bost & Ar	1¾	2¼	N U Bing	..	50
Calaveras	3¾	4	Nixon	45	47
Chief Cons	2¾	2¾	N Cornelia	18½	18¾
Crown Res	27	30	N Z & L	71	73
Con Aris	2¾	2¾	Oneco	50	70
Cortez	20	30	Ohio Cop	1¼	1¼
Champ C	7	8	Onondaga	35	45
Cal Corb	1½	2	Pioneer Con	1¼	1¾
E & B B	2⅜	2½	Rilla	2	3
East Eagle	21	'24	Ray Herc	3¾	4¼
Fortuna	8	9	*S W M	2	2½
Gold Lake	5	6	†S W M	2	2¼
Houghton	90	98	Truro	1¼	1¾
Homa Oil	1¾	1¾	U V Ext	38	38½
Humboldt	90	95	Yukon G'd	1¾	2¼
Iron Cap	17¼	17¾			

*Both sides. †Bid.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	611,800	736,445	286,412
Year to date	96,792,013	82,271,044	61,160,003

	Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	5⅝	5⅞	500	Alaska Gold Mines	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
	4½	5	1,400	Alaska Juneau	4¾	5¼	4¾	5¼	+ ½
	28	28½	800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	28½	28½	28	28	..
	84	84¾	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	84½	84½	84½	84½	..
	90¾	93	100	Am. Ag. C x d s 30	90⅜	90⅜	90¼	90¼	..
	93¾	94½	1,300	Am. Beet Sugar	94	94½	94	94	..
	48½	48¾	3,600	Am. Can	48¼	49¼	48¼	48¾	+ ¾
	102	105	300	Am. Can pf	105	105	105	105	..
	75½	76	6,600	Am. Car & Fdry	76¼	77½	75½	75½	— 1½
	14¾	15	900	Am. H. & Leather	15	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
	63	64	800	Am. H. & Leath. pf	62½	64	62	63	+2
	24¼	24½	2,000	Am. Linseed	24	24¾	24	24½	+ ¾
	60½	61	300	Am. Linseed pf	60¾	61	60¼	61	+1
	71¾	72	4,000	Am. Locomotive x d	69¼	71½	69½	71¾	+1⅝
	12¾	12⅞	3,900	Am. Malting	11⅝	12¾	11⅝	12½	+1
	64½	65	4,000	Am. Malting 1st pf	62½	65	62½	65	+3½
	107¼	108	8,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	107½	108¾	107½	107⅝	— ¾
	113	114	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	113½	113½	113½	113½	..
	70½	71	500	Am. Steel F'dries	71⅝	71⅝	71	71	+1
	121¼	121½	9,400	Am. Sugar Ref	120¾	122⅝	120¾	121¼	+1
	119	119⅛	250	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	119½	119½	119½	119½	+ ½
	33¼	34	800	Am. Sumatra Tob	34	34½	34	34	+ ½
	122¼	122⅝	900	Am. Tel. & Tel	122	122½	122	122½	+ ½
	101	103	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	101½	101⅞	101⅛	101½	—1⅞
	53⅜	54½	1,100	Am. Woolen	54½	54⅝	53⅜	53⅝	— ½
	30¼	31¼	900	Am. Zinc L. & S	30¾	31½	30¼	31¼	+1⅛
	83½	83¾	12,500	Anaconda Copper	82⅞	83¾	82½	83	+ ⅝
	63	64	100	Associated Oil	64	64	64	64	—1
	100¾	101¼	400	Atch., Top. & S. F	101	101¼	100⅞	101	+ ¼
	96½	97½	200	Atch. T. & S. F. pf	97	97	97	97	..
	14	15½	100	At., Birm. & At	15	15	15	15	— ½
	111⅜	112½	800	At. Gulf & West I	112½	112½	111⅜	112	..
	66⅜	66¾	19,500	Baldwin Loco	64⅞	67⅝	64⅜	66¼	+2
	73	73¼	300	Baltimore & Ohio	73	73¼	73	73⅛	— ½
	112½	113	100	Barrett Co	113	113	113	113	—1½
	147	148	15,300	Bethlehem Steel Co	145	146	145	146	+ ⅝
	141	141½	48,400	Beth.S.class B t.cfs	139¼	142½	139¼	141½	+1½
	118¼	120	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	120	120	120	120	..
	59	60	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	59¾	59⅞	59¾	59⅞	+ ⅞
	71	72	100	Brown Shoe	71½	71½	71½	71½	+ ¼
	13⅞	14	7,425	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S	13½	14⅜	12⅞	14	+1½
	100¼	101	800	Burns Brothers	101	101⅝	100½	100½	+ ½
	37½	38½	500	California Packing	38	38	38	38	+ ½
	160¼	161¾	500	Canadian Pacific	161¼	161¼	161	161	—1
	95¾	96	15,300	Central Leather Co	94¾	96½	94¼	96	+2⅝
	36	36½	100	Cerro de Pasco	36	36	36	36	..
	60¼	60⅝	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	60½	60⅝	60½	60½	+ ⅛
	11¼	11½	200	Chi. Great Western	11½	11⅝	11½	11½	+ ⅛
	75	75¾	900	Chi., Mil. & St. P	75	75¾	75	75½	+ ½
	110¼	111¾	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	110	110¾	110	110¾	+ ¾
	65	65¼	400	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. cfs. of d. f. p	65¼	65½	65¼	65½	+ ⅛
	35	35¼	600	Chi., R. I. & P. w.i	35¼	35½	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
	77¼	77⅝	425	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p. c. pf. w.i	78	78	77½	77½	— ⅝
	68	68¼	400	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf. w.i	68⅝	68⅝	68¼	68¼	+ ¼
	21⅝	21⅞	1,000	Chile Copper	21⅞	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅜
	56½	56¾	1,500	Chino Copper	56¼	56⅝	55⅞	56½	+ ½
	52½	53	1,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	52¾	53¼	52⅝	52⅝	—1½
	40¾	40⅝	700	Columbia Gas & El	40	40⅝	40	40½	+1
	108½	109½	200	Consolidated Gas	108½	106½	108½	105½	+ ½
	16	19	100	Con. Int. Cal. Min	17½	17½	17½	17½	— ½
	53⅛	55	100	Continental Insur	53½	53½	53½	53½	+1½
	33⅛	33¼	24,600	Corn Products Ref	33¼	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	+ ½
	105¼	106½	1,100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	106¼	106¾	105¼	105½	+ ½
	83	84	26,600	Crucible Steel	84½	84⅝	83	83½	— ⅞
	102	104	200	Crucible Steel pf	103	103	103	103	+1
	43½	43⅝	3,600	Cuba Cane Sugar	43½	44¼	43½	43⅝	+ ⅛
	89½	90½	100	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	89½	89½	89½	89½	— ½
	184	188	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	184	184	184	184	+2
	112	113	300	Delaware & Hud	112⅜	113	112	112½	+1
	14¾	15½	400	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅞
	23½	24	3,850	Distillers' Secur	24½	24½	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
	10¾	11	100	Dome Mines	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
	36½	37¼	300	Elk Horn Coal	36½	37¼	36½	37¼	+1
	26	26⅜	2,700	Erie	26	26½	26	26	+ ⅛
	38⅝	39	1,000	Erie 1st pf	38¼	38⅝	38¼	38⅝	..
	29½	29¾	300	Erie 2d pf	29½	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
	19	20	100	Federal Min. & S	18	18	18	18	—4⅜
	43¾	45	600	Federal M. & S. pf	44⅞	45	44⅞	45	+1
	34	36	100	Fisher Body	35	35	35	35	—1
	159⅜	161	300	General Electric	158½	160¾	158¾	160¾	+3
	118	118⅜	11,100	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs	118½	119⅜	117⅞	119⅛	+1⅝
	51	51½	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	51¼	51¾	51¼	51½	+ ¼
	32⅜	32½	2,500	G. N. ctfs. of dep.	32¼	32⅜	31½	32⅛	..
	40¼	41	1,000	Greene-Cananea	42¾	42⅞	40	40¾	—1⅞
	128	130	950	Gulf States Steel	123⅜	128	123⅜	128	+4½
	63½	64	2,400	Inspiration Copper	63⅝	64¼	63½	63⅝	+ ⅛
	51	52¼	500	Int. Agricultural pf	52½	52¾	51½	51½	— ⅝
	64	65	100	Int. Harvester Corp	65	65	65	65	— ½
	28	28¼	2,000	Int. Mer. Marine	28	28½	28	28½	— ⅛
	83¾	84	13,500	Int. Mer. Marine pf	84¾	85⅛	83¾	83⅞	— ⅞
	39¾	40¼	1,700	Int. Nickel	39¾	40	39¾	39¾	..
	36½	37½	1,300	Int. Paper	36¾	37⅜	36⅛	37½	+1½
	46	48	200	Jewel Tea	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	— ¾
	103	105	100	Jewel Tea pf	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	— ⅜
	71	73	300	Kansas City South	22⅞	23	22½	22½	— ½
	54½	56⅞	600	Kan. City, South. pf	55	55½	55	55½	— ⅛
	45	45¼	1,300	Kennecott Copper	45½	45⅞	45	45½	+ ⅛
	96	96¼	2,800	Lackawanna Steel	96¼	96¼	96	96¼	+1½
	96	96	100	Laclede Gas	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ⅜
	65	65¾	1,500	Lehigh Valley	65	66	65	65	+1
	76	77	200	Manhattan Shirt	76½	77	76½	77	—1
	50¾	51	1,200	Maxwell Motors	50¾	51¼	50¾	50½	+ ¼
	67	67	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	67	67	67	67	+1½
	31½	32	400	Max. Motors 2d pf	31½	31½	31½	31½	— ¼
	103	111	200	May Dept. St. pf	103	103	103	103	—3
	96½	97	6,400	Mexican Petroleum	96½	98¼	96⅜	96⅜	— ¼
	40¾	41½	2,700	Miami Copper	41¼	41¾	40¾	40¾	— ¼
	62½	62¾	3,200	Midvale Steel	62¾	63⅛	62½	62⅝	+ ⅛
	17	18	100	Mimi. & St. L. new	17	17	17	17	..
	7	8	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6½	6½	6½	6½	..
	11	11½	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
	29¼	30	1,500	Mo. Pacific w i	29¼	30	29¼	29⅞	+ ⅛
	111	112½	200	Montana Power pf	112½	112¾	112½	112¾	..
	35½	35⅝	500	Nat. Conduit & C	35¼	36	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅛
	40¼	40½	2,850	Nat. Enam. & St	39½	41	39½	40½	+1⅛
	57	58	100	National Lead	57	57	57	57	..
	23¾	24	300	Nevada Con. Copper	23¾	24	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
	22	22	1,400	N. O. Tex. & Mex	21½	23	21½	21½	..
	90	91	700	N. Y. Central	91¼	91¾	91	91	+ ⅛
	18	19	200	N. Y. Dock	.17	18	17	18	+1
	38	39	800	N. Y., N. H. & H	39	39¾	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
	62	64	100	North American	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	..
	103¼	104½	300	Northern Pacific	103⅜	104	103⅜	104	+ ¾
	96½	100	100	Nova Scotia S. & C	100	100	100	100	..
	132	132½	11,400	Ohio Cities Gas	128	133¼	127¾	132½	+4⅝
	27¾	28¼	500	Pacific Mail	27¾	28	27¾	28	+ ½
	52	53	300	Penn. R. R	53	53	52⅞	52⅞	..
	76	77	4,350	People's Gas, Chi	76	78½	76	77	+1½
	19	19	100	Père Marquette	19	19	19	19	..
	60	60	100	Père Marq. prior pf	60	60	60	60	+1
	53	53	5,530	Phila. Coal cfs. of d	53	54	53	53½	+ ⅛
	100	100	100	Pitts. Steel pf	100	100	100	100	+ ⅛
	34	34	2,700	Pitts. & West Va	33⅝	34¼	33⅝	34	+ ⅛
	64½	65	100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	64½	64½	64½	64½	..
	77	77	400	Pressed Steel Car	77	77¼	76¼	76¼	— ¼
	138	138	100	Pullman Co	138	138	138	138	..
	54	54½	300	Railway Steel Sp	54½	54½	54	54	+ ½
	28	28¾	2,400	Ray Con. Copper	28¾	29	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
	96	96½	10,600	Reading 1st pf	96½	97⅝	96⅜	96⅜	+ ⅝
	41	41½	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	—1¼
	92	92	11,100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	90¾	92¼	90½	91⅞	—1¼
	103	104	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	+ ⅛
	64	64½	200	Royal Dutch t r	64	64	64	64	+ ⅛
	17	17½	100	St. Louis-San Fran	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	..
	100	102	1,000	Sayage Arms	100¼	102⅜	100¾	101¼	— ¼
	23	24	2,200	Saxon Motor	25⅞	25⅞	23	23¼	—3⅞
	14	14½	500	Seaboard Air Line	14¼	14¾	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
	28	28	500	Seab. Air Line pf	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
	171	171½	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co	171	171¾	171	171¾	+1¼
	27	27	400	Shattuck-Arizona	27⅜	27⅝	27	27	..
	49	49½	15,000	Simplex Oil & Ref	49⅛	50⅞	49¼	49⅞	+ ⅝
	60	60	1,100	Sloss-S. Steel & I	60	60	59½	60	+ ⅛
	93	93	1,100	Southern Pacific	93⅝	94½	93⅜	93⅝	+ ⅛
	27	27	4,200	Southern Railway	27⅛	28½	27⅜	28	+ ⅛
	84½	85	19,200	Studebaker Co	84½	85⅞	84⅜	85	+ ½
	98	100	100	Studebaker Co. pf	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	+ ½
	45	48	100	Superior Steel	46¾	48¾	46¾	46¾	+ ½
	17⅜	18	1,600	Tenn. C. & C	18⅝	18½	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
	213	213	2,500	Texas Co	209	213½	209	212½	+3½
	20¼	21½	100	Third Avenue	21	21	21	21	+1½
	58⅝	59	2,100	Tobacco Products	58	59⅝	58	59	+1
	11	12⅜	100	Union Bag & Paper	11	11	11	11	..
	136⅜	137	1,300	Union Pacific	136⅜	137⅜	136⅜	137½	+ ⅛
	79½	80	100	Union Pacific pf	79½	79½	79½	79½	..
	45¼	46	300	United Alloy Steel	45½	46	45½	45½	..
	46¼	48	2,300	United Cigar Stores	106¼	106¾	105¾	105½	+ ¼
	85½	86	100	United Drug 2d pf	85½	85¾	85½	85¼	..
	20⅞	21	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
	164½	165	7,500	U. S. Indus. Alco	164½	167	164½	164⅝	+ ⅛
	61	61¼	900	U. S. Rubber	61	61½	60½	61	+1
	128½	128⅝	136,200	U. S. Steel	127⅜	129⅛	127¼	128⅝	+1
	117¼	117⅜	300	U. S. Steel pf	117⅛	117⅜	117¼	117⅜	+ ⅛
	111¼	111¾	6,000	Utah Copper	111¼	112⅜	111¼	111¾	+ ⅜
	43	44	400	Va.-Car. Chemical	43	43¾	43	43¾	+1½
	69	70	400	Va. Iron, Coal & C	69¾	70	69¾	70	..
	12¾	12⅞	700	Wabash	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	..
	49¾	50	800	Wabash pf. A	49½	49¾	49½	49¾	+ ⅜
	26¼	26¾	900	Wabash pf. B	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¾	+ ¼
	21	21¾	400	Western Maryland	21¼	21½	21¼	21¾	— ⅜
	92	93	400	Western Union Tel	92¾	92¾	92	92	..
	51¾	52	4,950	Westingh. E. & M	52	52¾	51¾	52	..
	15⅜	15⅝	200	Wheeling & L. E	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
	47½	48	200	White Motors	47	47	47	47	+1
	72	73½	500	Wilson & Co	73¼	74	73¼	73⅝	+ ⅛
	35	35½	45,700	Willys-Overland	33	35½	33	35½	+2¾

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.0	Julia	.02
Alta	.03	Justice	.02
Andes	.11	Mexican	.13
Best & Belcher	.01	Occidental	.03
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.12
Caledonia	.11	Overman	.04
Challenge Con	.01	Potosi	.06
Chollar	.05	Savage	.09
Confidence	.01	Sec. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.19
Con. Virginia	.23	Union Con	.20
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.03	Mexican dollars	.61⅝
Jacket	.06		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.00	Goldfield Cons	.52
Halifax	.25	Goldfield Merger	.05
Jim Butler	.78	Jumbo Extension	.34
McNamara	.21	Jumbo Junior	.06
Midway	.11	Kewanas	.18
Mispah Exten	.10	Silver Pick	.10
Monarch Pitts	.09	Spearhead	.07
Montana	.19	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.10	Consolidated	.24
Rescue	.21	Morning Glory	.15
Tonopah Exten	2.60	Union Amalg	.15
Tonopah Nevada	6.00	White Caps	1.80
West End	.86	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West Tonopah	.20	Big Jim	.70
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.21
Atlanta	.10	Packard	.35
Booth	.07	Rochester	.52
Daisy	.03	Round Mountain	.24
Florence	.19	United Eastern	4.35
Fraction	.04	United Mines	.50

COLORADO SPRINGS.

| | Bid. |

THE COTTON MARKET

Trading Shows More Strength and Prices Make Net Gain of 101 to 106 Points.

The cotton market showed renewed strength yesterday and there was recovery in prices, with October contracts selling up to 20.23, or 106 points above Thursday's close, 188 points above the low level of Wednesday, and back to within 37 points of Tuesday's high record. Trading was not very active and there was no apparent excitement, but a scattering demand was inspired by bullish crop advices. Practically the full advance was maintained, and the market closed steady at a net gain of 101 to 106 points.

Early fluctuations were rather irregular. The market opened steady at a decline of 2 points to an advance of 9 points and bulges seemed to meet scattering liquidation during the first hour. But offerings were by no means heavy and the market soon turned firmer. No big orders were in evidence around the ring. Members of the exchange have been informed that the execution of large orders will be looked upon with disfavor by the Clearing House Association. Spot house brokers were among the buyers, however, and covering by recent sellers for a reaction became more active after the publication of a report that private condition figures indicated a slightly poorer crop prospect than at the end of last May. These rumors were colored by complaints of drought from the Southwest, and the continued absence of Southern hedge selling in new crop months, which led the afternoon advance.

Private advices from Liverpool said that little progress had been made in liquidating the outstanding interest in futures during the day. Trade calling was reported, but it was said that merchants were more inclined to replace by purchases in the South than to cover hedges. A moderate demand was shown in the spot market with prices 8 points higher, with business otherwise described as waiting for the outcome of the conferences now in progress between cotton trade interests of Lancashire and Liverpool with the British Board of Trade. These conferences were said to be resulting in plans which might make it possible to reopen the future markets at Liverpool for a limited business next week.

Meanwhile, the urgent demand to replenish spot supplies in Liverpool was reflected in the ocean freight market. Room for 2,000 bales from New York to Liverpool was booked late on Thursday at the rate of $5 per 100 pounds. This rate was asked by freight brokers earlier in the season, but had not previously been paid, so that shippers are now paying the highest rates on record, and a further demand for room was reported at the same figure.

The week-end statistics showed a stock of only 810,000 bales American remaining in Liverpool but recent arrivals at New York have included a larger proportion of cotton for export, and increased clearances are consequently expected. Yesterday's exports of 13,953 bales included 2,213 bales to Great Britain. Exports so far this season have amounted to 5,109,852 bales, against 8,116,324 last year.

The week-end statistics of the New York Cotton Exchange follows: Brought into sight for the week, 76,123 bales, against 112,384 last year; for the season to date, 12,220,496 bales, against 12,232,257 last year. Visible supply figures not available.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs.
June					25.25
July	25.80	26.33	25.80	26.33@26.34	25.25
August	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.28@26.31	25.20
Sept	25.37	25.37	25.37	26.29 bid	25.27
Oct	25.25	26.23	25.78	26.19@26.20	25.17
Nov				26.23 bid	25.19
Dec	25.38	26.38	25.82	26.36@26.38	25.31
Jan	25.47	26.45	25.38	26.41@26.43	25.37
March	25.51	26.47	25.51	26.58@26.60	25.52
May	25.63	25.63	25.63	26.70 bid	25.63

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 85 points higher at 26.55c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 25.75c; New Orleans, 24.86c; Savannah, 25¾c; Augusta, 25.25c; Memphis, 25c; Houston, 25.75c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Friday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	15,659	10,215	18,602
Exports	13,393	9,718	19,776
Port stocks	792,568	811,827	858,187
New York arrivals	6,765		
New York stocks	78,788	85,992	163,388

Spot cotton in Liverpool was reported in moderate demand at 6 points advance to the basis of 19.45d for American middling. Sales, 5,000 bales, including 4,000 American. Imports, 6,000, all American. Futures market not reported.

COTTON EXCHANGE ASKS MEMBERS TO USE CARE

Warning Against Accepting and Executing Large Orders May Foreshadow Temporary Closing.

The New York Cotton Exchange has taken official cognizance of the recent sensational advance in cotton prices—the highest in forty-seven years—and has issued a warning to its members. Although officially it is denied that the closing of the exchange is contemplated, the impression prevalent in the trade is that unless the warning is heeded, it might be necessary for the New York Exchange temporarily to suspend business, as has been done by the Liverpool Cotton Association.

The Board of Managers of the exchange, it was announced yesterday, had adopted a resolution calling upon the President of the exchange to address a letter to all members "drawing their attention to the serious situation existing in the cotton trade, due to the shortage of contracts and violent fluctuations in price, and requesting all members to use extreme caution in the acceptance and execution of large orders, especially when such orders emanate from parties not directly connected with the cotton trade."

The letter sent out by George M. Sutt, President of the exchange, says:

"The Board of Managers will look with extreme disfavor upon the action of any member of the exchange which will tend to cause unnecessary and extreme variations in the price of cotton, believing that such pronounced market movements are inimical to the best interests of the United States and of this exchange."

The Board of Managers also approved a proposed amendment to the by-laws of the exchange under which any member may be suspended or expelled "for any conduct detrimental to the best interests of the exchange or the welfare of the United States." A special meeting of the members to consider the proposal has been called for noon of July 3.

EARNINGS.

Public Utilities.

NIAGARA, LOCKPORT & ONTARIO POWER CO. and the **COMMON RIVER POWER CO.**—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
May gross	$201,686	$152,803	$48,884
Net after exp.	103,404	87,234	16,170
Other income	1,407	1,435	*28
Total net	104,811	88,670	16,141
Net after tax., and interest	44,804	33,111	11,198
5 mos. gross	941,890	708,225	233,665
Net after exp.	456,906	452,617	28,989
Other income	10,638	7,803	8,839
Total net	467,243	439,930	37,828
Net after tax., and interest	171,254	161,900	9,854

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION & LIGHT CO.—

May gross	532,783	422,046	110,687
Net after exp.	207,087	211,223	*4,135
Net aft. chgs.	122,662	116,201	6,461
Bal. after pf. dividend	93,613	86,618	4,995
8 mos. gross	3,563,001	1,940,638	622,433
Net after exp.	1,009,047	1,003,689	5,358
Net aft. chgs.	586,164	519,079	77,085
Bal. after pf. dividend	478,029	409,824	68,205

WISCONSIN EDISON CO.—

May gross	980,074	810,676	155,398
Net after exp.	256,084	305,585	*49,501
Bal. avail. for Wis. Ed. Inc., and dep. of sub. cos	98,176	170,382	*87,226
12 mos. gross	10,997,148	9,264,397	1,732,751
Net after exp.	4,039,084	3,822,233	236,851
Bal. avail. for Wis. Ed. Inc., and dep. of sub. cos	2,386,219	2,199,157	189,075
Interest for 12 months	1,159,513	925,218	184,296

*Decrease.

WANT HUGHES TO CONTINUE.

Borough Presidents Would Have Him Go On as West Side Counsel.

Borough Presidents Marks, Connolly, and Van Name, who represent the Board of Estimate on a joint committee with the Public Service Commission regarding the west side improvement plan, requested the board yesterday to continue Charles E. Hughes as special counsel. The three members made their first report to the board, and said it would be necessary to obtain immediate possession of all the working papers and data bearing on previous negotiations in the west side controversy. The papers and data requested are now scattered among various city departments and bureaus.

Accompanying the report was a resolution to give the committee power to carry out the suggestions submitted, and President Connolly asked for a vote on it. Controller Prendergast objected on the ground that the Corporation Counsel, who had in his custody many of the papers needed, was absent.

"Also," said the Controller, "the Corporation Counsel has full power to retain outside counsel, and nothing should be done in the matter until he returns, which will be in the course of the next week. On his return I think a resolution can be drafted that will be satisfactory to all of us."

On the suggestion of President Marks the matter was laid over until next Friday.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	96
2s, coupon, 1930	96½	96
3s, registered, 1918	99½	99¾
3s, coupon, 1918	99½	99¾
3s, registered, 1946	85	90
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90
3s, conversion, 1947	86	90
4s, registered, 1925	105	106
4s, coupon, 1925	105	106¼
2s, coupon, 1936, reg	96	96
2s, Panama, '36, coupon	96	96
3s, Panama, 1961, reg	85	90
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	85	90

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.
3s	Sept., 1917	100¼	100⅝	100⅛
4½s	June, 1965	100⅝	101⅛	101
4½s	Mar., 1963	100⅝	101⅛	101
4½s	Nov., 1957	100⅝	101⅛	101
4½s	May, 1957	100⅝	101⅛	101
4½s	Nov., 1917	99⅞	..	100
4½s	Mar., 1960-80	97⅛	99	98
4½s	April, 1966	97	98¾	97¾
4½s	Mar., 1964	97	98	97
4½s	Mar., 1962	97	98	97
4s	Sept., 1960	97	98	97
4s	May, 1959	95½	96¾	97
4s	Nov., 1958	96¼	96½	96
4s	Nov., 1965	96	96½	96
4s	Nov., 1936	95	96	96
4s	May, 1919	99¾	..	99½

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.
4s	Nov., 1918	99¼	..	99½
3½s	Nov., 1954	83	88	83½
3½s	May, 1954	83	..	83

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1960	4.50	4.25
4½s	1918-1923	4.50	4.25
4½s	1924-1931	4.50	4.25
4½s	1921-1923	4.50	4.25
4½s	April, 1920	4.50	..
4½s	1918-1919	4.50	..
4s	1940-1953	4.50	4.25
4s	1930-1939	4.50	4.25
4s	1922-1929	4.50	4.25
3s	1826-1920	4.50	4.30

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.
10	Am. Light & Traction	328	328	328	330
775	Cities Service	236½	231	233	233½
1,120	Cities Service pf	87	86	86½	87
7,950	Cities Service new	30¾	29½	29¾	29⅞
150	Pacific Gas & Electric	58¾	58	58	58½
50	Republic Ry. & Light	36	36	35½	36½

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Bid.	Asked.
	Adirondack Elec. Power	20	23		New Eng. Power pf	100	105
	Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf	75	78		New England Co	93	96
	American Gas	118	120		New Eng. Co. 1st pf	96	99
	Am. Gas & Electric	118	120		New Eng. Co. 2d pf	68	69
	Am. Gas & Electric pf	49	49¼		Northern Ohio Electric	..	85
	Am. Light & Trac. pf	110	112		Northern Ohio Elec. pf	70	76
	Am. Power & Light	67	68		North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
	Am. Power & Light pf	86	88		North. Ont. Lt. & P. pf	61	65
	Am. Public Utilities	30	35		Northern States Power	95	97
	Am. Pub. Utilities pf	85	88		Northern States P. pf	98	100
	Am. Water W. & Elec.	8	9		North. Texas Elec. pf	78	82
	Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	76	80		Ozark Power & Water	35	45
	Am. W. W. & E. partic.	23	26		Pacific Gas & Elec. pf	89	96
	Carolina Power & Light	26	27½		Pine Bluff Y. p. c. pf	97	100
	Carolina P. & L. pf	99	101		Puget Sound Traction	20	25
	Colorado Power	30	32		Puget Sound Trac. pf	71	73
	Colorado Power pf	99	102		Republic Ry. & Lt. pf	69	70
	Columbus Electric pf	79	83		Commonwealth P. & L.	88	90
	Com'wealth P. & L. pf	75½	76		South. Cal. Edison pf	103	105
	Conn. Power pf	92	94		Southwest. P. & L. pf	97½	100
	Consumers' P. pf	93	97		Stand. Gas & Electric	11	12
	Dayton Power & L. pf	85	88		Stand. Gas & Elec. pf	80	83
	Duluth Edison	..	..		Tri-City R. L. pf	90	94
	Eastern Texas Electric	57	60		Tampa Electric	122	127
	Eastern Texas Elec. pf	80	86		Tenn. Ry., L. & Power	53¾	54½
	Electric L. & S. pf	99½	100		Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf	26	27
	Electric Properties	66	69		Texas Power & Lt. pf	97	100
	El Paso Electric	103	107		Tri-City R. L. pf	90	94
	El Paso Electric pf	97	100		Un. Gas & El. 1st pf	70	75
	Empire Gas & Fuel	91	92		Union Gas Improve	80	85½
	Empire Gas & Fuel pf	99	100		United Light & Rys	38	41
	Federal Light & Trac	12	14		United Lt. & Rys. pf	69	70
	Fed. Light & Trac. pf	45	50		West. P. Tr. & W. P	14	15
	Galv.-Houston Electric	20	25		W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf	10	14
	Galv.-Houston Elec. pf	75	85		Western Power	14	16
	Gas & Elec. Securities	510	515		Western Power pf	54	55
	Gas & Elec. Sec. pf	94	100		West. Penn. P. pf	98	100
	Interstate Elec. Corp	32	42		Wisconsin Ed	46	50
	Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	48		Yadkin River P. 7% pf	98	101
	Miss. River Power	10	12				

Bonds.

	Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	70	72		Nat. Sec. p. l. 6s	89½	92
	Appa. Power 5s, 1932	76	80		Nat. Sec. deb	45	53
	Cent. P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98		Nat. Sec. income	10	13
	Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98		New Eng. Pow. 5s '51	97	100
	Cin. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	..	99		N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	80	86
	Com'wealth P. 5s, 1943	99	101		Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	87¼	98½
	Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	97	99		Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	93½	95
	Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	88		Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	88	92
	Com'wealth P. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100		Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	103
	Cons. Gas (Chic.) 6s, '37	95	99		Omaha & Council B. 5s	90	95
	Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	94	98		P. G. & E. (Cal.) 6s, '31	95	100
	Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100¼	101¾		Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
	Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s, '42	89	92		Puget Sd. Trac. notes	98	100
	Denver G. & E. rem. 5s	95	97		Seattle Elec. con. 5s	88	92
	East. Ohio 1st 5s	99	102		Stand. Gas & Elec. 6%	..	..
	East. Tex. Elec. 5s	89½	92½		notes, 1935	90	96
	Empire Gas & F. 6s, 1926	100	103		Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '46	94	96
	Empire ref. 6s, 1927	98	100		So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	93	95
	Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90		Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	..	89
	Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93		Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	85	91
	Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	84	86		Un. Light & Rys. deb.	..	..
	Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '23	99	99		Un. West. Gas 5s, '37	97	99
	Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '43	93	96		United Util. cv. 6s, '43	86	90½
	Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	88	93		U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, '26	111	113
	L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	90	96		Utah Sec. 6s	91½	92½
	Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99		W. W. Light 6s, 1925	98	98
	Mich. West 1st 5s, 1923	96½	97		Western Pow. 1st 5s	96	98
	Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100		West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
	Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	69	69¾		West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	93	98
	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '23	85	90		Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	98	97
	Nat. Cond. & Cable 6s	90	100		Yadkin River Pow. cts.	83	97

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2	Alabama Co	58	58	58
1	Do 1st pf	98	98	98
23	Con. Coal	110¾	110¾	110¾
750	Cosden Co	12	11	12
30	Cosden & Co.	12	12	12
100	Do otfs	4¾	4¾	4¾

Bonds.

$2,400	B. C. 4s, '58	97¼	97¼	97¼
1,000	Cosden O. & Gas notes	100¾	100¾	100¾
2,000	City & S. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
3,000	Con. C. of. 5s	92¾	92¼	92¼
1,000	Kirby L. 6s	99¼	99¼	99¼

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Adventure	8¼	8¼	8¼
15	Ahmeek	100	100	100
50	Alaska Gold	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
80	Allouez	62	61½	62
910	Am. Zinc	31½	30¾	31
5	Do pf	64	64	64
30	Anaconda	83¾	83	83½
235	Ariz. Com'l	15	14½	14⅞
280	Cal. & Ariz	90	90	90
4	Cal. & Hecla	535	530	530
45	CopperRange	61¼	61	61
95	Davis-Daly	6	5⅝	6
5	East Butte	12¾	12½	12½
20	Granby	55	53	53
10	Greene-Can	43¾	42¾	42¾
50	Inspiration	63¼	63¼	63¼
110	Island Creek	73¼	73	73
10	Do pf	90	90	90
100	Isle Royale	32	32	32
5	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½
10	Atchison	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Boston & Alb	157½	157½	157½
141	Boston Elev	62	61¾	62
40	Boston & Me	30¾	30	30
5	C. J. & S. Y. pf	102	103	103
2	A. Ag. Ch. pf	99¾	99¾	99¾
50	Am. Pn. Ser	1¼	1¼	1¼
10	Am. Sugar	122	122	122
363	Am. T. & T	123¼	123	123
67	Am. Woolpf	98	98	98
50	Amoskeag	71	71	71
20	Art Metals	9	9	9
453	A., G. & W. I	111¾	111¾	112
75	Cuban Cem	30¼	30	30
7	Edison Elec	185	185	185
50	Int. Por. Com	15½	15½	15½
890	Mass. Gas	99½	98½	99
35	Do pf	72	72	72
10	N. E. Cot. Y	93	93	93

Miscellaneous.

10	New Riv. pf	85	85	85
10	Nova S. Steel	99¼	99¼	99½
20	Pullman	138	138	138
65	Pwtucket Sn.	32¼	32¼	32¼
122	Swift & Co	151¾	150½	151¾
20	Torrington	64	64	64
5	T. G. Plant	102½	102½	102½
5	United Drug 1st pf	90¾	90¾	90¾
5	United Fruit	124¼	124¼	124¼
478	Un. Sh. Ma	49¾	49	49½
975	U. S. Steel	129	127¾	128½
758	Ventura Oil	7⅝	7	7

Bonds.

$1,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	73¾	73¾	73¾
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	99	99	99

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Ship'g.	84½	83	84
20	Booth F. pf	98	98	98
25	Chi. R., Ser. 2	13¾	13½	13¾
30	Cudahy	122¾	122¼	122¾
2	Com. Edison	121	121	121
80	Ill. C. R. & M	97	97	97
30	Hart. Corp	63	63	63
1,050	Lindsay L	35	32½	34½
183	Prest-o-lite	142	141	141
420	People's Gas	78	76½	77
225	Q. O. pf. rts	1	⅞	⅞

Bonds.

$8,000	Chi. F. Tool. 6s	93	93	93
8,000	Swift 1st 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼

$6,000	Will's 1st 6s	101¼	101	101
1,000	C. U. S. 4½s	93¼	93¼	93¼

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2	Am. Rys. pf	90	90	90
210	Brill	27	27	27
300	Baldwin Loco	67¾	66¼	67¾
1,000	Erie	20¾	20¾	20¾
192	Keystone Tel	13¾	13¾	13¾
785	L. Sup. Corp	20½	20	20
28	Lehigh Val	65¾	65¼	65¾
510	Nev. Con	24	23½	24
261	Pennsylvania	53¼	53	53¼
25	Phila. Elec	30	29¾	29¾
5	Phila. Co	44½	44½	44½
20	Penn. Salt	96	96	96
845	Phila. R. T.	32¾	32¼	32¾
160	Tono. Belm't.	4¼	4¼	4¼
410	Tono. Mining	6¼	6⅛	6¼
42	Union Trac	42	42	42
171	Unit. Gas Imp.	78¾	78¼	78¾
7,030	U. S. Steel	129¾	127¾	128½
100	Warwick I. &S.	91¼	91¼	91¼
10	West J. & S.	49	49	49

Bonds.

$6,000	Penn. g. 4½s	99¼	99¼	99¼
20,000	Ph. El. 1st 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾
4,000	Sp. A. Irons	101	101	101

MUNITIONS STOCKS

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.
	Aetna pf	20	23	14
	American Brass	321	324	320
	Atlas Powder	150	154	148
	Do pf	99	101	99
	Babcock & Wilcox	127	129	128
	Bliss	540	550	450
	Do pf	73	74	73
	Can. Explosives	350	450	350
	Do pf	110	110	104
	Can. F. & P	102	105	102
	Colt's Arms	106	110	101
	Du Pont	255	260	253
	Do old com	104	109	107
	Do deb. pf	99	101½	99
	Hercules Powder	240	245	235
	Do pf	110	120	115
	Nlles-Bem't-Pond	150	160	150
	Scovill Mfg	635	645	615
	Winchester Arms	1000	1300	900

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Firmness was displayed in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange during the greater part of the day, although there were setbacks from the best figures quite generally in the late afternoon. United States Steel common was a leader in the upward movement. The early demand for stocks was well distributed over the list, including not only the steels, but, also, the coppers and other industrial favorites, as well as the railroad shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. Beet S.	94½	93¾	94
100	Am. Can	49¾	48½	48⅝
150	Am. C. & F.	77½	76½	76½
50	Am. H. & L.	14¾	14¾	14¾
20	Am. Linseed	24¼	24¼	24¼
150	Am. Loco's	71	69¾	71
200	Am. S. & R.	108½	107¾	107¾
200	Am. Sugar	122¾	121¾	122¾
4	Am. T. & T.	122	122	123
1,570	Am. Copper	83½	82¾	83
1,850	Baldwin L.	67½	65	66¾
20	Balt. & Ohio	73¾	73	73
2,150	Beth. S'l B.	142¼	138¾	140¾
10	Brook. R. T.	60	60	60
1,550	Cent. Leath.	96	94	95½
20	C. M. & St. P	78¾	78¾	78¾
20	Chino Copper	57	57	57
100	Col. F. & I.	52¾	52¾	52¾
580	Corn Prod	33¾	33	33
2,550	Crucible S'l	84½	83¾	83¾
100	Cuba Cane	44¼	43¾	44¼
10	Del. & Hud.	112¾	112¾	112¾
50	Dist. Sec's	24½	24¾	24¾
400	Erie	20¾	20	20¾
600	Gen. Motors	119¼	116¼	116¾
150	Insp. Cop	64¾	63¾	63¾
10	Int. Mer. M.	28¾	28¾	28¾
980	Do pf	84¼	83¾	83¾
20	Int. Nickel	40¼	40¼	40¼
10	Int. Paper	36½	36¼	36¼
80	Ken. Copper	45¾	45⅜	45⅜
100	Lack. Steel	96¾	96½	96½
100	Max. Motor	51¾	50¾	51
350	Mexican Pet	98½	96¾	97¾
20	Miami Cop	41	41	41
50	M. Pac., w. i	30	29¾	30
50	Midvale S'l	63¼	62¾	62¾
10	Nat. B. & S.	40¾	40¾	40¾
10	N. Y. Cent.	91¾	91¾	91¾
50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	39	38¾	38¾
250	Ohio C. Gas	131½	129¾	130¾
10	Pennsylvania	53½	53½	53½
150	P. Coal t. r.	54½	53¾	53¾
150	Ray Copper	28¼	28¼	28¾
680	Reading	87¾	86¾	86¾
80	Rep. I. & S.	92	91¾	91¾
30	Sinclair Oil	50⅝	49⅝	50
5	S. S. S. & I.	60¼	60¼	60¼
80	South. Pac.	94	93¾	94
250	Southern Ry.	28¾	27½	28
510	Studebaker	95¾	94⅝	95½
100	Tenn. Cop.	18¾	17¾	17¾
850	Union Pac.	137½	136¾	137¾
1,850	U. S. Ind. A.	168¾	164¼	164¾
10	U. S. Rubber	60¾	60¼	60¾
28,410	U. S. Steel	129	127¾	128¾
500	Utah Copper	112¾	111¾	111¾
150	West. Elec.	52¾	51¾	52
950	Willys-Over.	35¼	33¾	35½

BOND.

$100	U. S. L. 3½s	100	100	100

MINING STOCKS.

400	Atlanta	.11	.11	.11
500	Booth	.08	.08	.08
1,000	Cashboy	.07⅛	.07⅛	.07⅛
800	Con. Va	.25	.25	.25
1,000	Florence	.21	.21	.21
100	M.-Pitts	1.02	1.02	1.02
200	Portland	1.50	1.50	1.50
900	Ton. Ext	2.62½	2.43½	2.62½
700	West End	.67	.67	.67
2,200	Yer'ton	.33	.32	.33

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	‡Astna Expl.	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	‡ Do pf	27	25	25
100	‡ Do cfs. of d.	4¾	4¾	4¾
500	‡Air Reduc.	84½	80	84½
100	Am. Int. Corp. ($50 paid)	51	51	51
100	Am. Writ. Pa.	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,800	‡Boyd Motors (a proe.)	3¾	3¾	3¾
75	‡CarsonSteel	102	102	102
3,000	‡Car L. & R.	3¾	3¼	3⅜
5,700	Carwen Steel	12½	12	12½
500	‡Cent. Fdy. pf.	55	53⅝	54¼
650	Char. I. of A.	9	8⅝	8⅝
2,200	Chev. Motor.	100	95	99
2,000	‡City Service w. i.	80	28½	29¼
600	Curtiss Aero.	43	42¾	42¾
800	‡East. An. Ch.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
620	Emer. Phon.	7⅝	6	6¼
1,000	Ev. Hen. Inc.	22¾	22¼	22¾
470	H. & B. Car	38¼	38¼	38¼
600	‡Int. Trading	⅝	⅝	⅝
900	‡ Do pf	1	1	1
500	‡Jumbo Ext.	36	35	35
1,500	‡Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾
3,000	‡Lib'ty A. Con.	1⅞	1⅞

DIVIDENDS.

June 20, 1917.

The Board of Directors of the
Elmira Water, Light and Railroad Company
Elmira, N. Y.,
has declared a dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) on the Seven Per Centum Cumulative First Preferred Stock of this Company, and a dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. (1¼%) on the Five Per Centum Cumulative Second Preferred Stock of this Company, payable June 30, 1917, to stockholders of record June 15, 1917.
C. A. KOLSTAD, Treasurer.

Elmira Water, Light and Railroad Company

The Board of Directors of the Elmira Water, Light and Railroad Company, having declared a dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. on the Seven Per Centum Cumulative First Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on June 30, 1917, notice is hereby given that upon receipt of such dividend the Voting Trustees will pay to the respective holders of the stock trust certificates for such Seven Per Centum Cumulative First Preferred Stock an amount equal to the dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent., such payment to be made on June 30, 1917, to stockholders of record as of the close of business on June 15, 1917.

Checks will be mailed by the Industrial Trust Company of Providence, R. I., the agent of the Voting Trustees.

J. J. BODELL,
PERCY B. SIMONDS,
FREDERICK BODELL,
Voting Trustees.

Providence, R. I., June 12, 1917.

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York.

FOUNDED 1803

June 21, 1917.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4% on the capital stock of this Bank payable July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1917.

OWEN E. PAYNTER, Cashier.

228th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend
THE BATTERY PARK NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW YORK.

JUNE 21, 1917.

A dividend of 3% and an extra dividend of 3% have been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, both payable July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 21, 1917.

EDWIN B. DAY,
Cashier.

The J. G. White Management Corp.,
43 Exchange Place, New York.
Managers

Cardenas-American Sugar Company.

The Board of Directors of CARDENAS-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY has declared a regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) on the outstanding preferred stock of the Company for the quarter ending June 30th, 1917, payable Monday, July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, June 25th, 1917.

T. W. MOFFAT, Treasurer.

222D DIVIDEND
CHARTERED 1709.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
New York, June 21, 1917.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company, free from tax, payable on and after July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 27, 1917.

The Transfer Books will not close.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

SHATTUCK ARIZONA COPPER COMPANY
120 Broadway, New York City.
DIVIDEND NO. 20
and
EXTRA DIVIDEND NO. 8.

A Dividend of Fifty (50c.) Cents and an Extra Dividend of Seventy-Five (75c.) Cents per share on the Capital Stock of this Company, have been declared payable July 20th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1917. Stock Transfer Books do not close.

NORMAN E. LAMOND, Ass't Secretary.

June 21, 1917.

The United Gas and Electric Corporation,
61 Broadway, New York.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Seven Per Cent. First Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record June 21, 1917. Dividend checks will be mailed.

H. J. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

June 21, 1917.

United Gas & Electric Company.
61 Broadway, New York.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) on the outstanding preferred capital stock of this Company, payable July 15, 1917, to stockholders of record June 30, 1917. Dividend checks will be mailed.

H. J. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

The German Exchange Bank
330 Bowery, New York.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held on June 15, 1917, a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable July 2, 1917. Transfer Books to close June 18, 1917, re-open July 2, 1917.

GEORGE KERN, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank,
Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third St.
New York, June 20, 1917.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Bank was declared payable, free of tax, on and after June 30, 1917.

The Transfer Books will be closed until Monday, July 2nd, 1917.

A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

COLUMBIA BANK,
507 Fifth Avenue,
Near 42nd Street.
The Fifty-eighth Consecutive Dividend.
New York, June 20, 1917.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent. (8%), free of tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable July 1, 1917, to the shareholders of record of this day.

W. G. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Co.
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, June 13, 1917.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share), payable July 14, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

L. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
New York, June 22d, 1917.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., and an extra dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable on and after July 2d, 1917. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

The Public Bank of New York City.
New York, June 21, 1917.

The Board of Directors of the Public Bank of New York City has this day declared a dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, for the quarter ending June 30th, 1917, payable June 30th, 1917, to stockholders of record on June 21st, 1917.

CHAS. H. BALDWIN, Cashier.

WESTCHESTER & BRONX TITLE & MORTGAGE GUARANTY COMPANY.
White Plains, N. Y., June 22, 1917.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4% on the capital stock of this Company, payable on July 6, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 30, 1917.

FRANCIS M. CARPENTER, Treasurer.

KANSAS GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
Wichita, Kansas.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 29.

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared for the quarter ending June 30, 1917, payable July 2, 1917, to Preferred Stockholders of record at the close of business on June 23, 1917.

M. H. ARNING, Treasurer.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY.
111 Broadway, New York.

An extra dividend of one per cent., known as the Red Cross Dividend, has been declared on the Common Stock of this Company, payable July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record July 6, 1917.

FRED R. FORTMEYER, Treasurer.

THE BANK OF AMERICA,
New York, June 22nd, 1917.

The Board of Directors have today declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable July 2nd, 1917, to stockholders of record of this date. The transfer books will remain closed until July 3rd, 1917.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK.
New York, June 21, 1917.

The Board of Directors of this bank has declared the regular quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent. and an extra Red Cross dividend of one (1) per cent., payable July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record June 20, 1917.

H. W. DONOVAN, Cashier.

The Importers and Traders National Bank of New York,
New York, June 22nd, 1917.

A dividend of Twelve Per Cent., free of tax, has today been declared by this bank, payable on the 2nd day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.

A. B. TOWNSEND, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW YORK

A quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 2nd, 1917, to shareholders of record at the close of business, June 23rd, 1917.

ALBION E. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION,
June 22, 1917.

The Board of Directors of General Motors Corporation (of Delaware) has declared the quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share upon the preferred stock of the Corporation, payable August 1st, 1917, to holders of Preferred Stock of record at the close of business July 14, 1917, and also the quarterly dividend of $3.00 per share upon the common stock of the Corporation, payable August 1, 1917, to holders of common stock of record at the close of business July 14, 1917.

JEROME A. LEDERMAN, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW YORK.

New York, June 22, 1917.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS TODAY DECLARED a quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5%) upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after July 2d, 1917, to stockholders of record at close of business June 22, 1917.

ERNEST V. CONNOLLY, Cashier.

LEHIGH VALLEY COAL SALES CO.
New York, June 20, 1917.

The Board of Directors of the Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Company have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., ($2.00 per share,) payable July 9th, 1917, to those stockholders of the Company who are holders of full shares of the Certificates of Interest on the Company's books at the close of business June 27th, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

W. J. BURTON, Treasurer.

Mechanics & Metals National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The Directors of the Mechanics & Metals National Bank of this city, at a special meeting held June 22nd, declared a special dividend of 1%, payable on July 16th, 1917, to stockholders of record July 14th, 1917.

JOSEPH S. HOUSE, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WHEREAS, THE PARTNERSHIP OF REMY, SCHMIDT & PLEISSNER has had business relations with foreign countries and has transacted business under said firm name within the State of New York for more than three years last past, and

Whereas, The business is to be conducted hereafter by the undersigned under the name of REMY, SCHMIDT & PLEISSNER, Inc., and

Now, therefore, we, FEDOR SCHMIDT, residing at Fort Place, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.,

CARL THEO. TIEDEMANN, residing at 21 Bertha Place, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.,

ALFRED SCHMIDT, residing at Hotel Majestic, Central Park West and 72d Street, City and County of New York, and HERMAN WILLIAM REMY, residing at Hotel Kenmore, Lockport, N. Y.,

Pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided, do hereby certify and declare that we are forming a corporation and intending to deal under said firm name of REMY, SCHMIDT & PLEISSNER, and that our Post Office address and principal place of business at and from which said business is and will be conducted is 22 White Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 31st day of May, nineteen hundred and seventeen, (1917.)

FEDOR SCHMIDT,
CARL THEO. TIEDEMANN, [L. S.]
ALFRED SCHMIDT,
HERMAN WILLIAM REMY, [L. S.]

In the presence of JACOB GOLDBERG.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: On this 31st day of May, nineteen hundred and seventeen, (1917,) before me personally came Fedor Schmidt, Carl Theo. Tiedemann, Alfred Schmidt, and Herman William Remy, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

JACOB GOLDBERG,
Notary Public,
Kings Co. No. 2, Reg. No. 9001.
Cert filed in N. Y. Co. No. 6, Reg. No. 1916.
Term exp. March 30, 1918.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the CENTRAL MORON SUGAR COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 1st day of May, 1917, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 2201 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness, my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of [Seal] Albany, this first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The firm of Sullivan & Reinecke of 25 Beaver Street, New York City, have this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Frank J. Reinecke is the retiring member and the business will be carried on as heretofore by Arthur A. Sullivan at the same address.

Arthur A. Sullivan assumes all liabilities for outstanding accounts and all accounts due to the firm of Sullivan & Reinecke are due to Arthur A. Sullivan at above address.

ARTHUR A. SULLIVAN,
FRANK J. REINECKE.

Dated June 22, 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of RECHLER & ROSENBERG of 22 Orchard Street, New York City, has been dissolved as of June 20th, 1917, and Michael Rechler has purchased and will continue the business at said address and will be responsible for the firm's debts.

MICHAEL RECHLER,
SAMUEL ROSENBERG.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of KRUGMAN & HOROWITZ has been dissolved as of June 9th, 1917, and Edward Krugman has purchased and will continue the business and be responsible for all the firm's debts.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, July 10, 1917, for Contract 129, for the completion of the superstructure over the drainage chamber at Shaft 21 of the city tunnel of the Catskill aqueduct. The shaft is located at the corner of South and Clinton Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City. The building will be three stories high, about 48 feet by 42 feet by 89 feet, of the skeleton steel type, with brick walls and limestone and granite trimmings. The greater part of the steel framework is already in place.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, July 10, 1917, for contract 184, for placing a vitrified brick pavement in tar mastic in the Kensico aerator. The work is located near the Kensico reservoir, in the Town of Mt. Pleasant, Westchester County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—COLIN J. STEPHENS, INC., and HENRY SCHMITT, Jr., Complainants, against AMERICAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY, Defendant.—In Equity.—No. E-18-289.

A hearing will be had before the undersigned Judge of this Court at his Chambers on the 12th floor of the Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway, New York City, on Thursday, June 28th, 1917, at 10 A. M., upon the petition of the receivers filed herein for allowances to them and their attorneys for their services and disbursements herein, and such action taken with respect thereto as may be just and equitable.

Dated N. Y., June 14th, 1917.

LEARNED HAND, D. J.

PLEDGEE'S SALE.

To be sold at public auction Wednesday, June 27th, 1917, at twelve o'clock noon at the Providence Stock Exchange, Room 236, No. 49 Westminster St., Providence, Rhode Island, by virtue of a power of sale contained in an agreement of pledge in a certain note made by the United States Mortgage & Realty Corporation, dated December 22d, 1915, the conditions of said pledge having been broken:

$5,400 of the First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds of the Dupont Land Company, due December 1st, 1921.

By order of the pledgee, who hereby gives notice of her intention to bid at said sale or any postponement or adjournment thereof.

GREEN, HINCKLEY & ALLEN,
Turks Head Building, Providence, R. I.,
Attorneys for the Pledgee.

SENATE TO BEGIN A COAL INQUIRY

Interstate Commerce Committee Will Try to Find Cause of High Prices.

HEARINGS TO OPEN TUESDAY

Pomerene Bill Authorizing President to Fix Rates and Seize Plants Will Be Considered.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—A thorough investigation of the coal situation with a view to doing away with unfair prices is to be conducted by the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. The inquiry will be developed along the lines of a bill recently introduced by Senator Pomerene of Ohio, which authorizes the President in time of emergency to fix prices for coal, and, if he considers it expedient, to requisition the plant and business of any coal operator.

A decision to conduct the inquiry was reached by the committee today. Senator Newlands, the Chairman, said tonight that many witnesses, including coal operators of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, and other States would be called before the committee and put through a rigid examination.

"The committee intends to get at the bottom of the coal situation," said Senator Newlands. "Prices are going up at a rapid pace, and something must be done to regulate them. We want to ascertain exactly who is responsible. Our investigation will lay the groundwork for debate on the Pomerene bill, to fix prices for coal. We are also to look into prices of steel, iron, copper, and the other basic metals, which have constantly been going up."

It has been decided by the committee to have its first hearing next Tuesday, and it expects to be engaged for a week, at least.

When the committee met today Senator Newlands said it was urgent that an inquiry into the coal situation be started at once, as all over the country a murmur was heard against the constantly increasing prices, not only of coal, but of other commodities.

"Under our Constitution, life, liberty, and property were protected," said Mr. Newlands, "and yet the country is exercising the right of conscripting its young men, fixing absolutely their compensation and their term of service, and engaging them in a service which might result in a loss of their lives. It is clear that this same power must be exercised with reference also to commodities, but it is also necessary that it should be exercised in such way as to stimulate production in order that the war demands may be met. Producers may rest assured that no action will be taken to injure or impair their industries, but only such action as will prevent abnormal prices arising from an abnormal demand."

Mr. Newlands urged that public interest required avoidance of domestic contentions over the high cost of living while we were engaged in the supreme contention abroad. He suggested that as the inquiry thus far undertaken by the Committee on Agriculture covered only the question of food, it would be necessary for the Interstate Commerce Committee, with broader scope, to look into the situation affecting coal, steel, copper, and other basic metals.

Senator Pomerene said tonight that coal had been advancing in price until it was from 300 to 500 per cent. higher than a year ago.

"Complaints have reached me in Ohio," he said, "that the coal operators have fixed arbitrary prices, and that they refuse to sell except on their own terms, on which there seems to be some general understanding. As a result of the abnormal increase of coal prices, the cost of manufacturing is advancing at a terrific rate. If these prices are not regulated coal will go up to a price next Winter that will be prohibitive to the householder, and it will make the cost of manufacturing so great that prices will advance anywhere from 250 to 500 per cent. more. If it is the fault of the operators, we shall find it out."

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

A rally occurred in the wheat market yesterday, and at the close of the day Chicago contracts were 3½@7 cents net higher. Cash markets in the Northwest led the advance, with Minneapolis 10½@16½c above the final of Thursday. Advices from Washington were still rather ambiguous regarding what the Food Control bill will contain, and the trade is waiting anxiously for some definite development in that direction. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted $2.39 free on board to arrive. Rye—Market dull; No. 2 Western, $2.40 cost, insurance, and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
July	2.13	2.08	2.10	2.03	.99⅝
September	1.84	1.78	1.84	1.78½	1.02⅝

CORN.

The corn market was active and firmer, closing with net gains of 2@4 cents. The closing was strong with comparatively light offers and exporters were bidding in most of the interior markets. There were complaints of heat and drouth in portions of the Southwest. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.83½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
July	1.54⅝	1.53½	1.53¼	1.53½	71⅜	
Sept.	1.47	1.42⅜	1.46⅜	1.42¾	70⅝	
Dec.	1.10⅝	1.08⅜	1.10⅝	1.07⅞	60⅞	

OATS.

The market for oats was firmer in sympathy with corn and on export sales of about half a million bushels. Price changes were comparatively narrow, however, owing to excellent crop advices, including an estimate of 70,000,000 bushels for Kansas. The local cash market was firmer; standard quoted at 74½c; No. 2 white, 74½c; No. 3 white, 73½c; No. 4 white, 73c; fancy clipped white, 75@76c; ordinary clipped white, 73@74½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
July	63½	62½	63⅝	62¼	89¼	
September	53⅝	52¼	53½	52¾	88	
December	55½	54⅝	55¼	54⅛	39⅜	

PROVISIONS.

The provision list was comparatively firm with a good demand especially for pork and ribs. Packers were believed to be on the buying side and were thought to be operating in accordance with a better cash demand, part of which, was believed to be by the Government. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 20,000; estimated for Saturday, 11,000. Kansas City received 3,000 and Omaha 9,100.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
Lard—July	21.70	21.60	21.65	21.60	12.02	
September	21.90	21.77	21.90	21.80	13.07	
Ribs—July	21.85	21.42	21.85	21.37	13.40	
September	21.95	21.55	21.95	21.57	13.47	
Pork—July	39.80	39.25	39.80	39.20	24.10	
September	40.10	39.45	40.10	39.52	23.70	

COTTONSEED OIL.

The Census Bureau report on the amount of cottonseed oil crushed and on hand was thought to assure a supply fully in accordance with the recent volume of buying. The market developed firmness, closing with net gains of 10 to 16 points. Shorts were good buyers on the strength in cotton and the firmness in lard, and offers were readily absorbed. Total sales were 28,000 barrels. Range of prices

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	16.50@ ..	16.45
June	..	..	16.45@ ..	16.35
July	16.50	16.45	16.51@16.55	16.37
August	16.47	16.33	16.46@16.47	16.32
September	16.46	16.34	16.45@16.46	16.32
October	16.36	16.20	16.35@16.36	16.23
November	16.14	16.00	16.13@16.14	15.90
December	16.06	15.93	16.03@16.05	15.90
January	16.09	15.97	16.06@16.07	15.90

COFFEE.

An early decline in the coffee market was followed by partial rallies on covering, with December contracts selling up from 7.78 to 7.85c. The close was net unchanged to 8 points lower. Sales were reported of 48,250 bags, including exchanges of July for March or December at 13 points and of July for March at 31 points. The local spot market remained dull, with quotations a shade lower, on the basis of 9¼c for Rio 7s and 10½c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	7.67@7.69	7.67
July	7.65	7.65	7.69@7.70	7.75
August	..	..	7.73@7.75	7.78
September	7.71	7.70	7.76@7.78	7.77
October	..	..	7.79@7.80	7.80
November	..	..	7.82@7.83	7.84
December	7.85	7.78	7.84@7.85	7.87
January	..	..	7.89@7.90	7.91
February	..	..	7.93@7.94	7.96
March	8.00	7.96	7.98@7.99	8.01
April	..	..	8.03@8.04	8.06
May	8.08	8.05	8.08@8.09	8.11

SUGAR.

Considering a fair amount of July liquidation and heavy switching of the July position to later months by Cuban interests, prices in the futures market held remarkably steady. The opening was unchanged to an advance of 1 point, and the close showed net gains of 1 to 6 points, with sales of 80,750 tons, fully two-thirds of the total being represented in switching. The July offerings were absorbed mostly by local trade interests. The spot situation ruled generally steady, which helped sustain values in contracts. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	5.00@5.03	4.99
July	5.03	5.01	5.02@5.03	5.01
August	5.13	5.13	5.12@5.14	5.10
September	5.22	5.19	5.21@5.22	5.18
October	..	..	5.22@5.23	5.19
November	..	..	5.24@5.25	5.21
December	5.18	5.09	5.12@5.14	5.09
January	4.89	4.89	4.88@4.90	4.84
February	..	..	4.67@4.69	4.62
March	4.66	4.66	4.66@4.68	4.60

No changes occurred in refined prices, which were listed at 7.50c for fine granulated by all refiners. The demand was good, prompted by the favorable weather, with all refiners now making prompt delivery. There was a firm undertone in raw sugar at the close, with operators paying 5c cost and freight basis, for 18,000 bags Cubas, July shipment. There was also a sale of 20,000 bags Porto Ricos, prompt clearance to Boston, at 5.85c, cost, insurance, and freight. Local refiners did not appear to be in the market at better than 4 15-16c, cost and freight, for all positions, and Cuban shippers showed no disposition to make concessions from the 5c level. Spot prices follow: Centrifugal, 5.96c; molasses, 5.08c; cost and freight, 4 15-16c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 16,146 packages. The covering of some short contracts and the filling of several outside orders gave added strength to the market, and prices were advanced about ½c on all grades of creamery. There was considerable activity at the higher rates. Renovated is a little firmer for finest qualities, and ladles and packing stock lean more in sellers' favor. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 39@39¾c; extras, (92 score,) 38½@38¾c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 37½@38¼c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 35½@37c; thirds, 34@35c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 40¼@40¾c; extras, 39½@40c; firsts, 38¼@39¼c; seconds, 36¼@38c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 38@38½c; good to prime, 36@37½c; common to fair, 32@35½c; renovated, extras, 37@37½c; firsts, 35½@36½c; lower grades, 32@35c; imitation creamery, firsts, 34@35c; ladles, current make, firsts, 33@33½c; seconds, 32½c; lower grades, 31@32c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 32½c; No. 2, 31½@32c; lower grades, 30@31c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 17,858 cases. General features of the market are unchanged. The demand is sluggish for average good and lower grade stock and values for such rule in buyers' favor, but fancy qualities are in light supply and fairly well sustained, and the range of values as to grade is without quotable change. Nearby white eggs are still in rather light supply but demand is limited and the offerings appear to be sufficient for current needs at unchanged prices; a considerable part of the stock here is not salable above 38@40c. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 35@36c; storage packed, firsts, 33½@34½c; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 34½@34½c; firsts, 32@33c; seconds, 30@31c; thirds and poorer, 25@29c; dirties, No. 1, 27½@28½c; No. 2 and poorer, 23@27c; checks, good to choice, dry, 25c; undergrades, 23@26c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 40@41c; ordinary to good, 38@39c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 37@40c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 34@38c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 37@39c; gathered brown and mixed colors, ungraded, 34@36c.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 22.—Twenty-eight new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $948,500, were chartered today. They include:

The Sweetser & Bainbridge Metal Alloy Co., Albany, metal alloys and metallic compounds, $10,000; S. P. Sweetser, E. F. Bainbridge, H. G. Batcheller, Albany.

Occident-Orient Transportation Co., Inc., Manhattan, ship brokers and freight forwarders, $10,000; P. A. Abeles, P. V. Lifsey, C. H. Lamprey, Produce Exchange Building.

Clean-O Port Mfg. Co., Manhattan, massage and vibrating devices, $10,000; A. Bouchery, G. W. and F. M. Glover, 120 Liberty St.

Pioneer Engineering Corp., Manhattan, portable electric lamps and speed changing devices for automobiles, $25,000; D. C. and H. C. Conkling, E. W. Picker, 80 Maiden Lane.

Periswelg & Woogin, Inc., Manhattan, ladies' and children's millinery, $5,000; H. A. and F. Periswelg, H. Woogin, 191 East 100th St.

L. & D. Rosengarten, Inc., Manhattan, men's belts and leather goods, $10,000; M. Bloch, D. and L. Rosengarten, 121 West 114th St.

Russian-American Mutual Service Ass'n, Inc., Manhattan, render service, investigations, and reports, $20,000; P. Anthony, S. Nelson, V. Halitsky, 1 East 107th St.

Cooper Economy Slips, Inc., Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $10,000; L. J. Fine, E. Levy, S. Garten, 880 Macy Av.

Public Rights Film Corp., Manhattan, motion pictures, $10,000; A. S. Friend, B. H. Shaver, R. A. Kohn, 455 5th Av.

The B. & H. Garage Inc., Manhattan, automobiles and garage business, $5,000; D. Siegel, A. Herbert, J. Nathan, 229 West 112th St.

Berkivitz & Weiss, Inc., Manhattan, ladies' wearing apparel, $5,000; J. and C. Berkovitz, A. Weiss, 1,195 Clay Av., Bronx.

The Goodyear Waterproof Co., Inc., Manhattan, raincoats and rubber wearing apparel, $5,000; B. Kimmel, A. Newman, A. Weidman, 184 Eldridge St.

Whipfall's Garage, Inc., Nyack, automobiles and garage, $5,000; F. J. and W. J. Whipfall, B. Haas, Nyack.

Lambert Transportation Co., Inc., Liberty, transportation, navigation, and storage, $5,000; T. Tomlinson, H. A. Tryborne, A. W. Smith, 116 Broad St.

Rom-Baw Chemical Co., Inc., Clinton, furniture polish, varnishes, and chemicals, $25,000; G. H. and M. E. Allen, E. D. Hunter, Clinton.

E. M. A. Realty Co., Inc., Brooklyn, general real estate and hotels, $10,000; E. M. Anderson, L. Nathanson, R. Maslow, 480 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

Densmore Realty Co., Inc., Buffalo, real estate, hotels, breweries, and stores, $100,000; R. W. and A. W. Farrington, L. W. Lee, Grabenstatter, Buffalo.

The Knolls Farms, Inc., Schenectady, farming and dairying, $5,000; G. F. and W. T. and W. T. Hanson, Jr., Schenectady.

George H. Brainard, Inc., Esopus, Insurance, building, and contracts, $10,000; J. W. Masters, I. L. and W. J. Brainard, 320 West 86th St.

Brown Holding Corp'n, Manhattan, automobiles, taxicabs, and garages, $10,000; A. J. Halprin, L. Bass, S. H. Ganz, 150 Nassau St.

Julab Realty Co., Inc., Manhattan, realty, $5,000; A. and J. and D. Rosenstein, 416 West 122d St.

Ideal Trading Co., Inc., Manhattan, investment brokers, $25,000; J. H. Carr, C. F. Fox, M. Demarest, 524 West 122d St.

Capital Increases: Rivoli Silk Hosiery Co., Inc., $5,000 to $100,000; Brooklyn Vitrified Tile Works, Manhattan, $20,000 to $40,000; Industrial Barge Co., Inc., Manhattan, $25,000 to $35,000; Lee's Towing Line, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $100,000; Briggs Bituminous Composition Co., Manhattan, $1,000 to $100,000; Pacific Lamp Co., Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $25,000.

Authorizations: National Engineering Corp., Massachusetts, general engineering and contracting, $100,000. Representative, H. A. Mumma, 120 Broadway.

Holander Dyeing Co., Inc., New Jersey, dye and dress furs, $10,000. Representative, H. W. Stein, 129 West 27th St.

Russell & Widmore Co., Inc., Delaware, general shipping and forwarding, passenger agents, $50,000. Representative, M. Sundheimer, 31 Nassau St.

Dissolutions: H. G. Realty Co., Manhattan; Howland, Hook, L. & Co., Manhattan; Sherman Holding Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 22.—Charters filed: Charles V. Hoffman Company, Inc., Jersey City, to equip boiler rooms, power houses, &c., $25,000; C. V. Hoffman and L. W. Guermsey, 50 Bound Brook and G. F. Payton of Flemington.

United Line Service Corporation, Newark, sell auto trucks and parts of the same kind of vehicle, $100,000; Jacobs, New York; G. P. Steele, Grand Rapids, Mich., and E. D. Kenyon, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cecil Candy and Chocolate Company, Collingswood, sell candies and chocolates, $200,000; George M. Townsend, Jr., Ella M. Haley, and Charles W. Bush of Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Illinois Oil Company, buy, sell, and acquire oil lands and develop the same, $480,000; Joseph F. Curtis, Arthur W. Briton, Harry B. Davis, New York.

The Kolox Company, manufacture drugs, chemicals, &c., $300,000; Fred G. King, Ed W. Shields, New York; C. W. Swisher, Charleston, W. Va.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 22.—Charters filed:

The Auto Safety Signal Company, acquire patents on safety devices for automobiles, $1,000,000; J. Townsend, Jr., Emile V. Topkis, A. F. Husler, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

CHEVIOTS, Cloaking, Burgundy Cheviot, any quantity, cash. F. J. Galfond, 141 West 28th.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall misses', juniors' cloth. 52 West 24th. Schoen-Weissman.

CORDUROY.—Green wide wale corduroy wanted, any quantity; may use other colors. Ninth floor, 54 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—Taffeta, charmeuse, serge; snappy Fall styles; all morning, Sam Englander, 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th St.

PLUSHES.—Wanted, any quantity of plush for spot cash. Moyses & Dreyfus. Phone 2220 Farragut.

POPLIN.—Will pay cash for 90610, black and navy. Madison Square 1540.

SERGE.—Will pay cash for U. S. 838, black and navy. Madison Square 1540.

SERGES.—Whitman, Nos. 104, 99, 9, for cash. Gramercy 440.

SILKS.—Will buy all kinds of silks, up to 80c a yard; any quantity. Mad. Sq. 3887.

SILK.—Susquehanna satille lustre, black and navy. Madison Square 4386.

SKIRTS.—Contractors wanted on silk skirts. Apply Krieger Cloak and Suit Co., 38 West 26th.

WOOL JERSEY CLOTH.—Copen and rose. Phone Gramercy 2884. R. & S., 19 West 21st.

Offerings to Buyers

BEACH CLOTH, 58 inches, for sale cheap. Spring 2274.

BROADCLOTH.—Madison's, all shades, 50 pieces, $2.65 net. Box L 17 Times.

CLOAK LININGS.—For sale, lot of cotton goods, shirtings, materials suitable for caps, shirts, skirts, cloak linings, etc. Apply A. W. Cowen & Bros., 114 E. 23d, N. Y.

DRESSES.—Evening dresses to close out; taffeta dresses; immediate delivery. Globe Dress Suit Co., 19 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Jobs wash dresses, sport suits, serges; sell cheap. Paragon, 130 W. 25th.

DRESSES.—Job 75 white voile embroidered dresses. S. N. Costume, 15 West 26th.

EMBRO

PUBLISHERS OPPOSE HIGHER MAIL RATES

Audit Bureau of Circulations Takes Unanimous Action at Meeting Here.

CALL LEGISLATION SPECIAL

Frank C. Hoyt of Detroit Says Passage of Law Means the End of the Organization.

Protest was made yesterday at a luncheon held at the Hotel Astor by the Audit Bureau of Circulations against the proposed provision in the War Revenue bill increasing rates on second-class mail matter. The proposed legislation was condemned as a special, or discriminatory, tax on publishers of newspapers, periodicals, and other publications.

William H. Johns of Van Patten, Inc., of this city presided at the luncheon, which was attended by 800 publishers and advertising managers from all sections of the country. Mr. Johns said that the bureau represented more than 1,000 publishers, newspapers, and periodicals, the gross circulation of the so-called A. B. C. publications approximating 60,000,000. The advertising members of the bureau, he said, spent more than $100,000,000 annually in advertising.

The attack on the proposed postal rate legislation came when Frank C. Hoyt of Detroit asked that the members instruct the bureau's Executive Committee to forward at once a formal protest against saddling the higher postal rates "upon the already overburdened publishers." In warning the members of what might be expected if the higher rates on second-class matter were allowed to stand in the bill as finally enacted, Mr. Hoyt said:

"If the pending House bill should pass, it would sound the death knell of this organization. Furthermore, if enacted, it would put out of business a large percentage of newspapers and periodicals. Many members of Congress are trying through this special tax to hit publishers whom they charge with being responsible for bringing the United States into the war by influencing public sentiment. I move that the members direct the Executive Committee of the bureau to wire a protest at once to Chairman Simmons of the Senate Finance Committee."

Mr. Hoyt's motion was immediately seconded and carried unanimously. Later in the day the Executive Committee, through its Chairman, Louis Bruch of the American Radiator Company, Chicago, telegraphed the bureau's protest to Senator Simmons. The telegram made no reference to the proposed tax of 5 per cent. upon publishers' net profits over $4,000 a year.

Louis Bruch, who besides being Chairman of the Executive Committee is President of the bureau, told of the big growth of the organization, and outlined the reforms being instituted in the publishing and advertising business. These, the speaker said, included the dropping from the mailing lists of subscribers whose bills remained unpaid at the expiration of one year, dispensing with useless writers, and effecting other economies, all aimed in the direction of greater efficiency.

Mr. Bruch added that the bureau desired to help the Government keep business on an even keel during the period of the war, and cited what had been done in this direction by the Canadian members of the bureau in Canada.

Other speakers were William A. Whitney of the Orange Judd Company, Springfield, Mass.; O. C. Harn of the National Lead Company, New York; L. B. Jones of the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.; L. C. Robbins of The Iron Age, New York; George W. Wilder of the Butterick Publishing Company, New York, and Russell R. Whitman, Managing Director of the bureau.

Yesterday's luncheon and meeting was the first to be held in New York, the former affairs of this kind having taken place in Chicago.

ACCUSES NEWSPRINT MEN.

F. P. Walsh Seeks to Force Action by Federal Trade Commission.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Formal charges against print paper manufacturers, frankly designed to force the Federal Trade Commission to some action against them, were filed with the commission today by Frank P. Walsh, who charges that newsprint manufacturers for many months have been using unfair methods of competition in the production and sale of print paper. He asks the commission to conduct a public hearing.

Individuals and corporations accused in Mr. Walsh's complaint include E. W. Backus, George H. Mead, P. T. Dodge, Alexander Smith, George Chahoon, Jr.; the Minnesota and Ontario Power Company, the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd.; the International Paper Company, the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Ltd.; the Laurentide Company, Ltd., and others not designated.

The basis of the complaint is the commission's recent report, issued at the conclusion of its investigation into the production and cost of print paper. The manufacturers are charged with having conspired and banded together to control the industry, increase the cost of paper by restricting free competition and limiting the production, and having divided the country into territories apportioned among themselves for the sale of their product. In addition Mr. Walsh charges that the manufacturers have discriminated in prices among publishers, favoring some and ruining others, and have violated contracts made with the commission to furnish paper to publishers at prices found by the commission to be fair, legal, and profitable.

Many false claims and allegations, Mr. Walsh charges, have been made by the manufacturers as a part of their alleged program of obtaining and retaining control of the field.

P. T. Dodge, President of the International Paper Company, said yesterday that no grounds existed for the charge made before the Federal Trade Commission that paper makers were acting to restrict output.

"Every mill in the country is working at full capacity," said he, "except those temporarily affected by physical causes. The wide range of prices quoted by the various paper makers proves conclusively that there is no combination in the industry."

The International Company's output was reduced for the time being, Mr. Dodge said, a few days ago because floods in New Hampshire and Maine had curtailed operations at two important plants.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

A Fall in Flour Was One of the Features of the Week.

Foodstuffs and metals again featured the changes in Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices this week. The tendency of the former, notably flour, was downward, but the reverse was true of the latter. No new price records were established in the metals, however. The sharp rise in cotton goods quotations was also a feature.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-two standard commodities this week at this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and the same week a year ago:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lbs.	$16.75	$16.75	$8.45
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.10	.10¼	.09¼
Coffee, Santos No. 4,	.10¼	.10⅝	.10½
Sland. Brown sheetings, yard	.15	.14⅛	.08¼
Print cloths, 38½-in., 64x60	.10⅜	.10¼	.05½
Butter, cream, ex., lb.	.38¼	.37	.29½
Cheese, f. c., fresh, Spec., lb	.23	.23	.15⅝
Eggs, West. lsts. doz.	.33½	.25⅜	.22⅜
Apples, evap., ch'ce, lb	.11½	.11½	.06
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb	.13½	.13½	.11¼
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb	.08½	.08½	.04½
Raisins, lb.	.08⅞	.08½	.07¼
Flour, Sp. pat., bbl.	13.25	14.50	8.00
Flour, Sp. clear, bbl.	11.25	12.50	6.00
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	*....	*....	1.03¾
Corn, No. 2 yel., bush.	1.52	1.82½	.87¼
Oats, No. 2 white, bush	.73¼	.73¼	.45½
Hay, prime timothy, 100 lbs.	1.20	1.20	1.50
Hides, Chic., pack, No. 1, lb.	.28	.33	.26½
Hides, Chic., cows, native, lb.	.32½	.32	.25
Leather, hem. sole, lb	.57	.57	.36
Leather, union b'k's, lb	.80	.80	.62
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Phil., ton.	49.75	46.75	19.75
Steel bil., Pitts., ton.	100.00	100.00	42.00
Copper, Lake, N.Y., lb.	.31	.31	.26¼
Copp., Elec., N.Y., lb.	.33	.33	.28½
Lead, New York, lb.	1.1⅛	.12¼	.06⅝
Tin, New York, lb.	.63¾	.61	.39¾
Pet., ref., gal. in bbl.	.12	.12	.12
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	8.50	9.25	7.53
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	15.50	15.10	9.75
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs	9.15	8.75	7.00
Lard, prime st., Chi., 100 lbs.	21.47	21.35	13.12½
Sh. ribs, loose, 100 lbs	21.25	20.60	13.80
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.	39.50	39.50	23.25
Rice, Fancy head, lb.	.06¾	.06¾	.06
Tob., Up-Rat., lb.	70¼	72	.62½
Sug., fine, gr., 100 lbs	7.50	7.50	7.65
Tea, Form., fair, lb.	.26	.26	.17
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.22	.22	.19
Potatoes, bbl.	9.50	9.00	8.50
Wool, wor., 100.	.579	.579	.389

*Not quoted.

The list, as a whole, showed ninety-two changes this week, compared with ninety last week. Sixty-four of this week's changes were upward, while sixty-one advances were recorded in the week ended June 15. The metals markets alone supplied seventeen of the total number of changes, including three declines. No. 2 foundry pig iron was higher at Philadelphia, as were open-hearth billets at the same place. Pittsburgh contributed advances in refined iron bars, steel bars, beams, angles, wire and cut nails, galvanized barb wire, and No. 28 galvanized iron sheets. Furnace coke was higher, and the same was true of tinplate, spelter and tin. The only declines were shown by pig aluminum, antimony, and lead.

In sympathy with the easier tone to wheat, flour took a uniform tumble of $1.25 a barrel during the week. Provisions at Chicago were firmer, however, the only decline being shown by live beef. Mess pork did not change, but the remaining live meats, prime lard, and short ribs all went up. Bacon was higher at this city. In the dairy products, eggs made up their loss of last week and a little besides. The best butter was also higher, but there was an easier tone to the medium and lower grades of butter and cheese.

Another rise in potatoes featured the vegetable end of the list, which also showed a sharp break in cabbage and lower prices on red onions and choice pea beans. Several varieties of dried fruits advanced, but the changes in the fresh ones were apparently neither numerous nor important. The leading Brazilian coffees were off, but there was no fluctuation in teas. The raw sugars went up, yet there was no change in fine granulated. For the first time in quite a while the spice list was innocent of changes in either direction.

Wheat, while not quoted for nearby months, was appreciably weaker as a result of bullish crop reports, and a falling off in prices of corn, rye and malt was recorded. Malting barley, on the other hand, went up. Turpentine advanced, as did hemp and Chinese raw silk. Crude rubber was cheaper here, while in Para per marked there was a break in the price of news boards. Leather continued without quotable change either way, but there was a little added firming up in hide quotations, including calfskins. Three other grades also went up, and there were no declines.

The paint market produced advances in four varieties, while in the combined lists for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils seven of the nineteen changes shown were declines. The antics of cotton and the resultant advances in many kinds of cotton goods easily featured the textile markets for the week. Few, if any, brown, gray, bleached or colored fabrics escaped the rise in one quarter or another. Burlaps, especially lightweights, took on a firmer tone, and advances were also shown by several worsted and serge fabrics.

RUMANIAN HARVEST READY.

Germans to Use War Prisoners in Garnering Grain Crops.

COPENHAGEN, June 22.—The German authorities in Rumania have made every preparation for the most rapid harvesting of the grain crop. In addition to special military detachments, labor parties have been enrolled from the native population and all Rumanian prisoners of war have been assigned to the work.

The harvesters, according to the announcements in the German newspapers, will receive higher wages than are customary in peace times in order to encourage a zealous effort. Premiums are offered Rumanian landlords for speedy deliveries of grain.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM, Part II.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Will for probate: Mary M. Brady.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Waters(Milliken—James A. Foley.

SUPREME COURT.—Ford, J.—Sauer(Wahlig Co—G. Murray Hulbert. Re Cohen—Richard B. Dawson.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J. — Kahn(Kahn—Robert L. Luce.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Nat'l Academy of Design(Herman Hanauer—Schuyler M. Meyer. Emigrant Ind Sav Bank(Benjamin Grossman—James E. Malley.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (CHAMBERS) — Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (CHAMBERS)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Erdmann(Doll et al—Orson A. Raynor. Kohler, Tr. f. Moses et al—Charles B Bretsfelder. Corell, ex'x, &c.(Samuels et al—Otto J. Kalt. Halbe(Beissner et al—William Stone. Lawyers Mortgage Co(Mullin et al—Robert Seelaw.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—William Wood et al, &c.(Mary Kelly et al—Leo F McDermott. Mere Frerck(Carrie B Prentice et al—Leo F McDermott.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.

DECISIONS.

F. Asmussen, rspt., v. John Wanamaker, applt.—Motion granted, without costs.

R. P. Babeuf, E. D. Payne et al., and C. E. Miller et al., rspts., v. Eagle Savings and Loan Co., applt.—Motion denied, without costs.

G. Bagdon, rspt., v. Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., aplts.—Motion denied, without costs.

A. Clarke, applt., v. Borough Asphalt Co. and D. J. McCoy, rspts., and W. Kelly, deft. —Motion denied, without costs.

J. J. Crozier, applt., v. J. F. Richardson et al., rspts.—Motion denied, and time extended, pending the appeal to the Court of Appeals.

Cupples Cordage Co., applt., v. C. N. Y. and R. A. C. Smith, rspts.—Deft's motion to dismiss appeal stands over until June 26, 1917.

F. P. Davidson, as trustee, rspt., v. M. Kramer and L. Rosenthal, applts.—Motion granted.

Edison Co. of Brooklyn, rspts., v. H. E. Frink Co., et al., applts.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Alfred Fox, plt., v. J. Kane and R. Rubin, dfts.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, on condition that Kane pay $50 to the prosecutrix within ten days. If not so paid, the motion to dismiss this appeal is granted.

Re S. Chugerman, an attorney.—Motion to confirm the report of the official referee granted. Respondent disbarred.

Re application of C. K. Fauver for admission to the bar.—Motion granted upon verification of petition.

Re last will of H. R. Howell, dec'd.—Motion denied on condition that applt. perfect his appeal in this place the case on the next calendar. Otherwise, motion granted, with $10 costs.

Re application of C. Page.—Motion granted.

Re T. H. Matters.—Motion granted.

Re application of T. F. Murphy, rspt., for a writ of peremptory mandamus against William A. Prendergast.—Motion to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

Re Public Park, (East River Park,) Borough of Queens.—Motion granted, without costs.

Re petition of C. E. Thedford, as admr. of M. A. Stouffer, dec'd., (A. L. Runyon.)—Motion denied.

M. Meyer, respt., v. United Dressed Beef Co., appit.—Motion denied, without costs and without prejudice.

L. Neuer, applt., v. L. Jaffe, respt.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

People, respts., v. J. Pecararo, applt.—Motion granted.

G. M. Rowe, respt., v. G. W. Snyder, appt., and Penn, R. R., deft.—Motion to stay granted pending the decision of the appeal.

H. H. Smith, an infant, respt., v. Erie R. R., appit.—Motion denied, without costs.

J. Strauss, applt., v. C. N. Y., respt.—Motion granted.

C. T. Birmingham, respt., v. City of Port Jervis, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

F. H. Blachoff, respt., v. Equipment Corp., appit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Board of Health, New Rochelle, applt., v. J. Farrell, respt.—Judgment of the County Court of Westchester County affirmed, with costs.

A. Clarke, respt., v. Borough Asphalt Co., applt., and D. J. McCoy, deft., (Actions 2 and 3).—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and judgment in so far as appealed from affirmed. Order of March 8, 1918, affirmed.

D. Conahan, respt., v. Terry & Tench Co., appit.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted unless plaintiff reduce the verdict, in which event the judgment as modified and the order are affirmed.

C. Crombie, respt., v. G. J. O'Brien, applt. —Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Crown Lands Corp. of S. I., respt., v. L. V. Rourke and A. A. McKeon, defts., (Actions 1 and 2.)—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

E. M. Delaney, by her guardian ad litem, respt., v. S. Boskin, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

R. C. De Normandie, respt., v. Bay View Heights Land Co., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

J. E. Donovan, applt., v C. N. Y., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

M. Fallon, respt., v. C. J. Schwachhamer, appit., and O. Haight, deft.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

J. Fay, respt., v. C. Fay, applt., the Brooklyn Savings Bank, deft., (Acts. 1 and 2.)—Judgment affirmed, without costs.

M. Fisher, plt., v. A. Kenny et al., defts.; N. D. Becker, as exectr. of W. J. K. Kenny, dec'd., appit.; T. F. Sheedy, respt., et al.—Judgment and findings modified and as modified affirmed, with costs.

F. D. Freund and S. C. Jenkins, applts., v. A. M. Halstead et al., as exectrs., &c., of A. M. Halstead, dec'd., respts.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted.

W. J. Goodman, an infant, by Rose Goodman, his guardian ad litem, v. Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

A. D. Granger & Co., respt., v. Universal Machinery Corp., Ltd., appit., (Acts. 1 and 2.)—Orders modified and as so modified affirmed, with $10 costs.

M. A. Hambley v. J. W. Hambley, applt. —Order, &c., on appeal from, affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

M. Heermance, as Trustee, respt., v. W. A. Camp & Co., applt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the final award of costs.

J. Hegstad, applt., v. L. Wysicki and C. Von Warzewska, respts.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

F. L. and I. Henrici, applts., v. W. Heeseler, individ. and as execr. of W. Heeseler, N. Hochman, applt., v. H. W. Siegel, respt. decd., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. —Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Re application of the Castle Heights Water Co. to acquire additional lands in the town of Greenburgh, respt., v. C. R. and C. W. Price, applts.—Final order affirmed, with costs.

Re C. M. Crum, as sole surviving exec. of J. W. Schuler, dec'd.—Hearing of this appeal suspended. It may be brought on after peace is restored.

Re P. D. Elliott et al., as trustees of J. G. Elliott, decd.—Decree of Surrogate's Court of Orange County affirmed, with costs.

Re Michael O'Keefe and Edward Barrett, as execrs. of D. O'Keefe, decd.—Decree of Surrogate's Court of Westchester County affirmed, without costs.

Re S. J. Mitchell for a peremptory writ of mandamus.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Re J. P. Moebus, dec'd.—Order of Surrogate's Court of Westchester County affirmed.

A. and G. Jefferson, respt., v. J. E. and E. Carlson, applts., (Acts. 1 and 2.)—Judgment and order affirmed with costs.

T. Kelly, rspt., v. C. R. R. of N. J., pplt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs.

R. N. Lockwood, applt., v. the Bedell Co., rspts.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements.

G. E. Loper, rspt., v. L. Nixon, applt.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

A. Lorenzo, as admr., &c., of M. Lorenzo, dec'd, applt., v. Manhattan Steam Bakery, Inc., et al., respts.—Order setting aside verdict and judgments for defts. reversed and new trial granted.

S. Lynch, applt., v. Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N. Y., respt.—Order affirmed without costs.

A. P. McNulty et al., rspts., v. J. Myers et al., defts., C. M. Lawson and R. H. Smith, applts.—Judgment reversed and complaint dismissed without costs.

J. C. McPherson, rspt., v. J. E. Andrus, applt.—Judgment and order of the City Court of Yonkers affirmed, with costs.

J. J. Meade, rspt., v. B. H. R. R., applt.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

N. A. Mokarzel, rspt., v. S. R. Mokarzel, applt.—Judgment affirmed without costs.

H. Mowbray, rspt., v. G. and M. Improvement Co., applt.—Judgment reversed with costs.

W. D. O'Connor, an infant, and P. W. O'Connor, rspts., vs. R. Webber, Jr., and W. Webber, co-partners, applts.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements.

G. Olejarczyk, as admr., rspt., v. Standard Oil Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs.

A. S. Phinney, indiv. and as admx. of C. M. Phinney, dec'd, rspt., v. G. T. Hay and F. C. Lockhart, applts.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements.

People, rspts., v. J. Chickarella, applt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

G. A. Hazel, applt., v. the Dept. of Health, rspt.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements.

Misses Masters' School, rspt., v. W. Keys et al., as Assessor of the Town of Greenburg, applt.—Final order in so far as appealed from affirmed without costs.

T. Reddin, applt., v. Adams Laundry Machine Co., respt.—Judgment of the Appellate Term reversing the judgment of the Municipal Court affirmed.

W. G. Rehbein, respt., v. M. Gelberg, appit., et al., defts.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

A. Rosenthal, respt., v. S. Greenbaum et al., applts., consolidated with others, defts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

H. S. Rubens, an infant, by James Rubens, his guardian ad litem, respt., v. Board of Education, applt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

M. Stainton, applt., v. M. R. Matheson, individually and as trustee, respt.—Judgment affirmed by default, with costs.

S. Thompson, respt., v. Holt-Chandler Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and complaint dismissed, with costs.

C. H. Tibbitts, respt., v. J. M. Cohen and F. Klein, applts., et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, without costs.

George C. Van Tuyl., Jr., applt., v. A. C. Scharmann et al., defts.; A. Feltman, respt. —Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

J. F. Walsh, respt., v. H. Burnet, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

L. Weil, applt., v. J. and M. F. Mayer, respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

J. V. and C. J. Wilson (copartners), respts., v. L. I. R. R., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

B. F. Woody, pltf., v. W. W. Brush, P. J. Gannon, and P. M. Culligan, defts.—Exception to the dismissal of the complaint sustained and action remitted to Trial Term for trial.

DECISIONS BY THE PRESIDING JUSTICE.—On application to appeal from the Appellate Term:

J. H. Beals, respt., v. J. L. Schueler, applt. —Application denied, without costs.

M. Imbessi Bldg. Co., Inc., respt., v. Homecrest Bldg. Co., appit.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

E. J. Oxley, appit., v. Mutual Life Ins. Co., respt.—Application denied, $10 costs.

Title Guarantee and Trust Co., respt., v. C. T. Rudershausen, appit.—Application denied, $10 costs.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.

—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of JOSEPH FLEISHER, trading as EMPIRE CAP COMPANY, to HERMAN WITT.

Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, will sell at the assignor's place of business, at No. 129-133 Wooster Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on June 29th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., property herein consisting of a stock of men's and boys' caps; also piece goods, trimmings and findings used in the manufacture thereof; also machinery and fixtures, including 2 hydraulic pressers, 3 h. p. motor, power tables, aluminum dies, desks, safe, time clock, etc.

The property can be inspected on June 27th, 1917, and June 28th, 1917, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. The assignee reserves the right to withdraw any property from the sale or reject any and all bids.

Dated New York, June 23rd, 1917.

HERMAN WITT, Assignee.
CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Assignee, 120 Broadway, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.

—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of PEETZ CORSET COMPANY to MORRIS, B. ARNOLD.

Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, will sell at the assignor's place of business, at No. 43 West 27th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on July 6th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., property herein, consisting of a stock of corsets; also corsets in the process of manufacture; also raw material used in the manufacture of corsets, including piece goods, bones, steels, clasps, brassieres and trimmings; also machinery and fixtures.

The property can be inspected on July 3rd, 1917, and July 5th, 1917, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. The assignee reserves the right to withdraw any property from the sale or reject any and all bids.

Dated New York, June 23rd, 1917.

MORRIS B. ARNOLD, Assignee.
CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Assignee, 120 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of F. H. CHAPMAN CONTRACTING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, July 5, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 100th St. and Fifth Av., and immediately thereafter at 839 Broadway, and immediately thereafter at Bethune and Washington Sts., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Hammer Drills, Jack Hammer Drills, Chains, Steel Blocks, Wedges, Sheaves, Barrel Jack, Harness, Blankets, Disinfectant, 1 Steel Garage, Tool House, Gasoline, Steel Pipe, Desks, Chairs, Tables, Typewriter, Safe, Carpet, &c.

JAMES H. BERRY, Trustee.
MERRILL, ROGERS & PERRY, Attorneys for Trustee, 100 Broadway, New York.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy, 63 Beaver St.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the vote of and to due corporate action by the stockholders of the undersigned, Greene Consolidated Copper Company, a West Virginia Corporation, hereinafter called the Company, at the annual meeting, duly held at its New York office in the City and State of New York on the 12th day of June, 1917, and agreeably to the statutes of the State of West Virginia in such case provided, the sale of the property and assets of the Company, as an entirety, not including, however, its corporate franchise or good will, were sold to The Greene Cananea Copper Company, a Delaware corporation, hereinafter called the Greene Cananea Company, at the price and consideration and upon the terms and conditions specified in a certain proposition and letter, dated May 22nd, 1917, made by the Greene Cananea Company to and accepted by the Company pursuant to due authority and vote of the stockholders of the Company at their said annual meeting, and at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company, on said subject, however, to the express condition that upon not less than three weeks' notice, to be given by publication in at least three daily newspapers printed and published in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and in one daily newspaper printed and published in the City of Charleston, in the State of West Virginia, the Executive Officers of the Company shall forthwith offer all said property and assets, as an entirety, for sale, for cash, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder therefor, and upon the further express condition that if at said auction no higher bid or bids be received for said property and assets is made or received, then, and in such event, the said proposition of the Greene Cananea Company and the sale of said property and assets to it made by the Company pursuant to due authorization and vote of the stockholders of the Company at their said meeting shall be binding and final and be forthwith consummated.

Notice is further hereby given that, pursuant to said vote and action of the stockholders of the Company at said Stockholders' meeting, and in compliance with the subject to the aforesaid conditions of such sale as imposed by said stockholders at said meeting, the undersigned, L. D. Ricketts, as President, and J. W. Allen, as Treasurer, of the Company, will offer for sale, at public auction, on the 11th day of July, 1917, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, on the front steps of the United States Post Office Building, in the City of Charleston, in the State of West Virginia, to the highest and best bidder, all of the property and assets of the Company, as an entirety, not including, however, its corporate franchise or good will.

The said property and assets will be sold as an entirety and for cash only, and the person or persons or corporations or corporations to whom said property and assets may be sold shall and will be required to pay to the Treasurer of the Company, at the time of such sale, in cash or by certified check or cashier's check, ten percentum of the price at which said property and assets are sold to the successful bidder or bidders, and the balance of said purchase price shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Company upon the execution and delivery of good and sufficient instruments of transfer and conveyance.

No bid will be received by the undersigned from any person or corporation offering to bid for said property and assets, as an entirety, unless such person or corporation so offering to bid shall have first deposited with the Treasurer of the Company, as a pledge that he or it will make good his or its bid upon the acceptance of the same, the sum of $2,000.-000.00 in cash or certified check or cashier's check.

The undersigned expressly reserve the right to resell said property and assets at public sale, upon like publication, in case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his or its bid, upon the acceptance of the same by the undersigned, by failing to make any payment on account of the purchase price as required in the consummation of his or its purchase, then the moneys, if any, paid by such bidder or purchaser, or the amount deposited with the undersigned by any bidder or purchaser bidding for the property and assets as a whole, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied toward the payment of any expenses of resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property and assets shall be sold at a less price upon resale, and as and for liquidated damages by the purchaser.

Such sale shall and will be made without valuation, appraisement, redemption, or extension, and the undersigned reserve the right to reject any bid or bids and may adjourn or postpone such sale, and may, without further notice or advertisement, proceed with the sale on any date to which the same may have been adjourned or postponed.

This notice is given and published by order of the Stockholders and of the Board of Directors of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company.

Dated June 13th, 1917.

L. D. RICKETTS, President.
J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.

Room 2607, No. 42 Broadway, New York City, New York.

ROCK ISLAND'S GAINS SHOWN IN REPORT

Road's Total Income in 1916 Increased 51.5 Per Cent.—Funded Liabilities Decreased.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The total operating revenue of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1916, was $80,889,-129.40, an increase of $9,589,770.06, or 13.5 per cent., compared with the previous year, while the operating expenses were $55,091,716.95, an increase of $11,491,259.59, or 2.8 per cent, making the net operating revenue for the year $25,797,412.45, an increase of $8,108,510.49, or 45.8 per cent. over the previous year. These figures and other statistics are contained in the thirty-seventh annual report of the railway, which was recently taken out of the hands of a receiver and reorganized.

The report reviews in detail the management of the property by Jacob M. Dickinson and Henry U. Madge, receivers, and later by Jacob M. Dickinson, as sole receiver.

The total uncollectible railway revenue were $3,805,089.82, an increase of 7.2 per cent. The operating income was $21,992,342.63, an increase of $7,852,-133.65, or 55.5 per cent. Miscellaneous income amounted to $1,438,341.97, an increase of $106,874.56, or 8 per cent.

The total income was $23,428,684.60, an increase of $7,959,008.51, or 51.5 per cent. Interest, rentals, and other deductions amounted to $15,350,495.50, a decrease of $506,568.44, or 3.2 per cent. The balance of income carried to profit and loss was $8,078,189. It compared with a deficit of $886,887.85 for the previous year. There was an aggregate decrease of $1,448,995 in the funded liabilities of the company during the period from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1916. Receivers' equipment notes decreased $144,973.40, resulting in a combined net decrease of the funded debt, equipment notes and receivers' equipment notes, of $1,593,968.40.

The net investment in road and equipment increased $1,448,664.72 during the six months ended Dec. 31, 1916. The company expended $1,585,000 for new locomotives and $521,374.12 in the completion of terminals.

GORMAN HEADS ROCK ISLAND.

Chosen President of Reorganized Railroad at Meeting Here.

James E. Gorman, who has been chief executive officer of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway under Receiver Jacob M. Dickinson, was elected President of the reorganized road at a meeting of Directors held in this city yesterday. The property will be taken over from the receiver at midnight tomorrow.

Mr. Gorman was also elected a Director, succeeding W. B. Thompson, resigned, while E. K. Boisot of Chicago was made a Director to succeed James S. Alexander, resigned. Mr. Gorman started as a clerk with the Burlington when fourteen years of age. He has been with the Rock Island since 1909.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Negotiations are said to be nearly closed for the purchase by an automobile firm of a large plot in the Manhattanville section of west Harlem for improvement with a motor service station. The property is owned by the Consolidated Gas Company and comprises about thirty-three lots in the middle of the block bounded by Riverside Drive, Broadway, 132d and 133d Streets.

The portion under negotiation includes the plot beginning about 100 feet West of Broadway, fronting 425 on 132d Street and 400 on 133d Street. The Riverside Drive portion contains the large gas tank of the company. It is understood that $350,000 has been the asking price for the property about to be sold. The gas company acquired the block in 1902.

Tenement Sale.

B. Elliot Burston sold for Cily Zulouf to an investing client, a six-story tenement, 333 to 337 East 124th Street, on a plot 50 by 100. The house was held at $49,000.

Bronx Deal Near Tremont Avenue.

The two five-story apartment houses in the Bronx, at 2,009 to 2,013 Bryant Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, have been sold by Nehring Brothers for Fitch, Murray & Salzman, as trustees. The houses cover a plot 92 by 117. It was a cash deal, the buyer acquiring the property for investment.

Bronx Sales.

The Gramont Construction Company sold to Mose Goodman the five-story apartment, on a plot 37.50 by 100, at 1,392 Franklin Avenue, taking in part payment a plot at Arlington, N. J. The sellers were represented by Meehan & Harlam, as attorneys. Charles B. Van Valen and Byrne & Baumann were the brokers.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., sold for Lowenfeld & Prager 730 Garden Street, between Prospect and Clinton Avenues, a five-story new law apartment, on a plot 60 by 100, to an investor who paid all cash.

The Wenare Holding Company, represented by Gettner, Simon & Asher, attorneys, purchased from Francis Mondschein the southwest corner of Washington Avenue and 168th Street, a five-story apartment house, with stores, on plot 42.7 by 90.

As a site for a five-story flat a client of A. D. Phelps purchased from Mrs. J. Happy a plot 100 by 70 on the southwest corner of Decatur Avenue and Bedford Park Boulevard.

David and Davis M. Lentin sold to an investor the two five-story apartments 1,024 to 1,030 Bryant Avenue. Each structure occupies a plot 60 by 100. They were held at $105,000.

Edith Masterson resold, through Otto Boden, the two-family frame dwelling on lot 25 by 100, at 712 Tinton Avenue.

A builder is reported to have purchased from John E. Eustis a plot of twenty-one lots on the east side of Harlem River Terrace, one block south of Fordham Road.

Brooklyn.

Shampan & Shampan filed plans for a six-story apartment, with stores, to be erected at the southwest corner of South Fourth Street and Bridge Plaza, 44 by 100, for A. Segal. It will accommodate thirty-two families.

In the Flatbush section W. H. Goldey sold for Joseph Ray Peck a detached frame house, on plot 40 by 100, at 725 Argyle Road; for Floyd Moore a new bungalow at 1,960 Homecrest Avenue, on a plot 40 by 79; for Vincent H. Lynch a new bungalow, on a plot 30 by 100, on the west side of East Twenty-sixth Street, 160 feet south of Avenue M and for Joseph A. Winder a detached house, on a plot 40 by 100, at 970 East Seventeenth Street.

Dr. Fred W. Atkinson has purchased the dwelling 55 Remsen Street on a lot 25 by 100 from Frank Tuttle.

Long Island.

M. Presberger sold to L. Green, who conveyed it to the Cambria Title, Savings and Trust Company of Cambria, Penn., a tract on the east side of Springfield Road, adjacent to the Hummell property, containing thirty-nine acres, and a second plot adjacent to the F. P. Bush property, containing forty-five acres.

E. E. Meacham & Son sold to F. H. Tucker two lots in the Jamaica Creek development.

M. Higgins sold to the Logan Mortgage Corporation the property on the northeast corner of Higgins and Maurice Avenues, Flushing, with a frontage of 100 feet on each street.

Two Larchmont Deals Aggregating $135,000.

John J. Murdock of Manhattan has purchased through E. C. Griffin and P. H. Collins at Larchmont the property of Miss Helena Flint, consisting of a dwelling and two and a half acres of parked land; the adjoining land and cottage owned by Miss Lindsley, and F. W. Flint's new cottage on Munroe Avenue, with about one-third of an acre of land. The three properties were held at $100,000.

The same brokers also sold the former Lancaster Morg

The Tide Has Turned

The tide has turned in New York real estate, *but we must sell.* Joseph P. Day disposed of 1,400 lots in the Bronx. In the last four weeks we have sold on Staten Island 1,500, with half the advertising, and now we are turning all our guns on Brooklyn.

Our necessity is your opportunity. We must sell a portion of our holdings at $590 a lot to settle the estate of Chas. E. Wood. No one could induce us to sell *all* at double these figures. With subways coming, with rents mounting, with landlords becoming more arbitrary, we offer improved home sites at actually one-half the values builders are paying for similar lots with building loans.

This is positively the best property in Brooklyn—at these prices. A real estate man on Staten Island said to one of its largest taxpayers—"Wm. E. Harmon & Co. are having a great sale of lots just now." The disgruntled owner replied—"Damned little credit to Wm. E. Harmon & Co.—they are not selling real estate, they are giving it away." Similar remarks will be heard in Brooklyn from old Real Estate Men, who fail to realize that we must begin booms with bargains and low prices.

In 1898 we began selling Brooklyn lots at an average of $290 each—in 1908 we had our last big sale at an average of $1,200 per lot. To-day we begin again at $590, with subways on top of us. In ten years we believe we will be selling similar lots at $2,000 or more.

Wartime Opportunity

Brooklyn Real Estate at ½ Value

(To Close Interest of Late Mr. Chas. E. Wood.)

120 Lots In New York City $590 Each

At Flatbush Avenue and Avenue N

$5 First Payment $5 Per Month

HAVE YOU A LIBERTY BOND?
If you purchase a lot from us we will accept it as payment on account, or if you have subscribed for a Liberty Bond on the instalment plan we will take over your subscription and fulfill your contract with the Government.

IF YOU GO TO WAR
We will suspend monthly payments during the term of service for any purchaser called to the defence of our country and will keep in force our "Free Deed or money back" offer by the payment only of interest and taxes during your term of service.

FREE DEED OR RETURN OF MONEY IN CASE OF DEATH
With every lot sold by us on monthly instalments we give a contract which provides in the event of death either for the return of all money paid us, with interest at 6 per cent., or the delivery of a deed for the property to your heirs without further payments.

HOW TO REACH THE PROPERTY

The Nostrand Avenue Subway Terminus is at Flatbush Avenue and Avenue H, from which point, within a year, you will be able to ride to any part of the Interboro system for five cents.
AT PRESENT—Flatbush Avenue trolleys either direct from Park Row end of Brooklyn Bridge or from Interboro Subway Station at Atlantic Avenue pass this property; also Nostrand Avenue trolley from Delancey Street via Williamsburg Bridge and transfer to Flatbush Avenue trolley. Get off at Flatbush Avenue and Avenue N. Our office is there.

Come To-day or Sunday

PHONE, WRITE OR CALL FOR FREE TICKETS

Wm. E. Harmon & Co., Inc.

(Formerly Wood, Harmon & Co.)

TELEPHONE BARCLAY 6500. 261 Broadway, New York

A BEAUTIFUL HOME AT FREEPORT

A modern 10-room house, with all improvements, including gas and electric light; the outbuildings are barn, with 3 horse stalls; garage, with accommodation for two cars; chicken house, runs, etc.; plot 100x240; entrance on two streets; price $7,000; terms to suit purchaser. JAMES HANSE, 33 Railroad Ave., Freeport, L. I.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE

50th St., near 5th Ave.

Columbia College leasehold. Four-story building. Size of lot—21' by 100'. Suitable for business, studio or doctor's office.

PRICE $6,000.

CRUIKSHANK COMPANY
141 Broadway, New York City

For Sale.—Leasehold running 10 years, with renewal privilege for 21 years, six-story and basement building, northwest corner of Reade and Hudson Sts., at a figure showing very low rent. New subway station in front of the building. BRYAN L. KENNELLY, INC., 156 Broadway, City.

3 FAMILY HOUSE BILL
NOW A LAW. THE PROPER
Alterations can make your private
House a Paying Investment.
Rangeley Construction Company
1 EAST 42D ST. MURRAY HILL 8536.

318 WEST 76TH STREET
Remodeled Private Residence
Large rooms, four baths, hardwood floors; electric lights; newly decorated. BEST ARRANGED HOUSE IN BEST PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK ON WEST SIDE. Inquire on premises. Not for rent.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pretty Brick Houses

$4500—Payments Like Rent—$6500

7 rooms, steam heat, electric light; beautifully decorated; ready to occupy; New Subway, Brooklyn. SILSBY, 217 Broadway, New York. Barclay 4585.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT ELMHURST
NEW HOUSE AND GARAGE

Built on Swiss Chalet Cottage style of artistic design, has 7 large rooms and tiled bath, storeroom, electricity and gas, steam heat, parquet floors, hardwood trim, open brick fireplace, outside chimney, every modern improvement, connected with City sewers, near Subway station, trolley and railroad station; price $8,500; amount of cash down can be arranged; call week days and Sunday. Owner and builder, George C. Johnston, 73 Kingsland Avenue, near Elmhurst Bridge, Elmhurst.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TWO COTTAGES AT IRVINGTON
6 Rooms, Bath, Laundry, near depot; new; ground, 25x100; sale, $4,550; rent $30 each. Also
7 ROOM COTTAGE AT DOBBS FERRY.
Bath, Laundry; ground, 50x120; near depot; sale, $7,000; rent, $45. Address or apply to ERNEST BOHRENS, Irvington, N. Y.

Country Homes, Farms, Estates.
White Plains, Scarsdale, Pleasantville, Katonah, Bedford, Mt. Kisco sections. FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED RENTALS.
Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co. Phone 1516 White Plains, N. Y.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.
In the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906. Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 177 cans, each containing five gallons of tomato pulp. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 24, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated June 13, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

THE ALBUM OF THE WAR.
All that is procurable, authentic, worth preserving, in pictures of The War, on battlefield, in Chancellery, Parliament, city, town, or country, sea or land, all in Rotogravure, 24 pages, 50 or more scenes every week, these are found in the MID-WEEK PICTORIAL of The New York Times; $3 a year, postpaid.—Advt.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MOVE TO MT. VERNON NOW.
28 minutes from Grand Central Station. Excellent living conditions, Summer and Winter. Modern homes in finest restricted section, 8 to 15 rooms, $70 to $200 per month. Immediate possession or October 1. Best references required.
Anderson Realty Co. Near New Haven St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

SUMMER HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

FOR RENT.
Beautiful eleven-room concrete cottage, (Italian design,) and large grounds, including farm buildings, abutting on Cross Pond at Poundridge, Westchester County. Fishing, rowing, boating, etc. Railroad facilities at Stamford and Bedford Stations. Terms reasonable. Apply to Myers & Sherwin, 299 Broadway, New York City. Telephone 4936 Worth.

WOODMERE.
Four master bedrooms, two servants' bedrooms, three baths, large living rooms, sun parlor, etc. Three minutes' walk from station. Reduced rate owing to lateness of season. 'Phone Hanover 6484 or Woodmere 3284.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT
SUBLET
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Large live Specialty Store, in excellent locality, doing large volume of business, catering to better class trade, desire to sublet their Millinery Department, completely equipped with modern fixtures. No straight percentage proposition will be considered. Great opportunity for right party. X 239 Times Annex.

SHOE DEPARTMENT
SUBLET
Large, Live Specialty Store in Excellent Locality, Bridgeport, Conn.
Desirous to sublet ample space for Ladies' Shoe Department.
Also to sublet Infants' and Girls' Apparel Department.
Established considerable volume of business; would sublet this department to right party. X 238 Times Annex.

BLOUSE DEPARTMENT
SUBLET
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Excellent Specialty Shop doing large volume of waist business, in excellent locality, will sublet their Blouse Department, completely equipped with modern fixtures. No straight percentage basis will be considered. Excellent opportunity to right party. X 237 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Strathmore House
Riverside Drive
At 113th Street
Southeast Corner
9 Rooms and 3 Baths,
12 Rooms and 4 Baths,
$3,000-$4,000
Splendid view of river. Large, sunny rooms. Exceptionally large closets. Decoration to suit.
Owner on Premises.
Telephone 488 Morningside.

THE LORINGTON 2228 LORING PLACE.
Near N. Y. University Hall of Fame.
4-5 ROOMS, HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS. Parquet floors, tiled kitchen, hall service and highest class modern improvements; exclusive neighborhood, attractive rents; concession.

115 West 104th
3, 5 & 6 Rooms, $30-$60.
Large, Light Rooms.
Elevator, every improvement.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

NEW BUILDING
815 PARK AVE.
S.E.Cor. 75th St. **6, 7, 8** ROOMS 3 Baths $2,500—$3,600
A-640 Madison Ave. "HOFFMAN ARMS" N. W. COR. 59TH
6 to 9 LARGE ROOMS, $900 to $1,900.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

THE WOOLSEY
141 EAST 44TH ST.
2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette. Furnished, $85 to $100.
Inquire on premises, or BING & BING, 119 WEST 40TH ST.

REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

LITTLE FARMS / LITTLE FARMS / LITTLE FARMS — Just what you have been looking for. Laid out in plots of 1, 1½, 2 and 3 acres. The land is fertile and in a high state of cultivation. Will raise every known vegetable. Possession of land on first payment, enabling you to raise your own vegetables this Summer. These little farms are only 30 minutes from N. Y. City, up or down town, situated in a fine, well developed and restricted suburb, less than 10 minutes' walk to station; 40 trains daily, commutation $5.90 monthly. Schools, stores, churches. Will build house to suit your own ideas. There are only 40 of these little farms in all, first come, first served. Small amount of cash required, balance to suit. Call, write, or phone Owner, M. D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

A REAL BARGAIN—$6,500; will sell on very easy terms; delightful country home; grounds 100 by 168 ft., with fine shade trees; high in healthy mts.; house has 9 rooms, 2 tiled baths, very large living room with open fireplace; walls paneled in hardwood; huge verandas and open gallery; superb view of lake; near express station, 48 minutes to city, express trains, Lackawanna R. R.; all city conveniences, parquet floors, electric light; near country club, schools; select neighborhood; house is nearly new. Address E. A. W., owner, Box 29 Times Downtown.

TO SUBURBAN HOMESEEKERS.
"RIDGEWOOD."
"The Garden Spot of New Jersey," will interest you. Write for useful illustrated booklet giving full information. Secretary, Business Men's Association, Ridgewood, N. J.

Modern 7-room terra cotta brick house, improvements; barn or garage; 5 acres of land, fruit trees; reasonable rent; located at Middletown, N. Y.; good train service to the city. C. J. Hendrickson, care of Western Electric Co., N. Y. C.

9-room house, with sun parlor and bath; all improvements; lot 50x125; two open fireplaces; near train and trolley; at 133 High St., West Nutley; will be sacrificed for $5,000 or rented for $40 per month. Phone 944 West Nutley.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

A gentleman's country place for sale; beautifully and conveniently located; fine river view; eighteen acres of fertile land, plenty of shade and fruit trees; stone house of sixteen rooms, with three baths and modern heating; price only $18,000; terms if desired. Walter C. Jones, Middletown, Conn.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Magnificent estate on Strawberry Hill; 8¼ acres; large house with every modern improvement; garage; greenhouses, gardener's cottage, &c. Address B. S. H., (Suite 1933,) 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

At 404 4th Av., 9th floor, (corner 28th St.)—Private offices; desk room or mail privilege; excellent service.

Sublet, two offices with private entrance, Hudson Terminal Building. Address S 268 Times Downtown.

Reliable party to share nicely furnished office in Woolworth Bldg. V 344 Times Downtown.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE; every facility; rent $16.50 monthly; no lease required. Call 300 Broadway, Suite 807.

Want reliable party share office, Hudson Terminal, or deskroom. S 266 Times Downtown.

HOUSES TO LET.

Out of Town.—Furnished.

To Rent—July, August, furnished house, 164 Harmon Av., Pelham, N. Y.; nine rooms, three baths. Phone A. M. Perkins, 2,085 J Pelham, or Rector 5868.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Westchester County.

BRONXVILLE N. Y.
Ten-room house; fine shady grounds; 10 minutes from station; house has 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, large maid's room, gas range, gas hot water heater, electric light, extra large rooms, fine porches, all hardwood floors, open fireplaces, newly papered and decorated; small garden planted; rent to Oct. 1, $125 per month. Address David Lamb, 400 West End Ave., N. Y., or phone Bronxville 383.

SCARSDALE.—Furnished, July, August, September, house ten rooms, four master bedrooms, two baths, shower bath; two maid's rooms; garage two cars. Cortland 588-Scarsdale 101.

Attractive corner; handsomely furnished 9 rooms, 2 baths, stucco home; garage; planted garden; two minutes from station. Larchmont 858. 188 Larchmont Av.

Attractively furnished 10-room house, large veranda, near Sunningdale Country Club; July-August; reasonable. Brown, 348 Summit Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Larchmont.—Furnished house; ten rooms, two baths, garage; block from waterfront; $100 per month on year's lease, or will rent for season. Telephone Larchmont 589 W.

Rent 11-room house, all improvements; fine view; block from beach. R. Kromer, Telephone 191J Rye.

Long Island.

AT CEDARHURST, L. I.—To sublet for season at reasonable rental, attractive house, four master's, three maids' rooms, three baths, sleeping porch, open fireplaces, gas range, electric light, garage; can be seen any time. Apply Robohm Cottage, Walter Lane, off Washington Av.

Forest Hill Gardens.—To sublet, 10-room house, 2 bathrooms; vacuum cleaner equipment connecting every room; large truck garden; several kinds of fruits growing; house fully furnished; modern in every respect. 98 Beechknoll Road. Inquire Sage, sales office, Forest Hill Gardens.

For rent, for the Summer, pleasant home, near Flushing; $100 per month; furnished. Address A. H. Killen, Laburnam Av., Flushing.

Amagansett. — Seaside cottages; furnished; modern improvements; rent moderate. Johnson, 2 West 95th.

New York State.

Bungalow in mountains, completely furnished, six rooms, lavatory, running water, electric lights, in colony with five other bungalows, on the shore of beautiful Tennanah Lake, Sullivan County; six miles from Roscoe on the Ontario & Western Railroad; elevation 2,500 feet; boating, bathing, fishing; mosquitos unknown. Season $300. George Crowley, Tennanah Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y.

LAKE RONKONKOMA.—New 8-room stucco house and garage, newly furnished, to rent for season; overlooking lake, with all privileges of boating and bathing. Joseph Fiala, Lake Ronkonkoma, N. Y.

New Jersey.

FOR RENT, furnished, for Summer season, cosey home, commuting distance, situated Northern Hills New Jersey; five bedrooms; modern conveniences; garage, tennis court; acre of ground; five minutes' walk from station. Owner, P. O. Box 826, Hillsdale, N. J.

Upper Montclair, for rent for Summer, tenroom house, fully furnished; fine shade; near railroad station, $70 monthly. Apply 51 Oakwood Av.

To Rent.—Furnished house; four bedrooms, two baths; garage; 100 Hillside Av., Englewood, N. J. Call at Weatherby & Co.

Connecticut.

Sharon, Conn.—Furnished farmhouse, rent season; 10 rooms; attractive location; lake, spring water. X 213 Times Annex.

Massachusetts.

Truro, Cape Cod.—Furnished house; season $75. Mrs. Amelia Ryder, North Truro, Mass.

Vermont.

AMES HILL DAIRY FARM.
An exclusive estate in Green Mountains, between Brattleboro and Bennington, offers for rent two cottages of respectively four and ten rooms, with modern plumbing; nearby tea house serves meals if wanted; references required. Address Gustrom, 540 Park Av.

Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted, within commuting distance, near water, small furnished house for months of July and August; must be reasonable rent; state terms, location, &c. X 218 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

5TH AV., 749.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath, $17.50 week, including maid service. Plaza 8793.

5TH AV., 2,100.—Seven furnished rooms, elevator apartment; rent $50. Harlem 5586.

60TH, 18 EAST.—Cool, attractive, two bedrooms, parlor, bath; reasonable rent; restaurant; non-housekeeping. Mrs. Elliot Smith. Plaza 4570.

69TH, 20 EAST.—3 rooms, bath, service; $48. Plaza 6150, or Superintendent.

82D, 129 EAST, (4C.)—Young couple wish sublet their beautiful 6-room (all outside) apartment during the Summer for less than rent unfurnished; rent, furnished, $100 per month.

82D, 106 EAST.—Attractive 6 rooms, 2 baths; quiet, airy, cool exposure; new building; reasonable rental. Apply Superintendent, or telephone Mrs. Anable, Plaza 8455.

ATTENTION.—Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms, bath; full hotel service; block from subway; $10.50-$15 weekly. Hotel Benton, 25 East 27th St.

Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

FURNISHED APARTMENT, 4th Av. and 16th St., facing Union Square; large living room, bedroom, kitchenette, bathroom; five [illegible] telephone; $40 per month; [illegible] September. Mary B. Shaw, [illegible]

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

EAST 62D.—Handsomely furnished six rooms, two baths, sixth floor, Sept. 1, $2,500 year. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

IRVING PLACE, 47.—Three rooms and bath for housekeeping; gas, electricity, telephone; references.

PLAZA SECTION.—Four rooms, handsomely furnished, housekeeping; sacrifice. Details, Columbus 3974.

SUBLET—July-October, 22 East 10th St., studio, bedroom, bath, partly furnished; phone Jamaica 2384. Apply Pepe, 40 Washington Square.

TO SUBLET, bedroom and bath, also a suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; can be connected if desired; attractive rate. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

7TH, 42 WEST.—Six rooms and bath for July, August, and September. Lynde.

10TH, WEST.—Immediate occupation; four-room furnished flat for Summer; piano; cool; sacrifice. G 125 Times.

12TH ST., 34 WEST.—One to three room apartment; good service; electricity; references.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bry. 6255.

54TH, 162 WEST.—To sublet, unusually cool and attractive three-room housekeeping apartment. Apply Apt 11E, The Oregon.

56TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartment.

56TH, 208 WEST.—Especially attractive 3 big rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. The Thorndyke Apartments.

61ST, 72 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, piano; business people; $9-$10 weekly; telephone.

67TH, 120 WEST.—For Summer, two handsome apartments with view of Central Park, St. Hubert, Apts. 111, 112.

70TH, 104 WEST, (Hotel Walton.)—Sublet 2 rooms and bath; attractively furnished; references.

72D, 322 WEST.—Eight-room apartment, overlooking Hudson; reasonable terms. Inquire 322 West 72d. Columbus 1086.

74TH, 103 WEST.—LARGE FURNISHED SUITES; STUDIOS; PRIVATE BATHS.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Cool apartment, two large rooms, bath, kitchen, $100 monthly.

80TH, (West End Av., 412.)—Six rooms, beautifully furnished; sacrifice. Captain Hunt, Columbus 7627.

82D ST., 308 WEST.—July, August, non-housekeeping apartment, two rooms, bath; restaurant. Apartment 32. Schuyler 8120.

84TH, 15 WEST.—Attractive front apartment, 3 rooms and bath; electricity; reasonable. Stevens.

85TH ST., 252 WEST.—Exceptionally cool, quiet, elegantly furnished mahogany, 6 rooms, 2 baths, 8th floor, high-class elevator apartment, July, August, and September, reasonable. Sanders, Schuyler 2896.

85TH, 208 WEST.—Six cool rooms, near Riverside; piano; reasonable. 5428 Schuyler. Jones.

85TH, 349 WEST.—Unusual 8 rooms; exquisite furniture; $100. Third floor west.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Bargain; beautifully furnished 5 rooms, rent only; references. Freeman.

95TH, 53 WEST.—Elegantly furnished 3-room apartment; sublet until Sept. 15; reference required. Apply Superintendent. Telephone 6644 Riverside.

85TH, 251 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Front suite, first floor, suitable for physician; formerly occupied by same. Cowan.

95TH, 251 WEST, Corner Broadway.—Seven large rooms, bath, newly furnished. 3 N.

97TH, 26 WEST.—July and August, six big, cool, outside rooms; complete housekeeping; close Park; phone; will divide, two front, four back; investigate. Hull.

98TH, 215 WEST.—Summer months; 6 beautiful rooms, elegantly furnished; 2 baths. Engel.

216 WEST 100TH ST.
Cool, airy 7-room apartment, fully furnished; china, silver, linen, etc.; ready for occupancy; $100 per month to October 1st. Apply on premises. Foote.

100TH, 314 WEST.—To November, 7 beautifully furnished rooms, 2 baths; top floor, elevator apartment; Hudson River view; unfurnished rental. L. Fountain.

100TH ST., 318 WEST, Apt. 8E.—Large, light, airy rooms; fine view of river; reasonable rent for Summer, less than unfurnished. Tel. 3502 Riverside.

101ST, 205 WEST.—THE JOSEPH HOTEL. Near B'way; 2 blocks "L," sub. Tel. 1102 River.
High-class 5, 6, 7 large, sunny rooms, $20 to $35 weekly, $80 to $140 monthly; linen, gas, electricity, maid service included; all-night elevator and telephone; also 2, 3 room suite, kitchen privilege, $10 up.

102D, 330 WEST, Corner Riverside Drive.—Sublet July to October, furnished apt., four outside rooms, with bath. Apply Supt.

104TH, 150 WEST.—Till October first, four-room, bath, apartment; electricity, elevator service; phone; $50. Apt. 63.

104TH, 250 WEST.—Five rooms, furnished, $85; unfurnished, $75. Apt. 74.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Three spacious rooms, bath; handsome apartment; hot water, electricity; view of Hudson; moderate terms.

110TH, 200 WEST, (Broadway-Amsterdam.)—Five rooms, front, nicely furnished, till October 1; terms less than rental; beautiful view. Apt. 6E.

111TH, 528 WEST.—Three attractive outside of rooms, kitchenette, splendid air and light, near subway and Riverside Drive, $45. Wollaston.

111TH, 532 WEST.—Three rooms, kitchenette, eighth floor, newly furnished. Apt. 83.

113TH, 617 WEST.—High-class, outside 5-room apartment, three exposures, immediately. Moody.

114TH, 600 WEST.—Teacher will rent housekeeping apartment, 7 rooms, all light, very cool and convenient; piano; $100 till Sept. 15; ask janitor.

116TH, 610 WEST, (near Subway.)—Five-room apartment, tenth floor, furnished or unfurnished; immediate possession. Telephone 3040 Morningside.

120TH ST., 414 WEST, (Herodian Court.)—Six-room front, modern elevator apartment, furnished; all light rooms, wide street, one block from Columbia University; $55; will sublet July and August to responsible party. Apply Morningside D1.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator; 5, 6 outside rooms; $45, $50 month. Rose.

127TH, 611 WEST, Apt. 62.—Attractive six rooms; Summer rental, southern exposure, cool, bright; near river; unusually large outside bedrooms; elevator; $65.

141ST, 529 WEST.—Elegant Summer home, with beautiful yard; southern exposure; select.

136TH ST., 605 WEST.—Ideal 5-room apartment; rent, furnished, to Oct 1; overlooking river and grounds of Hispanic Society; 6th floor; wonderful view and unusually cool Summer apartment; 5th Av. bus and subway at corner, half a block to river; responsible party can have at $50 month; references count; regular rent, unfurnished, $68. Wield, Audubon 4675.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner apartments, southern exposure, overlooking Hudson; subway. Ellsworth.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L;" must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

BROADWAY, 2,463, (91st subway.)—Six-room elevator apartment; linen, silver; $65. Engel.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 424.—Sublet for Summer, eight beautifully furnished rooms, overlooking Central Park; big concession; $50 monthly. Wing.

FURNISHED, five rooms, 12th floor, Riverside Drive. Box 376, Times, 2 Rector St.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS
Concessional prices from now until October, $75-$500 month; long, short leases.
30 E. 42nd. CLARK REALTY COMPANY. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450

HOTEL ANSONIA, Broadway and 73d St., (Apartment 12-157.)—A bargain; housekeeping furnished apartment; six rooms and bath, with maid service, linen, silver, electric light, and refrigeration free; references; less than you will pay for two rooms in the hotel.

67 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Great sacrifice, magnificent ten rooms, three baths; rare furnishings. Jackson, 9066 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448.—Beautifully furnished eight rooms, three baths, until Oct. 1. $100 per month. Apt. 31.

RIVERSIDE, (116th.)—Five rooms, completely, attractively furnished; sacrifice. Details, Columbus 3974.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (84th St.)—Eleven all light, well-furnished rooms; also unfurnished. W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 400, (112th.)—Apt. 6B; six rooms, best class, faces Hudson; bargain.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 488.—Eight-room furnished corner apartment. $100 monthly. Apt. 4.

SPECIALIST
Handsomely furnished apartments; wonderful Summer bargains. Gray, 260 West 73d. Columbus 3982.

TO SUBLET, furnished, two-room, non-housekeeping apartment on Riverside Drive at 96th St.; one or two months; outside, airy; beautiful view of river. S 280 Times Downtown.

TWO COOL ROOMS, kitchenette; high-class apartment; appointment. 6204 Morningside. Apt. 6D.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

Two to six rooms and bath, with or without kitchen and dining room; completely furnished, including hotel service. $1.00 PER ROOM DAILY.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 305 West 98th St.—Phone 6100 Riverside. Modern building; half block from Riverside Drive; 2 minutes from 96th St. expressed station; nicest location; best value in city; restaurant attached.

WEST END AV., 817.—Bargain to Oct. 1, handsomely furnished modern apartment, 7 rooms and 2 baths. Palma, Apt. 5B. Telephone 3980 Riverside.

WEST END AV, 472.—Southwest exposure; seven rooms, five facing street; two baths; piano; July, August, $150 monthly. Doob.

WEST END AV., 839, (Cor. 101st.) — Six rooms, all light, well furnished; $65 monthly. Apt. 7C.

WEST END, (91st.)—Remarkably furnished, cool, seven rooms, new; sacrifice. Columbus 3974.

WEST END AV., 839.—Handsomely furnished five-room apartment to sublet. 7A.

WEST END.—Handsomely furnished 6 rooms, 3 baths; 11th floor; $100. Vanderbilt 1453.

Brooklyn.

REISEN ST., 155, Brooklyn.—Three rooms and bath. S 288 Times Downtown.

Mount Vernon.

WELL furnished apartment, five rooms and bath, convenient to New Haven Railroad Station; very reasonable rent. Telephone 1114 Rector, New York City.

Unfurnished—East Side.

44TH ST., 141 EAST.—To sublet, two rooms, kitchenette, and bath; highest type apartment, new building. Apt. 9F.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,326, (88th St.)—Five light rooms, all improvements, $30 up.

TO SUBLET, 2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, highest type apartment; new building. 141 East 44th, Apt. 9F.

Unfurnished—West Side.

90TH ST., 120 WEST.—Single flat, eight rooms, bath, all improvements. Janitor.

110TH, 131 WEST.—Sublet, five cool rooms, overlooking Central Park, 3 months; can renew lease; concession. Apt. 2-D, Superintendent.

161ST AND 160TH, (near Riverside Drive.)—3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; rents, $40 to $115. Inquire office, 900 Riverside Drive. Telephone Audubon 9057.

177TH ST., 717 WEST, Apt. 47.—Seven large, cool rooms; sublet.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 471.—Eight exceptionally large rooms in corner house facing park; very reasonable. See Superintendent.

SUBLET RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668.—Seven rooms, very big concession. Apt. 24. Weinberg.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

31ST, (corner Lexington.)—Large, cool room; elevator apartment; gentleman; reasonable. (Vreeland.) Lexington.

35TH, 38 EAST; 16 WEST 36TH.—Nicely furnished single, double rooms, private bath; telephone; $3-$4-$8-$9-$10.

36TH, 14 EAST.—Suites and rooms, with private baths; breakfast served if desired.

38TH, 14 EAST, 60 WEST.—Comfortably furnished single, double rooms; private bath, telephone; $4-$6-$8-$10.

39TH, (268-276 Madison Av.)—Nicely furnished single, double rooms; private bath, electricity, telephone; $4-$5-$9-$10.

40TH, 5 EAST.—Comfortably furnished single, double rooms; private bath; electricity, telephone; $5-$9-$10.

41ST, 11 EAST.—Large, cool, comfortable room; Summer rates; breakfast if desired.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room, with bath; room, with piano; single room; references.

53D ST, 56 EAST, (Near Park.)—Double and single rooms, all conveniences; exclusive neighborhood; Summer rates. Plaza 2955.

65TH, 219 EAST.—Large, airy, clean rooms, quiet neighborhood; Summer rates; phone.

98TH ST, 153 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2.50 to $4 weekly. Lenox 6051.

EXCEPTIONAL large, elegant room, private home; all conveniences; exclusive neighborhood. Plaza 3800.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.—Furnished suites, private baths; single rooms; electricity; Park privileges; references.

GRAMERCY PARK, 42.—$5, $5.50, $6.50; very large kitchenette, private bath, $10.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, cool suite of rooms, suitable three gentlemen; all conveniences; small rooms. Gramercy 1978.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 163.—Room, sunny, with running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $3 weekly and up; with bath, $9 weekly and up; meals exceptionally reasonable; optional.

MADISON AV., 222, (near 36th.)—Comfortably furnished, cool, single rooms, $5, $6.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Attractive large, small, furnished, unfurnished rooms; running water; phone.

West Side.

11TH, 21 WEST.—Airy, comfortable rooms for gentlemen; private house.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Single and double room; running water; private house; reference.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Large, medium, with, without private bath; electricity, good service; references.

22D ST., 302 WEST. — Allerton House for bachelors; congenial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; running water every room; single, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $3.50 weekly each.

39TH, 9, 47 WEST.—Nicely furnished single rooms; telephone; $3, $3.50, $4.

39TH ST., 61 WEST.—Refined hotel for gentlemen, $4 up; transients, 75c. up.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, adjoining bath; overlooking park; electricity; references.

47TH, 27 WEST; 48TH, 10 WEST.—Nicely furnished single, double rooms; private bath; telephone; $4, $7, $10, $12.

52D, 21 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with private baths; gentlemen only; references.

56TH, 361 WEST.—Airy, well-kept rooms; running water; $3, $4; references.

56TH, 201 WEST.—Newly renovated house, large rooms, some with kitchenettes, conducted by trained nurse, insuring cleanliness and service; telephone; continued hot water supplied by hotel; rate, $7, $8, and $10.

56TH, 208 WEST, (THE THORNDYKE.)—Single room, with privilege of bath, elevator, electricity, and maid service free; $4 weekly.

56TH, 308 WEST.—Studio, two rooms; also single; bath; cheap to October.

57TH, 222 WEST.—Newly furnished single; lavatory, elevator, electricity; private family; gentleman. Thompson.

64TH, 147 WEST.—Cool rear parlor, suitable living or studio; gentleman; telephone.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Handsome large rooms; excellent central location; private telephone; moderate.

69TH, 135 WEST.—Large front room, with bath; single room; running water.

70TH ST., 200 WEST, (Broadway.)—Cheerful home, single, double front room, private bath; kitchen privileges; modern; Summer rates. Apartment 10.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, $3 up; suites; private baths; gentlemen; telephone.

70TH, 65 WEST.—Light, cheerful, outside, airy room in elevator apartment; every modern convenience. Apply Apt. 51.

70TH ST., (2,030 Broadway.)—Attractive room, lavatory; suitable business man. Johnson, Columbus 6814.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Large, small, cool rooms; running water; Summer rates; breakfast served.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large and small rooms; convenient to all cars.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large and small rooms; convenient to all cars.

72D, 268 WEST.—Parlor, private bath, kitchenette; front room, private bath, kitchenette.

72D, 22 WEST.—Exceptionally cool, beautiful large front room; private bath; electricity.

72D, 121 WEST.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms; Summer rates.

73D ST., 260 WEST.—Excellent table d'hote dinner, 60 cents; breakfasts, luncheons, 35 cents; single meals, table boarders accommodated; kind you like, never tire of; special weekly rate made to table boarders at a price less than it costs you at hotels and restaurants; parlor dining room, separate tables; highly recommended by present patrons; central location; inspection invited.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished large front rooms; running water; large closets; electricity; telephone; subway express; Summer rates.

73D ST., 142 WEST.
Handsomely furnished rooms, suite; private bath; board optional; private family. Columbus 9665.

73D, 158 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, private bath; electricity; subway, elevated; references.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room near Subway, elevated; meals optional; references.

73D, 168 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room, bath, electricity; reference.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Maison Francaise; bains privés; atelier peintre; prix reduits. Columbus 3885.

74TH, 103 WEST.—French house; private baths; artist's studios; low rates. Columbus 3885.

75TH, 111 WEST. — Room, private bath; southern exposure; 2d floor; references; telephone.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable, medium room; running water; convenient location; select residence; $6.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Handsomely furnished hall room, airy first-class house, $4.50.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; individual baths, electricity; transients; references. Schuyler 4566.

76TH, 116

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York City.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (The Woodbury).—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 minutes' Delightful Sail Manhattan.
20 cosy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished; Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE BELLEVUE.
A SUMMER COLONY ON GRYMES HILL.
Good air; good food; beautiful views; excellent tennis courts; 40 minutes from Battery; reservations now. P. O., Stapleton, S. I. Phone 109 Tompkinsville.

Boys find good board, kind treatment, careful supervision, experienced help in reviewing lessons or making up deficiencies, in country parsonage. L 27 Times.

THE STUYVESANT, St. George.—Block from ferry; beautiful rooms, private baths; excellent food and service; open year round.

Westchester County.

EDGEWATER LODGE ON SOUND.—Delightfully cool accommodations; moderate rates; communication, Telephone 91W, Harbor Lane, New Rochelle.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

Long Island.

Bellport Children's Camp.—Large grounds; near water; select; highest references; limited number girls, 5-16; boys, 5-12. Miss Hagedorn, Bellport, L. I.

ROCKAWAY PARK, 46 BEACH, 113TH.—Comfortable front rooms; balconies overlooking ocean; excellent board; reasonable. Phone Hammels 1388.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

New York State.

EYRIE INN, TOMKINS COVE, N. Y.
A delightful spot; high elevation; cool; commuting distance; own garden; tennis, &c.; booklet. Phone 4 Stony Point. S. Helen Bicknell, Brooklyn and New York.

Country location, children given educational advantages and best care during Summer. For rate apply 1012 Times Building. Phone Bryant 3980.

Board on Ulster County farm. Arrange White, 309 West 46th. Phone 34 Bryant.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL,
"THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY."
45 NORTH ARLINGTON AV.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its shady oiled streets, beautiful lawns and flowers; best water in the world; a parlor, bedroom and private bath, with excellent meals for two persons, from $23 to $30 per week. Lackawanna Station at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. W. T. Reade, Prop.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, Montclair, N. J.—In beautiful residential section of Montclair; exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; unexcelled cuisine; 35 minutes New York. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

SOUTH ORANGE, N.J., (117 Scotland Road.)—Refined family; beautiful home and location; near station; golf, tennis; one large room; private bath; good table; references.

Connecticut.

THE CHESTERFIELD INN,
Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn.
Permanent and transient guests; reference required; rates reasonable. Phone 2030 Stamford.

Pennsylvania.

WOODLEIGH, Towanda, Penn., also cottages.—Beautiful surroundings, mountain air; exceptionally nice accommodations; 100 acres; fine gardening, fruit; automobiles, horses; fishing, bathing; excellent food; trained nurse's home; prices, $7, to $25. Write for booklet.

Country Board Wanted.

Couple want good board and two furnished rooms, with kitchen; Sound or ocean; commuting distance; give full details. Spitz, 116 West 120th St.

YOUNG MAN wants room and board with private family at Rockaway Park, with easy access to bathing. E 224 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
Slightly used cars listed below can hardly be told from brand new ones. An inspection will not only prove convincing, but a revelation to you who are in the market for a car at the right price.

1916 CADILLAC, 7 PAS. TOUR.....$1,850
1916 HUDSON SUPER SIX SEDAN... 1,350
1916 PIERCE, 7 PAS. TOUR..... 850
1916 CROW, 3 PAS. EX. WINTER TOP 650
1916 DODGE TOUR., LATE SERIES.. 550
1916 STUDEBAKER "6" TOURING.. 630
1916 CHEVROLET AMBASSY ROAD. 525
1916 CHALMERS LITTLE SIX TOUR. 650
1916 CHEVROLET ROYAL MAIL RUN. 375
1916 FORD RUN, EXTRA..... 275
1914 CADILLAC TOURING..... 550
1914 MERCER LIMOUSINE..... 1,350
1912 PACKARD "18" LIMOUSINE... 850

OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAYS.

BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade.
Atlantic and Franklin Avs., Brooklyn.
Phone 425-426 Prospect.

A SIX-CYLINDER WHITE TOURING.
Beautiful 7-passenger, like new; electric starter, lights; cost $4,500; cannot be duplicated. 150 West 55th. Phone Circle 1806.

FABY PEUGEOT, LATEST IMPORTATION.
CADILLAC 1916 7-PASS. TOURING.
CHANDLER 1917 CLOVERLEAF.
OLDSMOBILE 1917 "8" Special Cabriolet.
LANCIA SPECIAL ROADSTER.
F. I. A. T. "30" IMPORTED FLEETWOOD.
F. I. A. T. "55" TOURING.
F. I. A. T. "55" HOLBROOK LIMOUSINE.
MERCER 1917 TOUR.; brand new; discount.
STUTZ SPECIAL BEARCAT.
BUICK 1917 "LITTLE 6" TOURING.
RENAULT SPECIAL 5 PASS. TOURING.
STUTZ 1913 BEARCAT.
EMPIRE 1916 Tour., Victoria top, wire wheels.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, cor. 54th.

BENZ touring car, up-to-date body. Westinghouse starting & lighting system; will be sold at any reasonable offer; bargain. N. Kaplan, 214 West 65th.

BUICK 1915

Five-passenger touring.
Good running order.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
Used Car Dept.,
Broadway at 50th St. Tel. 9400 Col.

BUICK 1917 "LITTLE 6" ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1917 SPECIAL 4-PASSENGER.
CADILLAC 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
MERCER 1916 "SPORTING 4."
MARMON 1915 "41" SPEEDSTER.
LANCIA SPECIAL 4 SPEEDSTER.
SIMPLEX 1914 "75 H. P." 4-PASS
MERCER 1913 RACEABOUT.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOB, 1,700 B'WAY.

BUICK 1916 touring car in A1 condition. Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 172 Malbone St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 8384.

CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Elegant seven passenger touring car; run less than 5,000 miles; this car is one of the last 1916 series; has set of slip covers; looks and runs like new; must be seen to be appreciated; reasonable offer accepted. See Manager, 161 Clymer St., two blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

CADILLAC 8, 1915. 3-passenger roadster, $850; also fast combination horse, 8 years; runabout, cutter, and harness, $250; ordered away. Carl Fisch, Port Jervis, N. Y.

CADILLAC, 1916, 7-pass., perfect condition, new tires, bargain. Lexington Used Car Dept., 315 West 47th. Bryant 1328.

CADILLAC, 1914, seven-passenger, new paint, overhauled. Lexington Used Car Department, 315 West 47th St. Phone Bry. 1328.

CHANDLER 17 touring, perfect condition; subject to any demonstration; $875. Overland 1916 six-cyl. 7-passenger; splendid running order; paint and tires good; $625. Concourse Motor Car Co., 2,400 Concourse; telephone Fordham 2588.

CHANDLER, 1916, 7-passenger; Winter and Summer top, many extras; overhauled and repainted; big sacrifice.

PREMIER USED CAR DEPT., 1,966 Broadway, (at 66th St.) Phone 5915 Columbus.

CHUMMY Roadster, newly painted, condition guaranteed, original price $2,000. Lexington Used Car Dept., 315 W. 47th. Bry. 1328.

COLE, 1916 model, 8-80, seven passenger; A1 mechanical condition; driven only 5,000 miles; special paint; equipped with wire wheels.

BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Tel. Decatur 4004.

DAVIS, 1917, seven-passenger, excellent buy, $1,000 less. Lexington Used Car Department, 315 West 47th St. Bryant 1328.

DODGE 1916

Touring Car.
Excellent condition.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
Used Car Dept.,
Broadway at 50th St. Tel. 9400 Col.

DODGE 1916 runabout and touring cars; all have been gone over in our own shop and sold with an adjustment guarantee.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Tel. Decatur 4004.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

HUDSON super six, 7-passenger touring.
BUICK 1916 little six touring.
OLDSMOBILE 1916 4-cylinder touring.
Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 8887.

1916 HUDSON 6-40 LIMOUSINE.
Very low mileage; perfect condition; no brokers; $1,400. Address V 358 Times Downtown.

HUDSON, 1916, three-passenger cabriolet. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

HUPMOBILE, 1916, six-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

LOCOMOBILE 6-38, TOURING;
used one season carefully; guaranteed mechanically perfect; has electric self-starter, lights, &c.; cost $4,500; accept $750. 150 West 55th.

MARMON, 1916, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

MARMON, 1915, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

MERCER.—For sale, 1916 Mercer Roadster, Model 22-72, that has had only 2,000 mileage; car is equipped with nearly new 32x4 inch Silvertown cord tires, one brand new spare; painted in gun metal, eggshell finish, with natural wood wheels; will do eighty miles per hour with top and windshield up, and is a little beauty in every way; cost $3,000 last year, and is now offered subject to prior sale for $2,000; you don't find many cars like this. Do you want it? Write or wire to J. B. Swope, 282 Court St., Rochester, N. Y.

MERCER, 1913, 3-passenger, electric lights, electric starter; must sacrifice; going away; $575. Mrs. Dugan, 210 West 50th St.

MOTOR TRUCKS, two three-ton, carrying factory guarantee; standard parts; used for salesroom showing only; $2,250. Apply Cole & Dixon, 525 Communipaw Av., Jersey City.

OLDSMOBILE "Defender"; excellent running condition; overhauled; many extras, including Houk wire wheels, special fenders, lamps, extra wheel, &c.; newly painted; sacrifice, $375. Rubin, 798 10th Av., one flight up.

OVERLAND 1916

Touring, five passenger.
Overhauled and repainted.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
Used Car Dept.,
Broadway at 50th St. Tel. 9400 Col.

OVERLAND 1916 6-cylinder touring car in A1 condition. Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 172 Malbone St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 8384.

PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE,
10 West 60th St., two doors from Broadway.
Telephone Columbus 5078.

PACKARDS { '16 "1-25" Touring, 7-pass.
'15 "2-38" Touring.
'15 and '14 Sedans.

ALSO { 1916 Cadillac Touring, 7-pass.
1916 Cadillac Coupelet.
1914 Stutz Runabout & Bearcat.
1912 Lancia Touring.
1913 Mercer Runabout.
1913 Mercer Raceabout.

LIBERTY BONDS TAKEN IN PAYMENT.

PACKARD 4-40 Runabout; light enamel top and bucket seat; perfect order; very fast; two new tires and tubes; $600. F. M. Dampman, 71 Murray St., New York.

PACKARD 14-38, beautiful 7-passenger touring; has 34x4½ wheels, slip covers, electric starter, extra shoes, rims, etc.; make offer. 150 West 55th.

PACKARD, 1914, landaulet, in fine mechanical condition; overhauled and repainted; big bargain. PREMIER USED CAR DEPT., 1,966 B'way, (at 66th St.) Phone 5915 Col.

PAIGE, 1917 Fairfield, run very little; almost new; guaranteed; bargain. Premier Used Car Dept., 1,966 Broadway, (at 66th St.) Phone 5915 Columbus.

PEERLESS Touring, excellent condition, newly painted, complete electric system, many extras. Mr. Murphy's car, 23 West 62d Street.

PEUGEOT 1914 limousine; splendid condition; wonderful and economical town car; recently owned by Miss Elsie de Wolfe; bargain. Apply to W. J. Petry, 2 West 47th.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1914, 66-48, seven passenger touring; appearance and mechanical condition like new; reasonable offer accepted. Manager, 161 Clymer St., two blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PREMIER, 1917, demonstrator, run very little; new car guarantee.

PREMIER, 1916, limousine; special body, wire wheels, many extras; overhauled and guaranteed; big bargain.

PREMIER USED CAR DEPT., 1,966 Broadway, (at 66th St.) Phone 5915 Columbus.

PREMIER 1916 speedster; powerful and fast. Wallace, 1,789 Broadway.

RENAULT 7-passenger touring; one of the most attractive cars ever seen; in perfect condition; $1,500. For further particulars address G 120 Times.

REO RUNABOUT, 1915.

Repainted, overhauled; exceptional value.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
Used Car Dept.,
Broadway at 50th St. Tel. 9400 Col.

REO, 1916, 7 passenger, 6 cylinder; looks and runs like new; has original tires; car almost new; finished in dark blue; other late models. PREMIER USED CAR DEPT., 1,966 Broadway, (at 66th St.) Phone 5915 Columbus.

SIMPLEX LIMOUSINE 1915 36 H. P.; only driven 8,000 miles.

SIMPLEX 1914 50 H. P. 5-passenger touring; enclosed; chain drive; just repainted and overhauled; new slip covers.

Both of these cars can be seen by appointment.
OWEN MAGNETIC CAR CO. OF N. J.,
12 William St., Newark, N. J.
Tel. Market 1716.

SIMPLEX Speedster Special; very fast. Wallace, 1,789 Broadway.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, eight-cylinder, 1915, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats facing forward; Fleetwood paneled body; one-man top; ventilating windshield; Westinghouse lighting and starting; newly painted gun metal, wonderful finish; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St.

STEARNS limousine; 1914 show car; silent Knight motor; run less than 1,000 miles since being repainted and reupholstered and the chassis is kept in perfect condition; seven passenger; $1,250. Address for particulars G 121 Times.

STEARNS, 1917, 8-cylinder touring car, leather Victoria top, slip covers, like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 West 62d St.

STEVENS DURYEA, seven-passenger limousine; A1 condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

STUDEBAKER 1917 touring, with extra Winter top. Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 172 Malbone St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 8384.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916

Coupe, first-class condition.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
Used Car Dept.,
Broadway at 50th St. Tel. 9400 Col.

WINTON, 1914, seven-passenger limousine; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

Automobiles Wanted.

WILL trade stock in rubber company for five-passenger light car, with all improvements. W. A. Keener, 146 Washington St., Newark, N. J.

1916, 1917 automobile of standard make; 7-passenger touring. Phone 922 Riverside after 6 P. M.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART Booklet I explains WHY our AUTO course is BEST. Inspect our SCHOOL, plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway, 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 802 W.57th St. 7020. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect SCHOOL, equipment or write for booklet. 235 West 50th St. Ladies' classes.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL. Oldest and best school in Brooklyn. Classes for men and women. 1121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL. Practical, Thorough, reliable, Reliable, Ladies; 221 WEST 50TH ST. also Ford. Booklet.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles fitted for sport. 62-64 W. 66th St. Col. 8400.

STUTZ CONVERTIBLE SEDAN TOURING.
Five passenger; Springfield body; wire wheels; extra tires; $1,150. Phone Cortlandt 418.

USED CARS.
1916 Packard limousine.
1916 Packard touring car.
1916 Packard runabout.
14-48 Packard limousine.
14-38 Packard Berlin.
1915 Cadillac limousine.
1916 Apperson touring car.
1916 Cole touring car, with extra Winter top.
Stevens-Duryea limousine.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y.,
172 Malbone St., nr. Bedford Av., B'klyn.
Phone Flatbush 8384.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC, PACKARD, PIERCE.—1916 models; monthly, season; reasonable. Koch, Manager, Riverside 6200.

CADILLAC, handsome limousine, month, season; city or country; touring. Frankman, Riverside 6788.

CADILLAC touring for hire by month; owner drives; experienced. 1,921 3d Av.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3539 Bryant.

PACKARDS, OPEN AND CLOSED.
Westinghouse springs; each car driven by owner; hourly; monthly; reasonable. 5357 Columbus.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars, by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5813 Riverside.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

PACKARD Landaulet, excellent condition, hour, day, trip, monthly preferred. Scanlon, Circle 2855.

PACKARD Touring.—Week, month; owner drives; rates reasonable. Murphy, Murray Hill 932.

PACKARD LANDAULET BY HOUR, TRIP; REASONABLE. 6224 COLUMBUS.

Private landaulets and touring cars for rent by hour, day, or monthly; terms reasonable. Call Wassel, Lenox 9211.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady, competent and accurate, to take off trial balances; good opportunity for advancement; state salary and experience. X 241 Times Annex.

CLERICAL.—Girl wishes clerical position; wages $9. Box 719, 1,039 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, intelligent, capable, knowledge of stenography, typewriting, seeks position in downtown office; opportunity for advancement. X 251 Times Annex.

COLLEGE WOMAN, energetic, reliable, desires work, five hours daily. K 202 Times.

COMPANION to lady or governess; refined Irish young lady; fond children; trustworthy, congenial, music, sewing. Box 306, 1,404 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 13 YEARS' EXPERIENCE FINANCIAL, COMMERCIAL AND BOOKKEEPING; REFERENCES TO PROVE ABILITY; TELEPHONE RECTOR 7966.

STENOGRAPHER, intelligent, educated, experienced, desires position where ability leads to advancement and increasing responsibility; $16. S 265 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Lady, experienced; position; French, Spanish, German; knowledge of Portuguese. Address V 333 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Intelligent, American girl, beginner; high school graduate; rapid; $18. S 248 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist; beginner; education. Florence Reid, 204 West 116th. Phone 1480 Morningside.

USEFUL MAID, Mother's Helper.—Assist generally; obliging woman; wages $25 month. L 10 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5635.

BOOKKEEPING.—Wanted, general bookkeeping evenings and Saturday afternoons; wide experience; willing. L 24 Times.

BOY, 17, wishes position with reliable house; view for advancement. V 368 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Good mechanic, careful driver, desires position, city, country; references. P. Paulsen, Thedford Garage, 815 West 96th. River. 3586.

CHAUFFEUR, 24, single, 5 years' experience, desires position, city, country. George Ashman, Ardsley Garage, 159 East 77th St.

CHEF, French; experienced gardener; also preserving and canning; private family or State institution. Andre Pinard, Northport, L. I.

CHEMIST.—Experienced in all kinds of polishes and polishing materials. X 225 Times Annex.

COLLEGE MAN wants position as clerk in hotel, shore or mountains; capable of social leadership in sports, dancing, dramatics, &c. X 244 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENT, office manager, 24, married, Bachelor of Laws and practicing attorney, highly experienced and qualified, seeks commercial career. V 383 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN or assistant; long experience; wide trade acquaintance; correspondence; good knowledge of commercial law and collections; also Notary Public; salary, $2,000. Address V 376 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, (architectural or structural;) skilled craftsman, five years' training and experience, desires position in any field of architecture; a highly capable man; at a moderate salary. K 107 Times.

ELDERLY, collection, office work; attend office; clerical; salary moderate. K 166 Times.

HARVARD GRADUATE, regularly employed, desires position during his vacation months, July and August; an accurate typist, public speaker, responsible executive, trained reporter; salary not main consideration. X 243 Times Annex.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE desires position at anything; linen business preferred. R 99 Times.

MOVING PICTURE ARTIST.—Experienced moving picture artist offers his services to films manufacturers; salary less than $250 weekly to start will not consider. Address D Gaines, 1,547 Times.

RESIDENT ATTORNEY.—Wanted, position with corporation as resident attorney; admitted 8 years to New York Bar, having business experience; can furnish best of references. S 251 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN. — AN EXPERIENCED SPECIALTY SALESMAN, USED TO LARGE DEALS, IS OPEN FOR ANY PROPOSITION IN WHICH HIS ABILITY WILL BRING RETURNS. ADDRESS G 127 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Southerner, cotton experience twelve years, have sales ability, wide acquaintance cotton trade; employed; highest references. R 82 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced lumber salesman wants to stop traveling; knowledge buying, selling, credits, banking, building, contracting. G 113 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Handled busy board; Christian; $10. Barney, 861 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

'HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.
EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER IS REQUIRED BY A LARGE ESTABLISHMENT DOING A MERCHANDISING BUSINESS. STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCE, AND SALARY DESIRED. L 21 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER.—Advertising agency requires the services of an experienced assistant bookkeeper; one who can operate typewriter for billing purposes, &c., preferred; state experience and salary desired. S 284 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPING.—Elliott Fisher operators; experienced. Elliott Fisher Company, 88 Park Place.

BOOK SALESWOMAN.—Experienced, for a $50 per week proposition; suited to present national conditions; sales steadily increasing; salary and commission. The King-Richardson Co., Springfield, Mass.

COMPTOMETER CLERK.—Permanent; state salary desired, age, experience, education. E 228 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT and general office assistant wanted in claim department of company writing workmen's compensation insurance. In reply state experience, age, education, and nationality. Address V 311 Times Downtown.

FILING CLERK wanted by a responsible concern; state race, age, school education, business experience, and salary expected. P 84 Times.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK, white maid, in three-room, modern apartment; sleep home. 305 West 45th St., 5-N. Phone evenings, 7730 Bryant.

GENERAL SERVANT.—Must be good plain cook, for family of three adults; no washing; wages, $30 per month. Apply after 10 A. M., 306 West 72d St., Apt. 10I.

GIRLS
for all kinds of factory work in clear, light, sanitary loft buildings. Apply at once, 9-1:30, Bush Terminal Employment Bureau, Inc., 4,010 2d Av., Brooklyn, near 41st St.

GIRL, BRIGHT, NEAT, REFINED, FOR CLERICAL POSITION; MUST WRITE NEAT HAND. APPLY MR. JONES, 32 WEST 100TH ST.

MOTHER'S HELP.—Young girl to help mother; good home; wages, $15. 1 East 84th St. Phone Lenox 1514.

STENOGRAPHER. — YOUNG LADY AS STENOGRAPHER AND GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT; EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; MUST BE CAPABLE AND EFFICIENT; HOURS, 8 TO 5:30; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND REFERENCE; SALARY $13 WITH CHANCE OF ADVANCEMENT. WRITE STENOGRAPHER, 8 GREENWICH AV.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, accustomed to Elliott-Fisher billing machine; general office work; steady position. Apply Buttarfield, Dana & Co., 19 Cooley St.

STENOGRAPHER, typist; beginner; education. Florence Reid, 204 West 116th. Phone 1480 Morningside.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Large automobile accessory corporation desires girl to take full charge of telephone switchboard where congenial surroundings assure good, steady position; must furnish references. Apply Mr. Brown, Room 313, 1,777 Broadway.

TYPIST for billing; permanent position. Apply 53 Vanderbilt Av., Room 1006.

WOMEN wanted who can wear smart clothes for photographic fashion work; must be tall. K 163 Times.

YOUNG LADY wanted to work in bank; must be quick and accurate at figures and write a good hand. S 285 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMEN, two, in bank, with some knowledge of bookkeeping; state experience and salary expected. V 370 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

BUSINESS TRAINING FOR WOMEN.—A 16-session Accounting Course for Women to meet the demand for women to fill actual and prospective vacancies. Course given at the Pace Institute, Hudson Terminal, afternoons or evenings; small class groups. Free opening lecture, "Women in Business," Monday, June 25th, at 3:30, also Wednesday, June 27th, at 7:30. Write or 'phone for details. PACE & PACE, 30 Church St., New York.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS to travel selling space on theatre curtains; commission basis. Wm. S. Emery Co., 119 East 28th St., city.

BANK CLERKS wanted; state age, experience, salary desired. R 119 Times.

BOOKKEEPER with large corporation; young man, competent and accurate; moderate salary; opportunity for advancement; state age, salary desired, and experience. X 240 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, with thorough knowledge double entry. Call at 8 A. M., Joseph Thum, 1,241 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPING.—Elliott Fisher operators, experienced. Elliott Fisher Co., 88 Park Place.

BOY, of good appearance, residing with his parents, can engage permanent position with high-class wholesale dry goods house, to begin work on the close of the school term. R 97 Times.

BOYS to start as messengers in a bank; rapid advancement for active and ambitious boys; dinner furnished; applicants must state age and references. G 124 Times.

BOY.—Bright American boy wanted in office of dry goods commission house; chance for advancement; salary, $7. G 115 Times.

BOYS.—Press room; opportunity learn lithographing. Knickerbocker Press, 210 14th Av.

BRONZE FEEDERS, lithograph establishment; state experience. C 47 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENT and general office assistant wanted in claim department of company writing Workmen's Compensation insurance; in reply state experience, age, education, and nationality. Address V 310 Times Downtown.

CYLINDER FEEDERS wanted. Apply American Graphophone Co., Employment Office, Howard Av., Bridgeport, Conn.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, checker on tool drafting; must be first-class, have good experience on small tools used for light manufacturing work. Call Saturday morning for interview, Bijur Motor Lighting Co., employment department, Factory Terminal Building F, Bloomfield St. and river front, Hoboken.

DRAFTSMAN for general contractor, familiar with making field plans and detailing reinforced concrete; state fully in first letter age, experience, references, and salary. P. O. Box 843, Waterbury, Conn.

DRAFTSMAN, (mechanical,) one who is capable to design and work from sketches and verbal instructions. E 219 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN CARPENTER wanted with shipyard experience; excellent opening for active worker man; give business experience, age, nationality; salary expected. S 247 Times Downtown.

FUR BUYER.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR AN A NO. 1 FUR BUYER WITH A LARGE STORE, DOING A VERY LARGE BUSINESS, POPULAR PRICED MERCHANDISING; IN ANSWERING STATE FULLY AGE, QUALIFICATIONS, &c. ADDRESS X 253 TIMES ANNEX.

FUR HATTERS.—Man wanted; experienced in shearing rabbit skins, &c.; good position; on replying state experience. X 208 Times Annex.

INVESTIGATOR and adjuster of negligence claims by insurance company, casualty lines; give age, education, business experience, and languages spoken. V 309 Times Downtown.

MAN.—Well educated, age about 35, aggressive, hard worker, pleasing personality, tactful and good talker; must furnish unquestionable references and bond; good salary to right party. Apply 1:30 and 2 P. M. 814 Aeolian Building, 33 West 42d Street.

MAN wanted, safe deposit vault; state experience, age, reference, salary. V 352 Times Downtown.

MILLINERY MAN.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED MILLINERY MAN WHO CAN MANAGE AND BUY FOR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT DOING $150,000 WORTH OF BUSINESS. PRINCIPALLY POPULAR TRADE. NO NEED TO ANSWER THIS ADVERTISEMENT UNLESS YOU HAVE HAD FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCE; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER. ADDRESS LOCK BOX 33, STATION A, PRINCE ST., NEW YORK CITY.

MODELS.—Young men wanted as models for photographic purposes; must be good looking and have a slight figure; between the ages of 18 and 25. Apply at once. Fruhauf Bros. & Co., 53 W. 14th St.

OFFICE BOY.—Neat, intelligent boy about 16 years old for office of large electrochemical concern; good opportunity. 511 5th Av., eleventh floor.

ORDER CHASER, high-class, for following up shop orders in a large automobile repair shop; one but a high-class man need apply. G 98 Times.

PHYSICIAN, licensed in New York State, wanted; an unusual opportunity for a man with executive ability, who has experience in psycho-therapy and electro-therapy office; full time; also medical publicity writer for part time; to qualify must be an exceptional writer both in language, texture, and ideastrength; exceptional compensation. P. L. 120 Times.

REPORTER wanted for dry goods market by important trade journal; man over 30 years old, with trade acquaintance and experience, preferred. G 117 Times.

RIBBON SALESMAN for retail trade in Manhattan; salary; state experience. R 74 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED.

Reliable salesman capable of directing others wanted immediately; man of education and good personality will be considered regardless of previous line sold; every possible aid will be given man who can qualify, including thorough training, drawing account against commissions, and transportation; Eastern territory. Mr. Clampitt, 6th floor, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN WANTED.

A corporation of many years' standing, with expanding business, must have A1 salesman for Eastern territory; will give every possible co-operation, including drawing account, but demand good character, high-class appearance, and genuine salesmanship ability; state age, experience; advancement assured good man. K 73 Times.

SALES MANAGER.

Wanted—First-class business man to sell over twenty different lines direct from over twenty factories, to merchants only. We allow a drawing account up to $25 per week, payable weekly, with liberal commissions, commissions payable monthly. Applicant must give small personal bond. Address U, S. Steel Ware Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.

SALESMEN wanted to sell good line caps and hats; commission only. X 217 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Experienced retail or wholesale shoe salesmen for special 60-day sales campaign in Greater New York; the men who demonstrate superior ability will be retained permanently; salary basis. G 16 Times.

SALESMEN.—A few motor truck salesmen with excellent records can make a very advantageous connection at this time; commission; write fully; Hudson and Essex Co., N. J. X 220 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—An efficient printing and engraving salesman wanted; must have thorough knowledge of both lines; salary. Apply before 10 A. M., Tower Manufacturing Co., 18 East 23d St.

SALESMAN, traveling, to handle side line furrier's supplies; commission. G 119 Times.

STOREKEEPER.—Young man, with clothing experience, in institution. Apply by letter only, giving education, references, and salary expected, to Sailor's Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.

TUTOR.—Wanted, young college man to tutor geometry and French with aristocratic Southern family for Summer; must be refined and of pleasing personality. Z 306 Times Annex.

WOOD CARVERS.—Good, steady position offered to experienced hands and apprentices at the best wages; apply in writing stating age, length of experience and character of work acquistomed to. Apply to Box X 252 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, with experience in export, capable of operating typewriter, wanted by large forwarding house; answer with full particulars; salary, $12 to start. B 317 Times Downtown.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The weather has become considerably cooler in the upper lake region and light frosts occurred Friday morning in parts of Upper Michigan. In practically all other parts of the country temperature is above the seasonal average, particularly so over the middle plains States and the Southwest.

Temperatures exceeded 90 degrees Friday over the Southern plains States, Missouri, Arkansas, and the interior of the West Gulf States, the highest reading reported in this area being 100 degrees at Oklahoma City.

Scattered showers occurred within the last twenty-four hours in the Upper Ohio Valley, Southern New York, the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and the North plains States. In other parts of the country the weather remained fair.

Pressure is low in the St. Lawrence Valley and over the plains States and the Rocky Mountain region, and it is high over the lake region and off the North Pacific Coast.

Indications are that in New England and the Middle Atlantic States the weather will be partly overcast with somewhat lower temperature Saturday, and overcast, with probably local showers on Sunday. In the upper Ohio Valley and the lake region the weather will be unsettled, with probably showers Saturday and Sunday, and without decided change in temperature. In the lower Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the South Atlantic and East Gulf States the weather will be generally fair and moderately warm Saturday and Sunday.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be gentle to moderate west, fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate variable, partly overcast; South Atlantic Coast, gentle variable, fair.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Overcast Saturday, probably followed by showers, with cooler south. Sunday, showers.

Southern New England—Probably fair Saturday. Sunday, showers and cooler.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Overcast Saturday. Sunday, probably showers and cooler.

Western New York—Probably showers Saturday and Sunday.

Northern New England—Overcast Saturday, cooler in interior. Sunday, probably showers.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1916.		1917.	
8 A. M.	62	4 P. M.	72
6 A. M.	54	6 P. M.	71
9 A. M.	63	7 P. M.	69
12 M.	67	9 P. M.	64
		11 P. M.	61
		Maximum.	76
		Minimum.	62

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76; for the corresponding date last year it was 62; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 72; at 8 P. M. it was 74. Maximum temperature, 87 degrees at 5 P. M.; minimum, 56 degrees at 4:45 A. M. Humidity, 70 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 69 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.06 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.99 inches.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:24 | Sun sets..7:31 | Moon sets..10:08

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:14	10:22	4:14	4:16
Governors Island	10:48	10:46	4:52	4:57
Hell Gate	12:00	12:26	6:46	6:55

COAL MEN'S LETTERS PRODUCED IN COURT

Government Charges These Show an Agreement Was Made to Fix Prices.

TELL OF SECRET MEETINGS

Lawyers for Defense Fail in Effort to Keep Documents from the Jury.

A mass of correspondence purporting to be evidence of a combination in restraint of trade was read to the jury yesterday in the case of fifty-one coal operators, who are being tried before Judge Grubb in the United States District Court on a charge of violating the Sherman anti-trust law. The prosecutors for the Government, laid special stress on one letter because they said it seemed to show that the defendants themselves knew they were trodding on dangerous ground. This letter, sent to R. Grant of the New England Coal and Coke Company, was written by G. H. Caperton, one of the defendants and President of the New River Coal Company. It read:

"If you should be in New York, we would be very glad to see you and would be glad to have you attend this meeting. In fact, we would all be glad if you would become one of us, and owing to the fact that Mr. Borrows, who is now the Darrin Mann Company, does attend these meetings, it would seem to me that it would strengthen your hand very much to get your information regarding all matters under discussion at first hand rather than through me. I know your feelings in that as to the law. But now that we have elected Wilson again, I do not believe we have much to fear from that source. In fact, we never do anything that is not within the pale of the law."

Reads Minutes of Meetings.

Special United States Attorney Swacker also read extensively from the minutes of various meetings held in the last three or four years by the Smokeless Coal Operators Association, of which all the defendant operators were members and through which they achieved concerted action in the regulation and establishment of uniform prices for New River and Pocahontas coal.

Considerable emphasis was laid on the minutes of a meeting in April, 1915, held in White Sulphur Springs. Part of this meeting was given over to a session of a "Trouble Committee," which took up for consideration the difficulties which confronted the operators and the most effective methods of adjusting them. An agreement was reached, according to the minutes, to confine all members to a one-year contract, to demand maintenance of a uniform weight in the coal and to provide the Secretary of the Smokeless Coal Operators' Association with the names of the selling agents of every member of the association.

The minutes read included those of the meeting held in the Waldorf Astoria early in January of this year, when the association agreed to raise the price of New River and Pocahontas coal to $3 per ton. Assistant United States Attorney Stephenson went over the minutes for three or four years back, thereby arousing the protest of the counsel for the defense, but Mr. Swacker was permitted to continue.

Officer of Association Testifies.

The principal witness yesterday was W. R. J. Zimmerman, Secretary of the Smokeless Coal Operators' Association, who testified that at the January meeting the members discussed at great length the serious hardships confronting the operators in getting their coal out at a profitable price, these hardships being caused by a shortage of cars, scarcity of labor and increased war demands.

"What did they say as to the consumer, the price of coal to the public?" asked Assistant United States Attorney Stephenson.

"I do not recollect," answered the witness.

"Well, your memory seems to be bright as to the hardships but weak as to the prices," exclaimed the prosecutor.

While the minutes of the association meetings themselves did not generally show that those attending the meetings in 1915 and 1916 promulgated any concerted action as to prices, tonnage, and contracts, the letters which the Government produced as being written subsequent to each of these meetings made direct reference to agreements adopted at the various conferences. One bit of correspondence which passed between John A. Renahan, Vice President and General Manager of the Smokeless Fuel Company, and George P. Daniels, the selling agent of the company, gave the jury considerable amusement because of the writers' constant use of slang. Thus, in assuring Mr. Daniels that he could jump the price of coal, Mr. Renahan wrote in part:

"Everybody appreciates the shortage of production. Now, we don't want to be foolish, you know, and throw our stuff around on a long-time scale for a song. We have been accused before of being cheap skates, but everybody today recognized that when I said in the March meeting that we would have $3.25 price at tidewater (and they laughed at me then) that I was a perfectly proper and thoroughgoing prophet when I put up the conditions as they would be on what they were then.

"Now, it's up to you to instruct your salesmen along proper lines, and if we do not get the proper money it is your fault and not that of your salesmen. We can always dump coal at tidewater. And incidentally, I might mention to you that we are right today notifying everybody at tidewater that our price on open business is $3.25. Of course, naturally, we have to protect business that we have under contract, but we are not going to sell any stuff that we have free and above contract for a song. So don't get yourself in a foolish mood to contract business in a big hurry. * * *

"We have a world of places to put the coal and we are in an elegant position to get the very top notch for any stuff we have, whether it is high volatile or whether its is smokeless coal."

The trial continues on Monday.

Argentine Bank Affiliates Here.

BUENOS AIRES, June 22.—The National Bank of Argentina has designated the Federal Reserve Board as its representative in the United States.

TEA ROOMS.

DOWNTOWN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL MID-DAY TEA ROOMS
THE BROWN BETTY 147 FULTON ST. 72 WALL ST.
Delicious Home Cooking.

NELLY'S GROTTO 165 MADISON AVE. (Nr. 33d). Lunch 45c
Dinner 50c-65c Sunday Dinner 5:30 to 8, 75c.
Home-made Bread and Pie Our Specialties.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET
S. M. TUCKER, hostess.
"Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden.
The Oldest Tea Room in New York.

Dine at Old Gramercy Park Open
No. 20. Sunday Breakfast 35c; Luncheon 50c; Dinner 75c.
Entrance on Irving Place. Downstairs.

The Washington Square 19 W. 8th St.
Luncheon, 50c; Dinner, 80c; also a la carte. Afternoon Tea.
"The Place Where You Love to Linger."

The OAK ROOM 26 East 57th St. near Madison Av.
Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner.
Special Beefsteak Dinner Wednesday.

The Dorothy-Louise, 1 WEST 38TH ST.
(Opp. Lord & Taylor.)
Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents.
CHICKEN DINNER EVERY SATURDAY

OLD CHELSEA 47 FIFTH AVENUE NEAR 12TH ST.
Breakfast 35c. Luncheon 50c. Dinner 75c.
ALL PIES AND BREAD HOME BAKED.

THE DUTCH OVEN 133 Macdougal Street nr. Washington Sq. So.
Luncheon, 35c; Tea, 25c; Dinner, 60c.
Also a la Carte. Open Air Dining Room.

MARY LOUISE 178 Madison Ave., near 34th
Breakfast or Luncheon 35c
Dinner a la Carte 50c
PLACE TO TRY!

McALPIN HELPS WAR WORK.

Women of Staff Make Garments and Dressings in Their Leisure Time.

Lieutenant Margaret A. Barnes of the Business Division of the Woman's City Club, who is housekeeper at the McAlpin Hotel, has her entire staff of assistant housekeepers and needlewomen at work on garments for orphan children of Belgium and Northern France. More than 1,000 garments in sizes up to 12 years have been made by the staff of twenty-five women in their rest hours, and numberless knitted bandages, socks, mittens, and "pulse warmers" have been produced.

When Miss Barnes told Managing Director L. M. Boomer of the McAlpin that many of her assistants were sewing and knitting for war orphans he offered to supply materials for their work and to so arrange their hours that more time could be given to it.

Many guests at the hotel spend much time sewing and knitting for soldiers and making surgical dressings for the Red Cross. Mrs. F. J. Swinburne superintends the work, and the hotel management has set aside several rooms on the Women's Club floor for the use of workers.

PORTO RICAN UNIT ENLISTED

Many Volunteers Turned Away When Regiment Is Completed.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, June 18, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Porto Rico has brought its regiment of infantry of the United States Army to full war strength—1,969 men—by the voluntary enlistment of 600 men within less than a month and a total increase of approximately 1,400 men in less than a year.

During the selection of the last 600 men fully five were rejected temporarily for each man chosen. Of the last volunteers accepted none was more than 25 years old.

Hundreds of additional volunteers could have been enlisted had there been any organization in which to place them, according to Lieut. Col. Orval P. Townshend, who has been in charge of the recruiting. He says that never anywhere has he seen more enthusiasm for military service.

WOULD EXEMPT CHARITIES.

Untermyer and Lindsay Oppose a Tax on Gifts for That Purpose.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Samuel Untermyer conferred with members of the Senate Finance Committee today, together with Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, Chairman of the Committee on War Charity and Social Work, to urge the adoption of the Hollis amendment to the War Revenue bill, to allow exemptions of gifts for charitable, educational, and religious purposes from income tax.

Mr. Untermyer suggested to the committee that a proviso might be put in the Hollis amendment, similar to that in the Australian law, but which deductions would be allowed when verified under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but that no person be allowed deductions exceeding a fixed percentage of his income. One-third per cent. was suggested as the exemption.

Dr. Lindsay told the committee of talks he had in New York yesterday with business men and financiers who give liberally to charity and educational work. They merely wanted such exemptions as would insure the beneficiaries deriving the fullest advantage from gifts.

EX-BRAZILIAN DEPUTY HELD.

Accused of Taking Proceeds of Ten-Million-Franc Bond Sale.

PARIS, June 22.—A dispatch from Lyons to the Exzelsior says that Vendon y Mendoza, formerly a Brazilian Deputy, has been arrested in Geneva charged with having appropriated the proceeds of the sale of a 10,000,000 franc loan which he was intrusted by the Brazilian Government with placing in France.

The dispatch says that he sold the securities at a reduced price and pocketed the proceeds, whereupon the Brazilian Government brought charges against him. In his first interrogation in the French criminal court he is reported to have explained he retained the money because he feared that if he remitted it to Brazil the ship might be torpedoed.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Between Stamford and New York, on Post Road, somewhere near New Rochelle, two Houk wire wheels with tires. Handsome reward for information or return to John Larkin, Rivera Garage, 626 West 153d St. Audubon 4432.

LOST.—June 19, eight-stone diamond and platinum bar pin, West 39th, Broadway to West 49th St., or Broadway to 50th St., uptown subway entrance. Reward if returned to Miss Landoner, 410 West End Av. Telephone 9311 Schuyler.

LOST—Diamond lavalliere, surrounded by pearls, between 49th and 54th Sts. and 7th Av. and Broadway; reward; no questions asked. Write B. W., Hotel Markwell, 49th St., near Broadway.

LOST—Gold beaded satin black bag, containing jewelry, money, and cards; finder liberally rewarded. Mrs. John Rankin, care T. Cheyne, Hotel Gerard, West 44th St., City.

LOST.—In Brooklyn, during first week of April, oval amethyst pin, old-fashioned gold setting. Suitable reward for return to A. R. Piper, 85 Clinton St., Brooklyn.

LOST.—On Wednesday, June 20, diamond ring, spray of flowers set in platinum, between 86th St. N. Y., Machpelah Cemetery; reward. Telephone Hammels 1566J.

LOST—On 2:13 train for Pawling, Friday, black velvet ribbon, with a diamond ornament. Reward, if returned to J. A. Harring, care Brown Brothers, 59 Wall St.

LOST—Bunch of 15 keys, with keyring tagged American Taxicab Company. Finder please return L. Kreielsheimer, Room 1813, 45 East 17th St. Stuyvesant 4826.

$50 REWARD return of pearl earring; lost June 14 in the vicinity of 42d St. and 5th Av.; no questions asked. Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 45th St.

LOST—On Saturday, June 16, Arethusa society pin, between 34th and 48th. Finder please return to A. Cummings, 32 West 43d St., Bayonne, N. J.; reward.

LOST—Gentleman's open-faced gold watch, engraved "Captain J. J. McNulty"; $25 reward; no questions. P. J. M., Columbian Garden, 5 Greenwich Av. and 8th St.

LOST.—Heavy platinum ring, 5 diamonds, Tuesday, 97th-110th, Riverside Drive; $100 reward, no questions. Fleischman, 758 West End Av.

LOST.—Diamond bar pin, Thursday morning, on Broadway, near 157st St; liberal reward. B. J. Kaufman, 628 West 151st St. Audubon 7801.

LOST—On Friday, June 15, between 61st and 85th Sts. East, small diamond heart pin. Reward for return to Mrs. H. B. Duryea, 535 Park Av.

LOST.—Friday, cuff button, with small diamond, between Madison and 6th Avs, 23d to 34th St.; reward. I. J. Rose, 116 West 32d St.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, Thursday night, at Woodmanston Inn; liberal reward. S. W. Heim, 1,871 7th Av. Phone Cathedral 9273.

LOST.—Small drawings, on Greenwich St., between Cortlandt and Liberty; liberal reward. Horton, 173 Greenwich St.

LOST.—On June 20, round diamond pin, size fifty-cent piece; small diamonds in platinum; reward. Rector 5710.

LOST—Pearl and blue cuff links on Riverside bus or on 33d St.; reward. Owens, 6060 Greeley.

LOST—Curved cane, silver band, Fort Washington Monument. Du Pont, 90 Pinehurst Av.

LOST—Enameled Elks' charm. Notify Secretary Elks Club, 108 West 43d. Reward.

LOST—Delta Epsilon fraternity pin; reward. Room 304, Endicott Hotel.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Boston terrier; answers to name "Punch"; red leather collar, brass knobs; inscribed on shield dog's name. "Sullivan [illegible] Lennox, Rocky Hill, Conn." Liberal reward if returned to William [illegible] St. and B'way.

STATE BANKS VOTE RED CROSS $3,000,000

Dividend Resolution Adopted at Lake Placid Convention Unanimously.

LAMONT ON WAR SAVING

Member of Morgan Firm Tells How People Must Stand Behind the Government—State Income Tax Assailed.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., June 22.—Banks of the State of New York are pledged to contribute to the aid of the Red Cross Society the sum of approximately $3,000,000 as the result of action by the New York State Bankers' Association today, when, at the closing session of the annual convention at Lake Placid Club, a Red Cross dividend resolution, reported by a special committee, was adopted without a dissenting voice. Steps to put the provisions of the resolution into effect have already been taken.

According to a statement accompanying the resolution, the capitalization of the banks in this State is as follows: National, $172,466,000; trust companies, $108,001,200; private banks, $1,607,000; total, $277,074,200.

It was originally the intention that the dividend should be 1 per cent., and on this basis the sum available for the use of the Red Cross would be $2,770,742, but the amount of the dividend is not fixed in the resolution as reported, being purposely omitted, in the expectation that a number of banks will declare one much in excess of 1 per cent., assuring the sum of at least $3,000,000, and probably a great deal more.

Frank Smith of New York, who was one of the speakers at the closing session, attacked the new State income tax law as an example of stupid and unintelligible legislation.

"I have talked with members of the Legislative Committee, by whom the bill was reported," he said, "and have asked them to explain it to me. They could not do it. I have studied the measure myself and must admit that I do not understand it."

At the annual dinner tonight speakers were Thomas W. Lamont of the J. P. Morgan Company, Gerhard M. Dahl of New York, Dr. Willard Scott of Brookline, Mass., and State Controller Eugene M. Travis.

"War-Time Saving" was the subject of the address of Mr. Lamont. He devoted most of his time to presenting the experience of Great Britain and its value for America. He pointed out that England's first war loan of 1914 brought $1,750,000,000 from 100,000 subscribers, while the Government's last Victory Loan of 1917 brought about $5,000,000,000 from 8,000,000 subscribers.

"What was it caused this tremendous increase in national interest? It was thrift, the habit of saving and investing," said Mr. Lamont.

To emphasize that such a habit must be developed in this country Mr. Lamont said that the Government of the United States would probably need from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 a day for raising, equipping, and maintaining its military forces; that the Liberty Loan was only the first of the issues which the Government must bring out, and that "if the American people were lending to their Government in the same proportion of national income that England lent this year, the total for America would be not a $2,000,000,000, but a $14,000,000,000 Liberty Loan," and the number of subscribers 20,000,000.

"The great problem, then," said Mr. Lamont, "is how to reach the great army of wage earners, and with them create an army of savers and investors. * * * Our problem is the problem that England faces two years ago: How shall we teach every man, woman, and child in the country to save and to become an investor in the Government's obligations?"

England worked out its problem, continued the speaker, through the National War Savings Committee, which carried on educational work and established about 25,000 voluntary war savings association, with more than 4,000,000 members. These associations devoloped "a great army of small investors in Government loans," and "America should unquestionably take advantage of England's pioneer work and experience in this field."

But "no less important," said Mr. Lamont, "has been the campaign in England to effect saving in every way," and he went on to remind his audience that with consumption increased and production decreased under war conditions, saving and a "concerted effort to eliminate waste" were necessary. Continuing, he said:

"Of course we shall be charged with disturbing business all along the line. Yet it is absurd to talk of business going on as usual when we have ten million men subject to draft for the front, subject to withdrawal from their customary pursuits and turned into consumers. Already the maxim 'Business as Usual' has become an absurdity. Certain industries have been swollen far beyond their customary activities through the manufacture of munitions and materials for our allies. All the workers in such plants have received and have spent more money. The country has had this stimulus and has reaped the profits for nearly three years.

"Now we must look on the other side of the picture as well. Business will continue at high pressure, but it will be business directed toward one end. That end is war. Plants which do not or cannot adapt themselves to the manufacture of things which are needed are bound to suffer."

Summing up the advantages to America in adopting some such plan as that of England, Mr. Lamont said that "concerted saving" would tend to keep prices down, that "an enormous reservoir of collected savings" would provide the Government with sufficient money, that those who invested in Government loans would provide themselves with "the best securities in the world," and that the habit of saving and investing would "educate the people to the ownership of securities" and tend to democratise the nation's industries.

In a brief address on the finances of New York Controller Travis declared:

"Should the worst ever come to this country and our allies through the horrors of this world's war holocaust it cannot for one moment be doubted that the financial resources of the Empire State will serve more effectively than all the other financial institutions of the entire world combined."

As guests of the bankers of the Adirondack section the convention delegates and their families will tomorrow visit the military training camp at Plattsburg, taking luncheon at Hotel Champlain.

DANISH STEAMER IS SUNK.

Dutch Vessel Picks Up the Crew of the Orion in the North Sea.

The Danish steamship Orion, a vessel of 1,848 tons, was sunk by a German submarine on June 4 in the North Sea, according to officers of a Dutch ship which arrived here yesterday. The officers said they picked up the crew of the Orion at sea a few hours after their vessel was sent to the bottom, and landed the men at a Norwegian port. No lives were lost.

The Orion was last reported leaving here in March for Copenhagen, and was on a return voyage to Savannah, Ga., when she was destroyed.

CHARLES'S BROTHER TOWED

Archduke Maximilian's Fiancee Is Daughter of Ex-Governor of Trieste.

AMSTERDAM, June 22.—A dispatch from Vienna says that Archduke Maximilian, brother of Emperor Charles, has been betrothed to the Princess Francoise, second daughter of Prince Conrad Hohenlohe-Schillingsfuerst, ex-Governor of Trieste.

The Archduke Maximilian was born in Vienna and was 22 last April 13. He is a Lieutenant in the First Regiment of Uhlans. Princess Francoise was born in Vienna, June 3, 1894, and is consequently about a year older.

Heckscher Park Gift to Huntington.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., June 22.—August Heckscher, the Manhattan capitalist, has offered to the Town of Huntington a park in this village which he had built at an expense of over $125,000, and will endow it sufficiently to maintain it. The property, which is centrally located, was purchased two years ago by Mr. Heckscher for $85,000 and covers twelve acres. A five-acre lake has been deepened and improved. There is a cottage with rooms for the public, a Summer house, and fountains. It will be named Heckscher Park.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

BROADWAY BAPTIST CHURCH, (Formerly Hope,) Corner 104th, Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor.—11, "Joys of the Christian Life." 8, "The Great Campaign, What Will the Harvest Be?" Trail hitters and those seeking a church home specially invited.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. Rev. Major CHARLES W. GORDON, D. D., (RALPH CONNOR.) 43d Cameron Highlanders of Canada. 11 A. M.—"Religion in the Trenches." 8 P. M.—"Canada and the Great War."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, S. E. Corner 92d and Amsterdam Av. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. Services in the New Chapel. Pastor's last services until September. 11—"SUMMER SUNDAYS." 8—"SUMMER COMPANIONS."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th St. Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, } Ministers. Mrs. DUTTON will preach at 11 o'clock, closing services. Sunday School, 9:30. WILLARD S. RICHARDSON, Leader Young Men's Bible Class, 9:40. Young men welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street. PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D. Preaching by W. LEON TUCKER, Formerly of Los Angeles. 11 A. M.—"Anchored Till Daybreak." 8 P. M.—"Revelation, Obligation, Expectation, and Translation of the Church."

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH, Washington Square South, Rev. A. RAY PETTY, Pastor. 11 A. M.—Mr. Ambrose O'Connell of the American Red Cross will speak. 8 P. M.—Rev. James M. Hoag, Acting Pastor, will preach. Topic: "Winning Souls."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVE., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR. 10 A. M.—EATON CLASS FOR MEN, led by Dr. EATON, 30 East 31st St. 11 A. M.—"What Can We Do for Our Fighting Men?" 8 P. M.—"Billy Sunday in New York."

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 6TH AV., NEAR 127TH ST. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL. 11 A. M.—"THE QUIET MIND." 8 P. M.—"THE RELIGION OF JESUS AND THE MODERN WORLD."

THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, 215 West 57th Street. Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor. 11 A. M.—Captain Dr. Ministe, City of London Guards, who will speak on "The Tragedy of Belgium." 8 P. M.—Rev. Joseph W. Kemp, "The War and Last Things." 1. Preparing for Christ's Coming.

WASHINGTON HGTS. BAPTIST CHURCH, 165th St. and Convent Av. Rev. Harold Pattison, D. D. 11 A. M.—"The Prophet of the Peasants." 7 P. M.—"Altogether Service."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays 11 A.M. & 8 P.M. Wednesdays 8 P.M.: First Church, Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church, Central Park W. & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av. Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St. Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 54 W. 43. Sixth Church, 1,981 Washington Av., Bronx.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St. Rev. CHAS. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. DR. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN. 11 A. M.—"The Story of a Great Life." 8 P. M.—"A Special Message."

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN. CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Dr. Finis S. Idleman, Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. 142 West 81st St.

SECOND CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 595 E. 169th Rev. O. L. Hull, pastor. Services 11 and 8.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ball Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11. Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. Subject: "Our Common Enemy." Special music.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

MID-WEEK MEETINGS. SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876. Central Park West and 64th St. June 27, Dr. HENRY NEUMANN, at 8:15 P. M. Subject: Mrs. Canfield Fisher's "The Squirrel Cage" and "The Bent Twig."

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, B'way and 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

MADISON AVE. CHURCH, 60TH ST. 11 A. M.—Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, Pastor. 8 P. M., William B. Millar, Sec'y of the Sunday Committee. 7 P. M.—Epworth League, H. F. Laflamme.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. (Mother Church of American Methodism.) Services at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 86th St. and West End Av. Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"On Holy Ground." 8 P. M.—"The Man Who Found Himself."

MORAVIAN.

FIRST CHURCH, Lex. Ave. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. MORRIS W. LEIBERT, D.D., Pastor, 11 A. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

NEW THOUGHT.

CHURCH OF SILENT DEMAND, Hotel Majestic, 72d St., Central Park West. Silent Meeting, 10:45; Regular Service, 11:15 A. M. Subject, "THE LAST CHANCE." No services during July and August. Will begin Fall and Winter activities the first Sunday in September.

M. EDITH RARICK, Park Av. Hotel, 39d St., Wednesday, 8:15 P. M., subject, "How Healing Is Done."

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d St. CHRISTIAN HEALING. Mrs. Van Marter, speaker. 11—"The Victory that Overcometh the World." 8—"The Greater Self."

NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN.)

NEW CHURCH, 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs. Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. Service 11.—The Pastor will preach, subject: "THE PROTECTION OF THE EXILE."

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 57th Street. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, Pastor. Preaching 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. by H. D. MENDENHALL, D. D.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Rev. James Palmer, Ph. D., Associate Pastor. Rev. FRANCIS E. CLARK, D. D., will preach at both services. 11 A. M., "How God Is Making the World Safe for Democracy." 4:30 P. M., "Seeing the Invisible." Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.

FORT WASHINGTON, Broadway at 174th St. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D.D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Communion Service. 8 P. M.—DR. MARTIN.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Dr. WORK preaches at both services. Outdoor Sunday Service, 7:30.

HARLEM-NEW YORK, 122d St. and Mount Morris Park West, 11 and 8. Rev. GEORGE WELLS ARMS, Pastor.

LABOR TEMPLE, Second Av. and 14th St. 7:45 P. M.—Dr. REED COAN of Persia, will speak on "The Suffering Armenians and Syrians." Armenians and Syrians will sing.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner 73d and 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D.D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St. REV. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor. Service 11 A. M. Preacher: REV. ERNEST L. WALZ, JR.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 155th St., bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Av. Dr. Mackay preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE, TWELFTH STREET. Dr. DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor, 11 and 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96th St. & Central Park West. Mr. FRASER will preach at 11 & 8.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, cor. 141st St. Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Minister. Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: { William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway. Dr. Merrill preaches at 11 o'clock.

NOONDAY SERVICE—Daily, (except Saturday,) at 12:30.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 10th Street. Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. at 105th. Dr. A. Edwin Keigwin preaches at 11 and 8, "Billy Sunday's Ideas about Hell."

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., } Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St. Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon ..... 11 A. M. Evensong ..... 4 P. M. Strangers Welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St. Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector. Services 8, 11, 7:45 and 8. Preacher, Rev. Raymond S. Brown.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street. 8 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 9 A. M.—The Holy Communion, (Spanish.) 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. H. Percy Silver. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. C. F. J. Wrigley, D. D. Week-day services—Daily at 7:30 A. M.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, (Trinity Parish,) Broadway and 155th St.—Church open daily. All seats free. Weekdays 10 A. M.; also 7:30 A. M. on Thursdays. Intercessions for those in the service and for peace. Sundays, 8, 8:45, 9:45, 10:30, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Dr. Gates preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M., Dr. Grant, "Christianity and the War." 8 P. M., Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, "America's War Ideals."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20TH ST. AND 6TH AV. SERVICES 8 & 11 A. M., NOON, 3 & 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. Rev. HOWARD C. ROBBINS, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer; Sermon by Rev. J. R. Bridges, D. D. 4—Evening Prayer.

CHAPEL OF THE INCARNATION, 240 East 31st St. Rev. E. M. H. Knapp, Vicar. Services 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Low masses, 7:30, 9; High mass and sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.,) 10:45; Vespers, 4.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector. COMMUNIONS: 7, 8 and 9 A. M. 10:30—SERMON and TOURS' MASS. 4 o'clock, PROCESSION and EVENSONG.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street. Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L. Holy Communion ..... 8:00 A. M. Morning Prayer, (Rev. Stanley M. Cleveland) ..... 11:00 A. M. Evensong, (Rev. F. Burgess, Jr.). 8:00 P. M.

REV. [illegible] WALSH [illegible] Church, Alex. [illegible] "C" to 168th.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 47 East 37th. Services divins le dimanche a 10:30.

GRACE CHURCH Broadway and Tenth Street. Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector. 8; 11, (Rev. Benjamin Martin Washburn.) 8, (Rev. Cedric Charles Bentley.)

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 44th Street. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. 8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. Percy Gordon. 4 P. M.—Evensong. Special Music.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Madison Av. and 71st St. Rev. Frank Warfield Crowder, Ph. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Rector.) 8 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, (Rev. P. A. Easley.)

ST. LUKE'S, Convent Av. and 141st St., Rev. Ashton Oldham, Rector.—Services 8, 11 A. M., and 8 P. M.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE, Tenth Street, west of Second Avenue. WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector. 11—Sermon: "Present Day Problems in Ancient Symbols."

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. & 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8; 11, Rev. W. Strother Jones, D. D.

REFORMED.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. and 149th, near Amst. Av. DR. LEINBACH, 11; MUSICAL, 8.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM. Lenox Avenue and 123d Street. Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. Edward G. W. Meury, D.D., will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. Edgar Franklin Romig at 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach. 11 A. M.—"Your Influence." 8 P. M.—"Are You an Anarchist?"

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Church School, 9:45 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister. Rev. Thomas McBride Nichols will preach at 11 A. M.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH, Fort Washington Av. and 181st St. Rev. IRVING HUSTED BERG, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 10 A. M., Men's Bible Class. Service Wednesday at 8 P. M.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

SPIRITUALIST.

WE PROVE THE CONTINUITY OF LIFE. THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE INSPIRATION, Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St. Service every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Carry S. Thomas and Mrs. Sarah Holmes, speakers and message bearers. Mrs. Travis Drake Lockwood, Chairman.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English—Sundays, 8 P. M. PROOF THAT THE DEAD RETURN IN SPIRIT. Good Speakers—Psychic Demonstrations. Pabst Grand Circle Bldg., 59th St. & 8th Av.

THEOSOPHY.

CENTRAL LODGE, 2,223 Broadway. June 28, 8:30 P. M. Speaker, Mrs. Frances M. Marsh. Subject, "The New Religious Movement in Great Britain."

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—11 A. M., HARVEY DEE BROWN, "THE UNDERSOUL."

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOR, Pierrepont St. and Monroe Pl., Brooklyn. 11 A. M.—Rev. JOHN HOWLAND LATHROP.

OTHER SERVICES.

COTTON TABERNACLE, (Gospel Tent,) Evangelist, E. E. FRANKE, 175th St., St. Nicholas Av. Free Bible Lectures Nightly, except Monday. Sunday, June 24, "Rise and Fall of Nations," in the light of Bible Prophecy. Tonight, Questions and Answers. All Welcome. Seats Free. 168th or 181st subway stations, Broadway or Amsterdam Cars.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 44th Street and 8th Avenue. Rev. A. B

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Probably showers Sunday; Monday fair; moderate, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,701. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 24, 1917.—92 PAGES, In Eight Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. FIVE CENTS In Greater New York / Elsewhere SEVEN CENTS

RUSSIAN WORKMEN VOTE TO END DUMA AND STATE COUNCIL

Resolution, Offered by Radicals, Is Adopted by the Pan-Russian Congress.

WILL REFUSE ALL CREDITS

Anti-Government Demonstration by Armed Men in Petrograd Is Likely Today.

ROOT WINS MOSCOW CROWDS

Workers and Soldiers Acclaim His Speeches and Promise Full Co-operation.

PETROGRAD, June 23.—Dissolution of the Council of the Empire is declared for in a resolution passed today by the Pan-Russian Congress of Councils of Deputies of Soldiers and Workmen after prolonged debate. The elimination of the Duma also is asked. The resolution was proposed by the Minimalists.

It is proposed to abolish the Duma by annulling the mandates of the Deputies and cutting off the credits voted for the upkeep of that body, as well as those for the support of the Council of the Empire.

It was reported tonight that the Maximalists were organizing an armed anti-Government street demonstration, to be held in Petrograd tomorrow. The Maximalist organization was responsible, according to the police, for the attempt on the life of Premier Stolypin in 1906. Later the authorities announced that the group had been broken up.

A large meeting of soldiers in sympathy with the Maximalist organization was held here Thursday, at which it was resolved to organize an armed demonstration for today against the Government. On Friday the Maximalists placarded the streets with manifestos, reading:

"The capitalists are continuing the war, increasing hunger and the price of food, causing unemployment and bringing a counter-revolution nearer; the Provisional Government openly supports the power of the imperialists and the bourgeois; our patience is exhausted and we must by a peaceful demonstration make known our wishes and demands. We, therefore, invite the soldiers and the workmen to appear on the streets with the watchwords 'Down with the Duma. Down with the ten bourgeois Ministers. Down with anarchy. Down with war. We want bread, peace and liberty.'"

As a result of this agitation the Provisional Government officials, after an all-night sitting to consider the situation, placarded the streets of the capital this morning with an appeal to the population to remain calm, and declaring that any attempt at violence would be vigorously suppressed.

The Pan-Russian Congress of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, the executive of the Petrograd Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, the executive of the Peasants' Congress, and the executives of other Socialist and workmen's parties also placarded an appeal, urging the troops and workmen not to go on the streets, but to abstain from any demonstration during Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, declaring that disorders could only work for a counter-revolution, for which the "dark forces" were only awaiting a favorable moment to take action against the national liberty.

The anarchists who are intrenched in the country house of General Durnovo, in a suburb of Viborg, informed newspaper correspondents today that they were backed by 6,000 fully armed men, known as "The People's Militia," and several machine gun companies. The anarchists, who were ordered yesterday by the Minister of Justice to evacuate the house, said that they counted upon the active support of several infantry units.

The local Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates at Voronezh has arrested Archbishop Tikhoff of this place, and sent him to Petrograd. He will be placed at the disposal of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council here.

The special commission drafting the bill dealing with the elections to the Constituent Assembly has limited the number of Deputies to 800, equivalent to one for every 200,000 inhabitants. Each province will constitute an electoral division, and have a minimum of five Deputies. Petrograd and Moscow will form special electorates.

LONDON, June 23.—The Reuter correspondent at Petrograd reports that the Ukraine Military Conference has called on the Ukraine National Assembly to end its relations with the Russian Provisional Government and proceed immediately to effect an independent organisation of the Ukraine.

Elimination of the Council of the Empire and the Duma, if carried out in accordance with a resolution passed by the Pan-Russian Congress, would deprive Russia of all bodies having general legislative functions.

The council and Duma have equal legislative powers, and each can initiate measures. All measures presented for sanction by the Czar had to be passed by both chambers. A bill defeated in one could not be brought up again without imperial sanction. With the abolition of Czardom, both the Duma and the council automatically lost legal mandate as well as legal direction from higher authority.

At present the competence of the Duma extends solely to old laws, present laws, and projects for new laws containing fiscal clauses. It has no jurisdiction whatever over the "fundamental" or imperial laws, and its legislation is purgative and not final.

The reconstituted Council of the Empire, which, being a year older, the Duma

Continued on Page 4.

American Fliers in France Fight Nine Battles in a Week

By the Associated Press.

GRAND HEADQUARTERS OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Friday, June 22.—The intensity of the airmen's activities on the French front is indicated in the week's record of the American Lafayette squadron from June 10 to 16. Fifty-four of their airplanes patrolled over the German lines and fought nine air battles, of which Adjutant Raoul Lufbery, Edwin Parsons, and Sergeant Robert Soubiran each fought two, and Stephen Bigelow, Sergeant Walter Lowell and Thomas Hewitt each fought one.

Adjutant Lufbery brought down one of his opponents, winning his tenth victory, while two other German machines were severely damaged. Lufbery is mentioned in a late army order as "a marvelous fighting pilot, who is a living example of audacity, coolness and devotion to his squadron."

RED CROSS FUND TO BE $110,000,000

Additional Sum to Cover Duplications in Crediting Dividends to be Raised Here.

NATION'S TOTAL $79,388,278

Gift of $5,000,000 Expected from Carnegie Foundation Will Complete City's Quota.

The managers of the Red Cross War Fund decided yesterday to advance the amount to be raised for relief purposes to $110,000,000 to care for duplications in crediting special corporation dividends, and to make up losses resulting from the failure of some shareholders to assign disbursements to the fund as requested. Some of the corporation dividends, it was discovered, after having been recorded in bulk, have received a second credit by being assigned by shareholders to teams in which they are interested. The extent of these duplications and possible losses could only be estimated, but it was decided by the managers that at least $10,000,000 would be needed to cover them. And it was also decided by the managers to raise this additional $10,000,000 in New York City, which has demonstrated its patriotism by generous contributions to the Red Cross "Humanity Fund."

It was announced at the national headquarters in Washington last night that the total amount pledged for the nation was $79,388,278.

That the New York Committee was no longer in doubt about obtaining the $40,000,000 originally allotted to New York City became evident late yesterday afternoon, when reports were received of the progress of the teams in the field. Although the daily luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce was not held, and definite figures were not available, it became known that nearly $2,000,000 additional had been collected.

But more important than this was the report that the Carnegie Foundation had decided to assist the fund with a contribution which would more than make up the sum still needed to complete the $40,000,000. As in the case of the team collections, no definite figure was available, but it was reported, on what seemed the highest authority, that the Carnegie Foundation gift would be at least $5,000,000, or an amount equal to that donated by the Rockefeller Foundation last week.

These demonstrations of generosity convinced the managers of the fund that the city would donate the extra $10,000,000 without complaint.

Duplication Is Unavoidable.

"We must have the additional $10,000,000 to cover duplications," said Seward Prosser, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Red Cross. "The corporation dividends have been counted in the New York total, but many of the checks will come through various cities where the stockholders live. This makes an unavoidable duplication, which must be allowed for in our final estimate. We must have the extra $10,000,000 to cover it. It will be New York's task to raise the additional $10,000,000."

There being no luncheon at which to receive reports from team Captains, the totals for yesterday did not show the increases that would have been otherwise recorded. The figures as set down at headquarters at noon were that the total of pledges and contributions, exclusive of dividends, received at 42 Wall Street was $17,504,334, and the dividends $16,418,109, making a total of $33,922,443. The total for the nation, not counting New York, at that hour was $45,421,268, or a grand total of $79,343,711.

It was admitted that all of these figures were lower than the actual collections, and that the total for New York, including the $5,000,000 expected from the Carnegie Foundation, was really above $40,000,000, the city's original goal.

Prosser Confident of Success.

"We are going to get the $50,000,000," said Mr. Prosser. "But we must have the help of the person who can give only a mite. We must see to it that every person in New York City, old enough to give, has an opportunity. New York's giving should be unanimous. Our earnest hope is that the spirit of humanity, charity and mercy may be demonstrated in these final days. Not every one could buy a Liberty bond. But every one can give to the Red Cross fund. Whatever the amount, the money should be forwarded to the headquarters at 42 Wall Street."

Charles Sumner Ward, General Campaign Secretary, added a final plea for the success of the amplified campaign.

"Complete victory will require a great deal of hard work," he said. "Some large gifts are needed equal to the generous contributions already made, but we also need a great many small donations. By Tuesday the whole world, our enemies as well as our allies, will know that the people of this country are not indifferent, but are intensely interested in the outcome of the present world struggle, and propose to see it through."

Today thousands of clergymen in the nation will ask for Red Cross contributions at the regular Sunday morning services. Telegrams were sent yesterday morning to the Governors of States asking them to proclaim today as "Red Cross Sunday." Replies were received from more than a score before nightfall assenting to the request. Representatives of the fund will be at all of the churches today to receive contributions. Cardinal Farley has enrolled his contribution of

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FRENCH EXPECT A GERMAN DRIVE ON AISNE HILLS

Paris Looks for Great Offensive Before Russian Armies Begin to Move.

RECENT ATTACKS FEELERS

Slight Gains Won at Heavy Cost and General Situation Unchanged.

MOST OF GROUND RETAKEN

Teutons Driven Out of Trenches Near Vauxaillon, for Which They Made Great Sacrifices.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 23.—"Are the Germans on the verge of launching a great offensive?" is the question Paris is asking today.

When the massed attacks by especially trained "Sturmtruppen" began on Thursday it was the general impression that the enemy was merely repeating the series of disastrous local assaults by which they have been vainly trying for the past two months to recover some of the dominant positions in Champagne and north of Soissons won by the French in the battle of April 16.

But the latest advices seem to indicate the German forces are too great and the front too widely extended for the theory of sporadic attacks to be maintained, and it is thought the enemy is either seeking a "preventive battle" to hamper the French plans—as the desperate assaults on Verdun last June before the Somme offensive—or deliberately attempting to recover the lost initiative by a last furious drive on the allied line. Color is lent to the latter supposition by the recent more optimistic news from the Russian armies, and it is understood that the Germans, realizing that their time is limited wherein they can continue to skeletonize their eastern armies, may well be inclined to the theory of a final hazard with the picked troops Russia's "fraternizing" has enabled them to concentrate in France in numbers hitherto impossible.

Whichever theory is correct, the military authorities here regard the situation with equanimity. So far the enemy's losses have been out of all proportion to the small successes gained, while any advantage the Germans may hope to draw from intimate knowledge of the scene of action, nearly all of which had been in their hands since October, 1914, until last April, is more than counterbalanced by the French preponderance in artillery and munitions.

Germans Suffer Heavy Losses.

By The Associated Press.

GRAND HEADQUARTERS OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, June 23.—There are signs on many parts of the French front that the Germans are either nervous concerning the French intentions or are preparing an offensive.

A series of "feelers" has been carried out by Field Marshal von Hindenburg at various points, principally around the Laon plateau. One of the chief of these was an effort to cut a breach in the French line at Vauxaillon, where the German "shock" units temporarily ousted the French from a short trench system on the slopes of Monkey Mountain, on which it was important that both armies should possess observatories.

French counterattacks immediately regained all the ground lost except a salient measuring a few yards, in which the German position is most precarious. On this occasion the German shock troops advanced in their shirt sleeves without packs, after a terrific bombardment in which every yard of the adjacent ground was searched by shells.

The German "shockers," as soon as they succeeded in their determined and courageous effort, turned over the trenches they had gained to the Seventy-eighth German Infantry division, who, however, failed to hold them when called upon for a defensive effort. The correspondent visited the entire position in this sector today and found the French firmly established, while the Germans on the other side of the hill were deprived of observatories, and thus their artillery was blind.

Another lively affair occurred in the vicinity of Mont Carnillet, where the Germans and French attacked almost simultaneously, the former with the object of recovering prominent points they had lost some weeks ago, and the latter with the intention of getting freer elbow room.

As it happened, a unit consisting of only sixty-two French grenadiers and portable machine gunners occupied the position coveted by the Germans, and not only drove off the attacking forces, but pursued them and captured a considerable length of German trenches, and in doing so killed more than 200 Germans.

On the Chemin-des-Dames also the

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Drought in Germany Remains Unbroken; Disappointing Outlook for Vegetables

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 23.—The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant publishes this pessimistic report on the prospective harvest of northwestern Germany:

"For cattle especially the outlook is decidedly bad—probably even worse than the people at present believe. Concerning the human food supply we remain silent; every one knows that things are painted rose color. But the shortage of potatoes, fats, and oils is tremendous."

The newspaper then asserts that the harvest of 1917 will be only of moderate volume unless a miracle happens; that the hay crop is good in quality, but that, except for low-lying fields, it is lacking in quantity and dried up, and that no second crop is expected. Cattle are suffering severely and are already being driven into the hayfields. Wheat crops, however, looked good, and the grain harvest is expected to be fairly good, although the rye is thin and poor, presumably for lack of good fertilizer. Potato vines are yellow and wilted, owing to the drought, and new potatoes are small.

The Courant says that, owing to the lack of vegetables, people are using wild plants, of which about thirty varieties are eaten. The production of milk and butter is decidedly poor, and it is a question how the cattle are to be maintained. The problem of labor and horses is also serious, farm horses costing as much as 5,000 marks, (about $1,250 at normal exchange;) that is 1,000 marks more than last year.

All yesterday's Berlin papers refer to the practical failure of the fruit crop. The Tageblatt says that the vegetable crop has also practically failed, and that people are now placing all their hopes in the improvement of the yield of early potatoes. The Leipziger Volkszeitung says that the potato crop is gravely threatened in other parts of Germany, and the promised additional meat ration has been practically abandoned.

COPENHAGEN, June 23.—The period of intense heat continues, according to reports from Berlin, over the greater part of Germany, the only exception being in the western part of the country. The drought in Denmark has been broken by heavy and prolonged rains.

Berlin on Wednesday experienced heat exceeded only three times in seventy years, and then in mid-July. Very little rain has fallen throughout Germany, and the Berlin Tageblatt is informed that there appear to be slight prospects of a change. Extension of forest fires is reported in various parts of Germany owing to the continued drought, and soldiers have been called upon to assist in checking them.

According to an authoritative statement in the Lokal-Anzeiger of Berlin, the protracted heat and dry weather, following the late, cold Spring, have had a most unfavorable effect on the yield of fruit and particularly of early vegetables, which this year are of especial importance, owing to the disappearance of potatoes. Notwithstanding the planting of a double acreage of vegetables, compared with peace times, the yield is disappointing. Extra plantings probably will not result in any increase in the total production.

Some relief is expected with the arrival of the first early potatoes. These are delayed, however, as Hungary, the principal source of early supply, has also suffered from weeks of drought. The old potatoes have been almost exhausted. Hamburg and Altona, for example, will be able to furnish none next week. Residents of these cities will draw from a pound to a pound and a quarter of bread instead. Residents of Hamburg are now being allowed to pay for fish with meat cards instead of money.

WOMAN SHOT DEAD IN AUTO; 1 DYING

Policeman Finds Miss Weilman's Body Lying in Abandoned Car in the Bronx.

DETECTIVE WITH HER SHOT.

Other Members of Motor Party Disappear After an Attack in the Early Morning.

The Alexander Avenue Police Station in the Bronx reported early this morning the shooting of one woman, who was killed, and of a man, who was wounded, at 134th Street and Willow Avenue.

It is understood that a party of automobilists stopped their motor under the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad at that point, and that the shooting followed.

The dead woman was identified as Miss Nellie Weilman, 22 years old, of 168 East 127th Street. She had been shot through the head. Frank Devlin, 28 years old, employed by a private detective agency, and living at 140 West 103d Street, was shot twice in the back. He was rushed to Lincoln Hospital by Dr. Geiger in a dangerous condition.

Walter Brennan of 309 West 141st Street and his wife, Katharine, both in the car, were found lying near the place where the shooting occurred. It was at first thought that they had been shot, but it was found that they were unwounded.

From what the police could learn regarding the shooting, eight persons, including the dead woman, Devlin, Brennan and his wife, and other men and a woman, were in the auto. It stopped at Willow Avenue and 134th Street, where some of the party alighted. Several shots were fired.

Patrolman Dunne of the Alexander Avenue Station, on hearing the shots, hastened to the place and found the dead woman, and also Devlin and the Brennans, lying on the sidewalk.

RAILWAY SHOPMEN STRIKE IN BERLIN

Demand a Nine-Hour Day, Declaring They Are Being Overworked on Too Little Food.

COPENHAGEN, June 23.—Two-thirds of the workmen in the great Berlin shops of the Prussian State railroads stopped work and walked out at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon to enforce their demands for a nine-hour day, according to advices received here today.

The men, who had been compelled to work eleven hours daily during the war, declared that it was impossible for flesh and blood to continue such overtime labor on inadequate food.

According to the Vorwärts the other third of the employes are expected to join the movement. The German railroad unions are said to have voted to support the car shop employes in their demand for a shorter day and a wage increase in proportion to the high cost of living.

OUR GUNNERS LAND 2 SHELLS ON U-BOAT

Captain of American Steamer Says Submarine Was Hit Just as She Was Submerging.

CONNING TOWER SMASHED

Seen to Fall Into Water as Second Shot Hits the Foe Squarely in the Centre.

Details of another U-boat attack successfully warded off and damage done to the enemy's warcraft in return were told yesterday by the Captain and officers of an American steamship, which arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port from Italy.

"We left port on June 5," the Captain said, "after receiving information from the Italian Admiral in charge that the bay was clear of submarines and mines. The shipping had been held in port for two days, because three steamships had been torpedoed less than thirty miles off the entrance and two small coasting vessels were blown up by mines, which, it was believed by the naval authorities, had been dropped the previous night by the submarines.

"About 1:30 on the afternoon of the sixth, when the ship was about 150 miles out in the Mediterranean," the Captain added, "the lookout at the foremast head sung out, 'Submarine coming up on starboard beam half a mile away.'

"I was standing with the chief officer on the port side of the bridge when I heard the hail from aloft and immediately rushed over to the starboard side. The submarine, which was about 250 feet long, was showing about six feet of her hull above the water, and was not more than 700 yards away. We swung to port, and, as the stern of our ship came around toward the U-boat, a torpedo flashed across the bow, quickly followed by a shot from the enemy's big bow gun, which passed harmlessly over our quarter.

"In the meantime our naval crew of eleven men, in charge of a chief gunner's mate, had got busy and sent a shell in reply from the six-inch stern gun, which went over the submarine and struck the water with a loud explosion a few feet away. It did not appear to have injured any of her crew.

"Seeing that we had heavier metal, the commander of the U-boat decided to submerge, and his craft was nearly under water when our gunners got the range and fired a second shell, which was a fair hit. This shot struck the periscope and part of the upper section of the conning tower, knocking them both off into the sea. She continued to go down and the gunners placed a third shot right on the spot where the water was marked by ripples and small pieces of debris, wood, wool, battens, &c."

The Captain said that he did not see anything further of the submarine, and a few minutes later a fast French light cruiser steamed up and asked if he needed any assistance.

The Captain asserted that the U-boats were very active now in the Mediterranean. It was said by the Italian naval authorities that the submarines were being constructed in Germany and sent overland by train to the Austrian naval base at Pola, where they were put together and started out into the Adriatic with Austrian sailors, commanded by German officers.

REPORTS SINKING OF U-BOAT TO NAVY

Commander of Gun Crew Is Sure Submarine Was Sent to the Bottom.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The official report of the combat between a German submarine and an armed American merchant ship which carried a gun crew of bluejackets from the United States Navy, reported yesterday, was made public yesterday by Secretary Daniels. The name of the ship and the date of the fight were not revealed.

According to the report, the American ship was struck by a torpedo which did not explode. After that the American gun crew fired at a periscope 2,000 yards away and it was believed that the U-boat was sunk or badly damaged. The report to the Navy Department was written by Chief Boatswain's Mate O. E. Gulbrandsen, commanding the Naval armed guard. It follows:

"At 10 a.m. 6:30 P. M., a ship on

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Magazine in Havana Fortress Blows Up; Set Alight by Soldier's Cigarette; Many Injured

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, June 23.—A tremendous explosion occured at 8:30 tonight, when the powder magazine in Cabana Fortress blew up. One person is known to be dead, and many were injured.

Owing to the fact that all the army officers connected with the recent rebellion are confined there, efforts were made to give the explosion a political aspect, but the cause appears to have been merely that the soldier in charge of firing the 9 o'clock gun entered the magazine with a lighted cigarette.

All the city's ambulances are at Port Oreilly and Obispo Streets to receive the wounded as they are brought across the bay.

Magazine No. 4, in which were stored explosives used in firing salutes, exploded, opening a wide breach in the fortress wall on the side facing the city. A second explosion set fire to the wall

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The fortification of Cabanas occupied an elevated site on the hill across the harbor from Havana. The land rises 100 feet abruptly from the water's edge, where there is a mooring place for shipping.

The building of the fortress consumed eleven years, from 1763 to 1774, and the cost was $14,000,000. The ramparts command the City of Havana, the sea, and the encircling hills. Cabanas, however, has never fired a shot in defense of Havana, its chief use in its long history having been that of a barracks for Spanish troops and a prison house and detention ground for political offenders.

was not injured, but his rifle was blown out of his hands.

Stones fell in the city, injuring three soldiers, two of them seriously, and six laborers.

The extent of the damage to shipping will not be known definitely until morning, but apparently it was confined to a few sailing vessels.

No evidence has been found pointing to an attempt to release the military prisoners confined in the fortress.

FOOD BILL PASSED, WITH PROHIBITION CLAUSE, 365 TO 5

Opposition Fades on the Final Ballot in House After a Fiery Debate.

DRY SECTION IS DRASTIC

Forbids Use of Foodstuffs or Feed in Manufacture of Alcoholic Beverages.

CAN SEIZE LIQUOR STOCKS

Existing Supplies at Disposal of the Government for War—Lie Passed in Debate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The Food Administration bill was passed by the House late tonight by a vote of 365 to 5 after the insertion of a drastic amendment prohibiting further manufacture of intoxicating liquors during the war, and authorizing the President to commandeer existing stocks of distilled spirits.

There was no roll call on the prohibition amendment, which was adopted in Committee of the Whole after a bitter fight. The five members voting against final passage of the bill were Representatives McLemore, Slayden and Young of Texas, Democrats, and Meeker of Missouri and Ward of New York, Republicans.

Overriding the milder provisions of the bill as reported by the Committee on Agriculture, the prohibitionist element in the House took command of the situation and rejected every compromise suggested either by the framers of the bill or by the avowed "wets." An effort to soften the prohibition amendment by providing that the manufacture of light beers and wines might continue was defeated.

As amended, the bill provides that no foods or food materials shall be used in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages. After inserting this drastic amendment the prohibitionists put through the Webb amendment clothing the President with authority to seize all stocks of distilled liquors. The prohibition as to future manufacture is mandatory. The seizure provision is discretionary with the President.

One of the bitterest debates ever heard in the House, which reached its height when the lie was passed between Representatives Jacob E. Meeker, Missouri Republican, and Clyde Kelly, Pennsylvania Democrat, preceded the votes. The remarks of these two members were expunged from the record on a formal vote of the House.

The Prohibition Amendment.

Mr. Barkley of Kentucky offered the prohibition amendment, which was adopted as a substitute for Section 13 of the Administration bill. This original section gave the President authority to limit or restrict the amount of grain and foodstuffs used in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages. The Barkley substitute struck out all discretionary language, and wrote into the bill the following mandatory section, with a penal clause attached:

> No person shall use any foods, food materials, or feeds in the production of alcohol, except for Governmental, industrial, scientific, medicinal, or sacramental purposes, or of alcoholic beverages. Any person who willfully violates this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

The vote on this substitute was 132 to 114. It was taken in Committee of the Whole by tellers. The Lenroot amendment, providing for the manufacture of beers and light wines, was defeated 134 to 124. An amendment by Mr. Sabath of Illinois to exempt wines and beer from the prohibition section was defeated 133 to 88. A motion by Mr. Parker of New Jersey to strike out the entire section as amended failed 152 to 136. As the prohibitionists won on each succeeding vote their cries of victory became louder, and wildly enthusiastic scenes were witnessed.

After forcing adoption of the anti-manufacture amendment, over the protest of Chairman Lever of the Committee on Agriculture, the Prohibitionists reached out for existing stocks of liquor. During the debate it was estimated that from 220,000,000 to 300,000,000 gallons of whisky were now held in bond and by the manufacturers and dealers. The Webb amendment was adopted without a division. It reads:

> That the President is authorized, if in his opinion it is necessary to conserve necessities, to require any person having control of alcohol and distilled spirits to turn over to the Government for use or redistillation such proportion of said alcohol or spirits as the President may deem necessary to meet the requirements of the Government in the manufacture of munitions and other military and hospital supplies in so far as such use or redistillation would dispense with the necessity of utilising the products and materials suitable for foods and feeds in the future manufacture of alcohol or distilled spirits for the purposes herein enumerated.
>
> Upon the failure of the person to comply with the President's requirement, the President is authorized to requisition and take possession of the alcohol and distilled spirits required to be turned over and to pay for same at just compensation, to be determined by the President, and if the price so determined be not satisfactory to the person entitled to receive the same, such person shall be paid the amount prescribed by the President and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as added to the amount so paid will be just compensation for such spirits or alcohol in the manner provided by Section 24, paragraph 20, and Section 125 of the Judicial Code.

When this amendment was first offered by Mr. Webb a point of order was sustained against it on the ground that it was not germane. Subsequently Mr. Barkley framed a prohibition amendment that came within the purview of the bill, and after the more sweeping Barkley amendment had been adopted Mr. Webb again proposed his amendment applying to existing stocks. Chairman Lever of the Committee

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Six American Ambulance Men Receive French War Cross

PARIS, June 23.—Six young Americans attached to the Norton-Harjes Ambulance Unit of the American Red Cross have received the War Cross. They are Dr. Charles Briggs of Schenectady, C. Hoard Forbes of Boston, Sydney Fairbanks of Boston, who is a nephew of the Curator of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts; Arthur M. Taylor, from a Southern State; Captain John Briggs, skipper of H. McK. Twombly's yacht, and Norman C. Lee of New York. The citation says:

"In a situation most perilous their courage and devotion did not falter for an instant."

The crosses were bestowed at a special ceremony held at the front, General Dauvin affixing the decorations, and, at the end, receiving a surprise in the way of an American college yell.

GREET PRINCE UDINE AT ITALIAN PAGEANT

City College Stadium Transformed for Demonstration for War Mission.

OFFICIAL VISIT AT AN END

Plans for Concert in Honor of Commissioners Upset by Their Failure to Appear.

The official entertainment of the Royal Italian War Mission ended yesterday morning with a celebration at the City College Stadium. Following this ceremony, the members of the commission went to the home of Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, for luncheon. Among those who attended were the Italian Ambassador and Countess Macchi di Cellerese, Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel, former Ambassador Gerard and Mrs. Gerard, Lady Lester Kaye, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Lloyd C. Grisco, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Elgar, Justice and Mrs. Francis K. Pendleton, Mrs. John Sanford, Miss Janetta Alexander, Miss Harriet Peet, Miss Mary Pyne, Miss Mary Canfield, and Miss Mary Ladonberg. There were no speeches, and afterward the members of the commission drove to Grant's Tomb, where the Prince of Udine laid a wreath on the sarcophagus.

Later the members of the Dante League of America, of which William Roscoe Thayer is President, were received by the Prince of Udine at the Pembroke Jones residence, 5 East Sixty-first Street. Among those present were James Grey, William Bartah, Mrs. Walter Littlefield, and Prince Di Bisignano. The Prince of Udine expressed gratification at the work of the league, which is to stimulate interest in America in the study of the works of the great Italian poet.

A gala concert was arranged at Carnegie Hall last night in honor of the Italian Commission. The members of the commission went to the New Amsterdam Theatre to see "The Follies," after they had dined at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, 667 Fifth Avenue, and did not reach the concert. At 11:20 P. M. the announcement was made in their behalf that they were so rushed for time because of arrangements made by the civil authorities that they would be unable to attend." The concert was under the direction of the Countess de Bois Hebert-Gast de Tilly; she said she had invited the Commissioners and understood that they would attend the entire performance, occupying four boxes which had been draped in the Italian colors. Today the members of the mission will go to Oyster Bay to call upon Colonel Roosevelt.

"Viva l'Italia!" "Viva l'America!" "Viva il Marconi!" "Viva Savoia!"—these cries were raised again and again by 20,000 voices yesterday morning in the stadium of the College of the City of New York and from streets, hills, and housetops around it to express the greeting of the Italian societies of New York and vicinity to the Royal Italian Mission. The Italian population of the city and suburbs seemed to have assembled with one mind and enthusiasm. Fully 10,000 persons were in the great stadium and as many more packed the spaces outside of it from which some glimpse of the members of the mission might be had.

The scene presented in the stadium was Latin in character and color. The people were explosive in their emotion, their exclamations and cheering ringing out spontaneously and continually as the ceremonies proceeded. The decorations harmonized with the stadium itself to make a Roman amphitheatre. The high stone seats in a semicircle before the arena, Italian flags and colors draped and flying from pillars and poles, festoons of green from point to point, great varti-colored banners behind the speakers' stage and on the walls of the stadium, long streamers of red and white and green, the members of Italian societies in the full regalia of their orders, 200 young women dressed in Italy's colors, little children costumed as Italian heroes and heroines, the historic S. P. Q. R. in letters of gold on the capitals of columns, each of the 10,000 with a flag of Italy—these were the brilliant elements of the scene that suggested the glory of Rome to the citizens of New York. And not the least of all the great audience was Antonio Perucci, 77 years old, wearing the red shirt and uniform in which he fought under Garibaldi.

Roses for the Prince.

When the members of the mission arrived at the stadium, escorted by the Mayor's Committee and delegates from the Italian societies, fifty bands blared at the same time, and, standing and shouting, every person in and near the stadium waved a flag frantically, while hundreds threw roses in the path of the Prince of Udine as he walked to the stage. When the uproar had somewhat subsided, George McAneny, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of City College, introduced Mayor Mitchel as the presiding officer. The Mayor, who was received with a fresh ovation, said:

"I would, as Mayor of the city, thank you for making plain by this splendid demonstration the feeling that our city entertains for Italy and for her people, did I not understand that it is superfluous to thank you for what has flowed so spontaneously from the hearts of all of you. Prince of Udine, gentlemen of the commission, take back to your King, to your country, to your people, the message of this mighty gathering today, the message that has been conveyed to you along the streets of our great city, the message of friendship, of co-operation, of sympathy, of

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COCCHI CONFESSES; SLEW RUTH CRUGER FOR REPELLING HIM

Tells Judge in Italy He Became Furious When Approaches Were Resented.

MURDERED IN CYCLE SHOP

Detectives Here Seek to Connect Murderer with Other Ripper Crimes.

SEARCH FOR POLICE GRAFT.

Twelve Motor Cycle Men Under Suspicion—Some May Be Suspended Today.

BOLOGNA, Italy, June 23—Alfredo Cocchi, the fugitive New York motorcycle dealer, abandoned today his pretense of innocence of the murder of Ruth Cruger and confessed his guilt. Jealousy was his motive. He was unable, he declared, to win the girl's love, and became furious when she rebuffed his persistent attentions.

The admissions of the young Italian, whose escape the New York police failed to prevent, were made in tears, after searching interrogation by Judge Zucconi broke down Cocchi's reserve. Prior to this examination, Cocchi had coolly and insistently maintained he had known Miss Cruger only two days before her disappearance in February, when she went to his shop to have her skates sharpened, and had declared his conduct toward her was entirely correct.

Under Judge Zucconi's searching questions today, however, Cocchi finally burst into tears. He became so agitated as his confession fell haltingly from his lips that the persons surrounding him believed he was about to have an epileptic fit. He obtained a respite to recover and then resumed the story of how the eighteen-year-old Wadleigh High School graduate met death at his hands in the building where her body was recently unearthed in the cellar.

Signs the Confession.

After making up his mind to tell the truth, Cocchi talked freely and without reserve gave full details of his crime, including the burial of Miss Cruger's body. After the confession had been completed the judge directed the clerk to read to Cocchi the written report of his deposition. The prisoner said it was correct, and later signed it.

On returning to his cell Cocchi said to the prison attendants:

"At last I feel relieved. I have freed myself from a nightmare which tortured my conscience. Now I have told everything, and I am ready to suffer any penalty."

Judge Zucconi questioned an American woman, a relative of Miss Cruger, who came here for the purpose of giving testimony concerning the motive for the crime and the circumstances under which it was committed. The name and address of this woman have not been ascertained.

Upon being further interrogated by the police, who were not satisfied that the prisoner had told them the entire truth, Cocchi admitted that the murder had been preceded by an assault. He had denied this previously. His confession is now considered to be complete.

Lawyer Fights Extradition.

Signor Venturini, Cocchi's counsel, was permitted to see him later. To the lawyer Cocchi told the complete story of the crime, this account being identical with the one he had previously given the authorities.

Attorney Venturini today presented a petition to the court to refuse the extradition of Cocchi. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been asked by the court to obtain the evidence against Cocchi through the Italian Ambassador in Washington. This is asked with reference to the article in the Italian penal code which provides for the trial here of any Italian subject committing abroad a crime punishable in Italy with not less than three years' imprisonment.

Cocchi is reported to be growing more restless in the close confinement under which he is being kept by the Italian authorities. This morning he declared that he was ill with a fever and asked to be sent to a hospital. The prison doctor could find no symptom of sickness, and his request was refused.

Cocchi shows great interest in what the newspapers are saying about him, and has begged to be allowed to read them. This also was refused, as against the prison rules. The prisoner is not allowed to see any one but his jailer.

Cocchi came to Bologna from New York in February after the disappearance of Miss Cruger. Police Commissioner Woods of New York cabled here, asking for the man's arrest on a charge of murder. This was followed by a request to the same effect by the State Department at Washington, and Cocchi was arrested on June 20. He at first vehemently protested his innocence, and insisted that he had left America on account of trouble with his wife. The man's nerve broke down after he was placed in solitary confinement, although he retained a lawyer and announced his intention of fighting extradition.

OTHER RIPPER CRIMES NOW POINT TO COCCHI

Suspected of Murder of Children in 1915—Police Graft Suspensions Expected Today.

Inspector J. J. Faurot, who has taken vigorous charge of all branches of the Cruger case for the Police Department,

Leonora Cohn, two children who were victims of a "ripper" in the Spring of 1915.

"These cases are now being looked up to see if Cocchi may be implicated," said Inspector Faurot. "These two children and Ruth Cruger are the only persons killed by a 'ripper' in this city in recent years, and it seems strange that the three cases took place within a period of two years."

Man and women who were in the neighborhood and were questioned at the time of the murder will be asked if they recollect seeing or hearing a motor cycle leaving the vicinity at the time of the killings. These two murders are among the most important on the list of cases which have not been cleared up within recent years. One of the peculiar features of the case was the quick escape of the murderer in each case.

"These are the hardest cases to solve," said Inspector Faurot yesterday, "because of the absence of any kind of motive connecting the murderer with his victim."

Two Other Ripper Crimes.

Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, the alienist, recommended an investigation to find out if Cocchi had not committed these two crimes. His opinion that Cocchi might be guilty of all three ripper murders was based on two grounds, first that such criminals were so extremely rare that there was a strong mathematical probability that Cocchi was guilty of all the recent ripper crimes, and, second, that a man who had committed one such act would commit others, if he could find or create a safe opportunity.

The first of these New York "ripper" cases took place on March 19, 1915, when Leonora Cohn, 5 years old, of 352 Third Avenue, who had been sent out to buy milk, was killed in the hallway in the building where she lived. On May 3 of the same year, Charles Murray, 4 years old, was found slain in similar fashion in the hallway of the tenement house where he lived, at 270 Second Avenue. Scores of detectives worked on the case under the personal direction of Commissioner Woods. Several men were arrested, but the right man was never found.

When she was told yesterday that Cocchi had confessed to the murder of Ruth Cruger, Mrs. Grace Humiston, who brought about the discovery of the body, said she expected him to confess that he had accomplices in the disposition of the body, and possibly in the crime itself.

"Nothing should be left undone," she said, "to bring this man back, and I have reason to believe that the State Department will be successful in extraditing him. I believe he ran away not only to save himself, but to shield others. I believe it was suggested to him that he should flee from this country. Nothing except the extradition of Cocchie would make sure of bringing to justice those who may be implicated with him.

"It is essential to find out what steamer he got away on, and how he managed to do it. That would throw light on who helped him."

J. J. Kron and Martin Donnelly, the two detectives who helped Mrs. Humiston to find the body, believe that Cocchi had accomplices, and the Department of Justice has made a separate investigation to find out if, after failing to get a passport, he succeeded in getting a false one.

The investigation at Police Headquarters into charges that Cocchi was a collector of graft for certain motor cycle policemen, and that a private detective now being sought was the go-between, was pushed vigorously yesterday. It was learned that twelve motor cycle policemen either kept their records of arrests very badly or were accepting bribes. The suspension of several of these, it was said, would probably be announced today.

Scent Police Scandal.

From the search so far made of the reports of motor cycle policemen evidence was reported of extensive falsifications of records of summonses and arrests in automobile and motor cycle cases. Several automobile and motor cycle drivers will be questioned regarding reports that policemen sought bribes from them. There are thirty-two policemen in the motor cycle squads.

Assistant District Attorney Dooling hinted at further important developments in the case yesterday when he said he and others connected with Mr. Swann's staff had been shadowed during the past few days. He refused to say whether he had any reason to think that the shadows were members of the Police Department.

Leaning on the arm of a policeman and weeping aloud Mrs. Marie Cocchi arrived at the District Attorney's office shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday, and for several hours was alone with Aaron Marcus, her attorney, and Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling. She was plainly distressed by the news of her husband's confession.

"We have no information at present on which to charge Mrs. Cocchi with any crime," Mr. Dooling said. "She has been of great assistance to us in the preparation of the necessary affidavits in the extradition proceedings we are about to start."

Mr. Dooling would not make public any detail of Mrs. Cocchi's statements. It was learned, however, that Mrs. Cocchi told the District Attorney that Edward Fish, the private detective, who was a friend and confident of Cocchi, had shown a desire on several occasions recently to be alone in the cellar. When she remonstrated he usually replied: "Al always left me alone."

Perry Fruden of 506 West 171st Street, an inspector employed by the Consolidated Gas Company, who was examined yesterday, declared that on Feb. 14 or 15 and on Feb. 16, in company with another inspector, he tried to enter Cocchi's cellar to read the meter, but found the door barred. When he returned a third time, on Feb. 20, he discovered that the entrance was still closed. His testimony was corroborated by George D. Hurst, employed as an inspector by the same company.

Harry Hitchcock, proprietor of the Olympia Garage, near Cocchi's shop, told Mr. Dooling that Cocchi closed his place at 2:30 in the afternoon on Feb. 15, the day Ruth Cruger disappeared. He learned this, he said, from motorists who came to his garage seeking repairs after they had found Cocchi's shop closed.

To Discuss Extradition.

Assistant District Attorney William Harmon Black yesterday made an appointment with Count V. Macchi di Cellere, the Italian Ambassador, for next Thursday, at which time District Attorney Swann and himself will discuss the question of extradition. Mr. Black, who spent six months last year in Italy negotiating for the return of a witness in the Baff case, expressed the opinion that Italy, in view of recent events, would undoubtedly consent to the extradition of Cocchi.

Mrs. Grace Humiston said yesterday that she knew nothing of the woman relative of the Crugers who was reported to have followed Cocchi to Italy and to have aided in obtaining a confession from him.

Nothing was found in yesterday's excavations in the basement of Cocchi's shop in West 127th Street and his former place in West Eighty-third Street. Only slight progress was made in the search of the ashes of a small building in the rear of Cocchi's shop, which was burned by an incendiary in November of last year. The ashes and debris will be carefully sifted and anything which resembles charred bones will be analyzed to clear up the suspicion that Cocchi might have committed a murder and burned the body in the building.

Police Commissioner Woods and District Attorney Swann were both in touch with officials of the State Department yesterday regarding the probability of extraditing Cocchi. Mr. Swann said:

"On the subject of extradition I had a long conference with Frank L. Polk, Counselor for the State Department, last night at the Waldorf-Astoria. He assured me that the United States would exert every energy it possesses toward having Cocchi returned to this country and thereby establish a precedent.

"He said Italy had never surrendered one of her subjects charged with murder here. Italy claiming that the word 'persons' in the treaty did not apply to Italian subjects. I pointed out to Mr. Polk the advantage of pressing the point now when there is so much good-will existing between the Italian Government and the United States."

Assistant District Attorney William Harman Black, who spent four months in Italy working to obtain the extradition of Antonio Cardinale in connection with the Baff case, said yesterday that the Italian system of dealing with accused men was excellent for obtaining confessions, because the suspect is not permitted to confer with counsel until the police are through with him.

The police search continued yesterday for the man for whom a warrant was issued on evidence furnished by Mrs. Humiston, indicating that he had abducted a girl in this city last August and that he was one of a ring engaged in furnishing American girls to white slavers in Latin American countries. Detectives are on the case, under the direction of Inspector Faurot, in New York and other cities.

Jose A. del Campe, a former Chilean Consul in Mobile, now representing Edward J. Moore Sons, manufacturing chemists, said yesterday that he was not related to Mrs. Consuelo La Rue, who threw herself from the window of her apartment at 215 West Eighteth Street to escape from men who attacked her, she said, because she had helped in the discovery of the body of Ruth Cruger. Mr. del Campe said that he met the young woman through a stenographer in his employ and that she was not related to any Chilean officials.

WON'T LIMIT INQUIRY INTO POLICE GRAFTING

It Will Cover Every Phase of Culpability and Inefficiency, Says Commissioner Woods.

Leonard M. Wallstein, Commissioner of Accounts, who has undertaken to find out why Ruth Cruger's body was not dug up from Alfredo Cocchi's cellar by detectives, and why the police permitted Cocchi to get out of their hands, has not yet discovered any tangible evidence to show that motor cycle policemen employed means to protect Cocchi because he was their go-between in graft collections, but one of the primary purposes of the Commissioner's investigation will be to determine the facts about this very matter. And in his effort to get at the facts Mr. Wallstein will first attempt to ascertain whether motor cycle policemen acquainted with Cocchi have been involved in graft and extortion. His inquiry will be broad enough to include this ramification of the Cruger case. This much was established yesterday by the authorities.

And in making his investigation the Commissioner will have the support and co-operation of the executives of the Police Department, if the actions and words of Commissioner Woods and his assistants are any indication of the situation. Commissioner Woods was asked yesterday whether, in his opinion, Mayor Mitchel's commission to Mr. Wallstein gave him the power to investigate reports of graft among the motor cycle policemen. His answer was emphatic.

"I certainly am under the impression that Commissioner Wallstein has such power, but, if it should develop that he lacks the necessary authority, I shall go to the Mayor personally and ask him to issue an order broadening the Commissioner's inquiry to include everything that might touch the Cruger case from any angle. I want to know just what the facts about the Police Department are."

It was learned yesterday that when Henry D. Cruger, the father of Ruth, appears before Commissioner Wallstein tomorrow morning he will tell, in substance, the following story:

When the Cruger family first became aware that Ruth had disappeared they thought she had gone to the Nowlek Rink in Claremont Avenue to have her skates sharpened, but discovered that she had not been there, having gone to Cocchi's shop instead. Helen Cruger, Ruth's elder sister, went to Cocchi's shop at 9:30 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 14, the day following Ruth's disappearance, and found it closed. Between that hour and 1:30 or 2 o'clock, Helen Cruger went to the shop four times and found it closed each time until the last. Mr. Cruger, on the same day, reported to the police that the shop had been closed between 9:30 and 1:30 o'clock, but nothing was done to prevent Cocchi's subsequent escape.

Mr. Cruger's testimony will corroborate that of Perry Frudin, an employe of the Consolidated Gas Company, who reported that when he went to Cocchi's shop on the morning of the 14th he found it closed, and it will further put on Commissioner Wallstein's record evidence that the police had every reason to suspect Cocchi before the man got away and yet maintained, until Ruth Cruger's body was found in his cellar, that there was nothing to connect him with the girl's disappearance.

To obtain information to be used later by Commissioner Wallstein in his public examination of witnesses, a Deputy Commissioner yesterday questioned Henry Roubian, a taxicab chauffeur, who told Detective Lagarenne the story about the man and girl whom he drove away from the neighborhood of Cocchi's shop in a taxicab at about the time that Ruth Cruger is supposed to have gone to the shop and upon which Lagarenne based his positive conclusion that the girl was Ruth. Roubian repeated to Mr. King what he said he told Lagarenne, and there was nothing in his story to indicate that Ruth Cruger was the girl who rode in the taxicab. His description of the girl he drove was vague—he said he had scarcely noticed her—and its only point of contact with the description of Ruth Cruger as she appeared when leaving her home for the last time was that the unidentified girl wore a large black hat. Lagarenne added that when shown a picture of Ruth Cruger Sergeant Lagarenne he had been unable to identify her as the girl who rode in his taxicab.

One important fact which Mr. Wallstein will seek is how Detective Sergeant Lagarenne learned of Roubian and his story.

Janiss McCarthy, a taxicab starter, at Broadway and 125th Street, with whom Roubian worked, was also examined and corroborated parts of the chauffeur's story.

Frank Lee and Edward S. Beach, two photographers, who live at 110 Manhattan Street, told Mr. King that they, too, had seen a girl get into a taxicab with a man, and had imparted their information to the police on Feb. 15, when they found detectives breaking down the door of Cocchi's shop. Their description of the man and the girl, however, was as vague as that of Roubian, and except on the point that the girl wore a large black hat they disagreed about what few details of dress and appearance they were able to supply. They noticed, they said, that the girl seemed unwilling at first to enter the taxicab, but later answered the beckoning man by going with him, which prompted one of them to say to the other: "That girl is a damn fool if she don't know the man she is going in the auto with."

The girl, they said, wore a long dark coat, (they could not specify the color,) a large black hat, and carried a package under her arm. They did not see her well enough, they said, to observe her age, color of her hair or eyes, or any of the features of her face. When Ruth Cruger left her home on the afternoon of Feb. 14 she wore a white waist, a blue serge skirt, a brown velour coat and a black velvet sailor hat.

When asked yesterday what effect Cocchi's confession, if the reports of it were correct, would have on his investigation, Commissioner Wallstein said:

"The confession, of course, removes whatever possible doubt there may have been that he was the murderer and makes it all the more important to find out why the body was not found and why Cocchi was permitted to escape."

Among the witnesses to be called by Mr. Wallstein are the Rev. Dr. Harold Pattison, pastor of the Washington Heights Baptist Church, which the Cruger family attended; E. H. Ward, a friend of the Cruger family, and Alfred M. Brown, who reported Ruth's disappearance to the police.

The examination of Mr. Cruger will begin in the office of the Commissioner of Accounts in the Municipal Building at 10:30 tomorrow morning.

CHARGES POLICE HAVE FAILED.

Tammany Bureau Says 87 Murderers Are Now at Large.

The Bureau of City Inquiry, the Tammany organization of which William Bullock is director, gave out yesterday a statement alleging that eighty-seven murderers are at large since Jan. 1, 1916. Of the eighty-seven unsolved murders, it is alleged, only nine arrests have been made. A summary of the murders are classified as follows: Assault, 19; shooting, 45; stabbing, 14; dismemberment, 2; drowning, 3; strangulation, 4.

WOMEN MUST ORDER BREAD WITH CARE

How Uncle Sam Seeks to Stop Wheat Waste Told by Ida M. Tarbell.

BAKERS TO STOP RETURNS

Four Per Cent. of Loaves Taken Back Up to Now, and Nearly Half Fed to Pigs and Chickens.

By IDA M. TARBELL.

[Issued by Committee on Public Information.]

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Few women have any idea of the commercial machinery which makes it possible for them in every town of any size to get at any time of the day a loaf of freshly baked bread. We so take this convenience for granted that we do not exercise even ordinary forethought about the amount of bread that we order in the morning. We know that if we take two loaves in the morning and find ourselves short toward tea time that an extra fresh loaf is easy to get. It is only when our attention is challenged that common sense tells us that this is no matter of course, but the result of large preparation on somebody's part. What the machinery and efforts are has just been made clear by the Government's Council of National Defense.

The fact that this war is to be fought on wheat as much if not more than on guns and men is becoming clear to us all. The Government is putting machinery to study the practical points of saving wheat without too largely disturbing business. The Council of National Defense has a subordinate body called the Commercial Economy Board. It is the business of this board to see where we can make useful economies in the distribution of foodstuffs. One of the first things to which this Commercial Economy Board turned its attention was wheat products, and quite naturally, it seems now, the first thing they discovered was the continuous supply of fresh bread on the retailer's shelves. They saw that he was carrying every day more than he sold, which meant that the bakers who supplied him were making more than they sold.

Left-over Bread on Shelves.

The Commercial Economy Board at once undertook an investigation. It is one of the prettiest pieces of work that has recently been turned out in Washington. The board sent its agents to a number of leading bakers and wrote to over 400 others in all parts of the country in order to find out what their practice was. It was discovered that, largely for competitive reasons, these bakers kept the shelves of the bread retailer stocked fully with fresh bread. In doing this they did not expect the retailer to sell all the bread. Their point was that the retailer should always have enough of their bread on hand so that there would be no complaint on his part that he was not supplied. Any part of the bread that remained unsold the baker took back when the next day's supply was delivered. The retailer, knowing that he would have more bread than he could sell, never required his customers to order ahead. His customers were trained, so far as bread was concerned, to toil not, neither to spin; nothing to do but order at any hour of the day.

It requires little thinking to see that this arrangement must mean waste at some point. As a matter of fact, the Commercial Economy Board finds that it means a considerable waste, one which at the present time cannot be allowed to continue. As nearly as the board can estimate with the help of the bakers of the country, who have been taking a hearty interest in the investigation, it should be said to their credit, fully 4 per cent. of the bread delivered to the retailers of this country is returned to the bakers, the bakers themselves going to the expense to collect it.

Now, what is done with this 4 per cent. of returned loaves? Some of it is sold to the poor, who go direct to the bakers for it. It is perfectly plain, however, that if the bakers did not oversupply the retailers and were not obliged to bring back the left-over loaves, they could afford to sell the bread on the ground at a lower price as they do now of the 4 per cent. returned, probably one and a half per cent. is fed to pigs, chickens, and other animals.

Now, make a little calculation. Suppose in your town the bakers put out 10,000 loaves a day—a small town requires as many. There were 150 loaves fed to the pigs and chickens. Extend this calculation. There are bakers in our large cities which turn out over half a million loaves a day. That means 7,500 for the pigs.

It needs no argument to those who realize what the shortage of wheat means to convince them that this leak must be stopped. All that thinking people ask is how it can be done. The bakers themselves are beginning to take steps. Inquiry among the bakers shows that probably on an average at least 80 per cent. are in favor of stopping bread returns, that is, they are in favor of selling to the retail bread dealer only what he believes he can dispose of. This plan has already been put into effect by the bakers of Washington City, and they say it is working satisfactorily.

How the Women Can Help.

And here the women come in. They are the bread buyers, and the no-return bread plan means that they must make their calculations for the day's supply, and do it in such a businesslike fashion that they will not be left in the afternoon without a loaf; that if they are so left they will not complain to their grocer, but that they will accept the fact as a proof of their own lack of business foresight in ordering.

This really important saving can only be effected if the women of the country generally back it up. The Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense is today asking the Chairmen of the State Divisions to spread through out their organizations a request that they will immediately begin to order bread for twenty-four hours instead of for temporary needs; that they regulate their purchases from day to day as much as possible, so the retailers may know better how much to order; that they explain carefully to their neighbors who may not have been reached in any way the reason for all this; that they make everybody feel that it is one of their patriotic duties so to do.

Intelligent women must everywhere back up the bakers and bread dealers in the no-return plan. This is what the Woman's Committee will insist. If they will do this we can save the 1½ per cent. that now goes to the pigs and chickens.

It will be putting this many loaves a day into the hands of hungry women and children and fighting soldiers, and will be one element in the great task that we have before us of so handling the wheat crops of the world that every man and woman in all of the allied world will have enough to eat in the long struggle that is before us.

IDA M. TARBELL.

ZIONISTS READY TO MEET.

Twentieth Annual Convention Opens in Baltimore Today.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 23.—The twentieth annual convention of the Federation of American Zionists will convene here tomorrow. Stricken Palestine has made this year's convention of tremendous importance, and many of the country's most prominent Jews are in Baltimore today.

The opening sessions tomorrow promise to be of especial interest. Dr. Harry Friedenwald's address as President of the federation will have a considerable bearing on the proceedings of the convention, and the "keynote" speech of Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York will elicit marked attention. Listening to these addresses, which are expected to define the attitude of Zionists for the proceedings of the Jewish Congress at Washington in September, will be Mr. Justice Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court, Judge Julian W. Mack of the United States Circuit Court of Chicago, and Louis Lipsky, editor of The Maccabean, and executive head of the federation. Dr. Schmarya Levin, a member of the Russian Duma, and Dr. Ben Zion Mossinsohn, Principal of the gymnasium of Jaffa, the highest educational institution in Palestine.

Up to a late hour tonight delegates kept pouring into this city. The aims and proceedings of the convention may be grouped under two main heads. Its first task is to make certain that the National Jewish Congress, when it meets in Washington in September, shall not have a tinge that is too decidedly pro-Zionist. The second task of the convention will be the reorganization of the American Zionist movement in such a way as to put it on a firmer and more dependable foundation.

Since the war began American Jews have contributed over $1,800,000. The federation must be assured of a steady and definite income before it can make its plans and draw up its budget for the coming year.

ACTS ON SOLDIERS' PLEA.

Grand Jury to Hear Complaint That Bank Discharged Them.

Guy Hillman and Edgar Lowerre, the clerks in the Queens County Savings Bank at Flushing, who alleged that they were forced to resign their places because they joined the Seventh Regiment, New York National Guard, were yesterday subpoenaed to appear before the Queens County Grand Jury on Monday, when District Attorney O'Leary will lay the matter before that body.

The District Attorney was asked ten days ago to investigate formal charges which had been made by the boys against A. C. Hegeman, cashier of the bank. When the District Attorney received the order from the Attorney General he declared that he would question some of the persons whose names have been mentioned in connection with the affair, and if he believed the circumstances warranted it would lay the entire matter before the Grand Jury.

FAVORS MAYOR MITCHEL.

Municipal Federation Organizes with Majority for Renomination.

With the object of effecting a permanent organization for Manhattan during the Mayoralty campaign, the Municipal Federation met at the Hotel Astor yesterday and elected these officers: J. W. Eakins, Chairman of the General Committee; Henry Green, Chairman of the Executive Committee; Philip Daly, Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee; Michael H. Trapauer, Secretary; Leon Fischer, Treasurer; Michael B. Newman, Chairman of the Finance Committee. Abraham H. Farsohn was appointed Chairman of a Committee on Nominations to take under consideration the names of prospective candidates for Mayor. Among the possible Mayoralty candidates suggested were: John Purroy Mitchel, Herman Metz, Marcus M. Marks, and Arthur Woods.

The majority were in favor of naming Mayor Mitchel to succeed himself. Another meeting will be held within the next few weeks. A platform is being prepared and will be made public soon.

BIG EXPLOSION IN BOHEMIA.

1,000 Casualties Reported as Result of Munitions Blow-Up.

AMSTERDAM, June 23.—More than 1,000 persons were killed or injured or are missing as the result of an explosion in munitions factories at Blseweg, according to an announcement made in the lower house of the Austrian Parliament by the Minister of Defense, as forwarded in a dispatch from Vienna. The casualties were given by the Minister as follows: Dead, 136; missing, 170; wounded, 625. Of the wounded, 520 received only slight injuries.

The Minister said the explosion probably was due to lack of caution on the part of men employed in a trench mortar workshop.

SAYS WE CAN TAKE MEXICO TO GET OIL

Way to Meet War Requirements if Others Fail, Commander Richardson Tells Senators.

MUST CONTROL OUR OWN OIL

Secretary Daniels Wants a Survey Made and the Naval Reserve Fields in California Protected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—"Don't you think that if the United States needed oil from Mexico in this war we'd get it, even if we had to take Mexico to do it!" abruptly asked Commander James O. Richardson, oil expert of the navy, at a hearing today before the Senate Public Lands Committee on pending legislation to authorize Government control of the country's oil facilities and for fixing oil prices for use.

Commander Richardson had expressed positive ideas on the urgency of developing all the oil resources of the country for war requirements. He added that the country ought not to overlook the oil supply in Mexico.

Senator Kellogg wanted to know if the country would be able to depend on Mexico for oil.

"Does any one believe that if it depended on getting oil from Mexico we would not get it!" returned Commander Richardson.

"Well, I don't know," replied Senator Kellogg. "I understand there's been some doubt about that, owing to the machinations of the Germans."

"In Mexico there are wells we can get control of that will produce 1,000,000 barrels of oil a day," replied Commander Richardson. "All we need do is protect the wells and pump the oil out."

"Yes, but there are difficulties in the way of that," answered Senator Kellogg. "I understand, for one thing, that there are no pipes, and under the circumstances it would be extremely difficult to lay them."

"We could lay them under protection, just as we could operate the oil wells," persisted Commander Richardson.

"But the oil interests will not invest in Mexico, owing to the uncertainty of things down there," suggested Senator Walsh. "They are threatened by the Mexican Government with confiscation of their oil fields."

It was then that Commander Richardson threw out his hint that the United States could "get oil if we had to take Mexico to do it." Senator Pittman, Chairman of the committee, looked around the table, but no Senator made any comment on the naval officer's remark.

Daniels Urges an Oil Survey.

Secretary Daniels, who appeared before the committee, urged that steps be taken at once to ascertain the country's oil yield, and that the supply be regulated so that the Government should have enough for war uses. The Secretary did not know, he said, how much oil would be available from the country's fields during the next three or four years. It was vital that a survey be made now, he asserted.

Mr. Daniels favored legislation to stop exploitation of the reserve naval oil fields in California by private operators. He warned the committee that unless the reserve oil fields were regulated by the Government, even to the extent of commandeering, they were apt to be drained, and the navy might find itself embarrassed for an immediate supply while the war was on.

"The time is close at hand when the Government will have to commandeer the coal and oil lands, or else be willing to enter into an arrangement by which prices for coal and oil can be fixed," said Secretary Daniels. "There is no dodging it. Oil is the basis of conducting the war. The navy has entered into a policy of building oil-burning ships. More than 200 oil-burning vessels are now under construction by the navy and more will be built later on.

"In the last three months we have launched three oil-burning dreadnoughts, and three more will be launched during the next three months. More than sixty destroyers are now being built, all burning oil.

"Now, if we haven't the oil to supply these war vessels we'll be forced to reverse the oil-burning policy and make our Navy inferior to the other navies of the world. That's the only alternative.

"The argument has been advanced that the oil situation in California is critical, that they need as much oil as they can get from the fields. I don't doubt the need for oil is great in California. But there is great need everywhere. The navy has to get oil as well as the private individual or the manufacturer.

"Oil is the basis of war operations in these days, and our war needs must not be denied. We can't run our war airplanes, our submarines, our destroyers, without oil. In fact, we could not get to the front at all, with our fighting men, without oil. The problem before this committee and before the Government is whether the immediate needs of California are to supersede the needs for national defense.

"Preservation of the naval oil reserve is necessary as a war measure. But we must go further than that. We have got to find out how much oil we have in the entire country and develop all the oil fields. We ought not to touch the naval reserve fields until we are forced to. We ought to keep them as a reinforced supply.

"I think there ought to be a nationwide survey of our oil fields by the Federal Trade Commission and the Geological Survey. After we have worked every other oil field in the country—if it becomes necessary to do that—then the naval oil lands could be leased under governmental supervision. But they ought not be turned over to men who hold titles by fraud or to 'dummies.'"

"The demand for oil is going to be greater as the war goes on and we must prepare for the emergency now."

For Government Supervision.

Secretary Daniels urged that private individuals who had taken over oil wells in the naval reserve fields ought now to be put under Government supervision unless the Government was to be deprived of its own property at a critical war period.

Senator Walsh suggested that lawsuits the Government had brought against "squatters" who had preempted some of the wells had all been lost by the Government. He asked if Mr. Daniels did not think the Government ought to come to some compromise with the "squatters."

The Secretary said he favored putting the whole matter into the hands of the Government through legislation that would enable it to sell the naval reserve fields at auction or lease them, but, in any event, the fields should be operated under Government jurisdiction.

"What we are all concerned about," the Secretary insisted, "is that the reserve oil fields be amply protected. If they are used freely they may be drained when the navy needs oil the most."

"There were originally 880,000,000 barrels of oil in the reserve fields," said Senator Phelan. "I understand 130,000,000 barrels have been withdrawn. There's more than enough oil left for all war purposes and millions of barrels to spare."

BUELOW FAVORS INDEMNITY.

Former German Chancellor Gives His Position on Terms of Peace.

PARIS, June 23.—The Zurich correspondent of the Petit Parisien quotes Prince von Bülow, former German Chancellor, as saying in reply to birthday greetings from the city of Bromberg, Prussia, that he hoped this year would bring to the German people the longed-for peace—a peace with compensations for their sufferings and sacrifices and an indemnity which would permit Germany immediately to resume the position she occupied before the war.

This is the first time Prince von Bülow has expressed himself on the subject of Germany's war aims.

Since Italy's entrance into the war Prince von Bülow, who at that time was Special German Ambassador at Rome, has been living in retirement in Switzerland. It has been said repeatedly that his presence in Switzerland was connected with German peace efforts, which he was supposed to be furthering, but according to other reports he is not in the good graces of the German Government.

ONE MAN KILLED IN CRASH.

Five Are Injured When Motor Runs into Elevated Pillar.

One man was killed and five others were injured seriously in an automobile accident at Third Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street at 1:50 this morning when an automobile crashed into a pillar of the elevated railway. The motor was coming down Third Avenue swiftly when a man sought to cross the street immediately in its path. The chauffeur, Fred Kearney of 270 West Thirty-sixth Street, turned his car to avoid the man. He lost control of the motor and it ran into the pillar. The car was wrecked and the six occupants of the car were thrown to the pavement. The dead man was unidentified. The injured men were: Fred Kearney, fracture of the left leg and skull; Joseph E. Ford of 403 West Thirty-third Street, fractured skull; Farahad Asmallian of 220 East Twenty-ninth Street, fractured skull; Romeo Giani of 332 West Forty-fourth Street, left leg and arm fractured, and Jacob Levy of 649 Lexington Avenue, left leg fractured. All were taken to Bellevue Hospital.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Split of White Rock and a dash of lemon quenches the most irritating thirst

HOUSE PASSES FOOD BILL BY 365 TO 5

Continued from Page 1.

Agriculture opposed no objection to the Webb amendment.

The anti-prohibitionists contended that by adopting the Barkley amendment the House would prohibit the further manufacture of beers and wines, but would permit the nation to consume 300,000,000 gallons of whisky and other distilled spirits already manufactured.

"You are making the man who wants a drink of beer take a drink of whisky," was the argument of the antis, and this argument was supported by Mr. Howard of Georgia, one of the ardent prohibitionists of the House.

"We will cure that in a minute with the Webb amendment," replied Mr. Fess of Ohio, and shortly thereafter the Webb amendment was offered for the second time and approved.

Mr. Meeker Aroused.

It was during the fiery debate on the Lenroot proposal to permit the continuation of the manufacture of beers and wines that a personal encounter was narrowly averted between Mr. Meeker and Mr. Kelly. Their colloquy follows:

Mr. Kelly—"I was opposed to this section as it stood and was a little suspicious, but I was confirmed in that belief when the gentleman from St. Louis said he proposed to vote for this bill."

Mr. Meeker: "I want to say that the gentleman from St. Louis, when he said it, meant what he said, and a man who says I opposed this bill because I objected to that lied when he said it.

Mr. Kelly: "The gentleman does not refer to me."

Mr. Meeker: "I refer to anybody that uses such language, and I want you to get that straight."

Mr. Kelly: "I want to say to the gentleman that I do not propose to stand here and be insulted by a member of the House who may be wearing the title of Doctor of Divinity, but also the manners of a barroom bully."

Representative Gillett of Massachusetts, acting minority leader, urged that the colloquy be withdrawn "for the sake of good order and the reputation of the House."

"What I said will never be withdrawn," replied Mr. Meeker, brandishing his fists. "No man can refer to me as a barroom bully."

Congressman Meeker, after his tilt with Mr. Kelly, bitterly arraigned the "hypocritical performance of the House."

"I don't drink whiskey or wines," he said. "I take a stein of beer occasionally, but I don't get behind a door to do it, and then come into the House and make a prohibition speech. You are doing now the last thing the Czar of Russia did before he left the throne. It is a despotic performance. Men here shed crocodile tears over 'our boys who are going to war,' and says they must be protected from buying a glass of beer. These boys are going to war to save the cowardly hides of some men who are afraid to fight. If you say they shall not have the things they choose, why may not they ask you why you shall have the things you choose? They have a right to ask, 'For whose liberty do I now fight?'"

Predicts Ruin of Vineyards.

In pleading for the exemption of beer and light wines from the prohibition amendment, Congressman Lenroot said:

"I am willing to support as a war measure national prohibition. But I am unwilling to say, as this section (the Kenney amendment) does, that not only shall the manufacture of beer be continue to be sold during the period of the war, if that be permitted, it will not promote the cause of temperance, but it will absolutely promote the cause of intemperance."

"Will not the effect of this amendment be to destroy all the vineyards in California and other States that have been making comparatively light and harmless wines?" asked Mr. Slayden of Texas.

"If the amendment is not changed it will," said Mr. Lenroot. "My proposal will leave the section absolutely prohibiting the use of any rye, wheat, corn or rye, or any product of these things, in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages. I offer this amendment as a friend of temperance. When the 220,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits now in bond shall have been consumed, if the war lasts that long, there will be no more whisky sold in the United States, and then we can take up the proposition of prohibiting light wines and beer as well."

Mr. Stevenson of South Carolina said 150,000,000 gallons of molasses was used annually in the production of alcoholic liquors, and this should be included in the anti-manufacturing section. Mr. Lenroot accepted the change, but the House declined to modify the broader Barkley amendment. The original Barkley amendment prohibited the manufacture of alcohol, and the "wets" temporarily believed this oversight might nullify the clause, because it would prevent the use of alcohol in the production of war materials. The "drys," however, corrected the defect by inserting the words "governmental and industrial purposes."

Congressman Fess of Ohio scouted arguments made by Mr. Kahn of California, who said "the Germans have their beer behind the lines, the French their wines, and the English their rum." The sobriety of a nation and its army, said Mr. Fess, was the great issue before the House.

Opposing the prohibition amendment, Mr. Dyer of Missouri declared: "I am afraid some men here are thinking more of votes that may return them to Congress, more of what their prohibition constituents want, than about the winning of this war."

Mr. Dyer assailed any program to jam through under the guise of a war measure a nation-wide prohibition bill.

"The gentleman from North Carolina, Mr. Webb," said Mr. Dyer, "has before the committee of which he is Chairman a nation-wide prohibition bill. It will be reported at any time he gives the word. Why not bring about prohibition by a constitutional amendment, in an orderly, regular way?"

Under Civil Service.

The House adopted an amendment by Mr. Laguardia of New York, providing that all persons employed under the Food Administration bill shall be subject to appointment under civil service rules. The only exception applies to persons volunteering their services. Republicans sponsored this amendment as a blow at Democratic "job hunters," and it was approved amid Republican applause.

An amendment offered by Congressman Volstead of Minnesota provides for a check upon expenditures made under the bill and an annual report by the President of action taken by him in accordance with the authority conferred by the act.

An amendment by Representative Keating of Colorado providing that nothing in the bill shall be construed as repealing or affecting the labor exemption provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law quickly was rejected, 45 to 162. Mr. Keating read a letter written by Herbert C. Hoover to Chairman Lever, indorsing the amendment, but Mr. Lever insisted that a combination of men in time of national distress might attempt to limit the manufacture of food necessaries if such an exemption were made.

In the Senate virtually no progress was made on the bill during the day. The leaders were unable to hold a quorum. Senator Gallinger told the Senate that press reports were erroneous in saying he opposed the Administration bill. He said he favored the bill, and the opposition as representative of the Republican side.

Adoption of the prohibition amendment by the House, if approved also by the Senate, will present a revenue problem. The Emergency Revenue bill recently passed by the lower body was estimated to raise approximately $150,000,000 additional by the doubling of the internal revenue tax on liquors, wines and beer. As the rates on these beverages were doubled, the net loss, if the manufacture of such beverages is prohibited, will be about $300,000,000. This amount must be provided in some other way if the Senate accepts the House prohibition program and the war continues for any considerable time.

HOW FOOD EXPORTS JUMPED.

Significant Data on Sales to Neutrals Made Public at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Figures in detail to show the increased exports of foodstuffs from the United States in the last two years to neutral countries, some of which might have a part in feeding Germany, were made public today from official sources in connection with the efforts to bring about early passage of the Food Administration bill.

The countries included in the summary were the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Spain, and Switzerland. It is said that the increase in the exportation was the greatest. The export of wheat and of flour reduced to a wheat basis for the countries named was shown to be approximately 42,000,000 bushels greater in 1915 than in 1913, and 22,000,000 greater in 1916 than in 1913. The fact that the grain supply from Russia and Rumania had been cut off accounts for part of this increase.

Whether the publication of these facts had any bearing on the intention of the Government to enforce the embargo powers of the Espionage act was a moot question tonight. President Wilson, it was said in some circles, was greatly encouraged over the outlook for the quick passage of the Food Administration bill, having heard that the opposition in the Senate was rapidly weakening to a point where it could not hope to block the bill for any considerable time. These reports, it was said, may have had some influence in bringing about the delay in putting the embargo into effect.

In the export data made public the wheat and wheat flour figures were quoted first. In 1911 the neutral countries covered by the data and named above received from the United States 7,191,000 bushels at a value of $8,212,000; in 1912, they received 9,057,000 bushels valued at $9,780,00 and in 1913, they received 21,980,000 bushels valued at $22,369,000.

In 1914 the figures dropped off to 2,876,000 bushels. In 1915 they jumped to 64,185,000 bushels, valued at $84,725,000. In 1916 the exports were 43,880,000 bushels, valued at $54,501,000.

Figures quoted for other commodities exported to the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Spain, and Switzerland were:

Corn and cornmeal, (reduced to a corn basis:) 1911, 10,560,000 bushels, valued at $5,715,000; 1912, 7,295,000 bushels, at $5,243,000; 1913, 12,859,000 bushels, at $7,217,000; 1914, 574,000 bushels, at $286,000; 1915, 28,833,000 bushels, at $23,406,000; 1916, 16,010,000 bushels, at $13,092,000.

Oats and oatmeal: 1911, 512,000 bushels at $300,000; 1912, 108,000 bushels at $63,000; 1913, 10,435,000 bushels at $4,173,000; 1914, 195,000 bushels at $110,000; 1915, 6,006,000 bushels at $3,751,000; 1916, 4,956,000 bushels at $2,524,000.

Barley: 1913, 484,000 bushels at $274,000; 1914, 142,000 bushels at $91,000; 1915, 6,536,000 bushels at $4,806,000; 1916, 6,922,000 bushels at $5,216,000.

Rye: 1913, 510,000 bushels at $356,000; 1914, 1,214,000 bushels at $857,000; 1915, 11,979,000 bushels at $13,305,000; 1916, 13,370,000 bushels at $13,990,000.

An offer of the services of the Bureau of Industrial Information, composed of graduates of Tuskegee Institute living in Washington, was made to Mr. Hoover today and was accepted. J. H. Montgomery, secretary of the bureau, declared that 3,000,000 of his race were now engaged in agricultural pursuits.

NATION ASKED TO MAKE THIS A SOBER F

PLEDGES RUSSIA AS WORTHY PARTNER

Prof. Bakhmetieff's Eloquent Address Stirs the House of Representatives to Uproar.

TELLS OF NATION'S HOPES

And Gives Assurances That No Separate Peace with Teutons Will Be Accepted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Professor Boris Bakhmetieff and other members of the Russian Commission to the United States received an uproarious reception in the House of Representatives today when they appeared to give assurances of their country's earnest purpose to continue the war. The event was probably the most hearty and spontaneous of all the receptions given to special commissioners of foreign powers.

Half a dozen times during the speeches of Mr. Clark and Ambassador Bakhmetieff the House members rose and applauded. It was sometimes necessary for the Speaker to bang his gavel to stop the uproar. Shouts and cheers came from floor and galleries. Members of Congress who on previous visits of missions had merely applauded or remained quietly in their seats, cheered loudly. Men, women, and children in the galleries caught the wave of enthusiasm, shouting and waving handkerchiefs.

Speaker Champ Clark caused the first demonstration by reminding the House that Russia was the twenty-seventh republic, and "that there was one other republic on earth (Switzerland) when our fathers proclaimed our independence in 1776."

"Of the twenty-seven republics," he went on, "Russia is the newest and largest. It dazzles the imagination to think what she may become under free institutions with her 180,000,000 population and one-sixth of all the land on earth. The Russian revolution is the most momentous political event since the French Revolution. I present to you the first Ambassador from the new Republic of Russia."

Professor Bakhmetieff spoke in excellent English and with much fervor. At the outset he told of the acts of the old Government which led to its overthrow. His words were listened to in intense silence, but when he began to relate how the Russian people were standing by the new Government and how anxious they were to take their place among the free nations of the world, wild applause interrupted him. In part he said:

"When addressing you on behalf of the Government and the people of new Russia, when conveying to you the greetings of the new-born Russian democracy, you will conceive how impressed I am by the historical significance of this moment.

"Does not one feel occasionally that the very greatness and significance of events are not fully appreciated, due to the facility and spontaneity with which the great change has been completed? Does one realize what it really means to humanity that a nation of 180,000,000, a country boundless in expanse, has been suddenly set free from the worst of oppression, has been given the joy of a free, self-conscious existence?

Principles from the People.

"Instead of the old forms there are now being firmly established and deeply embedded in the minds of the nation principles that power is reposed and springs from and only from the people. To effectuate these principles and to enact appropriate fundamental laws is going to be the main function of the constitutional assembly which is to be convoked as promptly as possible.

"This assembly, elected on a democratic basis, is to represent the will and constructive power of the nation. It will inaugurate the forms of future political existence as well as establish the fundamental basis of economic structure of future Russia. Eventually all main questions of national being will be brought before and will be decided by the constitutional assembly, constitution, civil and criminal law, administration, nationalities, religion, reorganization of finance, land problem, conditionment of labor, annihilation of all restrictive legislation, encouragement of intense and fruitful development of the country. These are the tasks of the assembly, the aspirations and hopes of the nation.

"Gentlemen of the House, do you not really feel that the assembly is expected to bring into life once more the grand principle which your illustrious President so aptly expressed in the sublime words, 'Government by consent of the governed'?

"It is the Provisional Government that is governing Russia at present. It is the task of the Provisional Government to conduct Russia safely to the constitutional assembly.

"Guided by democratic precepts, the Provisional Government meanwhile is reorganizing the country on the basis of freedom, equality, and self-government, rebuilding its economic and financial structure.

"The outstanding feature of the present Government is its recognition of the fundamental and all important of the principles of legality. It is manifestly understood in Russia that the law, having its origin in the people's will, is the substance of the very existence of the State.

"Reposing confidence in such rule, the Russian people are rendering to the new authorities their support. The people are realizing more and more that for the very sake of further freedom law must be maintained and manifestation of anarchy suppressed.

"In this respect local life has exemplified wonderful exertion of spontaneous public spirit which has contributed of the most effective process of self-organization of the nation. On many occasions, following the removal of the old authorities, a new elected administration has naturally arisen, conscious of national interest and often developing in its spontaneity amazing examples of practical statesmanship.

Gain of New Government.

"It is these conditions, which provide that the Provisional Government is gaining every day in importance and power; is gaining capacity to check elements of disorder, deriving from attempts of reaction or extremism. At the request time the Provisional Government has started to make most decisive measures in that respect, employing force when necessary, although always striving for peaceful solution.

"The last resolutions, which have been framed by the Council of Workingmen, the Congress of Peasants, and other democratic organizations, render the best proof of the general understanding of the necessity of creating strong power. The coalitionary character of the new cabinet, which includes eminent Socialist leaders, and represents all the vital elements of the nation, therefore enjoying its full support, is most effectively securing the unity and power of the Central Government, the lack of which was so keenly felt during the first two months after the revolution.

"Realizing the grandeur and complexity of the present events and conscious of the danger which is threatening the very achievements of the revolution, the Russian people are gathering around the new Government, united on a 'national program.'

"It is this program of 'national salvation' which has united the middle classes, as well as the Populists, the labor elements, and Socialists. Deep political wisdom has been exhibited by subordinating class interests and differences to national welfare. In this way this Government is supported by an immense majority of the nation, and outside of reactionaries only, is being opposed by comparatively small groups of Extremists and Internationalists.

"As to foreign policy, Russia's national program has been clearly set forth in the statement of the Provisional Government of March 27, and more explicitly in the declaration of the new Government of May 18.

"With all emphasis may I state that Russia rejects any idea of separate peace. I am aware that rumors were circulated in this country that a separate peace seemed probable. I am happy to affirm that such rumors are wholly without foundation in fact.

"What Russia is aiming for is the establishment of a firm and lasting peace between democratic nations. The triumph of German autocracy would render such peace impossible. It would be the source of the greatest misery and besides that a threatening menace to Russia's freedom.

"The Provisional Government is laying all endeavor to reorganize and fortify the army for action in common with its allies.

"Gentlemen of the House, I will close my address by saying—Russia will not fail to be a worthy partner in the 'league of honor.'"

After this address members of the mission stood in a receiving line while members of the House passed by. Every one warmly congratulated Ambassador Bakhmétieff on his address.

"You see how we feel about it," Secretary McAdoo said, as he warmly pressed Mr. Bakhmetieff's hand. "I came up especially to hear you. It was a very fine address."

Such expressions as "You touched the point," "You've hit the bullseye," "You're a dandy," "You're a cracker-jack," "You gave us a lot of reassurance we wanted to hear," accompanied handclasps as the members filed by.

ARMY NOW CONVINCED.

Has Proved Itself the Need of Crushing Militarism, Says Roop.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The Russian Army has proved to its own satisfaction the vital necessity of crushing German militarism, said Lieut. Gen. Wladimir Roop, military head of the Russian mission, today.

The long period of calm on the Russian front, he said, was caused first by terrible weather conditions, and second, by illusions that revolution also would permeate Germany; now this is ended. Discipline has been restored; the munitions supply is once more flowing, and the weather is advantageous for operations.

"The attention of the army in the trenches," the General said, "was naturally turned aside by the events that were changing the political organization of the country; all the more as these events coincided with the usual calm of the Russian front during the Winter months. It is small wonder that the people, unaccustomed to the freedom they had just conquered, could not conceive at once the necessary interdependence of freedom and discipline.

"Not only were the troops deceived by the Germans, but our enemies even tried to make profit of their confidence for the sake of their imperialistic aims. It then became clear that the only way to attain guarantees of a lasting world peace is to crush with arms the German imperialistic system.

"The common sense of the Russian soldiers makes them see that they are strong only if they keep together."

PLAN TO GREET RUSSIANS.

Colony Here Is Busy Over the Coming Reception.

The Russian committee, formed here to welcome the Russian special mission now in this country, has nearly completed its plans for the reception to be given the visitors next Saturday.

The committee, which comprises representatives of fifty-five Russian, Polish, Jewish, Lithuanian, Finnish, and other organizations in the United States, and of representatives of sixteen newspapers, includes A. N. Sakhnovsky and Professor R. V. Poliakov, representing the All-Russian Zemstvo Union; General N. Khrabrov, head of the Russian Purchasing Committee here; I. V. Shestakovsky, the American representative of the Russian Volunteer Fleet; the Russian Consul, P. A. Tutzky; Leo Pasvolsky, editor of the Russkoye Slovo; Professor Boris Shatsky, Director of the Russian Information Bureau, and Nicholas Goldenweiser, chief of the legal department of the Russian Purchasing Committee.

Arrangements have been completed for a mass meeting at Madison Square Garden, where a reception will be given to the representatives of new Russia by the Russian colony.

GAFFNEY TO FIGHT BRITAIN IN SWEDEN

Ex-Consul at Munich Tells Stockholm He Represents the Irish Cause.

DR. GOLDFARB IS IN FAVOR

Socialists Say Credentials from Hillquit Are Adequate — Don't Credit Cables from Here.

STOCKHOLM, June 23.—An anti-British propaganda has been begun here by T. St. John Gaffney, the former American Consul at Munich, who has reached Stockholm.

In a statement issued to the correspondents, he said that he was here to represent the cause of Irish freedom. He said he intended to appear before the Dutch-Scandinavian committee as the representative of Ireland.

Camille Huysmans, Secretary of the International Socialist Congress, said with reference to this:

"Thomas O'Brien is the only authorized representative of the Irish Socialists to this conference. Gaffney will have no standing here."

Messages from the United States declaring that Dr. Max Goldfarb, editor of The New York Forward, and Boris Reinstein, a member of the Socialist Labor Party, are not authorized to represent American Socialists at the International Socialist Conference are not understood here. Camille Huysmans, Secretary of the International Socialist Congress, when asked by The Associated Press for a statement on these points, said:

"I have Dr. Goldfarb's credentials in my possession. They are adequate in form and are signed by Morris Hillquit. As to Mr. Reinstein, he needs no especial credentials. He has for years been the Socialist Labor Party's duly accredited representative in the International Socialist Bureau and as such is authorized to represent his party anywhere."

Other members of the Dutch-Scandinavian committee were not at all impressed by cable denials that Goldfarb and Reinstein were unauthorized to represent the American Socialists. Unless an authoritative statement to the contrary is received officially from the American Socialists' organization, the two men will continue to be regarded here as America's properly authorized delegates.

DUKE FOR IRISH CHAIRMAN?

Chief Secretary Said to be Slated as President of the Convention.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 23.—The correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES learns on excellent authority that the Chairman of the Irish Convention will probably be Henry E. Duke, at present Chief Secretary of State for Ireland.

Henry E. Duke was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland after the Dublin revolt of a year ago, in succession to Augustine Birrell. He has been Chairman of the Royal Commission on Defense of the Realm Losses since 1915. When the Lloyd George Ministry came in last December he was one of only four members who remained in charge of their old departments. He has been a member of Parliament since 1900—first from Plymouth, where he was born in 1855, and, since 1910, from Exeter.

He was called to the bar, Gray's Inn, in 1885, and from that time, and even during his Parliamentary career, he has held several local offices, such as Recorder of Plymouth and Devonport. In the debates on the Irish question since he became a Minister, John Dillon, the Nationalist, has singled him out as his particular antagonist.

Mr. Duke's origin was humble—a product of the schools of Plymouth, he began to earn his living on a local paper and was finally sent to represent it in the Press Gallery at the House of Commons. He thus came under the influence of Sir Edward Clarke, who encouraged him to read for the bar.

MAUDE'S APPEAL TO ARABS.

Proclamation Urging Bagdad to Organize Against Its Late Oppressors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The text of the appeal made to the Arabs in a proclamation issued by Lieut. Gen. Sir Stanley Maude, Commander of the British forces at Bagdad, urging them to rise once more to renown, was received here today as follows:

To the People of Bagdad Vilayet:

In the name of my King, and in the name of the peoples over whom he rules, I address you as follows:

Our military operations have as their object the defeat of the enemy, and the driving of him from these territories. In order to complete this task I am charged with absolute and supreme control of all regions in which British troops operate. Our armies do not come into your cities and lands as conquerors or enemies, but as liberators.

Since the days of Halaku your city and your lands have been subject to the tyranny of strangers, your palaces have fallen into ruins, your gardens have sunk in desolation, and your forefathers and yourselves have groaned in bondage. Your sons have been carried off to wars not of your seeking, your wealth has been stripped from you by unjust men and squandered in distant places.

Since the days of Midhat the Turks have talked of reforms, "yet do not the ruins and wastes of today testify the vanity of those promises?

It is the wish not only of my King and his peoples, but it is also the wish of the great nations with whom he is in alliance, that you should prosper even as in the past, when your lands were fertile, when your ancestors gave to the world literature, science and art, and when Bagdad City was one of the wonders of the world.

Between your people and the dominions of my King there has been a close bond of interest. For 200 years have the merchants of Bagdad and Great Britain traded together in mutual profit and friendship.

On the other hand, the Germans and Turks who have despoiled you and yours have for many years made Bagdad a centre of power from which to assail the power of the British and the allies of the British in Persia and Arabia. Therefore the British Government cannot remain indifferent as to what takes place in your country now or in the future, for with it are the interests of the British people and their allies, the British Government cannot risk that being done in Bagdad again which has been done by the Turks and Germans during the war.

But you people of Bagdad, whose commercial prosperity and whose safety from oppression and invasion must ever be a matter of the closest concern to the British Government, are not to understand that it is the wish of the British Government to impose upon you alien institutions.

In Hedjaz the Arabs have expelled the Turks and Germans who oppressed them, and proclaimed the Sherif Hussein as their King, and his Lordship rules in independence and freedom, and it is the aim of the nations who are fighting against the power of Turkey and Germany; so, indeed, are the noble Arabs, the Lords of Koweyt, Nejd, and Asir.

Many noble Arabs have perished in the cause of Arab freedom, at the hands of these alien rulers, the Turks, who oppress them. It is the determination of the Government of Great Britain and the great powers allied to Great Britain that these noble Arabs shall not have suffered in vain. It is the hope and desire of the British people and the nations in alliance with them that the Arab race may rise once more to greatness and renown among the peoples of the earth, and that it shall bind itself together to this end in unity and concord.

O people of Bagdad, remember that for twenty-six generations you have suffered under strange tyrants who have endeavored to set one Arab house against another in order that they might profit by your dissensions.

This policy is abhorrent to Great Britain and her allies, for there can be neither peace nor prosperity where there is enmity and misgovernment.

Therefore I am commanded to invite you, through your nobles and elders and representatives, to participate in the management of your civil affairs in collaboration with the political representatives of Great Britain who accompany the British army, so that you may be united with your kinsmen in north, east, south, and west in realizing the aspirations of your race.

MORE BELGIANS PUT AT MILITARY WORK

Deportations Renewed in an Aggravated Form, Havre Government Reports.

DROP ECONOMIC PRETENSE

Germans Make No Distinction Between Idle and Employed—Force Women to Register.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 23.—A new horror has been added to the long list of German outrages in Belgium, now that the departure of Minister Whitlock and other American—at once the witnesses and the mouthpiece of neutral opinion—has removed the last obstacle in the German path. Today I obtained from the Belgian Government the following official statement exclusively for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"The deportations of Belgian civilians by German authorities have been resumed in new and vastly aggravated form. The first phase of the deportations, that may be called 'economic,' because the Germans pretended in their explanations to neutrals that their motive was 'social solicitude' for the industrial population threatened by lack of employment, began in October, 1916, and closed toward the beginning of February of this year, if we can trust the Germans' affirmations and promises to the Pope and the neutral press.

"Now a new phase has opened, which we may term 'military,' inasmuch as the orders inaugurating it frame especially, if not exclusively, from the military authorities and because it applies principally to the 'zones d'étapes' or military regions between the firing line and the districts under civil government.

"Thus, around Mons and in Luxembourg hundreds of men have been deported, and the orders of registration and removal show that no distinction is any longer attempted in respect to social condition or the question of unemployment. The registration extends even to women, and we have assertained beyond the shadow of a doubt that among those deported are some of the unfortunate men just repatriated from Germany in accordance with official promises made in February.

"All are being employed in the rear of the German battle line on work of a military character—roads, railroads, fortifications, &c.—while it is even reported from the Mons district that the Germans contemplate the transfer of a number of Belgians to Rumania.

"Although their present conduct is an even more flagrant violation of international law than previously, it permits the Germans to maintain the hypocritical assurances of their propaganda bureau that 'deportations of unemployed Belgians into Germany have ceased.'

"A still worse feature is that we have every reason to fear the extension of the new deportations, as in the former case, to the whole country, either under cover of the gradual transformations of the civil districts into "zones d'étapes" or by direct military requisitions. Our information assures us that in Brussels, for instance, the male population has been forced to register for removal if not already employed, and we have positive knowledge that similar measures were undertaken in the suburbs of that city in May. The Germans cannot deny this, although they attempted to explain it away as the act of 'a subaltern officer.'

"It is to be hoped that the publication in the press of the world of the details of this new infamy may arouse once more such a storm of indignation that the Germans will again be compelled at the eleventh hour to show unwilling mercy to the suffering people of Belgium."

FRENCH MARINE GROWING.

560,000 Tons Lost in War, but 680,000 Tons Has Been Built.

PARIS, June 23.—The resolution adopted by the Chamber of Deputies calling for the work of increasing the French merchant marine and the placing of it under the control of one department was accepted today by the Government and voted by a show of hands. The resolution, signed by 44 members of the Merchant Marine Committee, invited the Government to centralize the work of building, buying and chartering merchant ships, a task which has been up to the present divided among several ministers.

Louis Nail, Under Secretary for the Mercantile Marine, answering criticisms, said the French merchant fleet was 2,500,000 tons at the beginning of the war and since that time had lost 560,000 tons, 460,000 by acts of war. During the same period 680,000 tons had been built or bought and another 140,000 was on the stocks, so that the fleet was actually greater now than before the war. Secretary Nail then pointed out that Germany had lost 2,500,000 tons, 50 per cent. of its entire fleet, and declared that reports that Germany was building hundreds of ships were mere bluff.

Deputy Bouisson said the merchant fleet was in a dangerous situation, and that it was due to the Government's inertia. He said that ships must be built at once or France would not be able to feed herself. The Deputy decided that the question took precedence over all others, even that of effectives, and that England preferred to lend France ships and build for herself. He concluded by demanding that the Government insist upon the Allies giving France the help they owe her.

Premier Ribot then mounted the tribune. He said he recognized that the situation was not satisfactory, but he pointed out the difficulties in buying ships. Commissioner Tardieu had bought some in America and had asked the French shipowners to buy others, but the Premier said that he must admit that they were slow about it. The question of paying cash was another difficulty, and while it would be better to build, he declared that the nation's activity must be concentrated on the manufacture of munitions. In addition, raw materials were scarce and skilled labor insufficient.

FRENCH EXPECT A GERMAN DRIVE

Continued from Page 1.

Germans launched yesterday a number of attacks, some of which resulted in most desperate engagements. In the neighborhood of La Royère Farm the ground was covered with German bodies, while the only success the Germans achieved was to gain possession of a short section of a front French trench.

Renewed German Attacks Fail.

PARIS, June 23.—Continuing their offensive on the Aisne front, the Germans last night made repeated attacks in the region of Vauxaillon and southeast of Filain. They also multiplied their efforts against the French positions north of Froidmont, where they failed yesterday.

This afternoon's official statement says the Germans made considerable sacrifices without gaining the slightest advantage.

The text of the afternoon statement follows:

The night was marked by violent bombardment, followed by a new series of German efforts against the points attacked on the preceding day in the region of Vauxaillon on the one hand and southeast of Filain on the other. All these attacks were repulsed, and the enemy, whose losses were serious, gained no advantage.

The fighting was particularly spirited between Royère Farm and Froidmont Farm. The Germans, who enlarged their attacking front east of Epine de Chevregny, as far as to the north of Froidmont Farm, multiplied their efforts to capture these positions. Their attacking forces, broken up by our fire, were not able to approach our lines or debouch from the salient penetrated yesterday.

Other efforts of the enemy, east of Chevreux, east of Cavaliers de Courcy and in the sector of Chambrettes, also were repulsed.

We penetrated the German lines at several points and took prisoners.

The official communication issued tonight reads:

On the Chemin-des-Dames the artillery action continued throughout the day, notably in the sector south and southeast of Filain and in the region of Craonne and Chevreux. There was no infantry action.

The Germans continued to bombard Rheims; today 1,200 shells fell in the town.

Germans Captured 300 French.

BERLIN, June 23, (via London.)—A French position southeast of Filain, on a front of one and one-half kilometers and 500 meters deep, was captured yesterday by German troops, Army Headquarters announced today. Prisoners to the number of 300 were taken.

The text of the communication reads:

Army Group of Prince Rupprecht: On the Flanders front and in Artois raids occurred in the morning. Artillery activity was lively in the afternoon in the neighborhood of the coast from Bixschoote to Armentières and between Loos and Bullecourt. As was the case last night, British reconnoitring detachments were repulsed at several points shortly before daybreak today.

Army Group of the Crown Prince—Early yesterday, after a brief but violent and effective artillery fire and an attack by mine-throwing detachments of several lower Saxon regiments, a French position, southeast of Filain in the Chemin-des-Dames section, was captured by storm. Our troops maintained its possession on a front of about one and a half kilometers and to a depth of 500 meters notwithstanding three violent counterattacks in which the enemy suffered heavy losses. Fleeing occupants of the trenches were caught under our fire and we brought back 300 prisoners.

In the morning the French attacked to the west of Mont Carnillet and in the evening at Vauxaillon without obtaining any success. East of Craonne and on both banks of the Meuse our reconnoitring parties brought back prisoners.

Army Group of Grand Duke Albrecht—Only the usual fighting activity occurred along this front. French reconnoitring troops were repulsed north of St. Mihiel and east of the Moselle.

Since June 15 twenty-three enemy airplanes have been brought down during aerial battles and five by our defensive firing from the ground. Four captive balloons of the enemy also were brought down.

GERMANS TRY TO HOLD LENS.

Contesting Desperately Steady Advance of Canadians.

CANADIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, June 23.—The furious resistance offered by the enemy to any further advance along the Souchez Valley in the direction of Lens indicates his intention to hold that city at all costs as a sole remaining outpost protecting Lille and the great industrial district of which Lille is the centre.

Some months ago the German hold appeared to be secure. The two ridges, Messines, about ten miles northwest, and Vimy, about eighteen miles southwest of Lille, were held in such strength that their impregnability was subject to frequent boasting. Now both Vimy and Messines ridges are firmly in British possession and to the northeast of Lille the advance has been pushed almost to the bank of the Lys, which is a poor defensive substitute for the commanding heights surrendered to the impetuous assault of Haig's army.

The progress in the south has been less spectacular, but nevertheless important. The enemy's defenses are unquestionably crumbling beneath the unending shelling. In the picturesque phrase of an officer: "We have been throwing foundries and munition plants at the Boches."

The capture early in the week of a small triangle of German trenches west of Reservoir Hill has been followed by most persistent efforts on the part of the Germans to recover the lost ground. On the front south of the Souchez stream, the enemy has been equally restless. Gas shells have been freely used by both side. This involves the frequent use of gas masks. The gas shells are more often discharged by night than in the day time.

On other parts of the line prisoners have been captured who were recently serving in Eastern Europe. There is a marked increase in the number of young lads in the enemy's trenches. Recently a few boys have been captured of the 1919 class—that is, immature lads of 18.

REPORTS SINKING OF U-BOAT TO NAVY

Continued from Page 1.

the forward gun platform shouted: 'Torpedo!' The helm of the ship was immediately put hard-a-starboard and the ship was headed toward the torpedo. The torpedo hit the ship just abaft the beam, it glanced and went around the stern and sank. The hold, engine room and bilges were inspected, and the ship was found not to be leaking. The torpedo apparently did not explode.

"Immediately afterwards a periscope was sighted off the starboard beam, and fire was immediately commenced from the forward guns at about 2,000 yards' range. The ship was headed toward the periscope, and all shots were falling very close to the periscope. Suddenly a shot from the forward gun hit just in front of the periscope, making the submarine submerge, and a light blue smoke came up from the stern of the submarine.

"The periscope appeared again at a range of about 600 yards when a shot from the after gun hit it square on the water line, making small bits of steel fly and causing a great commotion of bubbles in the water. Apparently the submarine was either sunk or badly damaged, as nothing further was seen of it."

The following compose the armed guard on board the American vessel:

Olof John Gullickson, boatswain's mate, (in charge,) of Madison, Wis.; Patrick Savage, boatswain's mate, first class, Paterson, N. J.; Howard Chester Guernelow, gunner's mate, third class, Cleveland, Ohio; Freddie Wilson, coxswain, Highwood, Ill.; George Anton Glutting, coxswain, Newark, N. J.; Siebert Orr Beam, seaman, Bridgeport, Conn.; Victor Medina Burris, seaman, second class, Fayetteville, Ark.; Edwin John Hausman, seaman, second class, 1,418 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Willard Richman Blackmer, seaman, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Robert Edward Hopkins, seaman, second class, Shelton, Conn.; Silvester J. Niehaus, seaman, Webster Grove, Mo.; Charles William Pate, seaman, Jamestown, R. I.; William Arthur Metzger, seaman, Lake Forest, Ill.

DESTROYER JUST TOO LATE.

American Warship Rushing to Rescue Sees Vessel Blown Up.

BASE OF THE AMERICAN FLOTILLA IN BRITISH WATERS, June 23, (by The Associated Press.)—To see a merchant ship torpedoed as an American destroyer was speeding to her rescue was the exasperating experience reported by the commander of the destroyer upon his return here today. Fortunately the destroyer arrived in time to pick up all the crew, many of whom were already swimming about.

The destroyer was convoying a food ship when she received an S O S from a merchantman which was being attacked by a submarine thirty miles away. Leaving the food ship, at the risk of losing her, the destroyer speeded to the assistance of the other vessel, only to be greeted when almost within hailing distance by a terrific explosion and the spectacle of a great column of water enveloping the ship, but not the slightest sign of the enemy.

Quickly picking up the crew the destroyer put back at full speed to the food ship in order to save her from a like fate.

The spectacle of Vice Admiral Sims, now acting commander of the allied naval forces in home waters, serving hot coffee to survivors of a submarined ship was witnessed by the people of this village last night, when a British destroyer reached her dock with fifty-five members of the crew of a torpedoed British merchantman. Admiral Sims appeared among the crowd of townspeople on the quay and greeted many of the survivors with a handshake and helped to make comfortable four injured members of the crew, who were taken away in ambulances.

Charles Dalton of New York and several American negroes were among the survivors. Dalton said the ship had been torpedoed without warning and sank within a few minutes. But as the wireless was able to send out an S O S the destroyer arrived within an hour and rescued three men clinging to wreckage, and all of the remainder, who were in boats.

GREEKS SUFFER HEAVILY.

Twelve Vessels Have Been Destroyed by U-Boats Since April 1.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The State Department announced today that it had been reported by the Consulate General in Athens that twelve Greek ships, representing a total tonnage of 31,542, valued at $4,592,000, have been torpedoed and sunk by German and Austrian submarines since April 1. The latest blow occurred in sinking the Nestos, 4,060 tons, which was loaded with grain.

According to the latest report in the official register the total tonnage of Greece in 1916 included 261 steam vessels of 449,578 tons and 78 sailing vessels of 16,222 tons.

Another Norwegian Ship Sunk.

LONDON, June 23.—Another Norwegian steamer, the Laatefos, of 1,458 tons, has been sunk by a German submarine, says a Norwegian Foreign Office report, transmitted in a Central News dispatch from Copenhagen. The crew was rescued.

EXPLAINS FEWER SINKINGS.

German Naval Authority Asserts Smaller Tonnage Is at Sea.

COPENHAGEN, June 23.—The Ekstrabladet says it has been informed by a German naval authority that the decrease of submarine sinkings in May may be explained as due to a decrease in tonnage at sea. The Germans, declares this authority, torpedoed proportionately more ships than in previous months and in some areas more than the German preliminary estimates.

The number of submarines lost in May, as in previous months, it is asserted, could be recorded by a single figure.

ROOT MAY VISIT JAPAN.

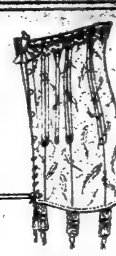
Administration Plans to Have Him Stop at Tokio on His Way Home.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The Root mission to Russia probably will visit Japan on its return to the United States. No decision has been reached, but the advisability of the visit is under consideration by the Administration. Ambassador Root has received no instructions concerning the proposed visit to Tokio, but it was considered probable today that the instructions would go forward soon.

The most important subject likely to come up at conferences between the Root mission and the Japanese Government is that of shipping. Japan is ready to furnish bottoms for the use of the Allies, but desires that when she does so she shall be permitted to obtain shipbuilding materials from England and the United States.

Baron Den, Japanese Minister for Communications, recently said that, while no official negotiations were in progress concerning joint shipbuilding by Great Britain, the United States, and Japan, yet if England and America should supply the needed materials for shipbuilding Japan would be able to build ships for them by extending the Japanese docks.



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RUSSIAN WORKMEN VOTE TO END DUMA

Continued from Page 1.

had been established by imperial manifesto on Aug. 19, 1905, succeeded by a constitution two months later calling together the electorate of Russia. The Duma was first described as a body of legislators to be elected by popular vote "to take a constant and active part in the elaboration of laws."

The old Council of the Empire consisted of advisers to the Czar, who were solely appointed by him. When reorganized in 1906 as a second chamber half of the membership was to be appointed and the other half elected. The latter were to be chosen, one each by the Zemstvos, or county councils, six by the Synod, 6 by representatives of the Academy of Sciences, and the Universities, twelve by the representatives of the bourses of commerce and industry, eighteen by the representatives of the nobility, and six by the representatives of the landed proprietors of Poland. It was said to be the object of the bureaucracy to have the Council of the Empire act as a check upon the Duma.

At present delegates to the Duma are chosen by the district or town elective assemblies, and these delegates in turn elect Deputies.

MOSCOW IS STIRRED BY THE ROOT MISSION

Ex-Secretary's Utterances Are Cheered — Soldier Says the Army Will Surely Fight On.

MOSCOW, Friday, June 22. — The American Commission, headed by Elihu Root, made the formal acquaintance today for the first time of representatives of the workmen and soldiers.

Conferences were held with the Moscow leaders of all the political and industrial factions, commonly grouped under the term proletariat. Within a few hours of the arrival of the commission, Mr. Root had delivered two stirring addresses, the first to the Associated Committees of Moscow, and the second to the Municipal Duma, which gathered in special session to greet the Americans.

In both meetings Mr. Root was warmly received and his repeated declarations that America had faith in Russia's ability and determination to wage to the end the war of democracy against German militarism, brought an immediate response from all the factions represented to the effect that Russia would not lay down her arms while German autocracy or any other obstacle imperilled the continued existence and safety of the newly-won freedom of the Russian people.

Perhaps the most dramatic and significant episode of the day came when a common soldier, who is President of the Moscow Soldiers' Deputies in the Municipal Duma, rose in response to Mr. Root's appeal to Russia and in ringing tones said that they would do their duty. In answer to Mr. Root's declaration of confidence in the Russian character and people and his conclusion that people who were willing to sacrifice hundreds of thousands of men for the Emperor would be willing to make even greater sacrifices for nationality and liberty, the soldier said:

"We have had a history full of sorrow. Yet we have derived enough strength out of oppression to gain our liberty. How much more strength will we derive from that liberty to carry our purpose through to a successful end."

The soldier's address evoked wild applause.

ARMY SITUATION IMPROVES.

Six Weeks Has Seen a Great Change in Spirit.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RUSSIAN GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, June 18, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—I have had an opportunity of seeing General Brusiloff and learning many interesting facts which characterize the present situation of the armies at the front. From the generalissimo's words and from my own observations I gather that a marked improvement has taken place during the last six weeks. One by one regiments—even whole divisions—have sickened and recovered from the bewilderment and stupor that were the natural consequences of the revolution and the propaganda of extremists.

Desertion is now practically at an end. The men who remained are becoming fully conscious of their duty to the country, and whenever the summons comes for them to advance they will make a loyal response.

The high command, in full unity with the Minister of War, is only too anxious to stand loyally by the Allies and do whatever is possible to co-operate with the British and French armies. Brusiloff's personal magic, his powers of eloquence, and the prestige of his successes in the past have worked miracles in bringing men to a proper comprehension of their duty.

By The Associated Press.

PETROGRAD, Friday, June 22.—One of the most favorable features of the situation on the front is the formation of "storming battalions," which are newly created army units composed of soldiers who favor a policy of active fighting. Soldiers who wish to fight are transferred to battalions composed entirely of men holding this view. These men receive red and black arm bands, distinguish them from shirkers. Their function is to lead in attacks.

The movement started in the extreme south wing of the army, but now there are storming battalions everywhere. Dr. Eugene Hurd of Seattle, who has been with the central army since the beginning of the war and is now in Petrograd, says the idea is spreading like wildfire. Before starting for this city Dr. Hurd saw two splendid new divisions composed of storming battalions. He also met several trains of soldiers on the way to the front, all wearing the red and black badge and in excellent fighting mood. Dr. Hurd predicts that nearly all the soldiers will join the storming battalions, and regards the movement as a signal for regeneration of Russia's fighting forces.

NEW ACTIVITY SHOWN BY RUSSIAN TROOPS

Petrograd Report Tells of Fighting on the Stokhod, in Rumania and in the Caucasus.

PETROGRAD, June 23.—The War Office issued this communication today:

Western (Russian) Front: In the Stokhod River region, near the village of Posog, our scouts prepared an ambush, and, surrounding the approaching Germans, showered hand grenades upon them, in the bayonet fighting that followed some Germans were killed. Owing to the approach of German reinforcements, however, our scouts returned to their own trenches.

On the rest of the front fusillades became more intense in the region of Krevo.

Rumanian Front: There were lively fusillades.

Caucasus Front: The Turks, in the region of the Rayatsk, gave way to our detachments and retired about two miles on the right bank.

In the region of Sakiz our troops advanced to the River Ak Shirvan, and are exchanging fusillades with the Turks who occupied heights in the region of Divana.

WANTS RUSSIA REBUFFED.

Rome Paper Says Allies Cannot Discuss War Aims.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 23.—The Idea Nazionale says:

"It is essential that the allied Governments shall take positive and immediate steps against the blackmailing policy at Petrograd, opposing the categorical 'no,' which alone can save them. To accept or even admit the idea of a conference to revise war aims would be for the western nations suicidal.

"Today we must say no to revolutionary Russia, frenzied and unfit for war. We cannot consent to discuss war with an ally which deserted her post. We must tell Russia that we cannot consent to discuss problems of life and death, trusting her loyalty, while she does not feel any more shame or horror because of her invaded provinces, and does not see the necessity of reacting at any cost against the invader, but fraternizes with him, being drunk with vodka and democracy.

"Meantime, to the blackmail of the Russian press, saying 'We won't fight if you do not discuss war aims,' we answer 'We cannot discuss this before you have again fought and before you have a real Government.'"

URGES RUSSIA TO HOLD FIRM

American Rights League Sends Address to Petrograd.

An address to the Russian people urging them to stand firm in the struggle "to make the world safe for democracy" has been sent to Petrograd by the American Rights League through its President, George Haven Putnam. Those who signed it were Lyman Abbott, James M. Beck, Frederic R. Coudert, Thomas A. Edison, Charles S. Fairchild, Franklin H. Giddings, John Grier Hibben, Hamilton Holt, Charles E. Hughes, George Kennan, Louis Marshall, Theodore Roosevelt, William Roscoe Thayer, William English Walling, and George W. Wickersham.

In urging Russia to continue in the fight, the address points out that Germany's hope of success lies in her efforts to detach Russia from the Allies. It adds that Germany seeks to impose upon the Allies, through Russia, a policy that would enable her to consolidate a dominion with Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, and "would leave Germany in secure control of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and other lands previously taken by force from her peaceful neighbors."

The address says that the Allies are in favor of a "peace without annexation or indemnities" if it is meant by that that the Allies are in favor of a peace that "shall not permit seizure of the fields and homes of our enemies." But, the signers say, the Allies are not in favor of such a peace if it will permit the "Teutonic robbers" to retain soil conquered in this war, or if it will permit the impoverishment of countries by payment of huge indemnities.

Neither shall a German peace provide that that nation shall retain Bosnia and Herzegovina, Alsace-Lorraine, Armenia, or any part of Northern France, the address says.

RUSSIAN GUNS ACTIVE.

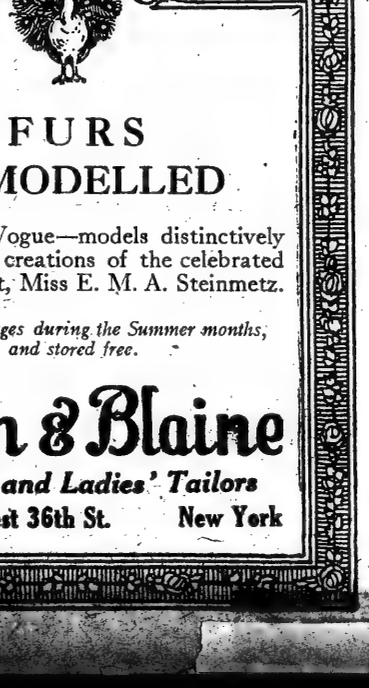
Berlin and Vienna Report Increase in Fighting in the East.

BERLIN, June 23, (via London.)—Army Headquarters issued the following statement today concerning operations on the Eastern front:

Increased fighting activity prevailed yesterday, especially between the Lemberg-Tarnopol Railway and the Dniester.

VIENNA, June 23, (via London.)—The official communication issued by the War Office today says:

On the mountain front and in Volhynia the enemy's artillery fire was temporarily revived. The Russian artillery's continuous bombardment of the region south of Brzezany was energetically returned by our batteries.



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SPREAD TEUTON TALE OF NEW CONSPIRACY

Newspapers Told How Prisoners in the Empire Interfere with War Work.

SABOTAGE CHARGE MADE

Stories of Distribution of Arson Material and Disease Germs Are Circulated.

COPENHAGEN, June 23.—The German newspapers today have been furnished with elaborate material for declaring that prisoners of war in Germany, particularly the French, Russian, and Serbian, were participating in a gigantic conspiracy to interfere by sabotage with war work in the interior and were engaged on a large scale in arson, crop destruction, and attempts to injure machinery. The papers were given dime novel details about the dispatch of materials for arson in double-bottomed jam pots and of cigarettes containing disease germs for infecting cattle, &c.

It is difficult to tell how much these tales are due to the honest belief of the officials and how much to a deliberate design to put the people on guard against possibilities.

The General Staff employed this manoeuvre on a large scale at the outbreak of the war to obtain popular cooperation in their efforts against espionage. They deliberately invented and launched tales of gold-laden automobiles traversing Germany from France to Russia and attempts of foreign agents to poison the water supply, blow up tunnels, and carry out similar exploits.

The plan was more than successful. Military automobiles were stopped everywhere and General von Heering, traveling in haste to assume his command in the army, was held up and greatly delayed. Staff officers engaged in important missions were arrested by voluntary spy catchers and were lucky if not badly beaten and mobbed. The military authorities were soon begging the people to forget about the spies.

BERNSTORFF MUST EXPLAIN.

Statement That Germany Sacrificed Trade to Us Angers Merchants.

AMSTERDAM, June 23.—Unless a Government statement is previously forthcoming, says the Berlin correspondent of the Weser Zeitung, an explanation will be requested in the Reichstag of an utterance attributed to Count von Bernstorff that Germany purposely refrained from taking steps to obtain a "most favored nation" treaty with Brazil out of consideration for the United States. The former Ambassador to the United States is credited with saying that Germany wanted to avoid detrimental interference with the commercial relations between North and South America.

The story has caused lively astonishment in German commercial and industrial circles, in view of the fact that American goods enjoy a preferential treatment from Brazil which is denied to German imports. The Düsseldorf Chamber of Commerce, in co-operation with other chambers, has decided to bring the matter before the Foreign and Home Departments.

FEDERAL OFFICIALS TO DECIDE ON DRAFT

Numbers Will Be Drawn in Washington so as to Avoid Local Favoritism.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Regulations for drafting the new national army, now awaiting President Wilson's approval, contain provision for every step in the great undertaking, except the actual method of the draft itself.

No official announcement has been made and official confirmation is being withheld, but it has been said, and generally is accepted here as true, that the drafting probably will be done in Washington, so there will be no opportunity for local favoritisms, political, or otherwise.

As the regulations stand now, every registered man bears a number. The numbers will be forwarded to Washington and the drafting will be entirely by number. The identity of the numbered men will be unknown to those in charge of the draft machinery and can be established only by comparing a number with a printed list in the man's home district. As the numbers are drawn they will be telegraphed to the home districts, where the registered men will learn if they have been drafted.

Then the question of exemptions will come up, and this will go before the local boards. If a man is exempted, the man bearing the number which was drawn next in order will take his place and so on.

In this way all those available for service out of the 10,000,000 who registered will be made ready for the country's call, and from them the first increment of 625,000 will be assembled. Plenty of time will be given for drafted men to arrange their personal affairs and report, to the cantonment camps. It is hoped to have them all in training by Sept. 1 or very soon thereafter.

Provost Marshal General Crowder has informed the Governors of States that June 30 is the last day upon which enlistment in any State will count toward that State's quota of men to be selected for the war army.

TRADE RECORD FOR YEAR.

Imports and Exports for 12 Months Ended in May Greatest in History.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—American imports in May of $281,000,000 reached the highest total of any month in the history of American commerce. Exports of $551,000,000 showed a gain of $21,000,000 over April.

Both imports and exports for the twelve months ending with May set new yearly records, imports being valued at $2,000,000,000, and exports at $6,183,000,000.

Seventy-one per cent. of the merchandise entering in May came free of duty. For the twelve-month period the percentage was 69.3. Gold exports in May, valued at $58,000,000, were $6,000,000 greater than imports. Net gold imports for the twelve months were valued at $176,000,000.

ENCYCLICAL ON PREACHING.

Pope Says Sermons Must Please God, and Not Man.

ROME, June 23.—The Osservatore Romano publishes an encyclical letter from the Pope on preaching in churches. The Pontiff traces general lines for the preachers to follow, indicates subjects, and adds:

"Sermons should be exclusively religious and seek to please God, and not man."

HE FELL ON KAISER'S NAME.

It Was Just an Accident, but Her Hat Was Crushed.

Magistrate Krotel in Men's Night Court last night reprimanded and discharged Louis Wolf, 25 years old, of 29 West Ninety-third Street, when he was arraigned on complaint of Miss Margaret Richter of 155 Riverside Drive, charged with disorderly conduct.

Wolf was arrested by Patrolman Broderick of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station on a surface car at Eighty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue, after Miss Richter complained that Wolf had fallen on her hat in the car, crushing it.

In court it developed that Miss Richter wore a ribbon on her hat bearing the words "Kaiser Wilhelm." The Magistrate asked Wolf if it was through patriotic motives that he fell on Miss Richter's hat, but he declared it was just an accident.

NEW YORKERS BUILD CAMPS.

Contracts for Three Cantonments Awarded to Local Firms.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The War Department announced today that the contract for the construction of the cantonment at Annapolis Junction, Maryland, had been awarded to Smith, Hauser & M. F. McIsaac of New York, that the contract for constructing the cantonment at Little Rock had been awarded to James Stewart & Co., of New York and St. Louis, and that the cantonment at Yaphank, Long Island, will be built by the Thompson, Starrett Company of New York City. With this announcement the awards for all sixteen cantonment contracts was completed.

The Committee on Supplies of the Council of National Defense has finished negotiations directed toward speeding up the equipping of cantonments for a million men. Six weeks ago the Government needed for immediate delivery 50,000,000 yards of duck for tents, motor truck coverings, leggings, haversacks, and other equipment.

The duck mills of the entire country, were unable to produce more than 20,000,000 yards before the first of next January. The Committee on Supplies undertook to get the remaining material by encouraging manufacturers who were making carpets and other kinds of cotton textiles to turn their plants to making duck. Hundreds of looms were changed and builders' stocks were altered so extensively that many mills without facilities for making yarns encountered a serious shortage of them.

In order to avoid sharp rises in prices and the disarrangement of existing Government prices for duck, which would occur if the Government went into the market for 18,000,000 pounds of hard cotton yarn, the Committee on Supplies asked the yarn makers to mobilise their forces to help the mills. A yarn committee has been organized at a meeting of representatives of twenty major spinning manufacturers and dealers. This committee, composed of Andrew S. Webb of Philadelphia, Chairman; W. B. Moore of Yorkville, S. C., and J. A. Mandeville of Carrollton, Ga., with offices at 820 Broadway, New York City, will be charged with the entire responsibility of adjusting the yarn supply to the needs of the mills.

TO ENLARGE MADISON CAMP.

Government Leases 50 Acres, Where Field Artillerymen Will Be Housed.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., June 23.—It became known here today that the Department of the East plans to double the training capacity at Madison Barracks. Announcement was made that all arrangements had been completed for the leasing of fifty acres of land to the north and west of the present camp, so that with the new parcels the Madison Barracks camp will be one of the largest maintained by the Government.

The newly acquired land is deemed the most suitable for the training of the four student field artillery batteries by the battalion of New York State field artillery which has been ordered to report here. The New York battalion will take up its station on the new ground, west of the camp. Just what their field equipment consists of is not known. The field artillery reserve students are now quartered in the old camp and will remain there for the present. They will receive instruction on the spot where the field artillery will be stationed and will make daily trips to the new camp.

The reserve students were informed this afternoon that they could enjoy the week-end as heretofore. On account of the extreme amount of work before them, the camp authorities were considering "all work and no play."

A number of the candidates enjoyed a trip to the Thousand Islands.

Twenty-three of the reserve candidates at Madison Barracks who have been here for five weeks studying for commissions in the infantry, cavalry, and field artillery were notified today that their applications for training and for service in the aviation corps have been favorably acted upon. The men notified today to report at the Government aviation camp at Ithaca on Monday are: From Company 1, Emerson Plank and Frank Surgenor; Company 2, Homer B. Albro and Chester R. Abrahams; Company 3, Earl B. Neubig, W. J. Blackman, Albert A. Drie, and George A. Brader; Company 4, Maurice W. Crook, Second Lieutenant, U. S. R.; John H. Michner, and William S. Calkins; Company 8, Irving S. Morange and George C. Markham; Company 9, Charles S. Osborne, Raymond A. Watkins, and William W. Waite; Battery 11, Ogden D. Budd, Jr., and Everett F. Howarth; Company 12, Harold G. Olmstead and Robert P. Cross; Troop 12 Joseph P. English and Otis A. Kinney; Company 13, Donald A. Wilson.

The following students will leave Monday for the Springfield Arsenal for special training in the Ordnance Department. William G. Freeman of 103 Warren Place, New York; E. M. Thomas of Schenectady, R. P. Tocke of Potsdam, John T. Wilkins of Astoria, L. I., and C. A. Frank of Auburn, N. Y.

MENINGITIS AT CAMP DEWEY.

Two Boys of the Junior Naval Reserve Are in Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 23.—Cerebro spinal meningitis has broken out in Camp Dewey at Kitemaugh, three miles up the Thames River, where nearly 200 Junior Naval Reserves are encamped. Two boys have the disease and are at the contagious ward of Memorial Hospital. The victims are Lloyd Grant of Corpus Christi and Calvin Clark of Austin, Texas.

The disease was discovered a week ago, but the health authorities deemed it advisable to keep it quiet for fear that it would demoralize the camp and cause unwarranted uneasiness.

The entire camp at Kitemaugh has been quarantined, and measures have been taken to prevent a spread of the disease. There were rumors that infantile paralysis had broken out in the camp, but diagnosis showed that the disease was spinal meningitis.

The exact source of contagion is not known, but it is believed that it was brought here from Texas. It is thought that it must have been prevalent in a mild form in the camp at Corpus Christi, where all the boys now at Camp Dewey were before coming to Kitemaugh.

BYE-ELECTION A TEST.

LIVERPOOL, June 23.—Lord Stanley, son of Earl Derby, and Frank Hughes, an ex-soldier, were nominated today to oppose each other for the vacancy in Parliament in the Abercromby Division caused by the elevation of Colonel Richard Godolphin Walmesley, who was created a Baron by King George June 17. The contest for the seat has assumed the character of a test of popular satisfaction with the Government.

Mr. Hughes's platform embraces fair treatment for former service men who, after having been discharged from the army or the navy, now are being reexamined with a view to being incorporated again into the fighting forces; suppression of war profits, and the restoration of the workingman's beer. On all of these points the Government has promised reforms, but, especially in the industrial districts of the midlands and the north, there is a demand for immediate action.

MORE ATTACKS ON GERARD.

Inspired German Organ Hints That He Issued Fraudulent Passports.

AMSTERDAM, June 23.—The semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung has joined in the renewal of the attacks on Ambassador Gerard, which other German newspapers recently instituted, according to an article in the Düsseldorf General Anzeiger, which has been received here.

The Zeitung, as quoted by the Düsseldorf newspaper, asks the German Foreign Office whether it is still convinced of Mr. Gerard's honorable dealing, or if rather an indication has now reached the authorities that the American Ambassador in reality provided British subjects with American passports, on the ground of which such persons now represent themselves in Germany as Americans. The Zeitung further asks whether such documents should not now be subjected to careful examination, the newspaper specifying passes in which, in smaller or inserted characters, the holders are described as "British subjects."

WILL CLOSE OUT MONDAY

Fibre Silk Sweaters

For Women and Misses

In rose, Copen, emerald, purple or white, with sailor collar, long tasseled sash and large patch pockets.

5.00

Heretofore $8.75

WE THANK OUR EMPLOYEES FOR THEIR GENEROUS CONTRIBUTION TO THE AMERICAN RED CROSS FUND

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

FOR MONDAY ONLY

Japanese Silk Kimonos

Elaborately Hand Embroidered

For Women and Misses, Japanese Kimonos, in Copen, rose, lavender, navy or black; silk lined, Japanese sleeves, fringed sash, roll hem.

5.75

TWELVE NEW MODELS

Monday at Special Prices

WOMEN'S SILK DRESSES

Taffeta Silk Dresses
Georgette Crepe Dresses
Crepe Meteor Dresses
Crepe de Chine Dresses
Silk Shirtwaist Dresses

18.50 *Special*

ANNUAL SALE—MONDAY

Small Children's Dresses

Sizes 2 to 6 years—On Sale Infants' Shop.

Smocked Bloomer Dresses
Hand Smocked, of crepe or chambray, in rose, blue or yellow, detachable bloomers.
Heretofore $2.95 1.75

Children's White Dresses
Of fine white batiste, trimmed with colored linen, or of white dotted Swiss, hand smocked.
Heretofore $2.95 to $3.75 2.00

Smocked Bloomer Dresses
Hand Smocked, of fine chambray in pink, blue, green or yellow, detachable bloomers.
Heretofore $3.65 to $4.95 2.75

Hand Smocked Dresses
Empire models of white voile, dimity or batiste, smocked pink, blue or yellow.
Heretofore $3.95 to $5.75 3.00

Children's Rompers

Madras Rompers
Of striped madras in pink, blue or tan, trimmed white.
2 to 6 years. *Heretofore .95* .55

Poplin Rompers
In blue, pink or tan, also white trimmed with color.
2 to 6 years. *Heretofore $1.45* .85

Small Children's Paris Dresses

Hand Made and Hand Embroidered

Of sheer white batiste, ribbon and lace trimmed. Sizes 1 to 6 years.

4.50 and 7.50

Heretofore $6.50 to $12.50

SIX NEW MODELS

Monday at Special Prices

WOMEN'S COATS and CAPES

English Serge Capes
Black Satin Capes
Silver Wool Velour Coats
Serge or Gabardine Coats
Pongee Silk Coats

29.50 *Special*

WHITE SPORT SKIRTS

For Women and Misses—At Special Prices

White Cotton Gabardine Skirts
Three new Summer models of washable white cotton gabardine; panel, slash or patch pockets, wide detachable belts. 5.00

White Silk Faille Skirts
New sport model, panel pockets buttoned to skirt; detachable belt over gathered top. 12.75

New Bathing Fashions

For Women and Misses—At Special Prices

Wool Jersey Bathing Dresses
Slip-on model in black, king's blue or rose, V-neck, cap sleeves and long sash. 4.95

Satin Bathing Dresses
Of black or navy satin with collar and shield sleeves of green silk Jersey, slip-through belt. 9.75

Taffeta Silk Bathing Dresses
Of navy or black taffeta piped in king's blue, white or gold. 12.75

Women's Hand Sewed Pumps

Exclusive Summer Styles

Of highest quality white, brown, gray or tan kidskin; also of silver or smoke gray suede, patent or dull kid; graceful long vamps, hand turned soles, Louis XVI. heels. 8.00

Women's Envelope Chemises

Of "Parfait" Glove Silk

Eight different styles with wide lace top, ribbon or lace shoulder straps, also bottom of chemises lace trimmed. *Exceptional value* 2.95

Women's Sport Waists

Of Dimity or Handkerchief Linen

New Summer models of striped or checked dimity or all white, plain color, striped or blocked handkerchief linen; plain tailored or with tucked bosom, flat or roll collar, many edged with narrow pleated flutings.

3.95 5.75 7.50

SUMMER DRESSES

For Misses, Juniors and Girls

Misses' Silk Dresses
Of taffeta silk, crepe meteor, georgette crepe or foulard silk; in navy, French blue, taupe, flesh, white or black. 14 to 20 years. 18.50

Misses' Scotch Gingham Dresses
Three distinct models of imported Anderson Scotch gingham, blocked or checked; white organdie or cotton gabardine collar and cuffs. 14 to 20 years. 14.50

Juniors' Voile Dresses
Hand smocked blouse of rose or Copen voile; white voile collar and cuffs; self color or white skirt attached to waist lining. 13 to 17 years. 7.95

Girls' Voile Dresses
Of pink, green or blue and white striped voile; blouse and pouch pockets hand-smocked; pleated skirt attached to waist lining. 12 to 16 years. 4.75

Misses' Wool Jersey Suits

Four New Summer Models

In this season's most wanted colors, also Chinese blue, salmon pink, rookie or white; sash or tailored belted coat; shirred back skirt with pockets. 14 to 20 years. *Values $29.50 to $39.50* 18.50

Misses' Silk Jersey Suits

Two New Summer Models

In light or dark shades, also black; one model is plain tailored, the other braided in self color; both have three-quarter length belted coat, pouch pockets; shirred top skirts. 14 to 20 years. *Value $45.00* 29.50

Milanese Silk Gloves

For Women and Misses

Two-clasp white silk gloves with self or black stitching, also of black silk with self or white. .65

Women's Midsummer Hats

Of Satin, Taffeta, Felt or Georgette

New Models—On Sale Store Floor.

In white, navy, pink, sand or black, trimmed with wings, ribbon, braid or bands of burnt ostrich.

7.50 and 10.75

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Will Close Out Monday

Women's Silk Coats and Wraps

Including Original Imported Models

For street, afternoon or evening wear; of Callot satin, faille or taffeta silk in black and colors, also original Paris and London models.

35.00

Heretofore $59.50 to $98.50

Important Sale Monday

Women's Gingham Dresses

Of Imported Anderson's Scotch Gingham

Three distinct models of blocked or checked gingham, white organdie or cotton gabardine collar and cuffs.
Reduced to 14.50

Will Close Out Monday

Hand Emb'd Batiste Smocks

Women's sizes, 32 to 40; Misses', 14 to 20 years

On Sale Misses' Dress Shop—Second Floor

Of French batiste, in rose or Copen; white collar, front of blouse, waist line in back and pouch pockets hand smocked,, French knots, sash belt. *Reduced to* 2.50

DRIVE TO FILL RANKS OF ARMY

70,000 Men Are Still Needed and "Recruiting Week" Will Be a Busy One.

WORK STARTS IN THIS CITY

Mayor's Committee to Hold 15 Meetings a Day While Buses Attract Corner Crowds.

WAY TO WIN A COMMISSION

Privates in Regular Army Will Have to Supply Deficiency in Officers Which Plattsburg May Leave.

"Army Recruiting Week," designated by President Wilson for special effort to obtain the 70,000 men still needed by the regular army to fill its ranks, began yesterday, so far as the metropolitan district of New York is concerned, with a conference at which Colonel R. D. Walsh and Major J. H. Hughes, in charge of army recruiting in this district, laid out plans for co-operating with the recruiting battalion of the Mayor's Committee for National Defense. The Mayor's Committee will hold at least fifteen meetings a day in all parts of the city every day this week. In addition to this program and to the regular activities of the recruiting forces, Major Hughes has obtained two huge automobile buses, which he will send out on a daily tour of the city. One of these will carry a band and a corps of speakers, all enlisted men of the army, who have already proved their ability as exhorters. The other will be used to carry the recruits whom it is hoped to win. Meetings will be held on every street corner in the city where a crowd can be gathered.

Major Francis Landon and Charles Alfred Bill are in charge of the campaign of the recruiting battalion of the Mayor's Committee. Their entire program is to be announced later. Job E. Hedges will fire the opening gun of this campaign tonight at St. Nicholas Rink, when he will speak as a member of the recruiting battalion at the close of the concert of the Civic Orchestral Society.

The recruiting battalion of service men, of which General J. Franklin Bell, commanding the Department of the East, is a member, and which is entirely made up of men who have worn or are now wearing the United States uniform, commences its campaign on Tuesday night with a meeting for college men only, to be held at the Harvard Club. Francis Appleton, President of the club, will preside, and the speakers will be General Bell, Colonel Robert M. Thompson, Henry Reuterdahl, Major F. J. Landon, Captain Herbert Satterlee, Colonel Willard Fisk, Colonel L. H. Moses, U. S. M. C., and Captain Charles A. Adams, U. S. N.

Chances for a Commission.

One important point in connection with the recruiting campaign for the regular army on which much emphasis will be laid at the meetings this week, is the fact that under present conditions, for a man who is ambitious to win a commission in the National Army, enlistment in the regulars offers a path to his goal second only to enrollment in the officers' training camps, and, for a young man, perhaps a better opportunity. It was pointed out yesterday by men connected with the recruiting campaign that the required quota of officers for the national army cannot, despite the officers' training camps, yet be regarded as by any means filled up, and that the natural place in which to look for officers to supplement the training camp graduates is in the ranks of the regulars.

Men who enlist now in the regular army will, it was pointed out, have the benefit of two months, and perhaps more, of intensive training at the hands of expert instructors, who will have every incentive to recognize, encourage, and develop latent military ability before the first draft is called to the colors. Consequently it may very well be that men who enlist in the regulars now may in that time show such capacity as to win commissions when the draft army is called this Fall.

"One man now is worth five next year," said Major Hughes in a statement yesterday. "Both men and employers, and women also, should regard Army Week as a time for considering just what jobs they know of, now held by men, which women can take. A man should take serious stock of himself before he considers his services indispensable. Each man who enlists now will definitely and positively help to shorten the war by helping to win it. There are three M's necessary for the successful prosecution of a war—men, money, and material. We are able to mobilize the money, as was testified by the oversubscription of the Liberty Loan. We are rapidly amassing the munitions. Where are the men?"

One official connected with the recruiting campaign yesterday mentioned a long list of sons or other near relatives of high officers of the regular army who, in peaceful years, would almost certainly have gone to West Point, but who this year have enlisted as privates in the regulars, with the full intention of making this the first step toward a commission.

Six hundred and eighty men enlisted in the army in the metropolitan district during the past week, 85 of them yesterday. Approximately 2,500 more men must be obtained during the next six days in order to fill New York's quota.

"New York Lags Behind."

"Chicago, Indianapolis, Portland, and Detroit have completed their quotas," said Alexander J. Hemphill, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee. "New York lags behind." The following army recruiting stations in the metropolitan district will be open today:

80 Delancey Street, 309 Third Avenue, 150 East 125th Street, 240 East Fifty-ninth Street, 50 East Forty-second Street, 720 Sixth Avenue, 614 Eighth Avenue, and 1,368 Broadway, in Manhattan.

406 East 149th Street, in the Bronx.

142 Flatbush Avenue and 369 Broadway, (Williamsburg Bridge Plaza,) in Brooklyn.

162 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, and 212 Washington Street, Hoboken.

One company of the Twenty-second Engineers, New York, has been ordered into service for work in preparing the mobilization camps of the regular army, and it is understood that several other units of the National Guard will soon be called for this duty. The Third Field Artillery has been ordered to Fort Niagara, except one battalion, which is to go to Madison Barracks.

It was announced yesterday at the headquarters of the British Recruiting Mission, 280 Broadway, that more than 2,000 British and Canadian subjects have so far volunteered for service in the British Army at the mission office, and of these sufficient to form a battalion and a half for overseas service have been accepted. Most of the men are already in training camps in Canada. Branch missions under British officers are soon to be established in Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Atlanta, and a number of other cities, in many of which a number of recruits have already been obtained through the co-operation of the United States Army offices.

OPEN CAMP HOSTESS HOUSE

First of Y. W. C. A. Buildings Is Completed at Plattsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 23.—The camp hostess house, erected by the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, was opened for visitors this afternoon. Designed as the social centre of the training camp where students may meet their friends and families, the building is equipped with a restaurant, rest and writing rooms, a large living room, and a broad piazza facing the parade ground. Assisting at the opening were Miss Ella Schooley, National Finance Secretary of the Y. W. C. A.; Mrs. Paul a Wolf, wife of the camp commandant, Mrs. J. A. Baer, wife of the camp adjutant, and Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. Frederick Meade, Mrs. John R. Mott, Mrs. Robert Whitney, Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan, of New York.

"The Plattsburg camp hostess house," said Miss Schooley, "is the first camp social centre that our organization has established. We are raising $1,000,000 for similar buildings at training camps here and abroad. Already we have been asked to send six of our workers to Paris for work with the American nurses of the army hospital units now in France."

Assistant instructors, all reserve officers, for the coming week in the New York training regiment were appointed today. They are Captain W. W. Metcalfe, Infantry, First Company; Captain S. W. Dall, Infantry, Second Company; Captain H. E. Montgomery, Infantry, Third Company; Major J. F. Drouillard, Infantry, Fourth Company; Captain John B. Brandreth, Infantry, Fifth Company; Captain Francis R. Appleton, Jr., Infantry, Sixth Company; Captain K. P. Budd, Infantry, Seventh Company; Captain C. U. Harvey, Infantry, Eighth Company; Captain H. A. Herrick, Infantry, Ninth Company; Major Rigby D. Valliant, Cavalry, First Troop; Major Lewis Sanders, Field Artillery, First Battery; Second Lieut. J. H. Frye, Infantry, Second Battery, and Captain A. Gordon, Field Artillery, Third Battery.

Captain H. A. Taylor, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps, now at the training camp, has received orders to proceede to Washington for temporary duty in the office of the Chief of Staff.

The total strength of the training camp, as announced today, is 4,694 men. The New York division has 275 reserve officers and 2,100 students, while the New England camp has 191 reserve officers and 2,168 candidates. Deducting the 540 engineers and coast artillery students sent South, nearly 500 men have been released from camp since May 15.

A telegram was received at headquarters today stating that eleven French aviators, detailed by the French Government as instructors at aviation schools in this country, will be in Plattsburg on Monday to look over the camp. Three officers from West Point will also arrive Monday. They are Lieut. Col. Edward Martin, engineer instructor; Captain Herman Koehler, Master of the Sword, and Lieut. Col. Guy F. Henry, commander of the cadet corps. Captain Koehler, regarded as one of the greatest military physical instructors, will take charge of the students' physical training and bayonet drills. The other two West Pointers will remain in Plattsburg only for a few days.

Under the direction of Major Bozeman Bulger, a New York sporting writer, a camp baseball league has been organized, with four teams from each regiment.

The New England Infantry defeated the New York Cavalry and Artillery 8 to 0 this afternoon.

Tonight the students are being entertained in the new camp amphitheatre, with a seating capacity of 4,500, by some vaudeville actors from the Palace Theatre, New York.

BAKER MAKES PLEA FOR RECRUITING AID

Asks Editors of the Country to Help in the Effort to Fill Up the Ranks.

FRIDAY WAS WORST DAY YET

Only 771 Men Enlisted Throughout the Country, New York Supplying 118 of Total.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Secretary Baker today appealed to the editors of the country to co-operate with the Government in an effort to make the drive for regular army recruits successful next week. In a statement issued today Secretary Baker said:

"President Wilson has by proclamation fixed the week beginning today as recruiting week for the regular army. The army needs and expects to obtain during the week 70,000 men to fill every regiment to war strength. The men cannot be obtained, however, without the hearty co-operation of the American press.

"I am relying confidently upon the patriotism of the press in this emergency, and know that the newspapers will co-operate fully with the recruiting service throughout the week to make recruiting week another splendid demonstration of the spirit of the country."

The urgency of filling the ranks of the regular army is emphasized by army officers, who declare it will be necessary within the next six months to take many of the regulars as instructors for the new selective army. It is planned to incorporate in the new regiments of the regular army parts of already established and trained units as a framework to assure rapid development.

Friday was the poorest day the Government has had in its campaign for recruits since April 1. Only 771 men were obtained on Friday. The daily statement of regular army recruiting issued by Adjt. Gen. McCain follows:

	Obtained June 22.	Total to June 22.		Obtained June 22.	Total to June 22.
Alabama	5	1,292	Nebraska	10	2,284
Arizona	..	183	*Nevada	..	623
Arkansas	6	788	N. Hamp.	..	302
California	23	4,128	New Jersey	27	3,912
Colorado	7	1,189	New Mexico	1	201
Connecticut	9	1,022	New York	118	12,794
Delaware	1	179	N. Carolina	10	971
Dist. of C.	4	273	N. Dakota	..	451
Florida	6	910	Ohio	49	6,458
Georgia	13	2,045	Oklahoma	11	1,631
*Idaho	3	705	Oregon	11	2,199
*Illinois	61	12,011	Penn.	107	14,018
*Indiana	21	6,885	Rhode Isl'd	2	459
Iowa	15	3,508	S. Carolina	2	740
Kansas	22	2,898	S. Dakota	12	702
Kentucky	7	2,250	Tennessee	12	1,602
Louisiana	18	1,261	Texas	25	4,457
Maine	..	550	*Utah	9	1,283
Maryland	19	824	Vermont	..	75
Mass.	89	4,981	Virginia	2	995
*Michigan	19	3,862	Washington	6	1,434
Minnesota	21	2,537	West Va.	9	1,198
Mississippi	2	781	Wisconsin	6	1,336
Missouri	21	5,626	*Wyoming	2	440
*Montana	3	1,006			

*Quota obtained.

Total quota, 183,898.

Total obtained June 22, 771.

Total obtained since April 1, 194,864.

The Navy Department today authorized the statement that recruiting for the Hospital Corps of the Navy is proceeding so rapidly that fewer than 1,000 men are needed to complete the complement of 6,118 required. There are today approximately 5,200 men in the corps, about 2,000 of whom are in training in hospital corps schools.

Arrangements are being made to place 800 members of the second class of the naval reserve force in training at the School of Pharmacy of Columbia University, the facilities of which have been offered for use by that institution. Many hospital apprentices of the second class have been enlisted and ordered home, awaiting the opening of the new training station at Norfolk, where it is planned to establish a fourth hospital corps school.

200 NEW RESERVE OFFICERS.

43 of Those Commissioned Ordered to Report at Governors Island.

President Wilson signed the commissions of 200 new officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps last week. Of those commissioned forty-three report to Eastern Department Headquarters on Governors Island. They are as follows:

William Kreststowsak, Capt., Inf., Sgt., 22d Inf.; Barclay McFaddan, 2d Lt., Cav., Philadelphia; Renwick M. Brown, 2d Lt., F. A., New York; Barrington Moore, Capt., Engrs., New York; S. H. Birdseye, 2d Lt., Engrs., Washington; John H. Carroll, Jr., 2d Lt., Engrs., Washington; J. F. Beattie, 2d Lt., Engrs., New Bethlehem, Penn.; William M. Couper, Major, Q. M., Washington; Marion M. McMillan, Capt., Q. M., New York; Louis J. Campbell, Capt., Q. M., Washington; Arthur H. Carter, Major, Ord., Leesburg, Va.; Thomas J. Buckley, Capt., Ord., Buffalo; John D. Carmody, Capt., Ord., Washington; Michael H. Barry, 1st Lt., Ord., Washington; Standish McCleary, Capt., Med., Baltimore; Battin, John A., Capt., Med., Westport, N. Y.; B. B. Benson, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Hugh W. Brent, 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore; Lewis S. Booth, 1st Lt., Med., New York; E. W. Beckwith, 1st Lt., Med., Bronxville, N. Y.; B. F. Morowitz, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Pinkney L. Davis, 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore; Herbert Cooper, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; Robert G. Carlin, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Perry J. Manheims, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Rudolph Bloom, 1st Lt., Med., Washington; Harold C. Bean, 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore; Barclay W. Moffat, 1st Lt., Med., Englewood, N. J.; James S. Burger, 1st Lt., Med., City Point, Va.; William F. Morrison, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; Clarence D. Bradley, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; Henry A. Casselberry, 1st Lt., Med., New York; Arthur W. Benson, 1st Lt., Med., Troy, N. Y.; James H. Baldwin, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; J. M. McKibbin, 1st Lt., Med., Buck Valley, Penn.; John R. Conover, 1st Lt., Med., Reading, Penn.; William L. Cornwell, 1st Lt., Med., Bridgeton, N. J.; Max F. Cowott, 1st Lt., Med., New York; C. A. Bigler, Jr., 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; A. C. Butcher, 1st Lt., Med., Philadelphia; Everett Le C. Cook, 1st Lt., Med., Baltimore; Alfred W. Duff, 1st Lt., Med., Pittsburgh; Bernard L. Brun, 1st Lt., Dental, Baltimore.

2,500 RUSH TO JOIN NEW TRAINING CAMP

Applications in First Days of Enrollment Far Exceed New York's Quota of 982.

MEN OVER 31 PREFERRED

First to Apply for Officers' Reserve Include Many Men Who Have Seen Military Service.

In the first week of the four weeks' campaign to recruit 982 New York City men for the officers' training camp which will be organized at Fort McPherson, Ga., more than 2,500 applications were received for enrollment, and it is believed at the Eastern Department Headquarters, on Governors Island, that between 5,000 and 10,000 men will have been listed as eligible for the camp by July 15, when the recruiting period is ended.

The Military Training Camps Association, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, in announcing the splendid results of the first week's campaign for the new officers' training camp, calls attention to the fact that practically all of the men who applied last week did so since last Wednesday, when the first batch of applications was received from the War Department in Washington.

The Military Training Camps Association will maintain a Bureau of Information for the benefit of men interested in these camps until July 15, when the period for filing applications closes. They announce that all men interested are welcome to call. While there have been a good many younger men of the draft age who have called for blanks, at the same time the officers report that there has been a good percentage of men more than 31 years old. Married men with families and men having large affairs are beginning to answer this second call for officers in response to the direct appeal made to them. While many of these men have had no military experience, there have been many others of exceptionally fine material.

One applicant is Devereux Milburn of Weatbury, L. I., the polo player. Another is John Hayes Neenan, a former Captain in the Mexican Army, now in the United States Customs Service as a border rider on the Mexican frontier. Captain Philip M. Lydig, a veteran of the Spanish war, who recently did special work in Russia, is an applicant under one of the special classes. A former member of Roosevelt's "Rough Riders," James B. Tailer, now a member of the New York Stock Exchange, is also an applicant. Another member of the New York Stock Exchange is Lamont Dominick. His cousin, Bayard Dominick of Dominick & Dominick, who spent a year in Africa shooting big game, has also applied. There are a large number of men who have driven motor ambulances in France in connection with the American Field Service.

A Spanish war veteran is John W. Masterson, now Color Sergeant in the Old Guard; a man with an exceptional military record is William L. Adams, from B. Altman & Co. He has seen service in the Cavalry, Pennsylvania Guards, Porto Rico service, five years United States Marine Corps, service in the Philippines and at Governors Island. An expert rifle and revolver shot, who has been drilling all Winter at Governors Island, and served in the Spanish war, is Arthur Luxsi, President Vent Lite Shade Adjuster Company, who speaks five languages. A man who served with Gomez, in Cuba, and has had considerable staff experience there is Karl Decker. A Western man who is Deputy Sheriff in Nevada and five years in the Seventh Regiment of this city is Nigel C. Jones, one man who came here from Chile, where he was in business at the time the war broke out, and has had large experience in mine and engineering work, is G. Stewart Long of the Fall Brook Coal Company.

Captain Arthur F. Cosby, Executive Secretary of the Training Camps Association, in speaking about the recruiting yesterday, said that he wished to call special attention to the fact that a good many men thought that the age limit had been raised from 45 years to 50 years; that this was wrong, as the maximum age limit for entry into these camps, applying to the average citizen, is 44 years, and that the special qualifications allowing men to apply who are 50 years old refers only to certain special cases such as former officers of the National Guard with a total commissioned service of not less than three years; men who were listed under General Orders 42, and who have been notified to that effect by the War Department, and men who have been listed under General Orders 37, and have also been so notified. He said that the men not previously listed before June 5 could not be listed at present, but that the average citizen came in only under the general class applying to civilians of all classes.

FOR CRIPPLED OFFICERS.

Orthopedic Hospital in London Based on a New Yorker's Generosity

LONDON, June 23.—The establishment by the American Red Cross in London of an up-to-date orthopedic hospital for American officers, the building for which was donated by William Salomon of New York, provides what is believed to be the first hospital of its kind for officers. Similar institutions for privates are already in existence.

The institution will treat all manner of disfigurements and deformities caused by wounds.

Summer Fur Fashions

WOMEN'S CAPE COLLARS

Specially Priced at

69.50

Distinctive model of natural black muskrat, handsomely combined with Georgette.

Sleeveless Sport Slip-overs....16.50

Unusual belted model in wool jersey. In all colors.

Wool Jersey Sport Suits.....25.00

Lightweight suits with belts and large collars. In all colors.

SPECIAL SALE MONDAY

WOMEN'S SILK SHIRTS

Special at

7.50

Several strictly tailored models of crepe de chine or men's wear silk, featuring long revere or convertible collars and turn back cuffs.

Handmade Batiste Blouses 7.50

Imported blouses in several styles, including square neck. Trimmed with colored striped batiste.

Plain & Novelty Silk Hose.....85

Pure silk hose in black, white and all the desirable shades.

Plain & Clox Silk Hose.....1.25

Superfine quality pure silk hose in all colors. Black or white self and contrasting color clox.

Novelty Silk & Wool Sport Hose 1.95

Sport stripes, Richelieu rib, plain or fancy clox. Also sport wool hose with two-tone clox.

Milanese Silk Gloves 85

Long and short gloves in white self and white embroidered in black.

Chamois Sport Gloves . . 1.50

in natural and white with stitchery done in black.

One Clasp Kid Gloves . . 1.35

Pique sewn. In white with black embroidered backs.

Glove Silk Emb'd Vests.....1.85

Tailored finish, regulation shoulder or bodice styles.

Glove Silk Opera Vests.....1.75

Elastic tops, without shoulder straps. In pink or white.

Special Sale Women's

JERSEY SLIP-OVER SWEATERS

Formerly up to 32.50

19.50

Jersey cloth slip-overs of imported materials handsomely embroidered. In all the desirable colors.

Attention is Directed to the Advertisement of Advance Fashions in Misses' Tailored Frocks in the Rotogravure Section of Today's New York Times.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

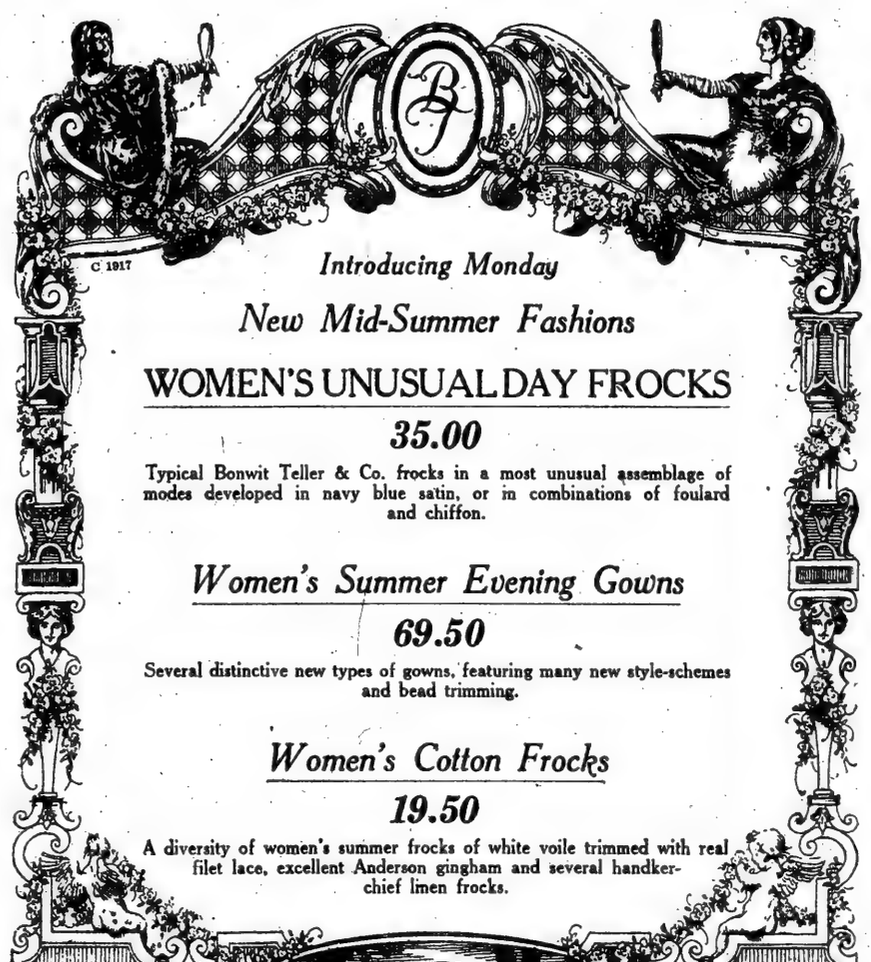
WILL CLOSE OUT MONDAY

Women's Cloth Tailleur Suits

15.00 *25.00* *35.00*

Formerly 29.50 to 95.00

Only one or two of a kind taken from the regular stock in plain tailored, waistcoat and dressy models. Suits of Tricotine, Gabardine, Men's Wear Serge, Burella and Poiret Twill in the season's favored shadings.



Introducing Monday

New Mid-Summer Fashions

WOMEN'S UNUSUAL DAY FROCKS

35.00

Typical Bonwit Teller & Co. frocks in a most unusual assemblage of modes developed in navy blue satin, or in combinations of foulard and chiffon.

Women's Summer Evening Gowns

69.50

Several distinctive new types of gowns, featuring many new style-schemes and bead trimming.

Women's Cotton Frocks

19.50

A diversity of women's summer frocks of white voile trimmed with real filet lace, excellent Anderson gingham and several handkerchief linen frocks.

Clearance Sale—Monday

WOMEN'S AFTERNOON COATS

18.50

Formerly 29.50 to 39.50

Included in this collection of coats are some of the season's most desirable and smartest styles developed in black and white checks, burella, wool jersey and overplaids in all the favored colorings.

WOMEN'S DAY and MOTOR COATS

27.00

Formerly 35.00 to 65.00

A most unusual assemblage of distinctive coats presenting many typical Bonwit Teller & Co. modes in burella, cut Bolivia and wool guernsey. Only two or three of a kind.

SPECIAL SALE MONDAY

NOVELTY SILK SKIRTS

Formerly 20.00 to 29.50

12.50

A collection of many new skirt modes distinctively Bonwit Teller & Co., in vari-colored and patterned novelty silks for street and sport wear.

Women's Mull Skirts.....7.50

Unusual new skirts, attractively designed in white, blue, pink or peach mull.

Wool Guernsey Skirts.....5.00

Formerly 11.90 to 15.00

Several models of wool guernsey in all colors.

MISSES' SILK FROCKS

17.50 to 39.50

Taffeta—Foulard—Silk—Georgette

Featured are simple shirtwaist frocks, tight fitting basque effects, draped side skirt styles, Georgette crepe combined with taffeta or with polka dotted or scroll pattern foulard. Sizes 14 to 18.

English Voile Day Frocks

Several attractive types, including Filet lace, trimmed shirtwaist and cluster tucked waists and skirts. In white, peach, ciel blue, gray and flesh. Sizes 14 to 18. *27.50*

Misses' Travel and Sport Suits

Several of the season's smartest styles for the Miss of 14 to 18 in Khaki-Kool, jersey, charmeuse.

Formerly 55.00 to 95.00 *39.50*

Crepe de Chine House Coats

11.75

Long, graceful model of heavy crepe de chine with rosebud trimmings, and fine lace edging around neck and down entire front and pockets, in pink, blue and peach.

Knit Fibre Bathing Suits.....13.75

Lace front model with sailor collar and sash in contrasting color.

Silk Poplin Bathing Frocks....3.50

Excellent quality silk poplin with trimmings in contrasting color.

Wool Jersey Swimming Suits....4.95

Wool jersey with contrasting color bands. Bloomers attached.

Philippine Nightgowns.....2.50

Of fine batiste and nainsook. Hand-made and embroidered. Ribbon ties.

Philippine Envelope Chemise 1.95

Fine batiste and nainsook. Hand-made and embroidered. Ribbon drawn through eyelet.

WHITE KID WASHABLE BOOTS

Monday Only—For Women & Misses

8.50

Two lasts—one with Louis XV covered heels and welted soles; another with ivory soles and low military heels.

The Broadway Shop Where Fashion Reigns

Hagedorn's

Broadway, Cor. 81st St.

Continuation of their **Clearance Sale**

Tremendous Bargains

Gingham Dresses
Formerly up to $11.50 *Now* 7.50

Georgette, Crepe de Chine and Taffeta Dresses
Formerly up to $29.75 *Now* 18.50

Cotton Voile Dresses
Formerly up to $18.50 *Now* 11.75

Serge Dresses
Formerly up to $65.00 *Now* 29.75

Afternoon Dresses—Highest Type Models
Formerly up to $145.00 *Now* 65.00

Street and Motor Coats
Formerly $55.00 and $125.00 *Now* 25.00 & 69.50

Lingerie and Lace Gowns
Highest Class Formerly up to $145.00 *Now* 39.75

Evening Gowns—Highest Class Models
Formerly up to $110.00 *Now* 39.75

BLOUSES

1.50	2.50	3.95	6.50
Were 3.00	*Were 4.50*	*Were 7.50*	*Were 10.75*

None Sent C. O. D. or Exchanged

PERSHING COMBINES WORK OF RED CROSS

American Relief Clearing House Now Under Direction of Major Murphy.

SENDS CABLE TO DAVISON

General, In Congratulations on Money Campaign, Urges Need of Funds.

PARIS, June 23.—Major Gen. Pershing received a cablegram today from Henry P. Davison of New York, Chairman of the Red Cross War Council, with regard to the progress of the campaign in the United States to raise funds for the Red Cross. The General cabled the following reply:

"Congratulations on the splendid Red Cross campaign. Never before was there such need of Red Cross work. Americans can show their colors in no better way than by subscribing generously to the Red Cross."

General Pershing announced today that he had appointed Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, head of the American Red Cross mission to Europe, a member of his staff. It is General Pershing's intention, it is explained, to exercise through Major Murphy such control of the direction of the American Red Cross activities in France as will enable the American army and the American Government to assist the armies and the people of France most promptly and effectively.

Major Murphy becomes the director also of the American clearing house, one of the chief institutions for handling the vast supplies contributed by America, which is to be amalgamated with the American Red Cross. The transfer has already begun and the organization of the clearing house and all its assets will be in the hands of the Red Cross by Sept. 1.

The clearing house has been the intermediary between 5,000 societies and contributing individuals in the United States, and has handled $11,000,000 worth of food and clothing and $2,200,000 in cash. All its administration has been by American volunteers under the Presidency of H. Herman Harjes and the business management of H. O. Beatty, who becomes Director General of the merged bodies.

The work of the Red Cross has now been divided under the following heads: Military affairs, engineering, social conditions, civil affairs, transportation, finance, information, with experts heading each branch.

The amalgamation is but one portion of the constructive co-ordinative work with which General Pershing has been busying himself since his arrival. As one of his first tasks he found it necessary to combine, centralize, and subordinate to one authority the numerous missions of a military character that have arrived at one time or another. This has been going on for a full week, and the French Ministry of War has been notified that all requests upon it from missions or groups of any kind must and will come through American headquarters.

The result sought is the elimination of confusion and duplication of effort. Each mission will work under the authority of one head, who, in turn, cooperating with the French authorities, will be able to define the exact scope of each group's activities.

The longer the American military leaders are here the more they appreciate the importance which the French attach to America's decision to send troops. The soldiers are desirable not merely for themselves, but because American participation in the war in a military way has had a wonderfully inspiring effect on all the other allied troops. A little example was cited by a General Staff officer who participated yesterday evening in the bi-weekly reception given by American women to French soldiers returning on furlough. The men formerly sang a great deal, always the "Marseillaise" by preference, but lately this has stopped. The appearance of Americans in uniform, however, had an instant effect, and the soldiers were roused to all their old enthusiasm.

Another task which the Americans are facing is the elimination here and at home of as much red tape as possible. Every day makes them feel more and more the necessity of as free a hand as possible, as they are actually on the ground and cognizant of the needs of the situation.

A number of airplanes from the American Squadron flew over the Invalides today and dropped streamers of French and American colors during a breakfast given by General Duball, Military Governor of Paris, to Major Gen. Pershing, the American commander. The guests included Marshal Joffre, and the chief French and American officers and their wives.

FRENCH GUN SCHOOL WELCOMES AMERICANS

Several Harvard Men Among Those Studying Near Paris—Every Opportunity for Students.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 23.—Although arrangements for the practical training of Americans on a large scale in France have not yet been definitely announced interesting light on the methods likely to be followed is afforded by an account of the course at a French artillery school for officers near Paris. Already quite a number of young Americans are in training there who, it is understood, will take their place as officers in the American expeditionary force later on, although they at present officially form a part of the French Army in the Thirty-second Brigade of Artillery.

The names of the latest arrivals are Munsol, Harvard, 1910; Foreman, Hall, Bullen, Nebouchet, and Jackson, Harvard, 1900, and Torrey and Aldenbrooks, Harvard, 1905. Others of the Americans have served in the Foreign Legion, among them Ganson, Harvard, '92. It is intended to put them all in one unit, with English-speaking instructors, and thus they will receive more individual attention than is given to the French students. The French authorities are in earnest in affording Americans every opportunity for training as artillery officers that wisdom and courtesy can provide. Even those who have received instructions in the regular American army, it is said, would be benefited by the lessons of experts from the battle front.

The school in question is eagerly sought by the élite of the French army, and as it is understood that the average cost of training an officer is several thousand francs, France's initiative in extending school facilities to her latest ally can be appreciated. The whole atmosphere is full of the practical work of war, as the majority of the students are soldiers who have been at the front two years or more. The course includes ballistics, hippology, riding, wireless, applied science, topography, range finding, the theory of the construction of automobiles, guns, &c.

During the last week the Americans have been taken into the country with maps for instruction in placing batteries in position and to learn the practical use of maps for artillery observation and direction. Another day they made observations of target work. They took up a position in a small trench about 1,300 meters directly ahead of the battery and about 300 meters from the target before them. With glasses they watched the shots as they fell long or short, to the right or left, and telephoned back to the chef de batterie by how many millièmes the direction should be changed and by how many meters the range increased or shortened. A record was kept of these messages and the students were marked according to results. The hours are from 6:30 A. M. to 6 P. M., except Sundays, when leave is readily given.

Soldiers from the front find the study courses especially trying, as long habit in the trenches has so accustomed them to go to sleep any hour of the day or night when things are quiet enough to permit them to sit down, that the instructor often breaks off his lecture to awaken a drowsy pupil.

Every one connected with the school is very enthusiastic over the arrival of the Americans, and it is universally hoped they are the forerunners of thousands who will come to take advantage of this unrivaled training in the practical work of the war's most important feature.

MAJOR GRAVES IN FRANCE.

Will Consider Feasibility of Bringing Over American Woodsmen.

PARIS, June 23.—Among the latest reinforcements to the American military mission is Major Harry Solon Graves, Chief Forester of the United States, who was commissioned a Major in the reserves when he volunteered to investigate forestry conditions in France.

Major Graves will consider the feasibility of bringing over a regiment of American woodsmen to aid in the conservation of French forests, if such assistance should be necessary.

To Limit Correspondents.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The War Department is still undecided as to the number of American newspaper men it will permit to accompany the United States army to France. An original military recommendation limiting the number to four has been rejected. Military men said today that the newspapers and press association very likely would be requested to select the men they desire to represent them as a whole, no individual newspaper or news association being permitted to send a correspondent independently.

WANTED HOME RULE IN INDIA

Protest Meetings Organized After Mrs. Besant Was Curbed.

LONDON, June 23.—Telegrams from Bombay say that the restrictions placed by the Government on Mrs. Annie Besant and her colleagues are the sequel to a violent home rule agitation, which was distinguished by a vilification of everything British and Western. The restrictive measures evoked a storm of adverse comment in the native press, and protest meetings were organized. The local British press welcomes the restrictions silencing the dangerous movement.

Mrs. Besant has been forbidden by the Indian Government to participate in any meetings, deliver lectures, or publish her writings. She and her associates are also prohibited from residing in Madras City, and ordered to remain within certain areas. Their correspondence has also been placed under censorship. Mrs. Besant is head of the Theosophical Society, and was expelled from the Presidency of Bombay last year for preaching revolt in India.

WANT EMBARGO LIFTED.

Argentine Socialists Assert the Wheat Decree Is Unconstitutional.

BUENOS AIRES, June 23.—Replying to an interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies today concerning the embargo on the exportation of wheat and flour, the Minister of Agriculture said the measure was necessary to avoid a shortage, although the Government was opposed in principle to any restriction on the free exportation of the country's products. It was the Government's purpose, however, to conserve the supplies of cereals for the use of the people and to keep down the price of bread.

The Socialist Deputy, Repetto, said the decree was unconstitutional, and suggested that, instead of enforcing an embargo, the Government seize the supplies of wheat and flour.

KEPT 3-DAY VIGIL OVER DEAD SISTER

Woman Found Crazed and Starving in Expensive Apartment in Central Park West.

HAD $63,000 IN BANKS

Mary and Kate Phelon Saved for 25 Years, Book Shows—House Entered Through Fire Escape.

At 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Peter Madsen, Superintendent of the Francis Apartments, Central Park West and Eighty-third Street, having heard nothing for three days from the Misses Mary and Kate Phelon, sister, 50 and 48 years old respectively, decided to go to their seven-room apartment on the fifth floor and investigate. After repeated knocks and calls had brought nothing save what Madsen thought was a low moaning, the Superintendent hurried to the street where he met Policeman Dunn of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station.

Together the men gained entrance to the flat by the fire escapes. They found Mary Phelon dead in bed, where Dr. Jacques of Knickerbocker Hospital afterward said, she had lain for three days. By the bedside sat the younger sister alternately laughing and crying—crazed by her three-day vigil and malnutrition, for the police said that she had eaten only a box of sardines in that time. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment.

Coroner Hellenstein and Detective Boyle of the Fourth Branch, who investigated the death, said that it had resulted from natural causes.

Though there was nothing to eat in the expensively furnished apartment a book disclosed that between them the sisters had accumulated nearly $63,000 which was deposited in twenty-five savings banks. The method of entry showed that the women had saved a little more than $2,000 annually for the last quarter-century. There was nothing to indicate deposits made later than April, 1916.

Among the many letters found by Detective Boyle in the apartment was one from Stern Brothers' store congratulating Mary Phelon on having completed twenty-five years in their employ. There was also much correspondence between the sisters and the late Sylvester O'Sullivan and a newspaper clipping giving an account of his death on Nov. 26, 1911. O'Sullivan at his death was Vice President and General Manager of the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company of Baltimore.

From the fact that O'Sullivan was born in Prescott, Ontario, the birthplace of the Phelons, the police believe that they were either related or friends. The sisters had lived in the Francis Apartments for the last five years, paying $70 a month rent.

In sifting the missives Detective Boyle found one addressed to "Miss Nellie Hauck," 200 Ninth Avenue, which he thought had been written by Kate Phelon after her sister's death. Inquiry last night at that address discovered that a Miss Nellie Hunt, her sisters, Mary and Anna, and her father formerly lived there. At 202 Ninth Avenue, where they now live, neighbors said the family had gone to the seashore, probably to stay over until late tonight.

"The Fifth Avenue Fashion Shop"

Lee-Morris Co

At 36th Street **394 Fifth Ave.** At 36th Street

Have Arranged for Tomorrow

Important Sales

of latest modes at profoundly interesting prices

Dainty Voile Dresses

6.95

Captivating styles in pastel shades, stripe and check designs. Embroidered organdie collars and cuffs.

Newest Silk Dresses

17.50 & 19.75

Taffeta, foulard, satin, georgette. Tailored, draped and trimmed in accordance with fashion's latest edicts.

Finest Cloth Suits

25.00

Fashion's most favored models. Best quality men's wear serge, poiret twill, gabardine and tricotine.

Elegant Sport Suits

16.75

Ideal for general outdoor and sports wear, most fascinating effects in jersey, burella and silks.

White Gabardine Skirts

2.95

A swagger model with novel patch pockets and the best pearl buttons. Detachable belt.

New Bolivia Coats

25.00

Of great utility for sports and motor wear. Lined throughout with plaid taffeta silk.

Lee-Morris Co., 394 Fifth Ave.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York



Specia Sale Monday (Only)

Japanese Kimonos

Hand Embroidered

(Model as Illustrated)

An Additional

1,800 Imported Japanese Crepe Kimonos in Copenhagen, Rose, Light Blue, Pink and Lavender, with sash and full sleeves.

Exceptional Value

1.25

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Extraordinary Sale Monday

3500 Pairs

Women's Silk Gloves

1,700 pairs *"Roselle"* two-clasp Milanese silk gloves, double finger tips with Paris point or two-tone black and white embroidered backs,

1,800 pairs *"Kayser's"* two-clasp white tricot silk gloves,

Special **59c**

Envelope Chemises

Superior crepe de chine in flesh, tailored and lace trimmed models, ribbon and lace shoulder straps. **2.00**

Tub Silk Petticoats

White tub silk petticoats with double shadow-proof panel front and back, tailored model. **2.00**

Silk Top Union Suits

"Kayser's" Union Suits with glove silk top and lisle bottom, pink only, fully reinforced. **1.00**

Pink Silk Broche Corsets

Of superior pink silk broche with low top, free hip, extra long skirts, lace trimmed. **3.95**

Women's Brassieres

Of Cluny Lace, Embroidery or Filet lace, V and round neck, also Italian silk bandeau. **75c**

Surf Satin Bathing Suits

Slip-on model of superior surf satin in black with white, rose or Copen pipings, (no bloomers). **3.95**

Wool Jersey Bathing Suits

One-piece model with bloomers attached, of wool Jersey in Copen, navy or black. **5.90**

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York



On Sale Monday Only

500 Women's Fibre Silk Sweaters

Smart Sport model (as illustrated), with large sailor collar, sash and two pockets, in gold, purple, Copenhagen, rose and two-tone effects.

Very Special

5.00

Shetland Sweaters

In Slip-on Middy or Regular Coat models, in rose, Copen, corn, pink and green; large sailor collars, sport pockets and belt. **5.90**

"Roselle" Fibre Silk Sweaters

New block weave model, with large convertible sailor collar and wide sash, in prevailing sport shades and two-tone combinations. **8.90**

"Kayser's" Italian Silk Sweaters

"Kayser's" Italian Silk Sweaters, four attractive models in gold, turquoise, green, coral, amber and minuet, in self color and combinations. **9.75**

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York



Crepe de Chine, $15.00

Special Sale Monday

Offering Exceptional Values

500 Women's and Misses' Summer Silk Dresses

New models just received

Of taffeta, crepe de chine and novelty striped silk in attractive colorings, included are tailored, shirt waist and more elaborate models.

Sale Price **15.00**

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Women's and Misses' Summer Dresses

Exclusive Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s Models—Specially Priced.

Dresses of Novelty Voile
Attractive sport and practical models of novelty voile in prevailing colors, smartly trimmed. *Special* **5.90**

Dresses of Gingham and Voile
In novelty plaids and stripes, pleated and flounce models in new colors and combinations. *Special* **9.75**

Dresses of Braided Voile
New long waist-line model in peach, Copenhagen and light blue, skirt finished with wide tucks. *Special* **12.75**

Dresses in Combinations of Voile and Linen
Full box pleated model of superior voile and linen in pastel colors, large sailor collar with lace insertions. *Special* **18.75**

Dresses of Georgette Crepe
Beaded, braided and tailored models of Georgette crepe in white, flesh and summer colors. *Special* **29.75**

Women's Summer Silk Dresses

Of taffeta, Georgette crepe, crepe de Chine and other silks.

19.75 25.00 29.75 35.00 and upward

Wool Jersey Sport Suits

For Women and Misses

High class custom tailored models of superior Jersey cloth in attractive colorings. *Extraordinary Value* **16.50**

Custom Tailor Blue Serge Suits.....20.00 25.00 29.75

Women's Sport Skirts

Skirts of Corduroy, Gabardine and Cords
In shirred, pearl button front and other sport models, with detachable belts and pockets. *Special* **2.95**

Skirts of Wool Finish Bedford Cloth
New tailored model, full shirred back with smart pockets and belt, open at side. *Special* **4.95**

Skirts of Wool Jersey Cloth
New sport model, of superior wool Jersey, in rose, Copenhagen, green, purple and gold, large sport pockets. *Special* **8.90**

Skirts of White Washable Broadcloth
Full shirred sport model with detachable belt and new triple effect flap pockets. *Special* **10.75**

Skirts of Washable Satin, 12.75 | Skirts of Georgette Satin, 18.00

Misses' Summer Dresses

Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years, suitable for Women to 36 bust

Exclusive *Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s* Models for Street, Afternoon, Sport and General Wear in the materials, colors and combinations now in vogue.

Attractive Dresses.....	6.90	9.75	10.75	12.75
More Elaborate Dresses.....	13.75	15.00	19.75	25.00
Summer Silk Dresses.....	15.00	19.75	25.00	35.00

STATE CENSUS GIVES EACH MAN HIS NICHE

Machines Sort the Chauffeurs, Bandsaw Filers, and List Their Characteristics.

500 GIRLS DIRECT THE WORK

Possible to Pick the Man for the Emergency from State's Population in a Minute.

In about one more week Captain George Garr Henry, Director of the Military Census of the State of New York, can, in case he has a job which urgently requires a married bandsaw-sharpener with two children, who is of Swedish descent and can speak Turkish, walk straight to a filing case on the tenth floor of 40 Lafayette Street and in a few seconds obtain the name and address of the man he needs, if such an individual lives in the State of New York.

The card which gives him that information will only be one of perhaps six and a half million cards, all very much alike. To find the card you want out of six and a half million would not, ordinarily, be an easy job, but it will be easy for Captain Henry, thanks to the "Tabulation Division."

The Tabulation Division consists of 500 quick-fingered young women, ranged around a series of long, unpainted pine tables in big open lofts at 40 Lafayette Street. They have been at work already for a week, assorting the registration slips as they are sent in by the census takers, and making it possible to obtain the real and precious military information, with the least possible exertion, from the huge and heterogeneous pile of census returns. Their work is perhaps the most interesting, and certainly the most important, part of the task of census taking, and it is also the part of which the public knows least.

An idea of the magnitude of their work may be gained from a brief description of one item of the office equipment of the Tabulation Division, the bins in which the 3,000,000 registration slips for New York City will be packed until they can be sorted and filed.

There are eight of these bins, each twelve feet high, thirty inches wide and thirty feet deep. In a few days they will be filled.

When Captain Henry was appointed Director of the Military Census he had no army of trained workers to call upon such as the German General Staff has available for tasks of this sort. But being a man of resource, he knew where to find something just as good, perhaps better. He turned to one of the biggest New York business concerns, which has for years been collecting, filing and sorting information in a way similar to that required for the Military Census—the New York Life Insurance Company.

The New York Life in turn called for volunteers from its actuarial department, and from its force selected Leo H. McCall, William Macfarlane, and Elbert Murphy. These three men went to the Lafayette Street Building, looked over the ground, laid out their scheme and the arrangement of their offices, ordered the machinery they needed, and fell to.

Their staff of five hundred girls is divided into a day shift of 280, and a night shift of 220. Many of the girls are also expert tabulators, who have been employed by life insurance companies, or in some cases by the Census Bureau in Washington. It is an indication of their quality that on one of the early days of the work, as a preliminary to the real job, they sorted 14,000 cards in one hour and five minutes.

The registration slips have already been sorted into three general divisions when they reach the tabulation office. They are packed, those of men of military age in red envelopes, those of other men in blue, and of women in black, and each envelope is marked with a number representing the county from which it comes.

Your registration slip first goes to a table where one of a score of girls marks it with a code number corresponding to your county. Then it goes, successively, to other tables, where other code numbers are placed on it, corresponding to the following information contained in your answers to the questions: White or black, married or single; your race, according to some eighty subdivisions; your knowledge or ignorance of foreign languages, and most important of all, your occupation, according to a list of some 880 methods by which human beings earn their living, divided into some twelve main subdivisions, and broadlay classified as of military importance or unimportance, as the case may be.

These code numbers are for the guidance of the next group of girls which takes your slip in hand. They are furnished with rather complicated little punching machines, and with piles of little cards, on each of which there is a reference number and a typewritten name and address corresponding to one of the reference slips.

The girl who gets your slip puts the corresponding card into her machine, carefully marking it with your reference number, and proceeds to punch holes in certain little squares on it, according to a complicated pattern, corresponding exactly to the code numbers into which the information on your slip has been translated.

Your slip then goes upstairs to be filed in the filing case, in alphabetical and county order, for future reference. The secret is now on the little card.

Upstairs there is a long row of highly complicated machines, called sorting machines, into which the cards are fed. And by a system of electrical contacts, too elaborate and ingenious to be explained here, these machines automatically sort the cards by means of the location of the holes which have been punched into them; all the married going into one chute and all the single into another; then, by another operation, all the married tailors go into one chute and all the married machinists into another, and so on, until, not long after the actual census-taking is completed, every conceivable class or subdivision of the body politic, for each county in the State, will have been listed in its own little group.

The remainder of the operation is simple, consisting merely of grouping and filing each machine-sorted pile of cards under a card index already prepared.

SENATOR THOMPSON SIGNS.

Obeys State Registration Law After a Spirited Hearing.

Special to The New York Times.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., June 23.—State Senator George F. Thompson today signed the State Military census card after he had been assured that in doing so he does not give up his right to exemption from military service. He is 46 years old. He appeared before Charles F. Foley, Director of Census, and explained that he had never refused to sign. He had wanted further information regarding the meaning of the word enrollment as used on the card. Declaring that he was ready to give all he had if needed by the Government for war, he asserted that as a State Senator he was anxious to avoid confusing his duties to State and Nation.

The hearing was heated, and at one point Foley threatened to send Thompson to jail across the street. Thompson countered with the charge that perhaps no one present knew the way better than Foley. Mr. Foley was Deputy State Highway Commissioner under Glynn, and at one time his acts were the subject of some inquiry.

Some evidence was introduced by Foley to show that Thompson had refused to sign, but it was hearsay and of little value. Thompson remarked at the close of the hearing, after signing, that if a certain person had not been overanxious for publicity the affair which has caused so much talk could have been easily settled. Foley made no reply.

LARKIN, IRISH LABORITE, HELD ON DRAFT PROTEST

Alleged Agitator Said to Have Called Those Who Registered "Mules."

A man who said he was James Larkin of 211 East Eighteenth Street, an organizer of labor, was arrested yesterday following an attack upon the Government and the Selective Draft bill at a Socialist meeting at Cypress and Myrtle Avenues, Queens. Police say their prisoner is the Irish labor agitator who was arrested in Dublin in 1913 and who attempted to induce the British Trades Union Congress to call a national strike in sympathy with a similar movement in Ireland.

In denouncing the selective draft law the agitator said that all those who registered under the law were "mules." He singled out a detective in the audience and addressed remarks to him, whereupon the arrest was made, with the detective and Captain West of the Glendale Police Station charging disorderly conduct. Larkin was held pending advice from the District Attorney as to additional charges to be made against him for his attack upon the Government and the draft law. It was alleged that he advised his audience to resist conscription.

SERVICE BOARD'S BUSY WEEK

Many Important Hearings Are on Commission's Calendar.

The calendar of the Public Service Commission for the current week covers several of the most important hearings ever held by the commission. To-morrow the taking of testimony in the application of the New York Edison Company to be relieved of its tentative promise to reduce the price of electric current to seven cents will be resumed, and the commission will also hear the application of the New York and Richmond Gas Company for approval of an issue of $2,214,400 of bonds; a complaint concerning the price charged for electric current by the New York Edison Company in Manhattan and the Bronx, and an application of the Long Island Railroad Company for authority to increase its rate of fare between certain stations within the city limits.

On Tuesday a complaint against the rate charged by the Flatbush Gas Company will be heard. Wednesday the inquiry into the quality of gas furnished in the Bronx will be resumed; arguments will be heard concerning the trackage rights and use of the Pennsylvania Tunnel station by the Long Island Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Tunnel and Terminal Railroad Company, and an inquiry will be made into the general service conditions of the Union Railway Company. Thursday will see a resumption of the hearing on the application of the Third Avenue Railway Company for permission to charge two cents for transfers, and similar application of several other of the surface railroad companies in the city will be briefly considered. On Friday the Third Avenue application will be again taken up.

MAYOR THOMPSON REPLIES.

Declares Revolt Against Him Is Plot to Hide Irregularities.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Mayor Thompson today issued a statement concerning the action of the City Council in seeking to unseat his school board and the talk of impeachment. In it he said that school funds had been diverted illegally and added:

"Do the records of the School Board tell tales that the old school régime do not care to permit to be made public? The idle talk of impeachment of the Mayor and the ousting of the new School Board members is a deception practiced to divert attention from the real issue."

Two conflicting School Board meetings were called today. Ex-President Loeb of the old board issued a call for a board meeting to be held next Wednesday at 3 o'clock. President Davis of the new board issued a call for a meeting to be held July 3 at 10 A. M.

Members of the new School Board, ousted yesterday by the Council, met today and with a solid vote refused to have anything to do with State Attorney Hoyne to determine the legal controversies between the old and new boards, and decided to continue the regular board business as if the legality of their position had never been challenged.

POLICEMAN STOPS LYNCHING

Mob Had Rope Around Neck of Man Accused of Attacking Girl.

The timely arrival of Motorcycle Policeman Lester of Mount Vernon saved Frederick Schaffer, a barge cook, from violence when an angry mob threatened to lynch him near East Chester Creek late on Friday night. It is alleged Schaffer attacked Charlotte Jacques, 4 years old, who is now in the Mount Vernon Hospital.

Lester found a crowd of infuriated men and women with a rope around Schaffer's neck in the act of stringing him up to a tree at Third Avenue and Kingsbridge Road. Schaffer denied that he had committed any crime. He says he lives in Saugerties and is employed on a barge at the city docks.



Brill Brothers

Shop for Women

Offers To-Morrow

WOMEN'S SUITS AND DRESSES

Radically reduced from former prices to

$12.50 and $18.50

SPORT SKIRTS

In wide variety at from

$3.75 to $14.50

SPORT APPAREL

Sweaters, Coats, Suits and Skirts

Of distinct individuality Moderately Priced

BROADWAY AT 49TH ST.

NOT A REAL SHIRKER IN CITY CENSUS YET

Eight Who Appear Before the Board of Inquiry Quick to Accept Provisions of the Law.

TOTAL NOW IS 2,575,000

300,000 Remain to be Enrolled—Man Held on Spy Charge Fails to Get Card Through Fiancee.

It was estimated that 275,000 persons registered in the State Military Census in this city yesterday and this, the officials say, brings the total for the city up to 2,575,000. There still remain about 300,000 to be registered.

Director E. P. Goodrich held his first court of inquiry yesterday to ascertain why some men have refused to register, or after registering had refused to sign their blanks. Eleven subpoenas were issued returnable yesterday, but only eight were served, and not one out-and-out shirker was uncovered. It was a very mild-mannered eight who appeared before the Director. Five of them produced registration cards to show that they had reconsidered their first decision, and three explained that they did not understand how to register.

The man reported as a violent objector came forward and explained that his only objection had been to telling his age. He was assured that such matters were considered private, and he then said he would obey the law.

Two could not speak English and said they did not understand what was required of them. A foreigner admitted his identity when a clerk gave an English version of his name. He could not understand a single question, and the man who accompanied him made the Director understand that his friend spoke an Ukrainean dialect.

"Well, will you translate for him?" asked Mr. Goodwin.

The friend shook his head. "Russian, Russian," he said, and that was all they could understand. After a delay a volunteer was found who spoke Russian.

The examination proceeded slowly but satisfactorily until the man was asked his occupation. He emitted a gurgling sound of several seconds' duration. The Russian looked puzzled, and asked the question again, and again came the gurgling sounds.

"What does he say?" asked the Director.

The interpreter replied that the man was a "walker with his feet."

"Try again," said Mr. Goodrich. The operation was repeated, and finally this answer was evolved: "I am a track walker under the river for the Pennsylvania Railroad."

It is the intention of Mr. Goodrich not to subpoena women until after they have received a warning by letter. One woman, however, was brought to the office because the question at issue could not be settled to the satisfaction of her interrogator, a school teacher. The teacher asserted that the applicant was over sixteen years old and should register. The girl said that she was under age, and she came to the office with proof that she was born in England fifteen years ago.

Six subpoenas were issued yesterday and twenty more will be sent out on Monday. An indignant letter was received from a woman who said that her fiancé, an American citizen, had been restrained from registration on Ellis Island, where he is interned. Investigation showed that the man was not an American, but suspected of being a German spy. The woman seemed to think that if she could get him registered he could demand his release on the strength of his registration card.

A heavy registration is expected in Chinatown today. The Chinamen from all over the city flock to the district on Sundy and the Director believes that there will be an all-day rush at the registration place there. The registrars there are Americanized Chinamen who have volunteered to see that all their countrymen comply with the State Census law.

Captain G. G. Henry, in charge of the State census taking, left for Albany last night enthusiastic over the progress of registration.

The first conviction under the law for refusing to answer questions was made in Syracuse, where a man 23 years old was sent to jail for six months.

Mr. Goodrich said that he knew nothing of the taking of an industrial census as now proposed by Governor Whitman, but that such a census was authorized by the present law.

DR. CONDON IN TRENTON JAIL

Physician, Arrested in Piper Case, Refuses to Talk.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 23.—Dr. W. J. Condon of New Brunswick, N. J., an officer of the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army, charged with the murder of James Piper, a graduate student of Rutgers College, returned from Chattanooga, Tenn., today, under arrest, and is now in the Mercer County jail. He was sent here by Judge Daly of Middlesex County because the jail in Middlesex, being in course of construction, is considered inadequate.

Dr. Condon spent the afternoon in his cell at the jail with his attorney, former Assistant Prosecutor Watson of Middlesex County. The physician, on advice of counsel, refused to make any comment regarding the case or about himself. In fact, he spoke to no one except Warden D'Arcy, and that was only a few words, asking that his meals be served in his cell. Having no other clothes with him, Dr. Condon will wear his army uniform while he is in jail. Mr. Watson arrived at the jail with the prisoner and remained there until about 4 o'clock.

WANTS OFFICIAL CORN DAY.

Commissioner Hartigan Has Plan to Save Wheat Each Week.

Commissioner of Weights and Measures Joseph Hartigan, Secretary of the Mayor's Committee on Food Supply, hopes to have one day in the week recognized as corn day, just as Friday is, unofficially, fish day. He said yesterday that he will lay the matter before the Mayor's committee, or, if necessary, ask Mr. Mitchel to designate such a day by official order.

"Unless special provision is made, however, there is small chance of wheatless days in a large city like this," he said, "because very few women do their own baking. Should a woman decide on a wheatless day and go out to buy cornbread she may have to visit half a dozen shops before she can get it. If one day was officially designated for corn, bakers would prepare for it. I went to see such a large demand for cornbread that the bakers will advertise it for one day each week."

In a bulletin just issued the American Museum of Natural History announces that a discovery by its agricultural experts will be of great interest to many American farmers.

In front of the Museum building, where once grew tulips, Mandan maize is sprouting, the secret of cultivating which was kept for many years by the Mandan Indians. The maize is now being planted through the Northwest, and its kernels are in remarkable shades of red, black, and blue. The discovery will greatly increase the volume of corn production for the United States.

BAR MEXICAN NEWSPAPERS.

German Propaganda Journals to be Kept Out of Texas.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 23.—Agents of the Department of Justice announced today that hereafter so-called "extras" of Mexican newspapers containing German propaganda will be excluded from Texas.

Receipt of a copy of a Mexico City paper containing a lurid account of a purported sea battle off Heligoland was responsible for the order it was said.

RADICALS AT WORK FOR GERMAN PEACE

Well-Financed Propaganda Has Ample Quarters and Staff and Is Flooding Country.

TAKES IDEAS FROM RUSSIA

Proposes Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates Here to Run the War.

A group of men and women, representing all shades of radical and pacifist opinion, have combined to carry on a campaign in this country to create sentiment in favor of peace along lines advocated by the most radical and visionary of the Russian revolutionists. In other words, the peace which they will agitate for in every part of the country will be just such a peace as persons best informed as to the views of the Kaiser and his absolutist followers say the German Government favors. It is not denied by some persons prominent in the new propaganda that if Germany should cease its submarine warfare they would advocate the United States deserting the Allies and concluding a separate peace with Berlin.

In this new peace-at-any-price organization are a number of Germans and a great many radicals of other origin. The organization is called the People's Council of America and is said to have the support of various other organizations, such as the Collegiate Anti-Militarist League, two members of which were convicted last week of conspiracy to obstruct the military laws of the nation; the Emergency Peace Federation, which was so busy in the days immediately preceding the declaration of war against Germany, and the so-called American Union against Militarism.

The People's Council, as they call it, apparently has strong financial backing. It has a large suite of rooms in the Educational Building, at 70 Fifth Avenue, where a score of stenographers and secretaries are busy sending out letters and literature urging, among other things, the organization in the United States of a "Soldiers' and Workmen's Committee" such as now exists in Russia.

Goes to Russia for Peace Ideas.

In one of the pamphlets now being mailed broadcast occurs this statement:

"It is hoped that our own People's Council will voice the peace will of America as unmistakably and effectively as the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates is speaking for Russia."

Another document which is being mailed says that the organization is working for "an early, general and democratic peace, to be secured through negotiation and in harmony with the principles outlined by the new Russia," while in another place it denounces the President, by plain inference, when it is stated that "America has yielded the honor of leading in peace and is now a participant in the international carnage."

"Every day," another propaganda sheet issued in the name of the organization says, "the constitutional rights free speech, free press, and free assembly are being assaulted."

At the offices of the council it was frankly stated that the intention of those behind the agitation was to flood the country with propaganda, and that speakers and agitators would be sent to every part of the country. Joseph D. Cannon, a labor leader, has been delegated to agitate among the miners of the West; A. W. Ricker, a magazine editor, will try to gain a foothold for the organization among the farmers of the Northwest; James D. Maurer, the Pennsylvania labor agitator, will devote his efforts to the great labor centres in that State, while Professor L. M. Gaston of the University of Texas and an Australian preacher named Gordon will try to bring the South into line against President Wilson and in favor of a peace which it is generally admitted is such a peace as the Germans would now accept.

Some of the people who are listed as "hard workers" in the organization are David Starr Jordan, who is the Treasurer; L. P. Lochner, the man who is generally credited with having persuaded Henry Ford to back the peace ship venture, who is down as Executive Secretary; the Rev. Dr. Judah L. Magnes, Algernon Lee, and Morris Hillquit, the Socialists who failed to get passports to Europe recently, where they wanted to attend the so-called Stockholm conference; Max Eastman, editor of a radical pamphlet; Benjamin Schlesinger, J. Schlossberg, a labor leader; Fola La Follette, a daughter of the Wisconsin Senator, Professor H. W. L. Dana of Columbia University, who, it was said at the offices of the organization, is also a prominent member of the Collegiate Anti-Militarist League; Mrs. Emily Greene Balch, and a score of other persons of similar views, and all of them violent opponents of the military policies of the Wilson Administration.

A Sample of the Propaganda.

Here is a sample of the letters which the council is scattering over the country:

Dear Friend: You will rejoice with us at the evidence of a powerful and rapidly growing sentiment for peace. The success of the First American Conference for Democracy and Terms of Peace, and its remarkable climax in Madison Square Garden, have sent a ray of hope to hosts "that sat in darkness."

You stood nobly by the Emergency Peace Federation, and I thank you again for your support. The Federation is one of several organizations now being merged into the larger and more powerful movement represented by the People's Council. I am sure your loyal support will continue into the new organization.

The Organizing Committee of the People's Council is undertaking a tremendous task. The People's Council meets on Aug. 4. Before this time we must secure delegates to the People's Council from the thousands of organizations of workers, farmers, women, clergymen, anti-militarists, Socialists, single taxers, &c. We must send out organizers to explain the purpose of the council. We must arrange hundreds of public meetings, and flood the country with literature.

Fifty thousand dollars is needed before Aug. 1. We want 25,000 one dollar bills. A dollar contribution from 25,000 people means ten times more than the same amount from large contributors.

Will you not send us $1? Send more if you possibly can. Get your friends interested—urge them to contribute—and do let us count on you. Yours very sincerely,

REBECCA SHELLY,
Financial Secretary.

That the activities of this organization will be closely watched by the Federal authorities can be stated on authority. Because of its evident strong financial backing and because it is out for the avowed purpose of attacking the policies of the Government and to stir up discontent over the conscription law the proper authorities say the council will bear watching," although its activities will in no wise be interfered with so long as it stays "within the law."

Members of the council admit that if they had their way France would not recover Alsace-Lorraine, Belgium would receive no indemnity, France would get no reparation for the destruction wrought by the Germans have wrought, the Lusitania would be unavenged—in other words, the world would get a "German peace."

A Widowed Mother's Need.

On the first of this month a man of 30 died of heart disease, leaving a widow with four children, the eldest 7½, the baby 2½ years old. As he was not very strong at any time, he could make a living for his family, but no more, and all their resources have been exhausted by the burial expenses. The young woman is very frail, and will collapse altogether unless great care is taken. A physician who knew her in her better days has warned her of the serious nature of her debility. The Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, 192 Bowery, has been asked by the hospital where the man died to care for his family. Any one desiring to co-operate in this labor of mercy may communicate with Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, 52 Broadway, or with the rooms of the association. Thanks are offered to E. W. and R. H. F. for $1 each and to Anon. $2, in response to a previous appeal.

Est. 1879

DAILY MOTOR DELIVERIES TO JERSEY SHORE POINTS

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street.

Only 2 days left in which to make your subscription to

The Special Fund of THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

"It is the *duty* of every American to contribute to this fund."

One Hundred Million Dollars must be raised before next Wednesday.

NEW SUMMER FASHIONS—*3rd Floor*

Misses' Summer Frocks—New

Of Navy Blue Silk Foulard, with white polka dots. An unusual model.

22.50 *Special*

Misses Military Capes

Of Navy Serge, braid bound. A smart summer model.

17.50

Fillette Simple Frocks

Of fancy colored Voile. A one-piece model. Sizes 13, 15 and 16 years.

7.50

Misses' Gingham Frocks—New

A stunning model of imported colored Check Ginghams. Trimmings and large collar of white pique.

13.50 *Special*

Misses' Sport Skirts—New

Of White Tricotine, Gabardine or Rippeline.

3.95 *Special*

Girls' Military Camp Suits

Of Khaki Galatea, consist of Bloomer Skirt and Jacket with patch pockets. Sizes 6 to 16 years.

5.50

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

Navy Taffeta Dresses—15.00 *Special*

A smart model, with side draped skirt, Georgette sleeves, white satin roll collar and turn back cuffs, 4 inch belt, trimmed with pearl buttons. *2d Floor*

Motor or Travel Coats—New

Of Palm Beach Cloth, Mohair, Linen or Pongee, according to materials. *2d Floor*

8.95 to 25.00

Shetland Wool Sweaters—6.85 *Special*

With sash, large sailor collar, and patch pockets. In Pink, Sky Blue, Copen and Purple.

Slip-On Silk Bathing Suits—7.95 *Special*

New one-piece sash model, of Blue or Black Taffeta Silk, tucked shoulders.

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

DAILY MOTOR DELIVERIES TO JERSEY COAST POINTS

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

Established 1879

Conclusive Proof!!

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

In our present series of sales our prices have been arranged to meet the present demand for economical buying. We are demonstrating daily that New York Women can find here Smart and Becoming Fashions at Moderate Prices. "Best's" standards of materials and expert workmanship have not been lowered and never will be. Comparison Invited.

Sale—Women's Summer Negligees

Of Crepe de Chine and Radium Silk. In all the dainty and wanted shades.

Heretofore 15.00 *and* 16.50

8.50

Reduced—Women's Silk Petticoats

Misses' sizes also, selected from the regular stock and reduced to prices that will dispose of them immediately.

Only 155 Petticoats, mostly Taffeta, some of Silk Jersey; in Street and evening shades, with tailored flounces.

Heretofore 5.00, 5.75, 6.95, 7.95

3.65 4.25 5.00

A Remarkable Sale

Women's Summer Blouses

Only 275 Blouses, at Great Reductions—Main Floor.

125 of Handkerchief Linen, sports models, in Blue, Rose and Flesh.

Formerly 3.95 *to* 6.95

2.90

150 of Georgette, Crepe de Chine, French Voile and Batiste.

Formerly 7.90 *to* 9.75

5.80

Sale—Country Club or Sports Hats

For Women and Misses—Monday

In a number of smart models, of Georgette Crepe, ribbon and chenille trimmed, also Satin and ribbon hats. An exceptional value.

5.00

Sale—Women's Summer Gloves

Of Washable White Milanese Silk, a two-clasp with self embroidered backs, Summer weight.

Our regular .75 grade.

.50

Of White Washable Doe, 1 pearl button, P.X.M. or P. K. sewn with self spear back.

Our regular 1.75 & 2.00 grades.

1.65

Of White Glace Kid, light weight ½ P. K. or overseam sewn with self or contrasting black stitched backs.

Our regular 1.85 grade.

1.50

Of White Washable Doe or Natural Chamois, the popular Biarritz style, P. X. M. sewn and embroidered in black. Pair,

2.25

Sale—Women's Summer Hosiery

Of Pure White or Black Cotton, light weight, full fashioned and elastic.

Our regular .45 grade.

.35

3 pairs 1.00

Of Thread Silk, in all Black with self silk side clocks. Made with durable cotton tops and soles.

Our regular 1.25 grade.

.95

Of light medium weight Cotton, fine gage and elastic, in fast Black or pure White; also Thread Silk Boot stockings, in pure White or Black with cotton tops and soles.

Our regular .65 & .75 grades.

.50

A variety of fancy Silk stockings, with cotton tops, on grounds of White, Black, Blue, etc., with contrasting circular or vertical stripes.

.95

Women's Summer Underwear

Milanese Glove Silk Union Suits, medium weight, fine quality, in pure white or pink, low neck, sleeveless, knee length.

Our regular 4.50 grade.

3.95

Children's Summer Underwear

Union Suits, of White Muslin, made trunk length and sleeveless, with adjustable shoulder straps, comfortable, cool garments for hot weather use.

Our regular .75 grade.

.59

"Correct and Original Fashions"

LEADERS DISAPPOINT ANARCHIST HORDES

Reds Wait in Vain in Madison Square for Goldman, Berkman, and Abbott.

NO WORK FOR THE POLICE

Park Turned Into a "Midway," with Medicine Seller Vieing with Expounders of Isms.

The great anarchist meeting which was to have been held in Madison Square yesterday afternoon failed to materialize. Great was the disappointment of the men and women who follow the red flag, about 8,000 of whom journeyed to the Park and stood about for hours waiting for Emma Goldman, Leonard Abbott, and other agitators, whose coming had been announced, but who left Madison Square off their schedule yesterday. Miss Goldman, who is out of jail, and Alexander Berkman, who is in jail, had both promised, rain or shine, police or no police, to be present, but for once the woman anarchist leader, who generally keeps her speaking appointments, disappointed her perspiring and noisy cohorts.

But there was speaking a-plenty as the afternoon wore on, and at times there were as many as six meetings going on at once, the occasion being just one little meeting after another. The scene resembled in many ways the "midway" of a county fair. Here was an atheist trying in his own way to prove there is no God. Next to him, and within earshot, a man with long hair and still longer whiskers, who prophesied the coming of the day when America would be what he termed the "experiment station" of the nations, while just beyond was an excited woman who became so worked up over the war that she went into hysterics and had to be sent to a hospital.

Also present and accounted for was a man with a voice that carried almost to Broadway, who sold a concoction which he guaranteed would cure everything from the measles to bubonic plague. It seemed that a lot of sick people were present, for the "cure" sold like hot cakes. Sandwiched between the patent medicine man and the fellow with whiskers was one who described himself as a "mystic" and who intimated that at times he is so mystified that he does not know whether he is of this world or not.

A young woman who startled the anarchists by telling them she considered them a "sorry lot," enemies of themselves as well as of everybody else, also got a chance to speak and she made the fur fly for a full half hour. She said she considered President Wilson was a great and good man, and that the United States at this particular time was not an ideal place for people of the Goldman-Berkman clan.

"Just listen to that young thing. Isn't it awful," remarked an elderly woman of anarchist bent as she hurried out of the zone in which the President's defender was holding forth.

Down near the Twenty-third Street edge of the park, where the fountain was spurting, a loud-voiced young man made his presence known. He was an anti-conscriptionist, and said the best way to fight the draft law is "to get a gun and fight back as they did in Russia." He was arrested for his utterances and locked up in the East Twenty-second Street Police Station. He said his name was Brotsky and gave his occupation as a conductor employed by the Third Avenue Railway Company.

The anarchist meeting was timed to start at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. As the hour drew near the faithful began to arrive by twos and fours. The atheist was speaking at that time, and they gathered about him and for the most part appeared to endorse what he had to say. But it was Emma Goldman they wanted, and as the minutes grew to hours and she failed to appear some among them began to be nervous and wonder if she had been arrested a second time by the Federal authorities.

"Where's Miss Goldman, where's Abbott," they asked one another, but nobody could answer.

One hundred policemen, reinforced by twenty headquarters detectives, were on the ground, as was also Assistant United States District Attorney Harold A. Content, United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy, and a force of Government and city stenographers. Here and there was a Secret Service man who "listened in."

About 3 o'clock a man who said he represented the People's Council, which is organizing a propaganda in favor of "no indemnity, no annexation," in other words, a German peace, began to speak. He had a lot of blanks, which proved to be membership applications. This man talked a long time, but as he was only a mediocre orator he failed to make much impression. He said he was going to talk peace again before long.

At 5 o'clock when the main attractions had failed to appear the anarchists in the crowd began to leave. They were gloomy and fretful and even fussed one with the other. Not a word would they say to any newspaper men. They glowered at the police, but said nothing to them.

"What has really happened is this," said a police official. "They are losing their nerve. The sending of Kramer and Becker to Atlanta and the indictment of Emma Goldman and Berkman has had its effect. With Berkman in the Tombs and Emma Goldman subdued, anarchy is in a bad way in New York and this fizzle of a meeting proves it."

The only anarchist activity of the afternoon was the circulation of a paper which contained articles written by Harry Weinberger, the Goldman-Berkman attorney, who sometimes speaks at anarchist meetings, which article was entitled "Free Speech and War," and another written by a man named Frania, which was captioned "Refuse." Among others Frania said he would refuse to "cripple the hands of a man who had fondled a child, or smash the mouth of a man who has kissed a mother." In other words, the article indicates that Frania, if sent to the front, won't be a very dangerous soldier so far as the enemy is concerned.

While the crowd was waiting to hear her, Emma Goldman was downtown trying to get bail for Alexander Berkman, who is in the Tombs awaiting trial with herself, for conspiracy to obstruct the military laws of the country. She and Weinberger finally got $10,000 in cash and offered additional security of an equity of $30,000 in Brooklyn property, but the District Attorney exercised his right of forty-eight hours to investigate the surety offered, and so Berkman will stay in the Tombs until tomorrow anyway.

Miss Goldman and Berkman will be put on trial next Wednesday morning.

SUES ESTATE FOR $500,000.

Salesman Says Ex-Senator Palmer's Widow Promised Him a Bequest.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 23.—Surrogate Leone D. Newell today granted the petition of John Neger, 32 years old, a salesman of Brooklyn, to start a suit for $500,000 against the estate of Mrs. Lizzie Palmer, widow of ex-United States Senator Thomas W. Palmer of Michigan, who died on July 23, 1916, leaving an estate valued at more than $5,000,000. In her will, dated May 17, 1916, Mrs. Palmer left her residuary estate, amounting to more than $4,000,000, for the endowment of a school at Detroit, Mich., to be known as the Merrill-Palmer Motherhood and Home Training School. In this institution young girls were to be educated with regard to fitting them "morally, physically, and religiously for the duties of wifehood and motherhood and the supervision, direction, and inspiration of homes."

Neger declares that $500,000 is due him as the result of a promise made by Mrs. Palmer seven years ago, which was, in substance, that if he would live with her for the rest of her life as her son and companion she would bequeath him her estate at Great Neck, L. I., called "Osocozy Farm," valued at $250,000, and a competency of $250,000. Continuing, Neger alleges that he agreed to the request, gave up his job, and went to live with her. In July, 1915, he says, he broke off his engagement with a young woman in Pennsylvania because Mrs. Palmer threatened to cancel her promise unless he obeyed her and ceased paying attentions to his fiancée. Neger also states that Mrs. Palmer made a will in July, 1913, which she showed him, in which the Great Neck estate and the $250,000 were bequeathed to him.

'SPOT EGG KING' CONVICTED.

Charles Madowsky Gets from Six Months to Three Years in Jail.

The activities of Charles Madowsky, who was known to the Health Department as the "Spot Egg King" of New York, have come to an end, it was announced yesterday, and for a time at least there will be a slump in his industry in this city. He was found guilty of having violated Section 881 of the Sanitary Code before Justices McInerny, Kernochan, and Conway in Special Sessions, and was committed to the New York County Penitentiary for not less than six months nor more than three years, and in passing sentence the Court said that his case was one of the most flagrant violations of the Sanitary Code that had ever come before it.

According to the Legal Division of the Health Department, it was more than twelve months ago that the inspectors engaged in watching the egg market reported to Commissioner Emerson that storekeepers had informed them that the drivers for a concern engaged in collecting unwholesome eggs to be used for tanning had asked them not to denature the spoiled eggs, or if they did so to put very little carbolic acid on them. They heard also in the egg market that Charles Madowsky had boasted that he was king of the spot egg business. Special investigators were then put on the case.

One morning one of the inspectors learned that a wagon driven by Madowsky would pass Coopers Park and Olive Street, Brooklyn. On the day and almost to the hour he was looked for Madowsky drove past the park. He drew up alongside a wagon of the company selling unwholesome eggs to the tanneries, and it is said that two tubs of bad eggs were transferred to Madowsky's wagon. The Inspectors watched through the railing of the park. Their actions were noted for a man jumped from one of the benches and running to the wagon jumped to the seat beside Madowsky. The latter whipped up his horses, at the same time shouting something to the driver of the other wagon. The Inspectors ran and caught Madowsky.

Both men were questioned, and according to the officials they admitted that they were engaged in buying decayed eggs for 50 cents a tub. The Inspectors learned that they took the eggs to a barn in Maspeth and then delivered them to certain bakers on the east side.

Lansing Entertains Belgians.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The Belgian War Mission was entertained by Secretary Lansing at a lawn fete today at the Pan-American grounds. The guests included the President and Mrs. Wilson.

Maison Maurice

Fifth Ave at 52nd Street

Are Now Conducting
A Most Important

Re-organization Sale

In which they are closing out, without reserve and at extreme price concessions, their entire stock of Summer Apparel.

Monday—Tuesday—Wednesday

This Selling Event Is Destined to be a Stupendous Success, due to the timeliness of the sale, the excellent character of the merchandise and the unusual price reductions.

Mid-Summer Millinery

Sport Hats—White Hair & Crepe Hats—Flowered Hats
Heretofore $15 to $45

$5—$7.50—$10—$15

Modish Suits — For Street, Sports and Semi-dress wear. Of Silk, Jersey, Serge Tricot. Heretofore $65 to $150. NOW $20 UP

Aft'noon Dresses — Of Serge, Tricot, Georgette, Chiffon, and Foulard. In a number of fetching models. Heretofore $65 to $195. NOW $20 UP

Evening Dresses — For Formal, Dance and Garden party wear, including a number of original and imp't models. Heretofore $85 to $295. NOW $45 UP

Special

Summer Shirtwaist — Linen, La Jerz and Crepe de Chine, suitable for sports and general country wear. Heretofore $85 to $95. NOW $45

Dresses — Of Handkerchief Linen, in Polka dots, stripes, solid and combination colors. Heretofore $50 up. NOW $19.50

Gingham Dresses — Tub with Leather Belts—Heretofore $35. NOW $16.50

Coats and Capes — Consisting of about 50 odd models. For Sports and General Utility wear. Heretofore $35 up. NOW $15 UP

Blouses

French Hand-Made Blouses
Georgette Crepe Blouses
Fine Lingerie Blouses
Fine Imported Blouses
Georgette Smocks
Filet Lace Trimmed Blouses
Heretofore $7.50 to $37.50
Sale Price $3.75 to $37.50

Francette Corsets

The latest innovation in Corsets for General, Sports and Evening wear. Heretofore at $6.50 to $40.00. NOW $3 to $20

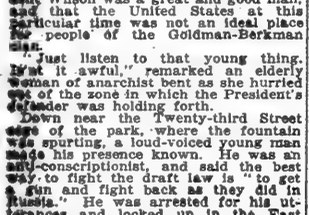
Negligee and Lingerie — Tea Gowns, Petticoats, Night Gowns, Envelope Chemises, Etc. Heretofore $6.00 to $125. NOW $3.00 up

Bags and Jewelry Novelties

Bags, Combs, Buckles, Earrings, Etc., 50% Off.

Fashionable Summer Furs ½ Price

All Sales Final. No C. O. D.'s. No Approvals.



Do You Really Know Bloomingdales?

ARE you really familiar with this Store for All Incomes? How it searches the markets for the brightest, newest, crispest things? How it price-tags them always a bit less than the prevailing prices? How it strives to please its patrons with its (we might almost say unrivalled) willingness to make adjustments?

Do you *really* know this store? Are you on visiting terms with it?

Bloomingdale's
Lexington to 3d Ave. 59th to 60th St.

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second and West Forty-third Streets

Exceptional Values for Monday

Misses' Wool Jersey Suits

Summer weight, in striking colorings for sports wear; with large collars, belts and sport pockets,

Special $16.50

Misses' Summer Suits

Fancy Figured Eponges, in plain and smart combination effects; skirts finished with pockets and belts,

at $18.00

An Important Sale To-morrow

Women's Daytime Coats

Made of Burella Cloth, Tricotines, Serges and Coverts, with new collars and pockets, in desirable colors,

Special $16.50

Afternoon and Evening Coats

Made of Satins, Taffetas, Gros de Londres and Charmeuse, some hand-embroidered in silk or tinsel; regularly sold up to $72.50,

at $35.00

Belfast Handkerchief Dress Linens

Also

French Dress Linens

at 38c yd. *Main Floor*

THE BELFAST LINEN is 36 inches wide, extra fine quality, pure flax, new printed designs, on white and colored grounds.

THE FRENCH LINEN, 48 in. wide; superior grade, canvas weave, in desirable shades.

Semi-made Skirts

Linens, Piques, Corduroys, Gabardines and Khaki Cloths, in white and colored effects,

$1.85 to 3.95

Beach, Porch and Bungalow Dresses

An Important Purchase of

Women's Summer Dresses

In novelty tissue fabrics, flowered voiles and chambrays; in long and short sleeve models, with dainty collars and cuffs,

Provides unusual value

at $3.95 *Second Floor*

Parasols and Umbrellas

Greatly Below Regular Prices

Parasols of Novelty Silks in a large variety of colorings, also Colored Silk Umbrellas for rain or sun wear,

at $2.95

Regularly up to $4.50

Wide Tape Edge Taffeta Silk Parasols, suitable for rain or sun, handsome Bakelite sport handles, also Rain and Sun Silk Umbrellas with side and top leather loops,

at $3.75

Regularly up to $5.75

A Final Clearance of Women's Seasonable Apparel

At further large and unreserved reductions

WOMEN'S TAILORED SUITS

Of serge, gabardine, Poiret twill, velour and mannish checks, silk and wool jerseys, satins, taffetas and silk failles.

$14.50, 19.50, 27.50 to 45.00

Former prices $29.50 to 98.00

SEPARATE SKIRTS

Of silk and woolen fabrics, for street, sports or dress wear,

at $4.50 to 19.75

Former prices $6.75 to 29.50

WOMEN'S SMART DRESSES

Of serge, jersey, taffeta, crepe de Chine, Georgette crepe and foulard, for street, afternoon and evening wear.

$14.50, 19.75, 29.50 to 49.50

Former prices $19.75 to 110.00

Women's Summer Underbodices

Of Crepe de Chine or Washable Satin,

at 89c each

Regularly sold at $1.00 each.

Also Excellent Values for To-morrow in

Women's Nainsook Night Gowns at 98c & 1.29 each

Nainsook Envelope Chemises at 95c & 1.39 each

Petticoats at 95c, 1.35 and 1.50

Household Linens

A new shipment will be offered at the old low prices.

Irish Linen Table Cloths

Handsome square and circular designs; also stripes.

2 by 2 yards - - at $3.50, 3.95 and 4.25
2 by 2½ yards - - " $4.50, 4.95 and 5.25
2 by 3 yards - - " $5.50, 5.95 and 6.25
Irish Linen Napkins - doz. $3.75, 5.50 and 6.25

Satin Damask Table Cloths, round, scalloped, at $3.75 and 4.25

Irish Satin Damask Napkins Splendid value at $3.95 a dozen

Irish Damask Table Linen at $1.45 yard

Other Noteworthy Values Prepared for Monday:

Women's Petticoats

Charming models, of Milanese Jersey with Taffeta flounce, in new colorings,

Priced very specially

at $2.95

Women's Summer Sweaters

Smart new models, of Zephyr and Shetland Wool, in coat and slip-on effects,

Very special value

at $4.95

Women's Bathing Dresses

Attractive models, of Wool Jersey, trimmed with stripes, (with tights,)

A decided economy

at $5.95

Children's Voile Dresses

In white; flare model with pockets, trimmed with dainty colorings,

Sizes 1 to 5 years,

at $1.59

Ostrich Feather Boas

In plain colors and combinations of black and white,

Formerly $2.25

at $1.75

Glove Silk Vests

Heavy quality, tailored tops and embroidered fronts, in several designs,

Unusual Value

at $1.85

Men's Traveling Bags

Of Imported Long Grain Goat Skin; three-piece style; 18 inches,

Regularly $13.50,

at $10.75

Walrus Traveling Bags

Three-piece style for Women; size 16 inches,

Regularly $11.50

at $8.75

Suit Cases and Bags

Of Cowhide and Enamel Duck; all sizes,

Regularly $5.50 & 6.50,

at $4.85

470 GERMANS SENT TO DETENTION CAMP

Officers of Ships Seized in This Port Go to Hot Springs, North Carolina.

1,100 OF CREWS STAY HERE

Liberty on Parole Will Be Withdrawn Because of Escape of George Bademan.

Four hundred and seventy German officers—Captains, engineers, warrant and chief petty officers—with stewards to wait upon them, left Ellis Island on Thursday for the camp leased by the Government for their accommodation at Hot Springs, N. C. The rest of the 1,100 Germans forming the crews of the ships seized in this port will stay at Ellis Island for the present, as no arrangements have been made for their accommodation elsewhere.

With regard to the advisability of keeping the Germans on Ellis Island, where they could see every steamship leaving or entering New York Harbor, an official said that German spies could get the information far easier by sitting on one of the benches along the Battery sea wall or by taking a round trip on the Staten Island ferry or to Sandy Hook.

The Germans did not make any complaint, the official continued, before leaving Ellis Island for North Carolina, except that there was not sufficient space for exercise and the supper bill of fare was monotonous, consisting chiefly of baked beans and apple sauce.

George Bademan, second officer of the North German Lloyd liner George Washington, who escaped from his guard last Tuesday while in a dentist's office in Hoboken, has not yet returned to Ellis Island. Commissioner Howe has been compelled to admit that the former German officer has broken his parole.

It is understood that no more of the German officers or engineers will receive liberty on parole, and those who are now at large living with their families will be ordered to the Government camp. This order will include Captain Hans Roser, formerly of the Vaterland, and Captain Dahl, formerly of the Kaiser Wilhelm II.

FUNDS FOR AUTHORS' LEAGUE

Luncheon Brings In $200 to be Used for Relief Work.

Contributions amounting to $200 for its relief work were received at the Authors' League Fund War Luncheon held at Browne's Chop House yesterday. About 100 members were present, and informal addresses were made. These luncheons are to be continued during the Summer, one object being that the members may come to know each other. Eric Allen spoke on the "Red Cross," Robert Wildhack on the "Vigilantes," Miss Mary Humphreys on the "National League for Women's Service," and Ellis Parker Butler spoke for "The Fund." The organization aids men and women of arts and letters with loans, which are made with no security other than character. Gertrude Atherton is the President; the First and Second Vice Presidents are George Barr Baker and Charles Dana Gibson, the Secretary is Carrington Phelps, and the Treasurer Eric Schuler.

Monday's New Arrivals

Foulard Dresses Lead Mid-Summer Modes

At the New **Bedell** *Fashion Shop*

Nineteen West Thirty-fourth Street
(Opposite the Waldorf-Astoria)

THERE is ever something new from Paris—a style thought later than anything that has come before—at the new Fashion Shop. Tomorrow the famous establishment takes on all the air of a Newport garden party, with a dazzling display of Summer Silk Frocks.

Wonderful Silk Foulards

For the Afternoon



$15 $19.75 $25

Dresses which are the latest examples of the Summer's gayety—styles which are the offering of Paris for July, that month of seaside and piazza and mellow moons.

Chic New Draped Effects
Apron Frocks and Peplums
Picturesque One-Piece Frocks

A selection of those newest of new things, so much in demand that we advise you to act without delay. Later it will be difficult to find such offerings. All sizes and colors—the classic blue-and-white and black-and-white Foulards, Silk Taffetas, Georgettes, etc.

Mid-Summer Smart Dresses

Monday's Debutantes

$5.98 $8.98 $10.98



Those beautiful wash fabrics which hold the centre of Fashion's stage, for the wardrobe of many changes—giving you several dresses for the price of one. New and effective combinations of colors and materials.

Handsome Summer Voiles
Novel Palm Beach Effects
Parisian Striped and Linens

Copies of models which have just been turned out by leading custom dressmakers for several times this price. Dainty Shirtwaist models, jacket effects and youthful one-piece models which are the prettiest of the season's productions.

Society's Sport Skirts Country Club Models



$2.98 $3.98 $5

Styles which society women are insisting upon, to get away from the ordinary kind—correct in every detail. In plain white or sport stripes. Wash corduroys, gabardines, repps, linenes and piques, with pockets and belts exactly meeting the metropolitan mode.

White Washable Satin Skirts . . *$5.98*

Unquestionably the hit of the season—a new model skirt for town and sport wear, of fine, washable satin, in white or old gold. An exclusive Bedell production.

Dorothy Dodd



White Kid Boots

$6.50

Special for Monday Only

A high cut laced model, made of imported white kid, with hand-turned soles and Louis XV. wood heels.

Alterations Without Charge Regardless of Reductions

Your valuable time not wasted—56 National Cash Registers quicken the service.

HEARN

Fourteenth Street West of Fifth Avenue

WOMEN—Tomorrow—Last Day To Register Here.

This Week Ends Our 23rd June Sale

Your Last Days to Shop at These Cut Prices

"A Word to the Wise Is Sufficient"

These for Both MONDAY and TUESDAY:—

JUNE SALE—LAST WEEK MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Cotton is advancing steadily—The merchandise is hard to get—months and months ago we prepared for this sale and made very large purchases for which we paid spot cash—unusual concessions, therefore, will be enjoyed by all who purchase at this Sale up to the very last day.

Garments of exceptional quality—well made, sewn and trimmed with excellent laces and embroideries.

Misses' and Children's Underwear—regular and extra sizes for women and crepe de chine and washable satin included.

We reserve privilege of limiting quantities.

Envelope Chemises—yokes with lace or emb'y and inserts, ribbon—our reg. .48 and .57.... .38

Envelope Chemises—fancy yokes of lace or emb'y—our reg. .68.. .57

Envelope Chemises—batiste and nainsook—white and flesh—tucks shirrings and picot edge or dainty laces and embroideries—our reg. .94 and $1.17..... .78

Envelope Chemises—lingerie fabrics—daintiest models—our reg. $1.45..... 1.24

Corset Covers—Nainsook—embroidery or lace and ribbon—our reg. .29..... .19

Corset Covers—nainsook—variously trim'd—our reg. .46.. .36

Corset Covers—nainsook—styles suitable to wear under sheer blouses—our reg. .94.... .74

Drawers—embroidered ruffle and tucks or lace and inserts. Special .34

Drawers—nainsook—Marcella, Elise or regular—our reg. .78.. .64

Women's Petticoats—embroidery ruffle—Special..... .46

Petticoats—cambric and muslin—embroidery or lace—Special... .78

Petticoats—Imported embroideries, open or close patterns—showy laces, too—our reg. $1.45..... 1.24

Petticoats—wanted styles—most effective laces and embroideries .....Special 1.84

Night Dresses—nainsook and Cambric—round or V—tucks and lace or embroidery—our reg. 68 and 74 cts..... .54

Night Dresses—nainsook—lace, embroidery, tucks and ribbon—our reg. .94..... .78

Night Dresses—nainsook, cambric, muslin—sleeveless—short or long sleeves—excellent models—special ..... .87

Night Dresses—nainsook—good-looking models, with practical laces and emb'y—our reg. $1.45..... 1.28

Night Dresses—lingerie—Empire, sleeveless and many other styles—laces, embroideries, ribbons, rosettes and bows—individual styles..... 1.95

Night Dresses—nainsook—fine yokes and sleeves of Vals, Embroidered or lace medallions and ribbon—our reg. $3.67.... 2.88

Extra Size Corset Covers—high neck—tight fitting—sizes to 52 bust—special..... .21

Extra Size Corset Covers—round or V neck—lace, emb'y and ribbon trim'd—special..... .42

Extra Size Nightdresses—round or V neck—embroidery and insert of embroidery ruffles—our reg. .78..... .64

Extra Size Nightdresses—nainsook—new models—lace, embroidery and ribbon—our reg. $1.18..... .88

Extra Size Nightdresses—fine nainsook—deep V back and front, with yoke entirely of organdy inserts and lace, round neck with same effective trim—our reg. $1.45..... 1.28

Extra Size Petticoats—cambric and nainsook—ruffle with wide embroidery or lace edge and inserts—our reg. $1.19..... .88

Extra Size Petticoats—nainsook—rows of lace or wide emb'y—our reg. $1.45..... 1.28

Extra Size Drawers—cambric—ruffle or emb'y and tucks or lace and inserts—our reg. .46 .35

Extra Size Drawers—fine nainsook—embroidery or lace—our reg. .78..... .65

Silk Lingerie

Crepe de Chine **Camisoles**—yokes of fancy lace, ribbon—some have ribbon shoulder straps—our reg. .98..... .74

Crepe de Chine **Camisoles**—yoke of Val. lace, zig-zag shirrings of satin ribbon—ribbon shoulder straps—several styles—our reg. $1.44..... 1.20

Crepe de Chine **Envelope Chemises**—deep yoke front and back of lace—satin or lace edge ribbon or self strap—our reg. $2.64..... 1.88

Crepe de Chine **Nightdresses**—excellent quality—deep lace yoke—V neck—sleeveless—our reg. $4.24..... 2.94

Crepe de Chine **Nightdresses**—sleeveless Empire with h. s. and shirrings and h. s. bow knots—special..... 5.95

Washable Satin **Petticoats**—deep flounces—bands of satin—lace and inserts—reg. $5.94..... 3.94

Everyone Wants One GINGHAM FROCK

These Voiles Are Fascinating, Too

Fancy Dress Ginghams—in various patterns.....Special..... .15

32 in Ginghams—in stripes, checks and plaids....Special..... .19

Newer Voiles

Excellent quality—and ever so many designs—foulard patterns—conventional stripes—allover figured effects.....Special.... .17

Dainty Seed Voiles—Some floral designs—others new stripes.....Special ..... .14

Fine Chiffon Voiles—plain colors in practically all the best shades, light and dark.....Special ..... .29

Sport Skirtings—gabardine and figured weaves, showing new designs—such as blocks, squares, circles and ovals on white or tan grounds—our reg. .57.....Special..... .35

Other Out of Door Fabrics—in new patterns—were .37..... .25

WASH GOODS DEPT.—BASEMENT.

Various New Tub Suits



An attractive white suit, in rough weave—this style is also made in blue or tan.

Two other styles—one a looser coat—the other semi-fitted—in blue, tan or white—all sizes.

Special— **15.50**

As for Traveling Clothes, Suits Simplify That Problem

Further, if you knew you could buy a very good suit at practically half price, you would probably save by buying two.

Every one in this group is marked at half price—some less.

Immensely varied in style, practically every color represented. A surprising number of black and navy.

Materials—Novelty fabrics, men's wear serge, poplins, Potret twills—navy and black, as well as high shades—also gabardines, gunmetal, heather mixtures, barolla and trinetine.

Former Prices.	Sale Price
$19.75 and $21.50.	9.75
$29.50 and $31.50.	14.50
$37.75 and $39.50.	19.75
$44.75 to $54.75.	29.50

Misses' and women's.

FREE ALTERATIONS.

Another New FROCK



A taffeta frock of navy blue—the sleeves and collar are of beige Georgette crepe—the embroidery front and back introduces a bit more color. All sizes for misses.

Special— **14.75**

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

June Sale Specials

Girls' Tub Dresses—Gingham, crash and chambray—our reg. $1.94..... 1.47

Boys' Navy Blue Suits—All wool, serge—medium weight—7 to 17 years—our reg. $6.96. 4.27

Boys' Norfolk Suits—Cheviots, etc., 8 to 18 years—many have extra trousers—our reg. $5.94..... 4.77

Boys' Washable Suits—4 to 8 years—plain colors and fancies—our reg. .97..... .77

Boys' Percale Blouses—8 to 15 years—3 for $1.00—our reg. .48..... .35

Children's Pajamas—One or two piece style—6 to 14 years—our reg. .54..... .45

Boys' Summer Hats—Crepe, duck and tinene—our reg. .48..... .37

Women's and Misses' New Military Suits—Smart Khaki Norfolks—sizes to 44—our reg. $6.75.... 4.45

Women's White Voile Blouses—Lace inserts and fine tucks—our reg. $1.47..... 1.07

Women's Georgette Crepe Blouses—Flesh, white and colors—silk and bead embroidered—our reg. $5.94..... 3.95

Trimmed Hats—Plain and fancy straws in sport and dress models—our reg. $3.50..... 1.77

Untrimmed Hats—Various shapes and straws, in black and colors—our reg. .87..... .63

Trim'd free if materials are purchased here.

Hat Trimmings—Roses and blossoms in all shades—our reg. .55..... .35

Extra Size Dressing Sacques—Lawn, percale and gingham—our reg. .67..... .50

Women's Batiste Corsets—Also light weight coutil—sizes 19 to 30—our reg. $2.00.. 1.24

Women's Brocade Corsets—Excellent value—sizes 19 to 34—our reg. $10.00..... 4.75

Women's Taffeta or Messaline Petticoats—Pleated, ruffled or scalloped flounces—fitted bands—all lengths—our reg. $3.93..... 3.14

Soft Finish Satteen Petticoats—Pleated or ruffled flounces—fitted bands—all lengths—our reg. $1.17..... .93

Women's White Canvas Oxfords—All sizes—C to EE widths—our reg. $2.50..... 1.95

Babies' White Canvas Pumps—First hard sole—sizes 1 to 4½—our reg. $1.35..... .73

HOSIERY For the Family

Women's Pure Silk Hose—white only—hand embroidered in dainty designs. 3.47 and 3.97

Women's Full Fashion Boot Silk Hose—black, white and colors. Our reg. .65..... .55

Women's Extra Size Silk Hose—black only—double sole and heel—high spliced heel—lisle garter top. Our reg. $1.24..... 1.12

Sample Lot of Men's Novelty Silk Hose—double sole, heel and toe. Special ..... .56

Children's Ribbed Cotton Stockings—double heel and toe. Our reg. .36..... .21

June Sale Specials

For Baby—

For Little Brother—

For Little Sister—

A Reduction on Every Single Price
This Is the LAST WEEK of This Sale

Infants' Outfits—33 pieces—reg. $7—June Sale.. 5.85

"Hearn" Infants' Shirts—in sealed sanitary bag—sizes to 4 mos.—our reg. .64..... .57

Infants' Silk and Wool Shirts—sizes to 6 mos.—our reg. .97..... .85

Sanitary Flannel Bands—3 in "Hearn" sealed bag—our reg. .75..... .64

Flannel Contrudes—with a silk scalloped edge—our reg. $1.10..... .87

Flannelette Wrappers and Nightgowns—infants' sizes—our reg. .38..... .32

Pique Carriage Robes—Many charming patterns—our reg. $1.35..... .94

Cambric Pillow Shams—Dainty ruffles—our reg. .48..... .35

Cashmere Wrappers—Ribbon bound or scalloped—our reg. $1.95..... 1.24

Infants' Nightgowns—Bound with silk ribbon—our reg. .53..... .44

Little Tots' Sweaters—Baby blue, pink or rose in fibre—our reg. $2.95..... 2.44

Little Tots' Cambric Slips—Sizes to 2 yrs.—our reg. .39..... .27

Cool Nainsook Slips—Yoke, bishop style—our reg .57. .47

Handstitched Nainsook Slips—Some are finished with lace—our reg. .77..... .64

Infants' Christening Sets—(2 piece)—dainty styles—our reg. $3.97..... 2.97

Little Tots' Dresses—Sizes to 6 yrs—our reg. .57..... .46

Fine White Frocks—3 cunning styles—our reg. .77. .58

Simple White Dresses—Empire and belted styles—our reg. .97..... .77

Gingham Rompers—our reg. .47..... .38

Play Frocks—Sizes to 6 yrs—our reg. .57..... .46

Cunning Every-Day Frocks—Gingham and chambray—our reg. $1.47..... 1.00

Dainty White Frocks—Some hand smocked—our reg. $1.47..... 1.00

SWIMMING SUITS---So Smart

All So Simple to Slip On

A Bewitching Swimming Suit of Hague blue taffeta, with its middy blouse, and straps on the side—looks very "sailory"—perhaps it's the tiny brass buttons on the suit—the skirt is simply gathered.

Special..... 10.50

A Rather Elegant Suit of black Satin has the top of the bodice made of gay Khaki Kool. The pantalettes are edged with it, too.

Special..... 25.00

A Dashing Slip On Style of Black Satin—having a V neck and bewitching straps by way of sleeves, it succeeds in being smartly simple.

Special..... 6.74

For Sturdy Swimming This Venetian Slip On Suit—wear forever—almost—it's sleeveless, too, and square neck is braided in gay colors—all sizes to 46.

Special..... 3.34

Bathing Hats—with gathered brims made in colors to contrast with crown—very lovely tints.

Special..... .68

Mohair Swimming Suit—with square neck and sleeveless—has a sash belt which crosses in back—trimmed in braid of various colors—all sizes.

Special..... 2.94

Rubber Bathing Hats—never were so bewitching—with pleated ruffle about the face and streamers—in dainty pastel shades.

Special..... .48

Pumps—of black satin—with straps over ankle.

Special..... .88

Black Satin Shoes—Special. 1.37

June Sale Specials! Last Week
Summer Frocks and Tub Dresses

New models added daily

2.45 Our reg. $3.97 and $3.47

3.45 Our reg. $4.97 and $4.95

4.65 Our reg. $5.94 and $6.49.

Voiles in plain colors, stripes or floral effects—repp in plain colors—ginghams in plaids and checks—and dainty striped dimities.

Shirtwaist effects, sport models and one-piece styles. Buttons—gay ribbon ties—many smart trimming features. Pleated—gathered—some with collars and cuffs of voile, organdie or white pique—all sorts of designs in semi-tailored or fussy styles. All sizes.

Summery Comfort in Any of These Hammocks

Khaki Couch *Hammocks*

Well made throughout—rustproof springs and thick mattresses. Special..... 6.44

Stands 3.97

Junior Davenport Couch Hammocks—Upholstered back and seat, expert work throughout. Special..... 3.87

Stand 2.87

Davenport Couch Hammocks—Attractively designed and exceedingly comfortable—cotton filled mattress—including chains..... 13.94

Armure Weave Hammocks—Heavy and durable—turn-back pillow..... Special 1.44

Swinging Hammocks—Tapestry effect—large pillow and deep valance..... Special 1.94

Khaki Swinging Hammocks—Large throw-back pillows—for campers and out of doors..... Special 3.47

Swing Hammocks—strong and durable..... Special .97

Chit Chat About Some New Hats



Velour hats are here from which to choose—before your vacation—of the styles illustrated (one) is a soft white, braided with mustache in a design—the other a Summer green—with effective green and white rose and ribbon edging on crown by way of ornament. Special—

5.00

SEE HERALD, WORLD AND AMERICAN FOR TWENTY-FOUR (24) MORNING SPECIALS ON SALE MONDAY AND TUESDAY WEEK 1 P. M.

LIBERTY BONDS NOW SOLD AT A PREMIUM

Oversubscription Shows the Demand Is Greater Than the Supply.

TOTAL SALES $1,491,250

Banks Figuring Over Their Allotments on the Basis Fixed by the Treasury.

The Treasury Department's announcement that subscriptions to the $2,000,000,000 Liberty Loan had reached the total of $3,035,226,850, necessitating a considerable cutting down of the larger-sized applications, had the effect of stimulating trading in the new Government securities on the Stock Exchange yesterday. The large oversubscription showed the demand for the bonds was greater than the supply and forecast the selling of the bonds at a premium. All the transactions yesterday were at prices above par, some of the sales being at 100 2-50—that is, $1,000.40 for a $1,000 bond. The total sales were $1,490,250, one brokerage firm taking about $1,00,000.

The various banks and trust companies received yesterday notification from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York indicating the allotments made in accordance with the ruling of the Treasury Department. The banks immediately set their clerks to work figuring out the allotment for each one of their customers. The task is such a large one in the case of the big banks and trust companies that their men stayed at their desks until a late hour last night and will work all day today preparing the letters to be sent to clients.

It was learned yesterday that the allotments determined upon by the Treasury are not based upon the amount subscribed by each individual or corporation, but upon the amount of each subscription. For example, if a man filed 100 subscriptions of $10,000 each he will receive his total subscription of $1,000,000 in full, while if he filed a single subscription of $1,000,000 he will receive an allotment of 30 per cent., or $300,000. Moreover, if a man filed 100 subscriptions, the records of the Treasury would show 100 subscribers, while as a matter of fact there was only one subscriber.

A great many persons and corporations split up their subscriptions. John D. Rockefeller is known to have sent in at least four $5,000,000 subscriptions through four different banks and trust companies, and J. P. Morgan & Co., who subscribed $40,000,000 in New York (the Philadelphia office taking an additional $10,000,000) distributed the total among ten or twelve institutions. Most of the large corporations did likewise, and individuals having more than one bank account subscribed through more than one bank.

If Mr. Rockefeller limited his subscription to the four applications of $5,000,000 which were officially announced, he will receive 25 per cent., or $1,250,000 on each, or $5,000,000 in all, instead of the $20,000,000 he applied for.

It was explained yesterday that it was practically impossible to collect subscriptions of individuals who filed more than one application inasmuch as there was no means of knowing how many had been entered in this and other districts. Some subscribers did not limit their agents to banks in this city but had subscriptions put through institutions out of town.

The three subscriptions of $25,000,000 and over, referred to in the Treasury statement, are presumed to be those of the First National Bank of New York and the United States Steel Corporation, the latter having announced two subscriptions of $25,000,000 each, one filed here and the other in another district.

BRAZIL GREETS OUR SHIPS.

Caperton Received with Honors by the Minister of Marine.

RIO JANEIRO, June 23.—Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander in Chief of the Pacific fleet of the United States Navy, and the members of his staff have been received with honors here.

The American officers today visited the Minister of Marine under the escort of a Brazilian naval battalion. The exercises accompanying the reception included the playing of the national hymns of the two nations.

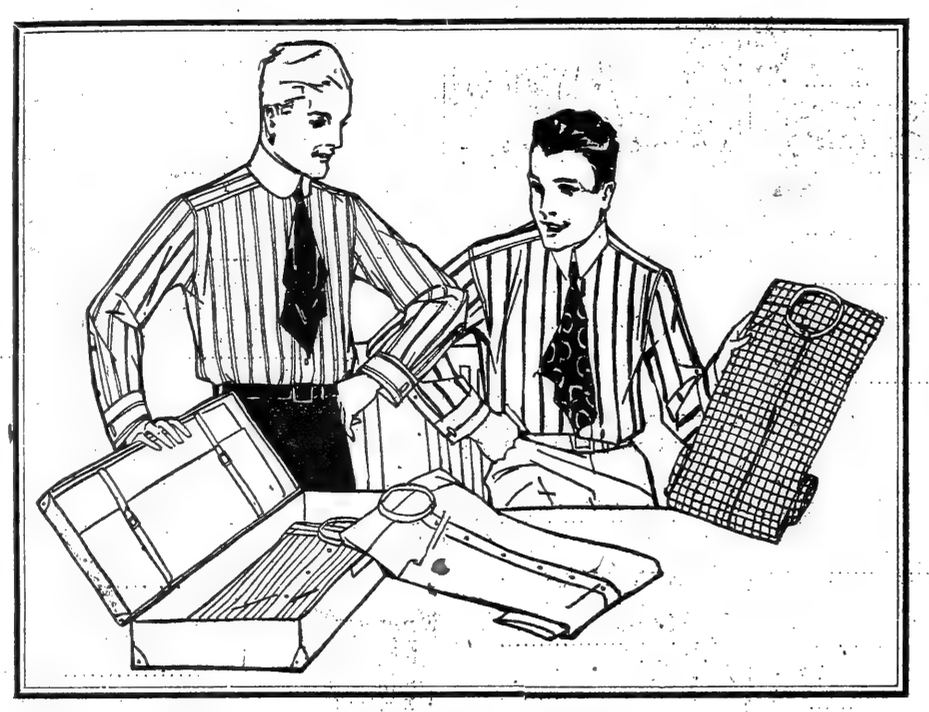
Store Opens 9 A. M.—Closes 5 P. M.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

Purchases on Monday and Tuesday will appear on bills rendered August 1st.

June Clearance Sale



Remarkable Values

MEN'S SHIRTS and NECKWEAR

8,400 SHIRTS—Madras and Mercerized Fabrics in neat and fancy colorings.
1,700 OUTING SHIRTS—Made of White Oxford, with collar attached. **$1.00**

3,600 SHIRTS—Woven Madras and Mercerized Materials; soft cuffs and neckbands.
1,200 OUTING SHIRTS—Made of Oxford and Mercerized Materials; collar attached. **$1.55**

2,700 SILK SHIRTS—Made of extra heavy Tub Silk in an extraordinary range of colorings and stripes. **$2.95**

6,750 SCARFS—Four-in-hand Scarfs in Crepe, Faille, Foulards and Fancy Silks.
3,000 SCARFS—Four-in-hand Scarfs made of Washable Silks and Mercerized Materials. **45c**

Exceptional Values

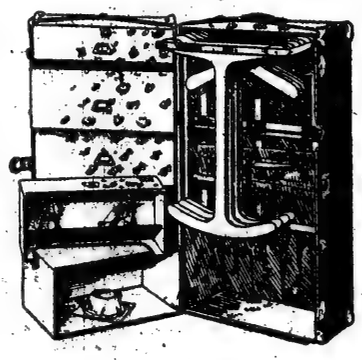
"McCREERY LUGGAGE"

Regulation 45-inch Wardrobe Trunk, as illustrated, made on three-ply veneer basswood frame, covered with hard vulcanized fibre; five drawers, ten hangers, shoe pockets, laundry bag. **$29.75** regularly 35.00

"Rite-Hite" Wardrobe Trunks made on three-ply veneer basswood frame, covered and interlined with hard vulcanized fibre; ten hangers, shoe box; five drawers, top one has lock and is divided; two lower drawers convertible for hats. **$39.75** regularly 48.00

Week-end Cases made of Black Enameled Duck,—steel frame; corners and edges well protected; straps all around; extra catches; separate tray. Size 24, 26 and 28 inches. **$5.95** regularly 7.50

English Russet Cowhide Bags,—full cut, Oxford design; French edges with sewed corners; hand-sewed frame; solid brass mountings; set-in lock. Size 18 inches. **$14.75** regularly 22.50



James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

Interesting Offerings on Monday and Tuesday

Purchases will appear on bills rendered August 1st.

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century for Complete Assortments, Quality and Values.

Sale and Exhibition showing the Trend of Fashion for Summer, 1917

New Silks in the largest variety and best color assortments in America, Now On Sale, including

Georgette Crepe	yd. 1.28 to 3.00	Superb Dress Satin	yd. 1.25 to 3.50
Crepe de Chine	yd. 98c to 3.00	Rajah Sport Silks	yd. 1.25 to 3.50
Washable Striped Gingham Silks	yd. 98c	Natural Ecru Pongee Silk	yd. 75c to 3.00
Military Striped Novelty Silks	yd. 98c to 3.00	White Shantung Pongee Silks	yd. 75c to 3.50
Taffeta and Satin Plaid Silks	yd. 98c to 3.00	White Japanese Washable Habutai	yd. 48c to 1.95
Printed Polka Dot Foulards	yd. 2.00 to 3.00	White Washable Satin	yd. 85c to 2.50

SPECIAL:—10,000 Yards of Superior Quality

Chiffon Taffeta and Imperial Dress Satin—yd. **1.25**

in a choice variety of the season's latest evening, reception and street colors, also White, Cream or Black.

Genuine Black Rajah Silk.....yd. **95c**

Last Week of McCreery's June Oriental Silk Sale

Thousands of Yards of Practical Summer Dress Silks on Sale at

48c to 1.95 a yard

Special Offering

WOOL DRESS GOODS

2,000 yards of fine French Costume Serge in dark and medium shades of Navy Blue.

yd. **1.28**

Pronounced Reductions

MISSES' SUITS & COATS

Suits,—smart models representing the season's most approved styles and fabrics; size 14 to 18 years.

18.50 and **24.50**

formerly 35.00 to 55.00

Coats,—various models made of Wool Velour, Poplin or Wool Plaid Materials; size 14 to 18 years.

7.50 and **16.75**

formerly 14.75 to 37.50

Special Sale

WOMEN'S BATHING SUITS

Satin and Silk Poplin Bathing Suits; smart models; attractive color combinations; specially priced for this sale.

5.95 to 8.95

regularly 7.90 to 12.50

Clearance Sale

SILK COATS & WRAPS

15.50

formerly up to 35.00

Women's Silk Coats and Wraps in attractive models, suitable for summer wear; all the desirable colors represented.

Exceptional Offerings

WOMEN'S DRESSES

Smart New Evening Dresses in Tulle over Silver Cloth or Taffeta with Silver Lace; very effective models; attractively priced. **27.50**

Afternoon and Street Dresses in Taffeta and Crepe de Chine. **24.75**

Cotton Dresses in a variety of styles; various colors. **5.95, 7.95, 8.75, 10.50, 12.50** and upward

Specially Priced

WOMEN'S WASHABLE SKIRTS

At **2.85**—Velvet Corduroy Skirts in a smart shirred model with two set-in pockets and detachable belt; waistbands, 24 to 34 inches.

At **3.75** and **5.00**—Smart Tub Skirts, fashioned in fine quality Needle Cord, Cotton Gabardine, Pique, Khaki and Velvet Corduroy; waistbands 24 to 34 inches.

June Sale

WOMEN'S SWEATERS—*Exceptional Offerings*

NO C. O. D.'s NO APPROVALS NO RETURNS

Glove Silk Sweaters,—superior quality; belted model; sailor collar; attractive colors. **12.75**

Striped Fibre Silk Sweaters,—smart model; sash and sailor collar. Copenhagen Blue, Rose, Purple, Black or Gray. **9.85**

Fibre Silk and Mercerized Cotton Sweaters,—sailor collar and sash; various colors. **6.90**

To Close Out—Women's Sweaters in discontinued styles. The lot includes Fibre and Mercerized Cotton, Shetland Weave and Wool Mixtures; desirable colors. **4.75**



The Most Important Suit Event

Of the Entire Season

500 WOMEN'S SILK JERSEY SUITS $14.50

A collection of models in attractive combination effects, plain colors and new sport stripes.

Extraordinary Clearance

WOMEN'S FINE SILK & WOOL SUITS

125 models in handsome Silk and fine Wool Suits, including the smartest Sport styles; every Suit perfect; one or two of a kind.

39.50

formerly up to 75.00

175 very attractive Silk and Wool Suits in a variety of models; beautifully tailored. A splendid opportunity to make a selection of a high grade Suit at an exceptionally low price. **25.00** and **35.00**

formerly 35.00 to 55.00

FOUR SUFFRAGETTES ARRESTED IN CAPITAL

Two on Steps of House of Representatives and Others Near White House.

HAD OFFENSIVE BANNER

Spectacular Features of Earlier Arrests Lacking—All Released for a Hearing Later.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Much to their delight four militant suffragettes managed to get themselves arrested today for violation of a police regulation dealing with unlawful assemblage and creating a disturbance. Two of them were arrested on the steps of the House of Representatives, where they displayed a banner bearing the inscription accusing President Wilson and Elihu Root of deceiving Russia, which caused a crowd at the White House on Thursday to become incensed and tear the banner into bits. The other two arrests were made in front of the White House.

Miss Mabel Vernon of Nevada, formerly of Delaware, and Miss Virginia Arnold, who gave a Washington address, bore the Russian banner up the steps of the House of Representatives just as Ambassador Bakhmetieff and the others of the Russian war mission alighted there from their motor cars to appear in the chamber of the House. Several police were on the lookout and arrested the women. They were released on their personal bonds to appear when wanted.

The women arrested at the White House were Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, prominent in Philadelphia society, and Miss Gladys Greiner of Baltimore, the daughter of an official of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, who is now in Russia as a member of the Railroad Committee from the United States. They were also released on the promise to appear in court on notice.

There was nothing spectacular about the arrests, a fact extremely disappointing to one of them who complained that "there was hardly any crowd at all." Mrs. Lewis and Miss Greiner managed to get their banner to the west front gate of the White House without being detected by the many policemen on duty there. When they unfurled it a policeman told them it could not be displayed.

"Why not," asked Mrs. Lewis. "We've been displaying it for months."

Just at this moment Mrs. Keys, a police matron, appeared, accompanied by several policemen. The matron demanded that the banner be surrendered, and when the women hesitated she flashed her badge. The suffragists then surrendered the banner. Mrs. Keys commandeered a passing automobile and took her prisoners to the police station. The machine was overcrowded and Mrs. Lewis made the ride sitting in the matron's lap.

The banner borne by Mrs. Lewis and Miss Greiner to the White House bore this inscription: "Mr. President: You say, 'We are interested in the United States, politically speaking, only in human liberty.'"

The arrests at the Capitol were made by H. W. Garrison of Oklahoma, a special officer of the Capitol force, who awaited the arrival of the suffragists. Rumors had reached the Capitol authorities that when the Russian Commission arrived for its visit to the House it would be greeted by the banner recently displayed near the White House.

The arrest was made by H. W. Garrison of Oklahoma, a special officer of the Capitol force, who awaited the arrival of the suffragists. Rumors had reached the Capitol authorities that when the Russian Commission arrived for its visit to the House it would be greeted by the banner recently displayed near the White House.

Misses Vernon and Arnold objected to delivering the banner to the arresting policeman. They said "It cost us $20," and was private property. However, it was taken in charge pending a decision as to what proceedings, if any, shall be ordered.

There is a Federal statute forbidding the display of any placard, banner, or advertisement on the Capitol grounds without permission of the authorities and making such unauthorized exhibition a misdemeanor. M. B. Louthan, Chief of Police of the capital, said today that before the suffragists return to his office Monday he will consult with House leaders regarding the placing of a charge against Miss Vernon and Miss Arnold. It is not generally believed the two young women will be prosecuted. They agree not to repeat the offense.

Members of the Russian Commission did not see the banner. They reached the House a few minutes ahead of schedule and had entered the building when the suffragists arrived. Although there was a fair-sized crowd, less than a dozen persons saw the unfurling of the banner, which was seized by the police immediately. There was no demonstration and the suffragists submitted tamely to their arrest.

Joseph J. Sinnott, doorkeeper of the House, feared an attempt to display the suffrage banner in the House chamber during the address of the head of the Russian Mission, Professor Bakhmetieff. The doorkeeper stationed assistants in all of the galleries with instructions to prevent any woman from dropping a banner over the railing, as was done a few months ago when President Wilson addressed Congress.

ELIZABETH WOLFERT KILLED BY HER HORSE

Found, with Neck Broken—Horse Returning Home Riderless First Hint of Accident.

Miss Elizabeth Wolfert, 20 years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Hoffman, a well-to-do family at Great Neck, was thrown from her horse yesterday afternoon and died at 8:30 o'clock last night in St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica.

Nothing was known of the accident at Miss Wolfert's home until the horse came back to the stable with an empty saddle.

Shortly before 7 o'clock Miss Wolfert was found lying on the roadside unconscious by a neighbor, who telephoned to her home. Mr. Wolfert went in his automobile and hurried with his daughter to the hospital, where Dr. Ferguson discovered that her neck had been broken. She died an hour after her admission. Nothing could be learned as to what had startled the horse and caused the rider to lose her seat.

NEW BUYING PLAN NEAR.

War Purchase Boards May Be Reduced to Ten This Week.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Reorganization of the Government's war purchasing system by rearrangement of committees of the Council of National Defense, contemplated for some time, probably will be made next week. More than 150 committees now serving in many capacities will be reduced to about ten. To each will be assigned definite duties to prevent duplication of effort.

Out of the reorganization probably will evome a Purchasing Office, which will direct all Government purchases and, in all likelihood, allied purchases as well. Bernard M. Baruch, now Chairman of the Committee on Raw Supplies, has been suggested as head of the office. Under the office would be two branches, one handling raw materials, and the other finished products. Julius Rosenwald, Chairman of the Committee on Supplies, might be put at the head of the finished products branch.

A War Industry Board, answerable to the council, would under the reorganization plan absorb many duties of the present General Munitions Board, and a priority agent would be named to decide on the priority of departmental purchases. The Industry Board would be comprised of men not associated with any particular industry.

The ten committees, instead of being under the Advisory Commission, which will continue as at present, would report direct to the Council. Not only would their functions be more clearly defined, but their work would be coordinated to an extent that would permit the Council membership to keep closer in touch with their activities.

There is a strong feeling among officials that the new purchasing system will develop finally a movement to protect individual purchasers of the country against arbitrary price raises as a result of heavy Government demands. In the matter of steel, it is suggested, individual buyers at present probably will be forced to pay much higher prices because of the lower prices that the Government will obtain.

The rearrangement plan contemplated probably will go far toward settling the dispute as to the price of steel for the Government's merchant fleet. The purchasing office will arrange a price, perhaps calling in the Federal Trade Commission to ascertain steel manufacturing costs. Just now the Trade Commission and a number of committees of the Defense Council are working in that direction.

LETS AUSTRIAN PREMIER GO.

Emperor Accepts His Resignation—Clam-Martinic Refused Compromise.

AMSTERDAM, June 23.—The Wiener Zeitung, according to a dispatch from Vienna today, publishes an autograph letter from Emperor Charles accepting the resignation of the Clam-Martinic Cabinet and charging it to remain in office until another is formed.

From a letter written by Count Clam-Martinic to the President of the Reichsrat, as telegraphed from Vienna, it appears that the party leaders offered the Count a possible majority for urgent business. The Premier said, however, that there was no possibility of carrying out his far-reaching program. The whole Cabinet, therefore, resigned.

The House adjourned until June 26.

Patrol Fighting in Macedonia.

PARIS, June 23.—The War Office issued tonight the following statement regarding the situation in Macedonia:

On the British and Serbian fronts patrol engagements took place. The artillery showed activity in the region of the Vardar and the Cerna Bend.

A

PACKARD

SALESROOM

IN THE

FINANCIAL DISTRICT

Our Downtown Office in the City Investing Building Arcade, at 165 Broadway, extends Packard Service in a highly useful form to every intending buyer of first quality motor cars with business interests in that section of the city.

Packard Motor Car Company of New York

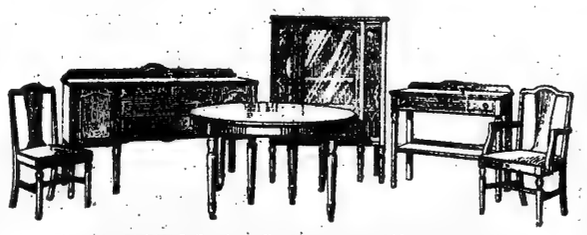
James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue Commencing Monday, June 25th *34th Street*

ANNUAL JULY FURNITURE SALE

Advantageous purchases from prominent manufacturers made months ago, when mahogany and other hardwood lumber were much below present cost, enable us to offer McCreery "Master-Made" Furniture at exceptionally low prices—our warehouses are filled with Furniture ready for immediate delivery, but any purchases made during this sale will be held for future delivery, if desired.

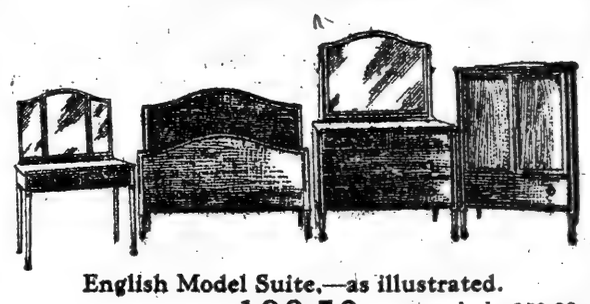
PURCHASES ON MONDAY AND THE REMAINDER OF THE WEEK WILL APPEAR ON BILLS RENDERED AUGUST 1ST.



Louis XVI Model Suite,—as illustrated.
298.50 regularly 375.00

Ten-piece Louis XVI Model Suite, made of solid American Walnut; all interiors are of solid quartered oak; 66-inch Buffet, China Cabinet, Side Table, 54-inch Extension Table, five Side Chairs and one Arm Chair.

Four-piece English Model Chamber Suite finished in Brown Mahogany. The Suite consists of Dresser, Chifforobe, Toilet Table and full size Bed.



English Model Suite,—as illustrated.
198.50 regularly 250.00

Dining Room Furniture

Ten-piece Chippendale Model Suites made of the finest Mahogany with hand carving and crotched mahogany panels. regularly 850.00, **695.00**

Ten-piece Jacobean Oak Suites made of solid Quartered Oak with oak interiors. regularly 275.00, **237.50**

Ten-piece Adam Model Suites in solid Mexican Mahogany; 72-inch Buffet, 48-inch China Cabinet, 44-inch Side Table, 54-inch Extension Table, five Side Chairs and one Arm Chair. regularly 485.00, **425.00**

Separate Pieces

Fireside Wing Chairs upholstered in Tapestry.....**27.50**
Overstuffed Arm Chairs upholstered in Tapestry.....**25.00**
"Martha Washington" Work Tables.....**10.75**
"Dolly Madison" Work Tables.....**8.75**
Solid Mahogany Nest Tables—four tables.....**15.00**
"Priscilla" Work Tables.....**4.75**



Library Furniture

Queen Anne Model Suite,—as illustrated; frames are of solid Mahogany; upholstered in Damask, loose cushions.

Sofa.....regularly 155.00, **125.00**
Arm Chair.....regularly 79.50, **59.50**
Arm Rocker.....regularly 79.50, **61.50**
Library Table.....regularly 55.00, **39.50**
Bookcase.....regularly 75.00, **59.50**

Chamber Furniture

Four-piece Newby Walnut Suites in rich brown finish; suites consist of Dresser, Chifforobe, Toilet Table and full size Bed with bow foot. regularly 450.00, **295.00**

Nine-piece Chippendale Model Suites made of finest Crotched Mahogany. Suites consist of Dresser, Chifforobe, Toilet Table, Twin Beds, Night Stand, Chair, Rocker and Bench. regularly 1,424.00, **995.00**

Four-piece Colonial Model Suites including Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and four-post Bed. **125.00** regularly 150.00

Separate Pieces

Solid Mahogany Tea Wagons, with four rubber-tired wheels; tray 18x26 inches. **15.00**
Solid Mahogany Cane Wing Chairs or Rockers.....**12.50**
Solid Mahogany Telephone Stands and Chair.....**12.00**
Solid Mahogany Secretaries.....**42.50**
Solid Mahogany Muffin Stands,—scoop shelves.....**3.95**

THREE SPECIALS IN NATURAL WILLOW

For Sun Parlor, Porch or Lawn



Brass Bed,—as illustrated; 2-inch posts, 1½-inch filler rods; bright or satin finish.
18.50 regularly 24.50



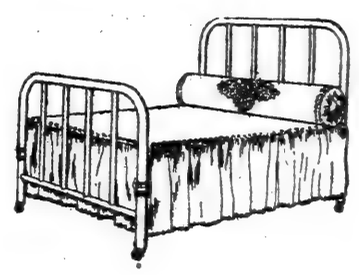
"Delaware" Arm Chair,—as illustrated; with wide arms.
Natural color.....**6.75**
Stained any color...**7.95**



"Merrimac" Arm Chair,—as illustrated; wide arm and pocket.
Natural color.....**6.75**
Stained any color...**7.95**



"Potomac" Arm Chair,—as illustrated; wings and pocket.
Natural color....**10.50**
Stained any color.**12.00**



Enamelled Iron Bed,—as illustrated; 2-inch posts; 1 1-16 inch filler rods; in Ivory or White Enamel finish.
7.95 regularly 12.00

"McCREERY LINENS"

Exceptional Values

Heavy Irish Linen Damask Table Cloths:
2x2 yards.....each **3.25**
2x2½ yards.....each **4.25**
2x3 yards.....each **5.25**

Napkins to match:
22x22 inches.....doz. **4.00**
24x24 inches.....doz. **4.75**

Double Satin Damask Table Cloths,—superior quality.
2x2 yards.....each **5.00**
2x2½ yards.....each **6.50**
2x3 yards.....each **8.00**

Napkins to match:
22x22 inches.....doz. **6.50**
24x24 inches.....doz. **7.50**

Round Scalloped Damask Table Cloths.....each **3.90, 4.75** and **5.75**

Hemstitched Irish Linen Sheets.....pair **7.50, 9.50** and **12.50**

Hemstitched Irish Linen Pillow Cases.....pair **1.75, 2.00** and **2.50**

Towels

Hemmed Huckaback Towels.....doz. **1.75, 2.50, 3.00**

Hemstitched Huckaback Towels.....doz. **2.50, 3.00, 4.50**

Hemstitched Huckaback Guest Towels.....doz. **1.90, 2.75, 3.75**

Turkish Bath Towels, bleached.....doz. **2.25, 3.00, 6.00**

Twilled Kitchen Towels with red borders.....doz. **3.00**

Checked Glass Towels with striped borders; hemmed. doz. **2.50**

100 dozen Hand-embroidered Irish Linen Guest Towels. formerly 90c, each **65c**

MUSLIN SHEETS & PILLOW CASES

Muslin Sheets:

54x90	63x99	72x99	81x99	90x99	90x108
70c	85c	95c	1.05	1.15	1.25 ea.

Muslin Cases:

42x36	45x36	50x36	54x36
20c	22c	25c	28c each

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale

DOMESTIC RUGS

Presenting Extraordinary Values

The largest assortment of weaves, colors and designs we have offered at such low prices.

Highest Grade Wilton Rugs

From the looms of this country's foremost manufacturers. Made of the finest worsted yarns which impart a lustre and color effect that cannot be duplicated in cheaper grade Floor Coverings.

Size 9 x12 ft.....regularly 75.00 to 82.50, **62.50**
Size 8.3x10.6 ft.....regularly 68.00 to 78.00, **59.75**

Seamless Velvet Rugs

Beautiful fringed seamless Velvet Rugs, in a variety of choice designs.
Size 9x12 feet.....**29.75**..... regularly 37.50

Royal Wilton Rugs

Size 9x12 feet.....**39.75**.....regularly 49.50

Royal Wilton Rugs, seamless or with seams; handsome designs; suitable for Parlor, Living Room, Dining Room or Chamber use.

Japanese Oval Porch Rugs

Size 9x12 feet.....**19.50**.....regularly 24.50

New and novel Japanese Oval Porch Rugs for Summer use.

BED COVERINGS

Remarkable Values

White Blankets with pink or blue borders.
Single size.....pr. **2.95, 4.50, 6.00**
Double size.....pr. **3.25, 4.85, 7.00**
Cotton Plaid Blankets.....pr. **3.25**
Figured Silkoline Comfortables:
Cotton filled, **1.65**. Plain borders; cotton filled. **1.95**
Bed Spreads:
Crochet, hemmed.....**1.25**
White Corded Dimity, Hemmed.....**1.50, 1.75** and **1.95**
Scalloped.....**2.10** and **2.65**
White Corded Dimity,—scalloped; with bolster cover to match. **2.75** and **3.25**

ELECTRIC LAMPS

Attractively Priced

Floor Lamps of Solid Mahogany or finished in Burnished Gold, Antique Ivory or White Enamel; fluted column; two lights. Complete with 22-inch fringed cretonne shade. **7.95**

Same, with 22-inch silk Empire shade, with 4-inch silk fringe. **8.95**

Table Lamps in Antique Ivory or White Enamel, or made of Solid Mahogany; two lights; fitted with 18-inch silk shade; wide gold braid on top and bottom and 4-inch silk fringe. **8.95**

With 18-inch cretonne shade, 4-inch fringe. **7.95**

Boudoir Lamps of Solid Mahogany or finished in Antique Ivory or White Enamel; 12 inches high; silk lined shade, with silk fringe. **2.75**

DINNER SERVICES

Unusual Offerings

American Porcelain Sets with conventional border and gold edge; 101 pieces. **14.50**

American Porcelain Sets with conventional border and gold edge; 101 pieces. **17.50**

American Porcelain Sets,—conventional floral border pattern; gold edge; open stock pattern; 107 pieces. **24.50**

Limoges China Sets,—floral border decorations; solid coin gold handles; 101 pieces. **29.50**

Limoges China Sets,—wide green border with floral panels and gold edge; coin gold handles; 100 pieces. **44.00**

FLIERS' DECALOGUE PENNED BY A YOUTH

Ten Commandments to Guide the British Naval Aviator on the Somme Front.

HOW TO "GET MOST HUNS"

Man Who "Fights with His Head" Is Cited as Model—Mystery of "Doo-Hickie."

By BARTIMAEUS.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 12.—At the conclusion of a day's aerial fighting on the Somme front, a certain officer of the Navy-that-Flies was asked how he felt about it.

"Wa-al," he drawled, and paused, groping in his mind for metaphor, "it's jest like stealing candy from a kid."

Making all allowances for poetic license, this is a very fair illustration of the spirit in which the Navy-that-Flies went about the business. On the other hand, there were a few who took a graver view on their responsibilities.

Among the possessions of one of the naval squadrons co-operating with the Army-that-Flies along the front is a foolscap manuscript notebook bearing the superscription "Notes on Aerial Fighting." The youthful author of these notes will never handle pen again, but he has left behind him a document that is, in its way, one of the epics of war literature. It has since been printed (in expurgated form) and has doubtless found its way into textbooks and treatises on the subject. But to be appreciated to the full it should be read in the original round, rather boyish handwriting, within hearing of the continuous murmur of the British guns and the drone of a scouting fighter passing overhead.

It contains ten commandments, which, for a variety of reasons, need not be recapitulated here. But the introduction epitomizes the spirit of them all:

"The man who gets most Huns in his lifetime is the man who observes these commandments and fights with his head. The others either get killed or get nerves in a very short time and the country does not get the full benefit of having trained them."

In Time of Trouble.

The commandments conclude with the following exhortation: "A very pleasant (sic) help in time of trouble is to put yourself in the enemy's place and view the situation from his point of view. If you feel frightened before an attack, just think how frightened he must be!"

The Navy-that-Floats possesses for its "pleasant help" an awesome volume of some 946 pages, (not counting addenda,) entitled "The King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions." Yet in all its pages there is not one clause which can compare with this brave sentence, for this is Youth speaking to Youth, for the guidance and comfort of his soul.

Now in one of the squadrons of the Navy-that-Flies there are three flight leaders, and the sum total of their ages is 59. The youngest, whatever his birth certificate may testify, looks something under 16. Of him it is related that in his early youth, having brought down a hostile machine within the British lines and captured the two occupants (with Iron Crosses complete,) he approached a certain General, demanding transport for his prisoners—covering them the while with an automatic pistol.

"Transport?" said the General. "Where do you want to take them?"

"To my squadron headquarters," was the grave reply. I'd like to keep 'em for a bit. I'd like the others to see 'em."

"Damn it," replied the General, "they ain't canaries. Certainly not. Send 'em to the cages with the rest of the prisoners," or words to that effect.

The victor flew sorrowfully homeward and on arrival gave it as his opinion that professional jealousy was the ruination of the junior service.

They are not given to talking overmuch of their achievements in the hearing of a stranger within their gates. The second youngest of the trio admitted, contemplating his cowhide boots, having "done-in" twelve hostile machines in single combat—and lapsed into agonized silence.

"Of course," said the third, coming to the rescue of a comrade in palpable distress, "N., the star Frenchman, is the fellow to talk if you want to hear some good yarns."

Vanquished Twenty-five Foes.

The speaker had the grave sweet face of a mediaeval knight and the owner of the cowhide boots shot him a swift glance of gratitude.

"He's 'done-in' twenty-five Huns," he confirmed, nodding.

It was on the following day, as it happened, that Fate introduced the Frenchman to the Stranger within the Gates of the Navy-that-Flies. The flying-man landed on one of the aerdromes of the Navy-that-Flies, a florid-faced young man, chubby and blue-eyed. The squadron strolled out to greet him with ready hospitality and hero-worship.

"Bon jour, N.," said the squadron commander. "How goes it?"

The famous French pilot swung himself out of his machine and pulled off his gauntlet. He wore, in addition to the regulation flying helmet, a bright blue muffler wound with many turns round the lower part of his face and a soiled aquascutum with a row of medal ribbons reaching half way across his breast. The wind fluttered its skirts, disclosing a pair of tight red breeches above top boots of a light yellow. As an additional protection against the cold his feet were encased in fur moccasins. He greeted the Navy-that-Flies in rapid French and threw their ranks into some disorder.

"Translate, George," said the squadron commander.

"He says he's on sick leave," explained one of the hosts. "He's just flying to keep his eye in. He scuppered five boches last week."

"Oui," said the Frenchman, nodding, and held up his head with outstretched fingers. "cinq!"

"Good on you, old sport," said the squadron commander. They shook hands again, and the remainder clustered rather curiously round the sinister machine with the black skull and crossbones adorning its fuselage.

"Makes one sort of sorry for the Hun, doesn't it?" said one musingly.

"George," said another, "ask him what that doo-hickie on the muzzle of his gun's for." He indicated a detail on the mounting.

The Frenchman explained at some length and the interpreter interpreted.

"Bon!" said the squadron commander.

"Oui," said the Frenchman, "Tres bon! You 'ave not cet—cette—comment dites-vous?—doo-hickie? No?"

"No," was the reply, "Mais nous bleeming well allons."

Definition of a "Doo-Hickie."

The Frenchman presently climbed back into his machine and took his departure. The squadron commander summoned his chief armorer and for a while deep called to deep.

"He's a red-hot lad, that Frenchman," said the squadron commander, when the chief armorer had gone. "I fancy he only came down to let us see that doo-hickie of his on his gun. You ought to hear some of his yarns, though."

The Stranger within the Gates of the Navy-that-Flies gazed after the aerial speck against the blue of heaven, and his soul was glad within him, because it was all the purest Navy.

"That's all right," he said. "But what I should like to know is, What the deuce is a doo-hickie?"

"A doo-hickie?" replied the squadron commander. "A doo-hickie? H'm'm. George, how would you describe a doo-hickie?"

The officer appealed to puffed his pipe in silence for a moment.

"Well," he said at length, "you know, more or less what a gadget's like?"

"Yes."

"A stigy?"

"Yes, a sort of something like that, only smaller, as a rule. Quite different from the previous

commander leaned forward and flicked a speck of fluff off the shoulder of the Stranger within their gates.

"There you are!" he exclaimed triumphantly. "That's a doo-hickie!"

"Have a drink anyway," said the officer, who answered to the name of George, soothingly.

The Stranger within the Gates of the Navy-that-Flies had the drink, and from that time onward forbore to ask any more questions.

But he still sometimes wonders what are the functions of a doo-hickie.

AERO CLUB WILL ASSIST.

Pledges Support to President for a Great Air Fleet.

President Wilson's support of war aeronautics will insure air supremacy to this country and will provide the one dominant factor in defeating Germany, it was said in a statement issued last night by the Executive Committee of the Aero Club of America. In part, the statement said:

"The committee wrote to President Wilson today, commending his action and pledging the support of the Aero Club of America and its constituent aero clubs in carrying out the plan to get 100,000 airplanes and 10,000 aviators as soon as possible. While the sum of $600,000,000 was tentatively set as the amount to be appropriated immediately for this purpose, it is believed that there will be no such limit to the appropriations, because it is generally accepted that supremacy in the air is to be the one dominant factor in whipping Germany."

The Aero Club also gave out a telegram sent by Henry A. Wise Wood, Chairman of the Conference Committee on National Preparedness, to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and the House sub-Committees on Aeronautics, addressed to Senator Morris Sheppard, in which he said:

"What air power can accomplish ashore has already been proved by the diminutive air fleets of the British and French. Did these fleets consist of from 100,000 to 200,000 machines, which is possible with the assistance of the United States, Germany would not withstand the devastating effects of their attacks, because her resources would not permit her to oppose adequate resistance. I doubt if any existing sea fleet could live beneath a hostile canopy of 50,000 airplanes strewing mines in its path and discharging torpedoes into its midst."

Dinner to French Aviators.

The party of eleven French aviators, headed by Captain Boyriven, who arrived in this country last Tuesday, returned last night to the Hotel Plaza from their trip to Washington, and will leave for West Point and Plattsburg this morning. They were entertained at a dinner last night at the Union Club by Elliot Cowdin, the American aviator.

CANTEEN FOR ENLISTED MEN

Sailors and Soldiers Have a Club in the Old Speyer Mansion.

Fifty young soldiers and sailors in uniform drew long sighs of relief after they had been some time in the new canteen last night, which has been opened for them under the auspices of the National League for Woman's Service at the old Speyer Mansion, 257 Madison Avenue. Invitations had been sent to the different forts, the navy yard and other places where soldiers and sailors might be found, asking them to be present and have a good time.

"I was sure it was going to be a religious meeting," said one young sailor.

"Or an awful high-brow affair," put in another young chap in khaki.

But it was neither. In the big house there was a piano, a little stage, where Amelia Summerville and many pretty young women of the stage sang and gave recitations, and then the boys had a chance themselves. They sang with a will and danced with the young women.

The canteen will be open for the present only on Saturday evenings from 7 to 10 o'clock and Sundays from 3 to 10 P. M. There are checkers and other games in the reading room; there will always be plenty of cigarettes and other smoking materials on hand and a large collection of magazines. The league will serve as means of communication whenever it may be needed and see that those who have no families have correspondents if they wish it. The only entrance ticket needed for the canteen is the uniform of the soldier or sailor.

WON'T RECOGNIZE TINOCO.

Our Attitude Not Changed Because of His Action Against Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—There has been no departure from the decision of the United States Government not to recognize the Government of President Federico Tinoco, in Costa Rica, which came into power through a coup d'état. Despite Costa Rica's alignment with the United States and Brazil in opposition to Germany, the United States, it was admitted by State Department officials today, has not changed its decision as a matter of principle.

Tinoco has completely pacified Costa Rica and there is no opposition in the country to his Government. It was indicated at the State Department, however, that the only way in which Costa Rica can obtain recognition from the United States is for it to hold a constitutional election, in which Tinoco should not be permitted to participate.

Boss Bennett to Sing Sing.

OSSINING, June 23.—Colonel Henry Bennett, Republican boss of Nassau County, convicted of attempted bribery, arrived at Sing Sing Prison and was detailed today to clerical work. Bennett was suffering from nervousness. His minimum term is five years.

STAGE AND SOCIETY VIE FOR AUTO PRIZES

In Modish Getups Women Compete for Liberty Bonds at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway.

BENEFIT FOR ACTORS' FUND

Lee Children of the Movies Get First Trophy—Laura Guerite Circles Over Throng in Her Biplane.

An automobile fashion show was staged yesterday afternoon at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway in behalf of the Actors' Fund of America. Entrants to the competitive exhibition of cars and modish getups included representatives of the theatrical profession and society.

The show was an hour late in getting under way, and it was almost 6 o'clock before the prizes were awarded by demonstrations on the part of the spectators, numbering several thousands. A thrill was afforded at the start by Miss Laura Guerite, in her tractor biplane, who circled and spiraled several times over the grandstand.

As there were no programs, the spectators were indoubt for a time as to just what was going to happen, for an automobile fashion show is something new in these parts. The band from Fort Slocum got lost on the way, and there was no music until late in the afternoon. Nevertheless, the affair closed in a blaze of glory.

There were thirty contestants, who assembled in their cars in the inner field, where they faced a battery of cameras and moving picture machines until it was time to drive past the judges' stand. Two announcers were kept busy telling the crowd the names of the drivers and the make of the cars as the contest proceeded.

The Prize Winners.

After the judges had eliminated about twelve cars, the awarding of the four prizes was left to the assembly. The prizes were Liberty bonds, from $200 to $50. The Lee children, prominent in film features, captured the first prize of $200. Jane, aged 4, appeared in the costume of a Red Cross nurse, and Katherine, who is 7, was dressed as a soldier. They were so tiny that they were almost lost in the big touring car, driven by a chauffeur in uniform, but the crowd took a fancy to them from their first appearance.

Miss Nephele Bunnell, in a patriotic dress, got the second prize, Miss Hazel Dawn, third, and Miss Ann Pennington received the white ribbon and a $50 Liberty bond.

Mrs. Benjamin S. Guinness, who drove her own roadster to the show, but did not take part in the contest, wore one of the most modish costumes seen at the track. Over a white Summer dress was a long coat of doeskin, with a scarf and wide cuffs of white kid. Her small, round hat of doeskin was topped with Mercury wings, and when she seated she raised a parasol of Chinese umbrella of waterproof silk.

Miss Guerite, who was the first woman to fly over the English Channel, showed in her getup what women who fly should wear. Her costume was of soft woolen khaki, with a Russian blouse and belt and tight breeches, with black enamel boots.

"I wish I could wear trousers all the time," remarked Miss Guerite just before she stepped into her biplane for an exhibition flight. "Women are adopting them all over England and France. It would be dangerous to wear skirts when flying."

Mrs. James Kidder and Mrs. Charles E. Proctor were among the society women who appeared in the contest. Miss Lota Robinson motored to the field, but did not take part in the program. Mrs. Howard P. Renshaw, the former Miss Lilla Gilbert, was also numbered among the motor enthusiasts present.

The Contestants.

Those who entered the contest included Miss Jean Newcomb, Miss Gertrude McCoy, Mrs. Alma Chester, Miss Edna Hunter, Miss Kathryn Decker, Miss May Naudine, Mrs. W. H. Hamilton, Mrs. E. M. Wilkes, Miss Nettie Harran, Miss Esther Eagle, Miss Consuelo Bailey, Miss Dorothy Kelly, Miss Edna Wallace Hopper, Miss Ruth McDonald, Miss Fellowes Gordon, Miss Emma Frohman, Miss Rosalie Sherrill, Miss Beatrice Allen, Miss Maud Hall, and Mrs. Herbert Brenon.

Daniel Frohman, head of the Actors' Fund, entertained a box party. Others who reserved boxes included Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Gary, Robert W. Chanler, R. T. Wilson, E. R. Stettinius, J. Horace Harding, Mrs. Charles Strauss, Lieutenant E. C. McKinney, Lieutenant Henry Reuterdahl, Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, Lieut. Commander T. H. Taylor, Rudolph Schirmer, Lindley M. Garrison, Andreas de Segurola, Klaus A. Spreckels, Felix Warburg, Isaac Guggenheim, Harry P. Whitney, George J. Gould, W. E. Corey, William B. Thompson, and Jules S. Bache.

Also Marc Klaw, A. K. McComber, A. L. Erlanger, Alf Hayman, Julius Fleischman, Frank M. Stevens, Miss Anna Held, Lee Shubert, Robert D. Blackman, Thomas W. Broadhurst, J. J. Shubert, W. F. Muschenheim, Alexander Konta, and Charles H. Sabin.

VOLUNTEER CONCERT TODAY

First in Stuyvesant Park by Schubert Symphony Society.

Popular concerts by volunteer musicians are planned every Sunday afternoon this Summer in Stuyvesant Park, opposite historic St. George's, in the heart of the east side. The first concert takes place this afternoon at 4 o'clock, and is given by the Schubert Symphony Society, an orchestra of sixty pieces, led by Henry Lefkowitch.

These concerts are under the auspices of the Gramercy Neighborhood Association and the Wingate Community Centre, with St. George's Church and the Society of Friends co-operating.

The music will not be "popular" in the music hall sense of the word, but it will be truly popular in the sense that it is music of the people. Many of the best known musical organizations of the city have volunteered their services, and, in addition, the singing societies and choruses of the foreign-born people of the neighborhood will take part.

Leonard's

The House that Specializes in Distinctive Apparel for the Stout and Hard-to-Fit Figure

24 West 39th St., Between 5th and 6th Aves.

CLEARANCE SALE

DRESSES AND SUITS

For the STOUT and Hard-to-Fit

Summer Dresses

Models fashioned in Voile and all wanted materials.

Reduced to 8.50 and 16.50

Silk Dresses of Crepe de Chine, Satin or Taffeta. *Former prices to $52.50, Now* 27.50

Skirts of Cotton Gabardine, Russian Cord, Linen, Serge, Vigereux, Striped Novelties, Satin or Taffeta. *Special* 3.75 to 14.50

NO C. O. D.s | Georgette Waists—*Special* 5.75 | NO APPROVALS

The Fifth Avenue Shop

349, 351, 353 FIFTH AVENUE, at 34th St.

Announce for Monday

FINAL SALE

HATS

Entire Mid-Summer Stock

5.00 Former Prices Up to $25.00 — Smartest up-to-the-minute styles—models now in demand, in pale blue, pale pink, navy, and white, trimmed with laces and flowers. — 5.00 Former Prices Up to $25.00

Remarkable Sale

WOMEN'S WHITE FOOTWEAR

High Cut White Kidskin Lace Boots with welted soles and Louis XV heels. reduced from 12.00 — 7.85

Fine White Linen Lace Boots with welted soles and Louis XV heels. reduced from 8.00 — 5.50

White Linen Colonial Pumps with white enameled buckle; turned soles, Louis XV heels. reduced from 6.50 — 4.95

White Linen Opera Pumps with turned soles and Louis XV heels; butterfly buckle. reduced from 6.00 — 3.95

Genuine White Buckskin Sport Oxfords with rubber soles and heels. reduced from 8.00 — 6.75

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue — 34th Street

Fur Storage Moderate Prices Third Floor.

Founded 1826 — Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Awnings Made to Order Fifth Floor.

Charge Purchases Made Tomorrow Will Appear on Bills Rendered August 1st

Sale Extraordinary

Lord & Taylor Standard High-Grade

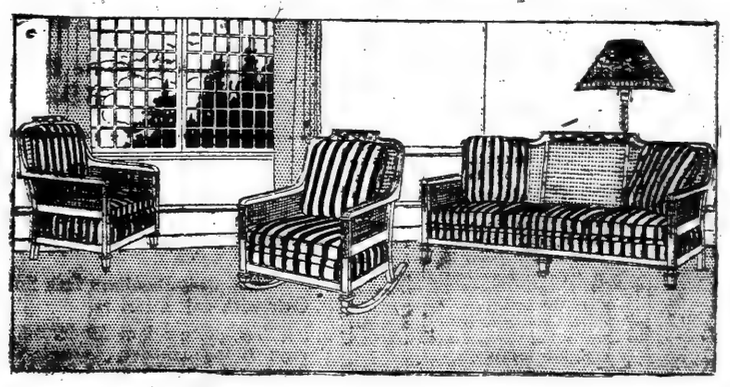
Upholstered Furniture

at 33⅓ to 50 per cent. Less Than Regular Prices.

Considering the steadily increasing cost of Velours, Damasks and Tapestries, it will probably be a long time before Furniture of such a high character will be obtainable at anywhere near the prices quoted in this advertisement.

Selections made during this sale will be held for future delivery if desired, without any charge for storage.

3-piece Adam Mahogany Suite $265.00 Formerly $470.00

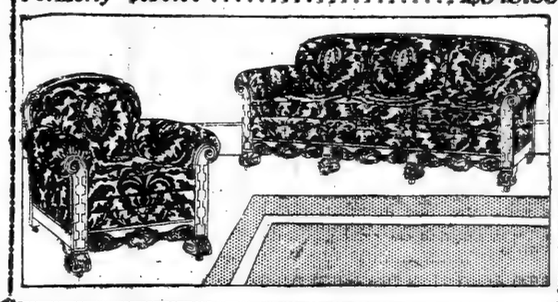


Upholstered in Damask (the Suite Illustrated is in Velour.)



Tapestry Fireside Chair or Rocker. Made in our own workroom. Formerly $45.00..$25.00

2-Piece Chippendale Suite Upholstered in Blue Velour. Formerly $900.00 ..... $545.00



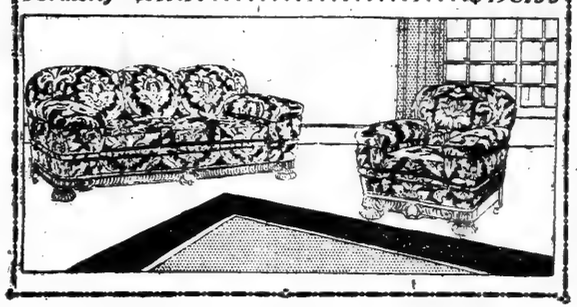


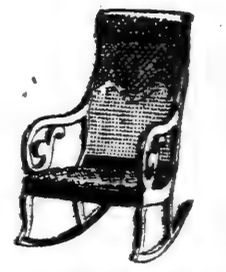
Overstuffed Tapestry Arm Chair or Rocker. Formerly $48.50..$25.00



Colonial Wing Chair or Rocker, upholstered in velour, tapestry or damask. Formerly $30.00..$15.85

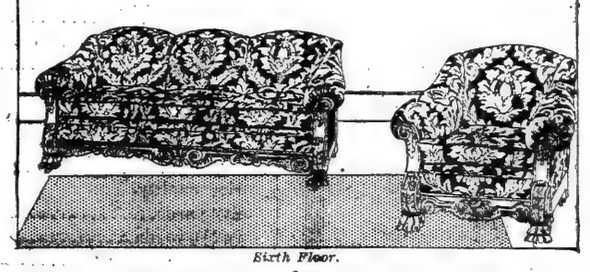
2-Piece Living Room Suite Upholstered in Blue Velour. Formerly $845.00 ..... $495.00





Colonial Mahogany Rocker, upholstered in velour of various colorings and designs. Formerly $35.00..$17.50

Two-piece Suite in Mulberry or Violet Velour Formerly $855.00 Reduced to $495.00



Sixth Floor.

Twice-A-Year Rug Clearance

Extraordinary Values

Summer Rugs of Rush Materials, Rag Rugs, Wilton and Axminster Rugs. Broken assortments and discontinued patterns, gathered together from our regular lines and marked far below former prices to insure their immediate disposal. Early selection advised.

Seamless Axminster Rugs		*Wilton Rugs*	
6x9 feet, $23.50 grade, $19.75	9x12 feet, $42.50 grade, $32.50	9x12 feet, $49.50 grade $39.50	9x12 feet, $57.50 grade, $44.50

9x12 feet Wilton Rugs, $73.00 to $87.50 grades, $62.50

Old Bellaire Rag Rugs "Hit and Miss" Effects

Size	Were	Now
4x7 feet...	$3.75	$2.75
8x10 feet...	$9.75	$7.75
9x12 feet...	$11.75	$8.75

Oriental Rugs At ¼ to ⅓ Off

About 75 Room Size Rugs, including Chinese, Persian Mahal, Kermanshah and Sarouk weaves, in sizes ranging from 6x9 to 9x12 feet.

Fifth Floor.

Japanese Oval Rush Tea Room Rugs

Size	Were	Now
6x9 feet....	$14.75	$9.75
8x10 feet...	$22.75	$15.75
9x12 feet...	$29.50	$22.75

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Store Hours in June, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Charge Purchases Made Tomorrow Will Appear on Bills Rendered August 1st.

Special for Monday

2,000 Yards Navy Blue

Taffeta Silk

36 inches wide. Regular $1.75 quality

at **$1.25** yard

Washable Satins—36 inches wide; white and flesh; superior quality; usually $1.75 yard..**$1.35**

Fine White Dress Pongee—36 inches wide; sold regularly at $3.50 yard.....**$2.50**

Black Satins and Taffetas—36 inches wide; very special, yard.....**$1.38**

White Satin Messaline—a very desirable quality; yard.....**$1.38**

Crepe de Chine—40 inches wide; black or white; excellent value; yard.....**$1.98**

Lengths of this Season's Silks

Closing Out at Very Low Prices.

Ground Floor.

A Special Lot

Semi-Made Skirts

Suitable for Street and Garden Wear

At Greatly Reduced Prices

$1.98 and $2.98

Also a Special Offering of

All Wool Navy Blue Serge

at **78c** yard

Second Floor.

An Extraordinary Sale

Women's Summer Dresses

A specially purchased collection comprising the prettiest Cotton Frocks of the Season.

Remarkably Attractive Values

$5.95, $6.95, $8.50, $10.00, $12.50 & $14.50

Novelty Voiles in scores of styles— Fashionable Plaid and Check Ginghams

Colored Linens in Tailored and Sport Models

—Also—

Dainty White Dresses

In fine French Voiles; or quite elaborate combination of plain and novelty Voiles.

A Most Important Dress Buying Occasion

New Soutache Braided Voile Dresses—Special $19.50

A copy of a high priced model developed in fine French Voile, elaborately braided upon bodice and the tunic Skirt. An ideal Summer Afternoon Dress.

The Fashionable Navy Blue Taffeta and Foulard Dresses.....$29.50 and $35.00

Third Floor.

A Special Purchase

Crepe de Chine

Negligees

A Sample Line at Manufacturers' Prices

For Tomorrow's Selling

$4.50 to $12.00

Many charming models in pale pink, or blue, Crepe de Chine and Novelty Crepes. Empire and straight effects, some hand-embroidered.

Crepe de Chine Negligees

At Very Special Prices

Lace Coatee Negligees.....**$10.75**

Empire Negligees, Hand-embroidered, best quality Crepe de Chine.....**$9.75 to $10.75**

Robe Negligees, corded coat effect.....**$8.75**

Robe Negligees.....**$7.50**

Second Floor.

Ground Floor Specials

$1.50 — Cotton Crepe in light dainty colors, trimmed with embroidery and white organdie collar.

$1.95 — White Summer Corded Morning Coat; Flowered Crepe, Empire model. Dotted Silk mull.

$2.95 — White Voile in four models, trimmed with filet or Val. laces or embroideries.

Special Sale

Beaded Bags

In Novel Frame Effect—Formerly $10.00

$7.95

Ground Floor.

At Exactly Half Price

100 Women's Smart New Military Capes

Left Illustration.

Actually Worth $25.00—On Sale Tomorrow

$12.50

None C. O. D. No Approvals

Gabardines—Tricotine—Wool Jersey

The smartest model of the season on full, flaring, swinging lines, trimmed with rows of buttons and beautifully silk lined throughout.

Fashion's Devotees Will Wear These Capes

For Beach, Casino, Veranda, Boardwalk, and for Summer Wraps, on cool evenings.

Third Floor.



50 Belgian Linen Motoring and Touring Coats—Very Special $10.50

A Sale Unparalleled

500 Women's Wool Jersey Sport Suits

Right Illustration.

Greatest Value Ever Offered At

$8.95

None C. O. D. No Approvals.

In Sport and Pastel Colorings.

Model on newest, smartest lines, has belted coat with deep convertible collar, pockets in both skirt and coat.

Wool Jersey Suits—Are the Fad of the Hour for

Golf, Tennis, Yachting, Motoring, Country Club, Mountain and Seashore.

A Complete Range of Sizes.

Third Floor.

Remarkable Sale

Slip-on Sweaters

of Soft Shetland Wool in all Sport Colors

$3.95

An exceptional offering, for light-weight Shetland Sweaters are in great demand, and this model is an extremely smart one, with a sash to add to its effectiveness.

Clearance of Sweaters

At Sharply Reduced Prices

Women's and Misses' Sweaters in practically every style and color imaginable.

250 Fibre Silk Sweaters

$3.95 to $18.75

Formerly $5.00 to $25.00

100 Shetland Wool Sweaters

$4.95 to $7.95

Formerly $5.95 to $15.00

75 Pure Silk Sweaters

$21.50 to $37.00

Third Floor.

A Sale of Sample

Silk Parasols

Actually worth $5.00 to $10.00

$3.95

Novelties in stripes, Scotch plaids, Oriental bordered, Dresden, dotted, sport, figured and plain silks, with Bakelite or natural wood handles; rosettes and loops of silks.

Ground Floor.

At Clearance Reductions

Mme. Irene Corsets

Handsome White or Pink Broche, in fashionable models. Sizes 22 to 30, but not in all models.

Formerly $10.00 to $15.00

$5.95 to $8.75

Frolaset (Front-laced) Corsets

Three models in Coutil and Batiste for medium and well developed figures. Sizes incomplete.

Formerly $3.50 to $7.50

$1.95, $2.95, $3.95

Second Floor.

A Timely Offering

Satin Bathing Suits, $3.95

Slip-on Suits, on new straight lines, made of durable black satin and trimmed with taffeta silk in gay colors and in white.

Satin Bathing Suits

Two New Models $5.98

Heavy black satin of high lustre, in waist-line or semi-Princess models, cleverly piped with contrasting colors and button trimmed.

Satin and Taffeta Suits.....$6.50 up

Mohair Bathing Suits.....$4.50 up

Jersey Bathing Suits.....$3.95 up

Bathing Caps, Bathing Tights, and all other accessories at most moderate prices.

Third Floor.

At Very Special Prices

Dainty Lingerie

Featured are Night Gowns and Petticoats, the balance of June Sale assortments.

Lingerie Night Gowns

Sheer Nainsook and Batiste, trimmed with fine embroideries, filet and Val. laces.....

98c, $1.35, $1.85

Lingerie Petticoats

All with double shadow-proof panels.

Models with tucked flounces.....**$1.50**

Models with embroidered flounces **$2.95 & $3.95**

Second Floor.

Exceptional Values Are Being Offered in

Women's Fine White Footwear

Comprehensive Assortment for Street or Sports Wear



White Kidskin Pumps and Colonials

$8.50

Usual Price $10.00



Women's White Buckskin and White **Kidskin High Cut Boots** Laced or Buttoned

$12.50

Formerly $15 and $16.

450 Pairs Women's $5.50 and $6.50 Colored Kidskin Low Shoes, Pumps and Colonials

$3.95

Incomplete Sizes.

Second Floor.

White Sports Oxfords Rubber Soles and Heels

$7.50

Unusual Value



Women's and Misses' White Buckskin Walking Boots Laced or Buttoned

$8.50

Excellent Value.



June Clearance Sale

Household Linens

Odd Lots and Broken Lines At Materially Reduced Prices.

100 Remnants Irish Linen Table Damask (2-yard lengths), 2 yards wide. Regularly $3.00. Each.....**$2.50**

250 Odd Damask Table Cloths; pure linen; formerly $3.75.....**$2.85**

375 dozen Odd Napkins; pure linen; extra large size; dozen.....**$7.75 to $10.50**

Sturdy Scotch Damask Table Cloths

2x2 yards.....Formerly $4.50.....**$3.50**

2x2½ yards.....Formerly $5.65.....**$4.65**

2x3 yards.....Formerly $6.75.....**$5.75**

Scotch Damask Napkins to Match

Reduced from $6.25 a dozen to.....**$5.25**

Irish Linen Huck Towels, dozen.....**$5.75**

Bungalow Luncheon Sets (13 pieces).....**$1.50**

Second Floor.

NATIONAL SERVICE AIM OF NEW LEAGUE

Third Line of Defense Is Being Formed, with Congressional Districts as Units.

TO BE READY FOR ANY TASK

Will Aid Red Cross, Food Regulations, Liberty Loans, and Military Enrollments.

The formation of a "Third Line of Defense," an organization of all Americans who do not go to war—this is the ambitious purpose of the Patriotic Service League, of which Professor Ellery S. Stowell of Columbia University is the moving spirit.

The league is to be made up on the plan of the Congressional districts. The Nineteenth New York has been intensively organized as a model for the rest of the country. The organization of the Seventeenth New York District will be undertaken at a mass meeting at Carnegie Hall Thursday night. The work is already under way in Boston. The nation-wide task will be directed from headquarters at 509 Fifth Avenue.

The league plans to help Mr. Hoover's food regulations, to aid in rounding up slackers, to help the Red Cross, to aid in the relief of soldiers' families, to help Liberty Loans—in fact to do anything the Government may ask it to do. But the league would go further—it would undertake the making of any appeal to the people the Government might wish made in the belief that its organization will do away with great duplication of work.

The proposed organization of the league is shown in the Nineteenth Congressional District. Here 115 election districts have been organized. There is a captain for each block and a lieutenant for each house. Every person in the district is listed for the work he or she can best do. For instance, the women of the Thirty-third Election District of the Nineteenth Congressional District were listed by Miss Sarah E. Smith, Secretary of the Thirty-third District. Her lists, on file at the league headquarters, show how many women can do sewing, how many in the district are social service workers, how many are teachers, how many can do knitting, the women who can do clerical work, gardening, cooking, bookkeeping, and stenography, women who are linguists, and women who can do nursing. This is a sample of the intensive organization Professor Stowell plans for the whole country, so that when the country has need for any kind of service the persons who can best do that service can be instantly reached.

To Save Money and Energy.

Professor Stowell gave as an example of the work the league could do in appealing to the American people the case of an appeal by the Red Cross War Council, or any other national organization. Under the present plans, to appeal to the whole nation, theoretically at least, 100,000,000 letters would have to be sent out. If the league were in full operation, Professor Stowell said, it would be necessary to have sent out only 400 letters, one to each Congressional District Patriotic Service League Headquarters, which in turn would make the appeal to the persons it knew could or would contribute or serve in response to the appeal.

"The plans for extension of the league throughout the country have been formulated so that it may be possible to marshal the combined force of all loyal citizens behind the President," said Professor Stowell. "The spread of the league will save an immense amount of duplication. In each community the league officers will know their own people. They will, for example, easily secure cooks and attendants for hospital units. They will direct appeals for funds to those who will contribute. The Patriotic Service League furnishes the machinery by which the wisdom of Hoover can be brought with emphasis to every kitchen in the land. The citizen leaguers constitute the 'third line of defense.'"

The General Advisory Council of the league is composed of Alton B. Parker, James T. Shotwell, John B. Stanchfield, Oscar S. Straus, Maude Wetmore, Everett P. Wheeler, and George W. Wickersham.

Detailed Plans of the League.

The aims of the league are thus stated:

"First—The Government needs our aid to float Liberty Loans. In every election district let a score or more of eager takers of the world's finest investment be found.

"Second—The Government has called for volunteers to fill the ranks of our existing military forces. We should see that those recruits are obtained, due attention being paid to exemptions.

"Third—The military census will require a small army of volunteer clerks and officials. Let us see that our district furnishes more than its share.

"Fourth—Cases of need in the families of soldiers will occur. We should find them and co-operate with the Red Cross in aid.

"Fifth—We must have a bureau of employment for those who have lost their jobs and for those who must now seek employment—wives and sisters.

"Sixth—Preparing surgical dressings and all the other activities of the military end of the Red Cross will demand time and effort. Let us all see we do our share.

"Seventh—We must make sure we do not have such juvenile delinquency as has occurred in England and in Germany. The Boy Scouts, the Junior Navy League, and the Junior Police must use part of the boy power of the community. The farmers of the State need 22,000 laborers. We should see they get their share.

"Eighth—Food will be scarce. We must find how to use it to the full. And we must make known to all the methods of this conservation. Only by intelligent efforts for ourselves shall we be able effectively to stand back of those younger than we who fight.

"Finally, the Patriotic Service League, realizing it is more difficult in a democracy than in an autocracy for the Government to initiate and to get things done, will bring home to every citizen, through speakers and literature, the necessity and the opportunity for universal service in this fight for democracy.

"The Patriotic Service League knows no distinction of party. Its motto is universal service and its standard the flag."

GIRL ACCUSES MEN.

Prisoners Deny Attack and Get Time to Prove Alibi.

Louise Smith, 20 years old, of 940 Lafayette Avenue, Glendale, caused the arrest of five young men yesterday on suspicion that they were the men who attacked her at Myrtle Avenue and Napier Street, Glendale, earlier in the morning. She was walking with two young men, who were seeing her home, when five men appeared, and, after cowing the escorts with a revolver, drove them off. They then dragged Miss Smith into a lot.

Her screams were heard by a mounted policeman who, with the aid of others, later arrested Joseph Gutman of 2900 Jamaica Avenue, Fred Reichert, 157 Sherry Street; George Schoeck, 4410 Atlantic Avenue; Alfred Ditman, 4,433 Chichester Avenue, and Frank Mullen, 38 Bedford Avenue, Richmond Hill. They obtained an adjournment to enable them to prove an alibi.

CLAFLIN CREDITORS TO GET DIVIDEND

Holders of Notes of No. 1 Series Will Receive 9.9 Per Cent. of Face Value.

OTHERS GET 5 PER CENT.

Payment of $6,300,000 for the Wholesale Business Will Be Completed by Nov. 1.

Additional details regarding the sale by the Mercantile Stores Corporation of the entire capital stock of the H. B. Claflin Corporation to a syndicate composed of John P. Stevens, Bertram H. Borden and J. Harper Poor, were given in a letter sent yesterday to creditors of the Claflin and Mercantile corporations, by Alexander New, President of the latter. This letter revealed for the first time the full terms of sale of the Claflin property, the capital of which is $6,000,000. It was stated when the sale was made last week that the Claflin business was disposed of for $6,300,000, of which $2,000,000 was paid in cash. It is now shown that the complete settlement for the property will be effected in short order. The syndicate will make another payment on or before Oct. 1 next, while the final payment of $2,300,000 falls due not later than Nov. 1, all with interest from June 15. Mr. New's announcement to the creditors, who are holders of notes for large sums under the terms of the Claflin reorganization, said in part:

"For almost the entire period since the organization of the H. B. Claflin Corporation its business has been profitable. However, the Board of Trustees and the Board of Directors of the Mercantile Stores Corporation have deemed it their duty to dispose of this holding as promptly as practicable, so as to make available without unnecessary delay the proceeds of such sale for the creditors under the Claflin reorganization plan.

"The Mercantile Stores Corporation is now able to pay and its Board of Directors have authorized the distribution of a payment of 5 per cent. on the principal amount of all its oustanding notes. This payment has been authorized to be made on or after July 6, 1917. We, therefore, request that you send the notes held by you to the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street, New York City, who are the agents of this corporation to make this distribution, and who will forward you check for the proportionate amount due, and will return the notes to you with payment indorsed thereon. Your attention is called to the fact that, under the terms of the indenture of Dec. 1, 1914, such payments will be made only to the registered holders of the notes.

"Referring to the foregoing statements respecting the pledge under the indenture of Dec. 1, 1914, of one-sixth of the capital stock of the H. B. Claflin Corporation to the Trustees, as collateral to Series 1, of the notes of Mercantile Stores Corporation, we desire, at the request of the Trustees, to state that one-sixth of the moneys so far received from the disposition of the capital stock of the H. B. Claflin Corporation, namely, $333,333.34, has been paid to the Trustees and is in their charge for the benefit of the holders of Series 1 notes; and on behalf of the Trustees, we beg to further inform you that they are able to pay 4.9 per cent. on the face of the notes constituting Series 1, and that the Bankers' Trust Company, likewise as agents for the Trustees for this purpose, will, on and after July 6, 1917, also pay the proportionate amount due on the face of the notes of Series 1. Therefore, the sum you will be entitled to receive from Bankers Trust Company, as agents, as herein set forth, will be 9.9 per cent. on the face of the note or notes of Series 1 held by you. Prompt notices will be sent as further distributions are authorized from the receipt of additional funds."

Asks $10,000 for the Babies.

More than 2,500 babies are on the register of the New York City Diet Kitchen Association, 33 West Forty-second Street, which asks for $10,000 for its Summer work. The Diet Kitchen has eight stations, furnishes certified diets for the babies, and has physicians to examine the children and nurses to give home care.

ANNUAL REDUCTION SALE!



Everything in the House

20% OFF

to adjust stocks and give you great savings when you can use them most.

Women's & Misses'



All our $8.00, $9.00 and $12.00 Shoes Now $5.40, $7.60 and $9.60

This Great Money-Saving Offer includes African brown boots, tan Russia pumps, white kid boots, white kid pumps, patent leather boots with white kid tops, and in fact every fashionable low and high shoe.

Famous Brand of Makers forbid us to mention name. Black, white, and all leading shades ..... **$2.00 FINEST SILK STOCKINGS $1.35**

Bet. 46th and 47th Sts. **THE BOOTERY** 1560 Broadway *Just Two Doors South of Palace Theatre.*

No Connection with Any Other Store

The Store is closed at 5 P. M. On Saturday, June 30th, it will be closed at 12 Noon.

B. Altman & Co.

Men's Wearing Apparel
Leather Goods, Toilet Articles, Etc., for the
Military Camp Equipment

especially appealing to men who are preparing for service under the colors, have been assembled in comprehensive assortments.

American-made Uniforms for Hospital Nurses

are an interesting feature of the display on the Sixth Floor, where they are shown in a specially reserved section.

Also large assortments of Nurses' Caps, Kerchiefs, Aprons, Capes, Raincoats, and other essentials of the regulation costume.

An Important Sale of Summer Hosiery for Men and Women

will be held to-morrow (Monday)

and will present 50,000 pairs of new Hosiery of selected qualities at Special Sale prices.

WOMEN'S SILK HOSIERY

In black or white; with lisle tops and soles, per pair . . . . . 95c.

In black, white, and a choice of several colors; with lisle-interlined tops and soles, per pair . . . . $1.10 & 1.50

In black, white, pink, bronze, gray and navy blue; all-silk, with Richelieu rib, pair $1.65

In black, white, pink, silver, bronze and navy blue; all-silk, of unusually fine quality and very sheer . . . . per pair $2.50

MEN'S HALF-HOSE

Ribbed silk, in colors only, per pair $1.75

Silk, with lisle soles; in black, white and colors . . . . . per pair $1.00

Lisle (silk-finish), in black only; very durable . . . . . per pair 55c.

(Three pairs for $1.50)

Summer-weight Lisle, in black, white and colors . . per half-dozen pairs $1.85

Exceptional Value

will be offered to-morrow (Monday) in

Women's Milanese Silk Gloves

remarkably low priced.

Two-clasp Milanese Silk Gloves, in white only . . . . . per pair 78c.

Mousquetaire Milanese Silk Gloves (sixteen-button length), in black, white, black stitched with white, and white stitched with black . . . . . per pair 78c.

250

Semi-made Embroidered Robes

(Coat-and-Skirt)

made of imported cotton materials, cleverly embroidered to resemble hand-work, will be placed on sale to-morrow, to close out, at

$6.75 each

These Robes are the residue of several special assortments, and were all originally marked at more than double the price.

(Lace Department, First Floor)

Women's Summer Sports Suits

of superior-quality all-wool jersey offer extraordinary value at

$16.75

(Sports Suits Department, Third Floor)

A Special Sale of Women's Summer Morning Frocks

prettily made of ginghams, cotton voiles and cotton tissues, will present excellent values to-morrow at the extremely low prices of

$2.25, $2.90, $3.75 & $4.50

Included in this Sale will be

Garden and Sports Smocks

made of cotton materials, specially priced at

$2.10 & $3.25

(Second Floor)

Misses' Crepe de Chine Dresses

in a number of pretty styles, some suitable for sports wear, will be offered to-morrow at the exceptionally low prices of

$11.75 & $14.25

(Second Floor)

A Special Sale of Bathing Costumes for Women, Misses and Children

will afford on Monday an unusual and timely opportunity for economical buying.

WOMEN'S BATHING COSTUMES

Of black satin . . . $10.50 & 14.50

Of black mohair 7.75

Of black silk poplin 6.85

(Combination included)

MISSES' & CHILDREN'S BATHING COSTUMES at very special prices.

(Department on the Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL Thirty-fifth Street

—To Say This Is an Extraordinary Sale Is Putting It Mildly!—

CHICAGO 17 N. State St. **Lane Bryant** DETROIT 255 Woodward Ave.

America's Largest Manufacturing Retailer of Smart Apparel

For Women of All Sizes—34 to 56 Bust

First Annual Clearance Sale

In Our New 18-Story Building Begins Monday 8:30 A. M.

of All Summer Apparel

Due to the unseasonable weather and general economic conditions, our stock is heavier now than usual. Hence we have made unusual reductions to effect an immediate clearance.

Coats

$15.00 COATS—Odd lot to close out $5.95
$19.50 COATS—Serge, Wool Jersey and Mixtures $9.85
$34.75 COATS—Taffeta, Wool Jersey and Serge $19.75
$44.75 COATS—Taffeta, Wool Jersey and other Summer Fabrics $29.75
$54.75 COATS—Summer Silks, Faille, Gabardine and Velour ... $39.75

Suits

$29.50 SUITS—Serge, Poplin, Gabardine, Mohair, Linen; sizes to 42 $12.95
$35.00 SUITS—Serge, Wool Jersey and Mohair; sizes up to 56 ..... $18.50
$39.75 SUITS—Fine quality Gabardine, excellently tailored $24.75
$44.75 SUITS—Serge, Gabardine, Wool Poplin and Wool Jersey ... $29.75
$65.00 SUITS—Taffeta, Poiret Twill, Gabardine and Tricotine. $39.75

Dresses

$3.75 DRESSES—Striped Voile and Beach Cloth $2.45
$8.50 DRESSES—Striped, Figured and Dotted Voiles $4.95
$10.50 DRESSES—White and Figured Voile, Striped Marquisette ... $6.75
$19.50 DRESSES—Linen, Chambray; Coat and shirtwaist styles. $11.50
$29.75 DRESSES—Crepe de Chine, Taffeta and Silk Tricotine $19.75

There is a bargain for every woman, the *slender* as well as the *stout*, up to 56 bust measure.

Waists

$1.50 MIDDY BLOUSES—White Twill. Sizes to 46 75c
$2.00 WAISTS—Striped Voile and Plain $1.25
$3.95 WAISTS—Very fine quality Voile $1.95
$5.00 WAISTS—Crepe de Chine. Sizes to 44. $3.45
$7.50 WAISTS—Crepe de Chine, and fine Net $4.95

Skirts

$3.00 SKIRTS—Khaki Cloth and Twill $1.95
$5.00 SKIRTS—Cotton Gabardine and Pique $3.45
$8.50 SKIRTS—Cotton Gabardine in Stripes. $4.95
$11.75 SKIRTS—Wool Challie, pleated models $6.85
$16.50 SKIRTS—Fine quality Taffeta $10.75

Bathing Apparel

$14.00 BATHING SUITS—Taffeta; all sizes .. $7.50
BATHING SUITS—Mohair, sizes to 56 ... $6.95
BATHING SUITS—Lustrous Mohair $3.25
BATHING SUITS—Kellermann style $1.15
Bathing Hats and Slippers at Reduced Prices.

Negligees

$1.95 NEGLIGEES—Cotton Crepe $1.25
$3.00 NEGLIGEES—Cotton Crepe and Dimity $1.95
$8.50 NEGLIGEES—Swiss, Voile and Silk Crepe $4.95
$10.00 NEGLIGEES—Crepe de Chine and Albatross $6.95
$15.00 NEGLIGEES—Crepe Meteor and Crepe de Chine $9.95

Equally Striking Reductions in Underwear, Corsets, Negligees, and Traveling Robes

Maternity Apparel at Reduced Prices

Our entire stock of maternity apparel has been included in this clearance sale, offering the EXPECTANT MOTHER an unusual opportunity to purchase summer apparel at extremely low prices.

Dresses $1.95 to $54.50 | Coats $5.95 to $39.75 | Suits $5.95 to $34.75 | Skirts $1.95 to $19.85

Also Maternity Corsets, Brassieres, Nightgowns, Knitted, Muslin and Silk Underwear

No C. O. D.'s 21-23 W. 38th St. **Lane Bryant** 21-23 W. 38th St. *No Exchanges*

MAY GAIN 300,000 TONS OF SHIPPING

Government Hopes for This Result from Commandeering Foreign Vessels.

WILSON SEES TRADE BOARD

His Visit Revives Rumors of Governmental Fixing of Material Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—While the seas were not entirely calm today in the shipbuilding controversy, and the White House let it be known through Secretary Tumulty that a final decision had not been reached concerning the wooden ship program and some of the other problems which have agitated all concerned for weeks, it was pretty generally accepted here tonight that the general procedure, as outlined in THE TIMES this morning, as the one to be adopted, was correct. There was some information, it was understood, which the President still wished to obtain, and it is expected that his official ruling will be made known in a few days.

The first power of commandeering which is to be given to General Goethals, General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation and Director of Construction, it is understood, is the authority to take over, in the name of the Government, contracts for ships on the ways which have been entered into by other countries. He will thus be in a position to abrogate the contracts and hasten construction by extra shifts of workmen and obtain his steel for this work at the price which eventually will be agreed upon by the Government and the steel interests.

It is estimated that there is something over 1,000,000 tons of this shipping now under way, and that by the use of this power of commandeering and the hastening of construction, the Emergency Fleet Corporation will be able to get perhaps 300,0000 more tons in the water by Jan. 1 than would be possible under present conditions.

This would be a big advantage, the wooden ship advocates say, but would by no means provide cause for abandoning the project which they have from the first championed and are now pressing upon the President with renewed activity. There are hints that the President is in favor of getting as many wooden ships as possible afloat at an early date, and that, as stated today, the selection of General Goethals to take charge of construction—subject, of course, to whatever restraining influence Chairman Denman of the Shipping Board may exercise in passing upon contracts—will carry a recommendation to that effect.

There were reports some time ago in this connection that a big wooden ship program had been submitted to President Wilson and to the Council of National Defense before General Goethals was retained, and that it met with approval, and these have been accepted as an indication that there was something substantial to back up the belief that the President in the end would be favorable to carrying it out unless there was indisputable evidence that it was impracticable.

President Calls on Harris.

The discussion of price-fixing by some Government agency received an impetus early this afternoon when President Wilson dropped in unexpectedly at the offices of the Federal Trade Commission, and, it is said, talked over matters in general with Chairman Harris and other members. The Trade Commission is the body which Chairman Denman wants selected to take over the consideration of a fair price for steel. General Goethals, it has been reported, is opposed to such a move, believing that a discussion by the proper committee of the Council of National Defense would be more to the point.

Details concerning the President's call naturally were meagre, but it was said that he sought general information about the procedure of the commission as it might affect steel, iron, and other products.

With the wooden ship program again in the limelight, the question of lumber prices was under discussion in some quarters, and it became known that a figure around $35 per 1,000 feet was under consideration. Some of the companies, it was said, had pooled their interests at first and had sought to obtain $43. The Lumber Committee of the Council of National Defense took the matter up, and finally a price between $37 and $40 was considered. More recently, through the activity of an independent concern, it was said, the price asked was $35. That is the figure which the Southern Pine Association is ready to meet, according to one report.

The details of the powers which would rest in General Goethals and Mr. Denman if the plan outlined were carried into effect by President Wilson, were much discussed today. General Goethals, it was said, had made it known that he had no desire to have any authority in the operation of ships, and this part of the program would be almost entirely under the present members of the Shipping Board, of which Mr. Denman is Chairman, unless it should be considered wise to create another emergency corporation for that purpose.

There have been rumors that the construction of wooden and steel ships might be under separate direction, and that another corporation would be created for the wooden shipbuilding. The belief tonight was that this would not be done, but no official information was available.

Won't Seize Foreign Ships.

Just how far the power of commandeering will be put into effect is a point as yet undecided, except as it will affect the contracts for ships now under construction by other Governments. It will not mean the actual seizure of such ships, but will simply provide means for hurrying their construction under Government supervision, in order to get additional shipping in the water at the earliest possible moment and clear the ways for others. Later the power of commandeering may be extended materially, if the emergency makes it seem advisable.

A reorganization of some branches of the Council of National Defense may soon be brought about as an outgrowth of the recent discussions of the prices of commodities. It may be in the direction of the centralization of power and the creation of buying commissioners with large responsibilities. It was intimated today that under this rearrangement Bernard M. Baruch, Chairman of the Council's Committee on Raw Materials, would become the buyer of raw materials, and Julius Rosenwald, Chairman of the Committee on Supplies, would purchase finished products. Either would have authority to call on the Trade Commission or any other Federal Body for advice in fixing prices.

OPPOSES WOODEN SHIPS.

H. A. Evans Says They Cost Too Much and Can't Escape U-Boats.

Asserting that the public had been misled in the shipbuilding controversy, Holden A. Evans, a former naval constructor and at present President of the Baltimore Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, said last night at the Hotel McAlpin that it would be a serious mistake to construct a fleet of wooden vessels. He said that the construction of wooden vessels would cost more at the prevailing price of lumber than steel boats, and he doubted if they could stand the strain to which they would be put.

"Wooden shipbuilding was revived a few months ago because of the difficulty of obtaining sufficient steel from the mills," he said. "This situation has been met by the steel manufacturers, who have announced their intention of supplying the Government first. Steel ships can be built of almost any size and can be operated at fast speed. This cannot be said of the wooden boat. The latter's limit in size is about 200 feet, and it is impossible to use high-powered machinery in it. In the event of a submarine attack the wooden ship would fare badly because of its inability to run away."

Mr. Evans said that a steel vessel could be built in four and a half months, while it would be almost impossible to construct a wooden boat of the same size in that time. Mr. Evans said that he was not led to make his statements because he was seeking contracts for his firm.

FOUR BYSTANDERS SHOT IN GANG PISTOL FIGHT

Two School Children Among Those Wounded—Bullets Fly in Crowded Street.

Magazine pistols in the hands of two rival gangs shortly after 10 o'clock last night, spouting leaden missiles through a crowd of men, women, and children on Carmine Street, just south of Bleecker Street, resulted in the shooting of four persons, including two school children. The gunmen of each gang succeeded in making their escape. A lone patrolman tried to pursue, and fired six shots after their retreating forms. The injured are:

Stino Scallia, 11 years old, a schoolgirl of 11 Sixth Avenue, shot in the right leg; Emma Nelson, 33, of 102 Charlton Street, shot in left leg; Genier Stagnioli, 25 years of 29 Carmine Street, shot in the right foot, and Frank Soleano, 15, a school boy, of 28 Carmine Street, shot in the right leg.

All the injured persons were removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

The sultry weather had driven most of the occupants of the crowded section to the streets. The population of the neighborhood, composed of Irish, Italian, French, and some negroes, crowded narrow Carmine Street. Many were leaving moving picture shows and others were doing their weekly shopping. Children were dancing on the sidewalks to the strains of a hurdy-gurdy.

A gang of eight young men made their way through the crowded street to a point just south of Bleecker Street. On the opposite side another gang of six men also jostled their way. Without warning and simultaneously from both sides of the street shots rang out. Immediately all was confusion as the crowds scattered for shelter in the nearby hallways. The shots continued and the street was deserted in a few seconds. Only the four injured lying on the sidewalk.

President Plans Memorial to Father.

STAUNTON, Va., June 23.—President Wilson has requested and has received permission to place a memorial tablet to his father in the First Presbyterian Church here, which is being remodeled. The elder Wilson was pastor of the church when the future President was born.

REJECTS CITY DEMOCRACY.

H. B. Hammond Objects to Use of His Name as Supporter.

Henry B. Hammond, a lawyer of 51 Chambers Street, a member of the Democratic Fusion Committee of 170, sent a letter yesterday to Martin W. Littleton, Chairman of the City Democracy, protesting against his being named on the list of the supporters of the latter organization. He wrote:

"Do you suppose to make your 'City Democracy' a tail to the Republican Fusion which the Progressive, William Hamlin Childs, is using to promote his paving business and the reactionary Senator, Ogden L. Mills, is using to foster the schemes of the New York Central Railroad of which his father is a Director and large stockholder? Do you think that democracy of the city can win the respect of the nation by joining in a Republican Fusion campaign which is being managed by the proprietor of a patent paving material, which the Republican Fusion officials have generously bought from this campaign manager's firm in large quantities without the formalty of public bidding?"

Mr. Hammond added that he supported Republican Fusion four years ago, but now he felt that Mayor Mitchel had "gone over, body, boots, and headaches, to the interests."

Eddie Mahan Joins Marines.

BOSTON, June 23.—Edward M. Mahan of Natick, Captain of Harvard's victorious 1915 football team, was accepted today for enlistment in the Marine Corps. He will be sent to a training station with other recruits next week. In the Fall of 1916 Mahan coached the football team of the University of California, and since then has been employed by the New York Central Railroad at Buffalo.

Col. House a Newspaper Director.

Colonel E. M. House, the friend and advisor to President Wilson, has been elected a member of the Board of Directors of The Fort Worth, (Texas,) Record. William Capps, President and principal owner of The Record, recently retired, and W. H. Bagley, the Vice President, succeeded him. In the reorganization of the Board of Directors Colonel House was elected to a place on the board.

Judgment Against Aster.

Because of the failure of counsel for Vincent Astor to file an answer, a judgment by default for $1,429 was entered against him in the City Court yesterday in a suit brought by the Consolidated Gas Company to recover for gas used in heaters burned in Mr. Astor's market at Broadway and Ninety-fifth Street. He contended that the bill was too high.

GREET PRINCE UDINE AT ITALIAN PAGEANT

Continued from Page 1.

brotherly love and the assurance that America is with you in your undertaking to the end. And now, in material and substantial token of the regard that the people of Italian blood and our other citizens feel for the cause that these gentlemen represent, I am asked to announce to you what has been accomplished by a group of our public-spirited citizens."

The Mayor then read a list of contributions to Italian relief work amounting to nearly $70,000, chief among which was $50,000 collected by Mr. Barsotti, editor of Il Progresso and $10,000 from the Order of the Sons of Italy. The Mayor then introduced Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Chairman of the Reception Committee for the Mission, who reached the climax of his address when he said:

"The world, my fellow-citizens, is eagerly waiting for the day when we can resume our forward march, when men shall be once more at peace, when liberty shall be secure, when justice shall be established, and when opportunity shall be open to every man on his own merits. That is all that America asks; that is all that Italy asks; that is all that our Allies ask. We wish to be peaceful, but we insist upon being free."

Augusto Ciufelli of the Italian Chamber of Deputies was the first speaker among the members of the mission. He spoke in Italian and stirred his audience to frequent applause. His Excellency Marquis Luigi Borsarelli di Rifreddo, Italian Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, thanked the Mayor and the city in English for its welcome to the mission, and then, speaking in Italian, addressed the crowd. Francesco Saverio Nitti, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, spoke also in Italian, as did Enrico Arlotta, Minister of Transportation, who was the last of the speakers representing the mission.

For the Prince and Marconi.

All through the proceedings the crowd had been clamoring for the Prince of Udine and Guglielmo Marconi, neither of whom was scheduled to speak, and when the Minister had finished the calls could not be stopped. Mayor Mitchel explained that his recent illness prevented the Prince's talking, but as the people cried "Viva Savoia, Viva Savoia," the Mayor presented his Royal Highness, who rose and saluted with both hands. The people went mad.

Then "Viva il Marconi, Viva il Marconi" rose from the crowd, and the inventor, probably the most popular member of the mission with the New York Italians, rose and saluted. The people remained mad. Justice John J. Freschi of the Court of Special Sessions spoke for the Italian residents of New York. After welcoming the mission on behalf of the hundreds of thousands of his compatriots here, he said:

"What Italians in America will do is not problematical. They fully appreciate the marked degree of responsibility that, in a measure, rests upon them in this supreme test. Happiness lies in service, and the man or woman who refuses to serve his country in this hour of need is worse than a slacker. He is a daylight bandit who should be ostracized by all patriotic people. Our people are not slackers, and I cannot too emphatically declare in behalf of the Italian fathers and their sons that even to suspect them of slacking their duty at this momentous and critical time would be an unjustifiable and cruel slander. We are going to do our best to repay to America what America has done for us. Ours will be team work for America and for the Allies."

Mme. Frances Alda sang the "Star-Spangled Banner" and "Rule Britannia," Leon Rothier sang the "Marseillaise," and the Metropolitan Opera House chorus, accompanied by the Metropolitan orchestra, under the direction of Maestro Giulio Setti, sang the Hymns of Garibaldi and Mameli.

Message Sent to Front.

The concert at Carnegie Hall last night was one of the most elaborate in the memory of New York's music lovers. There was, first of all, an orchestra of ninety pieces, under the direction of Oscar Spirescu. The famous Italian song, "Inno di Garibaldi," was sung by Mary Carson. Mlle. Madeleine D'Espinoy, soprano of the Opera Comique of Paris, sang "Depuis le Jour." There was great applause to greet a chorus of sailors from a Russian warship, who sang Ukrainian folk-songs. Leon Rothier of the Metropolitan Opera brought the house to its feet when he sang the "Marseillaise."

The second half of the program began with selections by the Russian Balalaika Orchestra, directed by Sunia Samuels. Thamara Swirsal and M. Papalovitch gave several Russian dances, after which the audience was entertained by the Metropolitan Opera ballet. Mlle. Andree Barlette of the Théâtre Française recited "Les Femmes Francaises." "The Hymn of New Russia" was sung by Mme. Clara Pasvolsky. "Our America," written by Miss Morgan Harrison, was sung by a chorus of 100, with the audience joining in. Paul Keferm 'cellist, and Salvatore de Stefano, harpist, were also on the program. The Star-Spangled Banner" was sung by Lois Patterson Wessitah, with the organ, chorus, and orchestra. Girls dressed in Russian and Italian costumes sold programs.

A striking feature of the program was the sending of a message to the French front. A telegraphic apparatus, connected with the wireless, was set up on the stage and this message sent, while the audience listened to the dots and dashes:

"The friends of France, Italy, and the other allied nations, assembled this evening in Carnegie Hall, send their fraternal greetings and their fervent wishes for a complete victory to all—Generals, officers and soldiers—who, with unparalleled heroism are now fighting for the holy cause of civilization and liberty in the world."

The Prince of Udine and his suite went from the theater to the Brook Club, 7 East Fortieth Street. There they were entertained. From the Brook Club the Mission returned to the residence of Pembroke Jones.

Early this morning Assistant District Attorney Rorke and Mrs. Humiston completed a conference with Mrs. Consuelo La Rue, the young woman who jumped from a window of her home soon after the discovery of Miss Cruiger's body. As he left the Polyclinic Hospital, where Mrs. La Rue is a patient, Mr. Rorke said that she had made startling revelations in regard to the white slave traffic in this city. He declined to say anything further in regard to the conference and Mrs. Humiston wouldn't discuss it.

Hickson INC

Announcement Extraordinary

The creative organization of this establishment is maintained at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars a year. In no other establishment in the world is the extent or quality of this service approached.

It is with pardonable pride we recite the fact that today the entire world of tailored clothes is influenced by our creations. We are now showing our collection of

Gowns,
Tailored Suits
and
Tailored Dresses
for Autumn,
also
Summer Frocks
Beach Attire and Hats

Fifth Avenue at Fifty-Second Street

At 581 Boylston Street Boston, Mass.

Lexington Avenue and Flume Street Magnolia, Mass.

—CHARGE CUSTOMERS MAY TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE—
SALES—HAVING PURCHASES BILLED AUGUST FIRST

J. M. Gidding & Co.
364 366 368 Fifth Avenue AT 40TH ST. N.Y.

Very Important Sales

begin tomorrow, Monday, June 25th—details of which will be found in our announcement in the *"Society and Fashions"* section of this issue—

Prominent among the values offered are:

SUITS—formerly $50 to $145—at $25, $35, $45, $55
DRESSES—formerly to $145—at $25, $35, $45, $65
WRAPS—formerly $95 to $195—at $35, $65, $85
COATS & CAPES—formerly to $95—at $25, $35, $45

Arnold Constable & Co.
5th Avenue at 40th Street

Women's Colored Silk Hose
Our regular standard quality with cotton tops and soles, in

Smoke	Suede	Pearl
Champagne	Ivory	Navy
French Blue	Sky	Turquoise
Copen.	Pink	Flesh
Claret	Green	Rose
	Yellow	

Actual Value $1.50 pair
Monday **1.12** Only

Continuing the
June Clearance Sale
Monday, June 25th

Women's Sports Silk Hose
Sizes 8½ to 10
A splendid stocking of heavy lustrous, Pure Thread Silk, in smart black and white two-tone plaid effects, with cotton soles and tops.
Actual value $1.50 pair
Monday **.85** Only

A Clearance Sale of
Children's Summer Dresses
At Reductions ¼ to ½ of Regular Price



Children's and Girls' Dresses
Sizes 6 to 14 years
Of Chambray, Dimity, Gingham, Voile, Seersucker, Percale, Crepe and Lawn, in Long-waisted, Peasant and Breton Models, many hand smocked, and including trimmings of lace and embroidery.
To Close Prior to Inventory at
2.65 3.25 5.00 and 6.50
Formerly $3.75 $5.50 $7.50 and $10.75

Great Reductions in Little Children's Dresses and Rompers
Sizes 2 to 5 years

Plaid Gingham, plaited model; white organdie collar and piqué belt; 2 to 5 years. *Regularly $1.95* — **.95**

Bloomer Dresses of Check Gingham, plaited model; fancy pockets, belt and cuffs in plain color; 3 to 5 years. *Regularly $2.50* — **1.50**

Rompers of white Dimity, linen and Rep, smocked and hand feather stitched; sizes to 3 years. *Regularly $2.00 to $5.00* — **1.50 to 2.95**

Dainty "Dress Up" Frocks of white lawn; waist of lace, insertion and tucks; skirt tucked and lace trimmed. *Specially Priced* — **2.95**

On Special Sale Monday
1500 Dainty Summer Blouses
At ¼ less to about ½ Price



Handmade waists included in the assortment

Georgette Crepe in double frill and jabot models. Handmade Linens, Embroidered French Voiles, and white Handkerchief Linens, hand embroidered in white, with touches of color, for sports wear. *Regularly $10.00 & $12.00* — **6.50**

Georgette Crepe in tucked model with embroidered Bisque collars. Georgette Crepe Blouses with hand drawn collar and frrat; pastel colorings. *Regularly $12.75 & $15.00* — **9.75**

Georgette, with hemstitching and lace trimming, in double jabot models. Voiles, embroidered in white and colors; lace trimmed and tucked models. *Regularly $5.00* — **3.95**

Dressy and Tailleur Models in Georgette, French Batiste, Chiffon, Voile; handsome plain silks, also dainty handmade Blouses. *Regularly $6.00 and $7.50* — **5.00**

Handkerchief Linens in Tailleur models—high or low collars. Batistes and Voiles, embroidered, tucked and lace trimmed models. *Specially Priced* — **3.00**

Georgette Crepes, with silk embroidery and fancy inserts. French Voiles, with hand embroidered fronts—scalloped finish. Chiffon Voiles, in tucked model, with deep collar. *Specially Priced* — **7.50**

Unusual Values in
Women's Bathing Suits
The season's smart styles in Satin, Jersey Cloth and Mohair at concessions from the regular price.

BLACK SATIN "SLIP ON" BATHING DRESS, with Oriental Embroidery on belt. *Regularly $10.00* — **8.50**

JERSEY BATHING SUITS, in one-piece model, with sailor collar and lacing up front. *Regularly $9.00* — **7.75**

JERSEY BATHING SUITS, in V neck model, with fancy border on lower edge; may be had in a variety of colors. *Regularly $6.00* — **5.00**

MOHAIR "SLIP ON" BATHING DRESS, in navy blue and black, with fancy piping; buttoned on shoulder. Sizes 16 yrs. to 44 bust. *Regularly $5.00* — **3.95**

BATHING TIGHTS, in Cotton, Merino and Silk. Specially Priced — **.65 to 1.25**

2,500 Yards
Black Silks
From our regular stock in the weaves most suitable for smart Summer apparel—at special concessions in price.

BLACK RADIUM—All silk, light and cool, for Summer wear; 43 inches wide. *In regular stock at $2.50 yard* — **2.00**

BLACK CREPE DE CHINE—A heavy, durable quality for handsome frocks; 40 inches wide. *In regular stock at $2.50 yard* — **2.25**

BLACK DRESS SATIN—A beautiful quality—Imperial finish and pure dye; 36 inches wide. *In regular stock at $2.75 yard* — **2.25**

One Day Special
Georgette Crepe
40-inch; superior quality, in

Ivory	Black	Copenhagen
Pink	Turquoise	Heliotrope
Rose	Myrtle	Orchid
Olive	Aica	Gold
Brown	Navy	Mulberry
	Taupe	Pearl

Actual Value $2.00
Monday **1.65** Only

For Monday Only
Misses' and Small Women's
Navy Blue Taffeta Dresses
14 to 20 years and Small Women



(As illustrated) A smart frock of excellent quality Taffeta, combined with Georgette, with piping of old blue; also other new Summer models in the collection.
At the Remarkable Price for
Monday **16.50** Only
Regular Retail Value $24.50

Women's Handsome Georgette Dresses
For Luncheon, Calling, Afternoon and Informal occasions:



(As illustrated) Long tunic of superior quality Georgette, with bands of Crepe de Chine and braided in Soutache; underskirt of Crepe de Chine; in Flesh, White, Navy, Beige and Black.
Regular Retail Value $32.50
Monday **24.50** Only

Women's Dainty Cotton Frocks
Smart Styles and Exceptional Values

FINE VOILES, LINENS AND CREPES.	Specially Priced	11.50
GINGHAMS, LINENS AND VOILES.	Specially riced	13.50
COLORED STRIPED TISSUE.	Specially Priced	7.50

Special Sale of Flags

	Present Price	Sale Price
AMERICAN FLAGS—Cotton, 3x5 ft., mounted on pole.	$4.00	2.75
AMERICAN SILK—24x37 mounted on staff.	$3.95	2.75
AMERICAN SILK—15x24.	$1.25	1.00
AMERICAN SILK—11½x17.	.65	.50
AMERICAN SILK, ALSO COTTON—	.25	.19
AMERICAN SILK FLAGS—Unmounted, 12x18.	.75	.50
BRITISH WOOL BUNTING—6x12 feet.	$25.00	21.00
FRENCH WOOL BUNTING—6x12 feet.	$25.00	21.00
FRENCH SILK—Mounted on staff, 27½x44.	$6.50	5.25

Flags of Smaller Size } 20% Discount
Special for Monday Only
Flags cannot be exchanged or credited

A New Shipment
French Lingerie
IMPORTANT NOTICE — *Orders having been fortunately placed before the recent decided advance in the cost of material and labor abroad, we have marked these exquisite undergarments on the old scale of prices—fully*
¼ below present value

NIGHT GOWNS,	2.95 to 85.00
E. CHEMISES,	2.95 to 13.50
CHEMISES,	2.25 to 35.00
D. COMBINATIONS,	3.95 to 20.00
PETTICOATS,	5.00 to 75.00
DRAWERS,	2.50 to 13.50

American Lingerie
New dainty Summer styles in Nainsook, Batiste or Cambric, with pretty trimmings.

NIGHT GOWNS,	95c. to 7.50
ENVELOPE CHEMISES,	95c. to 5.00
DRAWERS,	65c. to 3.00
CORSET COVERS,	50c. to 1.25
SKIRTS,	95c. to 12.50

10% Discount

Silk Lingerie
Of Crepe de Chine or Washable Satin of superior quality beautifully trimmed.

NIGHT GOWNS,	3.95 to 22.50
ENVELOPE CHEMISES,	1.95 to 22.50
CHEMISES,	5.00 to 10.00
BLOOMERS and DRAWERS,	2.95 to 5.00
CAMISOLES,	1.00 to 5.00
COMBINATIONS,	3.95, 5.00
VESTS,	1.95

10% Discount

Continuing Our
Silk Glove Special
Women's 2-clasp Pure Silk Milanese Gloves in black and white with Paris point stitching and double finger tips.
An 85c Value
Monday **.55** Pair

RED CROSS FUND
TO BE $110,000,000

Continued from Page 1.

the Catholic churches and has granted permission to the Red Cross to receive pledges and contributions following the masses.

Following are some of the special corporation dividends recorded at headquarters yesterday:

Bates Manufacturing Co.	$12,000
Ohio Leather Co.	5,000
Pennsylvania National Bank	5,000
St. Mary's Mineral Co.	8,000
Provident Life and Trust Co.	20,000

Twelve thousand dollars in subscriptions were received from the Central Club of Nurses in charge of the war ambulance at Forty-third Street and Broadway. The Van Cortlandt Chapter of the Red Cross, comprising Riverdale, Spuyten Duyvil, Kingsbridge, and Mt. St. Vincent, reported yesterday having raised $39,000 for the fund.

The following, exclusive of New York, was reported as the standing of the States by groups:

New England division	$5,990,588
Middle Atlantic	11,598,153
Southern States	2,483,221
Western States	3,591,148

To Contribute a Day's Pay.

One of the pieces of information received at the Red Cross headquarters yesterday was that all of the employes of the John Wanamaker store in the city had decided to contribute one day's pay to the fund. The employes of Wanamaker's store in Philadelphia are to do the same thing, it was said.

The following additional contributions from member firms were reported yesterday by the Silk Association of America:

William Iselin & Co., $10,000; James Talcott, Inc., $1,000; Louis Stira, $1,000; Klingenstein Brothers & Co., $500; Bachman & Co., $500; E. Wimpfheimer & Co., $500; E. F. Timme & Son, $500; Jansen & Pretzfeld, $500; Empire Silk Company, $250; Hill & Beuchner, $250; Walker & Serrell, $250; Hadden & Co., $250; Hays, Harshfield & Wolf, $250; Charles F. Smillie & Co., $100; Vivanti Brothers, $200; Schiesser & Bechtel, $100; Claude A. Prager, $100; Bramson & Co., $100; Seggerman Brothers, Inc., $100; Paterson Reed and Harness Company, $50; Wm. Guerin et Fils, $50; Aldridge & MacFarlan, Inc., $50; M. E. Mailhouse, $50; Joseph Meyer & Co., $50; Cascami Silk Spinning Company, $50; Ballin, Payser & Co., $50; Mossi Raw Silk Company, Inc., $25; J. Hall, $25; G. Robinson & Son, $25; Oscar Riess, $25; Murphy-Stahl Silk Company, $25; Kreusler & Simpson, $25; S. S. Kaplan, $25; D. Rubinger, $25; Elandes Ribbon Company, Inc., $10; Schoonmaker & Hoering, $50.

Metropolitan Opera stars and actors of national prominence will assist at a Red Cross benefit performance to be held at Great Neck on next Saturday. The benefit will be held after the close of the campaign, but this will not prevent the promoters from contributing the receipts to the Red Cross.

The Red Cross organizations in Orange, N. J., reported yesterday that they had collected $22,145 in the day's campaign, bringing their total to $469,-263.26. Most of the sums sent in yesterday were small contributions, new being more than $50. At the beginning of the campaign the organizations were to collect only $200,000. Now they believe they will have more than $500,000.

Red Cross contributions from persons living within the Township of Islip, L. I., which includes ten villages, having altogether total population of approximately 10,000, were reported yesterday to have reached $152,855, or fifty times more than the amount allotted to be raised in that section. The people there were asked to raise $3,000. The members of the Finance Committees who conducted the successful campaign in Islip believe they have established a record in raising Red Cross funds, at least on the basis of gifts to population. The fund represents more than $7.50 for each inhabitant of the district. Frederick G. Bourne, ex-Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, who lives at Oakdale, L. I., gave $100,000.

Sixteen girls employed by the New York Edison Company, who are members of the Edison Unit, of which Mrs. Thomas A. Edison is the head, took charge of the Salvation Army kettles on Fifth Avenue yesterday and collected several hundred dollars for the Red Cross Fund.

List of Gifts Above $500.

Following is a list of contributions of $500 or more reported by the Headquarters Committee and by the thirty field teams since the opening of the $100,000,000 campaign:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TEAM.

Cleveland H. Dodge	$1,000,000.00
Rushton Peabody	500.00
Samuel Untermyer	10,000.00
Tiffany & Co.	25,000.00
Jones & Baker	2,500.00
B. W. Jones	725.00
Thompson & Black	1,000.00
W. L. Pierce	1,000.00
Mary G. S.	1,000.00
Employes of John Wanamaker	5,000.00
N. F. Wilson, Jr.	500.00
New York Curb Market Assoc.	8,842.00
New York Curb Market Assoc.	5,657.00
Miscellaneous	2,853.63
Total	$1,084,361.23

TEAM NO. 1.

M. Friedsam, Captain.

Altman Foundation	$25,000.00
Fownes Brothers & Co.	1,000.00
F. Kleinberger Galleries	2,000.00
Building Trades Emp. Assoc.	100,000.00
M. Friedsam	25,000.00
Sol Friedsam & Co.	2,500.00
Columbia Trust Company	12,500.00
Employes of B. Altman & Co.	7,253.32
Oppenheim Brothers & Co.	1,000.00
M. P. Young & Brothers	1,000.00
Dreer & Co.	5,000.00
Minroe Pares & Co.	500.00
J. M. Gidding & Co.	500.00
Goodfriend Brothers	500.00
Otto Eidlitz	10,000.00
Oppenheim, Collins & Co.	750.00
Emil Berolsheimer	500.00
George C. Howe	500.00
J. H. Walbridge	1,000.00
Samuel W. Peck & Co.	500.00
St. Regis Hotel Company	500.00
Denzer & Nathan	1,000.00
Joe Friedman	500.00
H. Lissner & Co.	500.00
J. Hardenbergh	500.00
Robert Eidlitz	500.00
Julius Kayser & Co.	2,000.00
D. H. Dixon	750.00
Bloomingdale Brothers	2,500.00
Standard Paint Company	2,500.00
W. H. Yawkey	5,000.00
Miscellaneous	49,392.12
Total	$291,562.12

TEAM NO. 2.

Thomas A. Gillespie, Captain.

E. S. Snyder	$1,000.00
Hale & Kilburn	500.00
Union Carbide Co.	250,000.00
C. F. Gu Billings	50,000.00
Am. Brake Shoe and Fdy. Co.	50,000.00
Edgar Palmer	25,000.00
George O. Knapp	20,000.00
T. A. Gillespie	20,000.00
Paul D. Cravath	5,000.00
Crane Co.	1,000.00
William Zinnser Co.	500.00
C. H. Ruddock	15,000.00
R. L. Maxwell	1,000.00
W. G. Pearce	2,000.00
J. B. Terbell	2,000.00
C. D. Pettis	1,000.00
R. Ortman	1,000.00
Lehn, Fink & Co.	2,500.00
Worthington Pump & Mach. Corp.	7,500.00
Samuel G. Allen	1,000.00
Le Roy W. Baldwin	1,000.00
Linde Air Products Co.	100,000.00
Atlas Portland Cement Co.	12,500.00
G. O. May	5,000.00
O. H. Cutter	1,000.00
Flinn-O'Rourke Co.	1,500.00
N. J. Zinc Co.	35,000.00
W. H. Beardsley	500.00
G. E. Tripp	2,500.00
Jenkins Brothers	500.00
Adelaide L. Pierce	2,000.00
Bruce & Cook	500.00
M. Squier	500.00
Louise S. Knapp	1,000.00
A. B. Ruddock	5,000.00
M. J. Carney	1,000.00
Jesse J. Ricks	500.00
Wheelock, Lovejoy & Co.	2,500.00
Sinclair & Valentine	1,000.00
Johnson Lighting Co.	6,000.00
William J. Knapp	2,000.00
George M. Godley	1,000.00
Howard W. Maxwell	2,500.00
Henry Graves, Jr.	2,500.00
Westinghouse-Church-Kerr Co.	10,000.00
E. L. Bayliss	1,000.00
"Anonymous"	1,500.00
Hendricks Brothers, Inc.	2,500.00
George Mercer, Jr.	1,000.00
Henry Prentiss & Co.	500.00
T. R. Peacock	500.00
Mac-Bement-Pond Co.	15,000.00
Howe & Raynolds Co.	500.00
W. P. Hardenbergh	5,000.00
Kate B. Sturgis	1,000.00
Anna Louise Post	500.00
Miscellaneous	19,978.40
Total	$500,473.40

TEAM NO. 3.

Daniel Guggenheim, Captain.

Charles Hayden	$100,000.00
Guggenheim Brothers	250,000.00
Stephen Birch	10,000.00
Morris Winthrop & Co.	10,000.00
S. R. Lipman	1,000.00
J. R. Rothschild	1,000.00
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

James W. Gerard $1,000.00
J. S. Alexander 2,500.00
E. W. Eccles 1,000.00
Eugene E. Magee 500.00
J. Van Wyck Slade 500.00
George Whiting 1,000.00
Dellora R. Gates 5,000.00
Charles S. Haight 1,500.00
Bacon & Co. 1,000.00
K. R. Babbitt 5,000.00
Adams Express Co. 5,000.00
William Burnett 500.00
A. L. Humes 1,000.00
D. R. Babbitt 5,000.00
C. H. Munro 500.00
Charlotte G. Morton 5,000.00
Mrs. William C. Potter 2,500.00
Harris Winthrop & Co. 15,000.00
H. A. C. Smith 1,500.00
H. A. Guess 500.00
F. P. Frazier 2,000.00
Mrs. H. F. Guggenheim 10,000.00
Mrs. Edward A. Guggenheim 2,500.00
Miss Francis W. Parsons 1,000.00
Estate H. O. Havemeyer 6,000.00
L. W. Havemeyer 1,000.00
Charles J. Welch 500.00
P. A. Handy 1,000.00
Handy & Harman 2,000.00
Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Walters 2,500.00
B. H. Ridder 1,000.00
Burton Castles 6,000.00
A. J. Hemphill 1,000.00
H. Sanford 1,000.00
J. Aron & Co. Inc. 2,500.00
Miscellaneous 3,846.00
Total $481,146.00

TEAM NO. 4.

J. Horace Harding, Captain.

J. W. Ellsworth	$10,000.00
B. G. Prentice	500.00
Hugh J. Chisholm	1,000.00
John M. Goetchius	1,000.00
Warner Sugar Refinery	10,000.00
F. S. Wheeler	500.00
Paul Moore	5,000.00
James B. Taylor	1,000.00
Anonymous	20,000.00
H. P. Craig & Co.	10,000.00
John B. Lunger	1,000.00
E. D. Greene	500.00
Lewis Cass Ledyard	10,000.00
A. W. Krech	5,000.00
John T. Pratt	10,000.00
Mrs. William H. Moore	5,000.00
National Biscuit Co.	15,000.00
P. J. McIntosh	2,000.00
William A. Day	1,000.00
American Can Co.	15,000.00
Edmond S. Clark	750.00
Frank Gulden	500.00
F. G. Achelis	500.00
Jesse H. Morris	1,000.00
E. H. Morris	1,000.00
Ogden Mills	100,000.00
Columbia Trust Co.	37,500.00
Isabel Ledyard	1,000.00
Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Burlingham	1,000.00
Alva Bradley	2,000.00
Julia M. Ellsworth	1,000.00
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Co.	10,000.00
C. G. Carstairs	1,000.00
H. M. Tilford	5,000.00
William R. Benjamin	1,000.00
W. H. Kiernan	10,000.00
Mr. and Mrs. Howard Page	500.00
Clinton Gilbert	500.00
V. Everit Macy	2,000.00
Mrs. Russell Sage	40,000.00
Mr. and Mrs. Finley Shepard	31,000.00
L. Best	500.00
B. Arkell	15,500.00
Miscellaneous	4,016.00
Total	$380,746.00

TEAM NO. 5.

William M. Kingsley, Captain.

Mrs. G. G. Haven	$3,000.00
E. W. Sheldon	1,000.00
George A. Crocker, Jr.	2,500.00
Morian Delano	500.00
Gilbert Colgate	6,000.00
Thatcher M. Adams	1,000.00
William J. Matheson	5,000.00
John J. Baker	1,000.00
Miss N. E. Griswold	700.00
John Sloan	1,000.00
George F. Canfield	500.00
Arthur C. James	250,000.00
G. Beekman Hoppin	500.00
Theodore B. Bryson	1,000.00
So. Porto Rico Sugar Company	20,000.00
Phillips Phoenix	1,000.00
Herring, Hall-Marvin Company	10,000.00
William M. Baldwin	5,000.00
Parke, Davis & Co.	500.00
Mrs. E. D. Auchincloss, Jr.	1,000.00
William H. Nichols	10,000.00
A. I. Namm & Son	500.00
Mrs. D. D. Bliss	1,000.00
Corn Products Ref. Co.	25,000.00
Miscellaneous	4,168.25
Total	351,968.25

TEAM NO. 6.

Edgar L. Marston, Captain.

Dean Sage	$5,000.00
Willard A. Mitchell	1,000.00
Percival Thomas	5,000.00
David Clinton Jones	800.00
Albert R. Fish	10,000.00
Mr. and Mrs. James Bryne	10,000.00
Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson	10,000.00
William H. Davidge	1,000.00
Mrs. Eliz. Hatfield Davidge	500.00
Frederick W. McCutcheon	1,500.00
N. S. Mildrum	500.00
E. Henry Lacombe	500.00
Frederick A. Snow	1,000.00
Memorial Fund Association	15,000.00
Rockefeller Foundation	5,000,000.00
Henry Steers	1,083.00
William H. Barrington	1,000.00
Charles S. Baldwin	1,408.00
W. S. Hoyt	2,500.00
J. R. Steers	1,083.00
Chinchilla Navigation Co.	25,000.00
William Salomon	25,000.00
Lewis M. Borden	5,000.00
J. C. McDowell	500.00
John B. Dennis	10,000.00
Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Ballard	500.00
Edward C. Hoyt	1,000.00
Lucy M. Spelman	1,000.00
Oceanic Investing Co.	10,000.00
Edmund Fenfold	1,000.00
T. C. Palmer	885.00
Cities Service Co.	50,000.00
Standard Oil Co. of N. J.	100,000.00
American Linseed Co.	25,000.00
Hon. W. H. Cohen	500.00
Miscellaneous	29,234.00
Total	$5,353,493.00

TEAM NO. 7.

Edwin P. Maynard, Captain.

Anonymous	$10,000.00
H. K. Mitchell	1,000.00
H. T. Noyes	1,000.00
J. A. Seigert	1,000.00
W. S. Dycmon	2,500.00
A. M. White	10,000.00
Clinton George Stockaide	1,000.00
Anonymous	25,000.00
J. J. Berrefont	1,000.00
J. J. Pierrepont	500.00
W. L. Ogden	1,000.00
J. E. Liggett	5,000.00
Anonymous	25,000.00
H. J. Pratt	25,000.00
J. B. Pratt	10,000.00
Abraham & Straus	5,000.00
W. H. English	500.00
Frederick Loeser	5,000.00
W. Hester	1,000.00
J. P. Morgan	500.00
H. J. Dennison	500.00
Charles Pfizer	5,000.00
C. E. Newton	500.00
Rockwood & Co.	500.00
W. F. Clyde	25,000.00
Thomas Clyde	5,000.00
E. M. Culler	500.00
W. H. Herriman	1,000.00
National Sug. Ref. Co.	7,000.00
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Post	5,000.00
Joseph Michaels	500.00
W. H. Harkness	500.00
S. A. Kirkman	500.00
C. F. Kirkman	500.00
G. M. Boardman	500.00
A. T. White	10,000.00
W. A. White	10,000.00
Lalance & Grosjean	5,000.00
Mrs. J. R. Maxwell	2,500.00
H. A. Moody	1,000.00
W. G. Low	500.00
A. M. Gordier	500.00
W. H. Todd	10,000.00
B. A. Dykman	500.00
H. Appleton	500.00
A. A. Healy	2,000.00
E. E. Jackson	500.00
D. A. Boody	500.00
S. W. Brown	500.00
H. J. Morse	500.00
Friend of the cause	500.00
A. I. Namm & Son	1,000.00
Pathe Freres	500.00
J. D. Fairchild	500.00
Austin Nichols	1,000.00
G. T. Underwood	1,500.00
C. M. Pratt	5,000.00
J. A. Mollenhauer	1,000.00
F. E. Clark	500.00
T. E. Smith	500.00
H. Dick	2,500.00
F. H. Howell	3,060.00
Cuban-American Sugar Co.	10,000.00
Miscellaneous	16,047.50
Total	$272,047.50

TEAM NO. 8.

John Purroy Mitchel, Captain.

A. de Navorro	1,000.00
E. O. Holter	5,000.00
Giraud J. Thomson	1,000.00
Philip B. Thompson	1,000.00
S. Harold Freeman	500.00
Joseph P. Knapp	1,000.00
Joseph Osler	2,000.00
D. A. McKinlay	500.00
George F. Baker	1,000,000.00
James Cox Brady	50,000.00
H. E. Gawtry	5,000.00
Henry Graves, Jr.	2,500.00
Henry W. Clark	1,000.00
Lewis B. Gawtry	500.00
F. J. Areno	500.00
Wilbur C. Fisk	500.00
Austin B. Fletcher	1,000.00
Passavant & Co.	1,000.00
Edwin G. Maxwell	1,000.00
Aiter Portland Cement Company	12,000.00
Joshua A. Hatfield	1,000.00
Maxim-Fleischman Company	2,500.00
Empire Paper Tube and Box Co.	1,000.00
H. Gordon Selfridge	500.00
Pasmaic Cotton Mills	1,000.00
Middle West Supply Company	1,000.00
Fairchild Brothers & Foster	1,000.00
F. W. Woolworth	5,000.00
W. B. Dickerman	1,000.00
Charles H. Zehnder	500.00
Seth Sprague	500.00
Stein, Hirsch & Co.	2,000.00
Walter D. Hines	1,000.00
Tidewater Oil Company	15,000.00
Alexander & Barnet	500.00
Elijah F. Smith	1,000.00
H. O. James	500.00
Miscellaneous	1,827.00
Total	$1,134,827.00

TEAM NO. 9.

J. P. Morgan, Captain.

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

MANY CHANGES SEEN IN RESERVE BANKS

Weekly Statement of the System Reflects Effect of New Law on the Members.

BIG INCREASE IN RESERVES

Government Deposits, Representing Liberty Loan Payments, Show a Gain of $233,200,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement today reflects, to some extent, the effect on the condition of the Federal Reserve Banks by the amendments to the Federal Reserve act, which became a law June 21.

Section 7 of the amendments provides that gold and gold certificates held by Federal Reserve Agents as collateral against notes issued to the banks shall be counted as part of the banks' gold reserve against their Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation, and, accordingly, the statement includes among the banks' reserves the amounts of gold held by the Federal Reserve agents. These amounts, together with gold held by the banks with the United States Treasurer for the redemption of Federal reserve notes, constitute a special "note gold reserve," as distinct from the "net deposit reserve" composed of the gold and lawful money holdings of the banks proper, including amounts held in vaults, with the Federal Reserve Board and with foreign agencies.

In place of the former net liability on Federal Reserve notes, which represented amounts of Federal Reserve notes issued to the banks less amounts of notes held by the banks and gold deposited with the Federal Reserve agents, the statement, in its new form, shows among the liabilities of the banks the amounts of Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation, i. e., amounts of notes received from the Federal Reserve agents less amounts held by the banks and in process of redemption by the Treasury. Reserves have been figured separately against net deposit liabilities and against Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation.

With the view of enabling the reader more readily to trace changes in the condition of the Federal Reserve system the statements of June 1 and of a year ago have been reconstructed and readjusted on the new basis. Other minor changes affect the form, rather than the substance, of the statement, and, it is hoped, will make it easier for the reader to follow future developments of the Federal Reserve system.

Liberty Loan operations of the banks, as fiscal agents of the Government, also the placing with the Bank of England of $52,800,000 of gold for account of the Federal Reserve Banks are mainly responsible for the changes in the volume and composition of reserves, aggregate gold reserves showing an increase of $161,100,000, and total cash reserves, an increase of $172,300,000.

In furtherance of their general policy of assisting the Liberty Loan operations of the banks in their districts, the Federal Reserve Banks have increased, through open market purchases, their total bill holdings by about $68,000,000, although the statement indicates a decrease for the week of $11,800,000 in the amount of discounted paper held. Of the total discounts, $119,800,000 represents member banks collateral notes, as against $158,400,000 the week before. Nearly $33,000,000 of these notes, as against $29,500,000 the week before, are secured by United States obligations. No material changes are shown in the amounts of other earning assets, the total constituting 967 per cent. of the banks' paid-in capital, compared with 940 per cent. the week before.

The New York bank reports a gain of about $100,000,000 in Government deposits, and a decrease of $50,000,000 in member banks reserve deposits. The member bank's total reserve shows an increase for the week of $87,700,000. Its bill holdings increased $9,800,000, the bank reporting heavy investments in acceptances and considerable liquidation of discounted paper, largely member banks' collateral notes.

Government deposits, representing largely full paid and part paid subscriptions to the Liberty Loan, show an increase of $233,200,000, while member banks reserve deposits decreased about $64,500,000.

There has been an addition during the week of $12,005,000 to the volume of outstanding Federal Reserve notes, i. e., the net amount of notes issued to the banks. The actual circulation of these notes stands now at $499,721,000, or about $8,000,000 in excess of the total shown the week before.

The weekly statement of the resources and liabilities of each of the twelve banks at the close of business on June 22 follows:

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT.

The consolidated statement of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows:

RESOURCES.	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	1917 High.	1917 Low.
Gold coin and certificates in vault	$492,742,000	$365,970,000	$492,742,000	$217,169,000
Gold settlement fund	267,910,000	221,970,000	267,910,000	188,589,000
Gold with foreign agencies	63,600,000	.....	.....	.....
Total gold held by banks	$818,252,000	$590,548,000	$818,252,000	460,770,000
Gold redemption fund	8,001,000	3,958,000	8,001,000	1,600,000
Gold with reserve agents	390,765,000	459,942,000	478,201,000	273,141,000
Total gold reserve	$1,212,018,000	$1,050,890,000	1,212,018,000	742,062,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	35,880,000	24,518,000	39,415,000	7,600,000
Total reserve	$1,247,898,000	$615,466,000	1,247,898,000	476,950,000
5 p. c. redem. fd. against F. R. Bk. nts.	500,000	400,000	500,000	400,000
Bills discounted—members	199,984,000	202,824,000	202,824,000	14,707,000
Acceptances bought	244,808,000	164,525,000	241,808,000	71,400,000
Investments:				
United States bonds	26,427,000	26,400,000	41,166,000	23,650,000
One-year U. S. Treasury notes	78,491,000	54,484,000	84,597,000	59,000,000
Municipal warrants	2,444,000	2,476,000	17,124,000	2,444,000
Total earning assets	$552,649,000	$483,947,000	552,649,000	167,994,000
Total deductions from gross deposits	196,567,000	.....	.....	.....
Due from Federal Reserve Banks, net	2,561,000	5,642,000	13,253,000	132,000
Uncollected items	195,826,000	290,326,000	582,799,000	120,848,000
All other resources	408,000	5,217,000	5,424,000	408,000
Total resources	$1,999,842,000	$1,412,243,000	1,999,842,000	869,780,000
LIABILITIES.				
Capital paid in	$57,171,000	$57,171,000	57,171,000	55,642,000
Government deposits	495,807,000	259,130,000	495,807,000	10,851,000
Due to members—reserve account	806,209,000	870,784,000	870,784,000	604,422,000
Collection items	187,581,000	179,875,000	181,521,000	97,207,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	776,000	43,024,000	43,024,000	776,000
All other liabilities	2,877,000	2,047,000	76,820,000	248,000
Total liabilities	$1,999,842,000	$1,412,243,000	1,999,842,000	869,780,000
Gold res. against net deposit liabilities	68.5%	....	....	....
Cash res. against net deposit liabilities	68.4%	....	....	....
Gold res. against Fed. Res. notes in circulation	70.9%	....	....	....

Total reserve 545,754,000
Bills discounted and bought..... 290,032,000
Due to members, reserve account. $13,418,000

THIRD DISTRICT. (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total gold reserve..... $86,895,000
Total reserve 87,584,000
Bills discounted and bought..... 27,986,000
Due to members, reserve account. 54,337,000

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

Total gold reserve..... $91,664,000
Total reserve 91,862,000
Bills discounted and bought..... 20,499,000
Due to members, reserve account. 66,153,000

FIFTH DISTRICT. (RICHMOND.)

Total gold reserve..... $35,120,000
Total reserve 35,532,000
Bills discounted and bought..... 16,919,000
Due to members, reserve account. 25,891,000

SIXTH DISTRICT. (ATLANTA.)

Total gold reserve..... $26,932,000
Total reserve 27,745,000
Bills discounted and bought..... 5,227,000
Due to members, reserve account. 19,998,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT. (CHICAGO.)

Total gold reserve..... $135,047,000
Total reserve 137,574,000
Bills discounted and bought..... 41,935,000
Due to members, reserve account. 106,856,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

Ttal gold reserve..... $36,584,000
Total reserve 37,567,000
Bills discounted and bought..... 11,267,000
Due to members, reserve account. 31,197,000

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold reserve..... $47,511,000
Total reserve 47,843,000
Bills discounted and bought..... 10,586,000
Due to members, reserve account. 28,331,000

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.)

Total gold reserve..... $50,901,000
Total reserve 50,913,000
Bills discounted and bought..... 18,081,000
Due to members, reserve account. 50,759,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Total gold reserve..... $41,776,000
Total reserve 42,882,000
Bills discounted and bought..... 5,151,000
Due to members, reserve account. 21,506,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold reserve..... $57,396,000
Total reserve 57,831,000
Bills discounted and bought..... 16,281,000
Due to members, reserve account. 36,802,000

FIRST DISTRICT, (BOSTON.)

Total gold reserve..... $84,826,000
Total reserve 85,371,000
Bills discounted and bought..... 41,796,000
Due to members, reserve account. 50,311,000

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)

Total gold reserve..... $517,857,000

SEES LASTING HELP TO ENGLISH LABOR

Minister Hodge Says War Has Shown the Way to Larger Output.

LESSON IN CO-OPERATION

Old Restrictive Customs Likely to be Given Up in Return for Higher Wages.

War stress has taught the capital and labor forces of England lessons in co-operation for greater output and mutual welfare that will not be forgotten after peace is made, according to John Hodge, British Minister for Labor, who has written for the July issue of Factory a review of the industrial situation in England in war time, telling of lessons English industry has learned from America. Labor has given up much in the way of privilege in England, but it is receiving immensely higher wages. After the war labor must give up the higher wages, in part, Mr. Hodge finds, or give up returning to its old privileges and restrictions. One of the great lessons the war has taught English industry, he says, is that labor must have a voice in the direction of corporations.

"One hears a great deal of loose talk in England about the return of trade union customs and privileges after the war," he writes, "but labor cannot have it both ways. As I have said to the men frequently, 'You cannot maintain your high wage and, at the same time, go back to your old restrictive customs. If going back means returning to pre-war conditions, it means returning to pre-war wages.'

Mr. Hodge holds a post that was created in the hope of settling disputes between capital and labor that seriously threatened the output of munitions factories. How well he has succeeded is shown by the fact that he is now included in most of the important councils of the nation.

"These three years of war," he writes, "have driven certain conclusions home upon me, and, I believe, upon many others, both employers and labor men, in this country. The first of these is that labor must give up its old restrictive attitude. The second is that capital must become willing liberally to remunerate extra effort and extra exertion on the part of labor. Any modern nation can only reach the maximum amount of wealth and happiness by producing the maximum amount of goods. War experience has opened our eyes to what we can do in Great Britain. We shall not readily forget the lesson.

"We realise now that capital must work with labor and labor with capital. There will be no room for strife between these two complementary forces, if we are to succeed in the industrial campaign of tomorrow. And in order to get labor's cordial co-operation, the lessons of this Ministry have to be taken to heart by employers.

"Labor must be called into the council of Directors of every great firm. Decisions affecting labor must be taken after, not before, discussion with labor's direct representatives of the probable results of such decisions.

"I believe that in this country we are, in certain trades at least, on the brink of a splendid new harmony between capital and labor. May the same happy issue be reached in America, when employer and employed have come together through the fiery ordeal of war."

Woman Problem Difficult.

One of the most interesting parts of Mr. Hodge's review deals with the employment of women in English factories. On this point he writes:

"The great difficulty was to persuade some of the trades to open their doors to women. The objection of the workmen to the employment of women was that employers as a whole never employ a woman unless they can get her at lower wages than a man. The workmen naturally said: 'If we permit women to come in under these conditions, what will happen to us after the war? Women will be kept because they are cheap, and men will not be wanted.'

"The result was an agreement between the Government and the trade unions that if women were admitted to these trades they should receive the same piecework rates as men, and if paid by time rates adult women workers must receive a minimum of $5 a week. That being so, when peace comes there is no danger of the employer trying to keep women in the place of men.

"The welfare department of the Ministry of Munitions, with the help of Sir George Newman very quickly realised that it was necessary to make some difference in factory conditions where women were employed. They instituted rest periods of a quarter of an hour in the morning, when the young women could get a glass of milk, or a cup of tea or coffee. For the last ten minutes, wherever possible, the girls were asked to lie down flat on their backs. This relieved the tension on the muscles which had been strained by long standing at a machine. The rest periods were repeated in the afternoon, with the result that bad time-keeping was improved and output maintained. As a matter of fact, the two intervals had a marked effect, in increased output and better timekeeping.

"A lady supervisor has, as already indicated, been appointed in every factory. Where there are a great many women employes there is more than one. The women go to this lady supervisor with all their troubles."

Slowness of Arbitration.

On the subject of the reduction of industrial disputes Mr. Hodge writes:

"The Munitions act provides that if any labor dispute lasts longer than twenty-one days without reaching a settlement it must go before an arbitration board. But a great source of trouble has been the slowness of the arbitral machine. It has failed to see that delays cause irritation and are very dangerous. As a matter of fact, the whole of the recent trouble in Newcastle, when the engineering trade demanded an increase in wages, was due to the fact that the proceedings were unduly protracted and it took nearly five months to come to a decision.

"Steps have now been taken to prevent that sort of occurrence—that is where the Ministry of Labor comes in. Ever since I came in here I have been working to get the machine expedited. One of the first things I did was to substitute national settlements for the local decisions.

"Another means of speeding up has been the formation of tribunals of three composed of a neutral Chairman, a representative workman, and a representative employer. The workman is not necessarily a trade union official; he may be taken from the rank and file. The advantage of having a workman and an employer on the tribunal is that they have a technical knowledge of the trade and are able to give an intelligent decision. You will understand that if the subject under discussion turns on some technical point a tribunal of laymen will frequently fail to grasp it.

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NEW AIRPLANE TYPE IS PLANNED HERE

Navy Officer Says Allies Have Sacrificed Too Much to Speed in Fighting Craft.

ORVILLE WRIGHT'S ADVICE

War Can Be Ended by Superiority in the Air, Which Will Blind the Enemy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—A high officer of the navy, whose work has given him the ranking of an expert, made the confident prediction today that the principal contribution of the United States to the Allies' military operations will be in the evolution of an entirely new type of fighting airplane.

This officer, in common with many of his associates in the Navy Department, believes that, not only the Allies, but Germany, too, have worked on a faulty theory in perfecting the aviation arm ever since the war began. This theory is the sacrifice of every other characteristic to speed. As a result of the progress along this one line, the main dependence of aerial fleets now in use is placed in ultra-fast fighting machines, which, despite their armor, are vulnerable to a high degree.

It was declared to be probable that in carrying out the program for the American air service outlined by Chairman Coffin of the Advisory Committee on Aeronautics of the Council of National Defense a great effort will be expended toward the evolution of an entirely new type of airplane, in which for the first time speed will be sacrificed to weight of broadside and to invulnerability.

It was said to be too soon to attempt to give the concrete specifications of the projected American fighting machine, but the prediction was made that its armament would be as heavy as the one-pounder guns used in the navy.

Such armament, it was stated, would make the American fighting airplane as formidable as a majority of the submarine chasers.

In a statement prepared by Orville Wright, and made public by the Committee on Public Information today, the noted aviator tells how he and his brother, the late Wilbur Wright, believed that, when they made the heavier-than-air machine a success, they had made wars impossible. Mr. Wright said:

"If the Allies' armies are equipped with such a number of airplanes as to keep the enemy planes entirely back of the line, so that they are unable to direct gunfire or to observe the movement of the allied troops, it will be possible to end the war."

Orville Wright is now actively engaged in superintending the building of the Big Four Squadron aviation field at Dayton, which is named after his brother, Wilbur. The original field on which the Wright brothers developed their first successful machines is located in the middle of the big new Government field.

"When my brother and I built and flew the first man-carrying machine," said Mr. Wright, "we thought that we were introducing into the world an invention which would make further wars practically impossible. That we were not alone in this thought is evidenced by the fact that the French Peace Society presented us with medals on account of our invention. We thought governments would realise the impossibility of winning by surprise attack, and that no country would enter into war with another of equal size when it knew that it would have to win by simply wearing out its enemy.

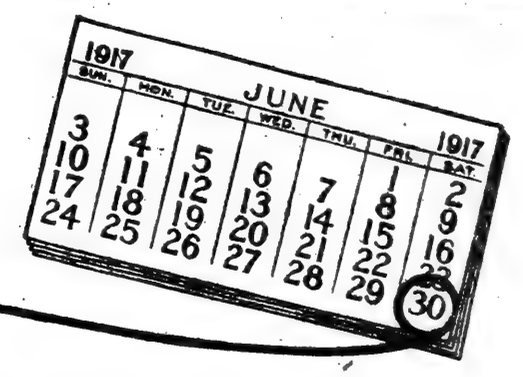
"Nevertheless, the world finds itself in the greatest war in history. Neither side has been able to win on account of the part the airplane has played. Both sides know exactly what the other is doing. The two sides are apparently nearly equal in aerial equipment, and unless the present conditions can be changed the war will continue for years.

"However, if the Allies' armies are equipped with such a number of airplanes as to keep the enemy planes entirely back of the line, so that they are unable to direct gunfire or to observe the movement of the allied troops—in other words, if the enemy's eyes can be put out—it will be possible to end the war. This is not taking into account what might be done by bombing German sources of munition supplies, such as Essen, which is only about 150 miles behind the fighting lines. But to end the war quickly and cheaply, the supremacy in the air must be so complete as to entirely blind the enemy.

"The program laid down by the Aircraft Production Board, if carried out, will obtain this result. The business organization and manufacturing equipment of our country offer the facilities for carrying out this program, and I believe that by no other method can the war be ended with so little loss of life and property."

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ADDITIONAL NEWS OF HAPPENINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS

SHOW HONORS TAKEN BY ENGLISH SETTER

Meadowview Lady Natalie Adjudged Best in Show at Gedney Farms.

AWARDS CAUSE SURPRISE

Banner Miss Dot Wins Among Pomeranians—Bloodgood Cup for Raby Dazzler.

It happens rarely that a sporting dog walks away with the best dog in the show honors, but it does come occasionally, and it did yesterday at the fifth annual show of the Westchester Kennel Club, held on one of the spacious lawns of the Gedney Farms Hotel at White Plains, with a big crowd in attendance and not much sympathy with the decision. The unusually honored animal in this instance was a very showy English setter bitch, Meadowview Lady Natalie, without question a beauty of her type, and with all the earmarks of a useful field dog as well. It took the judges almost an hour to reach a decision in the case, and what makes it even more surprising is that the cup for the best animal of the opposite sex went to another sporting dog, the black Cocker spaniel, Champion Pony Obo.

Raby Dazzler, that king among the wire-haired fox terriers, which was not entered in any of the class competitions and so was not eligible to contest for the best in the show, was awarded the Bloodgood Cup for the best terrier of any breed in the exhibition. The cup for the best non-sporting dog or bitch in the show, as well as the Tyler Morse Cup for the best toy dog, went to Mrs. E. G. Snow's recently imported Pekingese bitch, Viola of Ashcroft, which had been beaten in her class by Mrs. Thomas Hastings's Bagatelle Fi, an animal which was in such poor show form at the Mineola show that she was left out of the chief awards. Mrs. Hastings hurried away to catch a train to New York before the special cups were awarded, and so lost a chance to annex another bit of silver to the huge mass in her trophy room at Roslyn.

One of the big surprises of the afternoon in the class judging was the placing of the Swiss Mountain Kennel's black Pomeranian, Banner Miss Dot, over the sable champion, Offley Mite Sunflower, which most fanciers regard as one of the best of her type. But the winning animal was full of fire and as snappy and perky as one could wish, so that the decision was greeted with applause by the hundreds of women who crowded the ringside.

Faux Pas, a French bulldog, which came in for a lot of criticism when it was placed as the best in the show at Boston, had his laurels singed yesterday, when Dundee Gamin and Gamin's Rival's Son were both preferred and placed over him by Jules Ferond, who judged the class and is universally accepted as an authority on the breed. Faux Pas certainly did not look to be so good a dog as they claimed at Boston yesterday, whatever he may have been during the winer.

Another upset came when Mr. Ritchey placed Little Tony Wagner over Mosholu Brigand, in the class for Boston terriers, as the latter had a string of eight victories to his credit up to this show.

There was thorough pleasure to the doggy men in the class for Irish wolfhounds shown, in which A. J. Davis' Jericho's Ballaghboy came through a winner. The breed is probably the oldest of the dogs of Great Britain, and this chap stood a formidable and beautiful bit of dog in the ring. Of a light wheaten brindle, he stood thirty-five inches at the shoulder, a mass of hairy covered muscle and great, useful bone.

There was a total of 617 dogs benched and in all the classes was sharp competition, as this was the last three-point show under the old K. C. rules, with every exhibitor rooting for those points which would so help toward a championship. There were, of course, as many disappointed as there were satisfied exhibitors, the awards telling that tale.

Winners of both sexes in the most important classes:

Pointers.

Dogs.—Won by F. H. Addyman's ch. Watland's Wisdom; P. A. Snell's Runnymeade Meddler, reserve. Bitches.—Won by F. B. Reeve, Jr.'s, ch. Louvain.

English Setters.

Dogs.—Won by R. Yaght's Brighton; Bob White Kennels' Bob White Scepter, reserve; Bitches.—Won by Meadowview Kennels' Meadowview Lady Natalie; same owner's Mallwyd Topsy, reserve.

Irish Setters.

Dogs.—Won by Lismore Kennels' Lismore Freedom; same owner's Lismore Brendan, reserve. Bitches.—Won by Bob White Kennels' Bob White Red Sterm; C. Esselstyn's ch. Sheila O'Brien, reserve.

Fox Terriers.

Smooth-Haired Dogs.—Won by T. R. Varick's Barnard's Chief; S. B. White's Battle II., reserve. Bitches.—Won by T. R. Varick's Sabine Fernlike; Miss F. A. McCahill's Enola Plain Polly, reserve.

Wire-Haired Dogs.—Won by Mrs. C. F. Nellson's Oxford Ridgeway Corker; Dundee Kennels' York Watteau Masterpiece, reserve. Bitches.—Won by Marbald Kennels' Dazzling Diam; C. G. West, Jr.'s, Madford Brightwater Peggie, reserve.

Bloodhounds.

Dogs and Bitches.—Won by J. W. Hervey's Springfield Boss.

English Toy Spaniels.

King Charles Dogs and Bitches.—Won by Miss C. Davidson's Lord Bobs II.; same owner's Lady Betty, reserve.

Blenheims, Dogs and Bitches.—Won by Rosemary Kennels' Hentzaus Star Turn of Rosemary; J. W. Thompson's Sonny, reserve.

Reds, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. A. Panuski's Roamer. Bitches.—Won by Mrs. O. H. Tobey's Rosemary Red Rosette.

Pomeranians.

Dogs.—Won by Mrs. Henry Hill's Pall Mall Sunbright Dazzle; Mrs. M. H. Ranzenberg's Red Admiral, reserve. Bitches.—Won by Swiss Mountain Kennels' Banner Miss Dot; Mrs. Emma S. Allard's ch. Offley Mite Sunflower, reserve.

Manchester Terriers.

Dogs.—Won by A. Delmont's ch. Leeds Willowdale Brilliant. Bitches.—Won by same owner's Leeds Indulgent.

Japanese Spaniels.

Dogs.—Won by Mrs. R. T. Harrison's ch. Little o' Me; same owner's Isha H., reserve. Bitches.—Won by Mrs. E. H. Belrendsohn's ch. Inamba; Miss Lucy A. Harkness's Omi San, reserve.

Pekingese Spaniels.

Dogs.—Won by Pah Kow Kennels' Pah Kow Kuerh of Remenham; Mrs. Van Kirk Thompson's San Toy T., reserve. Bitches.—Won by Mrs. Thomas Hastings's Bagatelle Fi; Yankibourne Kennels' Viola of Ashcroft, reserve.

Boston Terriers.

Dogs.—Won by F. T. Wegner's Little Tony Wagner; Mrs. M. C. McGlone's Mosholu Brigand, reserve. Bitches.—Won by W. F. Kubach's Crystal Lady Sensation; Mrs. L. Robinson's Heilborn's Queen, reserve.

Sealyham Terriers.

Dogs.—Won by Brookwood Kennels' Hadley Hoodwink; Mrs. Byron Rogers's Brockholt Bacchus, reserve. Bitches.—Won by Greentree Kennels' Greentree Hyland's Gamble; H. Lawrence's Braefield Bountiful, reserve.

Irish Terriers.

Dogs.—Won by T. Offerman's I. T. of York; Holmehill Kennels' Wrosa Badger, reserve. Bitches.—Won by J. G. Bates's ch. Blarney Belinda; same owner's ch. Blarney Killarney Ideal, reserve.

Sporting Spaniels.

Clumbers, Dogs and Bitches.—Won by Brookside Kennels' Gilome.

Field Spaniels, Dogs and Bitches.—Won by Brookside Kennels' ch. Brookside Sonnie, Jr.

Cockers, Dogs, (Solid Color.)—Won by Casilla Kennels' ch. Pony Obo; same owner's Adrian, reserve; (parti-colored,) won by Mepal Kennels' Mepal Valerius; Casilla Kennels' Pan of Casilla, reserve. Bitches, (Solid Color.)—Won by Mepal Kennels' Topsy Anita; same owner's Genevra, reserve; (parti-colored,) won by Mepal Kennels' Mepal's Tosca; Casilla Kennels' Doria of Casilla, reserve.

Whippets.

Dogs and Bitches.—Won by H. S. Ladew's champion Lansdowne Fair Maid; same owner's champion Lansdowne First Flight, reserve.

Curly Poodles.

Dogs.—Won by Red Brook Kennels' Red Brook Pluto. Bitches.—Won by same owner's Red Brook Lightfoot.

Chow Chows.

Dogs.—Won by Ravenroyd Kennels' Mandarin of Ravenroyd; R. S. Walsh's Greenacre Hummer, reserve. Bitches.—Won by Mrs. E. C. Waller's Sun Wun; J. Richardson's Empress of China, reserve.

Dalmatians.

Dogs.—Won by Quick Farm Kennels' Danny Deever; Miss Marian du Pont's Montpelier Duke of Cleveland, reserve. Bitches.—Won by Mrs. C. H. Yates's Halnor Hilda; Quick Farm Kennels' Crown Princess, reserve.

Samoyedes.

Dogs and Bitches.—Won by Miss Melanie Kun's Evalo; Sunnyridge Kennels' Sunnyridge Olga, reserve.

German Sheepdogs.

Dogs.—Won by John Gans, Jr.'s Komet von Hoheluft; Gabo Kennels' Fels von Gesundbrunen, reserve. Bitches.—Won by John Gans Jr.'s Adelheid von Hoheluft; same owner's Senta von Hoheluft, reserve.

Airedale Terriers.

Dogs.—Won by C. F. Nellson's York Orang's Masterpiece; Marbald Kennels' Briar Hurry On, reserve. Bitches.—Won by Theodore Offerman's O. C. of York; same owner's York O. L. and I., reserve.

Bull Terriers.

Dogs.—Won by J. W. Coggeshall's Billy Sunday; A. A. Rost's White Heather, reserve.

French Bulldogs.

Dogs.—Won by Dundee Kennels' Dundee Gamin; Fred Poffett's Gamin's Rival's Son, reserve. Bitches.—Won by Mrs. H. W. Jackson's Champion Coquette of Bourbon; R. A. Scott's Valois Rose, reserve.

St. Bernards.

Dogs.—Won by Hellgate Kennels' Hellgate Count II. Bitches.—Won by Fred Schmitt's Hellgate Viola.

Bulldogs.

Dogs.—Won by Mrs. C. N. Platt's Astoria Baron; Mrs. B. F. Parson, Jr.'s, Live Wire, reserve. Bitches.—Won by W. T. Drew's Drewstone Century Girl; Ray Blendinger's Lola Penfold, reserve.

Miniature Dogs and Bitches.—Won by Mrs. William Hillenbrand's Chatsworth Tiny.

Collies.

Dogs.—Won by Alstead Kennels' Alstead Laurel Luminous; F. S. Leighton's Hoxgill Leader, reserve. Bitches.—Won by Elmsford Kennels' Elmsford Emma; Alstead Kennels' Alstead Apple Blossom, reserve.

Scottish Terriers.

Dogs.—Won by Walescott Kennel's Walescott Whim; Mrs. D. W. Evans's Albourne Jack, reserve. Bitches.—Won by Boglebrae Kennels' Boglebrae Chancelot; Miss E. Mellon's Impression, reserve.

West Highland White Terriers.

Dogs.—Won by Greenwich Kennels' Greenwich Wooloy Piper; Rosstor Kennels' Clarke's Hill Snooker, reserve. Bitches.—Won by Greenwich Kennels' Rhua of Greenwich; Rosstor Kennels' Rosstor Leslie, reserve.

Cairn Terriers.

Dogs.—Won by Greentree Kennels' Ardsheal Gillie Cairn; Miss Nichols's Skye Laddie, reserve. Bitches.—Won by Mrs. B. Rogers's Spangle Out of the West; Mrs. A. J. Davis's Castle Rising Ruth, reserve.

Welsh Terriers.

Dogs.—Won by Brookwood Kennels' Sanny Tip Top.—Bitches.Won by same owner's Brookwood Ringside.

Dandy Dinmont Terriers.

Dogs.—Won by Killearn Kennels' Champion Killearn Killie; Mrs. W. R. Grace's Alpin Sirius, reserve. Bitches.—Won by Killearn Kennels' Killearn Mary Ann; Potford Kennels' Potford Priscilla, reserve.

Yorkshire Terriers.

Dogs.—Won by Mrs. V. P. Bresee's King's Sweet; Ruth K. McBride's Bobby, reserve. Bitches.—Won by Miss Amy Eddowe's Tatters; Ruth K. McBride's Gatenby's Midget, reserve.

Toy Poodles.

Dogs.—Won by J. Snellenberg's Little Tiny.

Maltese Terriers.

Dogs.—Won by Helene S. Henderson's Champion Studebaker Snow King. Bitches.—Won by same owner's Studebaker Katherina; L. L. Miller's champion Valetta of Malta, reserve.

Toy Manchester Terriers.

Dogs.—Won by Dr. R. T. Harrison's champion Leader. Bitches.—Won by Mrs. S. Novak's Queenie.

Brussels Griffons.

Dogs.—Won by Miss Gertrude Lester's Pierre of Causeway; Cedar Kennels' Cedar Mephisto, reserve. Bitches.—Won by Miss Gertrude Lester's Sweets of St. Margaret; Mrs. E. N. Loomis's Copthorne Sylvia, reserve.

Chihuahuas.

Dogs and Bitches.—Won by Mrs. H. S. Peaster's Peaster's Sonora.

Italian Greyhounds.

Dogs and Bitches.—Won by Miss Nellie Green's Nellie Green.

Wire-Haired Pointing Griffons.

Dogs and Bitches.—Won by Dr. E. B. Ilyus's Bolero von Gimbsheim.

Beagles.

Dogs and Bitches.—Won by L. L. Haggin's Wheatley Senator.

Dachshunde.

Dogs.—Won by Mrs. C. H. King's Hexenhutte Hansel; Blue Blood Kennel's Ch. Blue Blood Teckelheim Tenor, reserve. Bitches.—Won by Mrs. Mary Fuchs's Nora von Boris; Mrs. Anton Muizbecker's Manhasset Elly.

Old English Sheepdogs.

Dogs.—Won by Oliver Harriman's Lord Albury; J. Piorkovski's Ridgeleigh Hero, reserve. Bitches.—Won by Oliver Harriman's Lady Diana; same owner's Blue Bells Lady, reserve.

Great Danes.

Dogs.—Won by Walter Graham's Rufflyn Marquis; G. D. F. Leith's Rolling Hill Thor II., reserve. Bitches.—Won by G. D. F. Leith's Rolling Hill Gerda; same owner's Rolling Hill Iduna, reserve.

Irish Wolfhounds.

Dogs and Bitches.—Won by A. J. Davis's Jericho's Ballaghboy; Mrs. Hugh C. Murray's Wolfe Tone II., reserve.

Eskimos.

Dogs and Bitches.—Won by S. J. Colford's champion Nansuck; reserve withheld.

American Foxhounds.

Dogs.—Won by J. A. Woodbury's champion Neptune II. Bitches.—Won by same owner's Brightest Star.

Russian Wolfhounds.

Dogs.—Won by V. T. Pisarra's Bilstal F. R.; Mrs. R. M Gunison's Armavir o' Valley Farm, reserve. Bitches.—Won by Mrs. P. F. Mathias's Countess Elka; V. T. Pisarra's Austin's Kasa, reserve.

Scottish Deerhounds.

Bitches.—Won by C. V. Rich's Sister; Rye Riding School's Monad, reserve.

Greyhounds.

Dogs.—Won by B. F. Lewis, Jr.'s Lansdowne Deodora Dart; same owner's champion Lansdowne Treyew Storm Cloud. Bitches.—Won by J. Z. Batten's Fleet Winge; B. F. Lewis, Jr.'s champion Lansdowne Lottie, reserve.

ARAB HORSE FAILS IN TEST.

English and Australian Thoroughbreds Make Faster Time.

An outstanding feature of the racing season in India, which closed a month ago, was a demonstration that the poetic fleetness of the Arab horse is so largely dream stuff that it does not stand the actual test of racing. There was the Bombay Derby, for instance, which brought together the best of the Arabs owned in India, where the myth as to their superior fleetness still obtains. It was won by one Majbur, property of an English gentleman who races under the nom de course of R. S. S. Majbur, carrying 129 pounds in a race at a mile and a half, won, all out, in 2:52½, with the rest of the field beaten off in that slow time and staggering in. The same day another Arab, called Cyanite, won at a mile and a quarter in 2:09, records which were several seconds slower than the time made by rather ordinary English and Australian thoroughbreds, for which no poetical wings of the desert sands were claimed.

In a review of the season at Calcutta The Racing Form of Chicago has compiled these interesting statistics:

Mr. Goculdas this year had a profitable time in India. His horses won several big races in Calcutta, and at Bombay the English importation, Salandra, by Roquelaure-Bell Flower, which he races in partnership with Mr. Gadas, won the Grand Western Handicap, worth $6,665 and a cup to the winner. The time for the mile was 1:39. The same afternoon Mr. Goculdas had an experience similar to one at the Calcutta big meeting, the three place-getters in the Flying Plate being owned by him. There were nine runners. Salandra was ridden in his race by W. Huxley, who was on nearly all Mr. Goculdas's big winners during the season. Another good race won by Salandra at Bombay was the Malabar Plate of $3,330. On the day the Malabar Plate was run the owner, who races in India as Mr. "R. S. S.," had a good inning, his horses winning four of the seven races on the program.

Mr. Goculdas was the most successful owner, his winnings totaling $25,240, next coming Mr. "R. S. S.," with $16,180, and then Wilton Bartleet, with $6,250. W. Huxley, who rode for Mr. Goculdas, was an easy first among the jockeys, with sixteen wins, eleven seconds, and a third for forty-two mounts. The next highest were: Stokes and Barrett, ten wins each; Wing, nine; Ruiz, eight, and Firth and Northmore, seven each. Robinson, with nineteen wins, headed the list of successful trainers, being succeeded by J. D. Scott, sixteen; Watson, fifteen; Ferguson, thirteen, and Ramshaw, eleven. All the jockeys are Englishmen.

BONHAG'S STYLE BARRED BY JUDGE

W. H. Purdy Disqualifies New York A. C. Pedestrian at Games.

George Bonhag, former middle distance champion and veteran athlete, was disqualified yesterday in the one-mile walking contest at the second set of weekly games of the New York Athletic Club, held at Travers Island. This occasion was taken by Bonhag as a sort of opportunity for him to prove before competent judges that the style of walking employed by him in the recent annual games of the New York A. C., in which he was credited with doing the distance in new American record time, was perfectly legal.

In this he failed, for on the third lap of his journey, William H. Purdy of the Walkers' Club, after admonishing Bonhag on three separate occasions that his style was not according to what was called for in the rules of the A. A. U., ordered him from the track. The first warning to Bonhag came on the second lap, and the second followed shortly after. Entering the third lap, Bonhag was again warned and when he passed the finish of this lap Purdy disqualified him. Assisting Purdy in the judging of the event were John T. Norton, Seventh Regiment A. A., and W. Knox, Pastime A. C.

The difficulty with Bonhag's style, it was said later, was that his steps were too short to be legal, he walked flat-footed and failed to lock his knees properly and in accordance with the A. A. U. rule. It was contended by the judges that Bonhag, instead of locking his knees before touching the ground with a step, locked them with a sort of rolling hip motion, after he had rested his foot on the ground.

Bonhag, while deeply chagrined and disappointed, nevertheless accepted the judges' ruling with good grace and said that he would abide by the decision. It was expected that moving pictures would be taken of the contest, but none were. Bonhag said later that he would try to arrange for a moving picture demonstration next Saturday.

The walking event was won by A. Jessup, unattached, who started with a handicap allowance of 45 seconds and finished the journey in 7:23. The other three events on the program furnished interesting sport for the large crowd of spectators and were held under ideal conditions.

The summaries:

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by P. J. Ferrick, New York A. C., (10 yards;) M. Shipman, Trinity Club, (15 yards,) second; G. Milne, Loughlan Lyceum, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:32 2-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by E. R. Ostendorf, Bronx Church House, (105 yards;) W. Adams, New York A. C., (65 yards,) second; J. Broderick, St. Mary's A. A., (100 yards,) third. Time—4:19 1-5.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by R. H. Clark, New York A. C., (1 inch,) height 5 feet 11 inches; E. Weathedon, New York A. C., (scratch,) height 5 feet 10 inches, second; W. C. Fielding, New York A. C., (2 inches,) and P. Curtois, Mohawk A. C., (2 inches,) both tied for third place, height 5 feet 9 inches.

One-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by A. Jessup, unattached, (45 seconds;) R. H. Hearns, Pastime A. C., (45 seconds,) second; G. T. Nolan, Bronx Church House, (6 seconds,) third. Time—7:23.

Racing Yachts In Commission.

Two of the craft which competed for the Manhasset Bay Cup in the races on the Sound last Autumn, the Hayseed, belonging to H. L. Bowden, and the Britomarte, owned by Commodore Wheelock of the Corinthian Yacht Club, have been put overboard for the season in Marblehead Harbor. Ralph S. Hendrie, who sailed the former in her races, will not handle her this year, as he is a member of the Naval Reserves on duty at Newport Harbor. Neither boat is expected to challenge for the cup this year. Both will be used for cruising rather than racing this Summer.

RESULTS OF PLAY ON NEARBY LINKS

C. V. Benton Winner of Annual Tournament of Hudson River Golf Association.

C. V. Benton of the Hudson River Country Club yesterday won the annual tournament of the Hudson River Golf Association for the second consecutive year, defeating Stuart Hirschberg of the Powelton Country Club in the final competition over the links of the Powelton C. C., at Newburg, N. Y., by 6 up and 5 to play. In the second sixteen, J. C. Collingwood defeated W. W. Watteran by 3 up and 2 to play.

In a play-off of a tie in a foursome handicap competition J. S. Taylor and L. A. Gillette were victorious and in a team competition between the representatives of Powelton and Hudson River the later aggregation won. William Jabine of the Hudson River C. C. won the medal play handicap competition with a gross of 88.

Gardiner W. White, the Flushing golfer, playing with S. H. Patterson, H. R. Stockton, and Marty O'Loughlin, the professional, yesterday broke the amateur record for the links of the Plainfield Country Club, when he made the round of eighteen holes in 71 strokes. The best previous card for the journey was made by Max Marstan, who took a 72 to make the journey. White's card follows:

Out .....4 3 4 3 5 4 5 4 4—36
In .....3 5 4 5 5 3 3 4 3—35—71

Among the other events at the Plainfield Club yesterday was an eighteen-hole handicap competition for the benefit of the Red Cross from which the sum of $100 was realized. The best score was turned in by R. S. Rowland, who had a card of 79—74. Rowland was also a member of one of the eight teams which qualified for the first round for the four ball club championship, and the leader among the point winners for the Spring Cup was Paul B. Wells with 81, 15—66.

Two matches at match play were decided on the links of the Knollwood Country Club yesterday in the semi-final for the Greer Cup, and the golfers who won their way into the final round were B. K. Fairchild and M. Wilson. Fairchild defeated P. C. Shannon, 5 up and 3 to play, and Wilson triumphed over D. Brown, 3 up and 2 to play.

In the final June Cup four-ball competition on the links of the Montclair Golf Club yesterday, J. C. Batten and R. B. Neff defeated A. R. Allen and W. G. Marus, 3 up and 1 to play. F. C. Hall won the sweepstakes, Class A, with a card of 84, 11—73, while the Class B division was led by Max Hornseck with 95, 27—68.

Of the four matches scheduled in the second round for the Governor's Cup yesterday at the Westfield Golf Club, but two materialized and these resulted in victories for F. Armstrong, who defeated William Tuttle, 5 up and 3 to play, and F. Bender, who scored over R. F. Gales, 1 up. F. W. Smith defaulted to A. D. Tuttle and C. M. Hinchman defaulted to F. H. Ludwig.

C. E. Folk and H. Herrick tied for first place in a handicap against par competition over the links of the Wykagyl Country Club yesterday, both finishing the journey, with their handicaps, one down. A field of 125 golfers took part in the play.

Miss May Shreve was the individual star of the women's golfing competitions decided yesterday on the links of the Hydewood Golf Club. She finished runner-up in a nine-hole handicap event to Miss Grace Ten Eyck, with a 49, and won the approaching and putting contest with an 11. Miss Ten Eyck's winning card in the handicap event was 47.

A. S. Higgins and C. Jennings were the winners in a four-ball competition held yesterday on the links of the St. Andrew's Golf Club. Their card was 80, 14—66.

H. B. Smith's card of 89, 13—76 gave him premier honors in the medal play handicap competition over eighteen holes on the links of the Nassau Country Club yesterday. E. M. Barnes was second with 81, 2—79, John Anderson third with 105, 23—82, and John N. Stearns fourth with 107, 22—85.

A large field of golfers took part in a medal play handicap competition at the Dunwoodie Country Club yesterday, the Class A field being led home by W. R. Caldwell with 85, 12—73, while W. S. Evans led the Class B golfers with 88, 22—66.

W. P. Sears showed the way to the field of golfers who participated in the eighteen-hole handicap medal play event on the Weeburn links yesterday, his card showing 81, 9—72. Others who followed were Robert H. Hunter, 77, 4—73; S. C. Kelley, 94, 19—75, and A. S. Tipp, 89, 9—80.

J. Pickard yesterday won the Class A ball sweepstakes competition on the course of the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club with a card of 80, 10—70. The Class B honors were accounted for by T. J. Graham with 90, 17—73.

PENN STATE NINE'S RECORD.

Victory Over Pittsburgh Ends Successful Season on Diamond.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., June 23.—With a record of ten games won and eight lost, Penn State's baseball team closed the 1917 season with the Pittsburgh University series during commencement. Coach Harley's charges scored victories over Juniata, Susquehanna, Washington and Jefferson, Catholic University, University of Vermont, Colby, West Virginia, Carnegie Tech., and Pittsburgh.

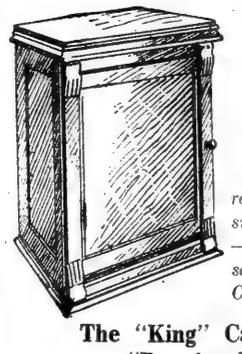
By winning two of the three games with the Panther nine, Penn State showed its most impressive work of the year. The Pittsburghers dropped only three matches during the season, and State College grabbed two of them.

The Blue and White standard was lowered to Carnegie Tech., West Virginia, Pittsburgh, Lehigh University, Middleburg College, Tufts and Boston College. Seven other scheduled games were cancelled.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

TOMORROW LAST DAY

$35 "King" Cabinet Sewing Machines



$30

Of the original number of 130 only fifty remain.

Although the reduction was responsible to a degree for the success—rather unusual success—of the sale, we dare say it wasn't so much the $5 as the "King" Cabinet that brought the response.

The "King" Cabinet Machine Is a "Drawing Room" Machine.

There was a time when the sewing machine was kept in the kitchen. Often it occupied a dark corner where it "wouldn't be so noticeable," and moved out on its squeaking wheels to a brighter spot when sewing was to be done.

The Cabinet Sewing Machine has changed things about a bit. Women today take up their sewing in the dining room or drawing room. And, what's more, since the machine is so handy, women do more of their own sewing.

Often Mistaken for a Music Cabinet

The "King" Cabinet is so solidly constructed and so beautifully finished it is taken for anything but a sewing machine. Visitors often admire that handsome "music cabinet," or that "attractive cellarette." *It is obtainable in either Oak or Jacobean finish.*

Transposed in Sight of a Minute.

By lifting the cover you automatically raise the "head" of the sewing machine. And by one further operation—the swinging open of the front door—*the most enlightened instrument for home sewing* that has ever been invented becomes ready for service.

Despite the reduced price, the result of the maker's decision to design a cabinet somewhat different, the machines may be purchased on terms of $2 down and $1 a week. Free instructions if you live in N.Y.C

SEWING MACHINES—Fifth Floor—32nd Street

Fair List Prices Fair Treatment



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THE strength and durability of Goodrich Black Safety Tread Tires are ground into the roads of our nation from Main to California.

Six Fleets of Goodrich Test Cars, heavy cars and light cars, daily write the truth about Goodrich Tires on the worst roads in six widely different regions of our country.

Sand, rock and gravel, and every freak of climate are testing out Goodrich Tires through millions of miles of roughing it.

The answer of this nation-wide test of the Test Car Fleets—an answer told in 300,000 tire miles weekly—is:

The ONE foundation of lasting, resilient fabric tires is the UNIT MOLD, UNBROKEN CURE. Goodrich has championed alone amongst tire makers.

This is the TESTED TRUTH of Goodrich Black Safety Treads, the TESTED TIRES of America. *BUY THEM.* They must give you lasting full value service.

Where You Can Buy These Best Goodrich Tires are Stocked

GOODRICH TIRES

Ask Your Dealer for Them

THE B. F. GOODRICH CO., *Akron, Ohio*

You owe it to the men going to the front for you. Join the Red Cross—Do your utmost now.

Local Address, 1780 Broadway, N. Y. City
Phone 8700 Columbus

"Best in the Long Run"



Utmost out of man power—and all other power—*now*

A quick, small-caliber, steady stream of fire has given to the individual soldier the greatest possible extension of his offensive and defensive powers.

And in war *economy of men* is the first essential.

Just as in motoring the economy of gasoline is now a really important consideration.

The twelve small, quick-firing cylinders of the Twin-six motor—wresting the utmost out of every drop of gasoline—deliver a steady stream of mighty power.

Flexible power which masters the need of the moment—three miles an hour through down-town traffic or sixty miles on some fine country straight-away.

And added to this Twin-six thrift is the greater economy of time and man power for every Packard owner. Reasons all—for the great increase in Packard sales.

Ask the man who owns one

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Broadway at Sixty-first Street, New York City. New York Downtown office: City Investing Building Arcade. Branches at Brooklyn, Hartford, Newark, New London, Paterson, Pittsfield, Springfield and White Plains.

Packard TWIN-6

BACARDI Makes the Perfect COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL

MISS ELSIE NICOLL WEDS JOHN SLOANE

Chairman of Junior Committee of American Ambulance Hospital Is a Bride.

CEREMONY IN MORRISTOWN

Reception at Merrywood, the Nicoll Summer Home — Bridegroom a Member of Squadron A.

Relatives and intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom were the only guests present at the wedding of Miss Elsie Nicoll, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll, to John Sloane of New York, which took place yesterday noon in the chapel of St. Peter's Church, Morristown, N. J. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Philemon F. Sturges of Grace Church, Providence, a cousin of the bride. Miss Nicoll was attended by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Courtlandt Nicoll, as matron of honor, the Misses Adela Sloane and Margaret Sloane acting as flower girls.

The bride wore a gown of white satin draped with tulle and a point lace veil which had been worn by her grandmother at her marriage. The matron of honor wore a gown of pink satin with gold lace and embroidery. Her brown straw hat was trimmed with pink roses and she carried a bouquet of roses. Mrs. Nicoll, mother of the bride, was in gray embroidered chiffon.

Mr. Sloane had as his best man his brother, William Sloane. The ushers were Courtlandt Nicoll, Joseph W. Burden, D. Raymond Noyes, Chalmers Wood, Jr., William S. Coffin, and Edmund P. Rogers.

Following the ceremony there was a reception and a wedding breakfast at Merrywood, the Nicoll Summer home in Morristown.

Miss Nicoll is Chairman of the Junior Committee of the American Ambulance Hospital and has been active in war relief work for the last three years. Mr. Sloane was graduated from Yale, class of '05, and is a member of the Metropolitan and University Clubs and of Squadron A.

Miss Reinhardt Weds Today.

The wedding of Miss Babette Reinhardt, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sussman Reinhardt of 229 West 110th Street, and Henry de Sola Mendes, will take place this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock, at the Shearith Israel Synagogue, Seventieth Street, and Central Park West.

Lost and Found.

Fifty cents an agate line.

$500 REWARD

for ring, large ruby and diamonds set lengthwise, with 6 small diamonds in the bands, disappeared from Southampton, L. I., May 31st; with jewel case containing principally heirlooms of great sentimental value; no questions asked if returned. Black, Starr & Frost, 8th Av. and 48th St.

LOST—Camera, on downtown subway express, early Saturday morning; Seneca 4x5 folding plate camera, with Goerz lens. $10 reward. W. I. Slichter, 450 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Large reward paid for return of dark brown cigarette case, lettered in Japanese, containing Dimitrino cigarettes; lost between 46th St. and Claremont Av. between 7 and 8 P. M. Saturday. Return to Clerk, Hotel Wentworth, 59 West 46th St.

LOST—Between Stamford and New York, on Post Road, somewhere near New Rochelle, two Hoods wire wheels and tires. Liberal some reward for information or return to John Larkin, Rivera Garage, 628 West 153d St. Audubon 4432.

LOST.—June 19, eight-stone diamond and platinum bar pin, West 39th, Broadway to West 49th St., or Broadway to 50th St., upper west side. Reward if returned to Miss Londoner, 610 West End Av. Telephone 9311 Schuyler.

LOST—Off wagon, between Vanderbilt Hotel and 313 West End Av. and West 89th St., then Grand Central Station on return route, one canvas-covered grip and small fibre case. Reward for return to head porter, Vanderbilt Hotel.

LOST—Wednesday, May 30, Memorial Day, malacca walking stick, with bent or crook handle, silver band, initialed J. A. M., northbound 9th Av. elevated train; left train at 58th St., about 3:30 P. M. X 297 Times Annex.

LOST—Diamond lavalliere, surrounded by pearls, between 46th and 54th Sts. and 7th Av. and Broadway; reward; no questions asked. Write B. W., Hotel Markwell, 49th St., near Broadway.

LOST—Saturday, June 23, between 70th St. and Stern's dry goods store, diamond and star sapphire plaque, with pin broken off; big reward. Return to Valerie Bergere, 200 West 70th St. Phone Columbus 9673.

LOST—Saturday, June 16, Scotch scarfpin, (heirloom,) silver, stag's head, yellow cairngorm set in horns; suitable reward. Kindly notify M. G. Kindlund, 17 Battery Place. Phone Rector 651.

LOST—Sunday, June 17, between the hours of 7 and 8 A. M., between Cosmopolitan Hotel and foot of Liberty St., pocketbook and $180; reward. Address Perry Carpenter, Tunkhannock, Penn.

LOST—Open-face Elgin watch, with attached link bracelet, between Women's Hospital, 110th and 113th Sts., and Manhattan Av. Kindly finder please leave same at Women's Hospital?

LOST—On 2:13 train for Pawling, Friday, black velvet ribbon, with a diamond ornament. Reward if returned to J. A. Harring, care Brown Brothers, 59 Wall St.

LOST—Silver link bracelet, turquoise setting, West 8th, Macdougal St., or Washington Square; reward. Return Roberts, 62 Washington Square.

$60 REWARD return of pearl earring; lost June 14 in the vicinity of 42d St. and 5th Av. and 45th St. No questions asked. Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 45th St.

LOST—Gentleman's open-faced gold watch, engraved "Captain J. J. McNulty"; $25 reward; no questions. F. J. M., Columbian Garden, 5 Greenwich Av. and 8th St.

LOST—A small gold Watham watch, with bracelet attached, at Grand Central Terminal, 6 P. M. June 21.; reward. Miss Pol, Rector 8347.

LOST—One diamond solitaire pin and ring at 104th St. and Broadway on May 15; liberal reward; no questions asked. Colonial Bank, 102d and Broadway.

LOST—On June 22, between Main St., Flushing, and Pennsylvania Station, lady's gold wrist watch; reward. Return to C. Fiske, 66 Jamaica Av., Flushing.

LOST.—Heavy platinum ring, 5 diamonds, Tuesday, 97th-110th, Riverside Drive; $100 reward, no questions. Fleischman, 766 West End Av.

LOST.—Diamond bar pin, Thursday morning, on Broadway, near 151st St; liberal reward. B. J. Kaufman, 628 West 151st St. Audubon 7801.

LOST—On Friday, June 15, between 61st and 66th Sts. East, small diamond heart pin. Reward for return to Mrs. H. B. Duryea, 835 Park Av.

LOST—Head of cluster pin, on 2d Av. express downtown; liberal reward if returned. S. Darnstein, 860 East 161st St., Bronx.

LOST.—Small drawings, on Greenwich St., between Cortlandt and Liberty; liberal reward. Horton, 178 Greenwich St.

LOST.—On June 20, round diamond pin, size fifty-cent piece; small diamonds in platinum; reward. Rector 8710.

LOST—Pearl and blue enamel cuff link on Riverside bus or on 83d St.; reward. Owens, 6060 Greeley.

LOST—Fraternity pin set in pearls, Friday afternoon, shopping district. G 148 Times.

REWARD—$25 return black satin bag, containing two gold watches, gold chain, eyeglasses, money, keys, lost June 16. Mrs. Jones, 225 7th Av.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Airedale terrier, black markings on head; liberal reward. Return 164 East 111th.

LOST—Wire-haired dog. Return to Jefferson Police Station, Stewart, 200 West 54th St.; no questions, $10 liberal.

BRIDE OF ALLAN C. SMIDT.

Miss Ruth Charlotte Little Wed to Lieutenant in Squadron A.

The wedding of Miss Ruth Charlotte Little, daughter of Mrs. P. B. Little of St. Louis, and Allan Campbell Smidt, son of Mrs. G. L. Smidt of 320 Park Avenue, this city, took place at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Henry Ingraham, at Garden City, L. I. A reception followed the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. J. J. Byrne of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The bride wore a gown of white satin trimmed with pearls and old lace, and carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley.

Miss Mary Little was maid of honor for her sister, and young Miss Louise Lee Willing, a niece of Mr. Smidt, was flower girl.

Alexander Eakin was best man, and the ushers included Theron R. Strong, Leavitt J. Hunt, Theodore Crane, Lucius H. Bigloe, Jr., Theodore S. Farrelly, and Lieutenant George Courts, U. S. N.

Mr. and Mrs. Smidt will reside in New York. Mr. Smidt has been a Lieutenant in Squadron A for several years, and was at the Mexican border last Summer.

H. B. Byron Weds Mrs. Van Pyk.

Mrs. Margaret Van Pyk, daughter of Alexander M. Sutherland of Minneapolis, and Harold B. Byron of 123 East Fifty-third Street, son of the late George Gordon Byron of this city, were married yesterday noon in Toronto, Canada, at the Archbishop's residence, by the Rev. Father Kelley of the Roman Catholic Cathedral. The wedding was quiet as the bridegroom is in mourning. A breakfast followed at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. James F. Willmott. The couple expect to reside in Providence, R. I.

Miss Ruth Cheney a Bride.

The wedding of Miss Ruth Cheney, daughter of Mrs. William H. Schofield, and Thomas Winthrop Streeter, son of General and Mrs. Frank S. Streeter, were married yesterday at the country place of the bride's family at Peterborough, N. H., by the Right Rev. Edward M. Parker, Bishop of New Hampshire. Professor William H. Schofield gave his stepdaughter in marriage. The couple will reside at 139 East Sixty-sixth Street, this city.

Canedy—Livermore.

Miss Marcia Janet Livermore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Livermore, and Charles Malcolm Canedy, son of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles F. Canedy, were married last evening at the North Avenue Presbyterian Church, at New Rochelle. A reception followed at Beaufort Place, Rochelle Park. The bride's father is manager of the Mt. Morris branch of the Corn Exchange Bank.

ENGAGEMENTS.

The engagement of Miss Dorys Hall McConnell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Hall McConnell of Suffern, N. Y., to E. Hall Faile of this city, has been announced. Miss McConnell attended Sweet Briar College. Mr. Faile is a building engineer. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Strong of Detroit, Mich., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen S. Strong, to Herbert H. Bell of Harrison, N. J., son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Bell of Millburn, N. J. Miss Strong is a graduate of Vassar, class of '14.

The engagement of Miss Elizabeth Vannett Pettit of 145 West 103d Street to Ernest H. Edinger has been announced. Miss Pettit is a student at Columbia University. Mr. Edinger is a graduate of Columbia and of the Columbia Law School.

Mrs. L. Ferman Day of Southampton, L. I., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Ann Talbott Day, to Danforth Miller, son of Mrs. Carl E. Miller of 63 East Fifty-fourth Street. Mr. Miller is a graduate of Harvard, class of '16, and is now at the Plattsburg training camp.

Mr. and Mrs. Mengo L. Morganthau of 38 West Seventy-third Street and West End, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Louise Morgenthau, to Hugo S. Joseph, son of Frederick Joseph of 47 West Eighty-sixth Street and Elveron, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Posner of 1,391 Madison Avenue have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Anna L. Posner, to Benjamin Ehrlich, Secretary to Otto A. Rosalsky, Judge of the Court of General Sessions.

Mrs. Samuel A. Patton of Maryville, Tenn., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Ruby Charles Patton, to Mark Arthur May of New York City. Mr. May is the son of Mr. and Mrs. S. S. May of Jonesboro, Tenn. He was graduated from Maryville College in 1911, and from the Union Theological Seminary in 1915. He was recently made a Doctor of Philosophy by Columbia, and next year is to be a member of the Faculty of the Union Theological Seminary. The wedding will take place next Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Cunningham of Litchfield, Conn., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Cecil Cunningham, to Alexis Doster of Torrington, Conn. Miss Cunningham recently returned from France, where she was a nurse with the American Ambulance. Mr. Doster, who is a son of General W. E. Doster of Bethlehem, Penn., has joined the aviation corps.

The engagement of Mrs. Maurits F. H. de Haas of 939 Eighth Avenue to William Carpender of 34 West Fifty-eighth Street has been announced by the sister of Mrs. de Haas, Miss Sallie M. Tucker of this city. Mr. Carpender is a member of the Union League and St. Nicholas Society. Mrs. de Haas was formerly Miss Alice Preble Tucker.

The Civil Service.

City.

Applications for stable foreman with knowledge of garage service will be received until 4 P. M. on June 30. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 5; duties, 5. A qualifying physical examination will be given. Competitors should have had practical experience in the management and direction of men, should understand care and treatment of horses, have a general knowledge of motor-drawn vehicles, and be able to write a report at regular intervals upon the things over which the foreman has charge. Candidates must be between 21 and 45 years of age on or before the closing date for the receipt of applications. There is one vacancy in the Public Charities Department at $1,000 a year.

United States.

The commission announces an examination for male inspector of field artillery ammunition, for men only. Present and future vacancies at various manufacturing plants within the United States at rates of pay ranging from $3 to $5 per diem will be filled from this examination. The duties consist in the examination and gauging of the various component parts of field artillery ammunition, under the direction of the chief or the assistant in charge of the specific plant. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on education and preliminary training and experience in machine shops, and fitness. Applicants must have a good common school education, have had satisfactory apprenticeship training as a mechanic, and not less than one year of machine-shop experience. Three years of the mechanical-engineering course in a college or university of recognized standing, or graduation in any course from a college or university of recognized standing and not less than thirty days' intensive experience in the duties described above will be accepted in lieu of preliminary training and shop experience. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first birthday on the date of making oath to the application. Applications will not be accepted from employes of the Government or firms or corporations engaged in carrying out contracts for the Government or its allies, unless accompanied by the written assent of the head of the office, firm, or corporation under which the applicant is employed to his appointment, and he should pass the examination. Until further notice and on account of the urgent needs of the service, applications will be received at any time. Papers will be rated promptly and certification made to the department as the needs of the service require.

Police Department News

Temporary Assignments: Surgeon, J. P. Hunt, 4 S. D., in charge 7 S. D., in addition to his own, 9 days, 6 P. M., June 30; Lieut., C. F. Farley, 38, to C. O. Squad, 30 days, 4 P. M., June 26.

Leaves of Absence, with full pay: Surgeon, F. J. Murray, 7 S. D., 9 days, 6 P. M., June 30, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Patrol. J. J. McEvoy, 21, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. June 27.

Resignation accepted: Patrol. T. J. Fogarty, 172.

CALLS SWISS ENVOY HOME.

Council to Receive an Oral Report on the Grimm Incident.

BERNE, June 23.—The Federal Council has ordered Eduard Odier, the Swiss Minister at Petrograd, to come to Berne and make an oral report on recent incidents, including the expulsion of Robert Grimm from Russia and his relations with Dr. Hoffmann, former Swiss Foreign Minister.

PARIS, June 23.—According to the Geneva correspondent of the Petit Parisien, Dr. Hoffmann forwarded correspondence between Count von Bülow at Lucerne and certain Italian anti-interventionists at Rome to the Swiss diplomatic pouch. The Matin says he also negotiated for the return of Lenine and other Russian Socialist refugees to Russia through Germany.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies examined yesterday the detrimental situation caused by German intrigue in Switzerland. Premier Ribot and Deputy André Lebey communicated a series of documents relating to the Grimm-Hoffmann incident and respecting agents who, in agreement with the Berlin Government, directed from Berne and Zürich the anarchist peace campaign in Russia.

COPENHAGEN, June 23.—King Christian has declined to accept the resignation of M. Hottboer, representative of the Conservative Party in the Cabinet, who was requested by the party executive to withdraw from the Ministry after the Premier refused to dismiss M. Stauning, Socialist Minister without portfolio, for his participation in the Socialist peace discussions at Stockholm.

PROF. CATTELL APOLOGIZES.

Withdraws Letter Construed as Attack on Dr. Butler of Columbia.

A letter apologizing to the Council and the Faculty of Columbia University for the suggestion that the house of President Nicholas Murray Butler, the property of the university, be appropriated to the uses of the Faculty Club, has been written by Professor J. McKeen Cattell of the department of psychology. Copies have been sent to all the members of the Faculty Club.

Professor Cattell sent out a confidential memorandum to the members of the Faculty Club in February saying that the President's $300,000 "mausoleum" had been planned as a "centre for the social life of the University." He said this purpose might be better served if the building were used as a Faculty Club, because, he said, no successor to President Butler would be willing to live in the house.

A paragraph of the letter that stirred the members of the Faculty was construed as a direct attack upon the President. It read:

"If our many-talented and much-climbing President should be swept into the national Vice Presidency by a reactionary wave it is not likely that his successor would be able to live in such a mausoleum."

The letter of apology was sent to all the members of the Faculty, with a confidential explanation. Professor Cattell said he was sorry he had made the suggestion for the appropriation of the President's house, and added: "I regret taking any action which does not meet with the approval of my colleagues, and I apologize to the university."

Professor Cattell is the father of Owen Cattell, the Columbia student who was recently found guilty of a conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the selective draft law.

Loss for Bischoff Stockholders.

A final report in the dissolution of Bischoff's Banking House, of which the late Supreme Court Justice Henry Bischoff was at one time the head, and which closed its business on Jan. 26, 1914, was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday, showing that the total sum realized on the resources of the bank was $253,922. The depositors were paid in full, but the holders of $250,000 of stock will receive only $196,000.

Dr. Barton Dwight Skinner.

Dr. Barton Dwight Skinner, a leading physician of Suffolk County, died in the Eastern Long Island Hospital on Friday at the age of 73 years. Dr. Skinner was born in Greenport, L. I., and during the civil war served with the 127th Regiment of New York Volunteers. After the war he assisted his father, Dr. Ezekiel E. D. Skinner, in his work of Surveyor of the Port, and then started the study of medicine at the Berkshire Medical College and later at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Dr. Skinner had practiced in Orient and Greenport since 1870. For forty-eight years he had been a member of the Suffolk County Medical Society, of which he was a former President, and for the last thirty-two years he was Treasurer of that society. Dr. Skinner was also prominent in Republican politics in Suffolk County.

Obituary Notes.

EDWARD LE ROY YODER, an accountant, is dead at his home, 2,800 Avenue D, Flatbush. He was born in Pottstown, Penn., in 1857, and in 1887 became a member of Allemania Lodge, No. 740, F. and A. M., and of Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22, B. P. O. Elks, died on Friday at his home, 302 Seventy-ninth Street, Bay Ridge.

CLARENCE J. STRYKER VOLCKENING, secretary to the controller of the United States Steel Corporation, died from heart disease on Friday at his home, 212 Wetherfield Street, Brooklyn, aged 48 years.

Miss MARGARET McKEE LOEBLE, wife of Dr. Charles I. Loeble, died at her home, 2,191 Clarendon Road, Brooklyn, on Friday, in her thirtieth year.

GEORGE A. DAVIS, 49 years old, auditor for the Thompson Advertising Co., died yesterday at his home, 914 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

JACOB T. HILDEBRANT, formerly a Senator from Manhattan, and at one time a member of the Assembly, died on Friday at the home of his son, Walter G. Hildebrant, 1,050 Sterling Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Hildebrant was 67 years old, and at the time of his death was manager of the New York Street Sprinkling and Flushing Company.

HIRAM GRISWOLD, 84 years old, a lifelong resident of Glen Cove, L. I., died at his home there on Friday. In early life Mr. Germain was engaged in freighting farm produce from Glen Cove to New York City by sloop.

JOSEPH SHELLARD, 38 years old, a patrolman attached to the Glendale Precinct and a veteran of the Spanish-American war, died at his home, 1,709 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday.

Miss MARY ELIZABETH PENNELL, daughter of Charles F. Pennell, a cloth manufacturer, died yesterday at her home, 21 Ivanhoe Terrace, East Orange.

ADAM MEYER, 71 years old, a member of the brokerage firm of Charles E. Quincy & Co. of 80 Broadway, died on Friday at the home of his daughter, 125 Oak Ridge Avenue, Summit, N. J.

ALEXANDER HERRMANN, a member of the wholesale grocery firm of Kauffman Brothers, died on Thursday at his home, 104 Thirty-fourth Street, Woodcliff, N. J., in his fiftieth year. He was a member of the Jefferson Lodge, F. and A. M.

Mrs. ELIZABETH ANDRE, a hundred-year-old inmate of the German Evangelical Home of Brooklyn, is dead. She was a member of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church.

CHARLES E. ROBERTSON, a volunteer fireman of Bayside, L. I., for fifteen years, died on Friday at his home there.

JOHN H. O'NEIL, formerly Superintendent of the Queens Gas Company at Flushing for seventeen years, died yesterday at his home, 107 Congress Avenue. He was a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Knights of Columbus.

Mrs. MARY BUSHNELL CHENEY, widow of Frank W. Cheney, late Treasurer of the Cheney Brothers Company, silk manufacturers, of South Manchester, Conn., died at her home there yesterday. Her husband died May 26, 1909.

RICHARD PLAMER BRUFF, formerly General Manager of the Russell & Erwin Hardware Company, and one of the founders of the Merchants' Club, died yesterday at his home, 13 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, in his ninety-first year. Mr. Bruff was a vestryman of the Church of the Redeemer, Brooklyn.

JOHN BARTLETT PIERCE of Lynnfield, Mass., a founder and First Vice President of the American Radiator Company, died in Boston yesterday. The Pierce Steam Heating Company of Buffalo, N. Y., of which he was the owner, was consolidated to form the American Radiator Company in 1915.

FRANK KELLOGG, a retired hardware commission merchant, died last night at his home, 515 Eighth Street, Brooklyn, in his eighty-first year. He was a Past Grand Master of Minerva Lodge, F. and A. M., of Brooklyn.

WALTER HITCHCOCK, who recently appeared on the motion picture screen in a lead opposite Ethel Barrymore in the play "White Raven," and who played the part of the master of finance in Rex Beach's film drama, "The Auction Block," died suddenly yesterday in his room at the Hotel Somerset of acute indigestion, shortly before his wife, Teresa Michelena, who appeared in "Nothing But the Truth," had reached his bedside from Cleveland.

FRANK M. MURPHY, President of the Santa Fe Prescott & Phoenix Railway, and President of the National Bank of Prescott, Ariz., died last night at his home there in his sixty-fourth year.

HEWITT JOICE, who was often described by his business associates as the "Sitting Bull King," died at his home at Hopkins, N. Y., on Friday.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

FREIDENRICH.—Mr. and Mrs. Morton Freidenrich, 974 St. Nicholas Av., a daughter, June 21.

GINSBERG.—To Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Ginsberg, 470 Convent Av., a daughter, on June 17.

GLICKMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Jack Glickman of 853 East 176th St. (nee Hattie Kemp) announce the birth of a son on Wednesday, June 20, at Lloyd's Sanitarium.

SCHLEISNER.—Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Schleisner, 843 West 179th St., a son, June 23.

Robert Schulman.

Robert Schulman, founder of the Hutner Benevolent Association, organized to aid members of the Hutner family, manufacturers of glassware in the province of Vilna, Russia, died yesterday at his home, 611 West 114th Street, in his seventy-second year. Mr. Schulman came to this country seventeen years ago from Russia and engaged in the sale of general merchandise at 2,911 Broadway. He retired a year ago. Because of the war the Hutner family, of which Mr. Schulman was a member, was left practically destitute, and members living in this country were called upon for aid.

Giovanni Cariata, Artist-Sculptor.

Giovanni Cariata, artist, sculptor, and author, died on Friday in the Italian Hospital of a cancer. Mr. Cariata, who was born near Rome fifty-two years ago, received many honors both here and abroad. A bronze medallion he made was presented by Samuel Shaw to General Joffre when the French commission was in New York a few weeks ago. Funeral services will be held today at St. Agatha's Chapel, Columbus Avenue and Ninety-second Street.

Louis Scharule, Mural Painter.

Louis Scharule, mural painter, some of whose decorations adorn Georgian Court, Lakewood, N. J., the residence of George J. Gould, died on Thursday at his home, 209 West 142d Street. When the late King Edward VII. of England, then Prince of Wales, was in this country, the interior of his yacht was redecorated by Mr. Scharule. Mr. Scharule was a native of Chicago, and served his noviate in art schools in this country. His productions grace many of the richest interiors in America.

Married.

HOPKINS—DALE.—On Saturday, June 23, 1917, at All Saints' Church, Bay Head, N. J., by the Rev. John Keller, Amy Lane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Orton G. Dale of New York, to William Lathrop Hopkins of Short Hills, N. J.

NORTHROP—WALKER.—Saturday, June 23, 1917, at the residence of her cousin, Mrs. Wm. Ray, 220 West 123th St., by the Rev. John S. Haight, Louise, daughter of John A. Walker, and John H. Northrop, both of New York City.

OHLMAN — HACKER-HARRIS. — Max Ohlman to Jennie Hacker-Harris, at Belvedere Hall, Thursday, June 21.

PRITCHETT—TIGHE.—Married, June 20, 1917, at the rectory of the Morris Park M. E. Church, Richmond Hill, N. Y., by the Rev. Dr. Irvine, Mary E. Tighe of 1,216 Birch St., Richmond Hill, N. Y., to George Wm. Pritchett, Hockville, Conn.

SHAPIRO — ROSENSTEIN. — Miss Helen Rosenstein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Rosenstein of 545 West 111th St., was married to Mr. Joseph George Shapiro of Milton, Ont., on Tuesday, June 19, at noon, at the home of her parents. The Rev. Stephen S. Wise officiated.

SIMPSON-SCHMITT.—Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Schmitt announce the marriage of their daughter, Elsie Dorothy, to Mr. Robert Layman Simpson, of Newark, N. J., on Saturday, June 23, at the Chapel of the Church of the Holy Trinity.

THALMESSINGER — NISSENSHALL. — On Friday, June 22, 1917, by the Rev. Dr. B. A. Tintner, May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Nissenshall, to Herbert M. Thalmessinger.

DAVIS—MEYER.—June 21, Gladys C. Meyer to Richard S. Davis.

Hoboken and Jersey City.

BRENTSEN—WALZ.—June 20, West Hoboken, Anna M. Walz to B. S. Brentsen.

KOCHENBURGER—GEORGI.—June 21, Jersey City, Margaret Georgi to F. Kochenburger.

SPIEL—BURKE.—June 20, Jersey City, Florence M. Burke to John F. Spiel.

Anniversaries.

MORITZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Simon Moritz announce their 50th wedding anniversary Saturday, July 7. Reception 8:30 P. M., Hotel Savoy.

Died.

ABERNETHY.—Hatty Goodale Abernethy, June 22, at her home, 87 Madison Avenue. Interment Brookside Cemetery, Watertown, N. Y.

ARNOLD.—On Saturday, June 23, 1917, Minnis J., widow of Dr. G. Miles Arnold and daughter of the late Robert T. and Mary H. Daw. Funeral service at her late residence, 57 West 124th St., on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

BROCKWAY.—Clyde A., son of James W. and the late Adaline Brockway, on June 20, 1917, in the 59th year of his age. Funeral private.

BROWN.—William. Funeral THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th. Time later.

BRUFF.—At his residence in Brooklyn, on June 23, Richard Palmer Bruff, in the 91st year of his age. Funeral private.

BURR.—June 23, 1917, Alfred P., beloved husband of Alma Burr. Funeral service at his late residence, 571 Mott Av., on Monday, at 8:30 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

CARIATI.—Giovanni, sculptor, painter, author, June 22, 1917, after a long illness. Funeral service at St. Agnes's Chapel, (Trinity,) 92d St., near Columbus Av., 2 o'clock Sunday. Paris, France, and Rome, Italy, papers please copy.

CHENEY.—At South Manchester, Conn., June 22, Mary Bushnell Cheney, wife of late Frank W. Cheney. Funeral at South Manchester, Monday, at 3 P. M.

CLAPP.—On June 22, 1917, Mary J. Clapp, beloved wife of George W. Clapp. Funeral services private from her late residence, 638 East 32d St., Flatbush, Brooklyn.

CONTESSA.—Thursday, June 21, 1917, Emilie F., widow of Francis B. Contessa, in her 75th year. Funeral services tomorrow at her late residence, 32 Mahaiwe St., Great Barrington, Mass., Sunday, June 24, at 4 P. M.

DAVIS.—George A., on Saturday, June 23, age 69. Funeral services at his late residence, 914 Prospect Place, Monday, June 25, 8:30 P. M.

DAVIS.—On June 23, Anna Davis, beloved wife of the late Solomon David, in her 91st year. Funeral private. Kindly request flowers be omitted. Interment Richmond, Va.

ELY.—At Palo Alto, Cal., Sally Frothingham, wife of Leonard W. Ely and daughter of the late Charles and Lois Akers, in her 44th year. Portland (Maine) and Denver (Col.) and Rochester (N. Y.) papers please copy.

ERICKSONS.—June 22, John Oscar, 65 years, after a short illness. Services at his late residence, The German Club, 112 West 59th St., on Monday morning, 10:30. Interment private.

EWEN.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on June 23, 1917, George R., husband of Minerva Ewen, of 329 Bellville Av. Notice of funeral later.

GILLESPIE.—Friday, June 22, 1917, Catherine M., daughter of the late John and Alice Gillen. Funeral from her late residence, 3,743 White Plains Av., on Monday, June 25, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

HATCH.—On Friday, June 22, 1917, at Colorado Springs, Col., George Bates Hatch.

HEATH.—At her residence, Orient Point, L. I., Friday, June 22, suddenly, Josephine L. S. Heath, beloved wife of Dr. Henry Heath, in her 50th year. Funeral at 12th St. Friends Meeting House, Philadelphia, Penn., Sunday, the 24th at 2 P. M.

HENRY.—At 2 East 45th St., on Saturday, June 23, 1917, Julia McNair, wife of the late Major Gen. Guy V. Henry, U. S. Army. Funeral private. Arlington National Cemetery, Washington, D. C. Washington papers please copy.

HESS.—On June 21, Alfred S. Hess, 8 years of age, beloved son of Dr. Alfred F. and Sara Straus Hess. Funeral strictly private.

HESSLEIN. — Suddenly, on Saturday, June 23, at West End, N. J., Rosalie Hesslein, widow of Samuel A. Hesslein. Funeral private.

HILDEBRANT.—Jacob T., aged 67, on Friday, June 22, at the residence of his son, Walter G. Hildebrant, 1,050 Sterling Place, Brooklyn. Services at the residence, Monday, June 25, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

HUNTER.—On Saturday, June 23, Louisa Brooke Hunter, daughter of the late Rev. M. H. and Catherine Hammond Hunter. Services at St. Ann's Church, 23d St., near Washington Circle, Washington, D. C. on Monday, June 25, at 12 o'clock. Burial at Martinsburg, W. Va.

KEEL.—At her residence, 226 South Mountain Av., Montclair, N. J., Lucitas Benziger Keel, beloved wife of George W. Keel and mother of Mrs. Louis G. Benziger. Funeral private, at convenience of family. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

KELL.—On June 22, at his residence, 416 East 83d St., Anthony Kell, beloved father of Robert and Lily. Services will be held at the Church of the Beloved Disciple, 80th St. east of Madison Av., on Tuesday, June 26, at 1 o'clock.

KELLOGG.—After a lingering illness, entered into rest on June 23, Frank, at his residence, 515 8th St., Brooklyn. Funeral services Monday, June 25, at 8 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

LASSIG.—At his residence, 1,021 Garden St., Hoboken, June 22, 1917, John E. Lassig, in his 65th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at Volk's Mortuary Chapel, 631 Washington St., Hoboken, Sunday, June 24, at 3 P. M.

LOEBLE.—Suddenly, on June 22, Margaret McKee, beloved wife of Dr. Charles I. Loeble, aged 29 years. Funeral services from her late residence, 2,191 Clarendon Road, Flatbush, Sunday, June 24, at 4 P. M.

McCONLESS.—At Summit, N. J., on Friday, June 22, 1917, Adamson Reith McConless, in his 72d year. Funeral services at the West Park Presbyterian Church, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av., New York City, on Sunday, June 24, at 2:30 P. M.

MONIHAN.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, June 22, 1917, John William Monihan, husband of Mary Guy Monihan, formerly of New York. Funeral services at his late residence, 41 St., on Sunday, June 24, at 2:30 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery, New York City, on Monday at 12 o'clock.

NORRIS.—On June 23, 1917, Alice L., daughter of the late Charles Bryan and Mary L. Kerr Norris. Funeral from Methodist Episcopal Church at Boonton, N. J., on Monday, June 25, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

O'BRIEN.—Captain John. Services FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock.

PANNELL.—At East Orange, N. J., on June 22, 1917, Mary Elizabeth, beloved daughter of Charles P. and Mary Elizabeth Pannell, in her 13th year. Funeral services will be held at her residence, 21 Ivanhoe Terrace, on Monday morning, June 25, at 10 o'clock. Kansas City papers please copy.

PATTERSON. — June 22, 1917, Dr. Charles Brodie Patterson, beloved husband of Mary Louise Patterson. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 228 8th Av., near 21st St., Sunday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

PRESTON.—On Thursday, June 21, 1917, Henry G. Preston, M. D., beloved husband of Harriet C. Preston, in the 70th year of his age. Funeral services at his residence, 68 Greene Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 24, 1917, at 2 P. M.

RANDOLPH.—Mary Emma, widow of John B., in his 60th year, June 20, 1917. Funeral from her late residence, 8 St. Nicholas Terrace, Tuesday, June 26, at 1 o'clock.

RUBENSTEIN.—On Friday, June 22, William, in his 81st year. Requiem mass at Church of St. Rose of Lima, Monday, 10 A. M. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery.

SCARANO.—At Montclair, N. J., on Friday, June 22, 1917, Pasquale Scarano. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 291 Orange Road, Montclair, on Sunday, June 24, at 2:30 P. M. Interment Fairmount Cemetery.

SHULMAN.—On Saturday, June 23, 1917, Mr. Robert Shulman, in his 72d year of his age. Funeral Sunday, June 24, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, 611 West 114th St. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. The deceased is survived by wife and ... children and ... Services and ... Monday, June 25, at 1 o'clock. Interment ...

Died.

SHULMAN.—The Hutner Benevolent Association, Inc., with profound sorrow announce the death of their late President, Mr. Robert Shulman. Funeral Sunday, June 24, from his late residence, 611 West 114th St., at 10 A. M. All members are respectfully invited to attend. Providence papers please copy.

SAMUEL E. HUTNER, Secretary.

SIEDE.—On Saturday, June 23, Lina Siede, beloved mother of Louise and Lina. Funeral services at her late residence, 221 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn, on Monday evening, the 25th, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

SMITH.—Suddenly, June 22, Jessie Ives, beloved wife of Addison Smith, in the 61st year of her age, at her late residence, 901 West 13th St. Funeral private. New Haven Register please copy.

TURNER.—Christopher S. Turner, June 23, born in County Cork, Ireland, aged 56, at his residence 55 88th St., Brooklyn, after a long illness. Is survived by his wife and daughters. Notice of funeral later.

WIENER.—At 611 West 112th St., on Saturday, June 23, after a brief illness, Franziska Wiener, widow of Martin N. Wiener and beloved mother of Mrs. Sanford Wolf and Mrs. Jerome E. Schloss. Funeral private at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

WILLIAMSON.—On Thursday, June 21, Emma C., wife of John L. Williamson, at Lackawaxen, Pike County, Penn.

WILLCOX.—At Westport, Conn., June 22, 1917, Edwin Barry, son of the late James and Katherine Barry Willcox. Funeral services at late residence, Westport, Conn., on Monday, June 25, at 1:30 P. M. Autos in waiting on the arrival of 12:10 train at Westport station.

WINCKELMANN.—On Friday, June 22, 1917, after a short illness, in her 72d year, Margaretha Winckelmann. Services at her late residence, 855 West 59th St., Sunday, June 24, 5 P. M. Interment private.

AYERS.—Henry W., 1,933 3d Av., June 21. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DINNEN.—Rickerd, 819 9th Av., June 22.

Fur Storage—Fur Repairing

Furs are well and safely cared for in the great big modern GIMBEL vaults, and at moderate prices.

Fur Repairing done at special low Summer rates—and the advance Autumn styles are ready. Phone or call.

GIMBELS Fur Storage Bureau—Third Floor

Gimbel Brothers

Telephone Order Service. 32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST. Madison Square 8200.

Dry Cleaning—Blankets, Curtains, Carpets

A careful, thorough, prompt service. Phone or call,—and the GIMBEL delivery service will bring and deliver promptly,—and at moderate price, any item you may desire dry cleaned.

Blankets, single, dry cleaned, 75c; double, $1.25; stored free of charge after cleaning.

Rugs and carpets, dry cleaned, 45c a yd.

Lingerie dresses, dry cleaned, $2 each.

GIMBELS—Mezzanine Balcony

A Summer-Vacation-Preparation-Event



An event presenting rare June values in ready-to-wear apparel and dainty undermuslins for women, misses, girls and children begins tomorrow morning. Every value is worthy, the savings large and real. It involves new and fashionable dresses, tailored suits, coats, blouses, tub skirts, undermuslins, in excellent assortment.

For days past we have been at work on this great dispersal. Manufacturers—our regular sources of supply—have co-operated, giving us of their choicest holdings seasonable smart garments to sell at less than regular prices. Many interesting lots have been added from our own stocks, so the occasion—in all respects—is one that no woman can afford to miss!

Women's and Misses' Bathing Suits

Special Values in the June Vacation Preparation Sale

The Gimbel store,—famous for its Bathing Suit values,—surpasses itself in the following:

Women's Salt Water Proof Satin Bathing Suits, $5
Smart, straight model suit with belt and sailor collar. The new cape sleeve has gaiter band, finished with bow,—the front of suit is trimmed with bow in different colored combinations.

Worsted Bathing Suits, $3
Smart, practical, belted style.

Children's Knitted Bathing Suits, $1.35
In gray, trimmed with white. In ages 2 to 10 years.

Bathing Hats—The New Bonnet, 85c
Made of sateen, with contrasting colors.

Combinations Tights, $1—Special.
Laced front effect.

GIMBELS—Third Floor—Centre

Garden Frocks in Lovely Materials, $3.50

Made by a leading manufacturer from surplus materials of Flowered, Striped and Novelty Voiles of excellent quality. The actual values are $5.50. A most attractive model with white organdie collar, revers and cuffs trimmed with lace. Many beautiful colors and combinations of colors.

Dainty Little Boudoir Sacques at $1.95

Just the thing for the Summer bride or the negligee hours of the morning. Exceptional values.

Diminutive little sacques in the loveliest shades of blue, pink, peach, etc., of Crepe de Chine, combined with wide bands and borders of fine patterned laces and ribbons.

GIMBELS—Second Floor—Rear

Summer Preparedness for the Young Woman

This section is completely equipped to supply all the smartest, as well as the most practical and "wearable" clothes for the young girl between 14 and 18 years of age. The following are a few of our specials especially wanted over the Fourth of July holiday:

Washable Dresses of Voiles and Crepes, including a variety of models with all the most-wanted colors, at $5, $6.50 & $9.75

Navy Blue Taffeta Dresses, six smart styles. Frocks that are suitable for afternoon wear, tailored wear and traveling. $10 to $15.75

Wool Jersey Suits and Blouse-frocks, in a variety of styles and colors, at $15

Velour Coats, sizes 14 and 16, in the following colors: Copenhagen, rose, green or gold, at $8.75

GIMBELS—Third Floor—Broadway

Women's Suits, $12.75; values $22.50 to $29.50

Wonderful bargains these, including light weight late spring models of gabardine and summer weight serge, stripes and checks. Included too, there are very cool, attractive Taffeta Suits, that will travel well. They come in medium and long coats that may be worn separately,—the coat belted and sash tie effects.

They come in navy blue, gray, and green,—the skirts are pleated at top,—finished with belt, $12.75, instead of $22.50 to $29.50

Women's Wool Suits, $9.75

These come mostly in light colors of tan, rose, Copenhagen and green

GIMBELS—Third Floor—Broadway

WOMEN'S BLOUSES

Fresh from maker—Samples—And Very Dainty

$2.95 Instead of $3.95 to $5

A thousand of the finest styles that we've seen in many a day. A great maker, whose output stretches from coast to coast, had many samples on hand and a few over lots. We took over the entire output, and folks should buy them in half dozen lots at this price, $2.95; values are $3.95 to $5.

All made of imported materials.

Fine voiles, embroidered voiles, fine linens and organdie. There are all sorts of new effects in shapes of collars, styles and pretty effects. White, a few in dainty colored striped effects,—some of the linens have colored collars. Charming unusul effects, all.

GIMBELS—Third Floor—32nd Street

Women's $15 to $22.50 Summer Dresses, $10.75

A Major Event of this June Vacation Preparation Sale

Ever so many pretty styles are included. There are costume frocks of voile, daintily combined in many colorings. There are airy nets, showing vivid color contrasts,—in soft summer shades. Your opportunity to buy better than you'd planned,—to save wonderfully on the summer's prettiest frocks. $10.75; values $15 to $22.50.

GIMBELS—Second Floor—Broadway

Women's Coats—Tempting Values

In the Summer Vacation Preparation Event

Three lots,—and every item an unusual one.

Women's Linen Auto Coats, $2.95
These are of ample width, well made. They have kimono sleeve; belted.

Women's Serge Capes, $12.50
Very swagger. Of good quality serge in navy blue; belted and button trimmed.

35 Coats, $12.50; values $19.50 to $22.50

A little lot that offers wonderful choosing. They come in Jersey, wool velour, mixtures serges and taffetas. Worthy bargains.

GIMBELS—Third Floor—Centre

Kiddies' Dresses in 10 Styles at $1.95

Almost a dozen smart new models, appropriate for the little girl or wee boy ranging in ages from 2 to 6 years.

Striped Ginghams combined with plain color gingham; pleated Rob Roy styles of Chambray; Ginghams with Empire waist; straight-line pleated models with or without yokes; a cunning little frock with Eton jacket effect and white vestee. Poplins, and white Lawns with touches of color in the embroidery. Hand-embroidered, briar-stitching and smocking.

High and low necks, with three-quarter sleeves. White and colors Sizes 2 to 6, at $1.95.

GIMBELS BABY SHOP—Second Floor

"Sample" Sale of Lingerie

From one of the foremost makers of these garments. Nightgowns, Petticoat, Envelope Chemises, Combinations, Corset Covers, Drawers, etc.

SAMPLES—therefore only one or two of each model, but all sizes represented.

75c to $5.75	Nightgowns at	65c to $3.95	50c to $1	Corset Covers at	38c to 85c
$1 to $5.75	Petticoats at	85c to $3.95	50c to $1	Drawers at	38c to 85c
55c to $2	Envelope Chemises	45c to $1.50	50c to $1	Underskirts at	38c to 85c
$1 to $2	Combinations at	85c to $1.50		Also a few styles of Extra Sized models.	

GIMBELS—Second Floor—Centre

300 Tub Skirts, $2.95; Value $3.95 and more

Some of these models have been selling for $5 in regular stock,—that's how fine they are. Of gabardine, cordeline, Russian cord and smart printed effects. All fresh, clean merchandise,—new belts and pockets.

Gabardine Skirts, $3.95
Two patch pockets; shirred back.

Corduroy Skirts, $1.95 & $2.95
Patch or slash pockets; belted.

GIMBELS—Third Floor—Broadway

$3.45 for $5 to $10 Corsets

These are samples,—their counterparts sold in regular stock at the higher prices. They are very high grade,—made of beautiful silk broche, batiste and suede. Low and medium bust; long skirt,—a very well-fitting corset. All sizes in the lot,—not, of course, in each style,—wonderful bargains at $3.45,—instead of $5 to $10.

Warm Weather Corsets, $1.50
Of light weight material,—lightly boned,—sizes 19 to 28.

GIMBELS PINK CORSET SHOP—Second Floor

June Petticoats in the All-Month Sale

Washable Satin and Crepe de Chine Petticoats; lace-trimmed and tailored models. About a dozen desirable styles to choose from, at $2.95, $3.95 and $4.95.

Extra Size Tub Silk Petticoats
White only, with shadow-proof double panel. Fitted elastic waistline. Effectively flounced. $2.95.

Dresden Heatherbloom Taffeta Petticoats
(Fashioned of a highly mercerized material that closely resembles silk.) Fitted elastic waistline. White grounds with butterfly and flower designs in colors; also black and white domino checks with colored flowers. Tailored flounce. $1.

GIMBELS—Second Floor—Rear

A Great June Sale of Towels---Brings Summertime Economies, Worth While

Extra Large Turkish Towels, 60c Each
Soft, spongy and absorbent; made from double twisted yarns; size 27x48 inches.

Bath Towels, 45c Each
A good large size bath towel; very soft and exceedingly absorbent quality; size 24x48 inches.

Heavy Turkish Bath Towels, 25c
Hemmed ends, pure white, good generous size.

Fine Irish Linen Huckaback Towels, 50c
Neatly hemstitched. A towel bargain of unusual merit; size 20x36 inches.

Huck Towels, $2.50 a Dozen
Full bleached, hemmed or hemstitched; extra heavy quality.

Hemstitched Huck Towels, $3.75 a Doz.
Of Union linen, soft finish and extra heavy. Size 20x38 inches.

Planned for, worked for,—no wonder we've succeeded in gathering such an array of worthy Towels to sell at such saving prices. This is an occasion that merits the attention of largest users—hotels, apartment houses, as well as smaller users, will find this a sale in which economy means something very real, very worth while. See for yourself—and seeing, you'll surely buy.

Heavy Full-Bleached Bath Towels, $2.50 a Dozen
Extra heavy; will give splendid wear.

Irish Checked Glass Towels, $3.50 a Doz.
Neatly hemmed in red or blue crossbar effect; size 22x29 inches.

Heavy Twilled Kitchen Towels, $3.75 a Dozen
Hemmed, extra heavy and very absorbent. with the word "kitchen" woven in center in red or blue.

Pure Irish Linen Crash Towels, $3.95 a Dozen
Closely woven and neatly hemmed; an unusual offering; size 21½x32 inches.

Irish Crash Toweling, 15c, 20c, 22c, 25c and 28c a Yd.
Dish or roller toweling; pure linen.

Glass and Pantry Towels, $3.75 a Doz.
Neatly hemmed, with the "name" woven in border.

Hemmed Huck Towels, 12½c Each
Strong and desirable towels that will give complete satisfaction; neat red borders; size 18x37 inches.

GIMBELS—Second Floor—Broadway

High Grade Domestic Rugs

At Special Prices that Are Unusual

There are cottage owners along the New York and Jersey shores who will read this rug news with pleasure. Rugs that meet their very requirements are priced about 33⅓% below actual worth.

Fine One-Piece Velvet Rugs,
Beautiful Oriental designs; size 9x12; value $24.50.
$16.75

One-Piece Tapestry Brussels Rugs,
Very attractive designs; size 9x12; value $26.75.
$19.75

Hundreds of Small Velvet and Axminster Rugs at Special Prices

Sizes range from 18" x 34" to 36" x 72"
Prices range from $1.45 to $5.75.

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

Not Costly Dinner Services

For the Apartment or Summer Cottage.

50-Piece Dinner Service, $10.00
American Porcelain, attractive panel border; coin gold handles.

100-Piece Dinner Service, $13.50
American Porcelain, decoration of pink and yellow roses. Gold traced handles.



(Illustrated above)
50-Piece Dinner Service, $5.75
American Porcelain, dainty rose spray decoration, gold traced handles.

100-Piece Dinner Service, $17.50
Nippon China, blue panel border in Oriental design. An exceptional value.

107-Piece Dinner Service, $22.50
American Porcelain, combination conventional and floral panel border

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor—Broadway

Those Regular $2.35 Awnings

Fully Equipped Ready to Hang $1.95

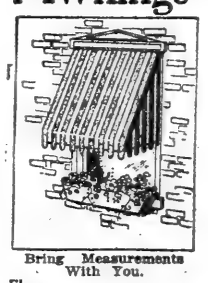
1500 Awnings—A clearance of the season's surplus! Made of heavy duck; guaranteed awning stripes, in tan-and-tan and green-and-white; scalloped valance of same material; mounted on durable steel frames, complete with necessary galvanized fixtures—ready to hang.

4 Sizes—All $1.95 Now

30 inch, for windows 28 to 32 inches wide.
36 inch, for windows 34 to 38 inches wide.
42 inch, for windows 40 to 44 inches wide.
48 inch, for windows 46 to 50 inches wide.

48-inch Awnings in tan-and-tan only

Porch Screens—3 ft. to 12 ft. wide—$1.40 to $8.25.



Bring Measurements With You.

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor, Broadway and Main Floor

Sections 2 AND 3 | EDITORIAL SECTION

The New York Times.

EDITORIAL SECTION | Sections 2 AND 3

E — SUNDAY, JUNE 24, 1917. — E

Misses' Linen Motor Dusters, $3.96

They look neat in the car and save apparel worn underneath. These are of good quality linen, full belted, with convertible collars and roomy pockets.

Sizes 14, 16, 18 years

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square — Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only

Heavy Quality Satin Ribbon, 23c yd.

Macy's *usual price would be 44c yd*

But we bought this ribbon in large quantities at a substantial price concession. All desirable shades, light and dark,—unusually firm and lustrous at its low price. *4¼ inches wide.*

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St.

REMNANTS OF

White Cotton Goods

At LESS in This Clearance!

8c 14c 24c yd

5,500 yards sharply reduced to fractions of their original prices. Interesting to figure for just how little all the white needs of your Summer wardrobe may be satisfied at this sale. Savings!

Novelty and Plain Voiles, Etamines, Crepes, Long Cloths and Skirting Fabrics

Blouse, Skirt and Dress Lengths.

Macy's—White Goods Section, Second Floor.

White Skirts and Blouses at Go-Away-Quick Prices



These *illustrations* summarize the present styles in separate skirts and white waists. However humble in prices, they are new. We want to show how economically a Summer-day outfit can be bought here.

A. This blouse of woven striped voile has a large square collar of organdie, hemstitched and edged with pleated frill, **94c**

Skirt of corded pique opens up front, and has pearl buttons and pockets, **$1.89**

B. Frill blouse of white voile. The pointed collar and frill are finely pin tucked and edged with wide Val. lace. **$1.89**

The repp skirt has a frill top, fancy pockets and belt. Pearl buttons as trimming. **$2.24**

C. Crepe de chine blouse, white or flesh, with knife tucked bosom, square sailor collar; fancy pearl buttons. **$2.79**

A fine pique skirt. The square pockets each have an envelope flap. Pearl buttons, **$2.89**

D. Dainty net blouse. Inserts of Val. lace and horizontal tucking in the large square collar and cuffs. White or flesh net. **$2.79**

A fine pique skirt with fancy pockets and a separate girdle, with small pearl buttons. **$3.49**

E. Fine white voile blouse, with panel of pin tucking; square neck. Blue hemstitching and embroidered motifs. **$3.74**

Imported pique skirt, fastening up front with pearl buttons. Unusual pockets; separate belt. **$4.89**

Macy's—Skirts—Third Floor, Broadway. Blouses—Third Floor, 34th St.

A SALE

That Is More Than Ordinary

White Washable Corduroy

Fast Pile. **69c** *Per Yard* *36 Inches Wide.*

Present prices elsewhere 85c, $1.00, $1.25 for exactly the same quality.

Macy's—Dress Goods Dept., Second Floor, 35th Street, Broadway.

For Women

Tan Calfskin Pumps, $4.49

Formerly $5.94



Here is a popular-line that we are clearing because of depleted sizes. One glance at this pump is sufficient to win recognition of its value. It is just the right color, the perforations are a tasteful trimming, the Louis XV heel is perfectly balanced.

Call early to get the fullest choice in sizes.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th Street, Rear.

A Cozy Knitted

SWEATER

For the Country

$8.49

This style of sweater is a joy to the camper, the climber, the sportswoman of any sort. It is all wool, knitted in plain-stitch. It has a roll collar that may be turned up for warmth, deep pockets, turned back cuffs and all around belt.

Rose, gray, Delft blue, mauve, thistle, aero blue, foliage green, hunter green, and tan. Also white.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St.

$13.74 *Is Little to Pay for a*

TAFFETA DRESS OF THIS QUALITY

Two models described.

A shirt-waist effect with embroidered organdie collar and tucked vestee. It has plain, tailored sleeves, a full skirt with panel pleat both front and back, and a heading at waist; trimmings of self-covered buttons.

Attractive because of its pretty embroidery of gold thread and colored silk. This appears on the back as well as the front of the blouse, and on the pockets. Collar, vestee and sleeves are of Georgette Crepe.

Macy's—Third Floor, Broadway.

A Special in

Surf Cloth

49c yd.

Macy's *usual price 59c yd.*

Cotton for durability with a high satin lustre for attractive appearance. Think of the savings when you make your own bathing suit of this serviceable fabric! *32 inches wide. Black or navy.*

Macy's—Lining Section, Second Floor, Broadway.

Curtains for "Best"

Better to Buy Now

Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains

(American Made)

$2.49 $2.89 $3.29, $3.74 per pair

They are 2½ yards long and come in white or Arabian.

Imported Marie Antoinette Curtains

$5.24 $5.94 $7.49 up to $12.74

These are hand made on a good quality French net and the color is Arabian. Valance sets are among them. No more orders can be placed for these in the foreign markets for less than we are selling them for today.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, Rear.

TAFFETA AND POPLIN

Dainty Summer Coats



The Two Models Illustrated at

$13.74



These are in taffeta, either in black or navy. One has the waist smocked at the back, while the overlay collar is of a contrasting color silk. The other is a simple, full model with a deep collar and sash belt.

Two models in Poplin at $15.74

These are in black. One has a deep collar and sash belt. The other has a similar collar, but the belt is an all-around one with self-covered buttons at the sides.

Macy's—Third Floor, Broadway.

The Linen Department Is Alive to Your Needs

These Selected Items Prove It

Scalloped Damask Luncheon Sets

You want them for dainty meals on the porch. Besides, these are reduced ONE DOLLAR from the usual price. They consist of a 58-inch cloth and six 16-inch napkins. **$4.49** set

Hemstitched Huck Towels

A serviceable towel that we specially recommend. It has a neat damask border. **24c** each

Damask Dinner Napkins

Sold at a very low price because we have no cloths to match and cannot get them from Ireland at present. These are pure linen damask, heavy and long wearing. 24x24 inches. **$4.89** per dozen

Bath Mats

Selling so much less than the regular price because of slight mill imperfections. They are heavy Turkish bath mats from one of the leading manufacturers. Colors and designs are excellent. **96c** each. Regular prices **$1.49** and **$1.69**, if perfect.

Guest Towels

Of finely woven huck-a-back with a monogram space and an all around damask border. Hemstitched. 14x24 inches. **29c** each

Renaissance Table Covers

Come from Japan and are hand made. They have an insertion of lace drawnwork and a deep lace edging. Just the thing for summer "teas." **$1.49** each

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th St.

Make Summer Frocks at Considerable Savings!

7,000 Yards

FANCY DRESS

Ginghams

22c yd.

Special

Checks in various sizes, stripes and plaids in combinations conservative and gay,—unusual variety! Also a full assortment of plain colorings.

32 inches wide

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A Wool Jersey Suit

Is a Good Summer Stand-by

At

$15.74



Here are Two Smart Models appropriate for Mountains, Seashore—or City.



High Standard of Tailoring

One in plain, bright colors; the other equally bright with trimmings of contrasting color. The colors are rose, tan, purple, Copenhagen, chartreuse.

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Glove Silk Underwear

At Long-Looked-For Low Prices—An Event

"House cleaning" by the makers of our own well known "Marchioness" Glove Silk Underwear is the incentive and reason for this sale. We secured this merchandise at concessions. Share our advantage at savings only conceivable by studying the comparative prices quoted.

Odds and ends of large wholesale orders, small cancellations, new samples, and salesmen's samples, constitute this collection. All entirely perfect, well made and well finished.

1,000 Glove Silk Vests, $1.69

Macy's *usual prices would be up to $2.49*

An exceptionally good assortment of Glove Silk Vests in tricot and Milanese weaves. White or pink with tailored, French band or hem-stitched tops.

Reinforced. Full length. All sizes.

1,800 Glove Silk Embroidered Vests, $1.84

Macy's *usual prices would be up to $2.89*

The largest assortment of patterns we have ever had in stock on one occasion. Tailored, French band or hemstitched tops. Tricot and Milanese weaves. All reinforced, full length, all sizes.

600 Glove Silk Union Suits, $2.69

Macy's *usual prices would be up to $3.69*

Tricot or Milanese qualities, white or pink. Tailored, French band or hemstitched tops. All reinforced throughout. All sizes.

600 Glove Silk Camisoles, 69c

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Pink silk in a large variety of patterns. Buttoned down front, trimmed with edgings and insertions of Val. and filet mesh laces.

1,200 Glove Silk Bloomers, $1.84

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An unusual assortment of bloomers in pink, white and many street shades to match petticoats. All very well made and fully reinforced.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

LACES

For the Fashionable Jabot

69c per yard

Embroidered white net laces 14 to 17 inches wide in a choice of eight new designs.

Macy's—Main Floor, Centre.

SALE OF

Embroidered Robes

(Unmade)

67 of them! All are white, or white embroidered in colors. The materials are voile, batiste and linen. Thirty-one of the robes are hand-embroidered and the rest are machine-embroidered.

Price $3.49

Former Prices, $5.29 to $7.49

Macy's—Main Floor, Centre.

Black Silks

Prices Talk---and Tell of Savings!

Money spent at this sale buys its maximum of quality. The silks are so specially priced that they are not only unequalled elsewhere, but we do not know when we ourselves can again duplicate their prices.

"Marchioness" Dress Satin, made specially for us; nearly pure dye. 36 inches wide. **$1.49 yd.**

"Marchioness" Dress Satin of superior quality. Made for us. Nearly pure dye. 35 inches wide. **$1.89 yd.**

"Marchioness" Dress Taffeta, good quality, made expressly for us. 36 inches wide. **$1.59 yd.**

"Marchioness" Black Silks are Macy's Own Merchandise. They are of qualities so trustworthy that we make good any reasonable claim on their wear up to six months after purchase.

Black Habutai Silk, "perspiration proof," good weight and quality. 36 inches wide. Lyons dye. **89c yd.**

Black Bathing Suit Taffeta, good weight and quality. 35 inches wide. **$1.12 yd.**

Black Georgette Crepe, good weight and quality. 40 inches wide. **$1.29 yd.**

Black Bathing Suit Satin, pure silk, excellent quality. Treated to withstand salt water wear. 35 inches wide. **$1.39 yd.**

Black Imported Dress Satin, made in Lyons, fine quality. 35 inches wide. **$1.69 yd.**

Black Dress Satin, pure silk, medium weight. 35 inches wide. **99c yd.**

Black Dress Satin, pure silk, good weight and quality. 36 inches wide. **$1.12 yd.**

Black Crepe Meteor, good weight and serviceable quality, rich sheen. 40 inches wide. Priced **$1.79 yd.**

Black Dress Taffeta, chiffon finish, good weight and quality. 35 in. wide. **99c yd.**

Black Dress Taffeta, good weight and wearing quality. 40 inches wide. **$1.19 yd.**

Black Imported Dress Taffeta, made in Lyons, fine quality. 39 in. wide. **$1.69 yd**

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th Street.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th Sts.

Groceries

A SALE OF COFFEES ONLY TWO OF THESE SALES A YEAR

Macy's **COFFEES** are roasted fresh every day in our own plant by the most up-to-date and best machinery known to the industry. We blend all our Coffees ourselves and offer our patrons at each price pure, wholesome, delicious Coffee of the best grade possible to procure at that price.

Our usual low prices for long tried and proved qualities of Coffee are made STILL LOWER.

Sold in bean, pulverized or granulated form unless otherwise stated.

Macy's Best Coffee—A blend of the finest coffees obtainable. Pound tin, our usual price, 49c lb., this sale, **42c**; 25-pound sack (bean), **$9.89**

"Orient" Brand Coffee—Heavy bodied with a full and rich fragrance. A most suitable after dinner coffee; usually 37c. Sale price
1 lb. carton, **31c**
5 lb. carton (bean), **$1.44**
25 lb. sack (bean), **$6.94**

"Red Star" Brand Coffee—Our most popular brand—fragrant, full bodied and mellow; usually 32c pound. Sale price
1 lb. carton, **28c**
5 lb. carton (bean), **$1.27**
25 lb. sack (bean), **$6.24**

"Genesta" Brand Coffee—Finer than so-called Mocha and Java blends at much higher prices; usually 29c pound. Sale price
1 lb. carton, **23c**
5 lb. carton (bean), **$1.12**
25 lb. sack (bean), **$5.49**

"Vienna" Brand Coffee—Rich and delicious blend of best South American coffee; usually 28c pound. Sale
1 lb. carton, **22c**
5 lb. carton (bean), **$1.08**
25 lb. sack (bean), **$5.29**

"Sultana" Brand Coffee—Choice selection of high grade South American coffee; usually 26c pound. Sale
1 lb. carton, **21c**
5 lb. carton (bean), **99c**
25 lb. sack (bean), **$4.84**

OTHER GROCERY SPECIALS.

A Special Sale of Wheatsworth Biscuits—Real Whole Wheat Biscuits (true Graham) made from 100% Whole Wheat, containing all the Bran. Our regular price 12c each; this sale, doz., $1.04; each, 9c. (None to dealers.)

Santa Clara Prunes—10-lb. boxes of large size perfect fruit; about 40 to 50 to the pound; sale, **$1.09**

A Special Sale of Ballard's Whole Wheat Graham Flour—Made of selected pure Winter wheat; 8-lb. 12-oz. cartons, **34c**

Oatmeal—A special sale of "Lily White" Brand Rolled White Oats. This sale, 10-lb. cotton bag, **69c**; 5 lbs., **35c**

Creamettes—The new Macaroni; 10-oz. packages; each, **10c**

Best White Granulated Farina—5-lb. bag, **57c**; lb. carton, **12c**

Granulated White Hominy—2-lb. carton, **19c**

Chester Barley—Large grains; 5-lb. bags, **47c**; lb. carton, **10c**

Robinson's Scotch Oatmeal—Granulated; packed in 2-lb. cans; each, **42c**; 5-lb. cans, **89c**

Premium Chocolate—Macy's own make; ¼-lb. cake, **18c**

Triple Vanilla Chocolate—Macy's half-pound cakes; each, **23c**

Peanut Oil—Delft, Holland; finest quality; gallon can, **$2.14**; ½-gal. can, **$1.14**; qt. can, **64c**

Spanish Queen Olives—Selected olives; sound and perfect; in 22-oz. Mason jars; each, **23c**

Pure Lard—"Lily White" Brand, full weight pails; 10-lb. pail, **$3.50**; 5-lb. pail, **$1.78**; 3-lb. pail, **$1.09**

Sugar—Crystal Domino Granulated; 5-lb. cartons, **44c**

Van Camp's, Borden's, Peerless, or "Carnation" Brands Evaporated Milk—Large cans, **13c**

"Lily White" Brand Sliced Smoked Beef—In glass jars; large jars, **34c**; medium, **21c**

Long's California Cherries—In Maraschino flavor; small bottle, **23c**

Wesson's Oil—Guaranteed absolutely pure; quart can, **49c**; gal. cans, **$1.94**

Special Sale of Flour—"Bridal Veil," "Gold Medal," Hecker's, "Lily White," 24½-lb. bags. This Sale, bag, **$1.39**

A Special Sale of Orange Marmalade—"Rose and Lily" Brand; made of Seville oranges and sugar only; 7-lb. can, **$1.19**; 2-lb. can, **34c**

Pure Red Currant Jelly—"Imperial" Brand, made of fruit and sugar only; 10-oz. jars, ea., **18c**

Concentrated Soups—"Lily White" Brand, including Tomato Rice with Curry, Beef Stew Tomato Bouillon, Beef Bouillon, Consomme, Green Pea, Split Pea, Black Bean, Navy Bean. Also Vegetable, Chicken, Mock Turtle, Ox Tail, Cream of Corn, Celery, Chicken Gumbo, Clam Chowder and Mulligatawny. Packed in sanitary cans, containing 10½ ounces; dozen cans, **$1.14**; each, **10c**

"Lily White" Brand Pork and Beans—Plain and with Tomato Sauce; they are whole and tender, and of a very fine flavor; can containing 9 lbs., doz., **$3.33**; each, **29c**

California Ripe Olives, "American Beauty" Brand—Medium sized olives, put up in pint cans containing 9 oz. olives; dozen cans, **$2.64**; each, **23c**

Tomatoes—"Jessamine" Brand Tomatoes; No. 2½ cans, doz., **$1.44**; can, **12c**

"Jessamine" Brand Maine Style Corn—Doz., **$1.74**; can, **15c**

Early June Peas, "Lily White" Brand—No. 2 can; each, **15c**

Sifted Early June Peas—"Lily White" Brand; No. 2 can, **17c**

Stringless Beans, "American Beauty"—No. 2 can, each, **24c**

"Jessamine" Brand Bartlett Pears—No. 2½ can, **27c**

Columbia River Salmon—"Lily White" brand; finest packed; No. 1 flat can, **29c**; No. ½ flat can, **18c**

French Sardines, Royans a la Bordelaise, in Tomato Sauce—can, **24c**

"Teal" Brand Yellow Cling California Peaches—No. 2½ cans, doz., **$2.79**; each, **24c**

"Teal" Brand California Apricots—No. 2½ can, **22c**

"Lily White" Hawaiian Sliced or Grated Pineapple—No. 2½ cans, doz., **$2.13**; each, **27c**

California Whole Bartlett Pears—"Griffon" Brand; No. 2 cans, each **30c**

French Mushrooms—Hotels (Stems and Pieces); regular size can, **46c**

Macy's—Fifth Floor.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 24, 1917.

FOUR MILLION BOND BUYERS.

There was not enough of the Liberty Loan to go around. Those who wanted it in amounts of $5,000,000 or more will get only one-fifth of their subscriptions. Their applications will be reduced, because the Treasury gives preference to the 99 per cent., 4,000,000 or more, who took the bonds in sums of $10,000 or less, with only second thoughts about investment merits. Many of them, indeed, do not even yet appreciate that they were investing, and will be surprised when they are repaid, with interest certainly, and with a prospect of increase. The dominating thought of the great majority was that the assassins of democracy must be conquered, at any cost, regardless of any other consideration. The American mind must be a puzzle to Deutschtum. It is so out of character for the dollar-chasers to regard their wealth as dross, and waste it in assaults upon the defenders of the freedom of the seas and asserters of the right of great nations to exterminate little peoples. We must be crazy. Clearly Deutschtum can have nothing to do with such lunatics. We must be smashed. Either we or Germany. That is the meaning of the Liberty Loan. We Americans see it now as clearly as our allies or as the Germans.

It is hardly worth while to discuss the details. Atlanta, Minneapolis, and Kansas City fell below their apportionment. New York's subscription of more than half the loan shows that New York has no "grouch," except against Germany. Chicago distinguished itself by its generous subscription, as might have been expected of an electorate which shows that it regards itself insulted by its Mayor's friendliness for his country's enemies. San Francisco's subscription shows that there is but a single thought from ocean to ocean. This transcontinental temper is a surprise, for no other nation showed it in an equally early stage of hostilities. Even then England was slow to wake up. Better may be expected of us. We have made a good beginning, but it is a standard to be lived up to, not an accomplishment on which to rest. As Mr. MARCONI said on Friday, we must spend $30,000,000,000 before we have put ourselves on an equality with Italy. As Mr. LAMONT told the New York bankers at Lake Placid, our 4,000,000 subscribers should have been 20,000,000, to equal the British proportion to population. On the basis of proportion of contribution to income our $2,000,000,000 should be 40 per cent. of, say, $50,000,000,000, or tenfold our subscription, for the British have paid 40 per cent. of their income. Even more inspiriting is the example of those who can contribute nothing, but have risked their lives, and shed their blood, to stop the first mad rush of the monster that threatens the world's future. Who can calculate the billions we shall spend in that cause when truly we become aroused, since we do half more than is asked in cool blood, before we have felt the sting of our enemy's blow?

We may be modest in contemplating our beginning in sober thought of the effort which lies ahead. But it will not be undervalued by those who know how to appreciate our reinforcement of their weary hands. War is a matter of blood and iron. There are more than 10,000,000 men behind the 10,000,000 who have registered. The combined pig iron capacity of the Allies—the United States, England, France, Russia, Italy, and Japan—is under 55,000,000 tons, and its value is covered by the subscriptions in three of our reserve districts. All the iron produced in all the countries at war would not be worth $2,000,000,000, at normal values. Last year was a good iron year in this country, yet all the iron ore, coke, and iron produced in 1916 was less than one-half of the first subscription to the fund to bring Prussia to its senses and its knees, in humility if not in prayer.

FOOD EXPORTS TO NEUTRALS.

Power to control all exports, recently granted by Congress, will be exercised by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, under the direction of an Export Council in which there will be representatives of the State, War, Navy, and Commerce Departments. Secretary REDFIELD says that the demoralizing Dr. PRATT, head of the bureau, says that one of the objects sought by control is "to prevent any American "products from reaching Germany, "either directly or indirectly." The prevention work will be taken up at once. It relates, of course, to the shipment of foodstuffs and other products to the neutral countries of Northern Europe.

From several sources comes new evidence that Germany will soon be in great need of food. Dutch newspapers say that the new crops of grain, vegetables, and hay will be very small, owing to severe drought, poor cultivation by incompetent labor, and lack of fertilizers. Similar reports are published in Denmark. The record of several neutrals affords some ground for suspicion that the indications of crop failure may have suggested the recent demand from these neutrals for American foodstuffs, and their protests against any restriction of supply. At least it is an interesting coincidence. Norway is still selling to Germany the nickel used in making submarine torpedoes. Her workingmen complain that German ships carry away grain which they need. Several Swedish ships loaded with American grain were easily captured not long ago and taken to German ports. For a long time Germany has been getting supplies from this part of the world by way of Denmark. Holland admits the continuous sale of her food products to Germany under the direction of her Government. Her Minister of Agriculture recently gave to The Associated Press for publication here a statement which may fairly be called a warning or a threat. Holland, he says, has not enough fodder for her cattle. Admitting that she sends meat, milk, butter, and cheese to Germany every week, he remarks that if the United States withholds grain the cattle must be sold, and that this would increase Germany's supply of meat. American fodder is also needed for pigs, and the pork is sold to Germany. In that country there is a shortage of oil. Both Denmark and Holland are calling for shipments of this product from our ports.

Holland and other neutrals have recently been buying large quantities of grain in the Chicago market. Their purchases may account in part for the increase of weekly exports (this country and Canada) from 4,500,000 to 8,400,000 bushels. But much that has been bought is not yet crossing the ocean. It should not be permitted to go. We are confident that shipment of foodstuffs to the neutrals will be checked, even if this action should increase Germany's supply of Dutch meat. Undoubtedly the Export Council will, as Dr. PRATT says, strive to "prevent any Ameri- "can products from reaching Ger- "many, either directly or indirectly."

A PROPHECY COME TRUE.

The audience in the London Opera House on June 8, when the British and Foreign Sailors' Society commemorated the Battle of Jutland with the Stars and Stripes entwined with the union jack, knew perfectly well what was going to happen—must in the very nature of things happen—when the American Vice Admiral SIMS spoke. It was expectancy, not listlessness, which caused them to shift in their seats as he paid a sailor's tribute to JELLICOE's victory, for on Dec. 3, 1910, the Admiral, then Commander, had uttered words in London Guildhall which had caused an amazed questioning of Washington by Berlin.

The audience did not have to wait long. He spoke of the sympathy of the people of the United States for the brave men who had gone down in the battle off Jutland; then it came, and they were all attention. This is what he said:

> In 1910, when our fleet visited England, I made a small but very undiplomatic speech in the Guildhall. [Laughter.] In that speech I expressed an opinion which is now being translated into action by the enlightened public opinion and the will of the entire American people. This is about what I said: "In my opinion, if the time ever comes when the integrity of the British Empire is seriously threatened by a European coalition, you may count upon every ship, every dollar, every man, and every drop of blood of your kinsmen across the sea." [Loud cheers.]

Admiral SIMS, a day or two ago, was in command of the operations of the allied naval forces in Irish waters, but he will have to perform great and daring deeds on the sea before his reputation as a prophet can be dimmed by his reputation as a sailor-man.

CHANGING FOR THE BETTER.

It is interesting, but not necessarily important, that Kronstadt missionaries have succeeded in exciting the Black Sea sailors to mutiny, or that some new Russian community has declared its short-lived independence. Such disorders are to be expected. The thing to watch for is something that will indicate whether the Russian Government is regaining control or whether the anarchists are succeeding in dragging the whole country down, as they appeared for a time to be doing. All the indications are that the Government is steadily gaining, the anarchists steadily losing. It cannot be that all the reports about the improvement in the morale of the army are mere optimism; they are too constant, too unvarying, too long-continued, and there has been no outbreak of desertion, fraternisation, or violence to discredit them. General ROOT, of the Russian Mission in this country, says that the demoralizing delusion that a revolution was about to break out in Germany, which was what caused the epidemic of fraternization, is at an end, and it is certain that the great efforts of the Russian officers have had at last an effect in awaking the men to the real situation.

ALBERT THOMAS, the French Minister of Munitions, and Commissioner to Russia, is frank in admitting that the Russian situation is still precarious. That candor inspires confidence that he is not merely uttering diplomatic nothings when he adds that the Government's influence has increased, that the leadership is no longer dual, that the Leninist agitators are losing ground, and that the resumption of the Russian military offensive is quite possible. Further confidence in M. THOMAS's statements is excited when he bluntly says that the German propaganda is conducted actively and extensively, and that "if anything like "this could be imagined to occur in "France, I should not hesitate to take "the most drastic measures." A diplomat in Petrograd who talks so openly is surely not open to the suspicion of trying to save Russia's feelings at the expense of the truth.

His optimism, too, is in accordance with all the news that is coming out of Russia now. That news is so good that it will be well to bear in mind M. THOMAS's qualifying statements, that we should beware of too great expectations. A Russian offensive is only "quite possible"; the Government has only "increased" its influence, and is not yet able to deal with a German propaganda that is actually out in the open. But when we consider the situation before the Peasants' Congress spoke, before the All-Russian Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates met, and while the Duma was still silent, even this change is all that could be expected in so short a time. All anarchy and confusion is not to cease in a moment; Russia is still a country in which anything may happen. But the paralyzed Government is no longer paralyzed; the voice of real Russia has been heard; the peasants, the workmen of other cities than Petrograd, the business men, have ceased to content themselves with merely holding a pious opinion, and have begun to take active steps against the impracticables, the visionaries, and the German tools. There is every reason to hope that the joy with which America greeted the birth of a fellow-republic is not to be cheated.

The best thing in the whole situation is the revelation that the Council of Workmen and Soldiers in Petrograd did not represent even its own comrades. Now that the councils from all Russia are meeting in congress, have passed a vote of confidence in the Government, have unanimously deplored for an immediate resumption of hostile operations, and have demanded the reorganization of the army, it is seen how little the attempt of the one in Petrograd to stab the Allies in the back met with the approval of its fellows. That congress has not said as much as the Peasants' Congress, but what it has said has shown that there is no division in sentiment between them.

The Provisional Government has been hampered by its inability to use the ordinary force which other Governments exercise in combating disintegrating influences. One of the best signs of the times, therefore, is the uncompromising attitude of the Cossacks' Congress, at which the representative of the Amur Cossacks declared that his people were ready to fight to support the revolution, and the representative of the Kuban Cossacks said: "We shall support the "Provisional Government if neces- "sary with rifles and swords." There is no overoptimism in believing that the accessions to the Provisional Government will soon give it strength enough to enforce its decrees in the way of all Governments.

REINCARNATIONS.

Minister KERENSKY is quoted by the two Labor Party Commissioners who have returned to England from their errand in Russia as saying that NICHOLAS ROMANOFF and others will be brought to trial, presumably for treason. He is said to have told them of the finding of "incriminatory documents" proving that the Court party was plotting a separate peace when the revolution interrupted them.

If the incriminatory documents have been found, they prove only what was a matter of worldwide belief; we may even say, of worldwide knowledge. The fact was the cause of the overthrow of more than one Russian Ministry. It was openly proclaimed in the teeth of the Court party by the Duma leaders. The German newspapers openly predicted it, and even evinced a disposition to wonder impatiently what was keeping the conspiracy hanging fire so long. There will be no surprise at the finding of documents proving a secret which all the world knew; the wonder would be if none were found.

Whether the Czar himself was a party to it is another question. He is a weak man, with no strength of intellect or force of character. The Czaritza and the Germanophile Court had been pushing him in that direction for a long time; it is likely enough that they had at last overcome his dread of the popular party and had won from him an assent to this treason. There is a suggestion of CATHERINE DE MEDICIS and the Guise party wheedling and bullying CHARLES IX. into his reluctant assent to the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. But if NICHOLAS is really guilty, his historic parallel is not hard to find. In that case he has trodden, step by step, the identical road that led LOUIS XVI. to the guillotine.

LOUIS XVI., too, was in correspondence with the enemy against the interests of his nation, and in time of war. He, too, was ruled by a masterful pro-German wife, who led him to his ruin with the aid of an anti-national Court party. The Austro-Prussian invasion of France was planned with the assistance of MARIE ANTOINETTE. She and the Court party, and LOUIS himself, arranged the details with Austrian agents. Nominally they gave full support to the French nation's plans for defense; but the movements of the French armies were secretly reported to the German Courts and made known to the German Generals. Meanwhile, at home, LOUIS by his veto power strangled every measure passed to strengthen the national defense. His brothers, both of whom were afterward his successors, aided in planning the German invasion, and the atrocious proclamation in which the Prussian General threatened to give Paris over to military destruction was issued by him at their demand.

Not because these things were known, but only because they were everywhere suspected, the Marseillaise and the Parisians overthrew the monarchy and established the Republic, another striking resemblance to the Russian revolution. Five months later "incriminating documents" were found, as now they are said to have been in three months, and LOUIS was brought to trial for his treason, sentenced, and beheaded. The real traitor, the dominating Queen, did not suffer until later, but she suffered. LOUIS, like NICHOLAS, was a stupid man, not capable of conceiving a mighty treason, but perfectly capable of being led or driven into one. Both were men of good domestic traits, who in private life would have been estimable if not ornamental citizens. But it will be far better for Russia if NICHOLAS is not doomed to share the fate of LOUIS XVI. There has already been a sufficiency of parallels to the French Revolution.

The other overthrown despot whom this war has produced—up to this writing—has a historical parallel, too. One of the most despicable characters in history is JAMES II., ruling as a constitutional King, but trying to make himself a despot in spite of the Constitution, and by suspending the constitutional guarantees; working constantly against the interests of his subjects and for his own; taking his orders from a foreign despot, even when they were fatally inimical to England's welfare; finally overthrown and taking refuge in the Court which had secretly ruled him, and from that Court still plotting to make his own country its appanage and slave. There has been nobody exactly like him from that day until the time of CONSTANTINE of Greece, who has duplicated his career in every particular.

HOW AFRICA GETS THE WAR NEWS.

The war has, from the first, been brought right home to Africa. The four German colonies, over which the war extended, have an area more than four times as great as Germany; and there has been long and hard fighting in all of them except in Togo. Outside and within these areas of actual warfare live thousands of whites who are intensely interested in the European struggle. It may surprise many to know that not a few of these whites, even in the depths of Africa, are receiving the essence of the news every day and are well informed as to the most vital facts of the day's war history.

When LIVINGSTONE died on the south coast of Lake Bangweolo, forty-four years ago, England did not hear the news for ten months. The place of his death is only 135 miles from Elisabethville, in the southeast part of the Belgian Congo, where two newspapers now print war dispatches from Europe every day. This town stands in the great copper region of Katanga, with a large white population and 30,000 black men in its mines. Nearly 600 miles to the west is the large native kingdom of Lunda. Some 300 Belgians, who direct its industries, are eager for war news, and so the dispatches printed at Elisabethville are sent on by wireless, which is now spreading the news to many parts of Africa.

The cable lines that skirt all the coasts of Africa are the basis of the present prompt war news service. England first connected Africa with Europe by ocean cables. In the famous battle of Isandhlwana, South Africa, fought in 1879 between the British and Zulus, the native warriors killed in a day, with their javelins, 800 of the 1,200 British regulars. It was important to inform the British Government of the great calamity as soon as possible, but there was no cable, and it was five weeks before the news reached Europe. The English then encircled Africa with cable lines; and these have been supplemented by cables of other nations, many land wires extending far into the interior, and wireless extensions of the telegraphic service.

Even the Sahara Desert is now partly belted by a telegraph line, a French enterprise, with wireless extension to Timbuktu. Thus this once mysterious city of the Sudan is now in touch with the great events of the day. The Belgian Congo is efficiently served by the French cable to Libreville and the land line to Stanley Pool, where navigation of the Upper Congo begins. The news is then wired up the Congo to the mouth of the Kassai River, 370 miles above the mouth of the Congo, and then by wireless to Stanley Falls, 870 miles above the Kassai.

These are only the more conspicuous examples of the great progress that has been made in bringing the former Dark Continent into close touch with the rest of the world. It seems possible that a condensation of the leading war news of yesterday may be read by many persons in Africa before it is distributed to the American public, for the sun is blazing in the African sky while darkness still covers the western world.

THE RED CROSS FUND.

The Red Cross Fund is not a rich man's fund any more than the Liberty Loan is a rich man's loan. Four million subscribers took away from the rich the privilege of supporting the men in the trenches, and another four million stand ready to take more billions. The filling of the Red Cross Fund by corporation dividends is gratifying. It was the happy thought of the men who know how and where to find money.

There is now an opportunity to repeat with the fund the experience with the loan. The dividend fund is a huge total to tap, but it is small compared with the wage fund. There is not a wage earner who is not represented in the trenches by some of the millions already there, and by those in the ranks of his countrymen in preparation to go there. It is probable that there are fewer, proportionately, who receive wages who would object to making their contributions to the Red Cross Fund than there are objectors among those who receive dividends in transit to that benefaction and declared for the purpose. There was nothing compulsory about the payment of the dividends over to the object for which they are declared, and it may be assumed that the wage earners would be equally glad to help the good cause. One dollar apiece would round out the fund. Two dollars apiece from half the wage earners would be equally abundant. Who would grudge it?

The advantage of the dividend method is that it makes the privilege of contribution general and proportional. Thousands contribute thus who would not or might not contribute otherwise. That is even truer of those whose mites are earned by their labor, and are as welcome as the widow's. Individually they feel that it is hardly worth their while, and individually it is impractical to solicit them. Why might not those who have declared their dividends for this use give to their wage earners the option of having payments made for them from their wages according to some moderate plan which would mount up to large sums? What fairer or easier way could there be for the rich and the workers to co-operate in the good cause?

The men of small means showed the way to get the billions in the Liberty Loan. The men of millions have showed how to fill the Red Cross Fund. Let the wage earners have the opportunity to follow their example. Thus honors would be easy, and the world would have the opportunity to marvel not at the wealth of the country but at the soundness of its heart and the greatness of its charity. That is the deeper meaning of the Liberty Loan. It might also be the meaning of the Red Cross Fund.

Two Constantines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article on Emperor William's silly telegram to the ex-King of Greece you refer to the latter Prince, in quotation marks, as "Constantine XII. of Byzantium."

No doubt his usually quite unromantic father gave the Greek diadochos his suggestive name in deference to Greek hopes of a Greek throne of Constantinople. Indeed, we sometimes tore our cigarette papers from a booklet that bore the little Prince Royal's portrait in a sailor suit on its cover, with this uncensored designation, when I first visited Greece away back in the seventies.

On the morrow of King Constantine's forced abdication, however, your play with his dream title reads like a reflection on the last Greek Emperor, Constantine XI., Palaeologus, who fell in the defense of his capital in the siege of Constantinople by Mohammed II., at the head of a remnant of his army not exceeding 10,000 soldiers, in 1453.

The day of King Constantine's abdication, May 29 old style, happens to coincide with the date of the other's heroic death. But here the parallel ends. King Constantine achieved the contempt of his patriot subjects by surrendering forts, men, and arms to the enemy without a blow. The memorable words are preserved in which Emperor Constantine proudly refused to do that very thing when his chance of success was a desperate one. Although many of your Greek readers learned them by heart at school, they will be glad to read them in English:

"And we shall not surrender our city to you. For we have jointly resolved to endure, rather, a voluntary death, and shall not spare our lives in combat."

ALFRED EMERSON.

New York, June 16, 1917.

Federal Control of Coal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is currently rumored in coal circles that a strenuous effort is being made to have the coal business "pooled," and this, notwithstanding the Sherman anti-trust law, which the Government for years has so diligently striven to enforce. History points to what such a pool would mean.

Why should the Federal Government single out the coal industry to restrain and let others go unrestrained? It is one of the most important factors in our economic system; it represents a vast investment of capital and is owned and managed by able business men whose loyalty to our Government has in no wise been questioned or challenged. Their hand is on the pulse of commerce and the infallible test of supply and demand is their chart.

The province of our Government is to protect and foster legitimate business and enterprise among the people, not to needlessly or wantonly obstruct it by interference. This with free and unrestrained exchange of commerce between the peoples of the respective States and Territories of the nation is guaranteed by our organic law.

L. C. GARRETT.

New York, June 20, 1917.

THE TAX ON PHILANTHROPY.

Institutions Ask Congress Not to Hinder Their Work.

New York, June 21, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is not generally understood that the present as well as the proposed Federal estate or inheritance tax law contains no exemption of bequests, legacies or gifts for educational, philanthropic, charitable or religious purposes.

This legislation was enacted so quietly and attracted so little attention that it has only recently been brought to the notice of the heads of the educational, philanthropic, and religious institutions in various parts of the country.

To use the language of the President of one of our Southern colleges, this tax is a "staggering blow" aimed at institutions which have been the very first to come forward in patriotic service, the first to offer everything that they have to the Union, and to the successful issue of the present war.

All these institutions are now hard pressed financially by the decrease of annual gifts and by the prospect that the falling off of students will greatly reduce their regular sources of income, in many cases the anticipated loss being as high as 50 per cent.

For higher college and university education alone the institutions which will suffer through this tax contributed from private legacies, benefactions, and gifts, during the single year 1914-1915, the sum of $86,842,421, as compared with the sum of $38,061,768 derived from public taxation. In the City of New York the figures are still more striking; more than three-fourths, namely, $3,742,647, of the income of the higher educational institutions was derived during the same year from private benefactions, as against less than one-fourth, namely, $1,076,795, derived from public taxation. To this splendid contribution from private sources, through bequests and gifts, should be added the combined annual contributions to the educational museums and public libraries of New York, namely, $1,864,600.

It is still more striking when we look at the United States as a whole and learn that during the last three years the educational, scientific, philanthropic, and religious institutions received the enormous sum of $685,123,854 in bequests, legacies, devises, and gifts, all of which would be heavily taxed under the existing law, and all of which is designed to benefit alike the people of all classes throughout the Union, especially the people who cannot afford to pay for higher education.

The existing Federal estate tax law (Act of Sept. 8, 1916; amended March 3, 1917,) is without precedent in Federal legislation, for a law imposing a similar tax during the Spanish-American war was almost immediately amended to exempt such bequests and gifts. This tax is also almost without precedent or support in State legislation, for thirty-eight of the leading States of the Union which have imposed inheritance taxes have specifically exempted education, philanthropy, and religion both from direct tax and from taxation on legacies, bequests, and gifts.

There is a movement, which began recently in the City of New York, but which has now extended over all the country, to memorialize Congress to immediately introduce and adopt an amendment which shall exempt education, philanthropy, and religion from this new tax. The proposed amendment, which has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Henry L. Myers of Montana, is based on the language of the amendment adopted during the Spanish-American war, namely, to add to Section 203 of the existing law the following:

> (8) All bequests, legacies, devises or gifts to the United States, or to any State, or to any political division thereof, for exclusively public purposes, and all bequests, legacies, devises or gifts for uses of a religious, literary, charitable or educational character, or for the encouragement of art, or to societies for the prevention of cruelty to children.

In transmitting this amendment to Congress the citizens of New York City used the following language:

> As representatives of the free public educational and philanthropic institutions of the City of New York, which are in close touch with a population of 6,000,000, we regard a national inheritance tax which will in any way diminish the bequests and gifts to education, philanthropy, and religion as a direct blow at one of the finest and strongest elements of American life—namely, education and public welfare through individual initiative, management, and contribution.
>
> Whatever new burdens we have to carry in order to support this great struggle for humanity, liberty, and justice, let these burdens fall as lightly as possible upon education, philanthropy or religion, which are the mainsprings of our national life.

This memorial was signed by the heads of our universities, medical schools, and colleges, of our libraries, museums, and free institutions of science, of our Protestant charities, of our Roman Catholic charities, of our Hebrew charities, of our churches and religious organizations, and finally bore the signature of John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor of the City of New York.

The matter is now before the Senate Finance Committee, which includes F. M. Simmons, North Carolina; William J. Stone, Missouri; John Sharp Williams, Mississippi; Hoke Smith, Georgia; Charles S. Thomas, Colorado; Ollie M. James, Kentucky; William Hughes, New Jersey; Thomas P. Gore, Oklahoma; A. Jones, New Mexico; Peter Goelet Gerry, Rhode Island; Boies Penrose, Pennsylvania; Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts; Porter J. McCumber, North Dakota; Reed Smoot, Utah; Jacob H. Gallinger, New Hampshire; Robert M. La Follette, Wisconsin; Charles E. Townsend, Michigan.

On this committee rests the responsibility of recommending the adoption of this amendment by Congress. The matter was brought before the Ways and Means Committee of Congress, but no action was taken.

HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORNE,
For the Citizens' Committee of the City of New York.

THE SONG OF BROTHER HILARIO

Oh, a godly man on a goodly plan,
With an ample girth, am I.
I love my food as a hale man should,
And a vintage old and dry.
I do what's right, as the right I see,
And I rise up when I fall;
And in things that are too high for me
I meddle me not at all!

For Hilario shall come and go,
As tomorrow and today;
But the kind am I that shall live and die,
And be glad he passed this way!

I like a book by the ingle nook,
With a pipe and mulled old ale;
To crack a jest of a piquant zest,
If it be not over stale!
Yet an ancient tale, if it be well told,
From its ashes still can rise;
And a simple song, be it moss-grown old,
Is a thing that never dies!

I like to dream by the quiet stream,
Where the simple waters flow.
I love the knell of the vesper bell,
When the sinking sun lies low.
I like to think, when my day is dead,
And the night falls dark and deep,
That this sweet earth shall be my bed,
When I lay me down to sleep!

For Hilario shall come and go,
As tomorrow and today;
But the kind am I that shall live and die,
And be glad he passed this way!

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

COLLEGE PACIFISTS.

An Explanation of Recent Unpatriotic Outbursts on the Part of a Few Students and Members of Faculties.

By PROFESSOR W. H. WOOD, Hamline University.

St. Paul, June 14, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The theological professor who when a student spent part of his time in a German university has been frequently declared unorthodox and warped in his thinking. From certain quarters recently this estimate of the warping influence of all German education has been extended to include every professor or teacher who may have crossed the ocean for advanced study. Not only are all the ills and defects of the Church traceable to this foreign source, but evaporated patriotism and student pacifism are also the product of its baneful character. Scratch every pacifist professor or pacifist student beneath the skin, it is hinted, and you will find the "Made in Germany" brand written in large type.

Such a conviction as this, it is evident, is not based upon facts. Those who have given expression to the thought do so without adding any tangible evidence. However, even definite feelings need to be answered sometimes. Being one of those affected by such an indiscriminate suggestion, I would like to call attention to a few facts.

Out of the Faculty of every leading American college or university from 1 to 60 per cent. of the professors have studied in Germany. Yet by Faculty vote, in one and all, flaming expressions of loyalty have been placed on record. No more loyal men as a whole wave the Stars and Stripes than our professors and students. The German warmakers made no more stupid blunder among their many than when they anticipated sympathy and intellectual approval from the host of American professors who had visited their universities. No men have outstripped our students and professors in voluntary service for the country's good.

Some professors and students, however, we have recently been forced to believe, are not merely sloppy pacifists, but even worse than this. Some are either sentimental negatives or belligerent Copperheads. They are sincere and think themselves the real saviors of the country. Their undeveloped and unrestrained feelings are their undoing, but they don't know it. The Columbia University and other university cases are evidence to the point.

Now, the one thing that stands out clear is that such examples of undeveloped patriotism are not due to any "Made in Germany" influence from the standpoint of the American professor. Some of these men and women are of German parentage, and some have German sympathy; but they are students in our American universities and colleges.

Two other explanations seem to me to cover the case. The one is that we have made such a fetich of freedom of thought and speech that a certain type of college man is being bred whose one ideal is liberality, but to whom liberality means on the one hand denial or deriding of the accepted and usual and on the other acceptance of anything at all new as the whole truth. Traditional thought or methods receive short shrift these days. It seems to be a mark of profound erudition to be emancipated from the solid and enduring things of life. This spirit has led some to take delight in being different and to experience the seductive feeling that they are above the common herd. It would be satisfying to us if we could but lay the blame for such abnormalities to Germany; but, alas, these come out of our own colleges.

The other explanation is summed up in the word socialism. The college type is not different from the professional one unless that by concentrated thinking the student becomes more one-sided. Thinking in terms of the abstract and the absolute may lead to irrational theorizing. The conviction that things are fundamentally wrong and that you yourself are being wronged daily, though this be the product of visionary theories and not based upon fact, ends in a mental unbalancing. The meagre salary of the professor when compared with that of the business man whose mental equipment is comparatively far inferior does not put the professor in a constantly increasing happy state of mind. The daily contact with the ideal in literature and history and the developed sense of values gives the professor a keen sympathy for humanity and a longing for human justice in the world. It is these things and not the German education which are in the background, even with the pacifist. But good things often become very evil ones. It is a study for the psychologist to explain how genuine sympathy for justice and right may become so fatally warped as to lead a thoughtful man to become a traitor to the highest ideals and a selfish individualist hindering the cause of humanity.

In the new searchings of heart of this hour as to the best ideals in education the time seems ripe for strong emphasis upon obedience, reverence for authority, and the higher type of social morality where each esteems the other better than himself. Religion and morality must be taught in every school, college, and university. The old dogmatic type has vanished, but the need for moral and religious education abides. It is a disaster to allow youths of 18 and 20 to run wild in the world of complex thinking with no other guide lines than liberality unchecked by a developed sense of values. There are cases in which there are no two sides, such as that of patriotism. There are times when a positive response only is the right one. Even a democracy must differentiate among certain values.

W. H. WOOD,
Professor English Bible, Hamline University.

PROHIBITION PROPOSALS.

Questions of Grain Conservation and the Experience of Europe.

New York, June 22, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With our entrance into the war the prohibition movement, which in the last few years has been growing in the Western and Southern States, became clearly defined as a war issue. The Prohibitionists seized the opportunity as an excuse for nation-wide prohibition of strong and mild liquors and were ready suddenly and almost without warning to wipe out an industry and by force change the habits of the people. They pleaded justification for the measure on two scores: 1. The practice of European belligerent countries; 2. Grain conservation. On the former they were immediately confounded by their own inability to point to the adoption on the part of a single European belligerent of any such drastic program. On the contrary, exact, honest investigation brought to light the following facts: That no European country had prohibited the brewing and selling of beer, even after almost three years' participation in the war. England had, from time to time, reduced the output of beer, until today it stands at one-third of the ante-bellum production. She had established army canteens, at the same time reducing the strength of the beers sold therein. France increased the wine ration of her soldiers from one-quarter to one-half liter per day. In a dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES on June 18, from Paris, the interesting fact was recorded that the American soldiers in France were receiving wine daily, as at that time they were being rationed by the French army authorities. Russia adopted prohibition in respect to vodka, but never prohibited the brewing of light beers. In Germany and Austria the volume of brewing has been curtailed from time to time, but this has generally kept pace with the gradually reduced rationing of the entire population in respect to bread and meat. In all these European countries all sorts and conditions of restrictive liquor laws have been passed, just as in the past in this country the various States, in order to control the liquor traffic, have enacted widely varying laws in regard to hours of sale, license fees, number of licensed places, &c., but to date, in no instance, in spite of the unusual food conditions confronting them, has any foreign country enacted prohibition of light alcoholic drinks. On the contrary, in many instances the consumption of beer and light wine has been encouraged.

With reference to grain conservation, too, the Prohibitionists have made statements which an honest scrutiny of facts does not warrant. As an instance of this I will cite the controversy regarding dried brewers' grains which are returned to the farm as cattle feed by the brewer after making his beer. Of the grain used in brewing 35 per cent. is thus returned to the farm as a better milk producing food than in its original state. At a hearing before the Senate Agricultural Committee the unusual value of this feed was attested by an officer of the Walker-Gordon Milk Laboratories, which are sufficiently well known to New Yorkers to require no further comment. But in spite of all evidence adduced to prove its value, Professor Irving Fisher in a recent article in THE TIMES contemptuously refers to this by-product as "swill," creating the impression upon his readers that it is a useless feed. I wish to call to Professor Fisher's attention Farmers' Bulletin 22, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1917, entitled "Feeding of Farm Animals." Figures here show that the content of the two most important factors in dairy feed, protein and fat, is very much larger in brewers' grains than in oats. In this connection it should be stated that the market value of the by-product, dried brewers' grains, is considerably less than the market value of oats.

The extreme Prohibitionists write and talk as though the grain put into the beer constitutes a complete loss of food values. The fact is, according to Dr. Sorensen, a Danish physiologist of unquestioned pre-eminence, that when barley is used directly as human food 76 per cent. of its ultimate available calories are retained. When brewed in beer 61 per cent. of its ultimate available calories are retained, in the latter case, in its most easily digestible form. The great German agricultural chemist, Liebig, recorded the fact that people who drink wine and beer eat less food, and quite recently Kennedy Jones, the British Director of Food Economy, in discussing the prohibition agitation, said: "It is well to bear in mind that if a worker is not deriving part of his energy, as has been his habit, from beer, he requires more bread, so that practically no actual saving of bread may be effected."

Finally we are confronted with the plea that beer should be prohibited because it is an alcoholic drink. Alcohol, however, is not the essential ingredient in beer. The brewer has voluntarily decreased the alcoholic content as fast as the public has permitted him to do so. According to Bulletin 493 of the United States Department of Agriculture, the average alcoholic content of beer was 4.68 per cent. in 1887. Thirty years later, in 1917, according to the same bulletin, the brewers had brought the alcoholic content down to 3.52 per cent., constituting a decrease of 25 per cent. The brewers probably are willing to reduce the amount of grain used for brewing if the public would be satisfied with a more diluted beverage. The dilution would automatically still further decrease the alcoholic strength. It would result in an economy to the brewer and would augment his sense of being a true worker in the cause of temperance.

CHARLES J. LIEBMANN.

Nantucket's Fine Showing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Nantucket, with a population of probably something less than 4,000, subscribed to more than $400,000 worth of the Liberty Loan. Well, Nantucket was the banner town of Massachusetts in the matter of enlistments in the civil war. At least that is one of the proud traditions of the islanders.

Here is a letter which one Nantucketer, now off island, received from his mother on the island the other day:

> I have such great news to report about dear little Nantucket's efforts to swell the amount for the Liberty Loan bonds that I am leaving all things else to write and rush to mail before 11 o'clock, time of the box collections. I am so anxious for you to get the good news before you receive your Mirror. Up to 10 o'clock last night, when the bank was closed to all buyers of bonds, the amount had swelled to $404,750. Just think of that for our little island!

The letter beat The Mirror.

WHALING.

New York, June 21, 1917.

In Mayor Thompson's City.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just left Chicago, where I rode around the city for a day. There were not more than 30 or 40 flags floating from housetops or buildings. Even the large shops were minus our glorious Stars and Stripes. None of the beautiful private residences showed a flag. C. A.

Salt Lake City, June 17, 1917.

War Service for Old Gloves.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there any place in the United States where they are making old kid glove waistcoats for our soldiers and sailors? This has been done for more than two years in England, and has been of much comfort to the men in providing them a cheap covering to protect them from the wind and severities of Winter.

Why is this not begun in our country now, to help protect our soldiers and sailors through next winter, which will soon be upon us?

These waistcoats are made from old kid gloves, old fur, and old leather. Can this be started in our country? I have a model and information regarding this, but to be effective must have society assist. Who will take it up?

[illegible] FINKBEINER.

Toledo, Ohio, June 15, 1917.

FORT MYER CAMP NOW REORGANIZED

Students of New Jersey and Pennsylvania Are Assigned to Their Companies.

THREE ARMS REPRESENTED

Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry Units Formed—Advice for Friends Who Write to the Students.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—An official list, corrected to date, of all the Pennsylvania and New Jersey men in the training camp for reserve officers at Fort Myer shows the assignments to companies in the various branches of the service according to the present segregation of the camp into nine companies of infantry, three batteries of field artillery and one troop of cavalry. After each man's name are numbers or numbers and a letter. The numbers denote the company to which the man belongs. The letter C with a number before it shows he belongs to the troop of cavalry indicated. The letter B with a number before it shows he belongs to that battery of field artillery. Where there is no letter the number indicates that the man is in that company of infantry.

Relatives and friends of the embryo officers wishing to visit them in camp should consult this list. In writing to the men also if the tactical unit to which they belong is designated it will facilitate delivery.

The list follows:

PENNSYLVANIA.

(All qualified for commissions as reserve officers.)

James D. Bebont, 1C, 6206 Alder Street, Pittsburgh; Alfred A. Biddle, 2B, Gwynald Valley.

John R. F. Scott, 1C, 1012 Steven Girard Building, Philadelphia.

(Qualified as candidates for commissions.)

Alexander W. Boone, 1B, 355 Gehardt Street, Roxboro, Philadelphia; William S. Brogden, 1B, 104 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia; Luther L. Bruker, 3, Twenty-sixth and Greenwood Streets, Harrisburg.

Henry B. Campbell, 1B, North Philadelphia; Thomas A. Carr, 6, 22 West Elm Street, Hazelton.

Albert R. Fleischmann, 7, Brentwood Apartments, Philadelphia.

Otto Leinhauser, 5, 113 Pine Street, Sharon Hill.

Arthur T. Palmer, 7, 120 North Orange Street, Media; Bernard W. Pizzini, 7, 56 South Beaver Street, York.

Shirley J. Robbins, 3, Benton, Penn.

NEW JERSEY.

Qualified for Commission as Reserve Officers.

A.

Cecil C. Agate, 1C, 3 Ellwood Av., Newark; Charles Auger, 5, 194 Ridgewood Av., Ridgewood.

B.

Frank B. Bibighaus, 8, Merchantville; Frederick Bigelow, 1C, 70 Astor St., Newark; David S. Bingham, 1C, 59 Walnut St., East Orange; R. C. Bowlby, 2, 74 College Av., New Brunswick; Robert B. Bradley, 1C, 18 James St., Newark; Clarence F. Brown, 2B, Upper Montclair; Herbert S. Burling, 13, 338 Springfield Av., Summit.

C.

Charles A. Campbell, 3, 28 Grove Av., Woodbridge; Charles F. Cooper, 8, Newark; Robert H. Cox, 1C, 310 West Seventh St., Plainfield.

F.

Ross O. Fowler, 4, 15 Keer Av., Newark.

G.

Leland B. Garretson, 1C, Morristown; C. E. Goldsmith, 3, 553 Prospect St., South Orange; Minard Hamilton, 1C, Tenafly.

H.

Samuel Hamilton, 2, 809 Beaumont Place, Newark; Donald D. Haud, 1, Keyport; P. V. Hendricks, 6, Bound Brook; Charles R. Herr, 5, Flemington; John W. Hussey, 2B, Plainfield.

J.

Edward Jenkins, 9, 15 Margaret St., Bayonne.

K.

John Kean, 1C, Elizabeth; H. T. Kent, 9, Graduate College, Princeton; Jay E. Klipatrick, 1C, 132 Clermont Av., Montclair.

L.

Edward H. Little, 3, 20 Elm St., Morristown; Clifford H. Luster, 5, 943 North Broad St., Elizabeth.

M.

Richard H. Magee, 2, Oaklyn; Henry G. Martin, 5, 377 Tilton Road, South Orange; R. A. Miller, 6, 119 Harrison Av., Montclair; H. Murray, 2B, Gouverneur.

N.

Alfred G. Nowakoski, 1C, Newark; Frederick C. Noyes, 1C, 3 Ellwood Av., Newark.

P.

H. Powell, 8, 84 Clinton Av., Montclair.

R.

Charles H. Reed, 7, 201 Livingston Av., New Brunswick; John H. Ruckman, 1, Penn Grove.

S.

F. J. Scarr, 3, 312 Columbus Av., Hasbrouck Heights; Francis B. Shepard, 2B, 8 Glenside Road, South Orange; Albert M. Sieb, 7, Irvington; James W. Smith, 4, 46 Eisenbury Av., Newark; Kenneth O. Spiming, 1C, 206 North 9th St., Newark; R. Stockton, Jr., 2, Bordentown; Oscar L. Sturgis, 5, 58 Early St., Morristown; William H. Sutphen, 1C, Mattawan.

T.

Joseph C. Thomas, 1C, 53 Lincoln Park, Newark; C. S. Trecautin, 1C, 85 Brookfield Road, Upper Montclair; William B. Twiss, 9, 304 Lincoln Av., New Brunswick.

V.

C. C. Vermeale, 8, East Orange; Chester B. Voorhees, 8, 492 Park Av., East Orange.

W.

Harold E. Watson, 1C, 36 Franklin St., Morristown; N. Weed, 1C, 21 Upper Mountain Av., Montclair; Julian V. Weir, 4, 219 Market St., Newark; Alfred Williamson, 2, 2 Belvidere Drive, Montclair; E. H. Winter, 1C, 127 Highland Av., Orange; R. J. Wortendyke, 3, Jersey City.

Candidates for Commissions.

A

Clinton D. Ackerman, 1, Paterson; David G. Ackerman, 1B, 74 College Av., New Brunswick; James H. Ackerman, 1, 131 Crescent Av., Plainfield; Arthur V. Adams, 1B, 128 Ashland Av., Bloomfield; John Alexander, 2, 900 South 18th St., Newark; U. K. Allen, 1C, 401 Ogden Av., Jersey City; Charles B. Alling, 1B, 24 Clinton Av., Montclair; Clifford W. Allsopp, 1, 78 Johnson Av., Newark; Paul G. Amberg, 1B, 215 Fernwood Av., Upper Montclair; William H. Amberg, 1B, 305 Gardner Av., Trenton; William Anderson, 1, 44 Charles St., Roselle Park; Joseph C. Angel, 1, Riverside Club, Penn's Grove; William S. Annin, 1, South Orange; Edward M. Applegate, 1C, 225 Main Av., Passaic; Bayard C. Applegate, 1, P. O. Broad St., Red Bank; George Archbold, 1C, 135 Market St., Paterson; Thomas J. Armstrong, 1, 124 Jewett St., Jersey City; Walter T. Armstrong, 1B, 1163 Broad St., Newark; Frank S. Atkinson, 4, Highland Park, New Brunswick; Fred Austin, 1B, 21 Afterbury Av., Trenton.

B.

Frank B. Bainbridge, 1, 369 East Thirtieth Street, Paterson; Frederick W. Baker, 5, 53 Oakwood Avenue, Upper Montclair; Parmiste G. Baldwin, 1B, North Caldwell; Ralph H. Baldwin, 1, 55 Dodd Street, East Orange; Alexander Baltzoy, 1, 921 Madison Avenue, Plainfield; Thompson M. Barker, 1, 150 South Street, Morristown; James R. Barr, 1C, North Caldwell; Lyon S. Barrell, 1, Princeton; Hamilton, N. J.; Raymond F. Barrett, 1, Atlantic Highlands; David A. Barry, Jr., 1, 153 Clinton Place, Hackensack; John H. Bartalet, 6, 65 Boyd Street, Jersey City; Granville V. Baum, 1, 741 Chestnut Street, Arlington; Charles G. Bazire, 1, 138 Franklin Avenue, Hasbrouck Heights; Alfred C. Belanger, 6, 93 Sylvan Avenue, Newark; William C. Bellamy, 1, 709 Parker Street, Newark; George R. Bell, 1B, Boonton; Ernest H. Bennett, 3, 221 Penn Street, Burlington; Paul A. Berkey, 1B, Box 165, Palisade; John C. Bigelow, 2, 756 Broad Street, Newark; Arthur M. Billard, 9, 172 Summit Avenue, Upper Montclair; Sandwick A. Bissell, 9, 284 Sussex Avenue, Newark; Donald S. Bixler, 1B, Colonial Club, Princeton; Sweeney L. Blackmar, 7, 42 James Street, Newark; Edgar N. Bloomer, 1, 1,200 Alden Place, Orange; Harry N. Blue, 1B, 19 Morris Street, New Brunswick; Kenneth V. Blue, 2B, 62 Bleecker Street, Newark; William G. Bond, 1C, 53 Morton Place, East Orange; Hugh S. Boon, 2, Theological Seminary, New Brunswick; William S. Borden, 1B, Y. M. C. A., Newark; William H. Bowles, 2, 412 Morris Avenue, Elizabeth; Bernard C. Brady, 1B, 448 Catharine Street, Elizabeth; John R. Brenan, 2, Plainfield, N. J.; Howard D. Briggs, 1B, Hotel Montclair, Montclair; Frank Brinster, 6, 104 Zabriskie Street, Jersey City; Thomas C. Brodix, 1B, Johnstown; Kent Brolley, 3B, 48 Park Place, Newark; Taylor Brown, 6, 249 Adamson Place, Somerville; Allen Brown, 1B, 259 North Fifth Street, Newark; Gordon Brown, 2, 79 Mountain Avenue, Montclair; Harold G. Brown, 3B, 248 South Broad Street, Elizabeth; Robert Brown, 1B, Hasbrouck Heights; Robert F. Browning, 2, Westmont; Cornelius W. Buchanan, 9, 905 East Jersey Street, Elizabeth; William R. Buchanan, Jr., 2, 985 East Jersey Street, Elizabeth; Charles P. Buckley, 1, 17 Central Avenue, Crawford; Edwin L. Budd, 1C, R. F. D. No. 1, Elizabeth; Charles F. Buhlman, 1, Mallusson Avenue, Allendale; David N. Bulloch, 2, Englantown; Milton J. Bunnell, 1B, 78 Montico Avenue, Jersey City; Par. A. Burke, 1B, Boonton; Robert E. Burke, 1B, First National Bank Building, Newark; George H. Burnett, 7, 650 East Twenty-eighth Street, Paterson; Edward W. Burrell, 1, Court, Plainfield; Stoney C. Bursley, 1B, 129 Gordonhurst Avenue, Upper Montclair; Sargent Bush, 1B, 793 West Broad Street, Westfield; George H. Bussing, 41 Livingston Avenue, Lyndhurst; William Byrd, 2, Short Hills; Joseph H. Caffrey, 2, 362 Bloomfield Avenue, Bloomfield.

C.

Matthew Cahill, 3, 159 Watchung St., Montclair; Francis X. Callahan, 1B, 131 Hillside Av., Newark; Harold V. Callanan, 8, 873 Montgomery St., Jersey City; Eno B. Campbell, 1B, Bernardsville; Harold T. Carey, 1, 130 Kensington Av., Jersey City; Raymond T. Carey, 1B, River St., Hoboken; Joseph N. Carter, 2, 1,021 Broad St., Newark; Russell J. Carter, 1B, Englewood; Robert L. Caster, 3, South Orange; John Castricum, Jr., 2, 264 Sherman Av., Passaic; Horace E. Cator, 9, 116 Nassau St., Princeton; E. E. Cottello, 5, Tenafly; Lawrence E. Cauffman, 9, Merchantsville; Thomas C. Cavanaugh, 1B, 1,453 Kaighn Av., Camden; William A. Charry, 1C, 903 Mountain Av., Westfield; Philip F. Chew, 1C, 361 Tilton Road, South Orange; Frank M. Child, 5, 332 Lincoln Av., Orange; Elmer E. Childs, 1B, Lyons, N. J.; J. Rives Childs, 3, Lawrenceville, N. J.; Richard C. Christopher, Jr., 3, 42 North Mountain Av., Montclair; Franklin O. Church, 3, 47 Northview Av., Montclair; Henry B. Clark, 3, 223 Edgar Place, Elizabeth; William Clark, 2B, 783 Broad St., Newark; G. Frank Cobb, 3, Asbury Park; George I. Coburn, 1B, 12 Van Wagener St., Newark; John H. Cochran, 3, 309 Summit Av., Phillipsburg; Abraham Cohen, 1, 232 Central Av., Newark; Frank A. Colonell, Lindhurst; Kent G. Colwell, 3, 20 Patton Hall, Princeton; Mahlon A. Combs, 3, 150 Bentley Av., Jersey City; Samuel H. Compton, 7, Seabright; Philip H. Condit, 3, 86 South Clinton St., East Orange; Benjamin Conklin, 1B, Highwood Av., Ridgewood; Roscoe S. Conklin, 3, 18 Willard Place, Montclair; John J. Conway, 3, 717 Avenue E, Bayonne; John Cooks, 3, 264 Broadway, Paterson; Leslie B. Cooper, 3, 283 South St., Morristown; Alexander E. Cooper, 6, 39 Summit Av., Jersey City; George B. Cordee, 3, 137 Belleview Av., Montclair; Clift Cornwall, 3, Short Hills; Giles H. Courter, 3, 38 Alpine St., Irvington; Walton W. Cox, 10, Forrest Drive, East Hills; Arthur H. Craig, 3, 24 Passaic St., Edgewood, Edward M. Crane, 4, 354 Mount Prospect Av., Newark; H. Victor Crawford, 1B, 22 Plymouth St., Montclair; Robert L. Crawford, 3d, 1B, Princeton; Byron P. Croker, 3, Delta Upsilon House, New Brunswick; John S. Cromelin, 1B, Hackensack; Paul P. Crosbie, 1B, 894 East 28th St., Paterson; Ferdinand Cross, 3, 60 Twelfth St., Hoboken; Henry H. Cross, 3, Mount Holly; James H. Crosson, 6, 138 Dinison St., Asbury Park; Robert F. Crowell, 3, 201 West Commerce St., Bridgeton; George R. Cullman, 3, 31 Fulton Av., Jersey City; Holbrook Cushman, 4, Ivy Club, Princeton; Aaron H. Cutting, 2d, 1B, Montclair.

D

S. M. Daniels, Jr., 1B, 176 Roseville Av., Newark; John A. Davenport, 1, 305 South 9th St., Newark; Reginald Davey, 3, 1,242 Garden St., Hoboken; Hartley C. Davidson, 3B, 657 North Broad St., Elizabeth; Edmund T. Davis, 2d, 1, 50 Oakwood Av., Montclair; Kenneth M. Day, 4, Princeton; C. Richmond De Bevoise, 4, 188 Roseville Av., Newark; Paul De Bevoise, 4, 830 Salem Road, Elizabeth; Rudolph F. Debevoise, 1B, 407 Voss Court, Orange; Nelson Decker, 1C, 417 William St., East Orange; Joseph E. Dederick, 4, 115 Passaic St., Hackensack; Oscar De Long, Jr., 4, Montclair; Raymond J. Dempsey, 1B, 20 Van Wagener St., Newark; John M. Dennison, 1B, Campus Club, Princeton; Clifford De Puy, 4, Stephen St., Belleville; Edgar De Ronde, 8, 41 East Park St., Newark; George H. Derry, 4, Harristown Road, Glen Rock; Ernest Dewald, 9, Princeton; Charles K. Dillingham, Box 131, Mendhamville; Howard K. Dilts, 4, Somerville; Thomas F. Diveny, 7, 133 Walnut St., Montclair; S. Raymond Dobbs, 3, 310 Market St., Camden; William H. Dolphin, 1B, 115 North 4th St., Harrison; Joseph H. Donald, 2, 221 6th Av., Roseville, Newark; Joseph A. Donington, 4, 217 Chestnut St., Roseville Park; Arthur Donnelly, 1B, 7 Baldwin St., Newark; Stephen Dorr, Jr., 5B, Nutley; Edwin R. Dorrance, 2d, Hamilton Square, Princeton; Isaac Dougherty, 1B, 825 North 3d St., Millville; Edward O. Douglas, 4, Princeton University; Ira N. Downer, 1, 28 Essex Av., Orange; Arthur Drew, 1B, 39 Henry St., Metuchen; John H. Dudley, 4, 228 Orchard St., Elizabeth; Daniel A. Dugan, Jr., 1C, 11 Ridge St., Orange; Ralph O. Dulaney, 4, New Brunswick; Alexander M. Duncan, 4, 431 7th Av., Newark; Truxtun Duryea, 4, Essex Country Club, West Orange.

E

Harold B. Earl, 4, 163 North 7th St., Newark; Malcolm S. Earle, 4, 24 Farley Av., Newark; M. D. Easton, 4, R. F. D. No. 2, Hackensack; Willard H. Eckman, 4, 108 Stewart Av., Arlington; Charles Edwards, Jr., 1B, 531 Park Av., Paterson; Carl G. Ellenson, 1B, 78 Jaques Av., Rahway; Fred Ellendendorf, 4, 37 5th St., Union Hill; Frank Engle, 4, Carneys Point; John Z. Ennis, 6, Lambertville; Joseph M. Eppler, 1, 56 Bostwick St., Jersey City; George Erff, 4, 251 Central Av., Hasbrouck Heights; John W. Everitt, 4, Princeton.

F

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G.

Bernard Gannon, 2, 357 Arlington Av., Jersey City; E. Walter Gard, 1B, Clarke Place, Orange; John D. Gardner, 1C, 66 Milford Av., Newark; Donald D. Geary, 1B, 66 Harrison St., East Orange; Charles Geasser, 1, 151 Keen St., Peterson; Carl W. Geunen, 1C, Brantwood; Lipman M. Gerber, 2B, 110 West 6th St., Plainfield; James W. Gillespie, 1, 159 Midland Av., Arlington; John Girvin, 1B, 158 Arlington Av., Jersey City; Walter J. Goggin, Jr., 2B, 87 Clinton St., Bloomfield; Frederic J. Goldsmith, 1C, 47 South St., Newark; Russell Gomes, 1C, Westfield; Joseph F. Gowall, 2B, 30 Magnolia Av., Arlington; Raymond R. Gracey, 7, 143 Embury Av., Ocean Grove; Boyd R. Greenwalt, 3, 157 8th St., Hoboken; William D. Greeg, 2B, 330 Prospect Av., Hackensack; August L. Grimme, 2B, 74 College Av., New Brunswick; Arthur Grymes, Jr., 2B, 138 Park St., East Orange; James B. Guaraglia, 2B, 711 Garden St., Hoboken; Malcolm B. Gunn, 1, 327 East Union St., Arlington.

H.

Arthur E. Halenbeck, 1C, 1,211 Garden St., Hoboken; Henry P. Halloway, 3, 223 Upper Mountain Av., Montclair; Robert J. Halpin, 3, 135 North Mountain Av., Montclair; William J. Halpin, 7, 764 Communipaw Av., Jersey City; N. W. Hanan, 1C, 255 Ridgewood Av., Glen Ridge; Forrest S. Hance, 9, 38 18th Av., Paterson; John A. Hanley, 2B, 57 Laurel Av., Arlington; Charles J. Harty, 2B, 56 Woodside Av., Newton; G. Ludford Harvey, 1C, 536 Clifton Av., Newark; Richard F. Hartdegen, 1B, 487 Summit Av., South Orange; G. Vail Hartwell, 2B, 104 Engle St., Englewood; Allen S. Hatch, 2, 6 Park Av., Somerville; Ralph W. Harrison, 1C, 7 Euclid Av., Maplewood; Leslie E. Hatfield, 2B, 28 Irving St., East Orange; Anson S. Hathaway, 6, 139 Howe Av., Passaic; William B. Hayward, 2B, 12 Spruce St., Bloomfield; A. G. Heinsoer, Jr., 6, 9 East Witherspoon, Princeton; Peter W. Helm, 6, 115 Bloomfield Av., Newark; Vernon S. Henry, 2B, New Park House, Summit; W. D. Herbert, 6, 18 College Av., New Brunswick; Ralph W. Herrick, 6, 42 North Arlington Av., East Orange; Hamden W. Herring, 2B, 153 Valley Road, Montclair; Fred Herrigel, Jr., 2B, 970 Broad St., Newark; Andrew C. Heuchtel, 1, Hill St., Newton; Parkway, East Orange; Ernest T. Hewett, 3, 107 Halsey St., Newark; Frederick Hickman, 6, Atlantic City, N. J.; Burt N. Hickok, 6, 178 Home Av., Rutherford; Hamilton Hicks, 1, Princeton University, Princeton; Cassius Leigh Hicks, 6, 31t. Kemble Av., Morristown; Joseph L. Higgins, 5, 29 North 7th St., Newark; Charles C. Highley, 6, 15 Blair Hall, Princeton; Maurice Mck. Hill, 6, 1 Bell St., Orange; C. Allen Hillman, 2, 215 Roseville Av., Newark; John A. Hillman, 6, Somerville, N. J.; Leon C. Hills, 2B, 235 North 7th St., Newark; F. Washington Hine, 3B, 12 New England Terrace, Orange; Emory M. Hine, 3, 375 Central Av., East Orange; Harold M. Hirshfield, 2B, care L. Bamberger & Co., Newark; Daniel D. Hoag, 1, Tenafly, N. J.; George Hodson, 5, 121 Walnut St., East Orange; Mathew J. Hoff, 1, 327 Park St., Montclair; Stephen V. Hopkins, 6, Alpine, N. J.; Charles C. Horn, 2B, Y. M. C. A., Summit; Arthur Hornblow, Jr., 6, 193 Central Av., East Orange; James Q. Horne, 6, Princeton University, Princeton; Nathaniel H. Hort, 4, 427 Boulevard, Westfield; J. Howell, 2B, Boonton; William S. Hummers, 3, 170 Union St., Hackensack; Charles Hyland, 2B, 62 High St., Belleville.

I.

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K.

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L.

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M.

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N.

George A. Nagel, 6, 152 Hunterdon St., Newark; H. V. Nagle, 1C, Bound Brook; William V. Negus, 1B, 27 De Mott St., Clifton; Harry S. Neiwirth, 1C, 72 Strafford Place, Newark; Clendamon S. Newell, 1B, 165 Leonia Av., Leonia; A. W. Newhall, 1B, Oxford St., Montclair; Walter Nichol, 2, Newhouse, 1B, Hatton Park, West Orange; Wayland L. Newton, 1C, 239 21 St., Jersey City; Aylett B. Nicol, 7, 391 Grove St., Jersey City; George F. Niebling, Jr., 3, Woodberry Stream F. Nilon, 2, 136 Hill St., Newton; Nixon Maurice P., 1C, 108 Believue Av., Upper Montclair; Alan Nutt, 7, Cliffside.

O.

D. C. O'Brien, 7, Bayside Lake, Englewood; Thomas F. R. O'Connor, 5, 228 Valley Road, West Orange; Herbert N. Odell, 1C, 179 N. 5th St., Newark; Elking Oliphant, 7, 175 W. Plate St., Trenton; William Oliver, 1, 61 Holmes St., Boonton; Eugene O'Neill, 1B, 62 Fairfield Av., Jersey City; C. W. Overton, 5, Plainfield.

P.

William N. Packard, 2B, 12 College Av., New Brunswick; Elmer W. Packer, 1B, Cranford;

NEW AUTO HEADLIGHT LAW SOON IN FORCE

Regulations Also in Regard to Brakes and Horn or Other Signaling Device—Must Sound Horn on Entering Town.

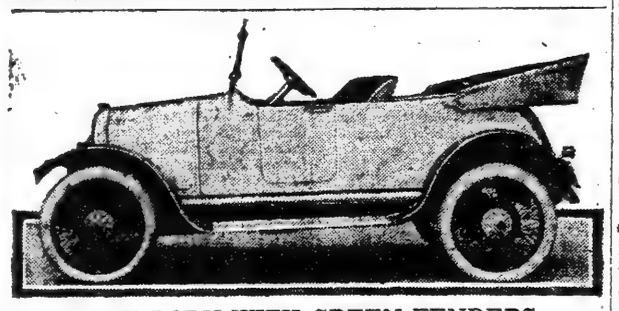
After several years of agitation a law regulating automobile headlights has been placed on the statute books of New York State. Many accidents have been traceable to uncontrolled headlight glare, and the law will be welcomed by motorists generally as a needed safety-first measure. It goes into affect Aug. 1. The new regulations as taken from the law itself are as follows:

"1. Brakes, horns, and lamps, (signaling at crossings.) Every motor vehicle, operated or driven upon the public highways of the State, shall be provided with adequate brakes in good working order and sufficient to control such vehicle at all times when the same is in use, and a suitable and adequate [bell,] horn or other device for signaling, and shall, during the period from one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise, display at least two lighted lamps on the front and one on the rear of such vehicle, which shall also display a red light visible from the rear.

"The rays of such rear lamps shall shine upon the number plate carried on the rear of such vehicle in such manner as to render the numerals thereon visible for at least fifty feet in the direction from which the motor vehicle is proceeding. The light of the front lamps shall be visible at least two hundred feet in the direction in which the motor vehicle is proceeding, and shall give sufficient light to reveal any person, vehicle, or substantial object on the road straight ahead of such motor vehicle for a distance of at least two hundred and fifty feet.

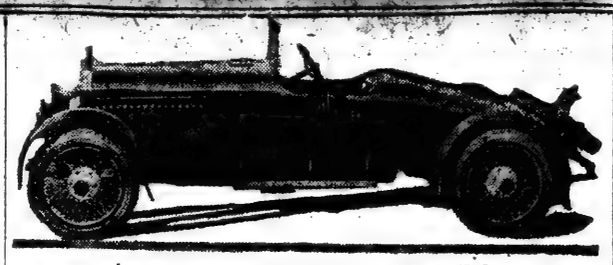
"The front lights shall be so arranged that no portion of the beam of the reflected light projected to the left of the axis of the vehicle when measured seventy-five feet or more ahead of the lamps shall rise above forty-two inches on the level surface on which the vehicle stands. They shall also give sufficient side illumination to reveal any person, vehicle, or substantial object ten feet to both sides of said vehicle, at a point ten feet ahead of the lamps. The term 'beam of light' as used in the above provision shall be construed as meaning the approximately parallel, focalized rays gathered and projected by a reflector, lens, or other device.

"If in addition to headlights, any motor vehicle is equipped with any auxiliary light, projecting device or devices, other than the rear lamp, such auxiliary lights shall be subject to all the restrictions of this section regarding direction of the beam. (Every person operating or driving a motor vehicle on the public highways of this State shall also, when approaching a crossroad outside the limits of a city or incorporated village, slow down the speed of the same, and shall sound his bell, horn, or other device for signaling in such manner as to give notice and warning of his approach.)"



GRAY BODY WITH GREEN FENDERS.

Popularity of roadsters grows. A distinctive type in this class is presented above. It is the "Overland Country Club," seating four passengers.



LINES SUGGEST A TORPEDO.

The lines of this car, a three-seated "sport speedster," put out by the Hudson Motor Car Company, are expressive of speed.

MOTOR THIEVES ACTIVE; WAYS TO PROTECT AUTO

By WM. H. STEWART, Jr.

Thieves are riding better every day, and unless your automobile is properly guarded at all times there is no telling when they will get yours. A car properly locked up or left with a responsible garage keeper is reasonably safe. The real danger comes from leaving the car unattended in the street. Many a man has left his machine with hardly a thought as to its safety and never has seen it again. It is useless to lock the stable door after the horse is stolen, yet some owners will never protect their cars properly until they have lost one.

The motoring public, however, is gradually awakening to this danger, and so a few suggestions will be of interest. First the owner must be impressed with the necessity for taking some such precaution, as he will not make the effort unless he realizes the need of it.

Many ignition systems have locks on them, and the owner carefully locks the switch and removes the key, ignorant of the fact that a good blow from a hammer will break the lock. Some such devices are for sale. Those provided with a good arrangement of tumblers are not open to this objection. But it is easy enough to raise the hood of the engine and remove the wires leading to the lock. This is not so difficult a trick as one might imagine. A man leaves his automobile at the curb near a restaurant while he and his friends go inside. It is evident they intend to stay inside from fifteen minutes to an hour or more. A thief walks out of the same restaurant, goes up to the car in a businesslike manner, raises the hood, fixes a couple of wires with a pair of pliers, starts the motor, and drives off. Even a policeman watching him would suspect nothing. Yet the thief has made a clean getaway with an expensive car and left no clue.

The best safeguard is to remove some important part of the ignition system or to disconnect the wires in some place that is not easily accessible. For instance, removing the distributor brush is one of the best. If the car is equipped with a magneto the collector-ring brush and the rod connecting it to the distributer should be removed. Any one of these will make a gap in the circuit which is not easily bridged, as the thieves have not yet acquired the habit of carrying these extra parts with them. Another way is to use a special switch controlling the starter current. Have it concealed under the cowl dash, where no one would expect such a thing to be placed. Use one capable of carrying 100 amperes and run your starter wires to it. With the safety switch open and the starting handle locked in the tool box the thief will not experiment very long.

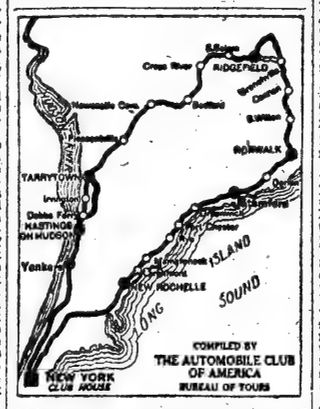
Another safeguard that employs none of the above methods is to lock the gasoline valve in the closed position. This requires a special lock, but is a sure preventive. So protect the car when it is out of your sight. Do not think that it may never be stolen because it never has been. It may be your turn next.

BY WAVE AND WOODS ON THIS SHORT AUTO TOUR

Along Sound to Stamford, Thence to Norwalk and Ridgefield—By Harlem Valley to Tarrytown.

Varied scenic attractions and good road surface practically throughout the trip, with the exception of a short stretch on the shore route between Stamford and Norwalk, are advantages of this tour outlined by the Automobile Club of America.

From the clubhouse, on Fifty-fourth Street, the route runs northward on Broadway and through Central Park to the Harlem River, where it crosses over to Mott Avenue, and then continues along the Grand Concourse to Fordham Road. Turning right at this point, it descends the hill and passes under the elevated railway at Fordham station. From that point Pelham Avenue is followed to Pelham Parkway and the run is made to New Rochelle either by the Boston Post Road or the Shore Road, eighteen miles from the start of the trip. As the tour advances, it presents a widely varying scenic aspect, which is one of the factors that make it a particularly enjoyable day's run.



From New Rochelle the route passes handsome residential sections in the vicinity of Larchmont and Mamaroneck, attractive seaside places with yacht clubs, country clubs, and fine private residences. The shore of Long Island Sound, along which the road travels, affords glimpses across the blue expanse of water of snow-white sails and sparkling hulls of yachts and motor boats. Charming villages and towns are traversed as the car speeds eastward along the Post Road through Rye and Port Chester, and thence over Byram Bridge and the Connecticut State line to the old-world town of Greenwich, and through the villages of Cos Cob and Mianus to Stamford. Just beyond Stamford a short, rough stretch may be found that requires repairing.

After leaving Stamford by way of Park Road, Noroton Village is passed and the Wee Burn Golf Club skirted just before Darien is reached on the way to Norwalk, forty-four miles from New York, and a convenient and satisfactory halting place for luncheon.

Northward from Norwalk the tour traverses the valley of the Norwalk River through country in complete contrast to that seen along the shore of Long Island Sound, but which is, nevertheless, of a most attractive character, possessing a rural charm typical of Western Connecticut scenery. Main Street leads out of Norwalk, and the course of the railroad is followed along the river through Winnepauk, South Wilton, Wilton, Cannondale, and Georgetown to Branchville. From here the main road is followed north about two miles further to the point where it meets the trunk road from Danbury to Ridgefield. Here a sharp left turn is made, and a pleasant run of twenty miles is completed at Ridgefield.

As the watershed district is approached the wooded uplands of Mount Titicus are seen to the north, and, further west, Lake Waccabuc may be reached from South Salem. A most beautiful section of mountain and valley country is now traversed as the route passes through South Salem Village in a westerly direction, a number of very fine estates being located in the surrounding neighborhood.

At Cross River the road takes a left turn and runs along the eastern end of Cross River Reservoir, crossing the causeway at its very south to Bedford, whose quaint old Court House in the centre of the town tells of busy times in days gone by, when it was the county seat.

Westward of Bedford the road leads through Newcastle Corners to Pleasantville, and then through the Harlem Valley to Tarrytown, passing en route the handsome estate of John D. Rockefeller in the Pocantico Hills. The Albany Post Road is followed south from Tarrytown by way of the Elmsford detour to Dobbs Ferry and through Hastings-on-Hudson to Yonkers, from which the round trip is completed at the clubhouse, with a total distance of 118 miles.

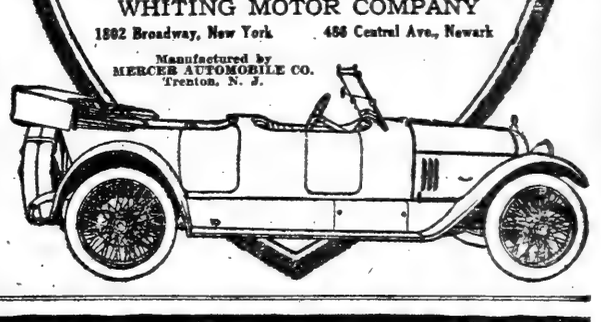
OFFER 100,000 ARMY TRUCKS

There will be no difficulty in securing all the motor trucks necessary for the new army which is to be raised. This was demonstrated by the fact that the seventy-three truckmakers who submitted bids to the Government at Chicago last week pledged that they could produce over 100,000 trucks within a year, while it is unofficially estimated that not over 42,000 trucks will be required for the first army of one million men.

MERCER

A highly-developed four-cylinder motor that hurls its power to the rear wheels through a short, rigid crankshaft and sturdy transmission explains the extraordinary might and smoothness of Mercer performance. More cylinders and a longer crankshaft would be a burden. And the charm of Mercer grace and appointments has identified it closely with social distinction. Deliveries at once.

WHITING MOTOR COMPANY
1802 Broadway, New York 486 Central Ave., Newark
Manufactured by MERCER AUTOMOBILE CO. Trenton, N. J.



RIM SUITS AGAINST TWENTY.

Munger's Attorney Says He Will Bring Other Actions.

Twenty demountable automobile rim suits will follow the one won by Louis de F. Munger Wednesday from the Perlman Rim Corporation, on the ground of patent infringements, according to William A. Redding of 38 Park Row, his attorney. Munger was widely known as a bicycle racer in the days when that sport was prominent, and if the higher court sustains the decision in this suit he will be raised from the position of one who had to borrow money to carry on his legal fight to affluence.

"We expect to sue without delay every company that has been making demountable rims in the period covered by our decision," said Mr. Redding, "and our information is there are not less than twenty, counting large and small concerns. We claim that royalty is due on 5,000,000 demountable rims, all told, and if the courts award us only 25 cents a rim the total would be a tidy sum, but if we receive what Perlman did when he won his rim suit from the Standard Welding Company, said to be $1.50 a set, the amount would be much greater.

"Munger's patent, issued in 1899, expired last September, and under the law we are only permitted to recover for six years prior to the date of expiration, and from that the time that elapses from September until the bringing of the suit must be substracted."

A representative of the Perlman Rim Corporation said his company would appeal the case. "In any event," he asserted, "our patent stands, as its validity is not questioned in this case."

ELECTRIC'S FAST RUN.

Test Drive from Atlantic City by Electric Vehicle Association.

Under the auspices of the New York Electric Vehicle Association a standard electric stock car was given a test run from Atlantic City to New York last week, making a new record for an intercity run in cars of this class. The report of the association says:

"The run was made in 5 hours and 48 minutes, actual running time. The mileage covered by the car from Atlantic City to New York was 128½, making the average running time 20¾ miles per hour. The entire distance was covered with the car running at fifth and sixth speed.

"The current used to drive the car from Atlantic City to New York cost less than half the price of enough gasoline to drive a gas car over the same route; 288 ampère hours were used in the run, an average of 2.29 per mile, the cost of which at a five-cent kilowatt hour rate, which is the maximum charging rate in New York City, would be $1.35."

Standardizing Grade Crossings.

According to an order of the Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania, gates at all grade crossings in that State will be painted black and white. This is part of the plan for standardization of grade crossing protection which the commission placed in the hands of John P. Dohoney, investigator of accidents. Watchmen will discard the old-time red flag and display a sixteen-inch red disk with the word "stop" in black letters as a warning at crossings. According to the records of the commission, there are 734 crossings in the State with gates and 633 have watchmen.

RECIPROCITY ON NEW AUTO LICENSES RULING

Those Having Credentials from Other States to Be Given Fifteen Days' Privilege in New York City.

Motor visitors to New York City from other States who have operators' licenses from their own States will be given the privilege of staying in the city for fifteen days, according to the ruling of the Attorney General's office on the new Cromwell-Kelly law. This is the same period that is granted on license plates borne by cars visiting from other States, and is extended on a reciprocity basis.

The new law requires the licensing of all motor vehicle operators in New York City, whether public or private, and the granting of the fifteen day period is of a special interest to New Jersey motorists who come to New York more frequently than any others. Regarding the new law, which goes into effect Aug. 1, a representative of Secretary of State Hugo's office said:

"During the last few days thousands of letters of inquiry as to various provisions of the Cromwell-Kelly bill have been received by Secretary of State Hugo. In many instances, these letters have been accompanied by remittances which will now be returned along with a blank application which the owner will be asked to fill in, certify to, and return to the office with the amount of the fee attached. It is expected that by such means practically the entire licensing of Greater New York's owners can be speedily handled without the necessity of the applicant coming to the office.

"Judging from some of the letters that have already reached Mr. Hugo, many have gained the wrong impression as to just what the new law requires in the way of licensing. They think that, inasmuch as they have already taken out an owner's registration, the operator's license will not be necessary. Such misinformed persons are being correctly advised and furnished with blank applications.

"These applications contain a total of twenty questions, including the age, weight, and height of the applicant, as well as the color of the hair and eyes. The applicant is asked if he is addicted to the use of morphine or drugs. If he uses intoxicating liquors he is required to answer and he is also asked if he has ever been convicted of any crime relating to the use of motor vehicles in this or any other State."

Thirty-foot Highways.

The width of highways in New Jersey, under the new Road Improvement act, which provides for $15,000,000 worth of paved highways in that State, is to be thirty feet with an eighteen-foot pavement.

USED CARS
SELECT
D. C. BURRELLE
1704 BROADWAY
S.E. COR. 54TH ST.

BABY FIAT
Latest Importation.
Sporting speedster, equipped with five steel demountable wheels, Bosch-Rushmore starting and lighting system, etc. Body by Fisher. Brand new. Manufacturer's full guarantee. Only car of its kind in America.

FIAT "55's"
Holbrook limousine and Brewster touring, both mounted on 1914 model, 55 chassis, which have been completely rebuilt. Both cars have the appearance of being brand new, and are fully guaranteed. Splendid bargains.

LANCIA
Special Sporting Speedster. Rebuilt and mounted with new Fisher body. Ward-Leonard starting and lighting system, Burban top, bicycle guards, etc. Snappiest speedster in New York.

PEUGEOTS
150 H. P., one-hour record holder. A $25,000 car for $2,500. Rare bargain.
Also
BABY PEUGEOT, latest importation.

FIAT "30"
Latest Importation.
Four-passenger Fleetwood touring, Victoria top, wire wheels, double windshield, steel demountable wheels, Bosch-Rushmore starting and lighting systems, etc. Perfect.

Renault Special
Four-passenger touring, wire wheels, Victoria top, Westinghouse shock absorbers, starter, generator, lights, etc. Absolutely perfect. Sacrifice.

MERCERS
1917 "22-73" touring, slip-covers, 6 wire wheels, mounted with Silvertown cord shoes, bumper, etc. Brand new. Cost $3,800 equipped; sacrifice for $3,000.
1916 "22-72" roadster. Like new. Six Silvertown cord shoes. Sacrifice.
Also
1913 and 1912 Speedsters.

STUTZ
1917 touring. 1917 16-valve speedster. 1913 and 1914 Bearcats.

CADILLACS
1917 4-pass. 1916 7-pass.

CHANDLER 1917
Cleverleaf, run 1,050 miles. Absolutely perfect. Sacrifice.

BUICK 1917
Little Six touring. Like new.

Olds "8" Coupelet
1917 4-passenger coupelet, wire wheels, brand new; $500 discount.

SPEED CARS
190 H. P. Peugeot.
110 H. P. Continental Special.

1704 BROADWAY
at 54th St. Phone Circle 1883.

The Westcott Six
SERIES 18

An Invitation and a Challenge

TO FORM the correct judgment of any motor car you must try to find its faults as well as its good points.

Examine the Westcott Six, Series 18, in this spirit. See if you can find a single fault. See if there is any detail of design, construction or performance that could be improved.

You may find some cars that can be forced to spurts of race-track speed for which the Westcott is purposely *not* geared. But none will average more miles per hour or per dollar under the conditions of your own normal driving.

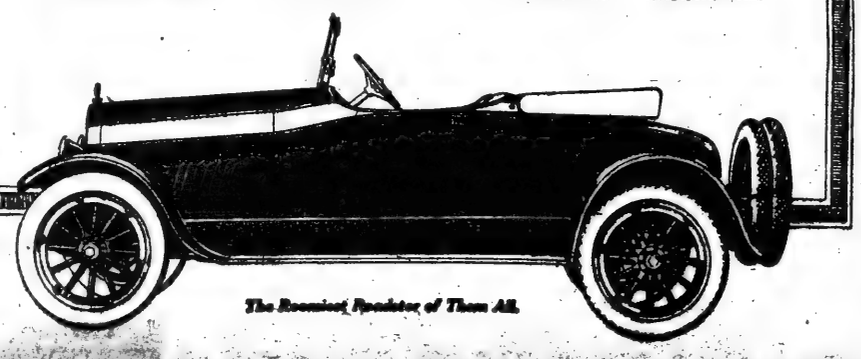
In hill climbing, low throttling, acceleration and all-around roadability no car will outperform the Westcott Six. *Every* Westcott Car is road-tested by the Westcott engineers before shipment. When you drive our demonstrator you will have a definite criterion as to what you may expect from any Westcott of this series regardless of the body type.

PRICES F.O.B. SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

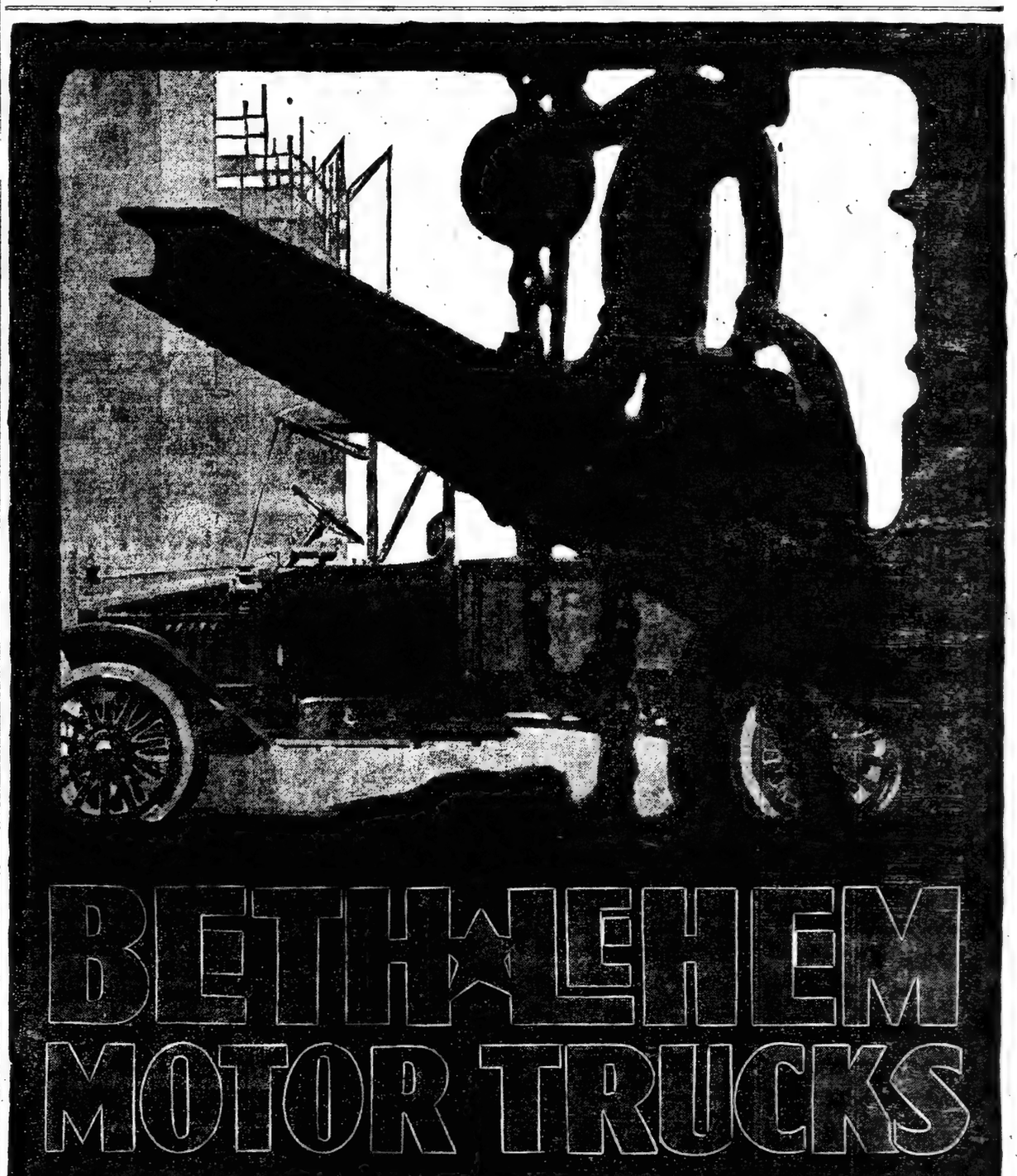
Seven or Five Passenger Touring Cars $1790
Four Passenger Touring Roadster 1790
Touring Cars with Victoria Top 1940
Seven or Five Passenger Springfield Sedans 2290

WESTCOTT MOTOR CAR SALES CORP.
1848 Broadway; Circle Building; Phone Col. 8645.

W. S. Campbell, 47 Lincoln Pl., Bklyn. Phone Prospect 8544.
Westcott Motor Co. of N. J., 205-7-9 Central Ave., Newark, N. J. Phone Market 234
Pearl Auto Co., 98-104 Commerce St., New Haven, Conn.
Harry S. Jones, Fairfield Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.



The Roomiest Speedster of Them All.



BETHLEHEM MOTOR TRUCKS

For your inspection and thorough trying out---here in New York NOW

$1245 — 1¼ ton Chassis
$1285 — 1¼ ton complete with body and cab over driver's seat
$1775 — 2¼ ton Chassis
F. O. B. ALLENTOWN, PA.

THE BETHLEHEM TRUCK COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
E. H. JONSON, President
Broadway at 60th Street, Circle Building

COTTON PRICES HIT NEW HIGH LEVELS

March Deliveries Sell Up to 27.12 and May Contracts Reach 27.25c.

NET GAIN IS 37 TO 44 POINTS

Trading Only Moderately Active, and Advance Is Without Excitement—Realizing Brings Reaction.

The cotton market yesterday again made some new high records. October contracts sold up to 26.78c, an advance of 59 points from Friday's closing figure and of 238 points from the low level reached on the break of last Wednesday. March deliveries sold up to 27.12, and May up to 27.25c. The price of spot cotton advanced more than ½ cent a pound, selling at 27.15 cents.

The promptness with which the market recovered from the disturbing influence of Liverpool developments seemed to be partly responsible for the renewed confidence of buyers, while bullish sentiment was also stimulated by bullish crop advices and reports that the Government had closed contracts for 50,000,000 yards of cotton duck. When Government orders are reported traders do not stop to translate yards of cloth into bales of raw cotton, but allow their judgment to be swayed by the huge yardage figures.

The buying yesterday was only moderately active, and the advance, sensational as it seemed as compared with the low level of three days previously, was without excitement. The feature was again the renewed scarcity of contracts and the responsiveness of prices to comparatively small orders. Realizing caused reactions of several points late in the morning, and the close was irregular at a net gain of 37 to 44 points.

Nothing more definite was received here as to the prospects for reopening the Liverpool futures market this week. Manchester advices said that the closing of the English market had disorganized the trade in Lancashire and that many manufacturers were refusing to quote prices pending the outcome of the present conferences. Reports from Paris that the Cotton Exchange at Havre had been closed attracted no special attention, as the trade here seldom shows any interest in the ruling of the market there, where maximum prices for some time past have been fixed daily. Manchester advices showing the demoralizing effect on the goods trade of closing future markets recalled the conditions which developed here in the Autumn of 1914 and increased the confidence of local traders that there is unlikely to be any interference in the operation of the American markets.

A committee of the New York Cotton Exchange has informed officials of the Department of Agriculture as to the action taken by the Exchange to meet the conditions prevailing in the cotton trade, and after a very satisfactory conference report that such action has met the approval of the department. The main factors on the advance, however, were the continued scarcity of contracts and the increasingly bullish view of the new crop outlook. The report of a prominent Southern authority indicating a condition of only 68.7, compared with the last Government report of 69.5, also said that the Government report on acreage was expected to show a decrease of between 4 and 5 per cent. It also emphasized need of rain in the Southwest, and the continued absence of moisture in that section appeared to be causing greater anxiety. The official forecast was for unsettled weather in Oklahoma and Arkansas, but local map readers said they saw little prospect for rain in southern sections of the belt over Sunday.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday.
July	26.35	26.86	26.35	26.77@26.78	26.33
August	26.79	26.79	26.62	26.77@26.74	26.28
Sept.	...	...	...	26.72 bid	26.29
Oct.	26.50	26.78	26.43	26.73@26.67	26.19
Nov.	...	...	...	26.35 bid	26.23
Dec.	26.85	26.94	26.67	26.78@26.77	26.36
Jan.	26.75	26.98	26.70	26.81@26.83	26.41
March	26.84	27.12	26.84	26.99@27.00	26.58
May	26.94	27.25	26.94	27.12@27.14	26.70

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 60 points higher at 27.15c for middling upland. Southern spot markets follow: Galveston, 26.85c; New Orleans, 25.25c; Savannah, 26¼c; Augusta, 26.25c; Memphis, 25.50c; Houston, 26.40c.

The following figures, from The Financial Chronicle, give the statistical position of cotton, in bales:

	Last Wk.	Prev. Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	74,408	58,658	63,870
Since Aug. 1	6,624,459	6,548,651	6,804,241
Int. stocks	796,100	815,520	851,209
Int. receipts	53,406	54,684	33,293
Since Aug. 1	7,820,607	7,778,203	6,939,742
Int. shipments	95,092	104,238	67,155
Int. stocks	624,402	666,988	509,648
Amount brought into sight	145,741	113,334	187,537
Since Aug. 1	12,273,333	12,127,592	11,957,204
Northern spinners' takings	68,170	53,865	24,135
Since Aug. 1	2,799,348	2,731,178	3,095,083
Southern consumption	91,000	91,000	87,000
Since Aug. 1	3,872,000	3,781,000	3,585,000
Exports to Gt. Britain	13,899	29,101	45,912
Since Aug. 1	2,500,777	2,492,878	2,520,918
Exp. to France	1,450	3,885	20,159
Since Aug. 1	913,092	911,642	829,966
Exports to Continent	21,863	6,798	62,353
Since Aug. 1	1,784,014	1,712,121	2,087,224
Total wk's. exports	37,242	39,784	128,424
Total exports since Aug. 1	5,153,853	5,116,641	5,388,108
World's visible supply	3,447,095	3,527,226	4,021,951
Of which Amer.	2,168,095	2,257,226	2,883,991
Liverpool stocks	414,000	445,000	659,000
Continen. stks.	315,000	308,000	500,000
N. Y. stocks	78,788	85,997	176,151
N. Orleans stks.	196,066	202,641	213,342
On ship awaiting clearance	76,568	61,860	129,540

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$42,977,512	$228,241,565
Ord. int. rev.	172,934,840	442,380,228
Income tax	10,277,335	337,385,747
Miscellaneous		79,022,428
Total receipts	$246,095,956	$1,079,248,904
Excess of ord. rec'pts over ord. disburse.	148,787,488	74,599,449
Excess of total receipts over total disbursements	103,904,799	94,059,566
Expenditures	97,308,468	1,004,639,545

BLAME GOVERNMENT FOR SHORTAGE IN OIL

Standard Interests in California Say Petroleum Lands Remain Undeveloped.

CALL CONGRESS APATHETIC

Bulletin Declares That the Department of Justice Is "Frankly Hostile" to Project.

Declaring that the railroads and industries of the West face a serious shortage of fuel oil, the Standard Oil Company of California in its latest bulletin criticises the lack of definite measures on the part of the Government to develop petroleum lands which have been withdrawn from public use. The company states that the attitude of the Navy Department and the Department of Justice has prevented Congress from putting through necessary legislation in respect to unpatented oil lands. It takes the attitude of a practically disinterested critic, because of the fact of its 52,000 barrels daily oil production only 2,000 barrels come from unpatented holdings affected by the Government's rulings.

"No provision has been made for either the sale or lease of any part of the oil-bearing lands of the public domain," the company says, referring to California lands, "to prospectors, miners, or locators. In one instance the experts of the Geologic survey estimate an oil content in one of the naval reserves at 100,000,000 barrels. But the Government neither explores nor permits others to explore the lands within or without reserves. The oil deposits in some 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 acres of public land are, and for seven years have been, effectually, senselessly locked up.

Favors Intensive Development.

"It is obvious that in the present emergency the oil lands of the United States should not only be open, but should be undergoing the most intensive development possible. The Department of the Interior and its sane chief recognize this. But Congress is apathetic. The Department of Justice is frankly hostile. How long, in view of the present crying needs, are our vast petroleum resources to continue their present state of uselessness?

"It is stated that 20,000,000,000 tons of phosphate, or the estimated value of $90,000,000,000 at the mine, are now in public ownership on withdrawn land with no adequate law for development, and that 3,083,000 acres of land, with an estimated oil content of 750,000,000 barrels, are rendered practically idle. And yet a shortage of fuel oil exists today that threatens the efficiency of all Pacific Coast industries and transportation facilities. The railroads, our arteries, are practically without oil. To take oil from the copper mines, the smelters, the powder works, the acid works, or other industries so as to increase the railroads' supplies would not help the economic conditions. It would be robbing Peter to pay Paul.

"The bald fact is that California is producing 265,000 barrels of crude oil a day, with a normal daily consumption of 200,000 barrels. We are running behind at the rate of 35,000 barrels each day. California oil stocks have decreased from 57,000,000 barrels on Jan. 1, 1916, to 40,000,000 barrels on Jan. 1, 1917. At the present rate of decline a comparatively short time will suffice to wipe out the present available fuel oil supply, amounting to 25,000,000 barrels.

Development Much Retarded.

"The problem can be aggravated but not solved by litigation. In California the Government has filed over sixty suits against operators, affecting directly or indirectly over 22,000 acres of proved oil land. The first of these suits, started more than four years ago, has not yet been concluded in the trial court. But the effect has been that on March 1, 1917, on the unpatented lands in suit, covering approximately nineteen square miles, only six new wells were being drilled, and only twelve new wells on sixteen square miles of proved but unpatented territory not yet involved in suit. Thus the direct effect of seven years of the present policy of the Government is that the development of one of the most productive oil fields in the world has practically ceased, in the face of the most serious shortage and highest necessity for oil that we have ever seen.

"The needs of the navy are not to be ignored for any consideration. But to protect the navy it is unnecessary to destroy the usefulness of the entire oil area of the public domain. The Secretary of the Navy in 1916 estimated the entire consumption of the Navy on a war footing as about 14,000 barrels per day. Of this comparatively insignificant quantity only a small part would be required on the Pacific Coast. It is insignificant. One consumer on this coast, the Southern Pacific Railroad, alone uses 40,000 barrels per day."

RESERVE BANK HAS $517,357,242 IN GOLD

Institution for First Time Reports Lodgment of Metal with 'Foreign Agencies.'

DETAILS NOT DISCLOSED

But Financial Circles Assume That Transfer of $18,737,500 Was Made to Bank of England.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the first time, yesterday, reported the lodgment of gold with "foreign agencies." The statement showed that $18,737,500 of the precious metal was so held for the account of the bank. Officials of the Federal Reserve Bank declined to make public the names of the "foreign agencies," declaring that it was a matter concerning a customer of the bank, and one which they could not, with propriety, discuss for publication, but in financial circles it was assumed that the item represented a transfer of gold made to the Bank of England by the London banks, whose $50,000,000 credit matured on Wednesday. Some time ago reciprocal arrangements were perfected between the Bank of England and the Federal Reserve Bank, and it is understood that the London banks, instead of shipping gold to this country, deposited the metal with the Bank of England, the latter holding the sums for the account of the Federal Reserve Bank.

The loan which matured Wednesday was for $50,000,000, but interest at the rate of 3 per cent. for one year brought the total payment up to $52,500,000. The day before maturity the United States Treasury advanced to the British Government $35,000,000. This sum, plus the $18,000,000 of gold "with foreign agencies" is just a little in excess of the total required for meeting the obligation.

Besides showing gold with foreign agencies, yesterday's statement of the Federal Reserve Bank included in its total for gold reserves the gold and gold certificates held by the Federal Reserve agent for the redemption of outstanding Federal Reserve notes. The amendments to the Reserve act, just passed by Congress and signed by the President, provide for the issuance of notes against gold, and permit the inclusion of the gold in the hands of the agent among the assets of the bank. Accordingly, yesterday's statement placed the total gold reserves of the Federal Reserve Bank at $517,357,242. This includes gold in the settlement fund, gold in the vaults, which increased considerably by reason of the purchase of the metal imported from Canada by the British Government, and $128,882,565 held by the agent and in the redemption fund.

The total gold holdings of $517,000,000 compare with $223,000,000 the aggregate gold holdings of the fifty-nine banks and trust companies which are members of the New York Clearing House, and with $501,000,000 the total gold reserves of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks, exclusive of the metal held by the agents. With the transfer of reserves required by the new amendments to the Reserve act, it is expected that the gold holdings of the New York Reserve Bank will show a still further increase.

While heretofore practically every dollar of Federal Reserve notes issued was by the New York Reserve Bank, secured by gold and lawful money, yesterday's statement showed that of the $223,680,000 of notes outstanding there is $123,680,000 in gold and lawful money, and $100,058,000 in commercial paper.

Boston Manufacturing Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., June 23.—Sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston this week:

Sales.		Price.
2	American Felt Co. pf.	10
5	American Glue Co.	180¼
3	Bates Manufacturing Co.	360
3	Bent Mill quarters	17
10	Border City Mfg. Co., new stock	95⅞
2	Great Falls Mfg. Co.	284
1	Granite Mills, new	94½
1	Granite Mills, quarters	23@ 93¾
10	Hood Rubber Co. pf.	105½
100	Mass. Cotton Mills	127@128⅜
100	Merrimac Mfg. Co. pf.	78¼
⅛	Morse Twist Drill Co.	68⅝
20	Pacific Mills	140
½	Sagamore Mfg. Co.	122¼
½	Sagamore Mfg. Co.	123⅛
12	Salmon Falls Mfg Co.	66
5	Sullivan Machinery Co.	149¾

DIVIDENDS DECLARED

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

STEAM RAILROADS.

Company.	Rate.	Pe- riod.	Pay- able.	Books Close.
Atl. & W. Pt.	3	S	July 2	June 20
Balt. & Ohio	2½	S	Sep. 1	*July 21
Do pf.	2	S	Sep. 1	*July 21
Cent. of N. J.	2	Q	Aug. 1	*July 17
Chi., Ind. & L.	1¾	S	June 29	*June 21
Do pf.	2	S	June 29	*June 21
Elm. Wmpt. pf.	3.16	—	July 2	*June 20
Ga. R. R. & B.	3	Q	July 2	*June 22
Joliet & Chi.	1¾	Q	July 13	*June 22
Leh. Val. Com. & pf.	$1.25	Q	July 14	June 30
Louis. & Nash.	3½	S	Aug. 10	July 20
Maine Central	1½	Q	June 15	June 13
Mine H. & Sc. Haven	$1.50	—	July 14	June 22
Mobile & Ohio	—	—	June 29	*June 22
N. Y., Chic. & St. L.	1	Ex.	July 2	June 12
N. Y., Chic. & St. L. 1st pf.	½	Ex.	July 2	June 12
N. Y., Lon. North.	¾	Ex.	July 2	June 12
Nor. Central	$2	—	July 16	*June 30
N. Y. R. R. of N. H.	1½	Q	July 2	June 11
Nor. & W. pf.	2	Q	July 2	June 16
Port. Terminal	1½	Q	July 2	June 15
Rome & Clin.	3½	—	July 1	June 20
St. L. S. F. K.C., Ft.S. & M. pf. trs. cts.	1	Q	July 2	June 25
W. Ry. of Ala.	3	—	July 1	June 20

STREET RAILWAYS.

Bangor Ry. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	July 2	June 21
Bos. & Worces. El. pf.	$1	—	July 2	*June 23
Cap. T., Wash., D. C.	1¼	Q	July 2	June 14
Cent. Ill. Pub. Serv. pf.	1¼	Q	July 16	*June 30
Chi. City & C. pf. part. cfs.	$1.50	—	July 1	June 23
Chi. City Ry.	2	Q	June 30	June 25
Chi. & H. Trac.	1	Q	July 2	June 20
Do pf.	1¼	Q	July 2	June 20
Cin., N. & Cov.	1¾	Q	July 15	June 30
L. & T.	1¼	Q	July 15	June 30
Do pf.	1¼	Q	July 15	June 30
Cin. St. Ry.	1¼	Q	July 2	June 16
Cit. Serv. com. & pf.	½	M	Aug. 1	July 15
Do com.	½	Stk.	Aug. 1	July 15
Civic I. & Ind.	1	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Con. T. of N. J.	2	—	July 16	June 30
Cons. Tr., Phil.	$3	—	June 30	*May 31
Green & Cts. Philа.	$1.50	—	July 7	June 22
Int. Tr., Buff.	1	—	June 30	June 20
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	June 30	June 20
Do pf.	1	Q	June 30	June 20
Iowa R. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	June 30	June 20
Lit. Rk. & E. com. & pf.	3	—	June 30	June 30
Man. T., L. & P.	2	Q	July 15	*July 3
Mohawk Val.	1¼	Q	July 2	June 25
N. Eng. Inv. & Sec. pf.	2	—	July 2	*June 20
New Or. Ry. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	June 30	June 20
N. Y. St. Rys.	1¼	Q	July 2	*June 25
Do pf.	1¼	Q	July 2	*June 25
Nova Sco. T. & Pwr. pf.	3	—	July 2	June 20
Ph. & W. pf.	62½c	Q	July 14	June 30
P. Rico Rys. pf.	1¾	Q	July 3	June 20
Reading Trac.	75c	Q	July 14	June 20
Rep. Ry. & L.	1	Q	July 14	June 30
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 14	June 30
Ridge Av. Pass. Philа.	$3	Q	July 2	June 15
Scr. & Wilkes. Tr. pf.	1¾	Q	July 2	June 20
13th & 15th Sts. (Philа.)	$6	—	July 1	June 20
Un. Tr., Phila.	$1.50	—	July 2	*June 9
U. El. of N. J.	2½	—	July 2	*June 30
Wash. W. Pr., Spokane	1	Q	July 2	*June 15
W. India Elec.	1¼	Q	July 2	June 23
Wisc. Edison	50c	Q	July 16	June 30

BANK STOCKS.

Atlantic Nat.	8	S	July 1	June 23
Bat. Pk. Nat.	8	S	July 1	June 21
Bat. Pk. Nat.	8	Ex.	July 2	June 21
Bronx Nat.	3	S	July 2	June 18
Chat. & Ph. N.	3	Q	July 2	June 20
Chat. & Ph. N.	1	—	July 2	June 20
Chemical Nat.	2½	BM	July 1	June 23
Colonial	8	S	July 1	June 20
Columbia	8	S	July 1	June 20
Com., N.B. of	2	Q	July 2	June 22
Corn Exch.	$1	—	July 2	June 30
Fifth Av.	25	Q	July 2	June 30
Fifth Av.	110	Sp.	July 2	June 30
Garfield Nat.	3	S	July 2	June 20
German Exch.	10	S	July 2	June 18
Gotham Nat.	$1	—	July 2	June 20
Greenpoint	8	S	July 2	June 23
Hanover Nat.	6	S	July 2	June 22
Hanover Nat.	2	Ex.	July 2	June 22
Imp. & T. Nat.	12	S	July 2	June 22
Irving Nat.	$1	—	July 25	July 19
Lincoln	1½	Q	July 2	June 25
Liberty Nat.	2	Q	July 2	June 25
Man., B. of the	8	S	July 2	June 27
Market & Ful.	3	Q	July 2	June 19
Mech. & M. N.	$1	—	July 16	July 14
Merchants Nat.	4	S	July 2	June 30
Metropolis, Bk. of the	4	Q	July 2	*June 27
Metropolitan	2	Q	July 2	*June 21
Mutual	7	S	July 2	June 23
N. Y., Bank of.	8	S	July 2	June 22
N. Side, B'k'n.	3	S	July 2	June 15
Park Nat.	5	Q	July 2	June 22
People's	5	Q	July 2	June 22
Seaboard Nat.	3	Q	July 2	June 25
Seaboard Nat.	3	S	July 2	June 23
State	3	S	July 2	June 15
Un. Exch. Nat.	4	S	June 30	June 20

TRUST COMPANIES.

Bankers'	5	Q	July 2	*June 23
Bankers	12	Q	July 2	*June 25
Brooklyn	5	Q	July 2	*June 22
Central	6	Q	July 2	*June 22
Columbia	2½	Q	June 30	*June 22
Empire	5	Q	June 30	*June 28
Equitable	5	Q	June 30	June 26
Equitable	1	S	June 30	June 26
Fidelity	2	S	July 2	June 25
Fulton	5	S	July 2	June 25
Guaranty	1	—	June 30	June 22
Mfrs., B'klyn.	1½	Q	July 2	*June 20
Metropolitan	6	Q	June 30	June 22
Metropolitan	1	—	June 30	June 22
New York	8	—	June 30	June 28
New York	1	—	June 30	June 23
People's, B'k'n.	3½	Q	June 30	June 29
Title G. & T.	5	Q	June 30	June 22

FIRE INSURANCE.

Home	$1	—	July 2	

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Adirondack El. P. pf.	1¼	Q	July 2	June 15
Am. Br. 1st pf.	2	Acc.	July 16	July 6
Air Reduction	1	—	July 14	June 30
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 14	June 30
Am. Gas	2	—	Sep. 1	Aug. 22
A. La. F. E. pf.	1¾	Q	July 2	*June 22
Am. Locomo.	1	—	July 25	June 22
Am. Manuf's	1¼	Q	July 1	June 15
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 15
Am. Radiator	1	—	June 30	June 21
Am. Sm. & R.	1	—	July 28	July 2
Am. Stores 1st & 2d pf.	1¾	Q	July 30	June 25
Am. Surety	1½	Q	July 16	*June 23
Am. Tel & T.	2	Q	July 16	June 30
Anac. Copper	50c	—	July 1	June 16
Atl. & Pac.	1¼	Q	July 1	June 15
Atlantic Steel	1½	Q	July 1	June 15
Atlantic Refining	3	Q	July 2	June 20
Barn. & G.	1c	M	Aug. 1	July 15
Barn. O. & G.	1c	Ex.	Aug. 1	July 15
Beth. Steel, Cl. A & B	$1	—		
Bill. & Spencer	2	Q	July 2	June 23
Bill. & Spencer	3	Ex.	July 2	June 23
Bord. C. Milk	$.50c	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Cal. El. Gen. pf.	1½	Q	July 2	*June 22
Can. Cement	1½	—	July 16	June 30
Can. C. Rub. pf.	1¾	Q	June 30	*June 22
Can. Cottons	1	Q	July 4	June 25
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 4	June 25
Card.-Am. Sug.	1¾	Q	July 2	*June 25
Cent. C. & C. pf.	1½	Q	July 14	*June 30
Cen. Fy. 1st pf.	2	Q	July 16	*June 30
C. & S. A. Tel.	1½	Q	July 9	*June 30
Chand. M. Car.	$1	—	July 1	June 26
Cin. Gas & El.	1¼	Q	July 1	June 14
Cin. Invest. pf.	1¾	Q	July 2	June 27
Colo. Sps. L. H. & P. pf.	1½	Q	June 30	June 14
Colum. El L. & P. N. O. pf.	1¾	Q	June 30	June 9
Corn Prod. pf.	1¾	Q	July 16	July 3
Corn Prod. pf.	5	Acc.	July 16	July 3
Crock.-Wheeler	2	Q	July 14	July 5
Crock.-Wheeler	1	Ex.	July 14	July 5
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 14	July 5
Do pf.	1½	—	July 2	June 20
Cruc. Steel pf.	2	Acc.	July 31	July 16
Detroit Edison	2	Q	July 15	June 30
Dist. Securities	½	Q	July 15	July 2
Dodge Mfg.	1½	Q	June 23	June 23
Do pf.	1¾	Q	June 23	June 23
Draper Corp.	2	Q	June 11	June 11
Edm. & Jones.	$1	Q	July 2	June 20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 2	June 20
Eisenlohr (Otto) & Bros. pf.	1¾	Q	June 30	June 20
Electrical Sec.	2	Q	July 2	*June 20
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Aug. 1	*July 21
Elec. & Ped. Ab. & Rocw. Mass.	4	—	July 2	*June 22
Erie Ltg. pf.	1¾	Q	July 2	*June 20
Eureka P. L.	6	Q	Aug. 1	July 16
G., Wms. & W.	$25c	—	July 16	*June 30
Gen. Electric	$1	—		
Gen. Mot. Car.	3	Q	Aug. 1	July 14
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug. 1	July 14
Gen. Rwys. Sig. com. & pf.	1½	Q	July 2	June 19
Gold & St. Tel.	1½	Q	July 2	*June 30
Gt. Lakes S. S.	2	Q	July 2	
Gt. Lakes S. S.	2	Ex.	July 2	
Gt. Lakes Tr.	$1.75	—	July 2	*June 20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 2	*June 20
Harrisburg L. & P. pf.	1½	Q	June 30	June 18
Hartford City Gas L.	75c	Q	June 30	June 15
Do pf.	50c	Q	June 30	June 15
Hendee Mf. pf.	1¾	Q	July 2	June 20
Houston Gas & P. pf.	1¾	Q	June 30	June 21
Howe Scale	30	Q	July 2	*June 20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 2	*June 20
Huntington D. & Gas pf.	1½	Q	July 2	June 20
Hupp M. C. pf.	1¾	Q	July 2	June 20
Insp. Copper	$25c	—	July 30	July 13
Int. M. Mar. pf.	3	S	Aug. 1	July 16
Int. Nickel	$25c	—	July 20	July 6
Int. Salt	$1	—		June 20
Isl. Cr. Coal	$2.50	Q	July 2	June 23
Isl. Cr. Coal	$1.50	Ex.	July 2	June 23
Kansas Gas & El. pf.	1¾	Q	July 2	June 23
Kelsey Co.	1½	Q	July 2	June 26
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 2	June 26
Kerr Lake M.	$1.50	—	July 5	July 5
Key. T. & R.	$0c	Q	July 2	June 22
Do pf.	20c	Q	July 2	June 22
Do pf.	3½c	Ex.	July 2	June 22
Lake Torp. Bt. 1st pf.	$5	—	June 30	*June 20
La R. Con. M.	5c	Q	July 20	June 30
Lawyers Mtg.	2	Q	June 30	June 21
L. Y. C. Sales	$2	—	July 9	June 27
McAnd. & F.	2½	Ex.	July 14	*June 30
McAnd. & F.	2½	Ex.	July 14	*June 30
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 14	*June 30
Magma Cop.	$100	—	July 23	July 14
Manati Sugar.	$1	—		
Man., M. & M.	1¼	Q	June 30	June 30
Maryland Coal.	8	Ex.	Sep. 1	Aug. 21
Mass. Lighting.	25c	Q	July 16	June 23
Do pf.	$1.50	—	July 16	June 25
Mexican Tel.	2½	Q	July 10	*June 30
Miami Copper.	25c	—	Aug. 10	July 5
Mich. S. T. pf.	1¼	Q	June 30	June 25
Mohawk Min.	$10	—	Aug. 1	July 3
Mohawk Min.	$50c	—	Aug. 1	*July 3
Montreal L., H. & P. pf.	1½	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Montreal Tel.	2	Q	July 15	June 30
Mtg. Bond.	1¾	Q	June 30	June 9
Mtn. St. T. & T.	1¾	Q	July 16	June 30
Nassau L. & P.	2	Q	June 30	*June 26
Nat. Fuel Gas.	2½	Q	July 16	*June 30
Nat. Lead.	$1	—	July 27	July 6
Nat. Ref. pf.	2	Q	July 1	*July 15
Nat. Surety.	$1	—	July 25	July 2
Nat. Tool. pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 20
N. E. T. & T.	1¾	Q	June 30	June 20
N. Idria Quick. Mining	$1	—	July 30	*June 25
N. Y. Mut. G. L.	5	S	July 10	*June 25
N. Y. Elec. pf.	1½	Q	July 2	June 23
Nova S. S. & C.	2½	Q	July 14	June 30
Nova S. S. & C.	2	—	July 14	June 30
Ohio F. Sup.	62½c	Q	July 2	*June 18
Old Col. G. pf.	1½	Q	July 2	*June 18
Osceola C. Min.	$6	Q	July 31	June 30
Otis Elevator.	1½	Q	July 16	June 30
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 16	June 30
Pac. Mail S. S.	$.50c	Q	July 16	June 30
Pacific T. & T.	1½	Q	July 16	June 30
Pitts. Steel.	2	Q	July 2	*June 27
Pond Cr. Coal.	50c	Q	July 2	June 23
Proc. & Gam.	5	Q	Aug. 15	July 21
Proc. & Gam.	4	Stk.	Aug. 15	July 21
Do pf.	2	Q	July 14	June 30
Providence Gas	2	Q	July 2	*June 20
Providence Tel.	$1	—	June 30	June 20
Pub. Ut. Cor. pf.	1¾	Q	July 2	June 15
Reo Motor Car.	25c	Q	July 2	June 15
St. L., R. M. & P.	1	Q	July 10	June 30
Simpson Creek Coal pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 21
Smart-Wds. pf.	1¾	Q	July 2	June 20
So. Cal. Edison 1st pf.	1¾	Q	July 15	June 27
S. W. Cit. El. pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	*July 15
Spg. Val. W.	87½c	Q	June 30	June 16
Stand. Screw.	6	—	July 2	June 18
Stand. Screw.	1	—	July 2	June 18
Do pf.	1	—	July 2	June 18
Do pf. B.	1½	—	July 2	June 18
Temple Coal pf.	2	Q	July 10	June 30
Tex. & P. Coal.	1¼	Q	June 20	June 20
Tom. M. of Nev.	15c	Q	July 21	June 30
Un. Dyewood.	$1	—	Aug. 28	July 2
Unit. Utilities.	1¾	Q	July 2	June 20
Warren Brothers 1st pf.	1¼	Q	July 2	June 20
Do 2d pf.	1¾	Q	July 2	June 20
West. E. & M.	87½c	Q	July 31	June 30
Do pf.	87½c	Q	July 16	June 30
Do com. & pf.	$25c	—	July 31	June 30
Welsbach Co.	3	A	June 30	June 22
Wells-Fargo	$4	—	June 30	*June 28
Westm'd Coal.	$1	Q	July 2	*June 16
Wheeling Mld. & Fdy. pf.	2	Q	July 2	June 20
Wolverine Cop.	60c	—	Aug. 1	*July 3
Worth'a Pump pf.	1¾	—	July 2	*June 23

Holders of record; books do not close.

In favor of Red Cross.

TO HELP RUSSIAN TRADE.

Use of Machines Sold Must Be Shown and Spare Parts Kept.

The need of demonstrating the operation of American machinery and keeping a full supply of repair parts available is the advice given by a mechanic who for three years has been traveling in all parts of Russia and setting up machines. His report is forwarded here by Commercial Attaché William C. Huntington at Petrograd.

"The machines that chiefly came under my observation," he writes, "were steam shovels, dredges, dragline, and excavating machinery of all kinds. I have seen also tractors, of which there are many in Russia, and several cotton mills and air compressors of American makes. In most cases the purchaser was not satisfied with his machine. Sometimes the trouble was trifling, and I was able to explain and adjust it in a very short time. In other cases it was serious, because purchasers had not obtained spare parts, and it was very expensive, and sometimes impossible to replace them in Russia. As a rule, the machine had been guaranteed to do a certain amount of work, but had fallen short in the performance because it had been operated by unskilled labor. The purchaser then thought the machine was no good. In one case I called on the agent who represented the American company and explained why the machine was not giving satisfaction. His reply was that the machine was all right when it was sold and the firm had nothing more to do with it.

"American machines are new in Russia, and you cannot expect a man who has never seen a machine work to get good results. Sometimes 15 or 20 per cent. of the purchase price is held back until the machines are properly demonstrated, and in a few cases the last payment was never made, because the machines did not do what they were guaranteed to do. If American manufacturers intend to introduce their machines in Russia, they should have representatives in the country who will not only sell the machines, but will go around to see how they are working, and give any assistance that may be necessary. It is essential also to keep a full supply of repair parts, as it is almost impossible to duplicate some parts, and the delay in getting them is a frequent cause for dissatisfaction.

"Russia offers a large field for all kinds of excavating machinery. Railroads and canals are to be extensively developed. Irrigation and drainage work is only started, and there is an immense area to be improved in this way. In all this development work machinery will be used to a much greater extent than it has been in the past, because a shortage of labor is to be expected. Now is the time to advertise American machinery in Russia, and the best advertisement is a satisfied customer."

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	97½	98½	4s, registered, 1925	105¼	106¼
2s, coupon, 1930	97½	98½	4s, coupon, 1925	105¼	106¼

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Advance on Better News —Banks Lose Heavily on Loan Financing.

The stock market enjoyed its best session of the week yesterday, although trading was limited in volume. The list reflected the much better tone of the news, particularly in relation to the Russian situation. Few traders were sanguine three weeks ago that the Root commission would produce any marked results, but recent dispatches from Petrograd indicate the steady growth of a sentiment in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. Official figures of the Liberty Loan subscriptions were also a contributing factor in yesterday's improvement. A total of $3,035,000,000, with the consequent necessity of a big reduction in the larger applications and the statement that when complete returns are in it will be found that more than 4,000,000 subscriptions were made to the loan, proved better than any one expected. The announcement should have a beneficial effect on the market for Liberty bonds when the moral restrictions are removed. With the knowledge that the offering was 50 per cent. oversubscribed there should develop such a demand for the bonds as to render unnecessary any artificial measures against sales below par. Yesterday saw the first activity in the new issue on the Stock Exchange, more than $1,500,000 changing hands, nearly all of them at exactly the issue price. All bond sales are made, of course, at the quoted price, plus accumulated interest. Steel common advanced rather easily on information that Washington authorities are disposed to take a more broad-minded view of the peculiar conditions underlying the present exaggerated prices, selling up 2¾ points for the day.

The bank statement again showed some rather violent changes inevitable in connection with financing on the huge scale now being consummated by the Government. There was a further decrease of $12,200,000 in the surplus reserves, bringing the total down to $41,827,000, which is, with but one exception, the lowest record established since the inauguration of the Federal Reserve System and within $800,000 of the record. Loans decreased approximately $55,000,000, and deposits $156,000,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High 6	Last 6
Low 6	Renewals 6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Thirty days...5¾@5¾	Thirty days....6
Sixty days....5¾@5¾	Sixty days....6
Ninety days...5¾@6%	Ninety days....6
Four months..5 @5¾	Four months....5¾
Five months...5 @5¾	Five months....5¾
Six Months...5 @5¾	Six months....5¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days....3½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days....4@5

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 50 days....5¼
4 to 6 months....5½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months....5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.76⅝	4.75⅝	4.75⅝	..
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.74⅜	5.74⅜	5.74⅜	+ .01⅛
Cables	5.73⅞	5.73⅝	5.73⅝	+ .01⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	23.70	23.70	23.70	+ .15
Cables	23.80	23.80	23.80	+ .35

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.75⅝	4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.74⅜	5.73⅝
China—		
Hongkong	60.00	60.10
Peking	96.50	96.75
Shanghai	90.50	90.62½
19.295 Greece	19.85	19.90
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.75	33.00
Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826 Italy	7.32	7.80
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.25	51.37½
Yokohama	51.25	51.37½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
40.10 Holland	41.18¾	40.81¾
51.85 Russia	23.70	23.80
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	28.75	29.05
Stockholm	30.10	30.25
Christiania	29.15	29.45
19.295 Spain	23.30	23.55
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.25	44.37½
32.44 Rio	26.62½	26.75
5.1826 Switzerland	4.88	4.87

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝	$4.71	$4.69

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $500,019,815; balances, $42,322,684; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $294,011; Federal Reserve credit balance, $16,067,600.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, .9375 to $1.25 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 39⅞d, unchanged; in New York, 78¼c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 61⅝c.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS & WESTERN for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	*1915.	Increase.
Total op. rev.	$2,372,130	$2,034,221	$337,908
Net after taxes	540,335	†88,862	579,197
Other income..	50,216	5,388	44,828
Gross income..	590,551	†33,474	624,025
Int., rent,, &c.	347,552	569,763	‡222,211
Surplus	242,999	†603,237	846,236

*Includes earnings of Sidell & Olney Railroad Company for 11 months. †Deficit. ‡Decrease.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC for May—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Total op. rev.	16,410,014	12,880,844	10,592,282
Oper. income..	5,991,716	4,094,701	2,635,031
Five months:			
Total op. rev.	74,990,715	59,029,248	50,406,980
Oper. income..	22,861,965	15,422,193	12,165,248

Public Utilities.

ARKANSAS VALLEY RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, a subsidiary of Standard Gas & Electric Company—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
May gross	112,002	101,821	10,241
Net earnings..	48,148	43,565	4,583
12 mos. gross ..	1,306,970	1,210,452	96,518
Net earnings..	602,261	530,174	62,077

WEST PENNSYLVANIA POWER—

May gross	320,849	239,952	80,897
Net after taxes	92,541	98,944	*6,403
Net aft. chgs..	54,189	60,590	*6,400
Bal. aft. pf.div.	42,582	48,932	*6,400
5 mos. gross ..	1,603,273	1,177,928	426,345
Net after taxes	600,042	568,592	31,450
Net aft. chgs..	408,332	380,360	27,972
Bal. aft. pf.div.	349,998	345,359	4,639

*Decrease.

WEEKLY BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings of the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York.	Total U. S.
	1917.	
June 23.....	$3,566,540,959	$6,243,510,000
June 16.....	3,983,602,767	6,508,983,626
June 9.....	3,474,896,923	5,772,184,721
June 2.....	*3,474,156,809	5,515,273,228
	*Five days.	
	1916.	
June 24.....	$2,628,507,284	$4,444,180,863
June 17.....	2,982,833,628	4,791,476,065
June 10.....	2,979,387,287	4,781,494,618
June 3.....	2,705,558,621	4,344,263,285

Meetings Officially Announced.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date of Meeting.
Am. Car & Fdy. Co.	June 8	.....	June 28
Fisher Body Corp.	.....	.....	June 28
Morris & E. R. R. Co.	May 29	June 28	June 27

INFORMATION ON "RIGHTS."

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Settlement Day.	Privilege Expires.
So. Porto Rico S. Co.	June 15	July 2	June 28	July 10
New Seatla E. & C. Co., Ltd.	June 20	.....	.....	.....

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales.....	315,720	182,883	204,728
Year to date.....	97,107,732	82,453,927	61,364,731

	Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	5½	5¾	300	Alaska Gold Mines	5½	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ¼
	28½	28½	200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	28	28	28	28	..
	85	85¼	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½	..
	90¾	93	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	92½	92½	92½	92½	+1½
	93¾	94½	400	Am. Beet Sugar	94	94	93¾	93¾	— ¼
	50	50¼	3,000	Am. Can	48¾	50	48¾	50	+1¼
	102	103	100	Am. Can pf	104	104	104	104	—1
	76½	77	2,000	Am. Car & Fdry	76	77¼	76	77	+1½
	116	117½	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf.	116½	116½	116½	116¼	— ⅛
	14⅝	15	800	Am. H. & Leather	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
	24	24½	500	Am. Linseed	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	— ⅛
	60¼	61	100	Am. Linseed pf	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	— ¼
	73⅝	74	6,200	Am. Locomotive	71⅝	74	71⅝	74	+2⅝
	11⅝	12¼	500	Am. Malting	12¼	12¼	11½	12¼	— ¼
	65	66	1,800	Am. Malting 1st pf.	65⅝	66⅛	65	65½	+1½
	108¾	108⅞	6,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	108⅛	109	108	108⅝	+1⅛
	72	73	700	Am. Steel Fdries	71½	72½	71	72½	+1½
	121	121¼	2,000	Am. Sugar Ref.	120⅝	121¼	120½	120¾	— ½
	33	36	1,600	Am. Sumatra Tob.	34½	36	34½	35¾	+1¾
	122¼	123	645	Am. Tel. & Tel.	122⅛	122⅞	122⅛	122⅞	+ ⅝
	53¼	54¼	300	Am. Woolen	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅛
	51	51¼	500	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	50¾	50¾	50½	50½	— ⅝
	83¼	83⅝	5,400	Anaconda Copper	83⅛	84	82⅝	83½	+ ½
	100⅝	101⅛	400	Atch., Top. & S. F.	101	101	101	101	..
	96⅞	97	500	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	96⅞	96⅞	96⅜	96⅜	— ¼
	111⅝	112	1,300	At. Gulf & West I.	111⅝	112	111	112	..
	60¼	62	100	At. Gulf & W. I. pf.	60½	60¼	60½	60½	+ ¼
	72½	72⅝	27,700	Baldwin Loco.	66⅞	72⅝	66⅞	72⅝	+6½
	142¼	142⅜	17,100	Bethlehem Steel	141	142⅝	141	142⅝	+1⅝
	14	14½	3,200	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S.	14⅛	14⅞	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
	100	101½	500	Burns Brothers	101	101½	101	101⅜	+ ⅝
	42	42½	100	Butte & Superior	42½	42½	42½	42½	..
	96¾	97	4,500	Central Leather Co.	96¼	97	95⅝	97	+1
	60¾	61	1,100	Chesapeake & Ohio.	60¼	61	60¼	61	+ ½
	75	75⅝	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	..
	65¼	65½	300	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. ctfs. of dep.	65¼	65⅝	65¼	65¼	— ¼
	35¼	35⅝	1,100	Chi. R. I. & P. w.i.	35¼	35⅝	33	35	— ¼
	77⅛	77⅝	700	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p. c. pf.w.i.	77½	77⅝	77	77	— ½
	68¼	68⅝	700	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf.w.i.	68¼	68⅛	68¼	68⅛	+ ¼
	21⅜	21⅝	1,000	Chile Copper	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ¼
	56⅝	57	500	Chino Copper	56½	56⅞	56⅜	56⅞	+ ⅜
	53	53¼	700	Col. Fuel & Iron	53	53⅜	53	53½	+ ⅛
	40	40⅝	400	Columbia Gas & El.	40¼	40⅝	39⅝	40⅜	— ⅛
	100	101	750	Continental Can	98¼	101	98¼	101	+3⅜
	32⅞	33	5,300	Corn Products Ref.	32⅝	33⅛	32½	32⅞	— ¼
	105	105½	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	105½	105¾	105½	105⅞	— ⅜
	84½	84⅝	11,200	Crucible Steel	83⅝	84⅝	83½	84⅝	+1⅝
	43⅜	43⅝	700	Cuba Cane Sugar	43⅜	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	..
	113½	113⅞	400	Delaware & Hud.	113	113¼	113	113⅛	+ ⅛
	15	15½	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	15	15¼	15	15½	+ ⅝
	23½	23⅞	1,100	Distillers' Secur.	24½	24⅝	23½	23⅞	..
	11⅝	11⅞	100	Dome Mines	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅝
	36⅝	37¼	200	Elk Horn Coal	37¼	37¾	37	37	— ¼
	44	46	200	Elk Horn Coal pf.	46	46	46	46	..
	26½	26⅝	1,300	Erie	26¼	26¾	26⅛	26¼	+ ⅛
	38½	39	500	Erie 1st pf.	38½	39	38½	39	+ ⅝
	29½	29⅝	100	Erie 2d pf.	29¼	29⅝	29¼	29¼	..
	98	99	100	General Cigar pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	—1⅜
	161	161¼	100	General Electric	160⅞	160⅞	160⅞	160⅞	+ ⅝
	118⅝	119	3,100	Gen. Mot. temp. ctfs.	119¼	119¼	118¾	119	+ ⅛
	107¼	108	355	Great Northern pf.	107½	107¼	107¼	107¼	— ⅛
	32⅜	33	1,200	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	32¼	33⅛	32¼	33	+ ⅛
	41	42	600	Greene-Cananea	40¾	41⅞	40¾	41⅞	+ ⅛
	130	131	2,600	Gulf States Steel	128¼	130½	128¼	130	+2
	102⅜	103¼	200	Illinois Central	103	103	103	103	— ⅛
	64⅞	64⅞	3,600	Inspiration Copper	63⅝	64⅞	63⅛	64⅝	+1
	56	57	200	Interboro Con. pf.	56	56	56	56	+2½
	50	51	500	Int. Agricultural pf.	51⅞	52¼	51⅞	52¼	+1⅛
	28	28	500	Int. Mer. Marine	28	28	27¼	27¼	—1
	83	83¼	4,000	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	83⅜	83⅝	82⅝	83⅛	— ⅜
	40¼	40⅜	500	Int. Nickel	39⅝	40⅜	39⅝	40⅜	+ ⅜
	36⅞	37¼	300	Int. Paper	36⅜	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞	+ ⅜
	45½	45⅝	600	Kennecott Copper	45¼	45⅝	45¼	45⅝	+ ⅜
	96⅜	96⅝	200	Lackawanna Steel	96⅜	96⅝	96⅜	96⅝	+ ⅜
	50¼	50½	100	Maxwell Motors	50¼	50½	50½	50½	..
	97	97½	1,900	Mex. Petroleum	97	97½	97	97½	+1
	41	41¼	400	Miami Copper	41	41	41	41	+ ¼
	62⅝	63½	3,800	Midvale Steel	62⅝	63½	62⅝	63½	+1
	106	106	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	106	106	106	105	—1
	6	6½	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6¼	6½	6¼	6½	..
	29⅞	30	1,000	Mo. Pacific w. i.	29⅞	30	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
	35¾	36	500	Nat. Conduit & C.	36	36	35¾	36	+ ⅛
	108	108	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf.	108	108	108	108	+1
	40	40½	700	Nat. Enam. & Stp.	40	40½	40	40½	— ¼
	23⅞	24	100	Nev. Consol. Cop.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	..
	22½	23	300	N. O., Tex. & Mex.	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+1⅛
	91¾	92	700	New York Central	91¼	92	91¼	92	+1
	37⅝	39	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	38¾	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅛
	104	105	100	Northern Pacific	104	104	104	104	..
	132½	135	4,300	Ohio Cities Gas	132½	134⅝	132⅜	134½	+2
	100	100	100	Owens Bottle Mach.	91½	91½	91½	91½	— ½
	100	100	100	Pacific Mail	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¾	+ ¼
	100	100	700	People's Gas, Chi.	77¾	77¾	76½	77	..
	100	100	100	Père Marquette	19	19	19	19	..
	100	100	1,800	Pitts. Coal c. of d.	53¼	53⅝	52⅝	53¼	— ⅛
	100	100	200	Pitts. C. pf. c. of d.	117	117	117	117	+ ⅛
	100	100	20	Pitts. Steel pf. w. i.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	..
	100	100	2,900	Pitts. & West Va.	34½	34⅞	33⅝	34	..
	100	100	300	Pitts. & W. Va. pf.	64	64	64	64	— ½
	100	100	200	Pressed Steel Car	76⅝	77⅛	76⅝	77¼	+ ⅛
	100	100	800	R'way Steel Spring	54	55	54	55	+1
	100	100	98	R'way St. Spring pf.	98	98	98	98	— ⅛
	100	100	400	Ray Consol. Copper	29⅜	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	+ ⅛
	100	100	2,200	Reading	96½	97¼	96½	97¼	+ ⅝
	100	100	4,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	91⅞	92¼	91⅜	92½	+ ⅝
	100	100	200	Royal Dutch cfs.	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	+ ⅜
	100	100	400	St. L. & San Fran.	17½	18	17½	18	+ ½
	100	100	400	Savage Arms	102¾	103	102½	103	+1⅜
	100	100	2,700	Saxon Motor	22	22	15	19½	—3½
	100	100	100	Seaboard Air Line	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
	100	100	100	Shattuck-Arizona	27	27	27	27	..
	100	100	6,000	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	48⅝	48⅞	47⅞	48	—1⅝
	100	100	800	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	60⅜	60½	60	60½	+ ⅛
	100	100	100	Do., pf.	95	95	95	95	..
	100	100	1,200	Southern Pacific	93⅞	94¼	93⅞	94¼	+ ⅜
	100	100	5,200	So. P. R. Sug. sts.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
	100	100	600	Southern Railway	28	28⅛	28	28	..
	100	100	5,200	Studebaker Co.	85	85¼	84½	84½	— ½
	100	100	100	Superior Steel	47	47	47	47	+ ¼
	100	100	600	Tenn. Cop. & Chem.	17⅜	18	17⅜	18	+ ⅜
	100	100	2135	Texas Co.	213½	215¼	213½	215¼	+2¾
	100	100	700	Tobacco Products	59	59½	58¾	59	..
	100	100	300	Union Pacific	137	137½	137	137½	..
	100	100	200	United Cigar Stores	105½	105⅞	105½	105⅞	+ ⅜
	100	100	100	United Dyewood	66	66	66	66	+1
	100	100	100	United Fruit	134	134	134	134	..
	100	100	100	Un. R'ways Inv. pf.	15	15	15	15	—1
	100	100	100	U. S. C. P. pf.	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
	100	100	3,100	U. S. Indus. Alco.	165½	166¾	165½	166½	+1⅞
	100	100	200	U. S. Rubber	61	61	61	61	..
	100	100	300	U. S. Sm., Ref. & M.	61¼	61⅝	61¼	61⅜	+3¼
	100	100	100	U. S. S., R. & M. pf.	51	51	51	51	— ¼
	100	100	92,800	United States Steel	128½	130⅜	128½	130⅜	+2¼
	100	100	100	U. S. Steel pf.	117½	117½	117½	117½	+ ⅛
	100	100	1,300	Utah Copper	111¾	112	111¾	111½	— ¼
	100	100	100	Utah Securities	19	19	19	19	..
	100	100	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	110¼	110½	110¼	110½	+1
	100	100	300	Wabash	12¾	12⅞	12¾	12½	..
	100	100	1,400	Wabash pf. A	49⅞	50¼	49⅝	50¼	+ ⅛
	100	100	200	Western Maryland	21	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
	100	100	2,000	West'house E. & M.	52¼	52⅝	52	52⅝	+ ⅜
	100	100	200	Wheeling & L. E.	15½	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
	100	100	100	Wilson & Co.	73	73	73	73	+ ⅛
	100	100	100	Wilson & Co. pf.	104	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	+ ⅛
	100	100	21,900	Willys-Overland	35¼	35⅝	35	35¼	+ ⅛
	126½	128	100	Woolworth (F. W.)	127	127	127	127	+ ⅝

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	71.82	71.67	71.81	+ .14
25 industrials	94.66	93.76	94.70	+ .84
50 stocks	83.34	82.71	83.25	+ .49

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
June 23	83.34	82.71	83.25	+ .54
June 22	83.16	82.35	82.76	+ .46
June 21	82.66	81.48	82.30	+ .65
June 20	82.23	81.11	81.65	— .19
June 19	82.30	81.34	81.84	+ .05
June 18	83.04	81.68	81.79	—1.23
June 16	83.40	82.77	83.02	— .02

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

June.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	84.45	June 13	81.11	June 20	83.25
1916	89.60	June 12	88.56	June 26	86.03
1915	72.25	June 22	66.48	June 1	70.41
1914	68.64	June 9	66.82	June 25	68.18
1913	69.22	June 2	63.09	June 10	66.44
1912	82.79	June 24	80.03	June 1	81.84
1911	84.43	June 14	81.48	June 1	82.75

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	90.46	Jan. 4	76.77	May 9	83.25
†1916	91.83	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22	85.77
Full Years.					
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

June 23	83.34 ..	June 16	83.38 —.02
June 22	83.34 —.10	June 15	83.40 —.00
June 21	83.44 —.09	June 14	83.49 —.01
June 20	83.53 —.02	June 13	83.50 —.02
June 19	83.55 —.02	June 12	83.52 —.15
June 18	83.57 +.19	June 11	83.67 —.04

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	89.48	Jan. 20	83.27	May 21	83.34
†1916	87.43	June 17	86.19	Apr. 22	87.20
Full Years.					
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 23	88.64
1915	87.62	Nov. 24	81.51	Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.46	Dec. 18	86.34

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Liberty Bond Market Expands.

The Liberty Loan bond market threw off some of the fetters yesterday which have bound it since the subscription list was closed, and the sale of $1,491,250 on the Exchange established a record for dealings. One brokerage house took about $1,000,000, buying nearly all bonds offered at par, and scattered purchases were made from 100 up to 100.04. It is hoped in banking circles that the Government will be prepared within a few days to deliver either permanent or temporary certificates, as this step is expected to be followed closely by general dealings in the new 3½s. The extensive buying by the single Stock Exchange firm in yesterday's short session was thought to represent the filling of customers' orders, and in many quarters of the Street it is believed that a really large demand will spring up when the bonds can be delivered.

***

Decline in Bank Surplus.

Yesterday's bank statement showed a further decline of $12,223,500 in surplus bank reserves, bringing the total excess reserves down to $41,827,230, the lowest on record since the establishment of the Federal Reserve Banks, excepting the $41,001,000 reported on Dec. 2 of last year. The reduction in surplus reserve since America's entrance into the war amounts to about $122,000,000, and the present surplus compares with $109,502,000 a year ago. For the week loans decreased $54,836,000, and deposits decreased $136,700,000. Reserve money held by the associated banks in their own vaults decreased by $52,586,000, while the reserves held with the Federal Reserve Bank increased by $12,387,000. The reduction in loans was no doubt partly due to the liquidation of the $50,000,000 loan made to the eight London banks which matured Wednesday, and to the contraction of trading on the Stock Exchange. The falling off in deposits is attributed to the withdrawal of funds by individuals for the payment of Liberty Loan subscriptions, and to the shifting of funds to the interior.

***

Reserve Bank Statement.

The weekly statement of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York showed a reduction in deposits of member banks from $318,000,000 to $304,000,000, and an increase of Government deposits from $126,500,000 to $227,882,

ADVISES AMERICANS TO BUY CAREFULLY

Sir William Hesketh Lever Warns Against Laying In Large Stocks.

TELLS OF BRITISH MISTAKE

Says Economy in Material and Labor Is Essential for Well-Conducted Business.

A careful study of business developments in England under war conditions, the results of which are especially timely for business men in the United States at this time, has been completed by Sir William Hesketh Lever, the British soap manufacturer. The operations of Sir William's companies extend to all parts of the world, and his advice to manufacturers and merchants in this country represents a summary of broad experiences in handling raw and finished materials in the period of England's participation in the struggle.

"I should not advise American buyers to lay in enormous amounts of stock at the present moment," he says in the current issue of System. "The situation in America now is very different from that in which we found ourselves nearly three years ago. We then were able to buy at pre-war prices nearly all over the world, but now, after three years of war, there cannot be any great upheaval on present prices in the United States or throughout the world in consequence of the entry of America into hostilities.

"There was at the beginning of the war an enormous amount of speculation in America by representatives of the Central Powers, by many neutrals, and others who purchased supplies heavily with the idea that America would remain neutral, and that those supplies would be available for profiteering at a later date. No doubt, if necessary, the Government will come in, as it has frequently done here, and take these stocks. But the conditions are so different from those prevailing three years ago that it is difficult to draw any comparisons.

Says Buying Will Be Difficult.

"The question of buying will become increasingly difficult as your army is enlarged. In this country we have, during the last two and a half years, frequently suffered great losses through unscientific buying. The one thing we have learned is this—in war time, cooperation and a co-ordinated policy in buying are essential in every industry. It will be well if your manufacturers realize this at the outset. Say to yourselves, 'Raw material will be necessary to all of us if we are going to continue to supply our customers. To buy in a panicky fashion means that we shall rush up the prices of raw materials to famine prices. Let us combine and disclose our present stocks, disclose our possible resources, disclose even our consumption. Let us buy together and share in the net product.'

"I may tell you quite frankly that we had some very bad experiences in England through unscientific competitive buying in the early days of the war. But at last, and very often with the aid of the Government, we have practically settled this policy in our trade. I must confess we had to press our Government very hard and very closely to get what we wanted.

"In your buying policy be under no delusion. As soon as you begin to equip even 1,000,000 men for the field, you will come upon a scarcity of leather, of wool, of silk, and various other materials used in the equipment of an army. All sorts of unsuspected shortages will be discovered in raw material. For you must remember that the drain on material has been going on for nearly three years. As soon as your own military preparations put an extra tax on the productive capacity of the country you will feel the strain much more severely than you do now. For that reason you must be prepared to lay out much more money than ever before in stock."

Transportation to Feel Strain.

Sir William predicts that the strain will first be felt in transportation, as army requirements will necessitate the commandeering of a vast amount of railroad cars. In Europe, he states, motor transport has been used for fifteen months to carry goods for all distances under forty to fifty miles. In England it has been found necessary for the owners of motor trucks used in short hauls to pool their facilities in order to prevent waste space anywhere as the cars go from one point to another.

Economies in material and in labor will be absolutely essential to the smooth progress of business in the United States, says the British manufacturer.

"With regard to the waste of labor," he adds, "I believe America need go to no nation in the world for a lesson. For on account of your high rate of pay you have greater output per human unit than any other nation. Any one, therefore, who feels that America is unprepared for war in this respect is wrong. But you will find that you are compelled to go even further in increasing the efficiency of the worker and in replacing men with machines, as the double demand for war material and men for services becomes more intense. Perhaps the most important labor-saving innovation we have made since the war is the centralized calculating room, where all calculations from every part of the works are brought in to be dealt with."

MUSSING UP GOODS.

Markdowns That Come as a Result of Careless Handling.

In a department store salesmanship examination the following was one of the questions asked and a part of the answer given to it by one of the saleswoman students:

"What can you do to eliminate the waste in the store?"

"Take care of my stock, keep it from becoming soiled and mussy, and so avoid markdowns."

The manager of that store was asked some particulars about the percentage of markdowns caused by the careless handling of goods. He said that such figures were not obtainable, but that even the casual observer might estimate the importance of keeping a clean stock from the number of advertisements announcing the sale at reduced prices of merchandise soiled in handling.

"There are three ways in which goods may be mussed up so they have to be sacrificed in order to be sold at all," he said. "The sales force is usually careless in the handling of goods. The customers also show the same disregard, and in returning goods to stock that have been sent out of the store they become soiled.

"The carelessness of the sales force is due, I suppose, to seeing such quantities of merchandise all around them. They have not the same regard for one article among so many as they would have in case it was their own. Frequently I have seen a waist or some other easily soiled article on the floor of an aisle, trampled over by saleswomen and customers alike. We try to impress our people with the necessity of treating everything in the store as if it belonged to them personally, but I imagine the time will never come when proper attention and care will be paid to the stock."

This executive was asked if it might not be possible to cut down the number of markdowns, on account of soiled merchandise, by allowing customers to handle only sample goods or garments. He took the example of waists and called attention to the fact that, although there might be a dozen waists upon a table, all of the same size and identical in every respect, a woman customer would pick out just one and would take no other.

"This peculiarity," he said, "disposes entirely of the idea of selling through a sample. A woman, it seems, must handle the very thing she intends to purchase, and no other, and that holds good right along the line. The sample plan would save us a good deal of money if we could put it into effect."

$337,385,777 INCOME TAX.

Receipts to Date Far Exceed the Estimated Totals.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Income tax payments so far have surpassed the highest figure—$335,000,000—upon which officials based their estimates when the law was amended last September. Receipts today show a total of $337,385,777 for the fiscal year. Indications are that the total receipts for the year will reach $345,000,000.

With a week to go before the fiscal year closes, receipts are pouring into the Treasury at the rate of nearly $2,000,000 a day. The bulk of the income tax, however, was paid during the last month.

These receipts and other increased revenues have advanced the total receipts from ordinary taxation for the fiscal year up to $1,079,238,995, a new record, and more than $400,000,000 over the amount received this time last year.

BANK AND CORPORATION NEWS

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

For Week Ended Saturday, June 23, 1917

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.	*Capital.	Net Profits.	Loans, Dis's, Inv'm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	†National Banknotes.	Federal Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Reserve Notes.	Add. Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N.B.A.	$2,000,000	$5,056,600	$57,182,000	$2,174,000	$1,110,000	$154,000	$11,000	$2,760,000	.....	.....	$30,906,000	$1,235,000	$788,000
Merchants' National	2,000,000	2,474,100	20,393,000	733,000	180,000	644,000	17,000	988,000	.....	.....	16,053,000	60,000	1,842,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	6,000,000	10,148,500	148,059,000	6,810,000	525,000	4,174,000	75,000	11,383,000	.....	.....	132,343,000	4,737,000	5,767,000
National City	25,000,000	44,253,500	487,421,000	29,140,000	3,251,000	1,587,000	229,000	68,079,000	.....	.....	490,438,000	8,150,000	1,782,000
Chemical National	3,000,000	8,442,100	48,280,000	957,000	671,000	828,000	51,000	5,790,000	.....	.....	40,295,000	686,000	444,000
Atlantic National	1,000,000	844,500	15,619,000	835,000	194,000	300,000	22,000	1,240,000	.....	.....	14,236,000	651,000	150,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov.	300,000	74,500	2,356,000	87,000	41,000	45,000	5,000	186,000	.....	.....	2,098,000	.....	49,000
Am. Exch. National	5,000,000	5,115,500	87,413,000	3,421,000	1,510,000	709,000	92,000	9,998,000	.....	.....	73,539,000	4,199,000	4,732,000
Nat. Bank of Com	25,000,000	19,859,500	279,208,000	5,781,000	3,378,000	1,160,000	3,000	31,000	.....	.....	251,560,000	5,589,000	153,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	3,300,000	2,233,900	73,374,000	3,983,000	1,344,000	2,170,000	423,000	374,000	.....	.....	67,152,000	5,763,000	1,775,000
Hanover National	3,000,000	16,482,400	128,125,000	10,596,000	1,416,000	1,384,000	40,000	177,000	22,483,000	.....	146,451,000	.....	140,000
Citizens' National	2,550,000	2,521,000	29,536,000	731,000	163,000	1,288,000	28,000	20,000	2,820,000	.....	25,939,000	530,000	1,015,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	1,000,000	2,077,100	11,445,000	588,000	316,000	280,000	62,000	154,000	1,545,000	.....	11,147,000	.....	137,000
Corn Exchange	3,500,000	7,294,200	111,438,000	6,806,000	732,000	2,616,000	615,000	1,784,000	11,962,000	.....	114,867,000	.....	.....
Import. & Trad. Nat.	1,500,000	7,747,200	32,920,000	1,440,000	1,374,000	158,000	.....	80,000	2,708,000	.....	28,516,000	.....	51,000
National Park	5,000,000	16,192,500	154,982,000	7,119,000	507,000	2,951,000	32,000	139,000	14,778,000	.....	141,406,000	2,031,000	3,546,000
East River National	250,000	77,800	2,609,000	82,000	32,000	180,000	2,000	16,000	380,000	.....	2,773,000	.....	50,000
Second National	1,000,000	3,545,000	18,755,000	1,079,000	184,000	453,000	24,000	48,000	1,153,000	.....	15,429,000	.....	761,000
First National	10,000,000	26,285,000	232,571,000	9,325,000	617,000	1,313,000	27,000	14,000	16,406,000	.....	153,093,000	711,000	8,998,000
Irving National	4,000,000	4,298,400	84,044,000	6,195,000	792,000	2,771,000	7,000	255,000	8,665,000	.....	92,384,000	206,000	640,000
N. Y. County Nat.	500,000	1,247,500	11,467,000	752,000	218,000	250,000	106,000	27,000	749,000	.....	11,484,000	.....	199,000
Chase National	10,000,000	13,197,300	284,410,000	9,991,000	4,963,000	2,925,000	29,000	476,000	22,988,000	.....	217,983,000	17,236,000	550,000
Lincoln National	1,000,000	1,983,000	17,356,000	1,609,000	476,000	167,000	235,000	87,000	1,282,000	.....	17,836,000	34,000	894,000
Garfield National	1,000,000	1,325,400	10,406,000	635,000	208,000	378,000	19,000	179,000	947,000	.....	9,447,000	200,000	349,000
Fifth National	250,000	413,700	8,233,000	157,000	140,000	325,000	19,000	5,000	516,000	.....	5,531,000	450,000	249,000
Seaboard National	1,000,000	3,120,400	42,776,000	2,418,000	879,000	938,000	21,000	43,000	5,573,000	.....	45,195,000	.....	70,000
Liberty National	1,000,000	3,856,200	60,619,000	2,468,000	164,000	152,000	10,000	138,000	11,964,000	.....	60,383,000	2,233,000	499,000
Coal & Iron National	1,000,000	827,500	10,772,000	479,000	339,000	203,000	4,000	72,000	886,000	.....	10,021,000	14,000	413,000
Union Exch. National	1,000,000	1,131,800	11,966,000	483,000	182,000	565,000	20,000	12,000	1,029,000	.....	11,182,000	30,000	399,000
Nassau Nat., B'klyn.	1,000,000	1,136,500	11,775,000	815,000	141,000	457,000	36,000	16,000	826,000	.....	9,475,000	78,000	30,000
Broadway Trust	1,500,000	1,050,600	24,224,000	1,603,000	298,000	780,000	83,000	126,000	1,881,000	.....	24,184,000	241,000	.....
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Bank of the Man. Co.	2,050,000	5,120,200	40,598,000	5,949,000	1,872,000	486,000	147,000	.....	2,668,000	$786,000	44,029,000	.....	.....
Bank of America	1,500,000	6,595,900	31,844,000	3,964,000	1,270,000	638,000	33,000	.....	.....	54,000	29,410,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	500,000	1,250,400	11,318,000	1,150,000	210,000	487,000	325,000	.....	789,000	54,000	13,150,000	29,000	.....
Pacific	500,000	985,300	8,719,000	472,000	211,000	221,000	165,000	.....	170,000	.....	8,570,000	164,000	.....
People's	200,000	468,700	3,002,000	165,000	79,000	138,000	23,000	.....	181,000	246,000	3,018,000	12,000	.....
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2,190,200	16,690,000	1,398,000	375,000	628,000	97,000	.....	.....	.....	15,536,000	.....	.....
Bowery	250,000	803,400	4,330,000	337,000	37,000	72,000	50,000	.....	236,000	92,000	3,936,000	.....	.....
German-American	750,000	824,800	6,553,000	731,000	225,000	26,000	3,000	.....	293,000	.....	5,993,000	180,000	.....
Fifth Avenue	100,000	2,303,600	17,021,000	1,923,000	302,000	1,485,000	83,000	.....	.....	.....	17,969,000	.....	.....
German Exchange	200,000	360,600	5,156,000	537,000	58,000	122,000	94,000	.....	156,000	.....	5,029,000	.....	.....
Germania	400,000	845,300	8,759,000	981,000	45,000	187,000	75,000	.....	352,000	.....	6,662,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Met.	1,000,000	2,214,100	15,763,000	899,000	262,000	477,000	185,000	.....	907,000	422,000	15,123,000	.....	.....
West Side	200,000	301,000	4,030,000	279,000	148,000	94,000	30,000	.....	284,000	.....	4,019,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	1,062,400	19,174,000	1,268,000	331,000	520,000	132,000	.....	963,000	148,000	18,470,000	.....	.....
State	1,500,000	726,600	22,396,000	2,275,000	567,000	567,000	379,000	.....	1,161,000	.....	25,183,000	35,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Brooklyn Trust	1,500,000	3,799,500	36,065,000	1,988,000	578,000	239,000	288,000	.....	1,559,000	1,756,000	31,183,000	4,137,000	.....
Bankers Trust	¶11,250,000	¶15,919,500	268,661,000	22,472,000	1,793,000	244,000	480,000	.....	12,493,000	2,120,000	249,871,000	29,587,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	2,000,000	4,307,100	68,052,000	4,918,000	125,000	182,000	191,000	.....	2,700,000	3,241,000	54,016,000	12,979,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust	5,000,000	12,404,300	44,747,000	2,327,000	193,000	109,000	231,000	.....	1,424,000	735,000	28,474,000	1,271,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	20,000,000	31,436,300	388,124,000	29,517,000	361,000	672,000	808,000	.....	17,190,000	2,849,000	343,808,000	32,732,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,239,300	11,454,000	736,000	66,000	79,000	88,000	.....	453,000	604,000	9,081,000	698,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Tr.	4,000,000	5,511,600	26,512,000	1,406,000	170,000	44,000	67,000	.....	913,000	132,000	18,255,000	916,000	.....
Columbia Trust	5,000,000	6,442,900	82,064,000	5,021,000	255,000	781,000	249,000	.....	3,165,000	4,689,000	63,303,000	17,455,000	.....
People's Trust	1,000,000	1,751,400	24,100,000	1,629,000	104,000	279,000	234,000	.....	1,114,000	803,000	22,285,000	1,019,000	.....
New York Trust	3,000,000	11,632,400	70,935,000	5,511,000	334,000	37,000	177,000	.....	2,869,000	$55,000	57,149,000	5,673,000	.....
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,334,400	19,944,000	1,469,000	615,000	251,000	83,000	.....	930,000	$13,000	18,904,000	1,599,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	533,400	14,422,000	842,000	109,000	268,000	31,000	.....	697,000	411,000	12,745,000	976,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	2,000,000	5,249,300	56,838,000	3,805,000	404,000	145,000	444,000	.....	2,499,000	.....	51,762,000	2,421,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank	$123,850,000	$214,306,600	$2,488,516,000	$118,615,000	$26,240,000	$32,184,000	$2,395,000	$5,722,000	$266,869,000	.....	$2,262,969,000	$55,337,000	$29,604,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	12,150,000	26,576,000	213,357,000	22,623,000	5,992,000	6,111,000	1,771,000	.....	8,080,000	$1,708,000	216,091,000	417,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	57,750,000	101,761,600	1,111,738,000	81,641,000	5,107,000	3,331,000	3,321,000	.....	47,946,000	18,488,000	960,536,000	111,464,000	.....
Aggr., 59 members	$193,750,000	$342,644,200	$3,813,611,000	$222,884,000	$37,339,000	$41,576,000	$7,487,000	$5,722,000	$322,895,000	$20,196,000	a$3,439,596,000	$167,218,000	$29,604,000
Change	.....	.....	+12,339,000	−62,198,000	−46,000	−923,000	+156,000	−176,000	+16,548,000	−6,706,000	−133,676,000	−5,444,000	+13,000

ACTUAL CONDITION

Members Federal Reserve Bank	$2,436,784,000	$101,138,000	$25,418,000	$28,581,000	$2,281,000	$5,565,000	$277,801,000	.....	$2,225,791,000	$55,224,000	$29,669,000
State banks not members of Fed. Res. Bank	212,529,000	24,735,000	5,787,000	6,581,000	1,730,000	.....	8,498,000	$1,458,000	218,993,000	417,000	.....
Trust cos. not members of Fed. Res. Bank	1,110,546,000	88,783,000	5,132,000	3,926,000	3,300,000	.....	47,953,000	19,070,000	961,417,000	115,688,000	.....
Aggregate, 59 members	$3,760,169,000	$214,656,000	$36,337,000	$39,088,000	$7,311,000	$5,565,000	$333,752,000	$20,528,000	b$3,406,206,000	$171,329,000	$29,669,000
Change	−34,836,000	−40,368,000	−5,444,000	−6,886,000	−138,000	+212,000	+12,215,000	−12,547,000	−157,868,000	+1,171,000	+26,000

*As per official reports: 29 national, May 1, 1917; 16 State, Feb. 28, 1917; 14 trust companies, Feb. 28, 1917.
†Includes capital set aside for foreign branches, $6,000,000. ‡As of May 14, 1917 ¶As of April 23, 1917. a-United States deposits deducted, $131,582,000. b-United States deposits deducted, $128,067,000.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.	Reserve required on:	Excess.	Changes.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$176,989,000	$266,889,000	Net demand deposits.....$407,334,420		
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	36,502,000	8,080,000	Net time deposits..... 2,766,850		
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	93,400,000	47,940,000	Net demand and time dep. $410,101,270	$33,736,730	− $1,548,100
			Net demand deposits..... 38,896,380	5,685,620	− 1,641,060
			Net demand deposits..... 144,080,400	2,734,400	− 10,204,950
Total	$306,891,000	$322,895,000	Total net deposits.....$568,078,050	$36,707,950	−$13,394,130

Actual Figures

			Net demand deposits.....$400,642,380		
			Net time deposits..... 2,761,200		
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$155,137,000	$277,801,000	Net demand and time dep. $403,403,580	$29,034,420	− $4,254,010
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	38,833,000	8,498,000	Net demand deposits..... 39,419,640	7,911,360	+ 205,440
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	101,141,000	47,863,000	Net demand deposits..... 144,212,550	4,881,450	− 8,174,920
Total	$295,111,000	$333,752,000	Total net deposits.....$587,035,770	$41,827,330	−$12,223,520

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES

For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, June 23, 1917.

Institutions Clearing Through Members

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Bat. Pk. Nat	5,322,800	284,600	197,800	776,000	1,348,100	8,123,000
Colonial	8,540,800	574,800	623,100	980,000	86,100	9,974,000
Columbia	9,498,000	754,000	430,000	784,000	11,000	10,098,000
Inter. Bank.	4,176,000	400,600	41,400	291,000	26,000	4,498,400
Mutual	7,694,000	808,000	843,000	758,000	.....	9,764,000
New Neth.	4,424,000	174,000	358,000	389,000	92,000	5,087,000
Wash. Hgts.	2,056,000	154,000	85,000	125,000	.....	1,937,000
Yorkville	6,706,400	604,600	358,800	686,700	48,700	8,087,500
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat.	5,974,000	149,800	175,100	1,189,000	116,200	6,546,000
Mechanics'	18,212,400	1,324,800	1,185,300	3,320,100	128,600	24,801,900
Nat. City	6,082,000	165,000	255,000	637,000	398,000	7,228,000
North Side	4,470,074	271,491	211,136	824,679	6,275	5,756,502
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat.	5,251,000	209,000	698,000	4,405,000	421,000	11,011,000
Hudson Co.	5,436,006	220,842	205,033	856,333	88,411	5,155,079
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat.	6,874,100	186,900	102,900	915,500	31,900	6,407,200
Second Nat.	5,104,316	86,219	151,009	827,945	54,235	6,051,840

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Hamilton	9,922,000	839,000	1,703,000	.....	11,058,000
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics'	6,788,980	275,992	737,251	413,785	7,983,639

Institutions Not in the Clearing House

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Bk. of Cuba	732,844	83,000	18,026	100,426	.....	765,650
Bk. of Europe	2,496,900	201,900	64,000	102,900	.....	2,850,600
B'way Cent.	1,148,000	148,400	28,000	51,700	44,900	1,296,600
Bronx Boro.	1,942,709	51,208	114,514	88,582	87,347	2,188,367
Bryant Park	1,651,200	100,300	122,800	264,700	150,900	1,949,700
Chel. Exch.	3,234,000	160,000	301,000	267,000	229,000	3,779,000
Gotham Nat.	2,496,400	401,500	248,900	428,200	410,500	3,814,400
Harriman N.	21,309,200	1,737,200	313,800	.....	1,316,200	28,010,600
Public	13,279,300	999,000	782,400	989,600	865,600	14,928,000
Sherman	3,393,747	353,714	176,493	.....	764,191	4,446,309
23d Ward	2,568,500	151,100	188,800	471,500	81,900	3,245,700
W'chester Av	1,289,200	49,100	40,000	87,500	7,800	1,342,200
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. I.	846,900	80,000	86,000	67,100	.....	922,500
Bk. Flatbush	1,486,000	80,000	96,000	78,000	.....	1,502,000
Homestead	975,400	64,800	42,700	75,200	.....	923,600
Montauk	800,400	58,800	37,100	16,800	.....	887,600
Peoples Nat.	2,418,200	45,000	184,900	188,000	76,000	2,705,000

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Central	146,277,376	12,981,099	35,202,483	3,841,714	181,114,512
Empire	38,518,900	1,872,300	7,260,500	2,420,100	47,464,800
Equitable	140,829,000	12,322,000	13,076,000	27,978,000	181,097,000
Farm. Loan	150,724,200	13,426,500	15,170,600	15,177,700	181,122,100
Fulton	8,781,700	804,200	5,302,400	.....	5,302,400
Hudson	4,846,000	401,800	1,247,600	302,800	5,674,500
Mer. T. & D.	5,178,100	840,500	204,600	.....	4,195,200
N. Y. L. Ins.	32,177,900	2,356,700	864,500	.....	29,537,000
Transatlantic	4,446,300	213,700	302,500	2,998,900	6,456,400
Union	85,005,943	7,568,570	7,564,194	305,968	82,490,435
United States	72,219,100	5,000,000	8,215,100	.....	69,260,500
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Kings County	24,018,578	2,068,274	2,397,669	.....	25,818,926
M'facturers'	11,106,900	1,137,900	1,966,900	.....	12,757,400
QUEENS BOROUGH.					
Queens Co.	3,045,000	121,000	121,800	$1,800	2,815,000

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.	Trust Co.	Deposits.
Bankers	$298,180,000	Metropolitan	$57,279,500
Broadway	30,520,000	New York	67,822,700
Brooklyn	38,116,000	Peoples	26,917,200
Columbia	94,148,901	Title Guarantee	35,550,100
Fidelity	12,727,000	United States Mortgage	80,092,000
Franklin	23,482,000		
Guaranty	478,914,000	Total	$1,279,178,301
Lawyers Title Insurance	20,442,800	Change	+51,409,429
Lincoln	14,982,500		

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

Federal Reserve Bank of New York at Close of Business June 22, 1917.

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and gold certificates:	
Gold settlement fund	$38,748,000.00
Gold in vaults	330,989,177.64
Gold with foreign agencies	18,787,500.00
Gold with F. R. agent and in redemption fund—Federal Reserve notes	128,882,565.00
Total gold reserve	$517,357,242.64
Legal tender notes, silver certificates and subsidiary coin	28,397,267.95
Total reserves	$545,754,510.59
Bills discounted and bought:	
Commercial paper	$128,118,735.77
Acceptances	96,918,387.04
Total	220,032,122.81
Investments:	
U. S. bonds	$26,101,550.00
Municipal war'ts	365,862.50
Total	26,467,412.50
Total resources	$792,254,045.90

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$12,063,400.00
Member banks deposits (net)	303,984,052.03
Government deposits	227,882,413.57
Due to other Federal Reserve Banks (net)	41,997,611.17
Federal Reserve notes (net)	206,373,130.00
All other liabilities	2,963,489.13
Total liabilities	$792,254,045.90
Federal Reserve notes outstanding	$223,680,065.00
Against which there is deposited with Federal Reserve agent:	
Gold and lawful money	128,680,065.00
Commercial paper	100,058,244.86

STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARING HOUSE.

Loans, discounts, investments, &c.	$361,024,600	Change. −$1,192,400
Specie	65,075,000	− 2,333,400
Legal tenders	10,075,000	− 248,600
Total deposits	1,008,915,100	−25,206,600
Total deposits, eliminating amounts due from Reserve depositories and from other banks and trust companies in N. Y. City	887,250,600	− 9,120,600
RESERVE—STATE BANKS.		P.C.
Cash in vault	$18,940,800	11.29
Deposits in banks and trust companies	15,609,100	12.63
Total	$29,549,900	23.92
RESERVE—TRUST COMPANIES.		
Cash in vault	$61,925,300	9.83
Deposits in banks and trust companies	97,909,400	14.75
Total	$159,834,700	24.08

Aggregate reserve on deposits, $189,884,600; decrease, $15,876,900.
Per cent. of legal reserve, 24.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF STATE BANKS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

		Change.
Loans & investments	$434,578,900	−$10,555,700
Gold	42,379,400	− 4,623,200
Currency & banknotes	20,538,500	+ 71,700
Deposits	549,929,300	− 26,148,300
Reserve on deposits	102,719,800	− 3,598,500
Percentage of reserve, 23.8.		

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

		Change.
Loans & investm'ts	$1,860,314,100	−$18,967,100
Gold	142,061,200	− 15,804,100
Currency & b'k bills	15,486,700	+ 64,500
Deposits	2,155,613,400	− 64,929,800
Reserve on deposits	333,823,600	− 35,903,100
Percentage of reserve, 19.4.		

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 23.—Charters filed:

Doble Detroit Steam Motors Co., manufacture, sell, and deal in and with automobiles, trucks, airplanes, &c., $10,000,000; Abner Doble, T. P. Myers, M. J. Harmon, Claud L. Lewis, Detroit, Mich.

Gallup American Coal Co., acquire coal and mineral lands and develop the same, $4,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, Henry M. Robinson, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Clarkson Coal Mining Co., carry on business of producers and dealers in coal, $8,000,000; Worrell Clarkson, St. Paul, Minn.; Charles W. Gardner, John L. Erdall, Minneapolis, Minn.

Change of name: General Uniform Co

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

What effect the disclosures and discussions of the last week regarding prices may have on the consuming public is an uncertain quantity, but upon this will depend a considerable percentage of business in the future. It is from this standpoint worth considering as a trade factor. There has been, ever since the beginning of the war, a movement in a vicious circle wherein the rise of prices at one point has served to increase those at another and so on along the line to the starting place, where a new increase at once began another cycle. Just before the war, values were at an abnormally low level due to the failure of the corn crop of 1913 and certain other well-known causes. They were just rising to the point of making production of merchandise and foodstuffs profitable when hostilities began. As the demands from the allied powers increased and became urgent, price was a secondary consideration, certainty of delivery being the main thing. Demands from neutrals, who were shut off by the war from their customary sources of supply, served to emphasize this condition. This was true not only as to manufactured goods but also as to foodstuffs in which there was feverish bidding by agents one against the other, thus creating a runaway market with prices rising ever higher. In some fields there is more than a suspicion that the Kaiser's agents had a hand in the manoeuvres. The effect was felt by the people of this country as well as by the foreign customers. It added much to the cost of living, and this fact was used as a lever to raise wages. Then, in turn, those who paid the wages increased the prices of their products much beyond what the rise in wages called for. More wage increases were followed by similarly exaggerated rises in the prices of products, and this process has seemed to be in a way of indefinite continuance.

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How High Can Prices Go?

These matters have been taken note of by the public, especially since the ultimatums of the Government departments in insisting on allowing merely just, as against exorbitant, profits to those supplying goods for public needs. The food control which is in sight will be calculated to reduce the cost of living and thus permit larger expenditures for other purposes, such as articles of wear, but the question will still remain as to how high prices the public will be willing to pay. There must be a limit somewhere and, if the producers and sellers will not content themselves with reasonable profits, the call will be loud and insistent for public regulation. The people in general do not object to paying higher prices if these are absolutely necessary, and may even feel it a patriotic duty to do so in order to keep industries going. But they will be rather resentful should they become convinced that they are exploited by what has been called profiteering. That there is more than a suspicion of this being the case now was shown in the effort to graft on the Food Control bill provisions for regulating the prices of clothing and shoes. So it may turn out to be poor business policy to force profits to the uttermost, should that result in bringing about Governmental control of prices of all raw materials as well as of the products made by them. It is worth mentioning, also, that the feeling on the part of the public, that they are paying more for things than they should, is calculated to encourage the movement for extreme economy in buying.

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Trying to Control Shoes.

A mild kind of a hornet's nest was stirred up the other day at the conference between the shoe manufacturers and the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense. The board, it seems, was rather encouraged at the result of its talks with the clothing people, who were urged to be sparing in the use of wool because of its scarcity. Following up this idea, it was deemed appropriate to urge economy in the use of leather on the part of the shoemakers. Apparently the Economy Board was of the impression, judging from the high prices asked for shoes, that there exists a scarcity of leather or hides and that the making of extreme styles of shoes caused a needless waste of the raw material. This is where the board erred. The shoe manufacturers were insistent that there is plenty of leather and that it would be a great injustice to stop the making of the fancy shoes which has been so profitable to the trade for some time past. What helps the case of the shoe men much is that the statistics show increased—and very large—imports of both hides and leather to which must be added the great stocks produced in this country by the packers, who have been slaughtering cattle at a great rate for export as well as for domestic use. In making the admission of the large amount of leather available, however, the shoe manufacturers are refuting one of the reasons they have been advancing for the remarkable increase in the prices of their products.

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Some Obstacles in the Way.

What the shoe manufacturers were a little disposed to resent was a suggestion that the Economy Board might, if the former were not complaisant, appeal to the general consuming public on patriotic grounds not to buy the fancy shoes of extreme styles. Nothing was better calculated to show the difference between them and the clothing manufacturers. The latter—and especially those of them who had been making garments to sell at a fixed retail price—were highly pleased at getting official backing for the use of part cotton fabrics and of having them commended to the public. The shoe manufacturers have not been trying at all to sell their wares at the former prices, but started early in raising them and have kept on doing so. They do not want to have the public, and particularly the feminine portion thereof, advised to buy only the cheaper and simpler forms of footgear, or to take cheap substitutes for leather. They are content with letting things go as they are going. As to one point urged by them and by retailers of shoes they were unquestionably right. This was that any attempt to put into immediate practice what the Economy Board aimed at would be hurtful. Shoes and shoe styles are arranged for in advance for a considerable period. If any change is insisted on, it should not in fairness be put in operation without ample notice in point of time so as to enable the dealers to get rid of their old stocks.

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Theories of Buying and Selling.

There are two theories on the subject of selling nowadays. Ordinarily there is just one; that is, to sell if you can see a profit in doing so. If goods have come down in value in the primary markets it is often good policy to sell at a loss and trust to making up for it with replacements at lower levels. But conditions just now are the reverse of this. With prices of practically everything on the upward trend and with no prospects of their becoming lower, it has become a question whether it is not better on the part of jobbers and retailers to get rid quickly of their holdings at prices that are low when replacement ones are considered. This is especially the case with regard to merchandise which for one reason or another is not moving as fast as it should. Profits come with quick turnovers as a rule. But at present there is just a bit of doubt as to how high prices can go without acting as a deterrent on buying. So some are reasoning that it is better to hold on to staple goods bought at low prices and use them to average up when added ones at higher prices must be obtained. The better judgment seems to be against this practice, the argument being that a profit should be taken when it can be had and that it is poor business policy to tie up capital when carrying charges are as high as they are. The old axiom was that no one became poor by taking a profit. When it comes to buying, the theory most applied at present is to do so cautiously and not indulge in speculation, even if factors in the primary markets would permit this.

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Cotton and Its Fabrics.

Even the closing of the Liverpool Exchange because of the active rise in the cotton quotations had only a temporary effect in lowering the same. At the same time, the violent fluctuations in prices here, which bear the earmarks of mere speculation, have caused the local Exchange managers to issue some cautionary directions to members. The latter are advised to be very chary about executing orders from persons who have no use for actual cotton. Stocks in Great Britain are getting low and there is need of keeping a good supply on hand in view of the shipping uncertainties due to U-boats and otherwise. There is some talk of restricting the production of English cotton mills, but this will hardly be acceded to except as a last resort. The export trade of Britain in cotton goods is one that will be maintained as far as possible. Contradictory reports come in from the growing districts down South as to the condition of the new crop, but there is nowhere any pretense that it will be of a record character. Consumption at domestic mills continues large. Aside from Government requirements there is going on a fair export trade which even the higher prices asked do not seem to check. During the last week there have been further advances in gray goods and quite sizable takings by converters. Bleached fabrics after being raised in price have been put at value or withdrawn from sale. Colored goods are in strong demand. There has been a little offering of knit goods for next Spring but in general there is no disposition to hurry matters. It is worth noting that as to many cotton fabrics, the mills could sell at a profit at present prices, even if the raw material advanced to 30 cents a pound or beyond.

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Wool and Woolen Goods.

No marked change occurred in the wool situation during the last week. The sales were somewhat less than they have been recently but prices have kept very firm. While nothing definite has been given out regarding shipments of Australian merino wool released for this country, it is known that these will depend in great measure on the shipping facilities. This concerns only the time when the wool is to come. For some months to come the wool will not be needed as the mills are fairly well provided ahead and a lot of domestic material is coming to market. In the goods end, relief has been experienced in the knowledge that the Government's needs for the present have been contracted for, and it is believed that the civilian requirements will be duly attended to as well though there may be some delay. The general disposition is toward staples with serges much preferred. A noticeable reduction in the weights of fabrics is in evidence, and there is a tendency toward fewer styles both of cloths and of garments. Openings have taken place of Summer fabrics including mohairs and tropical cloths. Tomorrow the principal factor in the trade will be [illegible] goods. Advances in prices are a foregone conclusion.

USING TACT WITH CHARGE CUSTOMERS

Women Sensitive About Being Kept Waiting While Account Is "Looked Up."

"Anything that helps to cultivate the customer's good-will, especially in this era of keen competition, may be reckoned as an asset to a retail store," remarked one of the higher executives of a Thirty-fourth Street store, during a discussion of "minor things that count big." The talk had drifted to unnecessary inconveniences and annoying incidents to which customers often are subjected, but which might easily have been avoided, and repetitions of which wean many patrons annually from a store's clientele.

"I have noticed," said the executive, "that, strange as it may sound, the more desirable women customers are usually the more easily offended in their pride. For instance, the woman who is a 'good spender,' with plenty of money, and who is used to having her every whim gratified at virtually a moment's notice, of course is easily put out by little inattentions or annoyances. Then there is the woman who hasn't much money and who is exceedingly sensitive—somewhat because of that fact. She is almost invariably quick to resent anything on the part of a store employe that can be interpreted as a slight. Such a woman, I have observed, is usually a good customer, paying scrupulously all she owes, as soon as she can—and that is where her pride comes in again. These two types are not even blood relatives to the 'four-flushing' type, always on the lookout to give offense, though pretending to be offended at everything. This type rarely pays until pressed, and sometimes not at all—principally because true pride is lacking, or crowded out by haughtiness.

How to Alienate Your Customer.

"Now, no sane storekeeper will permit, if he can help it, the loss of a single customer—especially a woman customer. I have noticed that a policy most prolific of lost customers is one where the possessor of a charge account is offended by being detained unnecessarily in a store while her credit is obviously being 'looked up.' The customer feels—is made to feel—by the fussing around that she is under suspicion. It may be supersensitiveness, but nine women out of every ten experience this feeling under these circumstances, and I know it, for I've seen the symptoms often enough. I have had it drawn to my attention so forcibly, losing a number of valuable customers, that I have stopped it permanently. It is a storekeeper's duty to see that the work of clerks on his part is not pulled down by the boorishness, or lack of finesse, of his employes. And I have also stopped, as far as I can, the correction of customers' pronunciation of names of merchandise, or firms, on the part of clerks, but that's another matter, though an important one, as it causes resentment, especially when the customer is cultured and the clerk ignorant. I have heard one of my clerks 'correct' a customer's pronunciation of the French perfumer Pinaud's name by calling it Pin-nawd after the patron had pronounced it properly, thereby palpably offending the customer and making an idiot of herself; and I have heard another say 'ee-tammany' after a cultured woman had called for etamine—but those girls aren't working here any more.

"In the first place, every customer has the feeling, though it is not necessarily a well-founded one, that after having had her ability to pay for merchandise purchased on credit looked up when she made her application for a charge account, she is free to use this account without being kept under surveillance, so to speak. Of course, the credit department that knows its business will maintain a reasonable amount of such 'espionage' over every one of its accounts. Most customers realize that the store places a limit on the amount they can charge, but, when they may never have even approached the limit and have always settled with fair promptness, to be obviously looked up at every small purchase is, to say the least, chilling in its effect, making one feel that she is not receiving the treatment to which her standing with the store has entitled her. This is only common sense. The merchant who fails to assume a 'put-yourself-in-the-how're-ye-place' attitude nowadays never gets anywhere, either ethically or financially, at least in the retail store business.

"To come down to brass tacks, how do I prevent ill-feeling on the part of the customer while at the same time safeguarding the store's interests? By a little bit of system which any one can put into operation I avoid keeping the customer waiting. In this store we employ the not unusual method of furnishing to the successful applicant for a charge account a numbered ticket containing the name of our firm, a lithographed design, and the customer's number printed at the bottom. The name of the customer does not appear on the ticket. Provided her account is in good condition, the customer always can secure merchandise at the counter on the presentation of the ticket without reference to the credit department. The bookkeeper receives a slip of the usual sort, containing space for the limit, or change of limit and other necessary data, about customer and account. The receipt of this slip is the bookkeeper's authority to open the account. Should the limit be reached, the bookkeeper immediately notifies the credit manager by sending him this slip, with the information desired. We also have a system of special marks, understood among the individual bookkeepers and the credit department, these marks indicating continuance, special limitation, cessation of charges for a certain period, or closing of the account, as the case may be.

The Credit Record.

"Getting at the pith of things," continued the store executive, "the inspector is supplied with a printed book, showing the condition, up to the moment, of the account of each customer, which set of books is corrected daily. This credit book has one hundred numbers on each page, with spaces for characters to indicate the account's condition. Where the space is open, merchandise may be delivered without reference to the credit department, up to, for instance, $75. Suppose there is a check mark after the number; then goods up to the value of $5 only may be delivered without asking permission of the credit department. If a cipher follows the number, it means that goods worth more than $2 should not be delivered without first consulting credit department, while a double 'X' after the number means that nothing at all should be delivered without the credit department's O K. Each page of the book is numbered at the top, so if the inspector were searching for, say, 7542, she would refer to Page 75 and run the eye down to the number 42 on that page. It is easy to maintain such a record, because no account need be referred to except those whose status has changed during the day. We make the notations in pencil, so they may be erased whenever changes are required. By this means customers are served rapidly and are not aware that they are being 'looked up,' leaving the store satisfied and feeling that they are receiving personal favors from the firm.

A Little Strategy.

"It is our plan, while an inspector is getting the desired information about a customer who has come in to charge a purchase, to have the saleswoman distract that customer's attention by some such tactful device as eagerly trying to show her something which she thinks may please her. This little courtesy has proved a great help. That is one of the first steps in the process. Then every inspector makes it his business to be readily accessible to the call of the saleswomen, to avoid delays in running through his book for a customer's record. As most persons having charge accounts like to keep them as an accommodation, such accounts are, on the whole, rarely abused, we have found. Records are so filed in the credit department proper that the response to the inspector's call for information over the telephone is given almost instantaneously.

"If a customer's account, however, is found to be in such condition that it is not prudent for the store to extend credit at the time, the customer is cheerfully and politely asked to go to the credit department, some such inoffensive excuse being given as, 'we have orders this week to refer all charge accounts to the credit department.' The customer, not feeling singled out and, therefore, not waspish, does as requested and is brought into contact with the shrewder—supposedly shrewder, at least—judgment of the credit department for an adjustment. If matters are arranged satisfactorily, the department allows the inspector to pass the goods. We have a special telephone for the inspector in each department, or section, on the selling floors connecting with the credit office. The inspector never permits a customer to overhear a conversation about her credit. The inspector, with this idea in view, uses a telephone a bit apart.

"The credit manager is the profit-saver in every organization—the final conservator of the business; he's the one man in the store who cannot place the blame for a mistake on some one else—'pass the buck,' as the saying is. He is finally responsible and should be made to realize it."

RAW SILK MARKETS.

All of Them Are Showing Prices on an Advancing Scale.

The Yokohama market, after a most sensational advance, say A. P. Villa & Brothers in a report on the raw silk markets, has become quieter and the excitement has subsided. However, the opinion prevails that the market is only stopping for a breathing spell and that the activity will shortly be resumed. All around there is evidence for a continuous strong market. This includes the increasing demand for manufactured goods, the probable entry on a large scale of our Government into the silk market for airplane cloth, the extreme low stock in Yokohama, estimated at 2,500 bales only, and the ever-growing shortage in wool, which will tend to make woolen articles a luxury and silks a staple article.

The Canton market continues to advance owing to the political troubles in China and also some destruction of the third crop. The Shanghai market also keeps advancing, partly due to the large demand from America and again to the rise in exchange. Prices for steam filatures have advanced 40 to 50 cents a pound and tsatlees 20 to 25 cents. Of tussahs there is nothing left fit for export. A better tone is shown in Italian silks, and reelers are asking from 2 to 3 lire more than previously. Most of the buying, however, is done by Europe.

In this city there are more inquiries, and the future promises well.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Printcloth Demand Quiet With Prices Very Firmly Held.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, June 23.—The demand for printcloths has been rather quiet this week. So much uncertainty about cotton existed that buyers and manufacturers felt some little concern. While there was very good call for wider constructions the narrow end of the market was by no means neglected because printers and converters were after desirable styles but were unable to secure any in quantity for immediate deliveries.

The demand for twills, sateens, and other specialties has been fair. Some mills are tied up with this class of business, and it will be some time before they are in a position to consider new business. The cotton yarn markets have received some little attention during the week. In some quarters buyers refused to do business because prices were so high, but there have been some factors who were only too willing to buy even at never high prices if only deliveries could be promised within reasonable time.

The total sales of printcloths for the week are estimated at 150.000 pieces, of which about 35,000 pieces are spots. The week closed with the demand rather light but prices very firmly held.

RUST-RESISTING METALS.

Designed to Take the Place of Mild Steel Which Oxidizes.

The principal objection to mild steel, whether Bessemer or open hearth, is its liability to rust more readily than the old-fashioned wrought iron which it has largely supplanted. The physical reasons for this susceptibility to oxidization are not clearly understood, but the fact remains nevertheless.

It is true, even when mild steel is coated with either zinc or tin, that its resisting and wearing qualities are not equal to those of coated iron. This has been shown in galvanized barbed wire and sheets and in all the numerous items of tinware.

For some years chemistry has been at work on the problem, until at last there have been produced two or more composite metals, having all the good qualities of mild steel, but quite as resistant to oxidization as old-fashioned iron. The only handicap to these metals is their higher cost as compared with mild steel products.

FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

Many of Them Thrive in Old and Thickly Settled States.

The fur trade in this country has grown to such proportions as regards its business value that naturally the concern of those engaged in it is directed to its permanency. Curiously enough, the prevalent opinion that fur-bearing animals are fast decreasing in numbers is not correct as regards those animals which furnish the bulk of the fur business.

There are a number of fur-bearing animals which cannot exist in civilized and thickly settled countries, and which consequently are fast dying out. But muskrats, coons, skunks and some others seem to thrive and multiply in spite of civilization, for such old and thickly settled States as New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio still contribute largely to the fur trade, especially in muskrat skins. Should the time come when these animals cannot be had plentifully in their wild state, it is not unlikely that they will be bred especially for their furs.

Active Short Day for Gray Goods.

Although it was the usual short day in the local gray goods market yesterday, quite a large amount of business passed and the volume of trading compared favorably with the other and longer days of the week. Prices are beginning to show the effect of the advance in cotton, and business that for some time was given to second hands has been shut off in that direction and turned back to the commission houses. Under the spur of increased prices on cotton, advances have been made of one-eighth of a cent on some printcloth constructions and on others a quarter of a cent more is expected to be asked early this week. Quotations follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	14½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	10⅝c
38-inch, 72-76s	13¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	10c
39-inch, 68-72s	11⅝c	38½-inch, 60-52s	9⅝c
39-inch, 58-44s	8½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	9c
38½-inch, 64-64s	10⅝c	27-inch, 64-60s	7c

No Cotton Goods for Norway.

No new applications will be accepted for sixty days, at least, from June 14, cables the American Consul General at London, to export cotton piece goods and manufactures to Norway. This announcement does not apply to cotton yarn or thread to Norway.

GOODS THAT DON'T STAY PURCHASED

What It Means to Stores and the Public to Have Customers Not Keep Faith.

The executive of a large department store in the city received a very indignant letter the other day from a customer in which she wanted the store to put a stop to the deluge of c. o. d. articles sent to her which she had not bought. She stated that for several days there were wagons from all the stores in the city driving up to her door to deliver packages ranging from toothbrushes to brass bedsteads. In her letter of protest she alone was the aggrieved party, and she took no account of the fact that the store was under considerable expense in making those deliveries and was just as anxious as she was to find out who was causing the trouble. But the problem she laid before the store manager was to find some enemy of hers who was taking this means to annoy her. And that enemy, according to the manager, probably never viewed her action from the standpoint of larceny or the theft of fairly large sums from the stores she had hoodwinked.

A similar laxity of conscience on the part of other women when it comes to ordering goods they have no intention of taking puts the percentage of returns on c. o. d. packages at from 25 to 30 per cent. In the local stores. The return of such packages is the most serious phase of the returned goods evil against which a campaign has now been launched as a part of the national program to eliminate waste during the war. Outside the business the problem is broadly considered, but on the inside the matter is viewed in its specific phases. For instance, failure to effect delivery on the first trips of an article bought and paid for is not so serious a matter as the return of merchandise sent on approval, for the reason that the first sale is really a sale and the goods will be taken by the customer, and in the second case there was no sale, but only the chance of the article being bought.

The retail store owners expect good results to follow the entry of the Government into the lists for them, and it is quite certain that, when they get down to the business of eliminating the practice of returned goods, their first attention will be given to the merchandise sent back under the c. o. d. system.

Deliveries of c. o. d. purchases are especially expensive, first because of the large percentage of goods that don't stay sold, and secondly, because three trips are made with each package before the attempt is given up to put it in the hands of the customer. First it requires the services of a saleswoman to make the sale. The article is then passed on to the wrapper and goes from her to the sorter. The checker must then edit the driver with the price of the goods and the latter takes up the package and puts it in its proper place for his route. Delivery is then made. If the customer has changed her mind about taking what she purchased, the article must be carted back, put into the return to stock department, unwrapped and forwarded to where it started out. In case the customer is not at home or has not the money handy to pay for what she bought, the package goes back with the driver's note to that effect, and starts on a second trip through the return to stock department, to the sorter, the checker, the delivery sorting and the wagon, with a second delivery label on it. Once again the process may fail and another trial is made before the effort to make it stay sold is completed. Meanwhile, to keep a true record of sales, the auditing department of the store is keeping track of the outgoings and incomings of the article.

The expense of this modern process of merchandising should be enough to put a store owner or executive in a brown study when the customer, taking advantage of the service, is doing so with all honest intentions. But what really touches a sore spot with the merchants is the large number of women who have formed the shopping habit, buying anything and everything with no purpose in the world of accepting their purchases when they are delivered. A store executive with whom the matter was discussed drew out a report for one week showing that 664 packages had been delivered to persons unknown at the addresses given. He was firmly convinced that a large majority of these names and addresses had been faked by women, who merely shopped for the pleasure it gave them. With this report he also showed a number of sales slips made out for one woman who, in the words of an experienced driver, "never took nothing."

Then there was the case that came indirectly to the ears of the store manager of a woman who met a friend she had not seen for quite some time. She was married, and wished to create the impression that her husband was not only kind in every way, but a fairly good provider, so she took her friend around while she bought a few trifles, such as a $25 waist, a $15 parasol, &c. And the friend was impressed, and it cost her nothing but a few words to the delivery man about "changing her mind about taking these things."

The abuse of c. o. d. sales has made it necessary for the department stores to "load up" their prices in the same way as the insurance companies must do in order to get along. All insurance companies operate on the same actuary system, and the only difference in the premiums they must ask is in the expense of selling insurance and keeping accounts. The "loading up" of the premium price must meet these expenses, the basis for all insurance being the same. The department stores, in the same way, must "load up" their prices to take care of all their expenses.

"Under the present order of things," said a department store manager, "the honest customer has to bear an unnecessary burden of expense due to others not so honest abusing the privileges extended to them. If we could eliminate these expenses there would be an immediate reduction in prices. Some people imagine that, even though the public could be educated as a whole toward more honest methods of dealing, the stores would make no reductions but merely pocket the money saved. This, of course, would not be the case. Competition in the city is just a trifle too keen for that to happen."

Extension on Linoleum Orders.

W. & J. Sloane, selling agents for the Nairn linoleum and pro lino lines, have notified the trade that orders will now be accepted for shipment up to and including Oct. 31, 1917. In getting out the price list on these goods, effective June 1, which showed an average advance of 10 per cent. over previous quotations, note was made of the fact that orders would be accepted only to Aug. 31. The mills making these goods now see their way clear to operation up to Oct. 31 at the prices announced June 1. The new arrangement, however, is non-retroactive and business will be taken strictly subject to the mill's ability to execute within the above period. It was added that battleship linoleum, all grades and colors, has been oversold and withdrawn from sale.

REVIVAL OF JET INDUSTRY.

Factories at Whitby, England, Set Going by the War.

A revival of the trade in English jet is reported by United States Consul Hathaway, stationed at Hull. The manufacture of jet ornaments has been carried on at Whitby as far back as records exist. The monks of Whitby Abbey used rosaries of jet beads before the Norman conquest. From about 1850 to 1880 was the most flourishing period. Some 1,500 men and boys were employed, but changes of fashion and the competition of German-made glass imitations of jet had almost put an end to the industry before the war.

The war has revived the trade. On the one hand it has thrown the nation into mourning and greatly increased the demand for black ornaments, and on the other it has cut off the supply of black glass ornaments that used to come from the Continent. It has likewise stopped the importation of jet from Spain and correspondingly extended the mining of jet at Whitby. For many years a considerable part of the jet manufactured at Whitby was imported from Spain; but according to some connoisseurs this Spanish jet was inferior in quality to the Whitby jet and its use, in their view, contributed to the downfall of the industry by lessening the perfection of the product.

The number of men now employed at Whitby is not large, and visitors to the factories have noted that they are nearly all old men who learned their trade in their boyhood, when the industry was prosperous. This is thought to militate against the permanent revival of the industry, for there will be few young men available until the war is over to learn the crafts of carving, turning, and polishing jet which these old men are carrying on. No estimate of the quantity of jet available in the Whitby strata is procurable, but the supplies are believed to be practically inexhaustible. The future of the industry will rest on the turn of fashion.

AGAINST RETURN OF GOODS.

Action by Wholesale Men's Furnishing Goods Association.

The Board of Directors of the Wholesale Men's Furnishing Goods Association has taken action to eliminate the unjustifiable return of goods. The association members will back up the campaign against the practice, which some of them calculate has caused 25 to 30 per cent. of their losses.

The movement on the part of the retailers to prevent their customers from returning merchandise, and the large increase in the number of returns due to the unseasonable weather this Spring, are among the reasons why the furnishing goods men believe this is the opportune time to take a decided stand in curbing the habit. The rule which the Directors of the association would enforce is that no merchandise is to be returned without real cause, and in all other cases the customers should be forced to take the goods and pay for them within the stipulated time.

In discussing the matter of returns it was brought out that on neckwear, caps, and straw hats there is an especially heavy loss when merchandise is thrown back on the hands of the manufacturer. This is due to the fact that labels have to be removed and the goods sold over again at a reduced price as a job lot. Merchandise of this sort is often created for the special needs of the customer, and no one else may be found with use for it. Consequently the depreciation, it was pointed out, frequently reaches as much as 50 per cent.

SHIPS FROM ROTTERDAM.

More to Sail with Swiss and Dutch Goods for This Country.

Carl W. Stern of M. J. Corbett & Co. yesterday received a cablegram from Rotterdam, which he said should prove good news to importers of Swiss and Holland goods, which for months have been stored at Rotterdam, awaiting resumption of active shipping from that port.

Mr. Stern said his firm had been advised that in addition to the two steamers now en route with general cargo from Rotterdam, another steamer carrying about 3,000 tons of cargo was due to sail from Rotterdam the end of this month, and that during July sailings would assume more nearly the regular schedule.

Little merchandise has come through from Rotterdam during the last few months, owing to the unsettled policy of the Holland-America Line in connection with the inspection by the British Government at Falmouth, which required the sending of the steamers through the minefields.

Bulk Sales Law for Ontario.

The Legislative Assembly of Ontario has passed a bill to regulate in that Canadian Province the purchase, sale, and transfer of stocks of goods in bulk. Wholesale merchants have been in the habit of extending credit very freely to retail traders in Ontario, and the object of the act is to prevent retail merchants from selling their stocks in bulk and defaulting with the proceeds, without settling up with their creditors. It is hoped that the new legislation, which will come into effect on Oct. 1, 1917, will protect creditors against such defaults. Legislation of this kind is already in operation in the various Provinces of the Dominion, with the exception of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

No Tax on Foreign Firms.

As a result of the repeal of Section 15 of the Australian Income Tax act, reports Commercial Attaché Philip B. Kennedy at Melbourne, no tax will be levied upon foreign concerns selling goods through local agents nor upon the sales as such, although the Australian representatives may still be held liable for tax on their own personal incomes. State income taxes are also levied, but it is understood that agents avoid the payment of such taxes by not selling goods but asking the buyers to send orders direct.

Brazil Releases German Cargoes.

Customs authorities, in discharging German ships now seized for utilization by the Brazilian Government, are preparing itemized lists of cargo. Such goods will be released upon presentation of suitable proof of ownership and payment of duties and charges. American firms who may have cargoes aboard these vessels need the Brazilian consular authentication of all documents including power of attorney to their correspondents or to agents of the American Express Company.

Italy Removes Duty on Metal.

An Italian decree, cables the American Consul General at Genoa, removes the duty on iron and steel ingots, billets, and blooms, imported for use in manufacture in Government foundries of plates or beams for Italian ship construction.

SWEATERS
FIBRE SILK—SHETLAND—WOOL
Elaborate Showing of the Season's
SMARTEST STYLES
Immediate Shipment
COHEN BROS.
16-18-20 West 32nd St., New York
Sole Selling Agents Central Knitting Mills, Cleveland, O.
"THE LEADING SWEATER LINE"

IMPORTERS ARE SUSTAINED.

Italian Filet Lace Controversy Decided in Their Favor.

Board 1 of the General Appraisers, consisting of Judges McClelland, Brown, and Sullivan, has rendered a decision in favor of the importers in the Italian filet lace controversy, which has been occupying the attention of the Appraiser's office and the General Board for almost a year. The board affirmed the decision of General Appraiser Hooper, rendered in February, from which Collector Malone, at the request of Appraiser of the Port Sague, appealed.

The board heard testimony in behalf of practically the entire Italian lace trade. There was no question as to the good faith of the transaction, but the theory of the Appraiser and of the Government counsel was that the importers were, because of their intimate knowledge of the filet lace industry, buying their merchandise through extraordinary channels, which channels they maintained were not open to the trade in general. Following numerous decisions of the board, the Appraiser would doubtless have been sustained had he been able to prove the position he assumed.

Carl W. Stern of M. J. Corbett & Co., who appeared for the importers, maintained and evidently proved to the satisfaction of the majority of the board that the protestants, Bardwil Brothers, Malluk Brothers, Sferra Brothers, Saydah Importing Company, Haddad Brothers, and others interested, though maintaining branch offices abroad, had no advantages as to purchase which were not open to any one caring to personally go into the Italian markets. The majority opinion was by Judge McClelland, concurred in by Judge Brown, the dissenting opinion being written by Judge Sullivan.

VENEZUELA PORTS CHANGED

Certain Ones Closed and Others Only for Exportation.

The Custom Houses at Barrancas and Guanta, reports Consul Homer Brett from La Guayra, Venezuela, will be closed on July 1, 1917. These will therefore no longer be ports of entry, and foreign goods destined for them must be invoiced to and cleared at regular ports. The port of entry for Barrancas is Ciudad Bolivar and that for Guanta is Puerto Sucre.

Another decree establishes the Ports of San Felix, Barrancas, Rio Caribe, Guanta, Higuerote, and Tucacas as ports of exportation only. This decree legalizes and extends a practice that had already grown up. According to the letter of the law as it formerly stood, a vessel could only load export cargo in established ports of entry, but permits were frequently given to vessels to take on copper ore at Tucacas. The extension of this practice will obviate a great deal of unnecessary handling and transshipment of export products. No merchandise of any character can be discharged in these ports by vessels engaged in foreign trade.

Merchandise destined for any of these ports when cleared in La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, or Carupano is entitled to a rebate of duty of 0.05 bolivar (0.965 cent) upon each kilo of the gross weight, as compensation for the extra expense of transshipment.

All Help Hardware Business.

An experienced hardware merchant is responsible for the statement that nothing happens in the world that does not either directly or indirectly affect the hardware business. This statement received confirmation recently in a curious manner. Since the beginning of the sale of Anglo-French bonds there has been a notable increase in the sale of bond boxes, and this sale has already received added impetus from the prospective flotation of Liberty bonds.

"Cashmere" Not Good Description.

The word "cashmere" will no longer be accepted as a sufficient trade description for woolen goods under the Commerce act of Australia. The name of the principal fibre or fibres, e. g., "wool" or "wool and cotton," must be used in addition to or in place of the word "cashmere."

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Revere Rubber Company, manufacturers of mechanical rubber goods, has withdrawn all prices previously quoted and will bring out a new list within a few days.

The B. V. D. Company has forwarded to the Wholesale Men's Furnishing Goods Association a check made out to the American Red Cross Society for $15,000, the largest subscription so far made in the trade.

Herman D. Block has disposed of his interest in Freedman & Block, Inc., 11 West Twentieth Street, and severed all connection with the company.

Buyers' Wants

CORDUROY.—Green wide wale corduroy wanted, any quantity; may use other colors. Ninth floor, 54 West 21st St.

DRESS, Skirt Contracts.—Dress skirt manufacturer is open for a good line of serges and poplin skirts up to $5. For appointment to show line address X 291 Times Annex.

Offerings to Buyers

CORDUROY.—White; special bargains. J. S. Sachs, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 3446.

LIQUID SOAP.—Quantity, high-grade liquid soap; all or part; bargain. B 188 Times.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

BOSTON, Mass.—Blodgett, Ordway & Webber; W. M. Rhodes, flannels, blankets; 349 Broadway.

BOSTON, Mass.—Standard Neckwear Co.; G. Weinstein, silks; 1,270 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Unholz-Williams Co.; W. J. Williams, men's hats; New Strand.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—W. Hengerer Co.; Mrs. E. P. Wright, corsets; Miss P. Brister, women's dresses, suits, coats, wraps, skirts; 2 West 37th.

CHICAGO, Ill.—J. Cohen, dry, furnishing goods, shoes; Navarre.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Royal Millinery Co.; A. Bloch, millinery, ready-to-wear; Albert.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Dessauer & Engel, N. Engel, underwear, shirts, hosiery, belts, sweater coats, manufacturer's shirts, boys' waists; 55 White St.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Halle Bros. Co.; Mrs. S. Kronthal, women's neckwear; 220 5th Av.

DALLAS, Texas—Titche-Goettinger Co.; E. Titche, dry goods, carpets, women's, men's furnishing goods; 1,150 Broadway.

EASTON, Penn.—Rose Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Broadway Dept. Store; W. W. Penry, laces, embroideries, trimmings, ribbons, neckwear, vallings; 95 Madison Av.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Powers Mercantile Co.; H. Wood, carpets, upholstery, rugs; 2 West 37th.

NEW ORLEANS, La.; D. H. Holmes Co., Ltd.; J. B. Bellamy, merchandise manager; 16 East 26th.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Hardick & Magee Co.; H. Magee, carpets, rugs; Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA.—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Ross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.

WICHITA, Kan.—Appel, Spines & Sopkins; J. H. Spines, clothing, hats; Imperial.

The Premier Carpet House of America.
ROBBINS BROTHERS
Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums.
13 West 23d Street, New York.

COATS, SUITS, IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. M. B. KAUFMAN, 6 W. 33d

WASH DRESSES Stock Always on Hand. Phil. Mark & Co., 71 W. 23d

ADVANCES ON MERCHANDISE
WORMSER & CO.
COMMERCIAL BANKERS.
95 Fifth Av. 'Phone Stuyvesant 3900.

ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS
Liberal Trading Co., 51 Chambers St.

ACCOUNTS FINANCED Coleman & Co., 1133 Broadway.

Factory wanted for immediate possession, fully equipped with 20 machines, ready to work, suitable waists or dresses. Glassberg, phone Chelsea 6113.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Leo. L. Doblin Co.
Factors and Commission Merchants
404-410 Fourth Ave.
Tel. Madison Sq. 7707.

AUCTIONEERS.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures. Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St. Spring 2200.

David W. Biow Co., 520-522 B'way
AUCTIONEERS TO THE TRADE

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.,
338-341 Fourth Avenue at 25th St.

SAMUEL MARX WOOLWORTH BUILDING. Tel. 6911-12 Barclay. 13-15 Lispenard St. Tel. 497 Franklin.

HIRAM H. PARKE, Art Auctioneer
Galleries, 924-926 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way,
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.
D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise. 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4290.

—manufacturers and wholesalers, let us be your "silent partner"

Bigger Business Builders

Many millions of capital is constantly tied up in active accounts receivable. This "dead" capital produces no further profit until the accounts are paid.

If all your customers were to discount in ten days, could you not buy and sell probably more than twice as much merchandise in one year and make two profits where you now make one?

Why retard your growth for lack of working capital when you probably have ample capital now lying idle in your accounts receivable? Sell us your accounts for cash, just as you sell your merchandise on credit. The cash from the sale of either merchandise, accounts or notes, is of the same value to you.

You wouldn't hesitate to sell your customers' notes, and as their notes would represent only their open accounts closed, why not just sell their open accounts, as notes are not always easily obtained?

Our charge is less than the discount usually offered customers for cash. You collect the accounts for us as usual, without disturbing customers—in

Section 3 | SPORTS

The New York Times.

SPORTS | Section 3

SUNDAY, JUNE 24, 1917.

The Great Norse Tennis Player, Her Beaten Rival in National Final and Notable Contenders



Miss Marion Vanderhoef.

Miss Phyllis Walsh

Mrs. Rawson L. Wood.

Mrs Gilbert Harvey

Miss Eleanora Sears
(PHOTOS BY PAUL THOMPSON)

MOLLA BJURSTEDT RETAINS LAURELS

Defeats Miss Vanderhoef in Tennis Final, but Usual Form Is Lacking.

AGGRESSIVE PLAY IMPAIRED

Rule Against Title Contests During War Robs Victor of a Third Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 23.—Molla Bjurstedt's commanding position in the tennis world was re-emphasized today at the Philadelphia Cricket Club at St. Martin's, when she outplayed Miss Marion Vanderhoef in the singles final of the national tournament with the score 4—6, 6—0, 6—2. Thereby, as far as practical interpretation is concerned, she again won the national championship, a title which has been hers during the two preceding years.

It happens, however, that the championship is not actually at stake this year because of the adverse ruling of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association which abolished all championship events during the war. But in the popular mind Miss Bjurstedt will be credited with having won the championship three successive times, even though the trophy emblematic of this does not pass permanently to her possession by reason of such victories.

For those who had seen the Norse girl in former tournaments and in other championships there was a bit of disappointment, for the favorite did not play the calibre of tennis which has carried her to victory on other occasions. There has been a whisper here and there for the last few weeks that she was not so formidable as heretofore, but not until today did the fact become quite so manifest. There was a general slowing of her game, a lack of aggressiveness that was startling. That famous forehand drive, her greatest asset when she first entered tournament play here, did not hold the terrors for Miss Vanderhoef that would have been imagined.

Wins in Mixed Doubles Also.

Summed up, it might be said that Miss Bjurstedt lacked that fundamental of championship tennis, the ability to finish off the point. Here and there she possessed a strength that reminded one of former championship events in which she has taken part, but the quality of her game was not impressive of sustained endeavor in this direction. It should be added that Miss Bjurstedt played better as the contest progressed, and when she teamed with Irving Wright in the mixed doubles event, winning the final honors, she appeared to have come for the time being into command of her greatest prowess.

Miss Vanderhoef played skillfully and made the most of a style of game which Miss Bjurstedt never relished, that of the chop stroke variety with its awkward and elusive bound from the ground. The fact that Miss Bjurstedt did not measure up to the standard which she herself has set was no doubt in large part due to the attack which Miss Vanderhoef employed. It was founded on the undercut spin, combined with accuracy.

For the student of tennis there was much food for thought in the playing of the first set. Miss Bjurstedt, with her strokes not working well and with Miss Vanderhoef's topping perfection, was forced to take unto herself the burden of court covering, to her a novel situation, as it was disconcerting. Usually it is Miss Bjurstedt who commands in the court, and the rival who is forced to play defensively. Today there was an absolute reversal at the opening. Only now and then did Miss Bjurstedt have the opportunity to become aggressive.

A remarkable feature in conection with this was that Miss Vanderhoef seldom came to the fore court to play a shot. Had she done so Miss Bjurstedt would, perhaps, have been in even greater difficulties than did prevail. Both women, as if by agreement, held to the baseline type of game. It is a favorite with Miss Bjurstedt, as it is with Miss Vanderhoef, and the style gave impetus to many long rallies. When the play flashed back and forth across the net for a number of returns it was usually Miss Bjurstedt who succumbed.

Miss Bjurstedt's Errors.

Her error column records the story of many shots sent wild. Still it does not tell conclusively that Miss Vanderhoef systematically drew her into many of these, which was actually the situation. In the first set, for instance, Miss Bjurstedt had twenty-nine errors, enough to jeopardize seriously the chances of victory. Miss Vanderhoef's steadiness, added to these, turned the tide against the Norse girl.

This made the completion of the match anything but favorable to Miss Bjurstedt. It was hard for the gallery of more than 3,000 persons who gathered around the court to believe that Miss Bjurstedt could be defeated in even a single set, so great has been her reputation. But when Miss Vanderhoef accomplished the unexpected by winning the opening clash, there was an atmosphere of doubt. It was noteworthy in the first game that Miss Bjurstedt was having difficulty in winning her own service. Both players started by being broken through on service, Miss Bjurstedt being the first to suffer.

That a hard struggle was in store for her was indicated in the fifth game, when Miss Vanderhoef pressed her rival to 7—5 before the latter's victory. It was but a pointer of what was to occur later. The seventh game actually did go to Miss Vanderhoef, Miss Bjurstedt relinquishing her service without much of a struggle, and this, as it turned out, was the turning point in the match.

There was to be quite an unexpected reversal of conditions in the succeeding set which hardly a spectator anticipated. Miss Bjurstedt was beginning to recover something of her old-time form. She was hitting with more confidence and more direction, and Miss Vanderhoef unaccountably seemed to have lost the formidable quality of her play to withstand the attack. Only one game was won by Miss Vanderhoef, the deuce encounter which she captured on her own service. At all other times Miss Bjurstedt was supreme.

The improvement in her play, however, did not play so large a factor as the regrettable lack of strength which Miss Vanderhoef showed. She was doubtless a bit wearied, for the day was exvessively hot. At any rate, she did not cover court with the agility that marked the first set, and sometimes her recoveries of position were so slow after making a return that she was aced without difficulty.

Miss Bjurstedt brought her cross-courting shots into play during this period of the match, and these, with telling drives down the lines, continued to hold the mastery of the situation in the third set. She swept along at a rapid rate after having been broken through in the first game, and then put off a lead of 4 to 1 on games before Miss Vanderhoef rallied. The latter fought with determination, and did make the contest worth while in the last few games. She took the sixth game on her own service, and Miss Bjurstedt was forced to the longest game of the match, 9—7, before she won her service in the seventh.

The last game of the match, the one that clinched Miss Bjurstedt's victory and gave her the pre-eminent place among the women contestants of the East, was also a deuce encounter, which she won only after being pressed to 7—5 on points.

Immediately following the singles match Miss Bjurstedt was returned the victor in the mixed doubles competition with Irving Wright as her partner. This team defeated Miss Florence Ballin and William M. Tilden, 2d., at 10—12, 6—3, 6—2. For the first set and part of the second the match was as fine an exhibition of mixed doubles as could be wished. Miss Bjurstedt appeared to relish the competition, and played with ability probably as great as, if not greater than, she has ever shown in doubles. Usually this type of game finds her wanting, but not so today.

Wright, with his ever-present chop stroke, also played well, considering that he has not had much tournament work this year. The real star, however, was Tilden. He took much of the burden from Miss Ballin, who was not in particularly good stroke, and in every department of tennis showed to advantage. His slashing crosscounting shots were a terror to the rival pair, as were his drives and his service.

Keen Interest in Match.

There was keen interest in this match on the part of the spectators, particularly in the first set. Tilden's play fell off a bit at the second and third sets, and Miss Bjurstedt and Wright won handily.

The point score end stroke analysis of the singles match follow:

Miss Molla Bjurstedt vs. Miss Marion Vanderhoef.

	Nets.	Outs.	Pla.	Ser.	Aces.	Dbl. Fts.
Miss Bjurstedt	18	11	15	0	..	4
Miss Vanderhoef.	10	9	8	0	..	2

Point score— Points. Games.

Miss Bjurstedt	0 5 4 2 7 3 1 6 4—36	4
Miss Vanderhoef.	4 3 0 4 3 5 4 8 8 6—41	6

SECOND SET.

	Nets.	Outs.	Pla.	Ser.	Aces.	Dbl. Fts.
Miss Bjurstedt	8	7	8	0	0	0
Miss Vanderhoef.	11	9	3	1	0	0

Point score— Points. Games.

Miss Bjurstedt	5 5 4 5 4 5—28	6
Miss Vanderhoef.	3 8 1 3 0 8—13	0

THIRD SET.

	Nets.	Outs.	Pla.	Ser.	Aces.	Dbl. Fts.
Miss Bjurstedt	17	5	12	0	0	0
Miss Vanderhoef.	1	12	1	0	4	0

Point score— Points. Games.

Miss Bjurstedt	1 4 4 4 4 9 5—35	6
Miss Vanderhoef.	4 0 0 1 2 6 7 3—23	2

BOYS IN FINAL AT TENNIS.

Anderson and Donaldson Forge Ahead in Brooklyn Tourney.

Only one match was played yesterday in the Long Island Patriotic tennis tournament on the courts of the Kings County Tennis Club of Brooklyn. This was in the doubles competition, and resulted in the younger element of the tournament, in the persons of Fred C. Anderson and Gerald Donaldson, both of them 15 years old, getting into the final play. This pair, by excellent playing and all around ability, managed to register a convincing victory over the veteran Allen Behr and his partner, J. Harry Steinkamps, in straight sets by scores of 6—3, 6—4.

This victory puts the Anderson-Donaldson duo in the finals against S. Howard Voshell, indoor national champion and present holder of the Long Island title, and his partner, Fred C. Baggs. In the singles the finalists are Voshell and Charles Chambers. These final matches will be held next Saturday.

LETSON VICTOR AT NET.

Youthful Tennis Player Wins Two Games at Sunningdale Club.

Benjamin Letson yesterday competed successfully in two rounds of play in the opening day of the patriotic tournament of the Sunningdale Country Club. The youthful player earned his way through the first two rounds by displaying excellent ability on the courts. Another to get safely by the first two rounds was Ralph Baggs, brother of Fred C. Baggs. Letson scored a victory over L. G. Dreyfus in his first match of the day by 6—3, 6—2, and in the second round he triumphed over Fred Damrau, 6—4, 6—1. Baggs's two victims were P. Martin, from whom he won by default, and C. Landau, 6—3, 6—1.

The honors for the keenest match of the day went to C. R. Brinton, who scored in the first round over Paul A. Harper after a hard one by scores of 3—6, 6—4, and 6—2. Another match which was more than usually hard for the competitors was that between J. K. Winkler and S. Spaeth, which the former won by scores of 6—4, 9—7.

The summaries:

PATRIOTIC SINGLES.—First Round—C. Landau won from H. Adler by default; Ralph Baggs won from P. Martin by default; C. R. Brinton defeated Paul A. Harper, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2; M. Goldman won from W. H. Lundy by default; E. H. Henderson defeated P. P. Adams, 6—4, 6—1; Benjamin Letson defeated L. G. Dreyfus, 6—3, 6—2; Fred Damrau won from Allan Behr by default.

Second Round—Arthur Frank defeated F. Dinel, 6—0, 6—0; Ralph Baggs defeated B. Landau, 6—3, 6—1; E. H. Henderson defeated M. Goldman, 6—2, 4—6, 6—0; B. Letson defeated Fred Damrau, 6—4, 6—1; J. W. Merserau defeated S. E. Fyle, 6—4, 6—2; J. K. Winkler defeated S. Spaeth, 6—4, 9—7.

PATRIOTIC TENNIS AT BRONXDALE CLUB

First Round in Singles Played in the Former Metropolitan Championship.

With an entry list that is larger than usually, despite the fact that the prestige which goes with the title of champion will not be the award to the winner this year, the metropolitan patriotic tennis tournament, formerly known as the metropolitan championship, began yesterday at the courts of the Bronxdale Tennis Club. The initial day's play was confined to the first round in singles, and five matches were decided.

The feature match of the day and the one that attracted the most attention was that between Elliott Binzen, national indoor junior champion, and Hugh Tallant, a veteran player and former Harvard intercollegiate champion, which was won rather easily by the younger player by straight set scores of 6—2, 6—1. In this match there was an interesting spectacle afforded with the veteran Tallant trying to forestall the rushing, consistent playing of Binzen, who was at the top of his game and played in splendid fashion. The heat appeared to bother Tallant considerably, and worked just the opposite with the junior indoor champion, so that he was enabled to place his shots well.

The rest of the matches, except the one between A. B. Britton and J. R. Robinson, were decided in straight sets and without any great exertion on the part of the victors. In the Britton-Robinson contest, however, three sets were necessary, and they were three keenly contested at that, Britton coming out victorious.

In the opening set Britton was forced to the top of his game throughout and by diligent playing just managed to eke out a victory by 7 to 5. The next set found Robinson showing a reversal, and with a rush he carried off the honors of the set by 6 to 0. Robinson's efforts in gaining this set told on him in the following set, which he lost by 6 to 2.

Play in the tournament will be resumed tomorrow, when the entire field of entrants will be expected, will be on hand to get in their early rounds.

The summaries:

SINGLES.—First Round—H. Suter defeated H. Porter, 6—4, 6—4; B. Starn defeated K. Behrmann, 6—4, default; A. B. Brittin defeated J. R. Robinson, 7—5, 6—3, 6—2; S. E. W. Putnam defeated R. C. Rogers, 6—4, 6—4; Elliott Binzen defeated Hugh Tallant, 6—2, 6—1.

A. BASSFORD WINS AT NET.

Defeats Gammons in Final of Tourney at Hartsdale.

Abraham Bassford, Jr., yesterday annexed premier honors in the men's singles competition in the final play of the Eastern New York State tennis tournament on the courts of the County Tennis Club of Westchester at Hartdale, scoring a three-set victory over Charles Gammons, 6—1, 6—1, 7—5. Teamed with Allan Tobey, he tried for the honors of the men's doubles competition also, but was downed by his brother, H. H. Bassford, who was teamed with Charles Gammons.

The victory of the Gammons-Bassford pair, however, was not scored in easy fashion, for it was only after five keen sets that the singles winner and his partner were defeated. The scores were 3—6, 6—2, 6—4, 3—6, and 8—6.

In the women's division of the tournament Miss Helen Gilleaudeau went to the fore, capturing the singles honors from her sister, Miss Grace Gilleaudeau, in straight sets, 6—3, 7—5, 6—3, and also advanced in the mixed doubles competition. With her partner, George Walker, Jr., Miss Helen completed an unfinished match with Mr. and Mrs. H. Hartwell, and won by scores of 6—3 and 9—7. This victory puts her and Walker into the final against Abraham Bassford, Jr., and Mrs. Benjamin F. Briggs. This match will be played today.

In the team competition the County Tennis Club of Westchester is leading with 24 points, Mount Pleasant, T. C. is second with 20, New Rochelle is third with 7, and Pelham T. C. fourth with 6½ points.

SERGEANT CHURCH WINS.

Takes Doubles Match at Richmond County C. C. with Townsend.

George M. Church, now a Sergeant in the aviation corps of the United States Army, competed in his first tennis competition of the season yesterday, when, teamed with Taylor Townsend, he participated in the first round doubles play of the invitation round cobing tournament on the courts of the Richmond County Country Club at Dongan Hills. Sergeant Church, showing unexpected form for a player who has not paid attention to the playing of this season and his team-mate, scored a victory over S. Howard Voshell, indoor champion, and his doubles partner, Fred C. Baggs, after a hard and bitterly contested five set match, by scores of 3—6, 6—4, 8—6, 7—5, and 6—4.

Church played a consistent game throughout and received valuable aid from his partner, Townsend. With the Voshell-Baggs combination, the former played in his usual good form, but the pace seemed a trifle too fast for Baggs, in the only other match decided Lyle E. Mahan and W. A. Campbell registered a victory over A. H. Mann, Jr., and Walter Merrill Hall, after four interesting sets, 6—4, 6—2, 5—7, and 6—2.

SOX WIN LONG GAME.

Chicago Conquers Indians by 2 to 1 After Fifteen Innings.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Chicago and Cleveland battled for fifteen innings and Chicago won, 2 to 1, when Chapman allowed McMullin's grounder to go through. E. Collins opened the inning with a walk, and went to second on a sacrifice. J. Collins fouled out, and Gandil was purposely passed. Covelskie then retired and Bagby took the mound. McMullin then hit to Chapman, and the ball went through the shortstop and E. Collins scored.

The locals had used most of their reserve strength in the pinches, and were forced to put Pitcher Russell in the left field, where he made two sensational catches.

Bicycle Race Today.

A twenty-six-mile handicap bicycle race has been scheduled by the Empire City Wheelmen of Brooklyn for today. The event will be held over the organization's Sheepshead Bay course, and will start at 9 o'clock in the morning. On July 8 the Empire City Wheelmen will hold a 100-mile bicycle race over a course to be selected later.

MEADOWS IN FINE FORM.

Holds Reds to Four Hits and Cardinals Win by 5 to 1.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—Meadows was in great form today, and St. Louis beat Cincinnati, 5 to 1. Meadows gave only four hits and did not pass a batter. Not a Cincinnati player got beyond first until the ninth, when Thorpe, batting for Regan, went to second when Long dropped his easy fly. Later Thorpe scored.

St. Louis got two runs in the first on two bases on balls and singles by Baird, Long, and Cruise. Baird's triple drove in a run in the fifth. In the eighth Hornsby doubled, went to third on Cruise's sacrifice, and scored on the squeeze play, assisted by Miller.

The score:

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
J. Smith, cf	3	2	1	1	0
Baird, 3b	4	0	2	0	3
Long, rf	4	1	2	1	0
Hornsby, ss	3	1	1	3	0
Cruise, lf	3	1	2	2	0
Miller, 2b	2	0	0	0	4
Paulette, 1b	3	0	1	11	1
Gonzales, c	2	0	0	2	1
Meadows, p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	27	5	9	27	16

CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Groh, 3b	4	0	0	2	2
Kopf, ss	4	0	1	1	3
Rousch, cf	4	0	1	2	1
Chase, 1b	4	0	1	10	0
Griffith, rf	3	0	0	2	0
Neale, lf	3	0	0	0	0
Cueto, 2b	3	0	2	1	2
Winge, c	3	0	0	6	4
Regan, p	2	0	0	0	2
aThorpe	1	1	0	0	0
Total	31	1	4	24	12

a Batted for Regan in ninth.
Errors—Long and Cueto.

St. Louis	2 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0—5
Cincinnati	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Two-base hits—Hornsby. Three-base hit—Baird. Stolen bases—J. Smith. Sacrifice hits—Cruise, Miller, 2. Sacrifice fly—Gonzales. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 3; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Regan, 3. Earned runs—Off Regan, 5. Struck out—By Regan, 2; Meadows, 2. Time—1 hour 34 minues. Umpires—Byron and Quigley.

Eastern League.

New Haven, 3; New London, 2.
Worcester, 13; Springfield, 8.
Bridgeport, 5; Hartford, 2.
Portland, 4; Lawrence, 3.

Southern Association.

Mobile, 7; Chattanooga, 4.
(First game.)
Chattanooga, 13; Mobile, 1.
(Second game.)
Atlanta, 12; Little Rock, 4.
(First game.)
Atlanta, 7; Little Rock, 1.
(Second game.)
Birmingham, 10; Memphis, 5.
Nashville, 3; New Orleans, 1.

New York State League.

Syracuse, 9; Scranton, 4.
Wilkes-Barre, 13; Utica, 0.
Harrisburg, 5; Reading, 4.
(First Game.)
Reading, 4; Harrisburg, 0.
(Second Game.)
Binghamton, 3; Elmira, 4.

BROOKLYN DROPS FABRIQUE.

Releases Shortshop to Toledo—Sunday Game Is Scheduled.

It was announced yesterday that Lavern Fabrique, shortstop of the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club, had been unconditionally released to Toledo of the American Association.

A championship game between Brooklyn and Philadelphia will be played in Brooklyn on Sunday, July 1, for the benefit of war relief organizations. A concert and military drill will precede the game.

The Sunday ball game will be preceded by an entertainment, including a drill by naval militiamen under command of R. T. Forshew, and a playlet, "Spirit of '76," which will be enacted by members of the Militia of Mercy. A chorus of twenty male and female voices will sing various patriotic airs, and will be assisted by Shannon's Marine Band. The Militia of Mercy and other war organizations will be the beneficiaries of the big Sunday show.

Yanks Get Ward and Camp.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 23.—Players Ward, shortstop, and Camp, centrefielder, of the Charleston club, have been sold to the New York American League club, delivery to be made after the South Atlantic League season closes.

REYNOLDS WINS ON LINKS.

Sets New Course Mark in Taking Transmississippi Golf Title.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 23.—Sam W. Reynolds of the Omaha Field Club today took the transmissisippi golf championship from Harry Legg of the Minikahda Club of Minneapolis, the title holder and five time winner of the honor. Reynolds's victory was 2 up and 1 to play. The new champion established a course record with 73.

CALDWELL HUMBLES ATHLETICS TWICE

20,000 See Yankees Capture Second Game, 2 to 1, with Ninth-Inning Rally.

PIPP'S BATTING A FEATURE

Four Hits, One a Home Run, for Him in First Contest—Loose Fielding by Mackmen.

The Yankees won all the available games there were to win at the Polo Grounds yesterday, taking the doubleheader with absolutely no regard whatever for the feelings and the standing of the Athletics. The first game was won with ridiculous ease by a score of 10 to 4, while Donovan's men had to make a flying rally at the last minute to get the second game, 2 to 1. As everything panned out, the crowd of about 20,000 was tickled to death.

Ray Caldwell blossomed out as an iron man. He pitched the first game, until it became apparent that is was only a waste of good talent to let the telegraph operator spend his skill on the Mackmen when the Yanks were so far in front that nothing but an express train could overtake them. So Slim dropped out after the sixth inning, and then he went into the second game and pulled out another victory. When Slim retired in the first game the big flaxen-haired boy, Ed Monroe, made his début. As far as size goes, Monroe is a whole pitching staff himself. He had the advantage of knowing that no matter how badly he pitched the Athletics couldn't overtake him. The Athletics fell upon him with a crash in the ninth, when the Yanks were leading 10 to 0, and a fusilade of hits saved the Mackmen from a whitewash and gave the Athletics four runs.

Wallie Pipp feasted sumptuously on the pitching of Noyes and Cy Falkenberg in the first game. He had a home run, a triple and two singles, and the only reason he didn't get any more in that game was because he didn't get another turn at the bat. Pipp's homer came in the first off Noyes when High and Maisel were perched on the corners. His saucy slap crashed against the top tier boxes in the right field stand and then bounded back onto the field. He hit his triple in the third and scored a moment after on Miller's out at first. Pipp didn't get all the batting glory, for in the second, when Peck was on second, Tim Hendryx larruped a home run into the left field bleachers.

Bodie Plays Third Base.

It wasn't much of a ball game after that, because the Athletics seemed to realize that they were cooked. There was no doubt whatever that they felt that way when they called Ping Bodie in from left field to play third base. Ping has plenty of room in the outfield to get out of his own way at times, but in the cramped limited area of the infield he had several collisions with himself. If Ping Bodie is a third baseman, then the Kaiser is a gentleman.

There was a change in the umpire system at the game yesterday, two of the judges working instead of three. The third umpire at the Yankee games, standing over there back of third base looking blankly at the crowd back of first, was always in danger of being arrested for not having any visible means of support. He was just about as busy as the ticket seller at the 238th Street uptown subway station, who sells as many as six tickets some days.

The second game made up for what the first tilt lacked. It isn't known just what Connie Mack said to his men between games or what he gave them, but when they appeared for the second clash they played a game behind Russell Johnson which reminded one of the old Athletics of 1911. They swept the infield like a new broom, and executed spirited fielding accomplishments which made them look like a troupe of Japanese acrobats.

In the flinging battle between Johnson and Ray Caldwell, it looked as if the Mackian twirler had the better of it up to the last of the ninth inning, when the Athletics had the game 1 to 0. Then with defeat staring them boldy in the face, the Yanks gamely went after Johnson, and with two out and Pipp on second, and the crowd falling all over one another to get to the gates, Peckinpaugh hurried them back to their seats with a two-base rap left field, which sent Pipp rollicking homeward with the tying run. Les Nunamaker rushed in as a pinch hitter for Walters and walloped a terrific drive to left centre, which sent Peckinpaugh home with the jubilee tally.

The Yanks approached Noyes in the first inning with the fury of the north wind. With one out, High walked and Maisel was safe on Bates's error. On this auspicious occasion, Pipp unpeeled his four-base bang. There's three runs right there. Peck walked in the second and Walters sacrificed, while Caldwell hoisted to Bates. Hendryx lacerated the ball on an excursion trip into the bleachers and there's two more runs.

Walters Scores on Wild Throw.

Ping Bodie went in to play third in the fourth, and Walters treated him cruelly. He bunted toward the rolling ball and then toppled to earth like the cherry tree when George Washington had finished chopping. Ping then tried to throw the ball to the grand stand and Walters went to second. Then came a play which made Connie Mack tear out what little hair he has left. Hendryx struck out, the third strike getting away from Haley. Haley picked it up after a while and then threw it so high over McInnis's roof that Walters came all the way around home.

In the fifth Cy Falkenberg got a taste of the Yankee batting wrath. Three singles bounded off the Yank bats like hail, and with a sacrifice fly gave the Donovan lads two more runs. About all that Cy seems to have left after all these years of service is his height. He is still so tall that he has to stand on a chair to comb his hair. Ping Bodie scored for the Yanks again in the seventh. No, he didn't exactly score for them, but he threw the ball away again and let Pipp trickle home, which was about the same thing.

You often hear about a pitcher being taken out of a game because he is bad, but seldom because he is too good. But this was the case with Caldwell. Donovan subtracted Slim to save him for the second game. Monroe escaped through several sieges in the seventh and eighth without being scored on, but he got trouble in large chunks in the ninth. Among the four hits was Ping Bodie's double and the whole lot resulted in four runs.

Both Yanks and Athletics played brilliant ball behind the rival pitchers, Johnson and Caldwell, in the second game. Fielding gems came so fast that the attention of the crowd was even distracted from the two airplanes which sailed over the Polo Grounds. If you see people walking around today with stiff necks, you can make a safe guess that they were lamping the aircraft at yesterday's game.

The Athletics first broke through Caldwell's pitching in the third. Schang, minus the mustache which he used to wear, singled to centre, and Grover sacrificed. After Johnson fanned, Witt shot a single to left and Schang started around for home. High made a beautiful peg to the plate and Walters nailed Schang coming in. Wallie doesn't seem to run as fast without the whiskers as he did with them.

With one gone, Bates walked in the seventh and went to third on McInnis's single to right. Gooch's single to centre scored Bates. Thus it was up until the

Continued on Following Page.

BOSTON, (A.)

	Ab	R	H	P	A
Hooper, rf	4	0	1	0	0
Barry, 2b	4	0	0	2	1
Hoblitzell, 1b	4	0	0	12	2
Gardner, 3b	4	1	1	2	1
Lewis, lf	4	0	1	3	0
Walker, cf	3	1	1	4	0
Scott, ss	3	0	0	1	5
Thomas, c	0	0	0	0	0
Agnew, c	3	1	2	2	1
Ruth, p	0	0	0	0	0
Shore, p	2	1	0	2	6
Total	31	4	6	27	16

WASHINGTON, (A.)

	Ab	R	H	P	A
Morgan, 2b	2	0	0	4	2
Foster, 3b	3	0	0	1	3
Leonard, 3b	0	0	0	0	1
Milan, cf	3	0	0	1	1
Rice, rf	3	0	0	2	0
Gharrity, 1b	0	0	0	0	0
Judge, 1b	3	0	0	11	1
Jamieson, lf	3	0	0	0	0
Shanks, ss	3	0	1	2	3
Henry, c	3	0	0	1	0
Ayres, p	2	0	0	2	8
aMenosky	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	0	0	24	17

a Batted for Ayres in ninth.
Errors—Foster, (2,) Rice.

Boston	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—4
Washington	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Walker, Agnew. Sacrifice hits—Walker, Shore, Scott. Double plays—Ayres, Foster, and Judge; Ayres and Judge. Left on bases—Boston, 6. First base on errors—Boston, 3. Base on balls—Off Ruth, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Ruth, no hits, no runs in no inning, (none out in first;) Shore, none and none in 9; Ayres, 9 and 2 in 8. Struck out—By Shore, 2. Time—1 hour 40 minutes. Umpires—Owen, McCormick, and Dineen.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON, (A.)

	Ab	R	H	P	A
Hooper, rf	4	0	0	1	1
Barry, 2b	3	1	2	1	3
Hoblitzell, 1b	3	1	1	11	1
Gardner, 3b	3	0	1	2	3
Lewis, lf	4	1	1	3	0
Walker, cf	3	0	0	1	0
Scott, ss	4	1	2	0	3
Thomas, c	1	1	3	7	0
H. Leonard, p	3	0	0	1	2
Total	31	5	9	27	12

X SECOND BOX.
WASHINGTON, (A.)

	Ab	R	H	P	A
Morgan, 2b	3	0	0	1	4
J. Leonard, 3b	2	0	1	1	0
Milan, cf	3	0	2	4	0
Rice, rf	4	0	1	3	0
Gharrity, 1b	4	0	0	8	0
Shanks, ss	4	1	2	0	4
Ainsmith, c	4	0	0	6	1
Johnson, p	3	0	0	1	2
aHenry	0	0	0	0	0
Jamieson, lf	3	0	0	0	0
Total	31	0	4	24	11

a Batted for Jamieson in ninth.
Errors—Milan, Shanks.

Boston	0 0 2 0 0 0 2 1 .—5
Washington	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Scott. Sacrifice hit—Walker. Double plays—Shanks, Morgan, and Gharrity. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Washington, 10. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 2; Leonard, 6. Earned runs—Off Johnson, 4 runs in 8 innings; Leonard, 0 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Johnson, (Barry, Hoblitzell.) Struck out—By Leonard, 7; Johnson, 5. Wild pitch—Leonard. Time—1 hour 55 minutes. Umpires—McCormick, Dineen, and Owens.

SHORE JOINS RANKS OF NO-HIT PITCHERS

Red Sox Whitewash Senators Twice—Ruth Strikes Umpire Owens.

BOSTON, June 23.—A no-hit, no-run, no-man-reached-first base pitching performance by Ernest Shore, Boston twirler; an assault upon Umpire Owens by Babe Ruth, another Boston pitcher, in which the umpire was struck behind the ear, and the defeat of Walter Johnson by Dutch Leonard, were incidents of the world champions' double victory over Washington today. The scores were 4 to 0 and 3 to 0.

Shore's entry into the select list of pitchers who have shown perfect performances was made possible by Ruth's banishment from the first game. Ruth had pitched only to Ray Morgan, and Umpire Owens had given the latter his base on balls. Ruth argued the decision, the umpire ordered him off the field, and the Boston pitcher then struck at Owens. Other players intervened, and Ruth left the field.

Shore was called in with Morgan on first base, but a moment later the latter was thrown out attempting to steal second. Thereafter the Boston pitcher and his fielders turned back every Washington batsman. Ayers, who pitched for Washington, was hit hard.

In the second game Leonard held Washington to four hits, while the world champions cracked out hits in bunches off Johnson, and, with errors, won easily. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON, (A.)

	Ab	R	H	P	A
Hooper, rf	4	0	1	0	0
Barry, 2b	4	0	0	2	1
Hoblitzell, 1b	4	0	0	12	2
Gardner, 3b	4	1	1	2	1
Lewis, lf	4	0	1	3	0
Walker, cf	3	1	1	4	0
Scott, ss	3	0	0	1	5
Thomas, c	0	0	0	0	0
Agnew, c	3	1	2	2	1
Ruth, p	0	0	0	0	0
Shore, p	2	1	0	2	6
Total	31	4	6	27	16

WASHINGTON, (A.)

	Ab	R	H	P	A
Morgan, 2b	2	0	0	4	2
Foster, 3b	3	0	0	1	3
Leonard, 3b	0	0	0	0	1
Milan, cf	3	0	0	1	1
Rice, rf	3	0	0	2	0
Gharrity, 1b	0	0	0	0	0
Judge, 1b	3	0	0	11	1
Jamieson, lf	3	0	0	0	0
Shanks, ss	3	0	1	2	3
Henry, c	3	0	0	1	0
Ayres, p	2	0	0	2	8
aMenosky	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	0	0	24	17

a Batted for Ayres in ninth.
Errors—Foster, (2,) Rice.

Boston	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—4
Washington	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Walker, Agnew. Sacrifice hits—Walker, Shore, Scott. Double plays—Ayres, Foster, and Judge; Ayres and Judge. Left on bases—Boston, 6. First base on errors—Boston, 3. Base on balls—Off Ruth, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Ruth, no hits, no runs in no inning, (none out in first;) Shore, none and none in 9; Ayres, 9 and 2 in 8. Struck out—By Shore, 2. Time—1 hour 40 minutes. Umpires—Owen, McCormick, and Dineen.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON, (A.)

	Ab	R	H	P	A
Hooper, rf	4	0	0	1	1
Barry, 2b	3	1	2	1	3
Hoblitzell, 1b	3	1	1	11	1
Gardner, 3b	3	0	1	2	3
Lewis, lf	4	1	1	3	0
Walker, cf	3	0	0	1	0
Scott, ss	4	1	2	0	3
Thomas, c	1	1	3	7	0
H. Leonard, p	3	0	0	1	2
Total	31	5	9	27	12

X SECOND BOX.
WASHINGTON, (A.)

| | Ab | R | H | P | A |
|---|---

PHILS FALL UPON SCHUPP AT START

Moran's Men Send Ferdie to the Shower in First Inning, Collecting Six Runs.

LAVENDER IN FINE FORM

Giants Unable to Hit His Offerings with Any Force and McGraw's Clan Lose by Score of 8 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—Robertson's failure to field a high fly from the bat of Cravath, which fell close to the fence in right centre for two bases, sent the Giants away to a poor start today in a series with the Phillies. The Moranmen are now only half a game behind McGraw's pacemakers. The score today was 8 to 2.

Although Robertson's lapse gave the Phils an opportunity of putting over their big rally in the first inning, which netted them six runs, it is not altogether fair to put all of the blame on Dave's shoulders. The Quakers would probably have won anyway, for they hit both Schupp and Middleton freely, while Lavender offered an invulnerable defense after the first inning, in which session the Giants scored their two runs.

The Phils not only defeated the Giants, but they broke Schupp's run of victories and handed him his first reverse of the season. Ferdie was punished severely in the first inning after Robertson had made his careless play on Cravath's fly, the Phils putting together five hits for six runs. After this disastrous start Schupp appeared no more, for Lobert batted for him in the second, and Middleton went to the hill.

Middleton did not last either, although his departure was entirely due to the desire of Herzog to penetrate Lavender's defense. In the sixth, with two out and two on, Kruger handled Middleton's club, and lived up to our best pinch-hitting traditions by proving an easy victim. Smith then pitched the sixth, seventh and eighth innings in fine style.

Dave Escapes Error.

Robertson is not charged with an error for his poor work in the first, for he did not even get his hands on the ball. It happened thus. Paskert was an easy victim for Fletcher and Holke, and Bancroft took three which cut the heart of the plate. With two out Stock was franked, which brought Cravath to the plate.

The well-known manufacturer of home runs lifted a high one to right centre. Robertson was after the ball with all his great speed and should have been camped under it for the third out. Instead of doing this little thing, however, Dave got fence-shy, and when fully three feet from the barrier tried to leap up and make the catch. He had no more chance than a U-boat in the Hudson, and the ball dropped to the ground about six inches from the fence.

It went for two bases and Stock deposited a run at the plate. In a second the Phils were transformed from gentle playmates to battle-mad fanatics. They promptly fell upon Schupp and before they ceased had given him one of the worst ten minutes he has experienced in two years.

Whitted promptly batted a two-ply blow to right just out of Holke's reach, and Cravath scored. Luderus took four wide ones and then Niehoff contributed another double, this one to centre, which counted Whitted and sent Luderus to third. The Phil Captain did not have to linger long in the hot sun, however, for Killifer spanked a single to left, bringing him over with the fourth run. The Giants now went in for aviation and permitted Killifer to steal second unmolested, after which Lavender prodded a double to right centre, clearing the bases. Paskert now came to the plate and ended the agony with a foul to Zim. It was Paskert's second failure of the inning.

Five hits, six runs, gloom on the Giant bench, and all after the side should have been retired!

Burns Gets a Pass.

Previous to this the Giants had done a little scoring on their own account, although their efforts were puny compared to the accomplishments of the enemy. Burns opened the activities by drawing four wide ones, but Herzog expired ingloriously on three strikes. Benny Kauff did far better than the pinch manager, his single going to left.

Paskert was lucky to get Zim's long fly after misjudging it, the Phil fielder grabbing the ball with one hand. Fletcher singled vehemently to left scoring admitting Burns, and Robertson's blow to short left cashed Kauff's run. Holke ended the drive by grounding weakly to Lavender.

After this effort the Giants suddenly ceased their familiarity with the plate, whereas the Phils continued to plug away at Middleton in the second inning. Bancroft opened with a grounder to Herzog which the latter booted and kicked around shamefully. Milt Stock sacrificed his colleague along, and Cravath brought him over with a single to right. Cravath never got any further, for Whitted and Luderus were slackers with the bat.

The eighth and last Moran run was produced in the fourth. Paskert led off with a tainted triple, the ball taking an ugly bound over Kauff's head and rolling to the bleachers. Bancroft knocked the run across with a puny single to right. Stock sacrificed Bancroft along, and then Cravath contributed his third hit, another single to right, but Robertson's throw home beat Bancroft by yards.

Meanwhile the Giants were perishing with monotonous regularity, and not until the sixth did they even menace the plate. In this inning Holke singled through Niehoff with two gone. Rariden added a blow to right, and then Kruger swung Middleton's bat vainly, as already recorded. Thereafter Smith and Middleton were complete masters of the situation.

In the sixth inning Holke was slightly spiked in sliding into third and withdrew in the seventh, Kelly going to first.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A	NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Paskert,cf	4	1	1	4	0	Burns,lf	4	1	1	2	0
Bancroft,ss	4	1	2	2	2	Herzog,2b	3	0	1	2	4
Stock,3b	1	1	0	1	2	Kauff,cf	4	1	1	0	0
Cravath,rf	3	1	3	3	0	Zim'man,3b	4	0	0	1	1
Whitted,lf	4	1	1	1	0	Fletcher,ss	4	0	0	2	7
Luderus,1b	3	1	1	13	0	Robertson,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Niehoff,2b	4	1	1	0	5	Holke,1b	3	0	1	10	0
Killifer,c	4	1	1	3	0	Kelly,1b	1	0	0	2	0
Lavender,p	4	0	1	0	3	Rariden,c	3	0	1	2	1
						Smith,p	0	0	0	0	1
						Schupp,p	1	0	0	0	0
						Middleton,p	1	0	0	0	1
						Krueger,c	2	0	0	2	0
						aLobert	1	0	0	0	0
						bKilduff	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	8	12	27	14	Total	29	2	4	27	12

a Batted for Jacobs in eighth. Error—Deal.

Chicago	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hits—Doyle. Three-base hit—Flack. Sacrifice hits—Merkle, 2; Douglas, Jacobs. Double play—Ward, Brief, and J. Wagner. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Pittsburgh, 5. First base on balls—Off Douglass, 2; Jacobs, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Douglass, 4 hits, 0 runs in 9 innings; Jacobs, 8 and 2 in 8; Carlson, 0 and 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Jacobs, (Williams.) Struck out—By Douglass, 1; Jacobs, 2. Time—1 hour 46 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A	PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Flack,rf	2	0	0	3	0	Carey,cf	2	0	0	1	0
Mann,lf	3	0	1	2	0	Bigbee,cf	2	0	1	1	0
Doyle,2b	5	0	0	1	3	Pitler,2b	5	1	3	2	1
Merkle,1b	5	1	1	10	0	King,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Williams,cf	4	0	0	1	0	J.Wagn'r,3b	5	0	3	2	1
Deal,3b	5	2	2	1	1	Brief,1b	2	1	0	6	1
Wortman,ss	3	2	1	3	2	Hinchm'n,lf	5	1	1	4	0
Elliott,c	5	1	2	8	2	Ward,ss	5	0	1	0	2
Reuther,p	2	0	0	0	0	J.Wagner,c	4	0	1	10	0
Hendrix,p	2	0	0	0	2	Steele,p	4	1	1	0	2
Seaton,p	0	0	0	0	0	Miller,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	38	6	6	30	12	Total	38	4	12	30	7

Errors—Wortman, S. Wagner, Hinchman, Ward, (2,) W. Wagner, Steele.

Chicago	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	6
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	4

Two-base hits—Mann, W. Wagner. Three-base hits—J. Wagner, Hinchman. Stolen bases—Deal, Wortman. Sacrifice hits—Williams, Wortman, Bigbee. Sacrifice flies—Hendrix, Big. Double plays—Reuther and Wortman; Doyle, Wortman, and Merkle. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Pittsburgh, 9. First base on errors—Chicago, 3; Pittsburgh, 1. First base on balls—Off Reuther, 1; off Hendrix, 2. Steele, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Reuther, 8 hits, 2 runs in 4 2-3 innings; Hendrix, 4 and 2 in 4 1-3, (none out in tenth;) Seaton, 0 and 0 in 1; Steele, 3 and 0 in 8 1-3; Miller, 3 and 2 in 1 2-3. Struck out—By Reuther, 1; Hendrix, 3; Seaton, 1; Steele, 7; Miller, 2. Wild pitch—Steele. Time—2 hours 39 minutes. Umpires—Harrison and O'Day.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	6
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	6

AT PROVIDENCE.

First Game—									R.	H.	E.
Providence	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
Rochester	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Second Game—									R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	1	2	0	2	1	2	x	8	7
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	1

AT BALTIMORE.

First Game—										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	1
Baltimore	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	5
Second Game—										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	x	6	9	2	
Toronto	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	2	

AT RICHMOND.

First Game—										R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	x	4	9	1
Montreal	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	2
Second Game—										R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	4	9	0
Montreal	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	11	3

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Newark	35	20	.636
Providence	34	23	.621
Baltimore	34	23	.596
Toronto	31	27	.534
Rochester	29	28	.509
Buffalo	28	36	.360
Richmond	23	37	.383
Montreal	18	36	.333

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Buffalo at Newark.
Rochester at Providence.

To Play for Red Cross.

CHICAGO, June 23.—The entire proceeds of the game here next Friday between the Chicago and St. Louis Nationals will be donated to the American Red Cross. The game originally was an open date for the Chicago Nationals, but arrangements were made today to play off a postponed game that date.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 10; Philadelphia, 4. (First game.)
New York, 2; Philadelphia, 1. (Second game.)
Boston, 4; Washington, 0. (First game.)
Boston, 5; Washington, 0. (Second game.)
Chicago, 2; Cleveland, 1. (Fifteen innings.)
St. Louis at Detroit, (postponed, wet grounds.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, 8; New York, 2.
Brooklyn, 3; Boston, 0. (First game.)
Brooklyn, 7; Boston, 5. (Second game.)
Chicago, 2; Pittsburgh, 0. (First game.)
Chicago, 6; Pittsburgh, 4. (Second game; 10 innings.)
St. Louis, 5; Cincinnati, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	38	20	.655
Boston	36	21	.632
New York	32	24	.571
Detroit	27	27	.500
Cleveland	29	31	.483
St. Louis	23	33	.411
Washington	21	35	.375
Philadelphia	19	34	.358

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	33	19	.635
Philadelphia	33	21	.611
Chicago	35	28	.556
St. Louis	29	27	.518
Cincinnati	30	34	.469
Brooklyn	22	29	.431
Boston	21	29	.420
Pittsburgh	19	36	.345

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland at Chicago.
St. Louis at Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh at Chicago.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

CUBS TAKE BOTH GAMES.

Chicago Defeats Pirates by Scores of 2 to 0 and 6 to 4.

PITSBURGH, June 23.—Chicago won both games from Pittsburgh here today, 2 to 0 and 6 to 4. The second game went ten innings. Douglass kept Pittsburgh from scoring in the first game. Although Jacobs also pitched well, he was hit opportunely.

In the second game, five pitchers were used, Chicago changing twice. It was a see-saw affair, the Chicago team scoring mainly on the misplays of Pittsburgh players. Each side tied the count twice. In the tenth inning three hits by Merkle, Deal, and Wortman scored two runs and won the game.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A	PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Flack,rf	4	1	1	0	0	Carey,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Mann,lf	4	0	1	0	0	Pitler,2b	4	0	1	3	2
Doyle,2b	4	0	2	2	2	Bigbee,rf	4	0	2	4	0
Merkle,1b	2	0	2	12	1	J.Wagner,3b	4	0	0	1	2
Williams,cf	3	0	0	5	0	Brief,1b	4	0	0	7	1
Deal,3b	4	0	0	1	1	Hinchman,lf	2	0	0	4	0
Wortman,ss	4	0	1	1	7	Ward,ss	3	0	0	0	1
Wilson,c	3	0	0	6	1	Fischer,c	2	0	0	2	2
Douglass,p	3	1	1	0	2	Jacobs,p	1	0	0	0	3
						aKing	1	0	0	0	0
						Carlson,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	8	27	14	Total	29	0	4	27	12

a Batted for Jacobs in eighth. Error—Deal.

Chicago	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hits—Doyle. Three-base hit—Flack. Sacrifice hits—Merkle, 2; Douglass, Jacobs. Double play—Ward, Brief, and J. Wagner. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Pittsburgh, 5. First base on balls—Off Douglass, 2; Jacobs, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Douglass, 4 hits, 0 runs in 9 innings; Jacobs, 8 and 2 in 8; Carlson, 0 and 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Jacobs, (Williams.) Struck out—By Douglass, 1; Jacobs, 2. Time—1 hour 46 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A	PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Flack,rf	2	0	0	3	0	Carey,cf	2	0	0	1	0
Mann,lf	3	0	1	2	0	Bigbee,cf	2	0	1	1	0
Doyle,2b	5	0	0	1	3	Pitler,2b	5	1	3	2	1
Merkle,1b	5	1	1	10	0	King,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Williams,cf	4	0	0	1	0	J.Wagn'r,3b	5	0	3	2	1
Deal,3b	5	2	2	1	1	Brief,1b	2	1	0	6	1
Wortman,ss	3	2	1	3	2	Hinchm'n,lf	5	1	1	4	0
Elliott,c	5	1	2	8	2	Ward,ss	5	0	1	0	2
Reuther,p	2	0	0	0	0	J.Wagner,c	4	0	1	10	0
Hendrix,p	2	0	0	0	2	Steele,p	4	1	1	0	2
Seaton,p	0	0	0	0	0	Miller,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	38	6	6	30	12	Total	38	4	12	30	7

Errors—Wortman, S. Wagner, Hinchman, Ward, (2,) W. Wagner, Steele.

Chicago	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	6
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	4

Two-base hits—Mann, W. Wagner. Three-base hits—J. Wagner, Hinchman. Stolen bases—Deal, Wortman. Sacrifice hits—Williams, Wortman, Bigbee. Sacrifice flies—Hendrix, Big. Double plays—Reuther and Wortman; Doyle, Wortman, and Merkle. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Pittsburgh, 9. First base on errors—Chicago, 3; Pittsburgh, 1. First base on balls—Off Reuther, 1; off Hendrix, 2. Steele, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Reuther, 8 hits, 2 runs in 4 2-3 innings; Hendrix, 4 and 2 in 4 1-3, (none out in tenth;) Seaton, 0 and 0 in 1; Steele, 3 and 0 in 8 1-3; Miller, 3 and 2 in 1 2-3. Struck out—By Reuther, 1; Hendrix, 3; Seaton, 1; Steele, 7; Miller, 2. Wild pitch—Steele. Time—2 hours 39 minutes. Umpires—Harrison and O'Day.

BROOKLYN TUMBLES BRAVES OVER TWICE

Dodgers First Shut Out Boston, 3 to 0, Then Win Seesaw Game, 7 to 5.

Wilbert Robinson's Dodgers celebrated their homecoming to Ebbets Field yesterday by twice toppling over the tottering Braves and climbing into sixth place. In the first installment of the afternoon's entertainment, Cadore delighted 15,000 Brooklynites who had gathered to welcome the Robins by holding the Braves safe at all times, while his teammates were winning by a 3 to 0 score.

Ragan and Allen, two former Brooklyn pitchers, who occupied the mound for Boston, and Smith and Jack Coombs, who were the selections of Manager Robinson in the second game, were subjected to a heavy bombardment before the Dodgers finally won out by a 7 to 5 score. Wheat drove the first ball that Ragan served to him over the right field fence in the second inning of the second game and established himself a little more firmly as the Brooklyn idol.

Johnny Evers was mute to all the endearments showered on him by the crowd until late in the second game, when he was passed after the count was three and two. Then he unbent sufficiently to turn and laugh at the fans before trotting down to first. But the Braves as a team are a different aggregation from a couple of years ago. They played listlessly and have lost the fighting spirit that carried them to the top in other seasons. Rabbit Maranville, however, has lost none of his speed, for he dug them out of the dirt over on the left side of the diamond all afternoon, varying the program occasionally to soar aloft after a high one.

The Dodgers wasted no time in opening up hostilities in the first, but as soon as the Braves had been retired without causing any damage Robinson's men proceeded to stake Cadore to the three runs. Olsen filed to Kelly, but Daubert singled to left. Hickman beat out a slow one to Maranville, and Casey Stengel depopulated the bases with a clean cut triple to left field. Wheat hit for two bases, scoring Stengel, but Cutshaw and Mowrey made it three out for Kelly in this inning by flying out to centre.

Both hurlers pitched consistently good ball after the first, and although the Dodgers hit Barnes's offerings hard throughout the rest of the game, the Boston outfielders gathered the drives in. Olson opened the Dodgers' half of the eighth by beating out a grounder to Red Smith at third, and Daubert advanced him to second with a neat bunt along the third base foul line, but the following batters failed to produce the punch and he was left standing on the bag when Maranville flied to first and Stengel filed to Kelly for another of the Boston centre fielder's seven put outs of the game.

The Braves looked dangerous in the ninth, when Evers was passed, turning around to laugh at the fans who had been jeering him as he trotted down to first. Massey, who was sent in to run for Evers, was forced at second when Wilhoit grounded to Maranville, but Sherwood Magee singled to right centre, moving Massey around to third. Rawlings ran for Magee and the stage was set for a garrison finish when Whitted hopelessly fanned all that ended the rally by a fly to Mr. Kelly in centre field.

Any fan who was not the possessor of fairly strong heart valves had no business in Ebbets Field during the second game, for it was a seesaw battle, with both Brooklyn and Boston fans all the time. Both Pat Ragan, the former Brooklyn twirler, and Sherrod Smith, who began the game for the Dodgers, were driven from the box by heavy firing, and were withdrawn in favor of Allen, another former Brooklyn pitcher, and Jack Coombs.

Willhoit drove a hit straight at the fifty-dollar-prize sign in right field in the third inning, but Stengel ran far back and caught the ball over his shoulder within a few feet of the fence.

The Dodgers collected two runs in the second, when, after Stengel had singled hard over second, Wheat smashed the first ball pitched over the right field fence a few feet from the foul flag. Two more runs came in in the third, on hits by Olson, Hickman, Stengel, and Wheat, coupled with Daubert's sacrifice.

The Braves tied it up in the fourth by bunching four hits with an error and a walk. After Smith had passed Willhoit in the fifth, Robinson waved him to the dugout and sent in Coombs to finish the game. Coombs walked Rawlings, but Konetchy filed to Wheat, and then Jack proved that he had not lost his cunning by catching Willhoit off second and making Gowdy fly to the outfield.

A double by Daubert, a single by Hickman, and a pass to Olson sent the Dodgers into the lead in the fifth, and, although Cutshaw and Mowrey made their way to their collection and tied up the game again in the first half of the sixth, Brooklyn scored again in the latter half of that inning, and gathered another one in the eighth, while Coombs was holding Boston safe. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A	BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Olson,ss	4	0	0	2	1	6	Kelly,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Daubert,1b	3	1	2	12	0	0	Evers,2b	3	0	1	1	1
Hickman,cf	4	1	1	1	2	0	Wilhoit,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Stengel,rf	4	1	2	1	0	0	Magee,lf	4	0	1	0	0
Wheat,lf	3	1	2	1	0	0	Konetchy,1b	3	0	0	8	0
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	0	1	3	3	Smith,3b	4	0	0	0	2
Mowrey,3b	3	0	0	1	3	0	Gowdy,c	3	0	0	4	1
Miller,c	3	0	1	3	1	0	M'ville,ss	3	0	1	4	5
Cadore,p	2	0	0	0	0	0	Barnes,p	3	0	1	0	0
							aMassey	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	3	9	27	10	6	bRawlings	0	0	0	0	0
							Total	31	0	6	24	9

a Ran for Evers in ninth.
b Ran for Magee in ninth.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hits—Stengel, Wheat. Three-base hit—Stengel. Sacrifice hit—Daubert. Double plays—Maranville, Evers, and Konetchy; Miller, Cutshaw, and Daubert; Olson, Cutshaw, and Daubert. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 4. Bases on balls—Off Cadore, 2. Earned runs—Off Barnes, 3. Struck out—By Barnes, 3; by Cadore, 3. Wild pitch—Cadore. Time—1 hour, 20 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Orth.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A	BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Olson,ss	4	2	2	2	6	0	Kelly,cf	5	1	2	5	0
Daubert,1b	4	0	0	4	1	0	Magee,2b	5	0	1	3	1
Hickman,cf	5	1	2	1	0	0	Wilhoit,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Stengel,rf	4	1	2	5	0	0	Rawlings,lf	3	1	3	0	0
Wheat,lf	3	1	2	5	1	0	Konetchy,1b	4	0	1	8	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	1	2	2	0	J. Smith,3b	3	1	1	1	0
Mowrey,3b	4	0	0	1	2	0	Gowdy,c	4	0	0	4	2
Snyder,c	3	0	0	2	0	0	M'ville,ss	3	1	0	2	6
Miller,c	1	1	1	0	0	0	Ragan,p	1	0	0	0	0
S. Smith,p	2	0	0	0	1	0	Allen,p	2	0	0	0	3
Coomba,p	1	1	0	1	1	0	aTragresser	1	1	1	0	0
							bTyler	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	7	13	27	9	0	Total	36	5	10	24	12

a Batted for Ragan in fourth.
b Batted for Rawlings in ninth.
Errors—Olson, Hickman, Rawlings, Maranville.

Brooklyn	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	7	
Boston	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	5	

Two-base hits—Kelly, Tragresser, Daubert, Hickman. Home run—Wheat. Stolen bases—Kelly, Massey. Sacrifice hits—Daubert, Coombs. Double play—Wheat and Olson. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Brooklyn, 8. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Allen, 2; S. Smith, 2; Coombs, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Ragan, 7 hits, 4 runs in 3 innings; Allen, 6 and 2 in 5; S. Smith, 7 and 4 in 4, (none out in the fifth inning;) Coombs, 3 and 0 in 5. Struck out—By Ragan, 1; Allen, 1. Time—2 hours 2 minutes. Umpires—Orth and Rigler.

HERZOG DENIES HE'LL QUIT.

Giants' Acting Manager Answers Rumor of Dissension in Team.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 23.—Charles L. Herzog, acting manager of the Giants, after today's game with the Philadelphias, denied a report that he was about to quit on account of insubordination on the part of the players. A dispatch from New York stated that the second baseman was ready to pack his grip and go back to the farm to spend the rest of his days.

"Why should I quit?" asked Herzog. "The club is going good and the players are hustling harder than ever before. They are my friends and I have had no trouble with them since I have had charge of the team. We have won nine and lost three games. That's a good record, and why should I get sore?"

CALDWELL HUMBLES ATHLETICS TWICE

Continued From Preceding Page.

last of the ninth. With Ping Bodie back in left field instead of third base, the Athletics were playing great ball because they didn't have Ping's work to distract them. Johnson had allowed the Yankees but three hits up to the ninth.

Rally in Ninth Inning.

Pipp opened the Yanks' last trip to the bat by waiting patiently for a walk. They were afraid of his hitting after the first game. Baumann, batting for Miller, skied to Bodie. After Baker grounded to first Peckinpaugh doubled to deep left centre and Baker raced home with the run which tied the score. Then Nunamaker, hitting for Walters, cracked another hit to the same place and Peck carried home the victory.

The score:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A	PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Hendryx,rf	4	1	1	1	0	Witt,ss	4	1	1	2	2
High,lf	4	1	1	1	0	Strunk,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Maisel,2b	5	1	0	4	3	Bodie,lf,3b	5	1	2	3	2
Pipp,1b	4	4	4	8	0	Bates,3b	1	0	0	3	1
Miller,cf	4	0	2	0	0	W.Johnson,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Baker,3b	3	1	2	2	3	McInnis,1b	4	0	1	9	1
P'paugh,ss	2	1	0	1	2	Gooch,rf	5	0	2	1	0
Walters,c	2	1	2	3	0	Schang,c	0	0	0	5	0
Alexander,c	1	0	0	5	0	Haley,c	2	1	1	3	0
Caldwell,p	0	0	0	0	0	Grover,2b	4	1	1	2	4
Monroe,p	1	0	0	0	1	Noyes,p	1	0	0	0	1
						Falkenberg,p	2	0	0	0	0
						aAyer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	10	10	27	9	Total	37	4	10	24	10

a Batted for Falkenberg in ninth.
Errors—Bodie, (2,) Bates, Haley, Maisel, Caldwell.

New York	3	2	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	—10	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	—4	

Two-base hits—W. Johnson, Bodie. Three-base hit—Pipp. Home runs—Pipp, Hendryx. Stolen base—Bodie. Sacrifice hit—Walters. Sacrifice fly—Peckinpaugh. Double plays—Baker, Maisel, and Pipp, (2.) Left on bases—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 11. First base on errors—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 2; Monroe, 3; Noyes, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Noyes, 3 hits and 5 runs in 3 innings; Falkenberg, 7 and 2 in 5; Caldwell, 3 and 0 in 6; Monroe, 7 and 1 in 3. Hit by pitcher—By Caldwell, (Schang.) Struck out—By Caldwell, 3; Monroe, 4; Falkenberg, 4. Time—2 hours. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A	PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Hendryx,rf	3	0	2	0	0	Witt,ss	4	0	1	2	2
High,lf	2	0	0	5	1	Strunk,cf	4	0

WEATHER PREVENTS MANY YACHT RACES

Abandonment of Regattas Not Alone Due to the War Situation.

TO STAGE CONTESTS LATER

Plans Under Way to Hold Events for New Craft of O Class on Long Island Sound.

Abandonment in rapid succession of sailing yacht races scheduled for Saturdays following Memorial Day has made it impossible to have a championship series such as the Long Island Sound Yacht Racing Association has had for a succession of years. It has not been wholly due to the fact that the country is at war that there has been such a cessation of the sport, which has surprised regatta committees and the rocking chair contingents of the clubs. All know that a majority of the most enthusiastic among yachtsmen, from Commodore Baker, in command of the New York Yacht Club, the leader in yachting activities, down to the newest member on the roll of the newest of the many clubs on the Sound, are giving yachts, time and service to the country, perhaps in greater proportion than any other class of active amateur sportsmen.

There remain among active yachtsmen many beyond service age, and youngsters not yet old enough to enter the service, anxious to indulge in their favorite sport, whether at the tiller and sheets of towering schooners and sloops or on the ticklish gunwale of a dinghy, with its saucy little sail. Even the hardiest of these do not care exactly to face the biting winds and the stinging spindrift in such wholly unsuitable weather as we have had since the date for the usual opening of the racing season.

Nor do they care to trust themselves out for racing with boats with foul hulls, sheets which have not been tested, and sails unfit for the strain of a hard blow in a head sea. Boatyards are filled with orders for Government work, which will brook no delay. Craft cannot be put over because it is impossible to get help to put them in racing trim. So weather and inability to get boats launched play important parts in the delay of the opening of the racing season, whether in regattas or in club races.

At present the Larchmont Club, which abandoned its Spring regatta solely because there were not boats enough in the waters of the Sound to get together suitable racers in a number of classes, expects to hold its annual regatta on the Fourth of July, and its customary race week July 21-28, unless the weather shall continue so against the sport, as it has the last month.

There is a fair prospect that there will be races on the Sound later in the season for the new craft of the O class which the members of the Larchmont Yacht Club are having built, and also for the new fleet of one-design sloops for residents of Southampton, both classes from designs by the veteran William Gardner. There are to be six of the first class, which should be as productive of rare sport as have been the fifty and forty footers of the New York Yacht Club, as they are but a trifle smaller than the latter and about four feet longer on the water line than the P boats.

Ten of the smaller class of sloops, which will be rivals of the very popular Star class, are in the works and will be in the water next month to make things lively on Peconic Bay, where they will be raced exclusively. These latter craft will be a couple of feet longer on the water than the Fish class of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Club, a fleet which is now engaged in a series of club races. Expert sailormen say their lines indicate boats of both speed and seaworthiness that promise to make them decisive factors in furthering the rare sport which has developed since the creation of one-design classes of craft in which, theoretically at least, seamanship alone decides which one shall be winner in any contest between them.

Speaking of the conditions which have brought about the abandonment of racing schedules, George F. Granberry, owner of the sloop Anita, and one of the best-known racing men on the Sound, said:

"It is unfortunate indeed that the clubs have felt obliged to call off these races. This is the very time we need them most. The country wants sailormen, and can only get them through the training the boys get in handling racing yachts in such waters as those about here, where the youngsters can pick up under the best of tutelage, knowledge of winds and tides and the handling of craft they can obtain in no other way. We cannot have warfare on the sea without losing some sailormen, and the youngsters who take part in sailing races are the very men the country needs in that emergency. You cannot train a sailorman except on salt water. To abandon yachting at this time is to give up our most valuable school of instruction. Yacht racing, it seems to me, is one of the things the authorities should insist on continuing, no matter what the obstacles. It is one of our most valuable anchors to windward in the way of preparedness."

DUNDEE GETS HIS CHANCE.

Italian Lightweight Will Meet Recent Conqueror Next Friday.

The scheduled ten-round bout between Johnny Dundee, the popular Italian lightweight, and Willie Jackson, the Bronx boxer, which will be held at the St. Nicholas A. C. next Friday night, is attracting more than the usual amount of attention among local boxing enthusiasts. To Dundee this contest means more than any other he has participated in since he started his career as a boxer. He will have a chance to prove to local boxing followers what he has contended since that night in Philadelphia several weeks ago when Jackson knocked him out for the first time in his career—that the knockout blow delivered by the Bronx boxer was more or less of an accident.

Prior to his meeting in Philadelphia with Dundee, Jackson was generally looked upon as a fair second-rater among the lightweights, but his decisive win over the Italian lightweight gained him first-rank prominence over night. Since that time the Italian and his manager have been making frantic efforts to consummate a return engagement. However, Jackson has been holding out for his price, and it was only recently that Jimmy Johnston, manager of the St. Nicholas Club, stepped into the breach and closed the match.

The bout was scheduled for one week ago, but was delayed on a plea from Jackson that he was having considerable trouble with his eyes. Both boxers are reported in fine fettle. It is expected that the winner will get a match with the lightweight champion, Benny Leonard.

NEW WALKING RECORDS.

Willis Plant Established Five at Intermediate Distances.

Although he managed to annex first honors and a new American record in the recent fifteen-mile patriotic walking event at Macomb's Dam Park, Eddie Renz, the New York A. C. pedestrian, who formerly held the seven-mile national A. A. U. championship, did not monopolize all the honors of the event. To Willis Plant, the Long Island A. C. walker, who holds the metropolitan one-mile championship, will go considerable glory in the way of "noteworthy performances," mention for having established new records for eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen miles, and also for two hours.

Plant looked like the most prominent contender in the recent walk and had things practically all his own way in the final two miles of the journey until about one hundred yards from the finish, when Renz set out at a surprising clip to overhaul him and win by a scant margin. Appended are the old records and the new marks established by Plant:

	Old Records.	New Records.
11 miles	1:35:06	1:31:33 3-5
12 miles	1:45:55	1:40:00 2-5
13 miles	1:55:23	1:48:48 1-5
14 miles	2:05:05	1:57:52

2 hours—(Old record,) 13 miles, 900 yards. (New record,) 14 miles, 420 yards.

ROAD RACE POSTPONED.

Montana Club Cannot Secure Permit for Event Set for Today.

A. J. Naples, Secretary of the Montana Field Club, announced last night that the handicap road race which the club was ordered to rerun today by the officials of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union has been indefinitely postponed, as the club has been unable to obtain a permit for the race.

This event was originally run on Memorial Day over the Montana F. C.'s five-mile course at Stapleton, S. I., but was conducted in such an unsatisfactory manner that an investigation was made by the local A. A. U. officials on complaint of some of the officials, which resulted in all prizes being withheld with the exception of those belonging to the first eight runners to finish the course and the fast-time prize.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 18, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

OLIN FINNEY & COMPANY
AUTOMOBILE BANKERS

Offer special facilities for individuals or automobile dealers to finance the acquirement of pleasure cars, for business houses to finance the acquirement of commercial cars or trucks. If you are thinking of purchasing a car—of any kind for any purpose—the FINNEY SYSTEM will make a better business transaction for you.

New York Office, 13 BROAD STREET. Hanover 7520.

Space vs. Used Cars

Beginning on Monday, June 25, we will conduct a sale of Used Automobiles, continuing for such a period as may be necessary to dispose of a large percentage of the stock now on hand.

It is imperatively necessary that we make other uses of the floor space now occupied by these cars, and to effect quick sales prices will be quoted that are certain to appeal to motorists.

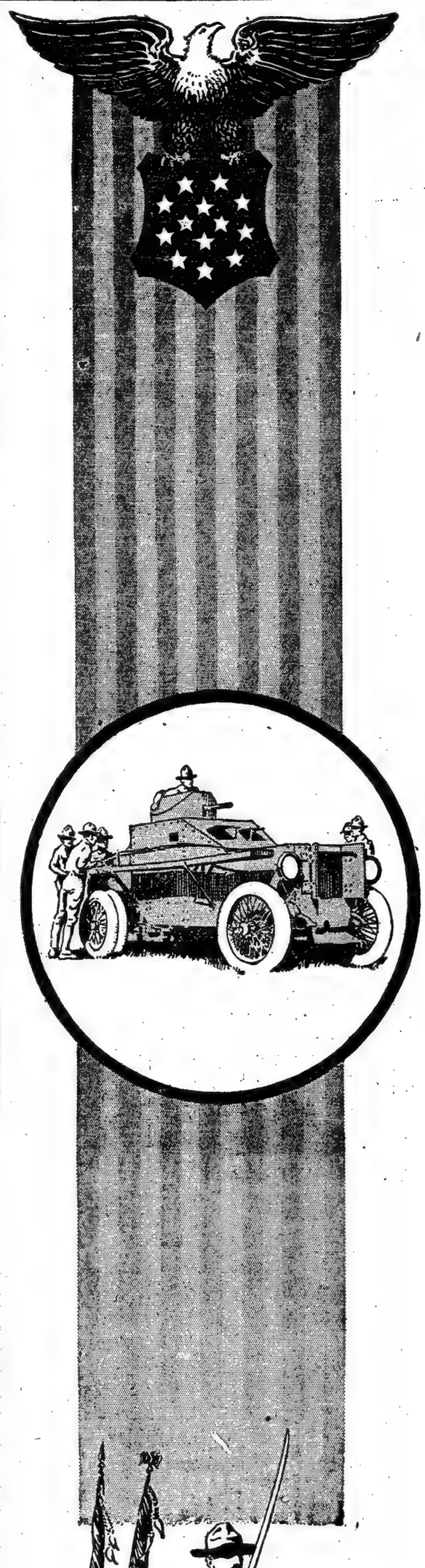
In the group are twenty-five different makes of cars—a majority of them high-class and in excellent condition. The sale includes both Open and Closed cars. All are ready for the road.

It will be greatly to your advantage to inspect these cars as early as possible, as the low prices will undoubtedly result in quick sales.

Hudson Motor Car Co. of N. Y., Inc.

Used Car Department.

1890 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 7460.



KING EIGHT

Passing the Government Test

Thousands of men in this country today know how rigid and searching are the tests made by all branches of the Federal Service to determine physical fitness.

These tests search out hidden weaknesses. The Government doesn't want to spend large sums of money training a man who will not be able to "stand up" in the work required of him.

The Government is even more thorough in its tests and exacting in its requirements when the purchase of mechanical equipment is under consideration.

THE KING EIGHT HAS BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR ARMORED CARS AFTER BEING SUBMITTED TO TRIALS AND TESTS OF UNUSUAL SEVERITY. Despite the overweight of a ton of armor and other equipment the King Eight engine pushed through to victory with flying colors.

10,850 Miles Without Stopping the Motor

The King's ability to meet the Government's exacting requirements was no surprise to those who remembered its astonishing performance at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway under Official A. A. A. supervision. A STOCK car ran 10,850 miles without stopping the motor—a mileage equivalent to two years of service in the hands of the average owner, yet concentrated into two weeks of continuous running *without a single replacement* (except tires). At the end of the run the motor was taken down and examined by the technical experts of the American Automobile Association and declared to be in excellent condition and ready for another run of the same kind. The STOCK car that made that run is still in active and efficient service with an aggregate of over 33,000 miles to its credit.

The King Should Be Your Choice from the Standpoint of Reliability

It has met the Government's exacting demands, and is now faithfully serving thousands of owners all over America and in fifty-two foreign countries.

The King Should Be Your Choice from the Standpoint of Performance

If our Model EE does not perform more to your liking than any other car in its price class, we shall not expect you to further consider its purchase. If we cannot prove to your satisfaction that this model will give you greater power and comfort at less cost than any other car within $200 of its price, we shall expect you to go elsewhere. In view of the Government's adoption of the KING, we do not see how you can fail to investigate what we believe to be one of the most remarkable automobile values now being offered.

Don't Wait for Higher Prices

Not for years, if ever, will a car of this class sell for less than at present. The cost of raw materials is advancing so rapidly that only frequent price increases on the part of all automobile companies save them from loss. The Government is about to begin the consumption of vast amounts of materials essential in automobile manufacture and there is no estimating how high prices will go before this demand is satisfied. A shortage of cars is also a possibility as the Government may find it necessary to use many motor car plants for making war supplies.

BUY NOW—AND BUY A KING
IT'S THE MOST CAR AT A PRICE SOON TO PASS

Telephone Circle 383 for a demonstration

4-Passenger Foursome	$1700	7-Passenger Sedan	$2300
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HOURLESS CAPTURES THE SOUTHAMPTON

Belmont Colt, in a Sensational Victory, Nearly Equals the Record of Roamer.

TRAILS FIELD AT THE START

Papp Is Disqualified in First Race and Jockey Fined—Close of Jamaica Meeting.

August Belmont's three-year-old colt Hourless caused turfmen to open their eyes wide at Jamaica yesterday when he signalized the closing day of the Metropolitan Jockey Club meeting by winning the Southampton Handicap in a manner that stamped him one of the most remarkable horses of his age. He reeled off the one mile and sixteenth, under wraps for the greater part of the journey, and at the end his time of 1:45 3-5 was only a fifth of a second slower than that accomplished by Roamer last Monday when he established the track record. In his winning effort, Roamer, a six-year-old, carried 128 pounds, while the three-year-old yesterday shouldered 120 and was under wraps for every part of the route except the first quarter.

Jamaica, which opened in gloomy surroundings, closed in a blaze of glory. Walter C. Edwards, racing secretary, said that there were more people at the track than at any other time since hostile legislation in 1910 began to affect the race track crowds. The appearance of Hourless, which by victories in the Withers and Belmont Stakes has established a strong claim to the honors in his division, was sufficient to attract a crowd that taxed the capacity of the clubhouse inclosure, though there was room to spare in the regular stand. It mattered little that Hourless, because of his superlative form, was believed to have a walkover in the feature event. Every one was anxious to see the Belmont crack extend himself and to estimate on his chances against Omar Khayyam, which at the present time is the only contender for the three-year-old crown.

That the racegoers believed no weight could bring Hourless into the same class as his opponents was proved when the field was quoted a 1 to 7 favorite in the field of five. A visit to the paddock was sufficient to justify the layers of these extravagant odds, for Hourless, docile and quiet until the saddling operations began, bristled with fire and excitement when arrayed for the fray. He looked not only a race horse, but a show horse as the bugle finally summoned the contestants to the post. Immense chest and limbs closely coupled were supplemented with strong hocks that denoted power to strike a fast pace and maintain it. His eyes shone fire as he paraded for the fray, and left no doubt of his ability to outsprint and outlast his competitors.

Hourless's Great Race.

The race itself verified the high opinions formed of the Belmont crack, and, in fact, proved him a greater horse than even his fondest admirers had imagined. The rise of the barrier found Hourless unprepared for the start, and he was absolutely last as the ambitious field got under way with R. T. Wilson's Corn Tassel in the van. The start took place under the eyes of the spectators in the stand, and they were treated to one of the most remarkable exhibitions of speed ever shown by a thoroughbred as Hourless dashed forward to make up for his unfortunate beginning.

Racing by the stand he began to gather his speed and at the end of the first furlong he appeared not to be running, but to be leaping with terrific bounds toward the front. The stride of the son of Negofol was tremendous and he raced over the horses in front of him so that even before he had traversed the first turn he had shown his heels to the ordinary racehorses behind him and was a length in the lead. The sweeping strides of Hourless, as yet unrestrained by Butwell, carried him further and further away from the horses which were doing the best behind him and on entering the backstretch he had a lead of four lengths on Corn Tassel, with the others close up to the second horse in the race.

The race, so far as it was a race for first place, ended then, for Butwell took a tight hold of the flying leader and curbed his impetuosity as he strode along the backstretch in majestic style. It was a struggle for second place only, with Oscar Lewisohn's added starter, Bella Desmond, hanging close to Corn Tassel for the barren honor of hunting the Belmont candidate home.

No effort on the part of Butwell, outside of stopping his mount dead, could prevent Hourless from increasing his lead, and while the others were racing in deadly earnest behind he galloped along leaving more daylight at every stride between himself and the rest of the field. With the rhythm of a pendulum the pride of the Belmont stable swung his shapely legs as he approached the goal and was acclaimed a victor, while Corn Tassel was six lengths from the judges' stand. In the run through the stretch Corn Tassel appeared to bear over on Bella Desmond, but a protest made by the jockey of the latter was disallowed and the place was given to Corn Tassel by a margin of three lengths.

The first race, for two-year-olds, was a rough and tumble affair through the unruly behavior of George W. Loft's Papp, the favorite for the scramble of five furlongs. Papp cut all kinds of capers at the post and, after getting away first, bumped into Heredity and then continued his mad dash across the track to take a whack at Green Gold, another dangerous contender. The steam roller tactics left Papp with a lead of five lengths at the finish, while Heredity just got up in time to beat Green Gold by a nod. The jockey of Green Gold lodged a protest and Papp was disqualified, to the accompaniment of cheers from the crowd.

Gloomy Gus Finishes First.

The best race of the day was the third, a handicap for three-year-olds, in which the top weight was carried by O. C. Rasch's Gloomy Gus. The Brighton Stable's Milkman was the favorite, and, running behind Jock Scot to the stretch, appeared to have the race cinched, as Gloomy Gus, from a slow beginning, had worked into third place at the beginning of the stretch. Little Collins put up a great finish on Gloomy Gus and, closing at every stride, he managed to get up in time to win by a head from Milkman, with Sortie only another head behind.

Torchbearer, an imported colt owned by the Kentucky Stable, scored an easy victory in the fifth race, for three-year-olds, at a mile and seventy yards. Torchbearer followed the pace set by Election until entering the stretch, and then came away to win by four lengths, with Roy T. Yaeger's Wild Thyme in third place, three lengths behind Election. The last race, for maiden two-year-olds, was a gallop for F. R. Doctor's Prunes, which won by six lengths from Oscar Lewisohn's Gyp. The most exciting part of this race was furnished by Ruthie M., which bore out on the turn until she brought up against the rail and spilled her jockey, Rowan, without injury.

Troxler, who was on the incorrigible Papp when he bundled his field on the fence, was fined $100 for rough riding.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won two races other than selling; by subscription of $5, with $600 added; five furlongs. Time—1:00 2-5.

Heredity, M. L. Schwartz's br. c., 115 pounds, by Sain-Traditional, 7 to 2, 7 to 5, and 3 to 5, (J. Loftus).....1a

Green Gold, A. A. Reilly's br. c., 115, by Celt-Follie Levy, 4 to 5 and 2 to 5, (W. Knapp).....2a

Play Toy, J. E. Madden's ch. f., 112, by Star Shoot-Rebound, 4 to 5, third, (M. Garner).....3a

Papp finished first, disqualified for foul. Arrowwood, The Huntress, Rapid Fire, and Phalerian also ran. Stitch in Time, Wetona, and Game Cock scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; by subscription of $5, with $900 added; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:44.

Ed Roche, Brighton Stable's b. c., 3 years, 108 pounds, by The Commoner-Niaxus, 1 to 3 and out, (M. Rowan).....1a

Nashville, D. S. Dryer's b. c., 3, 111, by Cyclades-My Bessie, 2 to 5 and out, (W. Knapp).....2a

Precise, W. L. Crosby's b. f., 3, 96, by Waterboy-Prim II., out for third, (S. McGraw).....3a

Ting-A-Ling also ran. Preston Lynn, Starfinch, Helial, Courtship, Wise Man, and Grundy scratched.

THIRD RACE.—The Ohio Handicap, for three-year-olds, by subscription of $10, with $600 added; six furlongs. Time—1:13.

Gloomy Gus, O. C. Rasch's br. c., 117 pounds, by Ogden-Happy Kate, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (A. Collins).....1b

Milkman, Brighton Stable's ch. c., 115, by Pean o' Day-Lucile B. L., 3 to 5 and out, (M. Buxton).....2b

Sortie, M. L. Schwartz's ch. c., 102, by Watercress-Enterprise, 4 to 5, third, (E. Ambrose).....2a

Acabado, Sunflash II., Jack Mound, Jock Scot, and Priam also ran. Badly scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Southampton Handicap; for three-year-olds, by subscription of $25, starters $50 additional, with $1,500 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:45 3-5.

Hourless, August Belmont's br. c., 120 pounds, by Negofol-Hour Glass II., 1 to 7 and out, (J. Butwell).....1a

Corn Tassel, R. T. Wilson's br. g., 120, by Santoi-Cornfield, 7 to 10 and out, (J. McTaggart).....2a

Bella Desmond, Oscar Lewisohn's b. f., 100, by Desmond-Bellatrix, 9 to 10, third, (M. Garner).....3½

Lucius and Brooklyn also ran. Deer Trap and Julialeen scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds which have not won since May 28, 1917; selling; by subscription of $5 with $600 added; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:46.

Torchbearer, Kentucky Stable's br. c., 107 pounds, by Radium-Hackler's Pride, 11 to 5, 4 to 5, and 2 to 5, (A. Collins).....1a

Election, Willis Sharpe Kilmer's b. c., 107, by Ballot-Sadie S., 4 to 1 and 2 to 1, (A. Pickens).....2a

Wild Thyme, Roy T. Yager's b. f., 107, by Ben Trovato-Belle of Ormonde, 1 to 3, third, (M. Buxton).....3½

Brother Jonathan, Dunga, Din, Lottery, Robin Goodfellow, Dan, and Infer also ran. Master McGrath scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; by subscription of $5, with $600 added; five furlongs. Time—1:01 3-5.

Prunes, F. R. Doctor's br. c., 115 pounds, by Voorhees-Prestiene, 11 to 5, even, and 1 to 2, (J. Butwell).....1a

Gyp, Oscar Lewisohn's br. c., 115, by Meddler or Fitz Herbert, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, (R. Troxler).....2½

Bright Angel, W. R. Coe's b. f., 112, by St. Amant-Le Grandа, 3 to 5 third, (C. Fairbrother).....3a

George Starr, Edith F., Perplexing, and Uranium also ran. Ruthie M. bolted.

Weather, clear; track, fast.

GAMES FOR NAVAL CLASS.

Electrical Tars Will Try Athletic Prowess at Brooklyn Meet.

Eight events on track and field are on the program arranged for the intercompany outdoor athletic meet of the United States Navy Electrical Class, to be held at the Public Schools Athletic League Field, Brooklyn, on June 29.

The events are equally divided, four on the track, and the same number on the field, and suitable awards will be distributed among the first and second contestants to finish in each event, while the team scoring the greatest number of points will receive a trophy. The meet will be conducted under the auspices of the Brooklyn Navy Y. M. C. A.

A FUTURITY FOR HORSE BREEDERS

Mrs. Wadsworth Suggests Prize for Get of Breeding Bureau Sires.

AVON, N. Y., June 23.—Members of the Genesee Valley Breeders' Association, of which Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth is the head, are proud of the achievements in the district toward securing horses suitable for cavalry mounts, fine hunters, and saddlers. Under the plan formulated by the association mares acquired by donation or purchase were placed with farmers who were to use them for light work. The only obligation was that these mares were to be bred to sires provided by the Breeding Bureau of the Jockey Club. The Jockey Club bought some of these mares of good type and others were donated by hunting and racing men.

There are more than 100 foals from these sources this Spring and those recently inspected by a representative of the Breeding Bureau were a splendid lot, with not a curby hock in the bunch. Members of the association predict that in the near future 200 head of the finest type of half-breds and three-quarter-breds will be available in the valley annually.

Mrs. Wadsworth, who spent the Winter in England, had a good chance to study the workings of the National Hunter Stallion Association, which has done so much to promote the breeding of hunters in England, Scotland, and Wales. The fact that there was a money premium for practically every contestant at their shows, with a superpremium for the best of all, appealed to her in particular.

"Since my return I have been thinking that we could introduce this system with profit into the fairs in this district," said the mistress of Ashantee yesterday. "Rochester is anxious to make a showing in breeding classes. It is so near the Valley that practically every breeder would exhibit, and with a premium of, perhaps, $500, divided into, say, ten equal parts, there would be an overwhelming class and interest in the work and the Breeders' Association would be stimulated to a corresponding degree. There could be a trophy of some sort, for the best, but the even distribution of the money is what counts in the end

"A Breeders' Futurity, modeled after those for thoroughbreds and trotters, could be undertaken by Rochester advantageously because of its geographical position," continued Mrs. Wadsworth. "We all know what such events have done for the thoroughbred and harness horse families of America. They hold the attention of the leading enthusiasts of the country, and are the essence of the entire breeding industry. The suggested event could be open to all foals by Breeding Bureau sires, with a nominal entry fee or none at all."

HARNESS RACES AT NEWARK

Dillon Wiltondale Wins Cup in 2:35 Trot and Pace to Carts.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 23.—Dillon Wiltondale, a black gelding, owned and driven by I. N. Voorhees, carried off the silver cup at stake in the 2:35 trot and pace to carts, the feature event on the big card presented under the auspices of the New Jersey Road Horse Association at the Weequahic Park here this afternoon. Wiltondale won the race in three straight heats decisively, covering the mile in 2:22.4 in winning the last heat.

Nettie Patch, a black mare owned by Kelly & Moore and driven by the former, easily outstripped the field in the free-for-all trot and pace. Nettie had a hot time of it in winning the first heat, being forced to the limit by Justabelle, Dr. C. C. Beckett's black mare. In the final and deciding heat, however, Nettie Patch sailed away from the field in easy style. Bobby Moreland, a black gelding from the Weequahic stables, won the 2:18 trot and pace race. Bobby ran true to form and had an easy time of it in getting away with two out of three heats. There was only one heat of the 2:25 trot and pace. This was won handily by Tiger Lily, a black mare from Loughlin & Co.'s stables.

AQUEDUCT ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; six and a half furlongs. Top o' th' Morning, 140 pounds; High Noon, 135; Pan Zareta, 135; Hanovia, 122; Pickwick, 120; Trial by Jury, 119; Whimsy, 115; Crank, 114; The Cock, (imp.,) 109; Fairy Wand, 105; Duettiste, (imp.,) 104; Ima Frank, 100.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; selling; for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Wolferton II., (imp.,) 146 pounds; Leumas, 145; Grey Leg, 148; Zellwood, 143; Syosset, 148; Bryn Chant, 137; Ormead, 133; T. K., (imp.,) 133; Plaintiff, 133; Saturn, 133; Socony, 131.

THIRD RACE.—Hudson Stakes; for two-year-olds; five furlongs. Luculleto, 128 pounds; Bughouse, 115; Papp, 115; Hand Grenade, (imp.,) 112; Panaman, 112; Debadon, 112; Happy Go Lucky, 112; Drastic, 112.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brooklyn Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and an eighth. Roamer, 128 pounds; Boots, 127; Stromboli, 123; Regret, 122; Old Rosebud, 120; Ormesdale, 119; Burrow, 117; Old Koenig, 112; Omar Khayyam, 110; Clematis II., (imp.,) 103.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Nightstick, 123 pounds; Nigel, 116; *Wooden Shoes, 113; Libyan Sands, 109; *Kilmer, 108; Grundy, (imp.,) 103; *Starfinch, 96.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; five furlongs. Alaric II., (imp.,) 115 pounds; Night Wind, (imp.,) 115; Sierro, (imp.,) 115; George W. Avery, 115; Decisive, 115; The Spennee, 115; Paddy, (imp.,) 115; Game Cock, 115; Queen Margot, 112; Bright Angel, 112; Wood Violet, 112.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

KIMBALL IS HOME FIRST.

Captures Half-Mile Race at Games of Brooklyn A. A.

The two A. A. U. events on the program of the opening set of members' games of the Brooklyn A. A., held yesterday at Brooklyn Athletic Field, the one-half mile handicap run and the three-mile event, furnished the feature attractions, and resulted in an interesting race. The one-half-mile event, which was closed to members of the Long Island Athletic League, was won by G. Kimball, unattached, from the scratch mark after a hard duel with a representative field in 2:06. James McNeir of the Presentation Club finished first in the three-mile run, registering an impressive victory over Walter Johnson, Swedish-American A. C., who was second. The winner's time was 15:47 1-5.

The summaries:

220-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by W. Shanahan, (6 yards;) J. Leronz, (4 yards,) second; A. Callahan, (scratch,) third. Time—0:24 1-5.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Cohen, (300 yards;) M. Gross, (scratch,) second; F. Beruddy, (23 yards,) third. Time—10:23 3-5.

75-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by J. Lorenz, (3 yards;) J. Ober, (5 yards,) second; A. Callahan, (scratch,) third. Time—0:07 4-5.

One-Half-Mile Run, A. A. U., Handicap, (closed to members of the Long Island Athletic League.)—Won by G. Kimball, unattached, (scratch;) A. Wild, Kings County A. A., (12 yards,) second; J. McAuley, Knights of St. Antony, (8 yards,) third. Time—2:06.

Three-Mile Run, A. A. U., Scratch.—Won by James McNeir, Presentation Club; Walter Johnson, Swedish-American A. C., second; James McAuley, New York A. C., third. Time—15:47 1-5.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by A. Ave, 4 feet, distance, 20 feet 3 inches; M. Gross, (2 feet 6 inches,) distance, 19 feet 4½ inches, second; J. Ober, (2 inches,) distance, 19 feet 3¾ inches, third.

One-Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Ober, (20 yards;) W. Shanahan, (scratch,) second; M. Gross, (15 yards,) third. Time—2:07.

Twelve-Pound Shot Put.—Won by J. Silvia, distance 40 feet 6 inches; A. Callahan, distance 31 feet 6 inches, second; G. Presrey, distance 31 feet 5 inches, third.

Running High Jump.—Won by G. Presrey, height 5 feet 8¼ inches; G. Dennett, height 5 feet 4 inches, second; A. Gross, height 5 feet 2 inches, third.

Montreal Lacrosse Team Loses.

International lacrosse was enjoyed by the members of the Crescent Athletic Club an dtheir friends at their Bay Ridge grounds yesterday afternoon. The visitors were the Montreal Lacrosse Club. The Canadians proved to be a mighty lively lot of players. They held the New Mooners to a 3—3 tie in the first period and were only beaten by a 5—4 score in the second half. Scott, one of the visitors, received a hard blow on the head and was knocked out for a few minutes. He was able to finish.

Lacrosses Title for St. John's

St. John's Prep won the novice lacrosse championship of the Metropolitan Interscholastic Lacrosse League by defeating Flushing High School by a 2 to 1 score at the Bay Ridge grounds of the Crescent Athletic Club yesterday. The game ended the first championship series of the league. Stevens Prep won the title in the veteran division.

Gunners Tie at Bergen Beach.

There was a four-cornered tie in the shoot of the Bergen Beach Gun Club yesterday. On the shoot-off, first prize was taken by E. W. Voorhies, with Dr. E. O. Weiss, second, and F. B. Cole, third. H. W. Dreyer, the fourth gunner who was in the tie, was eliminated.

NO TITLE SWIMS IN THIS DISTRICT

Chicago Also Neglected in Program Arranged for Outdoor Championships.

The national A. A. U. outdoor swimming championships for men promise to produce excellent competition, even though there has been considerable comment on the official distribution of sanctions. The swimmers of New York and Chicago, in particular, claim that having scored more points than the representatives of any other city in the indoor supreme tests they were entitled to first consideration, instead of being denied so much as a single event, while Atlantic City, San Diego, and Cincinnati, virtually bare of championship material, were allotted part of the national program.

The high diving has been granted to Los Angeles, despite the fact that the title holder is a member of the New York A. C., Albert E. Downs. Other local stars are also in line for laurels, but the Pacific Coast does not lack a group of likely candidates.

The 100-yard event was made an outdoor test solely to favor Honolulu, where it will be run off, and the availability of Duke Kahanamoku, world's record holder at the distance, and several other famous Hawaiian sprinters fully explains the award. The placing of the 440-yard swim in San Francisco and the mile in San Diego facilitates the appearance of Norman Ross of San Francisco and Ludy Langer of Los Angeles, the two foremost aspirants; and the granting of the long-distance swimming championship to Cincinnati, although it has been a regular St. Louis fixture for several years, brings it a good deal nearer the likely entrants of eastern districts, without enforcing an excessive trip on the swimmers of Chicago and St. Louis, who have usually figured conspicuously in this race. The Championship Committee has awarded the half-mile title contest to Atlantic City. Not only has the Middle Atlantic district no especially fast middle distancers, but there is danger that the best New York candidates, now serving the country, may be unable to start, while chances are strongly in favor of their competing had the event been decided in local waters.

Meanwhile some of the holding organizations, at least, have signified an intention of defraying the traveling expenses of the swimmers of distant sections who are thought good enough to make a strong bid for honors. For instance, the Hawaiian A. A. U. Association has extended invitations to a few crack home sprinters, and the management of Neptune Beach, San Francisco, where the 440-yard swim will take place, has offered to finance the visit of contestants selected by the governing body in the metropolitan and central districts.

The first of the championships, at one mile, will be held on July 4, and the strongest swimming organizations of California, including the Olympic Club, Piedmont A. C., Los Angeles A. C., and San Diego R. C. will be represented. Lady Langer, at present in Honolulu, is expected, though he has yet to decide definitely on the subject, and Norman Ross, Todd Burns, George Cunha, and Charles Shields are booked among others.

All told, and despite the fact that in some cases likely scorers will be absent, the outdoor championships should bring to the mark very good fields and result in interesting battles and brilliant performances on the part of the winners. Record feats appear more than probable.

GOLF FOR SCHOOLBOYS.

Interscholastic Tournament at Nassau Links This Week.

An interscholastic golf tournament will be the feature at the links of the Nassau Country Club on June 25, 26, and 27 with teams from the Taft, Hill, Lawrenceville, Pawling, and Tome schools competing against teams from the New York preparatory and high schools.

Play by teams of four from each competing school will begin on the morning of the 25th and continue by elimination until completion. The afternoons will be devoted to individual matches. The cup prize for the winning team has been donated by St. Paul's school, and gold and silver medals will be given the winner and runner-up in the individual contests.

The Tome School, which is at Port Deposit, Md., will send a team made up of the school champion, Charles Myers of Camden, N. J., the Paul's school, and S. O'Neil of Pittsburgh; Willard Millard of Chicago, and Greer McIlvaine of Ingram, Penn.

Tome School, which is very active in preparatory school athletics, will have a football team this Fall as usual, which will be strong and it will have seven of the winners of the "T" in the team again this year as well as five students who played on the second string team last Fall. The schedule has these games scheduled for this Fall: Oct. 6, Perkiomen Seminary; Oct. 13, La Salle College; Oct. 20, Army and Navy Preparatory, all at Port Deposit, Md.; Oct. 27, Hill School, at Pottstown, Penn.; Nov. 3, City College at Baltimore; Nov. 10, Lawrenceville, at Port Deposit, Md., and Nov. 17, Gilman Country School, at Baltimore.

SUMMER SHOW OF PEKES.

Champions Will Appear for Red Cross Benefit at Greenwich.

A record entry has been received for the inaugural championship Summer show of the Pekingese Club, to be held on the estate of Elbridge Gerry Snow, Jr., at Greenwich, next Saturday, when, for the first time in America, three judges will officiate on one breed.

The show is being given for the Red Cross and the Pekingese Club intends buying a motor ambulance with the proceeds. The entry comprises practically all of the champions, with the exception of those in the Yankibourne Kennels, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Snow, who have entered their champions for exhibition only.

There will be many débutantes, among them being two blacks and whites, which Mrs. William E. Bemis has just brought from China. They were presented to her by Prince Tuan. Miss Maude Liepsiger of Burlington, Iowa, is bringing on a team of home-breds, the first western-bred to compete against the eastern winners.

Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren has entered her international winner, Prince Kung of Alderbourne. The Kowata Kennels has eight winners entered, and there are also entries from the Pah Kow, Nipahc, Moridale, Rosecrest, Cottage, Minoru, Lagatelle, Astoria, and Newnham kennels, as well as two importations from the Winkfield Kennels, in London, owned by Lady Adrienne Moor, which make their American début here. Judging will begin at 11 A. M. promptly.

WESTERN RECORDS BEING QUESTIONED

Javelin Improperly Thrown, According to Present Assertions, at Conference Games.

The record of 194 feet 11 inches, established in the javelin throwing competition at the Intercollegiate Conference championships, held recently in Chicago, by C. Higgins of the University of Chicago, will in all likelihood be disallowed by the Record Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union. It has been announced at the metropolitan headquarters of the A. A. U. that a letter has been received from Avery Brundage, Secretary of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association, and, present all-around champion of the Amateur Athletic Union, in which it is stated that no record will be applied for on behalf of the University of Chicago athlete.

The reason why the record will probably not be allowed by the A. A. U. committee is that the competitor did not make his performance in the regulation manner. The rules of the A. A. U. stipulate that an athlete must hold the javelin in the centre or balance, but Higgins made his record performance while holding the spearlike implement at the end.

In this connection Brundage states that the method employed in throwing the javelin was left unrestricted, with a view of encouraging the sport at the colleges in the Conference Association on its introduction as a competitive event in championship programs. Higgins and an athlete named Arbuckle both threw the spear more than 190 feet, grasping the javelin at the end.

Brundage intimated in his communication to the local A. A. U. officials that the javelin throwing event will be continued as a competitive sport at future conference meets, and that the style will be restricted in the future to the centre grip so as to standardize their records. He also stated that the officials of the Intercollegiate Conference A. A. will probably substitute the method of measuring their tracks 12 inches from the border instead of at a distance of 18 inches, as heretofore. The former method, if inaugurated, will conform with the Amateur Athletic Union and International Federation rules.

This opens up the question of the new low hurdles record said to have been established in the 220-yard event by Bob Simpson, who was credited with negotiating the distance around one turn in new American record time of 0:21 1-5, displacing the record at present on the books of 0:24 4-5. Local authorities say that more information is needed as to whether the track was measured according to A. A. U. rules.

Jersey Harriers' Games on July 4.

The eighth annual track and field meet of the Jersey Harriers Association will be held on July 4 at City Park Oval, Sixteenth Street and Boulevard, Bayonne. There will be special events for athletes and cyclists residing in Hudson County and the following events open to registered athletes: 100-yard, 600-yard, 880-yard, one-mile, three-mile, and running hop, step and jump, all handicaps, and a 440-yard novice race, scratch. Entries close on June 28 with William Chambers, 125 West Forty-sixth Street, Bayonne, and H. P. Odell, 12 John Street, New York.

TO CONTINUE FOOTBALL.

West Virginia University Athletes Make Good Year's Record.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., June 23.—West Virginia University expects to carry through her football schedule as usual this Fall, games having been arranged with Dartmouth, University of Pittsburgh, Washington and Jefferson, Wesleyan, and other strong teams.

A résumé of the athletic year just ended shows that the West Virginia athletic teams won 23, lost 16, and tied 3 of the 42 intercollegiate events scheduled. The football title for the Mountain State is the only one that can be claimed undisputedly. The championships of West Virginia in basket ball, track, and tennis were not decided, so that the only title lost by W. V. U. was that in baseball, which was decided in the series of two games, in which Wesleyan College won both by a 2-0 and 3-0 score.

On the gridiron West Virginia won four games, lost two, and tied two. The only teams to gain a decision over her were Penn, by a 3-0 score, and the Navy, by 12 to 7. Dartmouth was tied at Hanover, N. H., at 7-7, and Rutgers at New Brunswick, N. J., at 0-0. In the game for the State title, Wesleyan was beaten, 56 to 7.

West Virginia obtained exactly an even split in basket ball, winning eight and losing eight games. In track the competition at the Penn relays and the Pittsburgh invitation meet was all West Virginia's men secured, due to the interference by the war. In tennis much the same conditions obtained, and in baseball the schtdule was cut from 27 to 16 games.

Willard Drops Managers.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 23.—Tom Jones and Jack Curley have been discharged by Jess Willard as his managers they announced here today. Jones says that Willard notified him at Oneida on Thursday that he had dispensed with his services. They both say Willard wanted to get rid of them before he signs up for any fights for next Fall or Winter.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF SPORTS ON PAGE 18, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

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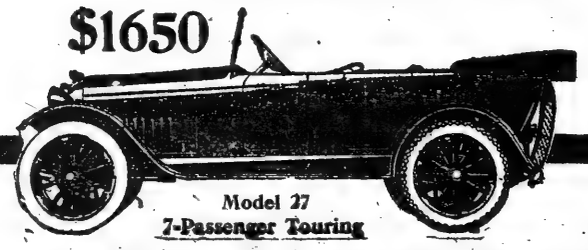
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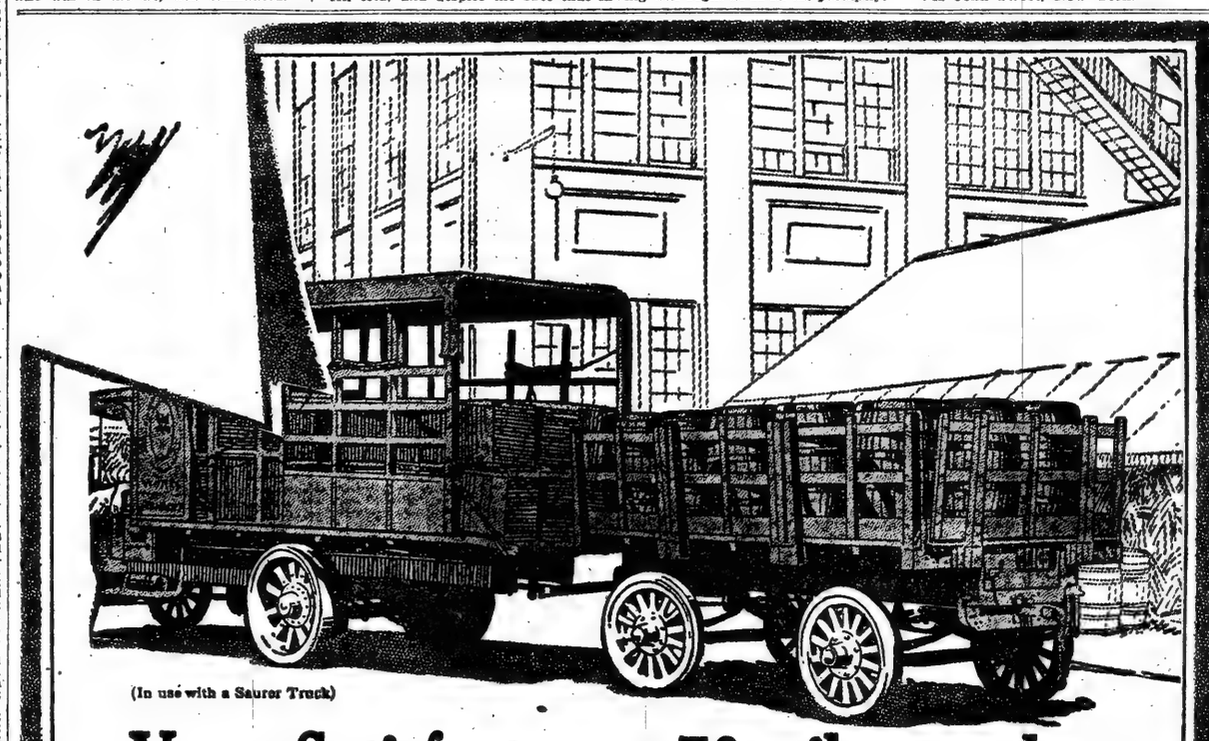
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The New York Times.

GERMANS ARE HARD PRESSED

British Menace Strategic Posts Around Arras and Force Withdrawal on Lys, While French Still Threaten on Laon.

By a Military Expert.

THE western front, during the past week, has seen, taking the place of major attacks, scattered bits of fighting for the purpose of acquiring points of local importance. In other words, the fighting might be appropriately called jockeying for position. Just why the particular positions are of importance may be seen by following the lines down from Oppy, which is held by the Germans, southward.

Oppy itself is located in a hollow between two tongues of hills. The southern tongue is but a hundred yards wide and a matter of but fifty feet higher than Oppy. After we cross this hill crest (it is really but little more than an undulation of the ground and not properly a hill at all) we again go down a gentle slope and then comes another rise on the top of which is Gavrelle. Leaving Gavrelle, we again pass over about a mile of the same gentle undulating country until, just before we come to the Arras-Douai railroad, our view to the east is shut off by Greenland Hill, to the north of Plouvain. From behind this hill we move down past the Roeux railroad station and then into the valley of the Scarpe, which is about 165 feet above sea level. Ascending steadily from the Scarpe we come to the highest ground in this region—(with the exception of Greenland Hill, which is about fifty feet higher)—the plateau of Monchy. Then again we descend into the Valley of the Cojeul (a branch of the Sensée) and then mount again to the level of the village of Bullecourt. This is in a general way the terrain covered by the British line.

Now, there are several very interesting and important elements in this terrain. The first is Greenland Hill, the second Monchy. The reason in both cases is the same. It is bromidic to repeat that observation in this war is vital, more so than in any other war which has ever been fought, partly because of the greatly increased use of the artillery arm. Artillery can only be fought by artillery. Infantry cannot stand against it. Flesh and blood cannot combat steel propelled by high explosives.

When the British guns begin an attack the German guns answer. They do not, however, reply by shelling the infantry but by feeling about for the British artillery. They know that, if they can find the British gun emplacements and destroy the guns the British infantry cannot go forward. Therefore, in the early stages of an artillery bombardment the game on both sides is to destroy the other side's batteries. Obviously, then, observation posts which cover a fair stretch of country are of inestimable value in locating the gun positions and correcting ranges.

Such posts have also an additional value. No attack can be delivered, and, conversely, no attack, when delivered, can be stopped unless heavy concentrations of men and material are made close behind the forward trenches to assist in the attack and to hold new lines against counterattacks. Such concentrations cannot be made whenever one's opponent holds a position which overlooks all such activities. A few shells directed against such concentrations would soon change their character to one of decentralization. We, therefore, read of terrific struggles to obtain possession of small eminences, which, on maps even of larger scale, are almost unnoticeable, since not to take such a point often renders future operations in an entire sector impossible. It is difficult for the student of the grand strategy of the days of Napoleon to attune his mind to the new problems of detail that have been injected into modern warfare by the introduction of intensified trench warfare. And yet these small details, for the reasons given, are often the key to movements of considerable importance.

Running parallel to the line I have just described is the German line defending Douai—the great switch line which runs from Drocourt to Quéant. Generally it is not more than a mile and a half distant, while, at Greenland Hill, it is not more than a few hundred yards away. Further south, east of Monchy, the distance is about two miles, and it is against the British positions at Monchy that the principal action on this section of the front has taken place during the week just passed. The plateau of Monchy is an irregular triangular-shaped tableland, jutting out into a point which terminates just about at the switch line two miles east of the village. At Monchy, the width is about a mile. The Germans held Monchy as a guard to the valley of the Scarpe on the southern side, and to the valley of the Cojeul on its northern side. Moreover, together with Greenland Hill, it commands a view of everything of moment on what has been termed the plain of Douai between the switch line and the city itself. This was the advantage which accrued to the British in taking this position. But it was offset somewhat by the continued possession by the Germans of the spur or point of the triangular plateau. Consequently, after taking the village, the British continued to push eastward little by little with the idea of pushing the Germans off the slopes through the woods to the northwest of Boiry.

The Germans found themselves going back toward the eastern slope, and it was to correct this that the attack during the past week was made against the British position. This attack was delivered in force both from the northeast and the southeast, the two efforts converging toward the village. They were successful after the first day's fighting, but British counterattacks have apparently restored the lines to the positions held at the beginning of the week. The results of the week, therefore, may, in so far as this section is concerned, be regarded as purely negative.

The relative inactivity of the British on this front and their failure to prepare for and drive home a major attack in this section may be attributed almost entirely to the fact that these two positions—Greenland Hill and the eastern edge of the Monchy Plateau—are still retained by the Germans. They must be cleaned up first, the Germans' eyes put out, so to speak, before there is another sustained effort to advance in this section. Apparently the British here are content for the time being to permit the Germans to do the attacking and so deplete their effectives. At any rate, the condition of immobility is the prevailing one, as it has been for nearly a month.

On the Armentières-Ypres front the Germans are reported as having fallen back behind the Lys River from Warneton south. That they have done so is more than probable. The Lys runs, with but small sinuosities, straight from Comines to Armentières. The British line, as it was established after the battle for the Messines Ridge, runs from Hill 60 almost due south, crossing the Lys midway between Frelinghien and Houplines. From this point of crossing north there is a stretch of three miles where the belt of land between the British lines is not more than a few hundred yards wide. As the Lys with its marsh belts is difficult to cross except at the bridge sites, and as these latter are under fire at short range even for infantry, it could be made a difficult problem for the Germans on the eastern bank to reach those on the western bank and an impossibility to keep up the needed regular flow of ammunition and food.

And there is even a greater danger. The Germans were intrenched with their backs to a river. This river is several hundred yards wide, and is belted with low-lying marshes, the belts being about as wide. Suppose the British were to deliver a heavy attack against this part of the line—what would happen? In the first place, any bridges, pontoon or permanent, which might have been erected, would be destroyed by the preliminary bombardment, and, under such artillery fire, it would be impossible to construct others. Reinforcements then could not possibly be sent up to repel the infantry advance. If this advance were successful the Germans would be driven back upon the river, without shelter of trenches, and, consequently, without cover. They could not retreat as there would be no road by which such retreat would be possible. The alternatives would be to surrender—which they probably would do—fight to a finish, or try to swim the river. Of those who would try the latter but few would ever get across. The net result would be the practical destruction of the entire command holding these three miles of trenches. The risk would be too great, the gain by holding on too small. In fact, there would be no gain at all. The Germans would be better off by far behind the river than before it, the ground sacrificed would have no value, and the British could be readily halted at the river bank by fire from the other side of the stream.

This same argument holds good for the entire triangle mentioned last week—the triangle whose eastern sides are the Ypres Canal and the Lys River and whose vertex is at Comines. It will not be necessary to clear the Germans out of this entire angle. Just as soon as the pressure becomes so great that there is danger of the German lines being penned in between the British lines and either the canal or the river, proper military caution will demand that the lines be evacuated and re-established on the eastern bank of both obstacles. To delay such a move too long could well have dire results. From Hill 60 the entire line along the Ypres Canal is exposed and can be taken in flank. An advance up the Lys Valley from Warneton would narrow the German front to such an extent that the troops to the north would be caught in a trap. Every foot of advance, indeed, brings the Germans more nearly to an acute angle. Clearing out this angle should not, therefore, be a particularly difficult or long operation should the British desire to accomplish it.

The very fact, however, that it is, on its face, the logical thing to do may be a very good reason why it is not being done. The campaign of this year promises to be different in many respects from that of last. The battle of the Somme, once begun, was continued without the slightest diversion. There never was a moment when there was any doubt that the next blow was to fall somewhere along the new front. It might come in the north, along the Ancre, or south, in the region of Chaulnes. But somewhere along this front it was certain to fall.

But this year there is no such certainty. It was presumed in the early Spring that the British intended to attack again at the Somme. But the German retreat came, and suddenly it developed that the British had never had any such intention, but had planned since late Fall to make their grand effort east of Arras and in the region of Lens. This battle had been fought out to the stage where it was apparently a draw, and in an utterly unexpected section of the line a new attack was launched south of Ypres. In both battles the element of surprise was present in great measure and the attacks were eminently successful.

These heavy blows, delivered at widely separated points with no definite objective other than that in the immediate front, are extremely baffling and there is no way of anticipating where the next will fall. To the Germans it must be particularly disconcerting. They must wait until the point of attack is developed by the infantry fighting before they dare reinforce any given section of the line, and, by the time reinforcements arrive, the British attack is over and preparations are under way for another in some other quarter.

This year's plan seems to call for constant pressure all along the line, just as did last year's, but, instead of applying this pressure at any one spot, as was the case in the battle of the Somme, it is being applied at widely separated points. This is a direct application of most intense attrition. More damage can be done, and greater losses inflicted, in the first attack of a series than in any one of its successors. This has proved to be the case in every offensive launched by either side in the west. Today this is emphatically more true even than it was last year.

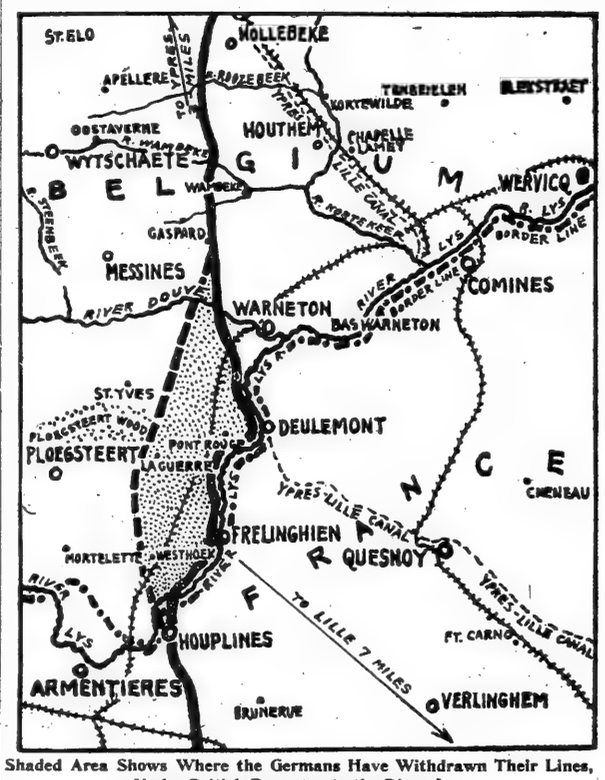
There is a great difference in the depth of penetration of the first attack. Last year when the first attack on the Somme was launched the gain was measured in yards. In both of the heavy attacks of this year the British have penetrated in some cases several miles. The damage done has been correspondingly great. It may, therefore, develop that the strategy which will be adopted this year, influenced, possibly, by the ability of the Germans to concentrate men at any given point by reason of the Russian defection, will be a series of heavy blows delivered for the possession of certain points of local importance and for the purpose of inflicting the greatest possible damage at the front of attack rather than a long-sustained offensive at any given section.

On the French front the feature of the week's fighting was an unusually heavy German effort on the southern bank of the Aillette, east of Vauxaillon. This is along the railroad from Soissons to Laon. If the French line could be broken or bent well back at this point much of the advantage acquired through the taking of the Chemin des Dames would be neutralized. The French line here curves around Laon and is an essential part of the enveloping scheme for this place, which the French are trying to work out. Laon is in the hollow of the curve, although removed from it by several miles. The French are well established, both on the west and the south. Obviously, if the line on the west can be turned back, much of the strength of the southern part of the line will disappear. The German attack, however, was far from a success. On the contrary, it was beaten back at every point, so that the lines here are just where they were last week.

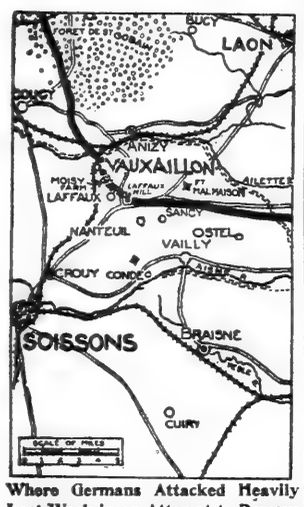
The situation in Russia appears to be assuming a much more healthy tone. There is more talk of continuing the fight, and those who were most opposed to it are now demanding that the army resume the offensive. It is still doubtful, more than doubtful, whether Russia may be considered a factor in this year's fighting. The question of supplies and of adequate transport are vital and are apparently not yet near a solution. At the same time, much of the harm has already been done. The manipulation, by means of which Germany induced the fraternization process which prevailed on the eastern front for so many months, permitted heavy withdrawals from this front in order to bolster up the western front at a most critical time. Had Russia been actively in the field the entire situation might have been materially modified. But though the reinforcements which Germany was enabled to send into France, every threatened point was supported when it seemed that it must fall, and the entire offensive both of the British and the French brought to a standstill.

The same thing is true of the Italian offensive on the Carso. It was the influx of Austrians from the Russian front which brought this movement to a halt just as it was on the verge of accomplishing its object.

There is a recrudescence of activity now on the Russian front which may have some meaning. For the first time in many months the heavy artillery is active in Volhynia, and the aviators are again in the air. Russia is so uncertain, however, that all of this may prove but a flash in the pan and a forerunner of nothing.



Shaded Area Shows Where the Germans Have Withdrawn Their Lines, Under British Pressure, to the River Lys



Where Germans Attacked Heavily Last Week in an Attempt to Remove the French Menace to Laon.

PRINCETON MAN ANSWERS CRITIC

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES of June 10 contained an article by Mr. Evans Clark, bearing the title "Business Men in Control of American Colleges." No one familiar with the administration of college affairs is likely to be influenced by its implications or conclusions, but the casual reader, who has no personal knowledge of the facts, may well be alarmed if he is led to believe that "we have allowed the education of our youth to fall into the absolute control of a group of men who represent not only a small minority of the total population, but have, at the same time, enormous economic and business stakes in what kind of an education it shall be."

In amplification of this statement, Mr. Clark says of the Trustees, and from the connection he apparently has the Trustees of Princeton in mind, that "they have the legal authority to employ and dismiss whomsoever they wish in the service of their institution—the President, the professors, administrative officers, janitors, and day laborers." Toward the end of his article he sums up the situation by remarking that "as matters stand, the economic and professional future of the man who does the teaching, in fact, often his whole success in life, depends on the favor and good-will of a well-marked and powerful economic group. The subjects he teaches and the way he presents them are under the same domination."

It is easy to test the correctness of these conclusions by the actual methods of university procedure, as I have observed them during an experience of thirty-three years of teaching in three privately endowed institutions—Yale, the University of Chicago, and Princeton. For the sake of simplicity in statement, and also because Mr. Clark's illustrations are drawn largely from Princeton, I shall describe briefly the way in which the curriculum is established and appointments are made here, although the method of procedure in both matters is essentially the same at Yale, whose educational policy is specifically criticised by your contributor.

So far as the curriculum goes at Princeton, a proposal to establish a new course, or to substitute a new course for an old one, always originates in the department directly concerned. It is adopted or rejected by a majority vote of all the professors and assistant professors of the department. If it is rejected, the matter ends there. If favorable action is taken, the new course is recommended to the university Faculty, where again a majority vote decides the question. A proposal, thus adopted, has never in my experience here or elsewhere been rejected or modified by a Board of Trustees or a committee.

Let us pass now to appointments and promotions. Proposals on these two points also originate in the department directly concerned. Such recommendations as the department may make are transmitted by its Chairman to the President, and from an experience of eight years as Chairman of a department, and from my observation of the situation in other departments, I can say with considerable confidence that no hints come from the Trustees on such occasions and that no considerations save those of scholarship, power, and success in teaching are taken into account in appointing or in promoting members of a Faculty. Here, as in many other colleges and universities, men at the beginning of their academic careers are named for a year as instructors. If they are promising both as scholars and teachers, and if the need of instruction in their departments continues, they may look forward with confidence to reappointment, usually for a term of three years at an advance in salary. At the end of this term, under the same conditions, they are promoted to positions as assistant professors, and five years later are put on a permanent tenure. No considerations other than those mentioned above are ever of any weight, either in making or declining to make a reappointment or in deciding upon a promotion. If unwise decisions are made now and then in any of these cases—and this will always be the case so long as human beings are fallible—they are made by the Faculty, which is conscientiously doing its best in the matter, and not by the Trustees. I have described in some detail our procedure in deciding upon courses, appointments, and promotions to show that the facts are utterly at variance with the inferences which might be drawn from Mr. Clark's article.

One point more. The Board of Trustees concerns itself with the finances and with the buildings and grounds. The Faculty has absolute control in carrying out the educational policy of the university. But, as is always the case where there are two governing bodies in charge of an institution or a community, there is a twilight zone. This field Princeton has covered by establishing a Conference Committee made up of members of the Faculty and of the Board of Trustees. This committee meets four times a year, and the Faculty section of it brings up for discussion on its own motion, or under instructions from the Faculty, any matters, even financial questions, which have any bearing on educational affairs. Through membership on this committee some of us in free and informal discussion now have the formally announced policy of the Trustees to leave educational matters in the hands of the Faculty, but also their desire to co-operate in carrying out the plans of the Faculty.

I have confined myself to a statement of the facts for Princeton, but I have no doubt that similar conditions would be found elsewhere in our colleges and universities, so that any anxiety which readers of THE TIMES may have felt, on the grounds mentioned by Mr. Clark, about the education of the coming generation, may be dismissed.

FRANK FROST ABBOTT.
Princeton University, June 21, 1917.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"
Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

The Year's Biggest Economies Are Presented in These Sales

New York's Greatest Pre Inventory Sales At Greenhut's "Big Store" — BEGIN TOMORROW

Six more days' selling and then—inventory.

Our one aim is to reduce stocks to the lowest possible point by store-closing time next Saturday, and in keeping with our policy, prices throughout all departments will be lowered on

MOST SEASONABLE MERCHANDISE OF ALL KINDS.

Every section will contribute its quota of "good things," but in the limited space of this advertisement we can only print a very small percentage of the offerings.

NO SHOPPER CAN AFFORD TO OVERLOOK THE MONEY-SAVINGS AT "THE BIG STORE," BEGINNING TOMORROW.

BARGAINS
157 "Odd" Suits For Men and Youths at $6.75
Regularly Priced to $10.
Final pre-inventory clean-up at this price.
Following table of quantities and sizes tells an interesting part of the story:—

SIZE	32	33	34	35	36
QUANTITY	11	5	22	19	20
SIZE	37	38	39	40	42
QUANTITY	28	20	4	16	12

Popular styles in popular fabrics; mostly Neat Mixtures, some Plain Blue Serges (quantity limited, of course) included.

BARGAINS
Lace Curtains and Panels
"Odd" lots in Scrim and Marquisette, in white and ecru; cluny edges and insertion; plain hemstitched, also Dutch effects.
Curtains—regularly $1.25 to $3.95; sale, pair ..... 80c to $2
Panels—regularly $3.50 to $6.50; each ..... $2.75 to $3.50
Nottingham Lace Curtains—white and ecru; 3 yards long; regularly $1.25 to $1.50 pair; sale price 75c
Nottingham Lace Curtains—regularly $3.25 to $3.75; sale, pair $2.95

BARGAINS
Furniture
ROCKERS — Large double cane seat and back rockers. Frame made of hard maple, finished natural. (We reserve the right to limit quantity) $2.95
(We carry a big stock of Hickory Furniture.)

$7.50 Hickory Arm Chairs at	$6.00
$8.25 Hickory Rockers at	6.75
$6.25 Hickory Rockers at	5.00
$4.50 Hickory Arm Chairs at	3.25
$5.25 Hickory Rockers at	3.75
$3.00 Hickory Side Chairs at	2.50
$2.75 Hickory Arm Chairs at	2.25
$3.50 Hickory Rockers at	2.80
$2.75 Hickory Side Chairs at	2.25

BARGAINS
Rugs—Carpets
$39.50 Seamless Velvet Rugs—size 9 x 12; exceptional variety of patterns at ... $29.50
$36.50 Seamless Velvet Rugs—size 9 x 12; discontinued patterns in excellent quality; at $24.50
$26.50 Seamless and Seamed Velvet and Axminster Rugs—size 9 x 12; clean-up of choice designs and colorings; at $19.75
Velvet Carpets—clean-up of discontinued patterns in lengths of 15 to 50 yards:—
$2.95 Wilton Velvets—at $1.95
$1.95 Wool Velvets—at $1.25

BARGAIN
Boys' Wash Suits, $1.45
Sizes 2½ to 9 years.
In good washable materials in Russian and Junior Norfolk Models. Long and straight pants; Middy suits, stripes, checks and combination color effects.

BARGAINS
Women's "Fibre Silk Stockings."
In the prevailing colors. Strong and serviceable; have garter tops and double soles. Values to 50c; at 39c
(Some have slight imperfections.)
Knitted Combination Suits for Women—Fine quality ribbed cotton, nicely trimmed at neck and shoulder; at, per garment .. 33c

BARGAINS
Men's Blanket and Terry Cloth Bath Robes.
Values $4.50 to $6.75 ... $3.95
Regular or Coat models; cut full size and finished with heavy rope girdle. All sizes.

Men's 75c to $1.25 Negligee Shirts, 59c
Odd lots and broken assortments of high grade shirts. Soft double cuffs. Neat stripes on white or colored grounds. All are cut full size and finished with fine pearl buttons. All sizes 14 to 17.

BARGAINS
UNDERMUSLINS at 69c
Usually Priced to $1.25
All "odd" lots, "broken" lines, offered at far below their real values.
Some pieces are slightly mussed from handling, but in the adjustment of prices all this has been considered. Excellent materials, dainty designs and trimmings.
Nightgowns—slip-over effects in a variety of prettily trimmed styles; at 69c
Petticoats—of fine Cambric; some with deep embroidery flounces; others trimmed with fine lace insertions and edgings; at 69c
Envelope Chemise—of sheer Cambric or Nainsook; daintily trimmed with pretty lace medallions or insertions and edgings; at .. 69c

BARGAINS
Dress Linens
Regularly to 75c yd., **at 42c**
A fortunate purchase of these beautiful dress linens, embracing an importer's surplus stock, is added as a feature of our pre-inventory sale:
36-inch Pure Irish Ramie Linens in the most wanted colors; also 36- to 45-inch Dress Linens—including French weaves of various kinds; the quality is excellent; yard 42c

BARGAINS
Men's Straw Hats
Rough and Woven Braids; light weight; all sizes; sale $1.15

BARGAINS
White Silks
First, please consider the popularity of white silks for Summer wear,—and the grades offered at these low prices.
Then You Will Positively Attend This Sale.
36-inch White Pongee—yard $1.50
36-inch Imported Japanese Shantung—yard $1.50
36-inch White Washable Japanese Silk—yard, 69c, 85c and $1
36-inch White Pongee—yard $1.85
33-inch Imported Japanese Shantung—yard 98c
31-inch White Washable Corduroy—wide wale; yard ... 59c

BARGAINS
Women's $3.50 & $4 Foot-Mould Oxfords at $2.45
Pre-Inventory sale of Women's high grade Foot-Mould Oxford Ties, made for this season's selling. Orders placed over a year ago enable us to offer these shoes at this astonishingly low price. Made of the best, quality Black Vici Kid Skin, with hand turned soles, medium long vamp plain or tipped toe, also common sense lasts; Cuban, Louis and low heels, also rubber heels. All sizes, 2½ to 8; C to E widths.

BARGAINS
White Enamel Lined Refrigerators
Leader, Universal and Grand Makes. Latest 1917 Models.

Make.	Height.	Ice Capacity.	Regular Price.	Sale Price.
LEADER LIFT COVER	38 in.	35 lbs.	$8.65	$6.90
LEADER LIFT COVER	41 in.	45 lbs.	12.90	10.30
LEADER APARTMENT	50 in.	65 lbs.	17.35	13.90
UNIVERSAL SIDE ICER	45 in.	90 lbs.	26.65	21.25
UNIVERSAL SIDE ICER	47 in.	100 lbs.	29.50	23.60
UNIVERSAL SIDE ICER	49 in.	125 lbs.	32.75	26.25
GRAND LIFT COVER	42 in.	60 lbs.	14.00	11.20
GRAND LIFT COVER	44 in.	75 lbs.	16.50	13.20
GRAND APARTMENT	50 in.	75 lbs.	15.35	12.30
GRAND APARTMENT	52 in.	85 lbs.	18.15	14.50
GRAND APARTMENT	54 in.	110 lbs.	20.65	16.50
GRAND SIDE ICER	44 in.	75 lbs.	22.65	18.25
GRAND SIDE ICER	46 in.	110 lbs.	24.85	19.90
GRAND SIDE ICER	48 in.	130 lbs.	28.00	22.40

Summer Groceries

The best quality strictly fresh Pure Foods cost no more in our Mammoth Pure Food Market than you usually pay elsewhere for ordinary grades. Mail and telephone orders filled promptly. Telephone Chelsea 4000. Quick free wagon delivery service to all points in the City and to more than 700 towns and seashore resorts within a radius of thirty miles. Call or write for free Grocery Order Post Card Book, containing 10 postals for ordering Groceries by mail.

Fresh Cereals

	10 lbs.	5 lbs.
ROLLED OATMEAL	69c	35c
FINHEAD OATMEAL	79c	40c
WHITE CORNMEAL	68c	35c
SCOTCH GROUND OATMEAL	82c	42c
PEARL BARLEY	82c	42c
GRANULATED HOMINY	68c	35c
BEST FARINA	1.15	58c

Fresh Fruits
GEORGIA SWEET WATERMELONS—ripe and red; each 35c
SWEET ORANGES—3 doz., $1; dozen 35c
JUICY LEMONS—3 doz., 60c; dozen 22c
CANTALOUPES—ripe and sweet; doz., $1.10; each 10c

Broilers
For frying or broiling; lb. ... 28c
None sent C. O. D.

Crisco
For frying, cooking, shortening, &c.; pail, $2.34, $1.54, 78c and 39c

Whole Head Rice
The grade usually sold at 12c lb. Special, 5 lbs. .. 47c

Spring Spinach
PRINCESS BRAND NEW PACK SPINACH—doz., $1.75; No. 2 size can. 15c

Sugar
BEST REFINED GRANULATED—10-lb. cotton bag ..... in 78c
Limit—10 lbs. Sold with Grocery Orders amounting to $1 and upwards, exclusive of Flour and Sugar.

Skinner's Spaghetti
OR MACARONI—doz., $1.15; reg. 12c pkg. ... 10c

Laundry Soap
P. & G. GOLD SOAP, HABBITT'S BEST SOAP, MULETEAM BORAX SOAP, BORAXAID LAUNDRY SOAP, BABBITT'S NAPHTHA SOAP — box—100 bars ... $5.90; 10 bars 60c

New Potatoes
Best selections in the market; bu., 60-lb. bag, $3.45; peck, 15 lbs., 89c; ½ peck, 7½ lbs. ... 45c

Laundry Starch
HAZEL GLOSS STARCH—6-lb. box 54c
BEST LAUNDRY STARCH—50-lb. box, $3.90; 10 lbs., 79c; 5 lbs. 40c

Premium Flour
FOUNTAIN QUALITY. BEST FAMILY PATENT — guaranteed equal to any higher priced brand in the market; bbl., $14.75; ½-bbl., $7.65; ¼-bbl. bag $1.85

Tomatoes
GOVERNOR BRAND TOMATOES—doz., $1.75; No. 2 size can. 15c
HAZEL QUALITY TOMATOES—doz., $2.10; No. 2 size can. 18c

BARGAINS
Wearing Apparel
For Women, Misses, Juniors and Girls.
Suits, Coats, Dresses and Blouses from our own superb regular assortments at prices which in most instances are less than the cost of the materials alone.
Every Garment Measures Up to the High Greenhut Standard of Style, Quality and Workmanship.
Size and color ranges are not complete,—quantities are limited,—therefore come early.

SUITS
An attractive variety of smart styles in Gabardine, Poplin and Serge in correct Summer colors.
Suits for Misses—sizes 14 to 20 years.
Suits for Women—up to 38 inch bust measure.
Original prices $16.50 to $22.50.
Sale, $8.95
Suits for Juniors—sizes 15 and 17 years.
Suits for Girls—sizes 12, 14 and 16 years.
Original prices $14.75 to $18.75.
Sale, $8.95
Suits for Girls—sizes 12 and 14 years.
Original price $7.95.
At $4.95
Suits for Misses and Women—up to 40 inch bust measure.
Original prices $24.50 and $29.50.
Sale, $16.50
Suits for Misses and Women—up to 44 inch bust measure.
Original prices to $32.50.
Sale at $18.75

COATS
Swagger new styles in desirable materials, appropriate for all Summer occasions.
Coats for Girls—sizes 8 to 10 years.
Originally priced $4.50.
Sale, $2.95
Coats for Girls—sizes 8 to 14 years.
Originally priced $6.75.
Sale, $3.95
Coats for Juniors—sizes 15 to 19 years.
Coats for Girls—sizes 10 and 12 years.
Originally priced $7.50.
Sale, $4.95
Coats for Misses—sizes 14 to 20 years.
Coats for Women—up to 38 inch bust measure.
Original prices $9.75 and $12.75.
Sale, $5
Coats for Girls—sizes 8 to 14 years.
Original price $9.75.
At $6.75
Coats for Juniors—sizes 15 to 19 years.
Original price $10.75.
Sale, $6.95
Coats for Women and Misses—sizes up to 42 bust measure.
Original prices $14.75 and $16.50.
At $7.95
Coats for Girls—sizes 8 to 14 years.
Original price $14.75.
Sale, $8.95

DRESSES
New, pretty styles, nicely made of Poplin, also a limited number of dresses of Taffeta in pretty Summer colorings. Sizes for misses and women up to 38 inch bust measure. Original prices $7.95 and $9.75.
Sale, $4.50

BLOUSES
Deep, sharp price cuts on an extensive assortment of white Jap Silk blouses, in smart styles. Also sports blouses of fancy Voiles, prettily trimmed. Original price $1.
Sale, 79c.
Blouses of Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine and Radium Silk—novelty, and dress effects; distinctive models; original prices $5 and $5.90.
Sale, $3.98

BARGAINS
100-Piece American Porcelain Dinner Set—Neat and attractive gold lace border design. All perfect merchandise. Regular price $12.95; special .. $10.00
100-Piece American Porcelain Dinner Set—Decorated with three neat blue medallions and with gold hair line. Reg. price $14.95; special .. $11.50

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $2.50 worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the 24th Office on the Fifth Floor. We Give 24th Green Trading Stamps as Usual. Ask for Them. Double 24th Stamps Till 12 o'Clock; Single 24th Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

MANY OWNERS WANT LOWER LAND VALUES

W. W. Astor, Lord & Taylor, and McCreery & Co. Say Their Assessments Are Too High.

MURRAY HILL CONDITIONS

Wife of Sir Gilbert Parker Begins Action to Reduce Her Sixth Avenue Assessment.

William Waldorf Astor, in his court proceedings for a lower tax valuation on his Madison Avenue blockfront on the west side, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets, has furnished another illustration of the depreciation in values of the Murray Hill residential property on the edge of commercial activity. In the court proceedings last week Mr. Astor's attorney, Bela Darwin Eisler, made no mention of the fact that Mr. Astor had attempted to have his Madison Avenue blockfront taken out of the residential zone and placed in the business district. That request was denied a few days ago by the Board of Estimate, and it was said that the case would be taken to the courts for final action.

Mr. Astor's property in the recent proceedings includes the eight old dwellings from 200 to 214 Madison Avenue, inclusive. The two corner plots are assessed, with the buildings, at $180,000 each and the inside parcels at $110,000 each, a total of $1,020,000. Mr. Astor's lawyer says that a fair market value of the property on October 1, 1916, was but $467,000, less than half of the city's valuation, and Mr. Astor is willing to pay taxes on the latter amount. He claims that his property has been assessed at nearly 150 per cent. of its actual valuation, while the average percentage of actual value at which tax assessments are made is 87 per cent. He also contends that many valuable parcels are assessed at less than 80 per cent. of their real value, among which he cites the following:

Bankers Trust Building assessed at $5,800,000, worth $7,500,000; 50 Wall Street, assessed at $1,000,000, worth $1,250,000; 120 and 122 Bowery, southwest corner of Grand Street, assessed at $80,000; worth $120,000; Hotel Martinique, assessed at $1,850,000, worth $3,000,000; Hotel Belmont, assessed at $4,450,000, worth $6,000,000; Hotel Normandie, assessed at $840,000, worth $1,000,000; Colonial Club, assessed at $825,000, worth $1,000,000; Lincoln Safe Deposit Company, Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue, assessed at $2,400,000, worth $3,000,000; 433 Park Avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-sixth Street, assessed at $[illegible]0,000, worth $135,000; Union Dime Savings Bank, assessed at $810,000, worth $1,250,000.

Mr. Astor's lawyer cites the following Bronx parcels as evidence of inequality in tax assessments: 2,837 Third Avenue, southwest corner of 149th Street, assessed at $303,000, worth $400,000; 2,844 Third Avenue, southeast corner of 149th Street, assessed at $795,000, worth $1,000,000; 2,858 Third Avenue, assessed at $62,000, worth $107,000; 1,040 Simpson Street, assessed at $150,000, worth $200,000.

Realty experts have no hesitancy in saying that if the residential restrictions on the Astor Madison Avenue front were removed the value would be materially enhanced. Mr. Astor owns practically all the property to the west, which is used for trade, and the liability of adding the Madison Avenue strip to the larger parcel for business uses entails another hardship. Immediately opposite, to the south, is the big Altman store. The Astor blockfront is not in the Murray Hill restricted zone under the old covenant, but was placed in the residential section by the Zoning Commission with the other west side Madison Avenue blockfronts up to Forty-second Street to preserve the home characteristics of the neighborhood. Business has invaded some of the blockfronts from Thirty-eighth Street north, but the object is to prevent additional invasions. Mr. Astor's fight for a lower tax valuation will be watched with interest by property owners in that centre, as it contributes another chapter to the ever-interesting Murray Hill zone question.

In this connection it is interesting to note that Charles A. Peabody, who is Mr. Astor's legal representative here, has also instituted proceedings to obtain a lower assessment on his residence at 224 Madison Avenue, in the block above the Astor plot. The tax valuation is $128,000, and Mr. Peabody asks that it be reduced to the market value of $95,000.

The owners of two other Murray Hill parcels have also started action for lower assessments. They are Emily O. Butler, owner of the residence at 78 Park Avenue, 25 by 80, adjoining the southwest corner of Thirty-ninth Street, assessed at $80,000, and said to be worth only $55,000, for taxation, and Frances O. Jones, owner of the residence at 74 Park Avenue, 24.8 by 100, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets, assessed at $90,000, and said to be worth but $55,000. These are both in the block north of the old restricted zone. All of these cases have been presented to the court by Mr. Eisler, and others have been issued to the Tax Board to submit its answer regarding the assessments by the first Monday in October.

Through the same attorney several other important requests for lower valuations were made last week. Among them were Lord & Taylor, who ask that the assessment on their Fifth Avenue building between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-ninth Streets, be reduced from $7,300,000 to $6,400,000, the claim being that the land is taxed at a higher percentage than land on the two adjoining blocks. James McCreery & Co. have also asked that the value of their Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Street building be reduced from $3,710,000 to $3,100,000. On the annex at 18 and 22 West Thirty-fifth Street, assessed at $400,000, the request is made that it be lowered to $300,000.

Another interesting action has been brought by Amy Parker, wife of Sir Gilbert Parker. She owns part of the former O'Neill-Adams store, being the small plot, 23 by 65, at the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. It is assessed at $67,500, the land value being $58,500, but the building is virtually useless to the owner as it is connected with the main structure. She asks that the assessment be reduced to $40,000, allowing $35,000 for land value, in itself an illustration of the pathetic depreciation of property within a few years in the former busy Sixth Avenue shopping centre.

Good Prices in Ridgewood Section.

The Jere Johnson Jr., Company sold at auction last week thirty-seven lots of the estate of Mary A. Debevoise in the Ridgewood section on Millwood and St. Felix Avenues, Sylvan Avenue, and Walter Street. The property sold for $12,957. Lots on the east side of Sylvan Street, 20 by 100, brought $500 each. Lots on the west side of Sylvan Street, running 20 by 143 to 20 by 188 feet, brought $560 each. The total was about $2,500 more than the assessed valuation, indicating a demand for well-located lots along the five-cent-fare zone.

Auto Registration Gains.

That the New York automobile district is holding its own in the increase in cars this year as compared with the rest of the State is shown from the latest registration figures obtained from the office of Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo, which follow:

	1916.	1917.
New York District	103,004	180,987
New York State (total)	239,523	326,750

Apartment at Kew Gardens.

One of the new buildings being erected at Kew Gardens, L. I., is a four-story apartment house from plans by the architect, Andrew J. Thomas. The façade is in the Italian style, and the apartments will be arranged in suites of six and seven rooms. The building occupies a plot 126 by 85 feet. It will be equipped with an elevator, drying rooms and other conveniences.

COAL SHORTAGE PROBLEM.

Federal Trade Commission and Congress Only Source of Relief.

The Coal Shortage Committee of the Real Estate Board of New York met last week and gave further consideration to the shortage and high price of coal. Those at the meeting included Carlisle Norwood, Chairman of the committee; William H. Browning, Frank A. K. Boland, Stanley M. Isaacs, and Thomas P. Graham, comprising the committee, and by invitation the following: Assistant United States District Attorney Frank M. Swacker, Judson T. Wall, and James T. Holle of the Manufacturers' and Business Men's Association, Burton F. White of the Hotel Men's Association, and W. T. Ropes and M. D. Littlefield of the Building Managers' Association.

The committee arrived at the conclusion that the only relief was through the Federal Trade Commission and Congress. It gave special attention to the following paragraphs in the report of the Federal Trade Commission to the Senate under date of May 5, 1917:

"The fair retail price at any place is the price at the mouth of the mine, plus freight, plus reasonable dealer's profit and cost of local delivery. The May price at the mine of ordinary white ash anthracite, allowing for the 40 per cent. discount, is approximately as follows:

	Gross Ton (2,240 lbs.)	Net Ton (2,000 lbs.)
Egg	$4.07	$3.61
Stove	4.30	3.84
Chestnut	4.40	3.93

"As to the price of coal to the consumer for the coming season, this leaves two problems for further action, either by the Congress of the United States or by some authority to be designated by Congress. First, the elimination of the element of speculation and the charging of an exorbitant price or the withholding from use of this necessity of life, and, second, the imperative need of keeping the coal moving from the point of its production to its final destination and of preventing coal cars from being held out of use for the purpose of speculative storage."

As this statement by the Federal Trade Commission indicated radical recommendations to Congress and possibly Federal control of the production and output of anthracite coal, it was decided to await the forthcoming report of the commission to embody recommendations to Congress, and if these were of the sort indicated in the preliminary report, the Real Estate Board would organize a national campaign and take up the subject with the Governors and Mayors of the various States and cities and would agitate the matter through the various members of the National Association of Real Estate Exchanges.

The Federal Trade Commission was advised of the position taken by the committee.

At a meeting of the Consumers' Coal Committee, composed of property owners and business men, held last week, it was decided that a large delegation go to Washington for the purpose of appearing before the Federal Trade Commission, the United States Senators and Representatives from New York, and urge the introduction of legislation to regulate the prices and distribution of coal.

FLATBUSH AVENUE GROWTH.

Many Scenes of Activity in Brooklyn's Great Thoroughfare.

The Flatbush section of Brooklyn has undergone a remarkable transformation within the last few years, and its great artery, Flatbush Avenue, exemplifies these changes in different sections in a marked degree. In the busy Brooklyn centre it is crowded with transit lines, vehicles, and pedestrians. At the junction of Fulton Street there are no less than five layers of transit routes virtually superimposed one over the other. High in the air the Fulton Street and Brighton Beach elevated lines cross over the elevated structure of the Fifth Avenue lines, which swing into Flatbush Avenue.

On the surface is a mass of trolley tracks, immediately below which is the Interborough subway coming up Fulton Street and turning into Flatbush Avenue. Still lower is the subway of the New York Municipal Railways—the Brooklyn Rapid Transit subway, which swings out from Flatbush Avenue to Fulton Street, to Ashland Place, and back to Flatbush Avenue again, at the Long Island Depot, where the subways again recross under elevated and surface lines.

Beyond Prospect Park, where Flatbush Avenue is the leading business street, and around Church Avenue corner plots are worth $25,000 each. South from Prospect Park, Flatbush Avenue relies mainly on trolly transit until, at Avenue H, where the new Nostrand Avenue subway of the Interborough system, now nearing completion, has its terminal station. This line will be in operation within a year, and many stores, dwellings, and apartments are being erected in the vicinity.

Just beyond this, where the Avenue N trolley meets Flatbush Avenue, another centre of growth is beginning with the Wood-Harmon development. William E. Harmon & Co. state that if it were not for the necessity of making a settlement of the estate of the late Charles E. Wood, they would hesitate about selling a single lot at the prices they are now asking.

A little further down, where the proposed extension of the Utica Avenue subway meets Flatbush Avenue, another centre of growth and business is soon to come.

Flatbush Avenue formerly stopped at the shore of Jamaica Bay, but plans have been prepared to extend it across to Rockaway. Steam dredges are at work now, filling up the roadway as far as Barren Island, and the engineers of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment have applied to Albany for legislation necessary to carry it across the channels to the Rockaway peninsula. Meantime, arrangements are being made for a ferry service, to be in operation within two months.

Big Bronx Sale in July.

An important sale of Bronx property will be held on July 14 by Bryan L. Kennelly. It includes the Sturges estate holdings, beginning 200 feet from the 174th Street subway station at Southern Boulevard and Boston Road, and with large areas on 173d and 174th Streets, Hoe, Vyse, Bryant, Longfellow, and Boone Avenues. There are 199 lots in all and one house.

With a subway station near the property real estate men believe it will come into great demand as soon as building operations are resumed. The sale will be conducted on the property.

Loan Associations Re-elect McEwan.

Archibald W. McEwan of this city was re-elected Secretary of the State League of Savings and Loan Associations at its annual convention in Ithaca last week. It marks Mr. McEwan's nineteenth year of service.

The other officers are: President, Elmer E. Stanton, Troy; First Vice President, F. A. Garnjost, Yonkers; Second Vice President, Seward Hakes, Ilion; Third Vice President, J. Barth Cronin, Brooklyn; Treasurer, John H. White, Schenectady.

West Side Civic League Campaign.

A campaign to obtain 600 members has been started by the Central Park West Civic League. Copeland Townsend is President of the league. Six teams of members will make a canvass of realty owners on the west side. Three loving cups will be presented. The first cup will be given to the team bringing the first 100 membership subscriptions. The second will be given to the team bringing in more than 150 members, and the third cup will be given to the team bringing in the largest membership list.

The completion of the campaign will be celebrated by a dinner at the Hotel Majestic on July 24.

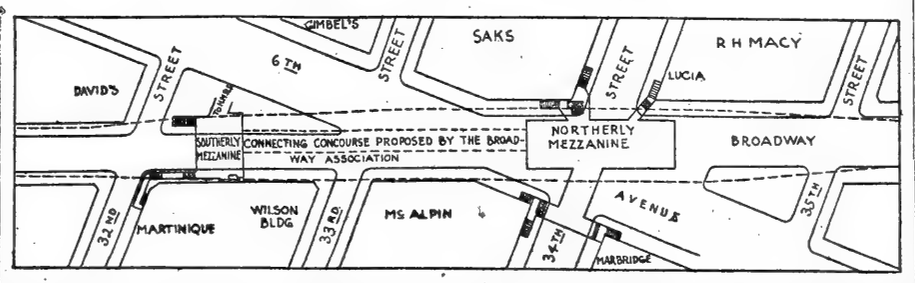
PLAN TO ENLARGE THIRTY-FOURTH STREET EXPRESS STATION OF BROADWAY SUBWAY

The Broadway Association Asks Public Service Commission to Connect Mezzanines and Add Entrances to Present Plan—Would Relieve Congestion at This Point.

Suggestions for important improvements to the Thirty-fourth Street express station of the new Broadway subway line have been made by the Broadway Association, which recently appointed a committee to study the need for the best possible transit facilities there. The committee consists of Chester Alexander, John David, Jesse I. Straus, C. L. Taylor, and H. G. Opdycke, engineer of the association. The station extends from Thirty-second to Thirty-fourth Street.

The suggestions made to the Public Service Commission involve the connection of the mezzanine floors and additional entrances. The present plans provide for a mezzanine floor at Thirty-fourth Street and a small one north of the northerly line of Thirty-second Street. There is no connection between the two. Passengers leaving the centre cars of any train will be at Thirty-third Street, but in order to reach the street surface will have to walk a block north or south to a stairway to leave the platforms. No provision has been made for direct entrances on Thirty-third Street, and yet that corner is one of the most congested spots in the city.

The plan submitted by the Broadway Association shows the location of the two mezzanines, and the dotted line between the two shows a connecting concourse which the association has petitioned the Public Service Commission to build. If constructed, entrances on Thirty-third Street can easily be installed as



the operation of the subway may determine.

In constructing subways and in planning stations at congested points, the Broadway Association believes the Commission and the Board of Estimate should keep in mind the providing of facilities for permitting pedestrians to cross streets on the station mezzanines, thus preventing accidents and facilitating the movement of street cars and vehicular traffic. This will be feasible at Thirty-fourth Street, though the Commission feels that such use of the mezzanine there may interfere with the movement of traffic desiring to use the subway. The apprehension expressed by the Public Service Commission on this point is an argument why adequate and comprehensive plans for such mezzanine distribution of pedestrian traffic should be adopted.

If this concourse should be built an entrance could be provided from the sidewalk on the northeast corner of Thirty-third Street or through the Hotel McAlpin at that point.

Broadway merchants, it is said, between Twenty-third Street and Forty-fourth Street will realize tremendous increases in business if the best possible facilities are afforded to reach that section of the city for a five-cent fare when the dual subway system is completed.

At the present time Times Square is served by two local tracks of the existing subway. In the near future it will be served by twelve tracks, six being express service. The Queensboro tube trains now terminating at the Grand Central Terminal, will run to Times Square. Through trains from Brooklyn will run up Broadway, and the approval of the Ashland Place connection by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on June 15 means that through trains from the Fulton Street Brooklyn elevated line will run into the new subway at Ashland Place and up Broadway, thus bringing a new volume of traffic from nearly a half million people. The fare will be only 5 cents.

In planning the old subway express stations, the volume of traffic, the changes between express and local trains were not accurately estimated, with the result that many of these stations have been reconstructed, and of course at a much greater expense than would have been necessary if the work had been done at the beginning.

The Broadway Association is convinced that every express station at congested points should have a concourse or mezzanine floor throughout, and that the train platforms should be of ample width and frequent stairways should lead from these platforms to the mezzanine floor, thus enabling traffic bound to the street level to escape from the platforms easily and quickly and avoid contact with the crowds standing on the platforms.

APARTMENT BUILDING IN THE DYCKMAN SECTION

Apartment house building in the Dyckman section at the upper end of Manhattan Island has been seriously curtailed by the high price of building material, and where, three years ago, there was something akin to a building boom in that locality, the new houses of the present season may almost be counted on one's hand. At the present time only two or three operations are under way. Half a dozen new houses were completed for occupancy in April and May. Counting those under construction, the sum total of new houses for 1917 to care for the northward trend of population will probably be less than a dozen in the Dyckman district. At present the number is eight or ten.

With the limited space for prospective tenants and the continued demand, it is natural that rents should advance, and in this respect the Dyckman area has not been an exception to other parts of the city. To new tenants brokers said last week that from $1 to $2 a month more is being asked from last year's rentals. The five and six room suites have not advanced as much as those of three rooms, of which there is a scarcity. Owners are evidently reaping a good return on their investment, especially those who built three years ago or so, for the average rate per room in the five-story walk-up houses is from $8 to $9 a room, and for some of the six-room suites in a large house on 207th Street and Vermilye Avenue $60 a month is being paid.

A survey of the district last week shows that the vacancies in all the apartments are less than 5 per cent. The office of M. Just, who has been one of the active builders there, has at present the management of ten houses, accommodating over 300 families, and there were only fifteen vacancies on Friday. In some of these houses as high as $10 a room is being obtained for three to four room suites. The appearance of 207th Street, which has suddenly risen to the dignity of an important cross-town commercial thoroughfare, is thoroughly in keeping with the good rental conditions for apartments, for practically all of the stores are occupied and trade seems to be flourishing. The big Dyckman moving-picture theatre on 207th Street near the subway station, offers another illustration of a satisfactory population.

The biggest operation there this season encountered financial difficulties, said to be due to the unexpected cost of materials, with the result that a row of four double houses on the west side of Naegle Avenue, between Dyckman and Academy Streets, just above the subway station at the former street, stand in a half finished condition.

Construction work was started in this block bounded by Naegle and Post Avenues, Dyckman and Academy Streets, on the interior parcels on both avenues, the property having been purchased a year ago by the 302 Fifth Avenue Construction Company. The large frontage on both avenues, taking in all the block except the corners, was acquired from the Empire Trust Company, acting for the Guardian Trust Company, which owned the block and whose affairs are being liquidated by the Empire Trust Company.

On the Post Avenue side two of the units are finished and are being rented. The other two are completed except the interiors. The property went into a receiver's hands a short time ago, and the unfortunate spectacle is now presented of a big operation in a neighborhood where everything available can be rented being unable to lease but two of its houses. Each of the double houses accommodates forty-eight families. The renting agent in charge of the two that are habitable is dating leases from July 15. The suites are three, four, and five rooms. All of the three-room suites are taken and very few of the larger ones remain.

One of the new operations for Fall occupancy is on the south side of 204th Street, between Cooper Street and Broadway. On Post Avenue, the west side, north of Academy Street, the Mahn Construction Company recently finished two attractive houses, and everything has been filled since May 1. The same concern had commenced excavation for a similar operation adjoining, but the cost caused its temporary abandonment. Two or three other evidences of projected work postponed for a more favorable time may be seen.

A survey of the Dyckman district reveals the fact that it is an immensely popular place of residence. With the facilities of Isham Park near by and the cool rambles through the woods of Inwood Hill and other vacant territory to the west, the section provides many features closely approaching suburban life which may be enjoyed without the expenditure of much time or money.

TROLLEY LINE ABANDONED.

Officials Say Residents Did Not Want New Line.

The proposed trolley line through Peartree and Roosevelt Avenues, Corona, Long Island, which was to have connected Jackson Avenue with the Alburtis Avenue terminal of the Corona elevated line, will not be built, so officials of the New York and Queens County Railway Company announced last week.

This decision is the result of protests by residents of Roosevelt Avenue, who object to having the trolley line run through that thoroughfare.

The railway company was served with a notice to appear in court to show cause why it should not be permanently restrained from constructing the line.

The company, for whom the new line would not have been very profitable, it is said, decided to drop the whole matter. The injunction is virtually made permanent through agreement.

The proposed line was suggested by Theodore P. Shonts, President of the I. R. T., at the celebration of the opening of the Corona elevated.

Mr. Shonts thought the project would be particularly advantageoeus for the residents of Flushing, College Point and other sections beyond the end of the elevated line, enabling residents to save time by shortening the ride on the trolley cars.

The New York & Queens County Railway Company applied to the Board of Estimate for a permit to construct the line and Borough President Connolly persuaded the board to grant permission.

Rails were brought to the spot and preparations for the construction of the line were proceeding when the protests of the residents of Roosevelt Avenue took the form of an application of a temporary injunction.

This application was granted, and rather than fight the application for a permanent injunction in the courts, the railway company has dropped the plan entirely. The rails which had been laid along the proposed route have been removed by the company.

Gas in Queens.

The Public Service Commission has received word that upon the motion made by Judge William L. Ransom, its counsel, in the Supreme Court of the United States on May 21, 1917, to dismiss the writ of error obtained by the New York and Queens Gas Company against the taking effect of the order made by the Public Service Commission requiring the company to extend its gas mains to supply consumers in Douglaston and Douglaston Manor, the court has ordered the motion and the case to be heard upon its summary docket.

Self Charles Klein's Country Home.

The former estate of Charles Klein at Rowayton, Conn., will be sold at auction next Saturday, June 30, by Arthur C. Sheridan. The property is known as Sonny Hill Manor, and consists of a large residence and seven acres of land overlooking Long Island Sound. The house was built at a cost of about $100,000 by the late playwright, Charles Klein, who lost his life in the sinking of the Lusitania.

Assessed Valuations.

June 30 is the last day upon which a writ of certiorari may be issued to review a determination of Tax Commissioners for assessed valuation. It is the last day to pay regular water charges without 10 per cent. additional penalty, and the last day to pay the United States income tax without penalty.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver sold the two-story and basement two-family house 244 Ovington Avenue, for John Heil to a client for occupancy.

Commercial Leases.

The S. H. Raphael Company has leased for the Reid Ice Cream Company the store at 129 West 125th Street to A. Kass and David Kats, and for Annie A. McKinney to A. Stamler, the store at 1,041 Seventh Avenue.

Country House Rentals.

Daniel M. Gerard has rented the residence of Mrs. Helen B. Henderson, known as Duck Island, at Huntington, L. I., to Mrs. Anne Merwin, and the Doughty cottage at Halesite to Isaac Kaiser.

Shaw & Co. have leased to George Vincent of California, the dwelling at the corner of Walworth Avenue and Charles Place, Greenacres, Scarsdale.

E. C. Griffin and P. H. Collins have rented for Dr. E. J. Smith his cottage at Larchmont to Adolph Engel.

Thomas S. Burke has rented the dwelling at 111 Hillcrest Avenue, Park Hill, Yonkers, to D. C. Bayne for Captain Arno Kolbe, U. S. A.

Jacob Erlich has leased Mrs. Bertha H. McClure's country home at Pleasantville, N. Y., to James Klaber.

Fish & Marvin have rented for Lewis P. Fish his residence at Hartsdale to Herbert E. Mittler, and for Mrs. Frances M. Gunning her residence at Scarsdale to M. Samuels.

G. L. Gilsey & Co. have leased at Oyster Bay the John F. Bermingham cottage to Clarence H. Schultz; the Pebbles cottage on the Coudert estate to Morton Otis, and the Samuel W. Andrews place at Brookville to Louis de Milhau.

Burke Stone, Inc., has rented for Roger Sherman his residence at Mount Vernon, on Sussex Avenue, to Mary Alden Houpt; for William Porteous his house on Agnola Street, Cecil Park, to W. H. Jones, and for Alfred B. Stone his house at Tuckahoe to Carl Stehle.

Home Buying at Flatbush.

There has been a very steady demand for homes in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn, especially near the line of the Brighton Beach road. Recent sales by W. H. Goldey in that locality include houses to buyers for occupancy for Joseph Ray Peck, 40 by 100, 725 Argyle Road; for Floyd Moore, 1,960 Homecrest Avenue, 40 by 79; for Vincent H. Lynch, on the west side of East Twenty-sixth Street, 180 feet south of Avenue M; for Joseph A. Winder, 970 East Seventeenth Street, and for Mrs. Carrie Ridley Enslow, 50 by 100, on southeast corner of Elmore Place and Farragut Road.

Condemn Land for Reservoir.

Herbert E. Angell, Segretary of the Westchester County Chamber of Commerce; J. H. Murray, and George West, have been appointed commissioners in condemnation of land for the extension of the Pocantico Reservoir. About sixty acres are necessary. These include part of the estates of John D. Rockefeller and Walter Law. The Briarcliff Disposal Works will be removed, a new dam built, and the lake extended. Dobbs Ferry, North Tarrytown, Hastings, Ardsley, and Scarsdale are the villages dependent upon the reservoir for a water supply.

Sale at Belle Harbor.

At Belle Harbor, on the Rockaway coast, Bryan L. Kennelly will sell at auction on the premises, Saturday, June 30, 55 Beach 127th Street, running through to Bay 128th Street, entire block front within 100 feet of Atlantic Ocean. Also on the same day a plot of six lots at the southeast corner of Washington Avenue and Beach 127th Street.

Tenement Investment.

Joseph F. Feist & Co. have sold for Philip Stevenson the five-story tenement at 434 Eleventh Avenue adjoining the southeast corner of Thirty-sixth Street.

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.
FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE,
Developed Suburban Property
About 100 acres on the Arlington Hills,
Overlooking the Potomac River
and the City of Washington, D. C. About forty acres already developed, with handsome station, ample artesian water system, outfall sewer to the Potomac, paved and guttered streets, cement sidewalks, grass parking, young shade trees, electric lights, and telephone connection.
First-class suburban electric car service, only fifteen minutes from centre of the city, and directly accessible from two boulevards. Several attractive homes already built.
Unusual opportunity for suburban specialists owing to the great increase in the number of Government employes in Washington and the consequent demand for moderate-priced homes.
Price $235,000; would consider conservatively figured part equity in income producing property.
ADDRESS OWNER, APT. 708, 1,888 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.

$500,000 FOR THEATRES.

Two New Structures to be Erected in Times Square Section.

The Lippe Contracting Company has the general contract for the New Triumph Theatre, 100 by 143 feet, to be erected on the site of the Barney estate property at 1,614 to 1,622 Broadway, running through to 750 Seventh Avenue, north of Forty-ninth Street. The owner is the 1,620 Broadway Company. Thomas W. Lamb designed the building, which will cost about $800,000.

The theatre planned at 240 to 248 West Forty-third Street by Selwyn & Co. is to be built by the Jeromel Realty Company, which has obtained the general contract, and which is now razing the present buildings. The playhouse will be two stories, 98 by 100 feet, of brick, stone, and terra cotta construction. It will have a seating capacity of 1,100. George Keister, the architect, places the cost at $200,000.

New Jersey.

F. M. Crawley & Bros. sold to Mrs. Edmund B. Osborne, wife of the late Senator Edmund Burke Osborne, for the Bradley estate, all of the property on the south side of Eagle Rock Way, Mountain Avenue and Stonebridge Road, Montclair. The property has a frontage of 900 feet on Eagle Rock Way and 500 feet on Stonebridge Road, with a 215 foot frontage on Valley Way, and will become a part of Brookwood, an eighty-eight acre tract of land acquired by Senator Osborne.

Feist & Feist, Inc., sold for Alexander Buchanan 571, 573, and 575 South Seventeenth Street, Newark, to an out-of-town investor. The property has a frontage on South Seventeenth Street of 75 feet and a depth of 100 feet, and is located on the westerly side of the street, about 200 feet south of Sixteenth Avenue.

Louis Schlesinger, Inc., sold for Mrs. Grace Freeman, to a client, the two frame two-family houses 591 Fifteenth Avenue and 603 Fifteenth Avenue, southeast corner of South Seventeenth Street, Newark. Each plot is 25 by 75.

Long Island.

Houses at Neponsit, Rockaway, have been sold by the Neponsit Realty Company to E. F. Crassous, John Bing, Richard E. Lalor, Robert O. Deyer, and plots to Dr. J. B. McKenzie, George C. Basch, and Wilson C. Cornell.

R. A. Schiesing sold for Frederick Galsser the two-family house on the south side of Remsen Street, 260 feet east from Jefferson Street, Newtown Heights, Elmhurst, L. I., to Luciano and Hedwig Morelli, for occupancy.

The Misses Naul sold to Robert N. Cross of Brooklyn their detached dwelling on St. Ann's Avenue, in the hill section of Richmond Hill. H. R. Williams & Son negotiated the sale.

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Estimates on window shades for apartments, office buildings, large edifices, etc., from the largest custom shade factory in N. Y. City. An inquiry will convince you of our personal expert service in all details.
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OPPOSE RATE INCREASE.

Chamber of Commerce Says Present Railroad Fares Are High Enough.

At a meeting of the Transit Committee of the Queens Chamber of Commerce, held yesterday, it was decided to oppose the application of the Long Island Railroad for an increase in certain passenger rates to various stations beyond Flushing and Jamaica, in Queens Borough, as it is believed that the present rates are high enough and any increase would bring about a discrimination in favor of communities in New Jersey equally distant from New York which are on other divisions of the Pennsylvania Railroad system.

Mayor Mitchel will be requested by the Transit Committee to have a representative of the Corporation Counsel appear at the hearing before the Public Service Commission to oppose the application for increased rates, on the basis that such increase will be a discrimination against New York City.

George J. Ryan, President, and John Adikes, Chairman of the Transit Committee of the Queens Chamber of Commerce, will take up with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the Public Service Commission the proposal to have a connection built between the present terminus of the Queensboro Subway at Grand Central Station and the subway in Fourth Avenue, to provide continuous operation of Queensboro subway trains from Astoria and Corona and to do away with the present inconvenience of transferring at that point.

It is estimated that the cost of such connection would be approximately $900,000. It is understood that plans have been prepared for such a connection.

THE CITY'S FIRE LOSS.

Compliance With Fire Department Orders Should Effect Reduction.

The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests believes that compliance with the orders of the Fire Department by property owners should bring into effect a reduction in fire insurance rates upon real estate.

For the past few years property owners have been required to make expensive alterations and structural changes in buildings which have done much to lower the fire loss per capita in New York City.

"Since property owners have been put to this expense," said a member of the council, "it would seem just that they should receive the benefit of a decreased fire loss by a lower insurance rate than prevails at the present time.

"In addition to the expense which has been entailed in complying with the orders of the Fire Department it must also be recognized that property owners are for the most part paying the taxes which are devoted to the extensive water supply system that is now in use in the city. This high-pressure system is of great value in checking incipient fires.

"Thus in a double measure has real estate been responsible for the decrease for fire loss in New York City. This fact has been recognized for some time by Fire Commissioner Adamson, who has been the pioneer in conducting the investigation which is aimed to adduce such proof that fire insurance companies will recognize the inequality of the rates now in operation in the metropolitan district."

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

The Chemists' Club Leases East Side Property with Option to Purchase.

ACTIVE SUBURBAN BUYING

Fifth Avenue Coach Company the Buyer of Gas Company's West Harlem Property.

The Chemists' Club has leased, with an option to buy, the five-story store and apartment building at 48 East Forty-first Street.

The structure, which is owned by Mrs. Harold Godwin, occupies a plot 40 by 98.9, and adjoins the ten-story building occupied by the club.

It will be extensively altered and connected with the club building on several floors from plans by York & Sawyer.

The lease, which aggregates approximately $100,000, also contains an option to purchase, which will probably be exercised by the club in the near future.

The new viaduct across Forty-second Street at Park Avenue and the improvement of the former site of the Grand Union Hotel will greatly change the aspect of the neighborhood. Douglas L. Elliman & Co. negotiated the transaction.

Fifth Avenue Coach Company Buyer of Harlem Plot.

The Fifth Avenue Coach Company is said to be the new owner of the plot of thirty-three lots in the block bounded by Broadway, Riverside Drive, between 132d and 133d Streets, reported sold by the Consolidated Gas Company. The plot sold measures 425 feet on 132d Street, 100 feet west of Broadway, extending through to 133d Street, where the frontage is 400 feet. The plot, 200 by 250, on the Drive, is not included in the transaction. A garage will be erected by the new owner.

New Golf Club Adds to Its Holdings.

The property belonging to St. Vincent's Retreat, at the rear of their main holdings on North Street, Rye, has been sold for them to the New Green Meadow Country Club by Blakeman Quintard Meyer.

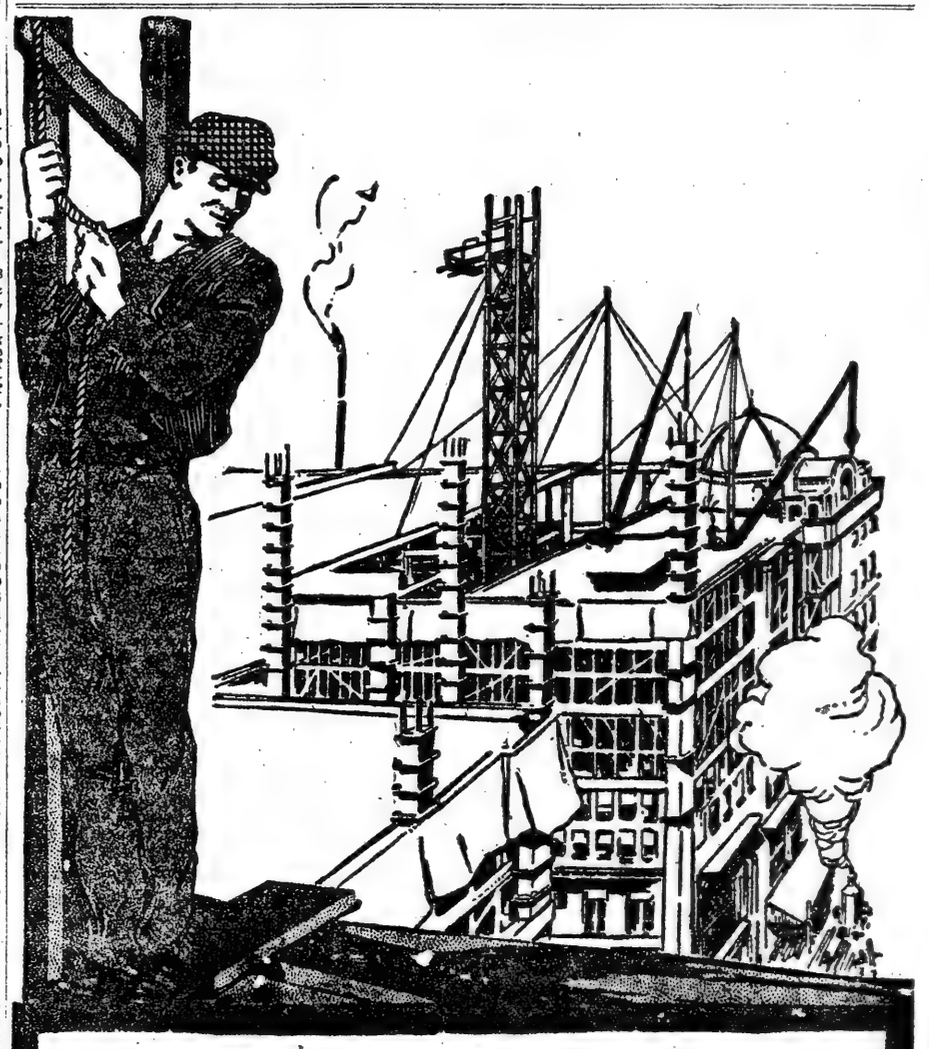
The property sold by the retreat consists of about thirty-five acres, which, added to the Charles Park holdings, gives the Green Meadow Club about 125 acres. The total purchase price of both properties is in the neighborhood of $300,000.

Bronx Sales.

The Duross Company sold a plot, 50 by 97, on the west side of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, (200th Street,) Bronx, for Carrie Fisher to R. F. Rabe, who owns the adjoining plot at the northwest corner of Bedford Park Boulevard and Grand Concourse. He now controls a plot 175 by 145.

$100,000 Westchester Sale.

Crestlawn, on North Avenue, consisting of ten acres, an eighteen-room modern house, stable, and garage, the former home of Colonel Henneberger, has been sold to John Muir of New York. The property was held at $100,000. James McCann was the broker.



VICTORS!

Towering high in air, the skyscraper stands victor over wind, storm and the forces that seek to overthrow it. In time's endless battle, Edison Cement stands victor—always undefeated—always growing stronger in conflict with the years.

Build enduringly—safely. Make your structures destruction-proof with the cement guaranteed by the great name of its manufacturer, Thos. A. Edison.

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NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA

WAR'S EFFECT ON BUILDING MATERIAL

Indications Point to an Era of Building Prosperity Despite High Prices.

LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND

The Labor Question an All-Important Factor in Future Prices for Basic Material.

Discussing the effect upon building conditions of the country's entrance into the war Allen E. Beals, publisher of the Dow Service Daily Building Reports; says in The Architectual Review: "The American architect is confronted by a new factor, of which most of those in the profession have as yet had no experience, that must now be taken into account when advising with clients on tentative building construction. Because of the censorship exercised by our allies, he is slowly, but only partly, coming into possession of the facts that have affected his profession and the building trades in those countries actually at war."

"Brookmeier's chart shows that building prosperity comes and goes in ten-year cycles. Even the embattlement of Europe failed to upset this truth. It is this prosperity, this nation-wide demand for commercial, industrial, and institutional development and expansion, that is making the demand for building materials what it is today.

"It is not the mere fact of this demand, however, that is the retarding element in the minds of their clients for architects to remove, for every realty owner knows that the real estate market and the building movement are both on the up-turn.

"Heretofore only 46 per cent. of the total productive capacity of all the factories and mills in the United States has been consumed by our own people. The remainder either have been absorbed in moderate exports or only parts of the mills have been operated.

"When the war began, for instance, only about 38 per cent. of all the furnaces in the country's steel industry were employed. Today practically 87 per cent. are in operation and more are being blown in every week.

"There never has been a maximum production of steel, because there never has been a demand for it. The same is true of lumber, cement, brick, lime, stones, asbestos, gypsum, or slate. We are speaking of maximum production. Demand always precedes supply. No manufacturer will provide maximum production without maximum demand; conversely, demand will create its own supply.

"As applied to building construction in the immediate future, the larger cities show, as a rule, vast expansion in business, absorbing to an extent perhaps never known before the available rentable space. As to the higher cost of materials, these upshifts have been due to the primary causes.

"One of these has been the increased cost of raw materials, notably coal and chemicals. Another has been the scarcity of labor, and the last, and perhaps the dominating reason, has been the continued insistent demand, reflecting the wonderful absorption of residential, industrial, and commercial space.

"It has been shown that structural steel has advanced 100 per cent. over prices ruling one year ago. Complaint is made that under such prices it is not possible to erect a profitable twelve-story apartment house. But big men are constructing them and taking fine profits. In tenement houses of the walkup variety, rooms that formerly rented for $5 a month each now bring $7.50, $10, and $12 in the same neighborhood—competing with houses that were built when common brick was $6 a thousand, wholesale, instead of $10, when Portland cement could be bought at 65 cents, mill, instead of $1.50 a barrel, and steel was selling at $30 per ton instead of $80 per ton.

"The $5 tenement is in new hands now. The old owners sold it to far-sighted men who foresaw what was coming and altered the structure, putting in enameled bathtubs, installing electric dumbwaiters, and perhaps putting an elevator in the stair well, and then boosted the price to $7.50 and $10 a room to find, not only that the new marble vestibule attracted as many tenants as the new building, but that the free-rent concession could be waived and a waiting list prepared. American wage earners have been earning more money, and the American love of luxury and the desire to live as well as the next-door neighbor have made it possible for the real estate owner to cover himself on the higher cost of materials.

"Buildings erected under present conditions are made of better materials than those put up under shoddy conditions when prices were low and everybody was building. Today it does not pay building material manufacturers to produce inferior materials. Labor is too high to make anything but the best products. Therefore, those who build now are not confronted with such heavy depreciating charges, which make a better proposition for the ultimate investor.

"Conditions like those prevailing today establish a big man's market. In every business enterprise it is the man with foresight, who acts upon sound advice, who takes the big profits. With the production of building materials restricted, first by labor shortage, and, second, perhaps, by future Government requisition, only well-worked-out operations are likely to go ahead.

"If, however, as the building material trade confidently expects, there should develop a foreign demand for American building materials, like steel, Portland cement, glass, hard wood, building lumber, wire or metal lath, gypsum blocks, fireproofing materials, and paints, within the next year or two, the investments in new building operations made today by well-advised property owners on operations suggested and approved by architects who have studied the requirements of their respective territories with an eye to America's further position as the mainstay of the world will be sure to pay well.

"If for no other reason, they will pay well because these operations will be protected for many years to come against the 'shoestringer,' who always in the past has been depended upon to undermine all profits in a neighborhood or district by overdoing the development. That factor will be put out of the market for at least half a decade.

"The basic factors indicate a period of building prosperity. Building material manufacturers know only one law—that of supply and demand. They have had their fingers on the pulse of the American market for generations, in some cases. They know their markets, and when building demand is bad they never advance prices.

"Material costs generally move up only when there is a market so strong and sure of running into the future that they have to protect their supply. Manufacturers have foreseen for some time what was coming to pass, and they have been counseling their friends, the architects, to advise their clients to get into the market early. Those who are given an inside intimation of what is going to happen can pass it on to the few who are now in a position to take advantage of it."

LIQUOR HOME RULE TO CURB SALOONS

Brown Excise Law Gives Cities Right to Make Certain Zones Dry.

$2,000,000 ADDED REVENUE

Bronx, Queens, and Richmond Dealers Will Feel Increased License More Than Manhattan.

Home rule in the regulation of the liquor traffic is provided for in the Brown Excise act which became a law recently with the approval of Governor Whitman. Under one of its provisions, the Board of Estimate in this city, or the Common Council in cities where such bodies perform the local legislative functions, may prohibit the opening of new saloons in sections of their respective municipalities, specified in resolutions creating restricted zones. These, under the Brown act, may embody up to half the territory of a municipality. There are many other restrictive features in the new law which was enacted with a view to reducing the number of saloons in the State. Incidentally, it will provide in the vicinity of $2,000,000 added revenue from the liquor traffic by increased license fees, to be divided between the State Treasury and localities where the fees are collected. The increased license fees, adopted as a restrictive measure, thus is made to serve a double purpose.

As far as this city is concerned, the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, where a flat rate of $1,500 was established through the old Excise law, will be less affected by the new law than the outlying boroughs. In Bronx, Queens, and Richmond liquor dealers will face considerable increase in the cost of their licenses.

One feature that will equally affect all establishments where liquor is sold for consumption on the premises, as well as family liquor stores, is the provision for a surtax on excess profits. While the proceeds from liquor tax certificates are equally divided between the State and localities, the latter will receive 75 per cent. of the proceeds from the surtax and the State only 25. Establishments in Manhattan and Brooklyn which escape the raise in the cost of liquor tax certificates are likely to be harder hit as a general rule by the surtax than similar establishments anywhere else.

Under the old law, saloons in cities or boroughs of more than 1,500,000 inhabitants paid $1,500 for their license. Under the new schedule this rate will apply to all cities and boroughs with 500,000 inhabitants or over. The $1,200 rate which, under the old law, applied to saloons in localities with less than 1,500,000 but more than 500,000, under the new law will apply to municipalities with less than 500,000 but more than 50,000 inhabitants. The $1,000 rate, which, under the old law, applied in municipalities with populations from 50,000 to 500,000, under the new law will apply in communities of over 7,500 but not more than 50,000 inhabitants. Other changes are shown in this table:

Schedules.

Old.	New.
$656.00	$800
562.50	700
187.50	350

The increases in license cost for the family liquor store are even more pronounced. They are shown in this table:

Schedules.

Old.	New.
$937.50	$1,200
750.00	1,000
500.00	800
375.00	650
187.50	500
93.50	250

Special provision is made in the act for increases in the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond and that part of the Borough of Bronx known as the Annexed District. When the bill was being formulated it was frankly stated that this was with a view to decreasing the number of saloons in these boroughs where the cost of license tax certificates, entirely out of proportion with the cost of similar certificates in the bigger Boroughs, had resulted in a mushroom growth of saloons. Where in the Borough of Manhattan the $1,500 fee had been instrumental in keeping the saloons down to one for each 510 of population and in Brooklyn, where it was one for each 659 of population, there is, according to the latest figures in the possession of the Excise Department, one saloon to 258 persons in the Borough of Queens and one to each 207 in Richmond. In the Borough of Bronx the proportion is nearer the ratio established as proper—one saloon to each 750 of population. In that borough there is one saloon to 729 persons, but this is due to the number having been kept down in the older portions of the borough, where licenses are higher, while in the new license zone in the Annexed District the number of saloons has far exceeded the ratio.

How License Will Be Increased.

In all these boroughs the new law provides for a flat increase with the beginning of the next excise year of one-third the present cost of licenses. Subsequently, it is provided, there must be an increase of $100 each year until the cost of licenses in Queens and the Annexed District in the Bronx shall reach $1,200 and in Richmond $1,000. An additional annual tax of $100 is established for this territory until the number of saloons shall have been brought down to one for each 500 of population. Proportionate increases are provided for liquor store licenses where there is no drinking on the premises.

Another home rule feature in the new law is the provision under which Mayors of cities are authorized to create local commissions which are to determine to what places liquor licenses shall be issued. On these commissions will devolve the duty of weeding out undesirable places and reducing the number of saloons gradually until in cities with more than 55,000 inhabitants the ratio of one drinking place to each 500 of population and in towns and villages the ratio of one saloon to each 750 of population is not exceeded. Even in the cities, it is proposed that where liquor tax certificates are cancelled or discontinued new certificates shall not be issued in their place until the number of saloons is brought down to one in 750.

For the first time in the history of this State "bone dry" territory becomes a possibility under the Brown act. The new law makes it a crime for any person to have liquor in his possession, except where it has been obtained for medical purposes on a physician's prescription in localities made "dry" territory under the local option law. Of similar purport is a provision which would subject a passenger on a railroad train or steamship, who carries a supply of liquor and offers a friend or fellow passenger a drink, to being put off the train summarily at the request of any other passenger who may object. This provision does not apply to liquor purchased in the club or dining car of a train, or in the smoking room or dining room on a steamer.

Blow at Raines Law Hotels.

Under the surtax clause of the Brown act saloons will be subject to an extra charge of 2 per cent. on all gross receipts in excess of ten but less than fifteen times the cost of the license and of 5 per cent. on the amount of gross receipts in excess of fifteen times the cost of the license. For family liquor stores the amount is 1 per cent. and 2½ per cent., respectively, on such excess receipts.

Another provision of the bill was intended to put an end to the traffic in liquor tax certificates now so common. Under the old law brewers and distillers would buy up such certificates and dispose of them at will to persons agreeing to use their products, in addition frequently exacting a price far above the face value of the certificate. Under the new law certificates will be issued only to persons conducting saloons or hotels and will not be transferable. Certificates which have been deposited as securities for mortgages will be permitted to remain in such use until 1923, but not thereafter.

The Raines law hotel receives a severe blow through a provision in the new law under which no hotel licenses will be issued in cities or boroughs of more than 1,000,000 inhabitants to places with less than 150 bedrooms, exclusive of those used by the proprietor's family and the servants. In cities or boroughs with less than a million but more than 500,000 inhabitants a place to obtain a hotel license must have not less than 100 bedrooms. In cities of the second class hotels to qualify must have at least fifty, and in cities of third class twenty bedrooms.

This provision was put into the law to offset the effect of the "four-question" referendum provided for in cities local option law, enacted by the present Legislature. Under this form of referendum the voters of a locality may vote for the abolition of the saloon and yet retain the liquor-selling hotel. Some of the lawmakers feared that this would make Raines law hotels spring up in up-State cities, voting out the saloon but keeping the hotel. All the provisions of the Brown act will become effective from Oct. 1, this year.

DYNAMITE TEARS UP TRACKS

Police Believe Crank Destroyed Property of the Maine Central.

WATERVILLE, Me., June 23.—A big stick of dynamite exploded early today on the tracks of the Lewiston branch of the Maine Central Railroad near the North Street bridge here, tore up one of the steel rails, shattered windows in houses nearby, and caused considerable excitement among the residents.

An eastbound freight train had passed the spot a few minutes before the explosion and another freight train, also eastbound, was approaching. The breaking of the rail set the signals in the block and halted the second train.

The police said they were of the opinion that the dynamite was placed by a crank. They are investigating a report that threats against railroad property had been made yesterday, when several hundred striking railroad repair and shop men received word that strike breakers were expected here today.

THE MORTGAGE MARKET.

Plenty of Money Available for Real Estate Loans.

Mortgage money, which stiffened perceptibly on our entrance into the war, is beginning to return to the market at 4½ per cent., according to M. Morgenthau, Jr. "With the breaking of diplomatic relations," says Mr. Morgenthau, "every savings bank instantly withdrew from the mortgage market, and since then most of the banks have been conserving their funds against possible withdrawals of deposits. This movement has been accentuated by the Liberty Loan propaganda, and now that this is out of the way, we are beginning to see signs of returning confidence. Money is piling up in these institutions and withdrawals are exceedingly light. Of course, some of the banks still fear heavy withdrawals after the July interest has been written up, but a canvass of some of the large savings banks indicates that they expect large deposits to counterbalance these withdrawals.

"Strangely enough the war has not had the effect of raising interest rates in a manner such as might have been expected. I believe this is due to the fact that the market is in an unusually healthy condition and there are few pressing needs. Owners or holders of existing mortgages are acting in a most reasonable manner regarding renewals and those who hold building loans on new projects are well satisfied to give the builders ample opportunity to negotiate their permanent mortgages. They realize that their security has meanwhile enhanced materially in value and glad to keep their money invested temporarily until conditions in the building trade warrant a resumption of building.

"During the last week since the announcement of the great success of the Liberty Loan, several fair sized funds have been offered at 4½ per cent. interest and we have had invitations from two or three large savings banks to submit loans of a substantial size for their consideration. It therefore looks as though the corner had been turned and that we might expect a better mortgage market from now on. Rates have a tendency to harden and it is natural to expect higher rates as the demands of the Government increase. We must not forget, however, that in times like these a great deal of money which would normally go into speculative securities will seek a safer form of investment, even at a lower return. Choice first mortgages on New York real estate have proved to be the very safest investment, and it is natural that those who are looking for 'Safety First,' will now put a large portion of their surplus into mortgages."

WAR DOMINATES STUDY.

Columbia and City College Courses to Fit Students for Service.

A large office force is at work arranging for Columbia's Summer session, which opens on July 9. In spite of the war thousands of inquiries concerning the session are pouring into the office, and the indications are that the term will open with nearly 7,000 students from all parts of the United States and from neutral countries. The school will pay particular attention to lines which will enable students better to serve the country in whatever activity they may select. The special military and naval courses will be repeated, and in addition to the civil engineering course at Camp Columbia, in the Berkshires, military training will be conducted there.

For women students courses in food conservation, nutrition, nursing, cooking, household economics, bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, modern languages, and allied subjects have been prepared.

Rooms at the five university dormitories have all been applied for, and arrangements have been made for placing thousands of students in rooms about the university.

At City College preparations for its Summer session—the first in its history—are laying special emphasis on subjects which have a military bearing. Plans for registration have been completed, and students may enroll any day or night of the week. Most of the important usual courses will be repeated, besides special courses in engineering, with a view to military service. There will be a course in military surveying, and topographic sketching, map making and reading, designed for members of the National Guard and others who intend to enlist; a course dealing with installation and operation of telegraph and telephone apparatus in signal corps work, and a course in automobiles to include automobile engines and practical operation and repair.

PHYSICIAN TO WORKHOUSE.

Drink Leads Dr. Kingston to Three Months' Sentence There.

Dr. Augustus T. Kingston, 41 years old, of 572 East 168th Street, who for several years had a lucrative practice in the Bronx, was yesterday sent to the Workhouse for three months by Magistrate Simms in Morrisania Court on a charge of annoying his wife, Lillian Kingston. Dr. Kingston received his degree of B. A. from Fordham, was graduated from Cornell and Georgetown Universities and was house surgeon at Fordham Hospital and Rikers Island for several years. He was also for ten years Medical Examiner for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Mrs. Kingston first had her husband arrested in April, asserting that because of his drinking she had been compelled to take their two children to Roselle, N. J., and live with her sister, while she obtained a position in New York. At that time the physician, at his own request, was sent to a farm by the Inebriate Board. Recently he resumed annoying his wife, he says, by calling her up on the telephone and it resulted in her discharge from employment.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PATENTS.
Write for list of PATENT BUYERS and WHAT TO INVENT, with list of inventions wanted; $1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions; send sketch for free opinions as to patentability. Write for our FOUR GUIDE BOOKS, sent free upon requests; patents advertised FREE.
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CONSTRUCTION WORK WANTED.—Erecting structural steel and heavy equipment; installation of steam power plants, gas, marine plants, concrete work, paper mill and saw mill machinery; old established organization; expert mechanics, draftsmen, engineers, millwrights, carpenters, and laborers. Write or wire for personal interview. Address X 247 Times Annex.

FAKING AS AN ART IN CONDUCTING WAR

Fifty American Artists Form an Association for Camouflage to Aid the Army.

PLAN TO DECEIVE ENEMY

Painted Canvas and Other Means Used to Conceal Guns from Hostile Observation.

Fifty young American artists, under the auspices of the American Association for Camouflage, and of Columbia University, will soon set out for Camp Columbia, Bantam Lake, Litchfield, Conn., on an expedition which may result in the creation of an entirely new and tremendously important branch of the United States Army—the Camouflage Corps.

Camouflage is a slang word current among French artists, meaning faking, and since the war began it has become synonymous with one of the newest military arts—the art of concealing things from hostile observation, by airplane or otherwise, by painted canvas, branches of trees, or some similar means.

The French had conducted some tentative experiments in camouflage before the war began, and they were the first of the warring nations to recognize its immense importance and to organize a distinct corps, drawing its personnel from the ranks of the younger French artists, architects, scene painters, &c. This corps is now a well-established and very busy branch of the French Army. The Italian Army also has a well-organized and efficient Camouflage Corps, but the British have lagged behind in this respect, and the United States War Department has so far done little beyond theoretically recognizing the need of something of the sort.

The American Association for Camouflage was organized some time ago to remedy this defect, with Edwin H. Blashfield as Chairman, S. E. Fry as Secretary, and a membership including nearly every prominent member of the Academy of Design. The association already has several hundred men enrolled for duty in the Camouflage Corps as soon as the War Department organizes it, and Mr. Fry is confident of his ability, when the call comes, to enlist any number that may be required.

As the corps will be a distinct organization, with sufficient employment to fill all its time in its own specialty, the association considers that special military training for its members need go little beyond the rudiments. It has drawn up a tentative plan of organization, under which a camouflage company of 150 men will be attached to each division of the regular army, under the direct command of the corps commander.

The company commander will probably a regular army officer, but the non-commissioned officers may be selected from leading artists—landscape preferred—and the rank and file from among young art students of ingenuity and promise, scene painters and similar trades, with a sprinkling of carpenters and handy men of all trades. Mr. Fry expects to call an immensely valuable contingent from among the vast army of moving picture scene builders in and around Los Angeles.

The navy has already gone ahead of the army in enlisting the services of a number of distinguished marine artists as volunteer camoufleurs, and without going so far as to trespass upon forbidden ground, it may be said that they have already proved their value in applying protective coloration to ships at sea, and in some respects, it is believed, have gone further in working out scientific methods of decreasing the visibility of men-of-war than any other navy in the world.

The object of the expedition to Camp Columbia is to enable the artists constituting it to work out in practice some methods of camouflage on land which they have already evolved in theory, in conjunction with the training camp of Columbia men, who will have the benefit of instruction by veterans of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. They hope that some of their ideas will prove a distinct advance upon the best methods of camouflage yet worked out.

Abbott Thayer, among the artists, has worked out a method of applying protective coloration to uniforms to fit any particular landscape or background, which, it is believed, will make a man absolutely invisible at a very short distance, so long as he does not deliberately make himself conspicuous.

While at Camp Columbia, also, the artists will practice hiding cannon and motor trucks and building Quaker guns and mock ammunition dumps to lure the enemy to waste his fire; shielding roads and camps, and other branches of the art. They are hoping at present to obtain an airplane to co-operate with them by flying overhead and trying to discover the objects which they have hidden, thus giving them a practical test of the efficiency of their work.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r.
Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., will sell at auction
Saturday, June 30, 1917,
at 2 P. M. ON THE PREMISES, rain or shine.
To Close Estate William M. Thomas, Dec'd
55 Beach 127th St.
(ORIENTA AV.)
running through to Beach 128th St.
Within 100 Feet of Atlantic Ocean.
BELLE HARBOR, L. I.,
QUEENS BOROUGH, N. Y. CITY.
The choice Plot of 18 lots, to be sold separately, with the 2½ story and basement, frame high stoop Dwelling, 14 rooms, butler's pantry, laundry, 3 baths, 2 showers, hardwood trim, open plumbing, steam heat, electric lights, &c., size of lots 20x100 each; tennis court. Open for inspection Saturday and Sunday, June 23 and 24, from 12 o'clock noon to 5 P. M. The entire furniture of the house will be sold in one parcel immediately after sale of the house.
ON THE PREMISES, SAME DAY,
on the premises, at 2 P M., rain or shine.
Southeast Corner
Washington Av. & Beach 127th St.
BELLE HARBOR, L. I.
The magnificent plot of 6 lots, size 120x96x126x106. Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's offices, 156 Broadway, New York City.

ARTHUR C. SHERIDAN
REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER,
Will Sell at Public Auction
NEXT SATURDAY, JUNE 30,
On the Premises, 3 P. M., Rain or Shine,
"SONNY BILL MANOR"
BEAUTIFUL FORMER ESTATE OF THE CELEBRATED PLAYWRIGHT,
the Late CHARLES KLEIN, at
ROWAYTON, CONN.
"SONNY BILL MANOR" consists of a 14-room modern residence with three baths, fully furnished, with almost seven acres of land; beautifully landscaped and complete in every respect; entire furnishings included in sale, OPEN FOR INSPECTION. Opposite the country place of James A. Farrell, President United States Steel Co. Close proximity to Roton Point, Tokeneke, Pearl Island, Darien, Stamford and yacht and golf clubs. Motor from New York along Boston Post Road to Darien, then take road right along car tracks to Rowayton and inspect "SONNY BILL MANOR," on high ground overlooking the Long Island Sound. 60% of purchase price may remain.
ARTHUR C. SHERIDAN, Auctioneer.
Offices, 100 Broadway & 331 Madison Ave., N. Y.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r.
Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., will sell at auction
For the Convenience of Purchasers
Wednesday, June 27, 1917
at the Exchange Salesrooms, 14-16 Vesey St.
Adjourned Administratrix Sale
Estate of Carlene A. Way, Dec'd.
1 Philipse Place,
At the head of Shonnard Terrace,
200 Ft. East of Warburton Ave.
YONKERS, N. Y.
The three story frame and stone Dwelling, 14 rooms and bath, 5 master's bedrooms; size of plot about 112.6x145. Open for inspection.
A. S. GILBERT, Atty., 43 Exch. Pl., N. Y.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's Offices, 156 B'way.

Real Estate at Public Auction
Next Tuesday, June 26
AT NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY STREET, N. Y. CITY.
Absolute Executors' Sale
Estate of Stephen H. Davenport, Dec'd.
N.W. Cor. Manhattan Av. & 103d St.
A 3 story and basement brick and stone dwelling; furnace heat. Size 17.7x75.
FRANK G. WILD, Esq., Atty.,
277 Broadway, N. Y. City.
Estate of Oscar Egerton Schmidt, Dec'd.
19 West 93d St.
A 4 story and basement brick and stone building; furnace heat. Size 19.7x100.8½.
FREDERIC De P. FOSTER, Esq., Atty.,
44 Wall Street, New York City.
Trustee's Sale
Estate of WILLIAM DURYEA, Dec'd.
Pelham Manor, N. Y.
S. E. Cor. Washington Ave. and Peace St.
A vacant plot, 156.5x200.
60% may remain on mortgage.
Messrs. BLAIR & BUDD, Attys.
128 Broadway, N. Y. City.
Executor's Sale
Estate of KATE FANNING, Dec'd.
155 East 117th St.
A 3 story and basement brick dwelling; furnace heat. Size 16.8x100.11.
SAMUEL M. RICHARDSON, Esq., Atty.
2 Rector St., N. Y. City.
Special Sales
533 West 187th St.
A 3 story and basement brick two family house; furnace heat and electricity. Size 19x94.10½.
ROBERT D. WEST, Esq., Atty.,
37 East 18th Street, N. Y. City.
16-18-20 Jones St.
(Greenwich House Settlement.)
Two three story and basement brick buildings and a one story frame building. Plot 63.4x97.6.
WALTER G. MERRITT, Esq., Atty.,
135 Broadway, N. Y. City.
Write for Particulars
Telephone 744 Cortlandt.
Joseph P. Day Auctioneer
Executive Offices, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER.
Executor's Sale
to Close the Estates of S. Sturges, dec'd.
199
Fully Developed City Lots
Located in the highest, best built up, and most desirable section of the Bronx right at the
174th St. Subway Station
AT BOSTON ROAD AND SOUTHERN BOULEVARD
To Be Sold
Saturday, July 14, 1917
At 2 P. M., on Premises, in Large Tent, Rain or Shine.
5 CENT SUBWAY FARE FROM CITY HALL WITHOUT CHANGE.
Terms liberal. 10% OFF FOR ALL CASH.
A WORD TO THE WISE:—THE OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME.
Send for bookmap TO-DAY to
The Auctioneer's Offices, 156 Broadway. Telephone 1547 Cortlandt.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
Valuable City Real Estate AT PUBLIC AUCTION
The undersigned will sell at public auction in the City of Newburgh, N. Y., on
THURSDAY, JUNE 28th, 1917
at 2 P. M. Sharp.
This property is situated at 282 Grand Street, Newburgh's most popular street, 2 blocks from the Palatine Hotel, has fine river view, and 58 miles from the City of New York. It has a frontage on Grand Street of 114 ft. 4½ in., and runs through to Montgomery Street, with a frontage on Montgomery Street of 126 ft., making 4 very desirable building lots.
The house is of stone and contains 15 rooms, 7 bedrooms, which are large and airy, library finished in mahogany; drawing room finished in white mahogany; dining room finished in quartered oak; kitchen, pantry, laundry, servant's room, maid's room, 2 bath rooms. All modern rooms and up-to-date conveniences, gas and electricity, all parquet floors, high ceilings, plenty of light in all rooms, large, spacious porches, fine lawn with shade trees and garden, garage to accommodate 3 cars.
This property is one of the best ever offered at public sale in the City of Newburgh, and can be seen any day previous to the sale by appointment.
TERMS OF SALE: 10% of purchase money at time and place of sale, the balance when deed is ready for delivery at the time agreed upon by the seller and by the purchaser within 90 days after purchase; 60% can remain on bond and mortgage.
For further particulars apply to WILLIAM F. BRUSH, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 69-71 Johnston Street, Newburgh, N. Y.
JEROME WALSH.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
MORGENTHAU JR & CO.
MORTGAGES
25 PINE STREET

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Shipyard Aeroplane Manufacturing.
Water Front Site, New York Harbor—37 acres, with 2,300 feet new bulkhead. Minimum depth of water 18 feet at low tide.
Losee Realty Corporation,
Tel. 9825 Columbus, 1790 B'way, N. Y.

For Sale.—Leasehold running 10 years, with renewal privilege for 21 years, six-story and basement building, northwest corner of Reade and Hudson Sts., at a figure showing very low rent. New subway station in front of the building.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY, INC.,
156 Broadway, City.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE
offered considerably under actual valuation, and located in select neighborhood; free and clear; liberal terms. Might entertain smaller property in part payment. Derschuch & Co., 150 Broadway.

3 FAMILY HOUSE BILL
NOW A LAW. THE PROPER
Alterations can make your private
House a Paying Investment.
Rangeley Construction Company
7 EAST 42D ST. MURRAY HILL 8536.

TO OWNERS AND AGENTS
intending to use EDISON or UNITED ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO.'S current. The undersigned Company will install wiring and fixtures in private or apartment houses upon a monthly payment plan covering a period of one year. For particulars, address The S. W. Electric Company, 144 East 34th St. Phone Murray Hill 7898-9.

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For Sale or To Rent
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
56 West 45th St. (Tel. Vanderbilt 2028.)

Dwelling at a Bargain
429 WEST 117TH STREET,
Near Columbia University.
Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St.

5th Avenue Corner.
20-story new business building, having 400 feet street light; pays 10% net on $750,000. Equity above 1st mortgage. Owner will exchange.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 148 W. 72d St.

OVERLOOKING HUDSON.
642 West 158th, west of Riverside Drive, three-story dwelling; ten rooms, two baths; parquet floors, electric lights; easy terms. Caretaker, your broker, or ENNIS & SINNOTT, 55 Liberty St.

Income Property Returns Increased Or no charge
JUDSON R. SWIFT,
1581 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn

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IDEAL FACTORY SITE
in much talked of new shipping centre, close to water and railroad facilities; plot 100x100, vacant on grade; on north side East 140th St., east of Walnut Av.; assessed valuation $10,000. Are they worth $7,500 to you? If not, how much?
WIDOW MUST SACRIFICE.
Write ATTORNEY, 3013 3rd Ave.

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1-family house, 8 rooms; every improvement; space for garage and vegetable garden; can be bought on easy terms or rented at $45 a month. D. Houlihan, Bainbridge Av. and 199th St. Fordham 1291.

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Near the Beaches
New York 24 Minutes
Beaches 10 Minutes
Pretty Brick Houses
$4500—Payments Like Rent—$6500
7 Rooms, Steam Heat, Electric Light, Parquet Floors, Open Fireplace, Tiled Bathroom, Screened Porch, Front Lawn, Big Back Yard, Asphalted Streets. Beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy. New Subway, Brooklyn, Alco Bldg. Co., 217 Broadway, N. Y. Barclay 4585.

Wartime Opportunity
Brooklyn Real Estate at ½ Value.
120 N. Y. City Lots $590 Each
$5 First Payment. $5 Per Month.
Phone, write or call for free tickets.
WM. E. HARMON & CO., Inc.
Tel. Barclay 6500. 261 B'way, N. Y.

NEVINS ST. CORNER
Three-story building located corner of Livingston Street, Brooklyn's busiest section; leased one tenant; can be bought at great sacrifice price, as present owner acquired this property in large transaction and desires to cash out; free and clear; terms can be arranged.
BYRNE & BAUMANN,
30 East 42nd St.

MANHATTAN BEACH
For rent for the season, handsomely furnished house of ten rooms and two baths, with garage. B. P. Robbins, care National Park Bank, N. Y., or 60 Coleridge Street, Manhattan Beach.

A BEAUTIFUL UP-TO-DATE
eleven-room, one-family house, 2 baths; double brick garage, with cement driveway; beautiful location; one block from subway station; must sell on account of leaving the city. Joseph Wien, 55 Bay 20th St., Bensonhurst.

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Bargain at Elmhurst, Near Subway
Five-cent fare to up or down town New York; 20 minutes' ride to Grand Central Station; brick house, tiled roof, 7 large rooms, tiled bathroom, foyer hall, butler's pantry, plenty of closets; maid's room on third floor; laundry tubs in basement; oak trim throughout, except kitchen; parquet floors in principal rooms; mirrored mantels in parlor and dining room; steam heat, electric light and gas; range for coal and gas; best construction; handsomely terraced grounds; room for driveway and garage; in splendid community. Price $6,500. Easy terms to responsible party.
H. D. HOUSE,
ROOM 808, 10 EAST 43RD STREET,
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HILLSIDE SECTION, JAMAICA
Fine 1-family brick houses in Jamaica, 7 rooms, all modern improvements; 2 blocks north of Union Hall St. Station; 18 minutes to 34th St. Station Penn. R. R.; 22 and 28 minutes to Flatbush Station, L. I. R. R.; B. R. T. trolley to New York; low price and terms to suit. Inquire on premises, 95 Union Av., Jamaica. HANOVER INVESTORS, owners and builders. Open daily and Sunday.

UNDER THE ELMS.
New cottage, delightfully situated, park-like surroundings, restricted, 7 rooms, tiled bath, tiled kitchen, gas, electricity, white enamel finish, beautifully decorated, piazza, garage; 17 minutes Pennsylvania Station or Flatbush Av.; 5c fare; 15 minutes from seashore; $5,400; without garage, $5,200; easy terms.
F. W. SCUTT & CO.,
336 FULTON ST., JAMAICA, N. Y.

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NOTE.—I make a specialty of handling factory properties throughout the United States. If in the market for a factory, send me your requirements. If you have one to sell, send for my selling plan.

Railroad and Waterfront Factory
ON NEW YORK BAY—B. & O. R. R. SIDING.
A modern manufacturing plant, located on Staten Island, consisting of 1 & 2 story buildings, containing about 43,000 SQ. FT. MAIN BUILDING, 1-STORY BRICK, 102.2x189. CEILING CLEARANCE 22.6. Railroad Siding—spot 2 cars in bldg. Dry Kilns & Power Plant. RIPARIAN GRANT OF 1381 FEET FROM SHORE LINE. Water depth of over 30 feet. WITHIN FREE LIGHTERAGE LIMITS.

American Locomotive Works
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A series of buildings located on a plot of 10½ ACRES, containing 245,848 SQ. FT., and consisting of a 3-STORY BRICK BUILDING 493x63, a 1 story brick building 243x85, and various other buildings ranging in size from 183x92, 171x100, down to 70x33. R. R. SIDING. COMPLETE POWER PLANT, HUMIDIFYING PLANT, SPRINKLER SYSTEM.

Frank H. Lee Co. Plant
DANBURY, CONN.
112,600 SQ. FT FLOOR SPACE; 16½ acres; N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R. siding; EXCELLENT LABOR MARKET; PLANT IN FULL OPERATION, NOW EMPLOYING 1,100 HANDS; city and surrounding towns offer population of about 50,000 people; excellent condition; six years old. FLOOR CARRYING CAPACITY 250-300 LBS. PER SQ. FT. LARGE POWER PLANT; LOW INSURANCE RATE.

United Piece Dye Works Plant
NYACK, N. Y.—29 MILES FROM N. Y. CITY.
93,043 SQUARE FEET OF FLOOR SPACE. Modern brick buildings, affording excellent light. Sprinkler system, steam heat, electric light and elevators. Located about 300 feet from Erie R. R. tracks and a short distance from Hudson River. 1.7 ACRES.

New Haven, Conn.
R. H. BROWN PLANT.
Six 1-story brick buildings and one 2-story brick building, containing about 26,000 SQ. FT. FLOOR SPACE, not including basement floor space. Four buildings directly connected. FULLY SPRINKLED. Steam heat; power plant. Three fuel oil tanks with capacity of 12,900 gallons with a discharge line from N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. tracks. R. R. SIDING AVAILABLE.

American Malleables Co.
BLOOMFIELD, N. J., PLANT.
RIGHT AT THE BLOOMFIELD STATION OF THE D., L. & W. R. R.; large railroad frontage; RAILROAD SIDING OBTAINABLE; brick buildings, suitable for foundry or heavy manufacturing; office building; yard space.

Congress Brewery and Ice Plant
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Entire block front on W. S. of Humboldt St., bet. Meserole & Scholes Sts., containing 75,000 SQUARE FEET of floor space. Building of brick, iron and concrete construction. Ceiling clearance of ABOUT 20 FT., part of floors 500 LBS. PER SQ. FT. CAPACITY. 3 boilers 200 H. P. each. Ice plant capacity of 50 tons daily, which may be largely increased on a small outlay.

American Snuff Company Plant
LOCATED NEAR WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.
Main building, five story brick structure, 90x130; brick warehouse 150x200, ceiling clearance about 20 ft.; engine and boiler house, 46x56; dry kiln, 26x50; 85 ft. brick stack. TOTAL FLOOR SPACE 105,000 SQ. FT., 12 ACRES. Power plant consisting of 3 boilers, 80 H. P. each, and 2 85 H. P. engines; 50,000 gallon steel water tank. RAILROAD SIDINGS; SPRINKLER SYSTEM.

Bristol, Pa., on the Delaware
FACTORY AND RESIDENCE EXTENSION OF TOWN.
Large tract of land along the main line of Pennsylvania Railroad, 23 miles from Philadelphia. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROA

$35 BUYS BEAUTIFUL ADIRONDACK LOT

$3 A MONTH PAYMENTS

YOU can buy a beautiful Adirondack Camp site for only $35, and pay for it at $3 a month. You can camp or build while paying.

A MOUNTAIN HOME 1,750 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL

These Camps are at Old Forge 1,750 feet above sea level at the foot of the world-famous Fulton Chain of Lakes—directly in the heart of the most beautiful scenery on the American Continent.

It can be reached by motorcycle or automobile, the State Road passing through the property, or by the New York Central Railroad.

HUNTING AND FISHING

Old Forge and the Fulton Chain are a Paradise for Hunters and Fishermen. Deer, Hare, Rabbit, Raccoon, partridge, pheasant, woodcock and Wild Duck abound.

Streams and Lakes filled with great Salmon Trout, some weighing 30 lbs. each, gamey Bass, Brook Trout, and toothsome Whitefish. State Fisheries at Old Forge.

BOATING AND HIKING

Motor Boating, Rowing, Sailing and Canoeing, the famous 100-mile Canoe Route can be taken from Old Forge.

One of the finest Hotels in the North Woods is located here in the midst of its own grounds, where you are invited to play Tennis, Baseball and other Outdoor sports. Dancing and Music at the various Hotels and Boarding Camps in the evening

Splendid Roads run through this section. Thousands of Automobile parties come every year. The town has a Summer Population of upwards of 10,000.

For those who love tramping and hiking there are wonderful woodland trails—great mountains to climb—in a pure, clear, bracing, health-giving air.

This region is beautiful beyond the power of words to describe. You must visit it to appreciate it.

A PLEASURE AND AN INVESTMENT

This is not only a pleasure—it is an investment. New York State owns 43 per cent. of the Adirondack Park. Under the State Constitution State Lands cannot be leased, sold or exchanged. The State Conservation Commission Report says that $20,000,000 would be a conservative estimate of the Commercial Value of New York's Forest Preserve.

The automobile has opened up the country—thousands and thousands of people are in here every year—and population makes values.

Less than 30 years ago lands in Old Forge sold for less than $10 an acre. Last year single Lots in the Village sold for over $1,000 each.



Photograph of beautiful Camp built on lot at Old Forge bought from us last year. Many of our Camp Sites have splendid trees upon them—Maple, Birch, Beech, "Christmas trees," of fragrant Balsams and Evergreen.

A LIMITED NUMBER ONLY

This is actually the opportunity of a life time to get an Adirondack Camp Site at a low price and easy terms.

We've got a LIMITED number of these beautiful $35 lots for sale. It's first come, first served.

You can either pay all cash—or $2 down and $3 a month.

HOW TO BUY THEM

Send $2 and reserve lots. When you get Map and Prospectus pick out your lot, or we will carefully select one for you. If after you see your lot at any time within a year you desire to exchange it for any other at same price you can do so.

Send money by Registered Letter, Draft, Express Order, P. O. Order or plain check. Your check is good with us.

We GUARANTEE every lot to be accessible, high, dry and buildable upon.

READ THIS CAREFULLY

No Taxes for two years.

After first payment you can move up and camp or build.

No interest on deferred payments.

Title to all Lots is warranted. We give you a Warranty Deed when you have completed your payments.

No charge for drawing Deed—NO OTHER CHARGES BUT FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE LOT.

If you buy on time and are taken sick we give a 60-day extension. We are fair, just and reasonable.

CUT OUT AND MAIL TO-DAY

Adirondack Development Corporation, Old Forge, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Kindly send me Prospectus, Views, Maps, etc., of Adirondack Camp Sites in the Adirondack Park.

Name .....

Address .....

You may reserve ..... lots and I enclose $2 as first-payment. If I do not want the same after I receive prospectus this money to be AT ONCE returned to me.

ADIRONDACK DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

No. 9 MAIN STREET OLD FORGE, N. Y.

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BARGAIN IN GEDNEY FARM SECTION OF WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.



This charming white and green Colonial home is now building on a beautifully wooded plot less than a block from the Gedney Farm Hotel and near the exceptional eighteen-hole Gedney Farm golf course. On the second floor are five splendid masters' bedrooms and two connecting baths. The third floor contains two maids' rooms and bath. The house, which has every modern improvement, including a garage heated by the central heating plant, will be ready for occupancy August 1st, 1917. To a responsible party it will be sold upon the most liberal of terms. We might consider leasing it for one or more years. For particulars write or 'phone—Day Syndicate, care Country Life Exposition, Grand Central Terminal, New York City.

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Bungalows and Cottages.

Easy Terms of Payment

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Houses from $5,000 Upward

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Three and one-half acres on Esplanade and Pelhamdale Av. Improved with dwelling containing 24 rooms and five baths, rooms not including dining room, pantries, storerooms and closets. New plumbing and heating system. Four standpipes and hose for fire protection. Beautiful trees and shrubbery. Other improvements, including bungalow, garage and tennis court. Trolley service at property to Pelham Manor station (five minutes' walk); 45 minutes' motor ride from 42d St. **THIS IS AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.** Full details from

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Can offer for this week only, at the low price of

$32,000,

modern frame house, best part of Pelham; 16 rooms, 4 baths, hot-water heat, large garage; 2 acres of beautiful ground, highly cultivated, fine garden, shade trees.

Mrs. Edmund W. Bodine,

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Gentleman's Estate Bargain.

8 acres, beautiful grounds, directly on the Sound. Easy commuting distance. Large house, garage and gardener's cottage.

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11 East 42d Street

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Two houses just completed in Pelham Manor, within a stone's throw of Pelham Heights line; fine high ground; lots 75x122 feet; houses of distinctive colonial type; large living rooms, spacious verandas, two baths on second floors, one on third; provisions made for garages in connection with houses; most reasonable purchasing terms can be arranged. Prices $14,500. COOLEY REALTY CO., MOUNT VERNON, N. Y. PHONE 3400.

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One mile from station, overlooking Scarsdale Country Club. Over 2 acres. House 11 rooms, hot water heat, electric lights, 2 baths, parquet floors. Wooded land. Many fruit trees. Will sacrifice for cash.

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18 East 41st Street, N. Y. C.

Colonial Home—A Real Beauty

Furnished for Summer

12 rooms, three baths, gas, electricity, six porches; fine location; plenty of shade. Garage. Garden. Mahogany furniture throughout. Price reduced from $400 to $25 per month. Possession at once. See my agent.

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Modern house, 11 rooms; space for garage on plot; near trolley; choice residential section; fine condition; unusually good value; part on mortgage. Bellows & Warren, Getty Square, Yonkers.

For Sale at Gedney Farm,

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Colonial modern frame residence, 10 rooms, two baths, hot water heat, open fireplace, sleeping porches; large plot; sacrifice for $11,500. Owner, Box S 316 Times Downtown.

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All-year home near depot, school, stores and Sound; lot 100x270; shade and fruit trees, garage; house of six rooms, bath; several closets; all improvements; parquet floors throughout; large porches; open fireplace; will sell at a real sacrifice.

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212 lots, all improvements, &c., excellent location, worth $60,000; will take $30,000, cash required $16,000, and balance on mortgage. E. L. DANFORTH, 1 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

DISTINCTIVE HOME

built to order; owner moved to California; a sacrifice of a fine semi-bungalow, 7 rooms and bath, all up-to-date improvements; fully decorated; restricted; 30 minutes out, near express station; a wonderful bargain for $5,900. M. B., 200 Broadway, N. Y. Room 506.

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150 acres, north shore, short run by auto to N. Y., stone road, main house 12 rooms, all improvements, shade, fruit, outbuildings, garage, tenant house, particulars and photos. WM. L. GERARD, 1 W. 34th St.

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about

Manhattan Beach Lots!

I Have Told You

that lots at Manhattan Beach are a *tremendous bargain* at $850 a lot.

Not Enough of You Believed It.

I Shall Make You Believe It

To anybody who buys and pays for lots during June and July, 1917, I shall have the company deliver an agreement *to buy them back on demand* during the week commencing July 1st, 1922. You will get the purchase price back *in full;* but no interest, as that goes toward our trouble and expense. You will have 5 years to use them or sell them; and if they are not then worth the money, *you can get your money back.*

Will You Believe Me Now?

Manhattan Beach, on the Ocean Front, just across the bay from Sheepshead, **right now** has 122 occupied homes worth over $1,000,000.

Write for booklet and details, or better yet,

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Take the Brighton Beach Line of the B. R. T. from Brooklyn Bridge, get off at Sheepshead Bay, take Marine Railway and walk down the wonderful esplanade.

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Designed in 1800 by Samuel McIntire. It is the spirit and feeling that I have attempted to build into my

COLONIAL HOMES AT HOLLIS, L. I.

Such beautiful carving is prohibitive nowadays, but the trimmed arches with their softening influence are there as are the thumb latches and winding stair rails.

Most careful thought has been given to every detail and the materials and fixtures are all of the best.

I am decorating one in what is my understanding of the Colonial, the others I will decorate to suit.

Each house has eight rooms, and all except one have three baths. Each plot artistically planted.

Prices $9,750 to $18,500. I would be glad to show these at your convenience.

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2,500 FEET FRONTAGE in a solid block, with 300 feet on the East River, one block from East River Park, and within a few minutes' walk of Ditmars Avenue express station. Biggest bargain in Long Island City. Fine location for an institution.

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TWO SHORE FRONT HOMES

$1,850 and $2,500 fully and handsomely furnished, 2¼ acres of land with one, 5 acres with other. Big 2-machine garage with each and tennis courts.

At Shoreham, North Shore, Long Island, only a short distance to Government training

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Finest bathing beach on L. I., all conveniences. Beautiful, exclusive neighborhood. Each house has 10 large rooms, 3 baths, open fireplaces in all master rooms. Each garage contains bath and 2 sleeping rooms. Tel. or write, Attorney,

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ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY PLACES, ON OR NEAR THE SALT WATER.

FOR RENT Furnished or Unfurnished Houses for Season or Year.

FOR SALE Country Homes with good size Acreage Plots. Exceptional Values.

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White Stucco Cement House

BEAUTIFUL SITUATION.

UNOBSTRUCTED VIEW OF OCEAN.

All improvements, electricity, gas, hot water, heat, large porch on ocean side; seven bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, living and dining room.

Bath houses in cellar with shower.

MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED.

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Waterfront bungalows and houses just completed and ready for immediate possession. All modern improvements. Price $5,400 to $15,000. Easy commuting distance from New York. Boating, bathing and fishing. Small cash payment down, balance as rent. Address K. A., 84 Times.

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Several furnished places remain for rent. Choice properties for sale.

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About one acre ground, finest street in Flushing, 20 minutes from Herald Square. House contains 14 rooms, all modern improvements; valued $40,000; want offer; terms to suit. R. OSBORNE SMITH, Jerome and Burnside Avs., Bronx. 'Phone Fordham—1445, or your own broker.

FOR SALE

FOR CASH ONLY

OR

Rent 21 Years, NET or GROSS

A 6-Story and Basement FACTORY BUILDING, containing about 70,000 square feet, on a Northeast Corner. Centrally Located, where labor is readily obtainable.

SPRINKLER SYSTEM WILL BE INSTALLED.

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20 Feet Wide; Lot 100 Feet Deep; Steam Heat, Electric Light; Large Porch.

Lots sold for $1,500
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BUNGALOW ON L. I. SOUND

I own and want to sell on account of moving out of State a big nine-room Bungalow located on beautifully planted half-acre of land high up on shaded hill top overlooking the broad waters of the Sound; large garage, with man's room and bath. Running water, electric light, bath, open fireplaces; wide, cool verandas, and every modern convenience; situated about half a mile from express station and convenient to New York City, in a beautiful, high-class, healthy neighborhood; near best bathing beach on Long Island; an ideal place for doctor, journalist, or man of my own profession. Address ATTORNEY, Suite 204, 147 Nassau St., or, better, 'phone 1523—Cort. It is fully and nicely furnished. Easy terms and bargain price of $8,500.

Exceptional Bargain

PLANDOME ESTATES

(1 Mile from Sta.)

30 Min. from N. Y. 52 trains daily.

Beautiful All Year Home, just completed; solarium, living room, dining room, playroom, 4 master's and 2 maids' bedrooms; 3 baths; 1 steam bath, 2 sleeping porches; exquisitely planted and decorated; highest restrictions; caretaker; near golf and yacht clubs. Sunday trains, 9:30 A. M. and hourly.

$26,000—Liberal Terms.

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ONE HUNDRED ACRE COUNTRY ESTATE

WITH LONG ROAD FRONTAGE NEAR BABYLON, L. I.

Substantial house of 20 rooms. Handsome trees and shrubbery; attractive woods, trout stream and pond. Stable, farm buildings, cottage, all kinds of outbuildings, ½ mile track now on property would make fine Polo Field. Can be purchased at less than half its original cost. For particulars address

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Overlooking Water and within 300 Feet of Bathing.

Substantial Furnished House, 12 rooms, 4 baths; ample porch; shade; fruit; garden; large garage. Price $3,000. Would consider offer $1,500 balance of season.

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Nine rooms, three baths, fireplaces; all improvements; garage; on ¾ acre plot, carefully landscaped. Right of way to private beach on Long Island Sound; 20 minutes from Manhattan; bus line to station; attractive terms to desirable purchaser.

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FURNISHED COTTAGES $300 to $7,000

All Cottages Listed. Booklet.

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GOLF, SAILING, BATHING, MOTOR BOATING ON THE PROPERTY.

Country Club and Motor Boat Club near at hand.

Train service the best on Long Island, with several trains making Bay Shore the first stop. Club car.

Property comprises 186 acres, through which runs a picturesque, winding creek, connecting with two lakes and flowing into Great South Bay.

Plots from 1½ to 5 acres, fronting on creek or bay, are offered for sale at attractive terms under reasonable restrictions.

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Owner authorizes us to sell same at a tempting low price.

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Estate of ten acres, house 12 rooms, bath, excellent condition, 3-machine garage, chicken and pigeon houses, cherry, apple, plum trees, currant vines, tennis court, trout and black bass ponds, shrubbery and trees well planted, one mile to station, sacrificed at $28,000

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Mortgage company authorizes sale; delightful home at low price, $9,500; 12 rooms, 3 baths; large, sunny living room, open fireplace, electric lights, gas, sewer; 8 bedrooms; decorated; piazza; privet hedge; shrubbery; fine surroundings; tennis and golf near by; easy terms.

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Waterfront, 16-room house; stables, garages; handsome trees, orchard, farm, &c., sale or lease. Tindall, 1,781 Broadway, N. Y. City.

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Over 100 trains daily. Only 56 minutes from Grand Central Station. The miniature Adirondacks. The ideal place to build your home. Will sacrifice.

125 Bungalow Sites

to settle the estate of Chas. E. Wood, at ONE-HALF list prices. Plans, Booklets, etc., on request.

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In the Hills of Westchester County, among some of the handsomest estates; 45 minutes out; 4½ miles from station.

Land comprises 17 acres, with brook. Old Revolutionary House, 11 rooms, outbuildings. Can be bought at attractive price on very easy terms.

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One hour from Grand Central; 30 acres; 9-room house, 2 baths, hot-water heat, sleeping porch; barn, garage; apple orchard and small fruits. Price $12,000. For further particulars address F. D. Turner, Jr., 3750 Grand Central Terminal. Murray Hill 7720.

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An old home, with grounds beautifully laid out and covered with shade trees; splendid garden; having an extensive view over the Palisades, is for sale at one-half what was offered for it some years ago. In the heart of Mount Vernon's finest restricted section, with all improvements; 10 minutes from station. House finished in mahogany, and contains 13 rooms, 2 baths. Price $27,500. Must be sold to close estate. COOLEY REALTY CO., MOUNT VERNON, N. Y. PHONE 3400.

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6 Rooms, Bath, Laundry, near depot; new; ground, 22x100; sale, $4,650; rent $30 each.

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4 ROOM COTTAGE AT DOBBS FERRY.

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Overcome the high cost of building now by buying a plot at Park Hill from the Receivers of the American Real Estate Company at very low price.

We can arrange the purchase of the land and building of the house on very attractive terms.

Park Hill is the highest class suburb near New York

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Situated at Tarrytown in the neighborhood of magnificent estates. Fine stone mansion containing 25 rooms and 10 baths. Splendid outbuildings; remarkably beautiful grounds, containing 40 acres.

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Overlooking Long Island Sound.

In old Colonial style; this house has telling architectural features; on a high site directly above the Town Park and Oakland Beach Bathing Pavilion; 9 rooms and 3 baths, with private bath adjoining master's bedroom; with garage attached; ready for occupancy July 1; moderate price; reasonable terms; will consider renting.

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Larchmont Centre, Sound side of R. R. with sewer, water, gas, &c. Fine old trees, best residential section; short walk to station, beach, school, &c. For $6,000 we can give you an up-to-date 6-7 room house, with every modern improvement, on good-sized plot; $600 cash and balance on easy monthly payments like rent. Further particulars Larchmont, Dept. T. Tel. 6441 Murray Hill.

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Great bargain; 50-acre farm; splendid old-fashioned farmhouse, outbuildings; apple orchard; high elevation; magnificent views; near country clubs; station 1½ miles; estate must be settled.

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Modern stucco home, fine setting, on ¼ acre plot; only three minutes' walk from station; 33 minutes from Grand Central Terminal; in a fine section of Westchester, overlooking beautiful park; small payment down, balance $30 monthly—one-half of which is toward paying off or decreasing your indebtedness.

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Write now for particulars.

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Located in best section of Rye; near station, schools and churches. Good frame house, containing five master bedrooms and two baths, two servants' bedrooms and bath. Garage; fine garden; wonderful trees. Can be bought for less than value of land alone.

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2 City Lots, $2 Weekly

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PRICES $200, $250, $300, $500 EACH.

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In elevation and floor plans House No. 666 is one of the most charming examples of domestic architecture that has been done in the Gardens. It is a center hall house of 9 splendid sized rooms, with 3 baths, and a small conservatory which forms a connecting link between the house and garage. In design the house is most picturesque and is finished in stucco, with brick trimmings. A fence of the same material gives additional privacy to the grounds. The Gardens is a restricted community; ample park and playground facilities, sidewalk lawns, clean, well-kept streets, and especial attention paid to landscape architecture, make it a most desirable place in which to live.

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There is a remedy for the high cost of living in apartments. You will find it at Kew Gardens.

Your investigations of what are called suburban developments may have discouraged you. But try Kew Gardens.

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Opposite 40th Street

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FOR SALE

SPANISH MISSION HOME

At very edge of the bluff at Weehawken, N. J. Planned for utmost river view; 200 feet elevation, 125 feet frontage; court gives complete privacy. Light brick; 72x30; red tile roof; erected for owner by day's work in 1907; restricted neighborhood.

Dining hall (18x25), reception hall, breakfast room, den, library, 3 master's bedrooms, two baths and lavatory.

Garage, with all improvements.

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Modern house, 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms; solarium; fireproof garage..... $1,200

Stucco residence, fine location, 11 rooms, 3 baths; double garage..... $1,400

Colonial house, new, 11 rooms, 4 baths; billiard room, mahogany living room; garage..... $3,600

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Handsome Hillside residence, commanding view New York and Palisades; 12 rooms, 4 baths; large grounds; double garage. On finest residential avenue in town; reasonable terms $35,000

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Exquisite Suburban Residence
AT

Cranford, N. J.

A thoroughly modern three story and attic Suburban Residence with every improvement, frame and brick construction, with tile roof; one story garage and two story carriage house. About five acres of land, artistically laid out in flower beds and vegetable gardens; beautiful shade and fruit trees; lawns tastefully laid out; the whole arranged as a delightful private park. Frontage of 553 feet on Riverside Drive and 213 feet on Union and Prospect Sts. Rahway River borders on property.

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For Spring, Fall and Summer use for the whole family; containing living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, sanitary toilet, rubblestone fireplace and latticed piazzas; for $265 cash; ideal for week-ends and Summer use, this year and every year; ½-acre plots $100 to $225 additional, according to location selected, and the plot may be paid for $10 down and $5 monthly, with immediate possession; location, Cedar Knolls, in the mountains adjoining Morristown, N. J.; elevation 500 feet; 75 trains daily; 60 bungalows built and occupied by congenial people, and only a few more can be accommodated. Send for booklet and maps. W. B. CAMP, 225 W. 39th St., N. Y.

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Over 700 bearing fruit trees; 600 bearing peach and 100 are assorted apple, pear, plum, and cherry. Eight acres, with a large six-room house, barn, brooder house, poultry house for 500 head of stock; fine old shade surrounding the house and located only few minutes' drive from center of Vineland business district; gas and telephone in house. All farm tools, wagon and carriage included; as the owner is desirous of a quick sale, is offering this money-maker for $4,600, and will accept half cash, balance on mortgage at 6 per cent. Other bargains. J. H. McKillip, 528 Landis Av., Vineland, N. J.

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Single and 2-family houses of every description For Sale and Rent.

Kindly state requirements.

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$20,000 22 Melrose Pl. Beautiful Colonial residence, living room, dining room, library, butler's pantry, tiled kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 3 tiled bathrooms, sun porch, sleeping porch, tiled veranda. All the latest conveniences.

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$16,500 173 Watchung Av. Brick residence, corner plot, fine shade and shrubbery; large living room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, sleeping porch, sun porch, breakfast room; every appointment.

$11,000 115 Montclair Av. Colonial residence, centre hall, large living room with open fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, sleeping porch, sun porch.

$8,500 325 Grove St. Dutch Colonial residence, centre hall, living room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, sleeping porch, sun porch.

$9,000 9 Aubrey Road. White Colonial residence, centre hall, large living room, (open fireplace;) dining room, kitchen, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, sun porch, sleeping porch; all latest appointments.

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Beautifully located at Round Brook, N. J., 50 minutes from New York; express service on C. R. R. of N. J., 30 trains a day; one mile from station; on Raritan River and overlooking Watchung Mountains on State macadam road; 68 acres of buildings and highly productive and cultivated farm land; house contains 12 rooms, 4 baths, wide verandas; all modern conveniences; electric lights, sewers, running water, complete heating plant and fireplaces; surrounded by five acre park of beautiful shade trees, hedges, flowers and shrubs; large greenhouse, heated by hot water; gardens contain most every variety of rose, flower and shrub; two wells, one operated by motor and one by windmill; farmer's cottage containing nine rooms; heated brooder house, large chicken house, cement floor; pigeon house, pheasant run, piggies; large garage; stables, carriage house, cow barns, &c.; all in first class condition; just the thing for a gentleman wanting country home and farm; must be seen to be appreciated; to close estate will sell at about cost of improvements. C. R. THOMAS, Hotel Majestic, N. Y. City; telephone Columbus—1900.

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Equipment consists of two ten-ton cranes, three core ovens, modern power plant, air compressor, electric generator, pumps, blowers, artesian well, oil tanks and everything pertaining to a modern foundry. Also two railroad sidings.

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on fine plot of ground, $4,300, 7 rooms, hot water, heat, gas, electricity, tiled bathroom, &c.; all the very latest improvements; easy terms; 25 minutes from New York. For particulars address OWNER, Box 54, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

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SMALL FARMS—Two Acres.

Great elevation, wonderful view. House, 7 rooms; steam heat, bath; barn, poultry house, fruit; mile station; $5,500.

Call and see photographs and details.

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Yours for quick action, $3,000 under value, at $7,500. Delightful, comfortable home, beautiful section, 9 rooms, thoroughly modern; sun porch, large garage; near Lackawanna station, trolleys; 50 foot plot. Will consider rental to desirable party.

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Most attractive Summer home, furnished, with beautiful surroundings; 12 rooms, two baths; large veranda around first floor, porches on second floor; two minutes' walk to station, three to ocean, five to Shrewsbury River. E. D. Cordts, 18 West 98th St., New York. Call before 10 or after 5.

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Six rooms and sleeping porch, steam heat, hardwood floors; large veranda; wonderful view; near train, trolley, school; moderate price.

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Sold on easy terms at a great sacrifice.

SIXTY acres of land, free from stone, suitable for any crops. High and level, with large shade trees, excellent spring. The house, recently improved, has four master's bedrooms, two baths, hot-water heat. Modern garage and cow-barn. Full details, with photographs, from

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A modern 10-room house, with all improvements, including gas and electric light; the outbuildings are barn, with 3 horse stalls; garage, with accommodation for two cars; chicken house, runs, etc.; plot 100x240; entrance on two streets; price $7,000; terms to suit purchaser. JAMES HANSE, 33 Railroad Ave., Freeport, L. I.

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Beautiful 650-Acre Estate In Hills of Morristown, N. J.

1½ hours from New York, 600 feet above sea level, magnificent residence, 3 cottages, also farmer's house. Stables, garage, terraces and sunken flower gardens; about 300 acres tillable land; large peach and fruit orchards; grape arbors; situated on State highway; gently rolling country and hills; beautiful views in many directions; partly wooded; splendid water supply; all modern improvements; in immediate neighborhood of other well known and highly developed estates. Must be sold at once; wonderful bargain for quick purchaser. Will sell entire estate or subdivide.

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Sixty Acre Gentleman's Estate

Big bargain and real money maker; one of the most beautiful places on the east bank of the Hudson; grand for speculative purpose, and situated finely near City of Hudson, on State road; the residence alone costing over $40,000; good graded and high school; fine boat and train service; also electric railroad and electric depot joins one end of the place; the place must be seen to be appreciated; main residence, three-story and tower, red brick, brown stone trimming, 17 rooms, 4 baths, 5 toilets, heated by steam, hot and cold water all through; laundry, gymnasium room, cedar room, billiard hall; wine cellar; freight elevator, and nine open fireplaces, no two alike; front parlor done off in mahogany, back parlor in quartered oak, and grand carvings, and double plate glass bric-a-brac closets; house lighted by acetylene gas, can have electric lights; rooms average 16x18; reception hall, 18x40; situated about three blocks from main road; grand driveway, also fine gateway; fine landscape gardening, lawns and shade trees; five-room coach house; large barns, ice house, poultry buildings; fishing, bathing and boating right on the place; furniture in the house is simply grand; some inlaid; about 1,000 bearing fruit trees; fine growing crops; clear title guaranteed; possession can be had at once; insured for $18,000; the main residence could not be built today for $60,000; grand productive soil, adapted for any crop, and is raising bumper crops; price $16,000. LLOYD M. HALLENBECK, Greendale on the Hudson, N. Y.

A Country Home of Rare Charm and Beauty

Offered at Private Sale.

Comprises over 4 acres of splendidly cultivated grounds, ornamental, table and tea gardens and shady lawns. The entire property is attractively hedged and fenced.

Noteworthy features are: Excellence of location, elevation, view, privacy and protected environment, express service, (50 daily trains,) 20 miles from city. The house contains 25 rooms and 5 baths, has every improvement, including Otis passenger elevator, is in absolute repair and ready for immediate occupancy. There is a gardener's cottage, stable-garage with accommodations for chauffeur; carriage house and greenhouse.

A series of photographs at our city office gives some idea of the attractiveness of this property. For further information address

S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, 1546 Equitable Bldg., N. Y. Rector 7718. Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 555.

Must Sell Now Colonial House Montclair

On Mountainside Avenue, 3-story Colonial house, 11 rooms, two baths; all improvements. Plot 100x250; high ground; wonderful view; large garden space; 10 minutes' walk from station; convenient to Montclair Country Club. Price $16,000. Full particulars upon request.

Want Offer

All will be submitted

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Yon' Hill

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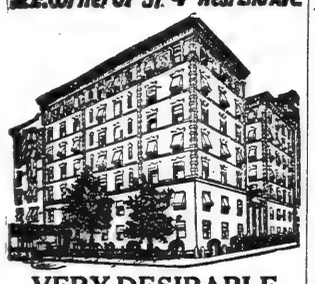
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Near 108th Street
A few very desirable suites in this attractive Elevator Apartment to lease from Oct. 1st.
7 Rooms....$1,100.
8 Rooms....$1,200.
Inquire of Superintendent on premises or
DEED REALTY COMPANY,
68 Broad St., New York.
Telephone Broad 6177.

241 W. 101st. St.
NEAR BROADWAY
8 ROOMS
2 Baths, $1,600.
ELEVATOR AND ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES
APPLY ON PREMISES, OR
G. SCHWEGLER
3507 BROADWAY
AT 143RD. ST.

Apartments to Lease from Oct. 1st

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av., 86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $5,000.
Including Electric Light, Refrigeration and Vacuum Cleaning.

DORILTON
71st St., Broadway.
5, 7, 8 & 10 Rooms.
Rents $1,500 to $3,000.

THE COURTENAY
55 Central Park West.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rents $2,600 to $2,800.

1,331-1,335 Madison Av.
S. E. Cor. 94th St.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Elevator, all improvements.
Rents $1,000 to $1,300.

35 WEST 82D ST.
10 Rooms and 4 Baths, $2,600.
All outside; unusual arrangement; such as might be attractive for two families.
Also 6 Rooms, $1,100.

THE BARNARD
106 Central Park West,
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms,
1, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $2,500.

VERSAILLES
250 West 91st St.
8 & 9 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,800 to $2,100.

780 WEST END AV.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway, Corner 86th St. 'Phone 3800—Schuyler.



C. E. HAMES, RESIDENT MANAGER
The ROCKFALL
Broadway at 111th St. NORTHEAST CORNER
Seven, Eight and Nine Rooms with Two and Three Baths
Service Unexcelled—Inspection Compensates

Chatsworth
344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive
Suites of 3 to 10 Rooms
Rental, 1,000 to 3,000 per Annum
Representative on Premises, or
L. J. Phillips & Co., Agents
72d St. & Columbus Ave. Telephone Columbus 2750

ALLENDALE
808 West End Av. N. E. COR. 99TH ST.
One corner apartment, suitable for doctor, 9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rental $2400.
3 apartments of 9 Rooms, 3 Baths, Southern exposure.
Rentals $2300 to $2500.
All large, light rooms.
To lease from Oct. 1.
Apply Supt. on the premises, or
EDWIN S. BRICKNER,
944 LEXINGTON AV.

"Grinnell"
Riverside Drive and 157th St.
Subway station within 200 feet of building
This DISTINCTIVE FIREPROOF building has been filled since the day it was opened.
A few suites to lease from October 1st.
All Large Outside Rooms.
RENTALS MUCH LESS than Middle West Side

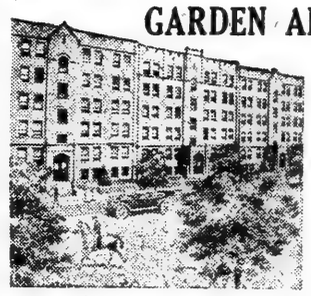
Washington Square Section
NO. 44 WEST 10TH STREET
New 9-Story Fireproof Apartment Building
3 & 4-ROOM SUITES.....$900-$1400
5 & 6-ROOM SUITES.....1500-2300
Open Fireplaces Separate Maids' Rooms
Open for Inspection. Leasing from Oct. 1st
Apply on Premises, or
Wm. A. White & Sons, *Managing Agents*, 46 Cedar St.
Telephone 5700 John.

Ready for Inspection
103 EAST 84th ST.
ADJOINING PARK AVE.
Leases Now Being Made
6 Rooms and 2 Baths
7 Rooms and 3 Baths
at Attractive Rentals
Unusually large, well arranged, light Suites,
Apply to Your Own Broker
for plans and rentals, or
GEORGE NEIMAN, 437 Fifth Ave.,
AT 39TH STREET.

The Langham
73d St.—Central Park West—74th St.
Situated in one of the most exclusive locations in the city, this building combines the luxury and elegance of the finest private residences with the comfort, convenience and service of an apartment.
Suites of 8 Rooms and Upward
Also 4 Room Physician's Apartment.
Representative on Premises, or
L. J. Phillips & Co., Agents
72d St. & Columbus Ave. Telephone Columbus 2750

QUEENS. QUEENS.

JACKSON HEIGHTS
GARDEN APARTMENTS
JUST COMPLETED



The buildings are set back from the street and the rear yards are treated as a large park or garden for rest and recreation.

There is a beautiful outlook from every window and sunshine in every room.

To attract the best type of tenants, we have provided social and recreative features: Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys, Basket Ball Courts, Playgrounds for Children, Gardens, etc.



6 Rooms & 2 Baths, $54 to $64
7 Rooms & 2 Baths, $60 to $73

TAKE THE SUBWAY to Grand Central Station, 42d Street. Free Transfers to Queensboro Subway.
Direct to 25th St., Jackson Heights. Time 20 min., via Corona Line.
Illustrated Descriptive Booklet with Floor Plans, etc., upon request.

THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
Renting Office Opposite 25th St. Subway Station. Tel. Newtown 708.

401 West End Ave.
N. W. Cor. 79th St.
9 & 11 ROOMS, 3 BATHS
$2,600 TO $3,500
Modern up-to-date Apartment House; refrigeration, filtration, table ice.
The St. Denis
Riverside Drive, Nor. Cor. 92d St.
Convenient, modern appointments; very large rooms, abundant closets.
10 ROOMS, 3 BATHS
$2,700 TO $2,800
LOUIS KEMPNER & SON
B'way, at 92d St. Tel. 8120 River.

166 W. 87th St.
Three Apartments:
ONE 4-ROOM, ONE 5-ROOM
Apply on premises, or to
J. AXELROD,
900 West 72nd St. Columbus 8957.

46 West 73d St.
Private House Block.
One apartment to a floor.
Living room 14x21; dining room 15x22.
All other rooms and kitchen in like proportion.
Beautifully decorated throughout.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths.
Representative on premises, or
Fred'k Zittel & Sons
B'way & 79th St.

160 W. 87TH ST.
Large Light Rooms
Fireproof House
Superior Location
Rooms and Bath.....$1,100—$1,200
Rooms, 2 Baths.....$1,500
Doctor's Suite.....$1,200
JOHN L. PARISH, Agent
Broadway—Phone 5740 Cort., or Superintendent, on premises.

LOMBARD
West End Ave. & 76th St.
8 Rooms, Foyer, 3 Baths
10 Rooms, Foyer, 3 Baths
Large Rooms, abundant closet space.
Management of Owner, on Premises.

427 and 435 Ft. Washington Av.
at West 179th to 180th St.
High-class Elevator Apartments
4, 5 & 6 Rooms
Rental, $480 to $800
A few apartments for immediate possession; others for October 1st occupancy.
Owner on premises.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA
605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
High Class Elevator Aparts., Every Conv'nce *directly opposite Spanish Museum Bldg's.*
5-6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $65-$100.
Owner, JAS. O'BRIEN, 647 6TH AVE.

Elevator Apartments.
233 West 107th St., Near B'way
6 & 7 Large Light Rooms & Bath $55 & $65
419 West 115th St., Near Amst. Ave.
5 & 6 Rooms & Bath, $50 & $70
523 & 527 W. 121st St., Near B'way
5 & 7 Rooms & Bath, $50, $70, $75
200 Claremont Ave., Cor. 127th St.
6 Rooms & Bath, $57.50 to $67.50
Immediate possession can be had on some.
M. M. HAYWARD & CO.
Broadway & 100th St.

54th Street, 200 West
Cor. of 7th Ave.
Three & Four Room Apartments to Sub-Let, Furnished & Unfurnished.
Apply Office, 200 W. 54th St.

SUITABLE FOR
BACHELOR APARTMENTS
DOCTOR'S OFFICES
Nose or Throat Specialist.
TWO ROOMS AND BATH.
34 WEST 51ST ST.
EUGENE A. WALSH
66 EAST 123D STREET, or Premises. Phone 1517 Harlem.

8 & 9 Rooms, 2 Baths.
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS and arrangement of rooms, every one being outside and large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail; first class in every respect; elevator, all night service.
805 St. Nicholas Ave. (Corner 165th St.)
JOHN MORGAN, Agent, 8,678 Broadway, Cor. 76th

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

The ROGER-MORRIS
New Elevator Apartments
14-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING
160th St. and Edgecombe Ave.
Overlooking Polo Grounds, Hudson, Harlem and East Rivers.
Convenient to 157th St. Subway Station and 155th, 6th and 9th Ave. Express "L" Stations.
3-4 and 5 Up-to-Date All Outside Rooms
SERVANTS' ROOM ON 15TH FLOOR.
F. LANGENSTEIN, Resident Agent.
Telephone 9150 Audubon.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

6 ROOMS
865 West 148th Street,
Corner Broadway.
All outside rooms, facing south.
View of river.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 8,678 Broadway.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

High Class Elevator Apartment
ST. GEORGE
1125 Lexington Avenue,
Corner 78th St.
All outside, sunny rooms.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms,
$100—$110—$120
Apply on premises or
DEED REALTY COMPANY
68 Broad Street, New York

MAPLE COURT
1229 PARK AVE. CORNER 96TH ST.
High-Class Elevator Apartment
DENTIST'S APARTMENT—GROUND FLOOR
8 Rooms, 2 Baths.....$1,300
CORNER APARTMENT
8 Rooms, 2 Baths.....$1,350
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Must be seen to be appreciated.

CORNER 95TH STREET,
CORNER 97TH STREET,
CORNER 98TH STREET,
1,350 MADISON AVENUE.
1,350 MADISON AVENUE.
1,350 MADISON AVENUE.
8 outside corner rooms, $1,150.
7 outside rooms over private house, $1,100.
No shafts, all exposed, high-class service in every respect. Supt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

NEW BUILDING
14-story; Exclusive section, managed by Owner as a PERMANENT INVESTMENT.
815 PARK AVE.
S. E. CORNER 75TH ST.
6-7-8 ROOMS
3 BATHS, $2,500 to $3,600.
Renting Agent on premises. Phone 7847 Rhgy.

3 & 4 ROOMS, BATH
NEW FIREPROOF B'LD'G
145 East 49th St.
Satisfactory references absolutely indispensable.
Possession at once.
RENTS $900 TO $1500.
Wellesley Realty Corporation,
280 Madison Ave., N. Y.
Telephone Murray Hill—7160

40TH ST., 36 EAST.
PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.
Ground floor apartment, all improvements; maid service; rent $900 per annum. Apply on premises.

56 E. 87TH ST., (Nr. Park Av.)
High-class elevator apartment; day and night service.
6 rooms, bath; extra maids' lavatory; $840.
7 rooms, bath; extra maids' lavatory; $1,200.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

A.—640 MADISON AVE.
"HOFFMAN ARMS," N.W. COR. 59TH.
6 TO 10 LARGE ROOMS.
$1,300 TO $2,000

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE SUSSEX,
55 EAST 65TH ST.
From October, apartment six rooms, two baths; southerly and easterly exposure; all sunny rooms; $1,650; also an eight-room apartment, $1,700; extra maids' rooms.

BROOKLYN.

6 MINS. TO WALL ST; 2 ROOMS AND BATH; MAID SERVICE } Block from Borough Hall Subway Station Brooklyn.
New apartments; one suite with large private garden; log fireplace
54 LIVINGSTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

BRONX.

2356-2366 Grand Boulevard
Cor. 184th Street
3-4-5 ROOMS
High-class apartments; all large, outside rooms; hall service; all improvements; excellent transportation facilities; high school adjacent.
Supt. on premises, or
WOLFSOHN & AUGUST, Agents
Fordham Road and Grand Blvd.
Tel. 2904 Fordham.
JEROME AVE. SUB. NOW RUNNING.

2374 UNIVERSITY AVE.
COR. FORDHAM ROAD
5-6 Elevator Apartments ROOMS
Opposite Devoe Park.
All outside rooms; University Av. and Fordham Road trolley lines and Jerome Av. subway adjacent.
WOLFSOHN AND AUGUST AGENTS,
Grand Concourse and Fordham Road.
'PHONE FORDHAM—2904.
Supt. on Premises.

2302 Valentine Ave., Cor. 183d St.
3 ROOMS, $23-$25.
4 ROOMS, $28-$32.
Every convenience; telephone, electric light, etc. AGENT ON PREMISES.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
BRONX.

N. E. Corner 170th St.
Grand Boulevard & Concourse
2 MINUTES FROM NEW SUBWAY
3-4-5-6 Rooms, light, spacious.
All High Class Apartments Ready July 1st.

MORRIS AVE. and 181st ST.
ONE BLOCK FROM NEW SUBWAY.
3-4 EXTRA LARGE ROOM APARTMENTS TO LEASE; UP TO DATE. $25-$35
NEW BUILDINGS

169th St., S. W. Cor. Shakespeare Ave., West Bronx.
JUST COMPLETED.
3-4-5 Rooms at Moderate Rentals
Every Modern Improvement
Agent on Premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
BRONX.

Bedford Park-Mosholu Arms Apts.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave.
4 ROOMS $29. 5 ROOMS $36.
6 ROOMS $43.
Class of tenants restricted.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Furnished & Unfurnished Apartments IN ALL SECTIONS
LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.,
299 Madison av. Tel. 1481 Murray Hill

THE WOOLSEY
141 EAST 44TH ST.
2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette. Furnished, $35 to $100.
Inquire on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 WEST 40TH ST.

TO SUB-LET.
Elegantly furnished 7-room apartment, complete in every detail.
MRS. BEATRICE GINSBERG,
680 West 115th St., N. Y.

The New York Times

Sunday, June 24, 1917

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

SATURDAY, JUNE 23.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of Manhattan St, runs w 72.8x n 100x e 21.9 to avenue x s 112.8 to beginning; Morris Weinstein to 196 South Street Co., mtg $56,000, June 21; attorney, B. A. Hartstein, 299 Broadway..$1

AVENUE C, 107-109, n w corner 7th St, 39.11x83; Harris Schonzeit to Mollie F. Schonzeit, 140 Ross St, Brooklyn, gift, Nov. 24, 1916; attorneys, Eisman, L. C. & L., 135 Broadway.....$1

BLEECKER ST, 342, e s, 51.10 ft s of 10th St, 25.2x32.6; Morris Weinstein to 196 South Street Co., mtg $4,000, June 21; attorney, Benjamin A. Hartstein, 299 Broadway...$1

CHRYSTIE ST, 223, e s, 99.3 ft s of Houston St, 25x73; Abeles & Bier to C. I. Bldg. Corpn., 44 Court St., Brooklyn, mtg $23,700, June 22.....$1

DAME PROPERTY; Martha A. Kohn, to Abeles & Bier, Inc., 44 West 34th St, mtg $25,700, all liens, June 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

HENRY ST, 320, s s, 225.7 ft w of Jackson St, 25x95.3; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Bismco Realty Co., 59 Liberty St., June.....$100

LEPENARD ST, 27, s s, 25x80; Morris Weinstein to 196 South Street Co., June 21; attorney, B. A. Hartstein, 299 Broadway..$1

MADISON AV, s w corner of 134th St, 96.11x 10; Morris Weinstein to 196 South Street Co., June 21; attorney, B. A. Hartstein, 299 Broadway.....$1

MANGIN ST, 29, w s, 150 ft n of Broome St, 25x100; G. & I. Realty Co. to Lizzie Prigohzy, 138 Van Buren St., Brooklyn, mtg $21,150, June 22.....$1

OLIVER ST, 104, n e corner of South St, 66x19.1; Morris Weinstein to 196 South Street Co., mtg $9,750, June 21; attorney, B. A. Hartstein, 299 Broadway.....$1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 859, w s, 51.4 ft n on curve from centre line of 159th St, if extended, 28.6x94.3x20.5x108.11; Harriet S. Fischer, (James,) to Mary A. Magee, 382 St. Nicholas Av, mtg $10,000, June 16; attorney, Arthur Fischer, 650 6th Av.....$100

197 AV, s e corner of 123d St, 24x83; Morris Weinstein, Washington, D. C., to 196 South Street Co., mtg $10,000, b. and s., June 21; attorney, Benjamin A. Hartstein, 299 Broadway.....$1

6TH AV, 148-150, n e corner 11th St, 42.6x 69, partition sale; John F. Conway, referee, to Eleanor Faber, 631 East 165th St, Bronx, June 22; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$35,800

10TH AV, 765, w s, 50.5 ft s of 52d St, 25x 100; Charles Silverberg to Isaac L. Silverberg, 226 Fairmount Av, Newark, N. J., 1-30 part, all liens, June 18; attorneys, Lehman, Court St, Brooklyn.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Esther Kasner to same, 1-6 part, all title, all liens, June 18; attorneys, same.....$3,500

BROOME ST, 155 West, s, 450 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.5; William G. Warden and another, executors, &c., to Anna M. Harkness, 820 5th Av.; attorneys, Murray, P. & H., 37 Wall St.....$100

BROOME ST, 153 West, n s, 224.6 ft e of 7th Av, 21.6x100.5; Charlotte Bacon to Lola Bacon, B. Asperen, Bar Harbor, Me., all liens; attorneys, Baldwin, F. & R., 31 Nassau St.....$100

68TH ST, s s, 423 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.5; Thomas F. Devine to Peter J. Devine, Hotel Theresa, 7th Av and 125th St, mtg $44,000, June 22, 1916; address, 79 West End Av.....$100

79TH ST, 149 West, n s, 304 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x102.2; Pellegrin Valverde to Marie U. Valverde, 202 West 74th St, mtg $15,000, May 31; address 202 West 74th St.....$100

102D ST, s s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11, 2d Av, 1,054-58, n e corner 102d St, 75.11x 74.11; Harris Schonzeit to Mollie F. Schonzeit, 140 Ross St, Brooklyn, Nov. 14, 1916; attorneys, Eisman, L. C. & L., 135 Broadway.....$1

105TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Vincent J. Orlando to Bernardine di Liberto, 232 East 106th St, mtg $9,500, June 20...$1

112TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Ellenore Realty Co., 59 Liberty St, b. and s., June 20..$100

113TH ST, 26 East, s s, 33 ft w of Madison Av, 27x100.11; Thomas J. Canty to Vanderveer Estates, 52 Broadway, mtg $20,000, all liens, June 15; attorney, H. B. Davis, 52 Broadway.....$1

118TH ST, n s, 351.8 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.8x 99.11; Morris Weinstein to 195 South Street Co., mtg $5,500, b. and s., June 21; attorney, B. A. Hartstein, 299 Broadway.....$1

Bronx.

BRONX TERRACE, e s, being south one-half of Lot 105, map of Wakefield, 30x105; John Davidson to Mary E. Woodhouse, 3,777 Willett St, mtg $4,500, Feb. 8; attorney, Mary E. Woodhouse, 3,777 Willett St.....$1

BRYANT AV, 2,013, w s, 45.8x118.4x45.8x 117.9; Asbel P. Fitch et al. to Beaum Realty Corpn., South Boulevard and 143d St., mtg $86,000, June 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BRYANT AV, 2,009, w s, 45.8x118.11x46.4x 118.4; same to Alexander & Hill Corpn., South Boulevard and 143d St., mtg $38,-000, June 15; attorney, same.....$100

COLLEGE AV, n e corner 168th St, 50x 100; L. A. Building Co., Inc., to Ulster Court Corpn., 30 Church St., mtg $47,200, June 15; attorney, J. G. Abramson, 30 Church St.....$100

EAILE ST, 961, w s, runs w 79 x n 2 x w 21 x s 48 x e 110 to street x n 46; Annie Epstein and another to Nathan Epstein, ½ part, 1,145 Wyse Av., June 20; attorney, Nathan Epstein, 1,145 Wyse Av.....$1

LOTS 1 and 2, block 27, map Pelham Park; Ellis Heino to Sue W. Parsons, 261 Burnside Av., June 22; attorney, Sue W. Parsons, 261 Burnside Av.....$1

POPLAR ST, n s, 250 ft w of Williamsbridge Road, 50x104.5; Robert H. Walker to Allan and Carolina A. Walker, 2,371 Poplar St, 1-8 part, June 22; attorney, L. G. Mapes, 1,469 Williamsbridge Road.....$1

WHITLOCK AV, 765, n e corner 11th St, 42.6x 69, partition sale; John F. Conway, referee, to Eleanor Faber, 631 East 165th St, Bronx, June 22; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$35,800

10TH AV, 765, w s, 50.5 ft s of 52d St, 25x 100; Charles Silverberg to Isaac L. Silverberg, 226 Fairmount Av, Newark, N. J., 1-30 part, all liens, June 18; attorneys, Lehman, Court St, Brooklyn.....Max E. Lehman, Court St, Brooklyn.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Esther Kasner to same, 1-6 part, all title, all liens, June 18; attorneys, same.....$3,500

BAILEY AV, 135 West, s, 450 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.5; William G. Warden and another, executors, &c., to Anna M. Harkness, 820 5th Av.; attorneys, Murray, P. & H., 37 Wall St.....$100

BROOME ST, 153 West, n s, 224.6 ft e of 7th Av, 21.6x100.5; Charlotte Bacon to Lola Bacon, B. Asperen, Bar Harbor, Me., all liens; attorneys, Baldwin, F. & R., 31 Nassau St.....$100

68TH ST, s s, 423 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.5; Thomas F. Devine to Peter J. Devine, Hotel Theresa, 7th Av and 125th St, mtg $44,000, June 22, 1916; address, 79 West End Av.....$100

79TH ST, 149 West, n s, 304 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x102.2; Pellegrin Valverde to Marie U. Valverde, 202 West 74th St, mtg $15,000, May 31; address 202 West 74th St.....$100

102D ST, s s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11, 2d Av, 1,054-58, n e corner 102d St, 75.11x 74.11; Harris Schonzeit to Mollie F. Schonzeit, 140 Ross St, Brooklyn, Nov. 14, 1916; attorneys, Eisman, L. C. & L., 135 Broadway.....$1

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68TH ST, s s, 423 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.5; Thomas F. Devine to Peter J. Devine, Hotel Theresa, 7th Av and 125th St, mtg $44,000, June 22, 1916; address, 79 West End Av.....$100

79TH ST, 149 West, n s, 304 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x102.2; Pellegrin Valverde to Marie U. Valverde, 202 West 74th St, mtg $15,000, May 31; address 202 West 74th St.....$100

102D ST, s s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11, 2d Av, 1,054-58, n e corner 102d St, 75.11x 74.11; Harris Schonzeit to Mollie F. Schonzeit, 140 Ross St, Brooklyn, Nov. 14, 1916; attorneys, Eisman, L. C. & L., 135 Broadway.....$1

105TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Vincent J. Orlando to Bernardine di Liberto, 232 East 106th St, mtg $9,500, June 20...$1

112TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Ellenore Realty Co., 59 Liberty St, b. and s., June 20..$100

113TH ST, 26 East, s s, 33 ft w of Madison Av, 27x100.11; Thomas J. Canty to Vanderveer Estates, 52 Broadway, mtg $20,000, all liens, June 15; attorney, H. B. Davis, 52 Broadway.....$1

118TH ST, n s, 351.8 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.8x 99.11; Morris Weinstein to 195 South Street Co., mtg $5,500, b. and s., June 21; attorney, B. A. Hartstein, 299 Broadway.....$1

MARGIN ST, 29, w s, 150 ft n of Broome St, 25x100; G. & I. Realty Co. to Lizzie Prigohzy, 138 Van Buren St., Brooklyn, mtg $21,150, June 22.....$1

OLIVER ST, 104, n e corner of South St, 66x19.1; Morris Weinstein to 195 South Street Co., mtg $9,750, June 21; attorney, B. A. Hartstein, 299 Broadway.....$1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 859, w s, 51.4 ft n on curve from centre line of 159th St, if extended, 28.6x94.3x20.5x108.11; Harriet S. Fischer, (James,) to Mary A. Magee, 382 St. Nicholas Av, mtg $10,000, June 16; attorney, Arthur Fischer, 650 6th Av.....$100

197 AV, s e corner of 123d St, 24x83; Morris Weinstein, Washington, D. C., to 196 South Street Co., mtg $10,000, b. and s., June 21; attorney, Benjamin A. Hartstein, 299 Broadway.....$1

6TH AV, 148-150, n e corner 11th St, 42.6x 69, partition sale; John F. Conway, referee, to Eleanor Faber, 631 East 165th St, Bronx, June 22; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$35,800

10TH AV, 765, w s, 50.5 ft s of 52d St, 25x 100; Charles Silverberg to Isaac L. Silverberg, 226 Fairmount Av, Newark, N. J., 1-30 part, all liens, June 18; attorneys, Lehman, Court St, Brooklyn.....Max E. Lehman, Court St, Brooklyn.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Esther Kasner to same, 1-6 part, all title, all liens, June 18; attorneys, same.....$3,500

BAILEY AV, 135 West, s, 450 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.5; William G. Warden and another, executors, &c., to Anna M. Harkness, 820 5th Av.; attorneys, Murray, P. & H., 37 Wall St.....$100

BROOME ST, 153 West, n s, 224.6 ft e of 7th Av, 21.6x100.5; Charlotte Bacon to Lola Bacon, B. Asperen, Bar Harbor, Me., all liens; attorneys, Baldwin, F. & R., 31 Nassau St.....$100

68TH ST, s s, 423 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.5; Thomas F. Devine to Peter J. Devine, Hotel Theresa, 7th Av and 125th St, mtg $44,000, June 22, 1916; address, 79 West End Av.....$100

79TH ST, 149 West, n s, 304 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x102.2; Pellegrin Valverde to Marie U. Valverde, 202 West 74th St, mtg $15,000, May 31; address 202 West 74th St.....$100

102D ST, s s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11, 2d Av, 1,054-58, n e corner 102d St, 75.11x 74.11; Harris Schonzeit to Mollie F. Schonzeit, 140 Ross St, Brooklyn, Nov. 14, 1916; attorneys, Eisman, L. C. & L., 135 Broadway.....$1

105TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Vincent J. Orlando to Bernardine di Liberto, 232 East 106th St, mtg $9,500, June 20...$1

112TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Ellenore Realty Co., 59 Liberty St, b. and s., June 20..$100

113TH ST, 26 East, s s, 33 ft w of Madison Av, 27x100.11; Thomas J. Canty to Vanderveer Estates, 52 Broadway, mtg $20,000, all liens, June 15; attorney, H. B. Davis, 52 Broadway.....$1

118TH ST, n s, 351.8 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.8x 99.11; Morris Weinstein to 195 South Street Co., mtg $5,500, b. and s., June 21; attorney, B. A. Hartstein, 299 Broadway.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

JACKSON ST, 32, e s, 125 ft n of Cherry St, 50x100, June 22; Lucille, wife, Hy. Wm. Kurtz, Pelham Manor, N. Y., due July 1, 1920, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

SAME PROPERTY, June 22; same to Bessie Meyers, 62 Lewis Av., Brooklyn, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $10,000; attorney same, $1,000

LEXINGTON AV, 1,066, w s, 85.8 ft n of 76th St, 16.6x85, June 22; Hy. Meyers to William W. Johnson and another, trustees, 61½ North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., 3 years; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T., 100 Broadway.....$13,000

6TH AV, 148 and 150, n e corner of 11th St, 42.6x69, June —; Eleanor Tabor to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, 5 years, interest as per bond.....$23,000

84TH ST, 157 to 161 East, n s, 222 ft w of 3d Av, 102.2x54.11x irregular, June 20; Rudolph J. Hahn and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, 3 years, 6½ p. c.....$85,000

Bronx.

AV A, s s, being Lot 33, map of New Jerome, 25x100; Theresa Schravone to Jones-Wood Realty Corp., 535 East 68th St, June 13; as per bond; attorney, Jones-Wood Realty Co.....$1,500

BELMONT AV, e s, 120 ft n of 187th St, 50x100; A. & L. Realty and Construction Co., Inc., to Max Hirsch, 210 West 140th St, prior mtg $24,000, June 22, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,000

CAMERON PLACE, s w corner of Morris Av, 50x91.11x46.11x89.10; Kerry Building Co., Inc., to Cassandra V. Kadel, 2,167 Glebe Av, and another, prior mtg $40,000, June 23, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Kadel, Van K. & K., 370 East 149th St.....$7,500

6TH ST, n s, at w s of Lot 202 on map of Unionport; 84x113x98x—; Irene C. McDermott to William J. Martin, 490 Riverside Drive, May 8, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Foley & M., 64 Wall St.....$250

178TH ST, 777 East, n s, 43.8x81.5; Sons of Israel of the Bronx, to Babette Moller, 2,015 Concourse, June 22, 3 years; attorney, Weselman & K., 55 Liberty St.....$3,500

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

LAFAYETTE ST, 432, all; Arthur A. Carey to Jos. L. Conte, 341 Broome St, 15 years; from Sept 1, 1917; attorneys, Raimo, O. & R., 299 Broadway.....$2,600

Bronx.

CAULDWELL AV, 786, all; Dominick J. Napoli to Michael Virgintino, 464 E 145th St, 3 years from June 1, 1917; attorney, Michael Virgintino, 460 E 145th St.....$600

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 985, store and cellar; Henry L. Morris and another to F. W. Woolworth Co., 233 Broadway, 10 years from July 1, 1917; attorney, F. W. Woolworth Co, 233 Broadway.....$4,000 to $5,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

20TH ST., 142-145 WEST; Morris Shanholt against Eugatnom Realty and Construction Co., owner and contractor.....$162

115TH ST., 77 EAST; Frank J. Neuberger against Peter A. Jackson's Sons, owner; Stephen H. Jackson, contractor.....$203

Bronx.

GRAND BOULEVARD and Concourse, e s, 75 ft n of 167th St, 308.5x104.8; Brooklyn Fireproof Sash and Door Co., Inc., against Dulcet Holding Corp., owners and contractors.....$675

GRAND BOULEVARD and Concourse, e s, 75 ft n of 167th St, 308x104; Wimpis Electric Co., Inc., against Dulcet Holding Corp., owners and contractors.....$700

167TH ST., n s, 75 ft e of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 104.8x308.5; Gallo & Boscarelli against Dulcet Holding Corp., owners and contractors.....$11,700

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, 2,011 to 2,015; Cullo Marble and Tile Works, Inc., against Trojan Building Corp. et al., Nov. 3, 1916.....$875

BRYANT AV, 2,009, 2,011, 2,013; Henry J. Salzman against same, Oct. 20, 1916.$7,350

SAME PROPERTY; East Side Iron Works against same, Nov. 17, 1916.....$950

SAME PROPERTY; Sargent & Co. against same, Nov. 6, 1916.....$635

SAME PROPERTY; Charles Schneider & Co. against same, Oct. 21, 1916.....$1,025

SAME PROPERTY; Tony Imarata against same, Oct. 31, 1916.....$1,420

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph Amandi against same, Oct. 21, 1916, against.....$3,167

SAME PROPERTY; Murray & Hill Co. against same, Nov. 1, 1916.....$2,200

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 291, and 441 East 18th St; New York Title and Mortgage Co. against 291 Avenue A Corporation et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. A. Hulett.

BEDFORD ST, e s, 40 ft s of Downing St, 18.9x75.1; Citizens' Savings Bank against Robert V. Bader et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Lee & Rogers.

WHITE ST, e s, 75 ft e of Church St, 24.4x 100; Eugenia Kelly Davis against Cronella Realty Corporation et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Alexander & Green.

20TH ST, n s, 23.2 w of 7th Av, 22.4x102; Vanderwater St. 45-51, n s, 204.10 ft w of Pearl St through to 17-27 Rose St, 133.1x about 193.5x91.11x irregular, 8 and 9 story Munro Building; N. Y. Trust Co. against T. E. Tresscon et al.; Zabriskie, Ed. S. & K., attorneys; due, $452,269.87; taxes, &c., $20,000.

Houston St, 108 East, n s, 77.6 ft w of 2d Av, 22x100x irregular, seven-story building with store; N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Co. and Tilden Foundations against Leonidas Realty Corporation et al; Stewart & S., attorneys; due, $39,340.55; taxes, &c., $780.

Lexington Av, 1,747, e s, 80.11 ft s of 109th St, 20x68, four-story flat; E. E. Arcularius, trustee, against E. M. Wood et al.; F. M. Tichenor, attorney; due, $7,993.15; taxes, &c., $377.75.

70th St, 9 West, n s, 150 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.5, four-story dwelling; B. P. Tuska et al. against J. A. Cantor et al.; Goldsmith, C., C. & W., attorneys; due, $27,552.80; taxes, &c., $976.80.

Houston St, 26 West, n s, 50 ft w of Mercer St, 25x105, five-story store and lofts; City Real Estate Co. against Henrietta Krugman et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $80,-400; taxes, &c., $1,915.

AT 8,209 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Webster Av, w s, 120.1 ft s of 181st St, 100x 155 to e s of 181st St x 102x irregular, vacant; S. M. Bradley against William Crawford & another; H. K. Davis, attorney; due, $2,608.04; taxes, &c., $2,100.

By James J. Donovan.

Southern Boulevard, e s, 300 ft s of 167th St, 80x100; vacant; L. J. Ashforth against Amundsen Realty Co. et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $15,634.51; taxes, &c., $450.

By Henry Brady.

Southern Boulevard, e s, 125 ft s of Jennings St, 75x100, vacant; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Rose Smith et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; due, $6,-694.34; taxes, &c., $328.02.

By James L. Wells Company.

Bartholdi St, n s, 50 e of Holland Av, 25x 95; M. H. Wright against Johanna Albrecht et al.; Williamson & B., attorneys; due, $864.70; taxes, &c., $12.48.

Wednesday, June 27.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

23d St, 254 West, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.9, three-story tenement and store; Lawyers Title and Trust Co. against T. J. Kennedy et al.; Dean, T. & M., attorneys; due, $6,631.53; taxes, &c., $318.15.

By Joseph P. Day.

Pleasant Av, 389, w s, 84.10 ft s of 121st St, 16x75.5, three-story house; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against A. J. Larkin et al.; Action 1; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; due, $4,400.96; taxes, &c., $278.

Pleasant Av, 393, w s, 52.10 ft s of 121st St, 16x75.11, three-story house; same against same; Action 3; due, $4,400.37; taxes, &c., $278.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

118th St, 37 W., n s, 335 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.9, five-story flat; M. E. De Winter and another against Mack Realty Corporation et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $21,4[illegible]2; taxes, &c, $852.15.

By Samuel Marx.

Cherry St, 386, n s, 163.5 ft s of Montgomery St, 24.11x98.4, five-story tenement and stores; J. Geissenheimer and another, trustees, against S. R. Epstein et al.; Norwood & W., attorneys; due, $17,342; taxes, &c, $581.40.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Crotona Av, n w corner of 170th St, 40.4x 116.1x irregular, five-story flat; East River Savings Institution against G. G. Hyde et al.; O. F. Hibbard, attorney, due, $36,366.77; taxes, &c, $581.40.

By James J. Donovan.

Tiebout Av, s e corner of 183d St, 100x20, vacant; City of New York against J. F. Cohen and another; Lamar Hardy, attorney, due, $1,737.43; taxes, &c, $262.24.

Interior plot, 50x100, 500 ft e of e s of White Plains Road and 1,295 ft n of Morris Park Av; Harold Swain, as guardian, against Rex Estates et al.; B. G. Bain, attorney; due, $2,303.37; taxes, &c, $540.

Thursday, June 28.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

East Broadway, 467, n s, 315 ft w of Market St, 25x75.5, five-story tenement and stores; J. J. Frank, trustee, against Mendel Epstein et al.; Lachman & G., attorneys; due, $33,784.15; taxes, &c, $513.20.

115th St, 167 and 169½ East, n s, 245 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100, two three-story dwellings; Samson Lachman against G. A. Binns et al.; Lachman & G., attorneys; due, $3,-440.62; taxes, &c, $219; prior mtgs, $9,000.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr.

62d St, 246 West, s s, 150 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; George Ramsey and another, administrators, against W. J. Secor et al.; Beekman, M. & G., attorneys; due, $15,979.63; taxes, &c, $898.20.

120th St, 78 West, s s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x100.11, 3-story dwelling; Manhattan Life Ins. Co. against Rose Reddy et al.; H. W. Kennedy, attorney; due, $16,769.53; taxes, &c., $1,080.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Emerson Place, w s, 197 ft n of Seaman Av, 96.7x558.1 to Prospect Av x 207.4x irregular, vacant; C. T. Roe, trustee, against Inwood Land & Improvement Co.; D. C. Hayes, attorney; due, $15,758.83; taxes, &c., $112.

AT 3208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

135th St, 520 East, s s, 275 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; 4-story flat; G. T. Kaestner and another, exrs., against August Schulze et al.; H. C. Kudlick, attorney; due, $13,-845.36; taxes, &c., $327.67.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

183d St, 866 East, s s, 163.6 ft e of Tiebout Av, 25x100; 2-story dwelling; F. T. Hoffman against M. C. Henry et al.; Ernest Hall, attorney; due, $7,099.71; taxes, &c., $528.

Friday, June 29.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Beaver St, 23-25, with "L" to 58-62 New St, 49.4x66.7x64.1 to New St, x 65.2x74.11x 25x22.1x103.10, 12-story office building; Metropolitan Trust Co. against New and Beaver Arcade Co. et al.; Carter, L. & M., attorneys; due, $698,113.83.

Madison Av, 121, n e corner of 30th St, 96.8x 110x irregular, 12-story apartment house; also 27-29 East 30th St, adjoining, 40.4x 98.9, 7-story apartment house; Bank for Savings against C. E. Werner et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T. attorneys; due, $609,-927.87; taxes, &c., $55,838.10.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

81st St, 156 West, n s, 290 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x102.2, 3-story dwelling; Dry Dock Savings Inst. against F. A. Tanner et al.; F. M. Tichenor, attorney; due, $14,427.65; taxes, &c., $499.

HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

Brooklyn.

During July, to adults, attractively furnished new house, detached, at Bay Ridge, Brooklyn; 1 minute walk from Crescent Club. Room 2112, Park Row Building, New York City.

Unfurnished.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,335, (89TH ST.)

Attractive house of 10 rooms and 2 baths; two-story extension; hardwood trim; possession immediately. Caretaker, on premises.

130TH, 46 WEST.—Ten rooms, electricity, parquet floors, veranda; shaded lawn; lease; Astor Block.

Out of Town.

Hollow tile nine-room corner house; 2 baths, all improvements; 30 minutes from Manhattan; rent $50; with garage, $55. No. 35 Norwood Av., Clifton, S. I.

A ten-room house on large lot in New Rochelle; modern improvements; select neighborhood. Information, apply Mrs. Brooks, 35 Woodland Av., New Rochelle. Tel. 3863.

Out of Town.—Furnished.

Montclair.—Gentleman compelled to leave Montclair for the Summer will rent his house, fully furnished, ten rooms, two baths, garage; conveniently located to station. D 217 Times Downtown.

For rent, furnished, Summer season, on Huntington Bay, gentleman's country house. For particulars apply H., 627 St. Marks Av., Brooklyn.

To Rent—July, August, furnished house, 164 Harmon Av., Pelham, N. Y.; nine rooms, three baths. Phone A. M. Perkins, 2,085 J Pelham, or Rector 5868.

For rent—Attractive house, Baltusrol, adjoining golf links; railroad station, Short Hills, N. J. For particulars address Mrs. Aubrey Martin, Short Hills. Rent at bargain.

REAL ESTATE.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

RULAND & WHITING CO.
REAL ESTATE.
5 BEEKMAN ST. Tel. Cortland 1182.
710 MADISON AV. Tel. Plaza 4951.

DETACHED HOUSE.—10 rooms, furnished; 2 sleeping porches and large front porch; all modern improvements; for rent during month of July for $100. H. H. Granger, 178 College Ave., Westerleigh, S. I., phone 1448 R. West Brighton.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

125 West 86th St.—Beautiful 4-story-and-basement brownstone private dwelling; especially suitable for physician; very reasonable; for sale or rent. Write or inquire Ashley B. Cone, 483 6th Av. Murray Hill 5340.

INCOME OPPORTUNITY

$20,000 buys half interest business block, including fee under long lease with YEARLY NET INCOME $6,000. S 304 Times Downtown

7th, East.—Cozy private dwelling; ten rooms; $3,000 cash, balance mortgage, interest and taxes $580 annually; cheaper than rent; investigate. Volzing, 208 East 57th.

A Sacrifice—$5,000 equity 5th Av. (below 125th St.) 4-story dwelling, suitable for business; trade for country; principals. Address S 5 Times.

TWO BARGAINS!!!

Superb residences, 80s, near Park; one rented on lease; investment proposition; terms. Apply 317 West 93d, Apt. 4.

An attractive little house for sale in West 70th St., near West End Av., at a sacrifice; also furniture. Address F 100 Times.

LOT, 50x102, on East 74th St., for sale. TRINITY INVESTING CORP., 15 William St.

Adjacent 5th Av.; superb residence; perfect condition; sacrifice; owner cannot occupy; terms. Apply 317 West 93d, Apt. 4.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

A beautiful modern 9-room dwelling; parquet floors; excellent condition; almost an island; 1 mile from West Bronx; large plot; 2 frontages; room for garage; fruit; pergola, flowers; big future; sacrifice; $13,500; easy terms; offer considered. Principals, 58 Times Bronx.

Two-family house; 13 rooms; Bedford Park; convenient to New York Central and elevated road; no reasonable offer refused. Address G 159 Times.

Two modern corner apartment houses for sale; owner going West. R 116 Times.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Easy housekeeping homes on Crown St., between Bedford and Rogers Avs.; both sides of street built up; two stories, 7 rooms and bath; driveway in rear. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.

Fifteen minutes from Herald Square. Ready for occupancy; from $6,500 to $12,500, on reasonable terms.

REAL ESTATE

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

TO CLOSE ESTATE.

Beautiful home on Staten Island; up-to-date house, garage, chicken houses; 12 acres of ground; 250-foot water frontage on Raritan Bay; private dock; will sell at reasonable price. Herbst, 603 5th Av.; Phone 687 Murray Hill.

EXCEPTIONALLY modern, tile-stucco, ten-room houses nearing completion; three bathrooms, hot water heat, electricity, garage; half hour from city; rent $75. Errington, 31 Townsend Av., Clifton, Staten Island, Tel. 1786 Tompkinsville.

Will sacrifice seven-room house in Richmond, Staten Island; all improvements; on plot 75 x380; also 3-story brick business building in Bronx. Mautner, 19 West 26th St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

At Douglas Manor.—A beautiful Dutch Colonial dwelling on large plot; splendid view; all improvements; 9 rooms, 2 baths, hardwood floors and trim throughout; will sell complete for $14,000; will make terms to responsible party. Philip Resnyk, 40 West 32d St. 9861 Madison Square.

$150 cash buys my seven-room house, bath, heat and all improvements; electricity, gas, etc.; large plot; good soil for vegetables and poultry; will take balance $18 per month; the property must be sold at once; perfect title. Lane, Box 275 Times Downtown.

MERRICK ROAD, (Pulse of Jamaica.)—Lots half price; monthly payments; an opportunity never offered before; send for free tickets and map. Liederman, 280 Broadway.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

A beautiful little all-year country home for the discriminating; living and dining room, glass inclosed porch; kitchen and pantry; three bedrooms and bath; open fireplace; steam heat, electricity; in old estate in exclusive neighborhood, on high ground; for sale, terms if desired, or will rent; occupancy Oct. 1; lakes and country clubs near by; 40-minute commutation trains from 42d St. Write for pictures and further information to Room 604, Astor Trust Building, 501 5th Av., New York, or phone Vanderbilt 2174.

DO YOU want to build a home in the fine residential section of Wykagyl Park, New Rochelle, amid the hills of Quaker Ridge, Westchester Co.? Most remarkable terms offered; wonderfully beautiful sites, no two alike; 30 and more on the property; 10 minutes from the Sound, 40 minutes from Grand Central. Large plots at unusually low figures. Address A M 141 Times.

Westchester County.—For sale, cheap, most picturesque st

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

New York State.

Catskill Mountains.—For rent, furnished, at Palenville, N. Y., attractive 10-room Summer cottage and 7-room bungalow, with modern improvements and electric light and fireplaces; excellent location, on private estate; new country club with golf course opens July 1; booklet on request. F. Hill, Palenville, N. Y.

Bungalow in mountains, completely furnished, six rooms, lavatory, running water, electric lights, in colony with five other bungalows, on the shore of beautiful Tennanah Lake, Sullivan County; six miles from Roscoe on the Ontario & Western Railroad; elevation 2,500 feet; boating, bathing, fishing; mosquitos unknown. Season $300. George Crowley, Tennanah Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y.

COTTAGES EVERYWHERE.
Lakes George, Champlain, Fulton Chain, Moose, Raquette, Long, Placid, Saranac, Saint Regis, Osgood, Clear. Address Adirondacks, 35 Nassau.

CATSKILLS.—Attractive seven-room cottage, bath, fireplace, French windows; trout stream; tennis court; $250. Laura Ackley, Chadaken, N. Y.

New Alpine Chalet, Adirondacks.—Elevation 2,600; four rooms, recently furnished, artistic; open fire, wood; season $150. Mrs. Parker Morrison, Blue Mt. Lake, N. Y.

Attractive cottage in Twilight Park, Catskill Mountains, near Haines Falls; 7 bedrooms, bath, large piazza; well furnished; linen, silver, &c.; near Twilight Inn, tennis, golf; restricted neighborhood. Apply A. C. Lawrence, 60 Broadway, New York.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—Gentleman's Summer home, furnished, 14 rooms, bath; steam heat; 1,200 feet elevation, view 40 miles; centre 10,000 square feet lawn; garage, icehouse; Harlem R. R.; photographs; $400 season. P. M. Sutton Co., 17 Battery Place, N. Y.

Very comfortable home in beautiful Montclair for rent July 1-Sept. 15; twelve rooms, two baths, all conveniences; large double lot and fruit trees; very conveniently located; $250 for season. Telephone Barber, Madison Square 6750.

Peekskill.—Large old fashioned furnished 12 room, one bath, open plumbing, 3 orchards, near trolley, 12 acres, well shaded, garden planted, State road, barns. John U. Alexander, 503 5th Av. $750; long season. 687 Murray Hill.

Summer home on Adirondack farm for rent, furnished; fine view, air, and water; altitude 1,400 feet; tennis; garage; telephone; fireplace; $50 per month. M. N. Baker, Elizabethtown, R. F. D.

Well-furnished house, 10 rooms, bath, to rent for season or longer; growing garden, fruit, shade; beautiful scenery, mountainous; fine drives; on State road; garage. "Buena Vista," Woodstock, Ulster County, N. Y.

Adirondacks, on Lake Pleasant; ten-room camp, completely furnished; fireplace, garage, sand bathing beach. Cochrane, 2 West 125th St.

Adirondacks, Schroon Lake.—Large cottage, furnished housekeeping; 12 rooms, bath, garage, running hot and cold spring water, boating, bathing; rent from July 1. Particulars, Harrigan, 391 West End Av.

Ten-room cottage, all improvements, large porch; extensive lawn, garden; garage; rent very reasonable. Arthur S. Reynolds, Pleischmanns, N. Y.

Attractive bungalow, furnished, including canoe, on upper Lelaware; four hours New York; July or September. Particulars Beekman 3282.

DESIRABLE ADIRONDACK CAMP to rent, Paul Smith's; 14 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Mitchell & Mitchell, 44 Wall, or auto broker.

Schroon Lake, Adirondacks.—Furnished cottage; eight rooms, bath; ice, garage; season $250. Carson, 976 Whitlock Av., Bronx.

New Jersey.

House and grounds to let, Summit, N. J.—One and one-half acres; corner; eleven rooms; sleeping porch; two baths; garage; vegetable garden; gymnasium with equipment; indoor golf course. Furnished at $1300 per month for the Summer season; unfurnished at $125 per month for term of years. Address New York and Summit Realty Co., 44 Broad St., New York.

For a cool, comfortable Summer, a nicely furnished house, attractively located at Glen Ridge, N. J., within 5 minutes of the Lackawanna station; 10 rooms and grounds and large screened porch; 2 baths and shower; gas and coal ranges and gas water heater; moderate rent for Summer. Phone 5900 Hanover or address E., Room 1001, 70 Wall St., New York.

ALLENHURST, N. J.
Two fully furnished cottages for rent, near ocean, convenient walking distance to station, one of 8 bedrooms, 3 baths, all improvements, garage, rent $1,000 season; another of 7 bedrooms, 2 baths, all improvements, rent $800 season. Address Owner, P. O. Box 218, Allenhurst.

"Monmouth Hills," near Atlantic Highlands. Restricted club community overlooking ocean and bay; 10-room cottage furnished for Summer; 4 baths, electric light, open fireplace, broad veranda with ocean view, wall shaded grounds; rent or sell at sacrifice. Walker, 501 5th Av. Vanderbilt 2174.

Furnished, 45 minutes from Broadway, nine rooms, four large, bright bedrooms, large screened veranda; high ground; desirable station; near stations; will rent furnished for balance of season for $75 a month; adults only; references exchanged. H. B. Duncan-Clark, P. O. Box 3,036, New York.

HOLLYWOOD APARTMENTS,
Facing Hollywood Hotel, WEST END, N. J.
SOMETHING NEW.
Suites consisting of one or two rooms and bath; facilities provided for light housekeeping; 2 blocks from station; for season, $200 to $400; also monthly rates; bus at station.

Opposite Grant's Tomb on the Jersey Palisades, 45 minutes from Times Square, attractive cottage, 7 rooms, bath; shade; porch; gas range and heater; electric fan; country life and ease, in full view of New York; $125 for Summer, furnished. Tel. 117W Cliffside.

Partly furnished 15-room stone house; shade, cool; large verandas; large garage; good water, on macadam road, facing Pequest River; at Bridgeville, Warren County, N. J. Address Axtman, 31 Chestnut St., Roselle Park, N. J. Phone 1260.

FOR RENT, furnished, for Summer season, cosey home, commuting distance, situated North Orange Hills New Jersey; five bedrooms; modern conveniences; garage, tennis court, acre of ground; five minutes' walk from station. Owner, P. O. Box 326, Hillsdale, N. J.

Allenhurst, N. J.—Most attractive place; facing ocean; 12 rooms; large butler's pantry, 3 baths, and 2 sea bathrooms; garage; large lot; tennis court; rent $1,800. Write William E. Ford, Summerfield Hotel, Asbury Park, N. J. Phone 2209.

Montclair, N. J.—Rent, furnished, new 10-room house, 2 baths, shower, screen porches, sleeping porch, garden planted; plot 100x170; $125 per month for 3 months. Frederick P. Collins, Caldwell, N. J.

East Orange.—Furnished, modern, sleeping porch, screened; awnings; electricity; convenient Lackawanna, Hudson tubes; small family, $35. Fisher, 20 Whittlesey Av. Tel. Orange 3027-M.

Montclair Heights.—Furnished house for July, August, September; nine rooms, two baths; high elevation; convenient to trains. Pelifeme, 160 Broadway.

Rent to responsible couple, (one child,) furnished 6-room bungalow, screened porch, every convenience; 3 months, $150. Box 294 Westwood, N. J.

Attractive country residence, furnished; all improvements; spacious grounds, large vegetable garden; five minutes station. G. E. McConnell, Closter, N. J.

LAKE HOPATCONG.
Rustic cottage, six rooms; fully furnished; row boat, large trees; beautiful view; altitude 1,000 feet. Bart.ey, 261 West 81st St.

Upper Montclair, for rent for Summer, ten-room house, fully furnished; fine shade; near railroad station, $70 monthly. Apply 51 Oakwood Av.

Reduced rentals; bungalows, cottages, houses, and estates, on and near water, furnished, for Summer season. Percy D. Adams, Sound Beach, Conn.

Lady with beautiful private home at Spring Lake, N. J., will rent one or two rooms; garage; references exchanged. Phone 425-W, Spring Lake. G 89 Times.

BASS LAKE.
Bungalows, 3, 4, and 5 furnished rooms; rent week, month, or season; 1½ hours Lackawanna. E. B. Miller, Chatsworth, N. J.

For rent, furnished for Summer or year, ten-room modern house; high location; all improvements; $100 a month. Address Box 224, Chatham, N. J.

Ten-room stucco and shingle dwelling; best corner in Ridgewood, 93x200; garage; two blocks from new high school; sewer, electric light and gas. E 238 Times Downtown.

Roughing it, bungalow for two adults; commuting distance; fine canoeing, $150 season. Wilson, 62 Washington Square.

Furnished 6-room bungalow, Lake Owassa, N. J., $80 for month of July. Briggs, 479 9th St., Brooklyn.

Attractive location; convenient to station, car line, and markets; $30 monthly; July-August. Phone 851J Montclair.

A bungalow at Sparta, N. J., for sale or rent. Apply Howard, Box 421, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Attractive 7-room house, $50 monthly. 11 Elston Road, Upper Montclair. Phone 3066 W.

Lake Hopatcong.—Eight-room cottage, furnished, lake front, for month of August, $100. Tel. 4254 Prospect.

TO LET—ALLENHURST, N. J., 407 Euclid Av. —Cozy furnished cottage, near beach; six rooms; all imps; garage. Samuel Taylor, Jr.

Furnished bungalow, Newfoundland, N. J. Address A. Bandinger, 319 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Lake Hopatcong, N. J.—Nine cottage; rent reasonable; all improvements. Address Box A, Bandler, N. J.

Montclair, N. J.—Furnished house, 10 bedrooms, two baths; rent $1,000. Apply 109 Hillside Av., Maplewood, N. J. Call at Weatherby & Co.

Furnished houses in New Jersey suburbs; all sizes and prices; rent; fine garage. Call at Weatherby & Co.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

New Jersey.

Suburban home for sale; will sacrifice fine twelve-room house, all modern improvements, hardwood floors, electric lights, gas, hot water heating system, also two finished rooms in attic; corner property, on two main streets; lot 100x175; six minutes' walk from station; macadam streets on both sides; good vegetable garden on adjoining property, with crop in; also small fruits and fruit trees, grand old shade trees; am selling on account of ill-health; no reasonable offer refused; terms part cash and balance on mortgage if desired. Address Box 1541, General P. O., New York City.

NEWLY FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT BY SEASON OR YEAR; CHOICE LOCATIONS, INCLUDING CHELSEA AND VENTNOR; OCEAN FRONT COTTAGES WITH GARAGES; EXTREMELY LOW RENTALS; AVERAGE 7 BEDROOMS, $1,000 TO $2,500; EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE, ALL NEW THROUGHOUT. PAUL O'NEILL PRESS BUILDING, PHONE 1629, ATLANTIC CITY.

Furnished cottage, garage, grounds, fruit; all modern improvements; reasonable terms. Address John Webster, Webster Cottage, Highlands, N. J.

Connecticut.

One hour out in exclusive Tokeneke colony, near Sound, bordering small lake, large, stucco house; two acres ground; garden, shade; five master's rooms, two baths, large living hall, library; dining rooms; most artistic furnishings; a country home; season or year. Hallam, Rowayton, Conn. Tel. 202 Darien.

A FURNISHED SHORE COTTAGE, Fairfield Beach; 7 rooms, balcony, piazzas; boat; garage; $250 season; another for August-September, $125, $150; dainty new 6-room bungalow, $200; all have city water, gas, lavatories, garage, &c.; also 7-room, 2-story bungalow, inland high, at Stamford, Conn., $265. C. H. Crandall, "Sedgehurst," Cottage, Fairfield, or Stamford, Conn. Phones.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.
Stamford, Conn.—Will rent my cottage furnished for the Summer months to desirable party; choice neighborhood, 8 rooms, garage; all improvements; piano, player organ; large porch and lawn with trees. Address B., 138 Grove St., Stamford, Conn. Telephone 776.

Salmon River Cove. — 5-room cottage, furnished; large veranda; beautiful view; open fire; spring water; good boating, bathing, fishing, and shooting; also camp and canning ground to rent; write for particulare and prices.
Charles H. Williams, Moodus, Conn.

Saybrock, Conn. $425; July 1 to Sept. 8, artists' attractive home overlooking Sound, always cool; eleven rooms, bath, shower, garage and barn has man's room; garden; photographs. Converse, 29 Broadway, N. Y., or Saybrook, Conn.

LYME, CONN.
To let, 2 furnished cottages, one with 13 rooms, one with 10 rooms; electric lights; modern plumbing; best of water supplies; fireplaces, furnaces; prices reduced. Address Mrs. E. E. Salisbury, New Haven, Conn.

Rent.—Litchfield, Conn., 1,200 feet elevation, large house, 3 baths, 5 master's bedrooms; electric light; splendid garden all planted; garage; stable for extraordinary low rent; immediate possession until Oct. 1, H. W., 148 West 72d St. Columbus 3072.

FOR RENT AT NORFOLK, CONN.
Attractively centrally located Summer dwelling with 6 master's rooms, 2 baths, and all modern conveniences; fully furnished for Summer occupancy. Address Mrs. Mary Nicol, Norfolk, Conn.

Sound Beach.—Delightful 10-room home, furnished; 5 master's, maids; 2 baths; garage; make attractive proposition; season or yearly. Ritch Smith. Phone 380 Sound Beach.

Litchfield Hills.—Large nine-room modern house, hard floors, fireplace, bath; pure water; 20-mile view; acreage, garden planted, fruit; 1,350 ft. elevation; $200 season. Lock Box 1,037 Winsted, Conn.

Ten-room furnished cottage, Indian Neck; select beach location; all improvements; near garage. A. C. Tryon, Telephone 285, Branford, Conn.

Owner will rent furnished home for Summer; hour from city, near station; four master bedrooms; high, cool; extensive view; garden. Box 75, Riverside, Conn.

Will rent modern country house, furnished, ample rooms, ample grounds; season, $300; fine location. J. H. Miller, Stamford, Conn. N. Y. phone 7787 Bryant.

Sound Beach.—Convenient to railroad, beach, and golf club; attractive cottage; 8 master's rooms, bath, sleeping porch; garage; garden. W. H. Mills, 7 East 42d St., New York.

Ridgefield.—Furnished cottage; outbuildings; mountain brook; 80 acres; reasonable. Savage, T 357 Times.

Sharon, Conn.—Furnished farmhouse, rent season; 10 rooms; attractive location; lake, spring water. X 215 Times Annex.

Massachusetts.

ON THE VILLAGE GREEN OF A THRIVING Massachusetts town is a delightful old homestead of eight rooms, nicely furnished; never before rented; especially adapted to the comfort of two elderly people; electric lights, telephone, gas range, furnace, fireplace, Franklin stove in living room; services of long established housekeeper can be secured if engaged at once. Inquire Miss J. E. Lawton, 159 8th Av., N. Y. City.

To let for season, two Summer cottages in Ocean Grove, Harwichport, Mass., one six rooms and one seven rooms; newly furnished throughout; screened porches and piazzas, 200 feet from exceptionally good bathing beach, refined neighborhood; rents reasonable. Apply to G. E. Strout, 30 Dexter Street, Waltham, Mass.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.
Eight-room modern house furnished, to rent at Pittsfield, Mass., July to Sept. 15; fine location, reasonable price.
MRS. ALICE C. PARSONS,
20 Bay State Road, Pittsfield, Mass.

CAPE COD.—Small three-room camps by the ocean surf, furnished for light housekeeping, $85 season. S. Ball, 198 Broadway.

Truro, Cape Cod.—Furnished house; season $75. Mrs. Amelia Ryder, North Truro, Mass.

Miscellaneous.

AMES HILL DAIRY FARM.
An exclusive estate in Green Mountains, between Bennington and Brattleboro, offers for rent two cottages of respectively four and ten rooms, with modern plumbing; nearby tea house serves meals if wanted; references required. Address Gustrom, 540 Park Av.

BEAUTIFUL BUNGALOW
cool CHRISTMAS COVE, MAINE, 8 room's bathroom, huge veranda on 3 sides; completely furnished; big fireplace; running water; boating and bathing facilities; big bargain at $200 for July and August. R. A. Metcalf, 11 East 36th St., New York.

CONTEMPLATE ASCUTNEY MOUNTAIN!
Superb views and wonderful bracing air; attractive cottage, all conveniences; nicely furnished; detached studio; telephone; 59 acres; four miles north of Cornish, N. H., short distance from town, where all supplies can be obtained; rent for season $375, Apply Ascutney, V 350 Times Downtown.

Altitude 1,000 feet, overlooking lake; refined 9-room furnished cottage, garage; excellent fishing, mountain scenery; circumstances necessitate sacrifice; sell $1,500 complete. Richardson, 11 Broadway.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN, CHARLOTTE, VT.
Ten-room furnished cottage, modern conveniences; lake front; garage; steamboat connections with Burlington and Plattsburg; $150 for July and August.
Address S. W. ENO, Charlotte, Vermont.

Spuyten Duyvil.—Eight rooms and bath, 2 fireplaces, porch, shaded and cool, pleasant surroundings, near Edgehill Inn; for July and August, $95 a month. Huntington, Kingsbridge 89-R.

LAKE SUNAPEE, NEW HAMPSHIRE.
To rent, large cottage, near Granliden Hotel; equipped for housekeeping; extensive view; 600 feet lake front; garage, boat houses. Apply Miss Nilsen, 27 W. 88th. River 2988.

At Rangeley Lake, Maine.—Superb housekeeping villa for rent, season; beautifully, newly furnished; every improvement; particulars, Harrison, Room 1057, Marbridge building, New York. Telephone Greeley 3183.

COTTAGES EVERYWHERE.
Asquam; Sunnapee, Winnipesaukee, White Mountains, Belgrade, Rangeley, Berkshires. Address Adirondacks, 35 Nassau.

Weekapaug, R. I.—Fully furnished 9-room modern cottage, facing ocean; bath, electricity, city water, garage; trolley from Westerly; $850. Bleecker, 20 West 15th St.

Block Island.—$100 season; comfortable farm house, furnished, 7 rooms; mile from beach; ten-room house, near beach, $125 season. C. H. Post, 108 Fulton St., New York.

MT. POCONO, PENN.
For rent, attractive furnished cottages and bungalows, with improvements. E. E. Merwin, Mount Pocono, Penn.

Country houses everywhere. Town & Country Renting Agency, Columbus 5565.

Wanted—Furnished.

Furnished house wanted; five bedrooms; improvements; within 30 miles of New York; convenient to station; adults; rent July 1 to Sept. 6. $150. S 302 Times Downtown.

Furnished cottage wanted, seashore, 3 months, 4 bedrooms, bath; within ninety minutes of city; $65 month. Shoemaker, 50 West 94th. Phone River 7207.

Small cottage, furnished, wanted, one hour from town, near seashore, until Sept. 1; give full details. L. B., 147 Times.

Immediately, by adult family, furnished cottage with four or five bedrooms; near water. Particulars, V 385 Times Downtown.

Couple want furnished house, commuting distance, small rental, or exchange use apartment 42d St. district. R 111 Times.

Wanted, furnished cottage, within 50 miles city; family, adults; 5 bedrooms. Mrs. J. D. Palmer, 489 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

Small cabin or bungalow, near water; two adults; commuting distance. X 364 Times Annex.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted, within commuting distance, near water, small furnished house for months of July and August; must be reasonable rent; state terms, location, &c. X 218 Times Annex.

Small furnished cottage, with garage; adult family; Summer season; commuting distance; not over $200; along Erie R. R., or Jersey Coast preferred. E 218 Times Downtown.

Furnished small cottage with bath; some ground and shade; near station; about 50 miles out; must be reasonable; for two adults; best reference. H. J. Morton, 131 East 23d St. Room 905. Tel Gramercy 6221.

House for Summer within commuting distance of New York; must have at least 5 master and 2 maids' bedrooms, 2 or 3 baths, ample grounds, near water preferred. Answer Mayer, 445 Riverside Drive.

Two semi-detached houses or two houses next to each other, to have six to eight rooms, within 45 minutes of New York; state location, how near school, rental; immediate occupancy. Box W 236 Times Downtown.

Married couple, no children, desire house or bungalow, July, August; commuting distance; low rental; give particulars. G 172 Times.

Wanted, Summit, N. J., Summer months, furnished cottage or part of cottage, kitchen use, three adults; moderate; references. Box 566, 452 Columbus Av.

SUMMER HOMES—Unfurnished.

Westchester County.

For Rent—Attractive 9-room modern house, all improvements; sleeping porch; high ground; convenient trolley and railroads; very high-class neighborhood; large plot, garden, fruit; $65 monthly. T. N. Benedict, 46 Lawton St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—East Side.

16TH ST., 139 East.—Six elegant rooms and bath; steam heat; all improvements; rent $40; janitor on premises.

20TH, 422 WEST.—Exclusive block, "The Chimes"; 5 rooms, bath, steam; $88 to $44; for people of refinement; no small children.

43TH ST., 10 EAST.—Apartment for rent, unfurnished; parlor, bedroom and bath; no elevator; southern exposure; rent $50 a month. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., 10 East 45th St. Murray Hill 8100.

60TH, 45 EAST.—Apartment in private house, enormous room, kitchenette; steam heat, electric light.

77TH, 20 EAST.—7 rooms and bath, cool, at the low rental of $60 per month, for Summer months; can have new lease. Lenox 7960

90TH ST., 129 WEST.—6 front rooms; modern improvements; rent $35; "L" and subway, 2 blocks.

APARTMENTS, STUDIOS.
137 East 34th, 2 rooms, bath, electricity; $40. Ames & Co., 26 West 31st St.

FOUR AND FIVE ROOMS.
Near Bronx Park and subway station; corner and other apartments; reasonable rents. Inquire 2,104 Vyse Av.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.
59 East 34th, 2 rooms, bath, newly, $65-$75. Ames & Co., 26 West 31st, or Janitor.

LEXINGTON AV., 231.—Four rooms and bath; southwest, east exposures; shown afternoons.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,326, (88th St.)—Five light rooms, all improvements, $30 up.

THE CLEVELAND,
126-130 East 24th St.

Apartments unfurnished; unusually well arranged; 8 and 9 rooms and bath; rent $900 and $1,000. Apply on premises or to Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, 34 William St.

Will sublet most exquisitely located, quaintly furnished 8-room cottage, overlooking Hudson, 40 miles out; $450 season; immediate. R 181 Times.

Unfurnished—West Side.

6 AND 7 ROOM APARTMENTS,
200 DYCKMAN ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY AND SUBWAY.
$36 to $40; modern imp'm'ts. Superintendent.

11TH ST., 27 WEST, (Washington Square section.) — Six-room, two-bath elevator apartment; unfortunately, compelled to sublet; additional lease may be had. Apply to janitor.

12TH ST., WEST.—Four rooms and bath; sublet till Oct. 1, or permanent; in select block; rent $46 monthly; all modern conveniences; shown by appointment only. Phone Bryant 3750.

57TH, 200 WEST.—3, 4, 7, and 8 rooms; new building, now nearing completion; new subway station directly at building; high-class duplex studios and apartments of unusual construction; $1,400-$5,000; renting agent on premises or Peyser & Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

57TH, 429 WEST.—Eight elegant rooms, all modern improvements; $66.

68TH, 1 WEST.—7 rooms; 5th floor; pleasant; park visible from living room; $125 to October, 1919; unoccupied because of wife's illness. S 270 Times Downtown.

71ST, 342 WEST.—Eight immense rooms; the sun shines in every one; two bathrooms, elevator, telephone; unusual transit facilities; obliging service; $1,320 to $1,600; worth investigating.

88TH, 213 WEST.—To sublet, 6-room apartment, highest class; big Summer concessions. Apply Apartment 3H, Thomas Farmer, Jr.

92D ST., 214 WEST, Corner of Broadway.—To sublet, unfurnished, from July 1, in extremely desirable 7-room apartment facing Broadway; one block from subway. Pease & Elliman, Agents, 340 Madison Av.

97TH, 308 WEST.—Five, six unusually sunny, spacious rooms; living room 16x18; southern exposure; elevator, telephone; unusual transit facilities; obliging service; $960. Riverside 7830. Engel.

103D, 112 WEST.—High-class five rooms; electricity, telephone, subway "L"; $33.

105TH, 8 WEST, (Near Central Park.)—Five rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, $25.

115TH, 601 WEST.—Sublet October, 1918, 6 rooms, 2 baths; Broadway frontage; $1,800 per annum. Apt. 6S.

122D ST., 620 WEST.—Sunny five-room apartment, (44;) overlooks Grant's Tomb and Riverside Drive; immediate occupancy; perfect condition.

123D ST., 510 WEST.
TRANQUILLITY, DIGNITY, COMFORT.
THREE and FOUR ROOMS.
Modern apartments; electricity, conveniences.

136TH ST., 201 WEST, Corner 7th Av.—A choice 6-room front apartment; all modern improvements; rent $42 a month. Inquire Janitor.

136TH ST., 615 WEST.—4 and 5 rooms; hall service; electricity; telephone; rent $35-38.

157TH, 614 WEST, Corner Riverside.—High-class five rooms; sublet $50. Apt. D7.

161ST AND 160TH, (near Riverside Drive.)—3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; rents, $40 to $115. Inquire office, 900 Riverside Drive. Telephone Audubon 4057.

172D ST., 642 WEST.
NEW HOUSE, ALL IMPROVEMENTS,
4 ROOMS, $35 TO $40.

187TH, 575 WEST.—Beautiful apartment, 4 rooms, outside; July to October. Dalton.

APARTMENT to sublet immediately; 6 rooms and bath, unfurnished, situated on front side of building; highly desirable location; near Columbia University, subway, elevated, and surface lines; privilege of renewing lease from Oct. 1; rent $50 monthly to Oct. 1; afterward $75. Apply Apartment 32, 438 West 116th St., corner Amsterdam Av.

APARTMENTS, STUDIOS.
130-2 W. 34th; 2 rooms, bath, kitchen; $35-$45. AMES & CO., 26 W. 31st, OR JANITOR.

BROADWAY, 3,750, (Near 155th St.)—6 outside rooms, one block from subway, southern and western exposure; concession for Summer. Apartment 54.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 471.—Eight exceptionally large rooms in corner house facing park; very reasonable. See Superintendent.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY DISTRICT.—$50 housekeeping apartment, unfurnished, at $40. Telephone Monday 7800 Cortland for information.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—List on request. Consult Elito Renting Company, 25 West 42d.

HAVEN AV., 110, (Near 171st.)—Three, four, and five room apartments; all improvements; moderate rents; small families only.

MANHATTAN AV., 486, (Near Elevated Station, 116th St.)—Six rooms, bath; modern plumbing; steam heat; newly decorated; immediate possession; references; $20. Janitor.

SIX rooms; southern exposure; three adults; October; state particulars; responsible. W 263 Times Downtown.

SUBLET RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 963.—Seven rooms, very big concession. Apt. 34. Weinberg.

THE ROGER MORRIS,
Corner 160th St. and Edgecombe Av.—Five all outside large rooms on foyer to SUBLET. Lease to Oct. 1, 1918; Summer concession; high class apartment; view; eastern, western, and southern exposure; near 9th Av. "L," 'bus and Broadway subway; maid's room. 15th floor Apartment 6A.

Brooklyn.

FOSTER AV., CORNER EAST 16TH ST., BROOKLYN.—HIGH-CLASS 3 AND 4 ROOM APARTMENTS; EVERY CONCEIVABLE IMPROVEMENT; HALL AND TELEPHONE SERVICE; ONE MINUTE NEW-KIRK AV. EXPRESS STATION; RENT $33 AND $45. APPLY PREMISES.

Brooklyn, to sublet—6 rooms and bath; third floor; southern exposure; elevator. Montauk Apt. Tel. Flatbush 7878.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

57TH AV., 743.—Sublet for Summer, unusually attractive furnished front apartment, 2 rooms and bath; very cool; eighth floor, windows on three sides; valet, butler, and chambermaid service.

57TH AV., (59th St.)—Handsomely furnished one to four rooms, modern housekeeping apartments; reduced. G 106 Times.

57TH AV., 2,100.—Seven furnished rooms, elevator apartment; rent $50. Harlem 5886.

22D, 144 EAST.—Five rooms and bath; July until October; longer lease possible; Gramercy Park neighborhood. Apply Janitress, The Lexington Apartments.

38TH, 24 EAST.—Living room, 2 bedrooms, bath; catering service in building; maid service; elevator; till Oct. 1.

56TH ST., 53 EAST, (Corner Madison Av.)—Attractive studio, bedroom, bath, private roof.

59TH, 63 EAST.—Exceptional 3 rooms with bath; comfortable, quiet, and airy; maid service. Phone Plaza 4400. Apt. 28.

60TH, 18 EAST.—Cool, attractive, two bedrooms, parlor, bath; reasonable rent; restaurant; non-housekeeping. Mrs. Elliot Smith. Plaza 4570.

68TH, 20 EAST.—2 rooms, bath, service; $45. Plaza 6150, or Superintendent.

97TH ST., 16 EAST.—Sublet, elevator apartment, 7 large, light rooms; very attractive; $50; fifth floor. Phone 340 Lenox.

74TH ST. and Amsterdam Av., (Berkley Hotel.)—To sublet from July 1, beautiful apartment, two rooms, with bath. Inquire any morning, Apartment 708.

82D, 120 EAST, (4C.)—Young couple wish sublet their beautiful 6-room (all outside) apartment during the Summer for less than rent unfurnished; rent, furnished, $100 per month.

52D, 108 EAST.—Attractive 6 rooms, 2 baths; quiet, airy, cool exposure; three building; reasonable rental. Apply Superintendent, or telephone Mrs. Anable, Plaza 8455.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. WEISS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av., (42d.)

ATTENTION.—Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms, bath; full hotel service; block from subway; $10.50-$15 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

EAST THIRTIES.—Nicely furnished 2-room, bath apartment, 8th floor; $75 month; 2, 3 months; particulars. Telephone Vanderbilt 1430.

EAST 62D.—Handsomely furnished six rooms, two baths, sixth floor, Sept. 1, $2,500 year. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

FOR TWO or two and one-half months, a sixth-floor furnished apartment, (elevator,) nine light, airy rooms, $100 per month, or owner will retain one bedroom and rent for $35; seen by appointment. X 234 Times Annex.

HATFIELD HOUSE, 103 EAST 29TH.
1, 2, 3 rooms, bath, hotel service, half rate for Summer; centrally located. R 174 Times.

IRVING PLACE, 47.—Three rooms and bath for housekeeping; gas, electricity, telephone; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 163, (Hotel Rutledge.)—1, 2, or 3 rooms and bath; large, sunny, very modern; telephone, elevator service; electric light; $30 per month and up, or weekly rates; meals optional; extraordinary value.

LIVINGSTON PLACE, 9, (16th and Stuyvesant Square East.)—Five rooms and bath; all outside windows, overlooking park; moderate price.

MADISON AV., 624.—To sublet, large, bright, attractive studio, grand piano. Studio 107. Plaza 7443.

PARK AV., (Near 81st.)—Seven rooms and 3 baths, 11th floor; very cool, all outside rooms; from July 1st at less than rent unfurnished; modern apartment building. G 158 Times.

SUBLET—July-October, 22 East 10th St., studio, bedroom, bath, partly furnished; phone Jamaica 2834. Apply Pepe, 40 Washington Square.

TO SUBLET, bedroom and bath, also a suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; can be connected if desired; attractive rate. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

57TH AV., 12.—Hotel, under new management; one, two and three room apartments; furnished, unfurnished.

5TH AV., 59.
Studio and bath, $35. Leis.

7TH AV., 1,867, (114th St.)—A bargain; $35 a month for Summer; 4-room housekeeping apartment, well furnished, including piano; unusually cool; excellent location; 7th floor, elevator house. Call any time. Apt. 7E.

7TH AV., 2,208, (near 54th.)—Sublet three months, $100 month, living, dining, bedroom, kitchen, bath; nicely furnished; twin beds; piano; references; call mornings. Frank.

57TH, 42 WEST.—Six rooms and bath for July, August, and September. Lynde.

10TH ST., 20 WEST.—Duplex studio, high ceiling, cool, north light; kitchen, two bedrooms, balcony; three months or year. Apply Sunday, Monday, Tuesday afternoons. Watson.

10TH ST., 61 WEST.—Artistically furnished apartment for Summer; four rooms; cool, comfortable; in Washington Square section. Call, 10 to 12, Apartment 6A.

11TH ST., 129 WEST.—Charming furnished apartment, front to July 1st October; bath, and kitchenette; electricity; $65 a month. Phone Chelsea 2691.

12TH ST., 34 WEST.—One to three room apartment; good service; electricity; references.

12TH ST., 23 WEST.—Sublet for Summer, furnished apartment, two large rooms and bath.

13TH, (near 6th Av.)—Artist's 3-room bath, top; cool, light; July-Sept. 15; $80. Apt. 30. Chelsea 5070.

81ST, 117 EAST.—For rent, floor, furnished for light housekeeping; immediate possession.

84TH ST., 128 EAST.—Single and double rooms in high-class apartment house; every convenience; $7 and $9; gentlemen only. Emmert.

52 WEST 39TH ST.
Large rooms, clean, cool; maid service, telephone; Summer prices.

45TH, 341 WEST. (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bry. 6255.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Completely furnished bachelor apartment, three rooms, bath; high-class house; free maid service optional; electric light and linen included in rent.

48TH, 124 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; electricity; moderate. Bryant 1838.

49TH, 36 EAST.—Handsomely furnished; spacious living room; kitchenette and bath; all conveniences; telephone; excellent location; $45 monthly. French.

50TH ST., 4 WEST.—Apartment, beautifully furnished, suitable 1 or 2 bachelors; maid and valet service. Dwyer. Circle 4137.

51ST, 72 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, piano; business people; $9-$10 weekly; telephone.

55TH ST., 204 WEST.—TO SUBLEASE, ONE SIX-ROOM AND ONE SEVEN-ROOM APARTMENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, AT GREATLY REDUCED RENTAL. HOTEL WOODWARD ANNEX.

55TH ST., 347 WEST.—I will rent, furnished or unfurnished, my two-room and bath kitchenette apartment to Oct. 1st or longer in the Cambria.

55TH, 19 WEST.—Sublet large studio, bedroom, bath; artistically furnished, antique mahogany; grand piano. Heath. Monday, Tuesday morning.

55TH, 321 WEST, Apt. 73.—Exceptional apartment; three rooms, bath; reasonable rent; may be seen Monday after 10 A. M.

56TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartment.

56TH, 208 WEST.—THE THORNDIKE.
Especially attractive 3 big rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free.

57TH ST., (952 8th Av.)—I will sub-let my unusually cool and attractive apartment very reasonably to a responsible party; seven all light rooms, elevator. Weyant. Telephone Circle 8429.

57TH ST., 421 WEST.—Six very large, airy rooms; all conveniences; elevator, current, &c.; Steinway piano, also upright; superior furnishings; bargain for Summer. Columbus 4896. Berry.

57TH, 127 EAST.—Three light, airy rooms; kitchenette; beautifully furnished; sublet until Oct. 1. Cramer. Call mornings or evenings.

57TH, 148 WEST.—Two rooms and bath non-housekeeping apartment; July to September. Superintendent.

67TH, 58 WEST.—Choice corner 3 rooms, bath; piano; elevator; references. Baxter.

68TH ST., 5 EAST.—FOR RENT, SUMMER, COOLEST APARTMENT IN CITY; ALL EXPOSURES. BARKLEY.

68TH ST., 131 WEST.—Cool, comfortable two rooms, bath, kitchenette; suitable two or more gentlemen. Schehi, Tel. 8973 Columbus.

69TH ST., 38 WEST.—Handsomely furnished two or three rooms, bath, kitchenette; monthly or yearly. Also Doctor's offices.

69TH ST., 37 EAST.—Handsomely furnished six rooms; two baths; $300 July to October; linen, blankets, silver. Phone 6746.

64TH ST., 1 WEST, (Harperley Hall.)—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished, first floor; facing Central Park; all modern conveniences; $100 monthly for Summer months.

64TH, 1 WEST, (HARPERLY HALL.)—Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette, for July, August, and September; $82.50 per month.

67TH, 39 WEST.—Studio bedroom, bath, light housekeeping, reasonable. Maurice, Columbus 3321.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

69TH, 19 WEST.—Apartment hotel; suite, 2 front rooms, bath; restaurant; maid service; $75 monthly; references essential. Apartment 5 A.

70TH ST., 286 WEST.—Four rooms, b

The New York Times

Sunday, June 24, 1917.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

[illegible]—English woman having large, modern, elevator, corner apartment, will let one or two cool, outside rooms. Dodsworth, Circle 358.

67TH, 361 WEST.—Airy, well-kept rooms; running water; $3, $4; references.

67TH, 301 WEST.—Newly renovated house, large rooms, some with kitchenettes, conducted by trained nurse, insuring cleanliness and service; telephone; continued hot water supplied by hotel; rate, $7, $8, and $10.

68TH, 207 WEST.—Attractively furnished front room with piano; also small one; most desirable; conveniences. Stuart, Circle 1264.

68TH, 208 WEST, (THE THORNDYKE.)—Single room, with privilege of bath, elevator, electricity, and maid service free; $4 weekly.

68TH, 308 WEST.—Studio, two rooms; also singly; bath; cheap to October.

67TH, 264 WEST.—Beautiful front room; private family; references; no other rooms. Nichols.

67TH, 313 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; desirable location.

68TH, 322 WEST.—Newly furnished single; lavatory, elevator, electricity; private family; gentleman. Thompson.

67TH, 111 WEST.—Two large furnished rooms, with private bath; special Summer rates.

58TH ST., 224 WEST, Art Workers' Club for Women, (Between Broadway and 7th Av.) —Two adjoining furnished rooms; running water; restaurant in building.

69TH, 208 WEST.—Large rooms with bath, also small rooms, facing Park; board optional; telephone in room.

61ST, 58 WEST.—Cool suites, rooms; showers, electricity; highest class; cheap Summer.

68TH ST., 34 WEST.—KITCHENETTE, PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; SUMMER PRICES.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Attractive, clean rooms, kitchenette, private baths, electricity; exclusive house; near park, all car lines. Columbus 5353.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Handsome large rooms; excellent central location; private telephone; moderate.

69TH, 143 WEST, (Broadway.) — Medium, comfortable rooms; telephone; electricity; shower; excellent location. Rouza.

69TH, 19 WEST.—Furnished room and bath, reasonable; reference. Alcarn, 9E.

70TH ST., 200 WEST, (Broadway.)—Cheerful home, single, double, front room, private bath; kitchen privileges; modern; Summer rates. Apartment 10.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room, kitchen privileges; Summer rates. Apt. 14.

70TH, 286 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom, in private apartment; no other roomers; bath, electricity, telephone. Lee, Columbus 8548.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, $8 up; suites; private baths; gentlemen; telephone.

70TH, 204 WEST.—Desirable room, with lavatory; small, private family; modern conveniences. Boughton.

70TH, 65 WEST.—Light, cheerful, outside, airy room in elevator apartment; every modern convenience. Apply Apt. 51.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, small, kitchen privileges; Summer rates. Joel, Apt. 12.

70TH ST., (2,030 Broadway.)—Attractive room, lavatory; suitable business man. Johnson, Columbus 6314.

71ST, 62 WEST.—LARGE, COOL, DOUBLE, FRONT ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS, LAVATORIES, SHOWERS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS; ATTRACTIVE SINGLE ROOMS, KITCHENETTES. SUMMER RATES.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large and small rooms; convenient to all cars.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Cool, attractive, front rooms; breakfast, dinner optional; men; Summer rates.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Well furnished medium sized front room; electricity; all conveniences.

72D, 266 WEST. — Attractive, cool rooms, suites; excellent location; Summer rates; electricity; modern.

72D, 154 WEST.—Comfortable, cool rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; Summer rates; references.

72D, (Subway.)—Single room, near bath, $5; high-class apartment; gentleman; references. Columbus 584, Apt. 1C.

72D, 260 WEST.—Parlor, private bath, kitchenette; front room, private bath, kitchenette.

72D, 120 WEST.—High-class single and double rooms, with or without bath; Summer rates.

72D, 336 WEST.—Parlor bedroom, facing Hudson; also other room; exclusive.

72D, 121 WEST.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms; Summer rates.

72D, 112 WEST.—2 and 3 room suites, 1 and 2 baths. Apply at desk, Hotel Hargrave.

73D ST., 260 WEST.—Excellent table d'hote dinner, 60 cents; breakfasts, luncheons, 35 cents; single meals, table boarders accommodated; kind you like, never tire of; special weekly rate made to table boarders at a price less than it costs you at hotels and restaurants; parlor dining room, separate tables; highly recommended by present patrons; central location; inspection invited.

73D, 140 WEST. — VERY BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED TWO-ROOM SUITE, PRIVATE TILE BATH, LAVATORY, SHOWER, ELECTRIC LIGHT; SUMMER RATE WEEKLY. MOFFAT.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished large front rooms; running water; large closets; electricity; telephone; subway express; Summer rates.

73D ST., 142 WEST.

Handsomely furnished rooms, suite; private bath; board optional; private family. Columbus 9005.

73D, 271 WEST.—Particularly desirable large, airy rooms; high-class house and neighborhood; convenient subway express; references.

73D, 139 WEST.—Newly decorated and nicely furnished large, small rooms; electricity.

73D, 238 WEST.—Furnished room, with private bath; references.

73D, 162 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; Summer rate, near subway and "L."

73D, 143 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water. Telephone Columbus 4811.

74TH, 149 WEST. — Beautiful parlor, one flight; private bath; electricity; single rooms.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths, telephone exchange, electricity.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, exclusive house; parlor for guests' use; references.

75TH, 123 WEST. — Beautiful large room; choice studio; desirable; electric lights, parquet floors.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable medium rooms; running water; bath; convenient; $5-$6; phone.

76TH, 134 WEST.—Handsomely furnished hall room, airy first-class house. $4.50.

79TH, (322 WEST END AV.) — Good airy rooms; conveniences; subway and cars.

78TH, 174 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms, electricity, phone.

78TH, 111 WEST.—Front room, private bath, second floor; southern exposure; references.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Room, private bath, parquet floor, electricity; private house; references.

76TH ST., 42 WEST, (near Central Park.) —Double rooms, private baths; also very desirable small rooms; select house.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; individual baths, electricity; tranzients; references. Schuyler 4506.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Two handsome rooms, bath, single, suite, exclusive house; references.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Large and small, cool, comfortable rooms; modern improvements; reasonable.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Exceptional large room, twin beds, private bath, maid service.

76TH 116 WEST.—Two large rooms, small kitchenette if desired; hall room.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Single, en suite; private bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

77TH, 313 WEST.—Large front room, newly decorated; second floor; southern exposure; other small rooms; very reasonable; references.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Refined, bright, cool rooms; Southern guests accommodated; telephone; reasonable.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Large and small rooms with kitchenette; all conveniences; Summer rates.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Desirable small room, gentleman; references; reasonable.

77TH, 233 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.)—Large outside room; running water. Seeney.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Extremely cool, well-kept private house; suitable studio; references.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; gentleman; references; reasonable.

78TH, 150 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, airy, light room; private bathroom; Summer rates.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large room; connecting rooms; with, also without, private baths, electricity.

78TH, 115 WEST. — Beautiful, furnished room, next to bath; private home; electricity, phone.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large room; use piano; connecting shower bath; exclusive residence.

79TH, 304 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Parlor, bedroom, kitchen; mahogany furniture, Oriental rugs, piano; $14 week. Schuyler 4387. Blood.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Comfortable double, single rooms, front parlor; all conveniences; electricity.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also single room.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

79TH, 807 WEST.—Attractive room in exclusive apartment one-half block from subway and Drive. 4 W. C.

80TH, 104, 147 WEST.—Large and medium cool, airy rooms; private bath; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool rooms; private baths, electricity; board optional; Summer rates.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; every convenience; see and appreciate; reference.

80TH, 138 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well furnished; private bath; reasonable; references.

81ST, 202 WEST.—TWO ROOMS AND KITCHEN, COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING, $12; OTHER ROOMS; REASONABLE. CARR, ONE FLIGHT.

81ST, 265 WEST, (West End.)—Large, cool rooms, together, separately; southern exposure, cheerful; shower bath, running water; eighth floor. Pearson.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, large, small; electricity, phone; reasonable rates.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, adjoining bath; high-class apartment. HOLTON.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Very desirable single room; elevator, electricity; Summer rates. Barney.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Facing Manhattan Square Park; beautiful front room, single or suite.

82D, 139 WEST.—Well furnished parlor, connecting bedroom, all improvements, for refined bachelor; summer rates. Madame Juliette.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's wife has beautifully furnished suite and single room, private bath, electricity; references exchanged.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent 2d floor, newly furnished, private bath, phone; references required.

82D, 29 WEST.—Exceptional two rooms, hot and cold water, telephone; breakfast optional.

82D, 52 WEST.—Well furnished, clean, large, small rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

82D, 8 WEST.—Large, small, attractive front rooms, with dressing room, all conveniences.

83D, 320 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room and bath; private home; business woman; elevator; electricity; references; phone Schuyler 2646. Apt. 4 S. E. Call before 7 P. M.

83D, 324 WEST, (Apt. 6W.)—Beautifully furnished rooms, electricity; single and double; Summer rates.

84TH ST., (corner West End.)—Exceptional home, in strictly private family, offered one or two gentlemen; attractive, large room, private bath. Phone 9803 Schuyler.

84TH, 268 WEST.—Elevator; light outside room; electricity; lavatory; telephone; $4. Osborn.

84TH, 115 WEST.—Neat, clean room, lavatory; small, private American family. Lindheim.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Single rooms; hot and cold running water; bath adjoining; references.

84TH, 104 WEST.—Large, cool, front room; parquet floor; electricity; elevator. Lewis.

85TH, 207 WEST, (off Broadway.)—Attractive, homelike room, light, airy, clean; elevator; excellent neighborhood; central location; telephone. Minter.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Light room, running water; also small room. Sharples.

85TH ST., 204 WEST.—Three connecting rooms; private entrance; kitchenette facilities; Summer rates. Hamnet.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Large room; all conveniences; private bath; electricity; telephone; gentleman preferred.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Private house; large room, private bath; also smaller; breakfast.

85TH, 106 WEST.—Studio, large front, first, second floors; housekeeping; running water; conveniences.

85TH, 34 WEST.—Attractive room with dressing room; private house; owner; references exchanged.

85TH, 118 WEST.—Beautiful room; electricity, parquet floor; private bath; also small room.

85TH, 213 WEST.—Outside double room, also single; phone, shower bath. Stevens.

86TH, 338 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; bath, electricity; best equipped house in city.

86TH, 541 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small; select neighborhood; near Drive.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large room, bath; piano; kitchenette; private home surroundings.

86TH, 200 WEST.—Private family; large, comfortable room; twin beds; bath. Apt. 521.

86TH, 837 WEST.—Elegant large and small rooms; private bath; near drive; references.

87TH, 200 WEST.—Beautiful, bright, clean rooms, everything modern; also housekeeping. Gleiss.

89TH, 330 WEST. — Beautifully furnished suite, 1-2 rooms, bath; exclusive house.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; large front room, kitchenette, porch; medium room.

88TH, 11 WEST.—Large, airy, single room, also suite; homelike; references. Rose.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms; attractive furnishings; electricity; references; Summer rate.

90TH, 38 WEST.—Large, airy room, private bath; also medium-size room with lavatory; private house; all conveniences; references.

91ST, 40 WEST.—Two, adjoining front and back rooms, large private suite, select house, near Park, every convenience, at Summer rates. Telephone 8370J Riverside.

91ST, 33 WEST.—Newly furnished large room; private bath; medium; electricity; Summer rates.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Large, small rooms, cool, airy; hot water; near Park, "L."

93D, 137 WEST.—Large room, running water, electric light; private family; gentlemen only.

93D, 265 WEST.—High-class accommodation; private baths; constant hot water; single, suites.

93D, 303 WEST.—Beautiful room, private bath; smaller rooms; refined house; board.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Desirable rooms; electric light; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; reference.

94TH, 50 WEST. (The Warren.)—Beautiful rooms; homelike; newly furnished; twin beds.

94TH, 250 WEST.—Attractively furnished, cool suite; large living and sleeping room. Apt. 2N.

95TH ST., 251 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, newly decorated rooms; private apartment; reduced for Summer; 6th apt. north; references.

95TH, 319 WEST.—Room, attractive; gentleman; $6; references. Apt. 31.

97TH, 256 WEST.—Two rooms, also single room, in modern apartment; Summer rates. Apartment 43.

97TH, (on Central Park.)—For ladies or couples. Riverside 3682, 7 South.

99TH, 206 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Gentleman, attractively furnished, sunny room adjoining bath. Apt. 41.

99TH, 243, WEST.—First-class accommodations for first-class people; Summer rates. Harrison.

100TH, 216 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Large room or suite. Hurt, Apartment 12C.

102D, 245 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool rooms; private bath, electricity, telephone; private house.

102D, 253 WEST.—Elegant room with private bath; also single room; private family.

103D, 21a WEST, (Broadway.)—Outside room; convenient subway and "L"; private family. Patterson.

104TH, 245 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Living room, bedroom, or single; electricity, running water; well furnished; independent; second floor. Beidler.

105TH, 148 WEST.—Comfortably furnished parlor and alcove; conveniences; breakfast optional; telephone. Burnham.

105TH, 229 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom; cool; shower; $8; no other roomers. Helm.

106TH, (2,764 Broadway.)—Well-furnished, small, outside room, refined. Starrett. Academy 1588.

107TH, 230 WEST.—Cool front rooms; private baths; other rooms; elevator, electricity; breakfast optional; Summer rates. Apartment 5.

107TH, 229 WEST.—Medium room; modern elevator apartment; private family; $4.50. Apartment 42.

107TH, 229 WEST.—Pleasant, well-furnished front room, arranged as sitting room, bedroom; single room. Apartment 1.

107TH, 230 WEST.—Large front room; high class in every respect. Keith.

108TH, 301 WEST.—Manhasset; front room; unusual opportunity; private bath. Dickson. 1300 Academy.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; running water; kitchen optional; 7th floor.

109TH, 200 WEST.—Suite of two; use of kitchen; or single, without kitchen. Call Sunday or evenings, Apt. A4.

111TH, 515 WEST.—Exclusive apartment; let two single adjoining rooms; running water, adjoining bath; elevator. Apt. 9.

111TH, 515 WEST.—Cool front rooms, $7, $5; piano, phone, shower, elevator. Emerson.

111TH, 521 WEST. (Apt. 2.)—Attractive room, lavatory; private family; reasonable.

111TH, 332 WEST.—Delightful rooms; use of kitchenette. Call evenings, Apt. 3.

112TH, 523 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Young couple offer large, cool, beautifully furnished room, southern exposure, unrestricted view; dressing lavatory; eighth floor; reasonable. Apartment 82.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Single, dainty, cool, elevator, telephone, shower; references; reasonable. Otis.

112TH, 523 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, connecting lavatory, $5; no other roomers. Davis.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Cool, light, attractive room; Summer rates; elevator; 6th floor, west.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Southern exposure; elevator; New Englanders. 1085 Morningside, fifth, south.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

113TH, 511 WEST, (Apartment 24.)—Comfortable furnished room, refined private home; modern.

113TH ST., 511 WEST.—Small, comfortably furnished room; modern apartment; hot and cold running water; gentleman; reasonable. Morningside 8240. English.

113TH, 523 WEST.—Beautiful large room, kitchenette; smaller $2.50 up; conveniences; reasonable.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, (3 windows;) single; running water; adjoining bath. Hart.

143D, 504 WEST.—Comfortable room; elevator apartment; no other roomers; reasonable. Farnsworth.

115TH ST., (14 Morningside Av.)—Excellent accommodations; business people; exclusive neighborhood. Morningside 3307.

115TH, 606 WEST.—Bright, clean room; modern conveniences; references. Miss Rowland. Morningside 6740.

115TH, 620 WEST.—Charming room; exquisitely clean and cool; overlooking Hudson. Apt. 32.

116TH, (near Riverside.)—Large, pleasant, front room. Miss Ward, 15 Claremont Av.

118TH, 405 WEST. — Cool, airy room; reasonable; neatly furnished; board if desired. Apt. 1.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Particularly desirable large, small rooms; ideal Summer location. Egriam.

118TH, 400 WEST, (Morningside Drive.)—Two rooms; beautiful view; elevator; home comforts. Apartment 42.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; elevator, electricity; suitable two people. Apartment 23.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Exceptional corner room, 3 windows; modern conveniences. Apartment 20.

118TH, 135 WEST.—Attractive double room, bath, private house, refined Jewish family.

118TH ST., 414 WEST.—Attractive room; near Columbia, reasonable; ladies. Apt. 33.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Large and attractively furnished rooms, opposite Columbia University campus; double, $6, $7, and $8; single, $3, $4, $5; kitchen privileges. Mrs. Finch.

121ST, 501 AND 519 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Delightful Summer location; high and cool; near Riverside and Morningside Parks, tennis courts, libraries, restaurants, and dining rooms; opposite Columbia University; attractively furnished rooms; southeastern corner, five windows, alcove, suitable for three, $12, $15 week; southern front, three windows, view of campus, suitable for two, $9; southern or eastern front, suitable for two, $7, $9; side, morning sun, suitable for two, $6; small, southern front, $4, $4.50; rear rooms, $3, $5; reception room and parlors; room for dancing week days and evenings; elevator, steam, electricity, hot water, showers, telephones, Broadway subway, elevated surface lines, Riverside bus. Chaperons: At 501, Mr. and Mrs. Young; telephone Morningside 488; at 519, Miss Williams, telephone Morningside 8790.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Desirable rooms; elevator apartment, opposite Columbia. Mrs. Appleton.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Cool, quiet room; ladies. Call evenings only. Mrs. Copley, Apt. 21.

122D, 620 WEST.—Housekeeping suite, consisting two beautiful front rooms, overlooking Hudson, Grant's Tomb; kitchen completely equipped. Apt. 64. Phone Morningside 6480. Apt. 114.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Single, double outside rooms, kitchen, $2.50 to $6 week; elevator apartment; shower bath; electricity. Rose.

124TH, 357 WEST, (Ring Apartment 25 Bell.)—Charming; improvements; piano; drawing room.

126TH, 56 WEST.—First-class rooms reasonable, every comfort, Southerners accommodated. Lenox subway.

127TH, 222 WEST.—Beautiful connecting rooms, single or suite; gentlemen or couple; reasonable.

127TH, 19 WEST.—Front, back parlor; running water, telephone, conveniences; subway; reasonable.

130TH, 550 WEST.—Large, light, comfortable, private family; elevator; moderate. Apt. 64.

138TH, 618 WEST.—Front room, 2 windows; Riverside; private family; $4. Alesker.

138TH, 525 WEST, (McLaughlin's Apt.)—Furnished room for two people, either ladies or gentlemen; kitchen privileges. After 12.

140TH, 600 WEST.—Two front rooms, corner of Broadway, in large apartment, for 2 or more people; references. Apt. 12.

141ST, 610 WEST, (Apartment 55.)—Gentlemen only; parlor bedrooms; twin beds; living room; Broadway. Call 8-9 A. M., 6-8 P. M.

141ST, 630 WEST.—Large, cool room with bath; moderate. 7810 Audubon. Moore.

143D, (561, (corner Broadway.)—Apt. 4S; private American family would rent to refined gentleman, large, bright, cheerful room, with alcove; running water; newly furnished; all night elevator, phone service; reasonable; permanent.

143D, 518 WEST.—Large, airy room, lady or couple.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large front suite, kitchen privileges; elevator, subway. Campbell.

155TH, 537 WEST.—5 rooms, second floor front, furnished or unfurnished. Young.

150TH ST., 803 WEST.—For rent, high-class furnished apartment, until Oct. 1; 4 rooms and bath; $50. Strauss, Apt. 56.

180TH, 512 WEST, Apt. 5.—Nicely furnished, cool room, bath; telephone.

181ST, 605 WEST.—Cheerful room, adjoining bath; opposite subway. Apartment 33.

A JAPANESE gentleman can have beautiful large front room with bath in elegant private residence, adjoining Riverside Drive, near 103d St. subway; references. G 14 Times.

BEAUTIFUL suite, two rooms, private bath; overlooking Central Park. Telephone 1407 Riverside.

BROADWAY CORNER, Washington Heights. —Cool, comfortable, overlooking Hudson; one or two front rooms; private bath. Bell, 7020 Morningside.

BROADWAY, 2,580, (112th.)—Desirable room, adjoining bath, cool, quiet; also, large front suite. Telephone Morningside 3003. Arrington, 8.

BROADWAY-86TH.—Attractive rooms; exclusive apartment; Summer rates; visitors (out of town) accommodated. Schuyler 8382.

BROADWAY, 2,787, (107th.)—Large room, connecting bath; private family. Apartment 5, north.

BROADWAY, 2,131, (74th.)—Rooms, all outside; kitchen privileges; 7th floor; elevator. Brasee.

BROADWAY, 2,491, (93rd.)—Large, outside room, running water, shower bath. Apt. 11.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Large, cool Summer room, tastefully furnished, quiet; suitable for one or two, with private family; good transportation, both elevated and subway stations one block from apartment; overlooking Central Park. Tel. Col. 9194.

CLAREMONT AV., 200.—Large outside room, 1 or 2 ladies; kitchen privileges. Apt. 37.

CLAREMONT AV., 185. (Apt. 5G.)—Large room; use kitchen; no other roomers.

FURNISHED ROOMS wanted by three refined Gentile young men; Riverside Drive, between 75th and 96th Sts. preferred; must be clean; quote price. S 25 Times.

Gentleman desiring first-class accommodations, large room or suite, convenient 104th "L" station, 103d subway, telephone, Academy 2288.

Hotel corner suite, facing park, seventies; three rooms, bath; finely furnished; full service; $80 month; bargain. L 69 Times.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 60, (Columbia neighborhood.)—Sitting room, bedroom; housekeeping privileges. Telephone Morningside 5020.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (83d ST.)—Very large, handsomely furnished room, private bath; one or two gentlemen; $15; exclusive, refined home; breakfast optional. Telephone 3349 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (158th.)—Private family; high-class apartment; large room, river view, twin beds, two closets; every convenience; breakfast; laundry; not cheap. Telephone Audubon 8971.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, CORNER 79TH. Two or three room apartment, spacious, cool, overlooking Hudson. Jackson, 9066 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214.—Cool, spacious room, overlooking Hudson; private bath. Noble.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102.—Studio apartment 2, 3 rooms, bath; nonhousekeeping; seen by appointment only. Telephone 9487 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 362, (106th St.)—Apartment of seven beautiful, large rooms, two baths; wonderful river view; rent July 1.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 362, (Corner 106th.)—Large room or suite. Hurt, Apartment 10A.

SINGLE ROOM for American gentleman; private family; no other roomers; $6; elevator; references. Phone Riverside 3819.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—Clean, cool room, private house, high class residence avenue; subway, elevated; electric lights, telephone. W 312 Times Downtown.

WAVERLY PLACE, 110.—Bachelor's quarters; unusual opportunity to right party. Ring Hunt.

WEST END AV., 855, (Corner 102d.)—Outside room; running water. Telephone 3589 Riverside. Osborne.

WEST END AV., 350, (Near 76th.)—Attractive large, small rooms; private house; modern conveniences.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior second floor, twin beds, private bath, ample wardrobe, electricity; also single room. Riverside 3050.

WEST END AV., 560.—Especially good rooms; single or double; gentleman; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

WEST END AV., 930.—Outside; running water, electricity, telephone, and elevator. 5 West.

WEST END AV., 536, (Corner 100th.)—Large outside room; running water; home comforts; board optional; gentlemen. Burgett.

WEST END AV., 664.—Block from subway; exceptional, well-furnished, large and small rooms; twin beds; running water.

WEST END AV., 896. — Large, front room and alcove, four windows, $9; electricity; private.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double, single, bath, facing Park; $10, $8, $5.

6TH AV., 147.—Near park. All sub.; tel.; choice, large, front, airy rooms; reasonable.

Brooklyn.

AVENUE W, 814, Near Coney Island Av.—Large, clean room, with alcove, 5 windows; near Brighton L, 6c. fare, Neck Road station; 5 minutes Brighton Beach, 10 minutes Sheepshead Bay.

CLIFTON PLACE, 34, (Near St. James Place.)—Alcove, also square room, handsomely furnished; parquet floors; electric lights; suitable couple.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 100.—Harbor views; private bath; excellent table.

CUMBERLAND ST, 313.—Small and large room; telephone; two minutes from subway.

PARK PLACE, 188.—Exceptional front alcove, twin beds, electricity, 'phone; private family.

POUCH ANNEX, 315 Greene Av.—Pleasant rooms; special rates; table board; transients.

SO. ELLIOT PLACE, 112, (Near Hanson Place.)—Exceptionally well furnished large and small rooms; hot, cold running water, electricity; select house; five doors Y. M. C. A.; two blocks subway, L. I. R. R. station.

STATE ST., 192.—Borough Hall Subway; large, sunny room, running water, electric light, tiled bath, telephone; $6.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY.—Attractive room, suite, modern apt., near station; couple, gentlemen; exclusive, refined surroundings. Deane, 1,080 Sheepshead Bay Road.

ST. JAMES PLACE, 95. Large and small rooms; running water.

ST. JAMES PLACE, 131. Large rooms; superior board; table guests.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 822.—Large, light room, private family; reasonable; gentleman. Apt. 3.

Long Island.

Baldwin, L. I.—"The Arlington," corner Grand and Arlington Avs.; select boarding house; refined surroundings, spacious lawns, large, airy rooms; modern conveniences; good table. Mrs. James Clarke, Box 114, Baldwin, L. I. Phone 75 Freeport.

Attractive home; several choice rooms, kitchen privileges; 15 minutes from city. G. P. O., 1848 N. A. M.

New Jersey.

EAST ORANGE, 34 South Arlington Ave.—Superior accommodations for one or two bachelors, private family. Phone 5815 Orange.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR BOARD, LODGING OR BOARDERS?

The Association to Promote Proper Housing for Girls, now at 11 West 37th St., keeps a list of available rooms in investigated rooming and boarding houses and organized houses for girls; office hours, daily, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also 6 P. M. to 8 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

WANTED FOR JULY

Well furnished room and bath with breakfast by business man; bachelor apartment or apartment hotel preferred; terms must be in reason and location between 46th and 65th Streets, east of 5th Avenue. S 50 Times.

JAPANESE gentleman desires furnished room with breakfast, refined American family, on upper west side; all conveniences. K. Y., Room 1407, 25 Madison Av., City.

ROOM wanted with private family for single gentleman for week-ends; seashore, convenient to bathing; Long Beach preferred. G 107 Times.

Young busines woman wishes nice room with or without board; not too far from St. George; references. W 217 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOM in private family by traveling man; will take same by year; private house. M. L. L., Times Harlem.

BY COUPLE, 2 rooms, furnished, housekeeping; beach or suburb; moderate. S 41 Times.

Gentleman desires room, running water, southern exposure, in forties or fifties, near 5th Av.; state price. R 139 Times.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

85TH, 122 WEST.—UNUSUALLY FINE SUITES, ALSO SINGLE; ALL CONVENIENCES; PRIVATE HOUSE.

Brooklyn.

STERLING PLACE, 56.—Connecting back parlors, private lavatory; electricity; parquet floors; 10 minutes Prospect Park, 5 minutes subway.

Wanted.

Large, sunny room, East thirties to fifties, beginning October; lady; permanent; references. R 148 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

88TH ST., 29 EAST.—Large, small rooms; meals served; quiet surroundings.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

70TH, 32 EAST.—Rooms singly, en suite; select location; board optional; Summer rates.

MADISON AV., 213.—Attractive rooms; exceptional table; references.

West Side.

57TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths, electricity, switchboard; refined service.

10TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; unexcelled board; all improvements.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Rooms, private baths; other rooms; unexcelled board; telephone.

49TH ST., 16 WEST. Desirable rooms, with board; table board.

50TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive home; attractive double, single rooms, bath, electricity; exceptional table.

51ST ST., 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private baths; table guests; references.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Very attractive double, single rooms, baths; excellent table; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.
SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS; REFERENCES.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished balcony room, in house with owner; private bath; electric light; suit people looking for a refined, comfortable home; also smaller room; board optional; Southern cooking; or with breakfast only, served in room.

70TH, 29 WEST.—Extra large cool rooms, with private bath; southern exposure; refined Jewish surroundings; cuisine unsurpassed; table guests accommodated; reasonable rates. Mrs. Newburg.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Overlooking Broadway.)—Comfortably furnished rooms, running water; high-class elevator house; board. Hub hall.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside.)—Ideal Summer location; overlooking park and river; exclusive Pension; suite and large room; private baths; also small room; excellent table.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large and single rooms; well appointed house; near subway, elevated.

72D, 322 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private house; overlooking Hudson; private bath. Columbus 1085.

72D, 212 WEST.—Single, double rooms; private baths; table board. Columbus 6396.

72D, 254 WEST.—Double and single rooms with bath; prices reasonable; table board.

72D, 111 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; ideal location; board optional.

73D, 260 WEST.—Very desirable large, cool front room, handsomely furnished; hot and cold running water, bath adjoining; suitable for one or two persons; Summer rates; inspection invited.

73D, 142 WEST.—Elegant large front and medium rooms; electricity; exceptionally low rates Summer months; refined family. Columbus 9995.

73D, 181 WEST, (Broadway.)—Cool rooms, excellent table; subway, elevated, park; $8-$10.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large, cool front double room; private bath; near Riverside.

73D, 250 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished room; superior table; table guests.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Large and small room; electricity; excellent cooking; Summer rate.

74TH, 123 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; small rooms; board optional.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive rooms; board optional; Summer rates; electricity; references; near Park.

75TH, 234 WEST. The Hurlburt.—Second floor; three rooms, bath, until September.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Desirable, cool rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; references; reasonable.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and medium-sized room, adjoining bath; table guests; references.

76TH, 239 WEST.—Large, small room; with, without baths; excellent table; fine location.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractive, front, airy room; smaller rooms; excellent table.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well appointed; electricity, private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large and medium rooms; private house; excellent table.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

60TH, 122 WEST.—Cool rooms; private baths, electricity; board optional; Summer rates.

62D, 174 WEST, (The Little House.)—Large, small rooms; delicious home table; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 11 WEST.—Large rooms; board optional; parlor dining room; electricity; references.

82D, 54 WEST. — Large, small rooms; bath; near Park, "L," and subway.

84TH, 87 WEST.—Desirable rooms; few adults appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms, private baths; excellent table; best location in city; references required; Southern family.

86TH, 127 WEST.—Can accommodate 1 or 2 adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car line; references.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Comfortable, cool, large, small rooms; reasonable; ideal location.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Desirable light, cool rooms; modern conveniences; excellent food; central location.

97TH, 137 WEST.—Desirable, light, cool rooms, adjoining baths; electricity; excellent food.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; electricity, conveniences; excellent food and service.

88TH, 216 WEST.—Attractive single and double room, good home cooking; Summer rates.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; excellent home meals; Summer rates.

92D, 117, 119, 121 WEST.—Delightfully large front room opposite St. Agnes grounds; room with private bath and a medium-sized room; parlor dining room; permanent guests desired; telephone; references.

92D, 7 WEST. (Apt. 6S.)—Private family; light room; $11 weekly; references.

93D, 21 WEST.—Rooms, well-kept house; "L"; excellent cuisine; table boarders.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Attractive room; electricity; excellent meals; near Park; telephone; reference.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms, parlor, dining; excellent Southern cooking; table guests.

94TH, 38 WEST.—Desirable rooms; all home comforts; excellent board; references. Strauss.

94TH, 171 WEST.—Double, single rooms; every convenience; excellent board; very reasonable.

96TH, 65 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without baths;

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male

BOOKKEEPER, experienced exporter, Russian correspondent, desires clerical position; moderate salary. R 152 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (20.)—Experienced, capable, willing, university accounting student, desires connection. S 301 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant; special arrangements firms not employing bookkeeper. Lear, 310 West 116th.

BOY, 17, Spanish, French, Portuguese, English, stenographer, typist, wants connection big firm; beginner, $12 to start. W 240 Times Downtown.

BOY, intelligent, 16, high school graduate, desires to connect with a reputable house. Seymour Lowenfels, 570 West 172d St.

BUILDER.—Technical graduate, 26, desires start with builder; understands blue prints; future important consideration; references. L 42 Times.

BUYER.

HAS ANY HIGH CLASS CITY OR OUT-OF-TOWN CONCERN OPENING FOR SUCCESSFUL BUYER OF LADIES', MISSES', CHILDREN'S READY-TO-WEAR LINES? 15 YEARS' EXPERIENCE WITH LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSES; WILL FURNISH HIGHEST CLASS REFERENCES. W 206 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BUYER.—Thoroughly experienced buyer of meats and provisions desires position, hotel or restaurant. Box 112, 1,464 3d Av.

CARPENTER. — General building repairs, plumbing; day, contract. Murray, 292 9th Av. 5648 Chelsea.

CHAUFFEUR

open for engagement with private family desiring a competent mechanic and driver; ten years' shop and driving experience; best of references regarding ability and previous experiences. Tel. 387 Madison Square. L 41 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, college man, seeks position for Summer where intelligence, refinement, technical, practical knowledge will be appreciated; four years automobile mechanic as well touring experience. H. R., 2,338 Loring Place, Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references: F. Glanszman, cafe Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—An opportunity for private owner to secure an chauffeur and auto mechanic; in my employ for two years. Telephone 610 Circle. A. L. Monfort, 136 West 52d.

CHAUFFEUR AND MECHANIC.

American, 24; careful, expert driver Al cars, five years' experience, best references, desires position with private party; city or country. S 47 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.

Wide experience, shop and road; instructing and demonstrating. Firth, 348 West 55th, Col. 9776.

CHAUFFEUR. — Refined; first-class mechanic; careful driver; courteous, obliging; five years' experience; references. Phone Morningside 1723, Apt. 241.

CHAUFFEUR, age 31 years, 10 years' experience, any make car, wants position with private family; first-class personal references; good mechanic; leaving through laying up car. Ward, 1,069 Park Av.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, 15 years' experience, own repairs; 6 years last place; personal references; city, country. C. R., Times, Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR, 34, mechanic, sober, careful driver, 8 years' experience, good references, wishes steady position, private family; city, country. Write K. M., 1,335 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR MECHANIC,

twelve years two places; highly recommended; single, $30. Chauffeur, 201 West 53d St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Al driver, strictly temperate, make own repairs, five years with present employer; moderate salary; good appearance; best of references. L 77 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, young man, 27, single, five years last employer, best references, do own repairs; steady, reliable. Edward Beatty, 560 West 179th. Wel. Audubon 4420.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 35; ten years' experience high-grade cars, city and country; careful driver, mechanic; last employer can be interviewed. Thomas, 30 West 60th.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC wishes position; total abstainer; experienced on high-grade cars; excellent references. John Mackbach, 253 West 135th.

CHAUFFEUR, 25, West Indian, mechanic, careful driver; private, city, country; willing worker; valet service; prepare gentleman. S 51 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Useful; colored; 15 years last employer; references. 153 West 82d. Johnson.

CHAUFFEUR, private, 32, single; competant; city experience; references. Hart, 276 West 127th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Ten years' experience; excellent references; foreign, American cars. Telephone Lenox 1058. Peine, 314 East 89th.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, five years' experience, wishes position. Louis Tagant, 348 East 62d St.

CHAUFFEUR, 4 years' experience, wishes position, city or country; age 32 years. Thomas Kelly, 100 East 119th St.

CHAUFFEUR, married, wishes position; private family; best of references. R 136 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Five years' experience; can do small repairs; am over draft age and married. Casey, 1,944 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Irish; good mechanic; best references; any car. Phone Lenox 2745.

HIGH-GRADE EXECUTIVE.
SALARY $4,000-$10,000.

Fifteen years' experience in factory management; indorsement of my accountancy work by the Federal Trade Commission and my performances upon advertising, sales, printing and advisory committees of two internationally known manufacturing companies (combined annual sales $150,000,000) fully qualifies me for an executive position along similar lines; plant with which I am connected famed for its advanced business methods, is operating 25 per cent. of capacity due to the war, hence this advertisement; age 35; negotiations strictly confidential. X 223 Times Annex.

CHEF, French; experienced gardener; also preserving and canning; private family or State institution. Andre Pinard, Northport, L. I.

CHEMIST, (22,) college trained, employed, 2 years' analytical experience, seeks position in manufacturing or industrial laboratory. R 140 Times.

CHEMIST.—Experienced in all kinds of polishes and polishing materials. X 225 Times Annex.

CLERK, Correspondent, or Office Assistant. —Young man; 20; one year college; at present employed; references. S 336 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE MAN wants position as clerk in hotel, shore or mountains; capable of social leadership in sports, dancing, dramatics, &c. X 244 Times Annex.

COLEGE GRADUATE, 20, stenographer, typewriter; knowledge French, German, Spanish; position with advancement, requiring merit and ability. R 173 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, technical training, wishes position; references; $15. D. G., 345 Times Downtown.

COLORED MAN who is a caretaker wishes 4 or 5 days' work a week. S 36 Times.

COMMERCIAL.—Situation wanted in the commercial world by clean-cut American, 43 years of age, married; have had practical railroad experience in operating, traffic, and financial departments; past 12 years handling publicity, advertising, and business and amusement enterprises; possess executive ability, tact, and initiative, and a faculty to adjust myself to meet the requirements of new business surroundings; exceptional references. R 177 Times.

COMMERCIAL TEACHER (man) in high school desires work for the Summer. Write J. K., 61 2d St., Hoboken.

CONSTRUCTION SUPERINTENDENT.

Twenty years' experience in electrical signaling, light and power work; now employed, but contemplating change on account of removal business from New York. S 23 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, office manager, 24, married, Bachelor of Laws and practicing attorney, highly experienced and qualified, seeks commercial career. V 383 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT-TRANSLATOR, Spanish, French, English, German, Italian, Portuguese; whole or part time; first-class man; $40. V 334 Times Downtown.

COUPLE.—Man and wife wanted for bachelor's house; man as valet and butler, wife as cook and laundress; house almost new; have good references. Permanent, R 155 Times.

COURIER, well acquainted White Mountains, careful driver, linguist, seeks position. R 143 Times.

CREDIT MAN or assistant, age 33; years with mercantile agencies; correspondent, accounting, reportorial, &c.; salary $1,800. V 375 Times Downtown.

DETAIL MAN.—Open for connection with reliable pharmaceutical house which desires the detailing of physicians and hospitals, by man of experience with large following among the profession, for Greater New York. K 196 Times.

DEPARTMENT STORE COPYWRITER.

S 30 TIMES.

DISQUALIFIED for military duty by flat feet, seeking position of merit where executive ability and initiative will pave way for desirable and deserved promotion; college graduate; 23; habits O K; good at figures and correspondence; good penman; would travel or enter office; Al references. Address for interview, Ambitious, Box X 242 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN.—Architect, having 26 years' experience, drawing plans and specifications, any kind of work; also make mechanical drawings, reasonable, by the job. Room 818, 30 East 42d St.

DRAFTSMAN, junior mechanical, experienced, automobiles and automatic machinery; attending Polytechnic Institute evenings; highest credentials. M. E., 106 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, (architectural or structural;) skilled draftsman, five years' training and experience, desires position in any field of architecture; a highly capable man; at a moderate salary. K 107 Times.

DRAFTSMAN-DESIGNER.—14 years' shop and office experience, automatic and machine tools, jigs, and fixtures for interchangeable parts. C 444 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced designing and supervising engineer for steel and reinforced concrete construction, desires part-time engagement. R 141 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—3 years' experience in architecture, would like to change to shipbuilding, with chance for advancement. S 44 Times.

DRAFTSMAN wants work at home; modercts. X 256 Times Annex.

EASTERN REPRESENTATION.

Executive officer at present of large corporation, young man, energetic, experienced in general management and buying and selling, complete understanding of business conditions, wishes to take charge of interests of one or more houses seeking to enter Eastern markets, especially New York and Philadelphia district. Address X 255 Times Annex.

EFFICIENCY MAN, conspicuously able; widely experienced. Saturnus Sherwood, 775 C. I. Av., Brooklyn.

ENGINEERING EXECUTIVE.

HIGH-GRADE MAN, EXPERIENCED IN GENERAL CONSTRUCTION, MANUFACTURING, MACHINE SHOP WORK, AND HEAVY SHELLS, IS OPEN FOR A GOOD OFFER ONLY. Z 255 TIMES ANNEX.

ENGINEER, civil and mechanical; 20 years' experience; technical and university graduate; was chief engineer of Budapest subway construction and chief engineer of several plant constructions in minor cities. X 287 Times Annex.

ENGINEERING OFFICE, with machine shop connections, staff expert, engineers, are prepared to develop ideas, inventions into practical manufacturing form, patent drawings, tracings. Box 1,200, New York Post Office.

ELDERLY, collection, office work; attend office; clerical; salary moderate. K 165 Times.

EXECUTIVE.

Fifteen years' excellent record management, purchasing, sales promotion, advertising, of executive ability, initiative, and demonstrated capacity to plan and execute and shoulder responsibilities, schooled in detail and practiced in principles of system and efficiency, could profitably manage department or render valuable service as right-hand man to a big man; age 35. W 259 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, 31, married, factory man, now employed large plant Bridgeport, assistant to production manager, seeks new connection; experience comprises installation and maintenance of factory cost control system, financial statements, estimates, inventories, purchasing, production, engineering statistics, planning, routing, bonus, piece rates, follow up, safety campaigns, investigations, reports, wastes, systems, graphics. What manager needs live assistant or utility man? Interview solicited. A 471 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE, energetic, efficient, capable, wide business experience, well educated, seeks high-class connection where ability really counts. C., 1 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

EXECUTIVE, energetic, efficient, capable, wide business experience, well educated, seeks high-class connection where ability really counts. C., 1 Hansón Place, Brooklyn.

EXECUTIVE, 15 years' experience; chief accountant, auditor, controller, credit manager, sales manager; large corporations; speak and write French; salary, $5,000. W 252 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE SALESMANAGER - REPRESENTATIVE.—Young man, large experience, wishes to become associated in capacity where ability and initiative count. Address S 326 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE POSITION wanted with bank or corporation by young man, 32; legal training and long practical business experience. G., care of Landy, 50 Church St., N. Y.

EXPERIENCED architectural designer desires position as superintendent or as trade representative; will go anywhere. L 13 Times.

FARM WORK.—Young man, 32, intelligent, wants outdoor work, any capacity, on farm or private estate; permanent if desired; references. R 181 Times.

GARDENER, useful man, wants country position; references; salary $15 month. W 279 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN having large experience in textile manufacture, starting new mills, mechanical part and also analysis, fabric, speak fluently English, French, and Italian; would also consider representing firm; could also direct force in assembling mechanical parts; best references furnished. R 162 Times.

HANDY MAN wishes position as gardener. W. M., 412 East 179th St., Bronx.

HARVARD GRADUATE, regularly employed, desires position during his vacation months, July and August; an accurate typist, public speaker, responsible executive, trained reporter; salary not main consideration. X 243 Times Annex.

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHER wishes position tutoring or secretary during Summer. W 216 Times Downtown.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE wants position with responsibilities; have no references. W 245 Times Downtown.

HOUSEMAN.—Handy, thoroughly experienced in home family; references; wages, $50. R 164 Times.

INVESTIGATOR, appraiser, or salesman; well acquainted real estate values; best references; 8 years with last employer; above draft age. L 19 Times.

JEWELER.—A manufacturing jeweler and diamond setter, well experienced, all-around man, has home and can do enamelling successfully, wishes to work with a first-class enameling or high-grade jewelry firm; steady job with right concern; absolutely reliable. X 270 Times Annex.

LAWYER from West, 2 years in profession, LL. B. degree from reputable university, desires position in law office or bank; can give good references. Address J. C. B., 602 West 139th, Apt. 4.

LAUNDRY work wanted for Tuesday. Carroll, 47 West 99th.

LIFE SAVER, shore resort; life saving and swimming graduate, Stockholm, Sweden; first prize swimming, Y. M. C. A.; highest references; temperate; American citizen. M. E., Box 94, New Britain, Conn.

MACHINIST, American, first class, wishes position working on Government contract work. S 10 Times.

MAN, intelligent, single, Gentile, age 34, is experienced in many lines of business, is open to any proposition that requires unusual tact, brains, ability, and secrecy; will travel. X 254 Times Annex.

MAN with banking experience, 10 years with present employer, married, American, desires change for better prospects. S 49 Times.

MAN, several years' experience as (systematic) stock clerk, thorough knowledge printing, wishes connect with reliable concern. R 184 Times.

MAN, reliable, honest, and strictly sober, wishes trustworthy position, private or business; references. G. A., 878 3d Av.

MANAGER.

Middle-aged man, with thorough knowledge of wholesale and retail beef business, wishes position in wholesale, jobbing, hotel supply house or manager of retail store; understands and can handle the clerical end if required; best references. S 22 Times.

MANAGER of large storage warehouse, handling a large variety of merchandise, wishes to make a change, as manager or assistant, in or out of New York. W 242 Times Downtown.

MANAGER SUPERINTENDENT of factory desires position; good judge of help, organizing, arrangement, detail; last place eight years in hazardous work. Victor, 261 West 42d St.

METAL MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION!

I have 12 years' expert experience as manager and works Superintendent of large factories; can handle any large force of help; good bookkeeper, salesman, purchasing of raw materials and supplies, mechanically inclined; wish to connect with a reliable concern where brains, experience, and ability will be appreciated; city or out of town; low salary to start; can produce best references; can start at once. S 289 Times Downtown.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR and Typist; best references. D. Harley, Box 107, 318 West 57th St. Columbus 7920.

NURSE.—Two years' general hospital training, many years' experience in good hospitals; highly reliable; night duty preferred. K 164 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Highly recommended systematizer, organizer and executive, present position national organization, seeks position with smaller concern offering future, based on results obtained through combination of education, aggressiveness and experience. W 281 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER.

Executive, accountant, familiar with modern methods; experienced in supervising help; now engaged in executive capacity; Christian, age 37; married. R 134 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Accountant five years' experience; manufacturing experience; thoroughly competent; American; married; salary $28-$30 week. L 47 Times.

PRACTICTL PRINTER, with long business experience, desires position with large concern as efficiency man on printing and act as advertising manager. S 306 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, now employed same capacity; thorough business training; expert stenographer; high-class man; willing travel. W 280 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Unusually equipped executive, college education, excellent credentials, considering change. Box 377 Times, 2 Rector St.

PRODUCTION MANAGER, experienced in methods of production, now employed; personal reasons for leaving; give details in answering. Address K. M., Box 246 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING AGENT or assistant's position sought; experienced hardware, electrical, and fibre supplies; serious and reliable. S 52 Times.

REAL ESTATE OWNERS. — I will keep down your repairs; former builder, due to war, desires connections. S 293 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE MANAGER, experienced executive, wants position; apartment, office building renting, collecting; references; bond given. B. H., Times Bronx.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Valuable service will be rendered for a fair compensation to banking, brokerage or mercantile house by one of executive ability; seven years' general way office and seven years' banking experience; desires position in office or as outside representative; strong selling ability; best references; confidence established; bond in any amount; open to engagement July 1. S 271 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Foreign or domestic, speak and write French, 15 years' experience with large companies as sales manager, credit manager, treasurer, controller; will reside abroad if desired. W 251 Times Downtown.

SALES AND ADVERTISING MANAGER.

I am at present employed in the sales promotion department of the largest company in its field, which expends over $500,000 annually for advertising; I have prepared copy, written house organs, sales literature, &c., and am familiar with the production of advertising in all forms; the road to my present position was over the salesmanship route and I have demonstrated my ability to work in harmony with my associates; my present company has traveled further in the field of market analysis and sales organization than the majority of business concerns and they will be glad to tell you something of my executive ability; I am 33 years of age, have made good in my present position for the last four years, and seek an opportunity to market some product for a going organization. R 127 Times.

SALESMAN.—I earned and received in commission eighty-five hundred dollars during the past year; quit one week ago, due to the firm being unable to make shipments, &c.; have been selling high-grade specialty to factories, express, and railroads in the New England States, Pennsylvania, and New York; have never found it hard to sell anything with merit; best of reference; can you use me? Diligent, Box V 388 Times.

SALESMAN OR MANAGER.

20 years' experience as salesman and manager in a business that required a thorough knowledge of many lines used in the building trades; have dealt with architects and contractors from coast to coast; familiar with plans; capable representing manufacturer; either traveling or resident manager. X 260 Times Annex.

SALES SPECIALIST,
COPPER.

Strong personality; good address; desire association with company handling mining stock; personally acquainted in Utah, Idaho, Montana, and Arizona district, and have valuable Eastern acquaintance; salary and commission. R 123 Times.

SALESMAN, 32, capable, energetic, and ambitious, 9 years' successful sales record, well acquainted with hardware and mill supply trade from Maine to Florida; best credentials; ability and character, desires to connect with reliable house on or before July 15. C 474 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER.

14 YEARS WITH PRESENT CONCERN, MUST MAKE A CHANGE TO BROADEN OPPORTUNITY. EXPERIENCED ADVERTISING; SALESMAN ON ROAD; OPENING NEW TERRITORY; SPLENDID CORRESPONDENT; KEEN, RELIABLE BEYOND DOUBT. FAMILIAR TEXTILE LINE, VELVINGS, NETTINGS, CHIFFONS, &c. CAN APPLY MYSELF UNRESTRAINEDLY TO ANYTHING. THIRTY-TWO YEARS OF AGE, MARRIED. PRESENT INCOME OVER $5,000. R 154 TIMES.

SALES MANAGER.—Have had long, successful, honorable career organizing and promoting sales propositions; am quite willing to go right out on the firing line and show you am not seeking a snap or pension. V 389 Times.

SALESMAN.—A REAL SUCCESSFUL SALESMAN, 40 YEARS OLD, JUST REACHED NEW HOME, DESIRES CONNECTION WITH HIGH-GRADE SPECIALTY OR STAPLE LINE, LOCAL OR ROAD TERRITORY. S. D., 221 TIMES.

SALESMAN,

handling leather and fancy goods, covering the Middle West, with big following among jobbers and large dept. store buyers, would connect with a five manufacturer where sales are not limited, as in his present position; even a different line might interest him. H., 3,325 Broadway.

SALES.—SUBSTANTIAL BUSINESS MAN WITH BRILLIANT SALES RECORD AND EXECUTIVE QUALITIES, EXPERIENCED IN DETAIL OF NATIONAL SELLING; AMERICAN, CHRISTIAN, COLLEGIATE, AGE 42. X 203 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMAN. — AN EXPERIENCED SPECIALTY SALESMAN, USED TO LARGE DEALS, IS OPEN FOR ANY PROPOSITION IN WHICH HIS ABILITY WILL BRING RETURNS. ADDRESS G 127 TIMES.

SALESMAN, experienced and able to furnish proof of ability, wants position in line that shows possibility of earning at least $3,000 year; now employed. S 180 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—A real salesman; experienced specialties; good closer; accustomed to high grade propositions; now open for a line; don't answer unless you are able to pay a salary. R 150 Times.

SALESMAN, ACCUSTOMED TO SELLING HIGH-CLASS SPECIALTIES, DESIRES RIGHT CONNECTION; PROPOSITION MUST BE OF HIGH ORDER AND RETURNS LUCRATIVE. S. B., 126 TIMES.

SALESMAN with executive ability, 8 years present employers, married, Christian, 32, will change if real high-class opportunity of permanency offered; finest references. R 102 Times.

A SALESMAN,

Age, 32; broad experience, is open for engagement with reputable concerns; seeks legitimate proposition; triflers, don't answer; testimonials. S 42 Times.

SALESMAN.—31; neat appearing, educated, hard worker, with 9 years' sucessful record selling staple and specialty lines New England and Middle Western States; can adapt self any line. S 277 Times.

SALESMAN, high-grade and successful; 13 years present position, selling jobbers, greater portion U. S.; married; Christian; 45; seeks change account of war. W 258 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER, successful salesman on road, capable taking charge of sales force, now with large manufacturing concern, is open for change. L 63 Times.

SALESMAN of education, appearance, proved ability, unquestionable references, desires change, owing to limitations of present business. V 374 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced lumber salesman wants to stop traveling; knowledge buying, selling, credits, banking, building, contracting. G 113 Times.

SALESMAN.—High grade surgical instrument salesman with large following among physicians and hospitals open for position July 1, for Greater New York. K 194 Times.

SALESMAN, wide experience, good record as salesmanager, desires to connect with progressive firm offering fair salary. S 2 Times.

SALESMAN, (32,) good habits, 11 years' experience, desires to change position; only first-class proposition considered. L 56 Times.

SALESMAN.—Active business man, six languages, Al references, desires position. R 86 Times.

SALESMAN, Southwestern territory, desires side line or will change for new line with reliable firm. L 66 Times.

SALESMAN, six years' experience, city and road, well educated, has tact, wishes connection with reliable house. L 38 Times.

SALESMAN, 25, at present employed, energetic, progressive, desires to make change; excellent references. Vim, S 37 Times.

SALESMAN will represent Middle West, opening office in Chicago; any line. W 214 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, (24;) draft-exempt; college education; 4 years assistant to executive large plant; expert stenographer, exceptional correspondent; sales experience; initiative; highest credentials. V 369 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Confidential assistant; American, 32; ten years' experience as office manager, correspondent, stenographer; capable and efficient; $40 to $50 week. W 250 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-EXECUTIVE.

Thorough stenographer, correspondent, bookkeeper; 16 years all around experience office management; knows how to relieve busy executive; close observer; highest references. L 44 Times.

SECRETARY, executive assistant; Columbia graduate, 26; thorough correspondent, stenographer, accountant, omnivorous worker; can grasp detail. S 305 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Skilled stenographer, correspondent; college graduate; experienced, $18. J. L., 250 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, stenographer; educated, capable, Christian, 31; good appearance and address. W 284 Times Downtown.

SILK AND DRESS GOODS BUYER.

Have been buying and selling for eight years; desire position in any business where best services will be appreciated. L. L., L 40 Times.

SOUTH AMERICAN, (27,) technical education and experience in Europe through practical knowledge of dyeing, weaving, several languages, desires any position in factory. Address Cortes, 72 West 50th St.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY (HIGH-GRADE) AND GENERAL OFFICE MAN, WITH KNOWLEDGE OF SPANISH, DESIRES POSITION JULY 1; SALARY $30 WEEK. NOT SUBJECT MILITARY DRAFT. L 48 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—25 years age; 7 years' experience confidential, law, and railroad work; capable handling all correspondence; present employed as Secretary to railroad executive; exempt from military service. S 1 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright young man, educated, refined, willing worker, desires position with advancement; best references. Howard Waters, 592 East 167th.

STENOGRAPHER OR SECRETARY, American, 20; excellent credentials; exempt draft; desire compensation commensurate high-grade ability. S 286 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Take dictation accurately and quickly; rapid typist; operate stenotype; $9. Phone Monday Bryant 1318, 220 West 42d St., Room 1005, Mr. B.

STENO-TYPIST.—High class; familiar mail order; multigraph machine work; permanent or substitute. Phone Hanover 0416. 68 Heaver.

STENOGRAPHER. — Rapid dictation; rapid typist; French and English; stenotype operator; $12. Mr. F. Phone Monday Bryant 1310, 1053 Candler Building.

STENOGRAPHER. — High-grade; six languages; for important concern; $40. V 333 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER.—Colored youth, five years' legal, commercial experience. Logan, 2,150 Fifth Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate wants business position; prefers law office.

TECHNICAL MAN, (22,) 4 years college, civil engineering, desires position in which he can gain experience. Permanent, L 18 Times.

THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN, 40, desires position of trust with firm or corporation; executive and good salesman. P. O. Box 54, East Orange, N. J.

TIMEKEEPER.

Young man, 5 years' experience in drafting room, wants position with builder on construction work. S 45 Times.

TO THE PRESIDENT!

Here is a SALES and OFFICE EXECUTIVE who offers you out-of-the-ordinary service based on actual experience.

I have the selling instinct. I have sold directly, through correspondence, and through men.

I have managed and can handle men and women, both in and out of the office. I have organized employment, educational and efficiency work in a large corporation.

Combined with this experience I have energy and enthusiasm above the average. Age 36.

Somewhere there is an organization which needs an executive of my training and ability. If yours is that organization a letter will get us together. If you have no such need you may have a friend who has, and to whose attention you would like to bring this advertisement. L 14 Times.

TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Advertiser has had number years' experience traffic department large railway, certified official connection Interstate Commerce Commission; understands fundamentals underlying traffic conditions of country, especially affecting coal; salary $7,500, or drawing account and percentage saving. W 222 Times Downtown.

TRANSLATOR TYPIST, Spanish, for commercial propaganda; experienced worker. K 89 Times.

TUTOR.—Italian nobleman, American citizen, 36, married, well educated, experienced in office work, desires position as tutor or at anything. X 263 Times Annex.

TYPEWRITER, &c.—Young man, (Scandinavian,) speaking the Scandinavian languages and German, wishes position, typewriting, bookkeeping; best references. E. R., 691 Lexington.

UNUSUAL.—Retired business man of all-around efficiency desires occupation; remuneration secondary; educated, steady, active, reliable. G 69 Times.

VALET or attendant of an invalid; Japanese, 31 years old; excellent Swedish massage; 11 years' experience; last place 9 years; have good recommendation; also have good recommendation from best physicians. J., Highland Beach, N. J. Box 126.

VALET, (Japanese,) bachelor's housekeeper, wishes position; first-class references. R 161 Times.

WAR AND MY CAREER.

Broad business experience, keen judgment, and the capacity and determination to "make good" is "all" the "War Situation" spared me after ruining my successful business.

Am 25, (American-Hebrew,) well educated, draft exempt, a hustler, competent assuming responsibilities. Salary $25. L 53 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, executive ability, good education and appearance; 10 years' experience with leading financial institution, United States and abroad, wishes connection with concern where initiative and hard work count. K 183 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, refined, intelligent, American, seeks connection growing firm, city or elsewhere; eight years' thorough business training; general office and outside experience; untiring, conscientious; best credentials. S 12 Times.

YOUNG French lawyer, excellent family, best references, knowledge of English, wants position lawyer's office, interpreter, State registry, or correspondent in serious business. K 196 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) of refinement and good education, desires a position with opportunity for advancement; previous occupation, private secretary, but would prefer work along other lines. American, W 270 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 28, married, desires position with advancement; experienced in statistical, shipping, and machinery works; best references. X 274 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 22, several years' experience export line, desires connect with firm that will reward ability with advancement. F. C., 56 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) ambitious, speaking Russian and English, experienced inside salesman, desires position. W., 442 Columbus Av.

YOUNG MAN, splendid appearance, very well educated, desires electrical work in out-of-town hotel. L 11 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, would like to connect with a wholesale house to learn the selling trade; furnish references. L 1 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, college training, desires position; two years' technical and clerical experience. S 330 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 28, married, college education, desires position; selling preferred; salary and commission. L 76 Times.

YOUNG MAN, selling and inside experience, desires responsible position. S. J., Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 18, desires position with firm offering advancement. L 30 Times.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, 8 years' experience, desires position. L 9 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, wishes work; gentleman's estate or large country hotel. L 57 Times.

Instruction.

COLLEGE MAN, M. A., desires position as assistant teacher in mathematics or physics; experience in class teaching and not salary the object. R 151 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, nine years' experience foreign and domestic cars, desires position; city, country; best of references. Wing, 141 West 64th St. Columbus 5492.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

AN EXPERT FRENCH SALESWOMAN accustomed to New York trade, capable managing dressmaking establishment and buying, seeks opening for Sept. 1; fine personality; good appearance; has following. S 18 Times.

ATTENDANT AND COMPANION to elderly lady; city or country; reasonable. Phone 5408 Riverside. Griffen, care Field, 159 West 103d.

BOOKKEEPER, beginner, graduate business school; 2 years high school; knowledge cost accounting, controlling accounts, typist; Christian. MacCracken, 1,850 Matthews Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Take entire charge trial balance, controlling accounts, financial statements, stenographer, office manager; executive ability. G 174 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, (18;) knowledge of stenography and typewriting. P. Simonofsky, 161 Madison St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; knowledge of typewriting; high school graduate; $13. S 40 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Six years' experience, thoroughly capable handling double entry. G. S., 241 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, first class, double entry; unquestionably reliable; Al stenographer; efficient. Efficient. 129 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—2¼ years' experience; ambitious, anxious locating; references. $12. V 394 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes to place chambermaid. Call Monday, 23 West 33d.

CHILDREN'S NURSE OR GOVERNESS.—Young woman, 25, wishes position as children's nurse or governess; thoroughly competent; hospital training. G 147 Times.

CLERK; experienced, bookkeeping, payroll; high school graduate; refined; downtown position. S 273 Times Downtown.

COMPANION, &c.—A college-bred woman who for a number of years acted as companion, secretary, courier to semi-invalid seeks similar position with either lady or gentleman; graduate nurse. X 249 Times Annex.

COMPANION'S POSITION wanted for Summer or permanent as companion; competent to manage household and lover of children; well educated. Address Cheerful, 1,951 Amsterdam Av.

COMPANION.—Refined widowed lady would like to travel as companion to lady of means or chaperon to young lady. A. L. F., 132 Watchung Av., Montclair, N. J.

COMPANION.—Refined young lady, well educated, seeks position as companion to lady, invalid, or assist with children. Address Sneckner, Box 34, Bay Shore, L. I.

COMPANION, housekeeper, refined, educated, loves children, seeks re-engagement. S 3 Times.

COMPANION.—Lady of culture to travel or live out of town; best city references. 417 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

COMPANION, Invalid Nurse, any position of trust; experienced. Reasonable, Times Harlem.

COMPANION.—Young lady, college graduate, desires position as companion or tutor. Address N. D., 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

COMPANION, capable, cheerful, cultured, to lady or governess to older child; salary, $45; will travel. R 140 Times.

COMPANION, &c.—College graduate desires Summer position, companion, tutor, clerk; country preferred. L 51 Times.

COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—Lady leaving town wishes to place here cook and chambermaid for the Summer; best references given. 11 West 81st St., Apartment 10. Telephone 7842 Schuyler.

COOK and chambermaid and waitress, two girls, refined, experienced, wish position with family adults in the country; can furnish personal references. X., 3,704 Broadway.

COOK.—Lady wishes to place out of town her cook, whom she can recommend, after 5 years' service. Telephone Lenox 9863.

COOK, serve; no laundry; adults, apartment; references. King, 174 East 85th.

DRESSMAKER. — Artistic, expert fitter; street, dinner, dancing frocks, remodeling; out; home preferred. Kelly, 873 6th Av. 1158 Circle.

DRESSMAKER.—By day; artistic, expert fitter; good lines; reasonable; reference. L 50 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Quick, experienced, by day, city or country. Mrs. Dorsey, 200 W. 94th.

DRESSMAKER, experienced; out by day. Write only, Dressmaker, 151 East 41st St.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE STUDENT, practical experience cooking and household management, seeks Summer position of responsibility; housework, care of children. X 228 Times Annex.

DRESSMAKER, first class, reliable, English, long experience, out by day, $4. Morris, 656 West 179th. Phone 3126 St. Nicholas.

DRESSMAKER, city or country; $2.50 per day; references. E 48 Times Annex.

EXPERIENCED WOMAN, excellent correspondent, French, English, accounting, labor laws; college graduate. W. H., 175 Times.

FILE CLERK, experienced alphabetical, numerical filing; typewriting; accurate figurer; $15. S 310 Times Downtown.

FRENCH NURSE.—15 years' experience; will take entire charge of infants; good references. Call Miss Ferron, 253 West 24th.

GIRL.—Competent; half-time work, mornings. Wisser, 5829 Columbus. 110 West 137th.

GOVERNESS, &c.—American young woman of refinement offers advantages of Summer home in Massachusetts and services as governess or tutor for young child. X 269 Times Annex.

GOVERNESS.—Salary nominal, wholesome, high-class home, care child over 4; Summer, longer; experienced. X 212 Times Annex.

GOVERNESS.—Companion to lady by experienced French teacher for Summer; three languages; music; highest references. K 161 East 63d St.

GOVERNESS.—Kindergartner wants position as governess; English, French; fond of children; experience; obliging; references. 48 East 89th St., care Professor Reid. Telephone Lenox 6862, 10 to 5.

GOVERNESS-TEACHER wishes Summer position; excellent French, Spanish, German; piano; highest references; city license. W. F., 160 East 57th St.

GOVERNESS.—Long experience with children; elementary studies; position out of town; best references. 417 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS.—Normal school graduate, 20, desires care of child in country for Summer; highest references. S 294 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS.—Lady having tutored privately ten years wishes position as governess. V 344 Times Downtown.

GRADUATE French university, interpreter, translator, teacher French, Russian, English, desires position; teacher references. Box 625, 1,418 5th Av.

HOUSEKEEPER or any position of trust, desired by a bright, ambitious woman of refinement, pleasing personality, quiet manner, unencumbered, practical nurse and good seamstress; congenial home preferred to high salary. B. B., 605 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Middle-aged French woman desires position small family; good cook; no laundry; references. Mrs. Francis, 224 East 50th.

HOUSEKEEPER, widow, with 8-year-old child; country preferred. F 25 Times Harlem.

LET me care for your apartment while away or home; responsibility assured; $3 weekly. 7048 Morning. Ex. 41.

LIBRARIAN.—College graduate and library school graduate desires work for Summer, 1917, and year 1917-1918. Box 176, 1,230 Amsterdam Av., New York City.

NURSE-COMPANION to invalid child, 5 to 10 years; girl, 21; superior education; musician; experience; best professional references; expect $45. H. G., Box 711 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS; German; hospital training; trustworthy, cheerful disposition, fond of children; excellent references. A. B., 160 East 87th St.

NURSE.—English; for one child; would go to the country. Grace, 17 West 65th. Columbus 8125.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Position wanted as cashier, office assistant, or general assistant in high-class inn or tea room in mountains or for Summer; age 26. X 236 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—2½ years' experience; good penman; accurate; references; $10. V 395 Times Downtown.

REFINED Protestant wishes care young children; has kindergarten experience; good references. Address 149 Graham Av., Paterson, N. J.

REFINED high school girl would like to take care of child or be companion to lady during Summer months. Apply M. Bell. 854 5th Av.

SALESWOMAN.—Intelligent young woman, experienced, 28, of good appearance, wishes position in wholesale house; dress house preferred. Box 825, 852 Columbus Av.

SALESWOMAN in wholesale

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, $14-$15, advancement; operate dictaphone; perfect scholar. Apply Monday until 1. Doctor, Apt. B, 1,000 Park Av.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, for Wall St. bank; state schooling, age, experience if any, and salary desired. E 242 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; rapid dictation and transcription; good personality; operate stenotype; $15. Miss E., phone Monday, Tarrant 1318. 1402 Chandler Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Young lady, superior education; exceptional qualifications; highly recommended; long experience. M. E., 23 51st St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent; salary $10 to $12. Apply by mail only, stating age, experience. D. M. Co., 502 West 25th St.

STENOGRAPHER with general office experience wanted immediately; salary will match ability; references required. W 233 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter wanted; one who can operate Monitor board; excellent opportunity; references and experience required. W 248 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — BRIGHT, CAPABLE STENOGRAPHER IN REPRESENTATIVE BUSINESS HOUSE. W 201 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, experienced, good opportunity for advancement; salary $12 to start. Apply Room 46, 138 Front St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wanted for part time or whole time; state experience, &c. M. J., S 323 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; reply in handwriting, stating age and salary expected. L 84 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted; experienced; $12 to start. Call or write, Room 404, 2 Rector St., City.

TEACHER or college student for vacation; $225 for 3 months. M 306 Times Downtown.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.—Two, at once; call Monday ready for work, 9 A. M. I. M. Co., 119 West 40th St., 13th floor.

TUTOR.—To act as tutor, part time or all day, to one or more children of 6 to 14 years; talented young American woman of 25, speaking French and German, with finished musical education; vocal, piano, and violin; will consider city or country position at reasonable terms; best references. Write to Miss Paula Sternberg, 575 West 159th St., City.

WINDERS.—COTTON AND SOFT SILK WINDERS WANTED; STEADY WORK, GOOD PAY; WILL PAY RAILROAD FARE. APPLY JULIUS KAYSER, SIDNEY, N. Y., OR 252 TAAFFE PLACE, BROOKLYN.

WOMAN without any business experience, one who formerly was accustomed to luxury; such a woman will be carefully instructed in our business; compensation on commission; woman with the right qualities may earn up to $5,000 a year and she need not be exceptional, simply of good education and on the square; prefer a woman without any business experience, but if you have business experience state full particulars; also tell briefly of your education, your social connections and home life, and why you are seeking a position. If you are not in earnest save your time and ours. S 291 Times Downtown.

WOMAN wanted to care for child 4 years old, between 8-6 (one week days); references wanted. Phone Fordham 444 after 6 o'clock.

WOMEN wanted who can wear smart clothes for photographic fashion work; must be tall. K 163 Times.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. N. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TEACHER, over 25, for Summer work; 1 year's contract if efficient. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

TYPISTS, refined, well educated, not less than 2 years' experience; $12-$15; advancement. Address, stating age and qualifications, A. H. C., 463 West St.

TYPIST
(capable of writing 40 words a minute) and office assistant in engineering office of electrical railway; one who has good understanding of routine and ability to gain promotion by hard work and quickness to grasp details; salary to start, $48 month. T., L 60 Times.

TYPIST.—Rapid, capable Underwood typist; good future with large company; previous business experience not required, but considered in salary; $8-$10 weekly to start. G 95 Times.

TYPIST.—In law office; no beginner; in own handwriting; experience and salary required. W 256 Times Downtown.

TYPIST who can operate switchboard; state age, experience, and salary. G 123 Times.

YOUNG GIRLS.
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
require the services of
a number of
GIRLS
between the ages of 16 and 22
for WRAPPING AND INSPECTING
of merchandise.
Apply Superintendent's Office, 5th floor.

YOUNG girl, as assistant in billing department; Underwood machine; address, stating references, Werbro Ribbon Mfg. Co., 39 East 24th St.

YOUNG GIRL, 16-17, TO ANSWER TELEPHONE AND ASSIST IN OFFICE; REFERENCES REQUIRED. CLAREMONT WAIST, 38 EAST 33D, 3D FLOOR.

YOUNG LADY.—An energetic and intelligent young lady wanted as representative; no canvassing nor traveling; salary, $20 per week and a liberal bonus. The successful applicant must be willing to sign a contract for one year and furnish nominal security. In writing for an appointment for interview, please submit particulars of personality and business experience if any. Address S 7 Times.

YOUNG LADY, who can operate typewriter, must know Spanish and English, one living in Brooklyn preferred. Address full particulars Box 55, Station G, Brooklyn.

YOUNG GIRL
TO ASSIST IN SHOWROOM.
LEFCOURT & BRENNER,
27 EAST 32D, SD FLOOR.

YOUNG LADY for clerical position in large organization sorting and making proper distribution of mail; must be accurate, thoroughly reliable; hours, 9 to 12:30 P. M., $12 a week to start; give experience, references, and telephone number. X 276 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY of neat appearance in real estate office to take charge in management of renting apartments in high-class houses; knowledge of stenography and typewriting essential; steady position. H. R., 215 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMEN, two, in bank, with some knowledge of bookkeeping; state experience and salary expected. V 370 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, experienced, to take charge of small ready to wear retail specialty shop; only those having a large following need apply. W 235 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, export, $22; automobile line, $75 monthly; many commercial positions at $15; stenographer, knowledge of bookkeeping, $15; dictaphone operator, stenographer, $15; typist, billing clerk, $12; office assistants, $8; bookkeepers' assistants, $18, $12, $10; typists, $10; stenographer, position Mount Vernon, $14; double entry bookkeeper, stenographer, real estate office uptown, $18; position bank, including luncheon, $12; law stenographers, $18, $15; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

THE AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 115 BROADWAY,
announces the reorganization of its women's department under direction of
MISS S. G. MACOMBER,
formerly of 15 Park Row.
Applications accepted from high-grade women executives, bookkeepers, stenographers, and clerical workers.

FIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Bookkeepers, $25, $22, $15, $12; stenographers, (3,) $20, (3,) $18; (2,) $15; Spanish stenos, (2,) $20, Wall St., $15; machinery, $18; tracers on mech. drawings; cashier, $20; telephone operator, $15; typist, $13; clerks, $8; would like to register a few high-class bond salesmen.

STENOGRAPHERS, legal, $10-$18; commercial, $8-$18; bookkeeper-stenographer, $18; bookkeepers, $15-$12; assistants, $10; switchboard operators, $10; typists, $10; dictaphone operators, $12; many positions; permanent. Owens Agency, 108 Fulton.

STENOGRAPHERS, (several,) $8-$18; bookkeeper-stenographer, $18; bookkeeper, $15; stenographer-switchboard operator, $15; typists, $10; switchboard operator-typist, $12. Call Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$25; bookkeepers, $20-$18; typists, $10-$12; cost clerks, $20; free registration. Mighill Agency, Flatiron Building.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

WOMEN WORKERS!
$1,000 PER ANNUM, STENOGRAPHER, EXPORT EXPERIENCE.
$1,000-$1,100 PER ANNUM, EXPORT HOUSE, NEW YORK.
SEVERAL OTHER STENOGRAPHIC OPENINGS AT $20 PER WEEK.
BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, EXPORT BUSINESS, NEW YORK; $20 PER WEEK.

A NUMBER OF OTHER VERY HIGH-CLASS OPENINGS FOR TYPISTS, CLERKS AND TELEPHONE OPERATORS AT GOOD SALARIES.

CALL 9 TO 1 DAILY.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
ROOM 725, 30 CHURCH ST.,
NEW YORK CITY.

WOMEN OFFICE WORKERS.
WE HAVE MANY REQUESTS FROM BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS FOR BOTH TRAINED AND INEXPERIENCED CLERICAL WORKERS; REGISTER NOW.
STENOGRAPHERS, $15-$20.
BOOKKEEPERS, $15-$20.
TYPISTS, $10-$14.
CLERKS, $8-$12.
PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC.,
Room 811, 30 Church St.
Jail in person, 9 to 2.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, $18; law, $20-$18; Jamaica, $17. Ext. 1896. "Whatever's going." we get. Bookkeepers, typists, switchboard; will notify you. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

MRS. BERTA CARLSON SWEDISH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY supplies first-class servants on short notice. 2,415 Broadway. Telephone 8483 Riverside.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, $18-$20; stenographers, $18; clerk, $15; excellent openings. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, free registration. 303 5th Av., Miss A. Lynch's Agency.

STENOGRAPHERS, legal; commercial, $8-$20; typists; bookkeepers; dictaphone. Brody Agency, 239 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau; 39 East 42d.

STENOGRAPHERS, dictaphone; bookkeepers, switchboard operators, typists, clerical; free registration. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS, office assistants; American; beginners and experienced. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St.

STENOGRAPHERS, experienced, beginners. The Alpha Business Agency, Sarah Clark, Prop., 132 Nassau.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE Agency, 10 East 43d.—Immediate openings. Best Rudenberger, Prop.

STENOGRAPHERS, French, English, $20 to $35; English and Italian, $22 to $30. Pan American Agency, 50 Pearl St.

Stenos., $25-$23-$20 week; file clerks, $15; switchboard, $15; add. machine operators, $15. Alliance Exchange, 29 Liberty.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllable Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Special Summer rates. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 367 West 125th St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

BUSINESS TRAINING FOR WOMEN.—A 16-session Accounting Course for Women to meet the demand for women to fill actual and prospective vacancies. Course given at the Pace Institute, Hudson Terminal, afternoon or evening classes; small class groups. Free opening lecture, "Women in Business," Monday, June 25th, at 3:30, also Wednesday, June 27th, at 7:30. Write or 'phone for details. PACE & PACE, 30 Church St., New York.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES.
SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 343 East 116th Street, New York City. A few vacancies exist for women desiring two or three years' training; diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply by letter or in person, Superintendent of Nurses.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.

WOMEN FOR BANK POSITIONS.
Banks will shortly require women to do men's work. Three months' Special Banking Course. Individual Instruction.
PRATT SCHOOL, Banking Dept.,
52 West 45th Street, N. Y.

MOTION PICTURES.
Large companies want new faces—new types constantly—big salaries; better opportunities with wardrobe; tryout and film test given; French method of teaching; moderate fees. E. Brunel Film Co., 1,482 B'way, (cor. 43d.)

$10
Monday, June 25, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in stenography, typewriting, telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 220-27 West 34th St.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
Singer Building, N. Y.

INTERIOR DECORATION, complete professional course, $10; booklet. Address Suite 1008," 500 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT as assistant on staff of C. P. A.'s, must be good penman; state age, salary, and experience. G 76 Times.

AD. WRITER WANTED.—Leading technical journal needs a copy man, one who has had practical experience and can accept responsibility; state age, salary desired, and previous work. Address W 230 Times Downtown.

ADELBERG & BERMAN, INC.,
119 WEST 24TH ST.
We operate a chain of over 100 stores selling clothing on credit; live, energetic men, having retail clothing experience who expect to make a change for a position with a promising future, will find it to their advantage to file their names as prospective manager for a branch store.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR wanted by a leading daily newspaper in Massachusetts; one who can render copy service when required preferred; give experience and references; salary. Address X 262 Times Annex.

AIRPLANE WORKERS in all departments wanted by large airplane company in New Jersey; give detailed experience and wages expected. W 209 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT to department manager expert and import office; age 20-30; must have initiative and know stenography and bookkeeping; knowledge of foreign languages recommendation. Give full references and particulars to S 279 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT in accounting department of a large and growing corporation; young man between the ages of 25 and 30; he must be possessed of a fair knowledge of modern systems of accounting; excellent penmanship absolutely essential, state references as to past and present employers and salary desired. E 238 Time Downtown.

ASSISTANT BUYER.—Young man wanted, age 25-30; importing and exporting merchants; must have considerable experience, unquestionable ability; excellent future; reply immediately, in confidence, giving age, nationality, full particulars as to experience, salary desired, &c., in own handwriting. V 398 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Must have knowledge of stenography and typewriting, and be a good penman; state age, salary expected, &c. R 113 Times.

ATTENTION!
Several young men for work on Government camp near New York, as clerks and timecheckers; state fully previous experience and salary expected. W 247 Times Downtown.

BAKER wanted, who can bake straight dough bread and teach others; big salary. L 85 Times.

BANK CLERKS wanted; state age, experience, salary desired. R 119 Times.

BOOKKEEPING.—Elliott Fisher Co., 35 Park Place.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER.

Wanted man about 30-40 years old with good knowledge of accounting to take charge of books of a manufacturing concern. Address B. K., Box 265 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted, a manufacturing and cost bookkeeper, to act also as cashier and assist owner in management of small located at New Rochelle, N. Y.; owner spends very little time there; must have absolutely reliable man with executive ability and preferably one who has had experience in textile mill. Write M. L., 1,384 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, experienced and understanding controlling accounts; capable running customers' ledgers, trial balances, &c. Reply in complete detail. W 254 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—One with experience in export trucking office preferable, although not essential; permanent position for one who can assist in office generally and take complete charge of books. Reply in full detail. W 253 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, export office; permanent; experience not essential; good figurer; state particulars and salary expected. E 241 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced, good pay, permanent position. Call between 12 and 2, Manhattan Paper, 68 Wooster St.

BROAD SILK EXAMINER.
First-class, experienced man to take entire charge of examining department in large wholesale house; applicant must have thorough knowledge of silks; highest references required. R 125 Times.

BOY.—In New York office of manufacturing company; grammar or high school graduate preferred; must be neat in appearance and come well recommended. Address, stating age, references, experience, (if any,) and salary expected, L 81 Times.

BOYS to start as messengers in a bank; rapid advancement for active and ambitious boys; dinner furnished; applicants must state age and references. G 124 Times.

BOY about 16 years of age wanted in office of mercantile house; reply in own handwriting, giving age and references. S 276 Times Downtown.

BOYS to learn the fountain pen business from the beginning with leading concern; light work; advancement if worthy. V 379 Times Downtown.

BOYS for mailing department of advertising company; good education; $8 to start; bright future; call Monday, Room 209, 110 West 40th St.

BOY, 16 or 17 years old, to make himself useful in factory office; excellent opportunity for bright boy to learn the business. Dominick & Haff, 345 West 32d St.

BOY.—Bright American boy wanted in office of dry goods commission house; chance for advancement; salary, $7. G 115 Times.

BOY wanted in office of woolen commission house; state age and references; salary, $25 a month. E 240 Times Downtown.

BOYS for general office work; references; excellent opportunity. Carroll Box & Lumber Co., 627 East 138th St.

BOY, 16; good opening; chance for advancement. Theadore A. Kohn & Son, 321 5th Av.

BOYS everywhere sell American flags; commission. H. W. Stelle, 237 Lafayette St.

BOY.—Bright boy wanted by representative business house. W 202 Times Downtown.

BUYER'S ASSISTANT.
Man wanted for cost work in assisting department manager; china and glassware experience preferred; but not essential; must be good writer and accurate at figures; excellent opportunity for conscientious worker; reply, stating age, salary received in your last position, former experience, &c. G 140 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, good mechanic, between the ages of 25 and 40, to drive Pierce-Arrow roadster; German, French, Swiss, or Scandinavian and married man preferred; must be efficient mechanic and careful driver; well-bred, obliging, neat, and willing to work at all hours and always keep his car in A1 condition; applicant must have clean record and come well recommended; position open for immediate engagement; state how many years' experience, all places previously employed, cause for leaving or discharge, education had, married or single, and weekly salary desired; give house telephone number. S 313 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Private family wants careful, competent chauffeur to drive Ford car; give wages expected and references; prefer man living vicinity 126th St. W 215 Times Downtown.

CALENDAR SALESMEN wanted to start work September 1st for this territory. Preference will be given those who are experienced in this line. IF YOU ARE ALREADY EMPLOYED IN THIS BUSINESS AND MAKING GOOD, WE HAVE SOMETHING PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE TO OFFER YOU, AND IT WILL PAY YOU TO COMMUNICATE WITH US. Choice of two contracts—salary and commission or straight commission. References absolutely necessary. Our efforts are devoted entirely to the manufacturing of all kinds of calendars for advertising purposes (both monthly and annual,) blotters and mailing folders. EXCLUSIVE AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS ONLY. All applications treated as strictly confidential. ROBERT CHAPMAN COMPANY, Manufacturers of Quality Art Advertising, Grand Street & Morgan Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CANVASSERS.—Several high-class canvassers wanted, with a thorough knowledge of canvassing methods in this city, to handle a quick selling, highly profitable electrical article, a necessity in every home; commission basis; apply before noon. Electrical Department, 101 Duane St.

CASHIER.

A LARGE EXPORTING HOUSE WANTS MAN, PREFERABLY WITH COUNTRY BANKING EXPERIENCE, TO SERVE IN CAPACITY OF CASHIER; MUST KNOW BOOKKEEPING, HOW TO DRAW CHECKS, RUN CASH BOOK AND BANK ACCOUNT, KEEP PETTY CASH, MAKE UP PAY-ROLLS, PREPARE STATEMENT OF FINANCE DAILY FOR OFFICERS' MEETING, &c.

GIVE FULL OUTLINE OF EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE, STATE AGE, MARRIED OR SINGLE, WHERE BORN AND NATIONALITY, PRESENT SALARY AND SALARY EXPECTED; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR MAN WITH HEALTH, MENTALITY, INDUSTRY, KNOWLEDGE, AND EFFECTIVENESS. ADDRESS W. O. HEFFERNAN, PRODUCE EXCHANGE, NEW YORK CITY.

COLLECTION MAN
wanted in office of large manufacturing concern; young, vigorous, experienced and up-to-date; who understands the principles of his work and who can get the money when due to such, excellent opportunity is offered; reply in confidence with full details, including age and salary expected, to Collection, Box 207 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR AND VERIFIER wanted in subscription book department of a large publishing house; must be familiar with New York and the outlying districts; state full particulars of experience in application; salary $65 a month and expenses. V 381 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR.—State age, experience, and salary expected; only one acquainted with Brooklyn need apply. G 171 Times.

CLOTHING SALESMEN.

FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING SALESMEN REQUIRED BY FIFTH AV. HOUSE. MUST BE ACCUSTOMED TO WAITING ON HIGH-CLASS TRADE. BEST OF REFERENCES REQUIRED. APPLICATIONS TREATED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. APPLY BY LETTER TO BOX G 152 TIMES.

CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, EXPERIENCED, WANTED FOR DRY GOODS COMMISSION HOUSE; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY AND REFERENCES. W 205 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CORRESPONDING SALESMEN. — Polish, Slavish, Ruthenian; steady position, good advancement. Call 9-11 A. M., Room 210, 309 Broadway.

CYLINDER FEEDERS wanted. Apply American Graphophone Co., Employment Office, Howard Av., Bridgeport, Conn.

CUTTER.—Wanted a first-class cutter and patternmaker on men's shirts. G 100 Times.

DESIGNERS

For punch press tools, for manufacturing accurate small parts in large quantities; also on jig and fixtures for accurate production of small parts. Call or write Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

DESIGNER, experienced on children's dresses, for a new concern; excellent opportunity for right party; salary and interest. Address full particulars, Room 421, 1,777 Broadway.

DRAFTSMEN for technical instruments; experience, good chance for advancement. Schaefer & Dudenberg, Berry and South 5th Sts., Brooklyn. See Superintendent, 5th floor.

HELP WANTED—Male.

DRAFTSMEN.

Men experienced in the design of small mechanical and electrical apparatus; to men of ability and technical education we offer permanent positions with excellent, opportunities for advancement. Call or write Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical, detailer, good on small tools used in light manufacturing work. Man of the right experience can start to work Monday morning. Bijur Motor Lighting Co., employment department, Factory Terminal Building F., Bloomfield St. and River Front, Hoboken.

DRAFTSMEN.—Mechanical, marine boilers, manufacturing concern can place experienced detailers; opportunity to become checkers and group leaders; steady position for right men; state experience, married or single, and salary expected. E 234 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN for general contractor, familiar with making field plans and detailing reinforced concrete; state fully in first letter age, experience, references, and salary. P. O. Box 542, Waterbury, Conn.

DRAFTSMAN, (mechanical,) one who is capable to design and work from sketches and verbal instructions. E 219 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—Intelligent young man having experience in manufacturing plant layouts for factory near New York; salary, $25. X 257 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN for special automatic tubes. Mergenthaler Linotype, 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

EDGE GRINDER AND BENCH MAN, first-class, wanted; furnish references and salary wanted. Address Atlas Optical Co., 140 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La.

EDUCATED YOUNG SPANIARD wanted to assist in translation work. S 26 Times.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.

Technical graduate of 1917 wanted by leading industry of nation for testing and research on battery development. A new line of action offering unusual opportunity to a bright young man; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. T. G., Box 217 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER and draftsman, familiar with layout for power and light wiring for industrial concern; experienced men only need apply, giving experience, age, and salary expected, to Box 64, Wall Street Station.

ELECTRICIAN. — Automobile electrician, thoroughly competent; one accustomed to repairs on starting and lighting systems. Apply Monday, between 9 and 10, P. J. Durham Co., 761 Park Place, Brooklyn.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.—Experienced order and service department men wanted by large manufacturer; advancement assured for capable men. Address C. S 210 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER or oiler. Apply to Superintendent, Room 624, Marbridge Building. Must be experienced.

ENTRY AND ACCOUNT SALES CLERK wanted in woolen commission house; state age, references, and salary expected. E 250 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN WANTED.—EXPERIENCED MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF VULCANIZING AND STRIPPING PROCESS IN RUBBER MILLS MANUFACTURING MOLDED AND BRAIDED LONG-LENGTH HOSE; PLANT LOCATED 30 MILES SOUTH OF PHILADELPHIA; MUST BE QUALIFIED TO HANDLE LINE OF WORK AND CAPABLE OF SUCCESSFULLY HANDLING HELP. Z 379 TIMES ANNEX.

FOREMAN. — EXPERIENCED CANVAS WRAPPED HOSE, DEPARTMENT FOREMAN FOR RUBBER MILLS, 30 MILES SOUTH OF PHILADELPHIA; MUST BE ABLE TO HANDLE MEN AND BOYS; PERMANENT POSITION. ADDRESS Z 380 TIMES ANNEX.

FOREMAN WANTED.—EXPERIENCED BRAIDING ROOM FOREMAN FOR RUBBER MILLS, 30 MILES SOUTH OF PHILADELPHIA; MUST BE ABLE TO HANDLE GIRLS; PERMANENT POSITION. Z 381 TIMES ANNEX.

FOREMAN CARPENTER wanted with shipyard experience; excellent opening for active, sober man; give full experience, age, nationality, salary expected. S 247 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN, not necessarily a chemist, for chemical factory; state experience, age, and salary expected. S 278 Times Downtown.

FUR HATTERS.—Man wanted; experienced in shearing rabbit skins, &c.; good position; on replying state experience. X 208 Times Annex.

FRENCH PROFESSOR WANTED.
Man of prepossessing appearance who can face large audience of business men and speak excellent English as well as French; permanent employment; good salary. Apply personally, Mr. Thompson, 209 Tribune Building.

GENTLEMAN whose recommendation would carry weight with men seeking profitable investment can materially add to his income on basis of commission without loss of personal dignity after first satisfying himself that the proposition is worthy and reliable; replies arranging an interview will be treated confidentially. X 284 Times Annex.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
Require the services of
a large number of experienced
ELEVATOR OPERATORS,
NIGHT PORTERS,
NIGHT ELECTRIC MECHANICS,
WOOD WORKERS AND TRIMMERS ON
AUTOMOBILE BODIES
AND
A MAN FAMILIAR WITH
PNEUMATIC TUBE WORK.
Permanent positions, good salaries and excellent opportunities for advancement.
Apply Superintendent's Office, 5th floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED CHINA STOCKMEN FOR THEIR CHINA STOCKROOM.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, 5TH FLOOR.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
Require the services of
several
STRONG MEN
for
FURNITURE PORTERS.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, FIFTH FLOOR.

HEAD WAITER.—Energetic young man for city position; state references and age; good salary to right man. G 170 Times.

HIGH-CLASS ASSISTANT TO PUBLISHER
of large trade journal; must be trained, capable letter writer, efficient and careful; state age, experience, references, salary. W 207 Times Downtown.

HOTEL NIGHT CLERK for Summer resort; $50 month, room, and meals; write full particulars; must be of good character and appearance, accustomed to handling nice people and auditing accounts. Mansion House, 18 West 35th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

INVESTIGATOR and adjuster of negligence claims by insurance company, casualty lines; give age, education, business experience, and languages spoken. V 309 Times Downtown.

JANITOR and wife wanted, for steam heated apartment; call between 4 and 6. J. Edgar Leaycraft, 30 East 42d St.

JOURNALIST.—Wanted, competent, wide-awake journalist, thoroughly familiar with shipping. Address, stating experience, F. F., Box 1506, New York.

JUNIOR CLERKS, having had clerical experience, wanted in large publishing house; splendid opportunities for advancement. V 390 Times Downtown.

LARGE BROKERAGE HOUSE

HAS OPENING FOR CLEAN CUT, AGGRESSIVE YOUNG MAN, 22-27, CAPABLE OF BEING DEVELOPED INTO HIGH-GRADE SECURITIES SALESMAN; EXPERIENCE IN THIS LINE NOT ESSENTIAL IF YOU ARE THE RIGHT CALIBRE, AS TRAINING WILL BE GIVEN; POSITION REQUIRES CONSIDERABLE TRAVELING OUT OF CITY, IS PERMANENT, AND AN UNUSUAL FUTURE IS ASSURED THE RIGHT MAN. STATE PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, EDUCATION, PRESENT OCCUPATION, AGE, AND SALARY RECEIVED. STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. X 250 TIMES ANNEX.

LARGE 5 & 10c SYNDICATE CAN USE IN THEIR OUT OF TOWN BRANCHES SEVERAL MEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 25 AND 45 WITH RETAIL NOTIONS, DRY GOODS, OR GENERAL STORE EXPERIENCE; 5 & 10c STORE EXPERIENCE DESIRABLE BUT NOT ESSENTIAL. ADDRESS, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED, S. Z., BOX 205 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

LIVE MEN wanted to sell National Check Writers in New York City, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania; we offer an unusual proposition to capable salesmen; $60 and up weekly; commission basis. Room 508, 20 Vesey St.

LEDGER CLERK WANTED IN PROMINENT WHOLESALE HOUSE; ONE ACCUSTOMED TO HANDLE LARGE NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS; GIVE EXPERIENCE, AGE, SALARY, AND REFERENCES. W 227 TIMES.

LEDGER CLERK. — Accurate, intelligent ledger clerk; one familiar with Dun's book, to look up ratings; must be steady; $15 to start; inclose references. E 287 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS, moulders, all around men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, steady work; no labor trouble; good wages. Apply Room 6, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MACHINIST.—Understanding French and English, familiar with ship work; salary $5.50 per day. Address G 75 Times.

MAN.—High-grade man wanted to solicit commercial collections and manage New York office for large Chicago law firm; must have at least three years' experience and furnish the best of references; good salary to the right man. G 116 Times.

MAN wanted in real estate office to manage buildings; must have experience in repairs, keeping down expenses, and handling employes. C 481 Times Annex.

MAN wanted immediately with office experience; knowledge of accountancy desirable, but not absolutely necessary; give references, also salary expected. W 232 Times Downtown.

MAIL ORDER
MANAGER WANTED
TO TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE OF A BRANCH OF A LARGE NATIONAL MAIL ORDER BUSINESS.
ESSENTIALS: BEST OF REFERENCES AND ACTUAL EXPERIENCE IN MAIL ORDER OPERATING. ONLY MEN IN THE $10,000 CLASS CONSIDERED.
ALL REPLIES TO THIS ADVERTISEMENT OPENED PERSONALLY BY MEMBER OF FIRM AND TREATED AS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. NO LETTER HOUSE RESPONSIBLE. YOUR POSITION MAY BE YOU CAN ANSWER THIS ADVERTISEMENT WITHOUT JEOPARDIZING YOUR PRESENT ARRANGEMENTS.
477 TIMES ANNEX.

MAN for position in sales department of long-established manufacturer of high-grade women's merchandise; must be able correspondent; also understand and have capacity for business detail; unusual opportunity for right man to develop; applications to receive consideration must contain complete information, including age, salary, details of experience, &c. X 281 Times Annex.

MAN to take charge of packing and shipping department ladies' wearing apparel; must be familiar with parcel post shipments. Address Box W 278 Times Downtown.

MANAGER flour department wanted. We are making a contract with a New York State mill which manufactures an excellent product for the exclusive export sale of their flour; also for exclusive sale in Greater New York. This is a fine opportunity for an experienced man with following in this market; compensation must be based entirely upon results obtained; mail application only; state experience. E. E., Room 208, 45 Broadway.

MANAGER of production to handle factory output; must have experience in systematic shop production; efficiency method and executive ability for handling staff; man who produces results; no excuses wanted; write fully stating education, experience and salary wanted. G 155 Times.

MARRIED COUPLE.—I want for my country home, which shall be their home, Cedarhurst, L. I., a married couple for housework and gardening. Call at my office, 20 West 32d St., to make arrangements. A. Schwartz.

MECHANIC.—Understanding French and English, familiar with ship work; salary $5.50 per day. Address L 74 Times.

MILLINERY MAN.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED MILLINERY MAN WHO CAN MANAGE MILLINERY DEPARTMENT DOING $150,000 WORTH OF BUSINESS, PRINCIPALLY POPULAR PRICE; DO NOT ANSWER THIS ADVERTISEMENT UNLESS YOU HAVE HAD FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCE. GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER. ADDRESS LOCK BOX 33, STATION A, PRINCE ST., NEW YORK CITY.

MILLINERY.
GAGE BROS. & CO.,
7 EAST 20TH STREET,
want good milliners; references required. Apply to-day, Department H.

MOTION PICTURE amateurs wanted, special types; state experience first letter. E 461 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY.
(American.)
Bright, intelligent youth of some business experience may secure excellent opportunity in New York offices of large manufacturing concern. Rapid advancement for neat, ambitious and willing to work. Apply 8:30, Room 1703, 303 5th Av.

OFFICE MAN
in electrical engineering office; one who can handle a half-dozen assistants and all details of such an office with greatest accuracy; salary $75 per month; advancement certain if ability is shown; state previous experience in detail, education, and age. L 59 Times.

OFFICE BOY.—Neat and intelligent; one who can operate switchboard. Box 373 Times, 2 Rector St.

OFFICE BOY.—Bright and energetic; call Monday. Advertising Co., 1 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

OFFICE BOY in manufacturer's general office; splendid opportunity; state age, experience and salary. G 122 Times.

OFFICE BOY.—Large mercantile house; state age, experience, if any, and salary expected. Address T. J. J., P. O. Box 187, Madison Square Station.

PHYSICIAN licensed in New York State wanted; unusual opportunity for a man of executive ability who has experience in psycho-therapy and publicity practice; also medical publicity writer for part time; exceptional compensation. P. L., 100 Times.

PURCHASING AGENT and assistant wanted by large airplane company in New Jersey; must be thoroughly experienced in purchasing on large scale and a good executive. W 208 Times Downtown.

PLANNING ROOM MEN wanted by large airplane company in New Jersey; production, routing, and dispatch clerks; tool, operation, and time study men; give detailed experience, training, and salary expected. W 210 Times Downtown.

PLUMBER.—Understanding French and English; familiar with ship work; salary $5.50 per day. Address L 73 Times.

RAW OR STAPLE PRODUCTS.
Young man, thoroughly experienced in buying and selling of raw or staple products and acquainted with general trade, well recommended, wanted on commission basis; favorable inducements made to right party; only those having had actual experience considered; state details. S 324 Times Downtown.

RIBBON SALESMAN for retail trade in Manhattan; salary; state experience. R 74 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

REPRESENTATIVE.—A leading firm of linen handkerchief manufacturers in the North of Ireland is open to appoint an active young man with some experience to represent them in New York for the sale of their goods in that market. Apply, giving full particulars as to experience and terms required, to H. B. Brandon & Co., Chartered Accountants, Belfast, Ireland.

REPORTER wanted for dry goods market by important trade journal; man over 30 years old, with trade acquaintance and experience, preferred. G 117 Times.

SALESMEN.

THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED TRAVELING SALESMEN COMPETENT TO SELL RETAIL MERCHANTS NAINSOOK UNION SUITS; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR MEN WITH SUCCESSFUL SALES RECORD; STATE MERCHANDISE SOLD, AGE, TERRITORY COVERED; COMMISSION BASIS. TROY UNDERWEAR CO., INC., T

The New York Times

Sunday, June 24, 1917.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED,
IN CINCINNATI,
salesman and outside man for a live advertising agency—one familiar with both trade paper and direct-to-consumer advertising—a man who has had thorough agency training and knows how to solicit and close large accounts.

This is an opportunity to become more than a mere salaried employe. There are no handicaps to hold a good man back.

Give details of experience and references. State whether married or single and salary expected. References will be kept in strict confidence for such time as you may wish.

Immediate connection desired. Address P. O. Box 368, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WE ARE WILLING TO TRAIN a few inexperienced salesmen in the motor truck business; our men make real money, and the most successful carry 300 pounds of steam. If you are a real one and want a good job, to work permanently in Greater New York, commission basis, address L. S., 300 Room 307, 135 Broadway.

WINDOW TRIMMER, Card Writer, and Advertising Man for the city of Wheeling, W. Va.; must be live wire; bring samples of work. Call Monday evening at 5:30 P. M., Ben F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

WOOD CARVERS.—Good, steady position offered to experienced hands and apprentices at the best wages; apply in writing stating age, length of experience and character of work accustomed to. Apply to Box X 252 Times Annex.

WOODWORKERS and cabinetmakers wanted in large airplane company in New Jersey; give full record of experience and wages received. Box W 210 Times Downtown.

WOOLEN STOCKMAN.
Man with woolen experience to take charge of woolen stock with large importing house; one thoroughly experienced in handling first-class woolens. Apply, stating age and experience, R 128 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—PROMINENT CONCERN REQUIRES YOUNG MAN IN THEIR EXPORT DEPARTMENT WHO IS FAMILIAR WITH SHIPMENTS TO CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, ONE WHO CAN SPEAK AND WRITE SPANISH AND ENGLISH STATE SALARY AND EXPERIENCE. S 833 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN.—DOWNTOWN BANK REQUIRES IN ITS FOREIGN DEPARTMENT A YOUNG MAN NOT OVER 24 YEARS OF AGE; EXPERIENCE IN HANDLING DOCUMENTARY BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND FOREIGN COLLECTIONS ESSENTIAL; ANSWERS MUST STATE EXPERIENCE, PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT, REFERENCES, AGE AND SALARY EXPECTED. V 391 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, bright, 17-19; for handling statistical and detail work for sales manager; routine work to start; good future for one who is intelligent, capable, and uses his head; state age, religion, salary, experience. G 136 Times.

YOUNG MAN, bright, educated, aggressive, in advertising department of large retail organization; unusual opening for someone who wants to learn, where conditions are favorable to a good future; apply by letter only for interview, going into full detail, age, salary expected; write your letter carefully, putting your best efforts into it. Advertising Department, the Bedell Co., 19 West 34th St.

YOUNG MAN.—LARGE CEILING AND SHEETING HOUSE HAS OPENING FOR BRIGHT YOUNG MAN WITH EXPERIENCE TO SELL SMALL TRADE IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN; STATE EXPERIENCE, REFERENCE, AND WITH WHOM CONNECTED AT PRESENT; SALARY OR COMMISSION. G 100 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, 17 or 18 years of age, in office of wholesale hardware firm, to learn the hardware business; for which thorough training is necessary; high school graduate or some equivalent preferred; field of promotion, starting on mailing desk at $6 per week, with advance in pay and position in three months and again in six months. W 249 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—High school education; not over 19 years old; must possess initiative and be ambitious; one wishing to learn advertising business and who can hear well over telephone; excellent opportunity for advancement. Address, stating age, references, and salary expected, X 277 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN.—Chemical brokerage firm desires young man who knows stocks thoroughly; for an ambitious man seeking an opening with a young, growing concern, this is an opportunity; salary and commission; give fullest details; strictly confidential. Address Confidential, Room 421, 1,777 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, experienced in glove line, stock and order department; excellent opportunity for advancement; state age, experience, and salary desired. G 150 Times.

YOUNG MAN for office work in large publishing house; high school graduate preferred; salary $7; state age, education, and previous experience, if any. X 230 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN wanted, about 19 years of age, to assist in stockroom of manufacturing concern; one who is not afraid of work; must come highly recommended; state experience and salary expected. W 221 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 18, clean cut and ambitious, wanted on sample floor of dry goods commission house. Address, with reference, stating age, Cotton Goods, S 275 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19-23 years of age, to assist knit goods, furnishings, and clothing buyer in busy resident buyer's office; must have knowledge of above line. Give full particulars in replying to G. A., 508 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 16 to 18 years of age, for clerical work in advertising agency; experience not necessary; good opportunity; state age and full details as to previous employment or schooling. C 478 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, with experience in export, capable of operating typewriter, wanted by large forwarding house; answer with full particulars; salary, $12 to start. E 217 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted in high-class retail store to sell goods; salary, $10 per week to start. Address in own handwriting, giving age, experience, and reference, S 328 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for a paper concern; accurate at figures and operate typewriter; good opportunity; state age. W 246 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN, in bank, beginners; those having high school training preferred; must state age and salary expected. V 371 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN or boy wanted to answer telephone; state reference, religion, and salary. L 25 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted to help in stock and shipping department; one who has been in the lining business. G 149 Times.

YOUNG MAN 17 years of age for work in bank; liberal salary; bright prospects. F 248 Times Downtown.

$5,000 SALESMAN.
POPULAR MOTOR TRUCK; MAN OF SUCCESSFUL TRUCK EXPERIENCE, ATTRACTIVE SALARY OR COMMISSION. A HIGH-CLASS CONNECTION FOR MAN WHO CAN QUALIFY; DETAILS, FIRST LETTER. G 189 TIMES.

Employment Agencies.

ACCOUNTANT, to supervise construction accounts, out of town; $2,100 yearly.
FACTORY COST SUPERVISOR for plant in upper New York; $2,000 yearly.
STENOGRAPHERS, (2,) knowledge of accounting; $22-$25.
BOOKKEEPERS, (7); $18-$22.
COLLECTION CORRESPONDENT; $18.
WE HAVE MANY REQUESTS FOR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES AND OTHER BEGINNERS AT SALARIES FROM $8-$12 WEEKLY.
PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC.,
Room 811, 30 Church St.
Call in person, 9 to 2.

CODE AND CABLE CLERK.
Must speak Spanish and operate typewriter; salary commensurate.
STENOGRAPHERS, (2,) French and English; location, Paris; salary commensurate.
PAY ROOM AUDITORS.—Insurance; salary $75 per month.
BOOKKEEPER.—Must be over 31; salary $25 per week.
MATERIAL MAN.—Machinery; location, Jersey City; salary commensurate.
STOREKEEPER.—Machinery; location, Jersey City; salary commensurate.
SUPERINTENDENT.—Public utility; salary commensurate.
OFFICE SERVICE CO., 149 B'way, New York.
AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
CHAS. P. HASSON, Manager.

Bookkeeper, $1,500; cost accountant, $1,800; bookkeeper, banking house, $1,200; assistant office manager, $1,300; bookkeepers, (4,) $1,150; assistant bookkeeper, for Brazil, $1,200; assistant bookkeepers, (3,) $20; assistant bookkeeper, experienced in contracting, $20; several bookkeeping positions, $14; export man, $1,300; export shipper, $1,300; shipping clerk, $16; stenographer-secretaries, (2,) $1,800; one at $1,800; stenographer, $20, several $18.

DETAIL DRAFTSMAN, $50 week; salesman, $2,000; stenographer-secretary, $1,200; bookkeeper, $25; bookkeeper, $20; clerks, $15. Alliance Exchange, 39 Liberty.

TRAFFIC MANAGER; salesmen, (college,) $25; clerks, (detail, statistical,) $22; bank bookkeeper, $1,000; clerks, $20; bookkeepers, $22; correspondents, $20; clerk, (wholesale drugs;) clerk, (knowledge stenography, bookkeeping;) purchase ledger; several promising stenographic positions; others. Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Building.

MEN, three, experienced steel export; one, over 30, to supervise boys, translate cable codes; two others, familiar orders, invoices, handle detail with dispatch, accuracy; $100 monthly; also several men handle steel export correspondence; registration free; call Monday. Wall Street Agency, 20 Broad.

EXECUTIVE.—Experienced general export, particularly steel; must be able to handle high-type men; state salary expected; capable men receive $5,000-$10,000; interview R. L. Lewis, Wall Street Agency, 20 Broad St.

GOVERNMENT WORK.—Fifty designers-draftsmen on jigs and fixtures for small interchangeable parts, $35-$45 week. Interstate Service Co., Box 1181, Providence, R. I.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Accountants; cost accountant, $25; mechanical and electrical draftsmen; tracer; bookkeepers; bank bookkeepers; stenographers, $20, $18, $15; stenos., (3,) under 21, So. Amer., $1,500; adding machine operator, bank; messengers, boys.

ACCOUNTANTS, seniors, 2 with actual construction experience; salaries commensurate. Bookkeepers, (banks, mercantile houses, &c.) Stenographers, $1200 to $900. Typists. Clerks. Qualified Americans only apply. Business Service Bureau, 303 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, silks, $20; commercial, $10-$12; export A1; boys' positions; free registration; established 1899. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

TEN machine-shop foremen, experienced handling help accustomed to small work. Interstate Service Co., Box 1181, Providence, R. I.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, (Agency,) 10 East 43d. Immediate openings. Miss Bubenbender, Proprietor.

RECEIVING AND TRANSPORTATION CLERK, $25; Harlem position, Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

STENOGRAPHER, $20; junior clerk, $8. No registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

Instruction.

MEN OF ALL AGES, if you like to use tools, your quickest way to success is to learn MECHANICAL dentistry; no book study; simply laboratory training; thoroughly short and thorough course; individual instruction, any time of day or evening; easy payments; big demand for mechanical dentists; salaries range from $25 to $75 a week. Investigate. This is truly the finest and most reliable mechanical dentistry school, the first licensed by State University; no other established over 6 years. Call, write, or telephone. Get free Booklet 30 "Dentists' Laboratories School, 25 West 45th St.

EXECUTIVE POSITIONS IN BUSINESS.
A free lecture given at the Pace Institute, Hudson Terminal, Monday, June 25, at 7:30 P. M. The opening lecture of the Summer evening class groups in Pace Courses, adopted by leading business organizations throughout the country to meet their need for competent executives. Every man or woman who desires a better position in business should hear this free lecture. Write or 'phone for details. PACE & PACE, 30 Church St., N. Y.

MEN WHO Learn Mechanical Dentistry. LIKE TO Good positions for all who USE TOOLS quality. Three months' course. No book study; just practical work. Tools and materials free. Our graduates earn from $25 to $75 a week. Write for free Booklet 39.
BODEE DENTAL TRADE SCHOOL,
15 W. 44th St., N. Y. (23th year.)
Under supervision of State University.

LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY.
Earn $25 to $100 weekly as professional, commercial, or motion-picture photographer. Motion-Picture Photographers enlisting for military service leave good positions vacant. Studio photographers are rushed with orders from soldiers for portrait photographs. Learn quickly. Day or evening classes; easy terms. Call or write for booklet. N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 2100-W, 141 West 36th St., New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.
Individual Instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.
$10
Monday, June 25, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in stenography, typewriting, telegraphy, penmanship, spelling, etc. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

AGENTS WANTED.

Hustling agents, who can give satisfactory references; write for proposition on newest of typewriter appliances; clever article; big seller; liberal commission; only reputable men wanted, who can earn $50 a week or more. C 487 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A HIGH-CLASS LIST!!
ROLLS-ROYCE Chassis.
CHANDLER 1917 Sedan.
BUICK 1916 Little 6 Touring.
OVERLAND, "Model 86," 1916, 6 cyl., 7 pass., wire wheels.
MERCER Touring, 5 pass.
MERCER Speedster.
LANCIA Chassis.
PACKARD Town Car.
STUTZ Racebout.
R. S. IRELAND,
1,648-1,650 Broadway.
Next door to Winter Garden.
Phone Circle 2949.
Open Sundays and evenings.

A CLEAN-UP SALE.

1917 Davis	$750	1916 Chevrolet	$300
1917 Chummy	1,150	1915 Buick	435
1916 Chummy	1,150	1914 Jeffrey	375
1916 Paige	900	1914 Hupmobile	200
1916 Cadillac	1,375	1913 Kissell	250

LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.,
315 West 47th St. Bryant 1328.

A CADILLAC SPECIAL.
$900 buys a 1915, 8-cyl., 7-pass. touring car which has been overhauled, repainted, renickeled, tires, and is excellent condition.
DETROIT-CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO.,
536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Tel. Mulberry 3240. Used Car Dept.

AUTO TIRES—AUTO TIRES—AUTO TIRES
ALL STANDARD MAKES.
TIRES AND TUBES.
AT THE RIGHT PRICE.
COME LOOK US OVER.
S. H. PHILLIPS, 1,969 B'WAY, NR. 67TH. S
AUTO TIRES—AUTO TIRES—AUTO TIRES

A DODGE TOURING, $525.
Late model. Delco ignition, extra shoes; fully equipped. Haines, 305 West 79th St.

A VERY DESIRABLE four-cylinder town car; electric lights and self-starter, excellent condition; owner, low price to quick buyer. 1,600 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
Slightly used cars listed below can hardly be told from brand new ones. An inspection will not only prove convincing, but a revelation to you who are in the market for a car at the right price.

1916 CADILLAC, 7 PAS. TOUR.....$1,350
1916 HUDSON SUPER SIX SEDAN.... 1,350
1916 CHANDLER, 7 PAS. TOUR.... 850
1916 CROW, 3 PAS. EX. WINTER TOP 650
1916 DODGE TOUR., LATE SERIES... 550
1916 STUDEBAKER "6" TOURING.. 650
1916 CHEVROLET ROYAL MAIL RUN. 525
1916 CHALMERS LITTLE SIX TOUR. 650
1916 CHEVROLET ROYAL MAIL RUN. 375
1916 FORD RUN. EXTRA..... 275
1914 CADILLAC TOURING..... 900
1914 MERCER LIM. "HOLBROOK".. 1,350
1912 PACKARD "18" LIMOUSINE... 850

OPEN EVENINGS, AND SUNDAYS
UNTIL 1 P. M.

BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade,
Atlantic and Franklin Avs., Brooklyn.
Phone 425-426 Prospect.

BABY PEUGEOT, LATEST IMPORTATION.
HUDSON 1917 "Super 6" Cabriolet; new.
CHANDLER 1917 CLOVERLEAF.
OLDSMOBILE 1917 "8" Special Cabriolet.
LANCIA SPECIAL ROADSTER.
F. I. A. T. "30" IMPORTED FLEETWOOD.
F. I. A. T. "53" TOURING.
F. I. A. T. "53" HOLBROOK LIMOUSINE.
MERCER 1917 TOURI.; brand new; discount.
STUTZ SPECIAL BEARCAT.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1916.
SIMPLEX SPECIAL "75" SPEEDSTER.
RENAULT SPECIAL 5-PASS. TOURING.
STUTZ 1913 BEARCAT.
EMPIRE 1916 Touring, Victoria top, wire wheels, BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, cor. 54th.

BARGAIN SELDOM OFFERED.
Practically new Oldsmobile, six-cylinder; 7-passenger; electric lighting and starting system; absolutely mechanically perfect; ready for immediate use; sacrifice immediately; $650; inspected at Noll's Garage, 237 Morris Av., near 139th St.

BARGAINS in one and two ton trucks; easy payments. 228 West 58th St., New York.

BUICK 1915
Five-passenger touring.
Good running order.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
Used Car Dept.,
Broadway at 50th St. Tel. 9400 Col.

BUICK 6 touring car, 1917; run only 1,700 miles. R. S. Delapenha, 353 Mountain Av., Upper Montclair, N. J. Montclair 3784.

BUICK, Model D 45, "Little Six"; A1 condition; driven less than 5,000 miles by owner; $850; can be seen any time. Phone Gramercy 5424, Monday and Tuesday, 10:45 to 11:45 A. M.; no dealers.

BUICK 1916 touring car in A1 condition. Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 172 Malbone St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 8384.

BUICK LITTLE SIX for sale; run 1,600 miles; perfect paint and mechanical condition; price $900. G 173 Times.

BUICK 1917—Six-cylinder 4-pass. roadster; like new. R. C. Gilhooly, Norman Garage, 238 West 54th.

CADILLAC 1917 SPECIAL 4-PASSENGER.
CADILLAC 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER
MERCER 1917 "SPORTING 4."
MERCER 1916 "SPORTING 4."
MARMON 1916 "41" SPEEDSTER.
LANCIA 1917 SPEEDSTER.
SIMPLEX 1914 "75 H. P." 4-PASS
MERCER 1913 RACEABOUT.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 B'WAY.

CADILLAC.—An exceptional bargain, practically new Cadillac five-passenger touring automobile; Delco electric starting and lighting system; splendid condition throughout; sacrifice $375. Smith, 285 Morris Av., near 139th St.

CADILLAC 8, 1915, 3-passenger roadster, $850; also fast combination horse, 8 years; runabout, cutter, and harness, $250; ordered away. Capt. W. C. Davis, Port Jefferson, N. Y.

CADILLAC 1915, 7-pass., like new; slip covers, extra tires. R. C. Gilhooly, 238 West 54th.

CADILLAC, 1915, seven-passenger touring, newly painted; also 1916 cabriolet, 5-passenger, newly painted. 337 Park Av.

CARS TRADED IN FOR STANDARD "EIGHTS."

1917 Demonstrator, like new.....$1,750
1916 Demonstrator, almost new..... 1,250
1913 Mercer Roadster, electric lights and starter..... 1,000
1915 Jeffries Touring Car..... 375
Duffy Motors Corporation,
1,920 Broadway,
Corner 64th St.
P. J. Uhlfelder, Mgr. Used Car Dept.

CHALMERS 1917, five-passenger touring car; has only run 5,000 miles; in first-class condition; $700; no dealers. J. Deeks Koehl, Woodmere, L. I.

CHANDLER 17 touring, perfect condition; subject to any demonstration; $875. Overland 1916 six-cylinder, 7-passenger; splendid running order; paint and tires good; $625. Concours Motor Car Co., 2,400 Concourse; telephone Fordham 2586.

CHANDLER Chummy Roadster, Model 17, in perfect condition; fully equipped, including bumper, Gabriel snubbers, extra tire, and spotlight; run only 2,200 miles. Chandler Agency, 205 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

CHANDLER, 1916, runabout, $550; 45 horse power; slightly used. L. Glass, 821 Broadway.

CHEVROLET USED CARS.
CHEVROLET MODEL 490 TOURING, $215.
CHEVROLET 490 ELECTRIC Starter, $200.
CHEVROLET 490 Roadster, practically new.
THREE CHEVROLET BABY GRAND CARS.
FORD COUPELET, Electric Starter. Cheap.
CHEVROLET SEDAN. A BEAUTY.
MITCHELL 60-CPE. SEDAN.
REGAL TOURING. Electric Starter. Cheap.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH, ROADSTER. CHEAP.
JOHN MOORE & CO.,
2,004 Broadway, 68th St.

COLE, 1916 model, 8-60, seven passenger; A1 mechanical condition; driven only 5,000 miles; special paint; equipped with wire wheels.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Tel. Decatur 4004.

COLE SEDAN, A NEW 1917, 8-CYL.
Springfield collapsible body; any demonstration; no reasonable offer refused; time payments. Van Dyke, 1,700 Broadway, one flight up; open evenings and Sundays.

COLE, 1916, light 5-passenger touring; perfect condition; leaving town; $800. 352 Franklin Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

CONDITIONS cause sacrifice snappy speedster; perfect condition; $500; Sunday or evenings. Huselton, 7 Decoven Place, Forest Hills.

COUPE, (Maxwell, 1916,) convertible to roadster; tires good, electric starter, lights, demountable rims; perfect running condition; cost $900, will sacrifice $400. Phone 631 John.

CRANE SIMPLEX, 1917.
BOUGHT FIVE WEEKS AGO. $2,500;
BREWSTER 4-PASS. BODY; RUN LESS THAN 1,000 MILES. PHONE R. C. GILHOOLY, CIRCLE 113.

CROW-ELKHART demonstrators and slightly used cars at favorable prices. Crow Motor Sales Co., 1,600 Broadway.

DODGE 1916
Touring Car.
Excellent condition.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
Used Car Dept.,
Broadway at 50th St. Tel. 9400 Col.

DODGE BROS. LANDAULET TOWN CAR.
Excellent opportunity for a good station car; beautiful specially built Landaulet Body, upholstered in gray cloth; all modern improvements, electric starter and lights; good operating condition and appearance; price reasonable.
COLT-STRATTON CO. USED CAR DEPT.,
1,764 Broadway at 57th St. Phone Col. 7101.

DODGE BROS. runabout and touring cars; all have been gone over in our own shop and are sold with an adjustment guarantee.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Tel. Decatur 4004.

FIAT "30" IMPORTED TOURING.—Handsome 5-passenger body, Victoria top, good as new; six brand new shoes; electric lighting and starting system; completely equipped; offered on account of owner's illness. For particulars and demonstration apply to J. E. Siegel, Room 516, 111 5th Av.; phone Gramercy 3361. Car must be seen to be appreciated. No dealers.

FIAT 1916, MODEL 55,
seven-passenger touring; perfect condition; owner leaving for South America; will sacrifice. Room 501, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 4544.

FORD TIRES, $6.00, $6.50, $7.50, $9.00, &c. TUBES, $1.50; Big Stock.
Jandorf Automobile Co., 1,761 Broadway.

HUDSON super-six, 7-passenger touring.
Buick 1914 little six touring.
Chevrolet 1916 Royal Mail roadster.
Harlem Exchange, 2,060 7th Av. Morn. 9367.

HUDSON, Super-Six, late 1916; seven-passenger; fully equipped; run 5,000 miles; at reasonable offer. Write P. O. Box 503, Englewood, N. J.

HUDSON.—Super-six sedan, 1916; splendid mechanical condition. Private owner, 110 West End Av. Phone Columbus 1206.

HUDSON CABRIOLET, 1917, super-six; fully equipped; practically new throughout. Roskam-Scott Co., Broadway and 63d.

HUDSON super-six sedan; run 2,800 miles; will sacrifice for quick sale. Call 2,149 Clarendon Road, Brooklyn.

HUDSON, 1916, limousine; owner's car; Marmon N. Y. Co.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

HUDSON SUPERSIX, $950; IF YOU ACT PROMPTLY, YOU CAN SECURE A REBUILT HUDSON SUPERSIX AT THE PRICE OF A LESS DESIRABLE NEW CAR' $950 AND UP. ACCORDING TO MODEL; ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF USED CARS OF OTHER GOOD MAKES.
McELWEE & MARSHALL,
PHONE 808 MORRISTOWN, N. J.

HUPMOBILE, 1916, six-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

KISSEL cabriolet car, painted green and upholstered in gray cloth; equipment includes speedometer, bumper, Kelsey horn, two extra rims; (No. 1,926.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

LANCIA.
35 H. P.—1916-'17.
LANDAULET COLLAPSIBLE. Seating four. TOURING. MILSAGE, 600.
INSIDE DRIVE COACH WORK.
BY HOLBROOK.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 FIFTH AVE. PLAZA 4837.

EXCHANGE LOCOMOBILES
"GUARANTEED"
Custom and Standard Bodies.
1916 and 1917 Models.
FOR SALE AT A FRACTION OF THEIR ORIGINAL VALUE.

These cars have been overhauled, repainted and all signs of use have been removed. Furthermore they are almost identical in design and style with our latest models, and are fully guaranteed at prices 30% to 60% lower than similar cars can be purchased for today.

LOCOMOBILE—1917—"48" Touring Car. Used as Demonstrator, run less than 5000 miles. Original price, $5650. Re-sale price, $4500.
LOCOMOBILE—1916—"38" Dorsay Landaulet. Original price, $6700. Re-sale price, $3500.
LOCOMOBILE.—1916 — "48" Six passenger Torpedo. Original price $5400. Re-sale price, $3250.

There will also be a 1917 "48" Limousine ready for delivery July 15th.

Locomobile style, prestige and mechanical excellence cannot be removed by change of ownership; nor be obtained in a new car at these prices.

Inquire of Mr. E. L. Franklin, Manager of the Exchange Car Dept.

The LOCOMOBILE CO. of AMERICA,
West 61st Street, next to Broadway.
Telephone, Columbus 7750.

LOCOMOBILE.—Private party will sell 1916 Locomobile, 7-passenger touring; run 6,500 miles; many extras. Call Monday, between 10-3, international Sanitary Co., 11 East 36th St., ask for Mr. Herman.

LOCOMOBILE, 6-38, used one season, carefully; guaranteed mechanically perfect throughout; has electric starter, &c.; $750. 150 West 55th.

LOCOMOBILE 1916 "38" 7-passenger touring; run 6,000 miles; extra tires, slip covers. 159 West 127th. Morningside—3960.

MARMON 1916, 4-pass. roadster; like new; act quick; this is a bargain. R. C. Gilhooly, 238 West 54th.

MARMON, 1916, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

MARMON, 1915, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

MERCER.—For sale, 1916 Mercer Roadster, Model 22-72, that has had only 6,200 miles; car is equipped with nearly new 32x4 inch Silvertown cord tires, one brand new spare; painted in gun metal, eggshell finish, with natural wood wheels; will do eighty miles per hour with top and windshield up, and is little beauty every way; cost $3,000 last year, and is now offered subject to prior sale for $2,000; you don't find many cars like this. Do you want it? Write or wire to J. E. Swope, 262 Court St., Rochester, N. Y.

MERCER 1916 LIMOUSINE BROUGHAM, $3,250.
Cost $5,000, practically new; extra tires, tubes, &c.; guaranteed perfect; time payments arranged. Van Dyke, 1,700 Broadway, one flight up; open evenings and Sundays.

MERCER, 1913, roadster, with starter and lights; recently overhauled and painted, with two new shoes and rim; plenty of extras; $1,000. P. J. Uhlfelder, 1,920 Broadway, corner 64th St.

1916 MERCER, 4-PASSENGER, $2,250.
Practically new; extra wire wheel; guaranteed mechanically perfect; time payments. Van Dyke, 1,700 Broadway, one flight up; open evenings and Sundays.

MERCER, 1915, runabout; absolutely perfect; very classy; bargain. Meyer, telephone 348 Rector.

MERCER, 1913, 5-passenger, electric lights, electric starter; must sacrifice; going away; $375. Mrs. Dugan, 210 West 50th St.

MERCER 1916 Raceabout, 22-72; perfect condition. Telephone Columbus 5322. Herman Karp.

MITCHELL 1916 touring car, fully equipped, in very fine condition; must be seen to be appreciated. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

MOTOR TRUCKS, two three-ton, carrying factory guarantee; standard parts; used for salesroom showing only; $2,250. Apply Cole & Dixon, 525 Communipaw Av., Jersey City.

OLDSMOBILE, 1916, light, 5-passenger; condition throughout guaranteed; $575. 150 West 55th.

OLDSMOBILE contract for sale; interesting proposition to quick buyer. 528 Columbus Av.

OVERLAND 1916
Touring, five passenger.
Overhauled and repainted.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
Used Car Dept.,
Broadway at 50th St. Tel. 9400 Col.

OVERLAND 1916 6-cylinder touring car in A1 condition. Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 172 Malbone St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 8384.

OVERLAND, Model 79; self-starter; electric lights; excellent condition; $325. 210 West 50th St.

PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE,
10 West 60th St., two doors from Broadway.
Telephone Columbus—5078.

PACKARDS. '16 "1-25" Touring, 7 pass.
'15 "2-38" Touring.
1915 and 1914 8 Cyl.
ALSO 1916 Cadillac Touring, 7 pass.
1916 Cadillac, complete.
1914 Stutz Runabout & Bearcat.
1912 Lancia Touring.
1913 Mercer Raceabout.
1911 PACKARD
1916 TOURING BODIES
1915 FOR SALE.
1914
LIBERTY BONDS TAKEN IN PAYMENT.

PACKARD, 1909-30, limousine car; equipment includes speedometer, clock, bumper, Klaxon horn; two extra rims; (No. 1,923.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD (1916) landaulet, 8-38; like new. CADILLAC (1917) runabout; special body. PACKARD (1914) touring, 48; wire wheels. Turner. Phone 5164 Broad.

PACKARD, 1914, 38, beautiful 7-passenger touring, equipped with slip-covers, electric self-starter; and many extras; $850; car is a bargain. 150 West 55th.

PACKARD 8-38 touring car, with extra Winter top, in A1 condition. Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 172 Malbone St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 8384.

PACKARD twin six runabout, with wire wheels; painted white; looks beautiful; lots of extras. Tel. 2867 Market. 588 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

PACKARD 4-40 Runabout; light enamel top and bucket seat; perfect order; very fast; two new tires and tubes; $600. F. M. Dampman, 74 Murray St., New York.

PACKARD, 1916, 1-35; seven-passenger touring; perfect mechanically. Roskam-Scott Co., Broadway and 63d.

PACKARD CHUMMY ROADSTER, 1917, 2-25; like new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., Broadway and 63d.

PACKARDS, 6 and 4, by day, week, or month. Zula, 415 East 90th. Lenox 8350.

PAIGE 1917.
Model 6-39; convertible Springfield sedan; run 2,600 miles; will sacrifice; owner leaving for South America. Room 501, 1,790 Broadway, Columbus 4544.

PEERLESS Touring, excellent condition, newly painted, complete electric system; many extras. Mr. Murphy's car, 23 West 62d Street.

PEUGEOT 1914 limousine; splendid condition; wonderful and economical town car; recently owned by Miss Elsie de Wolfe; bargain. Apply to Y. Bruyn, 25 West 47th.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1916, 38 h. p., seven-passenger touring car; in good condition throughout; price $1,500. Apply Pierce-Arrow Co., Broadway at 64th St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PIERCE 1914, 6-48, roadster, fully equipped; elegant bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., Broadway and 63d.

PIERCE-TOURING, 1916, 38 horse, seven-passenger; elegant condition; like new. Roskam-Scott Co., Broadway and 63d.

PREMIER 1916 speedster; powerful and fast. Wallace, 1,739 Broadway.

Pullman Chummy. Dort. Studebaker. Dodge. Cadillac '16. Pierce-Arrow. Chandler R'dst'r. Scripps. Overland. One Man Tops. Bodies. Top Envelopes. 20th Century Co., 1,706 Broadway, 6th Floor.

RENAULT 7-passenger touring; one of the most attractive cars ever seen; in perfect condition; $1,500. For further particulars address G 120 Times.

REO RUNABOUT, 1915.
Repainted, overhauled; exceptional value.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
Used Car Dept.,
Broadway at 50th St. Tel. 9400 Col.

REO ROADSTER, like new, used 4,100 miles; owner forbidden to ride by doctor; must sell. 150 West 55th.

RENAULT touring, 8-cylinder, 7-passenger; perfect condition; latest type, including new detachable wheels; purchased in Paris 1914; cost approximately $8,000; price, $2,500. Seen at Packard Show Room, Broadway, 61st St., Monday or Tuesday morning, before 12 o'clock. G 148 Times.

RENAULT.
A limited number of the latest models, with open and closed bodies of exclusive designs by the foremost coach builders of Paris and New York.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 FIFTH AVE. PLAZA 4837.

RENAULT, 1912, touring car, painted gray and upholstered in red leather; (No. 1,928.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

RENAULT cars; hour, day, or trip. Phone 8458 Riverside.

RIXON 1917 touring car; brand new; $150 of regular price. R 128 Times.

S. G. V. TOURING.
Electric gear shift, electric starter, Burbank top; a beauty; cost $5,000; car like new; Kelly Springfield tires; sell cheap; make offer. JOHN MOORE & CO.,
2,004 Broadway, 68th St.

S. G. V. limousine landaulet; special Quinby body; leather upholstery; Westinghouse shock absorbers; car in perfect condition; overhauled ten days ago. Macdonald, 1,401 Sedgwick Av., Bronx.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH Body, 1916, four-passenger, close-coupled, for sale, or will exchange for any good two-passenger roadster body. Call Mr. Wells, Astoria 2041.

SELL YOUR CAR AT AUCTION; QUICK DECISIONS; SATISFACTORY RESULTS. VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY SALES RING, 130-132 EAST 18TH ST.

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MOST BEAUTIFUL CAR IN N. Y., 5-PASS. BREWSTER BODY. SELLING BOARD. IDEAL CAR FOR SOME ONE DESIRING A BARGAIN. R. C. GILHOOLY, NORMAN GARAGE, 54TH AND BROADWAY.

SIMPLEX limousine, 1915, 36 H. P.; only driven 8,000 miles.

SIMPLEX, 1914, 50 H. P., 5-passenger touring; inclosed chain drive; just repainted and overhauled; new slip covers.

Both of these cars can be seen by appointment.
OWEN MAGNETIC CAR CO. OF N. J.,
12 William St., Newark, N. J.
Tel. Market 1716.

SIMPLEX Speedster Special; very fast. Wallace, 1,739 Broadway.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats facing forward; Fleetwood paneled body; one-man top; ventilating windshield; Westinghouse lighting and starting; newly painted gun metal gray, satin finish; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St.

STEARNS limousine; 1914 snow car; silent Knight motor; run less than 11,000 miles since being repainted and reupholstered and the chassis made in perfect condition; seven passenger; $1,250. Address for particulars G 121 Times.

STEARNS 1914 show car, Silent Knight, seven-passenger; splendid condition; price $1,000. Seen at Packard Showroom, Broadway at 61st St. G 142 Times.

STEARNS, 1917, 8-cylinder, touring car, leather Victoria top, slip covers, like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 West 62d St.

STEVENS DURYEA, seven-passenger limousine; A1 condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

STUDEBAKER light 6 touring; very economical; looks like new; used by prominent elderly couple; will sacrifice. Bronx Branch Studebaker Corporation, 361 East 149th St.

STUDEBAKER 1917 touring, with extra Winter top. Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 172 Melbone St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 8384.

STUDEBAKER, small touring; electric lights and starter; seen privately; economical; runs at once, as it will be sold. Bronx Branch Studebaker Corporation, 361 East 149th St.

STUDEBAKER light 4 roadster, seats 3

Picture Section,
Rotogravure: Part 5

The New York Times

Sunday,
June 24, 1917



PRINCETON GRADUATING CLASS, IN KHAKI AND SOON TO SEE SERVICE IN FRANCE, SINGING "OLD NASSAU" WHILE THE ACADEMIC PROCESSION, HEADED BY PRESIDENT HIBBEN AND BY SECRETARY OF STATE ROBERT LANSING, ON WHOM THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS WAS CONFERRED, PASSES BETWEEN THEM.



(Times Photo Service.)

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

HERBERT C. HOOVER, THE PROPOSED FOOD ADMINISTRATOR OF THE UNITED STATES, RECEIVING THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS AT PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.
In the Group, Left to Right, Are: Professor Libby, President Hibben, Dean Andrew Fleming West, and Mr. Hoover.





ROAMER, OWNED BY ANDREW MILLER, WINNING THE EXCELSIOR HANDICAP AT THE OPENING OF THE SECOND SESSION OF JAMAICA RACE MEET.
H. P. Whitney's Borrow Was Second; Old Koenig, Beverwyck Stables, Third; Course: Mile and a Sixteenth; Time, 1:45 1-5. (Times Photo Service.)



(International Film Service.)

AMERICAN FLAGS, THE FIRST TO REACH ENGLAND WITH AMERICAN TROOPS AFTER THE UNITED STATES ENTERED THE WAR, ARE BORNE INTO ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL TO BE BLESSED AND PERPETUALLY PRESERVED WITH THE FLAGS OF OUR ALLIES.
(Central News Photo Service.)

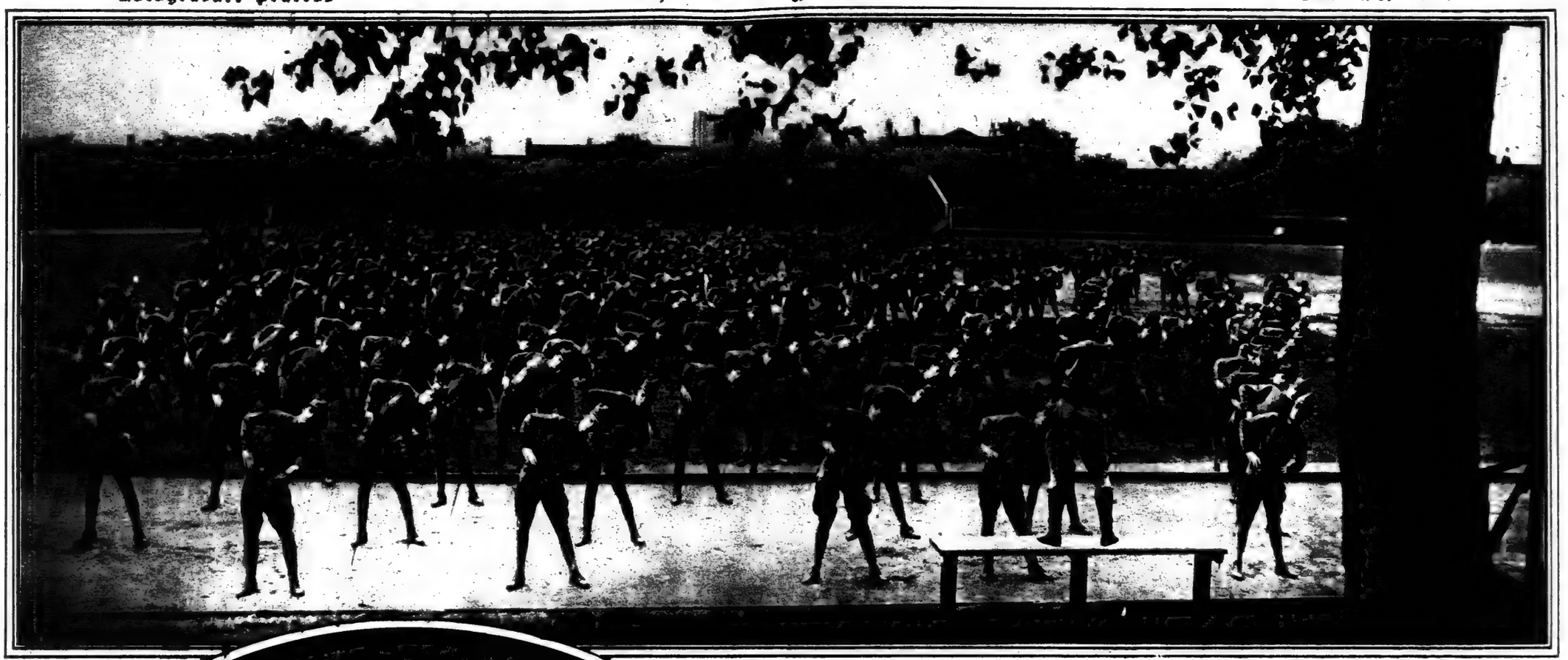
DR. JOSEPH A. BLAKE,
At Work in His New American Red Cross Hospital in Paris, Formally Opened by President Poincare in May. It Was Formerly the Clinic of the Late Dr. Doyen.
In the Group, Left to Right, Are: Drs. Taylor, Blake, Bulkley, and Hervey.
(International Film Service.)



MISS MARION CLEVELAND,
Daughter of Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Jr., and the Late President Grover Cleveland, Whose Engagement to William Stanley Dell, of New York, Has Been Announced.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



SERGEANT MARTIN S. OWENS, DESIGNATED BY THE POLICE COMMISSIONER TO DRIVE THE POLICE HONOR LEGION'S AMBULANCE IN FRANCE, RECEIVING FORMAL NOTIFICATION OF THE HONOR.
He Stands Against a Background Formed by the Honor Legion's Flag, with Honor Legion Men, Donors of the Ambulance, Grouped About Him. (Times Photo Service.)



STUDENT REGIMENT OF STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, HOBOKEN, N. J., TRAINING FOR WAR SERVICE IN FRANCE AS UNITED STATES ARMY ENGINEERS, TAKING THEIR DAILY "SETTING UP" EXERCISES ON THE INSTITUTE DRILL FIELD.

(Times Photo Service.)



MAYOR THOMAS B. SMITH OF PHILADELPHIA PAUSING BETWEEN TAPS STRUCK WITH A GOLD-HEADED HAMMER ON THE HISTORIC LIBERTY BELL, INDEPENDENCE HALL, AS A FINAL CALL TO THE NATION ON FLAG DAY TO SUPPORT THE LIBERTY LOAN.
Thirteen Slight Blows Were Struck, One for Each of the Original States, and the Tones of the Long-Silent Bronze Were Recorded in a Phonograph for Preservation to Future Generations.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



STEVENS INSTITUTE STUDENT REGIMENT MARCHING THROUGH THE GATE OF STEVENS CASTLE, CASTLE POINT, HOBOKEN.
(Times Photo Service.)



The New York Yankees and the St. Louis Browns, Cheered by 25,000 People, Drilling on the Polo Grounds on Last Sunday, When They Played for the Benefit of a Fund for the First Reserve Regiment of Engineers, the First Major League Game to be Seen in this City on a Sunday.
(Times Photo Service.)

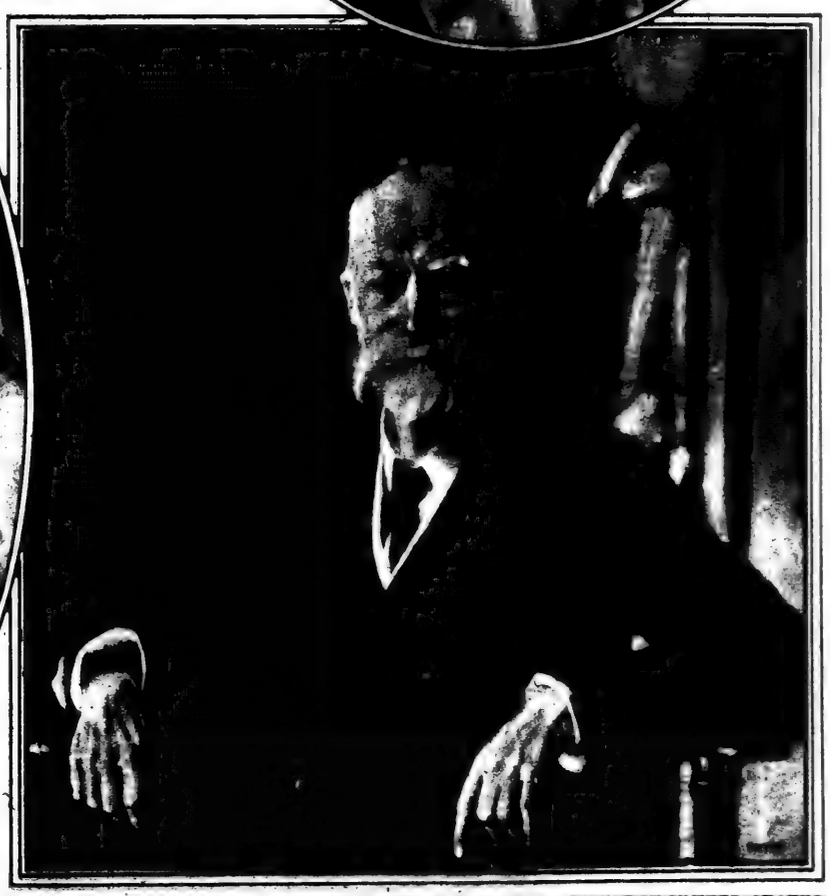
MISS ADELINE HOTCHKISS, Whose Engagement to Richard Emmet Keogh, Son of Supreme Court Justice and Mrs. Martin J. Keogh, Has Been Announced.
(Aime Dupont.)



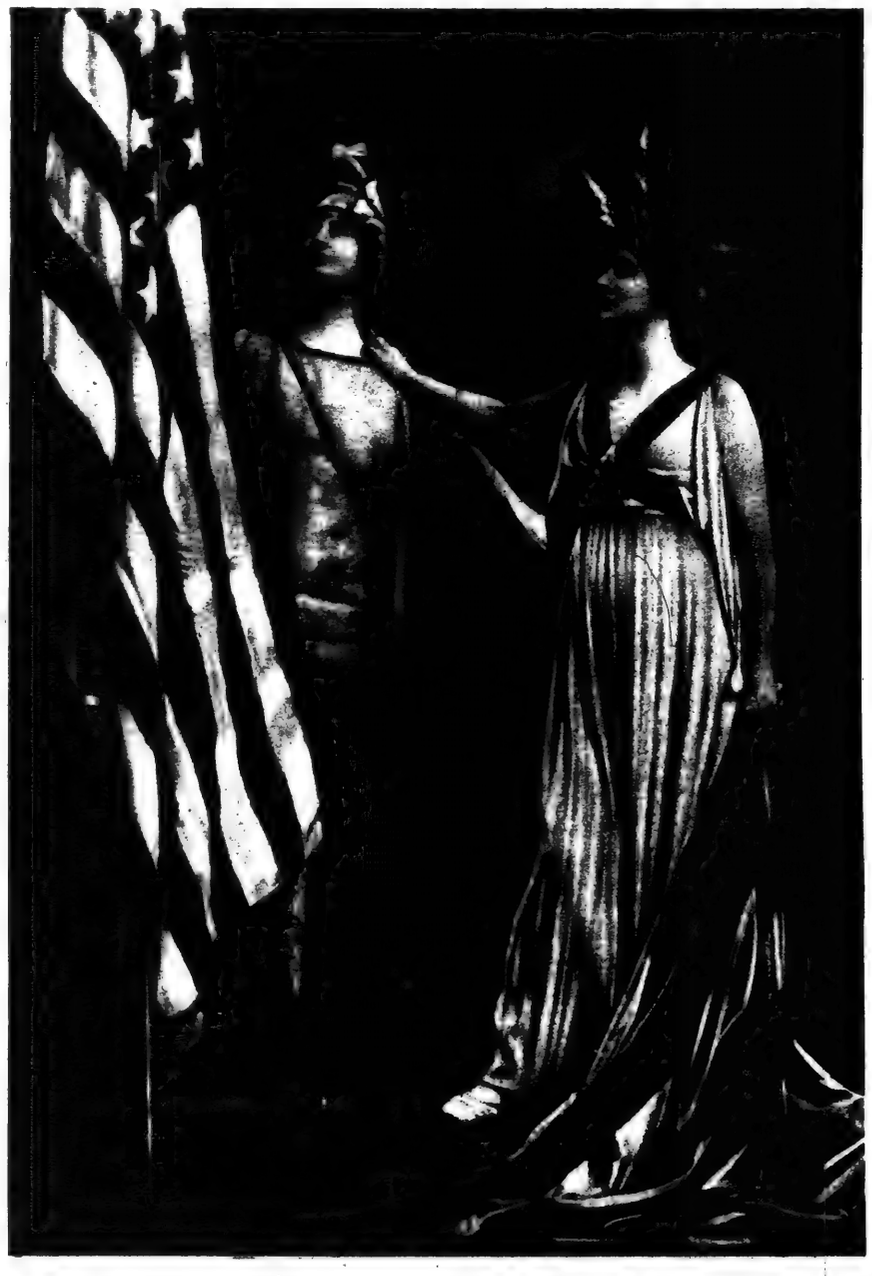
ENGLISH GIRLS, ENGAGED IN THE FOREST OF THE MARQUIS OF HERTFORD'S WARWICKSHIRE ESTATE, CUTTING AND STACKING TRENCH PROP POLES FOR THE FRENCH FRONT.
The Girls Are Called by the Men Working with Them "Woodpeckers."
(Underwood & Underwood.)



MRS. BEVERLEY RANDOLPH ROBINSON, Formerly Miss Gladys Endicott, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Endicott and Granddaughter of the Late William H. Seward, Lincoln's Secretary of State.
(Photo by Curtis Bell.)



VISCOUNT JAMES BRYCE, FORMER BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.
From a New Portrait by William Orpen, A. R. A., Now on Exhibition at the 1917 Royal Academy, London.



MARY ANDERSON, FORMER FAMOUS AMERICAN ACTRESS, NOW MRS. de NAVARRO, AS "AMERICA" IN LOUIS N. PARKER'S PATRIOTIC "PAGEANT OF FAIR WOMEN," RECENTLY GIVEN IN LONDON.
Miss Anderson Entered Upon the Stage With the Cry: "Hold! Into Your Firmament I Bring My Stars," Mrs. Lionel Harris Appearing With Her Bearing the Stars and Stripes.

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No. 8 **Open Work Pure Thread Silk Hose** in white, black or colors; double heel, toe and silk garter top. **2.95**

No. 10 **Pure Thread Silk Hose** in white, black, tan, pearl gray, ivory, bronze or colors to match shoes or gowns; lisle sole and top. **.95**

No. 12 **Pure Thread Silk Hose** in white with black, tan, emerald, king's blue or purple vertical stripes. **.95**

No. 14 **Rembrandt Ribbed Pure Thread Silk Hose** in white, gold, rose, Copen or pink; lisle sole and top. **.95**

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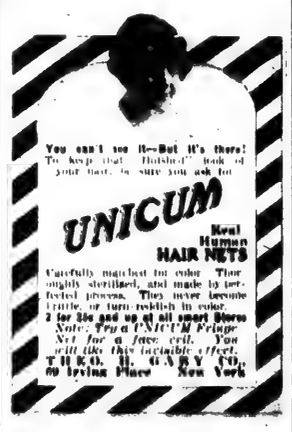
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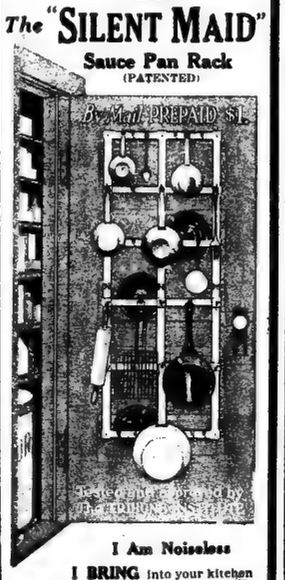


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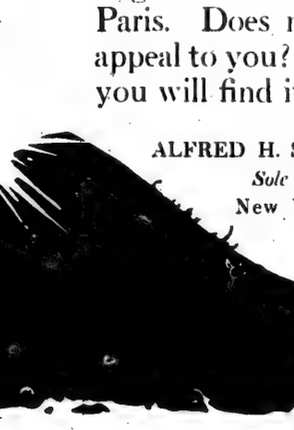
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The New York Times



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Practically the Entire Supplies for the Italian Armies at the Front Must Be Transported in This Fashion. Only the Lightest Arms and Ammunition Can Be Dragged Up the Mountains by Men and Beasts.
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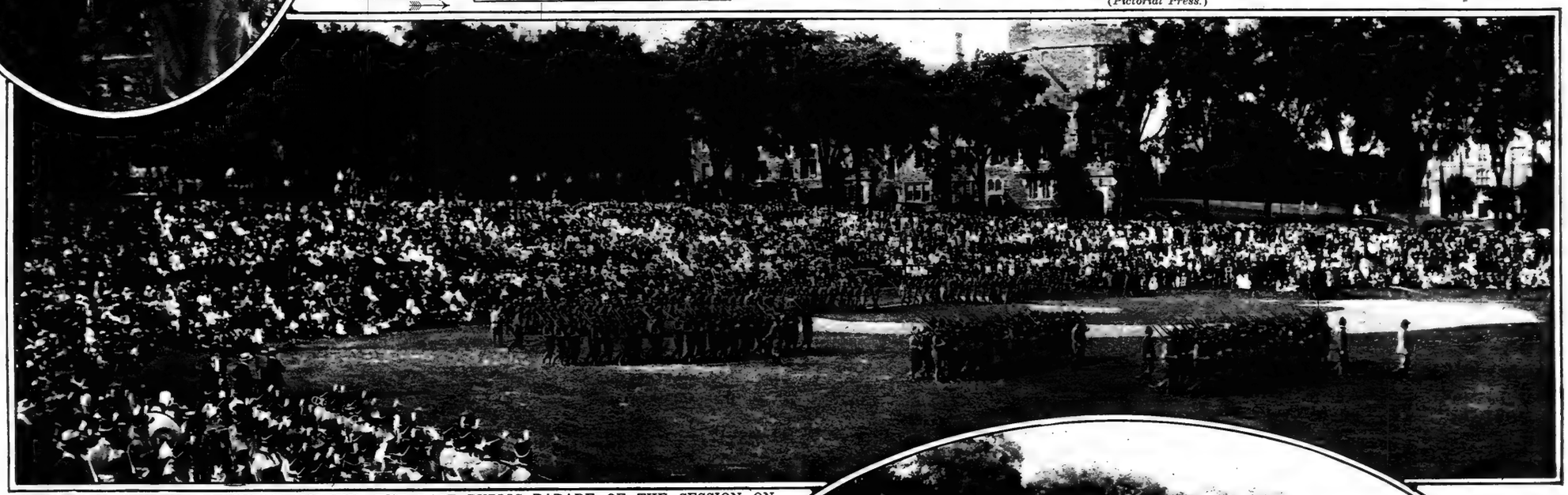
JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of the Navy, and His Son, Josephus Daniels, Jr., Who Recently Enlisted as a Private in the Marine Corps.
(© G. V. Buck, from Underwood & Underwood.)

MARY PICKFORD'S ELOQUENCE WINS SAN FRANCISCO AUDIENCE IN LIBERTY BOND APPEAL.
Two Million Dollars Were Subscribed by Audience Whick Packed the City Auditorium to Hear the Little Screen "Star."
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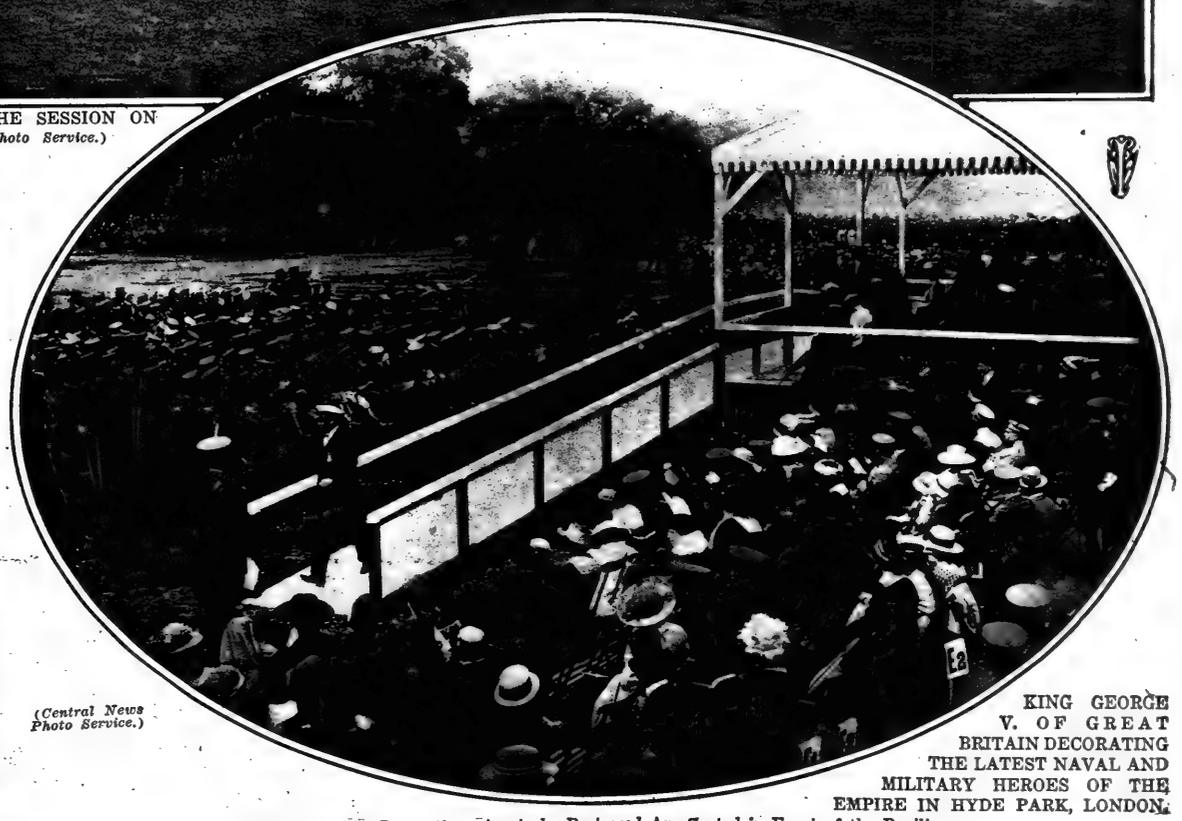
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Her Service and Bravery Became Known to the French Only on the Retirement of the Germans.
(Pictorial Press.)



PRINCETON STUDENT REGIMENT HOLDING THE LAST PUBLIC PARADE OF THE SESSION ON PRINCETON GROUNDS. (Times Photo Service.)

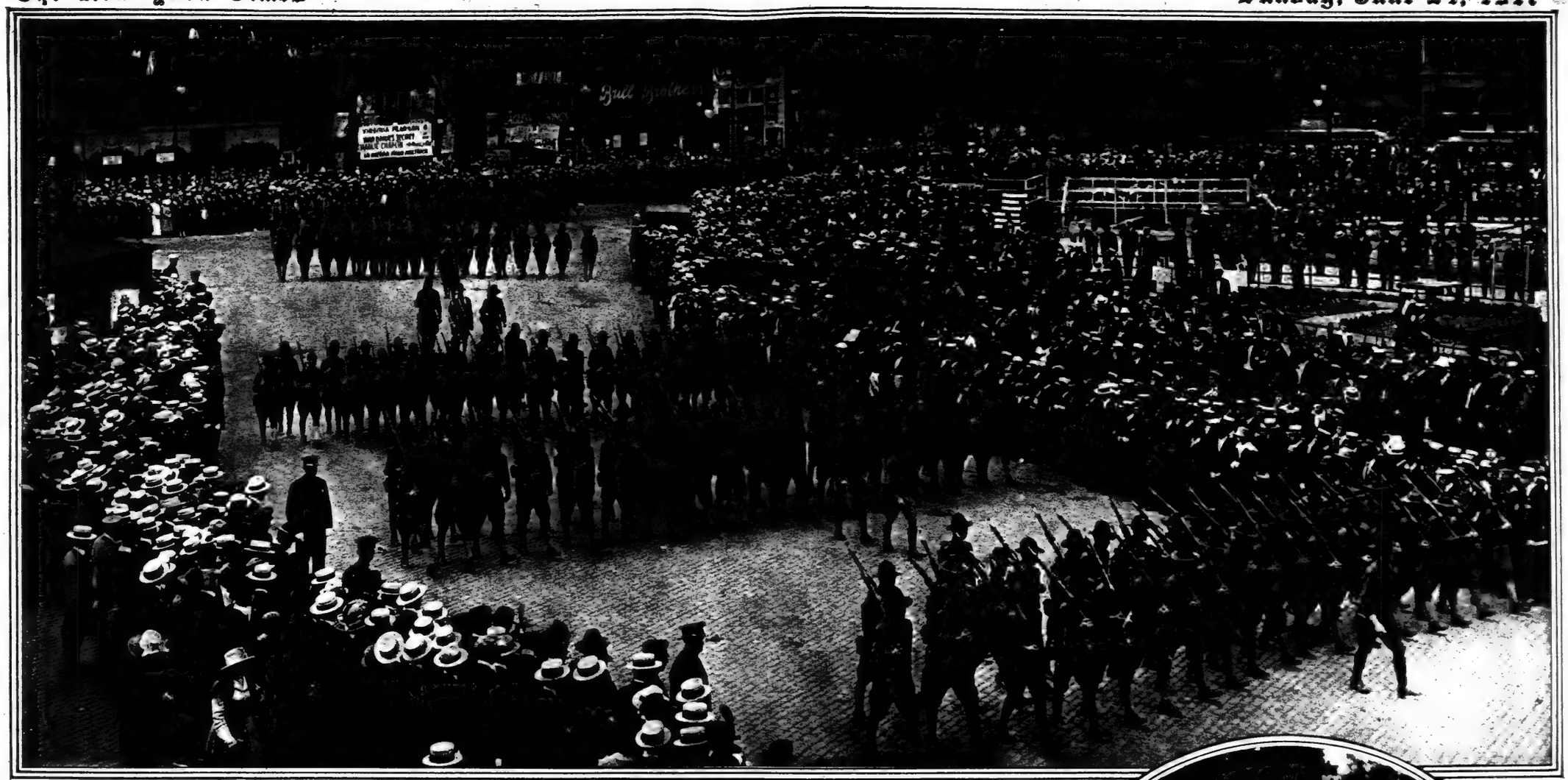


FRENCH COLONIA[illegible] TROOPS IN PARIS ON FURLOUGH DEVOTE A PART OF EACH DAY IN CULTIVATIN[illegible] THE CITY'S WAR GARDENS JUST OUTSIDE THE CITY FORTRESSES.
(Pictorial Press.)



(Central News Photo Service.)

KING GEORGE V. OF GREAT BRITAIN DECORATING THE LATEST NAVAL AND MILITARY HEROES OF THE EMPIRE IN HYDE PARK, LONDON.
Those on Whom Decorations Are to be Bestowed Are Seated in Front of the Pavilion.



UNITED STATES MARINES PASSING THE REVIEWING STAND IN UNION SQUARE IN THE RECRUITING PARADE A WEEK AGO, WHEN ALL BRANCHES OF THE SERVICE MARCHED SO THAT PROSPECTIVE VOLUNTEERS MIGHT SEE AND SELECT THE BRANCH THEY PREFERRED.
(© American Press Assn.)



CAPTAIN C A. ADAMS OF THE "U. S. S. RECRUIT" AND THE OFFICIAL REVIEWERS SEE THE RECRUITING PARADE FROM A STAND ERECTED OFF THE BOW OF THE "LAND BATTLESHIP."
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



LITTLE GIRLS OF FOLKESTONE, ENGLAND, DROPPING FLOWERS UPON THE GRAVE OF ONE OF THEIR FRIENDS KILLED IN A RECENT GERMAN AIR RAID.
(Underwood & Underwood.)



(© Underwood & Underwood.)

BELGIAN WAR MISSION, HEADED BY BARON MONCHEUR, REACHES WASHINGTON.
In the Group, Left to Right, Seated, are: General Leclercq, Baron Moncheur, Ambassador de Marchienne, and Secretary Gibbons of the State Department; Standing, Major Leon Osterreith, Jean D. Martens, Hector Carlier, Warren Robbins, Captain G. N. Comly, Captain T. C. Cook, and Count Louis d'Ursel.



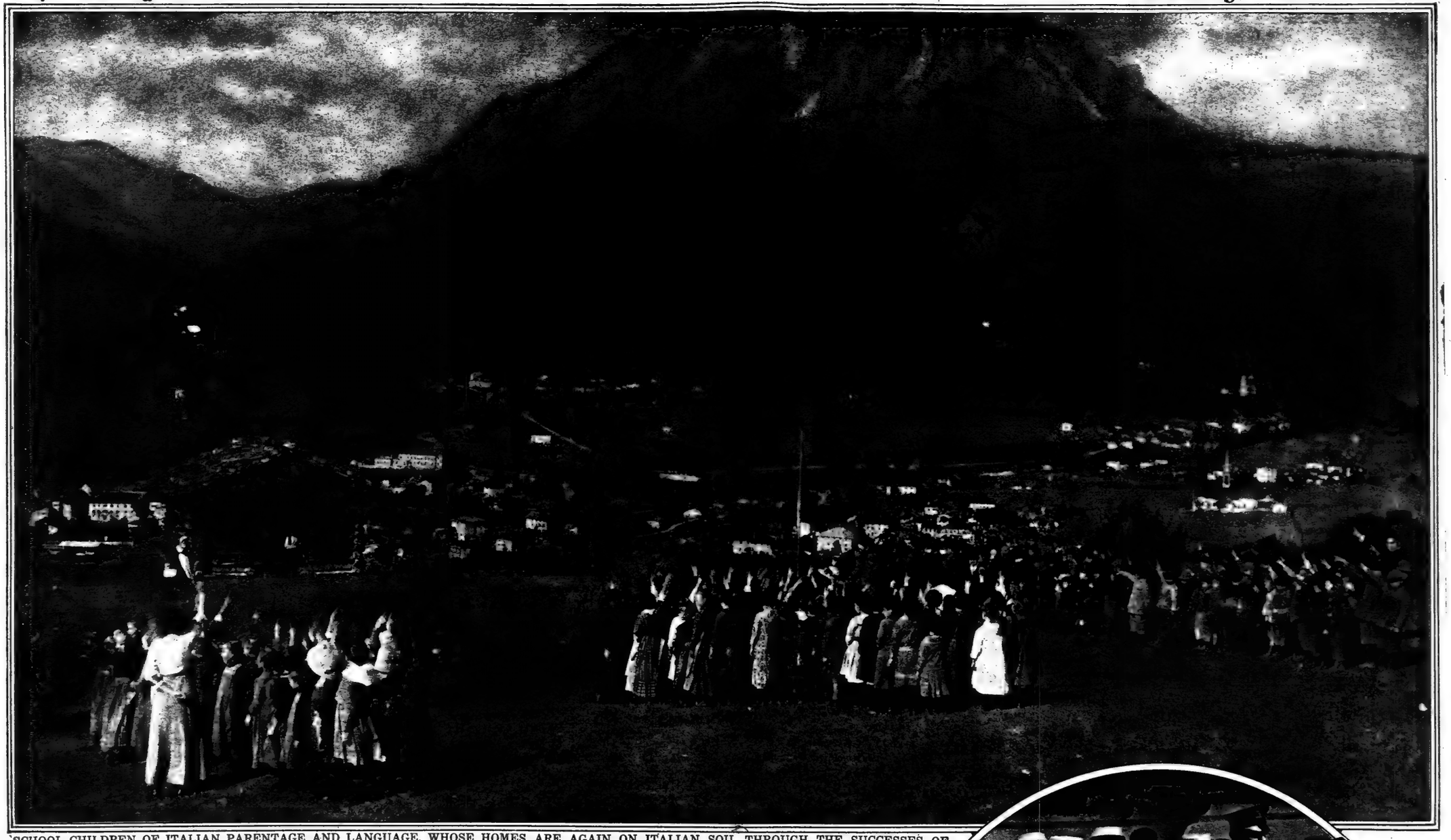
ENGLISH GIRLS BECOME GROOMS AT A BRITISH REMOUNT DEPOT TO RELEASE MEN FOR THE FRONT.
(© International Film Service.)



Earl Cooper Receiving the Cup Immediately After Driving a Stutz Racer to Victory at Chicago, Covering the 250-Mile Course in 2:25:28, Without Stop, at an Average of 103.1 Miles an Hour. Ralph Mulford Was Second and "Eddie" Herne Third.
(© International Film Service.)



CADETS OF THE CHICAGO HIGH SCHOOLS INCLUDE A SPECTACULAR SHAM BATTLE, AS A CLIMAX TO THEIR RECENT WAR GAMES.
(Underwood & Underwood.)



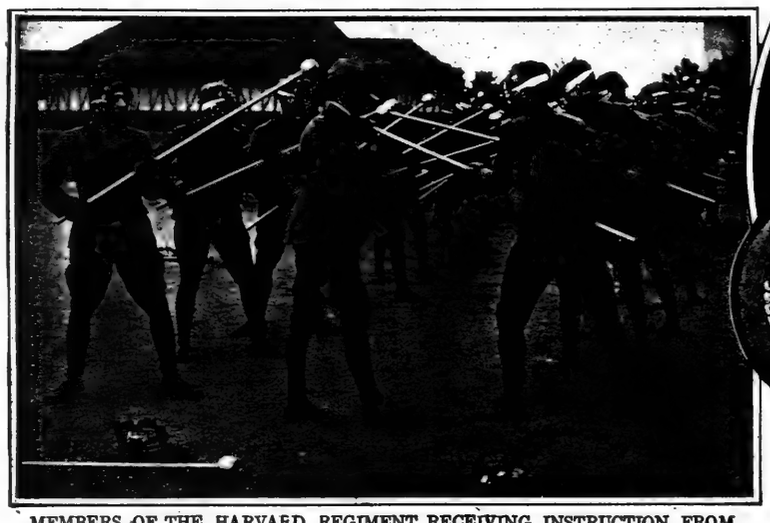
SCHOOL CHILDREN OF ITALIAN PARENTAGE AND LANGUAGE, WHOSE HOMES ARE AGAIN ON ITALIAN SOIL THROUGH THE SUCCESSES OF ITALIAN ARMS ON THE ISONZO, SINGING THE HYMN OF GARIBALDI WHILE OVER THEM PASSES AN ENEMY AUSTRIAN AIRPLANE, TO WHICH THEY ARE POINTING. *(Central News Photo Service.)*



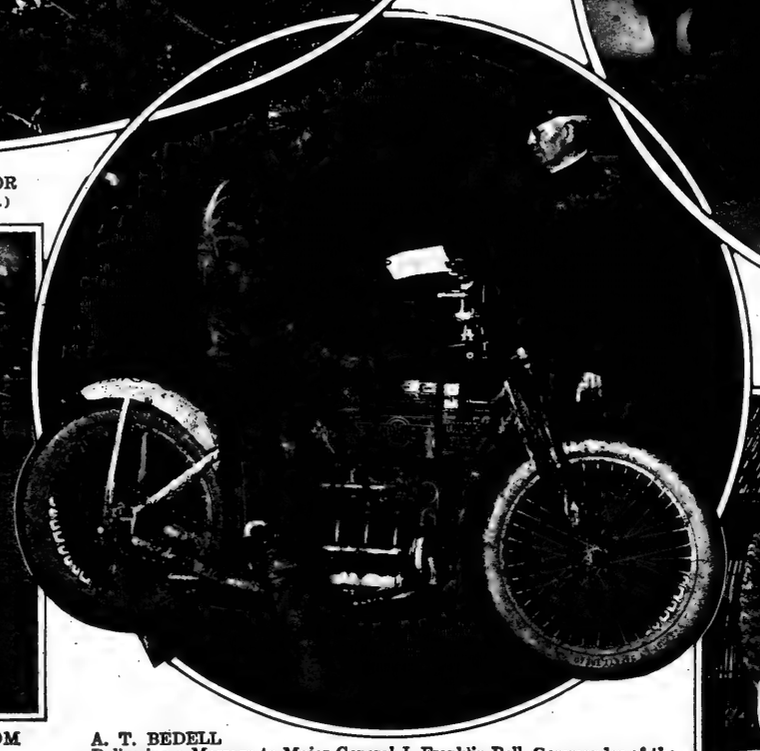
THE CONSTRUCTION OF BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS HAVE LARGELY SUCCEEDED BOOKS IN THE CURRICULUM OF THE NEARLY 90 PER CENT. OF PRINCETON STUDENTS WHO HAVE ENROLLED FOR SERVICE IN FRANCE. *(Central News Service.)*



ARMY AND POLICE OFFICERS EXAMINING A NEW TYPE OF MACHINE GUN SO DESIGNED THAT IT MAY BE QUICKLY ATTACHED TO AN AUTOMOBILE AND MOVED AT HIGH SPEED. *(© International Film Service.)*



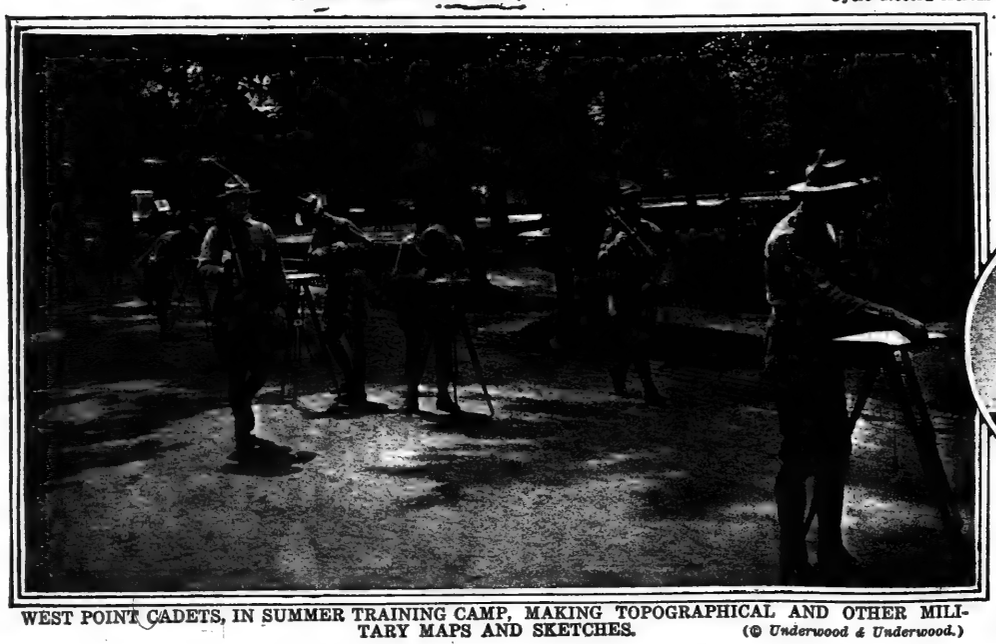
MEMBERS OF THE HARVARD REGIMENT RECEIVING INSTRUCTION FROM CAPTAIN LESLUBAY, OF THE FRENCH ARMY, IN THE FRENCH METHOD OF BAYONET FIGHTING, THE STUDENTS USING WOODEN FOILS. *(© International Film Service.)*



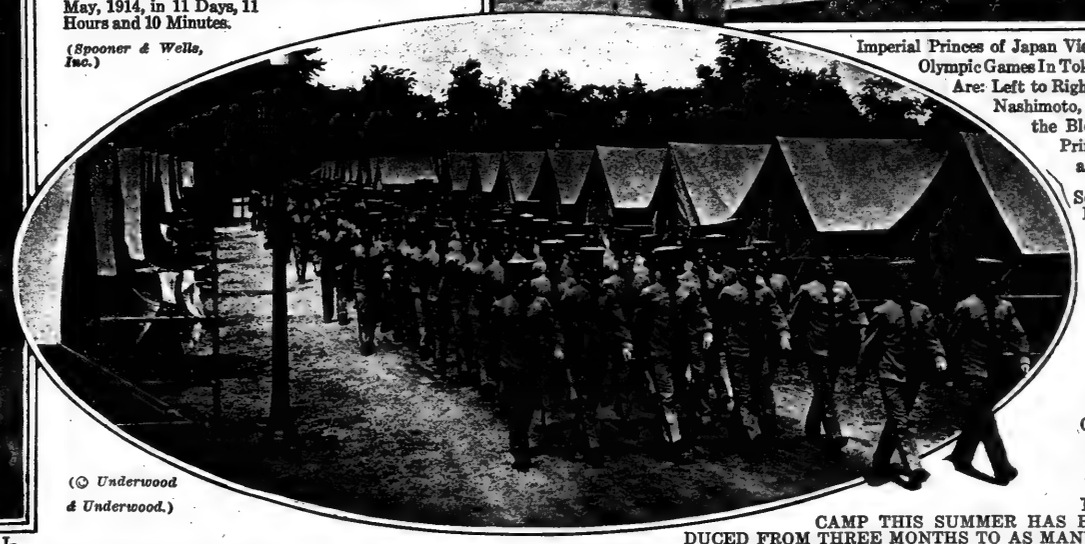
A. T. BEDELL
Delivering a Message to Major General J. Franklin Bell, Commander of the Department of the East, Governors Island, After Having Broken the Motor Cycle Record Across the American Continent, Making the Trip of About 3,300 Miles From Los Angeles to New York in 7 Days, 16 Hours and 16 Minutes. The Best Previous Record by Motor Cycle From San Francisco to New York, 3,362 Miles, Was Made by Erwin Baker in May, 1914, in 11 Days, 11 Hours and 10 Minutes. *(Spooner & Wells, Inc.)*



Imperial Princes of Japan Viewing the Olympic Games In Tokio. They Are: Left to Right: Prince Nashimoto, Prince of the Blood, and Princes Atsu and Takamatsu, Sons of the Emperor. *(Underwood & Underwood.)*



WEST POINT CADETS, IN SUMMER TRAINING CAMP, MAKING TOPOGRAPHICAL AND OTHER MILITARY MAPS AND SKETCHES. *(© Underwood & Underwood.)*



(© Underwood & Underwood.)

WEST POINT CADETS, THIRD CLASS, WHOSE TIME IN CAMP THIS SUMMER HAS BEEN REDUCED FROM THREE MONTHS TO AS MANY WEEKS ON ACCOUNT OF THE WAR, ARE SHOWN MARCHING THROUGH ONE OF THE IMMACULATELY KEPT CAMP STREETS.



POILUS SHOWING THE SIGHTS OF PARIS TO AMERICAN SAILORS OF THE SCORPION, WHO ARE PASSING THROUGH THE FRENCH CAPITAL ON THEIR WAY HOME FROM CONSTANTINOPLE, WHERE THE SCORPION IS INTERNED.
Framed in the Bronze Gateway Are Eiffel Tower and the Ferris Wheel, Which Have Come Down from the Old Paris Exposition.
(© *International Film Service.*)



A NOVEL ITALIAN AUTOMOBILE BATTERY, IN POSITION ON THE ISONZO, EAST OF GORIZIA, DURING THE RECENT OFFENSIVE, AWAITS THE ORDER TO FIRE. MEANWHILE THE COMMANDING OFFICERS ARE IN A ROADSIDE CONSULTATION.
(*From Underwood & Underwood.*)



NEW TYPE OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN INSTALLED ON THE ITALIAN WARSHIP, SAN GIORZIO.
(*Central News Photo Service.*)

FIRST PHOTOGRAPH TO REACH THIS COUNTRY SHOWING AIRPLANES OF THE AMERICAN FLYING SQUADRON IN FRANCE BEARING THE NEW SIGNIA, THE HEAD OF AN AMERICAN INDIAN, PAINTED ON THEM.
(© *Underwood & Underwood.*)



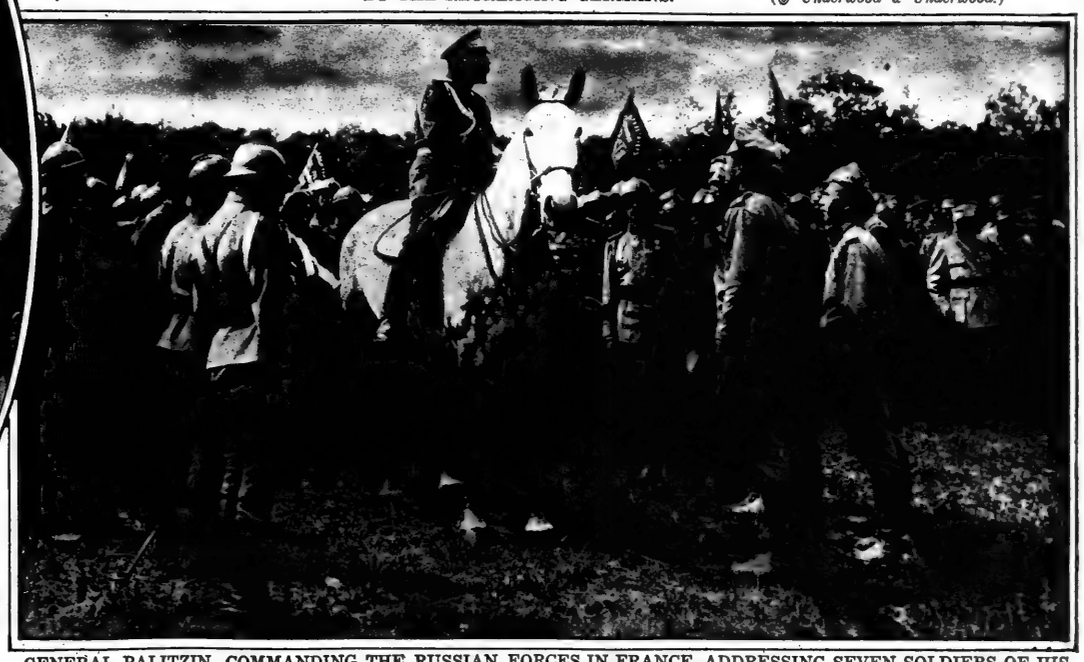
FRENCH OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS DISTRIBUTING CLOTHES, THE GIFTS OF AMERICANS, AMONG DESTITUTE MOTHERS AND CHILDREN LEFT IN FRENCH VILLAGES BY THE RETREATING GERMANS. (© *Underwood & Underwood.*)



OSCAR BEATTY,
Head of the American Mission for the Relief of the People of Reoccupied French Villages, Returning the Salute of a Little Fellow in Poilu Cap and Jacket.
(© *Underwood & Underwood.*)



LITTLE VIOLET STROUD,
Nine Years Old, Daughter of Albert H. Stroud of Hastings, Minn., Making a Speech in Front of the New York Public Library, Urging Her Audience to Enlist or Buy a Liberty Bond.
(© *American Press Assn.*)



GENERAL PALITZIN, COMMANDING THE RUSSIAN FORCES IN FRANCE, ADDRESSING SEVEN SOLDIERS OF HIS COMMAND WHO HAVE BEEN ELECTED TO REPRESENT THEIR COMRADES IN THE COUNCIL OF WORKMEN'S AND SOLDIERS' DEPUTIES IN PETROGRAD AND ARE ABOUT TO LEAVE FOR THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL.
(© *Underwood & Underwood.*)



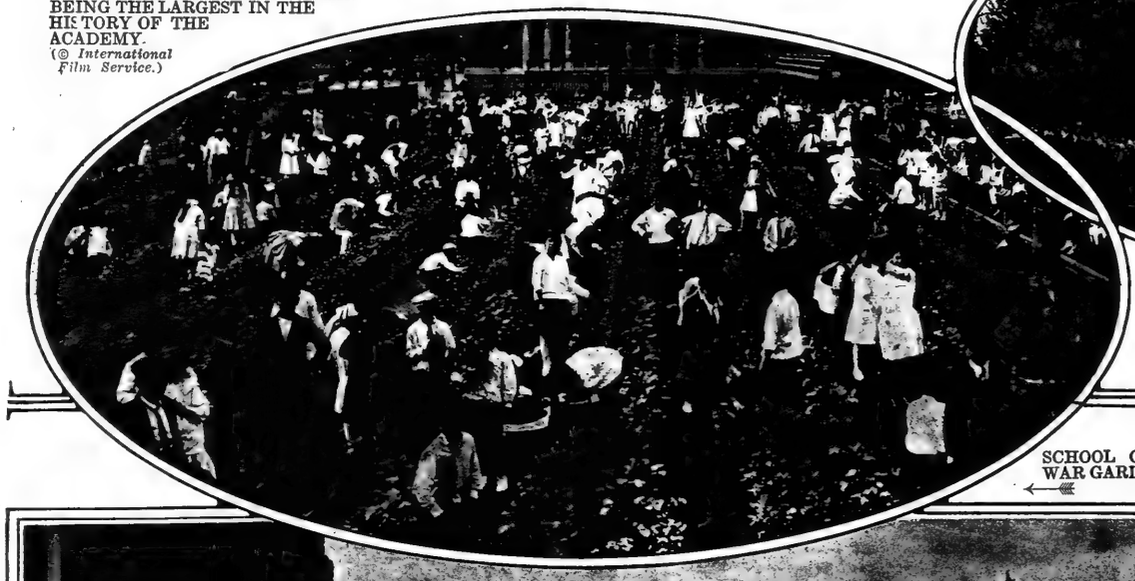
MEMBERS OF THE RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMP AT FORT SHERIDAN, ILL., CHARGE, MAKING A FLYING LEAP OVER "ENEMY OBSTRUCTIONS."
(© *International Film Service.*)



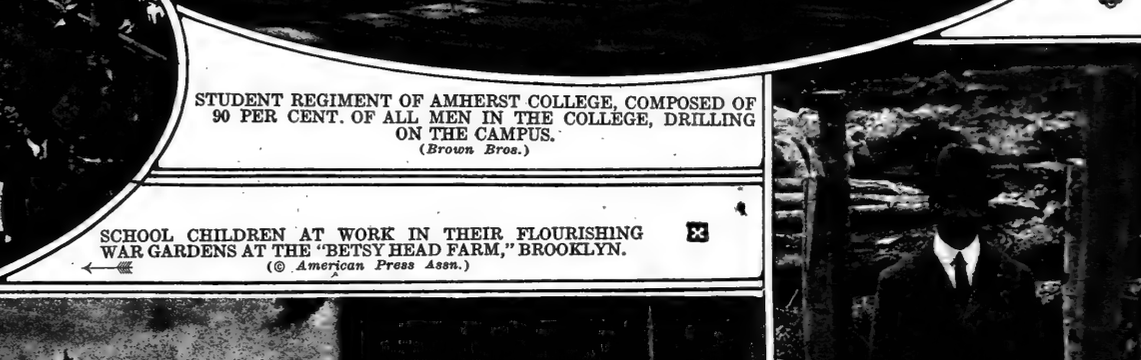
NEWLY APPOINTED CADETS WAITING IN LINE AT THE WEST POINT ACADEMY FOR ENROLLMENT. THE "PLEBE" CLASS THIS YEAR BEING THE LARGEST IN THE HISTORY OF THE ACADEMY.
(© *International Film Service.*)



FRENCH MAKING EXTENSIVE USE OF THE "CAMOUFLAGE," IN THIS CASE PAINTED SCREENS ABOVE AND ALONGSIDE, TO SHIELD AN AMMUNITION ROAD FROM THE EYES OF ENEMY AIRMEN.
(*Pictorial Press.*)



STUDENT REGIMENT OF AMHERST COLLEGE, COMPOSED OF 90 PER CENT. OF ALL MEN IN THE COLLEGE, DRILLING ON THE CAMPUS.
(*Brown Bros.*)



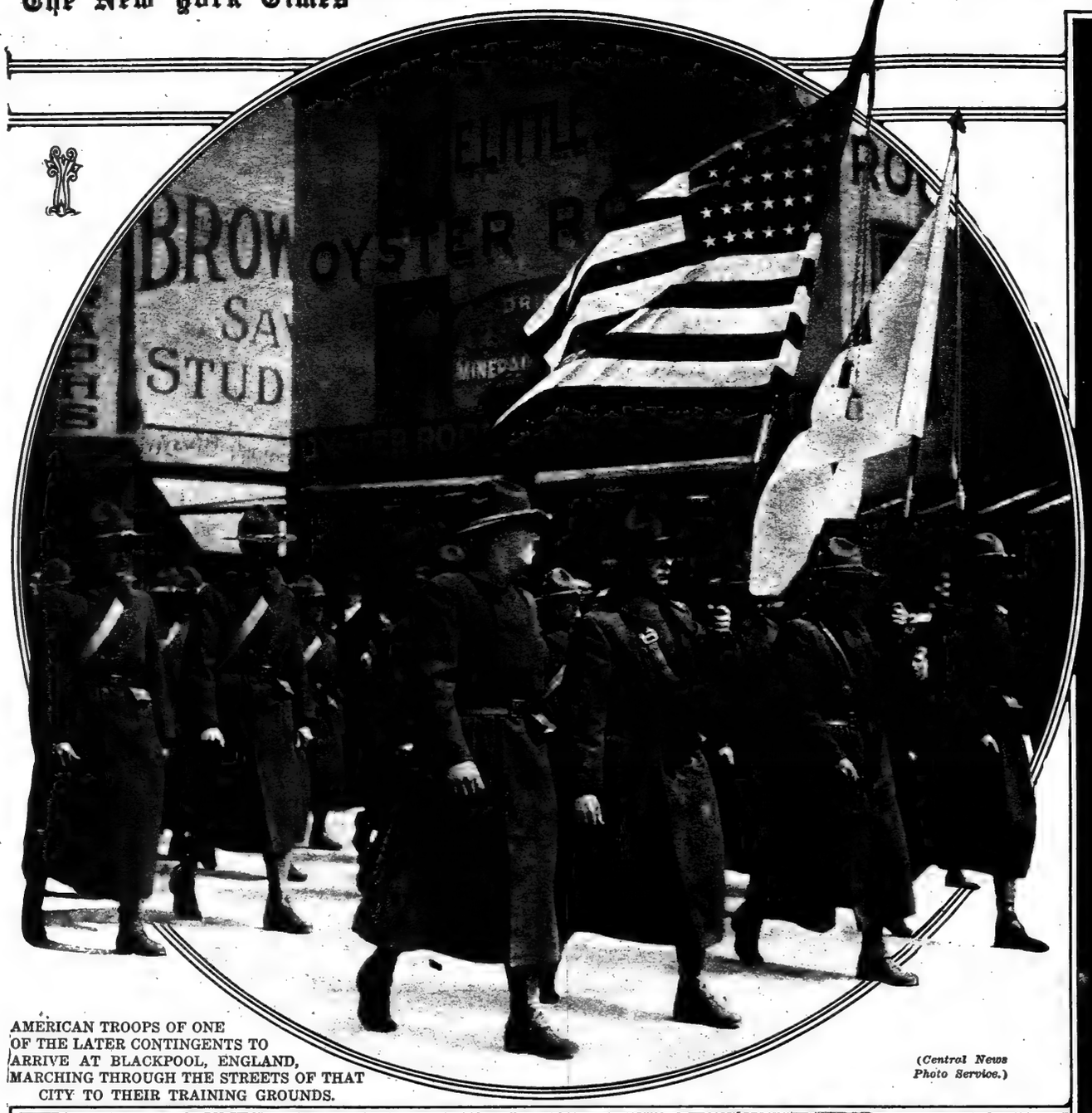
SCHOOL CHILDREN AT WORK IN THEIR FLOURISHING WAR GARDENS AT THE "BETSY HEAD FARM," BROOKLYN.
(© *American Press Assn.*)



SCENE FROM "TWELFTH NIGHT," PRESENTED BY THE GRADUATING CLASS OF SMITH COLLEGE, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
In the Panel, Left to Right, Are: Misses Ethel Brennan, Aileen Barrett, Dorothy Payne, Helen Balcom, Margaret Adamick, Margaret Lylburn, Nell Lewis, Sarah Alcus, Ethel Taylor, Mary Owen, Esther Merritt, Marion Sparks, Florence Martindale, Marion Riley, Margaret Ney, Edith Dexter, Dorothy Gibling, and Marion Cohn.
(*McClellan Studio.*)

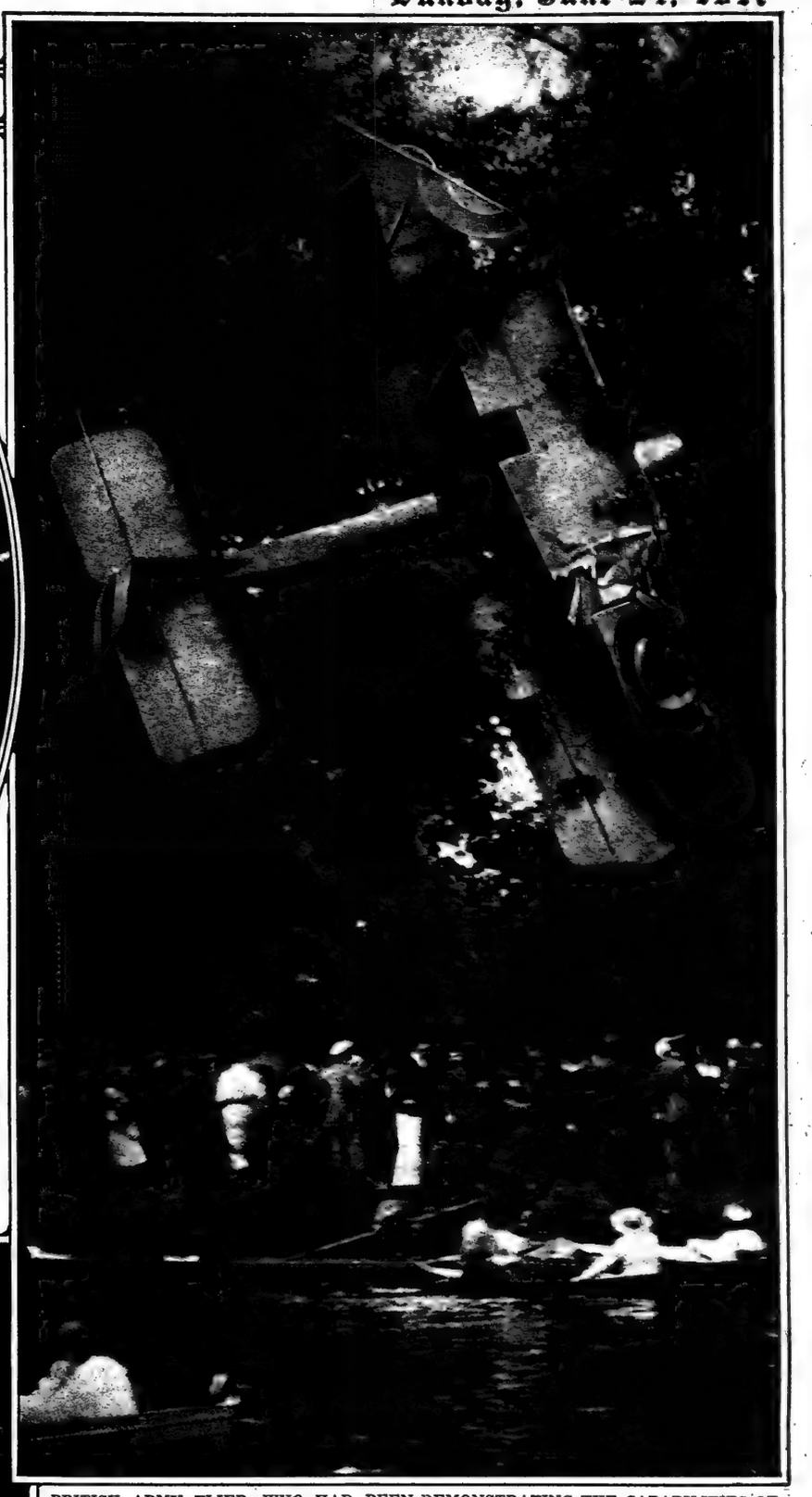


PRESIDENT ERNEST MARTIN HOPKINS
Of Dartmouth College, Inspecting Trenches Dug by Student "Soldiers" of Dartmouth Under the Direction of Capt. Louis Keene, Canadian Expeditionary Forces.



AMERICAN TROOPS OF ONE OF THE LATER CONTINGENTS TO ARRIVE AT BLACKPOOL, ENGLAND, MARCHING THROUGH THE STREETS OF THAT CITY TO THEIR TRAINING GROUNDS.

(Central News Photo Service.)



BRITISH ARMY FLIER, WHO HAD BEEN DEMONSTRATING THE CAPABILITIES OF HIS MACHINE TO A HOLIDAY CROWD UP THE THAMES, COMES TO GRIEF AND FALLS THROUGH THE TREES NEARLY TO THE RIVER BANK.

(© International Film Service.)



FIRST AMERICAN SOLDIERS AT THE FRONT, HAVING SWITCHED OVER FROM A CORNELL AMBULANCE UNIT TO FIGHTING MEN, UNDER CAPTAIN E. I. TINKHAM, ON THE DECLARATION OF WAR BY THE UNITED STATES.

They Have Already Donned the Regulation Steel Helmets.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)





The Field Under Way in the Fifteen-Mile Patriotic Walking Contest Held at Macomb's Dam Park Under the Auspices of the Walkers' Club of America and Won by "Eddie" Renz of the New York A. C. in the Record Time of 2:07:17 3-5, Topping the Best Previous High Point, 2:14:44, Made by W. O'Keefe in Williamsburg, L. I., in 1880.

Renz Can Be Seen in the Second Tier from the Right. *(Times Photo Service.)*

FRENCH ON THE MARNE OPERATING A MACHINE TRENCH DIGGER, WHICH HAS BEEN COVERED WITH A GRASS "CAMOUFLAGE" TO DECEIVE ENEMY AIRMEN.

(Pictorial Press.)



AN ENTIRE BATTERY OF FRENCH TANKS HELD IN RESERVE "SOMEWHERE" ON THE FRENCH FRONT.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



(Underwood & Underwood.)

FRANK E. PERSHING, 22 Years Old, Nephew of Major General John J. Pershing, Taking the Oath as a Private in the United States Army at a Chicago Recruiting Station, to Which He Led Seventy Fellow-Students of Chicago University.



IRENE BORDONI, IN "HITCHY-KOO," AT THE COHAN AND HARRIS THEATRE. (*Jeande Strelecki.*)



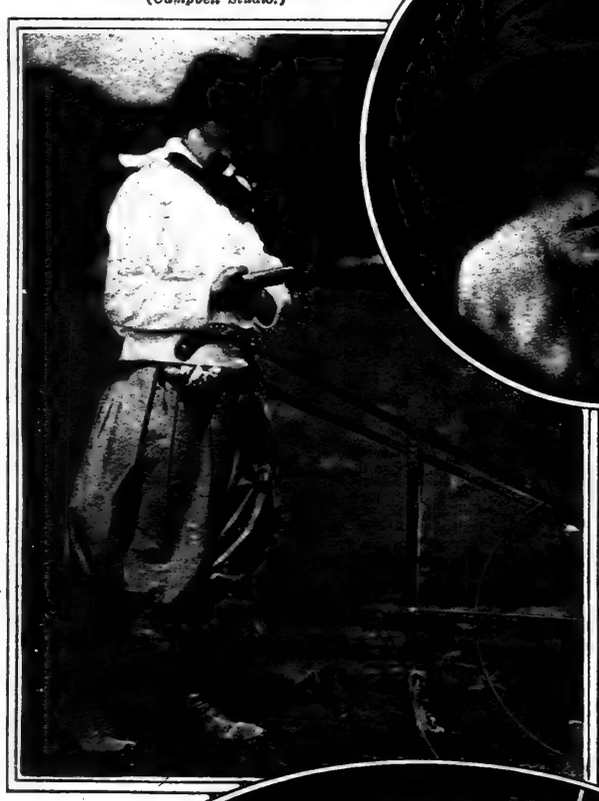
SCENE FROM A GREEK DANCE GIVEN BY MEMBERS OF THE SOPHOMORE CLASS OF ELMIRA COLLEGE, ELMIRA, N. Y., AT THE RECENT COMMENCEMENT. (*Fred T. Loomis.*)



OZA WALDROP, Who is to Appear Early in the Coming Season in "Friend Martha," a New Play by Edward Peple. (*Campbell Studio.*)



MEMBERS OF THIS YEAR'S GRADUATING CLASS AT WELLS COLLEGE, AURORA, N. Y., TURN "FARMERETTES," Cultivating a Large Section of the College Grounds Which Were Given Over to Them for That Purpose, A Course in Practical Farming Having Been Added to the Curriculum During the Last Half of the Session on Account of the War. (*Photo by Ernsberger.*)



SYDNEY SHIELDS, Who is to Have a New Play, "The Very Idea," with Which to Open the Season. From a New Photograph. (*Campbell Studio.*)



BRYN MAWR COLLEGE FARMERETTE RUEFULLY EXAMINING THE BLISTERS ON HER HAND AFTER PUSHING A CULTIVATOR ON THE COLLEGE FARM, WEST CHESTER, PA., FOR SEVERAL HOURS. (© *Underwood & Underwood.*)



PRESIDENT WILSON DELIVERING HIS FLAG DAY ADDRESS NEAR THE BASE OF THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT, SOUTH OF THE WHITE HOUSE. A Sudden Thunderstorm Came Up and the President Spoke Much of the Time in a Drenching Rain. Secretaries Garrison and Daniels Are Standing Beside the President. (*Photo by Clinedinst, Underwood & Underwood.*)



No Matter How Many waists you may have you will always find something different here; and at $3 you can't afford to let a bargain slip away. Model Illustrated—Marie Washable Dimity. Price $3. Send 10c. extra for postage.

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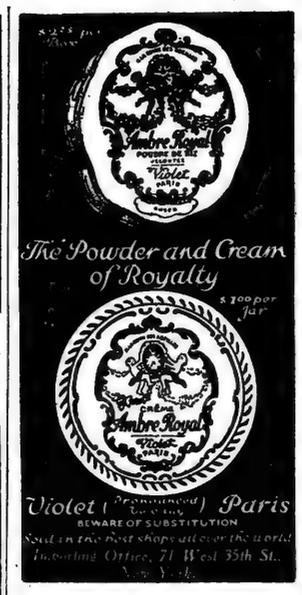
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The Lining Is a Single Piece of Steel

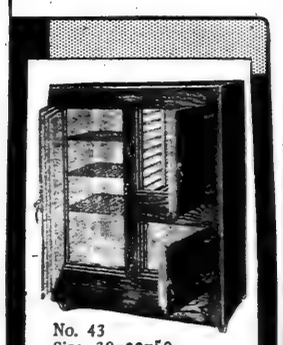
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"Seamless," as used before to describe refrigerator linings, has meant that joints were welded instead of locked. This new Bohn lining is the first actually made in a single piece. The corners are rounded; there is not a crack or a crevice anywhere. The material—genuine fused porcelain-steel—has no resemblance to the ordinary enamel paint.

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No. 43
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Ice capacity, 150 lbs.
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Won't turn dishes yellow

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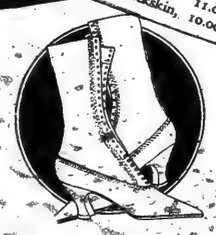


		Catalog price		Sale price
†1463	White Neu Buckskin,	$10.00	less 20%	$8.00

		Catalog price		Sale price
1171	Black Russia Calfskin	$9.00	less 20%	$7.20
1214	Nut Brown Russia Calfskin.	9.00	less 20%	*7.20



		Catalog price		Sale price
1008	Patent Coltskin,	$10.00	less 20%	$8.00
*1218	Nut Brown Russia Calfskin,	10.00	less 20%	8.00
1255	Dull Matt Kidskin,	10.00	less 20%	8.00
1263	Pearl Grey Suede,	10.00	less 20%	8.00
1280	Taupe Grey Kidskin,	10.00	less 20%	8.00
1452	White Washable Kidskin,	11.00	less 20%	8.80
1462	White Neu Buckskin,	10.00	less 20%	8.00



		Catalog price		Sale price
*†§673	Black Russia, Matt Top	$11.00	less 20%	$ 8.80
779	Black Kid, Bisque Kid Top	12.00	less 20%	9.60
*†§837	Mahogany Russia Calfskin,	12.00	less 20%	9.60
883	Havana Brown, Champ. Kid Top	14.00	less 20%	11.20



		Catalog price		Sale price
599	Patent Coltskin Pearl Suede Top,	$15.00	less 20%	$12.00
781	Pearl Grey Kid Pearl Suede Top,	15.00	less 20%	12.00
981	Real White Buckskin	15.00	less 20%	12.00
699	Havana Brown Kid Brown Suede Top	15.00	less 20%	12.00



		Catalog price		Sale price
†1212	Nut Brown Russia Calfskin,	$10.00	less 20%	$8.00
†1453	White Calfskin,	10.00	less 20%	8.00



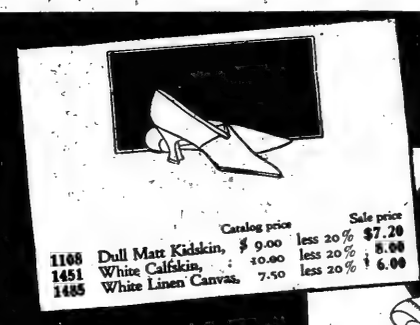
		Catalog price		Sale price
1890	Silver Cloth,	$8.00	less 20%	$ 6.40
1002	Patent Coltskin, Side Seam	8.50	less 20%	6.80



		Catalog price		Sale price
1134	Black Russia Calfskin,	$10.00	less 20%	$8.00
1234	Cordo Russia Calfskin,	10.00	less 20%	8.00



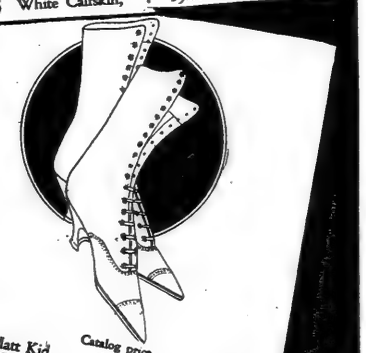
		Catalog price		Sale price
1130	Black Glaze Kid,	$9.00	less 20%	$7.20
1430	White Linen Canvas,	8.00	less 20%	6.40



		Catalog price		Sale price
1108	Dull Matt Kidskin,	$ 9.00	less 20%	$7.20
1451	White Calfskin,	10.00	less 20%	† 8.00
1485	White Linen Canvas.	7.50	less 20%	† 6.00



		Catalog price		Sale price
696	Black Kid, Grey Suede Top	$15.00	less 20%	$12.00
996	White Calfskin,	15.00	less 20%	12.00



		Catalog price		Sale price
691	Dull Matt Kid,	$12.00	less 20%	$ 9.60
793	Taupe Grey Kid,	15.00	less 20%	12.00
799	Black Kid Vamp, Ivory Quarter,	15.00	less 20%	12.00
993	Pearl Grey Buck,	15.00	less 20%	12.00



		Catalog price		Sale price
*†§833	Mahogany Russia Calfskin,	$12.00	less 20%	$9.60



		Catalog price		Sale price
*641	Black Russia Calfskin,	$ 9.00	less 20%	$7.20
*642	Black Russia Calfskin, (Button)	9.00	less 20%	7.20
*†§835	Cordo Russia Calfskin,	12.00	less 20%	9.60
*†§847	Cordo Russia Calf, Grey Suede Top	12.50	less 20%	10.00

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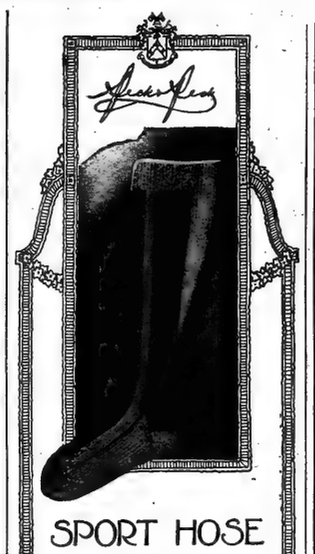
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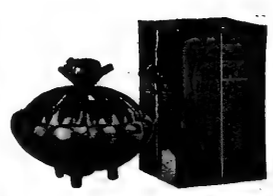
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JUNE

1917

The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, JUNE 24, 1917

SECTION SIX
Including
BOOK REVIEW (Section 7)

SIXTEEN PAGES

DANIELS AND BAKER ON AMERICA AT WAR

Secretary of Navy Reviews Work of Our Sea Forces Against Submarines and in Guarding Ocean Lanes—Secretary of War Urges Use of All Resources

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy, when he was asked to talk about the war in general and our sea forces in particular, declared his faith in the old theory, "There is an antidote for every poison," and then applied the theory to the submarine situation. He seemed confident that the antidote in this case would be an American discovery—perhaps a single device, more probably a combination of various protective and destructive agencies, all co-ordinated to work together to rid the seas of the present menace.

More than that, in answer to a question concerning Kiel, the Secretary said that no place was impregnable, that nothing was impossible.

His declaration of faith in the ability of the Allies to cope with Germany's effort to convert the Atlantic Ocean into a deadly ambuscade was made at the Navy Department, in the course of an interview for which Mr. Daniels found time while eating lunch at his desk, so that it might not break the endless schedule of affairs which heap up on a Cabinet officer in war time.

"Will the antidote be so effective that the submarine will become a useless, discarded type of war craft in the future?" he was asked.

"Yes," Mr. Daniels replied. "I do not think there is any doubt on that point. It will be a useless thing because we have got to make it so in this war. Furthermore, it will be put in the same category with the stiletto after the war and absolutely ruled out of warfare by civilized nations. Remember that this war is not going to end until those same civilized nations are sure of themselves in declaring that the barbarities which have developed in the last three years have ended for all time.

"But for the present we are concerned chiefly with the problem of making the submarine useless to the enemy. There are two main things to do. They must be done simultaneously, each with daily increasing energy, until the danger of starving out our allies is at an end. These two things are the increasing of the number of ships in which supplies can be carried and the development of every offensive agency we now have against the submarine and the discovery of what will prove to be the offensive.

"Either indifference to this very real menace or getting into a panic because of it would be fatal. There is no indifference and will not be, but the world was dangerously close to a feeling of panic in April when the submarine reached the maximum of its destruction. I mean, of course, the maximum up to the present.

"So far the torpedo boat destroyer has been the most effective weapon against the submarine. We have our own destroyers there, as everybody now knows, working with those of the British and French Navies. There will be more, and there cannot be too many. It may be only a coincidence, but the rate of destruction of cargo ships fell off very materially at about the time the American destroyers added their strength to the patrol. The great value of the destroyer is indicated by the fact that most of the merchantmen that have gone down have been destroyed by gunfire from submarines working on the surface. Destruction by torpedo has been relatively small. If the combined fleet of destroyers of the various navies is made sufficiently large to compel the submarine to stay under water and fire nothing but torpedoes, the U-boat activity will be very materially curtailed. The number of attacks before returning to the base would then be fixed by the small number of torpedoes that could be carried. But so long as the surface of the sea is a safe place for the U-boat and she can come up to use her guns, her destructive power against freight ships is such that no building program for new tonnage, as yet planned, can offset it.

"Effective as it is, however, the destroyer is not the last word in the offensive that we must have. Neither is the net, although that, too, has been useful, and the British Government is still experimenting with net devices. The principle of the net has by no means been discarded. The hydroplane is another factor which offers promise of further development and usefulness, both as a scout to find the submarine and as a machine from which bombs can be dropped. Then there is the difficult but as yet undeveloped protective method of convoying, which will be adopted wherever it can be done wisely.

"Of course, a question that is asked as frequently as any other is 'why not destroy the menace at its origin by capturing the submarine bases?' but that is much easier said than done. It is all very well to say 'damn the torpedoes,' but a navy cannot invite annihilation by going into mined harbors, and ships can do little or nothing against coast fortifications equipped with 14-inch guns. Experience at Gallipoli emphasizes this fact."

Naturally, the reference to mined harbors and coast fortifications suggested Kiel, and the probability that it was at least a dream of every man in the British and American fleets that some day the German navy might be smashed in its very lair.

"There is more than one way to kill a cat," replied Mr. Daniels. "No place is impregnable. Nothing is impossible.

"But let us come back to the matter of submarines. It is possible, or rather probable, that the real offensive will be a combination of the agencies I have mentioned, plus something yet to be perfected and tested. I cannot say that it has not yet been discovered. Perhaps it has been. It may be one of the many inventions which the various Governments are now working on. Practically

SECRETARY DANIELS SAYS:

"So far the torpedo boat destroyer has been the most effective weapon against the submarine."

"We are already making several experiments on a large scale," (to combat the submarine menace,) "and I believe there is an antidote for every poison."

"We have armed and manned with navy gun crews about 200 merchant ships."

"We are taking over the cruiser patrol of the Atlantic Coast on this side of the ocean from Brazil to Newfoundland."

"We have investigated many reports and rumors that the Germans had submarine bases on this coast, but none has been discovered."

"The policy is simply to do at any given moment the thing most effective to win the war for our allies and ourselves."



Josephus Daniels of North Carolina, a Newspaper Proprietor and Editor Until He Was Appointed Secretary of the Navy.

the entire inventive genius of America is engaged on this problem. I receive no less than a hundred letters every day from all parts of the United States on this one subject of an effective offensive against the submarine. Many of these letters are accompanied by suggestions and plans for devices, all of which are turned over to a board of experts for thorough study. We are already making several experiments on a very large scale, and, as I have said already, I believe there is an antidote for every poison.

"There is one factor which makes for our advantage in this war on the submarine, but which we know little about. That is the difficulties of the submarines themselves. They are made up of the most delicate machinery and are the hardest things in the world to keep in order. I have no doubt that many of these boats have been lost without any record of the fact reaching the Allies, and one of the most pitiful stories of the war that we will pick up gradually after the war will be that of the fate of the U-boat crews."

The Secretary was asked if he could summarize the American naval policy for the period of the war and say something about the ships and personnel which have received, since America entered the war, the highest praise from experts of other nations. To mention only a few of such foreign experts who have declared that the United States has a navy worthy of her and fit for the present emergency, there are Mr. Balfour, formerly First Lord of the British Admiralty; Vice Admiral Browning and Rear Admiral de Chair of England, and Vice Admiral Cocheprat and Rear Admiral Grasse of France. The things that these men said about the American Navy were not the mere international compliments of distinguished visitors. They were the critical, war-time appraisal of men who are depending on the co-operation of that navy to win.

"Why, yes," Mr. Daniels said, "the policy is simply to do at any given moment the thing most effective to win the war for our allies and ourselves. As to the specific things we have done so far and are still doing in accordance with that policy, I can mention four. We have armed and manned with navy gun crews about 200 merchant ships, and are increasing the number daily. We have sent our destroyers to the other side to help the British fleet in the war on the submarines, and will send more. We are taking over the cruiser patrol of the Atlantic Coast on this side of the ocean from Brazil to Newfoundland. We have trained our naval gunners in the most difficult marksmanship in the world, until they have become as efficient in training a small gun on a distant, hardly visible, and constantly moving periscope as they are in shooting the big turret guns at a target as big as a battleship. And a big work for the navy that is in the future will be the convoying of our troops.

"The arming of the merchantmen came before this country had entered the war and was ordered by the President. This was a new problem for the navy, something which never had been contemplated before by the United States Government, and it was not the easiest thing in the world to find all the guns that were needed. Some of them we had to take from ships of the navy. Then the owners of the merchant vessels called upon us to furnish the gun crews. From the mere technical navy viewpoint, that was not the thing to do. We needed the men on our naval vessels, but it proved to be the next thing that had to be done, so we manned every armed merchant ship with efficient gunners. I gave orders that none but the best marksmen in the navy should be sent into this new service, because of the extreme difficulties of the shooting they were to be called upon to do. So it meant a temporary drain on the battleship crews.

"To some of the larger merchant vessels I sent as many as sixteen men each. But this has turned out to be one of the best things the navy has ever done because of the training it has afforded in the new kind of shooting that has become necessary in this war. Every battleship has become a school for marksmanship with a periscope as the target and with remarkable results. Previously all the emphasis had been placed on the necessity of accuracy in working the big guns in the turrets, with the result that the American Navy had the best records of the world at big gun practice. Needless to say, we are not neglecting that turret work nor acquiring our skill in shooting submarines at the expense of our preparation for fighting bigger ships if the opportunity comes. Up to the present time the dreadnoughts have no work in this war except to wait in complete readiness for the big thing that they may be called upon to do. In that respect our fleet would be a fair match for the Germans, even assuming the apparently impossible situation in which we, alone, would be called upon to engage in a great sea fight off our own coast.

"Another big educational work now in progress on the battleships is the training of the engine and fireroom crews, so that they will be ready for efficient service aboard the big merchant ships that will be used later on for the transportation of our troops. America, as a nation, has become so lacking in what you may call a sea-going personnel that we have to look to the navy as the source of supply in any big emergency.

"The next service undertaken by the navy was the sending of our destroyers over to the other side for actual participation in the hostilities at sea. This was done in spite of the theory that the place of the destroyers was with the battleship, that every dreadnought should have at least four destroyers to act as her eyes and scouts and screen her with their smoke. But a great many former theories have had to be revised in this war, so we sent the type of craft that, under normal conditions, would have been the last to go, and our Allies were greatly elated by our decision.

"Both the English and French Commissions told us that the smaller vessels of our navy would be the most useful to them, and they expressed the hope that we might be able to send destroyers, although they did not expect it. But after consultation with Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, and later with Admiral Mayo, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, I ordered the destroyers to go, even though it seemed a somewhat risky thing to do. They were the boats most needed, and, therefore, the sending of them was in harmony with the present American naval policy, as I have already stated it, to do at any given moment the thing most effective to win the war for our Allies and ourselves. No one of the nations involved in this war can hesitate to do the thing that best makes for the benefit of all to avoid or lessen risk for itself.

"In addition to the destroyers we have sent over enough fuel and supply ships to serve our own naval vessels without calling on the Allies, and we also have placed several of our small craft at the disposal of France. These latter ships are already there, and the number will be increased. We have two bases established on the French coast. Still more, we have sent over 100 navy aviators to France, and are now preparing to establish two hospital units in England and one in France.

"Of course, I cannot say how many destroyers were sent, but there were enough to be effective, and more will go later. Sixty new destroyers for the American Navy are now under construction. The time allowed for their completion has been cut from the customary eighteen months to one year. We hope to have them on time within the shorter period.

"But I can say of our ships now on the other side that they are all manned by picked officers and men. Nobody was allowed to go on this expedition who had not had experience on destroyers, which is in these days the hardest and most exacting service in the navy. But it develops a wonderful breed of men. They are young, alert, ambitious. The Captain of a destroyer is generally a Lieutenant Commander, and it is a great thing for a youngster of that rank to be in command of his own ship. The best of them strive for it, and the other officers of the destroyer are of the same stamp and the personnel of the crew is a good match for them. It was because of the quality of these officers and men and because of the splendid construction and equipment of the ships themselves that they were able to surprise the English with the statement that they were ready to go to work immediately upon their arrival on the other side. The spirit of the men in this part of the navy had been greatly improved by the organizing of the destroyers into a flotilla of their own, and they had had the great inspiration of serving under Admiral Sims when he was in command of that flotilla, and later under Admiral Gleaves.

"You may or may not remember that it was Sims who declared at a dinner in London about fifteen years ago that blood was thicker than water, and that, if war ever came, England could count upon America as an ally. Germany resented that officially through the diplomatic channels, and Sims was reprimanded. Of course he should have been reprimanded. I told him so myself not so very long ago, and then selected him to go to England and France before America entered the war. Even then I thought I could see the clouds and felt the need of getting in touch with the British and French Admiralties. Sims was the youngest Rear Admiral in the service. It was for that reason a violation of another tradition to select him, but he has been the right man in the right place, both from our point of view and that of our allies, which, after all, is the same point of view in everything we undertake.

"As to the fourth thing I mentioned, the coast patrol, that is as thorough as we can make it and is under the command of one of our ablest officers, Captain Henry B. Wilson, who is soon to be made an Admiral. In addition to the big naval vessels assigned to this patrol, there are small craft on guard, which will be steadily increased in number. These, together with the coast guard and lighthouse services, the Navy Department has taken over for the purpose of more efficient coast protection. There is not a harbor, not even a cove, between Brazil and Newfoundland that we do not know about. We have investigated many reports and rumors that the Germans had submarine bases on this coast, but none has been discovered.

"To do all this work has put a tremendous pressure on the officers and men of the navy. We need more of both, in spite of the recent big increases. By graduating two classes at Annapolis far ahead of their time we have gained 380 new officers, and the enlisted strength of the navy has increased from 53,000 to 120,928 since the beginning of the year. By the end of the year we must have 150,000 men, the limit fixed by the law as it stands today. I have no doubt about getting these men, thanks to the new plan of dividing the country into fourteen naval districts and the perfecting of the recruiting organization in each of those districts. One big factor in our favor is the greatly improved chance which the enlisted man now has to become an officer. I am now authorized by law to appoint 100 enlisted men to Annapolis every year, so the chance of the man who enters the navy as a sailor to become an Admiral is now much more than a pleasant fiction. Last year an appointee from the ranks was the President of his class at the academy."

SECRETARY BAKER SAYS:

"We are now called upon to reorganize the entire industrial, commercial, and agricultural life of the nation in order that we may support our fighting armies and supply the needs of the nations with which we are associated."

"We have before us the air, the earth, and the sea. We must summon all our ingenuity to devise modes of acquiring supremacy in each."

"The world must have peace, and the intervention of the United States will bring peace at an earlier day."

Baker Forecasts Our Supremacy in the Air, on Land, and at Sea

A Talk with the Secretary of War, Once Pacifist, Who Now Urges Fighting with All the Nation's Resources

THERE is but one real person involved in this war, and that is the composite people of the United States," replied Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, when he was asked about his own personal attitude toward preparing the nation to fight, in view of his previous activities, which, as every one knows, were along social and economic lines leading directly away from fighting. That the Secretary of War was formerly an out-and-out pacifist is as well known as the fact that he is now devoting his whole energy to the nation's military organization.

"The United States as a nation," said Mr. Baker, "has before it at this moment one supreme task—to secure a victory and to mold that victory into a just and permanent peace. To this task every citizen must devote himself and all he has unreservedly. Whether it be long or short, it is a task about which we can neither hesitate nor waver.

"We have been busy in this country for two or three years adapting our industrial processes to some extent to war manufacturing, but we are now called upon to reorganize the entire industrial, commercial, and agricultural life of the nation in order that we may support our fighting armies and supply the needs of the nations with which we are associated, and which, for the time being, are bearing the brunt of the actual fighting. We must select and drill armies and take our place, not merely as an assistant to other nations, but as a great power at war to protect its rights and vindicate the principles on which liberty rests.

"Things happen fast in war. Each day brings a new possibility and a new duty. The large objectives of war can be stated in advance. The details of preparation and action change daily. It is, therefore, impossible to predict the form and kind of particular activities on our part; but we have before us the air, the earth, and the sea. We must summon all our ingenuity to devise modes of acquiring supremacy in each, and our industrial organization must respond with quantity output of the latest devices which American genius can devise to give us that supremacy. Our armies in the field must have modern eyes and ears; that is to say, they must have scientific instruments for ascertaining at long range enemy dispositions, and equally subtle machines for the protection of our own troops and overcoming the eyes and ears of our adversary. The stream of subsistence and supplies must be continuous, and all this must be done with as little dislocation as possible of industrial conditions at home and with ever-increasing efficiency among our own people. Our multiformed task, therefore, is the reorganization of a nation of 110,000,000 people, whose paths have been paths of peace heretofore, whose thought has been on industrial development and commercial and agricultural progress, and they must now be reorganized in the interest

of a maximum expression of national strength with a minimum of division among ourselves on political, economic, and social questions.

"This war differs from all others in that it is a conflict of nations rather than a conflict of armies. The task of preparing the army and the navy is, therefore, inevitably bound up with the task of the industrial mobilization of the country. As a consequence, the War and Navy Departments are represented in the Council of National Defense, and, while the actual preparation of armies and arms is in progress the study and expansion of our industrial resources follow step by step."

"What about your own personal attitude toward this, in view of your previous activities?"

"Persons and personalities count for little in this kind of organized national effort," the Secretary answered. "There is but one real person involved, and that is the composite people of the United States. They have expressed their political philosophy through the President, and are organized as one man to vindicate that philosophy."

"But your own previous interests—how are they affected by what you are now called upon to do?"

"In common with practically everybody else in the United States, prior to this war, I had spent a great part of my efforts in attempting to work out answers to social and economic questions which presented themselves as a consequence of our growing industrialism. To the extent that I held public or political office, it was only because that gave an opportunity to affect our institutional development and a forum from which economic and social questions could be effectively discussed. Political institutions, after all, are merely instruments for the expression of the popular will, and my interest in politics was to help to permanent expression our modern beliefs about the rights of individuals in industry, the conservation of the life and strength of men, women, and children under modern industrial conditions, the prolongation and enrichment of the common life by those forms of community effort in sanitation, recreation, and general community efficiency which are the characteristics of our recent American progress.



Newton D. Baker of Ohio, Secretary of War, Whom Cleveland Knew as a Man of Peace and Worker for Social Reform.

"All of these things are still important, or rather are of even greater importance now that the nation is at war. Our cities must be well governed, the hours and conduct of labor of men, women, and children must be carefully safeguarded. Our educational institutions must continue with increased earnestness to produce educated men and women. The applications of science to agriculture and industry must be made with increasing subtlety and efficiency, and the great ethical gains which have been made for mankind in our years of intense and peaceful application to the study of the betterment of human life must not be lost.

"But all of these things are incidental to the main task now. A man must always stop mending the roof of his house to fix the foundation if that appears to be crumbling. We must, in the language of the President, make the world safe for democracy, even if, for the moment, it requires us to divert our thought in part from efforts to perfect democracy itself. An architect naturally gets less pleasure from the rugged and formal foundation of a building than from its more beautiful superstructure; and the American people are doubtless happier to be working to a perfection of the processes by which the life of the people is made richer and fuller than to be called upon again to vindicate the very right of people to live. But when that right is questioned, it must be established on a secure basis, and that is the present case.

"The loss of the present war in men and treasure is terrible. The world must have peace, and the intervention of the United States will bring peace at an earlier day. To shorten the duration of this war by a single minute is a noble ambition, but the peace we must have is not a mere cessation of hostilities. It is such a peace as, being based on justice, is not only the more likely to be permanent, but the more certain to give assurance of opportunity for national and individual development in the reconstituted civilization which is to follow that peace."

Government Praise for Wheeling Garden Plan and "Potato Pens"

WHEELING was the first town established on the Ohio River, having been settled by Colonel Ebenezer Zane in 1769. A suspension bridge, 1,010 feet long, is one of the chief attractions of the city. Noteworthy features include also the Henry Clay Monument, the site of old Fort Henry, the Y. M. C. A., the Elks Home, and the Home for the Aged. The manufacture of glass, enameled ware, pottery, smoking tobacco, and stogies is extensive.

But more important and inspiring than all these things are Wheeling's back-yard gardens. The man who is chiefly responsible for the unusual and comprehensive cultivation of the back yards of Wheeling is George E. House, department store proprietor. Proof of his originality and ginger in this respect is afforded by the fact that the National Emergency Food Garden Commission of Washington, D. C., has just told Mr. House in a letter that he "has certainly gone to it as no other individual in the country, so far as we know, and we are in pretty close touch with the nation-wide campaign."

In the first place, in a territory of 150,000 population, 3,000 persons have been enlisted in back-yard gardening. It will be recognized at a glance that a similar proportion all over the United States would mean much less use of the word "crisis" when referring to the food situation. Conservative figuring would show that such co-operation as is at work in Wheeling would mean two million gardens which, if planted in accordance with the methods adopted by the members of the Back Yard Club of that patriotic city, would play a star part in the continuous performance of feeding a hungry world.

Mr. House explains that his firm began with full-page newspaper advertisements featuring garden charts prepared by him and his associates, and for more than six weeks saw to it that the public was informed daily in the news columns concerning the desperate situation that would result unless this country took down the shovel and the hoe. During that period, beginning two months ago, the firm also put aside space in their advertising columns in which a call was issued for members in the Back Yard Club, and the promise made that such individuals might purchase tools, seeds, fertilizer, and so on, at exactly wholesale prices, not even including cost of handling.

For those who wanted a garden, but had no land of their own, Mr. House obtained lots from real estate agents and individual owners. An expert agriculturist was employed by the firm to take care of the soil and the club. Soil tests have been supplied free to all who desired to know in advance the species of vegetable that would grow most luxuriously in their particular back yards.

"After having the gardens started," says Mr. House, "we do not forsake our members and let them paddle their own canoe. To guide them right throughout the entire season we publish each Sunday letters of advice on the care of vegetables most requiring attention at the time. In these letters we deal with planting, fertilizing, cultivating, and protection, and in this way hope to bring a large percentage of our gardens to full maturity.

"In order to assure that our members will continue their gardens after they have started, we have secured the co-operation of the banks, which have arranged corn clubs, potato clubs, and so on, with prizes for the best and largest production from the different-sized lots prescribed on our garden charts. The German Bank of Wheeling makes the offer to every member of our club who carries his garden to maturity, and brings a certificate to that effect from us, that it will open a saving account upon $1 deposit, and credit the depositor with $2.

"We have also brought the 'potato pen' before the people of our vicinity, and so great has been the interest aroused that several of our largest steel manufacturers have detailed men to build specimen pens similar to our model, to which has been given a prominent position on the lawn in front of our City Hall. If these pens are successful they will, next year, build not less than 500 of them.

"We promoted this pen through the newspapers and through folders. While we do not claim credit for the discovery of the potato-pen method of cultivation, we do claim that through us it has received a wide measure of publicity.

"The idea is that your agriculturist plans a potato pen 6 by 8 feet, inside ground measurements, and 6 feet high. If desired, the length may be any multiple of 8 feet. This plot is to be made into one large potato hill, the side supported by a loosely constructed pen built like the old rail fence, of 2 by 4 or any similar sized timber, firmly supported by four posts. Rich earth and manure must be at hand in sufficient quantity to fill the pen to the top.

"Lay off the plot of ground and divide by five, equally spaced, lengthwise lines, and seven crosswise lines, placing a potato eye at each intersection of the lines with eye pointing toward nearest outside point. Put about one inch of well-rotted manure over all, wet this layer well, then add six inches of good soil. Mark off again as before, plant again, manure, water and dirt again, and repeat, so on, to a height of six feet.

"The top layer of earth should be sloped gently toward the centre so that the mound will absorb and not shed the rain, but care should be taken that mud does not form on the top and bake into a crust. When the earth is dry the mound should be sprinkled on top and sides.

"The potato vines will grow both to the top and sides of the pen, emerging through the crevices at the sides and concealing the timbers. Loose straw may be pulled against the sides of the pen to prevent the earth from running out at the interstices. When the potatoes are matured, the pen may be torn down and the potatoes rolled from their thin earth covering with a rake, thus preventing cutting, which frequently happens when potatoes are dug from a hill.

"When the vegetables are harvested and the canning season arrives, we will guide our members in the proper methods of preserving and will here again offer them the advantage of our organization. This advantage will lie in the buying of jars. We have already arranged with a local manufacturer of glass preserving jars to furnish several carloads of glass jars at the actual cost of manufacture, and these will be offered our members at the same price.

"At the close of the season, when all the vegetables are harvested and canned, we will hold a grand display in our city auditorium, and booths will be arranged by the different interests who contributed to the success of the movement. Here the records of what has been accomplished will be shown and the prizes from the different bank clubs will be awarded. Prize vegetables and canned goods will be displayed and every effort will be made to arouse enthusiasm for a still greater response next year. Even throughout the Winter months we shall keep up an advertising campaign, so that interest will not entirely have died when next season arrives."

Japan's Toy Trade

JAPAN'S trade in toys in 1916 was over four times as great as in 1912.

Its total value in the former year was $915,000; in the latter it was $3,800,000. Exports of Japanese toys to the United States rose in value from $314,000 in 1912 to $1,090,000 in 1916.

American buyers now in Japan state that the great prosperity of the Japanese toy industry will not outlast the war, as the Japanese article, they say, is inferior to European toys. But it is acknowledged that the Japanese will probably keep a good part of the increased toy trade, especially in the lower grades of toys, which cheapness of labor and other conditions allow them to produce at low cost. A skilled Japanese toymaker receives a daily wage of only 37 cents and overhead charges are limited because many of the toys are made by the workers at their homes.

War to Insure Our Existence as a Nation

Americans, Says Former United States Jurist in China, Fail to Comprehend German Policy of "World-Dominion or Death"

By L. R. Wilfley,

Ex-Judge of the United States Court in China.

THE great body of the American people are not yet aroused to the gravity of the situation that now confronts the nation. This is due to the fact that the real compelling reason for our entering the war has never been driven home to them. They have not comprehended the fact that our safety is gravely menaced. They have been told, and told correctly, that we are going into the war to vindicate our rights on the high seas which Germany has violated, to make democracy safe in the world and to perform a service to mankind; but these things do not furnish the primary, essential, and overshadowing reason.

We are at war with Germany because our independent existence as a nation is at stake. We are at war for the reason that if the French Republic and the British Empire are brought down, probably we will be forced to pay an indemnity of $25,000,000,000, which would involve our paying tribute to Germany for a generation at least and result in making that nation the most colossal empire the world has known. It is Germany's purpose, if her publicists are to be believed, to make us foot the bills of this war if she can. It is certain that should France and England be slain and Europe Prussianized our fate would be sealed.

We are fighting to guarantee, forever, our right to exercise free and absolute sovereignty over our own land—unrestricted, unhampered, and unprescribed by any foreign power. Victory to our cause undoubtedly will guarantee the independent existence of other nations, but it is a mistake to say that our main purpose in entering this war is to spread democracy throughout the world.

Many of the nations of the world do not want democracy and in fact are unfitted for it. What all nations want, and have a natural and legal right to enjoy, is independence and the right to set up the kind of government they think best fitted for their people. Japan is a monarchy and has no desire to dethrone the Mikado, who is the representative of a dynasty that has had a continuous existence for twenty-five hundred years. Does any one believe that Russia or China or any of the Balkan States is ready for pure democracy?

Independence is what these nations want and this they are entitled to have. The time has come for plain speaking and candid dealing with the fundamental, essential things that control men's motives and direct their actions and cause them to fight. The quicker our people are made to realize that they are fighting for the most sacred and vital things of their existence—their homes, their fortunes, their freedom, and the independence of their nation—the better it will be for all of us and for those who are to come after us.

Many of our people yet do not realize that we are seriously and gravely menaced. They are still asking, "Is the menace real—is it imminent?" Others are asking, "What is there about the German character and Government which would render the Prussianizing of Europe a menace to America?" We shall answer these questions in the order stated.

France is being bled white. Her manpower is being exhausted. She must have a transfusion of new blood quickly or she will perish. This new blood must come from America. Six months ago Lloyd George and other members of his Cabinet stated that the German U-boat had to be stopped or England must prepare to meet disaster. The German U-boat has not been stopped. Official figures show that the German submarine has sunk 3,323,625 tons of shipping of the Allies and neutrals during the last four months. France and England have sent their emissaries to us, who have told our Government and our people the cold facts about the situation and have asked this country quickly to send them provisions and men. England is at the top of her power. France has reached her zenith and is on the decline.

The collapse of Russia and the revolution in China have brought about a most serious crisis for the Allies. It is not safe to assume that Russia will, in the near future, become a factor of consequence in this war for the following reasons: Russia is without a Government, and, however much she might desire to render further aid to the Allies, she is forced for the time being to devote her best energies to the herculean task of setting up a new Government.

To fight effectively she must have an organization. The old régime is broken down. A new régime suddenly has come into power in the midst of the greatest war in history, and at a time when the German sword is buried deep in Russia's side.

The representatives of the Russian masses who are now endeavoring to organize a new Government do not share the imperialistic ambitions which played such a large part in the foreign policies of the Romanoffs. They feel that Russia has territory enough, and their controlling ambition is to develop their country and educate their people, and to set up a liberal form of government along modern lines. No doubt a general peace would serve their interests just at this time.

The official life of Russia has been notoriously corrupt. It is a country inhabited by a great heterogeneous mass of people, scattered over nearly a quarter of the earth's surface. The nation is made up of separate, distinct, and in some instances antagonistic races, none of which has had experience or training in the business of setting up and conserving a national Government. Their occupation for generations has been to oppose and to destroy their national Government. These disagreeable facts should be frankly recognized and bravely met by the Allies. However much we may hope for the rapid regeneration of Russia, the proposition that it would be unwise to count on her for effective aid in the near future is one too clear to need the support of argument.

Following swiftly on the heels of the Russian collapse came the revolution in China. This is a fact of unusual significance for the reason that it may and probably will prevent Japan from throwing her full force into the war, which, in view of all the circumstances surrounding the situation, is almost essential to a complete and prompt victory over Germany. For it can hardly be doubted that should Japan promptly put a million trained soldiers on the Russian front and should the United States quickly put forth her full strength, Germany would be forced to sue for peace at an early date.



L. R. Wilfley, Formerly of the United States Court in China and Once Attorney General of the Philippines.

The main thesis of Japan's foreign power is well known. Her chief aim is to consolidate all of the many hundreds of millions of the Orient under her own hegemony and build a great military empire which will enable her to dominate forever the Pacific Basin. All interests which she may have in the outcome of the European war are subordinate to the carrying out of this one policy.

It is clear that under ordinary circumstances it would not be to the interest of the United States to recognize Japan's predominant position in Chinese affairs. America's interest is to have a strong China, so that the balance of power in the Far East may be maintained, and under ordinary circumstances the Washington Government would not consider taking a step that might impair the Hay doctrine or curtail its right to deal freely and independently with the Chinese Government.

Japan has her captains on every front in this great war. Perhaps no nation is in a better position to have an understanding of the actual facts of the situation than Japan. If victory over the Central Powers were certain, it is doubtful if Japan would contemplate the step she is now taking. The fact that she is pressing for the recognition of her right to dominate the Chinese situation is evidence of the fact that she, at least, believes that the position of the Allies at this time is not strong. It certainly is to be hoped that the Allies will not agree to give Japan a free hand in China without demanding that she at once throw her full force into the European war on their side.

Should Japan fail to do this, and should Russia continue to be a negligible quantity, the disagreeable conclusion is forced upon the minds of all serious people that unless the United States moves with exceeding great rapidity it, indeed, will be difficult for the Allies to achieve a complete triumph over Germany. It requires no special foresight to see that should Japan for any reason go against us at this time, our situation would be indescribably critical.

There can be no greater folly than that of underestimating the strength of one's enemy. Evidence is abundant that the military power of Germany is still strong. It is also clear that, though the productivity of her soil is decreasing, she cannot be starved into submission.

It is certain that the Allies, after three years of preparation, have not been able to make a gap in the German lines wide enough to enable them to pour an army through it and execute a flanking movement or put the Germans to rout. There is no evidence that the morale of the German army has been shattered, or that its nerves are nearing the cracking point. On the other hand, there is evidence that the Germans are confident and still on the aggressive, except on the western front.

The hope that the German people, being tired of war, will revolt against the rule of the Kaiser as the Russian people revolted against the rule of the Czar has no foundation in fact. There is no basis of comparison between the German and the Russian peoples or between the German and the Russian Government. They are fundamentally and totally different in all respects. The German people, whatever may be their feeling with reference to the cause of the war, or the desirability of it, are absolutely and completely united in the belief that Germany is now fighting for her existence, and under such conditions revolution is not seriously thought of.

In view of the foregoing reasons it would appear that the answer to the first of the above mentioned questions is that America's position is menaced and that the menace is grave and imminent.

The answer to the second question, namely, "Why would a victorious Prussia be a menace to the world, and especially to the United States?" is this: The Prussian State is the head of the German Empire, and Prussianism is Napoleonism nationalized. Prussia is the Napoleon of the nations. Her ideals, ambitions, and guiding principles are almost identical with those of Napoleon Bonaparte, and just as Napoleon was a menace to Europe, so Prussia is a menace to the world. The fatal defect of Prussianism is its ruthless spirit of self-aggrandizement and contemptuous disregard for the rights of others. Like Napoleon, it worships the God of War. Napoleon was right when he said that "Prussia was hatched out of a cannon ball."

To Prussia the chief aim of existence is power and the imposing of its will upon the wills of other nations. Its creed is "Live Dangerously." Its watchword, "World Domination or Death." The doctrine of the Superman originated in the example of Napoleon. It is not too much to say that the spirit of militarism which now dominates Prussia originated in the brain and career of Napoleon Bonaparte. Like Napoleon, Prussia's career is characterized by ruthlessness; by the destruction of all the fundamental

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Head of Japanese Commission No Stranger Here

Viscount Ishii Well Qualified to Direct Negotiations with This Country—Expert at Billiards and a Parlor Entertainer

SUCH elaborate entertainment as the people of the United States have provided for the visiting war commissions from Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, and Belgium may prove to be a little superfluous in the case of the Japanese Commission which the Mikado has decided to send here soon to discuss problems arising in the course of the war. For that commission is headed by Viscount Kikujito Ishii, whose reputation as a diplomat does not detract from his reputation as a good mixer in all classes of society and as a fine player of billiards and other games at which he may prefer to spend a part of his time while in this country.

Throughout Nippon Viscount Ishii is regarded as an all-round man. He has the confidence of all classes. He is a man of the people, having been elevated to a peerage in recognition of distinguished services to his country, including investigations of the conditions of Japanese in the United States and Canada. His return to the United States may be expected to help cement not only the friendly relations between his Government and this country, but to renew many acquaintances. When he was in New York City in October, 1907, he was guest of honor at a luncheon at the Lawyers' Club, on which occasion he pleaded for the establishing of closer relations between Japan and the United States. He arrived in this city from Vancouver at the time of the outbreak against Japanese labor.

Some of the personal characteristics of the man whose visit is expected to have a far-reaching effect on the future relations between the two countries are described by his friend, Dr. Toyokichi Iyenaga, in charge of the East and West News Bureau in New York.

"Viscount Ishii has a good knowledge of the English language," said Dr. Iyenaga. "Also he has made a study of American institutions, and is especially qualified in this respect to direct the negotiations that his commission may undertake with this country because he can appreciate the American point of view better, perhaps, than any other man the Government could have selected.

"He mixes easily in society and is gifted with those personal traits which win for him lasting friendships. He is gracious in manner and the kind of man who will derive much genuine pleasure from revisiting the United States, where he already has many warm friends."

Dr. Iyenaga recalled that the Viscount was an expert billiard player.

"Of course, he is not such a remarkable player as Yamada," he said, "but he is perhaps the most skilled with the cue of all the diplomatic corps. He also can hold his own in the Japanese game of 'go,' which is more complex than chess. I think he will prove to be a good partner at bridge. And he can beat the 'geishas' in entertaining his guests with amateur songs and repertoire."

Ishii's rapid rise is attributed by Dr. Iyenaga to his training under Komura, called the "Father of Japanese Diplomacy." He was working under this veteran statesman when negotiations were under way at the Foreign Office in Tokio to revise old treaties.

"The story goes that Komura was having a hard tussle with the ever-alert French Minister over the question of the 'open door,'" said Dr. Iyenaga. "Deliberations had reached a deadlock marked by animated discussion which could be heard outside the chamber. Suddenly the negotiators were interrupted when Ishii went to the entrance of the chamber and flung the door wide open, saying to the French representative:

"'Monsieur, here is the open door—open to all comers—to all we see.'

"The Frenchman laughed and tried to frame an appropriate reply. The reply was not forthcoming, but Ishii's wit was rewarded by a sudden turn to smoother negotiations."

Viscount Ishii was born at Chiba in 1866, the second son of a wealthy farmer. He was graduated from the law school of the Imperial University at Tokio, and soon after graduation entered the diplomatic service, being appointed Attaché of the Japanese Embassy at Paris in 1891 and later made Secretary. He represented his Government as Consul at Chemulpo, Korea, in 1896, and the following year was sent to Peking, where he was advanced within a year from second to first class Secretary of the legation.

At the time of the Boxer uprising he was among the besieged, and when peace was restored he was called back to Tokio to take a place in the Foreign Office. He occupied successively, as Secretary of the Foreign Office, the posts of Chief of the Telegraphic Section and Director of the Commercial Affairs Bureau.



Viscount Kikujito Ishii, Ex-Foreign Minister, Who Will Head Japan's Special War Mission to the United States.

Under the late Count Hayshi he was promoted to Vice Minister in July, 1907. He continued in this place under Viscount Uchida. Ishii was named Ambassador to France in 1912, and he became Foreign Minister in 1915. He resigned with the fall of the Okuma Ministry in 1916, and soon afterward was appointed by the Emperor a member of the House of Peers.

"A brief sketch of his life," said Dr. Iyenaga, "shows that Ishii's rise, although speedy and in a sense extraordinary, has been at the same time steady and has followed the usual course of diplomatic promotion. His advancement was not made by political wirepulling."

The foreign policy of Japan, which the Special Commission will probably make more clear to the American people, will not undergo any decided change with the overthrow of successive ministries, according to Dr. Iyenaga.

"The Foreign Office is outside home politics, so there should be a continuity of foreign policy," asserted Dr. Iyenaga. "This is an important point of deviation from American usage. The Emperor is the source of Japan's foreign policy. The cornerstone of Japan's foreign policy is this: The continuation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, maintenance of lasting friendship with America, the preservation of peace in the Far East as Japan's supreme function, which means closer and more neighborly relations with China, and efforts to win her markets through legitimate means of commercial and industrial efficiency."

Greater significance will be attached to the visit of the Extraordinary Commission from Japan in that it will arrive in this country upon the heels of the recent misunderstanding by Japan of the American note to China, which provoked much criticism of the action of this Government. The Chinese question, the immigration problem, and the anti-Japanese legislation in Pacific Coast States are the most serious causes of disagreement between the two countries.

In a cable from Tokio a year ago Viscount Ishii was quoted as saying, in reply to the claim of Mexicans that Japan would help Mexico if that country were at war with the United States:

> Of course, any claim that the Japanese Government will assist Mexicans with munitions and arms is out of the question and absurd. As for private Japanese companies selling arms to Mexicans, I consider it extremely improbable. As is known, all available rifles and guns are being furnished to Japan's allies to assist in bringing the European war to a successful issue. And I fancy, though I do not know, that munitions not available for our allies may have found their way to China during the revolutionary troubles.
>
> Let me say this with all the emphasis and earnestness at my command: The Japanese nation sincerely hopes that armed conflict between the United States and Mexico may be avoided. Japan's interest in America, North, Central, and South, being essentially pacific and commercial, any event bringing disturbances into the American market would be felt keenly in Japan. This is especially true at a moment when the whole European trade is virtually closed to Japan, and the Chinese market is essentially upset.

His selection as Japan's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to take up the consideration of war problems with this country will doubtless prove most acceptable to this Government, particularly in the event that there should be a revival of the negotiations regarding the alien and land ownership legislation of the State of California.

War to Insure Our Existence as a Nation

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

standards and tenets upon which civilized society is based; by an utter disregard for justice and the principles of fair dealing between man and man, and by the brushing aside of all the accepted laws and rules of conduct which hitherto have been observed by civilized people everywhere and by civilized States in their intercourse with one another.

Should Prussianism prevail throughout the world, there would be no standards except those which the conqueror chose to set up. The rule of Right would be abandoned and Might would be enthroned. Power would be substituted for Justice, and the Religion of Valor would take the place of the Religion of the Nazarene. This doctrine, inculcated and disseminated by a group of German writers prominent among whom were Treitschke and Nietzsche, became the guiding principles of the leading thinkers of Germany and especially of the German Army.

Germany's attitude toward the United States was not only shown by the manner in which she ignored and trampled upon American rights in the Atlantic seas, but especially by the contents of the Zimmermann note to the Mexican Government. The discovery of this note demonstrated conclusively and beyond a peradventure the fixed intentions of Germany with reference to this country. In that note, she advocated in terms a coalition between herself, Mexico, and Japan for the avowed purpose of invading the United States and stripping her of a part of her territory. This act of the German Government left no room for speculation or discussion as to what her attitude and fixed purpose toward the United States was.

There cannot be the slightest possible doubt in the mind of any sane person as to what course Germany will pursue with reference to this country in the event she brings England to her knees. The United States had no opinion in the matter of entering the war. She had to enter or lose her self-respect and the confidence of the American people and forfeit her position among the nations of the world.

No one familiar with the history of Europe in the last twenty years can doubt that war between Germany and England was inevitable and that Germany was the aggressor. The ambition to overthrow the British Empire has been inculcated into the minds of the German people for decades, during which time it has been the major foreign policy of the German Empire. France and England are today fighting the battles of the United States as certainly as they are fighting for themselves. Every consideration of honor, self-respect, self-interest, and self-preservation demand that the people of the United States throw their full force into this war, unqualifiedly, ungrudgingly, and at once. The Allies without our aid cannot win the war. This is admitted on all sides, and it is also generally conceded that they cannot win the war with our aid, unless it is forthcoming with exceeding great rapidity. The United States is in the greatest crisis of its history. It must fight with promptness, bravery, and skill or it is certain to meet defeat and humiliation.

No Letup in German Plotting at Petrograd

Under Revolutionary Rulers All Forms of Propaganda Have Continued — Mushroom Press and Interference with Cables

By Charles Johnston.

ALBERT THOMAS, France's extraordinarily able Minister of Munitions, whose presence at Petrograd during March and April did so much to steady revolutionary Russia, and who has just returned to France through Sweden, declared, in an interview at Stockholm, that "the greatest danger to the Russian Government lay in the German propaganda, which was conducted actively and in the most extensive proportions."

Let us try to see just how that propaganda works. Its activities during the first two years of the war are pretty well understood. The ex-Emperor, Nicholas, we now clearly see, belonged to the type that used to be called "mediumistic," extraordinarily open to mental suggestion, always eager to surrender his will to a stronger will, whether it was that of his Hessian Empress, or of Kaiser Wilhelm, who has a strongly magnetic personality, or of the unspeakable Rasputin. Emperor Nicholas was, unfortunately, during the imperial epoch, the main lever of the German propaganda. That Stürmer, of German blood, and thinking in German, fell an easy victim, is intelligible; but it is not yet quite clear how Berlin got hold of Protopopoff. That versatile genius, it will be remembered, was, under Rodzianko, the Vice President of the Duma; so completely trusted that he was put at the head of the special parliamentary mission which Russia sent a year ago to France and England.

As he was on his way back, through Stockholm, he was approached by "a German diplomat," who laid before him plans for a Russian separate peace, backed by heavy bribes—the said bribes to be paid out of the pockets of Germany's faithful allies. Russia was to get back Poland and Courland, now occupied by Germany; she was to receive, in addition, Galicia and Constantinople, while her power in Central Asia and Persia was to be fortified against "perfidious Albion"; in a word, much the same kind of a bribe as Zimmermann offered to Mexico. Protopopoff affected to treat this negotiation with high disdain. He denounced it in the Duma, and was defended warmly by Rodzianko. Yet, within a few weeks, he was the Kaiser's man, with wild enthusiasm playing the Berlin game.

Then, on the Ides of March, the Emperor Nicholas fell, forced to abdicate, to lay down the power he had shown himself so unfit to wield. The monarchical machine, so well oiled by German agents, was broken and cast aside; and instantly these same agents had built a new machine, this time bearing socialistic and ultra-humanitarian labels, but turning out exactly the same well-known Pan German products.

We have, as yet, no clear, connected history of what took place in Petrograd during the five days preceding the Ides of March. Two entities stood out: The Provisional Government, headed by well-known statesmen, whom the whole world trusts, and the now famous Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, which has several times brought the new Russia to the brink of disgrace and dissolution. It is not yet sufficiently realized how energetically and consistently this now notorious body was used by the agents of Germany at Petrograd.

Some of the tricks used were brazenly daring. One, twice repeated, was the issue of a "proclamation," ostensibly coming from the council, but really "made in Germany." The first proclamation, issued immediately after the Czar's abdication, was addressed to the soldiers, and bore the heading, "Order No. I." It commanded the soldiers to ignore their officers, to choose committees for each company, battalion, and regiment, who would direct the movements of that unit; in a word, to annihilate the discipline indispensable for a strong offensive. This proclamation, printed on the German secret presses with which Petrograd abounds, was placarded on all the walls over night; by the next day the Russian Army was effectively crippled.

A second proclamation, issued in exactly the same way, came a little later. It appeared during the German-organized agitation against the Provisional Government, led by the violent anarchist Lenine. Foreseeing a counterdemonstration, the Germans were prepared. They called all the anarchical elements in the capital to overthrow the "capitalistic" Provisional Government and, to that end, to arm and organize. Inflammatory banners were likewise prepared and distributed; and when a group of soldiers, wounded in the war against Germany, vigorously protested against the pro-German "war against war," Lenine's well-drilled anarchists fired on them in the streets of Petrograd, killing and wounding a number. This second proclamation was also ostensibly issued by the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates; in reality it was a German forgery, as daring as the famous "Order No. I."

The Czar's abdication was the signal for the release of the revolutionaries who had been exiled to Siberia. It also brought back to Russia a horde of extremists from Switzerland and Germany. An English labor leader, who happened to travel with a group of these men through Sweden, described them as strongly pro-German, even speaking German, in preference to Russian, among themselves, and openly planning the overthrow of the Provisional Government and the dislocation of the Russian Army. A pro-German Swiss, named Grimm, accompanied one of these groups of returning "exiles"; with an equally pro-German woman, named Balakanova, he instigated the serio-comical Kronstadt "rebellion," which has this grave element, that it largely paralyzes the Russian fleet.

The determinedly pro-German element among the exiles brought with them complete plans, made in Germany. Among them was the now world-famous formula, "Peace without annexations or contributions," which is simply another way of phrasing Count Czernin's peace offer to Russia of "the status quo ante"—the status before the war. By some ingenious German trick, which probably had its very simple financial side, the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates was induced to father this deceptive formula; it even called on the Western Allies to accept it, threatening that Russia would make a separate peace with the enemy if the Allies did not acquiesce. The Provisional Government, it is to be hoped, will soon feel itself strong enough to fasten the responsibility for this traitorous action on the right person or persons, and will punish their treachery as it deserves. Meanwhile the floating of this formula, so broadly advantageous to Germany, which alone has exacted huge contributions and threatened large annexations, is to be counted a cardinal success of the German propaganda in Russia.

Another trick has been the establishment of a host of mushroom journals, with high-sounding names like "Truth," "Freedom for the People," and the whole battery with which we are so familiar in the United States. A study of the articles in these pro-German organs, subsidized in a way which our own experience enables us clearly to understand, reveals the existence of a worldwide German syndicate with headquarters, doubtless, at the Foreign Ministry at Berlin, which prepares and sends out these articles, exactly as the German Bernstorff-Papen propaganda here prepared and sent out the letters protesting against our entry into the war, which deluged our Senators and Congressmen.

Here, for example, is an outline of one of these syndicated pro-German articles:

> The Allies say Germany is imperialistic—Germany, the benign, the only truly democratic nation in the world. But the whole world knows that not peaceful Germany but England is truly imperialistic, England who forced the whole world into war. If England believes in liberty, let her show her faith by liberating Ireland, India, and Egypt! Then we shall, perhaps, believe her hypocritical accusation against peace-loving Germany.

We are all pretty familiar with that particular effort. It appears periodically, and always practically in the same words, in our own press, often signed by one of the Hibernian clans, often by one of those ringing American surnames like Rheinstein or Wienerluft; but always bearing across its face in red letters the words: "Made in Germany." Well, that precious production, translated into Russian, was printed, yet once more, in the pro-German mushroom press of Petrograd. Oddly enough, it appeared, at about the same time, in the German-paid organ at Shanghai, which is edited by a man who once was American. But the point is that the German propaganda in Russia has been flooding the Russian mushroom press with exactly this kind of thing; stale as it is for us, it has a kind of novelty there, and the simple mujik, the youthful peasant-soldier, does not always see through its sophistries.

By a coincidence—in which, perhaps, the fine Machiavellian hand of the German propaganda should also be seen—it is just these German-made articles which the cable agencies have seen fit to send, in floods, to the American papers, while all that is written on the side of sanity and loyalty is greatly abridged, or omitted altogether.

Here are three examples from "the things omitted": While the now notorious "fraternization" was going on in the trenches, the Committee of the Twelfth Army issued a proclamation declaring that German prisoners whom they had taken confessed that this fraternization was by no means spontaneous on the German side; it was carried out under the orders of the German Staff, as part of a deliberate plan to betray Russia. Therefore, let Russian soldiers beware!

That is a reassuring proclamation; it is also excellent news. Yet, so far as I know, it was not sent to this country over the cables, while the German article about Ireland and Egypt and India was. Again, the men of the Tenth Army likewise issued a fine proclamation, remonstrating with the slackers in the munition factories, reminding them that, while the artisans were wrangling over shorter hours, their brothers had to stand guard in the trenches without limitation of hours. This proclamation, this authentic voice of the Russian Army was likewise good reading and good news; yet it did not, so far as I know, recommend itself to the agents who send us news from Russia. Again, that famous formula, "A peace without annexations or contributions," was mercilessly flayed before the Council of Delegates at Petrograd by a returned exile, who exposed its fallacies exactly as President Wilson later did in his letter to the Provisional Government. But, while the formula was swiftly sent over the wires, its refutation was ignored.

It is possible that all these suppressions were accidental; but these "accidents" resemble the familiar work of the German propagandist. The result of them was that an exceedingly unfavorable view of Russia was created in this country, and even found expression in several of our journals, just at the time when a thoroughly good understanding between this country and Russia was of the utmost importance to the whole allied cause. It was publicly remarked at the time that the official cables from our embassy at Petrograd were far more optimistic than the press cables; it may be added that a study of the genuine organs of Russian opinion, for the period in question, gives exactly the same favorable impression as did the official dispatches, both in sharp contrast with the pessimistic press cables, the net result of whose unfortunate selections was to play the Berlin game.

Again, a study of the Russian papers shows the highly important fact that, doubtless recognising that the notorious Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates was in danger of becoming a German tool, if it was not so already, the wiser men in Russia had built up two new organizations as counterweights — a Council of Officers, whose object was to work for the restoration of discipline, with a view to a vigorous offensive against Germany; and a committee of men of the whole army, thoroughly loyal and determined on prosecuting the war to final victory.

These two large organizations, which are, in reality, far more truly representative of the spirit of the whole army than the notorious council ever was, are gradually—undermining its power to work harm, aided in this by the Peasants' Congress, which has vigorously recommended war. But, so far as I have noticed, almost nothing has been said in the cables about the Committee of Officers, while the Committee of the Army has been mentioned only once, in sharp contrast to the columns given to the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

All this, as I have said, may be accident, a natural journalistic preference for highly seasoned sensationalism; yet it has been a highly dangerous accident, at a highly critical time, and still leaves its traces on American press comment upon Russia.

The German propaganda at Petrograd has found another willing instrument, all ready to its hand, in certain groups of "Socialists." These inflammatory disciples of Karl Marx are congenitally pro-German, whatever country they bless by their presence; whether at St. Louis or at Petrograd, they openly play the Kaiser's game. We are growing a shade weary of these "citizens of the world," these Finkelsteins and Goldvogels, who talk all tongues with a German twang and owe allegiance to Potsdam. They have pretty well discredited themselves here, but they continue to float the stale, oft-exploded fallacies of "Das Capital" in the mushroom press of Russia, still further confusing the somewhat deliberate mental processes of the Russian artisans and farmers.

They have recently discovered that the heart's desire of France to win back Alsace-Lorraine is "capitalistic"; that the intervention of France, England, and South Africa, to free the slaves in the German slave-pens, mismaned colonies, is "capitalistic"; that the entry into the war of the American democracy is "capitalistic." Germany alone, the Kaiser's Germany, is the proletarian's paradise. Therefore, let the Russian people conclude with Germany a separate peace.

It is all most crude and very raw; yet even in this country we sometimes "fall" for the same stale game, as recently, on two ocassions, when many of our papers gave display headings to an egregious German canard that England was instigating Japan to stab Russia in the back. We ought to have been too shrewd to swallow that; but the fact that we did swallow it ought to help us to understand the dire predicament of the Russian mujik, the youthful Russian soldier, who is being fed with unlimited floods of the same kind of trash. For it is not in Petrograd alone, nor in Russia alone, that the German drive against Russia is being carried out. The propaganda, the syndicate, is worldwide, alert, impudent, plausible. It used to be said, in mediaeval theology, that the devils could clearly see, and work upon, the lower passional nature of mankind—greed, uncleanness, suspicion; but that the spiritual nature, the sentiments of honor and loyalty, were above and outside their powers of vision. The German reptile propaganda has inherited exactly that limitation; treachery they understand, lying they understand, cupidity they understand; but the loyalties of the spirit are a sealed book to them, therefore they incessantly, with all their reckless cleverness, miscalculate and miss the mark. Perhaps the best augury for Russia's wisdom and loyalty is the belief of these keen, blundering German psychologists that they can obscure that wisdom and corrupt that loyalty. They will fail there, as they have failed everywhere else throughout the world.

Making Middle-Aged Men Fit to Help in War

Walter Camp Urges Plan of Moderate Physical Training, on the Plea That Americans Over 45 Years Old May Yet Be Needed

By Van Tassel Sutphen.

WHY the Senior Service Corps?

Who are eligible to its membership?

What is it trying to accomplish?

In these days of national crisis there comes to every loyal American citizen the insistently recurring question: What can I do to serve the country?

Now it is obvious that circumstances must have a great deal to do with finding the answer to this question, always assuming that the man is honest in asking it, that he really wants to "come over" with the best that is in him. The young man who is fortunate in the possession of physical fitness and independent financial resources has his way plainly marked out for him; he can join one of the R. O. training camps, and be fitted for subordinate command in the great armies that are to go abroad within the next few months. If he is anxious for immediate active service, he can enlist in one of the engineer regiments or ambulance units; perhaps he is already a member of some branch of the National Guard, or he is an aviation expert, or he is rich enough to convert his yacht into a patrol vessel and offer it, together with his own services, to the Government—all these are easy answers to the great question.

Secondly, there is the everyday young chap who comes under the general conscription law and who has no one dependent upon him; it is his business to register, to await the operation of the drafting machinery, and then, if called to the colors, to give his best toward the common task of making the world safe for democracy. Here again there is no need for argument and no excuse for hesitation.

But how about the many thousands who have dependent families and no independent incomes, or who may be rejected for slight physical incapacity, or who are over the generally accepted age limit of forty-five years—what are they going to do? What answer can they give to the big question?

Undoubtedly a man ought to be willing to serve according to the best of his abilities. As President Wilson said in his memorable conscription proclamation, a man must not seek to pleasure himself; the sharpshooter should be content to march with his regiment, and the machinist is expected to stand by his levers. Every one may serve along the line of his special aptitude and vocation; the banker is to keep going the multitudinous wheels of the world's credit, the manufacturer is to speed up his production, the farmer is to plant more acres. Even the twenty-dollar-a-week clerk can subscribe for a Liberty bond on the installment plan, the housewife can put in practice new and far-reaching economies, the child can save its pocket money for the benefit of the Red Cross, the old woman can knit sweaters for the soldiers in the frost-bound trenches. To each and all of us a task lies ready to hand if we are able to recognize it and are willing to take it up.

Now all this has been said a thousand times before; it is the absolute truth; we are confronted not by a theory but by an uncompromising necessity. And yet there is another side to the question and possibly another answer to it.

The United States is at war; and war, reduced to its ultimate terms, is the appeal to physical force; the one essential factor for success is effective man-power. More than a year ago the cable dispatches told of a German university professor, a sergeant in the army, who had celebrated his seventieth birthday at the front. Today in England recruits fifty years of age are taken gladly, and the situation in France is probably even more critical. Men long past the military age, as well as mere boys, are being called to the colors, and the physical tests have been made much less rigorous. A reasonable degree of fitness rather than an arbitrary age limit is coming to be the prime qualification for military service in the European armies, and the day may dawn for us when it will be necessary to throw every pound of flesh into the scale.

This is not the prediction of an alarmist; it is merely looking possible contingencies in the face. We cannot afford to blind ourselves to what consequences may follow upon the Russian collapse. Undoubtedly the German morale has been tremendously strengthened by the virtual elimination of Russia as an offensive factor on the eastern front. And back of Russia waits Japan, eager to seize every opening for national aggrandizement. German intrigue is busy, and while it is hardly decent to impugn the good faith of an ally, it must still be remembered that East is East and West is West. Moreover, it was the unexpected yes, even to the very last man. And you or I may be that man.

To get ready then—but how? Theoretically, each man should so order his own life as to put himself into proper physical condition; practically, he doesn't do it. It takes more grit and determination than most men possess to keep plodding ahead on one's own account toward an unseen goal. Some external stimulus is necessary, and this may be best supplied by means of concerted action. A task that is painful and onerous for the individual is quickly and easily performed by the group.

A month or more ago this problem of conserving the physical resources of the nation's older men presented itself, with constantly increasing insistence, to the mind of a man who has made physical



Yale's Mentor of Athletics, Walter Camp, Who Tells How to Train Older Men Without Injury to Health.

that happened in Russia; what regard have the "Reds" for obligations contracted by their former taskmasters?

Supposing that the entrance of the United States can do little more than balance the possible Russian defection—what then? Is the war to be fought out to the point of physical exhaustion for one or both sides? That can mean but one thing—the employment of our own man-power up to the very last human unit.

The conclusion is inevitable that the man who today is asking: "What can I do to serve the country?" must take the possible future into account; he may be required to give himself. But he must be physically fit and ready or the sacrifice is worse than useless.

At the bottom of his heart every man who feels the urge of his manhood wants to have an actual part in the actual game. He may be doing his full share in a dozen different ways, his services may be infinitely more valuable along civilian lines than they could be on the tented field, and yet the supreme call may come and he wants to be ready to answer: Adsum. In the final clash, in the ultimate onslaught of the enemies of civilization, it is the reserves that will count,

training and the handling of men the study of a lifetime—Walter Camp of New Haven. For many years Mr. Camp has been Yale's most revered athletic mentor, especially in matters relating to the annual football campaigns, and Princeton and Harvard men know to their sorrow that it has not been an easy thing to catch an Eli team off edge. One must have a system, indeed one must have the best system; then the results follow as a matter of routine.

Mr. Camp concluded to organize an experimental body of New Haven business and professional men and try out his theory. He interested such well-known men as ex-President Taft, Colonel Ullman, President of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce; Professor Farnum and Dean Jones of the university; H. B. Sargent, of Sargent & Co.; ex-Mayor Farnsworth, and ex-Judge Cleaveland. The corps, as finally constituted, numbered about one hundred men taken from almost every walk of life. The ages varied from 46 to 73, the heights from 5 feet 4 inches to 6 feet 4 inches, and the weights from 116 pounds to 265 pounds. Observe carefully that these men were all over the military age, and that no drill Sergeant would have looked at them twice; they were not even good food for powder. Forty-five years of age is the climacteric for men as it is for women. After that period the degenerative processes begin to set in, and the man is no longer "fit" in the physical, or more properly the athletic sense. Easy living is the predisposing course of physical deterioration in the vast majority of cases. The man who is moderate in the satisfaction of his appetites and who keeps up his physical activities can retard this process of decay almost indefinitely; take care of yourself and you may be a better man at sixty-five than your son is at forty-five.

In the first burst of patriotic enthusiasm, attendant upon the entry of the United States into the war, the older men naturally wanted to keep step with the youngsters in seeing the thing through. And so, throughout the country, innumerable quasi-military organizations have sprung into existence, numbering on their roster rolls men of all ages. The training has been carried on with little or no attempt at discrimination; men of fifty and over would be sent out on wild hikes of ten miles or more over rough country and muddy Spring roads. As an inevitable consequence, most of the older men would have to drop out; some of them have been permanently injured by the ignorance and indiscretion of their commanding officers.

The cardinal point, then, in the camp system is to separate the classes—those under military age and those above it. The ordinary setting-up exercises and the severe drilling and marching will not do for the older men until they have been brought back to condition. The work started with fifteen minutes of calisthenic drill at the Yale gymnasium, followed by a three-quarters of an hour hike. The time selected was from 8 to 9 o'clock every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning. The idea was to interfere as little as possible with a man's ordinary life and business interests. Each man signed up for ninety days, and agreed to make this engagement the premier one on his calendar. The term of service has not yet expired, but the members of the corps are so enthusiastic that they propose to carry it on indefinitely—whether war keeps on or not.

In the preliminary work some curious and significant phases presented themselves to the student of psychology. These elderly freshmen in the school of personal physical efficiency were nearly all men of large affairs; for the last quarter of a century or so they had been giving orders to their subordinates. At the same time, they had been unconsciously losing the power to obey; the function had atrophied through disuse. The order to stand on the left foot, holding the right foot extended stiffly to the front, stumped fully 75 per cent. of the class; some men couldn't seem to make up their minds as to which was the left foot and which the right; others found it impossible to maintain their equilibrium. There is nothing alarming about these symptoms; they merely indicate that co-ordination between the mental and physical functions has been temporarily impaired.

It will be noticed that three-fourths of the training is carried on in the open air. The setting-up exercises are designed to bring into play long unused muscles, resulting in an erect carriage, the increase of the resistive forces of the body, the opening up and deepening of the chest, the strengthening of the heart action, the overcoming of the dropping of the abdominal viscera, and the renewal of the response of the whole muscular system to will control. And these results have been actually attained in the case of the New Haven Corps; the men have reduced their girth at the waistline, and at the same time have added to their chest measurements. Moreover, they feel better than they have for years; they bring an increased energy and enthusiasm to their daily tasks; in a word, they are becoming "fit."

The outdoor work is designed to supplement the indoor exercises by giving plenty

of fresh air (oxygen) for the increased lung capacity. It also operates for the further toning up of the cardiac (heart) function, and for giving relief to the overworked kidneys by inducing moderate skin elimination, (perspiration.) As the time is limited it is not possible to increase very materially the distance covered in a walk or march. But it is possible to add to the amount of physical work by means of a modicum of hill climbing and through the carrying of weights. The latter may be accomplished by giving each man an iron bar, three feet long and one inch in diameter, to carry. Such a bar weighs eight pounds, or a trifle less than a service rifle. A man may not be able to carry his bar for the whole distance, and in that case he may be allowed to transfer the burden to his fellow of the same physical grade; later on, when he is rounding into condition, he will be able to pack one or even two bars for the whole distance.

There are two tremendously interesting corollaries of the camp idea. In the first place, the force of the example of mature men determinedly following such a course of training should be of incalculable value in developing self-sacrifice and the spirit of service throughout the entire community; the young men will not dare to be slackers if they see the oldsters leading the way.

Secondly, the physical resources of the nation are not only being conserved but are actually being extended. And it may be pointed out that the plan could nowhere be placed in operation more advantageously than in the administrative departments at Washington. In these days of stress and strain there is an unnoticed, almost an unconscious tendency, to speed up the mental machinery without regard to the physical bearings upon which it runs. This is the way Mr. Camp puts it:

"If, in these days of preparation, you had an ordnance officer who fired a gun 500 times that was tested for about 200 rounds without heating, and thus cracked it, what would you say to him?

"If you had a superintendent in a factory who doubled the number of hours he was running his automatic machinery and instead of doubling the amount of oil actually cut it in half and thus ruined the machines, what would you say of him?

"Are men like the executives and heads of departments in the Government, and the leaders in manufacturing, transportation, and commercial interests, now acting as advisers, less valuable to us in this emergency than machines and guns, that we should burn them out for lack of lubricant and rest or physical conservation?

"Three hours a week of absolute conformity to a scientifically tested schedule of combined outdoor and indoor exercise will insure these men. Is it too high a price to pay?"

And again, in a letter to Congressman Tilson of Connecticut, Mr. Camp writes:

It may seem to go beyond the unique and trespass upon the extraordinary when I presume to make the following suggestion, but it would take but a single hour of the time of these gentlemen and would convince them how they themselves may better stand the strain of the trying days that are coming upon them. The suggestion is as follows:

Permit me to come to Washington and let me have as my football squad for one hour of a prearranged day—from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M.—President Wilson, Secretary Lansing, Secretary McAdoo, Secretary Baker, Attorney General Gregory, Postmaster General Burleson, Secretary Daniels, Secretary Lane, Secretary Houston, Secretary Redfield, and Secretary Wilson.

I will promise not to "scrimmage" them, but to take them through the hour's work. They will not make "touchdowns," but will shoulder again the burdens of state with renewed vigor. What they do they can then ask any man of 45 and over to do. It is not as hazardous as testing a submarine or an airplane, but it might prove as great a gain for our country in the long run.

The census of 1910 showed that there were 7,163,000 men in the United States between the ages of 45 and 65. According to the normal rate of increase, this class should now number at least 8,000,000. Even assuming that 75 per cent. of these men would be ineligible through incurable physical disability, there would still remain a usable force of 2,000,000, a reserve army well worth taking into consideration.

The idea has attracted countrywide attention, and the plan is being put into actual operation in many widely separated localities, for example, Scarsdale, N. Y.; Owensboro, Ky.; Towanda, N. Y.; Pennington, N. J.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Tulsa, Okla., and Seattle, Wash. Recently the General Electric sent on for 100 copies of the little manual prepared by Mr. Camp, and requests for information come with almost every mail delivery.

The general scope and aim of the Senior Service Corps may be conveniently tabulated as follows:

First—The Membership.

Men over military age who wish to be of service to the country and who are willing to act as a body and not merely as individuals.

Second—The Qualifications.

Citizenship and the passing of a simple physical examination.

Third—The Organization.

This should include, in addition to the usual officers, a surgeon or physician to watch the condition of the men, and a leader competent to direct the work and keep up the interest.

Fourth—The Work.

Ten to fifteen minutes of simple calisthenics or setting-up exercises, and forty-five to fifty minutes outdoor drill, hike, or march. The men agree to give an hour a day for three days in the week, and the signing-up period is for ninety days.

In the general instructions prepared by Mr. Camp the men are urged to cut down on their smoking, to eliminate the cocktail altogether, and to go light on rich food and other indulgences of the flesh. But no attempt is made to impose any irksome regimen, or to interfere materially with one's ordinary habits of life. The men are advised to keep up their sports, particularly golf. Requests for further particulars, and copies of the manual of physical training should be addressed to Joseph C. Johnson, Secretary of the Senior Service Corps, New Haven, Conn.

The future development and extension of the system presents some interesting possibilities. Manifestly, if the organization is to continue indefinitely, it must find new channels for activity or the interest may begin to wane; even the novelty of feeling hard and fit after years of softness and insidious degeneration will get to be an old story. Military drill provides an excellent mental interest, and the mere donning of a uniform makes a man unconsciously throw back his shoulders; khaki is a wonderful stimulus in itself. Revolver practice during the Summer vacation period will help the corps together, and many other means of gilding the pill will suggest themselves to the leader of an inventive turn of mind. But the time may come when the corps will require an actual and definite reason for its existence.

The National Guard of the several States is to be incorporated in the expeditionary armies. What is to take its place? Home Guards, Sheriff's Special Deputies, Defense Leagues—these hastily formed and loosely constituted organizations may and do serve a useful purpose in discouraging incipient lawlessness and in maintaining order and authority at local centres. But their true function is to supplement the work of the police and the constabulary, as distinct from the military order. Back of them should stand a body of closely organized citizens, able-bodied and definitely trained in the exercise of arms. As the National Guard step up to the firing line their places should be filled and their empty armories and vacant drill grounds remanned.

Why should not the Senior Service Corps be recognized by the States for this special duty and privilege? Vermont has already taken steps to replace its National Guard by providing that new enrollments may be made of men over military age, the limit for officers being raised to 65 years. It would be an even simpler plan to confer an official status upon the Senior Service Corps, the period of enlistment to be for the duration of the war. Or Washington might be asked to give it Federal sanction, subject to later action by the State Legislatures. Secretary Baker has already informally approved of the original Camp idea, and it is reasonable to assume that he would show an open mind upon the question of its development along these new lines. Finally, any one State might lead the way by formally recognizing the Senior Service Corps as part of its reserve military establishment.

There are thousands and thousands of men in the United States who are resentfully conscious that only an arbitrary age limit prevents them from donning the uniform of their country. But these same men are not content to sit back and whine about their bad luck in happening to be born in the fifties, sixties, and seventies; on the contrary, they keep on looking for every chance to get into the game. If the Federal or the State authorities will give the Senior Service Corps an official standing, the oldsters will be glad to join on; they stand ready to give their time for the attainment of full physical fitness, their brains for the study of military science, and their money for the purchase of uniform, arms, and equipment. They want nothing for themselves but the proud consciousness that in joining the corps they are taking a possible first step on the glorious road to France.

As Secretary Lane said the other day, the Germans have endeavored to plaster over sea, sky, and land that odious word Verboten. America has seen fit to challenge this insolent assumption, and the men of the Senior Service Corps want the privilege of backing up the challenge.

New Party to Follow Break in Socialist Ranks

John Spargo Gives Psychological Explanation of Former Associates' Pro-German Drift—Platform Will Include Prohibition

A NEW political party is about to make its appearance, according to John Spargo and others who have become wearied of pro-Germanism in the Socialists' organization. It will be a radical party, with a far-reaching program of social reform. It will be an opportunist Socialist party without the Socialist label. Its active leaders will be men and women who in the past have been prominently identified with the Progressive, Prohibition, and Socialist Parties. There are those who prophesy that the first two parties will cease to exist as such, being merged in the new party. The Socialist Party is already seriously split, and the seceders will identify themselves with the new organization of which Mr. Spargo will be one of the leaders.

The intimation contained in his letter resigning from the Socialist Party, that he and other Socialists intended to join in the formation of a new social democratic party, attracted national attention. While some of the Socialist leaders, like Morris Hillquit and Algernon Lee, profess to regard the matter as of no particular consequence, many other Socialists in various parts of the country have expressed the conviction that the new movement will assume large proportions.

Mr. Spargo was asked about the situation at his home in the quiet, historic village of old Bennington, Vt., the other day. He was quite willing to talk frankly about his attitude toward the Socialists and the proposed new party.

"I want to make it perfectly clear," he said, "that in withdrawing from the Socialist Party I have no ill-feeling against any of my late associates.

"While I am convinced that the official attitude of the Socialist Party has been precisely what the German Government would have desired it to be, there is not the slightest reason to suppose that the men and women responsible for the adoption of that policy have been consciously the agents of Germany. In a few cases members of the Socialist Party may have been used by the German propaganda. There is every reason to believe this to be the case. I know one city where the literature distributed by the local Socialists, strongly pro-German in tone, was paid for by the German publicity people. In at least one instance I was myself approached by a German Socialist, wearing an American flag in his buttonhole, with the request that I incorporate in my lecture a statement which he brought to me. It came from that well-known pro-German publication, The Fatherland, published by George Sylvester Viereck. But such instances have been, in my judgment, so rare as to be practically negligible. The pro-Germanism of the party is not the result of any corruption.

"First of all, the natural reaction against the war, taking the form of an intensely developed pacifism, has led many very earnest and sincere Socialists to make demands which, while inspired by motives the most worthy, nevertheless coincided with the interests of the German Imperial Government. Just as William Jennings Bryan, in the interests of peace, urged the Government of the United States to warn its citizens to keep off ocean-going steamships, a demand which exactly fitted into the German scheme of things, so many Socialists made a similar demand. Neither Mr. Bryan nor they were in any manner acting consciously as the agents of Germany. However much one disagrees with these extreme pacifists, it is possible to respect their motives while utterly disagreeing with their judgments. I have very warm admiration for many of the men and women who are participating in the present pacifist campaign. For many of them this participation requires a degree of courage far greater than would be required to serve in the trenches. But I reject their judgments.

"I, too, am a pacifist in the true and historical sense of that term. I hate militarism in all its forms and abhor war. But there are times when war is less of an evil than peace itself would be. I have never been a 'peace at any price' Socialist, differing in this from my friend and former associate, Morris Hillquit, who declared at a Socialist Party meeting in Cooper Union, 'I am for peace at any price.' There is a peace of unrighteousness which involves the betrayal of civilization. When I read the accounts of the present pacifist agitation, and the fierce criticism of Mr. Wilson's action in asking Congress to declare war, I recall that at the time of the civil war a great many people carried on a similar propaganda for peace, and Mr. Lincoln—now universally recognized as the greatest American of all—was subject to terrible criticism and vilification. Looking backward, in what Matthew Arnold used to call 'the dry light of history,' one sees clearly enough that the pacifists were completely wrong, and that Mr. Lincoln's course was the correct one to pursue. It would have been a disaster to civilization, not only in this nation, but throughout the world, if the pacifists of the time had succeeded in their demands to defeat President Lincoln's policies.

"Of course, in general, the cause of socialism is identical with the cause of peace. Democracies are instinctively for peace, and never are efficiently prepared for war; but there are times when the cause of democracy and of socialism must be defended and served by force of arms. I have always regarded myself as a Marxian Socialist, in the broadest sense of that term, and I have found myself wondering, during the last three years, what the self-styled Marxian Socialists of this country would have done to Karl Marx. Most certainly he could never have accepted the views of the majority of the Socialist Party.

"Marx more than once advocated war, as, for example, when in 1853 he urged

the people and Government of Great Britain to make war upon Russia, though the British Nation had no casus belli against Russia. He advocated that war because he believed that the destruction of an aggressive despotism, such as Russia had shown herself to be in 1848, was desirable from the point of view of social progress.

"I have long believed that if, in 1864, when Prussia made her utterly indefensible attack upon Denmark and robbed her of territory, England had intervened and crushed the aggressor, as she could have done, it would have been a good thing for civilization. The Franco-Prussian war would not then have occurred, and perhaps the present war would likewise have been averted. Certainly, if Great Britain had gone to the aid of France in 1870 and defended her against Prussia's dastardly and unjustified assault, the present world war would have been impossible. These are but instances gathered at random from modern history which show that peace did not, in the long run, serve the best interests of mankind. I am of the opinion that if the United States had remained out of the present world war, and thereby permitted the triumph of Germany and her allies, within a few years this nation would have had to fight for its very existence, and perhaps fight single-handed against a greatly strengthened Teutonic military empire.

"A good many American Socialists have inclined to pro-Germanism as a natural result of the habit of extolling Germany which has grown up in this country. The German Social Democratic Party was the oldest of the Socialist Parties and the strongest numerically and politically. Socialists in this country for many years regarded it with something approaching reverence, as a model to be copied. Much of the classic literature of the socialist movement has come from Germany, and in the list of the leaders of socialist thought and action the names of Germans are easily foremost. The names of Marx and Engels, of Lassalle and Liebknecht and Kautsky are, among Socialists, household words. The pictures of some of them adorn the walls of the homes of many American Socialists who know not a word of German. In discussions upon party tactics in this country German socialist opinions and precedents have always been quoted as authoritative. We have been German in our Socialist thinking.

"It was quite natural that when the German Social Democrats failed to meet the test in August, 1914, and decided to give their support to their Government, many American Socialists should seek to find excuses for their action. And the effect of this day by day excusing of the German Socialists inevitably led to an adoption of their point of view and their arguments. Then, too, the undoubted superiority of social arrangements in Germany, the better protection of the health of the workers, the provisions for insurance against sickness, accident, and old age, and similar social legislation has deeply impressed many thoughtful Socialists. Not once but a thousand times the question has been put to me, 'Well, is it not true that the workers are better cared for in Germany than in England or France or any other country? And if this is the case would not a victory by Germany be likely to extend those advantages to the workers elsewhere?' I am quite satisfied that these considerations have had far more to do with the development of a pro-German attitude among American Socialists than any amount of tampering by German agents.

"It must be remembered also that until recently Russian autocracy was allied with the two great democracies of modern Europe, France and England. In the Socialist movement in this country there are a number of Russian Jews, some of whom have rendered very conspicuous service to the movement and deservedly attained great prominence and influence in it. Mr. Hillquit is one of these Russian Jews, a man of high character and great intellectual attainments. Algernon Lee is not himself a Russian, but his wife is a Russian Jewess, and he naturally has shared the Russian Jewish attitude. Now, quite naturally, the overwhelming majority of Russian Jews in this country have been very bitterly opposed to the Russian Government and have desired its defeat. If they have not been pro-German, they have been so profoundly anti-Russian as to cause them to be anxious to witness the defeat of Russia. Naturally, it has been but a step to a general antagonism to the Entente Allies.

"I well remember how, in the early days of the war, in the course of a conversation with Mr. Hillquit, I outlined my reasons for believing that even a Russian victory would serve the cause of freedom and how vigorously he resented the idea. Some time later, in a conversation with Mr. Lee, I indicated my views upon the subject, and his attitude was profoundly contemptuous. I have encountered that attitude among Jewish Socialists, particularly Russian Socialists, from coast to coast, and am quite sure that it has been a powerful factor in shaping the mental attitude of thousands of members of the American Socialist Party.

"Whatever the causes may be, there can be no doubt as to the fact that from the beginning the party has been practically pro-German. By this I mean that the policies it has adopted have coincided with the interests of the German Imperial Government.

"When the so-called Labor Peace Conference was arranged in Chicago, by German agents with German money, as now appears, arrangements were made to have the Socialist Party represented there, and but for the vigorous protest of L. B. Boudin, a member of the National Committee, the party would have been involved in that German scheme. The advocacy by the party of an embargo upon munitions and foodstuffs, when that was the contention of the German Imperial Government, and the demand that the United States surrender the right of its citizens to travel freely upon the seas, thus submitting to German demands, again indicate very clearly a sympathy with the German view of things, or at least a readiness to accept it, which is notable, to say the least.

"Alone of the Socialist parties of the world, I believe, the Socialist Party of the United States failed to join in the protest against the deportation of Belgian working men into virtual servitude by their German conquerors. Upon no other ground than an inability to see the thing other than as Germany sees it, can this omission be explained. In the matter of the Stockholm Conference, about which there has been so much discussion, I moved on two separate occasions that the delegates we proposed to send should be instructed to oppose all measures looking toward a separate Russian-German peace. My motions did not receive any support, and no such instructions were given. I moved, further, that, in supporting terms of peace which forbade payment of indemnities, the term 'no indemnities' should not be interpreted as precluding the payment of adequate compensation to Belgium for material damage done. That motion, likewise, failed to receive support. Surely, it is impossible to read this record without reaching the conclusion that the mental and moral processes of many American Socialists have been practically identical with those of the German foreign office."



John Spargo, Who Resigned from the Socialist Party Because He Objected to Pro-Germanism and Peace at Any Price.

Although he would not divulge the details of the plans of the proposed new organization, Mr. Spargo talked about the general ideas and ideals which would characterize it. He said:

"In my letter of resignation from the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party I wrote: 'Conditions are ripe for a reorientation of the social democratic forces of the country upon a sound program of democratic public ownership which will appeal to all who are willing to aid in establishing an industrial democracy.' That statement has given a good deal of trouble to many persons, as I may judge from the numerous letters of inquiry I have received. What I had in mind was the need for some action by the social democratic forces of the country, looking to a revaluing of values, and to a redetermination of the relations of the various forces to one another and their position upon the great issues of the time. The collapse of the Socialist Party and its evident mental and moral bankruptcy indicate clearly the need for such action. Perhaps it was a mistake to use a word so unfamiliar.

"Of course, what I had in mind was the development of a new party, essentially and fundamentally socialist, but cast upon very different lines from the Socialist Party. One of my friends described what I have in mind in a very apt phrase the other day. He said, 'We need a party on broad lines that will gather up the floating idealism of the country and make it efficient.' It is quite evident, I think, that socialism was never so strongly intrenched in the minds and hearts of the people of America as today. Everywhere people are thinking and speaking of socialism with great interest and sympathy. Only the Socialist Party fails. It is in disrepute all over the nation. Now, I believe that this socialist interest and sympathy can be gathered up into an organized force. I know that my mail each day is loaded with letters from Socialists who desire to see a new Socialist Party upon broader lines than any we have had. Then, there are the people in the Prohibition and Progressive Parties, who are essentially socialists, but have not found it possible to ally themselves with the Socialist Party. Furthermore, the great movement of the farmers in the Northwest and in Oklahoma especially is a movement which ought to have taken place under the auspices of the Socialist Party and would have done so had the party not been so utterly out of touch with American life, and incompetent to interpret it. From these various elements there will be developed, I think, a new social democratic party which will from the beginning assume an influential place in the national political life.

"Specifically, the party that I hope to see emanate from the discussions of the last year or so will definitely set itself against the liquor interests and declare for total prohibition. There can be no future for any radical reform social party in this country which does not take that position. The party must not be indifferent to the great moral challenges inherent in our American conditions. It must stand for full political and industrial democracy. Personally, I think it will be necessary for the party to provide a definition of these terms which are so loosely used in current political discussions. Does political democracy deny a place to the experts, for example? Does industrial democracy imply agreement with the conditions of syndicalism? These and many other questions must be carefully and authoritatively answered. I believe that the new party must make a more scientific analysis of the agrarian problem than has yet been made by any party.

"In a general way I can forecast the platform of the new party, I think. It will stand for: (1) Social ownership and democratic control of the essentials of our industrial life; (2) removal of the fundamental monopoly in land by taxation of rental values; (3) the most complete protection of labor in industry, with support for every movement for the betterment of working conditions and increased power for labor in Government and industry; (4) legislation to protect the interests of all agricultural workers and such control of transport and market facilities as will protect the consumer; (5) prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicants; (6) democratic internationalism and the organization of the world to insure peace and the freedom and independence of all peoples.

"Of course, the new party will not be my creation. Because I mentioned the idea in my letter, people seem to have jumped to the conclusion that I am aspiring to found a new party. The fact is that I am only one among many men and women who have deeply and seriously considered the advisability of launching such a movement. I am by inclination and training a student rather than a politician. I have no political ambitions."

New Tables of Weights and Measures

(For Future Arithmetics.)

4 ears of corn	=1 pint of milk
4 pints of milk	=1 egg
12 eggs	=1 pound of butter
128 pounds of butter	=1 barrel of flour
2 barrels of flour	=1 pork
2 potatoes	=1 16-carat diamond
2 pans of ashes	=1 match
10 matches	=1 stick of kindling
12 sticks of kindling	=1 shovel of coal
160 shovels of coal slack	=1 lump of soft coal
10 lumps of soft coal	=1 lump of hard coal
2 lumps of hard coal	=1 16-oz. gold nugget
10 rusty pen points	=1 blotter
6 blotters	=1 3c. postage stamp
6 3c. postage stamps	=1 bottle of ink
10 bottles of ink	=1 bushel of waste
25 bushels of waste paper	=1 pound of news print
10 pounds of news print	=1 Ford automobile

Loan Exhibition of McFadden Collection

IT is a treat for New Yorkers, and for the many strangers who visit New York in Summer, to have the McFadden collection on loan exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum.

Most of our great collectors have come more or less under the influence of the ingratiating English school of the eighteenth century; and many magnificent examples are present singly or in small groups in the various private collections of America. To John H. McFadden, however, belongs the distinction of gathering the works of the many major and minor British artists of the conspicuous century into a homogeneous assembly, the effect of which is undisturbed by the work of other schools and other countries. Once in the Tate Gallery in London the writer heard a cockney visitor exclaim: "Now, this is what I like! The National Gallery has too many foreigners." He would have no occasion to complain could he enter the gallery at the Metropolitan Museum in which the McFadden collection is installed.

Here is Gainsborough at his moment of highest charm, with the lovely Lady Rodney, the fairest flower of English gardens, and with also a brilliant mountainous landscape. Here are Hoppners and Romneys; pictures by Reynolds and Raeburn and Hogarth, by Constable and Turner, Crome and Morland, and others less notable but not less British.

The great Constable is "The Lock," a landscape in which the permanent elements of the scene are recorded with that mastery of truths of construction that won the admiration of the architectonic French mind and reconciled it to the freshness and breadth of handling that is said to have changed the spirit of French landscape art when Constable's work was shown in the Salon of 1824.

Mr. Finberg has emphasized Girtin's influence on Constable and other landscape painters of England, and "The Lock" is a picture that carries on all Girtin's virtue of frankness and breadth and love of space, adding the idiosyncratic element of crispness. For Constable the English air tingles and foams. The familiar comparison of air to wine must perhaps be limited to port in this substantial atmosphere, but it is more stimulating than soporific. The clouds that sweep across the Summer sky move with energy. Showers are ready to drench the pleasant land, and the sun laughs. The painter never has shown more vigor of touch. The spring of his brush from the canvas and the well-directed strokes that model forms brusquely and with a synthesis that includes all necessary detail and satisfies the imagination, the fresh clean color, robust in quality and admirably distributed, these are Constable at his splendid best, the master of English landscape art. His famous palette knife has been at work flattening here the surface of the paint, and again lifting it into rugosities that lend vibration to the general effect. His figures are the generalized Constable figures that possess all the anatomy they need and satisfactorily imply the rest. And in the powerful color-scheme we get, before Corot set his first palette, the splash of vermilion red that sends flying to their places all the grays and greens of the background.

The "Burning of the Houses of Parliament," by Turner, is a fine version of that subject. There could be no livelier contrast to "The Lock." Here all is unreality, but it is the unreality of a dream founded upon experience. The towers wavering against a background of flame; the irradiated bridge, a fabric of silver and gold, over which stream multitudes called out by the tragedy of the night; the lights on the pillars skilfully dominated by the cool stars that tell as stronger luminaries than the flames that flee toward them; the curious, eager, frightened, or stolid faces of the foreground crowd, all gradually impress conviction upon the mind of the observer, who, as he looks, sees the substantial side of the picture gaining control of its sensational, evanescent features, sees the fine architecture of the bridge and the weight of the water beneath that reflects the illumination. The artist has managed with a particular skill the relation of this reflection to the flames above—they are seen again through the denser medium, their anger subdued, their flickering stilled, dignity added to their lambent beauty. You find in the whole picture matter and substance played upon by light and transformed into an aspect of unsubstantiability, a secret which Turner communicated to none of his countrymen.

"The Blacksmith Shop," by Crome, represents an artist who held his own with connoisseurs and sustained a popular reputation by his later appeal to the "judges." He has the heaviness of the English rustic and also his downright independence of expression, with excursions into richly flavored anecdote and shrewd wit. He uses a restricted range of color and devotes himself to a restricted range of subject matter. His own country interested him, and he fed his imagination with the appearance of the country about him, the simple verdant scenery which made the England of the following century a place of pilgrimage and guide books. Crome's edges are carefully rounded, corners hardly exist for him, thin trees have not come within his field of vision, no architectural innovations have been practiced in the farm and village buildings that shelter his dogs and horses and thickset rustics. Everything in his pictures looks as though it had been put in place a thousand years before, and had spent the intervening time in gradual adjustment to the environment and slow, even development until nothing could be changed without tearing apart a close-knit organism and destroying a beautiful integral patina spread over the surface of the whole country.

Nor can anything be imagined less self-conscious than Crome's composition. The Italianated landscape from which the English picture gallery was not freed until late in the eighteenth century has left no trace on his homely arrangements that would seem to have been left wholly to accident, if it were not for the subtle balance of parts that proclaims to any student of art the intervention of the artist's co-ordinating mind. He has made the most of the long undulating curve of the shop roof in the present picture, a refinement that needs no astute Professor Goodyear to account for its architectural intention. He has done well, too, with his figures, giving them the lithe grace of adequately exercised muscles and much living in the open air.

"Westminster Bridge, 1745," by Richard Wilson, is a composition that Canaletto might have adopted without too much readjustment of his vision. Even the sky is deeply, purely Venetian as it domes above delicately fretted houses and arches, above barges and bathers—Wilson has accepted the antique spirit even to the point of placing graceful nude forms waiting to plunge into the water. It is a very beautiful Wilson, showing the most rewarding outcome of the passion for Italy that swept over England in the seventeenth century and that lasted far into the eighteenth. It was not an ignoble influence, and sufficient study of Wilson's art will reveal that Turner was a not unnatural successor.

The Wilson forms a starting point in a collection that brings together a group of artists who not only worked in England but succeeded to a remarkable degree in freeing themselves from foreign influence.

Even the typically English members of the group, Romney and Lawrence, outdo themselves in native quality in the examples acquired by Mr. McFadden.

Romney's "John Wesley" is one of the noblest of his men's portraits, always on a higher plane of characterization than those of his women. It presents the man who was described by his friend as "a young fellow of finest classical taste and the most liberal and manly sentiments, gay and sprightly and with a turn for wit and humor," rather than the itinerant revivalist. The "Little Bo-Peep," by the same artist, is also one of his successes, the most childlike of children, backed by the huge sheep that give the picture its title, and staring, simple and frightened, from the artificial setting.

As for the "Miss West," by Thomas Lawrence, it is the purest Lawrence and the purest type of British beauty. The red and white complexion indifferent to artifice, the slightly prominent white teeth showing between open lips, the straightforward gaze of dark-blue eyes, the shining dark hair and broad shoulders—these are eloquent of the curious combination of buxom health and delicacy of feature not to be found elsewhere than on the British Islands.

Throughout the exhibition one notes the presence of a guiding idea, the idea of showing an England aristocratic, enwalled and withdrawn on the one hand, and on the other the England of the moor and heath, the cottage and the workshop, man and nature united in an intimacy that has grown from generation to generation.

The Italian visitors, entering the Metropolitan Museum under decorations of the most appropriate and dignified beauty, found in this exhibition, opened on the night of their reception, a significant expression of the singleness and integrity of their great ally. The whole strength of British art lies in this integrity, and one cannot but applaud the wholesome taste and fine intelligence of a collector who builds his collection upon this strong foundation.

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD

Industrial Art Teaching.

Dr. James P. Haney, Director of Art in high schools, emphasizes the need of industrial art teaching in a recent address, from which the following extracts are taken:

"President Wilson has wisely urged educators throughout the country to keep steadily before them the need of the country after the war. No phase of education should receive more attention at this time than that of industrial art education.

"Before the war the United States secured much of its talent in the way of designers from men trained in industrial art schools abroad. Now many of these schools are closed, while the war has consumed some of the best blood trained in them. Not only will it be years before they are re-established, but when they are re-established they will have to meet the needs of their own communities and cannot undertake to supply us with expert workers.

"It is our business also to forward our own industrial arts in our own factories. We have both the talent and the constructive skill, but this talent and this skill must be trained. Already, however, we are turning out in some of our silk mills fabrics as fine as ever came from abroad.

"The Liberty Loan has caused us to think in millions, but we fail to realize how huge are the interests involved in the industrial arts. Millions alone are not sufficient to define them. Last year this country spent over half a billion of dollars merely for furnishings of the home. This went into furniture, carpets, wall papers, &c., but other and huger sums were necessary to pay for the dress goods used by our people, the artistic advertising put out by them, the jewelry manufactured and worn by them, and the houses in which they live.

"All of these things, furniture, gowns, jewels, architectural embellishments, and advertising, involve the use of color and design. Every choice constructive form must have had a pattern precede it. The man behind the pencil here becomes as important as the soldier in waging an economic war that his country may have a place in the sun.

"The teaching of industrial art in the public schools is absolutely essential to the development of taste in the community. The American home in the past has been ridiculed as being ugly and ill-furnished. The last few years, however, have seen a great change. The schools everywhere have turned their attention to the application of the laws of design and the decoration of the home, and teachers have come to teach art in practical fashion. Art's laws are now seen to apply best to everyday surroundings: the clothes we wear, the houses we live in, the printing we put out for our business, and the shop windows we fill with our wares.

"Manufacturers all over the country are coming to see that it is essential that they co-operate and aid in the development of public taste. Merchants can do much in the training of their salesmen in art. Few realize in this connection that the salesman is a practical art teacher, and directs the choice of his customer in a great majority of cases. He is an art teacher, albeit he may be a bad one, if he induces his customer to choose unwisely. He may, however, be made a good teacher by being taught art's lessons in simple and practical form. Particularly must the great business world realize how necessary is the training of our talented pupils. Every city in the land contains a few scores of these gifted boys and girls who may be taught to be skilled designers and other scores who may be trained as artist-artisans.

"Abroad, every European State has for years spent huge sums of money in carefully conserving this artistic talent. We in this country are behind, and will remain behind until we likewise establish industrial art schools under public guidance in every industrial city throughout the land. Every one now preaches 'preparedness.' Here is a lesson written by foreign schools so plain that he who runs may read. The war is, at its end, to see extraordinary efforts made to recoup its losses along trade lines. The industrial arts will then receive a stimulus, the greatest they have known within a generation. The profits reaped by the skilled designer and manufacturer will be enormous. These profits should pass to our own talented workers in all fields, but they cannot pass unless these workers are trained. No phase of economic future has a greater significance than this. The slogan of every intelligent business man should be: 'Train the talented.' Practical art teaching is one of the ways of spelling 'prosperity.'"

Master Craftsmen.

The importance of mobilizing the serious and well trained craftsmen of this country in the service of industrial and decorative art has been impressed upon one firm of church architects, who have laid aside the title of architects and adopted that of "master craftsmen" to emphasize their relation to the craftsmanship side of church architecture. One of the firm writes of the situation as follows:

"My work has brought me in close touch with scores of artists and trades, and I have thereby been brought slowly but surely to the conclusion that, so far as ecclesiastical art is concerned, it would be better for all involved if there could be a closer relationship between the designer or architect on the one hand and the creator, be he artist or artisan, on the other.

"New York is full of competent workmen. Under present conditions they are little more than animated machines, following out as faithfully as they can the different ideas of their different patrons, the architects; doing a certain bit of work in one way to suit the ideas of one architect today, and tomorrow doing the same thing in a totally different way to comply with another's whim. This way of working, which is so very customary that one almost accepts it as the only way of doing things properly, cannot help but crush out all feeling or desire for personality on the part of the craftsman. You might as well leave trains out of the subway as leave personality out of ecclesiastical art. If you get anywhere it is only by 'hoofing it.' And hoof it the architect does who tries under present-day conditions to do conscientious church work. He is compelled to cut every stone, lay every brick, hew every timber on paper in the drafting room. And then he isn't safe. His little symphony in three dimensions is very likely to be given an unsympathetic rendering by its orchestra of workmen and contractors if he does not stay right on the job and act as conducting composer."

To meet this condition the master craftsmen are devoting most of their time to church furnishings and seeking out the craftsmen and artisans of marked talent who are "compelled to earn a living at uncongenial tasks solely because they cannot find work enough to support a little shop or studio of their own." Where these are inspired by ideals of true craftsmanship, they will be given support and their work placed in accordance with their personal inclination and special ability. It is a practical move in the right direction, developing individuality while putting the artist in the way of financial success.

Queer Predicament of the Mayor of Chicago

As Self-Appointed Critic of His Country in Wartime, He Finds Himself Adrift from Reform Elements That Elected Him

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New York, sent a message to the Common Council in 1861 proposing that the city should secede and establish a free and independent Government of its own. "Why should not New York City," he asked, "instead of supporting by her contributions and revenues two-thirds of the expenses of the United States, become also equally independent? As a free city, with but a nominal duty on imports, her local Government could be supported without taxation upon her people. * * * New York, as a free city, may shed the only light and hope for a future reconstruction of our beloved Confederacy."

Up to the time of writing, Mayor William Hale Thompson has not proposed that Chicago, the city of which he was elected Mayor by the amazing plurality of 148,000 votes in April, 1915, should set up independence, and, so to speak, leave the United States cold. But the dispassionate student of affairs in America's second largest city would not be greatly surprised to learn, one of these days, that Mayor Thompson had drafted a new Declaration of Independence, with the purpose of severing Chicago from the nation with whose present ambitions and desires he has no sympathy.

Mayor Thompson's attitude toward the Federal Government ever since the United States became a participant in the world war has been that of an indignant critic. He has consistently withheld that support which might naturally be expected of him, and in his speeches and in the columns of The Republican, official organ of his administration, he has opposed measures upon which, in the opinion of most citizens, the very life of this nation depends.

The first of Mayor Thompson's assertions of the superiority of his judgment to that of his fellow-citizens came to the attention of the world late in April, during the visit of the French and British missions to this country. It was expected, as a matter of course, that the Mayor of Chicago would take the lead in inviting Marshal Joffre and Mr. Balfour to the city. But Mayor Thompson, to the amazement of his friends and enemies alike, refused to take action in the matter, and, indeed, opposed the proposition to extend an invitation to the commissions.

"It never has been definitely stated what is the purpose of the visit of these distinguished representatives," he said. "We have pending in Congress a bill which means the drafting of 50,000 young men as Chicago's share of the quota, and maybe more. Are these distinguished visitors coming here to encourage the doing of things to make our people suffer further, or have they some other purpose? Before the Mayor of Chicago invites them here for all the people, I want to know their purpose in coming.

"Our national officers seem to have their minds set on seeing how much they can spend and how much food they can ship out of the country. It is about time they considered the firesides at home.

"Chicago is the sixth largest German city in the world, the second largest Bohemian, the second largest Swedish, the second largest Norwegian, and the second largest Polish. When a request is sent to the Mayor in times of war to extend an official invitation to some nation engaged in war, I think the Mayor is presuming when he takes the position that all the people are in favor of the invitation."

This interesting statement was made by Mayor Thompson on the 27th of last April, while special meetings of the City Council were being held with the object of extending official invitations to the war envoys of France and Great Britain. It brought upon Mayor Thompson's head a storm of denunciation. Prominent citizens of Chicago who had supported him in his campaign for the Mayoralty hastened to repudiate him. The fact that in his statistical ethnic description of Chicago he had neglected to mention that it was the second largest American city called forth considerable comment. It was said that he had proved himself, if not more German than the Germans, at any rate more German than the hyphenates. Over his own name Bernard Ridder said in the New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung: "The Mayor of Chicago seriously embarrassed the National Administration by his display of provincial inhospitality."

Perhaps the sharpest rebuke to Mayor Thompson was that administered by Assistant Corporation Counsel John V. Clinnin. He is a Major in the First Illinois Infantry, a man of considerable prominence in the legal profession, and in general what would be called a leading citizen. His resignation of the position of Assistant Corporation Counsel followed promptly upon the publication of Mayor Thompson's statement concerning the invitation to the envoys, and Major Clinnin improved the occasion by a letter to his Honor, in which he denounced Thompson for lack of patriotism and said that he found it impossible to serve under a Mayor of such views.



Mayor William Hale Thompson, Who Wanted Joffre and Balfour to Stay Away from America's Second Largest City.

The motion offered in the Rotary Club of Chicago to expel Mayor Thompson was only one of the minor results of his conduct. Many citizens clamored for action against him. A delegation waited upon the United States District Attorney, Charles F. Cline, to demand formally that the Government authorities proceed against Mayor Thompson on the ground that he was a disloyal citizen. A report of the Mayor's alleged disloyal utterances was forwarded to Washington. Jacob M. Dickinson, who had been Secretary of War under President Taft, urged that a petition be circulated demanding the Mayor's immediate resignation.

"The remarks of the Mayor have undoubtedly had wide circulation," said Mr. Dickinson. "I feel that the remarks have been cabled to Germany and that the attitude of the Mayor of the second largest city in the United States with reference to the allies of this country in our war on Germany has been placed before the leaders and the armies of Germany. I believe that these remarks will produce the impression among our country's enemies that there is a strong backfire in this country from the Germans against the Administration."

At this time it was said that a movement for the impeachment of the Mayor was under way, and that the matter would soon be before the City Council. Nothing of the sort has happened, however, nor has anything been made public as to the result of the charges preferred against the Mayor to the United States District Attorney. Senator Lewis impressed upon the State Department the advisability of having the British and French Commissions visit Chicago. Alderman Richert's resolution that an invitation be extended to the two commissions was unanimously adopted by the Council. The envoys duly visited Chicago. The Reception Committee had as its head none other than his honor the Mayor.

Mayor Thompson's conduct in regard to the foreign missions might be passed over as the result of a whim were it not for the fact that it is only one of a number of his manifestations of an attitude toward the Federal Government which might be delicately described as unfriendly neutrality. Late in May the Mayor startled Chicago by refusing to permit bond salesmen to solicit subscriptions to the Liberty Loan in the City Hall. The refusal was indirect, but unmistakable. The men who were selling the bonds, worthy citizens acting from motives of disinterested patriotism, called at the Mayor's office on May 27 to ask permission to canvass the City Hall, undoubtedly expecting enthusiastic co-operation. The Mayor said it was a matter which he must consider carefully and asked them to call again on Monday, the 28th. But on Monday at the hour appointed the Mayor was not in his office, nor were they able to find him after considerable effort. At last, on Thursday, May 31, the Mayor gave in, as he had in the matter of the invitation to the envoys. Nearly a week after the presentation of their request the canvassers were allowed to enter the City Hall in the interest of the Liberty Loan.

The first result of this belated invasion of the City Hall was a subscription of $10,000 from Assistant City Treasurer Joseph Rushkewicz, in the name of the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America. Most of the other city officials bought Liberty bonds, but there was one distinguished exception—Mayor Thompson. He refused to buy a Liberty bond, and his refusal was so marked that it did much to increase his already established unpopularity.

The effect of these acts and refusals to act on the part of the Mayor is cumulative. Men who for racial or political reasons are inclined to approve the slight to Balfour or to Joffre resent the Mayor's opposition to the Liberty Loan; others find it difficult to condone the Mayor's conduct in withholding the draft of the conscription law from the City Clerk until almost two weeks had elapsed from the time of its receipt; others think that in writing to ten Congressmen from Chicago districts, urging the establishment of a limited embargo on food, the Mayor acted without regard for his dignity as an administrative officer and his duty as a citizen; and a great number of Chicagoans seem to regard the publication of The Republican, generally considered to be the Mayor's personal organ, a lamentable thing.

The Republican is one of the strangest features of a strange situation. It was started with the declared purpose of telling the truth about city officials, on the ground that the Chicago newspapers already existing were inaccurate and unfair. But from a discussion of the School Board situation and other local matters The Republican soon passed to questions of national importance, and it has now become the most outspoken of all critics of the Federal Government. It disapproves of the war, it regrets the war—it does not go so far as to demand an immediate cessation of the war, but it leads the reader to believe that such a suggestion would be natural and commendable.

"We may, of course, be mistaken," said The Republican in a recent first-page article, "but we are strongly imbued with the idea that our entrance into the great war at this time was unnecessary, unwise, unwarranted, and contrary to the self-interest of this country and its people. Shall we as a nation gain in wealth, honor, territory or influence, and if so, is the anticipated benefit worth the price in human blood that is likely to be demanded?"

Later The Republican carried another first-page article with the title, "Why Is America Now at War?" A significant feature of this article was the statement concerning America's entrance into the war that The Republican was "not yet satisfied that Congress and the President have, in this matter, represented the best interests of the American people."

The attitude of the people of Chicago to The Republican is interesting. Should you ask a Bishop if he had been reading a notoriously scandalous sheet, you would get from him the same reaction you get from almost any Chicagoan, rich or poor, white or black, whom you ask if he reads The Republican. The paper is not to be found in the hotels or on the newsstands. Boys do not sell it in the street.

One peculiar feature of the Chicago situation is that Thompson was elected on what was supposed to be a pro-ally ticket. The German name of Sweitzer, the Democratic candidate, was used against him, and the Thompson adherents announced that a vote for Sweitzer was a vote for the Kaiser. Thompson's victory was, therefore, considered a triumph of the allied sympathizers and a crushing rebuke to the German-Ameri-

(Continued on Following Page.)

Traveler in Middle West Finds the War Spirit

Enthusiasm in Helping the Government Is Manifest in All States, Even Where Pro-Germanism Formerly Flourished

TWO men, one from the Atlantic seaboard and the other from the Middle West, met the other day in Washington. The Western man wanted to know what the people of the other's town were doing and thinking about the war.

"Oh, you just ought to see our town!" exclaimed the Easterner enthusiastically. "Flags everywhere! Everybody has hung out the Stars and Stripes and almost everybody has joined the tricolor and the union jack with our flag!"

"How's enlistment going?" asked the other.

"Enlistments are pretty slow, so far. We've not done much along that line."

"Well," rejoined the man from the Middle West, "we're not doing any stunts with Old Glory out my way and we ain't doing a lot of hollering, either, but my State has filled her quota, nearly all the able-bodied young men in my town have enlisted, or joined the National Guard, or an ambulance unit, and the others are working on farms, and the girls are making gardens and the women are—"

"Never mind! Don't rub it in!"

A traveler through the Middle West last week came back with the impression that the region was filled with a fine spirit for war service, that there was everywhere an earnest effort and striking efficiency. The people, to be sure, were not doing any special "stunts with Old Glory," but they had rolled up their sleeves and buckled down to work for all they were worth.

But there is a plainly apparent difference between the attitude of the West and that of the Eastern seaboard toward the war. One senses it soon after leaving the coast and it grows steadily more evident as one goes westward. Briefly, it is that the East is as much interested in the fortunes of our European Allies as it is in the United States, while the West is thinking very little about France and England, though a good deal disturbed about Russia, but is stirred to the bottom of its heart by the fact that our country is at war. The West takes its patriotism as it does its religion, solemnly and unquestioningly, with as profound a conviction of one as of the other, and it is that kind of spirit, with its zeal and faith expressed in works, that one encounters now in Mid-Western cities and towns and homes.

The only States that, at this writing, have filled the quota of enlistments assigned to them as their respective shares to bring the regular army up to war strength are Western and Middle Western States. Manifestly, it is not fair to compare the total enlistments in populous States like New York with thinly peopled ones such as Nevada. The only just comparison is that which works out the percentage of enlistment to population. But the only table of this sort that I have seen was the work of a Western man and it showed that of the fifteen States—nearly a third of the whole number—having the highest percentages of enlistments fourteen were Western States. Nevada and Utah, the first States to fill their quota, did so more than a month ago, and along after them have come Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Indiana, Illinois, Oregon, and Michigan.

It is not only by enlistments in the regular army that the war activity of the Western people may be judged. They are adding to their National Guard strength, enlisting in the navy, forming batteries of artillery, and training for the Officers' Reserve. Kansas, for instance, whose percentage of enlistments to population is well ahead of that of New York, has just recruited and mustered into service in its National Guard a full regiment of infantry, doing the whole thing in thirty days, and in addition has made ready five batteries of artillery, a battalion of signal troops, another of engineers, and a motor ammunition train.

A surprising interest in the navy is manifest all through the West—surprising, that is, when it is considered that not one person in a thousand in the Middle Western region has ever seen a battleship or a jackie in naval uniform; and surprising also when one knows how little the Middle West has heretofore known or cared about the sea arm of Uncle Sam's fighting forces. Enlistments in the navy do not total large numbers, but they are scattered about here and there where formerly there was none. Wherever one travels, one sees little items in the local papers about them and hears of this or that young fellow who has joined the navy. A veritable network of women's organizations or committees affiliated with the Navy League spreads all over the West, in large cities and small towns alike, and their members are hard at work knitting sweaters and wristlets and helmets for the boys at sea, adding to their members, circulating literature about their work and instructions for the knitting. In homes and public places and on the trains the knitters are in evidence with their busy needles and yarns of battle gray.

Party spirit, which only a few months ago ran high and bitter in the Middle West, has almost disappeared. For Republican and Democrat alike the country is merely Uncle Sam engaged in the grim business of fighting our war and needing our help. A Republican Congressional convention which met in Indiana two weeks ago to nominate a candidate for a vacancy caused by death had a big attendance and showed an immense amount of enthusiasm, but it indulged in no criticism of the Democratic Administration; its resolutions pledged all its members and called upon all others to stand loyally behind the Government for the prosecution of the war, and its speeches voiced and urged patriotism of the immediate, practical kind. Ex-Senator Bristow of Kansas, now head of the State Public Utilities Commission, recently sent letters from Washington to his paper, The Salina Journal, in which he gave credence to some of the whispering gallery gossip that is always prevalent in the National Capital and made vague charges of graft and corruption and self-seeking. Kansas was scandalized and angered. Republican officials and Republican newspapers, as heatedly as did those of the Democratic persuasion, told Mr. Bristow to stop.

In Milwaukee, hotbed of pro-Germanism before we entered the war, a man who expressed anti-United States sentiments on the street was overheard, a crowd gathered around him, and when he repeated his remarks with a good deal of heat they laid violently patriotic hands upon him, stripped him of his clothes, ducked him twice in a nearby fountain and, while he shivered in the northwest wind, made him kneel and kiss the Stars and Stripes. In another Wisconsin city a man who tried to discourage army enlistments was seized and forced to march at the head of a parade carrying an American flag and to retract all he had said. A man who had traveled widely over Wisconsin and talked with many people of all classes told the writer that apparently Senator La Follette had killed himself politically in the State he formerly held in the hollow of his hand by his recent course in the Senate.

All over the Middle West let any man of German birth and parentage and pro-German sympathies keep his mouth shut and he is not disturbed, although his neighbors and his former friends are likely to look askance at him and become decidedly cool in their attitude toward him. But let him speak a word that is antagonistic to this country, to the Government, to its war policy, and he will get such tongue lashings and warnings as never fail to teach him discretion. If he is so rash as to say anything disrespectful about the flag or to declare that he will not put it up, it is a question only of time, and very brief time at that, until Old Glory floats over his home or his shop, and there are plenty of watchful eyes and ready hands to see that it stays there. On a train in which the writer was traveling a man said something in German contemptuous of this country. Somebody translated it for the benefit of those within hearing distance. The rush toward him was headed by an elderly man whose gray mustache quivered with rage and who presently remarked with satisfaction to the car in general, "He's had his'n!"

On registration day in Topeka a committee of the brightest and prettiest young women in each precinct stayed all day on duty, pinning badges upon all men who registered. In Kansas City and elsewhere women have formed classes and are studying in a great variety of branches—wireless, mechanics, gardening, bookkeeping; and many others—to fit themselves to do their share in any unusual way the war may presently make necessary. Hundreds upon hundreds of French war orphans have been "adopted" by societies, individuals, school classes, schools, organizations of all sorts, in every State. Red Cross activities are particularly in evidence wherever one goes—in cities, in towns, in villages, and country communities. Men and women are organizing; women and children are collecting money; donations come in ranging in size from thousands of dollars to a nickel each; surveys of towns and districts have been made to see just what supplies can be depended upon from each family; high school children, boys and girls, are working enthusiastically, sewing, making packing cases, collecting funds.

Many a Western town, of size from city to village, has turned itself into a complete war organization with its committees of women, business men, farmers, children, each with its particular work outlined before it, and the whole subsidiary to the State organization. Among these committees are organizations for gardening, food conservation, canning, labor for farmers, Red Cross, collection of waste and junk, naval aid, surgical dressings, aid for soldiers, which will keep names and addresses of all soldiers from the respective localities, send them letters, home papers and comforts, and will endeavor to keep vice and liquor out of army camps.

In some of the Western States there are whole counties organized for food production, as if each were a big farm. In Kansas practically every county is so organized under the supervision of Dr. H. J. Waters, President of the State Agricultural College and head of the State Council of Defense. The organization includes farmers, bankers, business men, all working in close harmony to seed and cultivate every tillable acre of ground, and to utilize with economy and efficiency the tools, seed, and labor of food production. There is everywhere an enormous increase in the garden acreage, and, under the State Councils of Defense, literature and personal instruction for preserving by canning and drying the products of field, orchard, and garden are being sent over each State, the former broadcast by mail and the latter wherever desired.

Never before in its history has the great, fruitful valley of the Mississippi had so bountiful and varied a harvest as it will offer this Summer for the feeding of the nations. But huge as that crop will be, there will be less difficulty in harvesting it than is usual even in ordinary years. For men and women, boys and girls, farmers, bankers, clerks, business men, young women in their homes, young men from college, shop, and office, old men from easy chairs, have all agreed to give to that work vacations and leisure days and spare hours. They have enrolled their names or given their promises or already taken up the work.

No, the West is not "slacking" upon any phase of preparation for war.

Queer Predicament of the Mayor of Chicago

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

can element in Chicago's heterogeneous population. Of course, there were many other reasons for Thompson's election. The Thompson campaigners made much of the fact that Sweitzer was a Roman Catholic and a Knight of Columbus, and thus injected into the contest the spirit of religious bitterness. The women worked for Thompson, carrying their less fortunate neighbors to the polls in automobiles ornamented with colored lithographs of young Mr. Thompson's honest face. Some people voted for Thompson because he was considered a reform candidate, pledged to clean up Chicago; others because they understood that he had pledged himself to permit the sale of liquor on Sunday. "It was a famous victory." Thompson's plurality was 148,000 votes. "It was a women's victory," said the Mayor's wife. And Mrs. William Severin said, "Woman has come into her own with a complete and well-directed effort."

There are many interesting contradictions about Mayor Thompson. He is a famous athlete. In 1896 he was Captain of the Chicago Athletic Association football eleven. He is fond of boxing and baseball. Part of his boyhood he spent on the Western plains, working on ranches and finally going into the cattle business on his own account. In memory of this experience he wears a large sombrero. These things, combined with his brusque decision of manner and such genuine forcefulness as he displayed in settling the Chicago traction strike, suggest a man of the Roosevelt type. But Thompson is like Roosevelt only on the surface. His inaccessibility—remarkable in a Mayor of Chicago—is only one instance of his striking dissimilarity to the ex-President whose headgear he copies.

Mayor Thompson is a wealthy man. It is said that when he was twenty-one years old he had accumulated thirty thousand dollars from his activities in the cattle business. He inherited from his father several million dollars' worth of Chicago property, and he is known as a successful real estate operator. Previous to his election he was considered a shrewd and enlightened business man, a real asset to Chicago. But that was two years ago.

A Chicago merchant, who had worked for Thompson's election, recently advanced a plausible theory as to the surprising development of the Mayor.

"Thompson's head was turned by the Prosperity Parade," he said. "When he took the oath of office, we gave him a parade that took three hours to pass the reviewing stand. There were 75,000 people in it and 7,500 automobiles. Up to that time Thompson had been a nice young fellow, but that parade was too much for him. In his speech after taking the oath of office he said that his election showed that the people were dissatisfied with the National Administration and had protested by voting for him, the Republican candidate. So he felt that it was up to him to show that he was against the National Government and bigger than the National Government."

But by no means all Chicagoans would agree with this critic in saying that Thompson's conduct in affairs of purely local importance has been wise. A visitor to Chicago hears much concerning Thompson's appointments, especially those to the School Board. Without entering into the merits of the question, it may be said safely that they were unpopular appointments.

In the municipal elections the Mayor has since his accession to office been unmistakably rebuked.

Taking No Chance on Soldier's Mental Collapse

Scientific Study of the Army and Navy Recruit's Mind and Disposition Will Show Whether He Can Stand the Strain of War

MEN mentally unfit to serve as soldiers will be weeded out of the coming selective draft by a corps of physicians specially trained in the detection and treatment of all forms of nervous instability. This innovation will mark the beginning of a double standard of fitness for military service in this country—the mental as well as the physical. The fact that a physical standard was an inadequate test for the strains of modern warfare was first brought forcibly to the attention of medical men during the Russo-Japanese war. In the Boxer rebellion the rate of insane among the German soldiers rose to 50 in 1,000. This was double the rate in the Spanish-American war and fifty times that in civil populations. To cope with the increase in the Russo-Japanese war, the first psychopathic unit for the treatment of mental diseases among soldiers was organized.

In the present war the need of the new standard has been doubly emphasized. One of the serious problems of the battle front has been the treatment of soldiers suffering from nervous or mental trouble ranging through varied manifestations, from simple loss of self-control to complete derangement. Neuro-psychopathic units have become an important part of the base hospitals. The problems confronting these units have been made more burdensome and difficult by the fact that many were allowed to enlist who were mentally unfit to meet either the discipline of the army or the test of the firing line. Their letting down at a critical time not only endangered the morale of the companies to which they belonged, but reduced the companies in numerical strength, as the victims had to be withdrawn to the hospitals, and resulted in many cases in destroying the future usefulness of those who, if they had been permitted to remain in civil life, could have done their share of war work for the country in some industry providing necessaries for the men at the front.

As far as possible those mentally unequal to the strain of war will be kept out of the forces sent by the United States to Europe. In order to sift out at the start the men who, to trained medical eyes, are plainly unfit, a neuro-psychopathic unit of thirty beds each will be attached to each base hospital in the training camps. Well-marked types can be quickly singled out, but in other cases symptoms will not appear until the heavier strain of approach to the battlefront is felt. It is the plan, therefore, to continue the sifting process under the guidance of these experts in France, and also to supply the promptest attention to the men who become affected on the battle-line itself. Each base hospital sent abroad with our forces will be equipped with a neuro-psychopathic unit. Four of these units will leave for France in a short time; seven are ready to be assigned to their posts, and others are being organized. The National Committee for Mental Hygiene is in charge of the work. Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, the Medical Director of the committee, is now in Europe studying conditions, so that the psychiatric organizations here may have the advantage of the latest experience of the units at the war front. A letter from Dr. Salmon, just received at the headquarters of the committee in this city, says:

> I am convinced that we are providing far too few beds for actual war conditions. This is entirely true of base hospitals generally, but it is especially true of the accommodations for mental and nervous cases. A British Army division consists of 40,000 men, and has a base hospital of 1,600 beds, which can be expanded to twice that number. This ratio is considerably larger than that provided by the United States regulations. I have no doubt that thirty beds will be sufficient at the concentration camps in the United States, but in France we shall have to count upon providing more beds and possibly a few more medical officers.
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> The extent of these casualties is almost beyond belief. I have not yet had access to the official records, but apparently the neuroses constitute one of the most formidable problems of modern war. I shall have innumerable instances showing how ineffective ordinary treatment is in these cases and how much can be accomplished from sufficient treatment by psychiatrists and neurologists when they have early access to their patients and some special facilities.

Dr. Pearce Bailey of New York, Chairman of the Committee on Furnishing Hospital Units for Nervous and Mental Disorders to the United States Government, said:

"Surgeon General Gorgas of the United States Army instructed our committee to organize and equip these units after a report was made to him by a special committee appointed to investigate the subject immediately after the declaration of war. Each unit will consist of thirty beds, in charge of two psychiatrists and one neurologist, with a personnel of specially trained nurses and attendants. The units will be equipped with special hydrotherapeutic and electropeutic apparatus. The hydrotherapeutic equipment will consist of special tubs for the giving of continuous sedative baths and of showers of various strengths and methods of application. We also expect to have apparatus for psychological teaching. Later it is expected that psychologists will be added to the units as assistants to the medical staffs. Only physicians who have had special training, and shown skill, in caring for patients suffering from nervous and mental diseases are being assigned to the units.

"It has been possible for the National Committee on Mental Hygiene to organize these units because of a generous gift made by Miss Ann Thompson, the daughter of the late Frank Thompson, former President of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

"The work of the units will begin in the home camps in weeding out unfit recruits. It has been recognized for a long time that individuals with certain physical defects were thereby rendered unfit to be soldiers. It is not so widely recognized probably, but equally true, that men with certain nervous and mental diseases or with certain nervous or mental make-ups cannot be made into reliable soldiers. It will be the duty of the physicians in the neuro-psychopathic units to pick out recruits of this type, for instance to mention some of the most strongly marked in this class: the epileptic, the alcoholic, the general paretic, the insane, those with other gross mental defects, those who are mentally and nervously unstable, who will easily go to pieces, because of neuropathic or psychopathic makeups. It is of particular importance that persons who have previously suffered from a nervous or mental breakdown be not enlisted.

"A few individuals of this type in a company may disorganize the discipline of the entire company.

"It will be impossible, with such a large number of men assembled in the training camps, for the psychiatrists to examine each and every recruit, but all those in the camps who show marked signs of nervous or mental trouble or defect, or inability to adapt themselves to the new situation, including those who come repeatedly before the officers for discipline and reprimand, will be referred to the psychopathic units."



Dr. Thomas W. Salmon of New York, Medical Director of the National Committee of Mental Hygiene.

"Will not some attempt to sham nervous troubles in order to be released from service?" Dr. Bailey was asked.

"There will be, of course, some attempt at malingering, but it is very difficult to sham or pretend a nervous trouble successfully before experts. One thing is important in this connection—that every one who shows mental or nervous symptoms is not a malingerer. The decision whether the trouble is real or feigned should be left to experts.

"It is interesting to note the change in the attitude that has taken place in regard to the so-called cowards. Just as formerly the so-called criminal was supposed to be just bad and vicious, the so-called coward in armies has likewise been considered a thing of ignominy, and just as careful examination and study of the personality of criminals in police and prison laboratories has shown that many criminals are so largely because of factors which they cannot control on account of nervous and mental make-ups, just so it is found that the coward and deserter is frequently an individual who is nervously or mentally sick and is unable to withstand the rigors of army life. The presence of psychiatrists and neurologists in armies abroad has greatly reduced the number of men who were formerly shot or imprisoned for long terms because they were held guilty of cowardice or desertion. Such men are now sent to psychiatrists for treatment, just as certain types of criminals are now sent to hospitals for treatment instead of to penal institutions for punishment.

"The units that go abroad with the base hospitals," continued Dr. Bailey, "will take care of the cases developed at the front, as some of the symptoms, more subtly hidden, will not be brought to the surface until the men are close to the battle front.

"It is important that physicians competent to handle cases of nervous and mental trouble be on hand when these troubles appear among the soldiers, for they are of a character which if treated promptly will lead in a large proportion of cases to the recovery of the victims, but if not receiving attention at once may result in the permanent disability of those affected and in their becoming practically dependents for the rest of their lives. Many will be able to return to the firing line. Many others, with the needed attention, will be saved for efficient civil duties later.

"Those who do not recover promptly at the base hospitals abroad will be invalided home, and then a new problem will arise as to their proper care after their arrival in this country. The National Committee of Mental Hygiene is now working at this problem, and the method of the distribution of the cases to proper centres for observation, further treatment, convalescence, and re-education will be developed."

"What is meant by re-education?"

"Very briefly, the means taken by which one of these men who is completely shaken up and unstrung is re-attached to his environment, the arousing of his interest, his courage, and his fighting spirit.

"The response to calls for assistance in this work has been admirable. Too much credit cannot be given to the State hospitals of the country for the generous way they have come forward and offered their men, their trained physicians and nurses. This cannot be done without heavy sacrifices on the part of State hospital staffs, for the vacancies are not easy to fill, but the 'spirit followed has been that each institution should 'do its bit.' As an illustration of this spirit, the State Hospital of Massachusetts has offered to the committee the services of sixty-six physicians specially trained in this work.

"It should be stated that Surgeon General Braisted of the navy is equally alive to the situation and has asked us to supply a psychiatrist for the examination of men at each of the naval training stations. A special neuro-psychopathic hospital is also being built on the ground of the Marine Hospital on Staten Island for the treatment of cases which arise in naval service. As soon as this hospital is completed it will be equipped by the committee and turned over to the Government."

The members of the Committee on Furnishing Hospital Units for Nervous and Mental Disorders to the United States Government, besides Dr. Bailey, are Otto T. Bannard, Dr. Lewellys F. Barker of Baltimore, Dr. Albert M. Barrett of Michigan, Dr. G. Alder Blumer of Providence, Dr. L. Vernon Briggs of Boston, Dr. Joseph Collins of New York, Dr. Owen Copp of Philadelphia, Dr. Charles L. Dana of New York, Dr. Walter E. Fernald of Waverley, Mass.; Dr. M. S. Gregory of Bellevue Hospital, New York; Dr. Isham G. Harris of Brooklyn, Dr. August Hoch of Ward's Island, New York; Dr. George H. Kirby of Ward's Island, New York; Dr. Adolf Meyer of Baltimore, Dr. Stewart Paton of Princeton, Dr. William L. Russell of White Plains, Dr. Thomas W. Salmon of New York, Dr. E. E. Southard of Boston, and Dr. William A. White of Washington.

Why Stranger in Our Gates Remains an Alien

Among Causes Are Foreign Language Press and Delbrueck Law Enabling German-Americans to Continue Germans

By Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich,
United States Navy (Retired.)

THE immigrant's mental attitude toward the land of his adoption, toward its aims, customs and traditions, has always been of vast importance even during times of peace, when, to our shame, it was so generally ignored. Today, when we are at war with the greatest military power the world has ever seen, it has become one of the most pressing problems with which we have to deal. It demands the most thoughtful consideration on our part in order that our action may be wise and equitable, taken with firmness coupled with justice, and so devised that the safety, honor, and welfare of our native-born population may be protected and fostered at the same time that the immigrant's education in Americanism is furthered and his preparation insured for entering into our body politic fit to enjoy the benefits with which this land of opportunity abounds, and to assume the responsibilities and obligations of his chosen citizenship.

At the threshold of our contemplated study we encounter such questions as these: Why does the immigrant leave his home? What objects has he in view by coming here? In so far as these objects are commendable, do we help him? Are we doing our duty to him? What measures, positive and negative, are open to our adoption that may assist him to become a good American?

In a general way it may be stated that he comes to us to better himself and not specifically to better us. Discontent with the political or economic conditions of his native land is doubtless the chief cause of his exodus, but the desire to avoid military service is not without weight. For these manifest advantages he is, broadly speaking, keen to take on American citizenship with its privileges and its duties. (With the criminal class and subsidized agents of foreign Governments these lines have no concern.) Provided he is not of the classes distinctly debarred by our laws, the immigrant is free to seek asylum on our shores.

Assuming honest purposes and good intentions on his part, what machinery have we in force for guiding him into paths of usefulness to us and of benefit to him? Apparently little or none, outside the activities of certain charitable organizations whose motives may be highly praiseworthy, but whose methods too often perpetuate the racial cleavage among our foreign-born population which is so fraught with menace to our peace and progress. Our immigration officials do excellent work to prevent the new arrivals from falling into harmful hands, but if there be any Governmental administration to meet the immigrant at the gate of liberty, to take him under its wing and see that he begins his new life in places and occupations where he may do best for himself and the country, where he may thrive materially and yet be kept under Americanizing influences, I am not aware of it.

A large proportion of immigrants are agriculturists, and surely they are sadly needed as such, but the steady growth of the foreign colonies in our cities, (of the population of New York City 40.8 per cent. are foreign born; and of five other cities over 30 per cent.,) would seem to show that we gain few farmers, while the city slums increase prodigiously.

Do we not too frequently leave him to his own devices, and thus compelled to choose what may prove to be the wrong course; to become the victim of a chain of circumstances that causes him through his ignorance to enter upon the only path which seems open to him? This subject has engaged the attention of many persons and societies. The American Year Book for 1916, on Page 415, records substantial progress in the work of assimilation. Encouraging as the showing is, much remains to be done. Since the matter vitally affects the nation as a whole, it would seem to follow that it should be dealt with by the Federal authorities acting in conjunction with those of the individual States.

At the portal of this new land the immigrant finds himself among a strange people of whose language, customs and laws he knows nothing. Instead of our helping him in his aims and of watching over him until well established, we allow him to be met by men of his own race and tongue, who immediately take him in tow to be exploited, in too many instances, for their own benefit. In lieu of engaging at once upon an apprenticeship to Americanism, he becomes a member of a foreign community in our midst, the rulers of which see to it that he remains what he is—an alien. Working upon him through his helplessness, and his attachment to his native land, they use every exertion to hold him aloof from Americanizing influences. They may encourage him to take out naturalization papers, but they make certain that, so far as they can control him, he casts his vote according to their dictates.

This racial detachment is maintained even in the immigrant's children born in the United States. The regrettable consequence is that America can no longer be properly termed "the melting pot of the nations." We have ceased to be a reasonably homogeneous people. We are but a congeries of nationalities, each with its own ideals, standards, habits of thought, customs, and speech. To this circumstance is due the objectionable practice among our naturalized citizens of calling themselves, for example, Irish-Americans, Franco-Americans, German-Americans, &c. If we are to become a nation in fact as well as name, the hyphen must be eliminated.

The subject is too vast to be covered in a brief article such as this one, which, in looking to a solution, confines itself to a few obvious suggestions, as follows:

Among certain things which ought to be done is one which, it is greatly to be feared, may never be accomplished. "No man can serve two masters," the Bible tells us. Yet, in virtue of the Delbrück law passed in 1913 by the Reichstag, a German may acquire naturalization in a foreign land and still remain a subject of the Kaiser by simply registering at a German Consulate. This law undermines the validity of every naturalization paper issued to a person of German birth. To combat its pernicious, not to say demoralizing, effect drastic measures seem to be demanded. In the opinion of many who have given this matter thought no other proper and self-respecting course appears open than to cancel all German naturalization papers and to issue no more until the Delbrück law is repealed. There is no place in this country for such mischievous and fraudulent dual allegiance. It cannot be hoped that Congress will resort to the extreme mentioned herein, however justified it would be in such action; but something ought to be done to protect ourselves against the admission into or retention in our ranks of men who look to Berlin for orders.

There are many ways of accelerating the speed of the melting pot, if it is to be one in truth. Among them, so far as the sons born in this country of foreign parents are concerned, none holds out such promise as universal military training, upon the advantages of which, as an education in Americanism, it is needless to expatiate. No matter of what race the lad may be who shall come under this salutary system, he cannot fail to emerge a real American with respect for the flag, a knowledge of our national language, a love of his native land, and a readiness to defend her against all enemies. Moreover, he will realize that the glorious opportunities offered here are but scantily repaid by welcoming and assuming all their correlative and complementary obligations. And it should not be forgotten that no surer way exists, so to speak, of pauperizing the patriotism of our citizens than by giving much in return for nothing.

In this connection it may be suggested that at the age when the native born son of a foreigner elects his parent's nationality he should be warned that never again can he be admitted to American citizenship. This prohibition should be made statutory; otherwise he will escape military training and possibly military service altogether, enjoying all the benefits of residence here by becoming naturalized only when too old to be called to arms.

If we mean to be a nation, we must insist upon the use of our national language in all affairs of State. The qualifications of the voter should at least include a thorough speaking knowledge of English. Indeed, as education is compulsory, some ability to read and write it may well be exacted in addition, thus following the example of New York State.

Against our attempts to assimilate the alien blood which for decades has poured in torrents into our body politic two maleficent agents have been and still are especially active. The first is the teaching in our public schools of any modern foreign tongue. It but serves to accentuate and foster the division of our inhabitants according to nationality; it should cease altogether and at once.

Another antagonistic influence operating against the Americanization of the immigrant is that of the local foreign press. This is largely maintained for the benefit of its publishers. In a measure it relieves the immigrant of the necessity of learning English and thus in effect, if not intention, is anti-American. Even if it did no more than assist in keeping open the chasm dividing the alien from the native-born, it would still be harmful, while of one section at least it may indeed be alleged that it has been strongly, almost violently, anti-American in its teachings. The evil exists in all parts of the country, and it should be checked, since it cannot be wholly eradicated. Of course, no one would or could suggest the complete suppression of newspapers and periodicals in foreign languages printed in this country. Such a procedure would be most unjust in itself and in contravention of the constitutional guarantee of free speech.

So far as the nation at large is concerned, this press is not in the least necessary; rather is it a luxury for those temporarily here and for those who, remaining in our midst, are unwilling to take the trouble of learning English. Let such people then pay for their pleasure or self-indulgence, as it is eminently proper that they should, and so contribute to the general Government's resources, now so seriously strained. Each individual's share would be quite negligible, yet the aggregate would be large and most welcome. It is suggested that every periodical published in the United States or in adjacent countries, and printed wholly or in considerable part in a foreign tongue, should pay a license fee to the Treasury of 1 cent for each copy of a daily; 5 cents for each copy of a semi-weekly, tri-weekly, or weekly; 10 cents for each copy of a monthly, bi-monthly, or quarterly, &c. Those who really want such literature can well afford to pay the increased price.

Without going into exact figures, which at this moment are unavailable, a competent and trustworthy authority estimates at a million and a quarter copies the circulation of the foreign dailies printed in the one city of New York. If this circulation were to be subjected to the license fee herein proposed, (and if it suffered no reduction,) the Government's income would be increased by $125,000 every week day. In 1910 the aggregate daily circulation of foreign periodicals of all kinds printed in the United States was more than 7,000,000, and it has presumably increased since the last census was taken. This number would shrink somewhat if taxed as recommended, but even if so, the revenue derived from it might fairly be expected to reach half a million dollars a day, no very contemptible sum. Surely, now, when every possible and legitimate source of revenue must be utilized, there can be no good reason for overlooking this source, so easily tapped and so fruitful of good in the tapping.

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T. June 24

How Patriotic Is the German-American Press?

Recent Excerpts from Local Newspapers Which Before We Entered the War Were Openly Ranged on the Kaiser's Side

JUST what has been the real attitude and tone of the German-language newspapers in the United States since we went to war with Germany, regardless of their assertions that they are standing by the Government?

This is a question one hears often. It is being asked every day by Americans who, without reading the German-language papers, get the impression from occasional comments that the "hyphen press" is engaged in a systematic campaign unfriendly to America, although rendering perfunctory lip service to the land of its adoption. Whether the impression is justified may be gathered from excerpts quoted literally below—quotations from newspapers published in the German language here in New York.

Renewed attention has been directed to the Teuton press by the recent arrest of two notorious writers of seditious articles—von Nostitz of Cleveland and Wierse of Charleston. The Administration served notice through these two upon the other editors of similar leanings. And President Wilson's Flag Day address, delivered on June 14, contained a passage that was interpreted as including the German-language press in the following paragraphs:

> The sinister intrigue is being no less actively conducted in this country than in Russia and in every country in Europe to which the agents and dupes of the Imperial German Government can get access. That Government has many spokesmen here, in places high and low. They have learned discretion. They keep within the law. It is opinion they utter now, not sedition. They proclaim the liberal purposes of their masters; declare this a foreign war which can touch America with no danger to either her lands or her institutions; set England at the centre of the stage and talk of her ambition to assert economic dominion throughout the world; appeal to our ancient tradition of isolation in the politics of the nations, and seek to undermine the Government with false professions of loyalty to its principles.
>
> But they will make no headway. The false betray themselves always in every accent. It is only friends and partisans of the German Government whom we have already identified who utter these thinly disguised disloyalties. The facts are patent to all the world, and nowhere are they more plainly seen than in the United States, where we are accustomed to deal with facts and not with sophistries; and the great fact that stands out above all the rest is that this is a people's war, a war for freedom and justice and self-government among all the nations of the world, a war to make the world safe for the peoples who live upon it and have made it their own, the German people themselves included.

Perusal of a number of recent issues of the two leading German-language newspapers in New York show a difference in the attitude assumed. The Staats-Zeitung aims, apparently, to make its news columns similar to a considerable extent to those of the English-language papers. It prints conspicuously headlines like "French Maintain Positions" or "U-boat Sunk," confining itself, in the main, to its editorial columns and its sections devoted to short editorial comment for remarks that reflect pro-German leanings. The German Herold, on the other hand, goes much further in the treatment of news dispatches and construction of headlines, as well as in its editorial columns.

Both papers, in news, editorials, and special articles, show marked unfriendliness for Japan and lose no opportunity to hold that nation up as hostile to the United States. Against Great Britain, too, they are consistently unfriendly in tone. They give all possible prominence to chaotic conditions in Russia. They "play up" food difficulties in Entente lands, U-boat exploits, and pictures from the German front. Almost invariably they print communiqués from Berlin ahead of those from the countries which are the allies of the United States.

The recent occurrences in Greece culminating in the dethronement of King Constantine called forth extremely frank comment from the local German-language press. The tone toward Constantine was uniformly friendly. Over a dispatch from London to the effect that, besides Constantine, other members of the royal family and the leading pro-German politicians and military men were to be deported, the Herold had, as a headline, the words "Protectors of Small Nations" in quotation marks, followed by "They expel from Greece everybody who displeases them." And alluding to allied displeasure at the proclamation of the new Greek King Alexander, the headline ran: "The Allies are shocked—the new King of Greece wishes to continue the policy of his father."

The recent Zeppelin raid over London, in which about 500 persons were killed or injured, also brought forth statements from the German papers dissimilar in tenor from the general comment of the local press. The Staats-Zeitung said in the course of an editorial:

> The latest proof of the frightfulness of war is the air raid on London. This attack is entirely justified under the laws of war recognized by both nations, because London is fortified. It is true that this does not alter the fact that the effect of the attack fills the world with awe.
>
> The raid moves a certain section of the press to voice the deepest indignation—because the victims were Britons; the same press which parades its humanity had not a single word of indignation when the victims of a French air raid were Germans.

The same paper headed one of its Berlin dispatches concerning the raid: "London Forts Named as Goal of Attack." And the Herold said:

> While London insisted in one of the "bulletins" about the air raids that no military damage was done, the following sentence appears in the "story" about the bomb throwing: "Terrible scenes were witnessed at a railway station, where two bombs were dropped. Luckily they missed the busy portion of the station, but struck a train at the far end of the platform, fairly full of passengers, waiting to start. The two foremost carriages were destroyed. One bomb hit the train squarely and one carriage caught fire. Several passengers were killed and others, badly injured and unable to escape, were incinerated. It is believed that twenty-four persons were killed or injured in this train.
>
> "Another coach standing on an adjoining line was in the service of a travelling medical board. This also burst into flames and soon became a charred mass. Some of the bodies were so burned as to make identification difficult."
>
> The Germans maintain that military considerations, as the destruction of railroads or of forts, arsenals, &c., impel them to these air raids. In this case they have evidently attained one of their objects, which was the destruction of railroad tracks and carriages.
>
> The local papers say the English should retaliate. They would have done so long ago if they or their allies had airships capable of flying a great distance and carrying bombs. But the French fliers have never been able to go further than Stuttgart or Frankfort-on-the-Main.
>
> It is to be regretted that women and children are killed in such raids—but the French killed dozens of them in Freiburg, Karlsruhe, Mannheim and other cities in Germany. And nothing of military value could accrue from such savagery.

Comment on the Liberty Loan in the German papers here was, to put it mildly, not enthusiastic. Here is a typical bit:

> The two-billion loan, which a few days ago was coming along very slowly, was at the last moment not only fully covered, but greatly oversubscribed. It had been stated beforehand that hundreds of moneyed men and institutions stood ready to assure oversubscription if the need should arise.

And this, in answer to a query:

> No, not all of the people engaged in the campaign for placing the Liberty bonds gave their services free. At any rate, Congress has appropriated "flotation expenses of Liberty bonds and Treasury certificates" to the sum of $1,063,946, and, while much of this sum went for printing and similar expenses, we think some of the speakers were paid.

Russian disorder is featured in the German-language papers of New York in a way that at times becomes well-nigh exultant. "Russians Want Peace—Even the British Censor Must Admit This," was a Herold headline a few days ago. The Root mission has also come in for some sneering comment. Of the general situation in Russia the Staats-Zeitung said:

> The war aims of Russia have suffered tremendous changes since the fall of the Czar, and the Allies will do well to subject their own war aims to a thorough revision, unless they wish to forego entirely the help of the Russian Army.

Of the latter, the same paper remarks:

> Pleasant days, these, in freed Russia for the peaceful citizen. The capitalists are fighting the workmen, the peasants the landowners and the Government seems to be at loggerheads with all of them. Only the Russian soldiers still keep out of the fight—despite all the pretty speeches of Kerensky.

The German Herold prefaces a translation of an interview with ex-President Fallières of France, wherein he uttered some pessimistic things about the Allies, with these words:

> "As if suddenly illuminated by a flash of lightning, the situation of the Allies is shown by remarks made by ex-President Fallières."

In conclusion, here are a number of editorial comments from the aforesaid German-language papers picked at random:

> "'London expects trouble in Spain.' Clearly London is well informed as to what will take place in Spain."
>
> "Five hundred British recruits in four days—that is what the English recruiting officers here call a big success. Well, it is a matter of taste."
>
> "Norway has sent a commission to America to arrange for further imports of grain. THE NEW YORK TIMES says to this: 'They should receive no grain grown in the United States as long as Norway fails to avenge German attacks on her fleet.' If the Government feels the same way, Norway must starve."
>
> "The building of the big training camps for our new army will not be finished as quickly as was originally planned by the officials at Washington. It appears that, at the last moment, all sorts of difficulties have arisen which are by no means easy to overcome. Therefore, we are obliged to wait a bit before the world can be democratized."

A Wartime Paradox

IN the collection of paradoxes brought forth by the war the following, contributed by an American living in Venezuela, deserves a place:

The line of steamships plying between New York and Venezuelan ports is partly owned by an American company domiciled in New York, and all its vessels fly the American flag. The other principal partners are established at Caracas, capital of Venezuela, and are British subjects. But at the port of Maracaibo their interests are looked after by still another partner, who is a German, the leading business element of Maracaibo being predominantly German.

Just before the United States entered the war this German went from Maracaibo on one of his firm's steamers to confer with his British partners at Caracas. While he was there war started between the United States and Germany and the German found himself in the awkward predicament of being unable to return to Maracaibo on one of his firm's boats.

It makes no difference that he, as a partner of the firm owning the line, is part owner of the boats. They fly the American flag, and their Captains are in duty bound to arrest him as an alien enemy as soon as he sets foot on their decks.

So he is—or was at latest accounts—marking time and swearing rich, deep Teutonic oaths while trying to arrange for passage back to Maracaibo on some Venezuelan coasting steamship or sailing vessel, which, in spite of all discomforts, will have for him an inestimable advantage—that of flying a neutral flag.



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The New York Times
Review of Books
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SECTION SEVEN NEW YORK, JUNE 24, 1917 EIGHT PAGES

JAMES J. HILL'S PART IN NATION-BUILDING

An Authorized Biography by Mr. J. G. Pyle of the Man Who Developed the Northwest Through His Railroads and Who Started the Conservation Movement

THE LIFE OF JAMES J. HILL. By James Gilpin Pyle. Authorized. Illustrated. Two volumes. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $5.

IN the list of great railroad men whom this country has produced the name of James J. Hill will always stand as one of the greatest of them all, while among our many great captains of material progress there is not one who exemplifies more clearly than he the truth that vision and imagination are as necessary for great material as for great aesthetic achievements. His career and his character show that at bottom it is the same kind of imagination that produces success in each of these phases of human activity—the bold, far-seeing, idealizing, constructive, adventurous vision that builds as truly upon the needs and the desires of man's spirit in the one case as in the other. That was the kind of imagination that Mr. Hill possessed, and his biographer deserves the warmest praise that he has seen with such clear eyes and brought out so truly the finest and most distinguishing feature of his character and his achievement.

It is only a little more than a year since Mr. Hill died, at the age of 78, in the midst of the many absorbing interests and activities with which his latter years, after his retirement from a prominent part in his business affairs, were filled. Mr. Pyle's book, therefore, comes at the best time for its subject, while his herculean labors and achievements are still fresh in men's minds and the fact that he is no longer living makes it possible to view them with detachment and in their true perspective. He took up his task as biographer with the best equipment. For Mr. Hill had chosen him some years before to write the story of his finished life, had turned over to him letters and diaries and other documents, and had talked much with him for the purpose of giving him a true picture of himself, his works, and his surrounding conditions in his early years. In a little prefatory note Mr. Pyle says that the only instruction Mr. Hill ever gave him concerning this prospective biography was this one sentence: "Make it plain and simple and true." After reading the two volumes one sees not only that he has followed that injunction, but also that it furnishes a good keynote to the character of Mr. Hill himself.

By birth a Canadian, both of James J. Hill's parents were of Irish origin, and his biographer sees in this rich Celtic strain the endowment that had most to do with opening for him the gates of success. "The imagination, the fervor," says Mr. Pyle, "above all, the insight into the future through perceptions raised to an almost uncanny power that gave form to his life plan and coherence to his work, are a part of the dower of race." His childhood was spent on a little Canadian farm in the midst of conditions similar to farming communities in Northern New York in the '40s of the last century, and his only schooling was obtained in the little district school and during four years, ending when he was 15, in an academy presided over by a Quaker schoolmaster. This man seems to have been one of the strong formative influences upon the boy's character and to have been admired and loved by his pupil all his life. But young Hill, distinguished though he was in youth by the same physical virility and energy that characterized him all his life, was, says Mr. Pyle, "desperately fond of reading." It was a characteristic that stayed with him all his life. During his ten years as a shipping clerk at St. Paul, where he brought up at the age of 18, after a little time spent in experimental wandering in New York, he read and studied industriously. Already his adventurous, constructive imagination was at work, leaping far beyond the present and his immediate surroundings and filling the rivers of far-off India with ships, the seas with argosies of commerce, the wild land with farms and homes and towns. One of his young companions of that time said of him afterward that "Jim Hill was always a romancer." But he was not merely a dreamer who saw things loom in the far future, big and vivid and possible. He worked incessantly upon the visions that captured his imagination. He dreamed of trade with the Orient, but he studied steamboat construction and operation, and he read everything available about India, and, says Mr. Pyle, "fifty years later his judgment affirmed the soundness of the venture he had dreamed of."

In his thirst for information and his habit of devouring books these early years of Mr. Hill remind one of similar characteristics shared by Lord Strathcona, then plain Donald A. Smith, Hudson Bay Factor, who was later to be associated with Mr. Hill in railroad enterprise and to become his lifelong friend. The early years of both these men point out emphatically to young men of today the grim truth that behind remarkable success lies always the work that has made it possible. Mr. Pyle makes very clear just how and why those ten years as a shipping clerk in St. Paul opened the way toward future achevements



James Jerome Hill
From © Pach Bros.

for "young Jim Hill." In his work he did anything and everything that the moment made necessary—made out waybills, received incoming and discharged outgoing freight, was always on the alert for bringing new business to his employer, looked after warehouse contents, and on occasion toiled as hard as any roustabout. He was popular among his young companions and was always ready for sport and fun with them. But his brain was teeming with ideas and visions and all this work and play were only the outward activities of his life. Says Mr. Pyle:

> He read and studied increasingly, unceasingly. It was already his habit, whenever any new subject came within his horizon, to search out the highest authority he could find, to ask for a list of the best books on the topic that could be had, to send for them and devour them in the hours that could be spared from work. He covered their margins with notes of his own. Once mastered, the contents were his for all time. The extraordinary memory, rivaling that of Lord Macaulay, which characterized the man, served well the purpose of the boy. He was omnivorous in his search for information; he tore the heart out of his subject and made it so thoroughly his own that it was at his service thereafter.

Many times as he passes Mr. Hill's life in review does Mr. Pyle bring out this love of books both for the sake of literature and for practical purpose. All his life long it was Mr. Hill's habit, begun thus early, to devour the best authorities to be had upon any and every subject which interested him, artistic, literary, economic, political, and especially those dealing with his own particular affairs, such as transportation, agriculture, regional development, "to tear the heart out of each one and make it thoroughly his own." Many times, also, does he call attention to the remarkable memory which enabled Mr. Hill to bring up at need upon any subject with which he had familiarized himself, perhaps years before, figures, facts, statistics, arguments.

Mr. Hill's long and vigorous life, with its many activities and their profound influence upon the commercial development of the country, had many phases of interest for the reader of his biography. Mr. Pyle has given due space and importance and the same careful analysis and exposition to each of them. He recounts with detail the full history of the growth and achievement of Mr. Hill's transportation interests, from their beginnings of trade from St. Paul with the Red River country and their sturdy branching out with the establishment upon a sound basis of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad, on through his share in the making of successful properties of the Canadian Pacific, the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific; and he tells circumstantially the story of his purchase of the Burlington system, his struggle for the control of the Northern Pacific, and the formation and legal history of the Northern Securities Company. But he not only tells the story of these titanic labors, he projects it graphically upon the background of the region with whose life it was closely bound up and for whose development it was responsible. The reader sees the rapid change through all that vast extent of this country and of Canada from wilderness to fruitful land, and he sees the creative genius, the far-seeing acumen, the boundless imagination of James J. Hill as primarily the power responsible for it all. Mr. Pyle has set forth clearly and unmistakably in this biography the right of Mr. Hill to be counted among the great men of the nation.

Nor does he leave the possibility of any mistake as to the elements of Mr. Hill's genius as a nation builder. At the bottom of it all was the far-seeing vision and the dauntless imagination. Next came the love of work and the insatiable reaching out for knowledge—never did a biography exemplify better the everlasting truth of the old copybook maxim that "knowledge is power." Long before opportunity came to him in any line, all through his life Mr. Hill knew all that he could find out about the conditions, the facts, the possibilities of that opportunity. All of the big steps in his life were guided by knowledge that he had acquired years before.

One of the very interesting parts of the book is that which tells how great was the share Mr. Hill had in the building of the Canadian Pacific and how much that system owed to him for the successful conclusion of the enterprise. For the first time he receives the full measure of credit for that piece of work. Mr. Pyle tells the whole story and says that "to him more than to any other man was due the building of the Canadian Pacific at this time by the route that made it a success as a carrier and as an organ of development for the Canadian Northwest."

So great had been Mr. Hill's reputation as a railroad builder and master of the science of transportation that it had obscured his wide knowledge and his practical services in the developing of agriculture and stock breeding. What he did in those lines and the clarity and farsightedness of his conviction of their fundamental importance are revealed in some of the most interesting chapters of the work. To Mr. Hill, also, the author gives the credit for having initiated the conservation movement in this country in a memorable address he made at the Minnesota State Fair in September, 1906. It attracted an immense amount of attention and led to the practical measures which were afterward undertaken by the Government. Perhaps the least generally known of Mr. Hill's interests was his knowledge of art and his pleasure in it. As a youth, by way of recreation, he had dabbled a little in water colors, and as soon as wealth came to him he began to buy pictures. He had a remarkable collection of works of the Barbizon school, and Mr. Pyle says that "to the end of his life he would pass hours in the study and enjoyment of his masterpieces."

Like most authorised biographies, Mr. Pyle's work suffers somewhat from the fact that it is all eulogium. Nevertheless, its value as the life story of one of our great nation builders is high and its interest unceasing. Young men just starting upon their careers ought to find in its pages inspiration and guidance. For, however much James J. Hill won for himself by his lifetime of work, the service he rendered his country was beyond valuation.

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THAT astute and daring criminal, Fantômas, succeeded in escaping—as many readers will remember—from the dynamite explosion which wrecked the house at Neuilly in which Juve had at last managed to entrap him. Most elusive, as well as cold-blooded, far-sighted, and fearless of thieves and murderers, his protean changes of aspect were so numerous and perplexing that with the exception of the great detective Juve and his friend and assistant, Jérôme Fandor, reporter on La Capitale, no one really believed in his existence, or that the numerous and horrible misdeeds of which he was guilty were all the work of one man. In this, the third volume dealing with his "lures and devices," his principal opponent is the young reporter, Jérôme Fandor. When the body of the Baroness de Vibray is found in the studio of Jacques Dollon, it is Fandor who writes the story for his paper. And from that moment until the last page of the book is reached he finds himself entangled in a web of thrilling and extraordinary occurrences. In his own way, he is quite as daring as Fantômas himself, and it is not his fault that at the very last the master criminal escapes and the web is not yet completely unraveled. Had Fantômas not slipped through his fingers, how could we look forward to yet another volume? Swift-moving and ingenious, with plenty of surprises and several extremely narrow escapes, "Messengers of Evil" is a story which, once begun, the reader will not voluntarily put aside until it is finished.

Mr. Reeve's volume, entitled "The Treasure Train," although it also belongs to the detective story class of fiction, is in many ways very unlike the work of the French collaborators. It is a series of short stories, connected, of course, like the several preceding volumes, by the figure of Craig Kennedy, the scientific detective. He it is who discovers the perpetrator of any and every given crime by scientific methods, involving the use of some curious and complicated instrument, or of some no less complicated method, of chemical analysis. A submarine mine, a sunken treasure ship, a conspiracy to smuggle guns into Mexico, and a woman with a "soul-wound" all appear in these new adventures of his, as well as several robberies and murders or attempted murders. When one considers how closely the author follows the same general formula in constructing each story, the amount of variety in them is rather surprising, while his hero's way of using his test tubes, phonometers, pneumographs, plethysmographs, &c., is ingenious and often entertaining.

THIS IS THE END

THIS IS THE END. By Stella Benson. The Macmillan Company. $1.35 net.

THE effects which the great war may and may not have on fiction, both in the near and in the distant future, are matters concerning which there has so far been much diversity of opinion. And, as the novels written since the war began come one after another from the press they show its influence in ways as various as could well be imagined. Anger and pity, horror and an increased spiritual sense have appeared in many forms; but few if any of those novels have been enwrapped in such a gray pall of hopelessness as enshrouds Miss Benson's new book. In spite of its many pathetic efforts at cheerfulness, and even gayety and whimsical humor, it is this effect of utter hopelessness which remains in the mind of the reader after closing the slender volume. With considerable ability it tells the story of Jay, "a bus conductor and an idealist," who spent at least four-fifths of her time in a "secret world" of her own, a world of beauty and fantasy and romance, her only companion in this "shining bubble world" of hers one whom she called her "Secret Friend." But her brother Kew, who was very near and very dear to her, knew and understood something—quite a good deal, in fact—of this "Secret World" and of the "House by the Sea" which was Jay's refuge.

And then presently it chanced that in a real, flesh-and-blood man Jay found embodied her "Secret Friend" of her dream world, found him when it was too late. And scarcely had this happened when she was told that her brother, who had been one of the first to enlist upon the outbreak of the war, was lying dead "somewhere in France." And then the gates of the wonderful "House by the Sea" closed forever for Jay. "The rats died, and Kew died, and the secret world

(Continued on Page 243)

Just Published

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Correspondent of the United Press

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"He has an irrepressible sense of humor, and humor there is in even some of the grimmest scenes of war; and he has a sense of pathos and of tragedy as well. 'Tommy's Dictionary of the Trenches,' which concludes the volume, is an anthology of mingled wit and wisdom. Perhaps, after all, we should not call this a book about the war—it is a hot, throbbing, vital section of the war itself."

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NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

OVER THE TOP. By Arthur Guy Empey. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

WHAT might be called the sub-signature of this very graphic account of war as it is really fought says that it is "by an American Soldier Who Went." Mr. Empey's narrative of his service at the front shows that he went "over the top" several times and for varied purposes. Previously he had seen six years of service in the American cavalry and had had ten other years of knocking around the world in any sort of way that would pay his expenses and give him opportunity to rub against all kinds of people. He went over to England and enlisted in the British Army soon after the sinking of the Lusitania and had eighteen months of continuous service. But he went "over the top" once too often, was badly wounded in the taking of a German trench during the Battle of the Somme, lay unconscious in a shell hole for thirty-six hours and afterward recovered sufficiently to write this book.

His work tells the full story of what happened to him from the day of enlistment until the end of his service, and tells it all from the point of view of the man in the trenches, the individual man who is doing the fighting. There have been several such books, but this is different from them all and one feels that, for the average fighting man, it is truer than the others. For the man who writes it keeps his thoughts on the job in hand, and he observes closely, but he indulges in no introspection and no philosophy and whatever the bit before him he takes it up with a stout heart and a merry tongue. In no other book that has come from the front has there been so much of soldier humor. Tommy Atkins in protean varieties marches through its pages, as Mr. Empey made pals of one or another of those who shared with him the firing step, the listening post, the rest billet, the "cootie" hunt. And Tommy manages to extract some amusement, if no more than a sarcastic remark, out of all but the most sombre happenings. "Cootie," it may be explained, is Tommy's name for the body louse, concerning whose universal prevalence at the front Mr. Empey writes with more frankness than has any other author. Judging by what he says of its depredations the "cootie" has been Russia's most important contribution to the world war.

Mr. Empey writes always with vivacity and with a naïve frankness that makes his pages most engaging, however much one may shudder at his debonair description of events and conditions in the rest billets, the trenches, the rushes over the top, the supporting lines. Prospective soldiers can learn here pretty nearly just what is awaiting them, in both incident and sensation, while their folks at home will be heartened, notwithstanding all the loathsomeness of war which the volume reveals afresh, by the realization it affords of how easily and quickly man's nature adapts itself to circumstances and also wards off their ill effects.

Perhaps the question whether or not he will be afraid in the presence of danger is the one that a prospective soldier considers within himself oftener than any other. Mr. Empey frankly tells just how scared he was upon all manner of occasions. But his emotions seemed to have not the least effect upon his conduct, for over and over again he volunteers for duties of the greatest danger. Here is part of his account of his first rush over the top and across No Man's land:

> Sharp whistle blasts rang out along the trench and, with a cheer, the men scrambled up the ladders. The bullets were cracking overhead and occasionally a machine gun would rip and tear the top of the sandbag parapet. How I got up that ladder I shall never know. The first ten feet out in front was agony. Then we passed through the lanes in our barbed wire. I knew I was running, but could feel no motion below the waist. Patches on the ground seemed to float to the rear as if I were on a treadmill and scenery was rushing past me.

The book is full of anecdotes, told with life and zest, one of the best of them being about an Irish private who arrested the General of the brigade on suspicion of his being a spy. The menace of the spy gets some interesting illumination in an account of the preparation carried on behind the lines for the attack of July 1 in the battle of the Somme, which was guarded in every possible way, but concerning which it was soon found the Germans had full information.

After being made over in the hospital, Mr. Empey was discharged as physically unfit for further war service. In closing his book he says:

> War is not a pink tea, but in a worthwhile cause like ours mud, rats, cooties, shells, wounds, or death itself are far outweighed by the deep sense of satisfaction felt by the man who does his bit. There is one thing my experience taught me that might help the boys who may have to go. It is this—anticipation is far worse than realization. In civil life a man stands in awe of the man above him, wonders how he could ever fill his job. When the time comes he rises to the occasion, is up and at it, and is surprised to find how much more easily than he anticipated he fills his responsibilities. It is really so "out there." He has nerve for the hardships; the interest of the work grips him; he finds relief in the fun and comradeship of the trenches and wins that best sort of happiness that comes with duty done.

A "Dictionary of the Trenches" fills thirty-odd pages of the book and explains all the slang of the front, of which much is already creeping into ordinary speech, even on this side the Atlantic.

INCOME TAX

INCOME TAX PROCEDURE, 1917. By Robert H. Montgomery. New York: The Ronald Press Company. $2.50.

OF MAKING books on the income tax there is no end, and the commentary surpasses the text as grivеously as is the case with the Shakespeareana. Here is a newcomer, which has points of difference from those which rely upon their excellence of analysis of the law and indexes both to the law and the commentary. Mr. Montgomery's claim to distinction is that he does not hesitate to try both the makers and administrator of the law by the principles established by the courts. It is well that it should be brought home to Congress that it is responsible for many of the uncertainties of the original law, and which it has not succeeded in removing by amendments. It is well to remind the Treasury that it is not permissible to it to legislate in its loyal

(Continued on Page 242)

Even the man who had swindled her

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Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, JUNE 24, 1917.

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SWINBURNE

FOR the better understanding of a great poet during his lifetime, the correction of various utterly absurd and misleading legends connected with his name, it seems a pity that Mrs. DISNEY LEITH'S "Algernon Charles Swinburne," which the Putnams have just published, did not make its appearance, at least in part, some thirty or forty years ago. Of course the present volume of "Personal Recollections by His Cousin" is far too intimate in tone and material to have permitted so early a publication. One can imagine the horror with which the poet, who was peculiarly reticent, sensitive as to his private affairs, would have regarded such a book. Nevertheless, it is regrettable that the real lasting worth of his work has been obscured—as it has—for so long by the false impression that has prevailed of his aims and personality when a glimpse of the real man would have given such a very different view of his purpose as a poet. We doubt very much whether SWINBURNE would have welcomed a truer estimate of himself and his work by the reading public of his day. Having once shocked the world by the "paganism" of the first series of "Poems and Ballads," he rather enjoyed being staged by his contemporaries as a sort of literary monster, an iconoclast for whom nothing was sacred either in religious belief or human relationships. The rôle thus forced upon him by public opinion appealed to his sense of humor; there was enough of the radical, of the purely pagan, moreover, in his point of view as to art and politics to give some color to the outcry against him. In the Victorian days SWINBURNE might well be regarded as a daring sort of radical; today his alleged escapades, his fulminations against the existing order of things, his rhapsodies in behalf of republicanism would either pass unnoticed or be received with general approbation.

THE truer estimate of SWINBURNE began to be made, of course, during the latter years of his life. Critics began to find out long ago that he was something more than the poet of eroticism; that the "Laus Veneris," far from being typical of his work, was only a phase, and that a youthful one, of a muse numbering among its achievements poems of as lofty and pure an intellectuality as any in the Shelleyan galaxy. He himself notes the kinship with SHELLEY in a letter to his youngest sister given in Mrs. KEITH'S collection:

> I am writing a short memoir of SHELLEY and reviews of his works for Chambers's Encyclopædia. * * * I must say it is too funny—not to say uncanny—how much there is in common between us two: born exactly in the same class, sent to Eton at exactly the same age, cast out of Oxford—the only difference being that I was not formally but informally expelled, and holding and preaching the same general views in the poems which made us famous. And yet nobody has ever pretended to think me an imitator or followger of my elder-born.

One very radical difference in the outer circumstances of their lives SWINBURNE failed to note—their relationship to their respective families. From early youth to the end of his life SHELLEY was an outcast from the parental roof-tree; during his entire career SWINBURNE maintained a singularly affectionate intimacy with both mother and father, an intimacy that appears never to have suffered the slightest rift of estrangement, and that is really quite unique in literature. The revelation of this intimacy is made in the present volume, three-fourths of which are given up to extracts from SWINBURNE'S letters to his mother. It is altogether a remarkable record of filial devotion. To his mother SWINBURNE brings everything that interests him. He discusses his poems with her—she is his first and foremost critic—his beliefs, his friendships, his amazing enthusiasms. And as the letters are written throughout with the frank ingenuousness ideally belonging to the relationship between mother and son, they are full of delightful revelations. Thus, he tells her that when he first met his chief, MAZZINI, "I did as I always thought I should and really meant not to do if I could help—went down on my knees and kissed his hand." Of the profound influence, both of MAZZINI and VICTOR HUGO, on his religious beliefs he makes no attempt at concealment. Thus, of the former he tells us: "Ever since I knew him I have been able to read the Gospels with such power of realizing and feeling the truth of the human character of Christ as I have never felt before." And in regard to the soul's immortality he tells his mother of the singular effect both HUGO and MAZZINI had upon him:

> When I think of his [HUGO'S] intense earnestness of faith in a future life and a better world than this, and remember how fervently MAZZINI always urged upon all who loved him the necessity of that belief and the certainty of its actual truth, I feel very deeply that they must have been right—or at least that they should have been—however deep and difficult the mystery which was so clear and transparent to their inspired and exalted minds may seem to such as mine. They ought to have known, if any man ever did, and if they were right I, whose love and devotion they required with such kindness as I never could have really deserved shall (somehow) see them again.

But in spite of his unbounded admiration and love for VICTOR HUGO ("when I think of his greatness as a poet and his goodness as a man combined," he tells his mother, "I really think sometimes that there never was or will be anybody like VICTOR HUGO!") it is his devotion to his mother that seems to have been the sustained absorbing passion of his life. "To write to you," he tells her, "is only less a pleasure than to get and read your letters—and I can truly say I have no greater pleasure than that." The SWINBURNE that Mrs. LEITH'S volume reveals is an altogether lovable sort of being, as different as possible from the traditional caricature that passes for a genuine portrait of the poet. In a future edition of her book it is to be hoped that the letters will not be limited to excerpts, but will be given as much as possible in full.

THAT SHAKESPEARE had a "rival poet" in the affections of the patron to whom the "Sonnets" are supposed to be addressed, and that this "rival" was CHAPMAN, the translator of HOMER, is not a new theory. It is taken up at considerable length by Mr. J. M. ROBERTSON in his new work, "Shakespeare and Chapman," (Fisher Unwin,) and for those who enjoy speculating over obscure meanings and allusions discoverable in that fruitful source of problems and conjectures, SHAKESPEARE'S "Sonnets," the book will furnish entertaining reading. Previous essays in Shakespearean criticism by Mr. ROBERTSON rank deservedly high in their field. His book, "The Baconian Heresy," for instance, published some three or four years ago, is probably the best, as it is the most complete work that we have on the subject. Mr. ROBERTSON, however, arguing for the identity of the "rival poet" is not so convincing. When he advances the theory, fortified with many pages of proof, that "A Lover's Complaint," printed with SHAKESPEARE'S "Sonnets" in the first edition (1609) of the latter, was written by CHAPMAN, he is decidedly hard to follow. Because "A Lover's Complaint" is "a very poor poem, full of frigid conceits," is not a fair reason for foisting it on the unfortunate translator of HOMER. At the same time, it must be admitted that because THORPE, the publisher, printed it in the same volume with the sonnets of SHAKESPEARE the evidence of the latter's authorship of "A Lover's Complaint" is by no means conclusive.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended June 20 Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

TWENTY YEARS AT COURT. By Mrs. Stewart Erskine. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.
The letters by this maid of honor to Queen Victoria commence with the period shortly after the latter's accession.

THE TAMING OF THE SIOUX. By Frank Fiske. 12mo. Bismarck, N. D.: Bismarck Tribune.
A history, dating from 1804.

SOME PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF DR. JANEWAY. By James Bayard Clark. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.
The author was long associated with Dr. Janeway.

THE SALTON SEA. By George Kennan. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.
An account of Mr. Harriman's fight with the Colorado River.

ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE. By Mrs. Disney Leith. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.
Personal recollections of the poet by his cousin.

THOMAS MAURICE MULRY. By Thomas F. Meehan. 12mo. New York: The Encyclopedia Press.
Mr. Mulry was a prominent Catholic layman of New York who had much to do with the reorganization of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

RUSSIAN COURT MEMOIRS: 1914-16. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.
An illustrated account of court, social, and political life in Petrograd by "A Russian."

Poetry and Drama

CHOCOLATE CAKE AND BLACK SAND, AND TWO OTHER PLAYS. By Samuel Millbank Caldwell. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.
Plays adapted for presentation by children.

THE ETERNAL CRUSADE. By William Pegram. 12mo. Boston: Sherman French & Co. $1.40.
Poems dealing with present-day problems.

LIGHTS AT DAWN. By Aristides E. Phoutrides. 12mo. Boston: The Stratford Company. $1.25.
Collection of short poems.

Essays

GREEK IDEALS. By C. Delisle Burns. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.
A study of Greek life and thought.

COMPETITION. By John Harvey and others. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.
A study in human motive.

European War Books

HIGHER EDUCATION AND THE WAR. By John Burnet. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.
Critical lectures on the German educational system.

SONS IN KHAKI. By Arthur E. Copping. 12mo. Boston: George H. Doran Company. $1.
Describes "a tour through the Salvation Army huts of the British Army." There is an introduction by General Bramwell Booth.

FOR FRANCE. By Captain A. J. Dawson. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2.
English impressions of the French war front, with illustrations by Bruce Bairnsfather, the English officer and cartoonist.

AMERICA AND THE GREAT WAR FOR HUMANITY AND FREEDOM. 8vo. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Company. $1.50.
An account of America's entry into the war.

Fiction

DOMINIE DEAN. By Ellis Parker Butler. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.35.
A tale of the Mississippi, commencing in the days of the civil war.

THE LADY WITH THE DOG AND OTHER STORIES. By Anton Chekhov. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.
Translations of nine short stories.

LEND ME YOUR NAME. By Francis Perry Elliott. 12mo. Chicago: Reilly & Britton Company. $1.25.
Humorous story of a young English Earl who changed places with a burglar.

FAIRHOPE. By Edgar Dewitt Jones. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.
The annals of a country church in Northern Kentucky.

MY MOTHER AND I. By E. G. Stern. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.
A story of the Americanizing of a young girl.

STORIES OF THE OCCULT. By Dan A. Stiltzer. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. $1.25.
Three stories—"Dual Personality," "The Occult Hand," and "The Resurrection."

Philosophy and Religion

LECTURES ON THE CHURCH AND THE SACRAMENTS. By P. T. Forsyth. 12mo. New York: Longman Green & Co. $2.
The author is Dean of the Faculty of Theology in the University of London.

THE NEW LAYMAN FOR THE NEW TIME. By William Allen Harper. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 75 cents.
Takes up such topics as the minister, the church, evangelism, &c.

IMMORTALITY AND THE FUTURE. By H. R. Mackintosh. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.50.
Upholds the Christian doctrine of eternal life.

THE HISTORY OF EUROPEAN PHILOSOPHY. By Walter T. Marvin. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.60.
A survey intended as an introductory book to the study of philosophy.

PROVIDENCE AND FAITH. By William Scott Palmer. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.
Eighteen short essays on religious subjects.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERCIA. By Elias B. Sanford. 8vo. Hartford, Conn.: The S. Scranton Company.
The writer is Honorary Secretary of the Council.

Juvenile

AROUND THE WORLD WITH THE CHILDREN. By Frank G. Carpenter. 8vo. New York: The American Book Company.
An illustrated introduction to geography.

STORIES THE IROQUOIS TELL THEIR CHILDREN. By Mabel Powers. 12mo. New York: American Book Company.
Illustrated collection of Indian folklore tales.

NURSERY TALES FROM MANY LANDS. By Eleanor L. and Ada M. Skinner. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.
Short illustrated stories for children.

New Editions and Reprints

THE CASE IS ALTERED. By Ben Jonson. 8vo. New Haven: Yale University Press. $2.
Reprint of the Quarto of 1609.

VADE-MECUM. By Eugene Plumon. 12mo. New York: Brentano's.
A new and revised edition of a handbook of French and English technical and military terms for the use of officers and interpreters in the present campaign.

THE OLD TESTAMENT MANUSCRIPTS. By Henry A. Sanders. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.
Reprint from the Freer collection of the Washington Manuscript of the Psalms.

PHILISTINE AND GENIUS. By Boris Sidis. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. $1.
A revised third edition with an additional preface on current events and an essay on "Precocity in Children."

1,000 BUSINESS BOOKS ARRANGED BY AUTHORS, BY TITLES AND BY SUBJECTS. Compiled by Sarah B. Ball. 8vo. New York: H. W. Wilson Company.
A second edition, revised and enlarged to 2,100 titles.

Miscellaneous

THE VALUE OF MONEY. By R. M. Anderson. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.25.
The author is Assistant Professor of Economics, Harvard University, and author of "Social Value."

JEWISH PHILANTHROPY. By Noris D. Rogers. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.
Intended to serve as a popular presentation for the social worker and student of social service. Every Jewish organization of importance is described.

WORLD-BUILDERS, ALL. By E. A. Burroughs. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 75 cents.
Describes the "task of the rising generation."

ONE THOUSAND HINTS ON FLOWERS AND BIRDS. By Mae Savell Croy. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.
Contains practical information for those interested in flower culture and the encouragement of bird life about the home.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION. By Chester N. Greenough and Frank W. C. Hersey. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.40.
An illustrated textbook.

AMERICAN ORDERS AND SOCIETIES AND THEIR DECORATIONS. Compiled by Jennings Hood and Charles J. Young. 8vo. Philadelphia: Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co.
Gives the history, objects, insignia, requirements for membership, &c., of patriotic societies.

DIRECT-METHOD PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT. By Claus Selts. 12mo. New York: R. F. Fenno Company. $1.
Gives instructions, with diagrams, for physical exercise.

THE CITY WORKER'S WORLD. By Mary Kingsbury Simkhovitch. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.
Aims to show the conditions surrounding the great "industrial family" in this country.

THE RESERVE OFFICERS' HANDBOOK. By S. J. Sutherland. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.
Contains concise statements on military subjects designed to help applicants for commissions.

THE PROBLEM OF THE UNEMPLOYED. By Rev. W. S. Williams. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. $1.
Written as a result of the author's extensive travels and investigations in various parts of the world.

WOODCRAFT

THE WOODCRAFT MANUAL FOR BOYS. The Fifteenth Birch-Bark Roll. By Ernest Thompson Seton. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., for the Woodcraft League of America. 50 cents.

A sturdy volume of nearly 450 pages is this manual of interesting and valuable things for boys to know and do out of doors. While it is concerned especially with the activities, achievements, and possibilities of boys who are members of Mr. Seton's Woodcraft League, it would be a queer kind of boy who would not find fascination in its pages. Aside from the opening section, which recounts the methods and rules of organization and gives general information about the Woodcraft League, there are many pages, about three-fourths of the book, dealing with the craft of camping out, how to develop woodcraft in the city, and, in a long chapter which will delight and inform girls as well as boys, woodlore and handicraft. This section explains such things as how to distinguish edible plants in the woods, and describes a great many of them, with especial attention to mushrooms and toadstools; what to do when lost in the woods, how to make a compass, an Indian clock, a willow bed, a bow, and various camp articles. Another chapter on "Friends in the Out-of-Doors," with descriptions and pictures, tells how to know a great many birds, flowers, trees, stars, and snakes. Whether as the official manual of the Woodcraft League or as a manual of information on outdoor life for boys, the book ought to be very useful in turning the attention of boys and their parents to the most wholesome kind of life for young people.

The Ingpens

Arthur Robert Ingpen, K. C., LL. B., Master of the Bench of the Middle Temple, presents in a handsomely printed volume entitled "An Ancient Family" a genealogical study that shows the Ingpens had their family origin in Saxon times. Very likely there are a few Ingpens in America to whom this study will be interesting. (Longmans, Green & Co.)

NEW BOOKS OF VERSE
by
William Watson and Others

THE MAN WHO SAW AND OTHER POEMS ARISING OUT OF THE WAR. By William Watson. Harper & Brothers. $1.

OF the men who have written of the war, some have seen, some have felt, some have thought. There have been intermediate and mingled gradations, in most of which, as is only to be expected, feeling bulks large and thoughts small. In a few, notably the Brooke sonnets, seeing, feeling, and thinking are adjusted and balanced, and we have great poetry. William Watson cares little for the merely visual, but he feels strongly, and in the very act of feeling he ceases to be instinctive and becomes contemplative. This gives his poetry a curious quality of almost melodramatic "punch" and intellectual precision. The poem which gives its title to the volume illustrates this. In lines conformable with the straitest classical tradition, we read of

> —the man of Celtic blood,
> Whom Powers Unknown, in a divine caprice,
> Chose and did make their instrument, wherewith
> To save the Saxon—

of Lloyd George, no less!

The outward and visible aspects of the war, as we said before, mean very little to Mr. Watson, or rather, to give him the title conferred upon him since the publication of this book, to Sir William Watson. What does matter, and that very intensely, is the blow in the back from a treacherous friend, the moral outrage—above all, the cloak of reluctance and necessity assumed to cover willful aggression. In characterizing these things, William Watson strikes swiftly and surely. He has always loved to call names—he would doubtless term it calling things by their right names—and "Germania's Overlord" and his "Overseword" furnish him wide opportunity.

But a little minatory verse goes a great way, and though William Watson's is among the best in the English language, it is with relief that we turn to his sonnets. Within their rigid limits his spirit walks in freedom. It would be hard to find a finer invocation than the opening lines of "Arabia Felix":

> Emir of heaven, Fatima's gorgeous heir,
> Thou golden-scimitar'd Aldebaran,
> Who, since the million-tented world began,
> Hast journeyed slow through desert night,

The sonnet to the United States, written before we entered the war, is markedly restrained in tone. For once William Watson withheld the wormwood. We are grateful to him for his forbearance, but in truth we would rather have had the poem that we feel was tingling at the tip of his pen than this tepid effort. In another sonnet, "Belgium," the closing lines probably refer to us, also, but with a poetic rather than a political restraint. They possess a swing of rhythm and beauty of phrasing within the reach of perhaps no other living poet. Though the sonnet as a whole does not measure up to them, it is worthy of quotation in full, for their sake:

> O little ship among the dreadnoughts vast,
> Where is the dreadnought that is great as thou?
> The seas break over thee from poop to prow;
> Gone are thy sails and rigging, gone each mast;
> Thy tackle and gear are to the midnight cast;
> But though the tempest ripped and stripped thee, how
> Thy crew and Captain bore them, is ev'n now
> As saga and song that light the unpassing past.
> Thou need'st not the world's tears! The coldly wise
> That, safely harbored, clutch the sheltering lee,
> With something of strange envy in their eyes
> Gaze on the splendor of thine agony,
> And hear the fleets of God saluting thee,
> From anchorage old, under no neutral skies.

MYSTIC AND CLASSIC

THEOPHANIES: A Book of Verses. By Evelyn Underhill. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

THE ROAD TO CASTALY AND LATER POEMS. By Alice Brown. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.60.

THERE are certain rare poets, one taste of whose quality having had we know at once and instinctively that they are their own severest critics; and as we go on it is no matter of surprise to discover that their entire work is on a high level of general excellence which admits nothing weak, nothing commonplace, nothing inferior; so that in the end criticism is nearly confined to the business of praise. So it is with Miss Underhill's collection of poems. The austere note of distinction, restraint, and painstaking selection is its chief characteristic. If we consider that not every poet, not even every great poet, has always been mindful of the caution to have more power than he shows, it will be clear to us that such work as her's is a very infrequent and a very delightful phenomenon.

"Every visible and invisible creature," says Duns Scotus, "is a theophany or appearance of God"; and in these words we have both the scope and the impelling motive of the poems before us. So wide is this scope, so informing and penetrating the spirit of the writing, that, though scarce any two of these fifty-five poems are alike in form, the fact is scarcely noticeable. Whatever the subjects—and they are as various as the situation of one about to go under the surgeon's knife in "The Day Before," or the thoughts of "The Dreamer in War-Time"—they are presented from one wide-embracing viewpoint and produce one simple effect.

That these poems will not appeal to the multitude is inevitable. They breathe and have their being in too fine an atmosphere for that. But in regard to that particular atmosphere itself there is a necessary word to say, to prevent, if possible, further confusion on a much misunderstood matter, namely, mysticism. Mysticism—contrary to popular fancy—is a very clear, definite, and a very rare state of spiritual experience. It is not mystery; far less is it mystification; indeed, its specific mark, its characteristic trait, is illumination. It is "a direct intercourse with the divine spirit and a knowledge of God and of spiritual things unattainable by the natural intellect, and incapable of being analyzed or explained." Now of this sort of peculiar union we find no evidence in Miss Underhill's work; and hence, despite popular criticism, in the proper meaning of the term, she is certainly not a mystic. Rather is she a rapt and adoring pantheist.

"The Road to Castaly and Later Poems" is of a mingled woof—good and not-so-good together, due principally to the fact that it is made up of early and presumably youthful verses and those of maturer workmanship. There is, however, in both sections much to praise, much to admire, and much to be thankful for in this day and country of slipshod and all-too-careless methods. In other words, this author, too, has a literary conscience. Miss Brown is undoubtedly a true poet, an authentic singer. In "Later Poems" especially she gives sure manifestations of her mastery of verse in many diverse forms. Among these we might instance particularly "The Violin," "The Immortal Witness," and the group of twenty-five sonnets called "The Book of Love."

These poems have quite a deal of the classical and supposedly conventional in their inspiration and presentment. In them we have Pan and the satyrs and Dian and Cupid and Psyche and fairies and fays, and likewise such old and favored words as "empery" and "joyance" and "evanished" and "eterne"—all of which have been placed under the stern and irrevocable ban of the new poetry and its sponsors. But if poetry be produced, what matter how—whether in the new way or the old? Thus we find that these words and images still continue to give very charming music and to make their proper appeal when they are handled—as they should be, and as they are here—by a writer capable of bringing them to fine issues. And here we cannot forbear putting a pertinent question: Why do the proponents of freedom so carefully and so definitely mark out the exact way in which others shall go? In general, why are the opposers of dogma themselves so excessively dogmatic?

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NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

(Continued from Page 239)

attempt to work an imperfect statute. It is not the fault of the Treasury if Congress has sought collision with the courts, and it is not the function of the Treasury to remedy the faults of Congress. Too many taxpayers and too many commentators have thought it necessary to submit to whatever Congress and the Treasury say the law is. In only a few cases is it thought worth while to take a position against either. In some cases where the courts have decided both to be wrong Congress has taken no action, and the Treasury has persisted in the preference for its own law rather than that of the courts. The collection of the tax from individuals and corporations is as much a matter of accounting as of law. In accounting also the practice of the Treasury is bad in the opinion of other Federal authorities, whose action is preferred by accountants. Mr. Montgomery is not a hostile critic. He often expresses respect for the authorities, and counsels their victims accordingly. His counsel to both authorities and victims gains in authority for that reason. Without invidious comparisons it is just to say that his book contributes a needed note to the chorus of remark upon the subject which brings citizens nearer to the Federal Government than they have been in the generation since last Income taxes bothered them.

LABOR AND LIBERTY

LABOR AND LIBERTY. By Samuel Rabinowitz. Brooklyn: Samuel Rabinowitz. $1.50.

THIS is certainly an interesting and probably the first attempt to draft a constitution of an industrial State embodying the principles of socialism. There are forty-three articles of it, spread over 187 pages. And there are more than one hundred pages of commentary and explanation. That there are so many shows that the author thought them necessary to explain himself. His readers, rather than grudge him the space he took, regret that he left the subject so inadequately treated. For assuredly he did not explain the obscurities nor remove the difficulties of the plan. He proposes to embody all the benefits of collective industry without the loss of individual liberty. His method is to declare that the defects of existing economical systems "shall" be remedied. The benefits of the existing system he annexes to his own. For example, the State is to provide work for everybody on demand. If overproduction results the product is to be decreased by shortening the hours of labor. That is one capitalist method of remedying overproduction by reducing employment and wages. The plan is not perfect, and it is disappointing to find it reproduced in the proposal of a Socialist to abolish both scarcity and unemployment. The wages paid in the national shops "shall" be such as to "afford all the ordinary comforts of civilized life, while at the same time leaving the State unhampered in its competition with private industry." Otherwise stated the rule is that "wages of labor shall never fall short of a point where the annual income of a steady worker (male or female) shall be sufficient to support a family of ordinary size according to the standard of living prevailing at the same time among a majority of the nation; nor shall it rise to a point where the cost price of the completed national products shall exceed the selling price of private products of the same kind and quality in the home markets." It is seen that the new régime is not to be started full speed. The two systems are to work together until such time as the fitter survives. Meanwhile the private system is to be subjected to all the impediments of economic necessity. But the new system is to have no troubles of the sort, because they have been removed by edict. Wages "shall" be just right, according to standards which are more obscure than the reasonable restraints of trade, which the courts have not succeeded in defining in thirty years. If there were the least assurance that reformers and lawmakers could enact their excellent intentions there is no reason why we should not all be made happy by statutes and constitutions.

The benevolence of the author's intentions may be recognized and the interest of his proposal may be admitted. But it may be doubted that even Socialists would unanimously approve of his constitution, either as an addition to or as a substitute for the one under which we live. It has its faults, but it has fewer, for one reason because it is shorter, and has fewer contentious passages.

THE TEACHING OF BUSINESS

MONEY: WHAT IT IS AND HOW TO USE IT. By William R. Hayward, Principal of the Curtis Evening High School and Chairman of the Department of Economics, Washington Irving High School, Boston, New York, Chicago: Houghton Mifflin Company.

It is time that business should be dignified by recognition by institutions of learning. It is suitable that the lead should be taken by the city which has been the chief sufferer by uninformed and prejudiced attacks upon business. It was fitting that the first degree of "Doctor of Commercial Science" should be conferred by the New York University upon Mr. Schiff. At the foundation of education lie the primary schools, where it does not follow that business is taught with arithmetic. This little book has been prepared by the Principal of the Washington Irving High School, where 6,000 girls are taught. His fitness for preparing a book of such instruction for school use is vouched for by the writer of the introduction, William McAndrew, Associate Superintendent of Schools. The book itself shows its writer's experience both as a teacher in a private business school and as a public school teacher. If the Federal Trade Commission may be believed, there are men in practical business who would benefit by such an exposition of the principles of accounting. The official charge is that they sell their goods below cost because they do not know the cost, through failure to practice accounting. It is lamentable that most of what wage earners receive is spent by women, and that women are customarily uninstructed for that first duty of a housekeeper. It is no slight feat to teach such topics in a manner both sound fundamentally and not frivolous, in reaching down to the simple mind. In that respect this little book is a happy combination. Its arrival is welcome as a sign that the movement which first struck our higher institutions is now in the way of reaching even our primary and public schools.

Africa and the East

A volume entitled "Trade, Politics, and Christianity in Africa and the East," contains a treatise by A. J. Macdonald, which won the Maitland prize at Cambridge University. In 1915 for an essay on the thesis, "Problems Raised by Contact of the West with Africa and the East, and the Part That Christianity Can Play in Their Solution." Sir Harry Johnston, who is rated an authority on English colonial matters, contributes an interesting introduction to Mr. Macdonald's essay. (Longmans, Green & Co. $2.)

Sisters of Charity

In a two-volume work, entitled "The History of Mother Seton's Daughters," Sister Mary Agnes McCann of the Catholic University of America presents a readable biography of Elisabeth Ann Seton, founder and first superior of the Sisters of Charity in the United States. The biography is well illustrated and carries for its frontispiece a portrait of Mother Seton made from an etching by Edward T. Hurley. (Longmans, Green & Co. $3.)

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Page 238)

died, and there is nothing left." * * * "This is the end."

The book is written in a fragmentary way. It is out of the ordinary, and contains several touches of pathos, and a good many clever descriptions of people, like that of Kew, who was "so simple that he did his best without thinking about it," and really believed he had "no motives or principles in anything that he did." Each chapter ends with a little poem, and some of these are graceful.

MY COUNTRY

MY COUNTRY. By George Rothwell Brown. Illustrated. Small, Maynard & Co. $1.35 net.

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PRESIDENT WILSON'S "History of the American People," in five volumes, is to be translated into French and published in France and the French Colonies by Bossard, the Paris publisher, with whom Harper & Brothers, the President's American publishers, have concluded the arrangement. The translation is to be made by M. D. Roustan, Professor in the Lycée Louis-le-Grand and author of several philosophical works. The introduction will be written by Emile Boutroux, philosopher and publicist, and member of the French Academy.

A new book by Ian Hay—Captain Beith—whose "First Hundred Thousand" and "Getting Together" have been widely read in the United States and who has been lecturing on the war through this country during the last year, will be published next week under the joint imprint of the Houghton Mifflin Company and Doubleday, Page & Co. It will be called "The Oppressed English"—Captain Beith is a Scotchman—and discusses with humor and understanding the Englishman as "the whipping boy of the British Empire."

George C. Thomas, whose "The Practical Book of Outdoor Rose Gardening" showed him to be a lover of roses and an adept in their cultivation, is an expert also in aviation. Two years ago he helped to organize the aviation school at Essington, on the Delaware River; he has made some record flights in a hydroplane, and when the Government took over the school he trained some of the first students.

Arthur Gleason's book, "Our Part in the Great War," has been listed by the Bureau of Navigation for inclusion in the Crews' Libraries of naval vessels, as has also his "Within the British Isles."

Griffing Bancroft, son of H. H. Bancroft, the historian of Western America, has written a novel of life and affairs in the Southwest which will be published shortly by the Bancroft Company of New York City. It will be called "The Interlopers," and will deal with the clashing of interests between the American settlers and the Japanese who wish to take part in the work and life of the community.

"The National Budget System" is a study of a problem of American Government coming more and more to the fore which the Macmillan Company announces for early publication. It is by Charles Wallace Collins and its aim is to present a simple, straightforward account of what the budget system is and what it implies.

A new English novelist, who makes her début anonymously, is to be introduced soon to American readers by E. P. Dutton & Co., with high praise from authoritative voices in England. The novel is to be called "Helen of Four Gates" and the author is an ex-mill girl who worked in a cotton factory most of the twenty years from childhood until a year or so ago. Thomas Hardy said of the manuscript of her story that it showed more promise of the power of genius than any novel he had read for twenty-five years, and since the publication of the book in England last month reviewers have been comparing its author with Edgar Allan Poe and Charlotte Brontë.

The addresses that were made by M. Viviani and Marshal Joffre during their visit to the United States are to be brought out in book form on July 2 by Doubleday, Page & Co. They have been translated by Emile Hovelaque. Except for two or three speeches, of which no stenographic record was made, the collection is complete.

In the collection of "Gems of German Thought," which has been made by William Archer and recently published in England and America, and which makes brief quotations from recent German books, articles, and speeches, occurs this sentiment: "The German soul is the world's soul. God and Germany belong to one another." And this: "We must vanquish because the downfall of Germanism would mean the downfall of humanity."

Waldemar Westgaard's volume, "The Danish West Indies," is ready for immediate issue by the Macmillan Company. The work is based on extended research in Danish archives, and covers the administration of the Danish West India and Guinea Company from 1671 to 1754, and traces the history of the islands from the latter date until modern times. The author emphasizes the economic features of the story of the Danish West Indies, and brings out also the picturesque elements of life on their shores.

Eleanor Hallowell Abbott, whose "Molly Make-Believe" and "Stingy Receiver" have had many admirers, is this Summer doing her bit by helping her husband to run a farm at Wilton, N. H.

"The Empty House" is the title of an anonymous novel to be published this week by the Macmillan Company. It deals with the consequences of the determination of a young married woman to have no children. The book is said to bear internal evidence of being the work of some author already well trained in novel writing.

"Russian Realities and Problems," which the Putnams have in train for early publication, will contain a collection of addresses made by eminent Russians in August of last year before the University of Cambridge. Professor Mifukoff spoke on "The Representative System in Russia" and "The War and Balkan Politics"; Peter Struve chose the subject of "Past and Present of Russian Economics," while Roman Dmowski discussed "Poland, Old and New," and Harold Williams "The Nationalities of Russia." The several speakers journeyed from Russia to London for the purpose of giving these addresses, and thus contributing to English thought and co-operation with Russia their knowledge upon important phases of the Russian problems.

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JUNE 1917

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JUNE 24, 1917.

MRS. HUMISTON, THE WOMAN WHO SHAMED POLICE IN THE RUTH CRUGER MURDER CASE

Resolute Investigator Thinks New York City Can Be Made Entirely Clean—Tells How She Worked in Solving Secret of Cocchi Cellar.

UP in a three-room office on the tenth floor of the big building at Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, Mrs. Mary Grace Humiston, who solved the Cruger mystery and is the power behind an investigation that may make over the New York Police Department, said "Excuse me" to the reporter, reached for the jangling telephone, and continued as follows:

"Yes, this is Grace—that you, mother? Tut, tut, I am not overworking myself. No, really I'm not. • • • Oh, mother, do you mind tucking away my gray dress; it's on the chair nearest the dresser, and will you see that the plants are watered? • • •"

It was like dropping in at Baker Street and having Holmes throw the pipe, the violin, and the hypodermic out of the window and begin to discuss how many strawberries make a shortcake. Frankly, so far as appearances go, Mrs. Humiston is badly miscast in the rôle of sleuth extraordinary, or as the program might say—"Mrs. Sherlock Holmes."

There was Kron—Kron the detective who dug with dogged persistence in the Cocchi cellar; Hungarian, dark and saturnine. Kron helped the picture. There was Morley, embryo lawyer and confidential clerk, suave and smiling, the office man of the Humiston organization. And there was the motley crowd of "clients," about forty, all come to tell the "lady" what they knew about vanished girls. Somehow every one seemed in the proper place, except the black-eyed, black-haired woman in the purple silk dress, who nervously arranged the roses on her desk and answered questions in a voice that was hesitant and low.

Possibly her nervousness under verbal fire was an evidence of the "home-is-the-place-for-girls" training which she had received in the household of her father, Adoniram Judson Winterton, old New York merchant and lay worker in Baptist affairs, who lived in Greenwich Village when it really was a "village" of slumbrous homes and nodding streets. Yet it is difficult to associate extreme diffidence with the Hunter College graduate, '88, who decided to support herself after she had obtained her degree. Up at the Collegiate School, West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, there's a record which proves that Mrs. Humiston once taught there.

It did not take long for the teacher to find that the law had attractions for her which educational work had not, and so when the 1904 class of the New York Evening Law School went forth Mrs. Humiston ranked seventh. A clerkship with the Legal Aid Society and admittance to the bar in 1905 were the next steps taken, and then followed the establishment of the People's Law Firm—a sort of 5 and 10 cent affair where the law, in defiance of all approved methods, was made to fit the client's purse. Occasionally persons would drop in to see Mrs. Humiston and tell her about relatives or friends who had disappeared. She began to be interested in such cases, and when a surprisingly large number were reported in the South Mrs. Humiston was retained to go down there and discover the reasons why.

It did not take her long to ascertain that the turpentine camps of the South, being in great need of laborers, had agents in the big cities to persuade persons to help with the sap buckets. It appeared that once a chap got down there he generally stayed—chained, if necessary. S. S. McClure heard about Mrs. Humiston's investigations, and offered to finance her on a trip through all of the camps. She accepted, and, disguised, penetrated many places.

After a year of wandering from camp to camp, Mrs. Humiston went to Washington. Attorney General Bonaparte appointed her an assistant on his staff that her findings might bear an official stamp. When her work was finished, peonage in the South had been done away with, and to the young lawyer went full credit. Two years later Mrs. Humiston traveled in the Holy Land, Egypt, Germany, Austria, Turkey, Italy, and other countries which have been sources of much of our immigration. She found, incidentally, a curious little practice of some of the steamship companies of luring folk overseas. She established that these steamship companies distributed literature to peasants which pictured America as a land so rich that life was one round of "sweet doing nothing"—the idea being, of course, for the steamship men to collect the fares of the peasants, while the peasants came over and lost faith in the printed word. Once again, when Mrs. Humiston finished her little investigation, the marine fictionists were permanently out of luck.



FROM PHOTO. © BY CENTRAL NEWS PHOTO SERVICE

Mrs. Grace Humiston.

It was while she was in Lima, the capital of Peru, that the lawyer-investigator married Howard Humiston, with whom she had been associated in the People's Law Firm back in New York. Established in the home life, which she considers "the greatest, dearest thing in the world," Mrs. Humiston abruptly retired from a "career." It required the sad cases of Mrs. Antoinette Tola, Italian woman condemned to death in the Spring of last year for murder of her husband, to lure her back into professional life. A reprieve, then a pardon for Mrs. Tola were obtained through hard work, and the successful outcome of this case brought to her attention the case of Gennaro Mazzella, who was in the death house at Sing Sing. She secured the acquittal of Mazzella.

Wealthy persons who were convinced that Charles Stielow was not guilty asked her to take his case. Though twice threatened with death, she fought step by step against political power and keen legal adversaries, and on the morning of Dec. 4 last Governor Whitman commuted Stielow's sentence to life imprisonment.

From that date until April 9 Mrs. Humiston was "happy"—she was back in her home.

Although the newspapers between February and April were full of the story about Ruth Cruger, Mrs. Humiston was not professionally interested. True, she was "absorbed in it," but merely as a reader of the news. One day Mrs. Felix Adler, who was greatly interested in the disappearance of the Cruger girl, asked Mrs. Humiston to assume the duties of an investigation.

"I started out with the conviction that Ruth Cruger was a good girl," said Mrs. Humiston, "and I knew that one of her training and character never would figure in an elopement or anything of that kind. Working on this conviction of mine, I knew that the police theory of 'waywardness' was all bosh and that Mr. Cruger's repeatedly expressed belief that his daughter was being forcibly detained was correct—or at least partially so.

"I say partially correct, for, while the father clung to the hope that Ruth was alive, I never for a minute thought so. I somehow felt—just what made me I don't know—that Ruth had been murdered. For my part, therefore, I went to work first to find the poor girl's body and then to discover how she met death.

"I soon found that the various angles of the investigation required more than my own slight detective ability, and so I hired Kron. He was an agent of the Federal Department of Justice when I was with Mr. Bonaparte—in fact, I was instrumental in getting Kron into the department. It happened thus: when I was working on the peonage cases I needed a detective who could speak Hungarian, and in New York I asked the editor of a Hungarian newspaper if he could suggest an honest man for the job. He recommended Kron and within a week I had evidence of his honesty when he came to me with proof that he had turned down a bribe of $500.

"Well, with Kron and his employer, Martin Donnelly, on the Cruger case we started on the theory that the girl had been buried somewhere in the suburbs. While we agreed that the murderer would employ interment as a means to cover his crime, we were not disposed at the outset to think the body would be buried at the same place where the girl was last seen alive. Frankly, we did suspect Cocchi, but we were a bit unsettled as to whether he did the murder alone or had accomplices from among the hangers-on at his shop.

"The next step was to check up as far as possible Cocchi's manner of living. From April 9 until well into the middle of May we subjected the man's record to the closest sort of scrutiny. Of course you know there are some things I cannot reveal about our case because much of it has become evidence in the hands of the District Attorney; still I am free to say that for more than five weeks we clung to our investigation without having a single clue to work on. We were simply convinced that sooner or later we would find the body, and, although there were times when the task grew heavy, our little band managed to keep cheerful.

"Then we decided to narrow our search to Cocchi's house or, rather, to his shop. No, we did not get an anonymous tip that the girl was buried there. Yes, I'll admit that Kron said something about a letter, but he made that statement on the day of discovery, and—well, he gave that out merely to conceal something else. No, we went after Cocchi just because that was the common sense thing to do after we had established his horrible reputation. I've noticed that some folks are saying that I found the body because I followed my intuition. Every time a woman does make a discovery somebody pipes, 'intuition.' Let me say that, in this instance, it was just plain everyday common sense on the part of Kron, Donnelly, and myself, backed by a determination to keep going until the case was cleared up.

"There never was a time when we felt like giving up. We knew that Ruth was a model girl, that she had disappeared, that she had been murdered, and we intended to prove to—others—yes, the police among them—that we had the correct view. There was only one unpleasant feature in connection with the search and that was the vile slanders about Ruth that kept cropping up again and again. It may be interesting sometime to ascertain just where they all came from.

"It was when we localized our quest to the vicinity of Cocchi's 127th Street shop that things began to happen. First we found any number of persons living around there who testified to a character for Cocchi that should have caused his arrest within an hour after the girl had disappeared. Then Kron and Donnelly were fortunate enough to dig up a couple of men who had actually witnessed Cocchi's emergence from the cellar at midnight. This gave us enough to make us desire to excavate the cellar.

"But when we tried to get permission from Mrs. Cocchi we got an angry refusal. Finally the Board of Health gave a permit for us to dig under the sidewalk. Though we were constantly being threatened with civil suits, supposedly to be instituted by Mrs. Cocchi, this search brought out the corset cover and bag identified as belonging to Ruth. At this juncture Mrs. Cocchi sold the shop, and the new owners immediately gave permission to dig up the cellar.

"That day we started to dig I knew that our search was ended. Hole after hole was made, and although nothing came to light, we were convinced that every time a shovel went into the earth it might disclose what we sought. What happened you know."

That is all that Mrs. Humiston cared to say about herself and her work. But—

"No, I never read Sherlock Holmes. In fact, I am not a believer in deduction. Common sense and persistence will always solve a mystery. You never need theatricals nor Dr. Watsons if you stick to a case.

"Who said I worked eighteen to twenty hours a day on this case? I may have done that occasionally, but as a rule I put in only fifteen or sixteen.

"No, I am not a suffragette, but I certainly am not an anti. If giving the vote to women could abolish white slavery or the other nefarious practices, if it could make better the lot of womankind, then by all means let us vote. As a matter of fact, I'm much too busy to ally myself with any organization for or against suffrage.

"As between a professional career and home? Assuredly, I prefer home—possibly that sounds old-fashioned? Well, to me there's nothing like my home."

This led to a discussion of how far the proper home environment went as a combatant influence against the immoral enslavement of girls. And incidentally it disclosed that Mrs. Humiston's great ambition was to scour the city clean of immorality. Already, as the result of things she learned while searching for Ruth Cruger she is contemplating what might be called a Bureau of Moral Health. It is a—but let her tell about it.

"Vice conditions here in the city are astounding, but whether they are worse than ever before I cannot say, because I am not aware of previous conditions. The 'good people' of New York are as much asleep to the nastiness of their city as the nation appears to be to the seriousness of our war. The records of the Police Department show hundreds of girls disappear every year. There must be many whose vanishing is not reported to the authorities because of the notoriety. It is my desire to reach the relatives or friends of such girls and assure them that no publicity will result if they leave the search in my hands.

"What I think is needed is a bureau, supported by voluntary contributions, that would prevent girls from getting into the hands of these beasts, rescue them if they were already snared, and then cure them of their moral ailment. Do you know that no girl of the streets, if rescued before she reaches the age of 25, ever continues her shameful trade? And that in every white slave case or individual seduction, the man, in my opinion, is always the criminal, always the leader?

"Why, had I the power, I would cause to be inserted in the laws of every State an act that would make the tempting of a girl a serious offense punishable by an adequate penalty. I would call such practices 'criminal persuasion' and I think that if the white slaver knew he violated the law at the very beginning of his 'trade' there would be fewer girls in the underworld.

"In connection with this bureau I have in mind I would have agents throughout the city, but the headquarters of the organization would be out of town—on a farm best of all. Once the girls were rescued I would send them out to the farm, where their environment would be entirely different. Secluded there even from their own kind, with light work to do, placed where nobody except the attendants—all women—would know of their past, the girls would start life anew. When their period of moral recuperation was ended I would have an employment branch of the bureau where work would be found for them. This employment shop, by the way, would have no public connection with the bureau, since that would make for the embarrassment of the reformed women.

"If funds are provided, I think the best plan would be not to have the bureau part of the Police Department, but, of course, to work in full sympathetic co-operation with it. If this bureau is made powerful enough it can do something the police and public sentiment have as yet failed to do—wipe out immorality in this city.

"As yet nothing has been done toward the establishment of this organization because I have been utterly tired out by work on poor Ruth. Let the public show that it wants something of that sort, however, and I am willing to drop everything and begin the work."

AMERICAN BOY SCOUTS AS BOND SELLERS

By MORTIMER L. SCHIFF,
Vice President Boy Scouts of America.

THE number of individual bond-buyers in the United States has been limited. In France it has been different for decades, and in England a great change has come since the war. The first British war loan had only about 100,000 subscribers, while the last had over 8,000,000. The French people put their savings into bonds, and much of the capital for business development has come directly from the thrifty, enterprising "bourgeoisie." Not so in America. Our people as a whole are yet to be schooled in safe bond investment as a regular channel for their savings.

And so when the large sum called for by the Government was made known and the people were asked to take the bonds of this Liberty Loan, it was somewhat doubtful whether the people generally could be aroused to the necessity of subscribing and induced to do so. A process of education had to be applied, and those who did not know what a bond was had to be taught that an investment in a Government bond was not only a patriotic duty, but an excellent opportunity to secure a good return on their present and future savings.

The homes had to be reached. Every channel had to be utilized to make the loan an undoubted success. Some one suggested the Boy Scouts of America. The steps were rapidly taken. President Colin H. Livingstone carried to the meeting of the Executive Board the letter from President Wilson, Honorary President of the Boy Scouts of America, agreeing to the plan that the scouts lend their aid in distributing applications and getting popular subscriptions. Chief Scout Executive James E. West put into motion the machinery necessary to carry out the plan. After the Public Printer in Washington had cleared his presses, the great work of printing millions of appeals and subscription blanks was started. These were sent to the heads of the scout organizations throughout the country, and from National Headquarters at 200 Fifth Avenue, New York detailed instructions were worked out, so that the 238,000 scouts would work as one. The 2,000 cities and towns having scout troops were divided into districts, and a house-to-house visitation was outlined.

"When the man of the house is absent and you present the application to the lady of the house, remind her that the French national loan was taken mainly by the women of France," was one bit of instruction.

The scouts were schooled by their scoutmasters. They were told how to explain the bank arrangements for those who wished to pay each week and how to arrange for the collection of the money by the banks in each district. The start was made on June 11, at a meeting in New York, at which addresses were made to the boys by Mayor Mitchel and a number of bankers. There were only four days in which to work. The boys were told to distribute their applications, each scout having about fifty, and to be sure that each application, if left at all, was in responsible hands.

When each paper had been placed to the best advantage, with a message that the scout was to call again for the application, and a card had also been left showing that this was at the direct request of the President, they started over their ground again on the work of getting the signatures. One by one the signed applications were turned in and placed in the hands of the banking officials of the city or town. By hundreds of dollars the converging reports of the troops massed into the thousands. Local council after local council reported to its zone headquarters, of which there were seventeen in the United States. By letter and by phone the exact sums were stated each night to the zone headquarters. And then to the national headquarters in New York the chiefs in each zone telegraphed daily their reports in the hundreds of thousands.

Early figures were amazing. Could the boys have brought in millions? Then the amount doubled—and doubled again. More than $17,000,000 bonds were subscribed—and this in great part from the tin can savings banks in the cellar, the hole behind the brick in the chimney, the asset of the weekly wage envelope, the little hoard in the savings bank, and such other small resources of capital.

Brooklyn's Greatest Store — ABRAHAM AND STRAUS — The Store Accommodating

WEATHER FORECAST Fair, slightly cooler; west winds.

The Abraham & Straus Private Subway Entrance at Hoyt Street is quickly reached by Brooklyn Express, as follows, from

242d St. (B'way) 51 min. | 180th St. (Bronx) 48 min. | 96th St.....25 min. | 72d St.....22 min. | Grand Central....17 min. | 14th St.....13 min. | Brooklyn Bridge....9 min. | Bowling Green....6½ min.

Store Opens at 9 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

Spreading Out the Buying Power of the Dollar

Year by year it has been contracting.

Some unfeeling economist has figured, if we are not mistaken, that the dollar of today buys about 60 per cent. of its capacity of a few years ago.

At the risk of repetition, we like to emphasize the fact that this Store strives to the best of its ability to counteract this shrinking modesty on the part of the dollar.

Not entirely successfully, of course—prices *are* higher, and there's no blinking the fact.

But we have kept our high quality intact, and we *have* kept prices down, to a very gratifying degree — as the clever shopper, who looks around more than ever nowadays before buying, is in a splendid position to testify.

How are these prices kept down?

By efficient operation of the Store, for one thing—beginning with our very fortunate location and with owning our property at a low figure.

By very large distribution—bear in mind that this Store is one of the four largest in Greater New York, in volume of business done.

By forehanded buying on a liberal scale; taking advantage of the market turns FOR CASH.

And finally, by a very moderate system of profits.

By this fourfold means we succeed in spreading out the dollar's buying power to a very gratifying degree.

Rexo Cameras

In Our Camera Store we have a splendid assortment of these compact and excellent cameras. Some prices:

No. 2 Rexoetta Cameras, List $2.00, at $1.90.
No. 2A Rexoetta Cameras, List $3.00, at $2.85.
No. 2C Rexoetta Cameras, List $4.00, at $3.80.
No. 1A Folding Rexo Cameras, List $20.00, at $19.00.
No. 1A Folding Rexo Special, List $40.00, at $38.00.

Street floor, Livingston Street, Centre.

A Pre-Inventory Clearance Sale of Women's Beautiful Dresses

Formerly Priced $16.75, $19.75, $25, $29.75, $37.75, $39.75, $44.75, $49.50, $59.75 to $75 — *at $9.98 to $39.95*

This is an event which should be attended by every woman who is giving thought to her Summer and early Fall costumes, for she will find here appropriately handsome Dresses, of individual character—at enough less to warrant a wider wardrobe than could have been expected ordinarily.

A faint idea of the collection's versatility can be obtained by this mention:

Wool Jersey Dresses, in the new beige and white combination, embroidered in braid, and other manners.

Wool Jersey street and sports Dresses in demi-tailored effects and various colors.

Serge Dresses in tailored and demi-dress fashions.

Taffeta and Georgette crepe in a score of treatments for street wear, afternoon and informal evening wear.

Khaki Kool sports Dresses in patterned and monotone effects or in combination coat styles.

NOTE—In many instances there is only one of a style.

Crepe de chine and crepe meteor Dresses lavishly beaded in crystal and silks.

All white net dance Dresses, ornamented in soutache.

Tulle silk lace and metal cloth combination evening Gowns.

Beaded Georgette crepe afternoon Gowns in light shades.

Hand-made voile Dresses.

Demi-tailored black satin Dresses.

500 Women's $2.95 Porch and Bungalow Tub Dresses, $2.24

Reduced for Monday selling. Materials include lawns, percales and chambrays. Sizes 34 to 51.

Second floor, Central Building.

6,000 Yards of $1.49 All-Silk Chiffon Taffeta, Monday at $1.19 Yard

Beautiful Chiffon Taffeta that reigns supreme in the fashions of the Summer, 35 and 36 inches wide. An abundance of the much-wanted navy blue and black, also 25 other popular shades of this lovely Summer Silk.

1,500 Yards Plain, Fancy and Embroidered Sports Pongees Reduced

A clearing-up of odds and ends of the popular Silk from our own stock, including some well-known trade-marked Silk. The lots are not large, but values are genuine. Silks are all this season's and very desirable.

Regularly $2.39, $2.79, $2.98 — at $1.98 yd.
Regularly $3.50, $4.00 — at $2.98 yd.
Regularly $4.49, $4.69, $4.98 — at $3.98 yd.

$3.25 Oyster White Shantung Pongee, $2.25

59c. to $1.10 Imported Black Habutai, 49c. to 99c. Yard
Waterproof and perspiration proof.

36-In. Black Shantung Pongee, $1.79 Yard
Fine grade for coats and suits; exceptional value.

Street floor, Livingston Street, West Building.

$2.95 and $3.95 French Voile Blouses, $1.95

Under normal conditions, $2.95 is the lowest price at which Blouses of French voile are obtainable. That is, simple little Blouses of this very fine sheer voile that comes from abroad.

In this collection—

Almost Every Blouse is Hand-Embroidered, Some Show Hand-drawn Work; All Are Trimmed with Dainty Laces

The embroideries are in solid cut-out effects, with the laces arranged in insertions and edgings. Collars and cuffs share in daintiness. There are full size assortments from 34 to 44.

Also Hundreds of Unusually Lovely $2.00 Blouses at $1.29

Some feature bits of hand-embroidery. The laces and fine pin-tuckings are as dainty as they can be. Even the little buttons are those that would be expected in higher-priced Blouses. All sizes.

Second floor, Central Building.

Fine! These Tub Skirts at $2.75

The more you know about materials the higher you will place their valuation. For we have them made up into one of the best-liked tub Skirt styles of the season.

A Maker's Entire Stock of High-Priced Materials

The kind you would expect to find in almost the best cotton skirts you might ask for. Firm, beautiful weaves that can, perhaps, never wear out, and that are whiter and lovelier with every tubbing. These are some of them:—

Russian Cords — *Striped Crepes*
Basket Weaves — *Novelty Striped Piques*
Sports-Figured Gabardines
Mercerized Whipcord — *Cross-bar Gabardines*
Waffle Checks — *Velvet Corduroys*
Needlecords — *Ripplweaves*

and perhaps a dozen others just as fine. 24 to 36 waist bands.

Also a Splendid Skirt Showing at $1.25, $2.98 and $3.95

Second floor, Central Building.

Charming New Cretonnes, 19c Yard

Usually these Cretonnes command 38c. a yard as their regular price. We secured a large quantity to sell at half price. This is the second shipment, the first lot having gone in a twinkling previously. About a dozen attractive patterns of a kind most desirable for slip-coverings and Summer hangings; 35 inches wide.

Other Fine Upholstery Offerings

Cretonne Table Covers, charming designs, washable, $1.79.
Reversible Cretonne Chair Seat Cushions, 98c and $1.19 Each.
Cretonne Sewing Stands, 69c Each.
Fancy Bordered Scrims, Marquisettes and Curtain Madras, 18c Yard.
Scrim and Nottingham Lace Curtains, 89c to $1.29 Pair.
Colored Muslin Bed Sets, 98c Set.

Third floor, Central Building.

Japan Sends These Fine Rugs

Our own importation. Brought in before the high cost of freights, consequently most modestly priced. If you would get an idea of the excellent workmanship of those engaged in the making of Rugs in Nippon you should see this display.

Japanese Rag Rugs

Hit and miss mixtures of blue, rose, brown and green; not seen elsewhere hereabouts.

24x36 in. ..... 85c. and $1.00
27x54 in. ..... $1.35 and 1.75
30x60 in. ..... 1.65 and 2.25
36x72 in. ..... 2.35 and 3.25

Togo Japanese Grass Rugs

The best Rug herabouts at anywhere near the price we've put on them.

3 x 6 ft. $1.10
4½x 7½ ft. 1.95
6 x 9 ft. 3.15
8 x10 ft. 4.85
9 x12 ft. 6.35

Congoleum Rugs

For in or outdoors.

3 x 4½ ft. $1.25
3 x 6 ft. 1.75
6 x 9 ft. 5.50
7½x 9 ft. 6.75
9 x12 ft. 11.00

Newport Japanese Twisted Straw Porch Rug

The best outdoor Rug hereabouts at anywhere near our price.

3x 6 ft. $2.75
4x 7 ft. 4.25
6x 9 ft. 8.25
8x10 ft. 12.25
9x12 ft. 16.50

Japanese Jute Rugs

Made to our special order, in a splendid range of Chinese and Persian designs.

3 x 5 ft. $3.25
4½x 6½ ft. 6.50

8x 9 ft. $11.85
8x10 ft. 17.50
9x12 ft. 23.75

Japanese Rush Rugs

In 18-in. squares of plain and black and white, green and white, brown and white.

6 x 9 ft. $16.50
7½x10½ ft. 25.00

Japanese Straw Matting

A splendid range of carpet patterns, in blues, greens and browns, as well as whites, with inserted figures of flowers, etc., at 40c. yard.

Inlaid Linoleums

In tile and wood patterns; some 20 to choose from, and as much as 500 yards of a pattern. All perfect and well seasoned cloths. Specially priced at 89c. and 98c. square yard.

Third floor, East Building.

1,430 Pieces of Higher-Priced Lingerie at 94c

A very worthy participant in the June Outfitting Sale of White, offering the following extraordinary values:—

780 Envelope Chemises and 450 Nightgowns

That Would Regularly Have Been $1.25 to $1.39

The Chemises made with pretty yokes of fine organdy embroidery and Valenciennes insertions; some with Empire yoke of criss-cross lace and embroidery squares; the back also trimmed.

Flesh-pink batiste models with silk crepe de chine yoke and lace insertions.

The Nightgowns made of sheer, excellent materials; trimmed with handsome yokes of embroidery motifs and lace insertions.

Also tailored models, hemstitched and ribbon-run.

Hand-embroidered initial Nightgowns in the collection, and still other pretty effects.

200 Lingerie Princess Slips, Regularly $1, at 79c

Made with edging of ribbon-run embroidery at the neck and embroidery-edged ruffle at the bottom; also underlay.

Also $2.75 Habutai Silk Double-Panel Petticoats, $1.86

White habutai silk, with shadow-proof panel back and front. The model made with tucked flounce ruffle trimmed.

$1 White Sateen Petticoats at 79c.

With Flexo adjustable top and side fastening; made with cluster-tucked flounce and gathered ruffles.

At 46c. are white sateen Petticoats. At 39c., striped seersucker Petticoats.

Second floor, East Building.

TESTING RECRUITS TO FLY IN FRANCE

IN the belated commuting crowds and travelers on the early evening trains that throng the Pennsylvania Station nightly between 8 and 9 o'clock there are more often than not several slender, thin-waisted youngsters, deadly serious in manner and nervously energetic in their movements, who inquire of the station masters the way to the 9 o'clock train for Cape Charles, and, once they find it, hustle aboard and into their berths, apparently determined to get all the sleep they can. They are young Americans who have taken the first step toward becoming members of that famous crew of aviators, the Lafayette Flying Corps of the French Army, which has distinguished itself almost beyond all competitors, and has occasioned and justified the belief of the French that better airmen than young Americans do not exist.

For all the fame its members have brought it the Lafayette Flying Corps has been the Ku Klux Klan of French fighting units in the secrecy which has covered its organization, its methods, even its personnel. Yet since the beginning of the great war the Escadrille 124, as the Lafayette force is officially known, has been composed almost exclusively of Americans, and these Americans for the most part have been recruited in this country.

They have been drawn from all ranks, and there is no requirement as in the United States force that a flier must have a college education or its equivalent. There are university men and professional chauffeurs in the Lafayette Corps, and practically the sole demand made on candidates, except the necessary one that they be mentally and physically fit to fly, is that they be qualified to take their places as officers and gentlemen. The test of these qualities is made solely by observation, but it is made by men who instinctively recognize the absence or existence of them.

Corps Privately Financed.

In one other essential does the Lafayette Flying Corps differ from any branch of the service in the United States; the corps is privately financed and, although candidates upon admission receive the regular French Army pay, this pay is augmented by the organization which created the corps, the whole expense of its activities being so heavy that it is essential the candidate pay his own way up to the moment that he is accepted by the French Army as a student aviator. Experience has shown that about $500 is the necessary financial equipment of a candidate, but the lack of such a sum does not completely bar an aspirant.

No young American, eager to fly and to fight Germany need hesitate at accepting this assistance, always provided that he cannot finance himself, for the whole organization of the corps is maintained by the voluntary gifts of patriotic Americans just as the corps was conceived and organized as a patriotic enterprise by three well-to-do Americans.

These men include Dr. Edmund L. Gros, an American physician, who has lived much in Paris; Frederick H. Allen, a lawyer of 63 Wall Street, who has also been a frequent visitor to France and is widely known because of his identification with the first American relief work in France, and Lieut. Col. Thomas Bentley Mott, now military aid to Commissioner Elihu Root in Russia, but in the Spring of 1915 an associate in the banking house of Bonbright & Co. in Paris.

There were Americans fighting in the Foreign Legion, but their identity was lost in this body; they were simply units in a tremendous group. Dr. Gros and his associates dreamed of some other form of service in which Americans might participate as Americans even though the flag of the United States might not officially be carried into the war.

The idea was constantly before them and, when they found that among the Americans already in France and already anxious to help as best they might, were men who had learned the art of flying in this country, the plan for a special American flying corps was conceived and developed. At the outset its sponsors encountered unexpected difficulties. The French welcomed the proferred aid, but French law forbade any but a Frenchman to enter the aviation service, and it was as Americans that the volunteer aviators wanted to fly. Dr. Gros and his associates put the problem squarely before the French Government. They enlisted the aid of M. M. J. de Sillac and his efforts brought about the passage of a law permitting the enlistment of Americans in the Franco-American Flying Corps.

The French Government agreed to accept volunteers under conditions which guaranteed that the American fliers would never be ordered into service outside their own squadron except with their own consent, although it was stipulated that each flier must enlist in the regular French Army for "the duration of the war."

The conditions were as good as, or better than, Dr. Gros and his associates had hoped for, and the Franco-American Flying Corps was created in March, 1915. Patriotic Americans in France provided the funds to finance its beginning and the French Government agreed to provide opportunity for exactly the same training that French fliers received.

The first members of the corps were recruited from young Americans then in France, but it quickly became evident that the personnel must be maintained by enlistments in this country, and an office was opened in New York. But those were days when the United States theoretically was neutral in the war, when those who are now our allies might not openly enlist fighters as Great Britain is doing with the cooperation of the United States Army itself.

Quietly as the corps was organized, however, it nevertheless attracted the attention of German sympathizers, who protested to the Government here that a violation of neutrality was embodied in the use of the name Franco-American Flying Corps. The protest was sustained, and for the sake of harmony the already famous organization changed its title, taking in its stead the present name of the Lafayette Flying Corps.

Today, after a little more than two years, the corps comprises about 200 young Americans, and J. F. McElhone, the American representative, is sending about twenty-five candidates abroad weekly. The number has been fixed at this limit for a variety of reasons, among them the ability of the French to train the men and of the corps to finance their operations. And this last item is expensive.

The corps pays each flier 150 francs, or about $30 a month, in addition to the French wage of 5 cents a day, plus rations. The extra pay is provided because it is realized that young Americans, accustomed to a different style of living at home, probably could not subsist, certainly not in comfort, on the French Army rations. So each man gets an additional dollar a day, and most of this goes for dainties in the food line. In addition, the corps provides prizes for special success in the air. For instance, each member of the Lafayette Corps receives $250 in cash and leave for forty-eight hours in Paris for each German flier he brings down, and there are other prizes for less spectacular though equally valuable work.

All this is paid by the corps out of funds contributed by patriotic Americans, so that a constant increase of twenty-five aviators a week means an increase in the expenses of the corps of $750 a month, exclusive of the large sums which these young fliers may win in prizes. From a small beginning the corps is developing until the financing of it alone has provided a problem which keeps its sponsors busy.

If possible, however, the number of students sent abroad will be increased rather than diminished, for there is an ever-increasing demand on the part of young Americans for entrance into the corps. This is partly explained by the fact that the United States makes more stringent regulations governing the acceptance of a student pilot, and, as yet, is not prepared to hasten their training as the French are, and partly because of the fame which the Lafayette Corps has gained for itself.

As a result, it is becoming slightly more difficult to gain entrance to the corps, although the requirements have not been specifically changed. Candidates who apply to Mr. McElhone at his office, 178 West Eighty-first Street, undergo the same close scrutiny, and if this preliminary examination satisfies him, are required to fill out a form, giving the names and nationality of their parents and grandparents on both sides of the family.

"This is essential," says Mr. McElhone, "so we may be assured no one of German origin shall enter. The French law now forbids the issuance of a passport to any one even remotely of German origin, and at this very moment I am striving to have this restriction waived in behalf of a young American whose parents were born here, but one of whose grandparents was born in Germany. He is intensely proally and, in my opinion, would make a wonderful airman, but just now I can't get him into the Lafayette Corps."

This same blank inquires into a candidate's education, his favorite sport, the languages besides English which he may speak and the clubs to which he may belong. All this is to give a basis for accurate classification, but there is no rule making a college education obligatory. On this blank and on his personal observation Mr. McElhone passes preliminary judgment and, if this be favorable, the candidate receives a second form to fill out. This inquires into his military experience, his ability to drive and dismantle gas motors, his aviation experience if any, and his occupation since 1912.

Assuming that he has again fulfilled requirements the candidate must pass a physical examination with especial consideration of his vision. This accomplished, he reports to Mr. McElhone and is sent on to the Atlantic Coast Aeronautical Station of the Curtiss Aviation School near Old Point Comfort, Va. It is the men who have been successful so far who depart almost nightly on the 9 o'clock train from the Pennsylvania Station.

Tested for Flying Sense.

But their most severe test is ahead of them. No longer are candidates sent abroad without inspection as to their flying sense and ability, although it is not required that they have ever before sat in an airplane. Captain Thomas S. Baldwin, in charge of the Curtiss School, and his assistants will attend to that.

Each candidate carries a letter from Mr. McElhone requesting for him an examination by Captain Baldwin, and generally, immediately on his arrival at Old Point, he gets it. Usually the men arrive before 8 o'clock in the morning and each is instantly taken in hand by an instructor, who explains to him the operation of the Curtiss J-N tractor and presently provides him with a coat, helmet, and goggles.

The candidate takes his seat in the forward compartment of a double-controlled training machine, and the professional pilot sends the craft aloft. He mounts several thousand feet into the air and performs all the simple evolutions of vertical diving, banking, and slipping, as it is called when an aircraft is intentionally permitted to skid. He remains aloft for from one-half to three-quarters of an hour, and throughout this period he observes the pupil in the seat in front of him. Largely on this observation depends the young candidate's chances of going to France.

"One of these examiners may make one mistake in fifty," says Mr. McElhone, "but they have become so expert that they can tell by the way a man acts whether or not he has what is called air sense, and the making of a good flier."

Some man may be stamped as a failure on this first test, but no matter how he may have survived it, each gets another flight if possible on the same day. This time the instructor teaches his pupil a list of simple signals, for conversation is impossible in an airplane when the motor is operating. The pupil is instructed in the use of the controls and is told that, once aloft, the instructor will turn the craft over to his guidance, indicating by signal the moves he is to make.

Although this may be only the second time the student has ever been in an airplane, the instructor, nevertheless, turns over to him control of the plane after he has climbed to an altitude sufficiently high so that the instructor may have an opportunity to correct a mistake before an accident ensues. The double-controls are synchronized so that the instructor can tell by the feel of things just how confident his pupil may be, just how he manipulates the controls, whether easily and confidently or rigidly and nervously, and also he can instantly correct a mistake which might mean death to both if it were not rectified.

This flight lasts as long as, or longer than, the first, so that the student shall have remained in the air for about 100 minutes, and then he is brought to earth and the examiner makes out the report, which is carried to Mr. McElhone. Provided this is satisfactory, arrangements are made for the prompt departure of the candidate for France, and his career as a member of the Lafayette Flying Corps really begins, although he has not yet been accepted by the French Army. However, no man who has passed the tests here has ever been barred on the other side.

The men, on landing in France, go by train to Paris, where they report to Dr. Gros, and for a week or so are detained in Paris while the French military authorities examine them and finally enroll them in the regular army. They are then sent to the training school, which at present is situated at Avord, in the Province of Cher, and there their real training begins, and they begin to draw pay at the rate of 5 cents a day from the French Government and a dollar a day from the Lafayette Corps.

The course of training lasts for the better part of nine months, during which the students live in barracks and are under regular military discipline. Those destined to become single combatants, or pilotes d'avions de chasse, as the French call them, are taught from the first to fly unaided. They are put first in so-called penguins, airplanes with wing surface and power so reduced that they cannot leave the ground. These they learn control of their motors and acquire the ability to steer a straight course over the grass.

Proficiency in this attained, they are placed in "jumpers"—machines which will leave the ground for about six feet, maintain this altitude for a few yards, and then descend to the grass again. Here they learn to steer in the air and begin to acquire the rudiments of landing, which is one of the most difficult lessons to acquire, since the fast fighting machines, which have a speed of 140 miles an hour in the air, frequently land at the only slightly reduced speed of 90 miles an hour, offering very little chance for a smash-up.

Finally real flying is learned, and then advanced instruction is given in what we here a few years ago regarded as only trick flying. Men learn to loop-the-loop without losing any altitude. They learn to fly upside down, to perform a tail spin in which the craft, revolving like a top, drops tail first and can be set back on the level only by the most consummate skill. They learn the arts of photography, observation, map making, the use of machine guns, and other weapons, the dropping of bombs, and all the arts which warfare in the air has created.

At last they are brevetted to the front as Corporals and, in accord with the agreement, are assigned to the famous Lafayette Flying Corps, Escadrille 124.

But he isn't yet allowed to take any chances. The French have estimated that it costs them from $5,000 to $6,000 to turn out a finished pilote d'avion de chasse, and they don't intend to lose him before they have had some return on the investment. So the young Corporal is forbidden to fly over the German lines except in company of his elders, the Sergeants of the corps, and he must put in twenty hours of this, always over the enemy's lines, before he is recognized himself as a Sergeant and is permitted to engage a German in combat.

Once he has become a Sergeant, however, he may duel with the Germans to his heart's content, and already several of the American flyers have become "aces" as the men are known who have brought down five or more Germans within the French lines. A German who falls outside doesn't count.

IRISH REBELS AND THE COMING CONVENTION

THE decision of the British Government to release the Irish prisoners convicted of having taken part in the Easter rising of 1916 was announced by Mr. Bonar Law as having sprung from a desire to reconcile all parties and persons in Ireland, in order that the approaching Irish Convention might be a success.

In performing this "act of grace," he pointed out that the Government had taken two aspects of the case into consideration: "They have satisfied themselves, first, that public security would not be endangered by such an act of grace, and, second, that in none of the cases concerned was participation in the rebellion accompanied by individual acts which would render such a display of clemency impossible."

Will the hopes of Bonar Law and the Government be fulfilled?

The tension in Dublin is very great. Arthur Griffiths, the founder of the Sinn Fein movement, said at the protest meeting of May 22 in Dublin that the Sinn Feiners would not come into the convention until all their fellow-countrymen and countrywomen were released from British prisons. The enormous mass meeting supported him enthusiastically.

At this same meeting resolutions were carried to inform all foreign Governments that the Irish prisoners were confined in convict prisons and treated as criminals. Count Plunkett compared this treatment with that given by the Roman Empire to its political prisoners. Rome, he said, had respected a good soldier as always above any criminal, no matter how bitter a fight he had waged against existing powers.

The letter written by the Bishop of Limerick, supporting the purposes of this mass meeting, was read amid shouts of applause. The meeting itself was arranged by the woman's organization, the Cumman-na-mBan, a part of the Irish Volunteer Movement. Its President is Countess Markiewicz. In her place presiding was Mrs. Wyse-Power, a close friend, whose house was destroyed by British guns, when they were trying to get the range of the Dublin Post Office. She gave the latest report of Countess Markiewicz, for whom on that evening they had no hope of release. She said the Countess, known throughout Ireland as one of its handsomest women, had become old, bent, and gray haired; that she was confined in Aylesbury, famous as the worst criminal prison in England; that she was not allowed any association with outsiders, and was forced, amid the insults of the lowest type of criminal women, to scrub stone floors of the corridors and to do menial tasks in the kitchen.

These statements alone produced a deep effect upon the audience. For the Countess Markiewicz is a woman springing from what is known as "planter stock," the English aristocracy in Ireland, the daughter of Lady Gore-Booth. From her childhood she has taken an intense interest in all the Irish questions, going to Parnell's meetings when she was a mere slip of a girl, helping peasants and people whenever there was need. After several years as an art student in Paris, where she married the artist, Count Markiewicz, she returned even more ardent for the Irish cause. Instead of being the social leader in Dublin society which, by her talents, charm, and wealth, she might have been, she helped to organize all the radical movements, whether in the new Irish theatre, or among the workingmen. During the big transport strike of 1913, her house was open to the strikers, and she sold her own jewels to establish soup-kitchens.

To offset the British boy scout movement, she had founded the Irish boy scouts, known as the Fianna Eirin. She taught these boys Irish history and how to shoot, for she is one of the best shots in Ireland. And she was head of the women's military organization, the Cumman-na-mBan. She was, as well, First Lieutenant in the Irish Volunteers. And when the rising took place, she put on her uniform, which differed from that of the other officers only in that she wore a hat with black plumes, which some one has described as like that of a Field Marshal.

After activity during the Rising was such that she expected execution with the other sixteen leaders. Being a woman, the British Government commuted death to life imprisonment—to penal servitude. It has been the tragic picturesqueness of her fate in Aylesbury prison which has lent fire to all the Irish protests both in Ireland and in this country. Not long ago Arthur Griffiths wrote an appeal to America to intercede with the British Government on her behalf. One of the first acts of the Russian Republic was the demand for her release, on the ground that, being the wife of a Pole, she was a Russian subject.

Her release may seem to many to be the fulfillment of a prophecy made by an illiterate old Irishwoman in the Dublin jail to which she was first taken, who had tried to comfort her, saying: "Man never built a wall but God Almighty strew a gap in it."

Friends of Countess Markiewicz predict that her fighting spirit cannot have been quenched by the fourteen months of imprisonment, however gray her hair may have become, or however worn she may be by physical fatigue.

Another of the prisoners whose conviction seemed to the Irish peculiarly unjust, because of his personal attitude toward the whole rising, is Professor Eoin MacNeill. He is an elderly man, a profound scholar, teacher of early Irish history at the University of Dublin. He was made Commander in Chief of the Irish Volunteers, which he had organized, because of his solid reputation. This old man has been in Dartmoor, long infamous for its unhealthy conditions, and his task has been the making of heavy sacks. Neither he nor any of the prisoners were given writing materials or books—a peculiar deprivation for intellectual men.

Just before the rising, the German ship loaded with arms and ammunition for the Volunteers arrived in the harbor at Tralee. But it was two days ahead of the schedule set by the Volunteers, and was not noticed by them. When it did arouse the notice of the British patrol in the harbor, it was ordered to follow the British warship outside the harbor. Rather than let its cargo fall into British hands, the German Captain gave the order to sink it. He and all his men were drowned with it.

It seems that when MacNeill heard of this loss he believed the rising foredoomed to failure, and gave the order Saturday night (the day before Easter Sunday, set for the rising) that his men, the volunteer army, should not mobilize, as had been agreed upon, but should remain quiet. This action of his "broke the back of the rebellion," as the British Royal Commission put it. For two-thirds of the fighting force in Ireland belonged to the volunteers.

What MacNeill's reception will be in Ireland when he comes out of prison is a matter of conjecture. Padraic Pearse, in his last proclamation as President of the five-day-old Irish Republic, practically apologized for MacNeill when he said, "Both Eoin MacNeill and we have acted in the best interests of Ireland."

The Aud was not the first ammunition ship to play a prominent part in MacNeill's destiny. On July 26, 1914, just a week before the outbreak of the European war, a shipload of guns and cartridges for the Irish Volunteers was landed at Howth, just outside of Dublin. The police and the military tried to disarm the volunteers, but unsuccessfully. They fired into the crowd, and some women were killed. Professor MacNeill, who was at the head of the volunteers, realized the seriousness of the situation, not only for Ireland, but for all of Europe. Dining at a hotel in Howth after the excitement was over that evening, he said to a friend:

"This may be the spark which sets off the European explosion."

He knew that Germany would regard the occurrence as a sign that the British Empire was disunited and ill-prepared for war—as indeed she did. And there are many Irishmen today who, in this sense, speak of MacNeill as "the man who caused the European war."

One of the most popular prisoners among those to be freed is Edward de Valera. He was the only one of the commandants of the revolutionary forces in Dublin to escape execution. And yet, by testimony of the British themselves, his was the most effective fighting in Dublin. His position was never captured by the British. He surrendered only when the order for it came from headquarters, an order brought by his wife. At one time twenty-five of his men held up 2,000 of the famous Sherwood Foresters, who were trying to enter the city. He performed several feats of great personal daring, and his prisoners all testified to his chivalry and generosity.

When he surrendered—and it is said that he might easily have escaped, had he not wished to stay in order to make the best possible terms for his men—he told his captors: "You may shoot me. But you must not molest my men."

De Valera is being discussed—indeed was discussed even before the news of the release came—as the Sinn Fein candidate for the seat in Parliament vacated by the death of Major William Redmond. He is a highly educated man. Professor of Mathematics at Dublin University. He was born in Galway, of Spanish parentage, and is strikingly handsome. His wife is said to be one of the most popular women in Ireland.

An element which may have had something to do with the releasing of the Irish prisoners was the recent revolt in the prison at Lewes, Sussex. It was said that the men, while they had no grievance against the warders, had refused to work at the hard labor assigned them and had made many demonstrations which had culminated finally in the breaking of windows, furniture, and fixtures. They were never treated as political prisoners and had come to the end of their endurance.

The severity of the treatment of the prisoners was evidenced by the release of Councilor Partridge, whose sentence had been for ten years. He had been one of the closest associates of the Countess Markiewicz during the rising. But one year in prison so endangered his life that the medical authorities had to release him a few months ago.

The influence of these released prisoners upon the approaching Home Rule convention will be very great. For, since Easter, 1916, they have been regarded by even the most indifferent Irishmen as the country's martyrs. Every day they stayed in prison increased the Nationalist ardor and helped to unify Ireland. Their action, concerted or individual, will affect the attitude of all Ireland. The success of the Home Rule convention may be said to rest with them. England may have released a boomerang. No one can tell until the convention is concluded.

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PARIS DRESSMAKERS TALK OF RAISING THEIR PRICES

High Cost of Living Blamed---War Relief Work Brings Boom in Women's Apparel---Striking Beach Suits for Summer Days.

THE dressmakers in this city have a new reason for perturbation over the cabled reports from Paris that the dressmaking houses there will sharply advance the prices of clothes at the exhibition of Autumn costumery.

Those who watch the progress of clothes, both in fashion and in price, have had many reasons to be excited over conditions since the war began. For two years the difficulty of transportation kept this branch of industry in a turmoil. Then, last February, when the French openings were in progress and our buyers were over there, came the first serious break between America and the Imperial German Government. It resulted in the recall of Ambassador Gerard, and the buyers who were in Paris decided to cluster under his protection and come back on his ship via Spain and Cuba.

The women buyers, who, be it said to their credit, knew all the dangers that lurked about, gave no more trouble to the ship's company than did the bravest and most stalwart men.

After these February buyers were safely home, America declared war, and the question of this fortnight is, "Paris or no Paris?"

The fact that crossing the ocean is at its most dangerous point is one of the important reasons that have decided many of the greater department shops and exclusive dressmakers not to send commissioners abroad. Another important reason is the uncertainty as to whether these buyers and their purchases will ever get home. The Government of the United States is going to take hold of the delivery of packages from shops to women, but it cannot step into the business of carrying packages across the ocean. So the shop spending $50,000 in France during the month of July on new clothes for American women may be faced with the fact that the clothes have either gone to the bottom of the sea or are disintegrating on the wharves of France.

The Advance in Price.

Added to these distinctly uncomfortable arguments against buyers going to Paris to view the exhibitions of clothes intended for America is the disagreeable news, reported by cable, that all the leading dressmaking houses will sharply advance the price of their models. It is the old story of "The public must pay." There was a strike among the employes of the dressmaking houses in May. The Government settled it in favor of the strikers. More money is to be paid the women and children workers and more holiday is to be given them. Voila! America pays the bill. That is, if America makes up her mind to pay the bill.

The people of the United States are in a very serious mood about money this Summer of 1917. They have contributed more than three billion dollars to the Liberty Loan; they are rapidly making up the $100,000,000 for the Red Cross; they expect another loan to be floated in September; they realize that there is a request from Congress for $600,000,000 to be appropriated for airplanes; the Belgian Relief still goes on; money is being poured out for tubercular hospitals in Paris, for teaching the blind how to use their fingers, for the supply of motors and anaesthetics to the American Ambulance; and they have turned rather sharply on those in the dressmaking trade and said that they would not pay high prices for clothes.

Paris argues that the reason she is compelled to advance the price of her gowns intended for the American trade is the frightful cost of living. But the strikers over there receive about one-third of the prices paid here in the apparel business. From their own statements in letters to those in this country, food is still plentiful and not very high. That is a condition that no worker can meet in this country, where the commonest food is almost beyond the reach of the poor, and thousands of workers on moderate salaries have dreams of bread lines hovering over their troubled sleep.

Paris also says that the cost of coal is so much that she will have to make it up by her costumery, but the answer to that is that Paris has not needed any coal since May, and will not need any, probably, until November. Paris is also facing a prosperous Autumn through the enormous amount of money that will be turned loose in that city from the pockets of the American Army. Still, she maintains through her ten great dressmaking houses, it is not possible for her to sell clothes this July at the prices that have prevailed.

Now, think for a moment what American buyers paid for clothes last July. Here are some items:

Tailored suits between $300 and $400, ball gowns between $500 and $700, three-piece suits with fur and embroidery between $600 and $800, hats at $100, shoes at $25, fur wraps at $1,000.

This is just a skeleton of a summary. These prices were multiplied, remember, by hundreds of purchases, and, added to that, our buyers had to pay 60 per cent. duty for every garment brought in from France.

These gowns were exhibited in New York the first week of last October, and by the first week of November the dressmakers who get the highest prices in this country admitted that it was impossible to sell the models in order to break even with their purchases. Paris heard of the turmoil that went on over here, but her answer to it was practical. It was that American buyers pay for inspiration, a concrete example of the new fashion, a pattern that can serve their cutters and fitters for six months, and that by the purchase of one gown they are enabled to sell fifty copies, probably, or more. If the American buyers choose to pay Paris these prices, and higher ones, in July, it will be with the distinct understanding in their own consciences that they are paying out millions of francs for inspiration and direction of energy. This, then, is the situation which confronts the enormous industry in women's clothes. It is far more serious than the onlooker in costumery imagines.

America has money to spend on clothes, but will she spend it when October comes? The buyers are willing to go across the ocean in July, but the great shops are pondering on the chances of getting back the clothes or the buyers. It is interesting to note that in all this turmoil there are only a half dozen dressmakers, if that many, who believe that America could create her own fashions for the Autumn. The great majority insist that the costumery business would fall if we depended on American creation, and that it is better to spend a million or more francs in Paris than lose a million or more dollars in the United States.

In the Meantime, Sport Clothes.

If these are the troubles of the dressmakers, the public itself is facing relaxation in apparel as it enters upon a season of somewhat careless costumery and sport clothes.

It is well that such relaxation should come at a time when extraordinary events present themselves for our consideration. Considering the amazing activity into which women have entered for war relief work of all kinds, the needed amount of Summer costumery is doubled, sometimes tripled. Such are the ways and means by which Providence works to keep the balance in commerce. The women who are out of the swirl of fashionable life, and who usually consider the Summer as a season of few clothes and little expenditure, have found their quiet lives suddenly broken by thrilling circumstances that call them into contact with other women every day. So they increase their rations in clothes. An essayist would find a delightful theme in the psychology of women and war relief work.

No woman approaches the task of buying Summer clothes with the same trepidation she feels when buying Winter clothes. One feels that the latter must be durable, must give good service, and must be a symbol to one's judgment and a salve to one's conscience.

But there is something reckless about the Summer, and it gets into the blood and governs one's impulses. A few more cotton frocks, another sweater, an extra pair of white slippers, a second or a third straw hat are so easy to get and the price seems so reasonable that desire is not restrained and the wardrobe grows larger and larger.

Blessed be she who invented sport clothes! The credit for them is given to those two most attractive young women in Paris, Mesdames Royant and Chanel. The path of this Summer will be blazed by such clothes. The merchants say that wool jersey is hard to get and that silk jersey must again be accepted, so women buy both in order not to be short of one.

Fine Turkish toweling has recently been admitted into fashion. Ingenious women have found out that the bathroom can be robbed for the tennis court. Two extra large towels with a good-looking colored border serve for a blouse with elbow sleeves and a colored cotton sash. This makes a more commendable sport garment than linen, voile, or silk.

Another common fabric that has been flashed into fashion is outing cloth. It serves for entire gowns, or for a moujik's blouse worn over a narrow skirt of dark blue, red, or yellow cotton or linen.

The introduction of colored velveteen for coats, as a substitute for the expensive silk sweater, lowers the price of one open-air garment when it is not made by an expensive tailor. Velveteen has suddenly leaped into the Summer fashions, along with the new Autumn hats. It is frequently chosen in green, lapis lazuli blue, burnt orange, and black. Its Summer use is not confined to sport coats; it is worn by smart women for sport skirts.

Such a skirt, cut on narrow, short, severe lines, in black, topped with a tight-fitting, riding habit coat of white homespun, was launched last week at a luncheon and created that kind of ripple that is caused by throwing a stone into the middle of a lake. Half the women in that woman's set will probably be imitating the costume by next week.

The Beach Suit.

In that far-off day, some three years ago, we talked of bathing suits; today Palm Beach has taught us to say beach suits. The modern young daughter hangs her clothes on a hickory limb and doesn't go near the water, but in the meantime she vests herself in as alluring a beach suit as a dressmaker can devise. The Chicago Council has settled the question of the propriety of beach suits for the Middle West, with the statement that bloomers shall not be more than four inches above the knee, and skirts not more than two inches above the bloomers. This is to nip in the bud the desire shown by the young women of that section of the country to wear what the French call maillots and what we call Annette Kellermanns. Extraordinary color combinations have been devised for beach suits, and one has a strong idea that the young women of the Summer expect to remain in these costumes from breakfast until supper time.



BEACH SUIT IN BRILLIANT COLORS.

It is made of black taffeta, with knee cuffs of French blue jersey. The broad, striped girdle and the hat are in blue with black stripes. Wrap of jade green crêpe de chine, with Chinese design in black.



LADY DIANA MANNERS BLOUSE.

It was sold in England for the aid of the wounded and has been brought to this country for the same purpose. It comes in all colors. This one is of terra cotta Chinese silk, with a design in black. Cuffs, collar, and girdle are of black Chinese brocade.

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Suits — For Sport, Street and Semi-dress
Regularly $50, $75, $95 to $145
at $25—$35—$45—$55
Of linen, tricot, serge, twill, silk and wool jersey, plain and crepe Shantung, taffeta, faille, satin and in smart combination effects.
(Including a number of Imported Models)

Dresses — Sheer Summer Frocks
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Regularly $50, $75 to $145
at $25—$35—$45—$65
Of handkerchief linen, white and colored voile, French crepe, flowered chiffon, organdie, dimity, gingham, net, Georgette crepe, foulard Shantung, charmeuse, taffeta and tulle.
(MODEL DRESSES—in designs by Cheruit, Callot, Premet, Drecoll, Weeks, Chanel and Bulloz—to be closed out at about ONE-THIRD OF THE IMPORTING COST.)

Summer Wraps — For Day or Evening
Regularly $125 to $195
at $65 and $85
Of faille, taffeta, gros de Londres and satin—many beautifully embroidered and handsomely lined with plain or figured chiffons.
(SPECIAL GROUPS OF REMAINING WRAPS FROM VARIOUS LINES—formerly to $95.....at $35)

Coats and Capes — For Beach, Motor and Street
Regularly $45, $75 to $95
at $25—$35 and $45
Long and short styles, of plain and check velours, vicuna, glove-cloth, burella, serge, twills and novelty silks—in white, street colors and fashionable high shades—beautifully lined with plain or novelty silks.
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Skirts — Country Club Skirts—in sports silks and satins...Special, at $25
Washable Outing Skirts
Regularly $10 and $12, at $6

$35 & $40 Net & Chiffon Blouses—$15 & $20
Fresh, new styles, now being shown for the first time—in beautiful costume effects; with Valenciennes, Venice and fine thread laces—in flesh, white, and in smart combinations of black and white.

$15 to $25 Handmade Blouses—at $10 & $15
Of batiste and voile; with fine laces, hand-run tucks and hemstitching.

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Formerly $50 to $175—of pastel chiffons with beautiful laces.

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Charming new Summer styles in leghorns and transparent effects, of organdie, mull, Georgette crepe, hair and tulle, trimmed with mountain and field flowers or self bows.
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ANY ONE CAN LEGALLY CHANGE NAME

To the Editor of The New York Times:

MANY wartime applications are being made to the courts to change the names of persons Most of those people probably do not know that any man, woman, or child can legally change his or her name without going to any court or other tribunal to obtain permission to do so.

Within the last few days we read of one of our Judges refusing a man permission to take the name of Russell, although it is a name in common use. This man can take that name just the same, although out of deference to the Judge who refused permission he ought not now do so.

In Smith vs. U. S. Casualty Co., 107 N. Y. 429, the highest court of this State, following the decisions in many other States, effectually settled that every person had the right, without let or hindrance, to change his name according to his desires. Judge Vann, who wrote the unanimous opinion of the Court of Appeals, said:

So a writer in the American and English Encyclopaedia of Law says: "At common law a man may lawfully change his name, or by general usage or habit acquire another name than that originally borne by him, and this without the intervention of either the sovereign, the courts, or Parliament; and the common law, unless changed by statute, of course obtains in the United States."

There may be a disadvantage in having one's name changed by a court order. Judge Vann thought, in view of the fact that the statute said that after a man's name had been changed by a court he should thereafter be known by "no other name," that a person who once had his name changed by a court order probably could never change it again without a court order. A man who changes his name without a court order can subsequently change it without the permission of any one.

In the course of his opinion Judge Vann said:

A predecessor of Honore de Balzac was born a Guez, which means beggar, and grew to manhood under that surname. When he became conscious of his powers as a writer he did not wish his works to be published under that humble name, so he selected the surname Balzac from an estate that he owned. * * *

Voltaire, Molière, Danté, Petrarch, Richelieu, Loyola, Erasmus, and Linnaeus were assumed names. Napoleon Bonaparte changed his name after his amazing victories had lured him toward a crown and he wanted a grander name to aid his daring aspirations. The Duke of Wellington was not by blood a Wellesley but a Colley, his grandfather, Richard Colley, having assumed the name of a relative named Wesley, which was afterward expanded to Wellesley. * * *

Mr. Walsh, in his Handbook of Literary Curiosities, makes an interesting statement * * *: "Herbert Lythe becomes famous as Maurice Barrymore, Bridget O'Toole charms an audience as Rosa d'Erina, John H. Broadribb becomes Henry Irving, Samuel L. Clemens and Charles R. Browne attract attention under the eccentric masks of Mark Twain and Artemus Ward. John Rowlands would never have become a great explorer unless he had first changed his name to Henry M. Stanley. James B. Matthews and James B. Taylor might have remained lost among the mass of magazine contributors but for their cunning in dropping James and standing forth as Brander Matthews and Bayard Taylor. Would Jacob W. Reid have succeeded as well as Whitelaw Reid? While some of these names were merely professional pseudonyms, others were adopted as the real name and in time became the only name of the person who assumed it. * * *

In Larke's "General Grant and His Campaigns" it is stated * * * that "General Grant's baptismal name was Hiram Ulysses, and he bore that appellation until he was appointed a cadet at West Point. General Hamer, who nominated him for a cadetship, by some means got his name mixed up with that of his brother. He was, therefore, appointed as 'Ulysses Sidney Grant,' and that name once so recorded on the books of the Military Academy could not be changed. He was baptized into the military school as U. S. Grant and he has ever since been thus designated."

Another instance * * * is that of President Cleveland, who had the baptismal name of Stephen G. Cleveland. After he entered his teens he omitted the word 'Stephen,' and assumed the name of Grover Cleveland, by which he was known throughout his distinguished career.

President Woodrow Wilson dropped his first name.

Notwithstanding that the change of name made by a person himself, if he becomes known and recognized by his new name, is just as strong and effective in law as if officially authorized by all the courts in the land, it is wise, although not necessary, to resort to the courts in these cases, because in that way evidence of the change is established in permanent form.

HENRY WOLLMAN.

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LAST WEEK!
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Buy *THIS WEEK*—and *SAVE!*
CORSETS

HOW SOLDIERS MAY LEARN FRENCH QUICKLY

LETTERS from Plattsburg tell of impromptu French classes, in which those who know a smattering of the language are generously sharing their knowledge with their camp mates. In this city M. Jean Le Bloas has offered to "do his bit" for America by giving speedy instruction in French to young men of our military and naval forces. M. Le Bloas is a special agent for the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

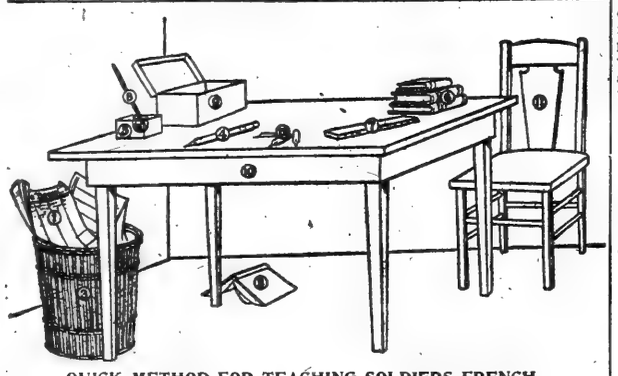
"I want to spare the American soldiers some of the difficulties which I had to meet when I came to this country six years ago," he said the other day. "I had studied English in school, but I knew only book English. I was not accustomed to the sound of the words. Most of the army manoeuvres occur at night. It would be easy for a man to get lost, and it would not be pleasant to be lost in a strange land with no knowledge of the language. I was once lost on Fifth Avenue in broad daylight, and it was no joke. I lived on West Thirty-eighth Street, and knew I had to see the 'W' sign before I could get home. Coming out of St. Patrick's Cathedral, I looked up and down to find all the sign posts marked with an 'E.' I wandered along looking for a 'W' for two hours, and did not know English well enough to understand when I was told that the 'W's' were across the street.

"The soldiers in France have short furloughs, during which they will be allowed to go to the nearest city. If they do not know the language they will not get much pleasure out of their little vacations. My eyes keep me from serving in the ranks, but if I can help in this way it will make me happy.

"I am going to use the simplest methods to teach the men a working knowledge of French. My purpose is to interest other people throughout the country to do likewise. No English will be spoken in the classes. The pupils will be taught simple words by means of pictures drawn on charts. We will not bother with much grammar. The past, future, and present tenses of the verbs will suffice. A man cannot learn a new language without pronouncing the words. The classes will repeat a certain word in concert many, many times, until their ears get used to the sound. If some one gets the accent wrong, the teacher can soon detect it. The ear must be trained, and it is only by repetition that this can be accomplished.

"I have written to the French Commission at Harvard to get a war manual; the military terms have changed since I served my two years in the army. A new vocabulary has sprung up in France, a trench vocabulary. They have new names for bread and wine. However, this is a sort of slang, and Americans will have no trouble in picking it up. It is the simple, every-day vocabulary that they will need, and I want to give it to them—as large a vocabulary as possible, in the shortest available time.

"Twenty lessons will be given to each class, free of charge, the incidental expenses to be paid by myself. Many French people in the city have offered their services. The classes will last an hour and a half, in the evenings. We shall welcome both officers and soldiers."



QUICK METHOD FOR TEACHING SOLDIERS FRENCH.

OBJECTS ON TABLE.

1—Le papier.
2—Le livre.
3—Le panier.
4—Le crayon.
5—L'encrier.
6—Les livres.
7—La regle.
8—La plume.
9—La boite.
10—La table.
11—La chaise.
12—Les plumes.

LES NUMEROS.

0—Zero.
1—Un.
2—Deux.
3—Trois.
4—Quatre.
5—Cinq.
6—Six.
7—Sept.
8—Huit.
9—Neuf.
10—Dix.

Qu'est ce ceci? C'est un crayon.
Est ce que c'est un crayon? Qui, Monsieur, c'est un crayon.
Est ce que c'est un livre? Non, Monsieur, c'est une plume.
Que sont ceci? Ce sont des livres.
Combien y a t-il de livres? Il y a deux livres.

LES COULEURS.

Rouge, Bleue,
Noir, Blanc.

BROOKLYN CHILDREN IN CELEBRATION

DRESSES of red, white, and blue, worn by 5,200 Brooklyn school children, will form an American flag on the site of the battle of Long Island, the Long Meadow, in Prospect Park, next Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock. This feature of the Park Department's patriotic demonstration will be accompanied by the music of Sousa's band and singing by David Bispham, baritone, impersonating the Spirit of 1776, and Anna Case, soprano of the Metropolitan Opera House, who will sing "The Star-Spangled Banner" and her own "Our America."

The Long Meadow can be reached from the main entrance at Prospect Park or from the Willink entrance at Flatbush Avenue and Malbone Street.

The 5,200 school children in the American flag will be on a slope looking toward the east. It is expected that in the audience will be from 50,000 to 80,000 people, who will be ranged on the grounds sloping in the opposite direction. Long Meadow played an important part in the Battle of Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776. At Battle Pass, on the east side of the meadow, General Sullivan was stationed with a division of the American troops. He was attacked here by 8,000 Hessians under General de Heister. Sullivan's men held their ground until outflanked by a division of British regulars coming from the east. They then retreated directly across the Long Meadow and joined the forces of General Sterling at the Old Stone House on the edge of the marshes between First and Fifth Streets, on the old Gowanus Road. It was at the Old Stone House that Sterling and his 400 Maryland troops made their heroic stand. The Maryland troops were almost entirely wiped out, but their resistance gave General Washington time to get across the East River with the main part of the army.

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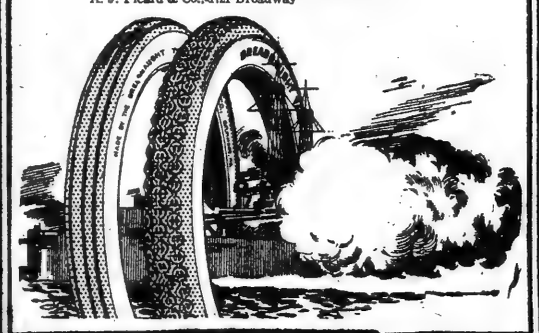
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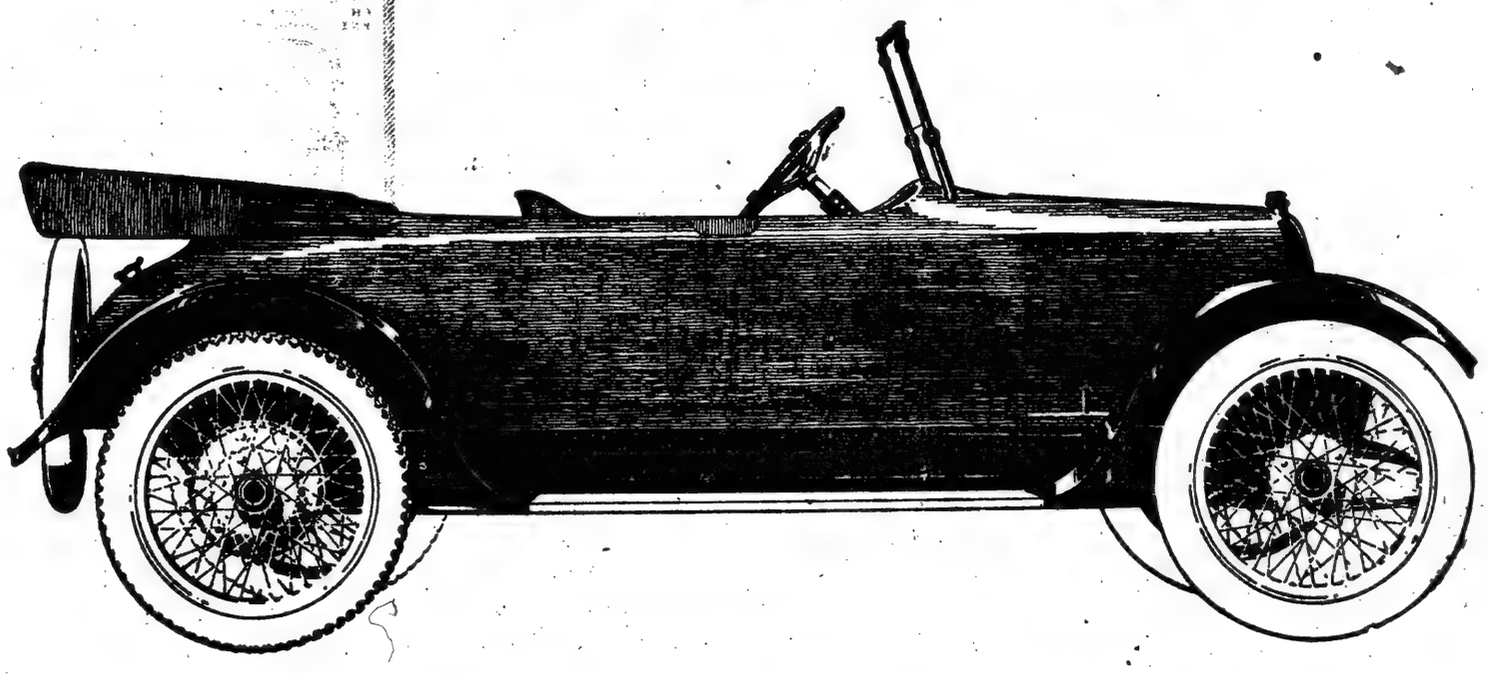
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Never before was such style combined with mechanical correctness at so low a price.

The Public has been quick to appreciate this fact and the demand has been so great as to make it by all odds the most popular car of its type on the market.

Early in the winter, when the model was scarcely two months old, Palm Beach and the other resorts where social activity centers, had named it the most popular Country Club in America.

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Wherever you motor, on the roads of Long Island or Westchester County or to your favorite club, you notice the ever increasing number of the popular Overland Country Club Model.

The front seats are individual with comfortable high backs and each is adjustable backward or forward. Here is a car with an excess of leg room. For once you can stretch out.

The back seat has its entrance through the aisle between the front seats and there is ample room for two large persons, thus making the long trip most enjoyable for four.

We offer you two styles of upholstery, either the rich Gray Spanish or the long Grain dull finish Green trimming. Both harmonize equally well with the mohair top.

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THE CIVIC ORCHESTRA AND ITS GOOD PLAYERS

Cream of New York's War-Time Musical Crowds Assembled for Gala Summer Concerts

New Yorkers who listen to music in Summer time have this season, what has too rarely been offered to them in former years, an orchestra worthy of the acknowledged metropolis of the musical world, and comparing with the best maintained by private subsidy anywhere in America. Even the Boston Symphony, giving a nightly series of "pops" in its own hall from May 7 to July 14, may look to its laurels in the matter of quality—and also costliness—of a band of eighty star players. The first concert of the Civic Orchestra Society in its second season was held last Wednesday night at the St. Nicholas Rink, and the first of the Sunday night concerts takes place there this evening.

Tonight's program contains works of Wagner, Rimsky-Korsakoff, and Puccini, as well as Chabrier, Charpentier, and Saint-Saëns, while the soloists are Maggie Teyte, the English soprano, and Robert Lortat, French pianist. On the opening night's list were Bach, Beethoven, Enesco, Lalo, Cesar Franck, and several more, together with the popular American soprano, Anna Case. The music is international, with a certain Gallic emphasis due to the new star conductor, Pierre Monteux. The assisting artists are not only extraordinary in that they are established favorites of the concert and opera stage, but still more so in view of official word that they appear without pay.

The orchestra itself is the most expensive, bar none, that has ever been assembled here for a Summer series. Its first violin is Gino Nastrucci, the Italian concertmaster at the Metropolitan; as first flute, there is George Barrere of the Symphony Society, heard in solo passages last Wednesday. The Philharmonic Fathers also furnish their quota among the other players. With material among the varied on which to draw, the generosity of the Civic Orchestra Society's wealthy promoters has alone set bounds to the engagement of the ablest musicians now idle in New York. Treasurer Otto H. Kahn and others behind the enterprise have spared nothing. The sky is the limit when it comes to hiring stars.

At the opening last Wednesday the Mayor's Committee on National Defense sent a speaker on behalf of recruiting the United States Army, whose brief talk was heard clearly by all the 3,000 persons in the hall. National airs were sung, the crowd joining in the chorus. Mr. Kahn announced that, during the series of bi-weekly concerts, the directors would hold it a patriotic duty to uphold the cause of art in wartime, and would also continue to ally their plans with the greater undertakings now going forward on European battlefields. He spoke especially of the orchestra's new leader as both an artist and soldier of France.

The man at the baton has been engaged by the Metropolitan Opera Company as a leading conductor next season. He is, according to the obviously friendly authority, ranked among the "foremost of living conductors" abroad. At one time he led the famous Colonne Orchestra of Paris, and later founded his own orchestra, which gained such vogue in Paris that it was selected for the Boston Opera during its Paris season of 1914. Then M. Monteux joined the Territorial Infantry, which was intrenched for twenty-five months around Verdun.

M. Monteux was released from the trenches last year through the effort of the Metropolitan directors, who brought him over to conduct the second season of the Russian Ballet and its orchestra in New York and on tour. During the first days in America he created somewhat of a sensation in musical circles by refusing to conduct the music of Richard Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel," saying that such an act would bar his return to his native land, and so another conductor was engaged for the premiere of the Strauss ballet.

Composers of all nations were Monteux's promise for the Civic concerts, including American composers, of course. The foreign leader was not to be expected instantly to understand his public here in the matter of programs suited to American taste, although a certain note of propaganda for French music was neither untimely nor unheralded. In striking a balance between solid Winter fare and Summer froth and frivolity some useful examples could be cited from the good old Summer times of Thomas, who tempered the classics as a Central Park Garden always with a Strauss Waltz, or from Seidl at Manhattan Beach, with endless variety of Wagner.

There is a wealth of music from light operas of Frenchmen that must be new to this generation in New York, and certainly unhackneyed to any persons likely to hear them now. Some of these should be tried again, along with the later Russian ballets, as a leaven to lighten the mixture of much serious musical literature cloying to appetites sated by a thousand concerts through the year. If Theodore Thomas, Anton Seidl, and their successors, Neuendorf, Kaltenborn, Franko, Schmitt, could sweeten prescriptions of good taste to popular palates, the same course will make friends for less shopworn works of early and modern France.

The St. Nicholas Rink is easily accessible by subway and elevated, by both the city's trolley systems, and by several of the new bus lines. It is not, like Madison Square Garden, the scene of last year's concerts under Walter Rothwell, actually within walking distance of the east side crowds; it has no vast ten-cent gallery. But it has 500 balcony seats at 25 cents which are the best in the house, and its spacious floor, packed with 2,500 chairs, can accommodate as many as the largest concert halls. Smoking is allowed, which was not done downtown, and there are "light refreshments," modified like their musical accompaniment to the spirit of a beerless but not a cheerless age.

For the third concert, on Wednesday next, the soloist is Marcella Craft, and the program includes Weber's overture to "Oberon," Haydn's Symphony No. 20 in G major, Verdi's "Ah, Fors E Lui," from "Traviata," sung by Miss Craft; Dukas's "The Sorcerer's Apprentice," Grieg's "Norwegian Dances," Tschaikowsky's "Andante Cantabile" for string orchestra, and Saint-Saëns's "Heroic March." Six nations are represented in a list of but seven numbers, bearing out Mr. Kahn's statement last Wednesday that "the flag of art is neutral and always will be so."

CONCERTS IN THE PARKS.

Barnhart Chorus Joins the Bands, Children Sing in Brooklyn.

Between "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "America," the program of D'Aquin's Orchestra and Military Band this afternoon in Central Park includes Meyerbeer's march, "Indienne," from "L'Africaine"; Mendelssohn's overture, "Ruy Blas"; Weber's "Invitation to the Dance," selections from Verdi's "Aida," and Tschaikowsky's "Overture 1812," followed by dances of Dvorak, Luigini and D'Aquin, and George M. Cohan's march, "Over There." W. S. Mygrant will conduct the first of the Saturday evening concerts on the Mall this week, and Franz Kaltenborn a holiday bill on July 4.

Louis White Fehr, Secretary of the Park Board, announces that Commissioner Cabot Ward has just given permission for the Community Chorus to join with the people who gather in the Park every Sunday afternoon. Harry Barnhart will lead the singing by the crowd from 2 o'clock to 3:45, the band concerts following from 4 to 6 o'clock. The first of these popular "Sings" will take place next Sunday, July 1. The Community Chorus is also to aid the Mayor's Committee, of which Dr. George F. Kunz is Chairman, at a patriotic celebration on the evening of July 4 in the City College Stadium.

Five thousand school children dressed in red, white and blue will take part in an outdoor concert next Saturday afternoon in Prospect Park, Brooklyn. John Philip Sousa will be present to conduct his full band of seventy pieces. Anna Case and David Bispham will be the soloists, and Dr. Frank H. Rix of the Department of Education will be in charge. The concert will be held in the long meadow back of the new picnic house, near the Third Street and Fifth Street entrances to Prospect Park.

CHICAGO OPERA INVASION.

Western Stars Who Will Appear in New York and Boston.

The Chicago Opera Company's advance sale at the Auditorium in its home town is said to be already $100,000 ahead of the last season. Taken at face value, that means "no deficit" as far as the Western series is concerned. After ten weeks the company will come East next January, to appear in both New York and Boston. A novelty for Chicago is Giordano's "Fedora," new a thousand miles from Broadway, but not here, where Caruso appeared in the piece in the last years of Conried, 1906-1907 and 1907-1908, with a woman singer now the wife of the Chicago tenor, Lucien Muratore.

Of Galli-Curci, the sensational coloratura soprano, much has been said before now. Last year Mary Garden frankly hailed her as a phenomenon. Others retained by Director Campanini are Muratore, Giulio Crimi, Hector Dufranne, Constantine Nicolay, Marcel Journet, and Vittorio Arimondi, together with Rosa Raisa, Louise Berat, Marguerite Buckler, Alma Peterson, Dora de Philippe, Virginia Shafer, Myrna Sharlow, Cyrena van Gordon, Octave Dua, Desire Defrere, James Goddard, Alfred Maguenat, Juan Nadel, and Vittorio Rimini.

New to the troupe are Marthe Chenal, dramatic soprano of the Paris Opera, and Genevieve Vix, a French lyric soprano, with Charles Fontaine, dramatic tenor. Mme. Melba will return, as will Edmond Warnery and Gustave Huberdeau, and contracts have been signed with Vanni Marcoux and Carlo Galeffi, baritones, both serving in the war. A group of additional American artists so far engaged includes Diana Bonner, Jessie Christian, Ruby Evans, Maude Fay, Anna Fitziu, Margery Maxwell, Marie Sundan, Jeska Swarts, and Forest Lamont.

MUSIC AT COLUMBIA.

Opera and Oratorio to Figure in Summer Session.

Columbia University is going to give eight performances of opera, as well as two of oratorio, and one symphony concert, as features of its Summer session. The operas, to be sung twice in parallel series, July 17 to 31, are "Faust," "Tosca," "La Bohème," "Cavalleria," and "Pagliacci," the last two in double bill. Edoardo Petri of the Metropolitan Opera Chorus School has engaged Marcel Charlier as conductor, and as leading artists Luisa Villani, Maggie Teyte, Claudia Muzio, Mabel Riegelman, Marie Winietskaya, Henrietta Wakefield, Luca Botta, Pietro Audisio, Paolo Ananian, Virgilio Lazzari, and Henry Weldon.

Stage carpenters and electricians are at work since commencement in transforming the university gymnasium into an opera house to accommodate 2,100 persons. James C. Egbert, director of the Summer session, also announces that the university chorus under Walter H. Hall will present on Aug. 8 Handel's oratorio, "The Messiah," and Aug. 10 Saint-Saëns's "Samson and Delilah," the intervening evening, Aug. 9, being devoted to an orchestral concert. Rehearsals thrice weekly will begin at Earl hall on July 9.

OPERA PLANS OUT SOON.

Director Gatti to Issue a Statement Next Sunday.

The Metropolitan Opera House was decorated with flags this last week for the first time since the war. Indeed, it was the first such patriotic outburst in the memory of the oldest inhabitant at Thirty-ninth Street and Broadway. Italy's flag was over the main door, flanked by American banners. In the haste to put them up, the foreign emblem was hoisted to the fourth-story level, the others hanging low about the third floor. This inverted V arrangement, arousing comment in the street, was soon remedied by draping all the flags from one cord in U-shape from the cornice, so that while Italy still had the centre of the group the Stars and Stripes hung high above all.

At the Opera box office, soon to close till September, the renewals of subscription have been going on since the season closed in April last. It is understood the total is larger than last year at this time. All checks are due Oct. 1. Meanwhile the annual statement of plans is being prepared and will be issued next Sunday, or during the first days of July, a date probably later than ever before. Director Gatti-Casazza will not go to Italy. He has joined the army of commuters from Great Neck, L. I., this Summer, and his office staff keeps long hours corresponding to the time its chief is in town, from 11 to 6 o'clock daily. Gatti, Scotti, and Amato attended the public dinner on Friday to their country's war commission now here.

Oratorio Society Meeting.

The Oratorio Society of New York, founded in 1873 by Dr. Leopold Damrosch, has called a meeting next Thursday to discuss a division of the society for the second time in its existence. The other occasion was in 1882, when part of the members sought to have a meeting declared illegal, but the majority prevailed. Now the dispute is whether Walter Damrosch or Louis Koemmenich shall be conductor next year. The choice was left to the Executive Committee, which by a single vote invited Mr. Damrosch to return after nearly twenty years. Friends of Mr. Koemmenich, the leader during the last five years, will ask the chorus to decide the issue next Thursday.

Musicians' Club Election.

The Musicians' Club of 62 West Forty-fifth Street, announces its officers for the coming year as follows: President, Walter Damrosch; Vice President, David Bispham; Treasurer, John M. Fulton; Secretary, Louis R. Dressler; Membership Committee, Flora Hardie, A. B. Pattou, Lowell T. Field; Finance Committee, Frederick Gunther, Walter David; Trustees of Sinking Fund, Walter Damrisch, Alexander Lambert, John Lloyd Thomas; House Committee, Susan Boice, Grace L. Hornby, Fred M. Dudley, Harvey W. Hindermeyer; Entertainment Committee, Mrs. Julian Edwards, Florence Otis, Alexander Russell, Viola Waterhouse Bates, J. M. Priaulx, Marshall Kernochan, Deems Taylor, Thomas Thomas. Among others on the Board of Governors are Florence Allen, Arthur Bergh, Homer N. Bartlett, William C. Carl, Harry M. Gilbert, Charles Harding, Victor Herbert, Edoardo Marzo, and Horatio Rench.

Arion Society to Move.

The Arion Society is to move from its famous clubhouse at Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street to rooms in Terrace Garden, near by, because of difficulties in maintaining its activity as a German singing society and club under conditions due to the war. The members hope to build a new club at some future time. The old home will be dismantled and the contents sold at public auction next Tuesday, the society retaining only its trophies of singing contests, a Tiffany glass window representing Arion, a bronze Arion on a dolphin, and a few more. Paintings, books, furniture, hangings and chandeliers will be disposed of, and the house, owned by George Ehret, has already been leased to the Anderson Auction Company, it is said, for use as an art gallery.

Buenos Aires Novelties.

Both Puccini's "Rondine" or "The Swallow," just produced at Monte Carlo, and Mascagni's "Lodoletta" or "The Young Skylark," heard more recently at Rome, are among the eight novelties scheduled this Summer—it is Winter in South America, of course—at Buenos Aires. This is not a case of "killing two birds with one stone," for both works are likely to survive for consideration later at the Metropolitan. The Argentine metropolis sets a good example by announcing three native works, "La Angelical Manuelita," by Garcia Mansilla; "Ardid de Amor," by Carlos Pedrell, and "Suena de Aima," by Lopez Buchardo. New also to the greatest city south of the equator are D'Indy's "L'Etranger," conducted by the composer; Ribot's French opera comique, "Marouff," and "El Abanico," written by one Vives for Barrientos. Besides Caruso, Crabbe, Journet, and others less known, it is said that Ferrari-Fontana "will sing the Wagner rôles." A season of the Russian ballet also promises visits of Leon Bakst, Ravel and Stravinsky.

Honors for Musicians.

American colleges conferred degrees on several musicians of note at their recent war-time commencements. Among an unusual number of honors at Yale, the largest since the university's bicentennial in 1901 there were included the names of Ignace Jan Padcrewski, the Polish pianist and composer, and Arthur Whiting, musician and composer of New York. Holy Cross College, at Worcester, Mass., gave the degree of Lit. D. to John McCormack, the tenor, for his researches in Irish folksong.

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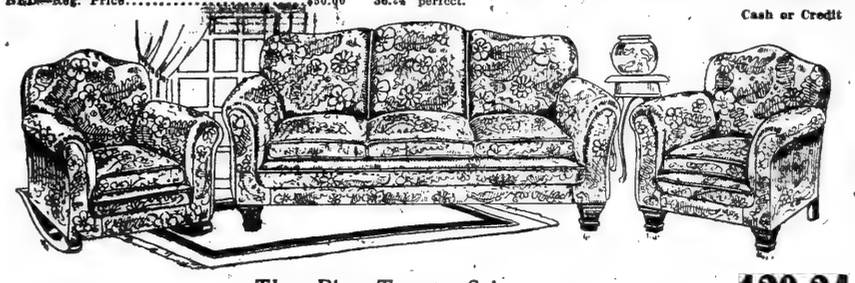


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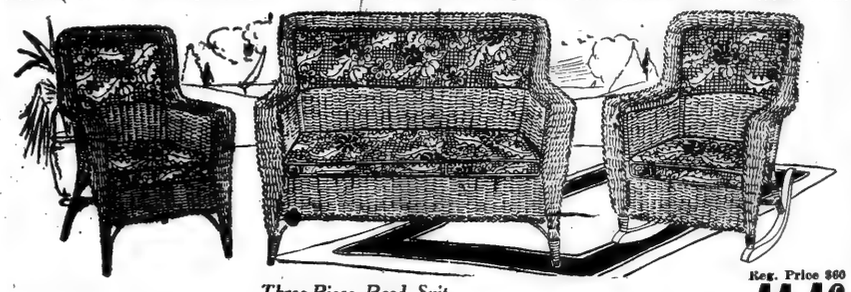
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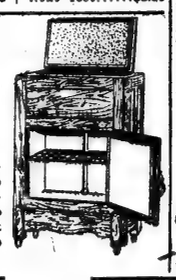
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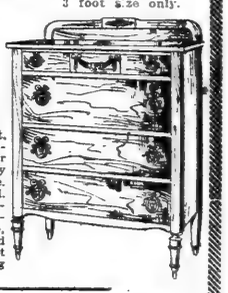
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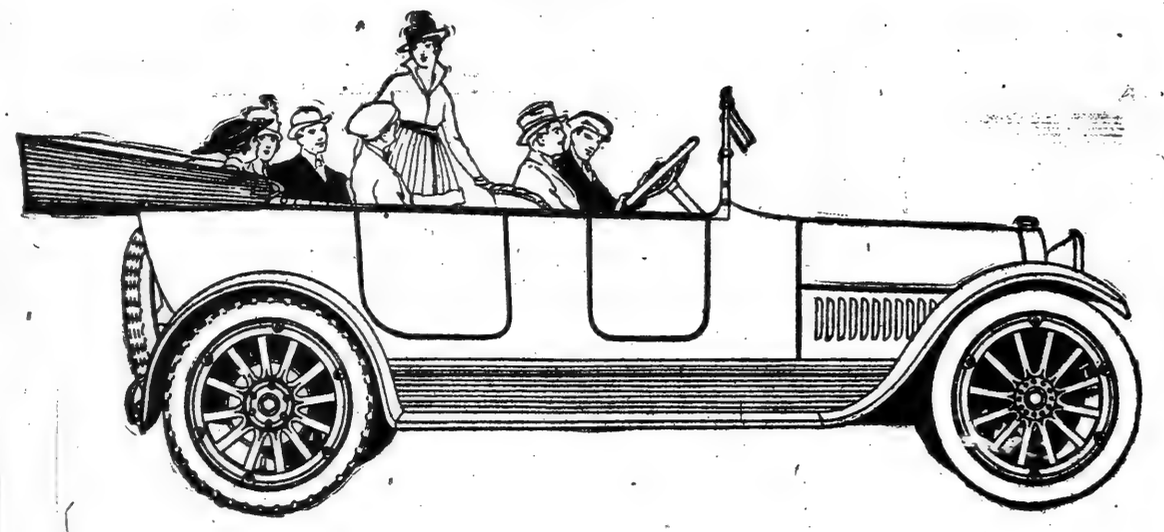
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HAPPENINGS IN THE STREET CALLED BROADWAY

Between Seasons

THE musical comedy entrepreneurs seem in urgent need of a new formula for adapting the works of alien stages to our own. The old accepted one of turning the book over to local librettists and having them dismantle the plot, retain a few situations, and throw the rest into the discard, filling in the hiatuses with Broadway humor and tunes composed to order, has become stale and unprofitable. It has worked many times in the past, but it is apt to fail with increasing frequency in the future.

The presentation of "My Lady's Glove" at the Lyric last week is a case in point. The original of this was a Viennese operetta given with some success early in the war in the Central Empires. The popularity abroad of "The Beautiful Unknown," as it was called, was no doubt due in large measure to Oscar Straus's score, since Mr. Straus is a light opera composer of some repute with a dozen or more operettas to his credit, among them the memorable "The Chocolate Soldier" and the melodious "A Waltz Dream."

What happens when the operetta is prepared for local consumption? One who did not see the original production cannot say authoritatively, but from the evidence at hand and a knowledge of the usual procedure, the adapters apparently wielded their shears with the customary abandon, letting the chips fall where they might. The original was probably saccharinely sentimental, after the Teutonic fashion, and for the blatant sentiment more blatant comedy was substituted. This necessitated cutting the score so that only about a half dozen of Mr. Straus's numbers remain.

The big waltz number, "The Beautiful Unknown," has been preserved, and forms the backbone of the score. It is a stunning number, in the best vein of a master of waltz rhythm, and its beauty suggests that it might have been wiser to have kept the Straus score practically intact, even at the cost of having to use a mere translation of the German book. Then the operetta would have been superior musically to its adapted form, while the book could not have been more deadly dull. More resourceful adapters and a composer nearer the equal of Straus might have prepared a work better adapted to American taste than the original, but in the absence of these it would undoubtedly have been wiser to have clung to the original.

A reader of THE TIMES, H. Bissing, has corrected the statement made in the report of the first performance at the Lyric that Sari Petrass was the original prima donna in Vienna. "I happened to be present," writes Mr. Bissing, "and Martha Kriwitz sang the title rôle, with Zwerenz in the soubrette part. Miss Petrass may have played it later in Budapest, but during the first season of the run in Vienna she was not in the cast." For fear some one who saw the piece in Budapest will write and say that Miss Petrass did not appear in it there, it will only be recorded here that, if memory serves, she said she did when she first came to New York last Fall.

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When the War Tax Comes.

THEATREGOING is apt to become an even more complicated procedure after the passage of the war revenue measure than it is in these days of ticket middlemen, for in addition to buying a ticket one will have to pay the war tax, which may entail the purchase of a separate coupon. The machinery for collecting the tax has not been definitely worked out and probably will not be until after the bill has been passed.

American managers would not be surprised if the system adopted by the Canadian Government should be used here. In Canada separate booths for the sale of tax coupons were set up in the lobbies and in addition to buying his ticket of admission the patron must purchase a tax ticket at the other window. The two are deposited in separate boxes by the doorman, and thus an accurate record of attendance is kept. The theatres are allowed to keep a small part of the tax to recompense them for the additional expense. A stamp tax has also been suggested, but this is considered less practicable.

The Senate Finance Committee has revised its original provision for a tax on tickets sold outside theatre box offices, and while it is apparently less confiscatory than the proposed 50 per cent. tax on all excess charges above the regular rates, on close examination it is seen to be designed to discourage the ticket pirates just as utterly.

The new clause would place a 30 per cent. tax on all tickets sold at an advance of more than 50 cents over the box office prices, a 5 per cent. tax on all tickets sold at a premium not exceeding 50 cents, and a tax of 50 per cent. on all tickets sold by theatres to speculators at prices in excess of the regular scale. Whoever framed the section had a professional insight into prevailing conditions. In effect the law would practically limit the agencies to a 50 cent premium, for by exceeding that they would subject the transaction to a confiscatory tax. If the speculator sold a $2 ticket for $4 he would only have 80 cents profit after paying for the ticket and the tax, as opposed to $2 or $1.75 in these golden days. He could sell the same ticket for $2.50 and still make 75% cents profit.

The chief protection of the clause, while apparently to the advantage of the speculators by encouraging the managers to furnish them with tickets at box-office prices, is in reality a boomerang. One of the reasons why the present scandalous conditions obtain is the willingness of the manager to sell to the agent his choice seats at a premium. He protests that he is the victim of circumstances, and must sell or be discriminated against, but he does not hesitate to drive as sharp a bargain as he can, and in so doing becomes a party to the hold-up. A 50 per cent. tax on all tickets sold by the manager above the regular price would prohibit such sales, and, with the theatres' bit wiped out, the relations of manager and speculator might be even less cordial.

Not only is there balm in Gilead, but it seems to become sweeter as the taxmakers grow in wisdom of things theatrical.

***

A Welcome Legacy.

THE Actors' Fund has fallen heir to $500,000. The bequest was made by John Hoge, a wealthy manufacturer, who died recently in Zanesville, Ohio, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art was another beneficiary to the amount of $1,000,000.

The only information about the bequest that has reached Daniel Frohman, President of the fund, was contained in press dispatches, which merely gave the amount. Mr. Frohman believes that under the terms of the will this will become an endowment fund, the interest from which will be used in carrying on the work of the charity. The income would amount to $20,000, or perhaps $25,000 and, while this would be a great assistance, it would not relieve the fund from its ceaseless exertions to raise sufficient money each year to pay its operating expenses. These exceed $70,000, and, as the regular receipts are nominal, many entertainments would still have to be given and much soliciting done to keep the society out of debt.

The legacy was not wholly a surprise to the fund's Directors. On a visit to New York last year Mr. Hoge called upon Mr. Frohman and intimated that he intended remembering the fund in his will. He explained his interest in the charity by saying that he used to own the Opera House in Zanesville, and so came in contact with and learned to love the people of the stage.

WHAT NEWS ON THE RIALTO?

THE ends of the theatrical seasons come nearer meeting with each passing year. A year ago, the last week in June, fifteen theatres, exclusive of those sheltering movie shows, were open, while this week there are plays in seventeen. Most of these are enjoying good business, and the Summer revues are playing to capacity houses. Only a few years ago all but a few scattering playhouses closed in May and the entrances were boarded up with announcements of September or October reopenings. Now the weeks the auditoriums are in darkness are so few that the hoardings are rarely put up, while a greater number of theatres than ever have announced that they will resume operations in August. When the August days come, particularly if they are blistering, there will no doubt be postponements, but the season of 1917-18 promises to cut deeper into the Summer than any of its predecessors.

The theatre managers did all they could to help the campaign to raise the Red Cross Fund last week by arranging speeches from the stage and collections in lobby or auditorium, but there was no chance for concerted action. A movement is on foot to set aside a day early next season when the playhouses are all open, on which a certain amount of the receipts from all theatres will be donated to the charity.

Arthur Hopkins is planning the most active and interesting season of his career to begin in August. He has obtained the use of the Hudson for some of his productions, and late in August will present there a drama called "The Deluge," adapted from the Scandinavian of Hennig Berger. This is melodrama raised to the n-th power, and Mr. Hopkins has picked the warm month of August for its production, both because he believes its novelty is sufficient to offset the heat handicap and because he has so much to do he must begin his season early. The next month William Gillette will resume his engagement in "A Successful Calamity" at the Booth before going on tour, and in October Mr. Hopkins will transfer "The Deluge" to another theatre, if its patronage warrants, and produce at the Hudson Clare Kummer's latest play, in which Billie Burke will return to the stage. The name of another interesting production to be made by Mr. Hopkins during the early part of the season cannot be revealed now, but in it José Ruben will appear. Robert Edmond Jones will design the decorations for all of these productions.

Eva Tanguay will be seen soon in her first motion picture, "I Don't Care."

One of the compensations of "My Lady's Glove" when it was first presented at the Lyric last week was a dainty little dancer who floated on and off whenever it seemed to the director that it was time for a dance. She was Virginia Fissinger, and, while she did not have much to do, she did that little so well that the Shuberts have placed her under contract, and she will be seen in later productions. Miss Fissinger has the comeliness of youth—she is only 18—and she uses her hands and arms beautifully. In spite of her tender years, she is not a novice. When she was only 13 Andreas Dippel saw her dance and was so taken with her talent that he made her the première danseuse of his production of the opera "Noel" in the Auditorium Theatre, Chicago.

Annie Russell, whose last appearance here was in a repertoire of plays at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre several years ago, has been chosen to play the rôle of Rosalie La Grange in "The Thirteenth Chair," the part originated by Margaret Wycherly, when the melodrama is presented in Chicago in September. There can be no doubt of the wisdom of the choice, as far as Miss Russell's ability is concerned, but it seems a pity that her beauty must be hid beneath the drab exterior of Bayard Veiller's interesting character study.

Out in Indianapolis last week Stuart Walker and his Portmanteau Players produced a dramatization of Booth Tarkington's boyhood classic, "Seventeen." The dramatization was made by Hugh Stanislaus Stange, a son of the late dramatist, and Stannard Mears. Gregory Kelly impersonated William Sylvanus Baxter, Arthur Wells was Wallie Banks, and Agnes Rogers played Lola Pratt.

The fun Raymond Hitchcock and his colleagues have at every performance of "Hitchy-Koo" and the mirth they inspire has had its effect on George M. Cohan, and if the hot weeks to come do not stifle his ambition he will write another of his inimitable revues for early Fall consumption.

It would not surprise those who are in the theatrical know to read the name of Nora Bayes in the list of the stars of Mr. Ziegfeld's "Follies" almost any day now. Rumor has it that the director of the "Follies" realizes that a strong personality would improve his show and that emissaries have been conferring with Miss Bayes.



Raymond Hitchcock Pauses in His Preparation for His Tuba Solo in "Hitchy-Koo" to Express the Hope That an Acquaintance He Has Just Discovered in the Audience Is Enjoying Himself.

THE YOUNG "OLD LADY" OF MR. BARRIE'S PLAY

ONE might have thought, and undoubtedly many who saw her as Mrs. Dowie in Barrie's "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals" did think, that Beryl Mercer must be a woman of middle age, so complete an embodiment of the drab little old charwoman, who acquired a soldier son only to lose him, was she. This natural mistake was an unconscious tribute to the actress's art, for Miss Mercer is only 35 years old. The general excellence of the four characterizations she has given in New York refutes the oft-uttered assertion that English actresses of character parts cannot approach their American cousins. Surely the American stage can boast of no more gifted interpreter of rôles of this type.

It is just possible that the mixture of blood in Miss Mercer's veins is responsible for her superiority over most of the actresses of the English stage, who excel in interpreting straight rôles rather than character ones. Miss Mercer's father was Spanish; he was Edward Sheppard Mercer, attached to the Spanish Embassy in London in the '80s. At an embassy ball in London he met Beryl Montague, the famous leading woman of the Bancroft Robertson productions of the period, and shortly afterward the two were married and went to Seville, Spain, to live. There Beryl, their first child, was born, in 1882.



Beryl Mercer.

The combined heritage of dramatic talent and Spanish temperament asserted itself early in Beryl Mercer's life, and at the age of four she made her first appearance on the stage. Her mother was playing in Eastbourne, England, and when the child actor assigned to the part of Willie Carlyle in "East Lynne" was taken ill the little Mercer girl substituted. She did so extraordinarily well that her parents, not wishing to have a child prodigy on their hands, sent her at once to Jersey College in the Channel Islands.

But the call of the stage was not to be denied, and at the age of ten it was decided that she should adopt a stage career. Within the year she had created the rôle of Shakespeare Jarvis in "The Lights o' London." Her success was instantaneous, and she became the most popular impersonator of boys' rôles in London and the provinces. She was the original Dick, the crippled acrobat, in "The Scarlet Sin," Wally in "The Two Little Vagabonds," and Micah Dow in "The Little Minister."

These engagements had extended over a period of five years, and now Miss Mercer was ready for more mature rôles. Sir Herbert Tree engaged her to play It, the shadow, in "The Darling of the Gods," and after that she was Puck in Oscar Asche's production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Her portrayal of the eery creature was styled by some London critics as the most sprightly and unearthly the London stage had ever seen.

Miss Mercer's subsequent career has been taken up largely with impersonations of just such forlorn old women as Barrie's Mrs. Dowie, but unlike many players who have drifted into this kind of work and have been unable to extract themselves, Miss Mercer adopted it through choice. She had always had the ambition to portray the unfortunate of her sex, and the realization of her ambition came when Lena Ashwell recognized her aptitude and engaged her for the part of Meinke in "The Schulamite." It was in this that Miss Mercer made her American début in December, 1906, at the Lyric.

Upon her return to London Miss Ashwell gave her a three years' contract and she played an old woman's rôle in "Diana of Dobson's," and to show her versatility Miss Ashwell put on a curtain-raiser, "The Likes o' Me," in which Miss Mercer impersonated a little boy. Her other specialty is one-act plays and her fame at home is grounded partly on her many appearances in these. When "Bunty" was given for eight months at the Haymarket Miss Mercer acted the rôle of an old, gin-sodden woman in "Their Point of View," presented as a curtain-raiser. "Mother o' Pearl" and "Acid Drops" are other famous thumb-nail sketches in her repertoire. She is known to music hall patrons throughout the British Isles, having played in sketches with Cyril Maude, George Barrett, and others in all of the principal variety theatres.

New York playgoers are indebted to Marie Tempest for the return of Miss Mercer. When she produced "A Lady's Name" an accomplished character actress was needed for the part of Emily, a rôle restricted to one act and thirteen lines but still important, so she sent for Miss Mercer. After that she played a similar part with James Powers in "Somebody's Luggage," and then she joined the English company that appeared here for a brief engagement in "The Lodger" first at the Thirty-ninth Street and afterward at the Bandbox.

The program of Barrie playlets was withdrawn last night after it had earned a good many thousands of dollars for the Stage Woman's War Relief, but undoubtedly the old lady will show her medals and the new word, "Lieutenant," will be heard again in the Fall. They have proved themselves too valuable to be laid aside permanently. When they are revived it would be surprising if there were a new Mrs. Dowie; it would be asking too much of any actress to try to present a more humanly appealing portrait than did Beryl Mercer. Her Mrs. Dowie must have tallied very closely with the gray little figure Sir James saw in his mind's eye.

THE MUSICAL MILKY WAY

RECENTLY in these columns was printed a record of the plans of some of the foremost stars of the dramatic stage for the coming season. A comprehensive forecast of what the musical comedy stars will do is a more difficult proposition, because they are creatures of circumstance to an even greater degree than are their brothers and sisters of plays without music, but the musical comedy impresarios have developed their plans sufficiently to permit the recounting of some of the most interesting ones.

The only two announcements of engagements for the new Century revue made to date concern Lew Fields and Raymond Hitchcock. Mr. Fields last Spring satisfied a yearning of years to become a serious actor. He gathered a group of other stars about him and produced a sentimental comedy called "Bosom Friends." But the joy of realization of his fond desire did not equal that of anticipation, and when the offer to return to the form of entertainment with which he had been identified for so many years came he did not hesitate to accept it. Not only will Mr. Fields be one of the principal comedians in the new show, but he will help stage it, which may be accepted as an indication that it will differ materially in form from "The Century Girl." The first of the Dillingham-Ziegfeld productions was in reality sublimated vaudeville, while Mr. Fields's own shows have always been based on definite ideas, no matter how sketchy the plots.

Mr. Hitchcock was engaged before "Hitchy-Koo" came, was seen by, and conquered the Summer widowers. He is an integral part of that revue, and the idea of quitting it after the engagement at the Cohan & Harris even for a Winter's engagement in New York does not appeal to him. Negotiations have been begun to determine Mr. Hitchcock's exact status—whether he will be considered an enemy alien if he does not appear at the Century and whether he may maintain diplomatic relations with the Dillingham-Ziegfeld court and carry his own propaganda of laughter to other cities in the Fall.

One of the managerial coups of the last years of Charles Frohman's career was the creation of the three-star combination of Julia Sanderson, Donald Brian, and Joseph Cawthorn. The alliance endured through a season after the manager's death, but it came to an end with the passing of "Sybil." Mr. Brian has withdrawn, and will hereafter go his own way, while Miss Sanderson and Mr. Cawthorn will continue co-stars. A new piece by Harry B. Smith and Victor Jacobi, entitled "Rambler Rose," will be placed in rehearsal next month and will be one of the early season's productions of the Charles Frohman Company. Whether Miss Sanderson will sing a song to Mr. Cawthorn, entitled "You Are the Rambler, and I Am the Rose," or whether she will play all of the title is not stated in the specifications.

The increasingly active Joe Weber has acquired the services of the nimble Mr. Brian, and that the latter's renowned waltzing legs will be done justice is attested by the fact that Victor Herbert, who can inoculate a waltz rhythm with as much langour as the best of the Viennese masters, is wooing his muse at his Summer camp on the banks of Lake Placid. William Le Baron will be Mr. Herbert's new librettist, and the title of their collaboration will be "Her Regiment." That is not all. After the comradeship of two other stars Mr. Brian is not to be sent to face an adoring public alone, but will have as his co-star Carolina White, a beauteous prima donna of the late Philadelphia-Chicago Grand Opera Company. Mr. Brian asserts positively that his withdrawal from the management of the Frohman Company was not for other than business reasons.

Percival Knight, one of the comedians of the "Quaker Girl" during its long run at the Park some years ago, is the star of a new musical comedy entitled "Dew Drop Inn," which recently began a Summer engagement in Chicago. Not only is Mr. Knight the featured player, but, with John E. Hazzard, he wrote the libretto, which was set to music by A. Baldwin Sloane. Speaking of the "Quaker Girl," Ina Claire, who was of that goodly company, has deserted the musical comedy stage to become a Belasco star. Clifton Crawford, the Quaker boy of that season, will appear on tour in "Her Soldier Boy."

The death of Dave Montgomery left Fred Stone without a partner, and next season he will appear for the first time in almost a quarter of a century without a co-star. Mr. Stone's new show is being built (the word is used advisedly) by Anne Caldwell, R. H. Burnside, and the comedian himself, who returned last week from the Grand Canyon, where he had been roping wild animals with Rex Beach and some other big-game hunters. Mr. Stone immediately began conferring with the Dillingham staff, for in the last analysis much of the material in these entertainments is his own. An ice scene with the acrobatic comedian on skates is one of the probable features.

A new play for the team had been planned before the death of Mr. Montgomery, but in any event Mr. Stone would not have cared to appear in "Chin-Chin" without his partner. The musical play is too valuable a property, however, to be discarded, and accordingly it will be sent to tour again with Doyle and Dixon, the agile young dancers who were last seen in "The Century Girl," in the rôles of the more famous duo.

Managers are becoming more and more appreciative of the value of voices in interpreting their operettas, a fact that is evidenced by their more frequent inroads on the ranks of grand opera singers. A new light opera recruit the coming season will be Alice Nielsen, who has been engaged for the prima donna rôle of "Kitty Darlin'," a musical version of David Belasco's drama, "Sweet Kitty Bellairs," prepared by Clyde Bolton, P. G. Wodehouse, and Rudolf Friml. Edmund Stevens and Frank Westerton will be included in the cast.

Messrs. Bolton and Wodehouse, who ask nothing more than to be allowed to write the librettos of a nation, must be a busy pair during these vacation days. They have been commissioned to adapt George Ade's famous comedy, "The College Widow," to the musical comedy stage, and their most frequent collaborator, Jerome Kern, will set it to music. There will be no stars, but among the principals already engaged are Georgia O'Ramey, Anna Orr, and Oscar Shaw. In its new form Mr. Ade's comedy will be called "Leave It to Jane," and will be presented at the Longacre early in August. Messrs. Bolton and Wodehouse have a contract to prepare Emmerich Kalman's operetta, "The Czardas Princess," for the American stage, and they are to write the book of a musical play in which the Dolly sisters will return to a type of entertainment that gives them more opportunity to utilize their talent as dancers after their brief adventure in farce. Jean Schwartz, Jenny Dolly's husband, will compose the tunes.

Vaudeville will contribute a star to musical comedy next season. A. H. Woods has chosen Mabel McCane, known to patrons of the two-a-day as Eddie Leonard's partner, for the title rôle of "The Girl from Ciro's." This is a musical version of "The Girl from Rector's," a farce which incurred the displeasure of the authorities when it was acted here some years ago, but which was highly successful subsequently in the provinces. As "The Girl from Ciro's" it enjoyed a long run in London.

Joseph Santley, the inspiration of more free, gratis verse than perhaps any other young man, with Ivy Sawyer, in the rôles created by Hal Ford and Anna Wheaton, will head another "Oh, Boy!" company. This company will begin its career in Chicago, where Mr. Santley is a great favorite. Then there will be a third company for Boston headed by George Howell and Dorothy Maynard. The original cast will remain indefinitely at the Princess.

Eddie Foy is contemplating a reversion to type. Since his appearance in "Over the River" at the Globe about five years ago he has been appearing in vaudeville with the numerous little Foys. They will not follow Père Foy into musical comedy because they are a trifle immature for such work.

De Wolf Hopper will continue with the Winter Garden revue, "The Passing Show of 1917," when it goes on tour, and then next Spring, if his dream comes true, he will be one of the principals of a Gilbert and Sullivan company. There is nothing definite about these revivals, but if conditions are propitious they will probably be made. Meanwhile that other stanch interpreter of the immortal light operas, George MacFarlane, will appear on tour in his original rôle in "Miss Springtime." Jack Hazzard will continue as the principal comedian in this company, while Harrison Brockbank and Frank McIntyre will fill the same rôles in another company.

And what of Frank Tinney? Frank he wants to become a sailor, he does, and there is a strong probability that he will join the Naval Reserve and be assigned to the President's yacht Mayflower. Some weeks ago, a premature report that Mr. Tinney had enlisted was circulated, which caused Will Rogers to observe at the Lambs' Gambol that, as nearly as he could figure out Mr. Tinney's relations to the Government service, the comedian had enlisted in the first editions and resigned in the last. To lie wounded on the deck of the Mayflower with Seaman Tinney asking, "Have you heard this one?" or to hear him say, "Oh, Josephus, I don't haffen to scrub those dirty decks, I don't, because that ain't what I joined for," would be Paradise enow.

While the musical comedy stage will gain some new prima donnas it will likewise lose some. The case of Miss Claire has been mentioned, and then there is the defection of Eleanor Painter to be recorded. Miss Painter will leave for Los Angeles this week to appear in "The Pursuit of Pamela," a comedy without music by Chester Bailey Fernald in which Gladys Cooper acted in London. Early in the Fall Miss Painter will be seen in New York in her first dramatic rôle.

Al Jolson will not come back to the Winter Garden until holiday time. Meanwhile he will remain on tour in "Robinson Crusoe, Jr."

Will Rogers's contract with Florenz Ziegfeld continues through next season, so he will make the circuit of the cities with the "Follies." The revue will also keep Bert Williams busy until next Spring, unless as an officer in the Fifteenth Regiment, National Guard, he is called to the colors.

The return of Blanche Ring in a new musical play is one of the probabilities of the new season. To be sure Miss Ring appeared here last year in "Broadway and Buttermilk," but so briefly that few of her admirers had a chance to see her. Her new offering, "What Next?" was produced last Monday night in Santa Barbara, Cal., by Oliver Morosco, who is also one of its authors. Mr. Morosco began his theatrical career as an acrobat, and there is a Broadway legend that when he is particularly pleased over the gross or the discovery of a new star he turns a couple of flip-flops. Be that as it may, his penchant for the acrobatic has been demonstrated in a number of former productions, and again in "What Next?" for in Miss Ring's supporting cast is none other than Dainty Marie, whom the late lamented Willie Hammerstein discovered in a Bowery burlesque house, and who subsequently swung out over many an enraptured audience at the Victoria and Palace. Dainty Marie's last name, it now appears, is Meeker.

If the war does not subside suddenly, permitting more unrestricted intercourse with Europe, John Charles Thomas will be heard in a new musical play. Otherwise, he will go abroad to study for the grand opera stage, for which he has been assured he can qualify.

Jimmie Powers, like Lew Fields, had his fling at words without songs last season, and he, too, is content to return to musical comedy. The Shuberts have told him they would have a new piece for him.

Elsie Janis, who occupies an unrivaled position in the affections of the American public, has had so many offers for next season that she can't make up her mind which to accept. She has several new plays under consideration, has a handsome offer from a movie company, and another from vaudeville. Miss Janis is the most popular artiste America has sent to London in recent years, and both Albert de Courville and Alfred Butt are trying to persuade her to come to London in the Fall. Mr. de Courville wants her for his next revue at the Hippodrome, while Mr. Butt would like to have her play Mitzi Hajos's rôle in "Pom-Pom."

Mitzi Hajos is to have a new play after two seasons in "Pom-Pom." One of Arthur Hammerstein's early offerings will be "Furs and Frills," with Ernest Torrence, the tall Scotch comedian last seen here in "The Only Girl," and Frances Demarest in the cast.

A musical version of Clare Kummer's "Good Gracious Annabelle," with tunes added by the author herself, will be Arthur Hopkins's first musical production. Who the new Annabelle will be has not been decided.



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EIGHTY-FIRST STREET—First half, Olive Thomas in "Madcap Madge"; second half, Louise Glaum in "Love or Justice."

NEW YORK—Monday and Tuesday, H. B. Warner in "God's Man" and Roscoe Arbuckle in "The Rough House."

AMERICAN—First half, Bessie Barriscale in "Hater of Men" and Roscoe Arbuckle in "The Rough House."

PROCTOR'S FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET—First half, Enid Bennett in "The Girl, Glory"; second half, Louise Glaum in "Love or Justice."

PROCTOR'S 125TH STREET—First half, Louise Glaum in "Love or Justice"; second half, Enid Bennett in "The Girl, Glory."

BROADWAY—"Come Through."

BRIGHTON BEACH MUSIC HALL—"The Birth of a Nation."

GLOBE—British tanks in action and Lincoln pictures.

THE moving picture for children that is now an accomplished fact is a development entirely along natural lines. It is obvious that children should have films which are within their understanding, and about which there can be no doubt regarding the desirability of their seeing.

Now they have appeared. William Fox has begun the creation of moving pictures based on the fairy tales and other familiar pieces of juvenile literature that have gained immortality. From the standpoint of the film producer nothing could be more rational than this move, for since these stories are only limited by flights of the imagination, they give wonderful scope for the making of beautiful and attractive pictures. The reciting of such tales has held untold millions, and it would seem that their presentation in the more expressive way of moving pictures would open unlimited vistas, not only for young, but for older folks as well.

The first of these films to be made is "Jack and the Beanstalk." It consists of ten reels, and the chief actors in it are children. Only a few of the parts are taken by grown-ups. One of these, obviously, is the giant. There are a few essential parents, but King and Princess, royal court and army are made up of diminutive folk. Jack himself is just about as big as popularly imagined. The little people have a miniature city of their own, with homes and shops and a palace, and about it a wall that, formidable though it be, fails to be giant proof. There are illusions, which the moving picture camera is so capable of creating, that make it appear as if the beanstalk reached into the sky, and that the hen lays golden eggs. The idea of furnishing delight to children has been kept foremost in the minds of the directors of this film, and the grown-ups have been considered only secondarily.

The plan as it has been developed has caused Mr. Fox to make a half dozen films along similar lines. The idea of having a place where one can always be assured that a tale suited to the child mind is to be shown in moving pictures is involved in this arrangement, and a Broadway playhouse has already been rented for the exhibition of the first picture. As the film that begins its auspicious career in New York eventually permeates to all the corners of the country, the results should be far-reaching.

Outside of a short introduction in which is depicted the reading of the story of "Jack and the Beanstalk" to two normal and healthy children, who thereupon run off to what they believe to be the enchanted forest and there dream the tale they have just heard, the film follows traditional lines, and this rule is to be generally followed in the others of the series.

Wallace Irwin has taken some of the most amusing incidents in the life of his famous character creation, Hashimura Togo, and woven them into a photoplay. The story is being translated to celluloid in the Lasky studios at Hollywood under the direction of William C. de Mille. Sessue Hayakawa is impersonating the rôle of Hashimura for the screen.

An airplane battle provides the big scene for "The Lone Wolf," a film produced by Herbert Brenon, scheduled for presentation at the Broadway next week. The photoplay is a screen version of Louis Joseph Vance's story of that title. Hazel Dawn and Bert Lytell acted the principal rôles.

During their annual meeting here next week the members of the American Press Humorists' Association will visit the Goldwyn Studios at Fort Lee to see how movies are made. In addition to seeing Madge Kennedy, Jane Cowl, and Mae Marsh pose before the camera, the funny men will make a film of their own.

Marion Davies's first picture, in process of making, is to be called "Runaway Romany" instead of "The White Gypsy," as originally announced. Much of the daylight time when Miss Davies is not acting in "Oh, Boy!" at the Princess she is posing for the picture in George W. Lederer's studios in New Jersey. The director did not tell her until the taking had been begun that the scenario called for a live bear that was supposed to chase her up a tree. The director has tried to convince Miss Davies that a tame bear will be procured, but she insists that as far as she is concerned there is no such animal.

Marilynn Miller, the daintiest of all the Winter Garden flowers, is to be one of the stars of the Advance Motion Picture Corporation, the new concern organized by Lee Shubert, Arthur Hammerstein, and Ralph W. Ince. A new plan, in fact, will be introduced by the company. During the course of every season scores of young actresses appear in the plays produced by the Shuberts and Mr. Hammerstein. Whenever possible the women of the casts of the photoplays will be recruited from these actresses, who will thus be able to fill in their leisure hours acting for the screen. In addition to Miss Miller some of the young actresses who will pose for the screen under the company's direction are Peggy Wood, Elaine Hammerstein, May Thompson, Rosie Quinn, Vivian Wessell, Vivienne Segal, and Muriel Martin Harvey.

The Goldwyn Pictures Corporation has offered Secretary of War Baker a copy of every film made by it until the close of the war for use in the United States Army camps in France. The company also offers to provide two standard projection machines, and suggests that operators to run them will no doubt be found in the ranks of the soldiers.

Photoplays may come and photoplays may go, but "The Birth of a Nation" goes on forever. The picture that brought D. W. Griffith fame will begin a Summer engagement next Friday night at Brighton Beach Music Hall. It has been shown at this seaside theatre on other occasions.

Samuel Morse, a member of the staff of THE TIMES, has written a scenario which the Mutual Film Corporation will produce with Edna Goodrich in the principal rôle. The action of the story passes in Maryland, and in the rôle of a Southern society woman Miss Goodrich's famous beauty will no doubt be fully exploited. Mr. Morse is the author of several other scenarios accepted for production.

Roland Bottomley, known to followers of the screen, has joined the Officers' Overseas Training Corps at Toronto University, and after three months' training there will go to England for further work at Cambridge University.

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THE DISTINGUISHED DRAMATIC STAR, JULIA ARTHUR in "Liberty Aflame." A Patriotic Spectacle. THE 20TH CENTURY COMEDIAN, BERNARD GRANVILLE IN NEW TYPICAL GRANVILLIAN DELIGHTS. DOROTHY TOYL, THE GIRL WITH TWO GRAND OPERA VOICES, assisted by Arthur Henderson. Rockwell & Wood; Beaumonte & Arnold; Meehan's Dogs; McMahon, Diamond & Chaplow; El Rey Sisters; Keystone Comedy.

Civic Orchestral Society Inc. 2nd Season PIERRE MONTEUX, Conductor. St. Nicholas Rink, 69 West 66th St. 85 Selected Artists. Every Wed. and Sun. at 8:15 P. M., Soloists for June 24th Maggie Teyte Soprano. Lortat Robert French Pianist. All seats reserved: at box office, Wanamaker's, Gimbels, Kranich & Bach's, Abraham & Straus, Tyson's, McBride's, at 25c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00. Limited Capacity.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF 10,15,25c. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. Ethel Barrymore. "The Greatest Power"

Loew's American Roof 42d St. W. B'way. Every Eve. 8:15. BEGINNING TO-MORROW NIGHT. "FOLLOW THE FLAG," 8 Others. All Seats & FATTY ARBUCKLE in "THE ROUGH HOUSE." Reserved 25, 35, 50

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A thrilling drama by Jules Eckert Goodman, founded on the story by John Fleming Wilson. Produced by William A. Brady with a cast headed by Mary Nash.

363rd to 370th Times at the Playhouse 48th St., Bryant 2628

Mats. Wed. & Sat. Seats on sale throughout July. Special matinee July 4th

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LAST WEEK TO HAVE A "CHASTE MINERVA" WASHINGTON SQUARE PLAYERS "PLOTS & PLAYWRIGHTS" "PARIAH" "ANOTHER WAY OUT" COMEDY

Theatre, 110 W. 41 St. Evs. 8:45. Matinees Thurs. and Sat., 2:30.

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LONGEST RUN OF THE SEASON

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ELISABETH MARBURY AND LEE SHUBERT'S SPRING TIME PRODUCTION OF JOY AND HAPPINESS

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The Season's Musical Knockout. By Harbach, Clark & Friml.

William A. Brady's 48th St. The.. Just E. of Bway. Phone 178-Bry. Evs. 8:20, Mt. Th. & Sat. 2:20

WILLIAM HARRIS, JR., Presents The 13th Chair

With Margaret Wycherly By Bayard Veiller

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10th MONTH and Still the Biggest Fun Hit in New York

OLIVER MOROSCO Presents UPSTAIRS AND DOWN By FREDERIC & FANNY HATTON

LONGACRE 48TH ST. & BROADWAY THEATRE

Eve. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.

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Mat. Daily at 2 25, 50, 75c.

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1,000 ORCHESTRA SEATS, $1.00 EXCEPT SAT., SUN. AND HOLIDAYS.

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TWO BIG CONCERTS SUNDAY, 2 & 8 P. M. | Beginning Mon. Mat., June 25th.

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ADDED ATTRACTION. Misses Campbell IN SONGS.

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ADDED FEATURE. RAY & GORDON DOOLEY OF THE FAMOUS DOOLEY FAMILY.

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IN A HISTORICAL ROMAN BALLET IN THREE EPISODES. NEW DANCERS—NEW SCENES—NEW BEAUTY.

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The Cast includes Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue, Wm. Rock and Frances White, Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni

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81 St. St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3330. ENID BENNETT in "The Girl, Glory." Also splendid VAUDEVILLE TO-DAY 15c, 25c, 50c.

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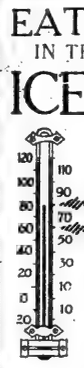
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SPECIAL REDUCTIONS FOR PERMANENT GUESTS who desire a central location. Quiet and Refined.

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RAISED ONE MILLION TO RELIEVE ALLIES

National Committee Completes Amount in Less Than Two Years After Organizing.

TOTAL EXPENSES $113,000

The Secours Fund for the Relief of Women and Children of France Cables $30,500.

The National Allied Relief Committee, in less than two years after its organization and within twenty months after the receipt of its first subscription, has passed the $1,000,000 mark in the total amount of its cash collections. This figure was exceeded in the last two weeks.

Originally organized by John Moffat in association with Frederick H. Allen, T. C. Glen-Coats, Norman Hapgood, and Karl Davis Robinson, this committee was formed first to make known to Americans the needs of the sufferers in the allied countries and raise money for their relief, and, second, to endeavor to co-ordinate the activities of various committees appealing for funds for these purposes, and to co-operate with them in every way possible.

The officers of the National Allied Relief Committee include Charles W. Eliot, Honorary President; Norman Hapgood, President; Edwin G. Merrill, President of the Union Trust Company of New York, Chairman of the Executive Committee; John Moffat, Vice Chairman; James A. Blair, Jr., Treasurer; Augustus W. Kelley, Secretary, and James Marwick of Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co., Auditor. Moorefield Storey is Honorary President of the Massachusetts Committee.

The committee co-operates closely with the War Relief Clearing House for France and Her Allies. This committee, at the suggestion of Mr. Moffat, undertook to interest various committees working for the relief of the allied countries in the organization of the Allied Bazaar held in New York last June. As finally organized this bazaar was held under the auspices of the Allied Relief Committee, the War Relief Clearing House, and the Commission for Relief in Belgium. Encouraged by the success of the New York bazaar, the Boston Committee arranged a bazaar for Boston, which was held in December on similar lines. The expenses of this bazaar were guaranteed by the committee, with the understanding that the entire proceeds of the bazaar, after paying to the participating committees their agreed percentages, should be turned over to the National Allied Relief Committee for distribution. The result of this was a net profit of $400,000, of which $308,000 was turned over to the National Allied Relief Committee. Of this amount $250,000 was immediately distributed in accordance with suggestions of the Boston Committee, for purposes approved by the War Relief Clearing House, and the balance remaining for the general purposes of the National Allied Relief Committee from its share of the bazaar proceeds was about $58,000. The total expenses of this committee for two years have been approximately $113,000, which represents about 11 per cent. of the amount raised. This is about the same ratio as the expense of the appeals for the co-operating committees bears with the amounts raised by these appeals, and compares favorably with the results obtained by local charities in their appeals for aid. A statement issued by the Allied Committee says:

> The increased activity of the American Red Cross and its comprehensive plans for raising a very large amount of money and perfecting its organization for the distribution of this money will probably have some effect upon the receipts of the National Allied Relief Committee and its co-operating committees in the coming months. The officers of the National Allied Relief Committee welcome this activity on behalf of the Red Cross, as making possible far larger measures of relief than these separate committees have been able to provide during the last two years, and they have indicated to the Committee on Co-ordination recently appointed by the Red Cross War Council their desire to co-operate in every way possible with the Red Cross. It is hoped that this may be brought about in such a way as not to sacrifice the loyal and zealous service of the people who have helped to build up this large group of co-operative committees.
>
> The experience of these committees has been such as to lead those interested to believe that after the great initial fund contemplated by the Red Cross is raised, larger sums of money for the continuing work of relief are likely to be raised by keeping the well-organized individual committees working as at present, than by concentrating everything under the Red Cross. It is, therefore, hoped that some plan may be adopted which will retain all the advantages and do away with such disadvantages as may exist under the present methods of rising money for foreign relief—methods which have enabled the generous sympathizers with the allied cause to carry America's help to the sufferers from Prussian barbarism during the period of America's neutrality.

Mr. Blair, the Treasurer of the National Allied Relief Committee, to whom subscriptions should be sent to 360 Madison Avenue, acknowledges these recent gifts of $100 or more:

Miscellaneous	$1,907	George L. Hall	$200
G. Crocker, Jr.	100	James R. Carter	100
John N. Steele	100	H. J. Coolidge and A. Carnegie 2d	100
		A. P. Loring	100
Eugene Delano	100	Anonymous	300
Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Jennings	500	Amelia H. Jones	100
		Mary L. Jones	100
C. N. Kimball	100	Anonymous	950
E. F. Whitney	100	Charlotte E. Luin-	
John W. Griffin	250	mus	100
Samuel Bird, Jr.	100	Susan P. Atkinson	100

For French Wounded.

The American Fund for French Wounded, 122 Madison Avenue, of which Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin is the Chairman, and Miss Anne Morgan the Treasurer, has shipped an additional 738 cases of hospital supplies and clothing for war sufferers to France. These recent gifts of $100 or more have been received:

Indianap. Com.	$4,000	Pigeon Nut Co.	$500
Anonymous	5,000	Source-Fuller Co.	500
Sales and donations	3,035	Wilmington, Del., Com.	400
Anonymous	200	J. J. Culbertson	100
Lecture receipts	102	Eleanor Hague	100
Phila. Com.	150	Anita Bliss	100
Mrs. A. P. Klots	857	H. W. Starr	150

British-American War Relief.

The British-American War Relief Fund, 5 East Fifty-ninth Street, of which Mrs. Lucy W. Whitridge is the acting President, and Henry J. Whitehouse the Treasurer, has received gifts amounting to $157.

The American Red Cross.

The New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross, 30 East Thirty-sixth Street, of the Executive Committee, of which Harvey D. Gibson is the Chairman, has received these recent donations of $100 or more to its fund:

Employes, J. Wanamaker	$5,062	Isabel M. Smith	$200
C. R. Crane	1,000	Mrs. J. L. Waldo	100
Mrs. N. McConnell	1,000	Dr. J. J. Edmondson	100
Cowperthwait & Sons	1,000	Edward Robinson	500
G. F. Shelton	200	Dr. J. S. Manning	100
W. Sloane	200	Nippon Ath. Club	316
		Mrs. Homer Lee	325

Surgical Dressings Committee.

The New York Surgical Dressings Committee, 10 East Fifty-ninth Street, of which Mrs. Edward Ringwood Hewitt is Chairman, and Schuyler Schieffelin the Treasurer, acknowledges new gifts amounting to $71. Since June 1 the committee has sent 43,331 surgical dressings, and 950 pounds of ether to the Allies in Europe.

French Heroes Fund.

The French Heroes Fund has been increased by new donations amounting to over $800. James A. Blair, Jr., is the Treasurer of the fund, the office of which is at 300 Madison Avenue. This fund has purchased the Lafayette home in France, which is to be an American Mount Vernon in France, and which will also afford a home to many French war orphans.

Belgian War Prisoners.

The Committee for the Relief of Belgian Prisoners in Germany, has received new donations amounting to more than $150. James A. Blair, Jr., 360 Madison Avenue, is Treasurer of the committee.

French Tuberculosis Victims.

The French Tuberculosis War Victims' Fund has been increased to a total collected of more than $120,000. Recent gifts amounted to more than $500. Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, is Treasurer of the fund. Checks should be sent to Mr. Sabin at 360 Madison Avenue, which is the office of the fund.

Le Bien-Etre du Blesse.

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, the President, and John Munroe & Co., the Treasurers, of Le Bien-Etre du Blesse, acknowledge the recent gifts amounting to more than $800. Subscriptions should be addressed to the Treasurers and sent to 360 Madison Avenue. Among recent gifts are the following of $100 or more:

Miscellaneous	$554	W. Schleicher	$100
Sarah L. Bernson	100		

Polish Victims Fund.

The Polish Victims Relief Fund, 33 West Forty-second Street, has been increased to a total collected of more than $807,000. The committee has cabled $20,000 to Petrograd for the relief of Poles in Russia. These gifts of $100 or over are acknowledged:

A. C. James	$1,000	Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Davison	$500
Miss E. De G. Cuyler	200	Jennings & Co.	300
Mrs. E. B. Perkins	100	Wilkinson Bros. & Co.	200

The Lafayette Fund.

The Lafayette Fund, which provides comfort kits, costing $2 each, for the soldiers fighting in the French trenches, has collected to date more than $213,500. Subscriptions to the fund should be sent to Francis Roche, the Secretary and Treasurer, whose office is in the Hotel Vanderbilt. These gifts of $100, or over, have been received:

J. P. Weyerhauser	$100	Various	$197
Mrs. W. K. Dick	100		

Secours National Fund.

The American Committee of the Secours National Fund, for the relief of the women and children of France, has collected to date more than $311,000, and of this amount nearly $100,000 has been contributed since Jan. 1 of this year. The fund has just cabled an additional $30,500 to Paris. Of this amount $17,300 was for the Secours National Committee in Paris to be used in the relief of sufferers in the recently liberated sections of Northern France. Eight thousand five hundred dollars was for Mrs. Edward C. Post to be used in fighting tuberculosis among the French, while $3,700 was transmitted to Cardinal Lucon of Reims for the relief of the destitute who live in his diocese. To Mme. Viviani, wife of the French Minister of Justice, $1,000 was donated to her work in caring for orphans at the Hotel Biron.

The American committee of the fund announces that it has been advised that the needs in the newly liberated districts of France are very great and that the repatriated population is in need of everything for a new start in life. The things most needed are clothing, shoes, bedding, farm implements, foodstuffs, especially corned beef, broth cubes, chocolate, condensed milk, and flour.

Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, is the head of the American Committee, and all gifts should be sent to her at the address given. These recent gifts of $100 or more are acknowledged by Mrs. Warren:

Miss E. Scoville	$200	Mrs. F. K. Pendleton	$100
Dr. W. H. Nichols	100	Various	758
E. A. Wilson	100		

Committee of Mercy.

The Committee of Mercy, subscriptions to which should be sent to August Belmont, Treasurer, 360 Madison Avenue, have been increased by these new donations of $100 or over:

Marsh'l Wells Co.	$100	A. E. Lang	$100
Mrs. D. C. McCormick	100	Mrs. W. E. Heime	500
B. F. Bonne	100	Dr. W. H. Nichols	100
Mrs. J. B. Haggin	100	E. E. Smith	100
R. S. Baldwin	100	R. S. White	100
J. W. Griffin	100	Soden & Co	100

Central Relief Committee.

The Central Relief Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering through the War, subscriptions to which should be sent to Harry Fischel, the Treasurer, at 51 Chambers Street, has been increased by the recent subscriptions of $100 or more:

Designated institutions	$1,491	Cons. S. of I. Lakewood	$415
Miscellaneous	2,032	H. Fischel	100
Hazleton Com.	1,000	Denver Com.	500
Dayton Com.	1,000	The Day	500
Sioux City Com.	3,333	Charleston, S. C. Com.	100
New Haven Com.	1,666	Malden Com.	100
Youngstown Com.	2,500	Binghamton Com.	650
Lugerne Com.	1,000	Hartford Com.	100
Designated persons	530	Chelsea Com.	500
Cincinnati Com.	580	Windsor Com.	200
Easton Com.	100		
Yonkers Com.	225		

For Polish Scholars.

The contributions to the University Grants Committee of the Polish Victims Relief Fund last week amounted to $40. This fund provides relief for Polish professors, scientists, scholars, and students who are refugees and destitute because of the war. Subscriptions should be made payable to the "Fifth Avenue Bank," and sent to Mme. Jane Arctowska, 33 West Forty-second Street.

American Jewish Relief.

The American Jewish Relief Committee for Sufferers from the War, 22 Exchange Place, of which Louis Marshall is the Chairman and Herbert H. Lehman the Treasurer, reports the following new subscriptions of $100 or more to the $10,000,000 fund it is raising for the relief of Jewish sufferers in the war zones in Europe:

Cincinnati Com.	$15,000	W. Fischman	$250
St. Louis Com.	5,000	S. L. Stix	250
Wheeling Com.	5,000	Grand Island Com.	238
Indianapolis Com.	4,000	Hammond Com.	200
Baltimore Com.	2,000	Brownsville Com.	184
Tigerton Com.	1,232	Chattanooga Com.	170
Portland (Ore.) Com.	1,000	Pittsburg (Kan.) Com.	132
Connellsville Com.	978	Dr. J. L. Magnes	130
Pine Bluff Com.	568	Kennett Com.	121
Amarillo Com.	522	Mason Com.	250
Texoma Com.	500	Columbus (Neb.) Com.	130
"Menorah," Univ. of Penn.	500	Bristol (Pa.) Com.	101
Rochester Com.	500	Suffolk Com.	100
Las Vegas Com.	328	A. M. Elaig	100
Blumenthal & Co., Inc.	500	Jackson (Miss.) Com.	100
Meridian Com.	300	W. W. Cohen	100
Fort Worth Com.	300	J. M. Schaln	100
F. of J. Charities	285		

Armenian and Syrian Relief.

The fund of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, continues one of the fastest growing in the United States. The total collected to date now exceeds $3,100,000. Charles P. Crane, 70 Fifth Avenue, is the Treasurer of the committee. These recent gifts of $100 or over have been received:

Anonymous	$5,000	Janks, Okla., citizens	$168
J. N. Sayre	1,000	Mrs. W. W. Tompking	250
Philadelphia Com.	1,000	Mrs. R. B. Rising	100
J. D. Gallagher	1,200	W. G. Wilcox	100
Fall River citizens	1,007	E. Townsend	100
Mrs. I. C. Kelly	100	Mrs. W. P. Schell	100
W. R. Brown	100	Miss E. Billings	100
R. Ortman	100	Mrs. G. A. Crocker	100
1st M. E. Church, Knoxville	100	J. L. Severance	250
Catherine Whitman	300	Miss A. S. Hoag	100
F. H. Tuthill	100	M. D. Fink	100
I. Starr	100	E. De F. Curtis	200
C. M. Pratt	500	Mrs. D. H. Morris	100
J. Logan	100	Miss M. M. Fine	100
Minneapolis Com.	500	I. H. Johnson	100
Miss L. C. Wheeler	150	Miss L. E. Doheny	240
Anonymous	100	Mrs. H. P. Baldwin	100
Amelia H. Jones	100	Irwin	120
Coatesville citizens	305	Flatbush Pres. Ch.	197
R. W. S. Hill	100	A. E. Lang	100
Shenandoah, Iowa. collection	101	F. M. Kirby	500
Miss L. L. Shepard	200	Mrs. M. B. Steedman	100
Earlham, Iowa, citizens	225	G. E. Nichols	100
Anonymous	100	L. G. Hammersley	100
Miss M. Drummond	100	C. P. Hutchins	200
W. W. Pharo	100	P. R. Pyne	100
"Two Brooklyn friends"	500	G. W. Blackman	500
Mrs. F. D. Hitch	100	Tacoma Com.	350
		Mrs. S. H. Hollister	100
		R. B. Cutting	100

American Huguenot Committee.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, 105 East Twenty-second Street, of which the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Macfarland is the General Secretary, has acknowledged on behalf of the American Huguenot Committee new gifts totalling $147. One of the subscriptions was a check for $100 from H. M. Hervey.

Prince of Wales Fund.

The Prince of Wales National Relief Fund in the United States, subscriptions to which should be sent to R. M. Stuart Wortley, 25 Broad Street, has collected to date more than $103,000. Recent donations of $100 or more follow:

J. H.	$250	Br. Schools and Univ's Club	$117
Mrs. H. Barber	100	Various	307
J. Barber	100		
Pawtucket Times	125		

Serbian Hospital Fund.

The Serbian Hospital Fund, 1 Madison Avenue, of which Mme. Slavko Grouitch, wife of the Serbian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is the Chairman, and Otto T. Bannard, President of the New York Trust Company, the Treasurer, has collected to date about $85,000. Recent donations included the following of $100 or over:

Baltimore Bazaar	$636	E. H. Kidder	$100
Mrs. W. H. Forbes	100		

The Navy League Activities.

The Comforts Committee of the Navy League of the United States, the New York headquarters of which are at 509 Fifth Avenue, has sent to Washington 1,681 completed garments for the sailors of the United States Navy. Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee is the Chairman and Mrs. George A. Helme the Treasurer of the New York committee. Last week's gifts to the committee totaled $277.

For the French Maimed.

The American Committee for Training in Suitable Trades the Maimed Soldiers of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, the Biltmore Hotel, has collected to date $311,350. Last week's donations totaled $110.39.

Duryea War Relief.

The Duryea War Relief, (Secours Duryea,) of which Mrs. Nina L. Duryea is the President, and Charles Elliott Warren, President of the Lincoln National Bank, the Treasurer, received subscriptions last week amounting to $705. The office of the committee is at 259 Fifth Avenue. Gifts of $100, or over, acknowledged yesterday, follow:

"Belgian soldier"	250	Mrs. H. Whittemore	$100
F. Dunbar	100	Miss H. Chase	100
Mrs. F. Dunbar	100		

Fatherless of France.

Miss Luisita Leland, Secretary of the National Executive Committee of the Fatherless Children of France, reports that this organization as a whole has raised over $1,000,000, and that it cabled to France last week $425,000. The New York Committee, of which Miss Luisita Leland is Chairman, and W. W. Price, 111 Broadway, the Treasurer, has collected to date more than $321,390. Children are supported at the rate of $36.50 a year, subscribers receive the name and address of child on request. Donations of over $100 recently received, follow:

Anonymous	$250	T. D. Webb and	
Anonymous	100	W. D. Faxon	$100
J. R. Terry and L. Buckner	100	W. G. McClure	182
J. W. Meadows and J. M. Hart	100	A Friend	200
George McBain Co. and J. P. Woods	100	Mrs. J. Howland	100
W. W. and L. J. Bexley and L. S. Davis	110	V. L. Loomis and M. G. Allen	100
S. D. Ferguson and J. B. Seaman	100	Elizabeth, Lona, and W. Carden	100
Mrs. A. F. Gatow & Mrs. H. Boyd	100	Miss L. A. Gaver	100
Mrs. J. G. Lake	365	Mrs. M. M. Preston and Miss E. R. Claflin	120
Mrs. Slaughter and Mrs. R. C. Stenley	100	Mrs. D. M. Hyman	100
Glen Ridge Ch.	108	D. M. Turner, Mrs. Coye, and Mrs. D'Aubigne	100
Miss A. M. Carriere and Mrs. C. F. Chapman	100	Miss A. M. Leupp and Mrs. J. Bradley	111
		Various	345

Comfort Packets Committee.

The Comfort Packets Committee for the United States and the Allies, 2-14 West Thirty-ninth Street, of which Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard is the Chairman, and Mrs. Frank W. Garvin the Vice Chairman, received contributions last week amounting to $150. The committee has received an appeal for handmade socks, sweaters, and mufflers, which will be included in the packets sent to the allied trenches in Europe.

Secondhand Clothing.

Many requests for information as to the best way of disposing of secondhand clothing which the owners wish to donate to the relief of sufferers in Europe have been received. The Committee of Mercy, 200 Fifth Avenue, advises persons who have used clothing, which they wish to dispose of in this way, that the articles, provided they are clean and in good repair, should be sent to the War Relief Clearing House warehouse at 133 Charlton Street, which organization will promptly forward them to France or Belgium, in both of which countries such articles are acceptable.

Darrach Ambulance Fund.

The Darrach Ambulance Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Marie L. Darrach, care Lee, Higginson & Co., 44 State Street, Boston, which is raising a fund of $20,000 to send an ambulance unit to France, as a memorial to Mrs. Frances Warren Pershing, who was the wife of Major Gen. John J. Pershing, the American Commander in Chief in France, acknowledges subscriptions of over $100, from the Club Women of America, the College Women of America, the American School Teachers, and the Stage Women of America, which are subscribing to the fund as groups. As each group raises $1,000 an ambulance will be added to the Pershing Memorial Unit in the name of the donating organization.

Other donations included $3,000 from the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, $1,000 from "R. L.," and $350, which was the proceeds of the Marshall Darrach Shakespeare recitals.

Vacation War Relief.

The fund of the Vacation War Relief Committee, 122 Madison Avenue, was increased last week by $4,509, and the total amount collected by the committee is now about $450,000. Miss Anne Morgan, who is now in France inspecting the work of the committee in that country, is the Chairman of the committee. Among recent gifts to the fund was one of $300 from Mrs. A. J. Moulton and $100 from Mrs. Frederick Allen.

American Students Committee.

The American Students' Committee of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, which is devoted to the immediate relief of the students of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts and Julian's Academy who are in service at the battlefront, and to the relief of the families of these men, has collected to date more than $28,700. Last week's gifts amounted to $175. Subscriptions should be sent to Henry R. Sedgwick, Treasurer, 1067 East Thirty-seventh Street, this city.

Students Work for Armenians.

Twelve hundred college students have volunteered their services during the Summer months to the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, to organize local committees throughout the country for the raising of funds. Included in the list of these volunteers are men from practically every large American college and university.

The committee, whose headquarters are at 70 Fifth Avenue, this city, desires to establish branches in every State in the Union. Hundreds are already in working order and bringing in good returns, but the calls for relief from abroad grow more numerous daily, and special efforts are being made to meet them. Generally speaking, the volunteer helpers will work under the direction of the committee's regular staff of field men, numbering more than sixty.

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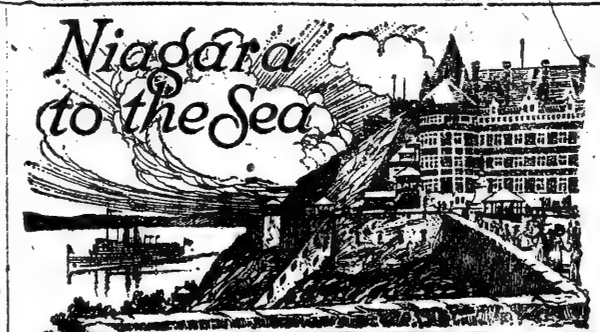
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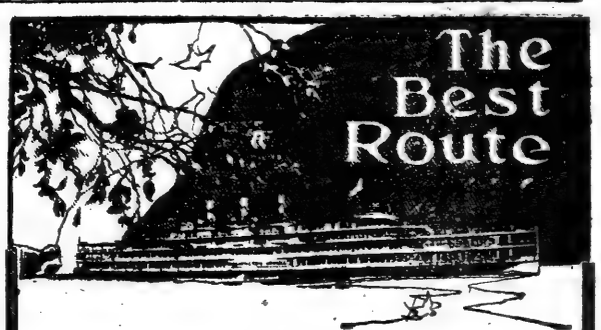
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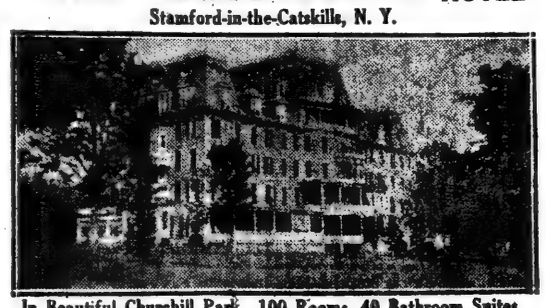
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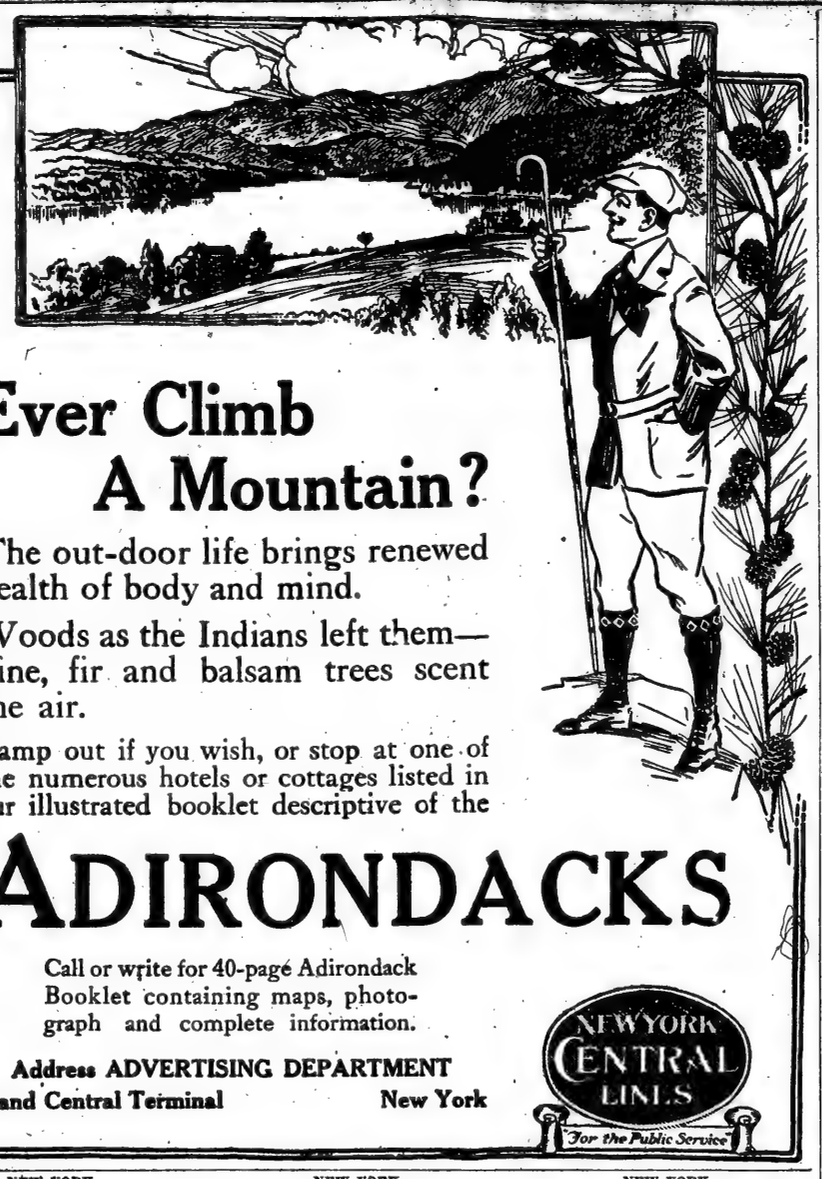
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1500 feet of private beach.

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Season from
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Cottages for Rent with Full Hotel Services. Most Exclusive Hotel on the Jersey Coast.
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New Grill—Exceptional Music—Dancing
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Where the birds go you may with safety. A guest of the Inn recogn.zed in May 87 different birds. Here they are: Downy Woodpecker, Hairy Woodpecker, Red Headed Woodpecker, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Flicker, Red-breasted Nuthatch, White-breasted Nuthatch, Brown Creeper, House Wren, Chimney Swift, Barn Swallow, Bank Swallow, Tree Swallow, Yellow-bellied Cuckoo, Black-billed Cuckoo, Phoebe, Wood Pewee, Crested Flycatcher, Least Flycatcher, Kingbird, Purple Finch, Goldfinch, Pine Siskin, English Sparrow, White-throated Sparrow, Chimney Sparrow, Field Sparrow, Song Sparrow, Black and White Warbler, Myrtle Warbler, Black-throated Green Warbler, Black-throated Blue Warbler, Nashville Warbler, Chestnut-sided Warbler, Parula Warbler, Golden-winged Warbler, Cape May Warbler, Hooded Warbler, Canadian Warbler, Bay-breasted Warbler, Blackburnian Warbler, Wilson Warbler, Black Poll Warbler, Worm-eating Warbler, Tennessee Warbler, Mourning Warbler, Wood Thrush, Hermit Thrush, Veery, Olive-backed Thrush, Gray-cheeked Thrush, Water Thrush, Louisiana Water Thrush, Blue Jay, Crow, Slate colored Junco, Chewink, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Robin, Catbird, Ovenbird, Spotted Sandpiper, Solitary Sandpiper, Baltimore Oriole, Orchard Oriole, Redstart, Purple Grackle, Starling, Humming Bird, Scarlet Tanager, Summer Yellow Bird, Bobolink, Cedar Waxwing, Indigo Bunting, Red-eyed Vireo, Blue-headed Vireo, Philadelphia Vireo, Yellow-breasted Vireo, Maryland Yellow-throat, Meadow Lark, Chicadee, black-capped Green Heron, Bluebird, Nighthawk, Red-winged Blackbird, Brown Thresher.
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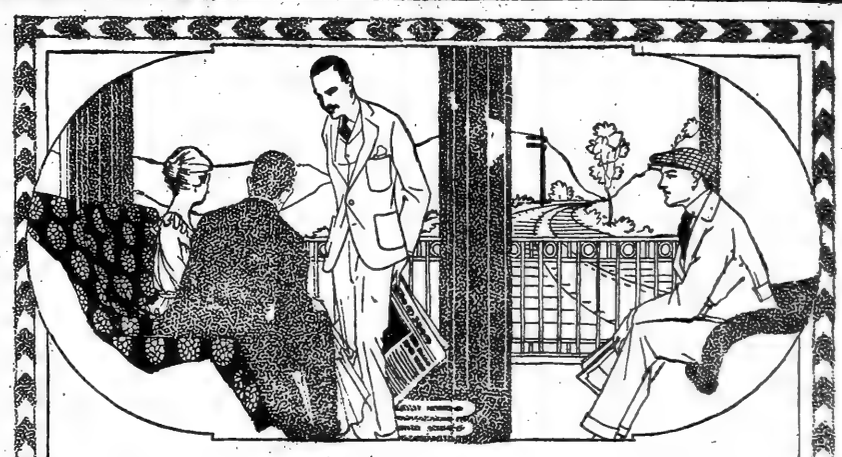
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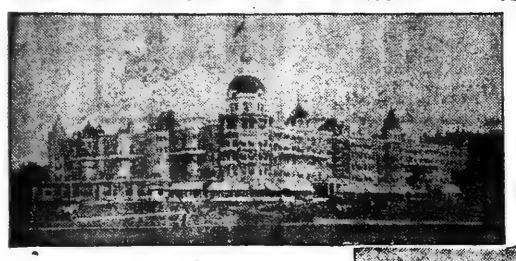
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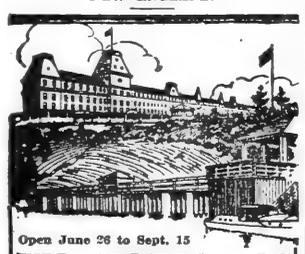
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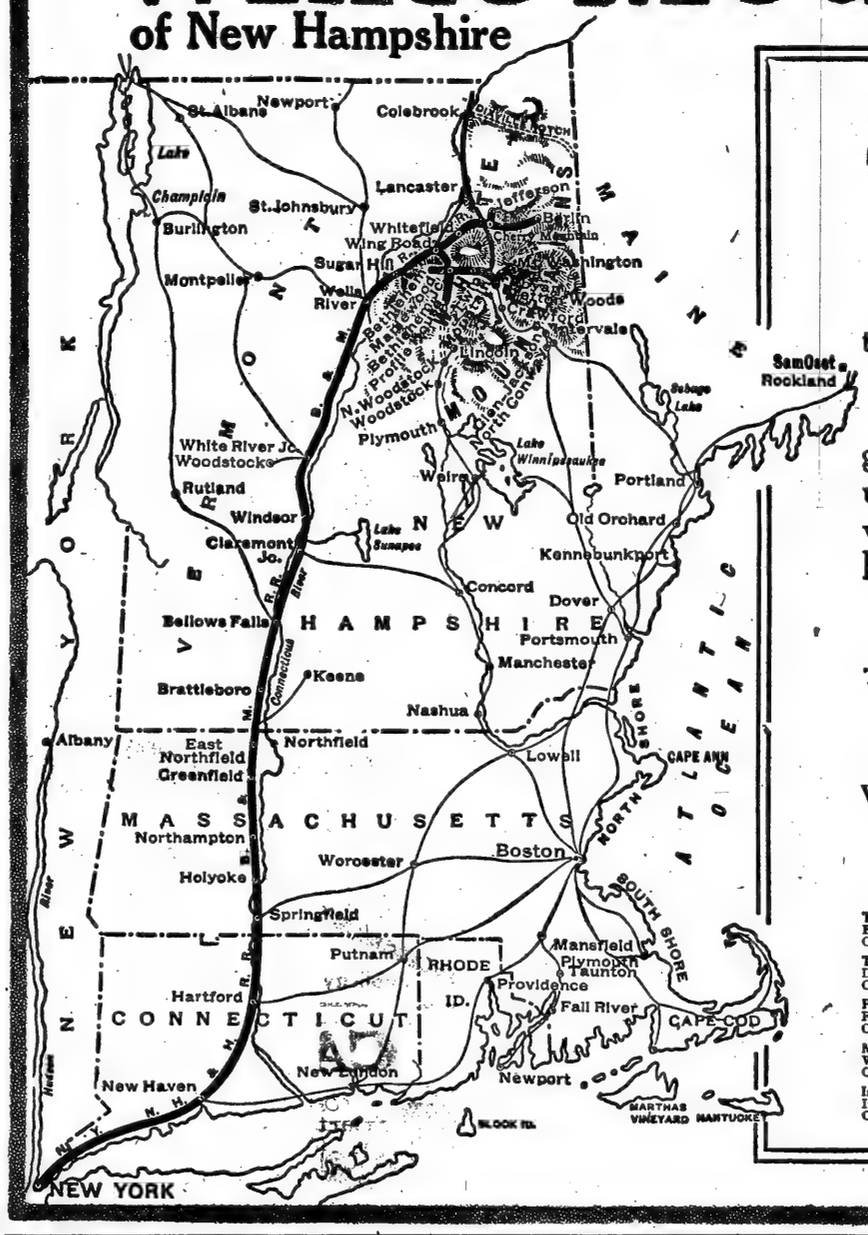
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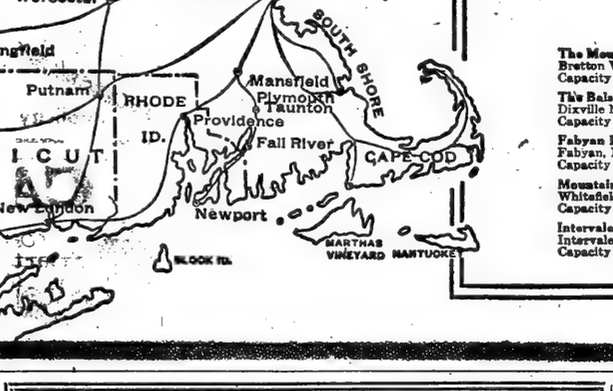
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COLD, LEGAL VIEW OF PROMISE TO WED

Martin W. Littleton Discusses Breach of Promise Cases and Warns Unwary Love-Makers

IF a man promises to marry a woman and the woman promises to marry the man, a civil contract has been entered into, and, so long as they are both competent to contract and there has been no fraud, it doesn't make a particle of difference what their motive was—money, marbles, or jackstraws—a valid contract has been entered into, a contract which, if either party backs out, can be cashed in before a Judge and jury. We talk of the 'sacredness of marriage,' of 'marriage sanctified by love,' but in the making of the marriage contract love is not an essential. There need be no higher motive than that which enters into a horse deal. This is the cold, bleak policy of the law of the State of New York, established by a leading decision."

The man who said this was Martin W. Littleton, the lawyer whose client, eighty-five-year-old John B. Manning, has just had a judgment rendered against him for a quarter of a million dollars (breaking all previous records) for his failure to marry Honora May O'Brien, 28 years old, poor, and confessedly "tired of the drudgery of life." Under cross-examination, Miss O'Brien frankly admitted that she did not love and never had loved the old man whose failure to marry her was the fruitful source of her complaint to Judge and jury.

"There is no question about it: this is the bald attitude of the law toward the inception of what is supposedly the tender tie of marriage," said Mr. Littleton during a talk after the verdict had been rendered. "My client, however, has fought the case from the beginning and will fight the present judgment in the higher courts to reverse the policy. This we need not go into now.

"What ought to make this case of special value to the public is that it presents a vivid picture, emphasized by the size of the verdict, of the curious attitude of the law toward breach of promise. In these cases there is usually some allegation of the broken heart for which financial balm is sought in court. But the present case is without romance or tenderness. It gives us a picture of a young woman entering into a marriage contract with an old man for business reasons only.

"If marriage and its fruits are to constitute the basis of civil society: if, as an institution, it is to be regarded as the anchorage of civilization; if it is not simply to be prostituted to the size of the purse and degraded to the level of the dollar; if, in short, it is to be that desirable state of union between men and women toward which the young people of the country can look, as they grow up, with hope and veneration, the law should not strip the agreement which is its prelude of all tenderness, leaving only the bare, bleak elements of a civil contract. If the law is to put its sanction, expressed in tempting verdicts, upon the shameless pursuit of dying old men by vigorous but work-weary young women, then-the law is going to denude the contract of marriage of all sacredness.

"Of course, we all understand the classical case of disappointed love, accompanied by perfidious conduct. In cases where a man and woman of about equal age agree to establish this life partnership on a basis of mutual love and a mutual adjustment of temperament, and where one of them throws the other over—in these cases every one feels that there has been, not only a breach of contract, but a breach of faith from which flows a genuine damage to the person abandoned."

"Then you make no distinction between the man and the woman?" I asked.

"The law makes none," Mr. Littleton replied, adding quickly: "But, personally, I am so much of a man's man, so hostile to the modern program of disturbing the old-fashioned romantic relations of the sexes, that I cannot indorse any policy which allows a man to go whining into court about his love affairs.

"And in the few cases of this kind that have been brought, the juries, so far as I have observed their decisions, have adopted the same attitude of disapproval. The law gives these men their rights, but the juries assess their damage. 'Ruzzie Lambs' usually get a six-cent verdict.

"But there is no question that this policy of reducing marriage to the basis of a civil contract enables men to go into court with breach of promise marriage suits. If our feminist sisters, of both sexes, continue the present successful spread of their propaganda there is no doubt that we will hear far more of these male complaints, and the juries will doubtless mete out the same damages that they would to a complaining female.

"At the present time, however, the practical effect of this right of a man to sue for a breach of promise—aside from the actions of a few 'Ruzzie Lambs'—is to put a weapon in the hand of the blackmailer. A number of instances have come under my own notice of young women of good families, who have had clandestine flirtations with scalawags, letters more or less amatory have been exchanged, and these are used as the evidential basis for a threatened suit. To avoid the notoriety the family settle out of court. It is what the scoundrels reckon on, and their reckoning is seldom wrong.

"The same thing may be said of the great majority of suits brought by women. This breach of promise industry is much bigger and more profitable than most people suppose."

"But if a man has the courage to face notoriety and goes to court to fight the matter out, doesn't the jury usually favor the woman?" was asked. The question voiced the opinion often heard in general conversation.

"On the contrary. A great percentage of cases are thrown out. The reason is that no evidence, or insufficient evidence, is presented to the jury to convince them that a deliberate contract of marriage was entered into.

"But what constitutes legal evidence that a deliberate contract of marriage was entered into? The man who thinks that he must ask a woman, in so many plain words, to marry him, and that he is not enmeshed in an engagement until he has done so, is mistaken.

"The law says that no formal words are necessary to constitute a contract to marry; nor is it necessary that there should be an express promise in direct terms; but such a promise may be inferred from, or established by, the facts and circumstances, although it is unspoken. All that is necessary is that the parties shall understand it is their intention to marry.

"A promise to marry may be proved by direct or circumstantial evidence. Subject to the general rules of evidence, any evidence which legitimately tends to throw light on the actual relations of the parties in respect to the matters at issue is admissible, as, for instance, circumstances before the promise tending to show the relations of the parties and the feeling between them at the time of the alleged promise, the nature and extent of the acquaintance of the parties prior to the promise, the affection of plaintiff for defendant, an offer to perform and a demand for performance, attempts of plaintiff to communicate with defendant, the understanding of friends and relations, the reception accorded to either party by the family of the other, the home surroundings of plaintiff, a change in the religious affiliation of the plaintiff after the contract.

"So we see that, all considered, there are a good many sources from which evidence may be extracted to build up proof of a deliberate intention to marry. And when a convincing quantity of this evidence is presented to the jury, damages are almost invariably awarded the complaining woman."

"Isn't beauty a big asset to the complainant when the jury has leeway in determining a question of fact or the amount of damage that has been suffered?"

With a smile, Mr. Littleton philosophized:

"Beauty is always pleasant to the eye and grace soothing to the nerves. I think that, under such influences, the minds of the jurymen are more malleable. Nobody likes to look at an ugly thing; and if required to look at it long, he turns against it and unconsciously seeks for something other than its ugliness to account for his antagonism.

"Among the paradoxes of the law governing the contract to marry is the fact that the love which one party shows by his conduct he bears the other is accepted as evidence of an intention to enter a contract to marry; but yet this love is not a requisite to the contract itself. Love letters are excellent evidence, but that of which they talk is no part of the bargain.

"Another paradox is that, under a general allegation of damages, a complainant may recover not only an indemnity for pecuniary loss and the disappointment of reasonable expectation of an advantageous settlement in life, but also compensation for injury to feelings and affections. In other words, if a man breaks his contract to marry, he must pay for such heart wounds as he may have inflicted, but he cannot condition the performance of the contract upon the woman giving him a little heart comfort.

"Still another paradox is that the law curiously makes it possible for a man and a woman to get into a contract of marriage without sentiment. Then it suddenly invests the whole situation with a sacredness which the contract never had, and says inexorably that you can't get out of it short of a revolution. It seems to me that a relationship which is treated with so much jealous solicitude after it is entered into should not be treated so lightly in the making.

"In short, the contract to marry, as defined by the law, is a bony, loveless engagement shorn of sentiment, robbed of love, even of lust, resting solely on lucre. And the element of damage, in the event of breach, is just as barren of sentiment as is the contract. It is simply what the woman lost in money value and worldly advantage, and nothing more.

"The Church and the State, society and the community, should sternly set itself against such bargaining in the name of such a sacred institution. If people come into court and show no more than that their designs to get money have been disappointed and their desires to capture fortunes from old age, mental incapacity, or other unnatural alliance, have failed, the law should leave them in the midst of their disappointment and consign them to the ignominy of their failure.

"My professional advice is that a man had better keep his eye open or he is apt to get hooked. And any rich old lady who is inclined to be a little giddy had better watch out, or some young social slacker 'll git 'er."

A Twelve-Pound Catf'sh.

Just as Francis Shepard, 11 years old, was landing a twelve-pound catfish from Big Creek, near his father's farm in Sullivan County, his line broke. Francis made a dive for the fish, and after a bit of muddy wrestling succeeded in landing it. Incidentally the fish was the largest ever caught in Big Creek.—Kansas City Times.

Courage, Man, Courage!

A few weeks ago we advised John Owen to eat dandelion greens to beat the h. c. l., and now he complains that he tried them and they made him sick. Well, so does tobacco at first, but just persevere and you can do the trick like a goat.—Warrenburg Democrat.

DERIDE BRITISH OPTIMISM.

Unnamed Dutch Naval Expert's View as Given in German Paper.

In addition to the editorial comment aroused in Germany by David Lloyd George's optimistic speech on the submarine question delivered in the House of Commons on May 25, some of the German newspapers printed dispatches from neutral countries giving what was alleged to be the opinion of naval experts regarding the British Premier's remarks.

The Münchener Neueste Nachrichten of May 29, printed a telegram from The Hague reading, as translated by the London press, as follows:

"The Dutch press betrays a disposition to let itself be impressed by Lloyd George's optimistic view of the submarine peril. It remains, however, to be seen whether the Dutch shipowners will decide to send more ships to England. A naval officer here of high rank expressed great doubt. He said that the only real basis for Lloyd George's last boastings is, perhaps, that the Americans may have brought more tonnage into the Atlantic traffic by the employment of some German ships. But, in view of the daily official reports of the German Admiralty Staff, he considers it as out of the question that the English can have achieved greater successes than before in the destruction of submarines—the only radical remedy.

"He says, moreover, that it is well known how easy lying comes to English statesmen, and especially to Lloyd George. The more openly people in England begin to admit that even this year's offensive will not bring victory, the more necessary is it at all costs to soothe the nation and its allies about the submarine peril."

Commenting upon a recent speech by General Smuts, in which he said international means ought to be found to prevent the military training of uncivilized natives, the Berliner Vorwärts remarked:

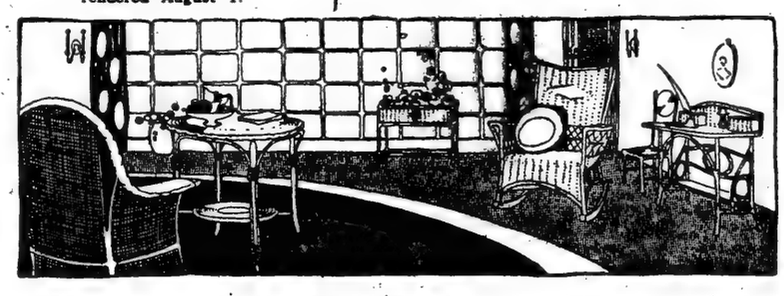
"Smuts has had some disagreeable experiences with the well-drilled black troops under German command in Southeast Africa. He fears that if the Germans have colonies in Africa they can endanger England's Atlantic and Indian sea routes. There are good grounds for such fears. It is not a pleasant thought for England that in a future war Germany would have submarine bases elsewhere than Zeebrugge and Wilhelmshaven."

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Every Piece of Furniture We Own Is Marked Down in Price 10% to 40%

With Similar Savings on All Furniture Brought in for This Event

—New in aggressiveness, but old in vital essentials, the July Sale brings you—

1—A larger stock of furniture in fuller assortments and more complete varieties than ever before.

2—Increased ability on our part to serve well every home from the modest cottage to the palatial mansion.

—In its vital essentials the sale sticks to certain old principles of previous sales—

A—Every stick of furniture in the sale either has its rightful place in our regular stocks or was made to our order expressly for this event.

B—Only true and tried makers have contributed to this sale; this is no year to experiment with beginners.

C—Every piece of furniture has passed our rigid censorship for beauty of design and finish and permanency of structure.

—All of this furniture is on our floors right now—ready for your inspection. It takes in the entire stock—beds, bedding, living and dining room, porch and lawn furniture—everything.

—On no piece of furniture can you save less than 10%; on many pieces you save 20%, 30% and 40%. It is particularly noteworthy that we have more pieces at the larger reductions than in any previous sale. Sale begins Monday at 9 A. M.

The Hahne Club Plan

permits you to buy any of this furniture at these lowest-in-the-year July Sale prices on a system of easy deferred payments.

The Hahne Club Plan is not a plan of installment selling, neither is everybody's credit good.

We mark our goods at too close a profit to extend indiscriminate credit. But if you have an account with your butcher or grocer or if you are in receipt of a regular salary you can

Join the Hahne Club

Buy your Furniture at July Sale prices, and extend your payments over a long period.

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"Of Enduring Quality"



This 450.00 Louis XIV Dining Room Suite at 350.00

Savings from 10% to 50%

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Back through many months we have been busy assembling with care pieces in many woods and periods—furniture of many kinds.

At all times we have chosen slowly, deliberately, painstakingly, in order to provide the best that might be secured. And we have succeeded in grouping many masterpieces. Masterpieces of present-day construction—new ideas, new styles, originations of the brilliant designers of our own age.

We have chosen best because we bought first. We have had the pick, in many instances, of the first and finest—because we were on the spot first.

We have omitted nothing that one might wish for—and in buying we secured some of the finest values that it has ever been our privilege to offer you.

Dining Room Suites Reduced in the Sale

132.00 Dining Room Suite, 100.00

A suite of the Adam design that may be had in either Jacobean oak or golden oak. The pieces may be purchased separately as follows: 47.50 buffet, **37.50**; 37.50 china cabinet, **26.50**; 19.50 server, **14.50**; 27.50 extension table, **21.50**.

127.00 Jacobean Oak Suite, 95.00

A four-piece dining room suite of the Adam design. It is finished in a rich Jacobean oak color. May be purchased separately as follows: 19.50 serving table, **14.50**; 37.50 china cabinet, **26.50**; 27.50 extension table, **21.50**; 42.50 buffet, **32.50**.

244.00 Dining Room Suite, 198.00

Well made, and finished in the popular Jacobean color. The suite consists of ten pieces as follows: buffet, china cabinet, 48-inch extension table, serving table, five side chairs and one arm chair.

350.00 Dining Room Suite, 250.00

A four-piece suite made of solid mahogany throughout. It is patterned after the William and Mary period of design. Consists of the following pieces: large buffet, extension table, serving table and china cabinet.

271.00 4-Piece Mahogany Suite, 198.00

Built by one of the leading manufacturers in the country. It is fashioned after the Charles II. period of design and consists of a large buffet, china cabinet, 54-inch extension table and serving table.

395.00 Dining Room Suite, 275.00

A four-piece Jacobean oak suite patterned after the Charles II. period. There are four beautiful pieces: buffet, china cabinet, oval extension table and serving table.

330.00 Dining Room Suite, 245.00

This is a four-piece suite made of American walnut. Fashioned after the William and Mary period, beautifully made and finished. The buffet is 66 inches long; there is a 54-inch extension table, a china cabinet and serving table.

Living-Room Suites Are Reduced

300.00 Living Room Suite, 200.00

Sofa, arm chair and arm rocker — all upholstered in striped blue velour. Each piece is equipped with loose cushions filled with springs and has carved frames.

135.00 Living Room Suite, 110.00

This suite has beautifully carved frames, with cane backs and sides. There are two pieces, a large sofa and large arm chair, upholstered in a fine grade of tapestry.

295.00 Living Room Suite, 250.00

A four-piece suite of the Queen design; has cane backs and is upholstered in mulberry velour. Sofa, fireside chair, arm chair and ottoman. Pieces have loose cushions filled with springs, three pillows and bolster.

89.50 Living Room Suite, 75.00

Three pieces; made of Circassian walnut. The suite consists of sofa, arm chair and arm rocker, all upholstered in blue velour.

229.50 Living Room Suite, 198.00

This suite is of the overstuffed type and consists of three pieces; upholstered in an excellent grade of mulberry velour. Sofa, arm chair and arm rocker.

Bedroom Suites in the Half-Yearly Sale

425.00 5-piece Bedroom Suite, 337.50

You may have this suite in either walnut or mahogany. It is of the Heppelwhite design. Consists of large dresser, chiffonobe, dressing table and twin beds.

150.00 4-piece Bedroom Suite, 115.00

This suite is patterned after the William and Mary design, and may be had in either American walnut or mahogany; all the cases have dust-proof bottoms. The suite is made of a dresser, chiffonier, dressing table and bedstead.

226.50 Walnut Bedroom Suite, 198.00

This is a four-piece suite of the Sheraton type, finished in Newby walnut. Four pieces—dresser, chiffonier, triplicate mirror dressing table, and full size bedstead. Unusually low at **198.00**.

181.00 4-piece Bedroom Suite, 143.00

Of the Queen Anne design; sold separately as follows: 51.50 dresser, **41.50**; 47.50 chifforobe, **37.50**; 37.50 dressing table, **29.50**; 44.50 bedstead, **34.50**.

211.50 Bedroom Suite, 167.50

A four-piece antique ivory suite of the Adam period; all drawer fronts are enameled on solid mahogany. Dresser, chiffonier, triplicate - mirror dressing table and full size bedstead.

255.00 Bedroom Suite, at 221.50

The suite is made of Circassian walnut and consists of four pieces: Large dresser, chifforobe, triplicate - mirror dressing table and full size bedstead. The pieces may be purchased separately.

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9-pc. Ivory Decorated Breakfast Room Suite, regular 175.00, for **87.50**

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3-pc. Red Velour Living Room Suite, regular 130.00, for ... **50.00**

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$3 Straws....	$1.95	$10 Panamas	$5.95
$4 Straws....	$2.45	$15 Panamas..	$9.95

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at prices which are below their actual present day cost of production.

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THE WEATHER
Fair and cooler today; Tuesday overcast and warmer; variable winds
For full weather report see Page 10.

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ROOSEVELT BOYS GONE TO FRANCE TO JOIN PERSHING

Major Theodore, Jr., and Captain Archie Will Be Attached to Headquarters.

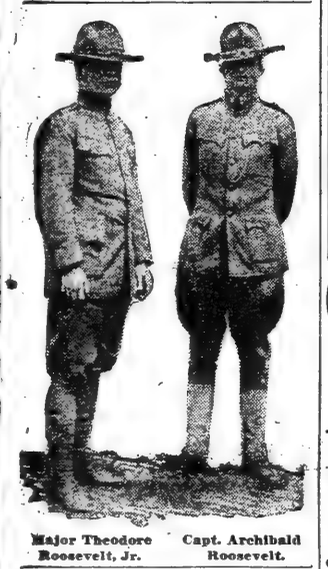
ANNOUNCED BY COLONEL

In a Speech at Oyster Bay He Says Two Sons Have Gone and the Others Will Follow.

QUENTIN IN FLYING CORPS

Colonel Fulfills Promise That Four Sons and One Son-in-Law Would Serve Country.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, in a speech delivered in the interest of the Red Cross at Oyster Bay yesterday, made public the fact that two of his sons had already gone to France, and that "the others are to follow." The two who have gone are Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Captain Archie Roosevelt, both of whom, it is understood, will be attached to General Pershing's headquarters. The announcement that they had been detailed to special duty was recently made in an army order.



Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. Capt. Archibald Roosevelt.

This is the first installment of the Colonel's famous pledge that he and his four sons and at least one of his sons-in-law would be ready to join the country's forces whenever the occasion arose. The other sons are already in the service, and Dr. Richard Derby, the Colonel's son-in-law, is a Major in the army reserve Medical Corps.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Archie Roosevelt were both among the members of the original Plattsburg training camp in 1915, and Theodore was one of the group of Harvard men from whose decision, on the day after the Lusitania was sunk, that something would have to be done to help get the country into a state of better preparedness for war, the Plattsburg movement originated.

Both of them have besides been members of militia organizations, Theodore having held the post of Major in the Connecticut Guard, and Archie having served in the naval militia of Massachusetts. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., began his personal experience of military affairs on a bitterly cold afternoon in April, 1908, when he stole away from the White House for a long trip in an army balloon.

A second trip in the air convinced him that his particular sphere was areonautics, and snortly after he filed an application for membership in the Aero Club.

While engaged in the manufacture of carpets at Thompsonville, Conn., he took a keen interest in National Guard affairs and within three months Governor George Lilley appointed him his military aid with the guard rank of Major. He held that post during the time he was working in Connecticut, but resigned when he returned to this city. In 1910 young Theodore, then 23 years old, was married to Miss Eleanor B. Alexander, and the marriage in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church had a smack of the army to it, for conspicuous among the guests were many Rough Riders, some in their old togs.

When the Plattsburg camp was opened last year Theodore was among the first to win admittance. Based partly on what he learned by diligent work there and on what he had picked up in more or less close connection with the army, he took an examination for Major in the Reserve Officers' Corps. On Feb. 6 of this year President Wilson signed his commission as Major of Infantry. He has spoken several times in churches here and at Oyster Bay on preparedness, and always emphasized the need of the country for "red-blooded men who were awake to obligation as regards national service."

Archie, the third son of the Colonel, was noted while at the White House for his chumminess with the army officers detailed at the Executive Mansion. Yet when he reached the proper age he slipped over to Boston from Harvard and enrolled in the Naval Militia, where, as he expressed it, he'd "get a chance back of the big guns." When, however, his brother went to Plattsburg, Archie decided to go along. Though he completed the course, he retained his membership in the naval service, and on April 11 of this year, when it was reported that the Massachusetts militiamen were to be called out, Boston was surprised by the announcement that "young Archie" was to wed Miss Grace Lockwood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas St. John Lockwood of that city. The day following, Washington announced that young Roosevelt had successfully passed his examination for a Second Lieutenancy in the Infantry Reserve. Three days later Miss Lockwood and he were married in Emmanuel Church in Boston.

It was learned yesterday that the aviator who circled over Oyster Bay on Saturday and made a series of manoeuvres over Sagamore Hill was Quentin Roosevelt, the youngest son of Colonel Roosevelt, who is in training at Mineola.

No Peace Without Reforms, Says Scheidemann to Germany

BERLIN, June 24, (via London.)—Philip Scheidemann, the Socialist leader, celebrated his return from the Stockholm conference by the publication in Vorwaerts of a two-column article, in which he reveals himself as anything but optimistic concerning early peace prospects.

"In spite of Stockholm, alas," he said, "we fear that we shall be called up to face the fourth Winter of war. To prevent this, if possible, in an honorable way must be our duty. One of the means of achieving this, while not infallibly certain, yet, nevertheless, most promising, is the democratization of Germany.

"I believe that each of us has returned from Stockholm with the firm conviction that we are on the right road. We desired to see the peace policy of the Central Powers, initiated on Dec. 12, 1916, carried out without circumvention to completion. Then occurred what we had predicted and vainly tried to stave off—war with the United States. As a result of this our opponents' hope of victory is revived and the war is continued.

"Let us picture the European situation as it might have developed—in the East a revolutionary, peace-insisting Russia; across the seas, if only passively so, a neutral America. How much nearer would we have been to peace, and how many obstacles with which our work in Stockholm had to contend would then have been removed! But we cannot undo what has already happened; yet duty impels us to seek the way that will lead us out of this endless murdering of nations. It was in Stockholm that I finally accepted as my unshakable conviction that of which I had before been conscious—the thing cannot be achieved without the sweeping democratization of Germany."

Herr Scheidemann points out that the insistent clamor at home for a new internal orientation has supplied foes with an effective war formula against Germany. This new tack, he adds, can effectively be met by giving the nation what it demands. The watchword should be, "No party, only one people."

OUR FLAG CHEERS FRANCE ANEW

The American Medical Corps Awakens Hopes First Aroused by British Three Years Ago.

STAFFS WELL RECEIVED

Tea Party at One Hospital Just Taken Over, a Scene of Great Enthusiasm.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, June 24.—It is nearly three years since the first coming of the expeditionary force to France thrilled the French people with inexpressible emotion of hope and gladness. That coming of the English lads, the little vanguard of the army which is now old and great in war, the cheers which followed them along their way, the flowers which were tossed to them, and the kisses flung to them from the finger tips of all the girls along their line of march, are now only memories. The French and British soldiers now pass each other as men who have fought together, seen death together, and learned long suffering patience with war through long hard years.

But now something of the old thrill of hope which greeted the British entry into France has come again with a rebirth of emotion, not so youthful or so fresh, but deep and sincere, because another expeditionary force—under the Stars and Stripes—is coming with new promises to revive the old hope.

I saw something of this Friday, when I went down to meet the American doctors and nurses who have just taken over several of the biggest British general hospitals and are already tending large numbers of the wounded drifting down every day from the long battlefields. They come in advance of their fighting men, and for the first time I saw the American uniform in French streets and the Stars and Stripes entwined with the Union Jack over the base where the British soldiers lie after the battle.

It was good and strange—as strange as any chapter in the world's history—to hear the greetings between American and British officers on this soil of France. The American intonation is a new note on this western front, where the voices of many races mingle. It brings a new type of manhood on to this stage of war, and one feels instantly the freshness and vigor of it. They are quiet, businesslike, alert fellows, these young college men and other volunteers who have come out as orderlies and stretcher bearers and staff clerks with the American Medical Corps.

The members of the administrative and professional staffs, surgeons and physicians from the great American hospitals, have settled down to this work of taking over the British hospitals—not an easy task when the wounded are coming in all the time—with orderly method, a complete absence of fuss and red tape which shows the quality of their character, direct and quick in the grasp of principles and details, getting down to the job in hand without unnecessary words or worry, so it seemed to me. Some of these men have seen service in the Philippines. All of them have had long experience in American hospitals where the wreckage of human life in peace trained them for the greater wreckage of war. All these men have a serious look in their eyes as if conscious of the enormous tragedy into which they have come and of the greatness of the task they have undertaken, yet bright and cheerful and sure of themselves.

As one of the contrasts of war I shall not soon forget the American tea party in one of the hospital tents. Not far away was a military cemetery which grows and grows with its forest of crosses, and in the tents near by American surgeons and American nurses were dealing with wounded men just

GLENNON'S WORDS END FLEET MUTINY AT SEBASTOPOL

Russian Sailors, Thrilled by American Admiral's War Talk, Return to Duty.

THEIR OFFICERS RESTORED

Crews Welcome the Visitors from United States and Give Drills in Their Honor.

ROOT TRIUMPH AT MOSCOW

Our Envoy First Foreigner to Enlist Interest and Enthusiasm of Workmen's Delegates There.

PETROGRAD, June 23.—Rear Admiral James H. Glennon, U. S. N., and his staff, returned to Petrograd today from a visit to the Black Sea Fleet at Sebastopol, where the Admiral was the central figure of a remarkable demonstration and was directly instrumental in rousing the mutinous sailors to a sense of their duties and responsibilities.

The mutiny in the fleet had started just before the arrival of the Americans, but it did not affect the cordiality of their reception. Admiral Lukin, who had been elected by the sailors and workmen to displace Admiral Koltchak in command of the Black Sea Fleet, greeted the Americans, as did delegates from the Councils of Workmen, Soldiers, and Sailors, who accompanied him. Admiral Glennon and his party were enthusiastically welcomed on board the ships by the sailors, who gave exhibition drills and showed the visitors every courtesy.

At the request of the sailors, Admiral Glennon addressed them, urging a continuance of the war without cessation. He was heartily applauded. He also addressed a general meeting of representatives of all the Councils of Soldiers, Sailors and Workmen of Sebastopol, where his advocacy of renewed energy in pushing the war was well received.

After hearing the Admiral the meeting voted, 60 to 8, to restore all the Black Sea fleet officers with the exception of Admiral Koltchak and his staff, who were distrusted by the sailors. The meeting also voted to support the Provisional Government. Since then conditions with the fleet have been tranquil.

The American Admiral will leave tomorrow for a visit to Archangel, proceeding later to Helsingfors.

Root's Moscow Speech a Moral Victory

MOSCOW, Friday, June 22.—The first meeting attended here by Elihu Root and the other members of the American Commission today was held in the palace of the Governor General. There assembled representatives of the Zemstvo and Municipal Unions, the Zemstvo Industrial Committee, and the local Council of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

The meeting was in the nature of a test case to determine whether the commission was to have the real sympathy of the Socialist element in the country. It is said here that no foreigner ever before succeeded in enlisting the attention and interest of this association of committees representing the working masses of Moscow. But as Mr. Root began to speak, antagonism and indifference yielded to rapt attention and he was warmly applauded at the conclusion.

"We have seen nothing since we came to Russia," said Mr. Root, "that gives cause for criticism. We marvel at the self-control, the kindliness of spirit, and the sound commonsense that the Russians display. We feel that the work you are doing in the committees is on the right path toward an actual permanent democracy.

"The Government of Germany, the German social system, even German Socialism, are all militaristic in their essential nature. They shall not gain control of free America, and if we can help you to prevent their gaining control of free Russia we shall be happy in feeling that we have assisted in the perpetuation of the ideals of our fathers who fought and sacrificed to make us free."

The representatives of the various groups replied, formally welcoming Mr. Root and the other members of the commission. The only inharmonious note was sounded by M. Grigorieff, representing the Workingmen's Council. He said:

"We hope that peace will be concluded as soon as possible. And this will be different from past peace treaties because peace will be concluded not by diplomatists but by the masses. I hope that America will support Russia in its desire for peace in the near future."

Second Speech Before City Duma.

M. Grigorieff, explained, however, in a discussion at the conclusion of the meeting with James Duncan, Vice President of the American Federation of Labor, that he did not wish to be interpreted as saying that Russia would quit fighting before it was possible to arrange peace in the best interests of democracy.

The entire assembly arose and cheered the Americans when they left the hall.

At the second meeting, before the City Duma, Mr. Root said:

"We have heard reports about dangers threatening your new liberty, but we hope you will find a way of expanding your experience in local self-government into power which will govern the whole nation. We have the marvelous spectacle of a people remain-

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Russian Women Warriors Denounce Men; Bid Slackers Beware of 'Tigress Mothers'

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 22, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—In a couple of weeks the first battalion of women soldiers expects to go to the front as an object lesson to malingerers and peacemongers. It is worth noting that the recruits to the so-called "Battalions of Death" are almost exclusively women and girls of the educated classes.

The women responsible for the Amazonian "battalions of death" movement, began their propaganda of patriotism by a strongly worded and passionate appeal to Russian womanhood, to Russian soldiers, to soldiers and politicians at the front, and to those who wear soldiers' uniforms in the rear.

The women of Russia are summoned, in the name of those millions of fathers, sons, and brothers who freely shed their blood before the Petrograd revolution happened, to remember those sacrifices and losses.

True soldiers who have not danced to the piping of the enemy or sold to Germans food taken from the mouths of their own children are reminded that every day's standing idle costs Russia $25,000,000. The appeal proceeds:

"You are eating up your country. Know you what that means? Know you that the last hopes are fainting in our hearts and that we weak women will turn like tigresses in defense of our homes and children and Russian liberty? Woe unto you if you earn our scorn! And you others, soldiers in name but Judases in fact, who are selling Russia to the foe, know that the time will soon be at hand when it would be better for you to face ten German bayonets than one tigress mother of Russia and the curse she lays upon you.

"You who make war without annexations and contributions, but expect tribute from your own native towns and eat up your own country, take heed and be wise betimes. Your 'brotherhood of nations' is a jest for the enemy, who still occupies our soil. Until you march against the foe and enter his towns and capitals with flags flying and overturn with your bayonets the throne of Wilhelm, we have no words for you but cowards, traitors, and Judases.

"We, your mothers, wives, and sisters, know one party only—the liberty and glory of great Russia. We know only one platform—our country and our homes and the future of our children. Forward upon the foe! We come to die by your side!"

Another appeal is addressed to workmen, bidding them take example from what the Germans are practicing, though their agents in Russia here preach something very different.

"The Germans," says the appeal, "whether in soldier's uniform or workman's blouse, are all alike in fighting for their fatherland and not talking about 'socialistic heavens' and strangling industry and commerce by exorbitant demands."

Finally, there is an open letter to the women of the Allies begging them to have patience for a time, for if Russian men betray the common cause the women of Russia will save it.

T. P. O'CONNOR HERE AS IRELAND'S ENVOY

Nationalist Leader, with His Associate, Will Explain the Political Situation.

WELCOMES US IN THE WAR

Declares Only One Outcome Is Possible and Allies Must Fight Until It Is Achieved.

After an absence of seven years T. P. O'Connor, M. P., returned to this country yesterday as the representative of the Nationalist Party in Parliament. He was accompanied by Richard Hazelton, member of Parliament for North Galway and secretary of the Nationalist Party.

The voyage across the Atlantic, Mr. O'Connor said, had been without exciting incident in the way of submarines or mines and the cabin passengers, who included fifteen captains of the merchant marine, several of whom had survived two torpedo attacks, played bridge or read books in the library while the liner zigzagged her course through the danger zone.

Mr. O'Connor was very enthusiastic over the entry of the United States into the war.

"I have always thought that the intervention of America," he said, "was decisive. Even from a military point of view, the decisive blow may come from America."

In an interview later at the Hotel Knickerbocker Mr. O'Connor said that he had made no plans and he would not be able to decide upon the movements of Mr. Hazelton and himself until conferences had been held here with members of the Irish-American party. They expect to visit Washington in a few days.

"I am here," Mr. O'Connor continued, "as the official representative, with my colleague Mr. Hazelton, of the Irish Nationalist Parliamentary party, to lay before the men of my race and before the friends of Ireland of all races, the realities and the issues, for the opinion of the Greater Ireland and of this democratic Republic beyond the seas, remains the most potent factor in working out the liberation of Ireland and of all other nationalities in the world.

"The situation in Ireland is still somewhat confused. A series of unfortunate mistakes and tragic events have produced resentment and thrown many of the younger men of the country off their balance for the moment. But this, in my opinion, represents a mood and not a settled preference for the hopeless program of armed insurrection over a constitutional movement.

"As to the war, opinion in England grows more united and harder. I need say nothing more at the moment of America's welcome intervention except that Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg and President Wilson's address to Congress represents to me the clearest definitions of the issues and purposes for which all free men today are fighting.

"The war has made a new world and has transformed the soul of Europe. No man's political, social or mental standpoint has remained the same. The whole groundwork of society has adapted itself to a new state of things in which men fighting in the air and under the sea are recognized as prominent factors.

"Men who have lost two or three sons

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NORWAY UNEARTHS BOMB CONSPIRACY

German Explosives for Sinking Ships Seized, with Plotters, at Christiania.

BOMBS AS LUMPS OF COAL

One Prisoner Calls Himself Baron von Rautenfels—Plot's Wide Ramifications.

LONDON, June 24.—The seizure of a quantity of explosives which had just reached Christiania, Norway, from Germany and the arrest of three foreigners have been officially confirmed, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The police are continuing the investigation, and when the details are known another official communication, it is announced, will be issued.

The Tidens Tegn says that 1,000 kilograms of explosives were seized, including a number of infernal machines. One of the men arrested is Aron Rautenfels, a German citizen, born in Finland, who declared that the bombs were intended for use in Finland.

According to the newspaper, however, the infernal machines, which were inclosed in cases resembling lumps of coal, were to have been put aboard Norwegian ships in the coal bunkers. It adds that the discovery of the plot probably explains the loss of many Norwegian ships which were supposed to have been mined or torpedoed.

Christiania dispatches say that the leader of those arrested calls himself Baron von Rautenfels. It is doubted whether he really is a Baron.

The dispatches add that the man's baggage contained with other things fifty bombs with high explosives, and a quantity of cigarettes and tobacco in which were concealed carborundum, apparently intended to be placed in the bearings of machinery to ruin it.

The Christiania dispatches say there have been five other arrests, including two Finlanders named Pehrsson and Witauen, in whose lodgings the bulk of the explosives was found, and also much incriminatory material, identical with that found in the baggage of the Swedish Baron von Rosen, who was arrested in Christiania last Winter, but was subsequently released.

The affair has been discussed at a secret meeting of the Storthing. One report says Rautenfels will be compelled to leave Norway.

The Baron von Rosen referred to above fled to Norway after his pro-German activities had aroused suspicion among the Swedish authorities. In his baggage in Sweden were found cans of explosives labeled "corned beef," while a search by the Norwegian police of his that Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg and baggage, which he got across into Norway, revealed with other things cans of explosives marked "table salt," bottles marked "mouth wash," containing cultures of dangerous bacilli, and boxes of lump sugar, each lump concealing a glass vial also filled with bacilli of anthrax or glanders.

Von Rosen's field of operations was along the Swedish-Finnish border. It was supposed that his purpose was to destroy Russian food and munitions storehouses and with the bacilli infect the horse transport between the northern Norwegian town of Narik and Finland, by which a tremendous tide of merchandise flows into Russia.

Harden Upholds Ousting of Constantine; Writes Daring Article Justifying Entente

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, June 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Maximilian Harden in the latest issue of Zukunft completely justifies the attitude of the Entente Powers toward Greece in general and Constantine in particular. He writes:

"England, France, and Russia, who delivered Hellas from the Turk and created the new Greek State, giving the crown by the London Treaty of 1863 to the Danish Prince, Wilhelm, stand firmly on their treaty rights. According to the eighth article of the older treaty of 1830 they may, if at one, even without the consent of the Greek State, send troops to that territory. That they have done.

"The King, who against the recognizable will of the people, dissolved the Chamber, who dismissed the Cabinet of

evacuated Fort Ruppel to the Bulgarian enemy of the protecting powers—this King was guilty of a breach of the treaties of protection, as by his actions Greek neutrality has been violated and the independence of Greece reduced.

"The opinion that to the protecting powers belonged the right of control by occupation never has been contradicted. Constantine believed he was King by the grace of God, but he was really only King by the grace of the protecting powers. He would long ago have been dethroned if the dynastic feeling of his Russian royal relatives had not protected him. If report is correct, he has accepted a yearly payment of $100,000 offered him by the protecting powers.

"He is scarcely dangerous any longer to the protecting powers, and the whole incident is far below the heights of

Should Venizelos return to

PRESIDENT SIGNS ORDER CREATING EXPORTS COUNCIL

Will Control by Licenses Overseas Shipments of Food and Other Commodities.

REGULATION, NOT EMBARGO

Flow of Goods to Neutrals to be Checked Only as Our Welfare Requires.

WON'T DISTURB BUSINESS

As a War Measure, It Is Expected to Stabilize Prices and Reduce Cost of Living.

Angry Rotterdam Populace Seize Potatoes For Export

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 24.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns from a competent source that the populace of Rotterdam seized all potatoes that had been loaded on lighters ready for export.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—President Wilson yesterday signed an order authorizing the creation of a Board of Exports Control, or Exports Council, according to information obtained tonight, and the authorization is now in the hands of the Secretary of State. An official announcement is expected shortly.

The board, which is to regulate the export of certain commodities over which the powers of supervision are necessary for the welfare of America and its allies in the war, will be composed of representatives of the Departments of State, War, and Navy and the Food Administrator.

The next step will be the organization of this board and other necessary machinery, such as a Division of Export Licenses, and a decision concerning the foodstuffs and other essential war-time commodities the export of which is to be made subject to Government regulation. It is probable that the President then will issue a proclamation naming the commodities and the provisions for their control.

This work will be hastened so as quickly to apportion the amounts of the commodities—grains, coal, and steel probably will be among the more important—which the Government feels should be allotted to foreign countries. All of the shipments will be subject to license.

Announcement that this action, which will affect all export trade in the commodities named, from both Atlantic or Pacific seaports, would be taken within a short time was made in THE TIMES last Wednesday morning, following a meeting of the Cabinet, at which the matter was under discussion.

Not an Absolute Embargo.

It was stated here tonight that the action was being taken in the spirit of regulating the export trade in certain essentials, and that it did not mean an embargo in the sense of a complete shutting off of exports of any kind to any of the neutral or allied countries. It will, however, have the effect of determining absolutely the quantity of grains and other articles of trade which may be exported, and it will be in the power of the Government to shut down on the volume of exports to any country, if the Exports Council concludes that such nation is obtaining more than it requires or more than this country can afford to release.

The President obtains his powers for the creation of the Exports Council under the provisions of the espionage law adopted recently by Congress. As yet the complete personnel has not been decided upon.

One effort of the Exports Council will be to foster and expedite trade by proper regulation whenever found necessary. It is believed that this will stabilize conditions in this country and aid in the efforts to place prices of commodities on a basis nearer normal. Some who have urged the early creation of the council are convinced that it will be a long step in the direction of reducing the cost of living.

In connection with the powers which the Administration expects to obtain in the Food Administration bill now pending in Congress, the decisions of the Exports Council will, it is believed, place the Government in a strongly intrenched position for the handling of food supplies and, if it considers such a step necessary, the country's output of steel, iron, coal, lumber, and other commodities.

It is not the intention of the Government, however, it was explained tonight, to alarm business by any threat of embargo measures of a revolutionary character. The plan will be to work along the general lines of a campaign to bring about stabilization of the various markets and the sane control of America's output.

Illegitimate hoarders of grains and other commodities, however, who might endeavor to hold back necessary supplies for later shipments at high prices probably will find the new power of the Government an effective one in dashing their hopes of undue profits by such means. In this connection the control of exports will work in close co-operation with powers asked for in the food administration legislation.

Machinery for Licensing.

Much of the machinery to be used in determining the course to be followed by the Exports Council is already found in various Government branches which have been dealing with food conditions. The theory of the work contemplated was explained at some length in a statement made public following the Cabinet meeting of Tuesday by Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce.

The Secretary of State, with the approval of the President, acting through his representative on the Exports Council, will [illegible] imitions and otherwise

Dr. von Seydler Has Formed Temporary Austrian Cabinet

AMSTERDAM, June 24.—A dispatch received here from Vienna says a transition Ministry has been formed, headed by Dr. von Seydler. In a speech Dr. von Seydler said that the new Government was only of a provisional character, and later would be relieved by a permanent Government. The new Ministers are:

Premier and Minister of Agriculture—Dr. von Seydler.

Minister of Interior—Count von Toggenburg.

Minister of Education—Dr. Gwiklinski.

Minister of Justice—Dr. Schauer.

Minister of Finance—Dr. von Wimmer.

Minister of Commerce—Herr Matapa.

Minister of Public Works—Herr von Hamann.

Minister of Railways—Baron von Banlans.

Minister of Defense—Lieut. Gen. Czapp von Birkenstetten.

President of Food Board—Herr Hoefer.

WILL TEMPER FOOD BILL PROHIBITION

Senate Is Disposed to Ban Distilled Spirits, but Not Beer and Light Wines.

REVENUE IS MUCH NEEDED

Gore, Though a Prohibition Advocate, Holds House Provision Is Too Sweeping.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—An aggressive fight is certain in the Senate this week over the anti-liquor features of the Food Administration bill as passed last night by the House. These amendments prohibit further manufacture of all intoxicating liquors during the war and give the President power to commandeer the existing supply of distilled spirits.

Inquiry among leaders of the Senate today indicated that the fight would be concentrated upon two distinct points—the advisability of cutting off approximately $520,000,000 from the contemplated war revenue in forbidding the making and sale of beers and wines, and the feasibility of using the war as a means of forcing prohibition on the country.

It was suggested by more than one Senator that the Senate might revert to the original liquor clause in the Lever bill to put power into the hands of the President to restrict the use of grain in the manufacture of alcoholic drinks and to use discretionary power to suppress the sale of such beverages. This was the clause for which the House substituted absolute prohibition.

Senator Gore, an ardent prohibitionist, expressed himself as willing to accept a provision to give the President discretionary power in dealing with the liquor situation, with the exception of distilled spirits. The Senator from Oklahoma felt, he said, that absolute prohibition at this time would react upon the country. Mr. Gore recently offered an amendment to the War Revenue bill, which was accepted, putting a prohibitive war tax upon the further manufacture of distilled spirits.

Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, sponsor for the Lever bill in the Senate, intends to offer tomorrow the bill as passed by the House as a substitute to the bill in its original form, which has been under debate in the Senate for a week. He expects the Senate to accpt the altered bill for debate, and he anticipates it will occupy the entire time of the Senate for a week, if not a longer time.

For Modified Prohibition.

So far as the sentiment of the Senate could be ascertained tonight, it appeared that there would be little resistance to prohibiting the use of food products in the manufacture of whisky. The majority in the Senate is understood to be of the opinion that no more whisky ought to be manufactured during the war. Also the Senate is understood to favor giving the President power to commandeer the whisky supply now in bond.

But the manufacture and sale of beer and wine constitute an entirely different matter. While some Senators want to make the nation "bone dry" throughout the war, others argue that temperance in drink will not interfere with the vigorous prosecution of the war, and that the nation ought not to lose the immense revenue that "reasonable prohibition" would yield. They will make their fight chiefly upon that argument.

Senator Gore introduced a bill that would give the President power to commandeer in war time all existing stocks of distilled spirits, but he admitted tonight that he did not believe nation-wide prohibition ought to go so far now as to embrace wines or beer.

"Prohibition," he said, "is a problem to be decided in peace time, when the country is in a normal frame of mind. As the Lever bill stands now, the prohibition proposed would do more harm than good. There is nothing to be gained in forcing prohibition on the people at a time when they are powerless, because of their loyalty to the Government, to interpose any objection to it."

Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Finance Committee, which has adopted the Gore amendment putting the prohibitive tax of $60 on 100 pounds of grain used in the manufacture of dis-

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VENUS PENCILS.
Just say VENUS PENCILS—they're perfect

ITALY IS LIKELY TO GIVE UP COCCHI, LUDOVICI HINTS

Attache of Visiting Commission Hopes Cruger Murderer Will Meet Speedy Justice.

EXPLAINS NATION'S LAW

Father of Slain Girl to Testify Today at the Mayor's Investigation of Police.

COCCHI TRIES SUICIDE

Careful Watch Over Him in Prison—Police Sought Him Only as a "Missing Person."

Lieutenant Vincenzo E. Ludovici, an attaché of the Italian Military Commission now in the United States, who practiced law in Rome up to the time he entered the war, was asked yesterday for an opinion as to the possibility of extraditing Alfredo Cocchi from Bologna, Italy, for the murder of Ruth Cruger.

"I have followed with the keenest regret the tragic case of Miss Ruth Cruger, and I most sincerely hope that her murderer will meet with speedy justice," said Lieutenant Ludovici, "but I cannot discuss the case as an official or as a representative speaking for the Government. However, in my capacity as an attorney, I will say this:

"In the first article of the extradition convention concluded on March 23, 1868, between Italy and the United States, it is clearly stated that the extradition may take place 'only upon such evidence of criminality as according to the laws of the place where the fugitive so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime had been there committed.'"

Lieutenant Ludovici said that this convention was drawn for a period of five years, but contained the provision that, if not canceled, it was to continue in effect. So far as known the provision has not been abrogated. It was suggested, moreover, by Lieutenant Ludovici that the Judicial Department of Italy might be more likely to meet the wishes of the American authorities in the Cocchi case because in the Porter Charlton case this American was sent back there for trial for the murder of his wife.

Lieutenant Ludovici repeated that he in no way could speak for his Government, but in discussing the technicalities of the Italian law governing extradition the plain inference to be drawn was that America would have little difficulty in getting possession of Cocchi. It was said yesterday that the members of the Italian Commission had followed the developments in the Cruger case very closely. Lieutenant Ludovici's analysis and discussion were regarded last night as significant.

Defends Italian Judiciary.

Lieutenant Ludovici, who is the youngest Provincial Deputy of Italy, defended the judiciary of his country from the impression that criminals were often inadequately punished in Italy. He said:

"I feel that it is my duty to correct statements made on that point. Regarding the extradition of Cocchi, it appears that the District Attorney is evidently under the impression that preconceived objections and obstacles are to be encountered. He refers even in general to precedents of resistance by the Italian Government to some former requests of extradition made by this country.

"I do not deny that in some particular cases there may have been opposition, but no doubt within the limits of that jealous maintenance of sovereignty rights that each country as a matter of principle must employ in its international policy in order to prevent mistakes or abuse.

"It is incorrect to say, as has been asserted recently, that the average sentence for murder in Italy is about three years. It should be enough to recall the attention to the Italian Penal Code or to the daily verdicts of the Italian courts in cases of murder.

"It is true that in Italy we have no death penalty, but there need be no fear on the part of any one of excessive indulgence toward murderers. Our Penal Code authorizes life imprisonment for 'qualified murders,' like that of Cocchi, and from eighteen to twenty-one years' imprisonment for 'simple murders.'"

Lieutenant Ludovici said that Charlton's sentence was due to the plea of insanity. Charlton, he said, was sentenced to imprisonment for six years and nine months, and not three months, as had been stated.

No Pursuit of Cocchi.

Although detectives working on the case of Ruth Cruger conducted a search for Cocchi after the man had fled, they sought him as a "missing person" rather than as a criminal, and closed the case so far as he was concerned as soon as they ascertained that he was in Bologna, Italy, according to police records examined yesterday by Leonard M. Wallstein, Commissioner of Accounts, who is conducting the inquiry into the activities of the police in the case. In the opinion of many persons familiar with the developments that followed Ruth Cruger's disappearance the police had more than enough evidence against Cocchi to warrant at least the request that the Italian authorities should hold him pending further investigation.

What detectives learned and might have learned of Cocchi by diligent in-

quiry—the man's conduct toward women in the neighborhood of his shop, his sudden and secret departure after Ruth Cruger's disappearance, the fact that his shop was closed from shortly after 2 o'clock on Feb. 13, when Ruth Cruger was known to have entered it, until 1:30 P. M. the next day and on several days thereafter—it is believed by many should have stirred the police to seize Cocchi at the first opportunity.

According to the records examined by Commissioner Wallstein the last definite report that the police had of Cocchi until he was found in Bologna was that he was at his home, 75 Manhattan Street, early in the afternoon of Feb. 13. The first record card of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau indicating that a search for Cocchi was being made is dated Feb 19, and on Feb. 20, Detective Sergeant Warren McGee reported on a card marked "D. B. 5" that he was still looking for the man.

On March 4, McGee made another report asking that the police of Detroit be requested to search for Cocchi, and, on March 24, McGee advised the Police Department to communicate with the authorities of a small town in the province of Bologna, where Cocchi might be, and also to make inquiries with Carlo Zoni, of San Pietro in Casale, a commune of Italy, also in the Province of Bologna. He further suggested that Joseph Cocchi, a relative of Alfredo, who was living in the town of Bologna, be questioned. On June 4, McGee made another report in which he said:

"Relative to this case, (that of Ruth Cruger,) would state that Alfredo Cocchi has been located in Italy from letters written to his wife. Inclosed paper clipping hereto attached dated May 31, 1917. Kindly close case. Cancel alarm No. 40, item B."

The card on which this report was made was marked "Case Closed" and countersigned by Lieutenant John J. Flannelly, who was McGee's superior and second in command under Acting Captain Alonzo Cooper of the Fourth Branch Bureau.

The following report, dated Feb. 26, by Detective Sergeant Lagarenne, indicates how the police learned of Cocchi's whereabouts:

"This is the Ruth Cruger case. Relative to this case will state that a request has been made to postal authorities to cover mail of Alfredo Cocchi at 75 Manhattan Street and 542 West 127th Street."

Concerning the search for Ruth Cruger, Lagarenne added:

"Will also state that girl answering the description of Ruth Cruger may be found at Forty-sixth Street and Broadway."

Later, according to the police reports, Lagarenne and Detective Dillon went to a house at Forty-sixth Street and Broadway and found a sixteen-year-old girl who had run away from her home in Schenectady and, when discovered, consented to return.

Commissioner Wallstein spent practically all of yesterday going over police records and checking up evidence in the case. He will open the next hearing in his office in the Municipal Building at 10:30 o'clock this morning, when Henry D. Cruger, Ruth's father, will take the stand to tell the full story of his daughter's disappearance and, so far as he knows, what the police did and did not do in the case.

Deputy Police Commissioner Frank Lord announced last night that Inspector Faurot had got on the track of an important witness through a long conversation he had with Mrs. La Rue, the patient in the Polyclinic Hospital. Mr. Lord said that he could not reveal more about this witness other than that she had thrown some light on Mrs. La Rue's past.

It was ascertained that Commissioner Woods had cabled to Italy asking for additional facts about Cocchi's confession. A reply had not been received late last night. In his message to the Italian authorities Mr. Woods inquired whether Cocchi had admitted that he had accomplices in the Cruger murder.

Assistant District Attorney Bohan spent the entire day at his office working on the Cruger case, but declined to explain the nature of his work. From another source it was learned that Mr. Bohan had been busy on the extradition papers which will be used if the Italian Government consents to deliver Cocchi to the New York authorities.

COCCHI THREATENS SUICIDE IN PRISON

Close Watch Kept Over Slayer Who Greatly Fears Extradition Here.

BOLOGNA, Italy, June 24.—Alfredo Cocchi, self-confessed slayer of Ruth Cruger, the New York schoolgirl, is being carefully watched in prison here, as he has several times expressed the intention of committing suicide "to finish it all." For this reason he is not permitted to have in his cell towels, suspenders, bed sheets or metal knives, forks and spoons.

His jailers assert that on one occasion he attempted to dash his head against the wall, although he soon became calm when the keepers threatened to put him in a straitjacket.

Cocchi's moods vary frequently. Sometimes he is so cheerful that he sings, but he often is plunged into deepest despondency, with periods of hysteria, in which he expresses the fear that the Italian Government will permit his extradition to the United States, where capital punishment prevails.

SEEKS MISSING GIRL.

Pearl Fisher Disappeared from Home in Brooklyn on June 7.

Mrs. Yetta Fisher, a widow of 569 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn, asked the newspapers yesterday to aid in finding her daughter, Pearl, 18 years old, who left her home to go to work at 7:30 o'clock on June 7 and has not since been seen by a member of her family. David M. Fisher, the girl's brother, reported her disappearance to the police.

Miss Fisher had been employed by the G. and Z. Paperbox Company at 80 Bowery, but on the day of her disappearance she told her family that she was going to a new place of employment "on the Bowery." She did not mention the address of this place.

Miss Fisher wore a blue serge suit, white lawn waist and a white straw hat, with a green ribbon. She has brown eyes and dark hair. The only jewelry she had was a gold ring set with a purple stone.

SENTRY IS FIRED UPON AT A CABLE STATION

Guardsman on Duty at Rockaway Beach Shot at from Hedge by Man Who Escaped.

A sentry was fired upon yesterday morning while guarding the Commercial Cable Company's station at Grandview and Lockwood Avenues, on Rockaway Beach, which is in charge of Captain Stephen R. Tiffany of Company B, Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn. The shot, which, it is believed, was fired from a rifle, missed the soldier, who immediately discharged his rifle at a hedge some 150 yards distant, from behind which he caught a flash from the weapon of his assailant.

Captain Tiffany called out the guard, after making a quick inspection of weapons in the station to see that none was missing, and finding all there, started a search of the district. Many cottagers, awakened by the firing, also appeared, and joined in the search of grounds and streets, but nothing was found to give a clue as to who had fired at the sentry.

For several days prowlers have been driven away from the cable station. Captain Tiffany believed it was a deliberate attempt to kill the sentry, made probably in accordance with a plot to reach the cables and damage or destroy them. There are seven cables in the station, three of which are in daily use from [illegible]

COUNCIL OF DEFENSE RESHAPES INDUSTRY

Director Gifford Reports Large Accomplishments by Experts in a Few Months.

THEIR EFFORTS ALL UNPAID

Railroad Mobilization, Aircraft Expansion, Standardization and Other Results.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Accomplishments of the Council of National Defense, its advisory commission and its committees since the council was finally organized in March are set forth in a comprehensive report made public tonight by Walter S. Gifford, director of the council. Only eighty persons, according to Director Gifford's report, are drawing salaries for work for the organization, and most of these are clerks and stenographers. More than one hundred highly trained men are giving their entire time to the council without remuneration. Several hundred more are giving a large part of their time.

The chief accomplishments of the council as summed up by Mr. Gifford are:

"Mobilization of the 262,000 miles of railroad in the country for the Government's defense.

"Closely-knit organization of telephone and telegraph companies to insure to the Government the most rapid and efficient wire communications.

"Settlement of the recently threatened national railroad strikes.

"General acceptance by labor and capital of the suggestion of the council that existing labor standards should not be changed until the need for such action had been determined by the council, with the steadying influence on industry growing out of such action.

"Procurement of 45,000,000 pounds of copper for the uses of the army and navy at less than one-half of the then current market price—a saving to the Government of approximately $10,000,000.

"Similar accomplishments as to steel, zinc, and aluminium.

27,000 Plants Are Listed.

"Completion of an inventory, for military purposes, of 27,000 American manufacturing plants.

"Money saving to the Government, through appointment over the country of committees of business men to assist the Quartermaster's Department of the army in the economical and efficient purchase of supplies.

"Saving to the Government of millions of dollars by the co-ordination of purchases through the agency of the General Munitions Board.

"Creation, under the medical section of the council, of a General Medical Board, of many of the most highly qualified surgeons and physicians of the country.

"Selection by the same section of thousands of doctors especially qualified for membership in the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, and the standardization, far on its way to completion, of surgical instruments and supplies.

"Creation by the council of the Aircraft Production Board, which is setting out to organize a great program of airplane manufacture and training of aviators.

"Definite results obtained by the Council's Committee on Coal Production in the procurement and expeditious shipment of coal, both in the civilian and Federal interests.

"Successful initiation of a movement to co-ordinate activities on the part of the States of the Union for the national defense, brought to a clear and workable focus by the conference of States held recently in Washington at the call of and under the auspices of the council.

"Organization of a Railroad Committee to send to Russia.

"Enlistment of reserve engineer regiments to aid in rehabilitating the railroads of France."

Spur to War Supplies.

Besides the many things done by the council, Mr. Gifford enumerates in detail the work of the boards and committees. He begins with the General Munitions Board, of which Frank A. Scott is Chairman, which, according to the report, has the following accomplishments to its credit:

Development of the capacity of small arms factories to supply 1,000,000 men with arms; contracts signed for small arms ammunition to meet all requirements; artillery ammunition supply developed; sources of machine-gun supplies developed; raw material obtained for gun carriages and caissons; standardization of motor transports; supply of material for ambulance bodies obtained and satisfactory production of armored cars assured; production in price of machine guns obtained and increased production arranged; arrangement of sufficient supply of surgical instruments; development of an improved optical glass for military instruments; recommendations made as to fair and equitable prices for army and navy contracts; arrangement made for taking over British small arms plants in this country; establishment of priority in manufacture of machine tools, to assure the Government of proper supplies; compilation of list of munitions manufacturers, for guidance of army and navy in making purchases.

"The General Munitions Board," the report says, "since its organization, through the co-ordination of purchasing alone, has saved millions of dollars to the Government."

The work of the Aircraft Production Board is set forth at length. Some of the main things it has done are:

"Assisted in organization of aircraft manufacturers into an association.

"Negotiated with aircraft companies and others to obtain a basis for settling patent disputes and helped put through an agreement.

"Evolved, in co-operation with the chief signal officer, a training plan for aviators; assisted in starting schools for preliminary training of aviator cadets; arranged for sending teachers to Toronto for instruction in this work.

"Developed in co-operation with the signal officer and the aeronautical division a standard type of aviation school building and equipment of buildings; assisted the aeronautical division in selecting sites for aviation schools.

"Investigated the production facilities of airplanes in the United States and made recommendations covering orders that should be placed immediately.

"Arranged for standardization of training type of machine by British, Canadian, and United States service.

"Developed plans for battle types of planes, orders for which are being placed now by the military authorities.

The medical section, under Dr. Franklin Martin and Dr. F. F. Simpson, has spent much of its time selecting civilian physicians for recommendation to the army and navy, Public Health service, and the Red Cross. The work has been done through committees named in each State. Selection of 21,000 physicians has been completed, and the men have been given application blanks which they have been asked to file with the Surgeons General.

Cutting Out Duplications.

Mr. Gifford's report emphasizes the work of an interdepartmental committee whose purpose is to prevent duplication of war work in the Government departments.

The Council has in the Naval Consulting Board a Board of Inventions, which is investigating plans to combat the submarine. The board, as is well known, is headed by Thomas A. Edison, and numbers among its members some of the country's most noted scientists and inventors.

A Commercial Economy Board, with A. W. Shaw as its Chairman, is studying means by which commercial business may best meet demands made on it during the war, and investigating the quantities of supplies which may be diverted to Government use without upsetting the essential services of trade. This board is studying a plan to economize on city delivery systems and other measures of economy for adoption by retail stores.

The Committee on Coal Production, headed by F. S. Peabody of Chicago, is assisting the War Railroad Board in expediting the movement of coal, and is taking measures to stimulate production.

A Women's Defense Committee was created in April, with Dr. Anna Howard Shaw as its Chairman. Its activities will be directed along the following lines:

Organization of State committees, registration of women for service with the food administration, home and allied relief work, food production, conservation and thrift, educational propaganda, protection of women and child workers, conservation of the health and welfare of women, conservation of the moral and spiritual forces of the nation.

Scientific research is being conducted by the National Research Council. The work is under the direction of Dr. George E. Hale and Dr. R. A. Millikan. The Research Council is co-ordinating the research activities of the country in the fields of science and engineering. It is now actively studying devices to detect submarines and mines, investigating range finders and instruments to detect invisible aircraft, and is improving wireless apparatus.

A committee on shipping is working with the Shipping Board on the problem of increasing the country's merchant tonnage.

The work of State Defense Councils is co-ordinated through a department headed by George F. Porter. It has assisted in organizing State Councils and in giving them advice as to what the Federal Government expects of the States in assisting in the conduct of the war.

Unity in Railroad Control.

Transportation questions are studied by a Committee on Transportation. Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, is its Chairman. It operates through a War Railroad Board, of which Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern Railway, is head. This board is running all the transportation lines as one continental system.

The Railroad Board has given preference to fuel and is moving coal ahead of all other commodities. Food probably will be the next commodity given preferential shipment. Coal is moved in this order: Fuel for the Government, for the roads on which mines are located, for other steam roads, and finally for general purposes. The committee recommended the personnel of the railroad commission now in Russia. It is engaged in discontinuing passenger trains not considered essential, and expects to discourage conventions and other meetings that would require unusual train service.

Telephone and Telegraph Committees of the council have arranged a system of co-operation between the wire companies and the Government. Government calls are given preference.

Much army and navy purchasing has been done by the Committee on Supplies, of which Julius Rosenwald of Chicago is Chairman. The committee is composed of six business men chosen from different industries, who are giving their entire time to the work. This committee is said to have saved the Government millions of dollars in purchases. All army and navy contracts before being signed are submitted to the committee for approval, and the committee in many instances has instituted new purchasing systems. Associated with the committee are a large number of sub-committees made up of experts on different commodities.

The committee on raw supplies, headed by Bernard M. Baruch of New York, has organized the purchase of raw materials.

Samuel Gompers's committee on labor is engaged in settling industrial disputes and maintaining existing labor standards.

Engineering problems are being studied by a committee under Dr. Hollis Godfrey.

AMERICAN TARS' CLUB IS OPENED IN ENGLAND

Vice Admiral Sims's Address Cheered by His Own and British Seamen.

By The Associated Press.

BASE OF THE AMERICAN FLOTILLA IN BRITISH WATERS, June 24.—The opening of the United States Naval Men's Club on shore in this picturesque little village last night was attended by scenes which would thrill any true American. It was the greatest event of its kind ever staged in this quaint old place, but as Vice Admiral Sims remarked, it was only the forerunner of bigger and better recreations planned for his men during their brief shore leaves.

The American bluejackets, who brought along many British tars—a visible sign of the new alliance—gave Vice Admiral Sims a flattering reception when he appeared unexpectedly, and gave a heart-to-heart talk on the seriousness of their mission. He complimented both the British and American sailors on their loyalty and devotion to the cause for which they were fighting.

"I know," said the Admiral, "no matter what happens in this fight for civilization, Great Britain and America will not fail, but will go on together to victory."

Only bluejackets could cheer as those men cheered these and other sentiments expressed by their popular Admiral, who is idolized not only by the American and British sailors, but who has been taken right into the hearts of the simple townfolk. Admiral Sims's talk came at the close of three hours' entertainment provided by talent from the flotillas.

NEW CLUB FOR SAILORS.

Bluejackets and Marines from the Allied Navies to be Welcome.

A new club for sailors and marines of the United States and her Allies will be opened at 509 Fifth Avenue by Admiral N. P. Usher, commandant of the New York Navy Yard, about July 1. "The Welcome Club," as it will be called, will contain reading and game rooms and a café, in which light refreshment and nonalcoholic beverages will be served at a nominal price.

Among those interested in the organization are Ira Barrows, Temporary Chairman; Mrs. William H. Hamilton, Mrs. Barton Keen, Richard Fletcher, Varnum Mott, Miss Lota Robinson and Mrs. James Hendricks. The originator of the idea in New York is Mr. Fletcher, who brought the matter to the attention of Admiral Usher.

The club will occupy the whole of the fifth floor, which has been given rent free. Furnishings, chairs, rugs, tables and the like will be donated by prominent firms in the city, while many attractive pieces will come from dismantled yachts owned by members of the supervising committees. The rooms will be open from 2 o'clock until midnight each day.

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VOLUNTEERS TOTAL NOW NEAR 500,000

Army, Navy, and Militia Force Has Doubled Since America Entered the War.

SPECIAL RECRUITING WEEK

Baker Hopes 70,000 Will Enroll in Regulars, as Called for by President Wilson.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Nearly half a million men have volunteered in the American Army and Navy in the less than three months that has elapsed since war was declared to exist.

The army, navy and National Guard represented an aggregate strength of little more than 300,000 men when the war resolution was adopted. Today between 700,000 and 800,000 are enrolled in the various branches of the fighting service, and the great majority of them are armed, equipped and under training. They will be joined at the end of the Summer by nearly a million men, selected for the new national army from the millions registered for war on June 5.

The regular army totaled a little more than 100,000 men three months ago; it is nearing the 250,000 mark today, and War Department officials, backed by the press of the country, are bending every effort to bring it up to 300,000 the present week.

The National Guard, 150,000 strong when war came, numbers nearly 260,000 today, according to the best estimates available. Of that number nearly 75,000 actually are under arms, guarding against German plotters and doing the job in a thorough and soldierly way, as shown by the trivial damage the plotters have been able to inflict.

The Marine Corps, whose slogan of "First to Fight" has been respected by the Government in attaching a seasoned regiment of sea soldiers to Major Gen. Pershing's expeditionary force to France, has been raised from 17,000 to nearly 30,000 men.

The regular bluejacket force of the navy, the men behind the big guns and who already are trying their mettle against the enemy in the waters off the Irish Coast under Vice Admiral Sims, or upon armed American freighters, has been raised from fewer than 60,000 to 129,000. The boys of the country have thronged to the navy in such numbers that recruiting stations could not be built fast enough to accommodate them.

An entirely new force of railway engineers for duty in France to handle railway problems behind the fighting lines, also has been created. Recruiting figures are not available, but it is known that some of the regiments are now at full strength and ready to go. Probably 12,000 men have already joined these regiments.

Forty thousand picked men are under training at the officers' training camps, insuring good junior officers for the national army. Other thousands are doing their share at the medical corps and engineer corps training camps, and still others are with the Naval Coast Defense Reserve keeping the Atlantic Coast free from the submarine menace and helping keep a clear road for the endless stream of cargo carriers which are taking thousands of tons of American war supplies and food to the French, Belgians, British, and Italians.

The immediate need, Administration officials believe, is to bring the Regular Army up to its full strength without delay. These are the first line troops, the men who will be the first Americans to face the German hosts. They will be the bone and sinew of General Pershing's army and there must be no delay in getting them ready to go.

President Wilson has designated the present week as recruiting week for the regulars. Secretary Baker has sought the aid of all newspapers to the end that 70,000 men shall be enrolled before June 30. No explanation of the need for getting the men by that time has been given, but it has been assumed that it has to do with getting forces to Europe.

Recruiting officers throughout the country have been instructed to advise with the editors of the newspapers in their regions to work out ways of stimulating interest. The Washington Government has found the press eager to aid in making the nation ready for war. With the newspapers of each locality taking up the campaign for men as a local matter, the filling up of the ranks on schedule time is regarded as assured.

Brig. Gen. McCain, Adjutant General of the Army, pointed out again today that under the Selective Army bill every man who volunteers in the regulars now from any State means one man less that State will be required to furnish in the national army. A careful record of the State distribution of recruits is being kept for that purpose.

General McCain also directed attention to the fact that after the second series of officers' training camps has closed, the only road to promotion will be from the existing forces. Men in the regular regiments will have equal, if not better, chances for getting commissions than men in the National Guard or the national army. They will be of longer experience, and will be the first sent to France.

The War Department had no preliminary figures as to the results of the first day of recruiting week yesterday. They will not come until tomorrow.

CHINESE TENDENCIES AS SEEN THERE IN MAY

Seize German and Austrian Ships —Internment Pending for Germans—Watch on Mine Peril.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SHANGHAI, May 10.—The Chinese international situation as seen here at this writing is so clouded by internal politics and personal animosities as to be almost impossible of definition. Yet all indications at this time are that before this reaches the United States there is every indication that the present Government, if it remains in power, (or the new Government should it fall,) will have declared war on Germany.

German and Austrian merchant ships in Chinese ports have already been seized by the Chinese authorities, and have been found to be practically uninjured. Some of these ships have been placed in dry dock. If the declaration of war is delayed three weeks the entire fleet should be ready for immediate service.

Preparations are actively under way for the internment of all German and Austrian citizens now resident in China. All of them will be transported to Tientsin, where internment camps are being constructed by the British authorities.

With China in the war the Japanese patrol of the Chinese coast can be greatly relaxed, not to mention the Hongkong mine sweeping patrol. At the latter place the channel leading into the harbor is gone over by mine sweepers every day. On many occasions in the last three years, attempts have been made by Chinese junks to sow mines in the path of ships entering or leaving the harbor. These attempts have all been engineered by German residents in Amoy, Foochow, and other nearby Chinese ports. With these men safely interned the possibility of future attempts being made will be practically removed.

PALMER TO AID PERSHING.

Correspondent Appointed a Major on American General's Staff.

PARIS, June 24.—It was announced at American Army Headquarters today that Major Gen. Pershing had appointed Frederick Palmer of New York to his staff in the Intelligence Department, with the rank of Major.

The appointment is in line with General Pershing's purpose to secure specialists in all branches of the service, and Mr. Palmer's long experience at the European front at headquarters was regarded as making him particularly valuable to the staff at this time. He will have general charge of the army's relations with the American press, and while his activities will be chiefly devoted to that work, the staff will be able to utilize his war-acquired knowledge in other respects.

WILL TEMPER FOOD BILL PROHIBITION

Continued from Page 1.

tilled spirits—a tax which would raise the price of whisky from $1 a quart to $6.50 or more—said:

"The committee favors Senator Gore's scheme, which would in effect, prohibit further manufacture of whisky, and, at the same time, give the President power to commandeer all whisky in bond or in stock. I do not apprehend that there will be much of a fight on the anti-whisky part of the House, but there will be decided objection to prohibiting the manufacture and sale of malted beverages and wines. For one thing, the Finance Committee depends upon the war revenue of approximately $320,000,000 that would accrue from brewed beverages and wines. It must be considered seriously whether we can throw out this tax yield. I shall oppose the provision as depriving the country of a tremendous revenue that, if raised in other ways, would impose hardship on a people who are to be called upon to pay a heavy burden of taxes for the war."

Notwithstanding the impending fight over prohibition, President Wilson's request for food legislation in time to deal with this year's crops promises to be realized. Senate leaders, including those opposing the bill as well as those leading the Administration's fight, tonight predicted Senate action late this week or early next week.

House changes, Senators agree, have removed many features upon which attack in the upper branch has been centred.

Aside from the prohibition features, the principal disputes expected in the Senate are over the licensing, minimum price fixing and guarantee sections, and the provision authorizing the President to fix import tariff rates in maintaining price guarantees. The section giving the President and the Food Administrator broad "blanket" powers also is opposed. Compromises are being sought on these questions. Administration leaders claim enough votes to retain the House provisions on all.

Some Senators will endeavor to extend Government control to coal, oil, iron and steel, copper, lead, and various other basic materials. The Interstate Commerce Committee will begin investigation Tuesday with such extensions in view. Coal operators of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and possibly West Virginia will be heard Tuesday, coal being the first subject for inquiry. The committee plans a hasty survey of the question of Government regulation of production, distribution, and transportation of the basic products, as well as Federal price fixing, with a view to proposing amendments to the food measure.

PLAN CITY MARKETS.

State Conference of Mayors Act Under Recently Enacted Law.

ALBANY, June 24.—The establishment of municipal market departments in the cities of the State, under the recently enacted farms and markets law, is being planned by the conference of Mayors, it was announced today by the secretary of the conference, William P. Capes.

Mayor Cornelius F. Burns of Troy, President of the conference, in a letter to the Mayors says: "Within the next two months every city should establish a department of markets, which will have authority to establish machinery necessary for the proper distribution of food for urban residents."

"With a department of markets organized in every city," Secretary Capes said, "the food speculators will have hard sledding in the State. The farmers will find it easier to dispose of their produce in good markets, and the urban consumers will benefit by a larger supply and a more equitable distribution of the crops."

OSBORN IN FOOD CAMPAIGN.

Democratic Leader to Aid in Production of Cereals.

Special to The New York Times.

GARRISON, June 24.—William Church Osborn, formerly Democratic State Chairman, has just taken charge of a campaign to stimulate production of cereals in Putnam County and double its quota in New York State's plan to grow a million acres of Winter wheat. Several other wealthy land owners in the county are to aid the campaign, it was announced today.

Mr. Osborn was interested in the campaign by G. J. Wight of the New York Food Suply Commission. Steps are being taken to have grain raised on the grounds of Dr. Charles Fahnestock, Stuyvesant Fish, Henry Fairfield Osborn, James Douglas, E. R. Dick, and Rhinelander Waldo, who own large tracts of land in the county.

ALL GERMANY'S FOOD TO BE CARD-INDEXED

Grains, Potatoes, and Fruit Ordered Catalogued to Avoid Erroneous Estimates.

HOPE TO PREVENT WASTE

Farmers Thus Will Be Unable to Feed Their Surplus Stocks to Animals.

COPENHAGEN, June 24. — Military Germany long ago introduced a card catalogue system for men and live stock. Every male human and every horse and beast of burden was examined in peace time to determine suitability for military service, and was indexed and cross-indexed so as to be immediately available at a desired place.

The system is now about to be extended to agricultural food products and applied to the harvest of 1917. Orders have been issued at Berlin to begin a giant card catalogue, in which all grains on the stalk, potatoes still in the ground, fruit on the trees, and other products will be entered, together with details of acreage, the number of individuals and live stock on each farm, and the amount of food and fodder the farmer is entitled to retain for all purposes. This will be followed by regular reports through all stages of growth, harvest, and delivery through the hands of the wholesaler, the miller, and the retailer to the ultimate consumer. The reports will be checked up when considered necessary by a test of threshings and examinations.

The system is introduced at the instance of the Prussian Food Commissioner, Dr. Michaelis, not only for the purpose of furnishing the Government with information on the food supply and to avoid erroneous estimates, such as proved nearly disastrous this Spring, but also to prevent the agriculturist from feeding potatoes and grain, counted upon as rations for the people, to his cattle, pigs, and draft animals.

A dispatch from Christiania says that Dr. Michaelis is about to be displaced. The dispatch adds that he will probably be succeeded by Admiral Paul von Hintze, former Minister to Mexico and China.

AMSTERDAM, June 24.—The German Federal Council, according to a Berlin dispatch received today, has decreed that during the coming harvest year not only bread grain, but barley, oats, peas, beans, buckwheat, and millet, will be requisitioned in their entirety for control and distribution by the Imperial Grain Bureau.

OUR FLAG CHEERS FRANCE ANEW

Continued from Page 1.

from the front. But in this other tent to which I went as a guest there was merry music played by English bandsmen, and all the tent was filled with color from the intertwined flags of America and England among great bouquets of Summer flowers of France. About the music rose laughter and the voices of American and English officers and nurses.

It was a tea party given by the nurses of the great American medical unit which had been working over here for a year to the newcomers of the United States Medical Corps and to British officers from the neighboring tents. There were greetings between college girls who had come together as comrades again in this great adventure on French soil. Young doctors from the Southern States held out a glad hand to friends from New York and Chicago. Here were breezy salutations between Georgians and Virginians, between men of Cincinnati and girls of Boston and Atlantic City.

It was a Boston girl who said she found night work in the wards very trying at first, but guessed she would get used to it before three years more of war. It was a Georgia girl who said she was tickled to death by the way the English officers pronounced some of their words, but she hoped to get the English accent very soon. It was one of the greatest surgeons in America who expressed his admiration of the splendid organization of the British army medical service, which, he said, was the most beautiful work he had ever seen for the relief of human suffering in war.

It was not one but many of these doctors and nurses who in spite of the laughter and jests of the tea party spoke quietly and gravely of the great grim thing which brought them to France, and with all their soul in their eyes hoped the coming of the United States Army would help end the world tragedy more quickly. They had great pity for France, which has suffered so long, and as an Englishman among all these newcomers under the Stars and Stripes, and with all their hearts of war are unfamiliar I was moved by old memories of race and history.

It was good to see the Stars and Stripes entwined with our old flag. To us it is a renewal of brotherhood, for these newcomers are—so many of them—of our bone and blood. To France it is liberty paying back the ancient debt of chivalry.

EX-KING'S BROTHERS TO GO.

Four Greek Princes Ordered to Leave the Country.

ATHENS, June 24.—It is learned from a reliable source that the brothers of former King Constantine will shortly leave Greek territory.

It is represented here that these Princes are leaving voluntarily, in order to facilitate the re-establishment of the unity of the country, but according to the best sources of information available they have in fact been notified that they must go.

Former King Constantine has four brothers, Prince George, Prince Nicholas, Prince Andreas, and Prince Christopher.

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SINN FEINERS IN CORK RESORT TO VIOLENCE

Smash Recruiting Windows, Mob Court House—Irish Convention Plan Denounced at Meeting.

CORK, June 24.—The Sinn Feiners were active here early this morning, when they smashed the windows in a number of recruiting offices and by means of a fire escape hoisted the republican flag on the Court House flagstaff and smashed the scales held by the figure of Justice over the Court House. They committed many other acts of violence.

The Sinn Feiners at a big meeting this afternoon passed resolutions denouncing the national convention as a diplomatic attempt on the part of the Government to place Ireland in a false position and prevent the fulfillment of Ireland's claim to sovereign independence. The resolutions demanded that the executive convene the council to express the opinions of the people and elect representatives to a peace conference.

Activity on the Belgian Front.

HAVRE, June 24, (via Paris.)—The Belgian War Office issued tonight the following statement:

Last night the enemy artillery bombarded our communications behind Dixmude and at Steenstraete and Het Sas. Today the artillery activity was very pronounced near Reninghe, Pypegaale, and Lizerne; there was lively bomb fighting near Steenstraete and the Ferryman's House.

Our aviators brought down an enemy machine, which fell between Zande and Zevecote.

Leipsic Buys a Coal Mine.

BERLIN, Saturday, June 23, (via London, June 24.)—The City of Leipsic has bought a three-fourths interest in the Leipsic Hochlitzer Coal Mine for the purpose of assuring an uninterrupted supply of fuel for its municipal power plant.

ROOSEVELT BOYS GONE TO FRANCE

Continued from Page 1.

ola for the aviation service. Although he has been in training only about two months, Mr. Roosevelt has shown great aptitude as a flier. Yesterday was his first venture as far from Hempstead Plains as Oyster Bay.

TELLS OF SONS' DEPARTURE.

Colonel in Red Cross Plea Assails the Slackers.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, June 24.—In a stirring Red Cross appeal, delivered before he unfurled the national and Red Cross flags before the Oyster Bay Reformed Church at Brookville, at noon today, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt pleaded that the nation should begin to think about the fate of the American boys who may be taken as prisoners by the Germans. Unless steps are taken immediately to provide for them in German prison camps he said, they will be subject to hardship and starvation, as were the English prisoners before their Red Cross workers could arrange to care for them.

One of the most vital duties of the Red Cross, he told the large congregation of local and Summer residents assembled in front of the church, was to make provisions for American prisoners.

"I want the Red Cross to prepare for this duty at this time," he said. "Steps should be taken now. If not, our men will starve in Germany. The British prisoners starved until their Red Cross supplied them with food.

"The man who can't go to the front should render other service. Most of all should there be shame attached to the wealthy man who idles. If any young man is in doubt whether to fight or to do other work, let him give the army the benefit of the doubt and fight. The rest of us should stand by in every possible way. That means to buy Liberty bonds, to subscribe to the Red Cross, and so on. Remember the economies you make so as to subscribe are not to be compared with the sacrifice of the men who are offering their bodies—whose bitter agony and suffering will be alleviated by the money you give."

Speaking of the fighting material of the nation, the Colonel said:

"Every young man who hasn't imperative duties ought from this time on be fighting or training himself with the idea that he must go abroad. Two of my sons have already left for France and the others are to follow."

The Colonel then raised the American flag, amid cheers, and ran up the Red Cross flag till it fluttered just under the national emblem. The flagpole stands on the church green, which adjoins the local Red Cross headquarters.

"Every American church," Colonel Roosevelt then declared, "should have an American flag in it or outside of it, and show thereby that the churchgoing people of the United States intend to take the lead in rendering service by their deeds to America and to the world at large in this great contest for right and liberty."

Following a patriotic sermon by its pastor, the Rev. W. H. Jackson, Colonel Roosevelt took the pulpit of the historic little church and preached a vigorous sermon, following the homely doctrines of the church, which is of his own faith, carrying the message that the great law of Christianity is the law of service.

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WILSON FELT WAR SURE IN DECEMBER

His Query on War Aims and Lansing's Alarming Statement Now Explained.

GERMANY SENT THREATS

Official and Unofficial Notice to United States That It Must Back Berlin Peace Move.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—The Government tonight cleared the mystery as to the reasons for President Wilson's action last December in calling on the belligerent nations for a statement of the objects for which they were fighting and the declaration about the same time by Secretary Lansing to the press indicating that this nation was on the verge of war. Stocks tumbled and the country became so excited that in order to allay popular apprehension that war was at hand, Mr. Lansing, after a consultation with the President, issued an explanatory statement, which in the opinion of many did not explain all, though it apparently had the effect of calming the country.

The veil is lifted in a pamphlet issued by the Committee on Public Information of which George Creel is Chairman, and the other members of which are the Secretaries of State, War, and the Navy. This pamphlet is entitled "How the War Came to America," and is an official exposition of the case of the United States against Germany, the first full statement on this subject that has come from any authoritative source since the outbreak of hostilities between Germany and the United States. The course of President Wilson and his Secretary of State, it is now disclosed, was due to the discovery by this Government that the German Government did not intend to live up in good faith to the pledge given to the United States in the Sussex case that merchant vessels would not be sunk by submarines without warning or without making provision for the safety of those on board.

In the first pages of the pamphlet there is a review of American international policy and traditions for the purpose of showing that the Wilson Administration was entirely consistent in its dealing with Germany on the submarine issue. Then the present war is taken up, and mention is made of the efforts of German agents to stir up feeling against the United States in Japan, South America, and among the German people.

"The break would have come sooner," the pamphlet states, "if our Government had not been restrained by the hope that saner counsels might well prevail in Germany." The President was also restrained, it is stated in the same authoritative way, by the sense of responsibility of this nation toward the nations of Latin America, which also desired the ways of peace, and by the hope that by keeping aloof from the European conflict we might be free at the end of the war "to bind up the wounds of the conflict."

These motives held us back, it is stated, but further complications came to beset the Government. "We soon had reason to believe," it is stated, "that the recent compliance of the German Government (the pledge to observe the rules of civilized warfare at sea) had been made in good faith and was only temporary, and by the end of 1916 it was plain that our neutral status had again been made unsafe through the ever increasing aggressiveness of the German autocracy."

Then follows the explanation of the President's reasons for his note, asking the belligerents to define their war aims and of Secretary Lansing's statement that the United States was on the verge of war. The pamphlet says:

"It was in this frame of mind, fearing we might be drawn into the war if it did not soon came to an end, that the President began the preparation of his note, asking the belligerent powers to define their war aims. But before he had completed it, the world was surprised by the peace move of the German Government, an identical note on behalf of the German Empire, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, through neutral channels Dec. 12, 1916, to the Governments of the Allies proposing negotiations for peace. While expressing the wish to end this war—'a catastrophe which thousands of years of common civilization was unable to prevent'—the greater portion of the note was couched in terms that gave small hope of a lasting peace. Boasting of German conquests, 'the glorious deeds of our armies,' the note implanted in neutral minds the belief that it was the purpose of the Imperial German Government to insist upon such conditions as would leave all Central Europe under German dominance and so build up an empire which would menace the whole liberal world.

"Moreover, the German proposal was accompanied by a thinly veiled threat to all neutral nations; and from a thousand sources, official and unofficial, the word came to Washington that unless the neutrals used their influence to bring the war to an end on terms dictated from Berlin, Germany and her allies would consider themselves henceforth free from any obligations to respect the rights of neutrals. The Kaiser ordered the neutrals to exert pressure on the Entente to bring the war to an abrupt end, or to beware of the consequences. Clear warnings were brought to our Government that if the German peace move should not be successful, the submarines would be unleashed for a more intense and ruthless war upon all commerce.

"On the 18th of December the President dispatched his note to all the belligerent powers, asking them to define their war aims. There was still hope in our minds that the mutual suspicions between the warring powers might be decreased and the menace of future German aggression and dominance be removed, by finding a guaranty of good faith in a league of nations. There was a chance that by creation of such a league as part of the peace negotiations, the war could be brought to an end before our nation was involved. Two statements issued to the press by our Secretary of State on the day the note was dispatched threw a clear light on the seriousness with which our Government viewed the crisis.

"From this point events moved rapidly. The powers of the Entente replied to the German peace note. Neutral nations took action on the note of the President, and from both belligerents replies to this note were soon in our hands."

It is declared that the German reply was evasive in that Germany and her allies refused to state their terms and merely proposed a conference, while the response of the Entente Powers was "frank and in harmony with our principal purpose."

The statement then goes on to say that "the aims of the belligerents were now becoming clear." Germany, while claiming to be fighting a war for defense adopted the tone of a conqueror. The Central Powers wanted a peace that would let them crush their adversaries. Then came the discovery of Foreign Minister Zimmerman's effort to get Japan and Mexico to join Germany in a war against the United States and the resumption by Germany of unrestricted submarine warfare.

The first portion of the pamphlet, which is an exposition of the policy of the United States to mind its own business and to seek settlement of disputes between nations by judicial means, sets forth that the Monroe Doctrine has been the dominating element in the growth of our foreign relations. In warning the Old World not to interfere in the political life of the New the United States "pledged itself in return to abstain from interference in the political conflicts of Europe, and history has vindicated the wisdom of this course." This policy was reaffirmed by the United States in both conferences held at The Hague.

The point is made that in the Algeciras conference the United States, while acquiescing in the new regime, which guaranteed the independence and integrity of Morocco, "explicitly announced that we assumed no police responsibility for the enforcement of the treaty," and to this is added: "We declined to be drawn into quarrels abroad which might endanger in any way our traditional policy."

"Our second great tradition" is the term applied to what is described as "our persistent effort to secure a stable and equitable agreement of the nations upon such a maritime code as would assure to all the world a just freedom of the seas." The attitude of the United States Government toward Napoleon's Continental blockade and the Barbary pirates is mentioned as prefatory to the argument that our course in the controversy with Germany over illegal sinkings of merchant craft by German submarines has been consistently based on traditional policy.

"We have urged the inviolability of private property at sea, we have asked for a liberal free list and a narrow definition of contraband," the pamphlet says, and "we have asked for nothing for ourselves that we do not ask for the whole world." One of the most interesting statements in the document is that the Declaration of London with reference to maritime rules in time of war came to nothing because the German Government refused to accept limitations on land powers in compensation for limitations on action at sea, which fell with greater weight on Great Britain as a power dependent almost wholly on its navy for protection.

The third outstanding aspiration of American international policy, the pamphlet states, is the substitution of judicial for military settlement of disputes between nations.

The efforts of the United States Government to preserve neutrality in 1914 are reviewed. The task was difficult, in view of the action of the German Government in stirring up among its people a feeling of resentment against the United States on account of our insistence upon our right as a neutral nation to trade in munitions with a belligerent power. Germany is declared to have sold munitions as a neutral as late as the Balkan wars of 1912 and 1913 to belligerents. Austria is accused of similar inconsistency.

The pamphlet reviews all the evidence of German bad faith toward the United States uncovered by this Government. "While expressing a cordial friendship for the people of the United States," it is set forth, "the Government of Germany had its agents at work both in Latin America and Japan. They bought or subsidized papers and suborned speakers there to rouse feelings of bitterness and distrust against us in those friendly nations, in order to embroil us in war. They were inciting to insurrection in Cuba, in Haiti, and in Santo Domingo; their hostile hand was stretched out to take the Danish Islands; and everywhere in South America they were abroad sowing the seeds of dissension, trying to stir up one nation against another and all against the United States. In their sum these various operations amounted to direct assault against the Monroe Doctrine."

JEWS BUYING UP LAND.

Disregard Demand in Russian for Naturalization and Seizure.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, June 25.—Harold Williams, in a delayed dispatch from Petrograd received in London yesterday, says:

"One believes that Russia will survive in the end, but it is hard to give a definite proof for one's belief. Little of the first joy of the revolution is left.

Sometimes one may come across it in a sheltered corner, where people are quietly working and thinking out plans for the future, but here in the midst of the hurly-burly in the fevered atmosphere of Petrograd where passion fought itself weary and reason is baffled by all pervading influence of something very like insanity, the present is a quicksand and an almost irrational hope in the future is the only stay.

"Russia will work through, but at the cost of what suffering and what tumult! I believe something very big will come in the long run out of all this quarreling and fumbling and bitter recrimination and wild chasing of will o' the wisps, but to live daily in an atmosphere of midsummer madness and within a handbreadth of doom, to feel every moment that the social order is stripped bare and exposed to all the elements, is exciting, certainly, but it is almost too much for this sorely tried generation to bear. The marvelous patience and docility and good faith of the great Russian people alone make it possible to weather such a storm.

"In Barytsin, on the Volga, where the fanatical monk Iliador, once swayed crowds, there is complete and apparently hopeless anarchy, but in Tomsk the local Socialist committee has re-established order with the help of troops after a devisive struggle. It is a curious fact that despite the apparently universal demand for land nationalization and the expropriation of all private lands, the Jews, who are shrewd business men, are rapidly buying up land all over Russia.

OPPOSES SEPARATE PEACE.

Berlin Tageblatt Urges Working for a General Understanding.

AMSTERDAM, June 24.—Vigorously combating that portion of the German people which demands that the Government pursue the task of effecting a separate peace with Russia, the Berliner Tageblatt says that instead of a separate peace bringing a speedy general peace it is more likely that Great Britain, France, and the United States would continue the war, while Germany, through such a separate peace, would become responsible for and burdened with the financial and economic support of Russia without the possibility of obtaining a ton of corn in the next three years.

Urging instead efforts to conclude a general peace by an understanding, the Tageblatt says:

"The Russian peace formula is inadequate. It is most important that the conclusion of peace should substitute right for might in international relations. Only such a peace can give Germany and exhausted Europe the repose and security needed to heal their terrible wounds. Every utterance for the separate peace idea works in Russia for a continuance of the war, whereas the policy of aiming at a general peace would find powerful support in Russia, where the people desire peace."

FRENCH RECAPTURE SALIENT ON AISNE

Win Back Ground Lost East of Vauxaillon in a Strong Counterattack.

BERLIN TELLS OF SUCCESS

Says French Were Forced to Evacuate Captured Positions in Champagne.

PARIS, June 24.—The French troops in a violent counterattack today recaptured the greater part of the salient east of Vauxaillon which the Germans took last week. The situation at this point, between the western end of the Chemin des Dames and the Ailette River, has now been re-established.

In the region of Hurtebise and Craonne, at the other end of the Chemin des Dames, the artillery of both sides has been very active last night and today. Further east, to the south of Juvincourt, the French batteries broke up an attempted German attack.

The text of the War Office statement issued this evening follows:

In the region east of Vauxaillon a spirited counterattack by our troops enabled us to retake the greater part of the salient held by the enemy northeast of Moisy Farm.

The artillery action was quite active in the Hurtebise sector and on the left bank of the Meuse; it was intermittent on the rest of the front.

The afternoon statement said:

The activity of the artillery of both sides has been somewhat lively in the region of Hurtebise and Craonne. South of Juvincourt our counterbatteries stopped a violent bombardment of our lines, and a German attack which was in preparation in this region was prevented, the troops being unable to leave their trenches because of the violence of our fire.

In Champagne we easily repulsed an enemy attack northeast of Mont Carnillet. In the direction of Auberive we carried out a surprise attack and brought back some prisoners.

Say French Retreated.

BERLIN, June 24, (via London.)—Concentrated fire from the German artillery has forced the French to evacuate the ground they captured on June 18 and 21 east of Mont Carnillet, in Champagne, Army Headquarters announced today. The artillery battle has continued along the Aisne front and there has been considerable firing on the front held by the British near Warneton and south of the Scarpe.

The official statement reads:

On the British and Belgian front between the coast and the St. Quentin Canal there was nothing unusual about the fighting activity yesterday. There were strong waves of fire north of Warneton and directly south of the Scarpe. British reconnoitring advances were repulsed.

In the Vauxaillon sector and southeast of Filain and also on the western bank of the Aisne, in western Champagne and on the left bank of the Meuse the artillery activity was strong at times.

The effect of our concentrated fire compelled the French to evacuate the ground they gained on the 18th and 21st east of Mont Carnillet. Our reconnoissances discovered that heavy losses had been sustained by the enemy.

In the Wytschaete salient we shot down three captive balloons. The enemy also lost three airplanes.

The supplementary communication issued this evening says:

There has been lively fighting activity at only a few points on the front.

British Repulse Two Raids.

LONDON, June 24.—The War Office issued the following official statement tonight:

Hostile raids were attempted this morning southeast of Gavrelle and southeast of Armentières. In each case the enemy troops were caught under our fire and failed to reach our trenches.

The enemy's artillery was active today in the neighborhood of Havrincourt Wood, north of the Scarpe, and in the neighborhood of Messines.

In the air fighting yesterday two German airplanes were brought down; one was driven down out of control. Another hostile machine was shot down in our lines by our anti-aircraft guns. One of our airplanes is missing.

The early statement said:

We captured a few prisoners during the night as the result of patrol encounters south of the Scarpe.

The hostile artillery was active in the neighborhood of Croisilles and Messines.

MUNITIONS EXPLOSIONS IN 3 GERMAN PLANTS

Hand Grenade Arsenal at Spandau Was Among Those Recently Wrecked.

PARIS, June 24. — Several disasters have occurred recently in munition plants in Germany, according to the Zurich correspondent of the Matin.

The correspondent telegraphs that he has learned from private German sources that the hand grenade arsenal at Spandau exploded June 16, and that seven ammunition shops at Marienhall were destroyed by fire on the 18th. Some ammunition factories at Nuremberg have been burned down also, according to this authority.

Spandau is nine miles west of Berlin. Large Government munition works are there. Nuremberg, rich in historic traditions, is more noted for its varied industrial plants than as a munition-making centre. "Marienhall" may be Marienthal, in Saxony.

NEW CENSORSHIP ORDER FAVORS PAN-GERMANS

Operates to Curb All Comment Hostile to the Ruling Military Party of Germany.

COPENHAGEN, June 24.—The military authorities in various parts of Germany publish orders that all brochures, leaflets, and the like in which questions of public interest are discussed must be reported to the military authorities before publication or distribution.

The measure, which appears to be general throughout Germany, was described by the Progressive member of the Reichstag, Herr Haussmann, in a speech in the Württemberg Diet on Friday as a complete innovation in the press law, based upon military might. Herr Haussmann called attention to the immense sums of money being spent by Pan-Germans in brochures, newspaper agitation, and the purchase of the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger. He asked who was furnishing the funds.

Herr Haussmann said he believed the new military censorship might possibly be applied to curbing the excesses of the Pan-Germans, but it was doubtful whether it would be enforced against the annexationist propaganda material which was daily sent to the German newspapers throughout the War Press Bureau, which is under the direct control of General von Ludendorff, First Quartermaster General.

The Tageblatt and other Radical newspapers have called attention to the fact that articles and comment from the home and foreign press circulated through this bureau are all in the interest of the so-called German or Hindenburg peace, and that the writers of the other school find no chance to exploit their articles in the daily press reviews.

BOTHA OPPOSES REPUBLIC.

CAPE TOWN, June 24.—General Louis Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa, was loudly applauded in a speech delivered at Robertson, Cape Colony, dealing with the resolution passed in the House of Assembly last week condemning the republican propaganda in South Africa.

South Africa's future, said General Botha, depended on co-operation of the two white races. There could not be two separate streams, and a republic could not be created unless both races were agreed. The link between South Africa and Great Britain could not be broken without a bloody civil war, and then somebody else would walk off with the spoils.

The Premier said that the talk of a republic was like playing with fire, and urged that it cease. It was to South Africa's interest to maintain the constitutional connection with Great Britain. The country would now have been in the greatest difficulty but for the British fleet, he stated in conclusion.

URGES AGGRESSIVE ALLIED SEA POLICY

Churchill Thinks Naval Offensive, with Our Aid, Can End the Deadlock.

SEES VAST RESOURCES IDLE

Says England Must Liberate Her Splendid Navy From "the Enchanted Circle" of U-Boats.

LONDON, June 24.—Winston Spencer Churchill, in an article in The Sunday Pictorial, demands an aggressive policy for the vast surplus fleets under the allies' command, especially since America's entrance into the war.

"The allied navies," he says, "have today at least two dreadnoughts for every one at the disposal of Germany and Austria, and in addition more than four old battleships to one for the enemy. But the superiority in weight of metal, modernity, and tonnage is far greater even than these immense figures imply. Are we really to be content to see this vast mass of about 200 battleships wait idle on the off chance of the German fleet emerging to fight until peace—perhaps an unsatisfactory peace—is declared?

"When three old battleships were sunk in the Dardanelles it was represented as a great naval disaster; but what kind of a disaster would it be when, on the day peace is signed, hundreds of battleships are found to have been practically useless and pass into obsolescence, to be supplanted in future wars by airplanes and submarines?

"We must have a vast blue-water fleet capable of engaging the full strength of the enemy, with good prospects of success; but after that has been provided for an immense surplus of old but valuable vessels remain, and it is in their adaptation for and employment in aggressive action that escape from the present deadlock can still be found. It is only when we are able to devise and execute some method of aggressive naval warfare against the German that we shall find his weakness and our strength; that we shall liberate our splendid navy from the enchanted circle the submarine has drawn about it and compel our enemies to absorb themselves so much in the process of their own defense as to leave them no leisure to compass our ruin."

A Split of White Rock and a dash of lemon quenches the most irritating thirst

VON BLUME BELITTLES AMERICA AS AN ENEMY

General Says That Germany Will Not "Stumble Over Straws."

AMSTERDAM, June 24.—The semi-official North German Gazette publishes a review of the military situation, in which General von Blume writes:

"With head erect and a gaze full of contempt we come to a consideration of the nations which, since the beginning of the year, have joined our enemies, the United States in the forefront of them. With our three allies we have now to guard ourselves against thirteen entirely hostile and nine half hostile States, comprising the greatest part of the earth's inhabitants. The more enemies the more honor."

General von Blume declares the increased power of Germany's enemies is not such as to evoke any anxiety and he argues along the familiar lines that in all probability the war will be decided before a considerable increase in the present forces of the new enemies can be developed; also, that their geographical position makes their influential intervention impossible.

"We are remaining firmly enough on our feet not to stumble over straws," he remarks.

Gen. von Ranke Dead.

BERLIN, Saturday, June 23, (via London, June 24.)—Major Gen. von Ranke, retired, son of the historian von Ranke, died today at Jena, aged 70 years. He was an active leader in the German Boy Scout movement.

Reichstag to Meet July 5.

BERLIN, Saturday, June 23, (via London, June 24.)—The Reichstag Committees will resume their deliberations on July 3, as had been agreed, the Tageblatt announces today. The first plenary sitting of the midsummer session of the Reichstag, which is expected to last from eight to ten days, will be begun on July 5.

GLENNON'S WORDS END FLEET MUTINY

Continued from Page 1.

ing peaceful and preserving the rights of others without the enforcement of law—a people waiting only for the establishment of a strong government, which will lay down the proper basis for law and order. You have made sacrifices in the past; we know that you will still make sacrifices to preserve your freedom, won at such a high cost. Now comes the test. You must make sacrifices. You must struggle until your liberty is secure. We have faith that Russia will do this."

The Mayor, in reply, said: "Russia welcomes America's assistance in her present period of infirmity and economic exhaustion." He concluded with a eulogy of President Wilson, saying: "The aims of the war, the definition of the problems standing before humanity have been given by your great pacifist, President Wilson, who, in preserving the ideal of peace, has realized the vital importance of the struggle. His way of speaking appeals to us."

On motion of the Mayor the meeting unanimously decided to send a telegram to President Wilson, thanking him for sending the Root Commission to Russia.

RUSSIAN REDS FOILED.

Plans for Big Demonstration in Petrograd Prove a Fiasco.

PETROGRAD, Saturday, June 23, (Midnight.) — The principal political groups held conferences throughout all Friday night, and the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates assembled at 8 o'clock this morning to prepare for emergencies.

The plans of the Maximalists for today, however, proved a complete fiasco. Neither the workmen nor the soldiers rallied to their call, thanks to joint action by the Provisional Government and the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

General Polovtseff, commander of the Petrograd troops, reasoned with the units of the garrison which previously had announced their intention to carry out a demonstration. The Workmen's and Soldiers' Committee sent delegates to all the factory districts and the barracks to counteract Maximalist agitation.

N. C. Tcheidse, President of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, personally visited the barracks of one disaffected regiment and brought the men to reason.

RUSSIA HAS SEPARATE FOREIGN POLICY

Government Forbade Russian Troops to Disembark at Athens, Kerensky Says.

PETROGRAD, June 24.—"Russia is following an independent foreign policy, and the Government unconditionally forbade Russian troops to disembark at Athens," said Minister of War Kerensky during the debate in the All-Russian Congress of Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils today on the subject of war aims.

Regarding the army, the War Minister said:

"My orders are the expressions of the will of the majority of the Russian democracy. As long as I remain in office I will not permit the disintegration of an army which should be strong and should not allow Prince Leopold of Bavaria and this new socialism to threaten us with divisions and heavy artillery."

Referring to Finland and the Ukraine, M. Kerensky urgently appealed to the democrats of those regions not to break their union with Russia in the struggle for common happiness and liberty.

"The dismemberment of Russia," said the Minister, "would involve their ruin."

Concerning Armenia, M. Kerensky declared that that country could not be evacuated, because if this were done it would become a prey to the Kurds and the Turks.

The Executive Council of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has decided to convoke an All-Russian assembly of aviators and manufacturers of aircraft, with the object of improving the fighting capacity of Russian aviators and the reorganization of the whole aviation service. The date has no yet been fixed, but the congress will be held in Petrograd.

FEARED AMERICAN POLICE.

Anarchist Tells Why He Didn't Practice His Theories Here.

PETROGRAD, June 23.—The group of anarchists is still holding the villa of General Durnovo in Viborg. Many of them are refugees who recently returned from the United States. One of the anarchists, asked why he did not carry out his theories when in the United States, replied:

"You don't know the American police."

M. THOMAS HOPEFUL AFTER TRIP TO RUSSIA

French Munitions Minister Looks For a New Offensive By the Muscovite Army.

PARIS, June 24.—All thoughts that Russia may conclude a separate peace must be set aside, declared Albert Thomas, French Minister of Munitions, on his return to Paris last night from an extended trip to Russia, where he was associated with other Entente representatives of Socialists and labor interests. An offensive by the Russian army is both a material and a moral possibility, is his belief, but he declined to speculate as to when such a movement might be expected. The military organization problems are in the way of solution, and the situation as regards Russia's financial and economic difficulties is improving every day, M. Thomas declared.

The whole tone of the French Cabinet members' talk was optimistic, although he did not minimize the difficulties with which Russia is still confronted.

"I return," he said, "with a feeling of optimism which I believe to be soundly based. There exists in Russia a difficult situation from an industrial and financial viewpoint. Our friends recognize these great difficulties. But the two big questions which occupied us were those of governmental order and organization and the military problem. These problems seem both on the way to solution. The differences between the Provisional Government and representatives of the Soldiers and Workmen have disappeared. The Government is daily gaining in authority, and the hour is coming when it will be able to utilize that authority advantageously.

"Cases are arising constantly which prove that the Government now possesses authority which is respected. The Cabinet includes many capable men, young and very active, who, in their daily performance of their duties, are ably assisting in establishing this authority. It is being exercised especially in connection with the organization of the army.

"There were, it is useless to deny, extremely grave moments at times for the army because of the antiquated and very brutal discipline that had been enforced and a lack of understanding of the new movement on the part of a certain number of officers. Today, however, the masses comprehend the necessity of a disciplined army and a firm military organization for the preservation of the nation's liberty and to assure its permanence. If there is no propaganda today for a direct offensive, as that is conceived in France, the idea has at least progressively spread that an offensive would render the task of maintaining a military defense more effective.

"I found that materially and morally an offensive is possible. I cannot specify the date. If I knew it you can well understand I would not mention it. But that an amelioration of the general situation in Russia has set in under the influence of these shifts of opinion seems to me indisputable.

"That is why I look at things confidently. And since French opinion has seemed troubled it should be repeated that the thought of any separate peace must be completely set aside. Without doubt, the Russian people reject all thoughts of a struggle for the brutal conquest of a country against the will of its population. They set much store by an avoidance of all suspicion of imperialism, and the reports furnished by the Russian Government on this subject concerning the agreements which bind Russia to her allies have contributed greatly to clearing up the situation."

M. Thomas added that the Ambassadors of the Allies and the Socialist envoys from Entente countries had conducted themselves with the greatest tact in the difficult situation and rendered eminent services.

CUT THROUGH FOE'S TRAP.

Surrounded by Austrians, Russians Use Bayonets and Bombs.

PETROGRAD, June 24, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—Lively scouting operations between the Russian and Austrian lines in Galicia are reported in today's War Office statement, which reads:

In Galicia, in the region of Grabkovce, an enemy scouting party attempted to gain information of our position, but was dispersed by one of our companies.

In the region of Presovce an Austrian company surrounded our scouting party. The commander of the party, Lieutenant Muraucev, assembled his men and by means of bayonet fighting and the use of hand grenades they succeeded in breaking through and returning to their trenches without losing a single man. Lieutenant Muraucev received seven serious wounds.

On the remainder of the front and on the Rumanian front there were fusillades.

Caucasus Front.—Fusillades and engagements between advanced detachments have occurred.

Aviation.—On the Baltic Sea, on June 22, six enemy seaplanes carried out two raids on the southern extremity of Ostrema Eseli, dropping thirty-three bombs on ships lying in the roadstead, and on the shore batteries. No casualties or damage was caused. The attacks were repelled by the fire of our fleet and sea batteries.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 24, (via London.)—An official communication issued today says:

Favored by darkness, one of our detachments succeeded Friday in making a surprise attack against the right wing of the Diala (Mesopotamia) front, resulting in the occupation of Sheraban, between Kizel Robat and Rarura.

On the Persian front Russian attacks were frustrated at two points.

On the Caucasus front, on our left wing, enemy efforts to attack by surprise at two points were repulsed.

VIENNA, June 24, (via London.)—The Austrian official communication issued today says:

In Galicia the artillery duels have decreased somewhat. On Friday our airmen shot down six hostile balloons east of Brazezany and Zborow.

BATTLE IN A CATHEDRAL.

Militiamen at Helsingfors Oust Anarchist and His Band.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, June 23.—This city has finally been relieved from the threat of a regime of terror under Jean Boldt, an anarchist leader who had lately risen to power and had gathered about him a group of followers comprising anti-religious maniacs, pickpockets and professional criminals lately released from jail.

After a series of incendiary speeches Boldt, followed by 400 rogues, raided the Nicholas Cathedral in the middle of a service being conducted there, declaring the building captured and turned into a "temple of the poor." One of Boldt's followers, an unfrocked priest, stepped into the pulpit and preached a blasphemous, violent sermon on the history of religious shams.

Early the next morning 100 militiamen stormed the cathedral, and despite Boldt's appeals to his followers to massacre them, defeated the criminals in a hand-to-hand struggle, during which there was considerable shooting, and two of the militiamen were wounded. The cathedral was seriously damaged, its doors being entirely destroyed.

Boldt escaped. He is believed to have left the city surreptitiously, the townspeople having threatened to lynch him.

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Peace-of-mind foresight

Many a wife has seen the property her husband left her in his will, shrink through unbusinesslike handling.

Common business prudence suggests that you prevent that risk. Mr. Warren, our Vice-President, at our 60 Broadway office, will be glad to give you preventive advice.

In Financial District:
60 BROADWAY
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FIFTH AVENUE AT 34TH ST.
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125TH ST. AND LENOX AVE.
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COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

SOMETIMES it's wise to play trout, and rise to a fat bait, provided there's no hook underneath. My cool Mohair Suitings, tailored to your individual measure at $19.50, are the heaping-est value in custom-benched style and fit.

Tropic-Weave Worsteds, Homespuns, Flannels and Cool Cloths to your individual measure, $25. Fine, firm fabrics into which I put the utmost finest custom journeyman handiwork. They won't look "like last year's suit" this year. Come to be measured, or write for Cloth Clippings!

United States Army Uniforms to individual measure

Clemons
Custom Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
18 Years On This Corner

Suits That Almost Tinkle With Coolness



LIKE ice in a pitcher of lemonade—or cool as the frost on a mint julep glass.

★ ★

They are the new Weber and Heilbroner Palm Beach suits—a distinct advance in tailoring over any former productions.

★ ★

You know their story—cleanly—washable.

Norfolk coat and trousers—with superbly tailored plaits in the Norfolk, $12.

Sack coat and trousers, $10.

Golf knickerbockers, to match, $5.50.

★ ★

You can have a complete Palm Beach wardrobe—several suits to alternate—for a song.

Washable Linen Golf Coat and Trousers, in White and Grayish Homespun, $13.50
Knickerbockers to match, $6.00

Weber and Heilbroner
Clothiers, Haberdashers and Hatters—Eleven Stores
241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 42d and Fifth Ave.

INTRINSIC WORTH

IT IS TYPICAL OF PRACTICALLY ALL MERCHANDISE THAT ITS VALUE SLUMPS THE MOMENT YOU BUY IT.

SILVERWARE IS DIFFERENT—IT HAS THE IMPERISHABILITY OF SILVER METAL—IT HAS THE MARKETABILITY OF SILVER METAL—AND ITS TRANSFER FROM THE GORHAM STUDIOS TO YOUR HOME CAN NOT IMPAIR BY ONE IOTA ITS INTRINSIC WORTH.

THE Gorham CO.
SILVERSMITHS
GOLDSMITHS
FIFTH AVENUE & 36TH STREET
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When you send money to a distant point, you have to pay a Post Office or express fee, unless you have a bank account. Your check on a New York trust company is acceptable everywhere.

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The World's Largest Hotel

Hotels Statler will operate The Pennsylvania, now building in New York (opposite Pennsylvania Station).

With its 2200 rooms, 2200 baths, it will be larger than any other hotel now in existence or under construction — and will likewise set new high standards of convenience, service and distinction.

The present Hotels Statler—at Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit—are good hotels. That is why Hotel Pennsylvania will be Statler-operated; and why another Hotel Statler (now building) will be opened at St. Louis this fall.

HOTELS STATLER

BUFFALO 450 Rooms 450 Baths
CLEVELAND 1000 Rooms 1000 Baths
DETROIT 1000 Rooms 1000 Baths
Now building in St. Louis and New York



ADVERTISEMENT.

Uncle Sam Invites You to Visit His National Parks

The Government has done big things this past year in adding to the interest of the National Parks.

Many new trails have been laid out in Glacier so that interesting places heretofore inaccessible may now be visited. Automobiles are universal now in Yellowstone, taking the place of the uncomfortable and slow-going horse stages, a matter for rejoicing by visitors, and the "Cody Road"—eastern gateway of the Yellowstone—has been perfected so that its marvelous scenery can be viewed from comfortable automobiles, through glorious Shoshone Canyon and over beautiful Sylvan Pass. Don't miss the Cody Road!

Let me tell you in detail of the opportunity to visit Glacier, Yellowstone, Cody Road, Rocky Mountain (Estes) Park, Denver and Colorado Springs (with Pike's Peak and Garden of the Gods near by) all on the lines of a single great railroad system—the Burlington Route—the big, Prosperous, well-managed railroad of the West. One ticket over one railroad. A glorious trip!

W. J. Berger, Gen'l Agt. Pass'r Dept., C., B. & Q. R. R., 1184 B'way, N. Y. C. Phone Mad. Sq. 5706.

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RIDING HABITS

for side-saddle riding; made of linen, khaki, melton and imported tweeds; variously priced (according to material)

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CENSUS EXCEEDED 200,000 BY DRAFT

Director Rodgers Allows for 600,000 in Service as Offset to 413,000 Shortage.

BIG SHIFT IN POPULATION

Discrepancies Accounted For by Rush of Young Men to Centres of War Manufacturing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—On the face of the draft registration returns, there are more men between the ages of 21 and 30 years, inclusive, in the United States than were estimated by the Census Bureau on May 12. The census estimate was that there were 10,079,000 men between those ages. Careful study of the registration figures shows that when allowance is made for the number of men already in the military and naval service of the country and when this allowance is added to the number registered on June 5, there is an excess of about 200,000 over the Government's estimate. Director Sam L. Rodgers of the Census Bureau today authorized a statement to this effect, after making an analysis of the returns.

Returns from every State with Niagara County, N. Y., and three precincts in Wyoming missing, show a registration of 9,659,382, or 95.9 per cent. of the Census Bureau's estimate, allowance being made for the missing territory. The apparent shortage, about 413,000, is only a partial offset to 600,000 men between 21 and 30 years, who were in the military and naval service of the United States June 5, and for that reason exempt from the requirement of registration.

Of the 9,659,382 registrants reported, 7,347,794 are white citizens, 953,899 are colored citizens, 1,239,865 are unnaturalized foreigners from countries other than Germany, 111,823 are unnaturalized Germans, including "declarants," that is, persons who have declared their intention of becoming citizens but have not received their final naturalization papers, and 6,001 are Indians.

"The Census Bureau," said Director Rodgers, "had few reliable data as to the abnormal shiftings of population which have taken place between certain parts of the country in recent years, particularly since the outbreak of the war gave so great an impetus to the manufacture of munitions and other commodities needed by the belligerents. The manufacturing industries thus affected are mainly in the Northeastern States, and as a result the population of these States has increased with abnormal rapidity at the expense of other parts of the country. The increases and decreases have been very largely in the class of men covered by the registration.

"The most pronounced discrepancies appear for the State of Washington, in which the registration amounted to 49.8 per cent. of the estimate; Oregon, in which it was 57.9 per cent.; North Dakota, 73 per cent.; Wyoming, about 65 per cent.; Nevada, 71.6 per cent., and South Dakota, 72.1 per cent. In no other State was the registration less than 75 per cent. of the estimate. On the other hand fourteen States—Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, and Wisconsin—exceeded their estimates, the greatest percentages of excess being those for Michigan, 29.4; Connecticut, 20.3; Montana, 20.4, and Ohio, 14.4."

Following are the figures for the Eastern States:

	Total Registration.	Per Cent. of Estimate.	Unnaturalized Germans.
Connecticut	159,761	120.3	1,126
Delaware	21,864	106.8	92
Maine	60,176	96.5	120
Maryland	120,468	99.1	912
Massachusetts	539,323	101.1	1,506
New Hampshire	37,642	102.5	79
New Jersey	502,742	100.8	4,956
New York	1,054,302	99.4	99,570
Pennsylvania	830,507	95.0	12,674
Rhode Island	58,415	88.7	128
Vermont	27,658	94.1	72

It is probable that the population of certain States—particularly Washington and Oregon—has not declined to so great an extent as would be indicated by the registration figures, since a large proportion of the persons migrating from them has consisted of young men between the ages of 21 and 30.

CALL GRIMM AFFAIR AN ENTENTE PLOT

German Papers, Apparently Inspired, Say London Hatched the Russian Peace Plan.

AMSTERDAM, June 24.—The latest German suggestion regarding the Grimm-Hoffman affair, which resulted in the resignation of Dr. Hoffman as a Swiss Federal Councillor and the expulsion of Robert Grimm, the Swiss International Socialist, from Russia after the exposure of the recent abortive separate peace manoeuvre, is that it was an intrigue hatched in London by Grimm and Hjalmar Branting, the Swedish Socialist leader, and that Grimm's expulsion from Russia was pre-arranged as a theatrical coup.

This theory is advanced by newspapers of widely varying political beliefs, suggesting inspiration from some source.

Referring to the case at a Socialist meeting in Berlin, Dr. Karl Wilhelm Wolfgang Heine, Social Democratic member of the Reichstag, is quoted by the Kölnische Volkszeitung as saying that a more treacherous blow against the cause of peace than the disclosure of this effort made by Stockholm Socialists had hardly been dealt. He denounced Branting, as President of the Stockholm conference, as responsible for this. Branting, he declared, was openly on the Entente side and was, therefore, unfitted longer to play to rôle of peacemaker.

BERNE, June 24.—Dr. Paul Ritter, former Swiss Minister to the United States and now Minister to the Netherlands, has been called to Berne from The Hague. The purpose of the summons to Dr. Ritter is presumably that he may enter into the consultations in progress regarding the case of Dr. Hoffman, the member of the Swiss Federal Council, who recently resigned as the result of his part in the recent attempt to institute negotiations for a separate peace between Germany and Russia.

British Recruit 1,301 in Boston.

BOSTON, June 24.—Canadian and British forces have obtained 1,301 recruits from this city since June 7 through the activities of the New Brunswick "kilties" and their band of bagpipers, Colonel Percy A. Guthrie announced tonight. Of this number 108 left tonight for Fredericton, N. B.

DRAFT OF PHYSICIANS FOR ARMY FAVORED

Report to Defense Council Says That Volunteer Recruiting Has Been a Failure..

SELECTIVE SYSTEM NEEDED

Committee Announces Progress in Standardization of Instruments and Apparatus.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The drafting of physicians selectively upon a basis of Federal classification by a medical census similar to the one recently taken in New York State, in order to obtain them for the Medical Reserve Corps, was urged today by Major Karl Connell, Major Richard Derby, and Captain Frederick Van Buren of the New York Committee for National Defense, Medical Section, in a report to the Council of National Defense. They hold that the volunteer system of recruiting physicians has been a failure.

Coincident with this recommendation it was made known through the Committee on State Activities of the Medical Section of the Council of National Defense that there was a decided shortage of physicians who were ready to volunteer for war work. In a report to the General Medical Board of the Council, the committee said strong efforts were being urged through the State organizations to obtain these medical officers.

The whole matter was taken up at a meeting of the General Medical Board, at which Dr. Connell demonstrated that of the 140,000 doctors in the United States less than one-half were available and desirable for military purposes. He added that the policy of allowing or urging physicians to volunteer indiscriminately in the great numbers needed as medical officers for the war was sure to result in confusion, waste, and failure.

The analysis of the situation by the Medical Reserve Corps in New York State, it was held, clearly indicated that the volunteer system failed to preserve the integrity of the Public Health Service or to protect the local community medical needs and that it neglected to consider the individual physician's family and professional connections.

The draft, based upon special classification by census, Dr. Connell argued, would accomplish the desired result by bringing into the army those best fitted for its uses, and by leaving at home the physicians needed by the community. The constitutionality of the legislation required to legalize the draft of doctors, it was stated, had been established satisfactorily by an opinion from the Judge Advocate General's office.

The Committee on Standardization of Medical and Surgical Supplies and Equipment, which has been at work on the problem of overcoming the shortage in surgical supplies and instruments, due to the large percentage of this material which heretofore has been imported from Germany, announced today that through co-operation among American manufacturers substantial progress had been made toward increasing the output for war purposes. The committee has held several conferences with manufacturers.

The committee is rapidly perfecting a complete standardization of all medical instruments and apparatus, through which the simplest type and the smallest number of styles of instruments consistent with scientific performance will be turned out by all manufacturers. All innovations which do not add materially to the effectiveness of surgical work, especially in the simpler forms of instruments, will be discouraged, and preference will be given to styles which can be manufactured most rapidly. In this way the committee hopes to aid in producing instruments in greater quantities.

Recommendations for the establishment of a system of re-education and rehabilitation for men who may be maimed or crippled in the war, were today laid before the General Medical Board of the Council of National Defense by a conference of ten representative physicians. Their conclusions are based on a study of the experiences of England, France, Canada, and Germany in aiding such men to become self-supporting. The physicians who framed the report are Drs. James Bordley, Jr., Baltimore, (ophthalmology;) John Staige Davis, Baltimore, (plastic surgery;) C. R. Dooley, Pittsburgh, (vocational education;) S. I. Franz, Washington, (neurophysiology;) F. B. Gilbreth, Providence, (management engineer;) R. W. Lovett, Boston, (orthopedic surgery,) Harry P. Mosher, Boston, (otologist;) T. H. Weisenburg, Philadelphia, (neurology,) W. A. White, Washington, (psychiatry,) and Edwin W. Ryerson, Chicago, (orthopedic surgery.)

The conference recommended that a permanent committee be formed to lay plans for the proper organization of the work.

MONTCLAIR YOUTH WOUNDED

Paul G. Osborne, a Dartmouth Graduate, Injured on Western Front.

PARIS, June 24.—Paul G. Osborne of Montclair, N. J., a Dartmouth College man, who left Paris for the front last week with Section 28 of the American Field Ambulance, has been wounded by shrapnel. He has been brought to Paris. The shell burst directly in front of the car in which he was riding, and a fragment struck Osborne, inflicting serious injuries. It is expected that he will recover.

The mother of Paul G. Osborne, who lives at 215 Midland Avenue, Montclair, when informed last night of the wounding of her son, was very much affected. She said she had received a letter from him on June 5, dated at Paris, in which he announced he expected to go to the front in a few days. Mrs. Osborne said her younger son, Albert B. Osborne, was serving with the French Army and engaged in the transportation of munitions and supplies to the firing lines.

Paul Osborne is 23 years old. Albert is 21. The brothers sailed on May 5, accompanying some fifty students from Dartmouth College on a French steamer. Albert B. Osborne, their father, who was at Atlantic City last night, is a widely known handwriting expert.

THINKS SHOT SANK U-BOAT.

Gunner on American Merchantman Writes Home About Fight.

Charles A. Glutting, former Alderman of Newark, has received a letter from his brother, George A. Glutting, a gunner in the navy, telling of a fight between an armed American merchantman and a German submarine off the Irish Coast in which the gunners of the merchantman believed they were successful in sinking the U-boat after firing nineteen shots.

Glutting's letter was written aboard the merchantman a week ago yesterday and describes the fight with the submarine. The letter reads in part:

Just a few lines before landing in the U. S. A. We left an American port on May 9, and arrived on the other side on the 26th. The trip was safe all the way over. We ran into lots of driftwood and lifeboats, and one body that was in a lifeboat. On the way back from a British port we received a S O S signal that ships were being attacked by submarines.

Then suddenly we hear shots in the rear, where a British ship was fighting a submarine. We kept on going. When we sighted a lifeboat the Captain went alongside to see if any bodies were in it. That was about 6:10 in the evening, and about 6:31 I was in the kitchen talking about submarines, when all of a sudden something hit us on the port side. It was a torpedo. It shook the whole ship. The Captain said: "Man the lifeboats." The crew got into the boats, and they were lowered into the water, the Captain and four other men stayed aboard to inspect the ship. They found that the torpedo failed to explode.

All hands were ordered on board again. A short time later some one spotted the periscope of a submarine, and all the gunners ran to the guns. I started by firing two shots. My second shot hit the periscope, but not full enough to do much damage. Then the aftergun started to fire. We were keeping the shots all around her, but still she came at us about twelve miles an hour. Several more shots were fired, and the periscope was hit full, and smashed into bits. Everybody on board said that the submarine sank.

Glutting is 24 years old and has been in the navy seven years.

Montevideo to Greet Our Warships.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, June 24.—A popular demonstration is in preparation to celebrate the expected arrival of an American squadron here. Today this telegram of greeting was sent to the American Admiral:

"The popular committee formed to do honor to the American Navy sends an affectionate greeting to the splendid representation of the Navy of the United States in the South Atlantic. It expresses the hope of the people of Uruguay that the squadron of our friends may be in Montevideo for the Fourth of July to celebrate in an ample, democratic, brotherly way the glorious anniversary of the country of Washington in this promising hour when continental destinies are to be defended."

—CHARGE CUSTOMERS MAY TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE SALES — HAVING PURCHASES BILLED AUGUST FIRST

J. M. Gidding & Co.
364 366 368 Fifth Avenue AT 46TH ST N.Y.

Very Important Sales

will begin today—details of which were given in the Sunday papers.

Prominent among the values offered are:

SUITS—formerly $50 to $145—at $25, $35, $45, $55

DRESSES—formerly to $145—at $25, $35, $45, $65

WRAPS—formerly $95 to $195—at $35, $65, $85

COATS & CAPES—formerly to $95—at $25, $35, $45

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Will offer remarkable values today in

Men's Habutai Silk Shirts Special at $6.15

¶ These exquisite shirts are made of silk imported specially for Saks & Company, every piece of which has been inspected according to law by the Japanese Government. Habutai Silks seldom come as heavy as these—12, 13 and 14 mummy—and never before to our knowledge have they been seen in such brilliant and beautiful colorings. The patterns are the richest and most individual ever presented, and nowhere can shirts of this superlative character be equalled at $6.15.

1,500 Silk Shirts at $4.95

¶ These shirts are without a parallel in New York at anything near this price. They are splendidly tailored, and may be had in striped effects, rich plain colors, and plain white. The weaves include Silk Broadcloths, Crepe de Chine and Silk Jersey.

1,000 Silk Shirts at $3.95

¶ Made of Tub Silks in satin striped patterns, and in Brilliant Cloth—the best Fibre Silk loomed—in stripes and smart Jacquard patterns.

1,000 Silk Shirts at $2.95

¶ Cool, summery shirts in a collection of carefully chosen Silks, Silk Fibre, and Silk and Cotton Mixtures, in plain colors, stripes, and Jacquard figured effects.

Hand Embroidered

Japanese Crepe KIMONOS

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Directly Imported Kimonos cut on straight, graceful lines—with square sleeves and tasseled obies. Prettily hand embroidered in rose, chrysanthemum, or cherry blossom designs.

Pink, blue, rose, Copenhagen or lavender, embroidered in white.

Sale Begins To-day 9 A. M.

Third Floor, 34th Street.

R. H. Macy & Co.
HERALD SQUARE NEW YORK

WILSON SIGNS BILL FOR EXPORT COUNCILS

Continued from Page 1.

control the policies which are to be determined by the council. The administrative work will be placed with the Department of Commerce, and a special division to be known as the Division of Export Licenses will be created at once. The chief of the division will be Assistant Secretary of the Exports Council and will be in direct charge of administrative machinery in issuing export licenses.

Among the matters of policy to be determined by the Exports Council are the recommendation of proclamations with reference to the control of exports for the signature of the President, the apportionment of rations both by articles and countries, methods of selecting ports, methods of selecting consignors for controlled exports, and matters of policy concerning the export of coal. It is hoped to use the branch offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Boston, New York, Chicago, Seattle, San Francisco, St. Louis, and New Orleans to facilitate the work.

It was said here tonight that the work of the Exports Council would be taken up in the spirit that it was highly necessary that the export of commodities included in the licensing system would have to be continued on a very large scale and that any belief that steps would be taken which would cause the disturbance of legitimate business was without basis.

EXPECTS TO LOWER PRICES.

Food Administration Will Attack Bread, Meats, and Sugar.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—One of the first efforts which will be made by the Food Administration will be to lower the prices of bread, meats, and sugar, and it is believed that much in this direction can be accomplished as a result of the creation of an Exports Council and the additional powers which are expected in the Food Administration law.

Careful investigations have been made into prices now quoted for various commodities, and the reason for inflation, where it is believed inflation exists. It is felt that the powers of control through the Exports Council will go far to stabilize the market, and by checking an uncalled for drain on this country's grain supply in some directions tend to reduce the cost of flour. It can be stated that many who have communicated with representatives of the proposed food administration are convinced that there is inflation of prices now charged to the consumer for the commodities mentioned, and that a reduction of the margin between producer and consumer is possible.

Investigations are now being carried on along those lines in so far as the proposed food administration is able to conduct them. It will be ready for more drastic action the moment the full powers are given. The powers under the export control regulations, it is felt, will effectively check the bidding up of prices on futures in the grain market as well as on meats and sugar.

APPEAL TO SHIPPING BOARD.

Merchants' Association Asks Aid to Maintain Our Foreign Trade.

In an appeal to Chairman Denman of the United States Shipping Board on behalf of American shippers, the Merchants' Association says freight rates have reached such prohibitive figures as to make it practically impossible to retain foreign trade. Secretary S. C. Mead's letter to Chairman Denman reads, in part:

"Consignments to such neutral countries as those in South America and the Orient are asked to pay charge so high as to be practically prohibitive. In drawing this matter to your attention please be assured that the association fully realizes the exigencies of the present occasion and concurs fully in any policy which has for its aim the best and most complete service of the military needs of our country and our allies.

"Furthermore, we believe that every patriotic shipper will support such a policy irrespective of the extent of the loss of money and business which may result from it. We realize fully that rates have advanced because of the working out of the economic law of supply and demand, i. e., constantly decreasing available tonnage making for constantly increasing rates.

"Established houses, which have maintained foreign trade for years and which, in spite of the heavy obstacles encountered since the outbreak of the European war and at a financial loss, have struggled to retain their foreign connections, now find themselves faced with freight rates which are commercially impossible. For example, lines which are fortunate enough to have tonnage available for the River Platte trade, are asking as high as $120 a ton of 2,240 pounds, which is equivalent to $3 a cubic foot.

"We have been informed that the British Government has recognized the necessity of arranging for a certain amount of commerce between England and South America, and that some eight steamers of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company are still in service between England and that territory."

The association asks the Shipping Board to use its influence for the purpose of according similar facilities for trade to Americans.

When the Sun Begins to "Bite," Wear a

Saks Shantung Silk Suit at $17.50

¶ THE *de luxe* warm weather suit is one of Shantung Silk. Nothing finer under the Sun—none as good as these at $17.50 *anywhere*. In fact we could not possibly offer suits of this character at such low cost unless we had secured the silks months ago. Silk prices have shot skyward, increasing the value of these suits. Our prices remains *unchanged*.

¶ Patch pocket models, with pearl buttons, made of cold water shrunk Shantung Silk—as light and airy as any Summer suits we've seen.

¶ In sizes for regular, stout, short and lean men. Anybody can fit an "average" man. We find pleasure in fitting the hard-to-fit.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce, beginning today, an important

Sale of Men's Auto Dusters



All new, fresh, clean dusters, very carefully made of the finest materials, in exclusive Saks models. Included are:

Double-breasted Linen Dusters, in large, roomy model. Special at $2.95

Imported Natural Tan Linen Dusters, in roomy double-breasted model. Special at $5.75

Gray Mohair Dusters, in smart single and double breasted models. Special at $4.95

Sicilian Dark or Light Gray Mohair Dusters, in new belted back, double-breasted model. Special at $7.50

Imported Grey Melange Mohair Dusters, in the very newest belted model with patch pockets. Special at $12.50

Tan Shantung Silk Dusters with Raglan sleeves or straight shoulder. Belted or plain back. Special at $18.50

Gray Silk Dusters, in smart single-breasted, slip-on model with Raglan sleeve. Special at $14.50

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The National Express

Leaves West 23rd Street Station	11:50 P. M.
Leaves Liberty Street Station	1:00 A. M.
Arrives Baltimore	6:35 A. M.
Arrives Washington	7:40 A. M.
Arrives Cincinnati	11:40 P. M.
Arrives St. Louis	8:40 A. M.

Solid steel trains, with Pullman compartment and drawing-room sleeping cars to Washington, and drawing-room sleeping cars to Baltimore, Cincinnati and St. Louis.
Daylight ride to Cincinnati, reaching St. Louis in morning for principal Western connections.

The St. Louis Limited

Leaves West 23rd St. Station	11:50 A. M.
Leaves Liberty St. Station	12:00 Noon
Arrives Baltimore	4:35 P. M.
Arrives Washington	5:30 P. M.
Arrives Cincinnati	8:35 A. M.
Arrives St. Louis	6:00 P. M.

Solid steel train, with Pullman drawing-room, sleeping cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Parlor car to Cumberland.
Two hours quicker time to St. Louis than formerly.
Makes all Western and Southwestern connections from St. Louis.

The Cincinnati-St. Louis Express

Leaves West 23rd St. Station	6:50 P. M.
Leaves Liberty St. Station	7:00 P. M.
Arrives Washington	12:47 A. M.
Arrives Cincinnati	5:25 P. M.
Arrives St. Louis	7:30 A. M.

Solid steel train, with Pullman drawing-room, sleeping cars to Parkersburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis; and from Washington to Cumberland and Wheeling.
The a la carte service on dining cars is exceptionally fine and so arranged to provide excellent meals within reach of all classes of travel.

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The Open Security Market in The Annalist affords facilities for investors to become acquainted with substantial bonds and stocks. Every Monday, 10 cents; $4.00 a year. Times Square, New York.

POLICE DETAIN SIX IN AUTO SHOOTING

Miss Wheelan, Killed in Fusillade, Was Shielding Detective Devlin with Her Body.

HE IS MORTALLY WOUNDED

Police on Trail of Member of Party Who Is Accused of Firing the Shots.

Six persons were held yesterday as material witnesses in the shooting at 124th Street and Willis Avenue, the Bronx, early Sunday morning, in which a seventeen-year-old girl was killed and a private detective mortally wounded. The police have found all the persons who were in the automobile party when the shooting occurred, with the exception of the man who it is believed fired the shots.

According to the witnesses, who were members of the party, Frank Devlin, a private detective, of 140 West 103d Street, got into an altercation with the man the police are now seeking over attentions forced upon Helen Wheelan, 17 years old, of 168 East 124th Street. Devlin resented the actions of the other man, and the motor was stopped under the bridge of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad at 134th Street and Willis Avenue, the Bronx, so that the two men might settle the discussion with their fists.

When Devlin overcame his opponent a man said by the police to be Harry Butler of 165 East 128th Street came to aid in the fight against Devlin. The other man then fired five shots, the witnesses say. Two struck Devlin and mortally wounded him, and three struck Miss Wheelan, who sought to shield Devlin with her body.

After the shots had been fired, the other members of the party sped away in their automobile, pursued by guards who had been stationed at the bridge. Policemen found Miss Wheelan and Devlin upon the ground and sent for Dr. Geiger of Lincoln Hospital. He said that Devlin would not recover, and Coroner Jerome Healey was called to take a statement from the man, who refused to tell his story.

Police found the automobile in a garage, and then arrested six persons as material witnesses. They were Allen Thompson, a chauffeur, of 53 West 103th Street; Theodore Kiely and Julia Tuohey of 56 West 100th Street, Mrs. Catherine Naughton of 309 West 149th Street, and Walter Brennan of 309 West 141st Street, and Butler. They were unable to furnish bail in $5,000 each, and were sent to the House of Detention.

The shooting had been preceded by a tour of several Bronx resorts, and all the witnesses, Kiely and the Tuohey girl were in the party at the time of the shooting.

The car which was used by the party belongs to Harry Bergman, a real estate dealer of 319 West Ninety-fourth Street. Thompson was his chauffeur.

TRACES PIPER MURDER CLUE

Prosecutor Sifts Story That Slain Man Quarreled With Dr. Condon.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 24.—The charge made by Mrs. John V. Piper, wife of the Rutgers College student whose body was found a week ago with a bullet through the heart, that her husband had quarreled with Dr. W. J. Condon, held in connection with the murder, is to be sifted by the prosecutor who so far has been unable to find a motive for the crime.

Mrs. Piper said that her husband often had to go two or three months at a time without getting his pay for tending Dr. Condon's furnace. She also said that on the day he disappeared he had just succeeded, after much trouble, in obtaining two months' back pay.

At least twenty witnesses have been obtained who heard a shot fired at about 10 o'clock near the Condon home. A witness has been found who heard, just before the shot, a man cry out in terror: "Don't kill me." The witness is an elderly woman, whose name is withheld.

WILL HAVE JOKE ON MAYOR.

Press Humorists to Plant Chestnut Tree in City Hall Park.

Two hundred men, who contribute daily to the gaiety of nations, will meet at 1 o'clock this afternoon in the office of Mayor Mitchel and after hearing the Mayor tell a joke will make him an honorary member—and then the fifteenth annual convention of the American Press Humorists will have been opened formally.

Mayor Mitchel will accompany the humorists to City Hall Park, where a chestnut tree will be planted after which the jokesmiths will dance around the tree and hang "chestnuts" on it. Then Chancey M. Depew will make a speech. The program includes a trip on the Municipal steamer Correction at Pier A for a sail on the rivers and bay, with a fireboat exhibition as an incident. In the evening the humorists will hold a frolic on the roof of the Hotel Majestic. There will also be vest pocket scenarios presented in the pocket theatre for the benefit of the humorists that were written by Roy K. Moulton, Rube Goldberg, and Homer Croy.

The convention will last until next Saturday night and during it there will be visits to West Point and movie studios at Fort Lee. Luncheon with the Rotary Club and at Coney Island. The annual dinner will be held at the McAlpin on Thursday evening. The committee in charge of the reception to the humorists is composed of J. A. Waldron, of Judge; Roy K. Moulton, Claire Briggs, Don Herold, Ellis Parker Butler, O. O. McIntyre, R. L. Goldberg, and Don Marquis. Honorary members are John D. Rockefeller and David R. Francis of St. Louis.

Sees Brotherhood as Big War Issue.

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 24.—"The purpose of this war is something vastly more important than the overthrow of a reigning house beyond the seas," President Benton said in his baccalaureate sermon to graduates of the University of Vermont today. "The transcendent issue of this war is human brotherhood. In America thus far individualism with its consequent self-sufficiency and self-complacency has gone to the limit of its possibilities. We are longing to be socialized and if this sanguinary conflict answers that longing and, through us, enables that national selfishness shall be blotted out, it will be worth all it may cost in blood and treasure."

Divorced from Opera Conductor.

A decree of divorce for Mrs. Clothilde Polacco from Giorgio Polacco, conductor at the Metropolitan Opera House, has been signed by Supreme Court Justice Guy, it was announced yesterday. The case was heard by Nathaniel A. Elsberg as referee and his report was confirmed by the court. Polacco did not testify in the case. Mrs. Polacco is the daughter of an Italian Government official and is well-to-do. The couple have no children.

NEW VOICES FOR FREEDOM.

List of Speakers for "Oratorical Plattsburg" Increased.

George W. Wickersham, Attorney General in President Taft's Cabinet; Pomeroy Burton of London, who is in this country on a special mission for the British Government; Frederic R. Coudert, authority on international law; Dr. Toyokichi Iyenaga, lecturer at Columbia University, and Professor Solomon H. Clark, head of the Public Speaking Department of the University of Chicago, have been added to the list of speakers at the National Security League's "Oratorical Plattsburg," to be held at Chautauqua on July 2 to 7, the league announced yesterday.

The purpose of the gathering is to furnish inspiration and material to men from all parts of the country who have volunteered their services in the nation-wide campaign projected by the league to bring the people of the country to a realization of the true meaning of the war and the need for its prosecution. Under the slogan, "Wake Up, America!" these volunteers are to be sent into every city, town, and hamlet in the United States to carry to the people the message of aggressive patriotism and individual service and sacrifice. Every educational activity in the country has promised the National Security League its assistance, including university extension systems, Chautauqua circuits, and the Educational Committees of the State Defense Boards and the great fraternal and business orders, societies, and associations.



Summer Maternity Apparel

For Every Occasion

The mother-to-be may always be smartly and becomingly dressed in clothes designed by Lane Bryant.

CLEARANCE SALE

now in progress affords the Expectant Mother an unequaled opportunity to purchase Summer Dresses, Suits, Coats, Skirts, Waists at greatly

Reduced Prices

Lane Bryant

21-23 W. 38th St.

ORDER IN ADVANCE.

The price of printing paper makes it necessary to stop waste. Therefore, to insure delivery or reservation of copies of The New York Times, give newsdealers distinct orders.—Advt.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House but for Cash Only.



Going A-Motoring?

As you roll along the Merrick Road, or let your car out on the Boston Post Road you will find comfort for yourself and protection for your clothes in a

Man's Mohair Dust Coat at $4.96

This is a roomy, double breasted model, with a belted back, in a medium-dark gray shade. As usual, it is marked at a "Lowest-in-the-City" price. Sizes 34 to 46.

Guest Coats For Men, $1.59

We also have some inexpensive dusters that are quite suitable to carry along for the friends you may invite to motor with you. Gray chambray. Single breasted model.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Outing Trousers

White flannel trousers have won a permanent place in the wardrobe of all well dressed men. They look well with almost any dark coat. We have them at $4.75. Others at $3.96 to $10.75.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

Cool Underwear For Men

Light-weight athletic underwear of white striped madras. Shirts: Sleeveless, coat style. Drawers: Open knee-length, with side straps and reinforced seats. 79c per garment.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Men's Belts, 94c

Two equally good styles at this price, each fit to be seen when you toss aside your coat. One, of black calfskin, tubular style, with buckle to match, the other of genuine pigskin with brass finished buckle. Sizes 30 to 44.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

The True Principles of Thrift

Mr. Bolton Hall, in his new book "Thrift" reveals some things you may have never thought about and which have a great deal to do with the conservation of energy and wealth. 89c

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Men's Bathing Suits

If you have any intention of getting in the swim you should see these low priced suits.

Men's two-piece Bathing Suits, worsted, silk trimmed in heather mixtures, $5.94; also Coast Model Bathing Suits, worsted, heather mixtures in alternate stripes and plain heathers and other colors with contrasting trimmings. $2.74 to $4.96



Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St., Centre.

We Have Arranged for Today a Special

Sale of Women's Silk Dresses at $18.50



$18.50 $18.50

A most delightful collection of Summer frocks, in models for all occasions. Represented are Taffeta Dresses in side-draped effects, embellished with Soutache embroidery; Polka Dot Foulard Dresses with White Taffeta Pockets, collar and cuffs; smart Crepe de Chine frocks in sport and coat styles, and the newest thing for seashore and country wear—White Serge Dresses, beautifully tailored and finished. Sizes 34 to 42.

Women's White Lingerie Dresses at $12.50 and $15

Straight line embroidered models and dainty waistline frocks that are ideal for hot Summer days. Full of style, and very easily laundered. Sizes 34 to 44.

100 Charming Voile Dresses

Today at $5.95 $6.90 $7.95

These cool, fluffy dresses comprise a very special purchase from a well-known manufacturer. They are made of Figured Voile, in simple but effective models with new pockets. Especially suitable for beach and country wear. Sizes 34 to 42.

French Linen Coat and Suit Dresses, $12.95 and $15

Made of French Linen that retails at $1 yard. Some are embroidered in contrasting color. Obtainable in Pink, Blue, Lavender, Copenhagen Blue, and White. Sizes 34 to 44. *Fourth Floor.*

Beginning Today, on the Third Floor

An Important Special

Sale of Fashionable Blouses



$2 $5 $3.95 $2.98

The blouses *illustrated* are but a sprinkling of the wonderful values offered in this event. The styles are all new, and the workmanship especially good throughout. Included:

At $2—Smart Sport Blouses of Handkerchief Linen with broad or narrow stripes in light and dark colors. New collar and cuffs are of White Pique.

At $2.98—"Smocks" of Fine Voile with hand-smocked fronts. Collar, cuffs, pocket and belt are of White Organdie. Colors: Copenhagen, Flesh color and Maize.

At $3.95—Fine French Voile Blouses in all-over embroidered effects, with graceful jabot edged with Val. Lace. Finished with hemstitching.

At $5—Attractive Blouses of Georgette Crepe, embellished with insertions of imitation Filet Lace. Deep hemstitched collar is trimmed with lace, and front is finished with embroidered jabot. Wonderful value.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

In the Saks Shoe Department—Second Floor

A Most Extraordinary

Sale of White Washable Kid Sport Boots and Oxfords

For Women and Misses

Oxfords at $3.85 Boots at $4.95



¶ With leather and labor costs higher than at any previous time, shoes such as are offered in this special sale at $3.85 and $4.95 seem almost impossible. The beauty of the models, and the skilful manner in which they are made and finished, will appeal to the most discriminating individual.

¶ Included are boots and oxfords in white kidskin with soles and heels of white Ivory Leather or Neolin, and many very attractive models in White Kidskin with blue or brown trimmings. Sizes 2 to 7 and widths AA to D. Not every size in each style, but your size in one of the many models represented.

None Sent C. O. D., Exchanged or on Approval

Today—On the Main Floor

New Fancy Parasols at $4.95

A fine assortment of novelty parasols in Khaki-Kool, Yo San, Plain Taffeta, and in Taffeta with ribbon border. Handles are of maple and ebonine. Some with bakelite tops.

Sun and Rain Parasols, $4.95

The sun and rain parasol has won much favor this season. Included in this assortment are plain colors with black and white borders; striped effects in Japanese and "India" shapes. The handles are in bracelet styles, Leather Loop, and sport effects.

Also—Taffeta Silk Parasols, $2.95

In Japanese and regulation shapes. Black and White Stripes; Floral patterns and in Pongee color. Loop or sport handles.

Important Sale of Real Hair Nets

ALL SHAPES! ALL STYLES! ALL COLORS!

5c Each	10c Each	15c Each	18c Each
Real Human Hair Nets — Cap shape or fringe. Large size. 55c a Dozen.	Loktite Human Hair Nets — Cap shape or fringe. 95c a Dozen.	Hollywood Loktite Human Hair Nets—Cap shape or fringe. $1.35 a Dozen.	Grey or White Hair Nets — Cap shape or fringe. $1 for six.

Every net is hand made of sterilized human hair. Packed in a sanitary individual envelope.

Hair Goods Dept., Third Floor—Also on Main Floor.



Boys' Summer Wash Suits Special at $1.65

Seldom have we offered wash suits of this character at such low cost. The models are exclusive with Saks & Company, tailored so as to insure maximum service. A splendid assortment of snappy wash fabrics to choose from, in White, Plain Colors, and Stripes. Ages 3 to 8.

An Important Offering Today of

Women's New Tailored Suits Special at $23.50

These are the very newest suits created for present wear, in braid-bound tailored effects with smart notch collar and attractive belted models with patch pockets. Developed in Navy Blue and Black Serge or Twill. Sizes 34 to 46.

Women's Summer Sport Suits

Formerly $35 to $50

Reduced to $22.50

Stunning Wool Jersey Sport Suits, with medium and three-quarter length coats, embroidered with silk or worsted embroidery. Some models piped in contrasting color and one model lined with Shantung Silk. All wanted colors, and sizes 34 to 50½ in the assortment. We have also added a good assortment of Silk Jersey and Silk Poplin Suits in very pleasing models.

Clearance of Women's Higher Cost Suits

Formerly $75 to $150

Now Reduced to $42.50

Exclusive Saks models and authentic reproductions of most exquisite imported creations, fashioned of the choicest silks.



Poplin Satin

In the Saks Bathing Suit Department

Women's Smart Bathing Dresses, Special at $4.95

In the much wanted slip-on model with cap sleeve and novel pockets. Made of Silk Poplin, Satin Duchess and High Lustre Surf Satin, trimmed with white or colored piping, buttons and fancy stitching. Navy Blue and Black. Sizes 34 to 46.

Also at $4.95 — Many stunning models in Mohair, Poplin and All-Wool Knit effects. *Fourth Floor.*

Women's Silk Coats and Wraps Greatly Reduced

This is a clearance of every silk coat and wrap in stock, copies of high-priced imported creations and exclusive Saks models. Developed in Charmeuse, Satin Sultan, Silk Poplin, Silk Faille, Chiffon Taffeta, and other fine silks, trimmed with Marabou, Fancy Tinsel, Braid or Self Fabric. Full or half lined with Peau de Cygne. All wanted colors, and sizes 34 to 48 but not in every style.

Coats and Wraps, formerly $29.50 to $35.00 . . now $18.50
Coats and Wraps, formerly $39.50 to $50.00 . . now $25.00
Coats and Wraps, formerly $50.00 to $69.50 . . now $35.00
Coats and Wraps, formerly $75.00 to $145.00 . . now $50.00

Extraordinary Values Today in a

Sale of Women's Washable Skirts at $2.95

New, summery skirts, in a remarkable variety of attractive models, made of Ramie Linen, Honeycomb, Eponge, Gabardine, Wide Wale Corduroy and Pique. Waistbands to 36 inches.

Women's Silk Skirts Reduced

Formerly $16.50 to $29.50

Now $9.75 and $11.75

These are skirts of the highest order, exquisitely tailored in plain or fancy Silks, in striped and plaid effects, and Khaki-Kool.

None C. O. D., Exchanged or on Approval

ROOSEVELT INDORSES BRITISH RECRUITING

Tells General White His Mission Here Is Quickest Way to Get Troops to France.

WAY CLEAR FOR PATRIOTS

Families of Men Who Enlist Will Be Cared For and No Expense Will Fall on Soldiers.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt has written an open letter to Brig. Gen. W. A. White, head of the British Recruiting Mission now in this country, expressing his cordial approval of the program of the mission, which he characterizes as "the quickest way of getting men from America to France," and wishing General White success in his campaign. Colonel Roosevelt's letter is as follows:

My Dear General White: Up to a few weeks ago it was a criminal offense to recruit aliens in this country. Now, by an act of Congress, our allies are at liberty to do so. Until this act was passed it was impossible to reach the half million men of military age in America who are citizens of Great Britain and Canada.

Many of these men wanted to go to the war of their own accord, but the vast majority of them had no means of paying their way to England, and, moreover, were uncertain whether they would be accepted when they got there, while no provision would be made for their wives and families if they went.

Moreover, the law that has recently been enacted by Congress enables the British and Canadian Governments to enlist their nationals who are residing here. Any British or Canadian citizen can go to the nearest United States Army recruiting station and be forwarded, if fit, either to Canada or to England at the expense of his Government.

Such a man is put on the payroll as soon as he is accepted, and if he has a wife she gets a separation allowance. While waiting for passage across the Atlantic he will be given preliminary training, so that no time is wasted.

The average training in England is fourteen weeks, which is followed by two months' training behind the lines or actually in the trenches in France. Therefore, in less than six months from the day of enlistment the recruit may take part in offensive operations.

Under existing conditions the quickest way of getting men from America to France is as above outlined. All British recruits who are enlisted in this country within the next two months can be and probably will be in France this year.

Therefore, it is not only to the interest of the British Government, but it is to the interest of the United States; it is to the interest of every one in this country to assist the British Army in the enlistment of these men. I wish you all possible success. Faithfully yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Officers of the British mission express themselves as well satisfied with the results of their campaign to date. Upward of 2,000 men have already offered themselves, and it is expected that the rate of enlistment will increase rather than decrease as the object of the mission becomes more generally known in this country.

There has been some discussion of the project to bring the famous kilted band of the McLean Highlanders of Canada, which has been creating a great sensation as a recruiting agency in Boston, to New York, to add a bit of color to the campaign here, but it was said yesterday that no definite decision on this point could yet be announced.

Pastors of many churches in New York yesterday responded to the appeal of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense to signalize the opening of "Army Week" by urging their congregations to do their share toward getting the 2,500 men still needed to fill up New York's quota for the ranks of the regular army.

Twelve of the recruiting stations in the metropolitan district remained open yesterday during the greater part of the day, and although no definite figures could be obtained, owing to the fact that the recruiting headquarters at 280 Broadway did not remain open for reports, it was announced by the Mayor's Committee that about twice as many men had enlisted as on the previous Sunday.

The climax of the campaign of the recruiting battalion of the Mayor's Committee, which will hold fifteen meetings a day this week, will be a big parade Friday night, in which 1,500 members of the battalion will march. Any man who has worn his country's uniform is eligible to march in the parade. The United Spanish War Veterans are expected to turn out in force, and there will be contingents of regulars, National Guardsmen, marines and bluejackets, with at least three bands.

Although the present week is "Army Week," by the President's proclamation, the navy is not leaving the field to its sister service, and tomorrow the land battleship, "Recruit," in Union Square, will be the scene of a continuous recruiting meeting during the afternoon. Blaine Ewing, the originator of the idea of the "U. S. S. Recruit," will preside, and a number of speakers will address the gatherings of visitors.

On Tuesday, also, it is expected that definite announcement will be made of the commencement of a series of moving picture shows, to be given on the deck of the Recruit every evening, illustrating life in the navy. There will also be band concerts on the quarter-deck.

Another recruiting rally for the navy will be held in City Hall Park on Tuesday under the auspices of the American Junior Naval and Marine Scouts, with speeches by boy orators belonging to these corps. Mayor Mitchel has been invited to open the meeting. One of the speakers will be George Chu, an American-born boy of Chinese descent, who has already proved himself a volunteer recruiting sergeant of ability.

GOVERNMENT CALLS FOR STUDENT FLIERS

Expects to Graduate 200 a Week in Advanced Aviation Fields After Aug. 25.

800 ARE IN TRAINING NOW

Twenty-four Camps Will Be Established to Accommodate Thousands of Students.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—After Aug. 25, according to announcement made tonight, the Government expects to graduate flying students into its advanced flying fields at the rate of about 200 men a week. The number of be put into active flying by Sept. 8 has been set at 1,408, but the total will probably be less, due to the weeding-out process which is going on continually. At present there are 800 students at the various ground schools, and men are being delegated to the work in colleges at the rate of 25 a week for each institution, or about 200 a week.

There will be six flying camps, which will grow to twenty-four by the end of the year. In these it is intended only to give the man who wants to join the flying branch of the service an idea of what he is expected to do in his rudimentary course, and for this work the Government wants men by the thousands to volunteer for training.

Those desiring to enter these camps should apply to the Signal Corps at the War Department, the Mineola Field at Mineola, Long Island; the Essington Flying Field at Essington, Penn.; Fort Sam Houston, at San Antonio; North Brothers Island, at San Diego, Cal.; the signal officer attached to the Central Department headquarters at Chicago, and at Fort Omaha, Omaha, Neb.

Through the Committee on Public Information the War Department tonight issued an exhaustive statement to correct certain popular fallacies regarding the Government's aviation plans.

Much of the harm was done by a rumor that the Government has been swamped by applications from prospective fliers, and as a result good material went to other services. Men between the desirable ages of 19 and 25 began enlisting in droves in the "mosquito fleet," with the idea, according to the announcement, "that if they couldn't get the Germans from the air they could get a shot at a submarine lying in wait off Sandy Hook or outside Boston Harbor." As a result, the country is still calling for flying recruits.

RETURN GERMAN CAPTIVES.

Mexican Army Officers Deliver Fugitives from a Texas Camp.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 24.—Mexican military officers at Nuevo Laredo today sought out two Germans who had escaped from the American internment camp at Laredo and crossed into Mexico and brought them to the centre of the International Bridge for delivery to American officers.

"Had it not been for the courtesy of the Mexican officers and their spirit of co-operation," said Robert E. Barnes, Chief of the Bureau of Investigation, "two Germans, whom I believe to be dangerous enemies of the United States, might have made their ultimate escape and continued their plotting."

PLEA FOR FARM MACHINERY.

Makers Ask Federal Aid for Home Supply and Exports.

CHICAGO, June 24. — The National Implement and Vehicle Association, whose members manufacture a large proportion of the farm implements used in and exported from the United States, has issued through Charles S. Brantingham, Chairman of its Executive Committee, a statement declaring the following measures vital to the feeding of America and its allies next year:

"That the manufacture of farm materials be given equal preference as to supplies of necessary raw materials with the making of war munitions.

"That service to the country in farm machinery factories be considered as of equal importance with service in munition making plants, Government or private.

"That labor on the farms be considered as of equal importance with the production of war munitions.

"That the raw materials for farming machinery and the finished goods be given equal preference by the transportation agencies of the country with munitions of war."

The statement sets forth that "it is also the imperative duty of the United States to keep up our exports of agricultural implements. Our allies look to us now more than ever for labor-saving equipment for their farms. Every farm implement and machine we can send abroad will help powerfully to relieve the drain on our own resources of foodstuffs. It is better for our allies and ourselves to send them the means of production rather than the product."

TO TRY 8 FOR CONSPIRACY.

Sequel of Mrs. Knittel's Action for a Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 24.—The trial of Mrs. Helen W. Knittel, daughter of the late Colonel Louis T. Brown, a former partner of Andrew Carnegie, and heiress to $750,000, and seven other persons indicted with her for conspiracy, will be opened tomorrow morning at May's Landing.

The indictments grew out of the divorce action of Mrs. Knittel against Charles A. Knittel, a wealthy real estate broker. The other defendants with the petitioner are: William I. Garrison, who was co-counsel with George A. Bourgeois for Mrs. Knittel; Dr. C. Berenda Weinberg, George Herbert, an investigator, and his assistant, Miss Gertrude McGowan; Policeman Edmund Shaw, Mrs. Mae Abrams of Philadelphia, and her daughter, Kitty, who was the only co-respondent mentioned by name among eight described in the petition.

The defendants are charged with being parties to a conspiracy to obtain a decree for Mrs. Knittel. Chancellor Edwin N. Walker refused the divorce on the recommendations of the special master, and his decision was later upheld by the Court of Errors and Appeals.

SATISFACTION

HOUSES that satisfy are those in which every piece of furniture, every rug, every bit of decoration has a definite place in the artistic whole.

The TOBEY Furniture Company

Fifth Avenue at 53rd St.

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Promises are so easy to make that an Owner is sometimes apt to take the word for the deed and to regard as a conclusion that which is only a hope.

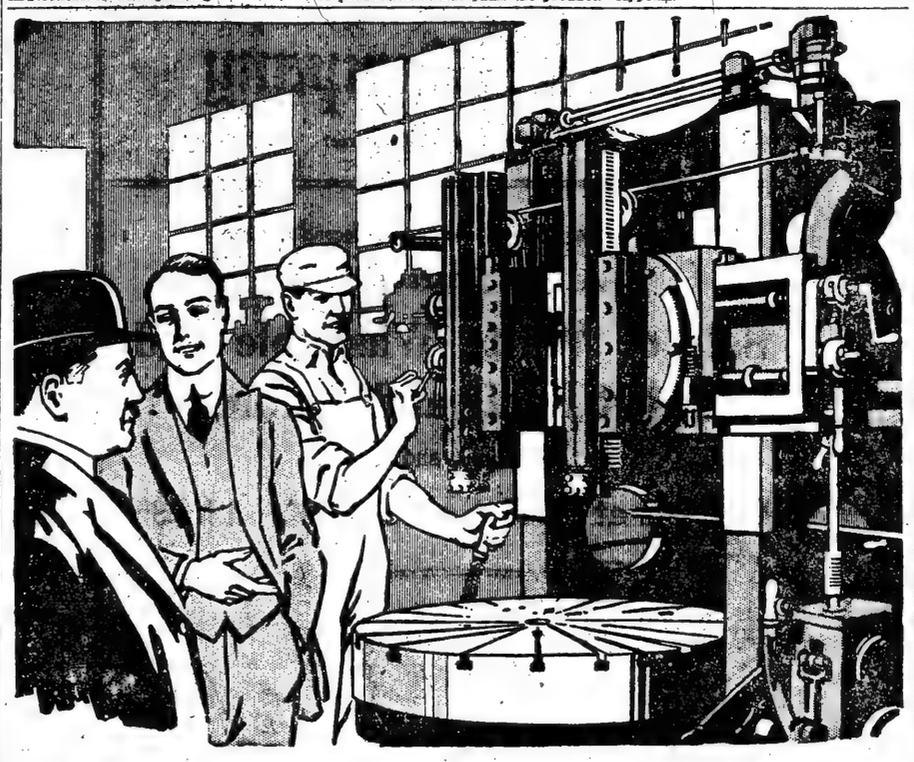
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Improved equipment increases production—decreases cost—improves results. That's

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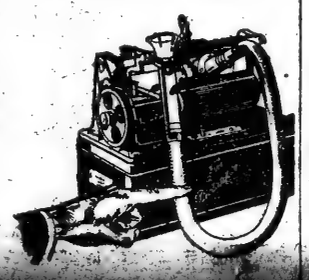
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Gimbel Brothers

33rd ST.-BROADWAY-34th ST.

AN ECHO OF LAST WEEK'S SALE

110 Higher Priced INNOVATION Wardrobe Trunks

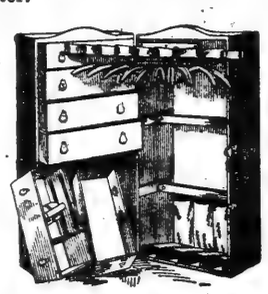
At Savings from $7.00 to 21.50

For our annual Tourists' Sale of Innovation Wardrobe Trunks, which was held last week, our Trunk Buyer induced the manufacturers to allow us a special discount on several hundred trunks. (These are days of "Universal Service"—everyone must do his bit.)

The Tourists' Sale was a success from the start. The less expensive trunks were completely sold out. And we had the choice Saturday night of marking these trunks back to regular prices or coming out with a "repeat" featuring the higher priced Innovations. We chose the latter.

32 Innovation Wardrobe Trunks formerly $45.00 Now $38.00

37 Innovation Wardrobe Trunks formerly $60.00 Now $44.50



22 Innovation Wardrobe Trunks formerly $75.00 Now $60.00

19 Innovation Wardrobe Trunks formerly $95.00 Now $73.50

TRUNKS—Fifth Floor—Rear

Gimbel Brothers

33rd ST.-BROADWAY-34th ST.

A 4th of July Made-to-Measure Offer

$20.50

Delivery for the 4th Guaranteed

The GIMBEL "made-to-measure" organization is again at the service of the men and young men of New York.

This time, and in time for the 4th, suits tailored according to your own individual tastes, at twenty-fifty!

Enough high grade foreign and domestic woollens on hand to produce suits for over 500

But!—of

Plain Blue Serges and Plain Blue Unfinished Worsteds, so greatly in demand for the 4th, there are only 200.

GIMBELS clothes, made to measure, turn out so satisfactorily that we do not hesitate to say: Satisfaction guaranteed.

10% extra for Sizes 44 and over.

$1.00 extra for Double Breasteds.



GIMBELS—Fourth Floor—Broadway



Decorative Charm at the Hampton Shops

HARMONIZED by some subtle surety of decorative purpose, the simplest group of Furniture may give to each sunny corner of the spacious Living Room an abiding charm of personality.

It may be only a Table and some Chairs, the former of walnut enriched with an almost bronze-like patina, the latter covered with time-mellowed tapestries, but to bring them into due relationship they need the Rose Bowl of hammered copper, the wrought-iron Candelabrum, or the richly painted Jewel-Casket.

Only at the Hampton Shops with its mastery of the secrets of Interior Decoration may such combinations as this with certainty be found.

Hampton Shops

18 East 50th Street facing St. Patrick's Cathedral New York

Decoration Textiles Furniture

A New and Better Way to Clean Carpets and Rugs



Why send your Carpets and Rugs to the cleaners when you can do the work yourself quite easily at a cost of only a few cents? Try this: Add 6 heaping tablespoonfuls of

20 MULE TEAM Borax Soap Chips

to 2 quarts of boiling water to make a stiff jelly. Cool. Spread lightly and evenly over carpet or rug and immediately wipe off with a clean, soft cloth. Results are wonderful.

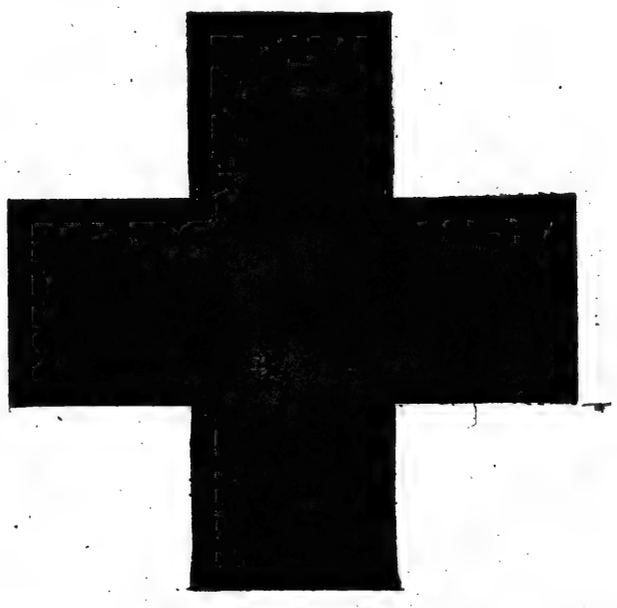
Brightens Colors—Raises Nap

and makes your carpets and rugs look brand new. Clean yours now—you'll be delighted with the results. But be sure and get the right carpet and rug cleanser—20 Mule Team Borax Soap Chips. At all grocers.

It's the Borax in the Soap that does the work

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

"A sacred obligation lies upon all not risking their lives to give generously and often."



THE American people are responding nobly and generously to the appeal of our Red Cross for funds with which to conduct its great work of mercy and humanity in this war.

The fund is rapidly mounting toward the $100,000,000 mark. And it should be clearly understood that every cent that is given can be used and will be used to **relieve suffering.** There are no limits to what can be done.

People of the warring nations have been stricken as never in history. But up to now our own people have not suffered. While Europe has been pouring out her life-blood, America has experienced a prosperity she had never known before.

Now we ourselves are in this gigantic war. We must now share the suffering which they have endured; we, too, must bear the burdens and we must do our part in a real way.

We are now facing a situation the like of which has never before existed. It is most important that every man and every woman in the United States get a real sense of obligation—some idea of what the people of this country are looked to to supply if we are going to begin our work.

We shall need $100,000,000—and more!

\+ + + +

Not only are the people throughout the whole country giving toward this great cause—and we appreciate that the merit of every gift is really measured by the amount of sacrifice it entails; but our great corporations are continuing to manifest their generosity and large-heartedness by declaring special Red Cross dividends.

We are giving special publicity to these declarations in order to appeal to every stockholder receiving Red Cross dividends to see to it that his share of the dividend goes to the Red Cross at once.

There is no obligation on the part of the stockholder, but the purpose of these corporations has been and is to help the Red Cross. We appeal to every stockholder receiving such dividend to see to it that that purpose is fulfilled.

The corporations which up to noon Saturday had been listed as having declared special Red Cross dividends are, in the order of our notice of such declaration, as follows:

Name.	Amount Dividends
United States Steel Corporation	$5,083,028.00
Utah Copper Co	812,245.00
Nevada Consolidated Copper Co	299,918.55
Chino Copper Co	347,992.00
Ray Consolidated Copper Co	315,435.80
Butte & Superior Mining Co	116,074.80
Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Lines	150,000.00
E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co	588,542.00
American Brake Shoe Co	50,000.00
Kennecott Copper Co	565,000.00
Gulf States Steel Co	76,000.00
The Torrington Co	35,000.00
The Atlas Powder Co	48,617.00
American Brass Co	150,000.00
Hercules Powder Co	71,500.00
Pantasote Leather Co	5,000.00
Stewart Silk Co	25,000.00
Gaston, Williams & Wigmore	75,000.00
Chandler Motor Car Co	70,000.00
Chatham & Phenix Bank	35,000.00
American Smelting & Refining Co	610,000.00
Bingham Mines Co	37,000.00
American Radiator Co	122,784.00
International Nickel Co	418,000.00
Standard Screw Co	25,000.00
Magma Copper Co	24,000.00
Irving National Bank	40,000.00
Bankers Trust Co	$225,000.00
Borden's Condensed Milk Co	100,000.00
Bank of Cuba	1,000.00
Union Carbide Co	250,000.00
Crocker Wheeler Co	8,500.00
Manati Sugar Co	39,600.00
National Surety Co	40,000.00
Mohawk Mining Co	50,000.00
Auto Car Co	20,000.00
Great Western Sugar Co	150,000.00
Wolverine Copper Co	30,000.00
Morris & Co	15,000.00
Home Insurance Co	60,000.00
Westinghouse Electric Co	374,000.00
Gotham National Bank	20,000.00
Equitable Trust Co	60,000.00
New York Trust Co	30,000.00
Corn Exchange Bank	35,000.00
Guaranty Trust Co	200,000.00
International Silk Co	15,192.00
Philadelphia National Bank	22,500.00
Metropolitan Trust Co	20,000.00
General Electric Co	1,000,000.00
Liberty National Bank	20,000.00
Inspiration Power Co	295,491.00
Montana Power Co	87,500.00
American Locomotive Co	250,000.00
Arizona Commercial Mining Co	$26,489.00
United Dye Wood Corp	130,000.00
National Lead Co	206,000.00
Anaconda Copper Mining Co	1,165,000.00
Miami Copper Co	93,000.00
Kerr Lake Eng. Co	45,000.00
Baltimore Tube Co	50,000.00
New York Times Co	10,000.00
Commercial Trust Co. of Philadelphia	10,000.00
Insurance Co. of North America	50,000.00
Seaboard National Bank	10,000.00
Ajax Rubber Co	14,200.00
Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Co	15,000.00
Alliance Insurance Co	7,500.00
Bethlehem Steel Co	600,000.00
American Exchange Bank	50,000.00
Mechanics & Metals Bank	60,000.00
Terminal Warehouse Co	20,000.00
National Silk Dyeing Co	25,000.00
Girard Trust Co	50,000.00
Bates Mfg. Co	12,000.00
Ohio Leather Co	8,000.00
Penn. Natl. Bank (Phila.)	5,000.00
Tradesmen's Natl. Bank (Phila.)	5,000.00
St. Mary's Mineral Land Co	8,000.00

It is impossible in a brief space to specify the numberless ways in which the generosity of corporations and individuals has been manifested. We desire to call attention, however, to a few striking cases, which may give inspiration to others to act similarly.

1. Many companies are giving the Red Cross a percentage of their gross sales for a certain period.

2. The employees of many companies have made up special co-operative funds to represent their companies; and in one notable case employees asked to be permitted to work overtime a certain number of hours a week and that their pay for such overtime should be credited to the Red Cross.

3. The Salvation Army has done a very exceptional thing. Never before this campaign has it allowed its kettles to be used on street corners for other than its own Christmas collections. This great-hearted organization is during Red Cross Week assisting us in this effective manner in soliciting money from "the man in the street."

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While we are seeking the largest possible contribution from every person or corporation able to give in a big way, we are very anxious that it shall be borne in mind constantly that the Red Cross belongs to the whole people and that the contributions of the small giver are just as welcome as larger gifts—indeed they are indispensable!

Probably never before in the history of this country have as many of our people had their hearts directed toward any one object as completely as this week we are working for the Red Cross. Let no one deny himself the privilege of giving to this appealing cause.

"A sacred obligation lies upon all who are not risking their lives to give generously and often."

Red Cross War Fund Finance Committee

SEWARD PROSSER

Chairman Executive Committee

American War Finance ✚ ***Red Cross Committee***

Date.....

Please enter my subscription of $.....

to the American Red Cross War Fund.

Name.....

Address.....

Make checks and money orders payable to the American Red Cross War Fund, and mail to the Central Trust Co., 54 Wall Street, New York.

No part of the cost of this advertisement is being paid for out of Red Cross funds. It is being borne by special contribution.

WOMEN INTERRUPT REDMOND SERVICE

One Waves Irish Republican Flag, Hisses the Mayor, and Is Put Out by Police.

ANOTHER HECKLES MITCHEL

Audience at Casino Pays Tribute to Irish Nationalist Killed in Battle.

Notwithstanding the presence of large numbers of police and the careful scrutiny of persons who went to the Casino Theatre last night to attend the memorial services in honor of Major William H. K. Redmond, Irish Nationalist Member of Parliament, lately killed in battle in France, there was interruptions by members of the republican faction. The disturbers were women, and the one who interrupted Mayor Mitchel with the most vigorous outbreak was said by detectives who aided in ejecting her from the theatre to have been the one whose waving of the Irish republican flag started the riot at the patriotic meeting at Cooper Union on May 4.

Here, too, it was the republican tricolor of orange, white, and green that started the trouble. Women hissed in the balcony when Mayor Mitchel rose to speak, but there was no further disturbance till he said: "We do honor to Major Redmond as men and women of Irish blood, as citizens of the world concerned in seeing the cause of self-government prosper, as American citizens—"

A woman leaned over the railing of the balcony and flung out the republican flag.

"Redmond stood for the death of the men who fought for liberty!" she cried.

Ushers and detectives ran down and surrounded her, and in a moment they had lifted her from her seat and were dragging her to the exit.

"Leave her alone," said the Mayor. But the ushers and detectives continued to hurry her toward the door.

"Is this liberty?" she shrieked.

"Don't treat her roughly," the Mayor called, and apparently those who were putting her out were as gentle as possible. Another woman from the side of the house howled "Priest baiter!" at the Mayor, but the flag bearer was out on the stairs by that time, and there was no further disturbance inside, though she could be heard clamoring as the ushers led her to the street and saw that she kept out after that. Then the Mayor said: "I want to say to those who in sincerity are so blinded by a prejudice for which, God knows I can't blame them, for it is the product of 700 years of mistreatment, that they can't see into the present situation and understand it. I want to tell them that here is an issue so vital to the world that prejudice must be sunk and all who love liberty must band together for the preservation of the ideals of civilization."

There was no more serious trouble, but one woman—apparently the one who had cried "Priest baiter!" at the Mayor—interrupted the two priests who spoke later with yells of "Independence!" "The Irish republic!" and "How about Easter week?" And this in spite of the fact that all the speakers expressed only admiration for the ideals of the republican insurgents of Dublin and declared that they, as well as Redmond, had died for Ireland.

Stephen McFarland, President of the United Irish League, which organized the meeting, praised Major Redmond as "a patriot, a soldier, and a constitutional revolutionist, who with his colleagues led his people out of the slough of despond and brought them almost to national autonomy." Then he introduced Justice John Ford, permanent Chairman, who in his uniform as Captain in the reserve brought wild shouts from the audience when he expressed the hope that some of the Americans who would lay down their lives in the same cause for which Major Redmond gave his would do so "on captured German soil, even in Berlin itself." He declared that Redmond gave his life for American liberties no less than for Ireland, and added: "Any word spoken or deed done against any country allied with us is a blow at America. In my view the greatest service Americans of Irish birth or extraction can give to Ireland is to enter heart and soul in this war for victory. For Uncle Sam will have a high seat at the peace table and his voice and vote will be most potent there. He will see to it that justice is done to Ireland, and there is no better friend of Ireland in the world than the Commander in Chief of the American Army and Navy, President Woodrow Wilson.

Mayor Mitchel referred to Major Redmond's first visit to this country, "when the Government of Great Britain was trying for what, please God, will be the last time in history, a coercion act," and declared that "until the casualty lists come back to teach our people what has been learned in Europe they must be told constantly that if this war is not fought out to allied victory in Europe the American people will be compelled to fight it out on their own soil."

Shane Leslie praised Redmond's religion and patriotism, and spoke of the striking coincidence that he had been in Parliament twenty-five years as representative of County Clare, the home of so many of the "wild geese" who died fighting the battles of France in the eighteenth century.

The Rev. Dr. Sigourney Fay said that no nation faithful to its religion had ever lost its nationality. "Ireland today," he said, "whether Catholic or Protestant, is profoundly Christian, and Ireland is a nation and will ever be."

Monsignor John P. Chidwick said: "The way in which William Redmond died for his country will be in my opinion the strongest argument for the freedom of his country. The whole world will point to the fields of France, where thousands of Irishmen have shed their blood for the imperiled cause, and the world will demand that a share of victory shall go to these Irishmen. The strongest argument which we shall use, if necessary, to shameface a nation refusing justice to Ireland will be the death of Major Redmond and the thousands who died with him. While championing with all my power the rights of my own country, my native land, America, I shall insist with all my power that my country insist on justice to that country which has preserved its nationality through 700 years of persecution."

WOMAN SEEKS WAR WORK.

Miss Leilah Pugh Will Offer Services as Driver to France.

Miss Leilah Pugh, who is stopping at the Hotel Vanderbilt, will sail for France soon to offer her services to the American Ambulance Corps as a driver.

She is a Sergeant in the Motor Corps of the National League for Woman's Service and has met the requirements of the Police Department as a motor driver.

Since war was declared against Germany Miss Pugh has been aiding recruiting in New York City and rendering other volunteer service with her automobile.

LARKIN'S WORDS IN PROSECUTOR'S HANDS

U. S. Attorney France Undecided About Case of the Labor Agitator.

POLICE WANT HIM TRIED

Berkman Still in Jail, But $49,000 Surety Offered Will be Examined Today.

A stenographic copy of the remarks made by James Larkin, Irish labor agitator, when he made an attack upon the Government and advised his hearers not to submit to conscription under the selective draft law, has been given to United States Attorney Melville J. France by police assigned to report upon a Socialist meeting at Cypress and Myrtle Avenues, Queens, on Friday night. Inspector T. J. Kelly and Captain West of the Glendale Police Station have urged that the Federal authorities take action against the alien agitator, but Mr. France said last night he had not decided whether charges would be brought.

Larkin was arrested at the meeting on the charge of disorderly conduct after he had singled out a detective in the audience and made a bitter attack upon him, and upon the Government. He was held in $500 bail for examination in the Jamaica Police Court on Thursday. According to the stenographic copy, Larkin, in attacking the detective, said:

"He looks like an Irishman. I am certain he is an Irishman, and he is like a lot of others. He falls asleep and only wakes up when some one says something against the Government. Now watch me wake him up."

In making an attack upon the selective draft law he said that "soldiers were a lot of hired assassins," and added: "I didn't tell you not to obey the conscription law, but I would not submit to conscription. Stand by me and end the war!"

Alexander Berkman fumed in jail yesterday, although $49,000 in cash and property had been offered as bail for him. Of the $49,000 only $10,000 was in cash. In addition the anarchists had offered an equity of $39,000 in Brooklyn property. Emma Goldman and her counsel flew around attempting to get Berkman out of jail, but Harold A. Content, the assistant United States District Attorney, who has been attending the "Red" meetings, went to the country yesterday and would not let Mr. Berkman leave jail to address "Red" meetings. He is exercising his right to take forty-eight hours to investigate the surety offered.

"I have all tomorrow to investigate that surety," Mr. Content said yesterday, "and if the bail is satisfactory Berkman will probably be out on Tuesday." Berkman and his associate will be put on trial on Wednesday.

It has been decided that no action will be taken against Miss Eleanor Wilson Parker, the former Barnard student, acquitted of the charge of conspiracy last week, for her work in disributing letters denouncing the jury that brought in a verdict of guilty against Owen Cattell and Charles Francis Phillips, the Columbia students who sought to obstruct the operation of the draft law. It has not yet been learned whether the letters purporting to have been written by Mrs. Freda Kirchwey Clark, daughter of Dean Kirchwey, formerly of the Columbia Law School, and by her husband, Evans Clark, professor in Princeton University, were genuine. These letters had been published in a Socialist newspaper, together with a letter said to have been written by Randolph Bourne.

T. P. O'CONNOR HERE AS IRELAND'S ENVOY

Continued from Page 1.

in the war do not speak of their grief in going about their daily duties. It is only by the whitened hair and the drawn features that we can judge of what they are inwardly suffering."

"When do you think it will end?" Mr. O'Connor was asked.

"Who can tell with any faint degree of certainty?" The Irish leader replied: "There can be only one outcome of the war and we must fight on until that is achieved. One of our leading military authorities said to me that large numbers of airplanes massed together in an attack on the German lines would lend a great aid in striking a decisive blow at the enemy."

Referring to the recent airplane raids over London in which more than 200 persons were killed, Mr. O'Connor said that they were shocking but would have no effect from a military point of view.

Mr. O'Connor said he was in London during two Zeppelin raids and would have seen one of the big air machines brought down near his house if he had not been too lazy to get out of bed and go to the window.

"I had been fast asleep," Mr. O'Connor said, "when I was awakened by a great noise in the streets. As an old politician, I realized that it was cheers outside which had aroused me from my slumbers, and I said to myself that a Zeppelin must be toppling down from the clouds. If I had gone to the window instead of going to sleep again I should have had a fine view of the Zepp, which was on fire and lit up the district for miles as it plunged downward.

"The war and the demand for wheat, oats, and other grains," Mr. O'Connor said, "had caused the British Government to till all available land, tending toward the solution in Ireland of the ranch problem.

"While the land under cultivation in England," Mr. O'Connor said, "has increased 300,000 acres, in Ireland it has increased by 700,000 acres. Fully 10 per cent. of this Irish land, broken up for tillage, was drawn by the Government from grazing lands reserved for breeding sheep, horses, and cattle."

When he was asked what effect the submarine campaign had had upon the food supply in England, Mr. O'Connor said that it was no doubt serious, but he had not seen any one going hungry.

"The people of all classes," he said, "paid more for food and ate less.

"Before the war," he continued, "living was as luxurious as it possibly may be in New York today. People giving a dinner would never think of placing less than ten dishes before their guests. Today that is all changed and three dishes are all one sees in a first class restaurant or the homes of wealthy men, and no one complains or expresses a desire for more. Members of Parliament, friends of mine, who believed that the potato was the most succulent of vegetables, went without the tubers for three weeks at their meals in the House of Commons restaurant without remarks and eat rice and turnips instead."

SHEET STEEL WAGES STAND.

Manufacturers and Workers Finally Agree Without an Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 24.—There will be no increase in the production cost of sheet steel or tin plate by reason of wage scales or working conditions in the independent plants which divide production with the United States Steel Corporation. The six-day wage conference between the manufacturers and the Amalgamated Association of Sheet and Tin Plate Workers reached an agreement shortly before dark today after a deadlock had for a time seemed inevitable.

The manufacturers won out against any allowance of additional helpers, but the wages of the steel and tin workers, based upon the selling price of the wares they produce, is to remain in force for the next twelve months. Out of each 5 cents advance above the base agreed upon the men in the mills will receive 1¼ cents. Every sixty days a committee for the workers computes the scale from sworn statements furnished by the manufacturers.

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14,000	5%	5 & bas't.	Brick	Apartment	2,544	21,000
23,500	5%	2 & bas't.	Br. & Stone	Apartment	4,320	37,500

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5 for 25c and Upward — DAVE SAGUI MAKER — Various Sizes and Shapes

Where Good Cigars Are Sold

Canada Would End Fishery Dispute.

OTTAWA, June 24.—An effort will be made by the Canadian Government to settle the international fisheries differences on the Pacific Coast between this country and the United States. It was announced that a commission had been appointed to confer with representatives of the United States, the members being Sanford Evans of Ottawa, F. T. James of Toronto, and H. B. Thompson of Victoria, C. B.

Few Casualties in Havana Blowup.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, June 24.—Only one person was killed, ten were wounded, three probably fatally, in the Cabañas fortress explosion yesterday. The wounded were hit by flying stones. A large gap was blown out of the side of the fortress along the harbor front.



Fish, hunt, swim, row, camp—spend your days in sheer content in the Highlands of Ontario. Take back a breath of the great outdoors to make you fit and ready for another year. Go to Georgian Bay, Muskoka Lakes, Lake of Bays, Timagami or Algonquin Park. Reached directly only via Grand Trunk System.

Write or call on Frank F. Dwyer, G. A. P. D. Grand Trunk Ry. System, 1270 Broadway, N. Y. City.

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Buy Now and Buy All You Can.

A 25% Raise is due shortly!

Thousands of Bargains in All Makes, either "First" or "Seconds." Also Used Tires, $4, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, and $10.

Selling Out Sundries: Big Snaps

Buy What You Need: "Get Busy."

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Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
Eighth Av., cor. 127th St.

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Officers' regulation outfits

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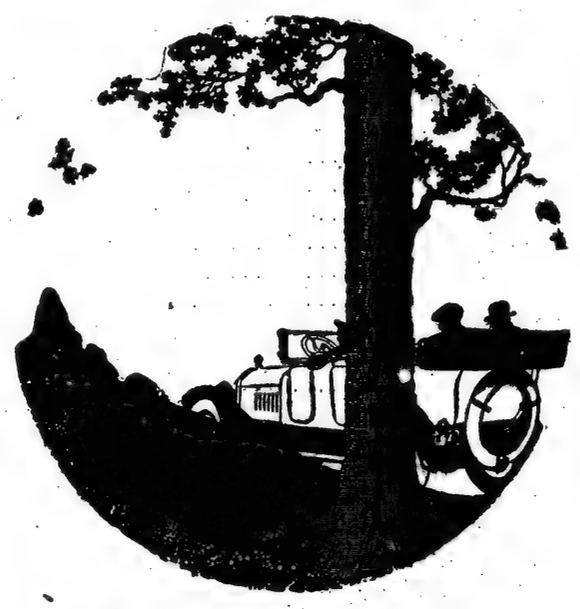
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The "Loafing" Range

In its "loafing" range you may "race with the hare." You have the nimble "getaway" for quick acceleration at *all* speeds, you have the soft, smooth, purring motor that will wind its way through traffic taking the slow crawl or the swift spurt, or the smooth, even gait—everything required in ordinary driving—with the utmost grace and distinction.

You would imagine that the car was designed and built *only* for that kind of work and to utterly excel in it. In ordinary driving it performs entirely in its "loafing" range at half ratings, using fuel so sparingly as to shame many a six of less power—even many a four.

The "Sporting" Range

But when you want to "hunt with the hounds" you have a brute of a car ready to pace the best of the pack. You have only to open your throttle wider to call upon your "sporting" range and utterly change the character of your motor.

That same softly purring motor now utters a deep growl of brute power. No ordinary car can hold with you now. You have unleashed eighty horsepower on full rations and few indeed are the cars that can contend with you—only the few that are built especially for thundering speed and prodigious feats of power without regard for the gentler virtues which the Peerless exhibits in its "loafing" range.

Let us demonstrate what it means to drive a car capable of almost unbelievable contrasts of performance, a car that will maximize your pleasure yet minimize your expense.

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Full Panel Body, $40.00 extra.
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REPUBLIC TRUCKS

NATIONAL AIR SUNG BY 2,000 AT CONCERT

Civic Orchestra's Sunday Night Entertainment Turns Into a Patriotic Demonstration.

PLEA MADE FOR RECRUITS

Job Hedges Says America Sends a Message of Encouragement to France.

The second of the Civic Orchestra concerts, and first of the Sunday night "pops," drew a large audience at the St. Nicholas Rink last night, with all the cheaper seats sold out and others well filled. Maggie Teyte was soloist in an air from "Madam Butterfly," which she encored in English with "The Little Gray Home in the West." Robert Lortat, the French pianist, played in brilliant style the C minor concerto of Saint-Saëns. Pierre Monteux conducted Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" overture, Charpentier's "Impressions of Italy," Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Spanish Caprice," and Chabrier's "Festival Polonaise."

All the 2,000 listeners stood up and sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," which the orchestra played midway in the program, and they sprang to their feet again to cheer a squad of young fellows in uniforms of the army, navy, and Marine Corps, sent out by the Recruiting Battalion of Service Men, who stood at attention on the platform during brief speeches by Charles Alfred Bill and Job Hedges. Mr. Bill asked all citizens to help in the present Recruiting Week, when General Bell will speak at a rally Tuesday evening, followed on Friday by a great parade.

The concert sounded like a recruiting meeting with its cheering and applause. Mr. Hedges talked about the war. "It was just as sure that America would get into this war when the Kaiser's Army crossed the Belgian border," he exclaimed, "as it is sure that day follows night." He called on Americans to work together "like these men," pointing to the orchestra, "so that the great harmony of life may go ringing down the ages."

"Every man and woman is either for his or her country or against it," the speaker said. "The person who is indifferent is against it. The time has arrived when no American citizen can utter one single word of disloyalty. It was assumed at the beginning of this war that America wouldn't go in. That was a pretty fair guess, based on our habits of peace. They thought we were walking in our sleep, but they found that this great nation has a great spirit after all.

"We believe in government from the bottom up. There are three or four nations concentrated in one part of the world who think that a few men have a right from God to govern other people. In the wisdom of Congress, in the wisdom of the President, under authority of law, we are going to send men—our men—to help the people who have taken care of us up to now. We're going to underwrite this war.

"Our message to France and to England is, 'Hold fast, we're coming.' Tonight, as we look over there, we can seem to hear the people of those civilizations of the past, men and women who gave their lives for the civilization of today, and they say to us, 'Hold fast, preserve what we gave, so that what is good in life and in humanity may endure to future generations and for all time.'"

The Recruiting Battalion of Service Men, as explained by Mr. Bill in introducing Mr. Hedges, is an organization of 2,000 men, who have worn the uniform of the United States, and are going out in squads every night to address meetings of trade unions, fraternal orders, political clubs, and young men's associations.

The big rally on Tuesday will be held at the Harvard Club, while in the parade on Friday along Third and Eighth Avenues and Broadway groups of eight men, with fife and drum boys, will drop out at each corner to enroll recruits.

CROWDS AT PARK CONCERTS

Music for the People in the Mall and Stuyvesant Square.

Crowds on the Mall in Central Park yesterday afternoon heard the second of the city's free concerts by D'Aquin's Military Band, with a program from Meyerbeer, Mendelssohn, and Weber, to Verdi, Tschaikowsky, Dvorak, D'Aquin, and George M. Cohan. Half a mile of people stood up with hats off during the playing of American national airs.

At Stuyvesant Square the first of a series of volunteer concerts by various neighborhood societies was given by the Schubert Symphony Society of young men of the east side, led by Henry Lefkowitch. Anthems of various nations were played, and the crowd also stood up and shouted "Hats off!" for the American songs. Beginning next Sunday and later, there will be free Sunday concerts in fifteen of the parks in Manhattan, Bronx, and Richmond Boroughs.

BATHER BREAKS HIS NECK.

High School Boy Dives Into Shallow Water at Coney.

Jacob Farbman, a high school student of 122 St. Marks Place, Manhattan, diving from the top of a timber-breakwater yesterday at the foot of Oceanic Walk, Coney Island, hit a shallow spot of sand and broke his neck. His friends on the beach did not know he had been hurt until they saw him swept back and forth in the breakers. He was unconscious when they got him to the beach and he was alive when he reached the Coney Island Hospital, but physicians said he could not long survive.

The opening of the Municipal Baths and the bathing season generally at the Island, together with the host of other attractions that were opened to the public, attracted the largest crowd yesterday of the season, which the police estimated at 300,000 persons. The day was marked also by numerous arrests, and for the first time in several years the Coney Island jail was filled with petty offenders.

An attorney living at Sea Gate, whose name was not disclosed by the police, reported that he and his wife and four companions, two men and two women, were annoyed and followed by ten soldiers while going home early yesterday morning. The attorney told the police that his party was overtaken at West Twenty-fifth Street and Surf Avenue and that three of the soldiers tried to take the women from their escorts. Two of the soldiers were arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Albert R. Gross, an auctioneer, of 850 East 163d Street, caused the arrest of Edward Harting, a trolley conductor, with whom and the motorman of a car Gross had an altercation, during which he says he lost a diamond ring valued at $1,200. Although Gross said the ring was simply "lost," the conductor was held on a grand larceny charge.

Miss Elizabeth Connor of 130 St. Felix Street, Brooklyn, was knocked down by the automobile of L. P. Fawl, 2,417 Foster Avenue, Brooklyn, suffering a severe scalp wound. She was taken to the Coney Island Hospital by Dr. Harris.

Jersey Guardsman Drowns.

George Kenner, 19 years old, of 619 John Street, West Hoboken, a soldier of Company C of the Fourth Regiment, New Jersey Infantry, had leave of absence yesterday, and went in swimming from the Jersey Central Railroad's Pier 19 in Communipaw, and was drowned.

JEWS HOLD CHARITY FETE.

Felix M. Warburg Entertains 100 Delegates of Societies.

Felix M. Warburg, President of the Federation of Jewish Charities, entertained about 100 delegates of various societies in the federation at his home here today.

Addresses were made by Mr. Warburg, Dr. Julius Goodman, Leo Arnstein, Mrs. William Linstein, Marks Hyman, and I. Edwin Goldwasser.

The meeting was really a fête to mark the end of the temporary organization, as on July 1 the permanent organization will go into effect. It was stated that during the year there had been more than $2,000,000 subscribed for Jewish relief. It was arranged to interest 100,000 Jews in the United States and have them agree to subscribe $10 a year, which would make a fund of $1,000,000 for relief work. A campaign to get four thousand Jewish societies enrolled with the federation will be started.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Norman Trevor has been engaged as Eleanor Painter's leading man in "The Pursuit of Pamela," Chester Bailey Fernald's comedy, in which the prima donna will have her first dramatic role. Mr. Trevor ended an engagement in Barrie's "The New Word" at the Empire Saturday night. "The Pursuit of Pamela" will be produced by Oliver Morosco in one of his California playhouses shortly, preparatory to its presentation here in September.

Reinold Wolf and Louis A. Hirsch have been commissioned by Cohan & Harris to write a musical comedy for Fall production. The two collaborated in writing the book and music of last season's "Follies."

The Empire Theatre, which closed for the season Saturday night, will be reopened in September with "Rambler Rose," the Smith-Jacobi musical comedy in which Julia Sanderson and Joseph Cawthorn will be starred.

Mrs. Roy C. Wilcox, who before her marriage recently was Diantha Pattison, will accompany her husband to France soon. Mr. Wilcox will serve in an ambulance corps and Mrs. Wilcox as a nurse. Upon her return she expects to continue her stage career.

This will be the last week of William Collier's engagement in "Nothing But the Truth" at the Longacre. Saturday night's performance will be the 339th in New York. "His Little Widows" will also end its engagement at the Astor at the same time. Both plays will be sent on tour next season.

George Foster Platt has engaged Cathleen Nesbit, Lionel Atwill, Frances Carson, Wallis Clark, Maude Milton, and Cecil Yapp for the stock company he will direct in Milwaukee during the Summer.

Among the new musical productions the Shuberts will make the coming season will be Franz Lehar's "The Star Gazer," Edmund Eysler's "Lieutenant Gus" and "When Two Love," Roland Oliver's "The Cave Lady," and Hamilton Sims's "Love's Light." They contemplate recruiting the casts of these in a larger measure than usual from the ranks of operatic stars now in this country because of the war.

Doris Predo and Clare Stratton have been engaged for a second company being organized to present "Love o' Mike" on tour.

Justine Johnstone's Little Club will close for the Summer next Saturday night. It will reopen in the Fall.

DR. YOUNG PREDICTS VICTORY FOR 'DRYS'

Injustice of "Dry" at Front and "Wet" at Home, He Says, Will Be Felt.

DR. EATON SCORES TRAITORS

Applauded When He Advocates Death for Those Who Hold Back Our Military Preparation.

If the Senate adopts the Food bill with the House prohibition clause in it, a dry nation will inevitably follow, said the Rev. S. Edward Young in his sermon last night in the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Nostrand Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn. He called the prohibitory section "the greatest reform legislation since the anti-slavery amendment." Everybody, said Dr. Young, must agree on the injustice of "dryness" at the front, while the non-fighters obtained all the liquor they wished. It will be this public appreciation of injustice that will push the bill through the Senate, the pastor concluded.

"Slinking whisperers, slackers, and cowards" were a few of the designations for those who hold back our military preparation that Dr. Eaton used yesterday in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church. Dr. Eaton advocated death for such traitors, and won a round of applause from a group of uniformed officers in his congregation. He rapped the food speculators whose greed he said is as criminal as Alfredo Cocchi. A plea to the nation to keep a steady stream of newspapers and other publications moving trenchward for American soldiers, closed his sermon.

In a sermon deprecating the fact that few foreign-born Americans had yet enlisted, Dr. Reisner of Grace Methodist Church said that recently he addressed 900 marines in the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Americanism, only to find later that all but eight of his auditors had been born in this country. Dr. Reisner said that if the enthusiasm shown over the war missions which had come here could be turned into a desire to enlist, it would send a chill down the back of the Kaiser even greater than that which coursed his spine when he heard the news about the Liberty Loan."

The chaplain of the London City Guards, the Rev. Dr. William C. Minifie, told of the tragedy of Belgium yesterday in a talk delivered at the Metropolitan Tabernacle. Dr. Minifie, who is here in the interest of the International Bible Institute, told of that organization's work among the Belgian sufferers.

In Hope Baptist Church, Broadway and 104th Street, last night the Rev. Dr. E. S. Halloway, Chairman of the committee in charge of the Billy Sunday trail hitters, spoke enthusiastically of the results of the evangelist's campaign here. William B. Miller, Secretary of the same committee, spoke in the same vein in the Madison Avenue Methodist Church, Madison Avenue and Sixtieth Street. He said that thousands of the trail hitters had chosen to ally themselves with the Roman Catholic Church. As fast as the lists of converts were prepared they were being turned over to the different churches. Six thousand names of trail hitters were yet to be canvassed, said Mr. Miller.

From the dawn of time down to the Russian revolution the battle to make democracy was traced yesterday by the Rev. Francis E. Clark, President of the World's Christian Endeavor Union, who spoke in place of Dr. Jowett in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Dr. Clark declared that "God is making the world safe for a rule of the people, by the people and for the people."

GIRLS ATTACKED ON ROAD.

Two of Assailants Caught by Home Defense Guards.

Miss Edith Miles, 18 years old, daughter of Recorder Alfred Miles of 128 Thirtieth Street, Woodcliff, N. J., and Miss Mary Egan of 926 Teller Avenue, the Bronx, were on their way early yesterday morning from Palisade Park to the Miles home when they were surrounded by six men at a dark spot on the road. Before either girl could scream Miss Miles was struck and dropped unconscious.

Miss Egan fought and her cries were heard by Louis Peraud, Sr., a wealthy manufacturer and Home Defense Guard living two doors from the Miles house. He and his son, Louis, Jr., a United States marine home on furlough, made for the men, and the elder Peraud fired two shots from his revolver at the assailants who broke for cover. Mr. Peraud managed to back two of the men against a wall and hold them there until the police arrived. The men said they were Joseph McDonald, 20, of 415 West Sixteenth Street and John Barry, 25, of 210 Eighth Avenue, this city. The men will be arraigned today before Recorder Miles for a hearing.

GET $22,000 IN GEMS AT SUMMER HOMES

Thieves Enter Houses of Three Wealthy Residents of Suffolk County and Rifle Safes.

TAKE $15,000 IN ONE PLACE

Henry A. Robbins of New York Principal Victim—Robbers Leave No Trace.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., June 24.—Jewelry thieves have been reaping a rich harvest in Suffolk County within the last three or four days, according to the reports which have been made to Sheriff Andrew W. Biggs. The Sheriff was notified on Friday that on the previous night thieves had carried away about $6,000 in jewelry and $400 in cash from a cabinet safe in the rooms of Mrs. Horace Russell at Southampton.

Today the Sheriff learned that some time between Thursday night and yesterday morning there had been a $15,000 jewelry robbery at the Summer home of Henry A. Robbins of New York. He was also informed late this afternoon that thieves had entered the home of W. H. Lowney at Brightwaters last night and had carried away about $600 worth of jewelry. No trace of any of the thieves has been found.

The jewelry in the Robbins home had been placed in a safe by Mrs. Robbins Thursday night. She had locked the safe, she says. She went to the safe yesterday morning and found the jewelry gone. She notified the insurance company, and today she sent word to the Sheriff.

At the Lowney home entrance was gained through a window. The thief broke open a jewel cabinet, took the jewelry, and managed to get away without having been heard or seen.

The Russell jewel robbery was a peculiar one. Mrs. Russell had planned a trip to New York, and had removed her jewelry from a large safe in the house to a small one in her own room. That was a little after 7 o'clock Thursday night. Mrs. Russell went down to dinner, and about three hours later returned to her room to find that the safe door was open and the jewelry and money were gone.

DENOUNCES CHICAGO MAYOR

Bishop Kinsolving Says Such Men Should Be Driven from Earth.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 24.—In a patriotic address at Old St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church here today, Bishop George Herbert Kinsolving of the Diocese of Texas denounced Mayor Thompson of Chicago, whose conduct, he said, savored of disloyalty if not of treason, when he refused to receive the allied mission to the United States at Chicago and would not cooperate in the Liberty Loan.

"Such men," Bishop Kinsolving declared, "should not only be driven from the country, but driven from the earth."

"We must all do our bit," he said, "and if we accomplish this no matter how little it is, it will amount to a great deal. In the pursuit of my duties I am compelled to do considerable traveling, and, in my travels I hear constantly on the trains men and women whose treasonable talk and disloyalty make my blood boil. There is a time for action and a time for talk, and I believe that the time has come to stop talking. We have tolerated too long the conspiracies all over the country. We are informed that we have thousands of spies among us. If this be so no mercy should be shown to those who are caught."

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th. Evgs. at 8. MATINEE TOMORROW, 50c to $1.50.
PASSING SHOW OF 1917
Evs. World: "Dazzled Blinking New York."

LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Biggest Operatic Hit in New York
New Shubert Production Music by OSCAR STRAUSS.
MY LADY'S GLOVE
with CHARLES PURCELL
GREAT SINGING CAST. 100 PRETTY GIRLS.

ASTOR THEA., B'way & 45th. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. LAST 8 TIMES
HIS LITTLE WIDOWS

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
Like the breath of springtime.
LOVE O' MIKE with Music. Comedy
SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—Herald.

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK

SEE THE 48TH ST. 13TH CHAIR By Bayard Veiller
Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. Evs. 8:20.
Thea., E. of B'way.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Season's Musical Knockout
You're in Love

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Evs. Sun.
OH, BOY!

WASH'N SQ. PLAYERS
COMEDY 110 W. 41st. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
LAST WEEK, "Pists and Playwrights," "Another Way Out," & (new) "Parish."

LONGACRE West 48th St. Last 8 Times Evs. 8:30. Pop. Mat. Wed. 2:30.
WM. COLLIER in the Greatest of all Farces
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents
THE BRAT "Better Than 'Peg o' My Heart.'"

CORT W. 48 St. Evs. 8:25. | LAST 8 TIMES
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20
OLIVER MOROSCO'S Great Laughing Success
Upstairs and Down

COLUMBIA Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Pop. Prices
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Delicious Lemonade Free to All.

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Douglas Fairbanks in "Wild & Woolly," and Incomparable Rialto Orchestra.
15-25-50c. DOORS OPEN 10 A. M. DAILY THIS WEEK.

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'THE PUBLIC BE DAMNED' Expose on Food Speculation.—Endorsed by HERBERT C. HOOVER.
Arbuckle Comedy, Strand Ladies Quartette, Orch.

81 at St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980
OLIVE THOMAS in "Madcap Madge." Also Splendid VAUDEVILLE.
Mat. Today, 10, 15c; Evs. 15, 25, 50c.

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PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK Opp. West 130th St. Ferry
GREATER THAN EVER NEW SENSATIONS
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ROOF After Performance at 11:30 MIDNIGHT FROLIC

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POPULAR PRICE MATINEES WED.
GAIETY B'WAY, 46TH ST. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.

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"HITCHY-KOO" AN INTIMATE REVUE WITH Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue, Wm. Rock and Frances White, Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni

FULTON 46th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
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In Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy "PALS FIRST"

GLOBE THEATRE, B'way & 46th St. EVERY DAY, 1:30 to 11:30. Two Extraordinary Attractions.
BENJAMIN CHAPIN in "THE CALL TO ARMS"
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ALSO—THE FAMOUS ENGLISH
War Tanks IN ACTION
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Benefit American & British War Relief.

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Where the Cool Night Air Brings Comfort.
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
Fatty Arbuckle in "The Rough House."
H. B. Warner in "GOD'S MAN."
Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15
The Refreshing Night Breezes Are Here.
"FOLLOW THE FLAG," Fatty Arbuckle in "The Rough House" & 8 other big Acts. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

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For July and August

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EXTRA FEATURE!
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1917.

UNTIMELY ZEAL FOR PROHIBITION

The Food Administration bill has passed the House of Representatives with an amendment that, if finally accepted, would cost the country $350,000,000 yearly. Apart from any other objection to the attachment of an out-and-out prohibition measure to a bill designed to conserve the nation's food supply in a time of great peril, the prospective loss to the revenues of the entire sum derived annually from liquor taxes is open to serious objection. The Senate should keep the provisions of the bill restricting the use of foodstuffs in the manufacture of alcoholic liquors within reasonable bounds.

In the House of Representatives 365 members, after a bitter contest, have chosen to go on record as favoring absolute prohibition of the manufacture of intoxicating liquors during the war. It is probable that many of those who voted for the drastic liquor amendment Saturday night did so in order to get the bill through on time, confident that the Senate would reasonably modify it. Restriction of the use of foodstuffs in distilleries may be necessary. It is well for the law to recognize the essential fact that our food supplies must be protected at whatever cost. But to turn the Food Administration bill, at the last moment of the House debate upon it, into a strict prohibition measure, without counting the cost at all, is going too far. It is utterly unreasonable. The pending Revenue bill is already large enough without the addition of another huge sum to make up for the elimination of $350,000,000 of present taxes. The effect of the liquor amendment is to change the character of the Food bill, to make its main provisions practically subordinate to the prohibition of the manufacture of liquors.

All this distraction of legislative energy from the main business of the hour, this continuous attempt to make a subsidiary question principal, seriously interferes with war measures. Senator WADSWORTH has proposed an amendment to the Food Control bill which gives the President power to prohibit the use of food materials in the manufacture of distilled liquors, beers, and ales. That is the proper method. It was employed by the House in the provision authorizing the President to commandeer existing stocks of alcoholic liquors if alcohol is needed in the manufacture of explosives. He may be trusted to use that authority with discretion. Instead of making an iron rule, founded on a disputed theory, give the President the power to act as necessity requires. That is sound economics. The other course is premature, and therefore without justification. Whenever, in the interests of economy, efficiency, and grain preservation, national prohibition is necessary, the President should have the power to prescribe it, as a war measure, and for no other reason. The plain duty of the Senate is to eliminate the prohibitive amendment and substitute for it one based on an intelligent consideration of the situation.

EXPORT ASSOCIATIONS.

Again the House has passed by a great majority, 240 to 29, the Webb bill for the promotion and extension of our foreign trade by permitting exporting manufacturers to form co-operative associations like those of foreign origin with which they must compete. There was a vote of 8 to 1 for it in the House last year, but in the Senate no action followed. It was taken up a month ago in the Senate, on a favorable committee report, and laid aside after a brief debate. What the House has now done should suggest to the other branch of Congress the expediency of concurrence without delay. The proposed co-operative associations or joint selling agencies are needed during the war, as Mr. WEBB said, and will be very useful after peace comes.

There is no warrant for opposition on the ground that legalized use of such associations in export trade would or might lead to the making of combinations for the harmful control of trade at home. This would be prevented by the Government in the way that it now prevents the formation of such combinations in the domestic trade. The Sherman and Clayton anti-trust laws have not been repealed. Earnest support of the bill by the Federal Trade Commission should have weight. No one will say that the Commission is inclined to regard combinations and trusts here with favor. Within a few days it has asked for the prosecution of a group of lumber dealers.

Our exporters would be enabled by the bill to meet foreign competitors on equal terms. Before the war the most effective export associations were those of Germany. In the last year new ones have been formed in several countries. In the Senate, as in the House, there is a majority for the bill, and eventually it will be a law. Exporters would like to carry out their plans for co-operation. They should be encouraged now to work for preservation of the foreign trade we have gained and for an increase of it.

LABOR ARBITRATION.

Eight labor controversies have been settled within the last few weeks by the Department of Labor's Commissioner of Conciliation. In a majority of these cases there was an increase of wages. The growing cost of living has suggested demands for higher pay, and reports of the Federal Trade Commission say it is the cause of much unrest. In two places workmen are now on strike. Application for wage increases from 10,000 sheet iron and tinplate workers, the cloakmakers in this city, and employés of Northeastern shipyards are now pending.

When mediation and arbitration are proposed by either side in such controversies, this method of adjustment should be accepted. Officers representing unions in all the metal trades formally offered some weeks ago to sign an agreement binding these unions to consent that all differences in their industries shall be settled in this way. This offer should be welcomed and approved by employers. Such an agreement would be useful now in the sheet iron and tinplate factories. It is asserted by the Department of Labor that employers at the shipyards reject mediation and arbitration. The demands and arguments of the men should be considered by competent judges, empowered by both sides to make a binding decision. Everybody knows that work at shipyards ought not to be interrupted or delayed. Arbitration should not be opposed by the employers. They should ask for it.

REGULAR ARMY WEEK.

Men between the ages of 21 and 31 years who are registered for the selective draft are not debarred from enlistment in the regular army. This is "regular army week." Before next Saturday night the roster of our permanently established army must be increased by the admission of 70,000 recruits. Enlistments have been many since April 1, but the army is not yet at war strength and time presses. Throughout the country a "drive" has begun to attract able-bodied men to military service. Men who enlist now will take their places with units of trained men. They will be enabled quickly to master the rudiments of military education. They will learn much from association with men who know all there is for a soldier to know. They will be well paid. The basic pay of a private soldier in the British Army is $89 a year, in the French Army $20 a year, in the Italian $70. The first pay of an American soldier in the ranks is now $360 a year. He pays nothing for his uniform, food, or lodging. Medical attention is free. A thrifty soldier can save nearly all he earns. What is more, the chances for promotion are excellent. There will be many vacancies to fill among the noncommissioned officers, and a Sergeant or Corporal who has the right qualities will stand a good chance of further advancement. Men of superior intelligence are needed. In a period of war the soldier's life is not a monotonous routine. It should be borne in mind, too, that enlistment now is only for the period of the war.

The appeal will be most effective, doubtless, among young men of 18 and 19 years who are eager for military service but were debarred by law from the draft registration. There are also many men between the ages of 31 and 40, not liable to the draft, who have strength and energy and are well fitted for soldiering, and they have their chance to serve their country now. Citizenship papers are not required of the recruit. Aliens will not be drafted, but they may volunteer.

There is no doubt that the recruiting "drive" will be successful. The nation's experience with the sale of the Liberty bonds and the Red Cross Fund will be repeated in this call for soldiers. The President's proclamation will not be disregarded. No doubt, the required number of men could have been obtained in the leisurely manner of recruiting within a month or so, but we cannot spare more time. It is imperative that the regular army, upon which the burden of early service in the war will rest, shall be filled within this week. It will be filled. More men will volunteer than can be accepted, but all will have their opportunity in time. Very soon we shall be doing our part actively in the work that has for the present to be done by the Allies.

SHIPS FOR THE PACIFIC.

We have only a few ships on the Pacific, where carriers are needed now for the transportation of munitions and railway supplies to Russia. There were eleven at the beginning of the war, but the number has been reduced to eight, and these are vessels having an average capacity of only 3,000 tons. The number and tonnage of Japanese ships have been greatly increased, and carriers owned in European neutral countries are now at work on that ocean.

Senator PHELAN read in the Senate on the 15th an impressive statement prepared and sent to him by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, showing the changes which have taken place. While the total of tonnage has been almost doubled since 1914, the American share has fallen from 88 to 8 per cent., and that of Japan has grown from 56 to 74 per cent. The Chamber urged Senator PHELAN to work for more ships, saying that unless they should be obtained the munition factories might be forced to shut down for lack of imported raw materials. In the following table the leading facts set forth in the statement, which contained the name and tonnage of every vessel, are shown:

	Number. 1914.	1917.	—Tonnage.— 1914.	1917.
American ...	11	8	55,289	23,211
Japanese	24	60	95,524	220,384
Dutch	..	8	.....	29,660
Norwegian ..	1	6	2,788	19,455
British	5	1	15,360	6,522
Total	41	80	168,961	299,182

It will be seen that among the newcomers are eight vessels owned in Holland and five carrying the Norwegian flag, while only one British ship is now sailing from our coast. Japan has nearly three-fourths of the entire tonnage, the growth of her merchant marine having been stimulated by subsidies paid to transportation companies and shipyards.

Our Government will supply the demand for carriers on the Pacific by taking ships which are now approaching completion in yards on the Western coast. It now has power to do this, and its intention to use the power has been made known. In all our yards seven weeks ago the builders were at work on 704 ships, having a capacity of 2,253,700 tons, or more than seven times the quantity reported by the San Francisco Chamber to be in the service. Many of these ships will be launched in Pacific waters. The British Government owns or controls nearly half of the tonnage. It will place its new vessels at the disposition of our Government. Soon there will be additional ships under the American flag on the Pacific, bringing raw material to the munition factories and carrying to Vladivostok the supplies which Russia needs.

THE LAST STAND AGAINST THE TRUTH.

The misrepresentations of the United States which are appearing in the German newspapers are not the result of error or misunderstanding. The well-drilled German press moves with admirable precision, as if on dress parade. It will be recalled that when President WILSON'S note to Russia was published the German Government ordered that no comment be made for forty-eight hours. By that time it had decided on the line to be taken, and the disciplined regiment of German newspapers was ordered to the front; the line to be taken was that of representing the President as an [illegible] who was laughed at by the good-natured American public.

Similarly, every misrepresentation that now appears in the German press is the product not of ignorance, but of a carefully worked out line of policy. It was not ignorance that impelled the Frankfurter Zeitung's returned American correspondent, who certainly knew better, to inform his readers that Marshal JOFFRE had an ice-cold reception in the United States. It is not ignorance which leads the German papers to describe the Liberty Loan as a failure, when it was oversubscribed 52 per cent. and taken by 4,000,000 subscribers—the most monumentally successful first loan ever made by a Government in war time. It is surely not ignorance which causes the constant reiteration of the fable that America will send no army to Europe; that she is raising it to fight Japan, and is using the German war to blind that country; that she will send only hospital units to Europe and keep her soldiers here until she is ready to launch them at unsuspecting Japan.

If not ignorance, what is it? It is not the individual opinion of the newspapers that print it; it is their disciplined obedience to the higher power which, after anxious meditation, has deliberately resolved on this kind of comment as a military measure. Why this kind, instead of some other? Because this calculated misrepresentation will reassure and tranquillize the German people, for the present, with regard to any danger to be apprehended from America. The German Government is not in the least deceived, and it undoubtedly knows that the time will arrive when its people cannot be deceived any longer. But it calculates coolly that the wrath of the people when they learn the deception is of much less importance than the uneasiness which they would feel now if they knew the truth. And for this there is a simple but cogent reason.

The Government has made the people believe that the U-boat war will bring peace before the year is out. It is necessary to hold before the German people constantly the ignis fatuus of an early and triumphant peace. Meanwhile the Government is working feverishly to make its promise good. It cannot permit disturbing truths to break in. It is for that reason that it misrepresents to its people the nature of the British gains on the western front; not that the German people are so weak as to be unnerved at the mere news of a British victory, but that it is essential to keep from them any news of a character that might arouse doubt about the probability of an early peace.

Therefore, the German papers are instructed to paint for their readers a wholly imaginary picture of America; America utterly indifferent to the war and largely hostile to it; nobody in America interested in it except the fanatical WILSON, who is mad with ambition to play a historic part; the draft resisted, the loan a failure; France befooled with promises of troops and getting only doctors. The fact that such tactics are necessary shows the essential weakness of Germany's military position, despite all appearances to the contrary. So short a time as a year ago it was not necessary for the Government to lie to the people about important facts—lie to them for military reasons, lie to them to prevent a collapse of popular confidence which would endanger the army and the throne. That is what it is doing now, and that is why it is doing it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

This Census Does Have Some Merits.

That the number of people who have sought to evade registration in the census to ascertain the State's military resources should have been greater than of those who refused to enroll under the Federal census in preparation for the selective draft can be due only to the fact that it covered so much more ground as to age, as well as both sexes. Thus more of the disaffected and the eccentric—more pro-Germans, cowards and cranks—were encountered and manifested the qualities that would be expected from them. Then, for some rather mysterious reason, the idea that the State census was a really serious and peremptory thing, with painful consequences to follow refusal to answer the questions asked, has failed to permeate a good many minds, some of them with no, or poor, excuses for failure to understand what was plain enough.

In not a few instances the possessors of these minds, when warned that they would either register or go to jail, only smiled in naïve and happy confidence that imprisonment was not thinkable for folk of their sort. There is to be a rude surprise for these persons within a day or two. It was the pacifists that made trouble for the takers of the Federal census, but they seem for the most part to have submitted cheerfully to that of the State, presumably because between it and actual fighting the relation was rather remote. The blanks gave the pacifists a chance to proclaim the reasons why they thought they should be exempt from military service, and for the sake of that precious opportunity they were willing, or not very unwilling, to tell their ages, their racial origin and political status, their industrial and professional capacities, and even whether they would prefer the army or the navy if they had to enter either.

The knowledge obtained by the State census will be of some value, though it would have been of more worth had it not been gathered by unpaid agents, not all of whom have shown the desirable ability to set down facts with accuracy and to follow complicated instructions intelligently, or that they have a well-developed sense of responsibility. But the blanks as filled out will permit the making of some [illegible] and addresses that will be [illegible]

For Airplanes Against Submarines.

No two implements of warfare could be more unlike than the airplane and the submarine, and the fact that they move in what might be called different worlds might be taken as indication, if not as proof, that the one could not be used against the other. Admiral FISKE, however, who knows a lot about both of these machines, is strongly of the opinion that it is only with the airplane, made large enough to carry and launch a torpedo, as distinguished from a bomb, that the submarine can be attacked efficiently enough to warrant hopes of putting an end to the most serious—the one truly great—menace that confronts the Allies.

The Admiral's training and profession explain why his mind turns, not in the direction of building cargo ships faster than the Germans can sink them—a plan naturally viewed by any military man as humiliating—but in that of taking the offensive against the assassin fleet, and of doing it before the Germans can get large flocks of torpedo-planes of their own into the air. And, after all, "nature" long ago taught the lesson that the best hunters of swimming things were flying things, for quite the most successful of animal fishers—men excepted—are birds, and their way of watching from high in air and making swift dives for their prey is full of instruction for would-be destroyers of submarines.

It is, of course, well known that the depth under water at which objects can be seen varies directly, for a while, at least, with the observer's elevation above it, and that a submergence which gives invisibility from a ship's deck is no protection from eyes a hundred feet or more aloft. As always, the example of "nature" cannot be followed too closely, and the analogy between birds and airplanes, fish and submarines, is far from exact. The airplane cannot follow the submarine into its own domain, as the birds follow the fish, but it can throw down explosive missiles, as the birds cannot, and that may more than counterbalance the other inability. At any rate, what everybody wants to do is to fight the submarines; to avoid them or to exceed their powers of destruction is a poor and unsatisfactory alternative.

A Mistake Hard to Forgive.

Police testimony in the CRUGER case as brought out by Commissioner WALLSTEIN tends strongly to contradict the recent denials of several subordinate police officials that they had ever entertained or promulgated the theory that the young woman's disappearance was the result of a voluntary departure—in other and often repeated words, that she was "wayward." For that theory, as is now lamentably certain, there never was any basis except the knowledge of the police that there are some disappearances of that kind, and that is far from being justification, or even excuse, for leaping to such a conclusion in any instance when direct evidence of its truth is wanting.

And the police should be especially cautious, not only in commonest charity and kindness, but for their own sakes, not thus to assail reputations and grieve families. Every time they do it they expose themselves to the suspicion of using this cruel but convenient device as a means of concealing incompetence or negligence from the public. That the thing was done from that motive in the present case cannot now be said with the certainty without which it should not be said at all, but said it is by many, as was inevitable, and for whatever of injustice the saying may involve the police must thank themselves.

The Mayor and Commissioner WOODS, fortunately, are showing full appreciation of the seriousness of the problem that confronts them, and, still more fortunately, both are moving toward its solution in what every fair and reasonable critic must pronounce to be exactly the right way to bring out the whole truth, to put responsibility where it belongs, and to remedy the evils and abuses that have been revealed. Thus, and thus only, can they change a real and grave scandal into a new claim to public confidence.

Class Domination in Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter in THE TIMES on "American Preparedness versus Prussian Militarism," by a visiting Belgian journalist, is most interesting. In his analysis of the psychology underlying militarism he points out that it is but another expression of class domination which, before the war, existed in Continental Europe and which "in Germany had become a second religion." It may interest your correspondent to read the reaction of an American of the old school to this same class domination. It is ably expressed in a war book published last year, "Tribe and Class—Europe's Handicap," by L. P. Gratacap, Curator of the American Museum of Natural History in this city. JULIUS HYMAN.

New York, June 20, 1917.

Irishmen Getting Together.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letters of the Rev. Dr. Walker Gwynne and Andrew A. MacErlean are most gratifying and deserve commendation from every rational Irishman. I am the descendant of a Fenian and the son of an ardent Tipperary Nationalist, and both of the above-named gentlemen from the north of Ireland have portrayed my views completely and more eloquently than I could hope to do. Good luck to Dr. Gwynne and A. A. MacErlean, and God speed a final settlement to our distressed and artificially impoverished though noble country.

GERALD GLEESON GILL.

Hollis, L. I., June 21, 1917.

When Farmers Can Subscribe.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Secretary McAdoo announces the next Liberty Loan of $3,000,000,000 for September. It is pretty generally agreed now that the farmers took very little part in the recent two-billion-dollar Liberty Loan. There is a good reason for this. From March 1 till his grain and fruit are sold the farmer is a borrower, as every banker in agricultural communities knows. If the Administration will set the next Liberty Loan for October, instead of September, the farmers will know just what they can do, and as usual will not be found among the financial "slackers."

New York, June 22, 1917. FARMER.

WOMEN TO MEN.

Ours is the courage to endure,
But yours the courage of the flame!
Ours may be high, heroic, pure,
Unfaltering—but not the same.

Yours is the courage of the leap,
The desperate likelihood of ill!
We, fruit of suffering shall reap,
But you—you must be killed—or kill.

If we could die that you might live
We would! What can we women do—
What inmost, secret bleeding give
To share the agony with you?

Nothing can balance, nothing weigh
Against your sacrifice of all.
Humble and reverent, we pray
While you are answering the call.

BELGIUM AND RUSSIA HONOR WASHINGTON

Official Visitors Decorate His Tomb and Pay Homage to His Memory.

MONCHEUR LAUDS OUR STEP

Says Our Entry Into the War Is What Founder of Republic Would Have Done.

MOUNT VERNON, Va., June 24.—Belgium and Russia united today at the tomb of George Washington in paying homage to the American patriot and to the spirit of liberty and freedom which his memory incarnates. The official diplomatic missions from the Belgian and from the new Russian democracy pledged themselves and their countries to every effort for the destruction of autocracy and the safety of democracy.

The two missions, accompanied by members of the Cabinet and other high Government officials, went down the Potomac on the Presidential yacht Mayflower. The predominance of military uniforms and white civilian dress made a most impressive sight as the gathering formed in a semicircle about the tomb, over which flew the Belgian, Russian, and American flags.

Secretary Daniels introduced first Baron Moncheur, head of the Belgian mission, and then the Russian Special Ambassador, Boris A. Bakhmetieff. Each made a brief address of tribute to Washington and of reconsecration to the ideals he represented. Baron Moncheur, aided by Lieut. Gen. Leclercq, and Ambassador Bakhmetieff, aided by Lieut. Gen. Roop, placed floral wreaths on the tomb beside similar wreaths laid there by Foreign Secretary Balfour of Great Britain, former Premier Viviani and Marshal Joffre of France, and the Prince of Udine of Italy.

Baron Moncheur, speaking very earnestly and slowly, said:

"In this solemn hour when freedom is locked in a death struggle with the powers of darkness, we come to pay homage to the great founder of American liberty. Although his body lies here, his work survives, and his spirit still lives in the American people. I know of nothing which typifies that spirit better than the words of Washington when, in bequeathing his sword to his nephew, he added the injunction that it should never be drawn except in defense of liberty and justice, and that, when once drawn, it should never be sheathed before the complete victory of right over wrong.

"It is that spirit which animates your nation in the present as in the past. You looked across the sea and saw liberty struggling in the grasp of autocracy, that hideous monster, the enemy of mankind. You came to her aid, and by throwing your mighty sword into the scales you have insured that right will prevail and that the world will be made safe for all honest nations—the small as well as the great.

"You have done what Washington would have done. And, therefore, in paying homage to the Father of your country, I offer a tribute of devotion and gratitude to the whole American people."

Secretary Daniels then presented Ambassador Bakhmetieff. The Ambassador said:

"With a feeling of deepest veneration have we approached this sacred tomb. In the life of nations there happen, to be times when the trivial every-day existence, with all their common interests and petty strife, shallow feeling and routine activity are substituted by epochs of blazing and impetuous development, unrestrained display of creative genius, epochs when customs, habits, and national interests are swept away in the irresistible time of events, epochs when the days count for ages, epochs of historical cataclysm, round points of history of mankind. Such epochs carry the greatest calamities and the greatest blessings, bloodshed, slaughter, all the horrors of war and civil strife, all the miseries, sorrows, all the suffering of expiatory sacrifice.

"But great is the burning idealism of individuals and nations, luminous the display of human nature in its primordial beauty, purified from the depriving rust of common feeling and thought, splendid the stately progress of victorious humanity, majestic the great sonorous footsteps of history.

"Such epochs breed their own men, heroes and symbols of grand feats, their witnesses and creators. George Washington lived at such an epoch, he was the hero and spokesman of his time. Fate has bestowed on us the blessing to be witnesses and partakers of such an epoch from the horrors and ruins of heroic Belgium and Poland, ruins soaked by blood of nameless martyrs. From the cries of sorrow and misery of innocent victims there is rising the dawn of a new life, life of peaceful prosperity, justice, and humanity growing out of the conquered and smashed remnants of militant autocracy.

"To us Russians this epoch has brought emancipation, has set oppressed nations free, has abolished the injustice of racial prejudice, nearly 200,000,000 human beings have got the blessing of freedom which more than 100 years ago George Washington had consecrated in this country.

"With a feeling of solemn veneration and overwhelming emotion I bestow on this immortal tomb this wreath as a tribute to the hero, to the knight of liberty and democracy, from the messengers of Russia's freedom."

McCABE WANTS MURPHY OUT

Calls Upon Tammany to Clean House Before Mayoralty Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 24.—In a signed statement issued tonight, Patrick E. McCabe, leader of the Albany Democracy, reviews the Democratic fiasco in New York City last Fall and calls for a Tammany housecleaning before the nomination of the Democratic candidate for Mayor this year. In his statement Mr. McCabe says:

"Tammany Hall has chosen to deceive the Democracy of New York in the interest of the Republican Party, and at the same time it claims a position of trust among Democrats in the nation and State. This policy of deception is the boast and pride of some of the Manhattan leaders.

"It was the design last Fall of the leaders of Tammany Hall to throw the Democratic Party in the nation and in the State into ruin, charge the disaster to the Administration of President Wilson, and then Tammany Hall was to rise vindicated out of the chaos it had precipitated. But the Hall directed plans went astray; President Wilson was elected and as a consequence Tammany Hall is in the condition it intended for the Democratic Party in the nation and in the State.

"In the frame of mind in which the Democrats of New York are today there is no sense in entering into the coming municipal campaign without first removing the suspicions under which the Tammany leaders lie, and for which no satisfactory account has been rendered and no sensible attempt at explanation given.

"One of the chief troubles in the present leadership of Tammany Hall is that it is credulous enough to believe in itself, which is explanatory of its multitudinous blunders in men, policies, and issues. No sensible Democrat believes that the majority of his party in New York City favors the trading of a Democratic President, Governor, and the other State officers for the dubious election of a Mayor of New York, nor can any loyal member of the party afford to support and continue a leadership gross to the point of caring for itself at the expense of all other members.

"How long are the Democrats of the State and particularly of New York City to submit to this misplaced leadership, a leadership without the faintest idea of honorable responsibility, a leadership steeped in the depravity of the lowest sort of political chicanery? When the Democratic State [illegible] working right it was these very [illegible] and since [illegible]

THE TAX ON AUTHORS' EARNINGS.

The Returns from the Creation of Works of Art Considered as Converted Capital Rather Than Income.

By GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

New York, June 24, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As I have no disposition for lobbying and no direct way of reaching the ear of the powers in Washington at present concocting our war laws, I am moved to make a few remarks here, secure in the knowledge that every lawmaker in Washington reads THE NEW YORK TIMES.

It is on the vexed question of the income tax.

Now, I have said from the beginning that every citizen of the United States should be so thankful to possess an income that he should make no objection to paying a just tax on it. Nor did I make any complaint when the tax was doubled this year, although in the light of what I am about to say, I may be accused of want of logic. But what I do most logically object to is not only a doubling of this year's tax but the prospect of that impending doom known as "excess profits."

The current earnings of an author, (and this, indeed, applies to any artist,) are not in the nature of income but of converted capital. When this capital—the book—is sold to the public for cash and then invested, it is quite right and fitting that a tax should be imposed on the income thereof. But not before.

A man builds a house. With his own hands, let us say, in order to keep the analogy simple. He sells that house. The law does not ask him to pay an income tax on the money received until he has invested it. It is precisely the same with an author. We build a book in our brain. We sell it to the public through our agent, the publisher. The money received is capital. In the old days the publisher bought outright. Today, he is more in the position of an auctioneer. He may venture a sum in advance royalties, but for the rest he does the best he can to make the public play up and buy the wares with which the maker entrusts him.

This little architectural structure built in the author's brain is the capital which we always hope will be large enough to invest, and, ultimately, not only support our families and other dependents, but insure their future in case of our taking off. In these days we are anxious to make more than ever before on account of the war charities which have enlisted our active sympathies.

If the lawmakers persist in their illogical attitude of depriving authors (and other creative artists) of the power to invest their converted capital they will also deprive them of educating their children properly—and this is the day of the specialists; the half-educated, half-nourished man in the ranks does not have one-hundredth part of the chance he had in the old days—and of doing their part in the great work demanded by the extraordinary conditions of war.

The Authors League Fund, of which I am President, although the conception was Ellis Parker Butler's, contemplates asking all of its members as well as all the 1,800 members of the Authors League that make more than a bare living, to give to the fund a certain percentage of their royalties as fast as they come in. This would be a quick way of raising money without making too many appeals to the public. But if the lawmakers decree that $5,000 or so a year is quite sufficient for any author to live on and educate his children on, besides keeping them in those conditions during their tender years which will insure a constant state of health and morale, then we shall be obliged not only to cease our patronage of such schools as turn out the highly specialized, but to leave war relief work to those who can better afford it.

Instead of the Authors League Fund taking care of hundreds of families left practically destitute by the conversion of provider into soldier, we shall be dependant upon the crumbs thrown to us by a weary public, growing more weary and ever more weary of giving; many of whom think that authors are fancy articles, anyhow, and therefore superfluous. Unfortunately, however, the writers are always with us, they are here to stay, they belong to the limited class that differentiate, the higher from the lower civilization, and most of them are fitted for nothing else in the way of money-making; the young and strong among them are only too eager to fight for their country and for that civilization that makes authors possible.

Unfortunately, also, they have healthy human appetites, and above all, they are even more keen than the average citizen that their children be educated for the highest class of citizenship; whether to carry on the intellectual, professional, or business traditions of the country will be, as a matter of course, for the intelligent, carefully equipped youngster to decide for himself.

The point is that if the proceeds of the author's yearly barterings, the moneys received for his mental structure, are to be legally rated as income instead of as converted capital, either the future of these children will be sacrificed, or many of the more direct victims of the war. It is possible that many of us will find ourselves unable to see or read of the terrible suffering of helpless women and children whose men are absent, maimed, or dead, without relieving it at all costs. Then the country must face the prospect of thousands of boys and girls arriving at man's or woman's estate obliged to begin life as second or third raters, and of infinitely less service to the nation. But it is also possible that the war victims may be dumped on the Government to feed and house, as it feeds and houses other public mendicants. Even the Red Cross cannot do everything.

The stagefolk take care of their own. We who write for a living and meet with a decent or generous response from the public, are quite willing to tax ourselves and carry the unfortunate in our ranks over the cruel interval of war. We may be obliged to appeal to the public, for the number of successful authors able and willing to tax themselves is limited; but to a far less degree than if we have nothing to tax.

We must, however, have the practical blessing of the Government.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

PRINCE ENDS VISIT WITH AN AUTO TOUR

Italian Mission Takes Train for Boston After Day in Long Island.

SEE COLONEL'S TROPHIES

Driven at High Speed to Lloyd Griscom's Home and Then to Reception at Clarence H. Mackay's.

The Italian War Mission yesterday ended its visit to New York with an afternoon on Long Island, which included a visit to Colonel Roosevelt. Among the impressions carried away by the Prince of Udine when he left the city for Boston last night was a picture of the magnificence of some of New York's summer residences, a pleasant remembrance of the roads leading to those homes; also a sense of gratitude that the Italian flag on his automobile and Theodore Roosevelt, the Mayor's Secretary, stood between the royal party and the motor cycle traffic policemen. The afternoon's festivities came to a climax in a lawn fête at Harbor Hill, the Summer place of Clarence H. Mackay. The Prince told friends that it was one of the most beautiful sights he ever saw. National, State, and municipal dignitaries and society folk from various Long Island places and New York City met the members of the commission and danced and ate and talked, while an orchestra of more than 100 pieces, led by Nahan Franko, played on the lawn.

When the royal party left the Pembroke Jones residence at 5 East Sixty-first Street at noon it was preceded by a New York Police Department pilot car, followed by a car carrying Joseph Nye, the official guardian of the State Department, and secret service men. Then came the Prince's car and cars carrying the other members of the mission, with an automobile full of newspaper men. As soon as the Queensborough Bridge was crossed the pilot car put on speed and kept it on. The enthusiasm of those guiding the party to show what automobiling in America is like at its best made the party half an hour late for luncheon at the home of C. Lloyd Griscom, former Ambassador to Italy, at East Norwich, for at the fork of Jericho Turnpike and Roslyn Road, "Bill" Nye found he was only ten miles out of the way.

Among those attending the luncheon, besides the royal party were Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Signor Marconi, Mr. and Mrs. R. Winthrop, Miss Winthrop, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, Miss Elizabeth Emmett, Miss Pyne, Miss Ethel Barrymore, Miss Mary Ladenberg, Miss Alexander and Miss Emory. The Prince and his party were to have visited Colonel Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill at 3:30 o'clock, but because they were behind their program, a car was sent for the Colonel and he joined the party at Mr. Griscom's house, about three miles away. Shortly after 4 o'clock the Prince's party went to Sagamore Hill, where they were entertained by the Colonel in the trophy room, where the Colonel showed the Prince a book which the King of Italy had given him. The reception at Sagamore Hill was informal, and the Colonel and the Prince said they talked of nothing that was particularly important.

At the Harbor Hill reception, which Mr. Mackay had arranged at twenty-four hours' notice, about 500 persons were present. The Italian flag flew from the masthead, and there was dancing in the ballroom, with the orchestra just outside the window. On one side the Atlantic stretched away, and on the other the tops of New York's skyscrapers were seen in a slight mist.

Heads of the various city departments and delegations from Governors Island and the Brooklyn Navy Yard were present. Counselor Polk represented the Department of State, and Colonel and Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. W. K. Vander-bilt, George W. Wickersham, George F. Baker, Judge Elbert H. Gary and Mrs. Gary, William Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Cravath, Mr. and Mrs. J. [illegible] Sergeant Cram, and a large number of others who had motored out from the city.

The party left the Mackay house just before 7 o'clock, and returned to the Pembroke Jones residence for dinner. Prince Udine and the members of the mission, with the exception of Signor Marconi, took a train at the Grand Central Terminal at 11:42 for Boston, where they will spend several days. They all expressed regret that their schedules did not permit of a longer stay in New York, where they said they had had such a good time. Signor Marconi will speak to the children of Public School 85, 117th Street and First Avenue, known as the William Marconi School, at 11 o'clock this morning.

TO MAKE FUSION PLATFORM.

Chairman Childs Names Committee to Frame Campaign Issues.

The Fusion Committee of 1917, through William Hamlin Childs, Chairman of the Executive Committee, announced yesterday this Committee on Platform: Edward M. Bassett, Chairman; Samuel McC. Lindsay, Timothy Healy, W. T. Dennison, David Goldstein, Martin W. Littleton, J. Snowden Marshall, Carl L. Schurz, Jr., Walter V. Cranford, Jacob C. Klinck, Frederic B. Pratt, Frederick E. Gunnison, John Gerdes, R. Hunter McQuistion, A. H. Eastmond, Robert W. Higbie, James P. Holland, H. I. Huber, George S. Ward, Dominick O'Reilly, George B. McGuire, Emory R. Buckner, Nathan A. Smyth, Alfred C. Coxe, Jr., Charles E. Hughes, Jr., and Herman Bernstein.

In making the announcement Mr. Childs eulogized the Mitchel administration.

"We believe that patriotic and law-abiding elements in this city will demand a continuance of this strong, vigorous program," he said. "An economic and efficient and patriotic administration of New York will contribute greatly to our national success in the big undertaking into which we have entered with our allies. Our Platform Committee will carefully consider all these phases of city government. We are expecting it to frame a program that will guarantee the completion of the administration's present unfinished plans for a better New York and define clearly the things that, with a continuance of fusion administration, we shall hope to accomplish during the next four years. Such a program ought to appeal to the patriotic and civic pride of every citizen in this town who is willing to put good local government above party politics.

"The time has again come for us to decide whether we want a continuance of this clean, honest, vigorous, businesslike program or a return to Tammany methods. One result or the other will certainly follow the coming election. Tammany needs city patronage as she has never needed it before, and no one who has followed New York's history can doubt that, unless there is real fusion to prevent it, Tammany will again be in control.

"Another four years of such government as we have had will so fix the standard of requirements for city administration as to make impossible a relapse to the administrative methods that so long disgraced this great City of New York."

COMMITTEE TO HEAR MARKS.

Borough Head Will Discuss City Problems Before Independents.

The announcement was made yesterday at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Independent Voters' Federation that Borough President Marcus M. Marks would appear before the Committee on Nominations tonight to discuss municipal affairs.

Members of the committee said that the acceptance by Mr. Marks of their invitation was taken as an indication of his intention to run for the Fusion nomination for Mayor. His remarks will be published in pamphlet form, and will be circulated among independent leaders of the city.

It is the intention of the members of the federation to invite prospective municipal candidates to appear before them and discuss problems of administration. The committee will meet tonight at the [illegible] to hear [illegible] Polk of Richmond will [illegible]

ASSAIL MR. WILSON AT CHURCH FORUM

Prof. A. B. Hart Resents Attack on President by Man in the Audience.

MEETING IN AN UPROAR

Rev. Percy Stickney Grant Fails to Stay Pugnacious Attitude of Some of His Parishioners.

Professor Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University went to the Church of the Ascension, at Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street, last night to address the Church Forum, conducted by the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the church, on "America's Ideals in the War." The subsequent proceedings were so lively at one time that it seemed not unlikely that some of the pacifists present would not be satisfied with anything less than personal combat.

Immediately after the services, according to Dr. Grant's custom, the entire congregation, with the speaker, adjourned to the assembly hall of the parish house, and then the fuss began. The combat opened with a fusillade of questions, which Professor Hart answered with vigor and spirit, although as they continued a shade of acrimony appeared to creep into the tones on both sides.

Among questions asked were, "Why is the United States copying everything that Germany is being attacked for, beginning with conscription?" "What difference does it make to a wage-earner whether he is exploited by a German or an American capitalist?" "Why, if this is a democracy, was there not a referendum to see if the people really wanted war?"

Professor Hart answered roundly that he did think that the munition question needed adjustment, but that at least the United States had done only what Germany had done in other wars; that he thought if a burglar attacked him he'd be better off with a revolver, too, even if he did not like the weapon; that he thought even now workmen in America had more rights than workmen in Germany, and that although he did not believe the people wanted war, he did believe they agreed with the President that it was necessary, had accepted the situation, and meant to see it through.

The climax came when, after a steadily increasing trend toward international pacifism which made Professor Hart shift uneasily in his chair, a Mr. Bedford ascended the platform, and shaking his fingers directly under the nose of the speaker of the evening, shouted, amid mingled hisses and cheers, that he was "wholly and totally opposed to this war and every move that led to it."

Professor Hart sat quietly, but an angry flush spread over his face as the speaker went on to declare: "The President has violated his charge and violated the confidence of the American people." At this point such a storm of cheers, hisses, groans, and cries of "Throw him out!" burst forth that he could not continue, but eventually the storm quieted a little. Mr. Bedford continued for a few moments in a similar strain and then swung back down the aisle, glaring defiantly at the hissing audience.

As he did so Professor Hart got to his feet, and levelling his finger at the back of the retreating Bedford, shouted:

"I won't give anybody in the world the chance to say that I sat still and took that! He abuses his privileges as an American citizen! It is outright sedition to attack the President at this time. He is my President—although I didn't vote for him—"

"I did!" shouted Bedford, on his feet and waving his hand at Professor Hart, and the excitement started again. Dr. Grant thumped with his gavel, and finally restored a semblance of order, although for a minute or two the entire audience broke up into warring groups, shouting furiously at each other in a general uproar, and fists were shaken here and there.

"It is an insult to the President, and an insult to every self-respecting American citizen to let such talk be heard!" shouted Professor Hart when he could be heard again. None the less, although matters calmed down somewhat, the feeling bobbed up again and again.

Such expressions as "If the President has done wrong it is our right to tell him about it and there is no insult there," "There is no crime of lese majeste in America," "I am not going to criticise the President, but I have the right to criticise him," "I want to show my plainly the sympathies of the audience, although several speakers upheld Professor Hart and denounced their fellow-forum members.

Dr. Grant himself did not escape the pugnacious spirit of the evening, for as he attempted to pour a little oil on the troubled waters by saying a good word for British rule in India, an anti-excited parishioner arose in the midst of his remarks, and, thrusting a trembling finger in her rector's face, interrupted him to cry:

"Can you say as much for England's Government of Ireland?"

It was long after the usual closing hour when the forum finally broke up, the members still disputing vehemently as they passed out. Dr. Grant in closing announced that there would be no more forum meetings until October, and one member remarked that he hoped the interval would be sufficient to permit them to cool off a little.

VON KOESTER HAS A FLIGHT.

German Grand Admiral, 73 Years Old, Goes Aloft in Airplane.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 24, (via London.)—The youngest and at the same time the oldest flier of the German Navy is Grand Admiral von Koester, who made his first flight yesterday at Eckernfoerde.

The Grand Admiral, who is over 73 years old, attended the dedicatin of the home for aged sailors at Eckernfoerde, of which he is the founder. After the celebration he accepted an invitation from three members of the Marine Flying Corps to take a flight with them. The machine arose with them and the Grand Admiral, as passenger, sped along the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal and finally descended on the water. Admiral von Koester was delighted with his first experience in the air and said he thought of making flying his hobby.

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ITALIAN CHAMBER CHEERS FOR AMERICA

Great Demonstration of Friendship and Gratitude Marks the Reopening of Parliament.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 24.—The reopening of Parliament today was made the occasion of an imposing demonstration of friendship for and gratitude to the United States. Signor Marcora, President of the Chamber; Premier Boselli and Baron Sonnino, Minister of Foreign Affairs, spoke in most appreciative terms of President Wilson's messages.

Their references to America's noble and disinterested participation in the war and the fraternal reception given to the Prince of Udine and the Italian mission evoked outbursts of enthusiasm, the public in the galleries joining with great heartiness in the cheering.

At the end of this demonstration the whole Chamber stood for several minutes, the members clapping their hands vigorously.

BIG UTAH DAM BREAKS.

Four Towns Menaced by Waters from Fairview Reservoir.

FAIRVIEW, Utah, June 24.—The main core of the mammoth reservoir of the Price River Irrigation Company, impounding 11,000 acre feet of water, broke late this afternoon.

The water is pouring through a break fifty feet wide, while five feet of water is rushing over the top of the dam. Four towns are in the path of the water. Farmers are taking refuge on higher ground.

GERMANS QUOTE REINSTEIN.

Reventlow Uses "American" Peace Delegate's Words Against the Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 24.—Count zu Reventlow in the Deutsche Tageszeitung writes with unconcealed joy of the arrival of the so-called American Socialists at Stockholm without passports. He exults over their published interviews and agrees with other German writers' endeavors to prove President Wilson even blacker than Reinstein insinuates.

"Our readers," he says, "may recollect how often the Tageszeitung in the last year and a half has insisted that Wilson was nothing more than the exponent of America's financial magnates. One thing, however, Reinstein did not say, and that is that English and American capitalists are inseparable. It is a matter of Anglo-Saxon-led capitalists. * * * If, for instance, Germany lost the war or made a Scheidemann peace, then Anglo-Saxon-led capitalism would indeed, without exaggeration, rule the world, after having destroyed the organization of the German monarchy."

Commenting on Reinstein's statement that America has the money back that she has engaged in the Entente cause, Count zu Reventlow says:

"Reinstein here also sees only one side of the question, or only one fact; for the present dangers for the big sums involved have arisen from the fact that they ever were involved. This, however, rests on the fact that Wilson and his wire pullers since the beginning of the war, and perhaps before, were decided to do all in their power to help the Allies to victory."

He concludes with the assertion that America and the Allies have always had one idea in common, namely, the destruction of the German Empire.

ASKS AID FOR BABIES.

Diet Kitchen Association Needs $10,000 for Summer Work.

The New York Diet Kitchen Association, 33 West Forty-second Street, issued an appeal yesterday for $10,000 to continue its work of saving the lives of babies this Summer, in which it said: "Babies suffer most in war. Witness Belgium and Poland. For forty-four years we have been safeguarding the health of infants and their mothers. We do not intend to desert them in this crisis. We have more than 2,500 babies now register now. With the coming hot weather this number will increase.

"War or no war, many of these babies will die this Summer if they are not cared for. They need certified milk distributed by our eight health stations; examination and advice by our physicians; home care and inspection by our nurses.

"We must have $10,000 for this work. This is as important as buying Liberty bonds, paying war taxes, or fighting in France."

Wissel-Stone.

Miss Beatrice Louise Stone, daughter of Mrs. Louisa B. Stone of 71 South Nineteenth Street, Flushing, and William Wissel of 2,673 Marion Avenue, the Fronx, were married on Saturday in St. John's P. E. Church, Flushing, by the rector, the Rev. George W. Eccles. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Pearl Rose Stone. Her other sister, Miss Hazel Stone and her cousin, Miss Hazel Gregory, were flower girls. John Burchards of Flushing was best man and the ushers were Harry Michener, Frank Gregory, and James Fitzpatrick.

Mendes-Reinhardt.

The marriage of Henry de Sola Mendes, a son of the Rev. H. Pereira Mendes of Sherith Israel Synagogue, and Miss Babette Reinhardt, a daughter of Sussman Reinhardt of 229 West 110th Street, took place yesterday afternoon in the Sherith Israel Synagogue, Seventieth Street and Central Park West. The ceremony was performed by the bridegroom's father and the Rev. D. de Sola Pool. Miss Marion Reinhardt was maid of honor, and Harold Mendes was best man. The ushers were Alfred S. Hecht and Herbert B. Langner. A reception at the bride's home followed the ceremony.

Miss Helen R. Janeway to Wed.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 24.—Mrs. Henry E. Janeway of this city announces the engagement of her youngest daughter, Miss Helen Rodney Janeway, to William Carpender, 2d, a son of Mrs. John N. Carpender and the late John Neilson Carpender of Hillcrest, New Brunswick. Mr. Carpender was graduated from Rutgers in the class of 1912. The wedding of Miss Katharine W. Janeway, another daughter of Mrs. Janeway, and John Conklin Conger, which had been set for the coming Autumn, will take place on July 23.

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FINAL DAY OF RALLY FOR RED CROSS FUND

Million-Dollar Barrel Will Roll Up 5th Av. as Women Stand in Stationary Parade.

TEAM LIMITATIONS LIFTED

Workers May Seek Cash Wherever They Please—Army of "Four-Minute-Men" to be Out.

This is the last day of the Red Cross campaign for $110,000,000, although the teams taking pledges and contributions in New York will not make their final reports until they meet at noon tomorrow at the Chamber of Commerce. And from all indications, it will be an unusually busy day.

Hundreds of women will stand along Fifth Avenue in a "stationary parade" and appeal for subscriptions to the big war fund. A small army of "four minute men," organized by the Speakers' Bureau, under Charles D. Hilles, will voice the needs of the army in motion-picture theatres and on street corners. Limitations formerly imposed on the hundreds of prominent men and women who have been working for the fund will be abandoned, and members of teams will be permitted to go wherever they like. This is expected to bring out a great deal of rivalry among the workers and to assure an exciting finish.

There will be a special ceremony today of rolling the "million-dollar barrel" up Fifth Avenue, and cheering squads have been organized, to encourage it in its momentous progress up to 100th Street. Of equal importance will be the raising of the big red arrow in front of the Bankers Trust Building, where a daily record has been kept of the nation's "heartbeats" in this biggest of humanity campaigns; and, finally, there is expected to be an extra bit of jubilation when the great searchlight tonight flashes out the fact that the money needed to equip our army, succor the suffering, and rehabilitate vast areas ruined by the war has been collected.

"The slogan for tomorrow should be: 'Don't Hesitate. Send Your Red Cross Money Now!'" said Charles Sumner Ward, the general field secretary of the campaign in New York. "Contributions should be sent to 42 Wall Street, the headquarters of the Red Cross Committee. They should be sent promptly. Oversubscription of this big fund will be a great tribute to the great-heartedness and generosity of the people of the nation. This is the day for every one to pull together. Give now! That is the one thing that should be emphasized by the friends of the fund."

Yesterday was Red Cross Sunday in the churches, but it will not be known until today what the collection was. The following letter prepared by Mgr. Mooney at the direction of Cardinal Farley was received yesterday by the pastors of 150 Catholic churches in the city:

"The spirit of sacrifice that is animating the souls of the American people is evident in the contributions that have been promptly and generously given during the week to the $100,000,000 collection asked for the purpose of the Red Cross Society.

"Rich and poor have given heartily and wonderfully that its splendid mission of mercy may be fulfilled during these days of war stress. The entire Nation is responding to the appeal, realizing that its beneficent work belongs to the American people.

"Persons of every shade of religious belief, and of no religious affiliations are opening their purses wide to aid this organization. We, as Catholics, will also take our full share in giving our contributions to send necessary succor to our soldiers in the field.

"Today, representatives of the Red Cross will be stationed at the doors of our churches to receive the offerings of the people as they leave. I would ask you to make a suitable announcement of this arrangement at all the masses and to commend the purposes of the collection.

"Confident that the answer of our people will respond to the urgency and the magnitude of the task the Red Cross Society has so nobly assumed, and thanking you for your helpful assistance, believe me, sincerely yours.

"JOSEPH F. MOONEY, V. G."

Mgr. Lavelle was not able last night to say how much had been collected through the appeal in the churches, but he said he was sure it was large.

"But equally as important as the dollars that were collected was the added interest in the Red Cross developed by the appeal," he said. "This is a permanent interest and will mean contributions to the society long after the present campaign is over."

The following report of the progress made by the various States up to last Saturday in collecting the sums allotted to them in the campaign has been received by the New York Committee:

State.	Allotments.	Collected.
Alabama	$300,000	$184,451
Arizona	150,000	18,282
Arkansas	200,000	99,717
California	6,000,000	1,687,144
Colorado	800,000	688,801
Connecticut	2,000,000	1,049,172
Delaware	250,000	*801,888
Florida	600,000	122,942
Georgia	800,000	153,686
Idaho	150,000	143,443
Illinois	9,000,000	4,119,239
Indiana	1,500,000	823,399
Iowa	1,000,000	*473,946
Kansas	800,000	466,619
Kentucky	800,000	298,135
Louisiana	700,000	465,833
Maine	600,000	379,006
Maryland	1,500,000	23,167
Massachusetts	5,000,000	3,279,917
Michigan	2,500,000	*2,631,254
Minnesota	2,000,000	1,236,581
Mississippi	150,000	17,772
Missouri	3,500,000	2,200,311
Montana	400,000	281,349
Nebraska	700,000	482,148
New Hampshire	250,000	101,015
New Jersey	3,000,000	1,990,377
New Mexico	100,000	13,186
New York	8,000,000	3,891,134
Nevada	100,000	3,350
North Carolina	500,000	119,879
North Dakota	200,000	41,519
Ohio	6,000,000	*7,092,904
Oklahoma	600,000	318,122
Oregon	600,000	368,596
Pennsylvania	10,000,000	4,615,644
Rhode Island	1,250,000	535,555
South Carolina	300,000	154,412
South Dakota	200,000	29,038
Tennessee	700,000	408,072
Texas	2,000,000	413,896
Utah	350,000	277,000
Vermont	180,000	75,000
Virginia	1,000,000	546,635
Washington	1,000,000	579,822
West Virginia	500,000	317,948
Wisconsin	1,000,000	857,803
Wyoming	100,000	48,854
Hawaiian Is.		7,000
Total		$70,055,785 $2.04

CHICAGO, June 24.—Chicago enters the last full day of its Red Cross campaign with $4,000,000 of its allotted $8,000,000 still to raise. Today was Red Cross day in the churches. Their reports will not be made until tomorrow. The Standard Oil Company today added a check for $50,000 to the collections already made.

Today's stationary parade will extend along Fifth Avenue from Thirtieth to Fiftieth Streets. Instead of marching, the women will stand in ranks along the sidewalks on both sides of the avenue. They will not ask for contributions, their appeal being entirely silent. They will, however, give inquirers any information they may desire as how best to send money to the headquarters at 42 Wall Street. The following is the list of women's organizations which will take part:

National League for Woman's Service, Daughters of the American Revolution, St. Bartholomew's Girls' Club, Women's Military Reserve of the United States, Women's American Oriental Club, Women's Auxiliary Fifteenth Infantry, Bohemian National Alliance and Slovak League, Federation of Sisterhoods, Bronxville; J. B. Greenhut Company employes, Midday Minute Girls, Women's Auxiliary to Naval Recruiting, Vassar Alumnae, Vacation War Relief Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, Art Alliance of America, Girls' Friendly Society of the Diocese of New York, National Civic Federation, Women's Department; Inwood Branch, National League for Woman's Service; League of Catholic Women, People's Institute, Stage Women's War Relief.

The Montclair Chapter of the Red Cross sent the following telegram last night to the national headquarters of the society at Washington:

"Montclair has passed $275,000. Our original quota was $250,000. Our committee has now decided to raise [illegible] Can you [illegible] this [illegible] Montclair [illegible] Red Cross [illegible] Chapter [illegible] Montclair [illegible] Red Cross [illegible] Chapter [illegible] Montclair [illegible] Red Cross [illegible] Chapter

FIELD OF CRACK THOROUGHBREDS TO GO TO POST IN THE BROOKLYN HANDICAP TODAY

BROOKLYN HANDICAP AT AQUEDUCT TODAY

Omar Khayyam Among the New Candidates for Honors In the Turf Classic.

ROAMER BEST IN TRIALS

Andrew Miller's Star, Carrying Top Weight with 128 Pounds, Will Face Severe Test.

Brooklyn Handicap Field.

Horse, Age, and Jockey.	Weight.
Roamer, 6, A. Shuttinger	128
Boots, 6, J. Loftus	127
Stromboli, 6, J. Butwell	123
*Regret, 5, F. Robinson	122
Old Rosebud, 6, C. Peak	120
Ormesdale, 4, J. McTaggart	119
*Borrow, aged, R. Troxler	117
Old Koenig, 4, G. Byrne	112
Omar Khayyam, 3, Collins	110
Chicle, 5	107
Clematis II., 4, M. Garner	103

*Whitney entry.

Since the rearrangement of handicap events, the Brooklyn Handicap has taken rank as the most decisive test for handicap horses in the East, and the race scheduled to take place today at the opening of the Queens County Jockey Club meeting at Aqueduct promises to prove no exception. The early handicaps have weeded out the weaker elements, and none but tried horses which have stood the test will be found in the line-up for the big race this afternoon.

There will be several new candidates, representing the best that has been developed by racing in Kentucky, and for once the most formidable thoroughbreds of the West and the East will meet in a contest that should go far to determine the handicap champion of the year.

With The Finn failing to take up the 129 pounds allotted to him by the handicapper, the post of honors, so far as weight is concerned, will be assumed by the rejuvenated Roamer. In winning the Excelsior Handicap at Jamaica Andrew Miller's great horse proved that he had regained the form that made him feared in the big handicaps two and three years ago. By that victory he incurred a penalty of five pounds, which brought his weight up to 128.

Even at that he is likely to rule favorite, as on Saturday he electrified the clockers by reeling off the best work of any of the candidates. Roamer stepped a mile and a furlong, the distance of the race, in 1:50 3-5, negotiating the mile in 1:37 1-5. This remarkable time is worthy of the greatest consideration, for the reason that Roamer has the reputation of running to his work when called upon to race.

A. K. Macomber's Boots, winner of the Suburban, will carry one pound less than Roamer. He has been going along nicely in his preparation and in his final trial did 1:55 without being extended. Next to Roamer, the best trial for the race was accomplished by Harry Payne Whitney's Regret, which, with Borrow, will carry the hopes of the Brookdale stable. On Friday the peerless mare, reeled off a mile and a sixteenth in 1:52, the first mile of which was turned in 1:38. Regret has to carry only 122 pounds and is bound to be a dangerous factor.

Of the younger horses, the most dangerous is the Kentucky Derby winner, Omar Khayyam, which will carry the colors of his new owner, Wilfred Viau, for the first time. Besides stepping a mile in a shade outside of 1:40 recently, Omar Khayyam finished up with a fine trial over the full distance on Thursday. He completed the mile and a sixteenth handily in 1:53 and his time for the mile was 1:38 4-5. The other entries have all shown good work and may be depended on to keep up a fast pace.

EASY FOR CLOVER PATCH.

Speedway Queen Has Lead for Spring Cup on Speedway.

Eight trotting and pacing events were run off on the Speedway yesterday. The most impressive victory was that registered by Marion Toddington, owned by J. A. Murphy, over J. P. Kennedy's Courier Boy in the 1:03 trotting event. Marion Toddington was handled by the veteran Dave McClary, and scored her victories in straight heats in easy fashion, the times being 1:03 and 1:04. This victory was the fifth registered by the mare in as many starts.

R. Jacob's Master McKerron made a poor showing against Clover Patch, the queen of the Speedway, in the 1:03 pace, and was beaten in straight heats by about ten lengths in each trial. Jacob later said his horse's disappointing showing was due to the fact that it was suffering from an injured knee.

Clover Patch's victory gave her an additional five points to her score of 27 in the race for the Spring Cup among pacers, and she is now five points ahead of Master McKerron, with 27.

The closing matinée of the Spring series will be held next Sunday. It was announced by the officials yesterday that the day's racing will be celebrated as Red Cross Sunday, when nurses of that organization will go among the spectators selling programs for whatever price may be given.

The summaries.

1:12 CLASS—TROTTING.

Fox Dean, br. g., (A. T. Meckel).....1 1
Silent Sister, b. m., (J. Leonard).....2 2
Lady Advice scratched.
Time—1:17; 1:11.

109 CLASS—TROTTING.

Hindenburg, br. g., (W. Hammdorf).....1 1
Vessie Baron, b. m., (E. Carpenter).....2 2
Time—1:09; 1:07¾.

1:05 CLASS—PACING.

Countess Kohl, br. m., (E. A. Meckel).2 1 1
Automatism, br. g., (W. J. O'Neil)....1 2 2
Time—1:03; 1:06; 1:03½.

1:08 CLASS—TROTTING.

Marion Toddington, ch. m., (David McClary).....1 1
Courier Boy, b. g., (J. P. Kennedy).....2 2
Dingee scratched.
Time—1:03; 1:04.

1:10 CLASS—PACING.

Happy Hawkins, c. s., (Dr. Mullen)....2 1 1
Exultant, br. g., (J. Gilmore).....1 2 2
Time—1:04; 1:08; 1:05.

1:03 CLASS—PACING.

Clover Patch, br. m., (Jesse Smith).....1 1
Master McKerron, b. g., (R. Jacob).....2 2
Time—1:17; 1:05¾.

1:05 CLASS—TROTTING.

The High Born Lady, b. m., (John Manning).....1 1
Catherine P., b. m., (E. Carpenter).....2 2
Time—1:03; 1:04½.

1:07 CLASS—TROTTING.

Neil McClintock, r. m., (J. J. Morris)....1 1
The Trip, b. s., (L. Smith).....3 2
Lester M., br. g., (J. Flaherty).....2 3
Kinetic, r. m., (W. J. O'Neil).....4 4
Time—1:05, 1:03½.

Dates for Two More Shoots.

PITTSBURGH, June 24.—Announcement was made here tonight at the offices of the Interstate Association for the Encouragement of Trap Shooting of the scheduling of two additional State tournaments. The new meets and their dates are: North Carolina State tournament at Wilmington, July 17 and 18, and Alabama State tournament at Birmingham, July 24 and 25.

RACING TODAY AT AQUEDUCT
$6,000 BROOKLYN HANDICAP
THE $3,000 HUDSON STAKES, A STEEPLECHASE
AND 3 OTHER STAR FEATURES
BEGINNING AT 2:30 P. M.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS leave Penn. Station, 33rd Street and 7th Ave., and Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, at 12:26, 12:56, 1, 1:30 and 1:55 P. M. From Nostrand Ave. 5 min. later. East N. Y. 3 min. later. Special Cars Reserved for Ladies on all Race Trains. Also reached by Fulton St. "L" (Lenox Ave. Branch) to Greenwood Ave. Station and by Trolleys.
GRAND STAND, $2. LADIES, $1.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 4; St. Louis, 2.
Chicago, 1; Cleveland, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 4; Cincinnati, 2.
(First game.)
Cincinnati, 15; St. Louis 4.
(Second game.)
Chicago, 2; Pittsburgh, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	39	20	.661
Boston	36	21	.632
New York	32	24	.571
Detroit	28	27	.509
Cleveland	29	32	.475
St. Louis	23	34	.404
Washington	21	35	.375
Philadelphia	19	34	.358

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	33	19	.635
Philadelphia	33	20	.623
Chicago	26	28	.563
St. Louis	30	28	.517
Cincinnati	31	35	.470
Brooklyn	22	29	.431
Boston	21	29	.420
Pittsburgh	19	37	.339

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
(Two games; first at 1:45.)
Washington at Boston.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
Detroit at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at Brooklyn.
(Two games; first at 1:30.)
New York at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

A BATFEST FOR REDS.

Pound Cards' Pitchers for 34 Bases in Second Game, but Lose First.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—Three umpires were used in today's double header between Cincinnati and St. Louis in an effort to quiet the crowd which awaited Umpire Byron outside the field after the game on Thursday. Instead of removing Byron, President Tener sent Emslie here to assist in handling today's games. Quigley was behind the plate, while Byron and Emslie officiated on the bases.

A rally in the seventh won the first game for St. Louis, 4 to 2. With Cincinnati ahead 2 to 1, Cruise and Miller singled, Paulette tripled, and Gonzales hit a sacrifice fly netting three runs.

Cincinnati walked away with the second game by hammering three St. Louis pitchers for twenty-five hits for a total of thirty-four bases. The score was 15 to 4. Chase got two doubles and two singles in five times at bat, while Thorpe got a triple and three singles in five tries. Toney gave but three hits until the ninth when he eased up and allowed St. Louis to score three runs. Score:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
J.Smith,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Baird,3b	3	1	0	1	1
Long,rf	4	0	0	3	0
Hornsby,ss	4	0	1	2	10
Cruise,lf	4	1	2	2	0
Miller,2b	3	1	1	2	2
Paulette,1b	3	1	2	13	1
Gonzales,c	2	0	1	3	0
Doak,p	2	0	1	0	4
Total	29	4	8	27	18

CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	2	0	0	2	3
Kopf,ss	4	0	0	1	3
Roush,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Chase,1b	4	1	1	7	0
Griffith,rf	2	0	2	2	0
Neale,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Shean,2b	3	0	0	3	3
Clark,c	3	1	1	4	1
Mitchell,p	3	0	1	0	0
Total	29	2	5	24	8

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—4
Cincinnati	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Hornsby. Three-base hits—Chase, Paulette. Sacrifice hits—Doak. Sacrifice flies—Groh, Griffith, Gonzales. Double play—Shean, Kopf, and Chase. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 2; St. Louis, 5. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell, 2. Earned runs—Off Mitchell, 4; Doak, 2. Struck out—By Mitchell, 3; Doak, 3. Time—1 hour 35 minutes. Umpires—Quigley, Byron, and Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	5	1	3	1	2
McK'nie,3b	1	0	1	0	0
Kopf,ss	6	2	3	0	2
Roush,cf	5	2	3	3	0
Cueto,cf	1	0	0	1	0
Chase,1b	5	3	4	9	0
aHuhn,1b	1	1	0	7	0
Griffith,rf	5	2	1	1	0
Thorpe,lf	5	2	4	3	0
Shean,2b	5	0	2	2	3
Wingo,c	4	2	2	4	0
Toney,p	4	0	2	0	2
Total	47	15	25	27	9

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
J.Smith,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Baird,3b	4	0	0	4	1
Long,rf	4	1	1	2	1
Hornsby,ss	3	1	1	1	1
F.Smith,ss	1	1	1	1	1
Cruise,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Miller,2b	2	0	0	2	2
Betzel,2b	2	1	0	1	1
Paulette,1b	4	0	1	11	2
Snyder,c	3	0	0	2	2
Livingston,c	1	0	1	0	0
Watson,p	0	0	0	0	0
Packard,p	1	0	0	0	2
Horstman,p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	34	4	7	27	14

a Ran for Chase in eighth.
Error—Cruise.

Cincinnati	3	0	2	0	0	1	4	5	0	—15
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	— 4

Two-base hits—Kopf, Chase, (2,) Paulette, J. Smith, Rousch. Three-base hit—Thorpe. Home run—Rousch. Stolen bases—Chase, Griffith, (2,) Thorpe, Hornsby, Wingo, Toney, Betzel, Groh, Kopf, Livingston. Sacrifice hit—Toney. Double play—Betzel, F. Smith and Paulette. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 7; St. Louis, 5. Bases on balls—Off Toney, 2; Horstman, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Watson, 3 hits and 2 runs in 1-3 inning, Packard, 10 and 4 in 5 2-3; Horstman, 12 and 9 in 8; Toney, 4 runs. Struck out—By Toney, 3. Passed ball—Snyder. Time—1 hour 55 minutes. Umpires—Quigley, Byron, and Emslie.

CUBS HONOR HANS WAGNER.

Honus Scores Only Run for Pirates, Who Lose by 2 to 1 Score.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Chicago celebrated Hans Wagner Day here today by defeating Pittsburgh, 2 to 1. Wagner saved his club from a shutout by scoring its only run. He singled in the fifth, and went to second on a sacrifice, and came home on Hinchman's single. The score:

CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Flack,rf	4	0	1	0	1
Mann,lf	4	1	0	0	1
Doyle,2b	4	1	2	6	2
Merkle,1b	1	0	0	13	0
Williams,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Deal,2b	3	0	1	2	2
Wortman,ss	3	0	1	1	4
Wilson,c	3	0	0	4	3
Vaughn,p	3	0	1	0	5
Total	29	2	7	27	18

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bigbee,cf	4	0	0	4	0
Pitler,2b	4	0	1	2	6
King,rf	4	0	1	1	0
J.Wagner,3b	4	1	2	2	0
Brief,1b	1	0	0	6	1
Hinchman,lf	3	0	1	0	0
Ward,ss	3	0	1	3	1
W.Wagner,c	3	0	1	5	2
Mamaux,p	3	0	0	0	0
Total	29	1	7	24	10

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	..	—2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Errors—Doyle, Wilson, Ward.

Stolen base—Deal. Sacrifice hits—Brief, Merkle. Double plays—Pitler, Ward, and Brief; Doyle and Merkle; Wortman, Doyle, and Merkle. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 8; Chicago, 6. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mamaux, 2; Vaughn, 1. Earned Run—Off Mamaux. Struck out—By Vaughn, 4; Mamaux, 4. Time—1 hour 47 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

Gaffney Fastest in Cycle Race.

Racing from the two-minute mark in the 26-mile bicycle race of the Empire City Wheelmen yesterday, Val Stein won, by inches, from Nat Gutoff, with the same handicap. W. Napier, 1 minute, finished third, and T. Kennedy, from the same mark, ran fourth. The scratch man, Larry Gaffney, won the first-time prize in 1:05:17, covering 25 miles in 1:02:40. This beats the amateur record, but will not be accepted by the National Cycling Association, as the race was a closed one.

PITCHERS' BATTLE WON BY CHICAGO

Danforth Twirls His First Full Game for Sox, and Cleveland Loses, 1 to 0.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The White Sox took a firmer hold on the lead of the American League race today when they won from Cleveland, 1 to 0, in a pitchers' battle between Danforth and Boehling, making it four out of five for the series. It was the first time this season that Danforth has been in form, and in completing his first full game he held the Indians to three hits. Both pitchers were specially effective in the pinches, and many runners were deserted on the bases.

John Collins delivered the timely rap in the eighth inning, which sent Eddie Collins over the plate with the run which won the game. Boehling was very stingy with his hits, but at times was inclined to be wild, walking four batsmen and hitting both Jackson and Schalk. Risberg, the Chicago shortstop, was erratic in the field, but Danforth's great flinging pulled them out of difficulties before any damage was done.

The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Liebold,cf	2	0	0	2	0
Murphy,rf	0	0	0	1	0
Weaver,3b	3	0	1	2	2
E.Collins,2b	3	1	0	1	1
Jackson,lf	3	0	0	2	0
J.Collins,rf,cf	4	0	1	0	0
Gandil,1b	4	0	0	12	1
Risberg,ss	4	0	1	0	1
Schalk,c	1	0	0	6	1
Danforth,p	2	0	0	0	6
aJenkins	1	0	0	0	0
Total	27	1	3	27	12

CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Graney,lf	3	0	0	4	0
Chapman,ss	4	0	0	2	3
Speaker,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Roth,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Wambs'gs,2b	2	0	0	0	1
Harris,1b	4	0	0	9	1
Evans,3b	3	0	1	1	3
O'Neill,c	3	0	0	6	0
Billings,c	3	0	0	4	0
Boehling,p	3	0	1	1	3
Total	30	0	3	24	11

a Batted for Liebold in seventh.
Error—Risberg.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	..	—1
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Risberg. Stolen bases—Schalk, (2,) Liebold, E. Collins. Sacrifice hits—Wambsgans, Danforth, Graney. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Chicago, 9. First base on errors—Cleveland, 3. Bases on balls—Off Boehling, 4; Danforth, 2. Earned runs—Off Boehling, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Boehling, 2, (Jackson and Schalk.) Struck out—By Boehling, 4; Danforth, 4. Time—1 hour 53 minutes. Umpires—Connolly and Nallin.

FORTUNE FAVORS TIGERS.

Cobb Gets a Home Run as Part of 4-to-2 Victory Over Browns.

DETROIT, June 24.—Detroit had most of the luck today and took the last game of the series from St. Louis, 4 to 2. Both of the visitors' runs were made off Coveleskie in the second inning.

In the third inning, with Bush on second base, Cobb drove a sharp liner to deep left, which he converted into a home run by spectacular base running. For the second time in the series Johnson was hit on the arm by a pitched ball. Murray replaced him. The score:

DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bush,ss	3	1	1	1	3
Young,2b	4	0	0	2	5
Cobb,cf	4	1	1	2	0
Veach,lf	4	0	0	0	0
Heilman,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Burns,1b	4	1	1	13	0
Vitt,3b	2	1	1	1	4
Stanage,c	2	0	1	7	1
Coveleskie,p	4	0	1	0	3
Total	31	4	9	27	16

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotton,lf	5	0	1	2	0
Austin,3b	4	0	0	1	1
Sisler,1b	2	0	0	10	0
Jacobson,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Severeid,c	4	0	1	3	0
Maisns,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Pratt,2b	3	1	1	3	5
Johnson,ss	1	1	1	1	3
Murray,ss	1	0	0	0	1
Plank,p	2	0	0	0	0
Groom,p	0	0	0	0	0
aRumler	1	0	1	0	0
bHartley	1	0	0	0	0
cSloan	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	7	24	13

a Batted for Plank in seventh.
b Batted for Murray in ninth.
c Batted for Groom in ninth.
Errors—Young, (2,) Austin, Pratt, (2.)

Detroit	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	—4
St. Louis	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Severeid, Shotton. Three-base hit—Rumler. Home run—Cobb. Stolen bases—Pratt, Johnson, Heilman. Sacrifice hit—Vitt. Double plays—Austin, Pratt, and Sisler; Coveleskie, Stanage, and Burns; Young and Burns. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Detroit, 8. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 3; Plank, 3; Groom, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Plank, 3 hits, 4 runs in 6 innings; Groom, 1 and 2 in 3; Coveleskie, 7 and 1 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Coveleskie, (Johnson.) Struck out—By Plank, 1; Groom, 2; Coveleskie, 8. Wild pitch—Plank. Time—1 hour 42 minutes. Umpires—Moriarty and Evans.

WHITEWASH FOR YANKS.

Applied by Braves in Jersey City Exhibition Game.

The Boston Nationals defeated the New York Americans in an exhibition game at Jersey City yesterday by a score of 3 to 0.

Hughes held the Yankees safe throughout, although they got six scattered hits. The score by innings:

Boston, (N. L.)	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	..	—3
New York, (A. L.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Batteries—Hughes, Tragesser, and Jack Ilitsch; Monroe, Cullop, Love, and Alexander.

NEW SWIMMING RECORDS.

Made by Norman Ross at 200 and 220 Yards in Del Monte Pool.

DEL MONTE, Cal., June 24.—Norman Ross of San Francisco established new American records for the 200-yard and 220-yard swimming events in a pool here yesterday.

Ross's time was 2:04 and 2:19 for the respective distances. The records were formerly 2:08 4-5, and 2:21 3-5.

Southern Association.

Little Rock, 5; Chattanooga, 4.
Nashville, 7; Memphis, 4.
Mobile, 5; New Orleans, 2.
(First game.)
Mobile, 4; New Orleans, 2.
(Second game.)

Eastern League.

Bridgeport, 6; Worcester, 5.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.
First Game.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	—4	1	0
Newark	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2	8	2

Second Game.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	..	—2	8	1
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	5	0

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	3	3	0	2	0	0	0	—8	12	2
Providence	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	—7	15	1

AT BALTIMORE.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	..	—2	6	0
Toronto	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	7	2

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pc.
Newark	36	21	.632
Providence	36	23	.610
Baltimore	35	23	.603
Toronto	31	28	.525
Rochester	30	28	.517
Buffalo	24	37	.471
Richmond	23	37	.383
Montreal	18	36	.333

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Buffalo at Newark.
Rochester at Providence.
Toronto at Baltimore.
Montreal at Richmond.

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 1670.
FAMOUS
IMPERIAL
MIXTURE
SMOKING TOBACCO
IMPORTED AND SOLD BY
The Steam Company
26 BROAD STREET

POWE WINS HALF-MILE RUN.

Leads in A. A. U. Invitation Event at Alpha P. C. C. Games.

Walter Powe of the Alpha Physical Culture Club was the individual star of the first set of members games of the Alpha P. C. C. held yesterday at Macomb's Dam Park. He won the half-mile invitation A. A. U. run, the feature track competition of the day, and also annexed premier honors in the 100-yard event closed to members of the club. In addition he finished second from scratch in the 440-yard run, closed, which was won by Louis Watson, off the 10-yard mark.

The other open A. A. U. event, the 100-yard dash, was won by Roy Morse, former national 200-yard champion, who showed his heels to a large field and breasted the tape in 0:10 1-5. Peter White, a clubmate of Morse, finished second in this event.

The summaries:

880-Yard Invitation A. A. U. Run, Scratch.—Won by Walter Powe, Alpha P. C. C.; Harry Wigger Paulist A. C., second; Willis M. Cummings, Alpha P. C. C., third. Time—2:04 3-5.

100-Yard Invitation A. A. U. Dash, Scratch. —Won by Roy Morse, Salem Crescent A. C.; Peter White, Salem Crescent A. C., second; Andrew Pendleton, Alpha P. C. C., third. Time—0:10 1-5.

100-Yard Dash, Closed, Handicap.—Won by Walter Powe, (4 yards;) Andrew Pendleton, (scratch,) second; Louis Watson, (4 yards,) third. Time—0:10 2-5.

Putting the 8-Pound Shot, Closed, Handicap.—Won by Robinson Haden, (4 feet,) 33 feet 9½ inches; Richard H. Lewis, (5 feet,) 32 feet 2¼ inches, second; Louis Watson, (5 feet,) 31 feet, third.

220-Yard Dash, Closed, Handicap.—Won by Richard H. Lewis, (6 yards;) Andrew Pendleton, (scratch,) second; Charles Hill, (1 yard,) third. Time—0:24.

880-Yard Run, Closed, Handicap.—Won by Willis M. Cummings, (scratch.) Robert Johnson, (40 yards,) second; Edward Young, (50 yards,) third. Time—2:03 3-5.

Running High Jump, Closed, Handicap.—Won by Louis Watson, (scratch,) 5 feet 8 inches; Richard H. Lewis, (2 inches,) 5 feet 6 inches, second; Elbert Barringtaine, (5 inches,) 5 feet 3 inches, third.

440-Yard Run, Closed, Handicap.—Won by Louis Watson, (10 yards;) Walter Powe, (scratch,) second; Charles Hill, (scratch,) third. Time—0:53 3-5.

SETTLEMENT BOYS WIN.

Score Three Victories at Yorkville Athletic League Games.

With a total of 30 points the athletic representatives of the Union Settlement A. C. yesterday carried off the point honors of the Yorkville Athletic League's outdoor track and field meet, held at Macomb's Dam Park. In three of the five events the wearers of the Union Settlement emblem registered victories and in the remaining two won enough places to bring their total points up to 30, which was 19 better than the total compiled by the athletes of the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A.

In winning the one and one-half-mile run S. Frierich, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., furnished a surprisingly good performance and beat P. Murtha, Union Settlement A. C., to the tape by about one yard in 7:27 2-5.

SPENCER IS DISQUALIFIED.

Goullet Wins at Mile in National Bicycle Championships.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, June 24.—Alfred Goullet won the one-mile national championship race at the Velodrome here today, beating out Bob Spears in the heat to decide first and second place. Frank Kramer nosed out Francisco Verri in the heat to decide third and fourth honors.

Arthur Spencer, who would have clinched the national championship had he won the race, was disqualified in the semi-finals for switching Bob Spears and putting him out of the running.

In the race for the championship, with two more races remaining, Spencer has 15 points, Goullet 10, Spears 8, and Kramer 5.

American Association.

St. Paul, 6; Toledo, 1.
(First game.)
St. Paul, 10; Toledo, 1.
(Second game.)
Milwaukee, 4; Columbus, 0.
(First game.)
Columbus, 3; Milwaukee, 3.
(Second game.)
Louisville, 6; Kansas City, 5.
(First game; 10 innings.)
Louisville, 7; Kansas City, 3.
(Second game called end seventh, darkness.)
Indianapolis, 11; Minneapolis, 3.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 2 games; first game 1:45 P. M. New York Americans vs. Philadelphia. Polo Grounds. Admission 50c.—Advt.



"Minute Men" wanted for the Army!

"Minute Men" wanted for "Westpointer" shoes — no delay unless you count the minute it takes to step in our stores.

Big stocks. Roomy departments. Salesmen who're right on their job.

Same last as officially approved for the West Point Cadets. The very best leather obtainable for shoes of this type. Both grained and oiled.

Endorsed by the thousands of men now wearing our "Westpointer" shoes —Officers of the United States Army and Navy, members of the National Guard, men now in training.

$7.50 per pair.

"Regulation" Army hats. Extra quality hats for officers. Army "lockers." Sleeping bags. Wrist watches. Boots. Leather puttees. Fox spiral puttees. Money belts. Ponchos. Unbreakable mirrors. Compasses. Field dispatch cases. Pocket flashlights.

Light weight wool underwear.

The Rogers-Peet Camp Toilet Case, $3.25.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. — "The Four Corners" — Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren — Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

SHEA STARS IN PASTIME GAMES

Veteran Scores 19 Points and Aids in Defeating the Glencoe A. C.

Representatives of the Pastime A. C., one of the oldest metropolitan clubs, opposed the athletes of the Glencoe A. C. in a dual athletic competition on Glencoe Oval yesterday afternoon, and when the point tabulation was made at the end of the day's sport, the standard bearers of the veteran organization were resting comfortably on the long end of a 56-to-43 score.

Topping the field of contestants was Dan Shea, a veteran of pentathlon ability, who has only recently again taken up track competition. Shea was in excellent form yesterday and from his efforts alone 19 points were garnered for the Pastime's total score. In the six events in which he participated on track and field, the veteran Shea scored two victories, two second places, one third, and one fourth. One of his victories was scored in the 600-yard run, in which, after a hard struggle, he led A. Meyerheim of the Glencoe A. C., to the tape by a scant margin in 1:20.

The other event in which Shea won premier honors was the running broad jump, with a jump of 19 feet, 7 inches, defeating W. Rosenberg, Glencoe A. C.

Myles McHugh and Al Voellmeke, the latter former national walking champion, were other veteran athletes who showed that they still retained some of their former ability in gaining points for the Pastime A. C. McHugh was a winner in the 1,000-yard event, one of the best track competitions of the day, in which he easily outdistanced E. Kent, Glencoe A. C., to win in 2:28.

The 300-yard event, furnished the feature competition of the day and it was only by a supreme effort at the finish line that F. Teschner, of the Glencoe A. C., took the honors away from the Pastime veteran, Shea. Teschner was the individual star for the Glencoe Club.

The summaries:

75-Yard Dash.—Won by F. Teschner, Glencoe A. C.; E. Perelman, Glencoe A. C., second; M. Skea, Pastime A. C., third; Dan Shea, Pastime A. C., fourth. Time—0:06 1-5.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Dan Shea, Pastime A. C., 19 feet 7 inches; W. Rosenberg, Glencoe A. C., 18 feet 11¾ inches, second; M. Skea, Pastime A. C., 17 feet 7½ inches, third; F. Teschner, Glencoe A. C., 17 feet 7 inches, fourth.

600-Yard Run.—Won by Dan Shea, Pastime A. C.; A. Meyerheim, Glencoe A. C., second; W. Sheridan, Glencoe A. C., third; S. Richter, Pastime A. C., fourth. Time—1:20.

One and One-Half Mile Walk.—Won by L. J. Aronson, Pastime A. C.; K. S. Hearns, Pastime A. C., second; Al Voellmeke, P

MOVE TO MOBILIZE STATE'S RESOURCES

Governor Names Men to Take Accounting of Industrial and Financial Strength.

WORK PART OF WAR CENSUS

Labor and Needs of Vital Industries and Food Conservation to be Considered.

Governor Whitman announced yesterday the formation of a bureau for the mobilization of the resources of the State and the selection of heads of divisions within the bureau, who will deal with war situations as they may arise in the State and who will act as advisers to the Executive in the determination and carrying out of war policies. This action has been taken under the authority of the Military Census act, which empowers the Governor to take an accounting of the industrial and financial resources of the State as well as the man power.

The practical head of the bureau will be Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank. Mr. Vanderlip is selected as head of the Emergency Division, one of the branches into which the new organization has been divided for better efficiency.

Besides Mr. Vanderlip the members of the division will be Otto H. Kahn, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; John D. Ryan, President of the Anaconda Copper Company; Charles A. Stone, President American International Company; Harvey D. Gibson, President Liberty National Bank; Henry P. Davison, of J. P. Morgan & Co.; James W. Gerard, Robert S. Lovett, Chairman of the Union Pacific Railroad; A. W. Loasby, Trust and Deposit Company of Syracuse; W. C. Phelps, President of the First National Bank, Binghamton; J. Sloat Fassett, Vice President of the Second National Bank, Elmira; Jacob H. Herzog, President of the National Commercial Bank, Albany; Franklin D. Locke, President of the Fidelity Trust Company, Buffalo; George Eastman, President of the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester; Herbert C. Hoover, Washington, D. C.; Captain John F. Lucey, Washington, D. C.; William A. Brady, World Film Corporation; Adolph Zukor, Famous Players-Lasky Corporation; P. A. Powers, Universal Film Company; Arthur James, Metro Pictures Corporation; R. A. Rawland, Metro Pictures Corporation, and J. E. Brulatour.

In addition to the Emergency Division there will be the following divisions with these Chairmen: Census, Captain George Carr Henry, of A. Saloman & Co., who is in charge of the State Military Census; Finance, George F. Porter, of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Defense and Security, General George R. Dyer, of C. I. Hudson & Co.; Information, J. H. Sears, President of Appleton & Co.; Transportation, General W. W. Witherspoon; Food Products and Conservation, Charles F. Wilson, Commissioner of Agriculture; Industrial, H. D. Sayer, Industrial Commissioner; Instruction, Dean H. N. MacCracken of Vassar College, and Health and Hospital, headed by Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, Commissioner of Health.

The plan calls for each division to assume responsibility for dealing with questions affecting its sphere. Captain Henry is already head of the Census in the State and to his division will fall the duty of gathering statistics as to the industrial resources. It is anticipated that much more information will be gathered as to industry and labor than can be gleamed from the present registration information. In this work there is to be no duplication of the work being done by the State Industrial Commission. It is for this reason that the Governor selected Secretary Sayer of the Industrial Commission, as head of the Industrial Division. He will have the co-operation of the other members of the Industrial Commission.

The division will go into the present availability of labor in New York and will study the needs in the vital industries working on Government contracts or doing work the stoppage or delay of which would mean inconvenience if nothing worse to the State and Federal Governments. Study will also be given to the question of the maintenance of proper standards in industry.

The important questions relating to measures for the conservation of food, the distribution of food, and market conditions will be taken up by State Agriculture Commissioner Wilson. He will have the co-operation of Commissioner J. J. Dillon, of the Department of Food and Markets, and the Mayor's Committee on Food Supply. Questions relating to health and the hospitals of the State will be handled by State Health Commissioner Dr. Biggs and he will have at hand the machinery of his own department and the help of every Department of Health in every city in the State. Dean MacCracken will stand as a source of information not only to the bureau, but to the public.

ORGANIZE STATE DEFENSE.

Resource Mobilization Bureau Divided Into Twelve Divisions.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 24.—The Resource Mobilization Bureau of the Adjutant General's department has been organized with twelve divisions, acting as far as possible through the Home Defense Committees of the sixty-one counties of the State. The purpose is to enable the State to avail itself of the services of every man, woman, and child willing and capable to assist in the present emergency.

The original Home Defense Committees, organized by Mayors of cities, County Judges, and Chairmen of Boards of Supervisors, and in New York by the Mayor, consist of a Chairman, Vice Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer and three other members. These committees will be enlarged to provide a general committee.

The first big division is that of military census and inventory, including enumeration of the men and women and the industrial, agricultural, and medical resources. Other divisions deal with finance and information. The defense and security division has charge of organizing home defense corps and the location of camp sites. It also will take up recruiting for the army, navy, and Marine Corps, the National Guard, and the Naval Militia.

Secret service work, topography, and mapmaking will fall to the lot of the military intelligence division. The transportation division will plan co-ordination of steam and electric roads, automobile transportation, and other vehicle service, and will list drivers and chauffeurs and motor transports.

The food production and conservation division will have general supervision of farm data, distribution of labor, transportation, organization of clubs, and the distribution of seed. The division of co-operating agencies will deal with existing organizations and assist in promoting organized service for the care of dependent families of men in military service.

All matters pertaining to aliens will be under the alien bureau. Its duties will be to locate the aliens in the State, register them, see to the labor supply. The instruction division will handle personal and industrial hygiene, first aid, field bakeries, commissary functions, and mapmaking.

The health and hospital division will see to the regulation of public and private medical appointments during the absence of incumbents in military service, and protection of private practice during absence of medical officers in military service.

The industrial division will investigate the needs of industries vital in defense, provide labor necessary in such industries, and furnish information concerning production and the welfare of workmen.

NEARLY 5,000,000 LISTED.

New York City Alone Supplies 3,000,000 in State Military Census.

ALBANY, June 24.—Nearly 5,000,000 persons out of an estimated total of 5,600,000 had registered up to Saturday night in the State Military Census, according to Captain G. C. Henry, State Director of the census. The registration will close tomorrow night.

E. P. Goodrich, Director for New York City, telephoned to Captain Henry that 2,750,000 persons had registered there and that the total would be at least 3,000,000, or 200,000 more than had been estimated.

Census officials say that the value of the census has been proved already, and that lists of men who have expressed a desire to enlist in some branch of the national or State service have been sent to the proper authorities every day.

"It is curious," said Captain Henry, "how many men from interior counties desire to enlist in the navy. Oneida County, for example, furnishing the names of many such men; but the army holds first place, the order of preference being army, navy, National Guard, naval militia and marines."

BAYONET PRACTICE AGAIN.

Captain Koehler of West Point Will Drill Plattsburg Men.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 24.—The training camp students will take up once more the principles of bayonet fighting under the direction of Captain Koehler, Master of the Sword at West Point, who arrives tomorrow for a two weeks' stay at Plattsburg Barracks. The following memorandum has been issued by Colonel Wolf's direction:

"In accordance with telegraphic instructions received from the Secretary of War, Captain H. J. Koehler, U. S. A., has been ordered to report to Plattsburg Barracks Monday, June 25, for the purpose of conducting a course of physical training and bayonet fighting with a selected corps of 500 men. Upon the arrival of Captain Koehler, he will confer with the regimental commanders, who will notify this office of the portion of the schedule that can be devoted to this training. The class will be formed of 250 selected men from each provisional training regiment.

From Plattsburg Captain Koehler will go West to conduct similar courses at Fort Sheridan and Fort Benjamin Harrison.

Three religious services were well attended at the camp Y. M. C. A. today. At the Episcopalian holy communion, early in the morning, the Rev. H. Boyd Edwards of Milton, Mass., officiated. The speakers at the 9 o'clock service were James Whittmore of New York and Charles M. Alexander, who was with the Canadian troops in England. At the afternoon service the Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, D. D., President of the Armour Institute, Chicago, was the speaker.

Tonight in the camp amphitheare Miss Llora Hoffman sang to a capacity audience of students and their friends. Second Lieutenant R. N. Johnson was the accompanist, and Miss Hoffman was assisted by a quartet of student officers composed of Louis Burke, T. C. Jessup, Edward Murphy, and C. J. Speicher.

The vaudeville performance, which opened the amphitheatre last night, filled every one of the 3,500 seats. The actors were sent to Plattsburg without charge by Paul Keith, E. F. Albee, and J. J. Murdoch of New York. Next Sunday the Lambs' Club of New York will give its 1917 gambol at the amphitheatre, and July 29 the Boston Symphony Orchestra will appear.

DR. WOELFKIN AT MADISON.

New York Pastor and Dr. Rush Rhees Address Students.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., June 24.—The Rev. Dr. Woelfkin, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York, in an address delivered before several hundred members of the officers' corps at the Camp Y. M. C. A. this morning, told of the challenge to the American people by an autocratic Government that, seemingly blinded by its desire for power, had forgotten everything worth while. He advocated universal service and the prosecution of the war without hatred and malice, but with the single thought that America is in the war for the interest of humanity in general.

Dr. Woelfkin said he had offered himself to the War Department and would gladly serve in any capacity, old as he was.

Dr. Rush Rhees, President of Rochester University, followed Dr. Woelfkin to the rostrum and made a brief address. Contrary to an announcement made yesterday, Dr. Rhees did not confer diplomas to the students of that college now in training here. He said that if the men wanted their diplomas they could have them any time.

A battalion of the Second New York Field Artillery has been ordered here to assist in the training of the field artillery students. The Third New York was originally to come. Colonel Sample said the battalion would carry 3-inch field guns.

ALL MUST ENROLL BEFORE 10 TONIGHT

Extra Facilities Prepared for 300,000 in City Who Must Register on Last Day.

NO EXCUSE FOR SHIRKERS

Imprisonment for Six Months Faces Those Who Fail to Obey State Census Law.

Ten thousand persons registered in this city yesterday in the few places kept open. Today is the last of the census, and the registration places will close at 10 o'clock tonight. All persons between 16 and 50 years who have failed to register will be liable to arrest and imprisonment for six months. Director E. P. Goodrich said last night that there were about 300,000 still to register, but that all could be accommodated before the books were closed.

Because of a reported threat of Socialists to register at the last minute, the Director will have an extra force on duty in many parts of the city tonight.

"We do not intend to keep open all night," he said, "and those who have put off registering until the last minute must not expect to find a willingness to listen to excuses. Every man and woman who has not registered up to 10 o'clock tomorrow night will be subject to arrest and imprisonment. I shall take just as vigorous action as the law allows. There is no excuse for not registering on Monday. Over 3,000 places will be available in every part of the city. The registrars are well trained, and there is an abundance of supplies."

Yesterday afternoon Director Goodrich visited the two registration places in Chinatown. Lee Tuck, representing the Chinese-American Citizens' Alliance, reported that 600 Chinamen had registered during Saturday and 1,000 yesterday. The total Chinese registration is fixed at about 3,400 in this city.

In the mail that arrived at census headquarters yesterday was a letter from a man in the Mercer County Jail in New Jersey, who explained that his stay in jail would preclude his visiting New York in time to enroll personally, and asked that a blank be sent him.

One of the census agents at headquarters remained until late last evening to take the registration of a young woman who called up on the telephone and said she was going out of town on a late train, and desired to register in order to escape the dangers of imprisonment.

MANY CAMPS FOR MARINES.

Some Ready for Recruits Now, and Others Near Completion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Marine Corps is keeping up its record and reputation for efficiency. Announcement was made tonight that camps for training enlisted men had been begun or completed at the following places:

Philadelphia, for 5,000 men; completed.
Newport, R. I., for 6,000 men; will be completed about July 1.
Cape May, N. J., for 2,000 men; will be completed about Aug. 1.
Charleston, S. C., for 5,000; completed.
Pensacola, Fla., for 1,000 additional men; completed.
Key West, Fla., for 500 men; in course of construction.
Mare Island, Cal., for 5,000 men; in course of construction.
Puget Sound, Wash., for 5,000 men; work begun.
Hingham, Mass., for 500 men; will be completed about July 1.
New Orleans, La., for 500 men; will be completed about July 1.
San Diego, Cal., for 2,500 men; will be completed about July 1.
Great Lakes Training Station, Chicago, accommodations for 15,000 additional recruits are being prepared.

Besides these a number of small camps have been constructed.

The camp at Port Royal, S. C., for 5,000 men is practically completed.

The construction of the camp at Quantico, Va., providing for 8,000 men, is well under way.

Preparations are being made for the erection of buildings at the Hampton Roads naval operating base to accommodate 10,000 men.

Arrangements have been made for taking over the Mississippi Exposition grounds at Gulfport, Miss., which, with the erection of barracks and other temporary buildings, will provide for about 3,500 men.

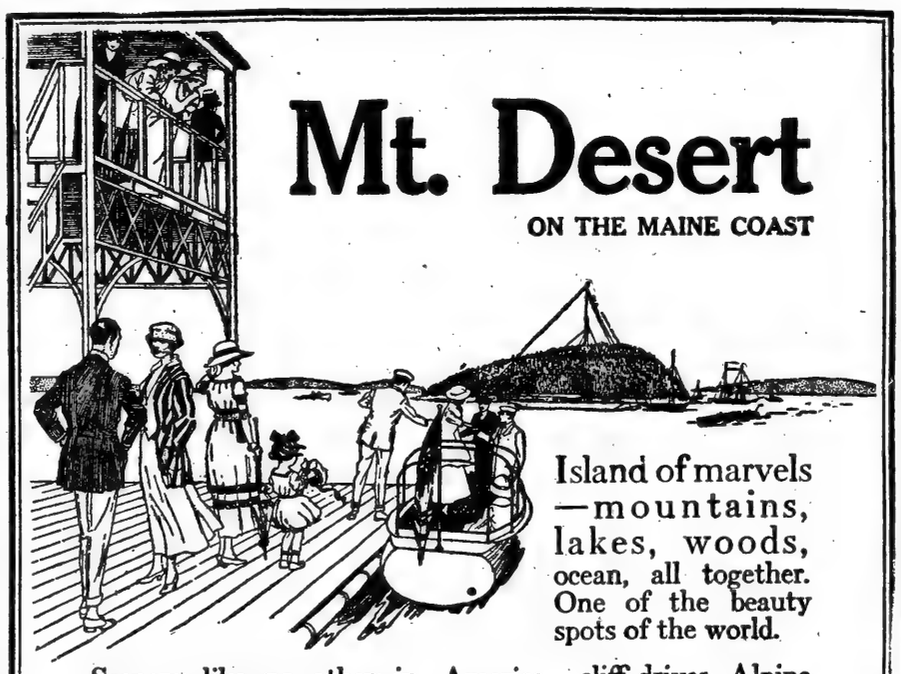
At New York a camp for 3,000 regulars will be built adjoining the navy yard, and a camp near Pelham, N. Y., for 5,000 reserves.

CRIPPLES TRY TO SAVE BOY.

Peter, Aged 9, Drowns Before Playmates Unable to Help Him.

James Mingola and his playmate, John Ferrarri, each 10 years old, stood disconsolately on the banks of Tibbetts Brook, near Van Cortlandt Park, yesterday while Peter Alastin, 9 years old, also a member of their party, was in swimming. John would have gone in if his mother had been there to help him put his wooden leg back on. He was run over five years ago by an automobile in front of his house at 633 East Eleventh Street. James needed his mother to put his necktie on and fasten his shirt, for James lost his right arm when a trolley struck him near his home at 635 East Thirteenth Street.

Suddenly Peter cried for help. John tried to reach him with a long stick, but fell into the brook, while James called for help and then waded into shallow water to try to reach Peter. Soon men pulled all three boys out of the brook. Peter was dead and James and John were badly frightened.



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Island of marvels—mountains, lakes, woods, ocean, all together. One of the beauty spots of the world.

Scenery like no other in America—cliff drives, Alpine paths, exquisite sea views.

Yachting and all summer pleasures under ideal conditions. Famous intellectual, artistic and social life.

Bar Harbor

Northeast, Southwest and Seal Harbors, each with its special attractions.

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Write or call for booklet, "Mt. Desert, Isle of Enchantment."

Vacation Bureau
171 Broadway, Room 162, New York, N. Y.

New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Boston & Maine R. R. Maine Central R. R.

Providence Line

Service Resumed June 29
Between New York,
Providence and Boston

Fall River Line Steamers

Providence and Plymouth

Afternoon and Evening Concerts

EASTBOUND

Leave New York, Pier 14, N. R., daily except Sunday	6:00 P. M.
Due Providence	5:30 A. M.
Due Boston, Back Bay	7:30 A. M.
Due Boston, South Station	7:44 A. M.

WESTBOUND

Leave Boston, South Station, daily except Saturday	6:00 P. M.
Leave Boston, Back Bay	6:12 P. M.
Leave Providence, Fox Point	7:30 P. M.
Due New York	7:15 A. M.

Tickets, Staterooms and Information at City Ticket Offices, 171 and 1180 Broadway. General Office, Pier 14, N. R., foot of Fulton Street.

The New England Steamship Company

To Boston

and New England Points

Fall River Line

Inside Route—Through Land-Locked Waters of Long Island Sound

Leave Pier 14, N. R., Fulton St., 5:30 P. M. Daily—Due Boston 8:27 A. M.
Return leave Boston (South Sta.) 6 P. M. Daily—Due N. Y. 7 A. M.

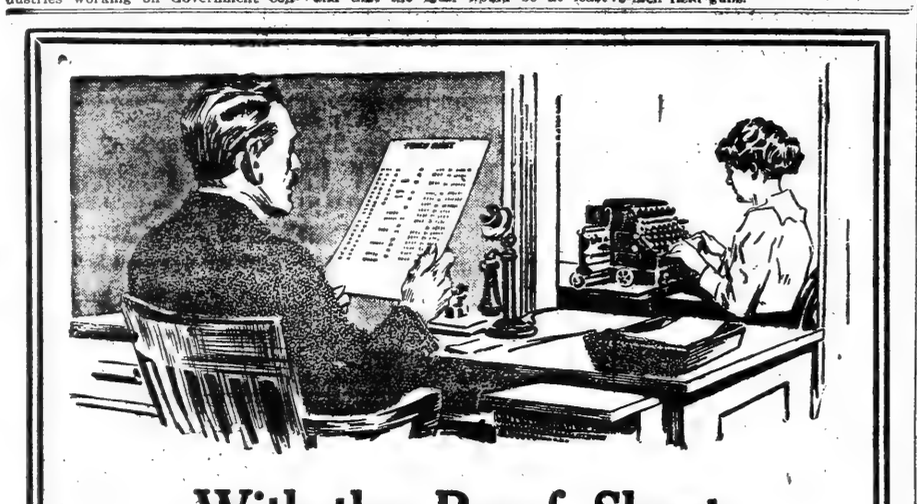
Afternoon and Evening Concerts—Excellent Cuisine.

$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have outside ventilation and are always cool and comfortable.

Tickets, Staterooms and Information at City Ticket Offices, 171 and 1180 Broadway. Also at all N. Y. Transfer Co. offices and various Tourist Agencies. General Office, Pier 14, North River.

The New England Steamship Company

SPECIAL NOTICE—Providence Line passenger service between New York, Providence and Boston will be resumed Friday, June 29th. Orchestra on each steamer.



With the Proof Sheet

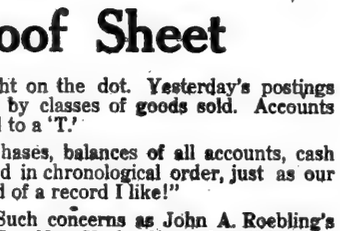
"Nine o'clock. Here's the Proof Sheet right on the dot. Yesterday's postings proved to a cent—yes, and even analyzed by classes of goods sold. Accounts Receivable and Accounts Payable are balanced to a 'T.'

"Here are figures showing sales and purchases, balances of all accounts, cash received. Everything condensed and recorded in chronological order, just as our bookkeeper made the entries. That's the kind of a record I like!"

You would like to have such a record? Such concerns as John A. Roebling's Sons Company, Trenton; American Linseed Co., New York; Chevrolet Motor Co., New York, and the Gillette Safety Razor Co., Boston, can get it. Because they have discarded old-fashioned hand bookkeeping methods and installed Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeping Machine *with the Flat Writing surface and Proof Sheet.*

John A. Roebling's Sons Company, Trenton, writes: "The Proof Sheet gives us, in chronological order, full details on every entry in the Ledger. It seems to us to be the very foundation of machine bookkeeping. By using it to check against ledger entries we get the 'control' of our bookkeeping that assures us accurate results. In fact, it has simply taken the grind out of the daily work."

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When your bookkeeper writes and figures, he lays his paper on a flat surface. Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeping Machine has a flat writing surface. Customer's Ledger page, his Statement, and the Proof Sheet are laid on this in the natural flat position. The machine head moves back and forth while writing and automatically figuring, just as your hand naturally does. Forms are brought into registration quickly, easily, accurately.

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with the Proof Sheet and the Flat Writing Surface

NEW YORK.



Lakewood Farm Inn
ROSCOE, N. Y.
Altitude 2,000 feet; tennis, bowling, billiards, clock golf; electric lights, steam heat; excellent cuisine and service; State Road Route No. 4. June-October booklet. Terms, references on application.

THE REAL COUNTRY
THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.
12th Season. Capacity 200; 180 acres of real country; 45 minutes from 42d St., 10 minutes from station; many rooms with private baths and sleeping porches; tennis, swimming pool, and bath house; orchestra. Special rates over the 4th. Rates $11 and up. Phone 1165 White Plains. Booklet.

LAKEVIEW HOTEL & CASINO
Pine Hill, Ulster County, N. Y.
Accommodates 150. Dancing Casino. Boating, Bathing, Fishing. Other attractions. Management N. Mayer, formerly Budd Lake. Booking Office until June 29th, 1,476 3d Av.

The Overlook
Woodstock, Ulster Co., N. Y.
In a private park of 575 acres; highest elevation; all land and water sports; modern, excellent cuisine; orchestra; accommodating 300; moderate rates. Booklet. N. Y. Booking Office, Hotel Bon Ray, Madison Ave. and 26d St. Tel. 4307 Lenox. G. A. NEWGOLD, Manager.

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Accommodates 150. Dancing Casino. Boating, Bathing, Fishing. Other attractions. Management N. Mayer, formerly Budd Lake. Booking Office until June 29th, 1,476 3d Av.

STAMFORD IN THE CATSKILLS
Booklets at Newspaper Resort Bureaus. See large advertisements in Sunday papers.

OTTER LAKE HOTEL Otter Lake, N. Y. Elev. 1,700 Ft.
New modern hotel. Good fishing, hunting, canoeing, tennis, pool, orchestra. B. G. Norton, Proprietor.

Adirondack Hotel, Cottage and Camp Life. Golf, Boating, Automobiling. Paul Smiths Hotel, N. Y.

LAKE CLEAR INN, Lake Clear, N. Y.—Hotel and bungalow life featured. C. H. WARDNER & SON.

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Sag Harbor, L. I.
Now open for the season. For reservations write or phone J. K. Morris, Sag Harbor, Phone 18.

HOTEL LORRAINE Edgemere, L. I. 1500 feet of private beach.
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ON THE OCEAN
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
A house that's "different" in its fine appointments, unusual and artistic decorations, homelike atmosphere and service. Surrounded by green lawns and gardens, at the edge of the sea. W. S. Stubbs, Prop., N. Y. Office Narcos Hall, Tel. 7146 Schuyler.

HOTEL PALMER Lakewood, N. J. Open all year.
$3 day, $12.50 week up. American Plan.

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THE METROPOLITAN
Asbury Park.
A new, modern hotel, of concrete construction NOW OPEN.
Centrally located. Luxurious suites. Private baths. Running water in all rooms. Music. Accommodates 200.
O. & M. J. NORWOOD.

REST AND DIET CURE
Private House, quiet, appointments perfect. 369 Springfield Ave., Summit, N. J. Telephone 1234.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

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ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST AND FINEST FIREPROOF HOTEL
On the ocean front. A house of charming features with a capacity for 1,200 guests. Hot and cold sea water in all baths. Private dressing rooms, shower for surf bathers.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
Terrace Restaurant and Roof Garden overlooking the sea; French Service. Orchestra.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Hotel and Sanatorium
Noted for its superior table and service.
Tonic and Curative baths.
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HOTEL AND COTTAGES
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Surf-bathing Tennis Swimming-pool
Orchestra Dancing
CAPACITY 600 S. Hamilton, Prop.

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ATLANTIC CITY
RIGHT ON THE BEACH
ALWAYS OPEN

ON THE BEACH
ATLANTIC CITY
CHALFONTE
HOSPITABLE — HOMELIKE
ALWAYS OPEN

ISLESWORTH
American and European Plans.
Virginia Ave. and the Boardwalk.
Capacity 600. Every appointment, including hot and cold sea water baths.
ORCHESTRA. INDOOR ICE SKATING.

GRAND ATLANTIC
$3 up daily. Notable table. White service. Booklet.
$15 up weekly. W. F. SHAW.
Capacity 600.

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U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that WRIGHT & COBB LIGHTERAGE COMPANY, as owner, and ALLEN COBB, as charterer of the steam lighter "Pioneer," have filed their petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury on said vessel on November 6th, 1915. Said vessel has been transferred to a Trustee. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury must prove their claims before Edward L. Owen, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of July, 1917, or be defaulted. EDWARD L. OWEN, U. S. Marshal.

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West 129th St.	9:20	10:20	2:20
Yonkers	9:45	10:50	2:45
Bear Mountain	...	*12:30	*4:30
West Point	...	*1:00	*5:00
Cornwall	...	*1:25	5:25
Newburgh	*12:15	*1:45	5:45
Poughkeepsie	*1:10	*2:35	6:45
Kingston	2:10	...	7:45
Catskill	*3:25	...	...
Hudson	3:40	...	...
Albany	6:10	...	...

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The price of call money proved to be the controlling factor in stocks last week, money loaning at 6 per cent. throughout the entire period. The higher rate was not unnatural in view of the extraordinary demands made upon the money market by financing the Government's requirements. Had the Federal Reserve Bank facilities not been available the scarcity of loanable funds would have been much more marked, and rates higher than these seen last December, when the surplus reserve fell to its lowest point since the inauguration of the Reserve system, might have been experienced. The member banks are now making use of the rediscounting facilities on something approaching the scale contemplated by the framers of the act. At the close of business last week the Federal Reserve Bank of New York held $220,000,000 in commercial paper and acceptances. Another reason for the relatively moderate disturbance made by the payments on account of the Government loan was the effective co-operation of the British Government with domestic agencies in holding down interest rates at this centre. London is watching the American market very closely, and last week released $73,000,000 gold for shipment here from Canada to increase the credit facilities of the local banks. The gold import movement, which established a new high record last week, is expected to continue with even heavier shipments for a few days. The market fluctuated rather easily for the first four days of the week under the influence of other factors besides the advance in call money. The steel shares, particularly, reflected the influence of fears that the Government will insist upon very drastic reductions in the prices which the manufacturers are going to make on material for the United States and the Allies. However, most stocks closed higher in an irregular list. United States Steel fluctuated over a range of five points, closing at its best price for the week, which was practically the figure established at the close of the previous week.

It is a delicate matter to fix an arbitrary price upon anything when that price is far removed from the one reached between buyers and sellers in the open market. It is not to be expected that the Government will consent to the payment of prices that have been established by competitive bidding of private consumers, who, in turn, have in most cases been able to readjust their selling quotations to a point that covers the increased cost of materials. The market is abnormally high and would appear so even were most manufacturers to reduce their quotations to actual present-day costs. The articles which enter into the manufacture of steel have risen proportionately with the finished article. With pig iron selling above $50 a ton it is foolish to talk of steel for Government use at $56, or, perhaps, even at the other figure recently considered, $9 higher. The necessity for rushing work upon the construction of new ships is so urgent that the authorities cannot afford to stand out for an exhaustive determination of costs before placing orders. The Government has the power to take over plants if no other way offers, but no one believes that it could thereby effect much of a saving in the cost of labor, fuel, or pig iron. It is a matter that must be settled by friendly discussion between the Government's representatives and corporation executives.

The success of the $2,000,000,000 loan outran the most optimistic expectations. There was little ground for believing two days before the expiration of the offer that the Liberty Loan would be 50 per cent. oversubscribed. Now that it is out of the way there is no harm in making public the fact that a comparatively small group of patriotic bankers and their associates were convinced up to the beginning of the final week that the country could not be awakened in time to effect subscriptions of the full amount, and agreed among themselves to put in applications at the last minute to cover any shortage. It is well that the occasion for such action did not materialize, but it should be a matter of great satisfaction to know that under no circumstances could the loan have failed.

The investment market has not recovered from the lethargy into which it fell previous to the start of the Liberty Loan campaign. Bond men had hoped that once the Government financing had been taken care of the market for municipals and corporation issues would quicken, but any demand the past week was almost undiscoverable. Improvement in this respect should follow the allotment of the Government issue. New York City is to sell $55,000,000 of 4½ per cent. bonds on July 12, and it is to be hoped that the situation may be better by that time so that the offering may be taken at a satisfactory premium. The outstanding New York City issues did not act in a way to indicate a good market for the new bonds. The 4½s of 1957 and of 1965 sold off a full point, to 101 last week, while the 4¼s of 1960 closed at 98½, off 1½, after selling at 98. The municipals have suffered to some extent from the fear that they may eventually be made subject to the income tax. The law exempts them, and bankers differ as to the right of the Government to change this provision if it desired to. At the present time it seems an academic question, for it is hardly conceivable that a serious attempt would be made to remove their exemption value. Large bidders for the Government bonds whose allotments will be considerably reduced may compete for the new city issues and effect a sudden improvement in their prospects.

Railroad men are expecting a decision in the 15 per cent. rate case at the end of this week. No one knows what attitude the commission is taking toward the petition, but there is a commonly accepted belief in Washington that the Eastern roads will get substantially what they are asking for, rumor placing the average increase at 12 per cent. for the Eastern roads and about two-thirds of that for the Western lines. An increase is imperatively needed for the sake of the companies' credit. New railroad construction has been almost unknown in the United States since the beginning of war, and even the more prosperous lines have not been able to provide themselves with new equipment at a rate demanded by the increase in tonnage offered them. Under the co-operative arrangement, making a board of five executives practically in control of every mile of road in the country, very much higher efficiency in the use of rolling stock has been brought about, but no agency can make it possible for carriers to buy sufficient new equipment while their borrowing power is reduced by public distrust and their purchasing power limited by the unconscionable increase in the cost of cars and locomotives.

MONETARY CHANGE IN LONDON

Bank of England Policy as to Treasury Bills Altered.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 24.—Monetary affairs were predominant in the stock market last week. The Government announced on Monday the abandonment of its policy of issuing Treasury bills on tender in favor of a reversion to daily sales at fixed rates over the counter. Bank of England offers of restricted three and six months' yearlings have been withdrawn. Rates were fixed at 4½ per cent., and concurrently the bank reduced to 4 per cent. the rate allowed clearings institutions on special deposits.

The full effect of the new policy has not yet been experienced. Prominent bankers held two conferences to consider the situation, but decided to defer reduction of the interest paid on deposits to the public, and declined to fix a new rate for loans granted to the money market, the latter still being 4½ per cent. Credit dealers are not able to purchase Treasury bills at the Government quotation, but bankers are expected to modify the present policy after June 30, when the half-yearly balance sheets will be adjusted.

In some cases deposits have not fully recovered from the effect of war loan subscription, and the banks desire to avoid further depletion for the present. Future happenings are probably contingent to some extent on the course of monetary conditions in America, but having regard to the necessities of the British Treasury, which can be met in large part only by the sale of Treasury bills, it is imperative that the market should be in position to make substantial purchases at an early date.

Discount rates responded to the reduction in the official level, and business was done on the basis of 4 9-16 to 4⅝ per cent. for mercantile and Treasury bills. There was a keen demand for money throughout the week, and the rate rose occasionally to 5 per cent., but the general figure is still 4¼ to 4½ per cent.

The Stock Exchange had an uneventful week, public interest showing further diminishment.

MAY RAISE WAR-PROFIT TAX.

French Deputies Consider Increase —Dull Week on Bourse.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 24.—The Bourse was weak at the opening on Monday and there was a further drop in Russians and the French war loan, with profit taking in rubbers and the shipping sections. The market continued dull and weak until Thursday, when there was slight recovery, which was accentuated on Friday by a firm closing. The Russians group closed distinctly better, including ruble exchange. The Spanish group was agitated, with sharp fluctuations in pesetas coupled with contradictory reports as to internal conditions in Spain, but there was some improvement later and the close was steadier.

The war loan closed at 88.20, and rentes at 60 ex the July coupon of 75 centimes. War stocks were more active and made a further spurt, while French rails gained several points on the week. There was an active market for Pathé Frères and Gaumont Palace shares on favorable annual reports.

The Havre Cotton Exchange has been closed until further notice by a decree of the Minister of Commerce with a view to stopping undue speculation and stabilizing the market. The moratorium has been extended for ninety days. There is a bill before the Chamber of Deputies to raise the excess war profits tax on a sliding scale from the present rate of 50 to 80 per cent.

Gold in the Bank of France amounts to 3,250,205,039 francs. Advances to foreign Governments were increased during the week by 35,000,000 francs. There was a noteworthy reduction in the week's note circulation of 16,000,000 francs.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended June 23, 1917:

	1917.	1916.	1915.
STOCKS. (SHARES.)			
Monday	755,576	745,600	413,792
Tuesday	841,575	376,418	462,387
Wednesday...	889,280	676,137	384,024
Thursday ..	686,622	590,714	440,677
Friday	811,800	736,445	286,412
Saturday ...	315,720	182,588	204,728
Total w'k.	3,980,553	3,208,197	2,192,000
Year to date.	97,107,732	82,453,927	61,364,781
BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)			
Monday	$1,650,450	$2,973,500	$2,180,500
Tuesday	2,114,100	3,162,520	2,489,500
Wednesday...	2,302,350	4,623,500	2,570,000
Thursday ...	1,594,150	3,488,000	2,636,000
Friday	1,797,150	2,868,000	2,257,000
Saturday ...	3,143,250	1,626,500	1,335,000
Total w'k.	$13,601,450	$18,748,000	$13,366,000
Year to date.	491,923,850	527,872,450	388,290,200

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

	June 23, '17.	June 24, '16.	Decrease.
STOCKS.			
R. R. & mis.	3,980,553	3,208,197	*772,356
BONDS.			
R. R. & mis.	$5,261,500	$14,894,500	$9,633,000
Government..	7,202,950	3,579,500	*3,623,450
State	4,000	20,000	*2,000
City	133,000	254,000	121,000
Total, all.	$12,601,450	$18,748,000	$6,146,550

*Increase.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JUNE 23, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales.....	3,980,553	97,107,732
Same period a year ago.	3,208,197	82,453,927

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	83.34	81.11	90.46	75.77
Same period a year ago.	87.50	84.27	91.83	80.91

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100..	ADVANCE RUMELY	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
400..	Ajax Rubber	71	68½	68½	..
1,300..	Alaska Gold Mines...	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
1,700..	Alaska Juneau	5¼	4½	5¼	+ ½
3,700..	Allis-Chalmers Mfg...	28½	27	28	— ¼
2,000..	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf..	86	84½	84½	— 1½
700..	Am. Agricul. Chem....	92½	91½	92½	..
5,600..	Am. Beet Sugar	95	93¾	93¾	— 1¼
13..	Am. Brake S. & F. pf.	200	200	200	..
21,100..	Am. Can	50	46¾	50	..
700..	Am. Can pf.	105½	104	104	— 3
25,400..	Am. Car & Foundry..	77½	71⅝	77	+ 3¼
200..	Am. Car & Fdy. pf....	116¼	116¼	116½	+ ⅛
900..	Am. Cotton Oil	40	37½	37½	— 3¾
3,700..	Am. Hide & Leather..	15	13⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
1,500..	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	54	59⅝	62	+ ⅛
700..	Am. Ice Securities	26	25	25½	— ⅝
9,200..	Am. Linseed	24¾	23	24⅜	+ ⅝
2,800..	Am. Linseed pf.....	61	59	60¾	— 1⅛
21,850..	Am. Locomotive	74	69	*74	+ 4
300..	Am. Locomotive pf....	104½	104½	104½	— ½
4,700..	Am. Malting	12¾	11¼	12¼	+ ⅝
8,900..	Am. Malting 1st pf....	66½	60¾	65¾	+ 5⅝
52,900..	Am. Smelt. & Ref....	109	104½	108¾	+ 1
100..	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	113½	113½	113½	..
360..	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A.	99⅞	99	99⅞	— 1⅛
5,600..	Am. Steel Foundries..	72½	68	72½	+ ½
34,700..	Am. Sugar Refining..	122⅜	116½	120⅜	— ½
450..	Am. Sugar Ref. pf....	119½	119	119¼	+ ⅝
4,600..	Am. Sumatra Tob.....	36	32⅜	35¾	+ 1⅝
50..	Am. Tel. & Cable.....	59	59	59	..
2,342..	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	122⅞	121¼	122⅞	+ 1¾
500..	Am. Tobacco	193	192¼	192½	— 4½
200..	Am. Tobacco pf., new	103	101¾	101¾	— 2¾
13,000..	Am. Woolen	54⅜	51½	54⅜	— ⅞
100..	Am. Woolen pf.	96½	96½	96½	— ¼
100..	Am. Writing Paper pf	42¾	42¾	42¾	— 2⅝
4,000..	Am. Zinc L. & S.....	32½	30	30½	— 2½
200..	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf...	83	82½	82½	— 1½
67,400..	Anaconda Copper	84	81	82½	— ¾
100..	Associated Oil	64	64	64	— 1
7,700..	Atch., Top. & S. F....	101¾	100¾	101	— ⅝
1,825..	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	97	96¾	96¾	— ¼
600..	Atlanta, Birm. & At..	16⅝	15	15	— 1
100..	Atlantic Coast Line...	118½	118½	118½	+ ½
14,200..	Atlantic, Gulf & W. I.	112⅜	106½	112	— 1⅜
300..	Atlantic, G. & W. I.pf	62	60¼	60½	— 1½
73,200..	BALDWIN LOCO. ...	72⅞	61¼	72⅜	+ 7
100..	Baldwin Loco. pf.....	100	100	100	+ 1
5,000..	Baltimore & Ohio.....	73½	72⅜	73¼	— ¼
712..	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	69½	69½	69½	— ½
1,000..	Barrett Co.	115½	111¼	*118	— ½
100..	Do sub. rcts., f. p..	114	114	114	— 1
10..	Do pf. sub. rcs., f.p.	110	110	110	+ 3⅝
1,200..	Batopilas Mining	1	⅞	⅞	— ¼
700..	Bethlehem Steel	147⅝	145¼	146	— 6
313,700..	Do B temp. cfs.....	147½	135	142⅜	— 5½
100..	Do preferred	120	120	120	..
300..	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	59⅞	59	59⅞	+ 1⅜
440..	Brown Shoe	73	71¼	71½	— 1½
15,625..	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec	14⅞	11⅞	14⅞	+ 1⅝
3,000..	Burns Brothers	101¾	98	101⅞	+ 1⅝
1,400..	Butte & Superior.....	42½	41¼	42½	..
200..	Butterick Co.	14	14	14	— 1½
1,100..	CAL. PACKING.....	38¼	37½	38	— ¾
1,100..	Cal. Petroleum	21⅝	20½	20½	— 1⅝
1,100..	Cal. Petroleum pf....	52¼	51	*51¼	— 1¼
100..	Calumet & Arizona...	80¾	80¾	80¾	— ¾
1,700..	Canadian Pacific	161¼	159½	161	+ 1½
100..	Case (J. I.) Co. pf....	83¾	83¾	83¾	— 1½
71,000..	Central Leather Co..	97	91	97	+ ⅝
100..	Cent. Leather Co. pf..	112¼	112¼	112¼	— ¼
1,100..	Cerro de Pasco.....	36½	36	36	..
200..	Chandler Motor	91	90	90	+ 1
4,900..	Ches. & Ohio.....	61	59½	61	+ ⅛
800..	Chi. Gt. Western.....	11⅝	11¼	11½	— ⅛
800..	Chi. Gt. Western pf..	34½	34	34	+ ½
2,600..	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	75¾	74	75¼	+ ½
1,000..	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	110¾	109½	110¾	+ ¾
1,155..	Chi. & Northwestern..	110½	110	110	— 1
100..	Chi. & Northwest'n pf	145	145	145	— 4½
6,200..	Chi., R. I. & Pac. cfs. of dep., f. p.....	66½	64½	65¼	— ⅝
5,000..	Chi., R. I. & P., w. i..	36¼	34½	35	— ⅛
3,585..	Chi.. R. I. & P. 7% pf., w. i.....	78	77	77	— ¾
6,400..	Chi., R. I. & P. 6% pf., w. i.....	68⅞	67¼	68¼	+ ⅛
10,480..	Chile Copper	22	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
10,300..	Chino Copper	57⅝	54¾	56⅞	— ¾
300..	C., C., C. & St. L....	38½	37	38	— 3
100..	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	70	70	70	— ½
8,700..	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	53½	50	53½	+ 1⅞
300..	Colorado Southern	27½	26	26	— 1⅞
5,800..	Columbia Gas & E....	41¼	38¾	40⅜	— 1⅛
900..	Consolidated Gas	106¾	106	106½	— ½
100..	Consol. Gas, Balt	111¼	111¼	111¼	— 2½
100..	Consol. Interstate Cal. Mining	17⅛	17½	17½	— ⅜
1,450..	Continental Can	101	97¼	101	+ 2¼
600..	Continental Insurance	53½	52	53¼	— 1½
141,400..	Corn Products Ref....	34⅝	30⅝	32⅞	+ ⅞
3,700..	Corn Products Ref. pf	105¾	104	105½	+ ¾
213,700..	Crucible Steel	85	79	84⅜	+ 3⅝
500..	Crucible Steel pf....	105½	102	103	— 2½
30,400..	Cuba Cane Sugar.....	44⅞	42½	43⅝	— 1⅝
900..	Cuba Cane Sugar pf..	91	89¼	89½	— 1¼
700..	Cuban-Amer. Sugar..	184	180	184	+ 2
100..	Cuban-Amer.Sugar pf	103	103	103	— 1
100..	DEERE & CO. pf....	100	100	100	+ 1
7,920..	Del. & Hudson.....	113¼	111	113¼	+ 2½
700..	Den. & Rio Grande pf	15½	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅛
50..	Detroit Edison Co....	126	126	126	..
37,950..	Distillers Securities...	25⅝	20	23⅞	+ 1⅜
2,400..	Dome Mines	11⅛	9⅝	11⅛	+ 1½
3,600..	ELK HORN COAL...	37⅜	35¾	37	— ¾
200..	Elk Horn Coal pf.....	46	46	46	..
8,350..	Erie	26½	25⅜	26¼	— ⅛
2,000..	Erie 1st pf.....	39	38½	39	+ ⅛
600..	Erie 2d pf.....	29⅜	29½	29½	..
100..	FEDERAL MINING.	18	18	18	— 4¾
800..	Fed. Mining & S. pf..	45	44	45	+ 1⅜
300..	Fisher Body	36	35	35	— ½
100..	GASTON, WM. & W.	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
2,000..	Gen. Electric	160⅞	156⅞	160⅞	+ 1⅝
100..	Gen. Cigar pf.....	98½	98½	98¾	— ⅛
77,300..	Gen. Motors temp.cfs.	119⅝	110¼	119	+ 7½
200..	Gen. M. pf. temp. cfs.	88¾	88½	88½	+ ½
2,700..	Goodrich (B. F.) Co..	53	50¼	51⅞	— 1⅝
2,555..	Gt. Northern pf.....	108	106⅞	107⅜	— ⅝
10,500..	Gt. Northern certs. for ore properties	33⅞	31¼	33	— ¼
2,600..	Greene-Cananea Cop..	42⅜	40	41⅝	— ⅜
4,950..	Gulf States Steel.....	130½	123	130	+ 3
14..	HOMESTAKE MIN...	108	108	108	..
300..	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	103½	103	103	— 1
33,900..	Inspiration Copper....	64⅞	61⅝	64⅝	+ ⅜
2,400..	Interboro Con.	9¾	9	9⅛	— ⅛
1,200..	Interboro Con. pf.....	56	53⅝	56	..
900..	Inter. Agricultural	19½	19	19¼	— ⅛
2,800..	Inter. Agricultural pf.	52⅝	51½	52⅞	+ 1½
100..	Inter. Harv., N. J....	112¼	112¼	112¼	— ⅞
100..	Inter. Harv.. N. J., pf	116¼	116¼	116¼	— 1¾
700..	Inter. Harv. Corp....	69	65	65	— 4
19,500..	Inter. Mer. Marine....	29	27¼	27¼	— 1⅝
82,100..	Inter. Mer. Marine pf	85½	81	82¾	— ⅛
23,800..	Inter. Nickel	41	39	40⅝	— ⅜
100..	Inter. Nickel pf.....	103	103	103	— ⅜
7,500..	Inter. Paper	38½	36	36⅝	— 1½
800..	JEWEL TEA	49	46¼	46¾	— 7⅜
600..	Jewel Tea pf.....	105½	103⅝	*103⅝	+ ⅝
500..	KAN.CITY SOUTH'N	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
600..	Kan. City Southern pf	55½	55	55½	— ⅜
26,150..	Kennecott Copper ...	46¼	44	45⅝	— ⅝
200..	Kress (S. H.) Co. pf..	107½	106	*106	+ ¾
30,700..	LACK. STEEL	97⅝	93⅞	96⅜	— 1⅝
100..	Lake Erie & Western.	18	18	18	— ½
500..	Lee Rubber & Tire...	18½	17⅝	18½	— ¼
2,400..	Lehigh Valley	66	63½	65	+ 1
200..	Liggett & Myers pf...	115	115	115	— ⅛
100..	Long Island	39	39	39	— 4
200..	Louis. & Nash.....	125¼	124⅝	124⅝	— 2⅜
100..	MANHATTAN ELEV	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	— ⅛
1,300..	Manhattan Shirt	77	72½	77	+ 9
11,300..	Maxwell Motors	51½	48¼	50½	+ ¾
1,500..	Maxwell M. 1st pf....	69	65½	67	+ 2
2,700..	Maxwell M. 2d pf.....	33	31½	31½	+ ⅝
100..	May Dept. Stores	54	54	54	— 3
200..	May Dept. Stores pf..	103	103	103	— 2
28,100..	Mexican Petroleum....	98¼	93¾	97⅛	— ⅛
100..	Mexican Petrol. pf....	93⅞	93½	93⅞	— 2⅝
9,550..	Miami Copper	41	40½	41	— ⅛
28,500..	Midvale Steel	64	61⅝	63¼	— ½
300..	Minn. & St. Louis.....	17	17	17	— 1½
200..	Minn., St. P. & S.S.M.	106	105	105	— 1½
400..	Mo., Kan. & Texas...	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅝
100..	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf..	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
50..	Mo. Pac. tr.cfs. 1st pd	21¼	21¼	21¼	..
160..	Do tr. cfs., f. p....	59	59	59	+ ⅝
11,300..	Do when issued	30	28⅝	30	+ 1
250..	Do preferred, w. i..	57	56	56	— 1
400..	Montana Power pf....	112½	112¼	112¼	..
300..	NAT. BISCUIT CO....	109⅜	109	109	— 1
200..	Nat. Cloak & Suit pf..	108	107	108	+ 1
9,700..	Nat. Conduit & Cable.	37	34⅜	36	— ⅝
9,700..	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	41	38½	40¾	+ ¼
1,300..	Nat. Lead	57	56⅝	57	..
4,000..	Nevada Con. Cop.....	24⅝	23½	23⅞	— ⅜
4,197..	New Orleans, T. & M.	22	16	22⅝	+ 6⅞
100..	New York Air Brake.	147¼	147¼	147¼	+ 1½
6,000..	New York Central....	92⅛	90¾	92	— ⅛
900..	New York Dock	18	16	18	+ 1
200..	New York Dock pf....	38	38	38	— 2
11,600..	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	39½	35⅞	38⅝	+ 2⅞
100..	New York, Ont. & W.	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¾
100..	Norfolk Southern	25	25	25	+ ¼
1,400..	Norfolk & Western...	126½	122	122½	— ½
100..	North American	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	..
2,200..	Northern Pacific	104	103¼	104	— ¾
2,100..	Nova Scotia S. & C....	100	100	100	— 2
87,000..	OHIO CITIES GAS...	137	122	134½	— 2½
400..	Ontario Mining	5¾	5¼	5⅝	— ⅛
300..	Owens Bottle Machine	93	91½	*91½	+ ¾
2,200..	PACIFIC MAIL	28¼	26¼	28¼	+ 1
300..	Pacific Tel. & Tel....	26¼	26¼	26¼	..
50..	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf	91	89	89	— 5
3,300..	Pennsylvania R. R....	53¼	52⅜	52⅞	— ¼
6,650..	People's Gas, Chicago.	78½	71½	77	+ 4
1,300..	Pere Marquette	19	18⅜	19	— 1
400..	Pere Mar. prior pf....	60	58½	60	..
400..	Philadelphia Co.....	33½	33¼	33½	— ⅜
42,300..	Pitts. Coal cfs. of dep.	57	52	53¼	— 3½
200..	Pitts. Coal pf.cfs.of d.	117	117	117	+ ⅛
100..	Pitts. Steel pf.....	100	100	100	+ ⅞
29,000..	Pitts. & West Va....	35¼	32¾	34	— 1
2,000..	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	67	64	64	— 3½
2,500..	Pressed Steel Car....	77¼	75	77¼	+ ½
100..	Pressed Steel Car pf..	102½	102½	102½	— ½
3,950..	Pullman Co.	145¼	136	138	— 7
200..	QUICKSILVER	2	2	2	+ 1
1,800..	Quicksilver pf.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅜	— ⅜
8,800..	RY. STEEL SPRING	55	52½	55	+ ⅜
100..	Ry. Steel Spring pf...	98	98	98	— ⅝
14,200..	Ray Con. Copper....	29½	28⅛	28⅞	— ⅜
87,000..	Reading	97⅝	94	97¼	— ½
100..	Reading 1st pf.....	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	+ 1⅝
100..	Reading 2d pf.....	41½	41½	41½	+ ½
71,600..	Rep. Iron & Steel....	92½	88¼	92¼	+ ¼
600..	Rep. Iron & Steel pf..	104	103½	103¾	— 1¼
2,450..	Royal Dutch tr. r....	64⅝	63	64⅝	+ 2⅜
1,000..	ST. L. & SAN FRAN.	18	17½	18	+ ⅜
11,900..	Savage Arms	108	100¼	103	— 1⅝
9,000..	Saxon Motor	34	15	19¼	— 13⅝
700..	Seaboard Air Line....	14¼	13⅜	14¼	+ ⅝
900..	Seaboard Air Line pf.	28	27¼	28	— ⅛
1,300..	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	173	170	171¼	— 2¾
2,300..	Shattuck-Arizona	27⅝	26⅝	27	+ ⅝
64,800..	Sinclair Oil & Ref....	54⅛	47½	48	— 6½
4,100..	Sloss-Shef. Steel & I.	61	57¾	60¼	+ ¼
100..	Do. pf.	95	95	95	..
6,300..	Southern Pacific	94¼	93	94¼	+ ½
400..	So. Porto Rico S. rts.	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	..
11,800..	Southern Ry.	28⅛	27	28	..
300..	Southern Ry. pf.....	56½	56¼	56¼	+ ⅛
160,200..	Studebaker Co.	86¾	81⅝	84½	+ 2
400..	Studebaker pf.	101	98¼	99⅞	— 1⅛
900..	Stutz Motor	41⅛	40¼	40¾	— ¾
2,100..	Superior Steel	48	45½	47	— 1
100..	Superior Steel 1st pf..	100½	100½	100½	— ½
89,800..	TENN. COP. & C.....	19¼	16½	18	+ 1½
9,400..	Texas Co.	215½	206	215¼	+ 1¼
200..	Texas & Pacific	15⅝	15	15⅝	— ⅛
1,900..	Third Avenue	22	19½	21	..
12,400..	Tobacco Products	59⅞	57⅜	59	— ⅝
100..	Tobacco Products pf..	98	98	98	— 4
100..	Transue & W. Steel F	46	46	46	..
400..	UNDERWOOD TYPE	96	95	95	— 8¾
100..	Underwood Type.

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BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JUNE 23, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$12,601,450	$491,938,850
Same period last year	18,748,000	527,872,450

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	83.57	83.34	89.48	83.25
Same period a year ago	87.37	87.20	87.43	86.19

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXPRESS 4s	74¼	74	74	8½
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s..1604	100½	100½	100½	1
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s.101	100	100	100	20
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s...	92	92	92	9
Am. T. & T. col. 4s..	87¼	87	87¼	14
Am. T. & T. col. tr. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	144
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s.100	100½	100½	100½	5
Am. T. & T. cv. 6s..	95¼	95¼	95¼	3
Am. Thread 4s.....	97½	97½	97½	2
Am. Wr. Paper 5s...	85¾	87	85	13
Armour & Co. 4½s...	90½	90¼	90¼	16
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	90¾	89¾	89¾	80¾
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'90.101½	101½	101½	101½	4
A.,T. & S.F. cv.4s,'35.101	101	101	101	1
At., T. & S. F. adj.4s	80¾	80¾	80¾	1
At., T. & S.F.ad.4s.a.	82	81¾	82	7
A. & C. A. L. 1st 5s, S. B.	98	97¼	97½	13
Atl. Coast Line 4s...	86	85	85	6
At.C.L.L. & N.col.4s.	81	81	81	19
BALT. & O. pr. l. 3½s	90¾	90¾	90¾	18
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	86	85	85	25
Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s..	97½	96½	97½	31
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s.	89¾	89	89¼	92½
Balt. & Ohio, P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s...	80	79¼	80	7
B. & O., S.W.Div.3½s	86½	86	86	6½
Beth. Steel ext. 5s...100½	100½	100½	100½	3
Beth. Steel ref. 5s...	99	98¾	99	5
Braden Cop. 6s.....	96½	95¾	96¼	5
B. R. T. 5s, 1918....	95¾	95¼	95¾	43
B. R. T. 5s, 1945....	92	91½	91½	6
Bush Term. Bldg. 5s.	84¾	84¾	84¾	1
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s.	96	95	96	2
Canada So. con. 5s..	98½	98½	98½	1
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.	97½	97	97	4
Central Leather 5s....	99¾	99¼	99¼	44
Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s...	84½	84	84	18
C. de Pasco con. 6s..112½	112	112½	112½	3
Ches. & O. con. 5s..102	102	102	102	10
Ches. & O. cv. 5s...	89	88¾	88¾	93
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s..	79¾	79½	79½	33
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s.	84½	84	84	6
Chi. & Alton 3½s...	49	49	49	3
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s..	90	89¾	89¾	3
C., B. & Q. Joint 4s..	96	95½	96	102
C., B. & Q. Jt. 4s. r.	95¾	95¾	95¾	8
C., B. & Q., I. D. 3½s	82	81½	81½	11
C., B. & Q., I. D. 4s.	90	90	90	1
C. & E. I. g. 5s, U. S. mtg. ctfs.....	87	87	87	2
C. & E. I. g. 5s, U. S. M. & T. q. sta....	70	70	70	1
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s. n.	88	84½	84½	89
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s.	99¾	99	99¾	26
C., M. & St. P. cv.4½s	91¾	90	90	55
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	91	91	91	19
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s.	88	88	88	2
C. & N. W., St. L., P. & N. W. 5s.....102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
Chicago Rys. 5s.....	93½	92¾	92¾	6
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s.	80¾	79	80¾	32
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	84	84	84	7
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s ctfs. of deposit, stp.	74	72¼	73¼	289
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s.	70¾	70	70¾	66
C., St. P. & M. 4s...111	111	111	111	1
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s.112½	112¼	112¼	112¼	1
Chi. & W. I. gen. 6s.106½	106½	106½	106½	2
Chi. Union Sta. 4½s..	93	93	93	2
Chile Copper 5s.....	124	122	122	12
Chile Copper 6s, rects., part paid.....101	100¾	100¾	100¾	14
Cleve., L. & W. 1st 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
C., C., C. & I. g. 6s..106½	106¼	106½	106½	1
Con. Gas conv. 6s....100¼	108	108½	108½	6
Corn P. ref.s.f.5s,'31. 98	98	98	98	1
Corn P. ref. s. f.,'34. 99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	79
Cub.-Am.Sug.col.tr.6s.100	100	100	100	10
Cumberland Tel. 5s.. 96	96	96¾	96	8
DEL. & HUD. ref. 4s. 93	93	93	93	46
Del. & Hud. conv. 6s. 97¾	97	97	97	4
Den. & R. G. conv. 4s.. 72	72	71¾	72	23
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s. 58¾	57¾	57¾	58	53
Detroit United 4½s.. 81	81	81	81	7
Dist. Securities 5s... 66	65¾	66	66	67
EAST. TENN., VA. & GA. cons. 5s.....100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	10
Erie conv. 4s, ser. B. 55	54¾	54¾	54¾	9
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. D. 68½	68	68½	68½	12
Erie (Pa.) col. 4s....	88½	88½	88¾	1
Erie gen. 4s.....	81½	81	81	9
F. W. & D. C. 1st 6s.101½	101¼	101½	101½	1
GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s.102	101¾	102	102	10
Granby Con. cv. 6s, Series A 102	102	102	102	5
Granby C. cv. 6s, stp.102	102	102	102	4
Gt. North. ref. 4½s.. 94½	94	94	94½	6
Green Bay deb. B.... 10¾	10¾	10½	10½	21
HEND. BRIDGE 6s..105	105	105	105	3
Hous. & T. C. gen. 4s 94½	91½	91¼	91¼	2
Hudson Co. Gas 5s....	98	98	98	2
Hud. & M. ref. 4s....	60	60	60	20
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s. 13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	1
ILL. CENT. 4s, 1953. 82½	82½	82½	82½	1
Ill. Cent. ext. 3½s.... 80	80	80	80	5
Ill. Cent. & C. St. L. & N. O. joint. 4s... 97	97	97	97	10
Ill. Central ref. 4s.... 86	86	86	86	1
Illinois Steel 4½s....'87½	87¼	87¼	87¼	21
Indiana Steel 5s.....101¾	101	101¾	101¾	27
Int. Rapid Tran. 5s... 93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93
Inter.-Met. 4½s..... 63¾	63¼	63¼	63¼	18
Int. A. Cp. ci. tr. 6s.. 72½	72½	72½	72½	20
I. M. M. s. f. 6s.....	91¾	91¾	91¾	23
Int. Paper 6s.....100	99¾	100	99¾	6
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s....	50	50	50	1
Iowa Central 1st 5s.. 50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	1
K. C., FT. S. & M. 4s 71	70	70	70	1
Kan. City, South. 5s. 66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	1
Kan. City Term. 4s.. 83½	83½	83½	83½	1
LACK. STL. 5s, '23... 99¾	98	99¾	99¾	23
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950..104½	104¾	104¾	104¾	78
Laclede Gas 1st 5s... 99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	14
Lake Shore 3½s..... 78	77	78	78	3
Lake Shore 4s, 1928.. 92½	92¼	92¾	92¾	12
Lake Shore 4s, 1931.. 91	91	91	91	1
L. V. of P. con. 4s.... 85	85	85	85	1
Lehigh Val. Coal 6s..102½	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
Lex. & East. 1st 5s.. 99	98½	99	99	4
Liggett & Myers 7s..119¾	118	118	118	17
Liggett & Myers 5s.. 99	99	99	99	1
Long Dock 6s.....112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	1
Long Island deb. 5s. 80	80	80	80	13½
Lorillard 7s.....117¾	117	117¼	117¼	7
Lorillard 5s..... 98¾	98¼	98¾	98¾	3
L. & Nash. un. 4s.... 92	91¾	91¾	91¾	12
L. & N. gen. 6s.....110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	2
L. & N., A.K.&C. 4s. 83¾	83	83	83	10
MANHATTAN cn. 4s. 81¾	81½	81¾	81¾	4
Man. con 4s, tax ex. 83	82¾	83	83	17
Mex. F. cv. 6s, Ser. A.107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	2
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s.. 81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	1
Mid. Steel col. tr. 5s. 98½	98½	98½	98½	28½
Mil. El. Ry. & Lt. cons. 5s.....100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	5
Minn. & St. L. 1st and ref. 4s.....	50¾	50¾	50¾	1
Mil. St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s.....	88½	88	88	11
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s. 65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	2
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s. 40	40	40	40	1
M. K. & T. s. f. 4½s 55¾	54	54	54	7
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s. 55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	1
M., K. & T. ref. 4s, tr. rects.....	56	56	56	1
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s. 26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	3
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s, w.i. 60¾	60	60	60	149
Mo. Pac. cons. 6s.....100¾	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Mo. Pac. 4s, tr. rcts. 55¾	55¼	55¼	55¼	1
Mobile & O. new 6s..107	107	107	107	1
Montana Power 5s.. 96¼	95½	96	96	29
NASH., CHATT. & ST. L. cons. 5s..104¾	104½	104¾	104¾	5
Nassau Elec. 4s..... 70	70	70	70	1
Nat. Enam. & Stg. 5s 99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	4
Nat. Tube 5s.....100¾	100	100¾	100¾	12
N. O., T. & M. 6s.... 96	94¼	96	96	5
N. O., T. & M. inc. 5s 45	45	45	45	17
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s.103¾	103	103	103	6
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s..106	104¾	106¼	106¼	37
N. Y. Cent. gen. 4s... 79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	9
N. Y. Cent. deb.4s,'34 86	86	86	86	1
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s. 91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	76
N.Y.C., L.S. col. 3½s 71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	6
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st 4s.....	90¾	90	90	5
N. Y. Q., H. L. H. & P. 5s.....	100	99	100	16
N. Y. C. R. L., H. & P. 4s.....	79	79	79	3
N.Y.,N.H. & H. cv.6s.	96	96	96	6
N. Y. O. & W. ref.4s	70	70	70	1
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s...	55	54	55	68
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s...	27	26½	27	2
N. Y. Telephone 4½s.	84	83¾	83¾	25
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s.	56	55	56	9
Niag. Falls Pow. 5s.101	101	101	101	2
Nort. & W., P., C. & C. 4s.....	87	86¾	87	3
Nort. & W. con. 4s...	89½	89½	89½	1
Nort. & W. cv. 4½s..125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	2
Nort. & West. div. 4s	86	86	86	2
Northern Pacific 3s..	68	67¼	67¼	22
Northern Pacific 3s..	62¾	62	62	40
N. S. P. 1st & ref. 5s.	93¾	93¼	93¼	38
ONT. TRANS. 5s....	94	94	94	3
Ore. R. R. & N. c. 4s	88	88	88	1
Ore. S. L. ref. 4s....	85	84	84	23
Ore. Short L. 1st 6s.103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	3
PAC. GAS & E. 5s...	88¾	88¾	88¾	11
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s...	97	96½	96¾	16
Penn. gtd. 4½s.....	96¼	96¼	96¼	2
Penn. 4s, 1048.....	95¾	95¾	95¾	4
Penn. con. 4½s.....	102	100¾	101	30
Penn. gtd. s. f. 4s....	90¼	90¼	90¼	4
Penn. gen. 4½s.....	96¾	95	95¾	10
Penn. gen. 4½s tem.c.	95¾	95	95	224
Penn. g. 3½s, Ser. B.	81	81	81	5
Peoria & East. 1st 4s.	59¾	58¾	59¾	1
Pere Marq. 1st 5s....	90¾	90	90¾	8
Pere Marq. 1st 4s....	72¼	71¼	71¾	4
Phila. Co. cv. 5s, '22.	90	90	90	1
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series C.	99¾	99	99	3
P. C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series I.....	100	100	100	1
Public Service 5s....	87¼	86¾	86¾	18
RY. ST. SPR.,L.T.5s.101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	2
Reading gen. 4s.....	91¼	90¾	90¾	20
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40..100½	100½	100½	100½	133
Rio G. W. 1st 4s....	69	68½	68¾	13
RT. L. I. M. & S.g.5s	97	97	97	1
St. L. I. M. & S. R. gen. 4s.....	77	76¼	76¼	9
St. L. I. M. & S. R. & G. 4s.....	73¾	73¾	73¾	1
St.L.&S.F.pr.lien 4s.A	63	62¾	62¾	56
St.L.&S.F.pr.lien 5s.B	72	72¾	72¾	12
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s.	66¾	65¾	65¾	119
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s.	49¾	49	49	265
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s..	70¼	70	70	11
St. L. S. W. 1st t. 5s.	64½	64½	64½	10
St. L. S. W. con. 4s.	63	63	63	3
St. P. & North. P. 6s.104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	8
San A. & A. Pass. 4s.	63	63	63	1
St.P., M. & M.M.C.6s.118	118	118	118	4
San. A. L. g. 4s, sta..	76¼	76¼	76¼	4
San. A. L. adj. 5s....	63	61	61	14
So. Bell Tel. 5s.....	96¾	96¾	96¾	11
So. Pacific col. 4s....	79	79	79½	4
So. Pac. conv. 5s....	99¾	99	99½	94
So. Pac. conv. 4s....	82	81¾	81¾	58
So. Pac. ref. 4s.....	83¼	84½	84½	49
So. Pac. con. 4s.....	98¼	98¼	98¼	2
So. Ry. 1st 5s.....	98	97½	97½	15
So. Ry. gen. 4s.....	67¾	67	67	15
Stand. Milling 5s....	98	98	98	1
Tenn. C. & I. gn. 5s.101	101	101	101	3
Texas Co. deb. 6s....108	102½	103	103	20
Third Av. ref. 4s....	67¼	66	67½	38
Third Av. adj. 5s....	41¾	38	40½	30
Third Av. 1st 5s.....100	100	100	100	1
Tol., P. & W. 1st 4s.	60	60	60	2
UNION PAC. 1st 4s..	92½	92¼	92¼	12
Union Pac. 1st 4s, reg.	91	91	91	21
Union Pac. con. 4s..	89½	89½	89½	7
Union Pac. ref. 4s....	87¾	87¾	87¾	2
United Fuel Gas 6s..	99	99	99	1
U. R. R. of S. F. 4s.	35	34½	34½	21
U. R. R. of S. F. gen. trust receipts	34	33½	34	36
U. R. R. of S. F. 4s, Union t. r.....	34½	33½	34½	6
U. S. Rity. & Imp. 4s	51	51	51	4
U. S. R. 6s tr. ctfs..	87½	86	86½	28
U. S. Rubber 6s.....101¾	101	101	101	7
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s.105	103	103	103	31
U. S. Steel 5s.....104¾	104¼	104¼	104¼	210
Utah P. & L. 5s.....	90	90	90	11
Utica E. L. & P. 5s.101	101	101	101	4
VA.-CAR. CHEM. 1st 5s	98	97¾	98	5
Va.-Car. C. cv. 5s....	99¾	99	99	10
Va. Mid. gen. 5s.....	99½	99½	99½	7
WABASH 1st 5s.....100¾	100	100	100	10
Wabash eq. s. f. 5s..	91¾	91¾	91¾	1
Western Electric 5s..100¾	100	100¾	100¾	6
W. N. Y. & P. 1st 5s.100	100	100	100	2
Western Md. 4s.....	69¾	69¾	69¾	38
Western Pacific 5s...	86	85¾	85¾	18
West Shore 4s.....	84	83¾	84	11
West Shore 4s, reg..	82¾	82¾	82¼	6
W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s	98	97¾	97¾	6
W. U. T. Ref. & Ex. 4½s. 92½	92	92	92	37
W. E. & M. 5s, stp...	100	100	100	10
Wilson & Co. 5s.....101¾	101	101½	101½	47
Wis. Central gen. 4s.	83	83	83	2
Total sales				$5,261,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. 3s, conv., 1946 87	87	87	87	10
U. S. 4s, registered..106	105¾	106	106	20
U. S. 4s, coupon....105	105	105	105	7
U. S. L. 3½s.....100 2-80	100 100	100 1-50		1762
U.S. L.3½s (small).100 5-50	100	100		*340½
Am. For. Sec. 5s.....	95	94¾	94½	165
Anglo-French 5s	93½	93	93½	2089
Chinese Ry. 5s.....	93	93	93	8
City of Bordeaux 6s.	95	95	95	2
City of Lyons 6s....	95	95	95	3
City of Paris 6s.....	93¾	93¾	93½	71
City of Tokio 5s....	79	79	79	1½
Dom. of Can. 5s..'21.98	97¾	98	98	11
Dom. of Can. 5s, '26. 96½	95¾	95¾	95¾	19
Dom. of Can. 5s, '31 96¾	95¾	96¼	96	55
French Gov. tamp5½s 99¼	98¾	98½	98½	290
Japanese 4½s	83½	86¼	86½	2
Jap. 4½s, 2d series..	87	87	87	3
Ger. sta.....	73½	73¼	73½	13
Rep. of Cuba 5s....14	92¾	92¾	92¾	9
U. K. of G.B. & I. 5s	97¼	97¼	97¾	742
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1918	99¾	99¼	99½	770
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5s, 1919	96¾	96½	96¾	207
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new..	99¾	99	99¾	348
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	96½	94¾	95	457
Total sales				$7,202,950

*In $100.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

3¼s, 1954	84	82¾	82¾	8
4s, 1959	96¾	96¾	96¾	1
4½s, Nov., 1917.....	100	100	100	6
4½s, Nov., 1987.....	101¾	101	101	21
4½s, 1963	101¾	101	101	24
4½s, 1963	102¾	101	101¼	43
4½s, 1960	99	98	98½	30
Total sales				$133,000

STATE BONDS

N. Y. Canal 4s, '60.100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
N. Y. Canal 4s, '61.102	102	102	102	2
N. Y. Canal 4s, '62.101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Total sales				$4,000
Grand total				$12,601,450

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	182,265	214,910	259,270	$24,000
Tuesday	114,270	89,767	247,800	64,000
Wednesday	117,945	108,503	284,715	57,300
Thursday	94,540	80,060	338,900	60,000
Friday	86,085	75,580	471,910	206,000
Saturday	41,680	66,390	168,465	23,000
Total	636,335	634,210	1,771,060	$433,000

INDUSTRIALS

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
37,000	*Aetna Expl.	5⅝	5¼	4⅞	+ 1⅛
500	*Aetna Ex. pf.	30	15	29	+14
5,600	*Aetna c. of d.	5	3¾	4⅜	..
4,745	*Air Reduc.	95	80	88	— 4⅝
2,650	Am. Int. Cor., ($50 paid)...	51	50	51	..
8,000	*Am. Sp. & T.	1	½	⅝	..
100	Am. Wr. Pap.	4	3½	3½	— ⅝
7,800	*Boyd Mot., (a. pros.)...	4¼	2¼	3⅝	+ 1⅝
100	Brit.-A. Tob., ord	17	17	17	..
1,500	Brit.-A. Tob., ord. B.....	18	17¾	18	— ⅛
535	*Carbon Steel.104		102	102	— 1
26,800	*Car L. & P.	3⅜	2⅝	3¼	+ ⅛
18,985	Carwen Steel	12¼	11½	12¾	+ ½
1,500	*Cent. Fdry....	36	33	36	+ 1½
4,800	*Cent. F. pf.	55¾	53	53	+ ¾
2,420	Char. Iron Co. of Amer	9¼	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
1,775	Chevrolet M.	102	93	101	+ 5
4,000	City Service.	30	29½	29¾	..
12,600	Curtiss Aero..	45	41	42¾	+ ⅝
5,300	*East. A. Ch.	6⅜	5¼	5¼	+ ⅜
4,440	Emer. Phono.	6⅜	6	6	— ⅛
3,100	Ev. Heaney, Inc.	22½	21¾	22¼	— ¼
1,505	H. & B. Car.	39½	38	39	..
10	Holly Sugar..	44	44	44	+ 1
47	Holly Sug. pf.	100	100	100	..
4,200	*Int. Trading.	⅝	⅛	⅜	..
5,600	*Int. Trad. pf.	1½	1	1	— ⅛
300	K. Bronze pf.	2¼	2	2	..
8,200	*Lake T. Boat	3⅛	7⅜	8½	+ ⅛
100	*Lima Loco..	53	52	53	..
118	*Lukens Steel.	45	45	45	..
8,700	Man. Transit.	⅝	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
22,300	Marc. of Am.	3¾	2½	3	..
2,710	Marlin Arms, v. t. ctfs...	104	99	102	+ 4¾
69,500	*Max Munit..	3	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅜
100	*Motor P'd. Co.	39¾	39¾	39¾	..
2,250	*Nat'l Acme..	36	34½	35	..
747	*N. Y. Ship..	47½	43¾	46	+ 3
2,800	No. Am. Pulp & Paper.....	5½	5	5¼	+ ⅛
290	*Pierce-Arrow.	41¾	340½	40½	..
100	*Rep. Tp.	74	72	72	+ 1
20	A. C. S. Cp.	34	34	34	..
30	A. C. S. Cp. pf.	94½	94½	94½	— ⅛
1,263	S. T. T. pf	10¾	10	10¼	— ⅛
1,250	*St. Jos. L.	19	18	18½	..
300	*Stand. Mot.	12¾	12¼	12¾	— ¼
2,700	*Steel A. Cp.	6¾	6¼	6¾	..
200	St. L., R. Mf. & F. v. tr.	24½	24	24½	..
35,200	S. B. v. t.	34	31¾	32¾	— 1
140	*Todd Shipy.	87	85	87	+ 2
17,200	T. F. v. t. c.	2¼	1⅝	2	+ ⅛
3,000	U. S. Ind. Alc.	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
1,650	Un. E. Aero.	8½	8¼	8¼	..
84,000	*Un. Motors.	30¾	27⅝	29	+ ⅛
10	*Un. Sugar..	36	36	36	— ⅛
2,830	*U. S. A. Cp.	6¾	5½	6¼	+ ⅛
1,000	*U.S.L.& H.C.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
500	Un. Zinc S.	5	4¾	5	..
700	W. F. Cp., v. t. ctfs.....	⅝	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
239,800	*W.-M. A. Cp.	10⅞	7⅞	8	— ⅛
1,600	*W.-M. A. pf.	60	55	60	..
3,400	*Zinc Co.	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅛

STANDARD OIL

15,700	Anglo-Am. O.	21	19¼	20¼	+ 1⅛
50	Cumb. P. L.	170	170	170	..
15	Buckeye P. L.	98

Wanted

American Chicle Com.
Bucyrus Com. & Pfd.
Cripple Creek Cent. Ry. Com.
Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
Electric Properties Corp. Com.
Federal Light & Tr. Com. & Pfd.
Texas & Pacific Coal "Rights"
Westinghouse Electric 1st Pfd.

For Sale

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N. Y. State Railways Com.
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100 S. S. Kresge	10 Toronto Power 5s

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MONEY RATES.

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
June 18	6	4½	5	6
June 19	6	4	4	6
June 20	6	5¼	5½	6
June 21	6	4	4	6
June 22	6	4	4	6
June 23	6	6	6	6
Week's range—				
High			6	6
Low			4	6
Same week last year—				
High			3½	3
Low			2¾	2¾
Year to date—				
High			6	6
Low			1½	1¾
Same period last year—				
High			3¼	3
Low			1¾	1¾

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
June 18	5 @6	5 @6	5 @6
June 19	5 @5¼	5 @5¼	5 @5¼
June 20	5 @5½	5 @5½	5 @5½
June 21	5¼@5½	5¼@5½	5 @5½
June 22	5¼@5½	5¼@5½	5 @5½
June 23	5¼@5½	5¼@5½	5 @5½
Week's range—			
High	6	6	6
Low	5	5	5
Same week last year—			
High	4	4	4
Low	2½	2½	2¾

Bank Acceptances.
Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 3@4
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 4@5

Commercial Paper.
Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days 4¾
4 to 6 months 5 @5½
Other Names.
4 to 6 months 5½

DISCOUNT RATES FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Days. 15 or Less.	Over 15. up to 30.	Over 30. up to 60.	Over 60. up to 90.
Boston	3½	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	3½	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4
St. Louis	3½	4	4	4
Minneapolis	3	4	4	4½
Kansas City	3	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	3½	4	4	4½
S. Francisco	3½	4	4	4½

*10 days or less. †Over 10 days. Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com. modity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	4
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland		†3½	4	
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	3½	3½	
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	3½	4	4
Kansas City	5	3½	4	4
Dallas	5	3½	3½	3½
S. Francisco	5	3½	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
June 18	Par	†10c	†25@10c	*10c
June 19	Par	†15c	†25@10c	*10c
June 20	Par	†15c	†25@10c	*10c
June 21	Par	†10c	†25@10c	*10c
June 22	Par	†10c	†25@10c	*10c
June 23	Par	†10c	†25@10c	*10c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Discounts. Money.	Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Exch. on London.
June 18	4@4¼	4¼	4⅝	27f 18c
June 19	4@4¼	4¼	4⅝	27f 18c
June 20	4@4½	4½	4⅝	27f 18c
June 21	4@4½	4½	4⅝	27f 18c
June 22	4@4½	4½	4⅝	27f 18c
June 23	4@4½	4½	4⅝	27f 18c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	British 4½%.	Rentes, Paris.
June 18	54⅜	93	60f 25c
June 19	54⅜	94	60f 25c
June 20	54⅜	94⅛	60f 15c
June 21	54⅜	94⅛	60f ..
June 22	54⅜	..	..
June 23	54⅜	94⅛	60f ..

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
June 18	39¼d	77⅞c
June 19	39⅛d	77⅝c
June 20	39⅞d	77⅞c
June 21	39⅝d	78c
June 22	39⅞d	78⅛c
June 23	39⅛d	78⅛c

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.
LONDON.			
June 18	4.7540	4.7540	4.7540
June 19	4.7540	4.7540	4.7540
June 20	4.7540	4.7540	4.7540
June 21	4.7540	4.7540	4.7540
June 22	4.7540	4.7540	4.7540
June 23	4.7537½	4.7537½	4.7537½
	Cables.		
June 18	4.7642	4.7642	4.7642
June 19	4.7642	4.7642	4.7642
June 20	4.7642	4.7642	4.7642
June 21	4.7642	4.7642	4.7642
June 22	4.7642	4.7642	4.7642
June 23	4.7642	4.7642	4.7642
Week's range—	Demand.		Cables.
High	4.7540		4.7642
Low	4.7537½		4.7642
Same week last year—			
High	4.75¾		4.76⅛
Low	4.75¼		4.76⅛
Year to date—			
High	4.7390		4.77
Low	4.75		4.7641¼
Same period last year—			
High	4.78		4.78¾
Low	4.73⅛		4.74⅛

PARIS.	High.	Low.	Last.
June 18	5.75½	5.75½	5.74½
June 19	5.76⅝	5.76⅝	5.75⅝
June 20	5.76⅝	5.76⅝	5.75⅝
June 21	5.77½	5.77½	5.76½
June 22	5.76¼	5.76¼	5.75¼
June 23	5.74⅝	5.74⅝	5.73⅝
Week's range—	Demand.		Cables.
High	5.75⅝		5.73⅝
Low	5.77½		5.76⅛
Same week last year—			
High	5.91		5.90½
Low	5.91⅛		5.91⅛
Year to date—			
High	5.68		5.67
Low	5.85⅝		5.84⅝
Same period last year—			
High	5.83⅝		5.82
Low	6.06⅛		6.07⅝

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cables.	Holland. Dem.	Cables.	Italy. Dem.	Cables.
June 18	4.97	4.96	41.18⅝	41.25	7.18½	7.17½
June 19	4.94	4.92	41.18⅝	41.31¼	7.85	7.34
June 20	4.94¼	4.92⅝	41.18⅝	41.25	7.28	7.27
June 21	4.94	4.92¼	41.18⅝	41.25	7.81	7.80
June 22	4.90	4.87	41.25	41.37½	7.40	7.39
June 23	4.90	4.87	41.25	41.37½	7.82	7.80
Week's range—						
High	4.89	4.87	41.25	41.37½	7.18½	7.17½
Low	4.97	4.95	41.18⅝	41.25	7.40	7.39
Same week last year—						
High	5.26	5.25¼	41.50¼	41.68⅜	6.35⅛	6.34⅛
Low	5.29	5.28⅛	41.43¾	41.56¼	6.39¼	6.38½
Year to date—						
High	4.94	4.92	41.75	42.00	6.85¾	6.87⅜
Low	5.16½	5.15⅜	40.18¾	40.25	7.86	7.85¼
Same period last year—						
High	5.15	5.14	43.18¾	45.31¼	6.21	6.20
Low	5.29	5.28¼	41.12½	41.25	6.79	6.78

	Greece. Dem.	Cables.	Russia. Dem.	Cables.
June 18	19.85	19.90	23.00	23.10
June 19	19.85	19.90	23.20	23.20
June 20	19.85	19.90	23.60	23.70
June 21	19.85	19.90	23.45	23.55
June 22	19.85	19.90	23.45	23.55
June 23	19.85	19.90	23.80	23.55
Week's range—				
High	19.85	19.90	23.80	23.70
Low	19.85	19.90	23.20	23.10
Year to date—				
High	20.05	20.65	30.20	29.95
Low	19.70	19.75	23.00	23.10

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Cab's.	Stockholm. Dem.	Cab's.	Christiania. Dem.	Cab's.
June 18	28.75	28.95	30.00	30.20	29.20	29.40
June 19	28.73	28.95	30.00	30.20	29.20	29.40
June 20	28.80	28.90	30.00	30.20	29.20	29.40
June 21	28.80	28.90	30.00	30.20	29.20	29.45
June 22	28.90	29.10	30.10	30.20	29.30	29.50
June 23	28.75	29.05	30.10	30.25	29.15	29.45
Week's range—						
High	28.90	29.10	30.10	30.25	29.30	29.50
Low	28.75	28.90	30.00	30.20	29.15	29.40
Year to date—						
High	29.60	29.70	30.85	30.50	29.75	29.85
Low	27.05	27.12	29.35	29.45	27.80	27.90

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem.	Cab's.	Peking. Dem.	Cab's.	Shanghai. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range—						
High	90.00	90.10	96.50	96.75	90.50	90.62½
Low	89.50	89.60	95.00	95.25	89.50	90.00
Year to date—						
High	90.00	90.10	96.10	96.25	90.50	90.62½
Low	85.00	85.10	85.00	85.12½	80.00	80.12½

	INDIA. Bombay. Dem.	Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem.	Cab's.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range—						
High	32.75	33.00	32.75	33.00	50.12½	50.25
Low	32.75	33.00	32.75	33.00	50.12½	50.25
Year to date—						
High	32.75	33.00	32.75	33.00	51.12½	51.25
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25

	JAPAN. Kobe. Dem.	Cab's.	Yokohama. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—				
High	23.70	23.80	51.25	51.37½
Low	23.10	23.30	51.23	51.37½
Year to date—				
High	23.70	23.80	51.37½	52.00
Low	21.05	21.15	50.75	50.87½

	SOUTH AMERICA. —Buenos Aires.— Demand.	Cables.	—Rio.— Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—				
High	44.25	44.37½	26.62½	26.75
Low	44.25	44.37½	26.62½	26.69
Year to date—				
High	44.25	44.37½	26.62½	26.69
Low	44.25	44.37½	26.62½	26.69

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells Flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation June 23, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	90	90
Anac. & Pot. R., '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	96	99
Appalach. Pwr. 1st '32	5	June & Dec.	76	80
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	90	95
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	95
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	60	65
B. Rouge El. 1st., '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	88	90
Birm. R. & L. ext., '57	6	May & Nov.	97	98½
Birm. R. & P., '54	4½	Apr. & Oct.	87	89
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	102½	..
Do 1st & ref., '39	5	Jan. & July	99	100
Buf. Ry. cons., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	100	101¼
Buf. & Niag. F. El. L. & Pwr. 1st, '42	5	Feb. & Aug.	96½	..
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	101	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	90	95
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '32	5	Jan. & July	90	92
Buffalo Trac. 1st, '45	5	June & Dec.	101	103
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	87	91
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	102½	103½
Carolina P. & L. 1st, '36	5	Feb. & Aug.	93	95
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	95	97
Do '23	5	Jan. & July	100	101
C. Buck. L. & N.Tr., '21	5	Mar. & Sep.	96	98
Colo. Power 1st, '58	5	May & Nov.	89	93
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	85	95
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	99
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	92	98
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	92	98
Cons. Gas, (Balt.,) '39	5	Jan. & July	102	105
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	90	92
Cons. Gas., Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen. '35	4½	Jan. & July	89	90
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	100	..
Do 1st, '68	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	97
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st. '38	5	June & Dec.	100	100¾
Cons. Water of Utica 1st., '30	5	Jan. & July	95	100
Do deb., '36	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Consumers Pr. (Mich.) 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	..	94½
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	100	102
Dallas Elec. 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	96	99
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	89	92½
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.	93	98
El Paso Elec. coll., '49	5	Jan. & July	95	98
Ex. Springs Water G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Fed. Lt. & T. deb., '22	6	Mar. & Sep.	88	92
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	..	90
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	87	91
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	100	102
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '52	5	Jan. & July	74	76
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	84	86
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	100	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	96	99
Hudson Co. Gas., '49	5	May & Nov.	100	101
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan. & July	57	58
Jersey City, Hob. & P. 1st Ry. 1949	4	May & Nov.	73¾	74¼
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	92¼	94
Kan. C. L. & P. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	93	96
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	92	95
Kan. City Rys. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	90¾	90½
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	93	96
Knoxv. Trac. 1st, '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	103
Lock. & Oic. R. 1st, '20	5	Jan. & July	96	..
Louis. G. & E. 1st, '19	6	Jan. & July	99½	100¾
Middle West Util., '23	6	May & Nov.	96½	99
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	69	70
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	87	90
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	June & Dec.	95	98
Nash.R.& L.1st con., '53	5	Jan. & July	90	101
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	84½	87
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st in., '46	5	Jan. & July	80	90
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	102	104
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	102	105
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	75	77
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	70	73
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	100¾	102
Do ref., '32	5	Apr. & Oct.	101	104
Norf. & Ports. 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	82	84
Norf. Ry. & L. 1st, '49	5	May & Nov.	96	98½
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	80	86
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	93½	93¾
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '43	5	Jan. & July	87	90
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	90	94
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	91	93
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	..	90
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Atz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	95	100
Paterson Ry. 1st, '55	5	Apr. & Oct.	101	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	86	90
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	82	86
Poto. El. Pwr. 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	100	101½
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	93¾	95½
Roch. Ry. & L. 1st, '54	5	Jan. & July	97	98
Roch. Ry. cons., '30	5	Apr. & Oct.	96½	101
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	70	78
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	93	98
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '34	6	Feb. & Aug.	87	88
San Diego Gas & E. deb., '22	6	June & Dec.	97	100
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	89	93
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	93	95
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	97	99
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '43	5	June & Dec.	88	93
Standard G. & El., '35	6	Apr. & Oct.	90	96
Sup. W., L. & P.1st, '31	4	May & Dec.	80	85
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	92	98
Syracuse Lt. & P., '51	5	Jan. & July	83	86
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	97	..
Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	89	92
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	81	82½
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	85	91
Do deb., '26	6	May & Nov.	97	99
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	80	80½
Do Income, '49	4	June & Dec.	62	62½
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	5	Feb. & Aug.	97	98
United Util. conv., '48	6	Jan. & July	93	98½
Wash., Balt. & A., '41	4	Mar. & Sep.	82	83
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	100	102
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	74½	78½
W. States G. & E., '21	6	June & Dec.	97	98
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	91	96
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	93	97

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

Am. Graphophone, '30	6	June & Dec.	100¼	101¾
Chesapeake & Pot. Tel. 1st, '20	5	Jan. & July	102½	105
Lima Locomotive, '39	6	May & Nov.	97	100
Mon. Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	55	70
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	91	94
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	..	101

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 23, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Pwr.	..	..	.....	21	22
Do pf.	..	..	.....	75	77
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	2½	Q	Apr 2, 17	118	120
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	May 1, 17	48½	49½
Am. Light & Trac.	b5	Q	May 1, 17	328	329
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 1, 17	110	111
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Mar 1, 17	67	69
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	88	89
Am. Public Utilities	g	..	July 1, 14	30	31
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	65	68
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	..	..	.....	8	9
Do 1st pf.	..	..	.....	75	78
Do participating pf.	..	..	.....	23	25

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 23, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Bat. Rouge El. cum.pf	3	S	Jun 1, 17	85	88
Buffalo Gen. Electric	1½	Q	Mar 31,17	100	104¼
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	90	95
Capital Traction	1½	Q	Apr 1, 17	78½	79½
Car. Power & Light	½	Q	May 1, 17	36	37½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 17,17	99	101
C. Miss. V. El. cum.pf	1½	Q	Jun 1, 17	..	72
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50)	..	..	.....	..	50
Cities Service	*½	M	Jun 1, 17	283	285
Do pf.	½	M	Jun 1, 17	87	87¼
Colorado Power	½	Q	Apr 16,17	31	33
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 15,15	97	103
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	Q	May 1, 17	48	50
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 1, 17	75½	76
Conn. Power pf.	1½	Q	Jun 1, 17	92	94
Con. Trac. of N. J.	4	S	Jan 15,17	71	..
Cumb. Co. Pr. & Lt. pf	1½	Q	May 17,17	90	92
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	..	Jan 2, 17	57	60
Do pf.	3	..	Jan 2, 17	88	85
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	May 1, 17	99½	100
Ells. & Trenton	..	..	.....	24	..
Do pf.	..	..	.....	85	88
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Jun 15,17	103	107
Essex & Hudson Gas	4	S	Jun 1, 17	132	135
Federal Light & Trac. Do pf.	..	..	.....	13	14
	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	47	50
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	3	S	Mar 15,17	..	75
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	..	..	.....	88	91
Hudson County Gas.	4	S	J. & D.	130	133
Ilium. & Pr. Sec.	..	..	.....	24½	27
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 15,17	95	97½
International Traction	1	Q	Mar 31,17	..	50
Do 2d pf.	1	Q	Mar 31,17	..	52
Kan. City Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	.....	40	45
Do pf.	$2.50	S	Apr 2, 17	60	65
Kan. City Railways	..	..	.....	24½	26½
Do pf.	..	..	.....	60	64
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	97	100
Kan. City Home Tel.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 17	102	106
Mich. State Tel.	$1.50	Q	Mar 31,17	86	89
Middle West Util. pf.	1½	Q	Jun 1, 17	71¾	72½
Mobile Electric	1¾	Q	May 15,17	86	91
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 15,17	90	93
Nashville Ry. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 17	69	71
Newark Con. Gas.	2½	S	Jan 1, 17	96	98
Niagara Falls Power	2	Q	Apr 14,17	170	180
No. Ont. Light & Pwr. Do pf.	3	S	J. & J.	59	62
No. States Power	1¾	Q	Apr 20,17	96	97
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 14,17	97½	98½
Nor. Texas Electric	1	Q	Jun 1, 17	50	53
Nor. Texas Electric pf	3	S	Mar 1, 17	78	83
Pacific Gas & Electric	1½	Q	Apr 15,17	97	100
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 15,17	89	90
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1¾	Q	Apr 10,17	85	90
Pacific Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 17	91	95
Pine Bluff pf.	..	..	.....	97	100
Pug. Sd. T., L. & P.pf.	c75	Q	Apr 2, 17	70	73
Republic Ry. & Light.	1	Q	Apr 14,17	86	88
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 14,17	68	69
Riverside Traction	..	..	.....	14	.

GINKLE NOT BUILT TO WEAR KILTS

Buyer of Socks for Soldiers Deplores Latest Fad in English Dress.

TELLS HIS SAD EXPERIENCE

A Gezeka Stung Him on the Bare Knee at Garden Party, and a Series of Mishaps Followed.

Godolphin G. Ginkle, who arrived yesterday from a British port to buy soft socks for soldiers, said that conditions in the old country were fairly tollollish when he left there two weeks ago.

"Apart from the war and the souldestroying Irish conundrum," Mr. Ginkle continued, "the chief excitement in London now is the fight over the proposed dress reform. A lot of silly blighters, I refrain from using a stronger term, insist that men and women should wear kilts and short jackets with the old-fashioned Glengarry cap and feather and leather brogans. Of course the kilts are quite alright for fellows built on the plan of an Apollo, but what about the people who are bow-legged or knock-kneed?

"I was never intended to wear kilts, and I swear that I never will again after an experience I had, even if I should be compelled to adopt the costume and customs of a Hottentot on Africa's burning sands.

"Shortly before I left London I was invited to go to an al fresco luncheon given at a house in the country, and all the guests, men and women, were to wear kilts. The house was close to my own villa, not far from town, and the luncheon in Highland costume was the idea of our rector, one of those kindly, portly, white-haired, dear old things with a red nose, who always look as if they were giving away things to all mankind and keep their hands in their pockets.

"I did not like the look of the grounds where the luncheon was laid out because there was a gurgling brook on one side, and I meant insects of a savage type. With my usual luck I had to sit on the side next the water; on one of those silly cane settees that are constructed to turn over when they are sat upon suddenly.

"I was at one end and the rector's wife, who weighed at least 250 pounds, sat at the other, and looked as graceful in her kilts as I did in mine. I think that was why they placed us away from the giddy throng, so as not to cast a gloom over the affair. Just as I was helping myself to some lobster salad a spiny-tailed gezeka bit me on the right knee, while a double-horned flying goozeka stung me on the left leg. As I sprang into the air with a wild yell I heard a fearful scream and saw the rector's wife go over into the ditch. Really I do not know what happened afterward, except that the rector called me a villain, and every one said that I had done it as a practical joke. I managed to reach London somehow and got out of the dreadful kilts, and did not go back to my home again before sailing for America.

"In addition to the kilt-revival crowd, another lot of dodos have formed a society to have men and women dress like the ancient Romans. You know the kind of thing I mean, toga for the men and a jacket like a sarong like the Dutch women wear in Java, no hats, and sandals for all without socks."

Mr. Ginkle looked sad when he related the details of the proposed dress reforms, and asked plaintively how he could ever keep a toga in its place. "I couldn't really know," he added, "but" and one never can tell what will happen in England in these days." In view of these dress reforms Mr. Ginkle owed to come and live the rest of his his days in America.

SUES FOR CITY HALL FIRE.

Corporation Counsel Demands $25,000 from Repair Contractor.

Believing that a case of negligence can be established against Charles Schlesinger, the contractor who was repairing the roof of the City Hall at the time the fire started which burned out the clock tower on May 11 last, Corporation Counsel Lamar Hardy has begun suit against him for $25,000 damages, which is the estimated cost of restoring the tower.

It was reported that one of Schlesinger's workmen was using a charcoal brazier, and that there was a quantity of loose charcoal nearby. Needing some further material, the workman is said to have left to go to the shop in the Bronx, neglecting to take proper care of the burning brazier. There was a high wind at the time which blew some of the red hot coals into the loose charcoal, it is declared.

Looking up the history of the City Hall, the cornerstone of which was laid by Mayor Edward Livingston in 1806, the investigators of the Law Department learned from the records of the Common Council that while the front and side walls of the building were constructed of white marble, less expensive stone was used in the rear because, as stated in the records, "the wall would be out of sight of the world."

It was also learned from the old minutes that in 1810 an order was sent to England for copper to cover the roof of the City Hall. The records show that this copper, which arrived a year later, cost $10,500.

WOMEN NEEDED ON FARMS.

Berries Ripening Now Must Be Picked for City Consumption.

If New Yorkers are to have berries for their shortcakes and puddings this Summer, great numbers of city women will have to come to the rescue of the farmers up-State whose crops are rapidly ripening, on the bushes. The Standing Committee on Agriculture of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense have received at their employment bureau, 6 East Thirty-fifth Street, five calls for squads of from ten to twenty women each within the last few days and any number of other calls for one or two women to do miscellaneous farm work. They have already sent one "unit" composed of twenty girls who are straw sewers and dressmakers in the Winter months to work on the largest raspberry farm east of the Mississippi.

Their employer has furnished a house, cots and kitchen utensils and they have elected one of their number to be the cook-housekeeper and have contributed fifty cents each towards her weekly salary. They figure they will make $1,500 a day and should clear $20 a month after the expenses of their co-operative housekeeping are covered.

The Committee on Employment of the Mayor's Committee of Women, is finding in these agricultural units an excellent Summer occupation for the girls whose trade is a drug on the labor market now and who are unemployed in great numbers at this time.

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

Bank of—	Rate.	When Fixed.
England	5	Apr. 3, 1917
France	5	Aug. 29, 1914
Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Holland	4½	July 1, 1915
Austria	5	Apr. 10, 1915
Italy	5½	Nov. 9, 1916
Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Switzerland	4½	Jan. 1, 1915
Sweden	5½	Nov. 9, 1916
Norway	5½	Nov. 9, 1916
Portugal	5½	July 30, 1914
Denmark	5	July 10, 1915

INSTRUCTION.

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial and Stenotype Departments.
Eastman-Gaines — Day & Night Sessions. Call or write for Catalogue. 1234 Street and Lenox Avenue.

COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL, 231 WEST 50TH ST. Practical, Thorough, moderate. Reliable. Ladies; also Ford. Booklet.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy Discharges:

Arthur J Rand, Simon Silberman, Howard Phelps, Jr, Max Bernansky, Edgar Allen, Samuel Tafel, Louis Eggers, Schober & Sauer, Fredk A Miller, David Hirschman, F Cristiano & Co, Richard W Osland, Maud M Turner, Frederick J White.

Under objections: Morris Cohen, Irving Schaants, George Warm, Wurmbrand & Seifert, Schiff & Greenhaus.

Adjourned cases: Bernard Apisdorf, Chas Steger, Bernard Solomon, Baer M Freedman, Harris H Walker.

Involuntary cases: Petition‹Henry F Granger. Same‹Loretta Corp.

Motions:
Annex Homes,
Jos Cavanagh Cont Co
Jos Bogen,
Crieks Pub Co,
Geo M Garssov,
O M Beach,
Ludwig Steinberg,
L I Tunk Co,
Morris & Pope,
Teischaw & Hirschman,
Adolf Mandel,
R E Taylor Corp,
Barnett Bros,
H & L Jarmulowsky,
Empire Infants' Wear,
Pressed Asbestos Products Co,
Lippard Stewart Motor Sales,
Nellie Sharp,
Benjamin H Cohen,
Weinstock & Co,
Loretta Corp,
B & J Sullivan,
H & L Jarmulowsky,
Abraham Tishman,
Niles Bros,
Profit-Sharing Mdse,
Leibowitz & Kaufman,
Imperial Silk Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Austin‹Booth SS Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.

Ruud Mfg Co‹Long-Landreth-Schneider.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 227, 24 floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Johannsen‹Bark Carmela.
Penn RR‹Tug Salutation.
Dean‹Clonin.
Peoples Bread‹SS J L Luckenbach.
Acti Excelsior‹Prince Line.
Union Wharf Co‹Eretria Co.
Ayervais‹SS Colon.
Dunbar‹By-Products Chemical Co.
Gerakis‹Stamadopulo.
NY & Cuba Mail SS Co‹Tug J S Packard
Packard Dredg Co‹SS Antilla.
Taylor-Armitage Co‹Comp Gen Trans.

Provident Life & T Co ‹Fletcher.
Pencleton Ship Bldg, &c, Co‹East Transp.
Ensign, Bickford & Co ‹CNY.
J P Turner Lumb Co‹same.
Pendleton‹Pearce.
Cullen‹CNY.
Hastor‹Stand Oil Co.
Rice‹Erie Barge 225, Int Ltge Co‹Tug Gen G M Sorrell.
Ballou‹New England SS Co.
Willis‹Barnes, Ames & Co.
Hagemeyer Trading Co‹US Steel Prod.
Lange‹Emery & Co.
Wilcox‹Reliance Marine Ins Co.
Same‹Well Bros.
Amer Smelt & Ref Co ‹Wells Fargo & Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Criminal:
US‹Krieger & Perlmutter.
Same‹D J Mahoney(2)
Same‹Wm Canelas (2)
Same‹Umber & France.
Same‹Nat'l Aniline & Chemical Co.
Same‹Theo D Floto.
Same‹G Schmuck.
Same‹Martin Olsen.
Same‹Casoone.
Same‹Geo Mahoney.
Same‹Di Benedetto.

Equity:
Eshelman‹Twinem.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Tierney, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Fleser‹Szabo.
Lowenfeld‹Sullivan.
Folks‹Phoenix Portland Cement Co.
Russell‹Gelo.
Re Schotz & Co.
Quincey‹Emery.
Silverberg Import Co ‹Samuel & Hilder.
De Tullio‹Boncaldo.
Taussig‹Oppenheim.
Perri‹F L Rty Co.
Kader‹Finelite.
A Schlang‹Penn Silk.
Carroll‹Carrolll.
Stiebel‹Stiebel.
Michelman‹Un Cig Stamp Co.
Gordon‹Stern Bros.
Vitt‹Lyall. (2.)
N Y Public Library‹Storm.
Feinstein‹Feinstein.
Bauerdorf‹Sun Five & Pep Cigt. Wall Paper Stores. (2.)
Vanneman‹Purdy.
King‹Becker Bldg Co.
Appell‹Appall.
People, &c‹Jackson, (3.)
Uher‹Uher.
Tocht‹Inter Filteration Co.
Zaminsky‹Rothman.
Brand‹Brand.
Harris‹Wohlhattser, (2.)
Todd‹Nicol.
De Mant Tool & Machine Co‹ North East Elec Co.
Ward‹Mayers.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bk ‹McKeon.
Sherman Nat'l Bk‹ Williams.
Rocksch‹Smith.
Clandening‹Clandening.
Kaplan‹Underpinning & Foundation Co.
Stoff‹Otis Elev Co, (2.)
Re McDonough.
McNamara‹Burn Bros
Kantrowitz‹Palmer & Herring Motor Co.
Gavin‹Crescent Star Realty Co.
Baron‹Brooklyn Citizen.
Re Amy Richards & Edyth Parsons, Inc.
Am Wet Wash Laundry Co‹Richter.
Triotta‹Winkelman.
Uher‹Uher.
Shields‹Van Kelton Amus Co.
Koehler‹Bernagozzi.
Bank for Sav‹Cruger.
Plate‹Plate.
Simpson‹Dowe.
Altschul‹Friedman.
Re Monks.
Callan‹Eckstein.
Scoville‹Maxwell.
Peoples Bank‹Rand.
Un Ft Co‹Donnelly, (3.)
Goodrich Transit Co‹Nat'l City Bank.
Union Trust Co‹Donnelly, (3.)
Un Assoc Dress‹Sun Printing & Pub Assn.
Montgomery‹same.
Phelps‹same.
Schom‹Schom.
Minford‹Corell.
Friedsam‹Walton.
Kantrowitz‹Palmer Herring Motor Co.
Brewer‹Sun Print & Pub Assn.
Broman‹Tiefenthal.
Van Wyck‹Silberberg.
Kenyon‹Hall Switch & Signal Co.
Roh't Dollar Co‹ Canadian C & F Co.

PART II.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Barron‹CNY.
Brown‹Sutton.
Jackson‹Johnmann.
Marsh‹Woodworth.
Thompson‹Thompson.
Fenyves‹Fenyves.
Rottenberg‹Englander
Hall‹Hall.
Calhoun‹Calhoun.
Kugelman‹Kugelman.
Mayers‹Mayers.
Dorsott‹Dorsett.
Castriotis‹Galanos.
Bowers‹Bowers.
Westwood‹Westwood.
Samuels‹Samuels.
Peltz‹Peltz.
Del Del Dio Zio.
Johnson‹Johnson.
Hamilton‹Rouse.
Lehman‹Lehman.
Strong‹Strong.
Demarres:
Finck‹McGirr.
Hettenroth‹Mickey.

PART III.—Gieg erich, calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached. Calendar will be called at 10 A.M.
Wenneberg‹Trion (2.)
Inxby‹42 St, &c, Ry.
F Saco‹Mutual Milk & Cream, Co.
Altschul‹Friedman.
Re Monks.
Callan‹Eckstein.
Scoville‹Maxwell.
Peoples Bank‹Rand.
Un Ft Co‹Donnelly, (3.)
Goodrich Transit Co‹Nat'l City Bank.
Union Trust Co‹Donnelly, (3.)
Un Assoc Dress‹Sun Printing & Pub Assn.
Montgomery‹same.
Phelps‹same.
Schom‹Schom.
Minford‹Corell.
Friedsam‹Walton.
Kantrowitz‹Palmer Herring Motor Co.
Brewer‹Sun Print & Pub Assn.
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Strong‹Strong.
Demarres:
Finck‹McGirr.
Hettenroth‹Mickey.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Calendar.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

Inq—Morris Park Estates‹Flynn.
Bamberger‹Ehrich.
Booth‹Hudson Mill & Lumber Co.
Star Crayon Mfg Co‹ Am Cradle Works.
Lefrak & Goldsmith‹ Southern Surety Co.
Hershcopf‹Cutler.
Dowd‹Nat Life Ins.
Stein‹F Kalbfleisch.
Hubbard‹Syenite Trap Rock Co.
Gedney‹Mt Vernon Public Market.
Brown‹W Wells & Co.
Jacoby‹Bonastre.
Kochanowski‹Bruno.
Neel‹Roach.
Saranac Realty‹Brady Lee Tire Sales‹Klohs.
Clear.

PART III.—Gieg erich, calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached. Calendar will be called at 10 A.M.
Wenneberg‹Trion (2.)
Inxby‹42 St, &c, Ry.
F Saco‹Mutual Milk & Cream, Co.
Stahl‹W Necker, Inc.
Remats‹F J Durcan, Inc.
J Raftery‹May & Co.
M Raftery‹same.
Sweeney‹Kulenkampff Co.
Mayer‹Mayo.
Wilkins‹Cons Gas Co of NY.
Scannelli‹White Hod Elevator Co.
Blume‹Nassau El RR.
Florie‹Int R T.
Ebbetts‹Union Ry of NYC.
Waring‹same.
Levinson‹Sulzberger & Sons.
Berger‹Finn (2.)
Healy‹Hallenback-Hungerford Rtty (2.)
Stern‹5th Av Coach.
O'Connor‹Gaffney.
Herrman‹Herrman.
Herman‹Slifka.
Franko‹Russin.
McNamara‹Erie RR.
Brady‹CNY.
Crowley‹Degnon Cont Co (2.)
Franklin‹Jockell.
Barva‹Zipee.
Waxman‹Burtis.
Keenan‹NY Rys.
Colinsky‹Foust.
Weissman‹McCabe.
Radler‹Pilser.
R De Bellis‹Lafargue Co, Inc.
L De Bellis‹same.
Keane‹Penny.
Camarda‹Franchi.
Keaveny‹36th St Amusement Co.
Glenn‹same.
R Reitman‹Prospect Hts Hosp & Bkn M.
F Reitman‹same.
Entwistle‹US Rubber.
Somers‹Hall.
Farber Con‹Eesie Con.
Wolf‹Linch.
Schatte‹Ringer.
Murphy‹CNY.
Feilkan‹Press.
Clarke‹MacDonald.

PART IV.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.

Case on.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.

Cassata‹Convent Court Corp.

PART VI.—Cavagan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Strobel & Wilkin Co‹Underpinning & Foundation Co.

PART VII.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Goldfarb‹NY Edison Co.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.

Geoghan‹Bramhall-Deane Co.

PART IX.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.

Calvaro‹Int R T.
De Carli‹same.

PART X.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.

Clear.

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.

Grossman‹Glenmore-Milford Co.

PART XII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.

Clear.

PART XIII.—Not in session.

PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.

Inq—Prauer‹Ungrich.
Inq—Rice‹Forbes.
Inq—Picture Theatre Equip Co‹Casino Amuse Corp (2.)
Inq—Knox‹Knox.
Carpenter‹Carpenter.
Stockum‹Lambert Hoisting Eng.
Simpkins‹Simpkins.
Freedman‹Sterling Brass Co.
Elberger‹Castle.
Waist, &c, Co.
Newschaefer‹Miller.
Goldsmith‹Loeb.
Flesch‹Caplan.
Sinnott‹Sinnott.
Kiernan‹O'Connor.
Kenney‹Newark Fel League Ball Club.
Steinbach‹Kanowitz.
Gersten-Cramer Amus Co‹Weis.
Northern Ventures‹Middleton.
Ladner‹Am Surety Co
Herring‹Mail.
Simpson‹Ashburn.
Perlman‹Donohue.
N E Gas Co‹CNY.
Little & Ives Co‹ Cupples & Leon Co.
Sperer‹Plotke.
Lang‹Harrison.
Morrison‹Smith.

PART XV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Case on.

PART XVI.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Held in Appellate Term room.

Case on.

PART XVII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.

Kronish‹Elsenberg.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
E A R Zapp,
Andre Jacobi,
Julius J Barnet,
Elise D Hencken,
Katherina Rachow,
Samuel George.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Room 508, at 10:30 A. M.—Contested will:

Margaret A Steel.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Levin‹Spirito.
Jos Dixon Crucible‹ Freeman.
J J Jackson Co‹ Dorfman.
Rosenfield‹Koller.
I D Young & Co‹ Horowitz.
Gormully & Jeffrey Mfg Co‹Webb.
Rosenzweig‹Brody & Funt Co.
Lincoln Trust‹Bolow Const.
Clark‹Ward Baking.
Green‹Wilk.
Greenbaum‹Berman.
Schriebe‹Bryan.
Birenbaum‹same.
Schrieber‹same.
Birenbaum‹same.
Ingiler‹Barnfield.
Unger‹Huson.
Rogers‹Baird.
Murphy‹Miele.
Mushet‹Crabtree.
Hershon‹Sanderson Silk.
Brooks‹Mendel.
Fleischer‹Detroit Cadillac Motor Car.
Olivieri‹Casella.
Rothman‹H Kamber & Co.
Hassenberg‹James Butler, Inc.
Donawerth‹Denbosky
Rusk‹Reed.
Kaufman‹Walfish.
Nadler‹Weinstein.
Flanzreich‹Goldstein.
Schwartz‹Rernpan.
Yeurt‹Herskowitz & Raynes.
Leichtman‹Freeman.

PART II.—Strasbourger, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM — Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Teller‹Levay.
Strauss‹C H Heer Dry Goods Co.
Koralsky‹Malach.(2.)
Plunie‹Cent Union Gas Co.
Goldstein‹Randell.
Debany‹A M Schwartz Silk Co.
Marino‹N Rys.
Lambe‹Mirror Film.
Curro‹Barrett.
Wallowitz‹Marksamer
Denker‹Alaska Chem.
Moorhouse‹Lozier Mot
Kelly‹I R T.
Fox‹Zuckerman.
Ryall‹Montrose.
Stolowitz‹Franz.
Imbrogne‹Celia.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR sent to Trial Term,
Rosenblatt‹Filasnick.
Snyder‹Imperato.
Saxe‹Bogart.
Apex Steel Co‹Standard Steel & Tool.
Kelmenson‹Kellson.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—Commercial calendar list.

Goodman‹P Butterfield & Co.
Kelly‹Marinucci.
Cohen‹Elrna.
Stein‹Elrna.
Blairville Sanitary Co‹Greenberg.
Gatti-McLuade Co‹ Bucker.
Board‹Goldberg.
Murray‹Stark.
Napoli‹Erie RR.
Wilder‹Dodd.
Seaman‹Walt.
Kessler‹Eastern Zinc Ref Co.
Greeley Dress Co‹Nat Surety Co.
Coughlan‹Dowling.
C. B. Lunch Co‹ B'way, 94th St Rty.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A.M.—Case on.

PART V.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A.M.—Case on.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Cong Home Miss'nary Soc‹Paul Solomon—Emily Bloch, Jeanette P Bonner‹Robt H E—Wm L. Bowman.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

City Real Estate Co‹ McKenna (10.)
Levy‹Kerr.
Socolof‹Helt.
Pollegrini‹Tozzini.
Stein‹Stein.
Machinski‹Machinski.
Batdorf‹Shubert Theatrical Co.
Varrin‹Pugliatti.
Etterman‹Vanquaes.
Royal Card & Paper Co‹Costas.
Rosenberg‹Lipschitz.
Bokal‹Roth.
Ldwenthal‹Solomon.
Melnick‹Pansy Waist.
Annin‹Gotham Clearing House, Inc.
Levy‹Robinson.
Offerman‹Emrex Rty.
Ellers & Becker Leather‹Krautman.
Rogers‹Baird.
Jakob‹Werba.
Clear.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.
Stevenson‹Sarck.
Lynch‹Knight.
Lavigne‹Bockell.
Silverman‹Pitts & Trust Co.
Mulnick‹Beck Const Co.
Helfst‹Seddon Realty.
Levy‹Kerr.

TRIAL TERMS—Part Inq—San Stamped Wares & Spec Co‹ Canal Mfg Co.
Swenson‹Union Ry.
Freed‹C I & B Rty.
Emelt‹N Y Cons RR.
Dahlander‹Park & Tilford.
Anton‹Mutual-Mc-Dermott Dairy Corp.
Strassberger‹Egerton.
Bennett‹Hetsner.
Shanley‹Lawrance.
Tulchiner‹Malcolm.
Baum‹C B Bldg Corp.
Dickstein‹Seddon Realty Co.
Lackowitz‹Emerald Const Co.

Highest number reached in regular order, 974.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Wagner, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motions:
Nathan Kirshner,
Theresa Schobel,
Katherine A Ryan,
Mary Foy,
Samuel Kesselman,
William J Newman,
Mary A Reilly,
Edwin D Minor,

Wills for probate:
William J Parry,
Alice Duffy,
Solomon Fierman,
Palmyra Asch,
Max Pick,

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Talbot, J.—
Barra‹Union Ry.
Josephs‹Merlino.
Mascia‹Lembeck.
Golden‹Union Ry.
Katz‹I R T.
Regitsky‹same.
Gumpers‹same.
Weinberg‹same.
Frank‹Union Ry.
Langman‹Paragon Mfg Co.
Schenneman‹I R T.
Brand‹Int R T.
Horowitz‹Met Life Ins Co.
Weir‹Union Ry.
Ramsey‹Gilman.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J. Thomas, Stapleton, Mills, Rich, J.J.—Motion calendar at 1 P. M.

People‹Levy et al.
Carney‹Penn Rty Co.
Gerard‹Cross Brown
Enumerated day calendar.
Nyack Bank‹Griffiths
Chamberlin‹Crawford.
Hurdman‹Gedney
Fisher‹Anderson.
Myers‹Henderson.
Seelenfreund‹Seelenfreund.
Stark‹I R T.
Babeus‹Eagle Loan.
Sogan‹same.
People‹Title Co.
Barnhart‹Am Steel Co
Kearney‹Telegraph Co
Grobeck‹Edert.
CNY‹Woodhaven Gas.
Huttlinger‹W E Mail.
Sprou‹Beskin.
Kressler‹F T B, Inc.
Wilson‹Kane.
McNally‹Adams.
Curry‹Zitelli.
Irwin‹Irwin.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Jaycox, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Reffelt‹Bklyn Daily Times
Hunn‹Hunn.
Sattler‹City.
Belford‹Fay.
Corsale‹Fein.
Kreuzer‹Schoenborg
Orthey‹Bogan.
Re Kimker.
Fotter‹Tourtellot.
Bklyn Trust Co‹ Rountree.
First Nat Bank‹Stutz
Cryan‹Chancery Rlty Co.
McGarvey‹Lipschitz.
Re Richmond (Trunk Sewer-Av V.)
Bronstein‹Bronstein.
Dank‹Meyers.
Re Betts.
Re Trustees of Vil of Flushing.
Re Castle (Roman Catholic Home).
Levy‹Linden.
Re Piller (Schneider).
Eisenstein‹Rosenbloom.
Oswald‹Feuchtwanger.
Brouse‹Long Beach Water Co.
Diederichs‹Press Pub Co.
Donovan‹Cameron.
Blau‹Stevens.
Kingsbury‹Johansen
Wilkins‹Wilkins.
Allinson‹Willoughby Realty Co.
O'Connor‹O'Keefe.
People‹Wilkens.

PART II.—Kelby, J.—Ex parte business.—At 10 A. M.

Undefended divorces:
Perschbach,
Carroll.
Zimmermann.
Martens.
Rude.
Di Gregoria.
Knight.
Miller.
Rotheresen.
Jackson.
Namer.
Candidus.
Ferrara.
Ashelman.
Warnken.
Pendelton.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

Sandler‹Bandler.
Glametta‹Catalano.
Grossett‹Ditchett.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 4233.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Clark, J.; Part V., Sicilen, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Callaghan, J.

Re Mathilda Breivogel, alleged incompetent.
Carnick‹Nas RR.
Fishman‹same.
Wichman‹N Y Cons RR.
Reilly‹CNY et al.
Wisinsky‹Williams.
Lassen‹Nas RR.
Breffort‹So Pac Co.
Fleming‹Crosthwaite.
Stone‹Less.
Veil‹Walton.
Morosco‹Morosco.
Grainger Co‹Universal Machinery Co.
Waldron‹Quimby et al
Hederman‹Guinan.
Hammann‹NY Cons RR.
Mackintosh, Bopp‹ Hud & Man RR.
Luciano‹Hermann.
Miller‹Glassberg.
Hill‹Stick.
Farino‹B H RR.
Meisler‹Sagadahan.
Anderson‹L I RR et al.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.

No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Bleakney‹ BH RR.
Carfari‹Snipe.
Kantor‹Goodman.
Cosenzo‹CNY.
De Felice‹N Y Cons RR.
Paul‹Lipman.
Franco‹N Y Rys.
Ostrowsky‹Nas RR.
Zilberman‹Beaver Eng & Con Co et al.
Dyer‹Bklyn Union Pub Co.
McGowan‹Nassau RR
Giormitta‹Cordes.
Stertzer‹Hoffstot.
Zagarese‹Di Caprio et al.
Sackett Coal Co‹Link Rlty & Const Co.
Cuneo‹C & S RR.
Besonn‹same.
McDonough‹Greenhut.
Heffernan‹Whitworth.
Denton‹Schneider.
Mesle‹Kunz.
Frankfort‹Arnstein.
Varvaro‹Leyer et al.
Disken‹Kornblum Bldg Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 10,000.

Wells of:
Margaret Flynn,
Michael Mulligan,
J A Arckills,
C J Daniels,
Julius Brandon,
Mary Wischerth,
Frey Terrson,
W J Bryan,
Josiah Zelter,
Mat Gilligan,
Charles Churchill,
Theodore Hone,
George Struman,
Daniel E Murphy,
Thomas Burkitt.

Harris Bremitz,
Gerard‹3d Av Ry.
O'Brien‹CNY et al.
Qualey‹Pines Rubber.
Kress‹Avlis.
Clark‹Grosser.
Lavio‹Jacobe.
Schaefer‹B H RR.
Simon‹Hagen.
Dyas‹Normal Land.
Johnson‹NY Dock Co.
Colombo‹B H RR.
Wertheim‹Reule.
Lehman Co‹Novelty Fabric Glove Co.
Mascolo‹Scalzo.
Pharo‹B H RR.
Lindstrom‹Nassau RR
Liebman‹B H RR.
Muhigrum‹same.
Schwarz‹Swasey.
Hageman‹McClure et al.
Presin‹B H RR.
MacGowan‹MacGowan
Swasey‹Swasey.
US Title Guar Co‹ Michel.
Vilenius.
Iadeviao.
Goodman.
Lazarus.
Neubauer.
Fleerwhelm.
Ieon.
Brinn.
Ruston.
Short.
Comstock.
Sickinger.
Ratner.
Wiltshire.
Dobbs.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V., Hylan, J.
Green‹Stauch.
Tasarit‹Nass El RR.
Larkin‹same.
Nathan‹Nathan.
Charain‹Epstein.
Rosenberg‹Rosenberg.
Gordon‹Schaffer.
O'Leary‹Salaway.
Stoller‹Palatnick.
Titon‹Cohen et al.
Kessler‹Rambler.
Hyde‹Jackson Sanatorium et al.
Knussman‹Cohen.
Negg‹Straus et al.
Randall & Sons‹Garfield Corrugated Mills.
Conway‹Herd.
Henkel‹CNY.
Sikorowsky‹B H RR.
McLaughlin‹Dubrin et al.
Shnek‹Gluck et al.
Raimondi‹Johnson Bros.
Hughes‹C I & B RR.
Dwyer‹Cone.
Coon‹Polak.
Malkin Const Co‹Atlantic Mach Co.
Barry‹Wickland et al.
Wares‹Smith.
Herman‹Heller.
Guja‹L I RR.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Margaret Flynn,
Michael Mulligan,
J A Arckills,
C J Daniels,
Julius Brandon,
Mary Wischerth,
Frey Terrson,
W J Bryan,
Josiah Zelter,
Mat Gilligan,
Charles Churchill,
Theodore Hone,
George Struman,
Daniel E Murphy,
Thomas Burkitt.

Harris Bremitz,
George McKay,
Accounting of:
John W Stirrup,
Joel Aaronson,
Patrick Nevins,
Eliza Kenny,
Edward Bingberg,
Annie Healy,
Angelina Burchill,
Richard Burchill,
George Geanes,
Ray Goodall.

Estates of:
Jacon Gartenlaub, (2.)
Margaret McCullough.

Contested calendar:
Virgilio Del Genovese.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V., Hylan, J.
Green‹Stauch.
Tasarit‹Nass El RR.
Larkin‹same.
Nathan‹Nathan.
Charain‹Epstein.
Rosenberg‹Rosenberg.
Gordon‹Schaffer.
O'Leary‹Salaway.
Stoller‹Palatnick.
Titon‹Cohen et al.
Kessler‹Rambler.
Hyde‹Jackson Sanatorium et al.
Knussman‹Cohen.
Negg‹Straus et al.
Randall & Sons‹Garfield Corrugated Mills.
Conway‹Herd.
Henkel‹CNY.
Sikorowsky‹B H RR.
McLaughlin‹Dubrin et al.
Shnek‹Gluck et al.
Raimondi‹Johnson Bros.
Hughes‹C I & B RR.
Dwyer‹Cone.
Coon‹Polak.
Malkin Const Co‹Atlantic Mach Co.
Barry‹Wickland et al.
Wares‹Smith.
Herman‹Heller.
Guja‹L I RR.
Johnson‹White.
Devlin‹Nass El RR.
Dann‹Cappelino.
Sarro‹Nass El RR.
Castles‹Everett.
Drago‹Sperry.
Bernart‹Friedman.
Shochat‹Nass El RR.
Fugo‹Scully.

The highest number reached on the regular calendar, 5871; on the call calendar, 5902.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.

The answer must be "ready" or "off." Cases must be ready for trial when reached.

N Y Butchers' Dressed Meat Co‹Rosenblum et al.
Minchilch et al‹Lubin et al.
Dowling‹Dowling.
Lange et al‹Lange.
Lewis‹Connors Bros Co, Inc, et al.
Holden‹First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Flushing et al.
Vanderhoef et al‹ Vanderhoef.
Kouwenhoven Estates, Inc‹Urban Water Supply Co et al.
Seitz‹Frank et al.
Straus, an inf‹Straus.
Butts‹Deale et al.
Miles‹Miles.
Trumpy‹N Hubbard, Inc & Co et al.
Lewis‹Conners Bros, Inc, et al.
Wondarly‹Wondarly.
Roberts‹Lambert et al.
Karl‹Brust.

Highest number on the calendar is 4976.

TRIAL TERM—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Boss‹W

FREIGHT RATES AND BUILDING MATERIALS

The 15% Increase Demanded by Railroads Will Cause Another Advance.

FUEL COSTS ALSO A FACTOR

Portland Cement Production 10 Per Cent. In Excess of Last Year's Output.

Two factors will contend against each other in the building material market this week to shift building material prices, says The Dow Service Daily Building Reports today.

If the Interstate Commerce Commission grants the prayed for 15 per cent. freight rate increase to the railroads, prices will be advanced. Therefore, all price lists ruling this week are subject to change after July 1, and architects and contractors, in figuring new plans, should procure the new quotations, which will probably be announced before Friday. If the Federal Trade Commission, working through the big steel interests and other manufacturers, succeed in putting fuel costs back near normal levels, the cost of building materials will have reached the peak and construction can proceed without further interruption.

If architects and builders will be well advised, they will get into the Portland cement market for Autumn and Winter deliveries without further delay. The trend toward better business in the building field is already being felt. May business in the country's Portland cement market was 10 per cent. greater than that of April. While some plants report that they shipped less cement than in the same period last year, some companies show that they sent out in the first fifteen days of June 50 per cent. more volume than in the corresponding period last year.

The total movement of Portland cement in the two zones covering the metropolitan district is far above that of one year ago. Backward weather in April and May made it impossible for builders to profitably demolish buildings and clear foundation ways, so that buildings are not yet ready for cement, and a few dealers with standing orders of a carload or more a day have been compelled to ask for a temporary cessation of deliveries until the week closes. This action from isolated distributers has been wrongly interpreted in the trade, and has given rise to reports that building materials for future delivery are not in active demand. In new business in the two local zones, May was the biggest month ever known, one company alone reporting scattered orders for 68,000 barrels in one morning.

Incident to the great success of the Liberty Loan, to which the Portland cement manufacturers bent every energy, business has been so far in June somewhat slow, but there is encouragement in the fact that the production of Portland cement in the first five months of 1917 was 10 per cent. in excess of that in the same time last year, and war business not yet on the books of the companies, although they are in excellent position to promptly take care of any demand the Government may make and still take care of the building business.

Architects should note that while they have been led to believe that building would be slack, far-sighted distributers have been actively in the cement market. Inquiries in March, April, and May totaled 2,000,000 barrels in this district alone, as against inquiries for 1,050,000 in the same period last year, and 800,000 barrels in the same three months in 1915. The mills of the country shipped 34,000,000 barrels in the first five months of this year, as against 30,000,000 barrels in the same period in 1916 and 28,000,000 barrels in 1915. In the two local zones, 600,000 more barrels of cement were shipped in the first five months of this year than in the same period in 1916 and one million more than in the same period in 1915, showing a gradual improvement in cement consumption. Besides, a new company has entered this market and is contracting freely of its output.

Prices are steady, at $2.12, dock, New York, but there is a feeling that if the price of slack coal at the mines can be brought by the Federal Trade Commission from the present high level of $5 to $5.50 per ton back to something like the normal price level of 75 cents to $1 a ton, cement prices will be brought down to levels just as other lines of building materials.

Another department of the building material market looking for price changes at the first of the month due to the possible railroad freight rate increase of 15 per cent. is window glass from store, changing the discounts from 87 per cent. on single first three brackets A quality, 84 per cent. on single strength A and B quality, and 87 instead of 87.5 per cent. on double strength B quality. These changes may take place on or about June 27. Building stone interests will probably have a new price level before the week closes, and after the first of July finishing time will be $2.10 instead of $1.85, and season's lime will be $1.90 and $1.95. Hydrated lime will remain the same at $12 a ton in cloth, but a further adjustment is looked for to try, if possible, to do away with cloth shipments, so as to eliminate the loss on cotton bags. These cost 10 cents, and with twenty-five to a ton the overhead is $2.50 on each ton. Paper prices have gone up, too, but second-hand dealers have been willing to pay more than 10 cents per cloth bag, so that few of the bags are returned, thereby making the price of hydrated lime very burdensome to consumer and manufacturer alike.

All hollow tile fireproofing is now being quoted on two levels, one for delivery this week, the other for delivery after the turn of the month, if the new freight rate increase is allowed. Rubber intcrests have completed the new revision of prices.

Hudson and Raritan River brick prices remain steady at $10. The assembled Hudson River brick manufacturers at Newburg Thursday were told they may look for a much more active market from now on.

Nails and steel beams were advanced at Pittsburgh and linseed oil was marked off 9 cents during the week, showing a decline from $1.27 to $1.16. Paint manufacturers have practically bought their requirements. Building stone will probably be marked up on next week's schedules to allow for the new freight rates, and it is possible that all wrought iron and steel pipe quotations will be moved up before the week closes.

With definite action being taken by the Government in the matter of regulating the cost of fuel, builders looked upon the outlook with far more satisfaction this week than at any time so far this year. Even the leading companies were reported to have shown a better disposition toward making building loans for other than speculative building operations.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.

Notice is hereby given that on June 14, 1917, W. FREELAND DALZELL et al. filed their petition praying limitation of liability as owners of the steamtug Dalzelline for any loss, damage, or injury arising to, about February 20, 1917, while S. S. Joaquin Mumbru was in tow of the tug Dalzelline, in consequence of which persons are alleged to have sustained damage. That petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of said steamtug Dalzelline and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $17,340, with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damage by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Room 849, P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 19th day of September, 1917, at 10:30 A. M.; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

Dated, New York, June 15, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

BURLINGHAM, MONTGOMERY & BEECH-ER, Proctors for Petitioners.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Western District of New York. "THE PENSECK COMPRESSING COMPANY, Plaintiff, against BUFFALO GAS COMPANY, Defendant.—In Equity.—No 141B.—Consolidated Cause.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of New York on April 11, 1916, and a supplemental decree amendatory thereof, dated May 24, 1917, entered nunc pro tunc as of said April 11, 1916, in a certain consolidated cause in equity pending in said Court, I, Adolph Rebadow, duly appointed by said decree, Special Master for the purpose, among others, of making sale of the real and personal property therein directed to be sold, shall offer for sale, at public auction to the highest bidder, under the terms and conditions provided in said decree, and in said supplemental decree, in the westerly vestibule of the City and County Hall, in the City of Buffalo, Erie County, New York, and in the Western District of New York, that being the Court House in said County of Erie, New York, on the 16th day of July, 1917, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon on that day, the following real and personal property, both in the eleven separate lots, respectively, hereinafter designated, and as an entirety:

LOT ONE: Two thousand and forty-five (2,045) bonds of the par value of One thousand dollars ($1,000) each, executed by the People's Gas Light & Coke Company of Buffalo.

LOT TWO: Twenty-seven thousand and twenty-four (27,024) shares of the capital stock of said People's Gas Light & Coke Company of Buffalo.

LOT THREE: All that tract or parcel of land situate in the City of Buffalo, County of Erie and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the south line of Elk Street with the east line of Katherine Street; thence easterly along said line of Elk Street, Two hundred sixty-eight (268) feet more or less to the west line of Fitzgerald Street; thence southerly along said line of Fitzgerald Street Eight hundred three (803) feet more or less to the north line of Mackinaw Street; thence westerly along said line of Mackinaw Street, Two hundred sixty-eight (268) feet more or less to the east line of Katherine Street; thence northerly along said line of Katherine Street, Eight hundred three (803) feet more or less to the south line of Elk Street at the place of beginning.

LOT FOUR: All that tract or parcel of land situate in the City of Buffalo, County of Erie and State of New York, being part of Outer Lot 16 and of Lot number 2 of the South Village of Black Rock, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the northwest line of Genesee Street and the northeast line of Fourth Street; thence northwesterly along said line of Fourth Street, Five hundred seventy-five (575) feet more or less to the southeast line of an alley extending from said southeast line of Wilkeson Slip from Fourth Street to Jackson Street; thence northeasterly along said line of Jackson Street, Four hundred fifteen (415) feet to its intersection with the northwest line of Genesee Street; thence southwesterly along said line of Genesee Street, Two hundred eighty-two (282) feet more or less to the point of beginning.

LOT SIX: All that tract or parcel of land situate in the City of Buffalo, County of Erie and State of New York, being parts of Lots 33 and 34, according to the Appollos Stevens survey of Great Lots 104, 105, 106 and 107, made in August, 1811, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the west line of Niagara Street and the north line of Forest Avenue; thence northerly along said line of Niagara Street, Two hundred sixty-three (263) feet more or less to Scajaquada Creek, thence northwesterly down and along the margin of Scajaquada Creek to its intersection with the west line of lands granted by Letters Patent from the People of the State of New York to Buffalo Gas Light Company, dated July 15th, 1896, and recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 824 of deeds at page 187; thence southerly along the west line of lands so granted by letters patent, Seven hundred eighty-four and ninety-six hundredths (784.96) feet more or less to the north line of Forest Avenue; thence easterly along said line of Forest Avenue, Three hundred seven and ninety-six hundredths (307.96) feet more or less to the west line of Niagara Street at the place of beginning; together with all the right, title and interest first duly had in Forest Avenue, Niagara Street and Scajaquada Creek adjacent to said premises: Excepting, however, from the above described premises, a strip of land Sixty-six (66) feet in width, extending from Forest Avenue to Scajaquada Creek owned by the New York Central Railroad Company, the boundary lines of which are established by an agreement between said Railroad Company and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, dated February 11, 1896, and recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 771 of Deeds at page 460.

LOT SEVEN: All that tract or parcel of land situate in the City of Buffalo, County of Erie and State of New York, being part of Lot 8, Township 11, Range 8, according to the Holland Land Company's survey, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the south line of Fillmore Avenue distant One thousand nine hundred and sixty-six and eight-tenths (1966.8) feet easterly from its intersection with the east line of Fillmore Avenue (formerly Avenue A); thence southerly along the west line of lands conveyed to Buffalo Gas Company, Seven hundred forty-six and six-tenths (446.6) feet more or less to the south line of lands so conveyed; thence easterly along said south line of lands so conveyed to Buffalo Gas Company, being also the north line of lands formerly owned by one Gangloff, Six hundred twenty-three and thirty-nine hundredths (623.39) feet more or less to the west boundary line of lands owned by the New York Central Railroad; thence northerly along the west boundary line of lands so owned by the New York Central Railroad, One hundred sixty-eight and fourteen hundredths (168.14) feet more or less to an angle in said boundary; thence northwesterly along the west boundary line of lands owned by the New York Central Railroad, Two hundred sixty-four and eighty-five hundredths (264.85) feet more or less to its intersection with the south line of Ferry street; thence westerly along said south line of Ferry Street, Five hundred twenty-seven and twenty-six hundredths (527.26) feet more or less to the point of beginning.

LOT EIGHT: All that tract or parcel of land situate in the City of Buffalo, County of Erie and State of New York, being part of Farm Lot 8, Township 11, Range 8 of the Holland Land Company's survey, and on a subdivision map of a part of said Lot 8, made by M. Davey, surveyor, and filed in Erie County Clerk's office August 27th, 1890, in Cover 880, is designated as Sub-division Lot 77, in Block "A," and according to said subdivision map is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Winslow Avenue distant Four hundred eighty (480) feet easterly from its intersection with the east line of Kehr Street as originally laid out on said subdivision map Forty-eight and seventy-five hundredths (48.75) feet wide; thence easterly along said line of Winslow Avenue, Thirty (30) feet; thence northerly at right angles with Winslow Avenue, One hundred nine and ninety-three hundredths (109.93) feet to the south line of lands owned by Buffalo Gas Company; thence westerly along said south line of lands owned by Buffalo Gas Company, Thirty (30) feet; thence southerly along the west line of said subdivision lot 77 One hundred nine and ninety-two hundredths (109.92) feet to the north line of Winslow Avenue at the point of beginning.

LOT NINE: Also all those certain pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the City of Buffalo, in the County of Erie and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the intersection of the northerly line of Court Street with the northeasterly line of Fourth Street; running thence northwesterly along said line of Fourth Street to its intersection with the southeasterly line of Georgia Street as a four rod street; running thence northeasterly along said southeasterly line of Georgia Street to a point seventy-five (75) feet southwesterly from the southwesterly line of Trenton Avenue; thence southeasterly and parallel with the southerly line of Trenton Avenue sixty-one and one-half (61½) feet; thence northeasterly and parallel with said line of Georgia Street seventy-five (75) feet to the southwesterly line of Trenton Avenue; thence southeasterly and along said line of Trenton Avenue to a point one hundred and sixty-three and forty-five one-hundredths (163.45/100) feet northwesterly from the intersection of said line of Trenton Avenue with the northerly line of Court Street; thence at right angles southwesterly eight and one-half (8½) feet; thence southerly and on a line at right angles with said line of Court Street forty-five (45) feet; thence westerly and on a line parallel with said line of Court Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly at right angles seven and one-half (7½) feet; thence northwesterly and parallel with said line of Trenton Avenue forty (40) feet; thence southerly and at right angles with said line of Court Street ninety (90) feet to the northerly line of Court Street; and thence westerly thereon to the place of beginning. It being the intention of such description to include all of the property in the quadrangle bounded by Court Street, Fourth Street, Georgia Street and Trenton Avenue heretofore acquired or owned or possessed by the Citizens Gas Company of Buffalo, and now all of such quadrangle excepting a portion thereof situate at the northwesterly corner of Georgia Street and Trenton Avenue, being seventy-five (75) feet front on Georgia Street and sixty-one and one-half (61½) feet front on Trenton Avenue; and also excepting from such quadrangle the premises commencing at the intersection of the northeasterly line of Trenton Avenue with the northerly line of Court Street; running thence along said line of Court Street one hundred and seventy-seven and three-quarters (177¾) feet; thence northerly at right angles with Court Street one hundred (100) feet; thence southeasterly parallel with Trenton Avenue forty (40) feet; thence southerly at right angles with Court Street seven and one-half (7½) feet; thence easterly and parallel with Court Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly at right angles forty-five (45) feet; and thence northeasterly at right angles with Trenton Avenue to the northwesterly line of Trenton Avenue, and thence thereon to the intersection of said line of Trenton Avenue with the northerly line of Court Street.

LOT TEN: Also all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances belonging to any of above described premises or in any wise thereunto appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, incomes and profits thereof, and also all the estate, right, title and interest, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of Buffalo City Gas Company at the time of the execution and delivery of a certain mortgage by said Buffalo City Gas Company to New York Security and Trust Company, as Trustee, dated October 1, 1897, of, in and to the same and every part and parcel thereof, together with the appurtenances and all improvements thereon, and also all lands and real estate acquired to and for the use of said Buffalo City Gas Company subsequent to the execution and delivery of said mortgage, dated October 1, 1897, and all easements, privileges, franchises and rights, both corporate and otherwise, thereunto belonging, owned and acquired by said Buffalo City Gas Company at the time of the execution and delivery of said mortgage of October 1, 1897, or owned or acquired by said Buffalo City Gas Company, after the execution and delivery of said mortgage of October 1, 1897, including the right to lay, construct, place in and maintain mains, tubes, pipes, conductors and other appliances in, over, upon, under and through the avenues, streets, ways, alleys and public places of lands, waters, and lands under water in the City of Buffalo and elsewhere, and also all and singular the personal property, plants and machinery for making, generating and supplying gas, the service and other pipes, holders, mains, meters, purifiers, generators, cocks, tools, implements and all apparatus, service connections, fixtures, appurtenances, licenses, contracts and agreements, and patented or other processes for making and distributing gas, owned by said Buffalo City Gas Company at the time of the execution and delivery of said mortgage of October 1, 1897, or acquired by said Buffalo City Gas Company after the execution and delivery of said mortgage, all of which personal property being of the kind described by said mortgage to be fixtures and appurtenances of said gas works and plants and parts of same; the particular description of the personal property contained in said mortgage not to be construed so as to exclude any other personal property which then belonged to or which was thereafter acquired by said Buffalo City Gas Company and also all improvements and additions then or thereafter made to said plants and properties, real and personal, and all replacements of the same, and the appurtenances thereof, and also all and every other estate, right and interest, privilege and franchise, corporate or otherwise, property and thing, real, personal or mixed, which said Buffalo City Gas Company owned or held at the time of the execution and delivery of said mortgage, or which were subsequently acquired, owned or held by said Buffalo City Gas Company, not heretofore specifically released from the lien of said mortgage of October 1, 1897.

LOT ELEVEN: Also all and singular the real estate, land, tenements, and property, real and personal and mixed, acquired by Buffalo Gas Company subsequent to the execution and delivery of a certain mortgage by said Buffalo Gas Company to New York Security and Trust Company, as Trustee, dated October 1st, 1897, and intended to be same may be situated, including all and singular its plants for the manufacture of gas, gas meters, structures, mains, pipes, and all and singular its supplies of whatever name, nature and description, and all and singular the rights, privileges and franchises of every name, nature and description, and all and singular the moneys, book accounts, bills receivable, and other property of every name, nature and description owned by said Buffalo Gas Company at the time of the execution and delivery of said mortgage of October 1st, 1897, or thereafter acquired by said Buffalo Gas Company, whatever the particular description thereof may be, and all and singular the tenements, hereditaments or appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion or reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, incomes and profits thereof, and also all the estate, right, title and interest, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said Buffalo Gas Company, of, in and to the same and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances, and all the easements, privileges, franchises and rights, both corporate and otherwise, of every kind and nature whatsoever, owned or acquired by said Buffalo Gas Company at the time of the execution and delivery of said mortgage of October 1, 1897, or owned or acquired by said Buffalo City Gas Company, after the execution and delivery of said mortgage of October 1, 1897, including the right to lay, construct, place in and maintain mains, tubes, pipes, conductors and other appliances in, over, upon, under and through the avenues, streets, ways, alleys and public places of, and lands, waters and lands under water in, the City of Buffalo and elsewhere, and also all and singular the personal property, plants and machinery for making, generating and supplying gas, the service and other pipes, holders, mains, meters, purifiers, generators, tools, implements, and all apparatus, fixtures, licenses, contracts and agreements owned or acquired by said Buffalo Gas Company at the time of the execution and delivery of said mortgage of October 17, 1899, or owned or acquired by said Buffalo Gas Company subsequently thereto, all of said personal property being declared by said mortgage to be fixtures and appurtenances of said gas works and plants, and parts of same, and all additions and improvements made to any such plants or properties, real or personal, and all replacements of the same, and every other estate, right, interest, privilege and franchise, corporate or otherwise, property and thing, real, personal or mixed, which said Buffalo Gas Company owned or held at the time of the execution and delivery of said mortgage, or which were subsequently acquired, owned or held by said Buffalo City Gas Company, not heretofore specifically released from the lien of said mortgage of October 17, 1899.

For further particulars with reference to the property to be sold and the terms and conditions of sale reference is hereby made to the above mentioned decree of foreclosure and sale and to said supplemental decree. Copies of said decree and of said supplemental decree may be obtained at the office of the Special Master, Room 928, White Building, 295 Main Street, City of Buffalo, New York.

Dated, Buffalo, New York, June 1, 1917.
(Signed) ADOLPH REBADOW,
Special Master.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
for the Southern District of New York.

To Whom It May Concern:

United States of America, Southern District of New York, ss.:

Notice is given that CORNELL STEAMBOAT COMPANY, owner of the steamtugs W. N. Bavier and G. W. Decker, has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss or injury resulting from the accident to the tow of the said tugs on January 19, 1917, stipulated value of vessel and freight, $34,218. All persons claiming damages because of such loss or injury must prove their claim before Max Rockmore, Esq., commissioner, at Room 849, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before August 15, 1917, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

May 9, 1917.
KIRLIN, WOOLSEY & HICKOX, Proctors for Petitioner, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE

In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Bankers Trust Company, Complainant, against The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, The Equitable Trust Company of New York, and Henry W. McMaster and Francis H. Sfelding, as Receivers of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, Defendants. In Equity No. 38 November Term, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a decree for the sale of the property and assets in the hands of Horace F. Baker, Receiver of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, entered in the above entitled cause on the 16th day of May, 1917, the undersigned Receiver will offer for sale at a public auction, on the 3rd day of July, 1917, at 11 o'clock A. M. on that day, in the Rotunda of the Allegheny County Court House in the City of Pittsburgh, State of Pennsylvania, the property, assets, claims, demands, rights, privileges and franchises in said decree directed to be sold at Pittsburgh at the said time and place, including the following:

1st. All that certain tract of land situate in the Borough of Greentree, County of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at the corner common to the lands now or late of Dr. Jackson, James Holmes, and the tract herein described; thence by land now or late of said James Holmes, S. 23° 38' E. 799 feet to a point in the center of Mansfield Avenue; thence along said Mansfield Avenue, S. 87° 23' W. 522.4 feet to a point in the line of land now or late of said Dr. Jackson; thence by land now or late of said Dr. Jackson, N. 35° 55' E. 918 feet to the place of beginning, containing 7.60 acres, more or less, having erected thereon a two-story brick dwelling and a frame barn.

2nd. All that certain tract of land situate in the Borough of Greentree, County of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at the corner common to the lands of J. R. Holmes, J. F. Holmes and the tract herein described; thence by land of said J. R. Holmes, N. 8° 08' E. 530.6 feet to the center of a private road; thence along the center of said private road by the following courses and distances: S. 78° 45' E. 92.4 feet, S. 31° 30' E. 347.2 feet, S. 11° 40' E. 191.1 feet, S. 22° E. 340.2 feet, S. 7° 45' E. 240 feet to the center of Mansfield Avenue; thence along said Mansfield Avenue, S. 57° 50' W. 146.4 feet to a point; thence continuing along said Mansfield Avenue S. 75° 50' W. 539.4 feet to a point in the line of land of said J. F. Holmes; thence by land of said J. F. Holmes, N. 8° 25' E. 771.3 feet to the place of beginning, containing 11.0 acres, more or less, having erected thereon a two-story frame dwelling.

3rd. All that certain tract of land situate in the Borough of Greentree, County of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at the corner common to the lands of Kunkle, Bradwell Heirs and the tract herein described; thence by land of said Bradwell Heirs, N. 23° 33' W. 855 feet to a point; thence by other land of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, the following courses and distances: N. 67° 50' E. 378.1 feet; N. 50° 16' E. 695.7 feet; N. 58° 28' E. 784.5 feet; N. 43° 46' E. 1,111.1 feet to a point in the line of land of Sheddon; thence by lands of said Sheddon and Kern, S. 26° E. 727 feet to a point; thence by land of Thomas Mellon, S. 26° 25' E. 231 feet to a point; thence by land of A. Winegrover, S. 50° 15' W. 929.6 feet to a point; thence by land of Shule Heirs, S. 32° 45' W. 448 feet to a point; thence continuing by land of said Shule Heirs, S. 24° 32' E. 186 feet to a point; thence by land of said Kunkle, S. 73° 40' W. 1,184 feet to the place of beginning, containing 60.56 acres, more or less, having erected thereon a two-story brick dwelling, and being subject to a mortgage of $11,000 recorded in Recorder's Office of Allegheny County in Mortgage Book Vol. 972, page 613.

4th. All that certain tract of land situate partly in the Borough of Carnegie and partly in the Township of Peters, Washington County, Pennsylvania; bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point distant S. 80° 15' E. 20 feet from the corner common to the lands of Elizabeth Richardson Estate, Michael O'Keefe and the tract herein described; thence by land of said Michael O'Keefe, S. 80° 15' E. 1,874.2 feet to a point; thence by land now or late of Huff, N. 20° E. 371.2 feet to a point; thence by land of George B. Forsythe, N. 20° W. 760 feet to a point; thence by land of Anna Bell Allen, N. 50° 35' W. 967.5 feet to a point; thence by other land of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, the following courses and distances: S. 40° 55' W. 183 feet; S. 20° W. 541.3 feet; S. 28° 15' W. 200 feet; S. 40° 55' W. 122 feet; S. 35° 23' W. 155 feet, to the place of beginning, containing 25.5 acres, more or less.

5th. All that certain tract of land situate in Scott Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the Northerly right of way line of the Bridgeville and McDonald Branch of the P. & S. L. Ry., where the same is intersected by the line dividing the property of the Pittsburgh Coal Company from the tract herein described; thence along said right of way line, N. 81° 38' W. 310.3 feet to a point on the banks of Chartiers Creek; thence by the same, N. 26° 30' W. 167 feet to a point; thence by other land of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, S. 85° 40' E. 400 feet to a point; thence continuing by same, N. 85° 57' E. 291.9 feet to a point on the line of land of the said Pittsburgh Coal Company; thence by same, S. 59° W. 360 feet to the place of beginning, containing 1.79 acres, more or less, having erected thereon a two-story brick factory building owned by the tenant, The Standard Steel Box Company, under lease entered into February 21st, 1911, which expires February 21, 1931.

10th. All that certain tract of land situate in South Fayette Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point in Miller's Run Road at corner common to lands of Miller's Run Coal Company, J. S. Bowman and tract hereinafter described; thence along said road, S. 19° 30' W. 230 feet to a point; thence by other land of W. P. T. Ry. Co., S. 28° 30' W. 300 feet to a point; thence by land of same, S. 39° 28' W. 428.7 feet to land of Virginia A. Wm. Campbell; thence by same, N. 84° W. 390 feet to a corner near a sycamore; thence by land formerly of Billingsley Morgan the following courses and distances: N. 47° 45' E. 894.4 feet; N. 12° 15' E. 282.6 feet; S. 77° E. 163.3 feet to the place of beginning, containing 5.0 acres, more or less.

11th. All that certain lot or piece of land situate in the 18th Ward (formerly 30th Ward) of the City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the Southerly side of Carson Street at the Northwest corner of Purpart No. 2 in the division of the real estate of Dr. William W. Denny, deceased; thence along said Carson Street, Westwardly eighteen (18) feet to the corner of land now or late of.....Cosgrove; thence by said land now or late of..... Cosgrove, Southwardly fifty (50) to a stone wall; thence along said wall, Eastwardly eighteen (18) feet to line of aforesaid Purpart No. 3, and thence by said Purpart No. 3, Northwardly fifty (50) feet to Carson Street at the place of beginning. Known as premises No. 18 Carson Street, having erected thereon a two-story frame building.

12th. All that certain lot or piece of land situate in the 18th Ward (formerly 30th Ward) of the City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the Southerly side of East Carson Street at the corner of land late of Jacob Wise; thence along said East Carson Street, Eastwardly eighteen (18) feet to the corner of land late of Thomas R. Pittock; thence by said land late of Thomas R. Pittock, Southwardly fifty (50) feet to a stone wall; thence along said stone wall and parallel to said East Carson Street, Westwardly eighteen (18) feet to a corner of aforesaid land late of Jacob Wise, and thence by said land late of Jacob Wise, Northwardly fifty (50) feet to East Carson Street at the place of beginning. Known as premises No. 20 Carson Street, having erected thereon a four-story brick building.

13th. All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the 18th Ward (formerly 30th Ward) of the City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning on the Southerly side of Carson Street at line dividing lots 56 and 57 in the Coal Hill Plan of Lots, recorded in Plan Book Vol. page being a West line of property of "Widow Bailey;" thence extending in front or width Westerly on said Carson Street, eighteen (18) feet and in depth Southerly, preserving even width parallel with and by the dividing line aforesaid fifty (50) feet. Known as premises No. 22 Carson Street, the same being subject to a mortgage, in the amount of $1,350, recorded in the Recorder's Office of Allegheny County, in Mortgage Book, Vol. 784, page 421.

14th. The claim represented by a certain Bill in Equity for an accounting, filed by Henry W. McMaster and Francis H. Sfelding, as Receivers of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, against George J. Gould et al. (commonly known as the Pittsburgh-Toledo Syndicate suit), at present pending in the Supreme Court of the County of New York, New York.

15th. 249 shares of the par value of $50.00 per share of the capital stock of the Pittsburgh & Cross Creek Railroad Company, a corporation of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

16th. The promissory note of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company in favor of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company for $300,000.00, dated May 27, 1907, subject to the pledge thereof and the finding of Court with respect thereto, as set forth in the 2nd paragraph of the said decree in sub-number 43 thereof.

17th. Book account in the amount of $35,000.00, against a Pennsylvania corporation called "Texas & California Construction Company."

The property hereinbefore mentioned will be sold subject to the mortgages, liens, leases, charges, demands and claims set forth in paragraph 2 of the said decree, and in the various sub-numbers thereof, and without any warranty of any kind, to the highest and best bidder.

The said sale or sales will be made for cash and the person or persons to whom the property or any part thereof shall be sold, shall be required to pay to the undersigned, as Receiver, at the time of such sale or sales, in lawful money of the United States, or by certified check, 10 per cent. of the price at which the said property or any part thereof is sold to the said successful bidder or bidders, the balance of said purchase price to be paid to the undersigned, as Receiver, within 10 days of the confirmation of said sale or sales by the court, and upon delivery of the Receiver's deed or deeds, instrument or instruments of transfer, and his bill or bills of sale for the property so sold.

The undersigned Receiver will first offer the property so to be sold in separate parcels, so that bidders may bid for each parcel or item of the same separately, and after the highest bids have been received for each of the several parcels or items of the property aforesaid, the said property and assets, including the parcels or items hereinbefore set forth, shall be offered for sale as a whole, and if the highest bid for said property and assets, when offered for sale as a whole, is a higher price than the aggregate of the bids received for the separate parcels or items thereof, then the property offered for sale as the property and assets, as a whole, shall be accepted and the other bids rejected. Said Receiver may reject any bid or bids, and may adjourn the sale by announcement thereof at the time fixed, without further notice or publication may proceed with the sale at the time to which the sale may be adjourned.

No bid will be received by the undersigned from anyone offering to bid for the said property and assets as a whole, unless such person so offering to bid shall have first deposited with the undersigned, as Receiver, as a pledge that he will make good his bid, a check of acceptance, the sum of $8,000.00, in cash or by certified check.

The court reserves the right to resell the said property and assets, or any part thereof, upon such notice to the court shall direct, in case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the said Receiver or by failing to make any payment on account of the purchase price, as required in the consummation of his purchase, then the moneys, if any, paid by such bidder or purchaser, or the amount deposited with the undersigned by any bidder or purchaser bidding for the property and assets as a whole, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied in payment of any expense of resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property and assets shall be sold at a less price upon resale, and as and for liquidated damages in the premises.

Such sale shall and will be made without valuation, appraisement, redemption, or extension, and the undersigned reserve the right to reject any bid or bids and may adjourn or postpone such sale, and may, without further notice or advertisement, proceed with the sale on any date to which the same may have been postponed or adjourned.

This notice is given and published by order of the Stockholders and of the Board of Directors of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company.

Dated June 18th, 1917.

L. D. RICKETTS, President.
J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.

Room 2077, No. 42 Broadway, New York City. New York.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

Westwardly eighteen (18) feet to the corner of land now or late of.....Cosgrove; thence by said land now or late of..... Cosgrove, Southwardly fifty (50) to a stone wall; thence along said wall, Eastwardly eighteen (18) feet to line of aforesaid Purpart No. 3, and thence by said Purpart No. 3, Northwardly fifty (50) feet to Carson Street at the place of beginning. Known as premises No. 18 Carson Street, having erected thereon a two-story frame building.

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Beginning at a point on the Southerly side of East Carson Street at the corner of land late of Jacob Wise; thence along said East Carson Street, Eastwardly eighteen (18) feet to the corner of land late of Thomas R. Pittock; thence by said land late of Thomas R. Pittock, Southwardly fifty (50) feet to a stone wall; thence along said stone wall and parallel to said East Carson Street, Westwardly eighteen (18) feet to a corner of aforesaid land late of Jacob Wise, and thence by said land late of Jacob Wise, Northwardly fifty (50) feet to East Carson Street at the place of beginning. Known as premises No. 20 Carson Street, having erected thereon a four-story brick building.

13th. All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the 18th Ward (formerly 30th Ward) of the City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning on the Southerly side of Carson Street at line dividing lots 56 and 57 in the Coal Hill Plan of Lots, recorded in Plan Book Vol. page being a West line of property of "Widow Bailey;" thence extending in front or width Westerly on said Carson Street, eighteen (18) feet and in depth Southerly, preserving even width parallel with and by the dividing line aforesaid fifty (50) feet. Known as premises No. 22 Carson Street, the same being subject to a mortgage, in the amount of $1,350, recorded in the Recorder's Office of Allegheny County, in Mortgage Book, Vol. 784, page 421.

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16th. The promissory note of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company in favor of The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company for $300,000.00, dated May 27, 1907, subject to the pledge thereof and the finding of Court with respect thereto, as set forth in the 2nd paragraph of the said decree in sub-number 43 thereof.

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The property hereinbefore mentioned will be sold subject to the mortgages, liens, leases, charges, demands and claims set forth in paragraph 2 of the said decree, and in the various sub-numbers thereof, and without any warranty of any kind, to the highest and best bidder.

The said sale or sales will be made for cash and the person or persons to whom the property or any part thereof shall be sold, shall be required to pay to the undersigned, as Receiver, at the time of such sale or sales, in lawful money of the United States, or by certified check, 10 per cent. of the price at which the said property or any part thereof is sold to the said successful bidder or bidders, the balance of said purchase price to be paid to the undersigned, as Receiver, within 10 days of the confirmation of said sale or sales by the court, and upon delivery of the Receiver's deed or deeds, instrument or instruments of transfer, and his bill or bills of sale for the property so sold.

The undersigned Receiver will first offer the property so to be sold in separate parcels, so that bidders may bid for each parcel or item of the same separately, and after the highest bids have been received for each of the several parcels or items of the property aforesaid, the said property and assets, including the parcels or items hereinbefore set forth, shall be offered for sale as a whole, and if the highest bid for said property and assets, when offered for sale as a whole, is a higher price than the aggregate of the bids received for the separate parcels or items thereof, then the property offered for sale as the property and assets, as a whole, shall be accepted and the other bids rejected. Said Receiver may reject any bid or bids, and may adjourn the sale by announcement thereof at the time fixed, without further notice or publication may proceed with the sale at the time to which the sale may be adjourned.

No bid will be received by the undersigned from anyone offering to bid for the said property and assets as a whole, unless such person so offering to bid shall have first deposited with the undersigned, as Receiver, as a pledge that he

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Small farm with outbuildings; best soil and location for vegetables, chickens, &c.; shade trees; will sell cheap on small cash payment and $12 monthly; for party wanting a home; in large town; commuting distance to New York. Bryan, Box 290 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

LITTLE FARMS | Just what you have been looking for; laid out in plots of 1, 1¼, 2, and 3 acres; the land is fertile and in a high state of cultivation; will raise every known vegetable; possession of land on first payment, enabling you to raise your own vegetables this Summer; these little farms are only 30 minutes from N. Y. City, up or down town, situated in a fine, well developed and restricted suburb, less than 6 minutes' walk to station; 40 trains daily; commutation $5.90 monthly; schools, stores, churches; will build house to suit your own ideas; there are only 40 of these little farms in all; first come, first served; small amount of cash required, balance to suit. Call, write, or phone Owner, M. D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE; every facility; rent $16.50 monthly; no lease required. Call 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Ideal office at sacrifice, 110 West 40th St.; 300 square feet; $75 monthly, with or without partitions and equipment. Apply Dostal, Room 704.

At 404 4th Av., 9th floor, (corner 28th St.) Private offices; deskroom or mail privilege; excellent service.

Park Av., corner 114th; reasonable rent. Joseph's, 600 West 113th. Morn. 7686.

Let, 44x77, 630 1st Av. Telephone 3015 Morningside.

HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,835, (89TH ST.) Attractive house of 10 rooms and 2 baths; two-story extension; hardwood trim; possession immediately. Caretaker, on premises.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Westchester County.

Large house, ample grounds; within city limits, opposite Palisades; nominal rental for July and August. Phone Kingsbridge 307.

Long Island.

For rent, for the Summer, pleasant home, Bear Flushing; $100 per month; furnished. Address A. H. Killen, Laburnam Av., Flushing.

Shore front cottage, Oak Beach; 4 rooms, sanitary toilet, fireplace. X 302 Times Annex.

New York State.

Schroon Lake, Adirondacks.—Furnished cottage; eight rooms, bath; ice, garage; season $250. Carson, 976 Whitlock Av., Bronx.

Connecticut.

Ten-room furnished cottage, Indian Neck; select beach location; all improvements; near garage. A. C. Tryon, Telephone 285, Branford, Conn.

Sharon, Conn.—Furnished farmhouse, rent season; 10 rooms; attractive location; lake, spring water. X 215 Times Annex.

Miscellaneous.

LAKE SUNAPEE, NEW HAMPSHIRE. To rent, large cottage, near Granliden Hotel; equipped for housekeeping; extensive view; 600 feet lake front; garage, boat houses. Apply Miss Nilsen, 27 W. 88th. River. 2983.

Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted—Small furnished house in New Rochelle, N. Y., for July and August, located near Neptune Av.; must be reasonable rent. Answer 318 West 100th St. Phone 3502 Riverside.

Wanted, within commuting distance, near water, small furnished house for months of July and August; must be reasonable rent; state terms, location, &c. X 218 Times Annex.

Cottage containing 4 bedrooms and bath; seashore or mountains; reasonable. Arthur Oppenheimer, 1,150 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

5TH AV., 749.—2 rooms, service, kitchenette, bath, $17.50 week. Plaza 8761.

5TH ST., 123 EAST.—Five rooms, foyer, two baths, $60 monthly; modern and attractive. Price. Plaza 2274.

8TH, 24 EAST.—Living room, 2 bedrooms, bath; catering service in building; maid service; elevator; till Oct. 1.

8TH, 30 EAST.—2 rooms, bath, service; $46. Plaza 0150, or Superintendent.

32D, 129 EAST, (4C.)—Young couple wish sublet their beautiful 6-room (all outside) apartment during the Summer for less than rent unfurnished; rent, furnished, $100 per month.

ATTENTION! — Summer rates now; apartments furnished, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from Subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly.
Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

EAST 62D.—Handsomely furnished six rooms, two baths, sixth floor, Sept. 1, $2,500 year; Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1430.

PARK AV., (Near 81st.)—Seven rooms and 3 baths, 11th floor; very cool, all outside rooms; from July 1st at less than rent unfurnished; modern apartment building. G 158 Times.

TO SUBLET, bedroom and bath, also a suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; can be connected if desired; attractive rate. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

8TH AV., 12.—Hotel, under new management; one, two or three room apartments; furnished, unfurnished.

12TH ST., 34 WEST.—One to three room apartment; good service; electricity; references.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bry. 6255.

51ST, 72 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, piano; business people; $9-$10 weekly; telephone.

56TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartment.

56TH, 208 WEST.—THE THORNDIKE. Especially attractive 3 big rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free.

57TH, 137 EAST.—Three light, airy rooms; kitchenette; beautifully furnished; sublet until Oct. 1. Cramer. Call mornings or evenings.

58TH ST., 131 WEST.—Cool, comfortable two rooms, bath, kitchenette; suitable two or more gentlemen. Schehl, Tel. 8073 Columbus.

74TH, 103 WEST.—French house; private baths; artist's studios; low rates. Columbus 5685.

80TH, (West End Av., 412.)—Six rooms, beautifully furnished; sacrifice. Captain Hunt, Columbus 7621.

85TH ST., 252 WEST.—Exceptionally cool, quiet, elegantly furnished apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths, 8th floor, high-class elevator apartment, July, August, and September, reasonable. Sanders, Schuyler 2896.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Bargain; beautifully furnished 5 rooms, rent only; references. Freeman.

100TH ST., 318 WEST, Apt. 8E.—Large, light, airy rooms; fine view of river; reasonable rent for Summer, less than unfurnished. Tel. 3502 Riverside.

100TH, 314 WEST.—Now to Nov. 7; beautifully furnished rooms; two baths; overlooking Riverside; at less than unfurnished rental. Fountain, Riverside 7584.

107TH ST., (Corner West End Av.)—To let, July and August, beautifully furnished apartment, 6 rooms and bath; every convenience; unusually large, light, and airy rooms. Address, or call after 11 A. M., Weiner, 300 West 107th St.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Three spacious rooms, bath; handsome apartment; hot water, electricity; view of Hudson; moderate terms.

115TH ST. AND BROADWAY, (The Luxor.) —Apartment 31, 4 rooms, housekeeping; piano; Summer rates.

116TH, 616 WEST.—Attractively furnished, homelike 6-room elevator apartment; cool and light; near Riverside; Summer months, Lawis.

116TH, 430 WEST.—At cost, beautifully furnished apartment, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths; grand piano, victrola; cool, quiet; opposite Columbia. Inquire Superintendent.

130TH ST. 414 WEST, (Herodian Court.)—Six-room front modern elevator apartment, furnished; all light rooms, wide street, one block from Columbia University; $55; will sublet July and August to responsible party. Apply mornings D1.

132D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator; 5, 6 outside rooms; $45, $50 month. Rose.

150TH, 545 WEST.—Sublet for two months or longer, completely furnished housekeeping apartment, three rooms, bath, shower, telephone; rent reasonable. Kent, 'phone Audubon 5409.

196TH ST., 605 WEST.—Ideal 5-room apartment; rent, furnished, to Oct 1; overlooking river and grounds of Hispanic Society; 6th floor; wonderful view and unusually cool Summer apartment; 5th Av. bus and subway at corner, half a block to river; responsible party can have at $50 month; references secure; regular rent, unfurnished, $68. Wield, Audubon 4878.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner apartments, southern exposure, overlooking Hudson; subway, Elisworth.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L;" must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 424.—Sublet for Summer, eight beautifully furnished rooms, overlooking Central Park; big concession; $50 monthly. Wing.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS Concessional prices from now until October, $75-$500 month; long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 E. 42nd. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450

HOTEL ANSONIA, Broadway and 73d St., (Apartment 12-157.)—A bargain; housekeeping furnished apartment; six rooms and bath, with maid service, linen, silver, electric light, and refrigeration free; references; less than you will pay for two rooms in the hotel.

67 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Great sacrifice, magnificent ten rooms, three baths; rare furnishings. Jackson, 9066 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 400.—8-room apartment, 3 baths, elegantly and completely furnished; silver, linen, &c. Call for appointment, De Witt, Rector 721.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214. — ELEGANT SEVEN ROOMS FOR SUMMER MONTHS. MORRIS.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NO. 125, (84th St.)—Eleven all light, well-furnished rooms; also unfurnished. W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

SPECIALIST
Handsomely furnished apartments; wonderful Summer bargains. Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

$75 FOR $125 eight-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Inquire 322 West 72d St.

Two to six rooms and bath, with or without kitchen and dining room; completely furnished, including hotel service.
$1.00 PER ROOM DAILY.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 505 West 98th St.—Phone 6100 Riverside. Modern building; half block from Riverside Drive; 2 minutes from 96th St. expressed station; nicest location best value in city; restaurant attached.

New Jersey.

At Greenville, Jersey City.—Comfortably furnished, two rooms, bedroom, sitting room, bath; private house; fine open view; river; 3 minutes to depot, 20 to Liberty; or West 23d St., New York; terms, $25 month in advance. Further particulars, apply L 95 Times.

Unfurnished—East Side.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,826, (58th St.)—Five light rooms, all improvements, $30 up.

Unfurnished—West Side.

12TH ST. WEST.—Four rooms and bath; sublet till Oct. 1, or permanent; in select block; rent $46 monthly; all modern conveniences; shown by appointment only. Phone Bryant 3750.

157TH, 614 WEST, Corner Riverside.—High-class five rooms; sublet $50. Apt. D7.

161ST AND 160TH, (near Riverside Drive.)—2, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; rents, $40 to $115. Inquire office, 900 Riverside Drive. Telephone Audubon 457.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

5TH AV., 307.—Two cool, attractively furnished rooms for Summer, bath, very reasonable. Allyn.

31ST, (corner Lexington.)—Large, cool room; elevator apartment; gentleman; reasonable. (Vreeland.) Lexingtonia.

35TH, 36 EAST, 16 WEST 36TH.—Nicely furnished single, double rooms, private bath; telephone; $3-$4-$8-$9-$10.

39TH, 24 EAST.—Suites and rooms, with private baths; breakfast served if desired.

30TH, 122 EAST.—Attractive large and small furnished rooms; all conveniences.

38TH, 14 EAST, 60 WEST.—Comfortably furnished single, double rooms; private bath, telephone; $4-$6-$8-$10.

46TH, (366-376 Madison Av.)—Nicely furnished single, double rooms; private bath, electricity, telephone; $4-$5-$10.

46TH, 139 EAST.—Comfortably furnished single, double rooms; private bath; electricity, telephone; $3-$9-$10.

43D, 130 EAST.—For business gentleman, furnished room; private family; every convenience; references. First belt.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room, with bath; room, with piano; single room; references.

53D ST, 56 EAST, (Near Park.)—Double and single rooms, all conveniences; exclusive neighborhood; Summer rates. Plaza 2955.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, light rooms, adjoining bath; Summer rates; references; telephone.

68TH, 219 EAST.—Large, airy, clean rooms, quiet neighborhood; Summer rates; phone.

EXCEPTIONAL large, elegant room, private house; all conveniences; exclusive neighborhood. Plaza 3800.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.—Furnished suites, private baths; single rooms; electricity; Park privileges; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, cool suite of rooms, suitable three gentlemen; all conveniences; small rooms. Gramercy 1978.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 163.—Room, sunny, with running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly and up; with bath, $9 weekly and up; meals exceptionally reasonable; optional.

MADISON AV., 218, Corner 36th St.—Large, cool room, with bathroom; reasonable rent for Summer.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms, large, small, unfurnished; running water.

West Side.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Single and double room; running water; private house; reference.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Large, medium, with, without private bath; electricity, good service; references.

22D ST., 302 WEST. — Allerton House for bachelors; congenial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; running water every room; single, $4.50 to $8.50 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $3.50 weekly each.

39TH, 9 & 47 WEST.—Nicely furnished single rooms; telephone; $3, $3.50, $4.

39TH, 9; 47 WEST.—Nicely furnished single rooms; telephone; $3, $3.50, $4.

39TH ST., 61 WEST.—Refined hotel for gentlemen, $4 up; transients, 75c. up.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, adjoining bath; overlooking park; electricity; references.

47TH, 27 WEST; 48TH, 10 WEST.—Nicely furnished single, double rooms; private bath; telephone; $4, $7, $10, $12.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Choice, airy room, bathroom, electricity, kitchenette, hot water; references.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Airy, well-kept rooms; running water; $3, $4; references.

58TH, 201 WEST.—Newly renovated house, large rooms, some with kitchenettes, conducted by trained nurse, insuring cleanliness and service; telephone; continued hot water supplied by hotel; rate, $7, $8, and $10.

58TH, 208 WEST, (THE THORNDYKE.)—Single room, with privilege of bath, elevator, electricity, and maid service free; $4 weekly.

57TH, 284 WEST. — Beautiful front room; private family; references; no other roomers. Nichols.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Exceptional cool rooms, in exclusive elevator apartment; Summer rates. Sewell.

57TH, 322 WEST.—Newly furnished single; lavatory, elevator, electricity; private family; gentleman. Thompson.

59TH, 208 WEST.—Large rooms with bath, also small rooms, facing Park; board optional; telephone in room.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Handsome large rooms; excellent central location; private telephone; moderate.

69TH, 143 WEST, (Broadway.) — Medium, comfortable rooms; telephone; electricity; shower; excellent location. Rouza.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Suite, with private bath, kitchenette; other desirable rooms; maid service; refined.

70TH, 65 WEST.—Light, cheerful, outside, airy room in elevator apartment; every modern convenience. Apply Apt. 51.

70TH ST., (2,030 Broadway.)—Attractive room, lavatory; suitable business man. Johnson, Columbus 6314.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large and small rooms; convenient to all cars.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Cool, attractive, front rooms; breakfast, dinner optional; men; Summer rates.

72D, 133 WEST.—Large room, beautifully furnished, with kitchenette, private bath; other rooms, adjoining bath; reasonable.

72D, 288 WEST.—Parlor, private bath, kitchenette; front room, private bath, kitchenette.

72D, 336 WEST.—Parlor bedroom, facing Hudson; also other room; exclusive.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

72D, 121 WEST.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms; Summer rates.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished large front rooms; running water; large closets; electricity; telephone; subway express; Summer rates.

73D ST., 142 WEST.
Handsomely furnished rooms, suite; private bath; board optional; private family. Columbus 9695.

73D, 139 WEST.—Newly decorated and nicely furnished large, small rooms; electricity.

73D, 136 WEST.—Large back parlor, private bath, nicely furnished; electricity; small room.

73D ST., 163 WEST.—One large room, adjoining bath; exceptionally nice house.

73D, 258 WEST.—Furnished room, with private bath; references.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Maison Francaise; bains privés; atelier peintre; prix reduits. Columbus 5685.

74TH, 103 WEST.—French house; private baths; artists' studios; low rates. Columbus 5685.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, exclusive house; parlor for guests' use; references.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable medium rooms; running water; bath; convenient; $5-$6; phone.

75TH, 14 WEST.—Elegant rooms, lavatory; also entire floor; bath, electricity, telephone; refined.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Handsomely furnished hall room, airy first-class house, $4.50.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Front room, private bath, second floor; southern exposure; references.

75TH, 174 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms, electricity, phone.

76TH ST., 42 WEST, (near Central Park.) —Double rooms, private baths; also very desirable small rooms; select house.

76TH 116 WEST.—Two large rooms, small kitchenette if desired; hall room.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Extremely cool, well-kept private house; suitable studio; references.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large room; connecting rooms; with, also without, private baths, electricity.

78TH, 115 WEST. — Beautiful, furnished room, next to bath; private home; electricity, phone.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large room, use piano, connecting shower bath; exclusive residence.

80TH, 104, 147 WEST.—Large and medium cool, airy rooms; private bath; references.

80TH, 128 WEST.—One large room; every convenience; see and appreciate; reference.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well furnished; private bath; reasonable; references.

81ST, 181 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, large, small; electricity, phone; reasonable rates.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, adjoining bath; high-class apartment. HOLTON.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Facing Manhattan Square Park; beautiful front room, single or suite.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's wife has beautifully furnished suite and single room, private bath, electricity; references exchanged.

82D, 29 WEST.—Exceptional two rooms, hot and cold water, telephone; breakfast optional.

82D, 52 WEST.—Well furnished, clean, large, small rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

82D, 8 WEST.—Large, small, attractive front rooms, with dressing room, all conveniences.

83D, 324 WEST, (Apt. 6W.)—Beautifully furnished rooms, electricity; single and double; Summer rates.

84TH, 134 WEST.—Private house; large room, private bath; also smaller; breakfast.

86TH, 164 WEST. — Well appointed large, medium rooms, adjoining bath; select house.

86TH, 200 WEST.—Private family; large, comfortable room; twin beds; bath. Apt. 521.

87TH, 209 WEST.—Beautiful, bright, clean rooms, everything modern; also housekeeping. Gielow.

89TH, 330 WEST. — Beautifully furnished suite, 1-2 rooms, bath; exclusive house.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; large front room, kitchenette, porch; medium room.

91ST, 53 WEST.—Newly furnished large room; private bath; medium; electricity; Summer rates.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Large, small rooms, cool, airy; hot water; near Park, "L."

93D, 265 WEST.—High-class accommodation; private baths; constant hot water; single, suites.

94TH, 250 WEST.—Attractively furnished, cool suite; large living and sleeping room. Apt. 2N.

95TH ST., 251 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, newly decorated rooms; private apartment; reduced for Summer; 6th apt. north; references.

102D, 245 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool rooms; private bath, electricity, telephone; private house.

106TH, (2,764 Broadway.)—Well-furnished, small, outside room, refined. Starrett. Academy 1588.

111TH, 515 WEST.—Cool front rooms, $7, $5; piano, phone, shower, elevator. Emerson.

113TH, 523 WEST.—Beautiful large room, kitchenette; smaller $2.50 up; conveniences; reasonable.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, (3 windows;) single; running water; adjoining bath. Hart.

115TH ST., (14 Morningside Av.)—Excellent accommodations; business people; exclusive neighborhood. Morningside 3307.

118TH, 155 WEST.—Attractive double room, bath, private house, refined Jewish family.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Large and attractively furnished rooms, opposite Columbia University campus; double, $6, $7, and $8; single, $3, $4, $5; kitchen privileges. Mrs. Finch.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Cool, quiet room; ladies. Call evenings only. Mrs. Copley, Apt. 21.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Single, double outside rooms, kitchen, $2.50 to $6 week; elevator apartment; shower bath; electricity. Rose.

126TH, 56 WEST.—First-class rooms reasonable, every comfort, Southerners accommodated. Lenox subway.

127TH, 222 WEST.—Beautiful connecting rooms, single or suite; gentlemen or couple; reasonable.

140TH, 600 WEST.—Two front rooms, corner of Broadway, in large apartment, for 2 or more people; references. Apt. 12.

141ST, Corner Broadway.—Four-room, furnished, high-class apartment to sublet; reasonable rate to reliable party. Address X 246 Times Annex.

143RD, 630 WEST.—Large, cool room with bath; moderate. 7610 Audubon. Moore.

142D, 609 WEST.—Outside room, overlooking Hudson, adjoining shower; elevator; buses. Scott.

BEAUTIFUL Summer suite, 2 rooms, bath, overlooking Central Park. Phone 1467 Riverside.

CLAREMONT AV., 200.—Large outside room, 1 or 2 ladies; kitchen privileges. Apt. 37.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 60, (Columbia neighborhood.)—Sitting room, bedroom; housekeeping privileges. Telephone Morningside 5020.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, CORNER 79TH. Two or three room apartment, spacious, cool, overlooking Hudson. Jackson, 9066 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214.—Cool, spacious room, overlooking Hudson; private bath. Noble.

WEST END AV. 855, (Corner 102d.)—Outside room; running water. Telephone 8689 Riverside. Osborne.

WEST END AV., 350, (Near 76th.)—Attractive large, small rooms; private house; modern conveniences.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior second floor, twin beds, private bath, ample wardrobe, electricity; also single room. Riverside 3050.

WEST END AV., 569.—Especially good rooms; single or double; gentlemen; references.

WEST END AV., 664.—Block from subway; exceptional, well-furnished, large and small rooms; twin beds; running water.

WEST END AV., 896. — Large, front room and alcove, four windows, $9; electricity; private.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double, single, bath, facing Park; $10, $8, $5.

Brooklyn.

AVENUE W, 814, Near Coney Island Av.—Large, clean room, with alcove, 5 windows; near Brighton L, 5c. fare, Neck Road station; 5 minutes Brighton Beach, 10 minutes Sheepshead Bay.

CLIFTON PLACE, 34, (Near St. James Place.)—Alcove, also square room, handsomely furnished; parquet floors; electric lights; suitable couple.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 100.—Harbor view; private bath; excellent table.

CUMBERLAND ST, 315.—Small and large room; telephone; two minutes from subway.

POUCH ANNEX, 815 Greene Av.—Pleasant rooms; special rates; table board; transients.

ST. JAMES PLACE, 95.
Large and small rooms; running water.

ST. JAMES PLACE, 131.
Large rooms; superior board; table guests.

Long Island.

Attractive home, several choice rooms, kitchen privileges; 15 minutes from city. G. P. O., 1848 N. A. M.

ROOMS WANTED,

Furnished.

WANTED—Cool room by a young man; state terms. R 121 Times.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

85TH, 122 WEST.—UNUSUALLY FINE SUITES; ALSO SINGLE; ALL CONVENIENCES; PRIVATE HOUSE.

26TH, 127 EAST, (Apt. 57.)—Three outside rooms; large, airy, attractive. Madison Square 3506.

Brooklyn.

STERLING PLACE, 56.—Connecting back parlors, private lavatory; electricity; parquet floors; 10 minutes Prospect Park, 5 minutes subway.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

38TH ST., 29 EAST.—Large, small rooms; meals served; quiet surroundings.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Rooms singly, en suite; select location; board optional; Summer rates.

West Side.

5TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths, electricity, switchboard; refined service.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; unexcelled board; all improvements.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Rooms, private baths; other rooms; unexcelled board; telephone.

51ST ST., 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private baths; table guests; reference.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Very attractive double, single rooms, baths; excellent table; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.
SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS; REFERENCES.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished balcony room, in house with owner; private bath; electric light; suit people looking for a refined, comfortable home; also smaller room; board optional; Southern cooking; or with breakfast only, served in room.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large and single rooms; well appointed house; near subway, elevated.

72D, 322 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private house; overlooking Hudson; private bath. Columbus 1085.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double and single rooms with bath; prices reasonable; table board.

73D, 142 WEST.—Elegant large front and medium rooms; electricity; exceptionally low rates Summer months; refined family. Columbus 8096.

73TH, 66 WEST.—Attractive rooms; board optional; Summer rates; electricity; references; near Park.

75TH, 234 WEST, The Hurlburt.—Second floor; three rooms, bath, until September.

76TH, 239 WEST.—Large, small room; with, without baths; excellent table; fine location.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large and medium rooms; private house; excellent table.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 54 WEST. — Large, small rooms; bath; near Park, "L," and subway.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; few adults appreciating superior table; home-like surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms, private baths; excellent table; best location in city; references required: Southern family.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; electricity, conveniences; excellent food and service.

88TH, 816 WEST.—Attractive single and double room, good home cooking; Summer rates.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table.

92D, 7 WEST. (Apt. 6S.)—Private family; light room: $11 weekly; references.

93D, 21 WEST.—Rooms, well-kept house; "L"; excellent cuisine; table boarders.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Attractive room; electricity; excellent meals; near Park; telephone; reference.

94TH, 38 WEST.—Desirable rooms; all home comforts; excellent board; references. Strauss.

107TH, 322 WEST.—SPACIOUS, AIRY DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS; BATH, ELECTRICITY; SUMMER RATES.

110TH, 601 WEST.
Attractive, large room, exclusive surroundings; best home cooking. Apt. 3N.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms; all improvements; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated.

115TH, 351 WEST, (Corner Manhattan.)—Columbia; rooms, board, $8 up. Telephone 4021 Morningside.

149TH, 514 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Healthy, beautiful, Audubon, large, $10; small, $8 up, including meals. Telephone 2767 Audubon.

WEST END AV. 324, (68th.)—Beautiful rooms; house thoroughly appointed; excellent people; references.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York City.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

Staten Island.

Boys find good board, kind treatment, careful supervision, experienced help in reviewing lessons or making up deficiencies, in country parsonage. L 27 Times.

Westchester County.

BEAUTIFUL COPAKE LAKE, Berkshires.—4-5-room furnished bungalows; bathing, fishing, boating; 1,000 feet elevation; $15 week; $125 season. C. Stilwell, 1,268 Woodhaven Av., Ozone Park, N. Y.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

Long Island.

ROCKAWAY PARK, 46 BEACH, 113TH.—Comfortable front rooms; balconies overlooking ocean; excellent board; reasonable. Phone Hammels 1688.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

New York State.

EYRIE INN, TOMKINS COVE, N. Y. A delightful spot; high elevation; cool; commuting distance; own garden; tennis, &c.; booklet. Phone 4 Stony Point. S. Helen Bicknell, Brooklyn and New York.

Board on Ulster County farm. Arrange White, 809 West 46th. Phone 34 Bryant.

New England.

Young woman wishes several ladies or young women to join her at bungalow camp in Northern Massachusetts; will be in New York for few days and can be interviewed. R. M. C., 204 Times.

Country Board Wanted.

Refined Jewish family, 4 adults, two rooms and bath in private family, Long Beach, L. I. X 304 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A CLEAN-UP SALE.

1917 Davis.....	$150	1916 Chevrolet..	$300
1917 Chummy...	1,150	1915 Buick.....	435
1916 Chummy...	1,150	1914 Jeffrey....	375
1916 Paige.....	800	1914 Hupmobile.	300
1916 Cadillac....	1,375	1913 Kissell.....	250

LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.,
815 West 47th St. Bryant 1328.

BABY PEUGEOT, LATEST IMPORTATION.
HUDSON 1917 "Super 6" Cabriolet; new.
CHANDLER 1917 CLOVERLEAF.
OLDSMOBILE 1917 "8" Special Cabriolet.
LANCIA SPECIAL ROADSTER.
F. I. A. T. "30" IMPORTED FLEETWOOD.
F. I. A. T. "50" TOURING.
F. I. A. T. "55" HOLBROOK LIMOUSINE.
MERCER 1917 TOUR.; brand new; discount.
STUTZ SPECIAL BEARCAT.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1916.
SIMPLEX SPECIAL "75" SPEEDSTER.
RENAULT SPECIAL 5-PASS. TOURING.
STUTZ 1913 BEARCAT.
EMPIRE 1916 Tour., Victoria top, wire wheels.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, cor. 54th.

BUICK 1915
Five-passenger touring.
Good running order.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
Used Car Dept.,
Broadway at 50th St. Tel. 9400 Col.

CADILLAC 1917 SPECIAL 4-PASSENGER.
CADILLAC 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER
MERCER 1917 "SPORTING 4."
MERCER 1916 "SPORTING 4."
MARMON 1916 "41" SPEEDSTER.
LANCIA SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
SIMPLEX 1914 "75 H. P." 4-PASS
MERCER 1913 RACEABOUT.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 B'WAY.

CADILLAC 8, 1915, 3-passenger roadster, $850; also fast combination horse, 8 years; runabout, cutter, and harness, $250; ordered away. Capt. W. C. Davis, West Point, N. Y.

CADILLAC, 1915, seven-passenger touring, newly painted; also 1916 cabriolet, 3-passenger, newly painted. 587 Park Av.

CHALMERS 1917, five-passenger touring car; has only run 3,000 miles; in first-class condition; $700; no dealers. J. Deeks Koehl, Woodmere, L. I.

CHANDLER Chummy Roadster, Model 17, in perfect condition; fully equipped, including bumper, Gabriel snubbers, extra tire, and spotlight; run only 2,200 miles. Chandler Agency, 306 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

COLE SEDAN, A NEW 1917, 8-CYL. Springfield collapsible body; any demonstration; no reasonable offer refused; time payments. Van Dyke, 1,700 Broadway, one flight up; open evenings and Sundays.

CROW-ELKHART demonstrators and slightly used cars at favorable prices. Crow Motor Sales Co., 1,690 Broadway.

DODGE 1916
Touring Car.
Excellent condition.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
Used Car Dept.,
Broadway at 50th St. Tel. 9400 Col.

HUDSON super-six, 7-passenger touring
Buick 1916 little six touring.
Chevrolet 1916 Royal Mail roadster.
Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th Av. Morn. 9867.

HUDSON.—Super-six sedan, 1916; splendid mechanical condition. Private owner, 110 West End Av. Phone Columbus 1206.

HUDSON, 1916, three-passenger cabriolet. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

HUPMOBILE, 1916, six-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

LOCOMOBILE, 6-38, used one season, carefully; guaranteed mechanically perfect throughout; has electric starter, &c.; $750. 150 West 55th.

LOCOMOBILE 1916 "38" 7-passenger touring; run 6,000 miles; extra tires, slip covers. 189 West 127th. Morningside—3960.

MARMON, 1916, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

MARMON, 1915, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

MERCER 1916 LIMOUSINE BROUGHAM, $3,250.
Cost $5,000, practically new; extra tires, tubes, &c.; guaranteed perfect; time payments arranged. Van Dyke, 1,700 Broadway, one flight up; open evenings and Sundays.

1916 MERCER, 4-PASSENGER, $2,350. Practically new; extra wire wheel; guaranteed mechanically perfect; time payments. Van Dyke, 1,700 Broadway, one flight up; open evenings and Sundays.

MERCER.—For sale, new 1917 Mercer, sporting model, finished in green, never been driven; will sell reduction list price; good reason for selling. Address Box X 301 Times Annex.

MERCER.—For sale, 1916 Mercer touring car, color black with light-green trimming; not driven very much. Address Box X 300 Times Annex.

MERCER, 1913, 5-passenger, electric lights, electric starter; must sacrifice; going away; $375. Mrs. Dugal, 210 West 50th St.

MERCER 1916 Raceabout, 22-72; perfect condition. Telephone Columbus 5322. Herman Karp.

MITCHELL 1916 touring car, fully equipped, in very fine condition; must be seen to be appreciated. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

MOTOR TRUCKS, two three-ton, carrying factory guarantee; standard parts; used for salesroom showing only; $2,250. Apply Cole & Dixon, 535 Communipaw Av., Jersey City.

OLDSMOBILE Roadster, 1916 model; perfect condition; 5 good tires; $700. S 58 Times.

OVERLAND 1916
Touring, five passenger.
Overhauled and repainted.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
Used Car Dept.,
Broadway at 50th St. Tel. 9400 Col.

OVERLAND, Model 79; self-starter; electric lights; excellent condition; $325. 210 West 50th St.

PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE,
10 West 60th St., two doors from Broadway.
Telephone Columbus—5078.

PACKARDS '16 "1-25" Touring 7 pass.
'15 "2-38" Touring.
1915 and 1914 S. G. V.
ALSO 1916 Cadillac Touring, 7 pass.
1916 Cadillac, complete.
1914 Stutz Runabout & Bearcat
1912

THOUSAND ZIONISTS MEET IN BALTIMORE

Annual Convention Plans Appeal to Washington to Recognize Palestine's Autonomy.

INSURGENTS ARE ACTIVE

President Friedenwald in Address Warns Them They Must Work Within Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—The white and blue flag of Zion, with its Star of David floats over Baltimore's hotels and the gathering places of more than a 1,000 Zionists, who are here from every State in the Union for the twentieth annual convention of the Federation of American Zionists, which opened this afternoon at the Academy of Music. Palestine, which the Zionists would have recognized as the home of the Jewish nation, is represented by several delegates.

Dr. Harry Friedenwald, President of the Federation, opened the convention. Mayor Preston welcomed the delegates, and Dr. Stephen S. Wise of New York, Chairman of the Provisional Zionist Committee, sounded the keynote when he bade defiance to the opponents of Jewish nationalism, and warned Zionists to be careful when selecting other leaders not to trust their cause in inimical hands. Big mass meetings were held tonight in the Academy, the Maryland Theatre, and the Auditorium.

Some of the notable delegates are: Justice Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court, Judge Julian W. Mack of the United States Circuit Court of Chicago, Louis Lipsky, editor of The Maccabean and executive head of the federation; Dr. Schmarya Levin, a member of the first Russian Duma; Dr. Ben Zion Mossinsohn, principal of the gymnasium of Jaffa; Rabbi H. Abramovitz of Montreal, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf of Philadelphia, and Alfred Schrier, President of the Middle Atlantic States Federation of Young Men's Jewish Associations.

One of the early steps to be taken by the convention will be an appeal to the Government at Washington to recognize Palestine as an autonomous home for the Jewish nation. The Government will be asked to recognize the Jewish nation as one of those oppressed smaller nationalities which must have an opportunity to assert themselves after the war. Furthermore, they will make the movement international by calling upon their organizations in the warring and few neutral countries to present similar demands to their respective Governments. Justice Brandeis is the real leader of the movement in many ways.

There are in the convention two opposing elements, one of them connected with the men in office, and the other lined up against the officers because the present methods of conducting the affairs of the Zionist Federation do not satisfy the insurgents.

The Campaign Committee for democratic Zionist policies has issued a statement in which it is stated that peace can be won only by giving due consideration to the demands of the varied interests of the organization.

"The leaders," says the statement, "give first place to policy and expediency, having only in mind the end to be accomplished. The members at large emphasize principle as paramount, and will not sacrifice the means to be employed for the end sought after. Because of this variance in point of view, policy, and method the leaders do not properly represent Zionist sentiment and desires. Disturbances in the organization are, therefore, the natural consequence. Remove the cause, make the organization truly representative and democratic, permit the fortification of representative Zionists in the direction of Zionist affairs, invite full expression of opinion, allow full freedom of action, (not prejudicial to efficiency,) and the undercurrents of dissatisfaction and bitterness will disappear."

In the course of Dr. Wise's address he said:

"Zionists will ask no favors from the American Jewish Congress, nor yet from any congress, Jewish or non-Jewish. The American Jewish Congress, howsoever it be constituted, and even if the very Zionists who have been elected to its membership should withdraw therefrom, would still be a luminous proof of the potency of the Zionist ideal in transforming the soul of the Jewish people; and as for those who now threaten to withdraw or to absent themselves from the American Jewish Congress, let me remind those gentlemen that the American Jewish Congress is to be the business of all the Jewish people.

"We will not suffer our national enterprise to become an international charity. Charity is for a broken, disabled individual, but an unbroken, unshattered, renascent people spurns charity as the solution of its problem. It asks, and it will be satisfied with, nothing less than that which is accorded to every honorable and self-respecting people—justice."

President Friedenwald said:

"We are keenly sensible that, whatever may be the opportunities open to the Jewish people to establish a home in Palestine after the war is over, whether these opportunities be larger or smaller, the task before us is great. But Zionism has room for but one organization. All who have the object of Zionism close to their hearts owe it to themselves and to all others who are in agreement with them to unite with them in this great organization. There is no room for them to work outside without robbing the movement of the strength which united effort alone can give. Those who conceive of working independently through individuals or through small groups deceive themselves, as well as those whom they mislead. There is room but for one Zionist organization, worldwide and embracing every group and every individual in sympathy with its purpose."

At the mass meeting held at the Academy tonight Judge Mack, the Chairman, announced these contributions to the Zionist fund to equip an industrial army to go to Palestine and prepare it for occupation by Jewish colonists.

Philadelphia, $250,000; Justice Brandeis, $10,000; Mrs. Joseph Fels, property worth $20,000; San Francisco, $35,000; Los Angeles, $5,000; Ohio, $35,000; Virginia, $5,000; Buffalo, $1,000; Sioux City, $3,500; Chicago, $32,000.

TO PRESENT EMMET STATUE

Friends of Irish Liberty Will Give to the Government on Thursday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—A bronze statue of Robert Emmet, Irish patriot, by Jerome Connor, will be presented to the United States Government next Thursday by American citizens interested in the cause of Irish liberty. John McCormack, the Irish tenor, has telegraphed that he will leave all engagements to participate in the dedicatory exercises. He will sing "A Nation Once Again," "The Star-Spangled Banner," and Moore's song, "She Is Far from the Land Where Her Young Hero Sleeps," (written in memory of Sarah Curran's grief for Emmet, who was her lover.)

The President and Mrs. Wilson will attend the presentation exercises at the new National Museum. The statue, which is of heroic size, is to be placed in the centre of the grand rotunda of this building.

Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme Court, Chairman of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, will also be present, and Congress will be represented by Vice President Marshall, Speaker Clark, and many members of the Senate and House.

Seats have been assigned to members of the Diplomatic Corps in Washington representing nations friendly to the United States.

NEW YORKER WEDS NURSE.

Corporal R. Gentles the Hero of War Romance in England.

LIVERPOOL, June 6.—A war wedding having a romantic interest above the ordinary took place at Bolton on Saturday, when Corporal Robert Gentles of the Twenty-eighth Canadian Infantry Battalion was married to Miss Lisette Wilson, to whose skill and devotion he largely owes his recovery from wounds received in action.

Corporal Gentles is an American of Scottish descent, one of the many in the United States who would not wait for the formal declaration of war on Germany, before taking up arms. His firm, McLaren & Gentles of New York, is known to many members of the grain trade in London and Liverpool. Corporal Gentles is a member of the New York Produce Exchange and of the Chicago Board of Trade. The sinking of the Lusitania was the act that made neutrality impossible for Mr. Gentles. He left his business in New York and going to Ottawa joined the second overseas Canadian division.

He went to the front in September, 1915, and several times came within an inch of death; once the bursting of a shell took off half his mustache and left him unhurt. The last time he was not so fortunate. In the course of the fierce fighting around Ypres in June, 1916, Corporal Gentles and eight other men were buried in a trench near Sanctuary Wood at Hooge, by the bursting of a high-explosive shell. He and five other men were dug out alive. Corporal Gentles was sent to the hospital, first in Manchester, and later in Bolton. He underwent numerous operations, and more than twenty pieces of shell were extracted. Finally, except for the use of one arm, he made a recovery, and still has hope that he will get to the front again before the war is over.

After the wedding a reception was held at the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Jackson, of Waterfoot, near Bolton, who are identified with the military hospital at Bolton, which was attended by many of the bridegroom's comrades, including Major Norman Gentles of the Twenty-eighth Canadian Infantry Battalion, who came specially from the front.

100% Wool
Not a Thread of Cotton

This is our guarantee on every yard of cloth in every suit we make.

Cotton mixed fabrics cost less—they are easier to get—but cotton mixed fabrics reflect on reputation.

For more than forty years we have said ALL wool, and meant ALL wool.

We have hundreds of all wool fabrics in an assortment of weaves and colors to satisfy the most exacting purchaser.

It will pay you to come to one of our two stores if you're within twenty miles. Samples on request.

Suits to Measure $25

Army Officers' Uniforms made to measure. Government regulations strictly adhered to. Special service stations at Plattsburg and at Madison Barracks.

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S.—*Look in the tool chest of the carpenter with the worn trousers and you'll find dull chisels.* Arnheim Axioms.

Today
7000 Wallach
$2 Straw Hats
$1.50
Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St. 3rd Ave., Cor. 122nd St. } Open
Broadway, Corner 29th St. 246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings

The Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

The
Interstate Commerce Commission
says:

"The existing service of these steamship lines between New York and New Orleans and New York and Galveston is in the interest of the public and of advantage to the convenience and commerce of the people."

The above refers to the Steamship Service of the
"MORGAN LINE"
Operating between
New York and New Orleans New York and Galveston
Forming a part of the
SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES
Through Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Oregon

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Diamond bar pin about four inches long, containing eleven large diamonds set in platinum, with small diamonds between; lost in or around Hotel Shelburne, Brighton Beach, between 10 and 12 o'clock Saturday night; $50 reward; no questions asked. Owner, 81 Willoughby Av. Telephone 3298 Prospect or store, 408 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Between Stamford and New York, on Post Road, somewhere near New Rochelle, two Houk wire wheels with tires. Handsome reward for information or return to John Larkin, Rivera Garage, 626 West 153d St. Audubon 4432.

LOST—Somewhere in the vicinity between 11 East 45th St. and 134 East 38th St., a lady's diamond brooch, circle shape, flower design, platinum setting. Liberal reward, no question asked. Address G. C., 11 East 45th St.

LOST—Saturday, June 23, between 70th St. and Stern's dry goods store, diamond and star sapphire plaque, with pin broken off; big reward. Return to Valerie Bergere, 200 West 70th St. Phone Columbus 9673.

$20 REWARD, no questions asked, for return of small blue leather box of jewelry, lost between Hotel Astor and Aeolian Hall Thursday, June 21. Reward will be paid at cashier's desk of Hotel Astor.

LOST—Saturday, June 16, Scotch scarfpin, (heirloom,) silver, stag's head, yellow cairngorm set in horns; suitable reward. Kindly notify M. G. Rindlund, 17 Battery Place. Phone Rector 651.

LOST—Between 100th and 96th Sts., Broadway, Saturday night, diamond bird, platinum setting, rubies in eyes. Liberal reward. A. Mayer, 220 West 98th. Telephone Riverside 9488.

LOST—On 2:13 train for Pawling, Friday, black velvet ribbon, with a diamond ornament. Reward, if returned to J. A. Harring, care Brown Brothers, 59 Wall St.

LOST—Bunch of 15 keys, with keyring tagged American Taxicab Company. Finder please return I. Kreicisheimer, Room 1313, 45 East 17th St. Stuyvesant 4825.

$30 REWARD return of pearl earring; lost June 14 in the vicinity of 42d St. and 5th Av.; no questions asked. Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 45th St.

LOST—Gentleman's open-faced gold watch, engraved "Captain J. J. McNulty"; $25 reward; no questions. F. J. M., Columbian Garden, 5 Greenwich Av. and 8th St.

LOST—On June 22, between Main St., Flushing, and Pennsylvania Station, lady's gold wrist watch; reward. Return to C. Fiske, 68 Jamaica Av., Flushing.

LOST—On Friday, June 15, between 61st and 62d Sts., E. st., small diamond heart pin. Reward for return to Mrs. H. B. Duryea, 846 Park Av.

LOST—Pearl and blue enamel cuff link on Riverside bus or on 33d St.; reward. Owens, 6016 Greene.

"Doing Our Bit" for the Red Cross
And How YOU Can Do YOURS

Every Day This Week, Every Time We Sell a

Premier

The Aluminum Six with Magnetic Gear Shift

Our Cashier Will Write a Check
for $100.00 Made Payable
to the
AMERICAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

Every time a Premier is sold this week, **$100.00** will be added to the Red Cross funds.

This is our way of "doing our bit" and every man who purchases a Premier this week will be given the opportunity and pleasure of personally presenting a **$100.00** check to the American Red Cross Society.

If *you* have been considering the purchase of a Premier, *buy it this week*—TODAY. Then you, in reality, will be the one who is making the contribution to the Red Cross.

If *you* are considering the purchase of ANY car—in the interest of the Red Cross, and in *your own* interest, too, INVESTIGATE Premier *today*. We'll not burden you with details of *all* the good points of Premier, but just a few words about Premier's motor and gear shift will not be amiss—

An Aluminum Motor: Premier's motor is aluminum. The only other car in America with an aluminum motor sells for more than three thousand dollars. Premier sells for $1985. The aluminum motor is no longer an experiment—it has proven its superiority over the battlefields of Europe. In Premier, at $1985, you get just as good a motor as you could get in the five and seven thousand dollar European aluminum cars. And don't forget this price—$1985.

The New Push-Button Gear Shift: Premier is the only car in the world regularly equipped with the wonderful C-H magnetic gear shift. The advantages of this gear shift are so obvious that no argument is necessary. Premier's push-button gear shift makes it the most easily handled car in traffic. It gives you a new fascinating control. Incidentally, it makes Premier *the only woman's gas car in existence.* Motor car engineers everywhere are assuming that all good motor cars ultimately will adopt this improvement. Meanwhile, you can get a C-H gear shift in Premier. And again we call your attention to the fact that Premier sells at $1985.

The eight-inch frame, the remarkable redistribution of weight, the reasons why Premier turns in a 39-foot circle—these and many other distinctive features will be explained to you when you call for a demonstration—

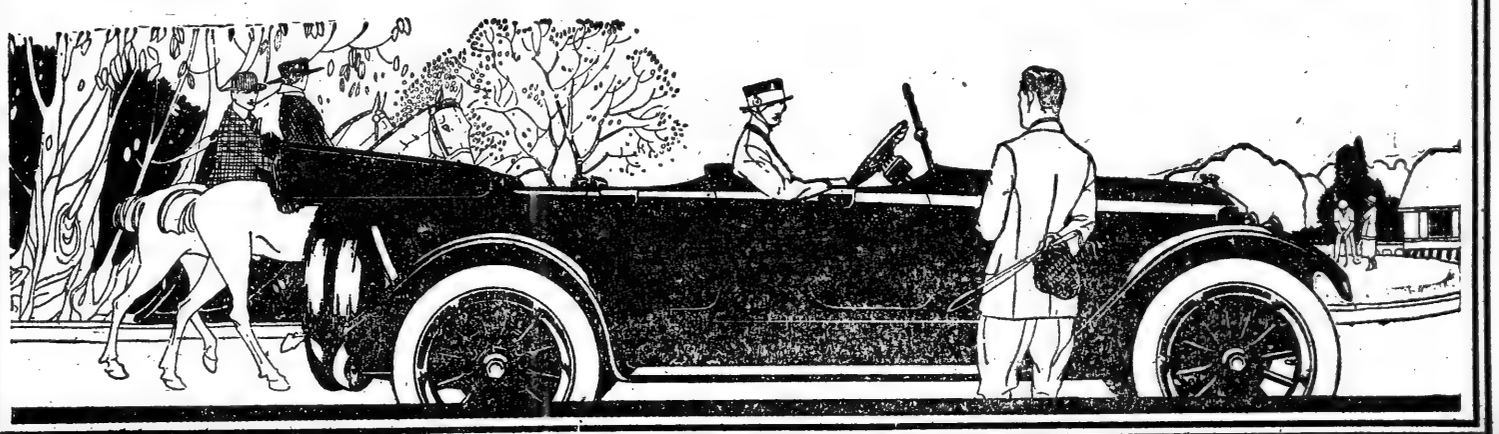
—and, *of course,* you'll want *your* demonstration TODAY—while each and every red-blooded American is "doing his bit" for the greatest cause of all—the RED CROSS.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and warmer today; tomorrow fair; gentle south winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,703. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1917.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

QUESTION PRIEST ON COCCHI'S TALE OF GETTING AID

Father Morretto Vehemently Denies That He Harbored Murderer for Two Days.

ADMITS SEEING SLAYER

Yields Finally to Insistence and Gives Statement to the Prosecutor.

HOW GIRL WAS SLAIN

Cocchi Says He Stifled Her Outcries, Then Struck Her—Victim's Sister Tried in Vain to Stir Police.

Members of the District Attorney's staff, Mrs. Grace Humiston, and a number of police and detectives descended late last night on the Rev. Gaspar Morretto, manager of the St. Rafael Society for Italian Immigrants, at 8 and 10 Charlton Street. The name of Father Morretto had been unexpectedly brought into the Cruger case by a cable message from Italy, giving further details of the confession by Alfredo Cocchi of the murder of Ruth Cruger. This message said that Cocchi, after the murder, and before he sailed for Italy, had, according to his own story, spent two days and a night in the house of a priest in Charlton Street.

Father Morretto, a short, thickset, swarthy man, appeared much disturbed when, on opening the door of the society house last night, he found himself face to face with a number of detectives and newspaper men. He readily admitted that he knew Cocchi, and that he had performed the marriage ceremony for him and Mrs. Cocchi about ten years ago.

When he was asked when he had last seen Cocchi, Father Morretto replied that about four or five years ago—he did not remember the exact date—he had gone to Cocchi's shop on Eighty-third Street to have a motor cycle repaired. Asked if this was positively the last time that he had seen Cocchi, he repeated that it was.

"Did any detectives come to see you at the time Ruth Cruger's disappearance became known, in the latter part of February?" he was asked.

"No," he replied, "no detectives came near me, but Miss Cruger's sister came here with a very nice young man, a Catholic, and asked me if I knew anything about Cocchi. 'I am sorry,' I told them, "but I don't know anything about him."

"Have you seen him since Feb. 13?" one of the reporters asked. There was a long pause, and then Father Morretto replied in his broken English:

"When a man comes to a priest and talks, the priest can say nothing about it."

"We are not speaking of the confessional," said the reporter. "We asked if you had seen Cocchi since Feb. 13." The priest became even more disturbed. He half turned away, wrung his hands, started to speak, hesitated, and finally said:

"If the Judge asked me in court—" he left the sentence unfinished. The question was repeated, but Father Morretto turned, without replying, and entered the house.

A few moments later, however, he appeared once more on the doorstep and said firmly, "I have not seen Cocchi now."

"You mean that you have not seen him since Feb. 13?" he was asked.

"That is what I mean," he said, shaking his head vehemently. "I have not seen him." Then, after a pause, he went on:

"If you watch the papers, in a few days you will see that Cocchi has gone insane—but I am not a doctor."

In reply to further questions, Father Morretto denied that he was the manager of the Rafael Society's lodging house at 6 Water Street, but admitted that he had authority to let any person lodge there without being questioned by the actual manager. This information has caused the police to believe that it was in the Water Street house, instead of the Charlton Street one, that Cocchi may have hidden.

Door Closed to Detectives.

Immediately after divulging this fact, Father Morretto went back into his house, closed the door and refused to come out again. A little later Jules J. Kron, a private detective who has worked on the case with Mrs. Humiston from the beginning, arrived, but all his efforts to gain admittance, or to persuade Father Morretto to come to the door and speak to him, were vain.

Kron said that he and Mrs. Humiston had come across the priest's name very early in their investigation, and that he himself had repeatedly and unsuccessfully tried to obtain an interview with him. In March they had employed a woman detective, who had called Father Morretto on the telephone, told him she was a Catholic, and asked if she might see him. He had told her to come to the house, but when she arrived a little later he refused to open the door to her. Some detectives of the William J. Burns Agency, employed by Mr. Cruger, Kron said, had had a similar experience.

While Kron was telling this story to the newspaper men grouped on Father Morretto's doorstep, Assistant District Attorney John J. Fitzpatrick arrived. He also rang the doorbell for some time without result. Finally a woman opened an upper window and looked out. Mr. Fitzpatrick asked for Father Morretto.

"You cannot see him," she replied. "He has gone to bed. He will not see any one tonight. Come around at half-past eight in the morning, and he will see you." Mr. Fitzpatrick then went to a nearby telephone and called up the

Continued on Page 3.

King to Call Venizelos; Zaimis Cabinet Resigns

ATHENS, June 25.—The Greek Cabinet headed by Alexander Zaimis has resigned.

King Alexander has informed M. Jonnart, the High Commissioner representing France, Great Britain, and Russia, that he will ask former Premier Venizelos to form a new Cabinet.

The Zaimis Cabinet was formed on May 4. It has been authoritatively stated that if Venizelos returned to power he would cause the illegality of the present Chamber, elected in December, 1915, to be proclaimed, and the Chamber elected in the previous May, and illegally dissolved in November, reseated.

ESTIMATES UPSET BY STATE CENSUS

New York City's Registration of 2,826,115 Exceeds Expectation by 15,000.

CHANCE FOR LATE COMERS

They Have Two Days More in All the Boroughs to Comply with the Law.

The time for taking the State Military Census ended last night, and from the figures then available Director Goodrich said that in New York more than the estimated number of those between the ages af 16 and 50 had compiled with the law. From the returns in the five boroughs and with several outlying districts still to be heard from, Mr. Goodrich placed the city registration at 2,826,115, but it is probable, he said, that in the final returns 100,000 more names may be added to the lists. It was decided at the last minute to accommodate those who have not had either the time or the opportunity to register to keep open a few registration places in each of the five boroughs for two days longer. The following table shows how the number of those who registered compared with the estimates:

	Estimated.	Registered.
Manhattan	1,150,000	1,140,000
Brooklyn	1,050,000	1,051,275
Bronx	150,000	151,000
Queens	411,000	434,000
Richmond	50,000	50,000
Total	2,811,000	2,826,115

There have already been returned to headquarters at 261 Broadway 2,300,000 signed blanks. In the total are the 50,000 blanks sent in by mail from out-of-town New Yorkers and 20,000 filled in by commuters on the Staten Island ferryboats. Registration during the last day proceeded at an even pace, and the officials estimated that 210,000 passed before the registrars before the books were closed.

"The returns from all parts of the city indicate," said Mr. Goodrich, "that the total registration is more than the original estimate. This is a showing that should make every one proud of the city, which, with its hundreds of thousands of persons born in alien countries and a mixed population such as can be found nowhere else in the world, has come forward to assist in supplying information that the State required. No arrest has been made in this city for violation of the census law or disorderly conduct at any one of the 3,000 registration places. This is a splendid example of the earnest spirit of the people who have evidently made 'America First' their motto. Only a comparatively few aliens were reported to have refused to answer, and every one has cheerfully furnished the required information when the object of the questions was explained."

Thanks to the Women.

Mr. Goodrich said he wanted to especially thank the women who worked so "conscientiously, untiringly, and loyally." He added that without the assistance of the Woman's Suffrage Party, the National League for Woman's Service and the organization of school teachers the census taking as planned would have been impossible.

"Several women were made supervisors and have done remarkable work," he continued. "The whole Borough of Richmond was under the supervision of Mrs. William G. Willcox, and a large part of the burden of Brooklyn fell upon Mrs. F. L. Cranford. Mrs. F. Louis Slade, who displayed remarkable executive ability, was made a Deputy Director. Although we had a few hitches in the first few days, they were soon overcome, and since then the census machinery has been working smoothly. The result should give evidence to the whole country that its largest city is keenly alive to the seriousness of war and will leave nothing undone to help the Government."

The registration places that will keep open today and tomorrow are:

Manhattan.

17 Morris St., (daytime.)
57 Chambers Street, (daytime.)
129 Macdougal Street, (night.)
1½ Park Row, (night.)
Educational Alliance, Jefferson Street and East Broadway.
Cooper Union.
Tompkins Square Park playgrounds.
220 East Broadway.
10 Lenox Street.
215 West Twenty-third Street.
42 Second Avenue.
Public Library, 1,142 Tenth Avenue.
Fifty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue.
2,381 Broadway.
799 Second Avenue.
202 East Sixty-fifth Street.
Public Library, 1,405 Avenue A.
National Academy of Design, 109th Street and Amsterdam Avenue.
2,343 Eighth Avenue.
344 East Eighty-sixth Street.
237 East 104th Street.
1 University Place.
19 West Twenty-third Street.
162 West Twenty-third Street.
44 East Fourteenth Street.
102 West Seventeenth Street.
102 Lexington Avenue.
City Club, 55 West Forty-fourth Street.
1,763 Lexington Avenue.
Hunter College, Sixty-eighth Street and Park Avenue.
200 Lenox Avenue.

Brooklyn.

Heinrich's, 749 Manhattan Avenue; Garford Company, 1,267 Bedford Avenue; Brooklyn Daily Times, Fourth and Atlantic Avenues; Echard's, 65 Lafayette Avenue; Batterman's, 1,064 De Kalb Avenue; Brooklyn Borough Gas Company, Surf Avenue, Coney Island; Mathews' 460 Fulton Street, and Brooklyn Jewish Daily News, 1,783 Pitkin Avenue.

Bronx.

Hunts Point Palace, 163d Street and Southern Boulevard; Public School 42, Tremont and Anthony Avenues; Public School 6, Tremont and Vyse Avenues, and Blackman Building, 2,737 Third Avenue.

Queens.

Library, Far Rockaway; lobby Plaza Court Building.

Richmond.

Mrs. William G. Willcox, 115 Davis Avenue, West New Brighton, S. I.

In ferreting out those who have evaded the law the Census Bureau will

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SENATORS FACE DILEMMA IN FIGHT OVER PROHIBITION

Fifty Hail from "Bone-Dry" States, Yet Leaders Doubt Wisdom of Drastic Action.

TALK OF A COMPROMISE

Would Indorse House Ban on Whisky, but Tolerate Beer and Light Wines.

HARD FIGHT IS PREDICTED

Will Delay Food Legislation—Senate's Work Thrown Into Chaos, Says Chamberlain.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25. — Senators confessed themselves today to be in a quandary over the problem of nation-wide prohibition put before the Senate in the anti-liquor amendment tacked on to the Food Administration bill by the House. With the "drys" announcing that they would exert every effort possible to force prohibition through, the advocates of modified liquor regulation found themselves confronted with a difficult fight.

Senator Chamberlain, who is handling the Administration's food legislation in the upper house, said tonight that it looked as if prohibition would go through. But he admitted the possibility of a compromise that would leave nation-wide prohibition partly to the discretion of the President. This, he thought, might be accomplished by amending the House clause so as to authorize the Executive to stop the use of foodstuffs in the making of beer and wines whenever national exigency required such action. As to distilled spirits, he said, there appeared to be no chance of compromise.

The House bill reached the Senate Agriculture Committee early in the day, with its drastic anti-liquor amendment. Instead of offering the bill in the Senate as a substitute for the measure under debate, Senator Chamberlain conferred with Senator Gore, Chairman of the committee, on the advisability of having it thrashed out in committee, with the idea of making modifications to conform to the Senate's ideas of food control. Later in the day it was announced that this sub-committee had been appointed by Senator Gore to work out the alterations; Senators Gore of Oklahoma, Smith of South Carolina, Smith of Georgia, Ransdell of Louisiana, and Chamberlain of Oregon, Democrats; Kenyon of Iowa, Wadsworth of New York, Warren of Wyoming, and Gronna of North Dakota, Republicans.

For Modified Prohibition.

The personnel of the sub-committee is regarded as inclined toward modified liquor legislation. While Senators Chamberlain and Gore come from "dry" States and are in favor of prohibiting further manufacture of whiskey and of authorizing the President to commandeer the existing stocks of whiskey in war emergency, they advocate tolerance in dealing with beer and wines.

Senators Smith of Georgia and Smith of South Carolina also come from "dry" States. It is understood they will not insist on cutting off further use of the lighter beverages, unless it is the majority sentiment of the committee to do so. Senator Ransdell of Louisiana is regarded as favoring tolerant legislation as to the lighter drinks, while Senator Wadsworth of New York and Warren of Wyoming are said to take a similar position. Senators Kenyon and Gronna are straight-out prohibitionists.

Out of the sub-committee's deliberations is expected to come the amendment that eventually will be passed by the Senate. One argument supposed to have weight with the committee is that advanced by Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Finance Committee, that to legislate against beer and wines would eliminate more than $520,000,000 from the War Revenue bill, an item which, Senator Simmons says, would be felt heavily if Congress had to put it upon some other commodity or commodities. This argument has found response among many Senators.

The problem of nation-wide prohibition was uppermost in Senate lobby discussion today and overshadowed everything else. The "drys" were in high glee over the action of the House, predicting that at last the "lid would be clamped down tight" on the nation's drink.

The Revenue Dilemma.

When the Senate Finance Committee met early in the day there was a brief discussion of the threatened elimination of the revenue from beer and wines. Later Senator Simmons said the committee would take no action in the matter until after the Senate had acted on the prohibition issue.

"If the Senate does not finish with the Food bill by the time we have completed our work on the War Revenue bill," said Senator Simmons, "we will offer our bill with the beer and wine tax in it. If the Senate votes for nation-wide prohibition after that we shall have to take the bill back and find out where we can place the $520,000,000 that would automatically be stricken out. That would delay the War Revenue bill indefinitely. The action of the House has put the Finance Committee in an embarrassing position and may have the effect of tying up not only the

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A FINE THIRST QUENCHER.
Hanford's Acid Phosphate. A teaspoonful in a glass of water, with a dash of sugar, relieves excessive thirst. Try it. Advt.

Our Naval Officers Favor Aggressive Fleet Action

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—American naval officers today showed great interest in the demand of Winston Spencer Churchill, former First Lord of the British Admiralty, for aggressive action by the allied fleets, especially since the entry of America into the war. Officers were inclined to agree with Mr. Churchill.

The first effect of an offensive policy by the Entente and American navies, it was stated, would be to make the Germans man their coast artillery. While the number of men demanded for this would be relatively small, the amount of materials consumed would be considerable, and this accomplishment alone, it was declared, would be more than any other achieved by the allied fleets excepting the closure of the sea to enemy commerce and the protection of allied trade.

It was not believed that the allied navies ought immediately to attack German naval bases. Bases, it was said, are "loaded," but the very strength of land fortifications was said to be their weakness also, as they are fixed and unable to protect other points on the coast.

American officers asserted that should the strength of the allied fleets be used against Germany, the submarine menace would fade like snow in the sun.

BRITISH PRESS ON CLOSER TO LENS

Advance on a Front of One Mile and a Half Southwest of the City.

RAIDS AT NUMEROUS POINTS

French Report Unusually Active Gun Fighting on Line North of the Aisne.

LONDON, June 25.—The Canadians southwest of Lens have made substantial progress in the direction of the mining city during the last twenty-four hours, the War Office announced tonight. The advance was made on a front of about one and one-half miles, north and south of the Souchez River.

An Associated Press dispatch from Canadian Headquarters says:

"In a difficult advance toward Lens and amid a confused tangle of wrecked mines, artillery-destroyed miners' houses, railway embankments, and the flooded grounds in the Souchez Valley, a valuable bit of enemy's front line trench, extending over 400 yards north of the river and east of the Bois de Riaumont, was captured during the night by the Canadians, and was firmly incorporated.

"The task of the Canadians was to capture German outposts southwest of Reservoir Hill. The attack was evidently expected. The Germans scuttled, abandoning ground upon which machine-gun fire was immediately turned by Germans located on the hill. This was speedily followed by heavy artillery fire, which continued during the night in the vicinity of the Lens electric station. The enemy's dugouts were searched and found to be empty."

Elsewhere along the British front there were numerous raids, particularly in the region of Bullecourt, Roeux, Loos, and east of Vermelles.

The text of tonight's statement follows:

Our success last night southwest of Lens was followed up during the day on both banks of the Souchez River. Substantial progress was made by our troops in this area on a front of about one and one-half miles.

A raid attempted by the enemy last night southeast of Ypres was completely repulsed by our machine-gun fire.

There was heavy fighting in the air yesterday. Five German airplanes were brought down by our machines, five others were driven down out of control. Another hostile machine was shot down by our anti-aircraft guns. Five of our airplanes are missing.

The early statement said:

Successful enterprises were undertaken by us last night at a number of points on our front. Parties of our troops raided the enemy's trenches in the neighborhood of Epehy, Bullecourt, Roeux, Loos, and Hooge, killing many Germans and taking several prisoners. In another raid east of Vermelles we captured fifteen prisoners and two trench mortars. Our party remained over two hours in the enemy's trenches, blew up his dugouts, and inflicted heavy casualties on his garrison.

In addition to these raids successful minor operations carried out by us southwest of Lens and northwest of Warneton added to the number of our prisoners and enabled us to gain further ground in both localities.

Lively Fighting, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, June 25, (via London.)—The artillery engagements in the dunes sector in Belgium and between the rivers Yser and Lys increased in intensity yesterday afternoon and continued into the night, Army Headquarters announced today. The text of the official statement reads:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht—In the dunes sector and between the Yser and the Lys the artillery engagements increased yesterday afternoon and continued into the night.

From La Bassée Canal to the south bank of the Scarpe the fighting activity was also more lively than on previous days. During the forenoon British attacks north of the Souchez River and east of the Lens-Arras road failed. The enemy renewed his attacks in the evening on both banks of the Souchez, but was driven off.

About the same time German Britis

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AMERICAN LINER BEATS OFF U-BOAT IN NIGHT ATTACK

Submarine Had Launched a Torpedo at Her, Which Missed by Less Than 20 Feet.

BATTLE OFF IRISH COAST

Rough Sea Makes It Impossible for Gunners to Hit Foe, Who Quickly Submerges.

PASSENGERS REMAIN CALM

British Steamer, Arriving on This Side, Reports Sinking a U-Boat in the Same Waters.

AN ENGLISH PORT, June 25.—American naval gunners successfully fought off a big German submarine which attacked an American passenger liner off the coast of Ireland last night. A torpedo fired by the submarine missed the vessel by less than twenty feet.

The encounter occurred at midnight, after the liner had been in the submarine zone many hours. A large number of the passengers on board were reading in the cabins or lying in chairs on the deck, ready for an emergency.

A staff correspondent of The Associated Press was talking with the Lieutenant in charge of the gun crews when the gunners, who were crowding about the forward guns, and the ship's officers on the bridge, sighted the wake of a torpedo as it went spinning toward the bow. The Lieutenant jumped to his station as the lookout cried, "Torpedo and submarine off starboard bow."

The ship swung around so sharply that the decks were tilted to an angle of 20 degrees. Immediately there came the bark and flash of a gun.

Passengers, binding lifebelts about themselves, swarmed to the decks. The ship's officers hurried among them, counseling calmness. Another gun, this time pointed further astern, was fired, and the projectile in its flight struck a long boom over the deck, to which a log line was attached.

The liner at that moment was wallowing between two great waves. The conning tower of the submarine, outlined for a moment against the sky, was all that was visible to the gunners in the darkness.

The gunners soon lost sight of the raider in the darkness, however, and were unable to tell whether any of the shots fired hit the mark.

Two minutes later gunners at the stern of the ship saw a conning tower above the surface of the water, in the wake of the steamer. The vessel was rolling so heavily that the gunners were unable to get their gun pointed before the submarine again disappeared beneath the surface.

Every ounce of steam available was fed to the engines and the ship was quickly out of the danger zone.

BRITISH GUNNER SAW U-BOAT BREAK IN TWO

Tells of Running Fight Off the Irish Coast Resulting in the Submarine's Destruction.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 25.—Members of the crew of a British steamship which arrived here today reported having sunk an attacking German submarine. The steamer sent a shell into the U-boat's magazine, causing an explosion which parted the submarine amidships. The British steamer was not injured.

The submarine was five miles distant and running away after having attacked the British vessel nearly 400 miles off the coast of Ireland.

According to the story told by one of the gunners of the British steamer, the submarine was first seen when she sent a shell at the steamer from a distance of about 3,000 yards. It fell short, and the merchantman immediately was swung around so that her stern was toward the U-boat, getting the naval gun at work. Eleven shots were fired in rapid succession and each struck close to the German.

"I knew I had the range after the second shot, and so did the German," said the British gunner.

"The Germans were using their two guns, fore and aft, while we had only one, but the shells were falling short and he started to run. I followed him with shell, and the twelfth, the one that sent him down, struck just abaft the periscope. He was then more than 9,000 yards away.

"We could all see the boat break in two and go down, disappearing within a few minutes. I sent four more shots into the water at the spot where she disappeared to let any of the Boches who might have escaped know that we were still around and would take care of them if they appeared.

"At the same time our battle was going on the wireless operator picked up the call of an American vessel that arrived at an Atlantic port last Friday, and also caught a message that another American ship had been torpedoed and was sinking. The message said that the German was firing on the lifeboats. That vessel was about thirty miles to the south of us, and I do not know how they made out."

The steamer's Captain and other officers would not discuss the battle, but confirmation of the gunner's story was obtained from other members of the crew.

TOO LATE TO SAVE CREW.

American Destroyer Makes Brave but Unsuccessful Effort.

BASE OF THE AMERICAN FLOTILLA IN BRITISH WATERS, June 25.—One of the American destroyers in the patrol flotilla reports that morning that she was unable to find any trace of the fifty members of the crew of a British

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PRESIDENT TAKES CONTROL OF EXPORTS TO MEET OUR OWN AND OUR ALLIES' NEEDS; MAY HALT FOOD BOUGHT BY NEUTRALS

President Wilson's Explanation of the Purpose to Direct American Exports, Not Check Them

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—In explanation of the Executive order creating an Exports Council, President Wilson tonight issued this statement through the Committee on Public Information:

It is important that the country should understand just what is intended in the control of exports, which is about to be undertaken, and since the power is vested by the Congress in the President, I can speak with authority concerning it. The Exports Council will be merely advisory to the President.

There will, of course, be no prohibition of exports. The normal course of trade will be interfered with as little as possible, and, so far as possible, only its abnormal course directed. The whole object will be to direct exports in such a way that they will go first and by preference where they are most needed and most immediately needed, and temporarily to withhold them, if necessary, where they can least be spared.

Our primary duty in the matter of foodstuffs and like necessaries is to see to it that the peoples associated with us in the war get as generous a proportion as possible of our surplus, but it will also be our wish and purpose to supply the neutral nations whose peoples depend upon us for such supplies as nearly in proportion to their need as the amount to be divided permits.

There will thus be little check put upon the volume of exports, and the prices obtained for them will not be affected by this regulation.

This policy will be carried out, not by prohibitive regulations, therefore, but by a system of licensing exports, which will be as simply organized and administered as possible, so as to constitute no impediment to the normal flow of commerce.

In brief, the free play of trade will not be arbitrarily interfered with; it will only be intelligently and systematically directed, in the light of full information with regard to needs and market conditions throughout the world and the necessities of our people at home and our armies and the armies of our associates abroad.

The Government is taking, or has taken, steps to ascertain, for example, just what the available present supply of wheat and corn is remaining from the crops of last year; to learn from each of the countries exporting these foodstuffs from the United States what their purchases in this country now are and where they are stored, and what their needs are, in order that we may adjust things, so far as possible, to our own needs and free stocks; and this information is in course of being rapidly supplied.

The case of wheat and corn will serve as an illustration of all the rest, of supplies of all kinds. Our trade can be successfully and profitably conducted now, the war pushed to a victorious issue, and the needs of our own people and of the other peoples with whom we are still free to trade efficiently met only by systematic direction; and that is what will be attempted. WOODROW WILSON.

RED CROSS MAKES FINAL SPURT HERE

Time Extended Until Noon Today to Enable City to Get $50,000,000 Quota.

NATION'S TOTAL $96,000,000

Washington Confident the Fund Will Be Largely Oversubscribed.

Although Red Cross Week officially closed last midnight, the campaign for the $110,000,000 War Fund will be continued in New York City up to noon today, it was announced yesterday at the headquarters of the fund. The extension, it was explained, was granted to enable the city to better its showing. Contributions and pledges of $2,214,168 were reported at noon yesterday by the thirty teams collecting for the fund, but the total was so much smaller than expected that Seward Prosser, Chairman of the Executive Committee, frankly informed the workers that much more would have to be raised to place the city on an equal comparative footing with some of the cities of the country. Washington reported a total last night of $60,650,000 outside of New York City.

"I am loath to inject a discordant note into our work," he said at the close of the luncheon meeting at the Chamber of Commerce," but the fact is New York City is falling behind the rest of the country. It is not doing its share."

Mr. Prosser said that New York City had raised about $36,000,000, or $14,000,000 less than the $50,000,000 desired. Of this, $19,512,525, according to revised figures later given out by the Publicity Bureau, were in cash contributions and pledges, and $16,480,609 in corporation dividends. Coming on top of rumors that the city had already collected the $40,000,000 originally allotted to it, and was well on its way toward obtaining the $10,000,000 additional needed to cover duplications in crediting corporation dividends, Mr. Prosser's statement startled some of the Red Cross workers.

Urges Supreme Effort.

A survey of the figures received from other sections of the country seemed to justify his statement. Not only had several of the other cities made up their allotment, but at least a half dozen had exceeded it. The managers of the New York campaign had no doubt of the city's ability to raise the $40,000,000 set down as its share, but they consider that the city will not be doing this if it includes all of the corporation dividends declared by organizations having their headquarters in this city. They believe that many of these dividends will be turned over to the fund through other cities, and that in order to make up its fair share New York City should collect at least $50,000,000.

Another reason for the statement made by Mr. Prosser was that some of the workers seemed to have relaxed their efforts because of overconfidence, and needed to be stimulated to a supreme effort to make the campaign a success. Every [illegible] was therefore urged

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EXPORTS TO RUSSIA REACH A BILLION

Total in Last Three Years Twice as Much as in the Previous Fifty Years.

MOST OF IT WAR MATERIALS

Merchandise Carried More Than Half Way Around the World to Reach Destination.

What the United States has done to furnish Russia with the sinews of war since the start of the European conflict was shown in a statement issued yesterday by the National City Bank of New York. The compilation made by the bank showed that exports from this country to Russia in the first three years of war would aggregate nearly twice as much as in the fifty years preceding hostilities. Yesterday's forecast set down $1,000,000,000 as the approximate total value of exports to Russia from here since Aug. 1, 1914. The aggregate of American exports in the fifty years preceding the war was about $575,000,000.

Based upon United States Government figures, exports to Russia in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, the first year of the war, were $61,000,000. In 1916 they had jumped to $314,000,000, and in the fiscal year 1917, which ends with the present month, the bank estimated the shipments would reach the unprecedented total of $565,000,000.

The bank's statement, in part, said:

"War materials form, of course, the bulk of the exports to Russia, though railway material is also an important factor in the grand total. Gunpowder, of which the exports prior to the war were negligible, amounted to about $57,000,000 in 1916, and while the Government figures do not show the distribution of the gunpowder exported in 1917, they do show a total in the first nine months of the year two and a half times as great as in 1916. Firearms to Russia in 1916 amounted to about $6,000,000, and the United States Government figures for the first nine months of the fiscal year 1917 show a total export of firearms six times as great as in the same period of 1916. Barbed wire in 1916 showed a total of $13,000,000, and the Government figures of exports of barbed wire in 1917 are 30 per cent. greater than in 1916. Railway cars to Russia in 1916 amounted to over $18,000,000, locomotives about $12,000,000, and steel rails and other track material about $12,000,000, though the figures for 1917 are not yet available. Metal working machinery, of which the total to Russia before the war was a little more than $1,000,000, was in 1915 $2,500,000 and in 1916 over $12,000,000. Automobiles amounted to over $12,000,000 in 1915 and approximately $20,000,000 in 1916. Copper amounted to $3,000,000 in 1915 and $9,000,000 in 1916.

"In the requirements of peace, which, of course, formed the chief exports to Russia before the war, there is a marked decline. Agricultural implements, which formed about $7,000,000 of exports to Russia in the year before the war, will apparently amount to less than $500,000 in 1917, and binder twine, which amounted

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NAMES ADVISORY COUNCIL

Hoover Is a Member With Lansing, Houston and Redfield.

LARGE PLANS FORMULATED

With British Co-operation, Virtual Control of the World's Trade Will Be Possible.

FOOD AND COAL FOREMOST

Proclamations Are to be Issued Promptly, Starting the New Program.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25. — Official announcement was made today by Secretary Lansing that President Wilson signed on Friday an Executive order authorizing the creation of an Exports Council, under the powers vested in him by the espionage law. It came as confirmation of the statement to that effect published in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning.

By this action the President assumes authority which finds no precedent in American history, in so far as the vastness of the power vested in him in connection with the agricultural and commercial output of the country is concerned. By the exercise of this power, Mr. Wilson can control all exports from this country.

In a statement issued tonight, supplemental to the Executive order, President Wilson stated that the Exports Council would be "merely advisory to the President," and that there would be no "prohibition of exports."

It was essential, however, he said, that the Government should see that the countries allied with America in the war should receive as generous a part of the surplus of American products as possible, while efforts should be made also to supply neutral nations dependent upon the United States. He predicted that little check would be put upon the volume of exports, and that the prices obtained for them would not be affected.

The President's Order.

The President, however, has authority to determine what this nation or that shall have of the products of America. He can stop or regulate the export of grain or other commodities to any neutral country which permits any of its supply from America to reach Germany.

The President's order creating the council reads as follows:

Department of State, June 25, 1917.
[Executive Order.]

By virtue of authority vested in me by Title VII. of the act approved June 15, 1917, entitled "An Act to punish espionage and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes," I hereby vest in the Secretary of Commerce the executive administration of all instructions issued by the President under said Title VII. and of the proclamations thereunder, and the said Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to take such measures as may be necessary to administer and execute the same and to grant or refuse export licenses thereunder, in accordance with those instructions.

I hereby establish an Exports Council, thus constituted, to formulate, for the consideration and approval of the President, policies and make the recommendations necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

WOODROW WILSON.

The White House, June 22, 1917.

It has been stated that the Secretaries of War and Navy would probably be members of the Exports Council. They were omitted, it is said, because of their present onerous duties. Their arguments as to the needs of the departments, as they may affect the exports, will be heard.

A Series of Proclamations.

The council will hold its first meeting tomorrow morning in the offices of the Department of State. The council will be ready to act at once if it is shown that there is need of stopping the flow of exports of any commodities from this country.

It is stated that members of the exports council will recommend to the President a series of proclamations which will put the law into active operation.

The first proclamation will require the licensing of all coal and fuel shipments, including bunkers, and its purpose is to give the Government first a firm grasp of shipping.

The second, which will provide a system of licensing for every class of exports to European neutral countries, is designed to prevent supplies from reaching Germany.

Proclamations to follow will name specific commodities that may not be shipped anywhere without licenses. The first commodities to be designated will be cereals and other foodstuffs. By degrees the list will be extended until virtually every export commodity is brought under operation of the act.

British-American Control.

The proclamations covering coal and exports to European neutrals are likely to be issued [illegible]

rangement to be made with the British Government, providing for international shipping control, enforced by export licensing agreements, the United States and Great Britain will have the trade of the world in their hands to direct in the manner best calculated to assist in winning the war.

The neutral export proclamation will be hurried to prevent removal from the United States of large supplies of foodstuffs, bought by the neutrals and now stored in this country, awaiting shipment. The Government is determined to hold neutrals down to necessities, and in enforcing export regulations will virtually take up the burden of the British blockade, now to be enforced from the point of origin of supplies.

For several days while news of the President's approval of the order, creating the council, was withheld, the work of organizing has been going on at high pressure. Agencies of the Government in many parts of the country, including important stations on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and in the Gulf of Mexico, have been instructed to be ready, and allied and neutral countries, through their representatives have been acquainted with the plan of the Government.

Coincident with the decision taken by the United States to employ the powers granted under the espionage law, the French Government refused to permit a large shipment of wheat for Switzerland to pass through France, pending a decision here. In face of this action, the shipment is being held back.

To Determine Foreign Needs.

Other facts that came out today were that this Government would have twenty agents in foreign countries, who would aid in determining the quantities of our products, which each of the allied or neutral countries needed and to make full reports concerning conditions abroad, which would be used in the guidance of the Exports Council.

To a large extent these agents, it is said, will use British machinery built up during the three years the blockade has been in operation. The export control will absorb the British system of letters of assurance, heretofore required of American shippers before their cargoes are permitted to go to the European neutrals.

There will be agents in all the principal seaport cities and on the Great Lakes to keep an eye on grains which may be shipped. Collectors of Customs will be charged with the duty of preventing unlicensed cargoes from leaving the country.

To facilitate the work of the Exports Council, the President will be asked to provide $150,000 at once. Following this, a request will be made by Secretary Redfield, who will have charge of the administrative work, such as the issuance of licenses, for $570,000 more for the work of the first year.

Every move under the act will be made under Presidential proclamation issued on the advice of the Exports Council, which will meet every day to discuss matters of policy. The three Cabinet members and the Food Administrator will probably name representatives to take care of most of the routine work. These men will probably be Dr. E. E. Pratt of the Department of Commerce, Lester H. Woolsey of the State Department, Assistant Secretary Vrooman of the Department of Agriculture, and a representative of the Food Administration.

Licensing will be done by the Commerce Department's Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of which Dr. Pratt is the head. The bureau will be expanded by the addition of about 300 employes.

The order signed by President Wilson, named the Food Administrator as a member of the council, and it can be stated that Herbert C. Hoover, despite the fact that Congress has not yet passed the food administration legislation will be present at the Council tomorrow.

A policy regarding food exports will be formed by the food administration for approval by the Exports Council. After the Department of Agriculture's food survey has been made a program of food apportionment among the allied and neutral countries will be prepared by Mr. Hoover, as head of the administration, and this will govern shipments.

The American food supply, it is made clear, will be used first to feed this country; second, to feed the Allies, and what is left will go to neutrals.

The first concern of the Exports Council, it was said today, would be coal and food, and no time will be lost in adopting means for regulation. Other commodities will be taken under consideration from the first, and full data obtained.

Secretary Redfield explained tonight the probable plan of licensing as follows:

"The quantity of the particular commodity to be exported under license will be determined by the Exports Council, and upon the advice of the departments concerned, and with such facts as may be presented by the trade as far as possible. No new machinery, except that absolutely necessary, is created to carry on the routine work. The responsibility for the administrative work is placed in a responsible executive department. Each interested executive department has a voice in determining the policies of export control. The Secretary of State, on account of the political significance of the consideration of exports, has the final decision as to the policy of export control."

Title VII. of the Espionage Act under which President Wilson will act, provides a fine of $10.000 or two years imprisonment, or both, for a violation of the law, and forfeits ship and cargo to the United States. The President's powers of seizure are thus put in Section 1:

Section 1.—Whenever during the present war the President shall find that the public safety shall so require, and shall make proclamation thereof, it shall be unlawful to export from or ship from or take out of the United States to any country named in such proclamation any article or articles mentioned in such proclamation, except at such time or times and under such regulations and orders and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe, until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress:

Provided, however, that no preference shall be given to the ports of one State over those of another.

HOLLAND FEARS EMBARGO.

Dutch Paper Hints That It Might Drive Her Into Germany's Arms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 25.—It is becoming more and more evident that Holland is greatly scared by the reports of the tightening of the blockade by America. The Gazette de Hollande tonight says:

"When journalists and party politicians separated from Europe by the Atlantic start discussing such intricate subjects as the allied blockade and Holland's economic relations with the Central Empires there is great danger of misunderstanding."

It then observes that restricted exportation of breeding cattle has been occasionally permitted. It may be remarked, however, that the figures of these exports which are published are seldom correct; for example, one dealer known to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent was permitted to export as many cattle as the total number published as exportable.

The Gazette admits that certain quantities of the surplus of dairy and market-gardening produce are regularly exported to Germany, but only on the basis of fixed division between the Allies and the Central Powers which has been agreed upon, and that Great Britain, France, and the Belgian Relief Commission received half the exportable pork and other meats, as well as potatoes and flour and a quarter of the surplus butter, vegetables, and fruit.

The newspaper asserts that if fodder imports from America are stopped many Dutch supplies to the Allies and the Central Powers will be stopped also, and that the hampering of shipping would make Holland still more dependant on Germany for coal and iron, on which her economic life depends.

"People talk glibly," says the Gazette, "about cutting off or further restricting cereal supplies. Should our imports of fodder be stopped or further restricted the inevitable result would be a big exportation of cattle on a wholesale scale, which is evidently undesirable from the Allies point of view."

GIRL SAFELY ENDS RED CROSS FLIGHT

Miss Stinson Lands on White Canvas Cross in Washington Amid Great Throng.

FROM ALBANY IN ONE DAY

Aviatrix Carrying Red Cross Checks from Buffalo Makes Stops at New York and Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Flying in the interest of the $100,000,000 Red Cross fund, Miss Katherine Stinson piloted her big Curtiss military biplane safely into the National Capital and landed on the Polo Grounds south of the Washington Mounment at 7:45 o'clock this evening after a straight sail in three relays from Albany, in which she covered 373 miles in a single day.

It was not only the longest flight made in her five years' of flying by Miss Stinson, a pretty Southern girl, but also the longest aerial flight in a single day that any aviator had made to Washington. The distance from Buffalo to Washington over the route covered by Miss Stinson was 670 miles. This was covered by the aviatrix in two days.

Miss Stinson left Buffalo at 11:50 yesterday morning and arrived at Albany at 6:45 in the evening. Spending the night in Albany, she resumed her journey at 10 o'clock this morning for New York, arriving at Governors Island at 12:15, and leaving at 2 o'clock for Philadelphia. She stopped at Philadelphia from 3:20 to 5:30 o'clock, when she started for Washington.

She was sighted at 7:35 o'clock by a great crowd that had waited for her here for four hours. Ten minutes later, after circling the Washington Monument at an elevation of 3,000 feet, Miss Stinson made a safe landing at the Polo Grounds, which she had never before seen. Her only guides were the tall shaft of the monument and a great white cross of canvas spread at the spot where she was to land.

Miss Stinson did not stop at Baltimore, but crossed that city at a high elevation. She said tonight that she would have stopped at Baltimore if she had had time. As it was, she reached Washington only in the nick of time for safety. Had she been fifteen minutes later she would not have been able from her high position to have seen the great white cross canvas marking her landing point.

Lands Amid Great Throng.

The Polo Grounds were packed with people and automobiles. The crowd was so thick that it took Miss Stinson longer to make the journey of half a mile from the Polo Grounds through the maze of congested automobile traffic to the Traffic Department than it did to fly from Baltimore to Washington, a distance of forty-five miles. She made the journey of 132 miles from Philadelphia to Washington in two hours and five minutes, averaging approximately seventy miles an hour most of the way.

At the Polo Grounds she was met by the uniformed members of the Red Cross Automobile Corps, by Red Cross officials, and by Henry B. F. MacFarland, Chairman of the Red Cross Campaign Committee in Washington, who handed Miss Stinson a check for $50,000. This was the first contribution on Washington's account to the $100,000,000 Red Cross Fund. Miss Stinson reached the Treasury Department shortly after 8 o'clock and delivered not only this check but also the initial contribution of Buffalo to the Red Cross Fund to Secretary McAdoo.

It had been Miss Stinson's purpose to leave Washington by train at 7:45 tonight for Chicago, en route to Calgary, Alberta, Canada, where she has an aviation engagement. Her delay at Philadelphia caused the aviatrix to change her plans. The Red Cross authorities motored her to the Chevy Chase Club for dinner, and she will leave for Chicago probably tomorrow.

Miss Stinson is 21 years old and a native of Mississippi. Her mother, who lives in San Antonio, Texas, sent a message to the Red Cross officials, which was delivered on her arrival, telling them to congratulate her daughter because the mother was certain the girl would "make good."

"She never fails," said the message. There was also delivered to Miss Stinson on her arrival a telegram from a Detroit father asking the aviatrix whether she would undertake to train his daughter to fly.

Miss Stinson weighs only 105 pounds, and is so small of stature that after she landed she had to unbuckle her straps and stand in the biplane before the crowd caught a glimpse of the plucky little woman.

Military aviators here tonight regarded her feat as remarkable. She had never used the machine she flew in or one as large as it before this voyage. It was a 90 horse power tractor, newly finished, and one of a type now being used in both the American and the British army. The propeller is in front of the machine. The planes measure forty-five feet from tip to tip.

Before this voyage Miss Stinson, though she had been flying five years, had never remained longer than about two hours in the air. Yesterday Miss Stinson covered 297 miles between Buffalo and Albany. This morning she covered 145 miles from Albany to New York. Early this afternoon she traveled 91 miles by airline from New York to Philadelphia, and the distance on the third lap from Philadelphia to Washington later in the afternoon was 137 miles.

Brought Message to New York.

When Miss Stinson landed at Governors Island at 12:15 P. M. yesterday she brought with her a message from Buffalo of the amount of money collected for the Red Cross in that city up to the time of her departure. On her way from Albany to New York she bombarded the cities over which she passed with literature of the Red Cross campaign.

The young aviatrix was met at Governors Island by a committee representing the Red Cross, as well as by a committee of the Aero Club of America, including Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club, and Henry Woodhouse, one of the Board of Governors. She brought this message from Buffalo:

New York Campaign Committee, Red Cross Fund:

Greetings from the Buffalo Campaign Committee, Buffalo Chapter of the Red Cross, to your local workers.

We are giving Miss Katherine Stinson, the aviatrix, a certificate of deposit showing $1,277,333.63 in cash and pledges in our hands to the credit of the National Red Cross War Fund.

Buffalo's apportionment is $1,500,000. Buffalo is going to oversubscribe. Everybody's doing it. Are you?

F. S. McGRAW,
Chairman Buffalo Chapter.

This message was delivered to Miss Stinson for delivery to the Chairman of the Red Cross Campaign Committee at Philadelphia:

Red Cross week has witnessed in America a national heart expression totally unexampled. The last few hours of this period of sacrifice and consecration are now passing, but the ultimate success of our efforts seems assured in full, even to an overwhelming measure.

SEWARD PROSSER,
Chairman Executive Committee.

Miss Stinson resumed her flight at 2 o'clock.

GIVES BULK OF HER FORTUNE.

Denver Woman Makes Red Cross Chief Beneficiary in Will.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., June 25.—Not content with giving several large donations to the Red Cross Society of America and France, Mrs. Clara Perkins, charity worker of 1,554 Logan Street, made a will giving the bulk of her fortune estimated at $50,000, equally to the two organizations.

Mrs. Perkins is of German descent, is thoroughly American in her allegiance to the cause of the United States and France.

RED CROSS MAKES FINAL SPURT HERE

Continued from Page 1.

to keep at work until noon today, when the final luncheon will take place at the Chamber of Commerce.

The largest total was reported yesterday by Tea No. 6, of which Edgar L. Marston is Captain. It was $538,585, which included a $500,000 contribution from the Carnegie Corporation. The second largest amount was collected by Team No. 12, of which Charles H. Sabin is Captain, and which reported a total of $179,913. Mrs. E. H. Harriman's team took third honors by reporting additional contributions and pledges of $123,000, of which $100,000 was donated by Mrs. Harriman herself. J. Horace Harding's team was fourth with a total for the day of $112,622.

In addition to the $500,000 contribution from the Carnegie Corporation and the $100,000 given by Mrs. Harriman, some of the other big contributions were: Charles D. Barney, $100,000; Central Trust Company, $25,000; Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $25,000; W. R. Grace & Co., $50,000; W. A. Harkness, $25,000; Arthur Kyle, $25,000; Mrs. John W. Mackay, $25,000; B. Altman & Co., $25,000; E. J. Berwind, $25,000; Charles H. Sabin, $25,000; Silk Association of America, $21,355, and H. H. Rogers, $20,000.

Team Results Yesterday.

The amounts reported by each team yesterday at the luncheon follow:

MEN'S TEAMS.

Tm.	Captain.	
1.	M. Friedsam	$51,002
2.	T. A. Gillespie	42,069
3.	Daniel Guggenheim	33,094
4.	J. Horace Harding	112,622
5.	William M. Kingsley	20,295
6.	Edgar L. Marston	538,885
7.	Edwin P. Maynard	76,747
8.	Mayor Mitchel	25,770
9.	J. P. Morgan	109,337
10.	G. Noble	105,076
11.	E. H. Outerbridge	51,044
12.	Charles H. Sabin	179,913
13.	Jacob H. Schiff	97,203
14.	James R. Sheffield	51,510
15.	Albert Strauss	11,214
16.	William B. Thompson	25,185
17.	F. D. Underwood	40,348
18.	F. A. Vanderlip	67,257
19.	George J. Whelan	63,724
20.	A. H. Wiggin	80,000
	Total	$1,789,127

WOMEN'S TEAMS.

21.	Mrs. Richard Aldrich	$9,195
22.	Mrs. Charles B. Alexander	55,708
23.	Mrs. James A. Burden	52,757
24.	Miss Alice R. Chittenden	7,209
25.	Miss Mabel Choate	21,438
26.	Mrs. E. H. Harriman	123,000
27.	Mrs. Walter E. Maynard	23,769
28.	Mrs. Herbert L. Pratt	22,742
29.	Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt	65,341
30.	Mrs. Orme Wilson, Jr.	43,882
	Total	$425,041

The Retail Dry Goods Association made its contribution through the team headed by Mr. Friedsam in the following amounts:

B. Altman & Co.	$25,000
R. H. Macy & Co.	10,000
Franklin Simon & Co.	5,000
Saks & Co.	5,000
Gimbel Bros.	5,000
Lord & Taylor	5,000
Bloomingdale Bros.	2,500
Oppenheim, Collins & C.	2,000

The Altman contribution noted does not include the contribution of the Altman estate, the Altman employes, and Michael Friedsam, President of the Altman Company, which were reported in THE TIMES last Sunday.

Further subscriptions obtained by the Directors of the "Colthiers" Association of New York, in addition to the $50,350 previously reported as the clothing manufacturers share of the War Fund, reported yesterday were:

L. Spiegelberg & Son	$1,000
Through a committee of the New York Traveling Men's Association	904
E. Mellus & Co.	500
William P. Goldman & Bro.	300
Joseph Frank, for John Weber, Inc.	250
Lamb & Finlay	250
S. Stroock & Co.	100
Monmouth Mills, by J. & H. Cohen	100
Abraham Harris	100
M. Mittleman	100
Siegel Bros. & Goodman	100
J. F. Lenigan Co.	50
Atlas & Blum	50
Roth & Lauk	25
Goodman-Friedman Co., Inc.	25
I. Friedman & Co.	10
Cohen & Lang employes, additional	32
	$3,896
Gross total	$54,246

Women in Silent Parade.

Two events helped to bring the big Red Cross campaign yesterday to the attention of hundreds of thousands of persons in New York City. One of these was an airplane flight made by Miss Katherine Stinson, 20 years old, from Buffalo to New York City and Washington. The other was the stationary parade along Fifth Avenue. One thousand women took part in the parade. They lined up between Twenty-ninth and Fifty-third Streets and stood in silence from 11 o'clock until 1 o'clock in the afternoon along both sidewalks. It was the first parade of its kind ever given in the city, and was held under the auspices of the National League for Women's Service.

'200 Girl Scouts Help.

The women wore white dresses, Red Cross sashes, and the brown hats of the league. There were about forty to a block, twenty standing on each side of the street. Many prominent women took part, but there was no canvassing for contributions. Mrs. Robert L. Bigelow, Chairman of the co-operating organization of the League, arranged the parade for the Red Cross. The members were assisted by 200 girl scouts under Miss Caroline Lewis. A large number of colored women also were in line under Miss Elizabeth Frazier. A detail from the Public Library Association, captained by Miss A. E. Langden, stood in front of the Library at Forty-second Street.

Although they did not ask for money, more than $1,000 was given to the women by passersby. One woman who refused to disclose her name handed Miss Grace E. Minn, one of a group representing the Catholic League, a $100 bill. Some of the women who stood in line and the organizations represented by them were:

Captain Helen Bastedo, of the league motor corps; Miss Margaret Sumner Carson; Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., Mrs. David Smith, Miss Helen Winne, Miss Ethel Burden, Miss Dorothy Russell, Mrs. Oscar Stevens, Miss Mary Humphrey, Mrs. W. H. Hoyt, Mrs. Roger H. Bacon, all for the National League; Miss Catherine Potter, Girls' Friendly Society; Miss Helaine Magnus, Women's Oriental Society; Miss Teresa O'Donohue, Catholic High School Girls; Mrs. Matilda Vavrick, Bohemian National Alliance; Inwood Branch of the league, Mrs. Mabel E. Hemin, Mrs. William Cumming Story, Daughters of the American Revolution; Miss Carrie Wise, Federation of Sisterhoods; Mrs. J. H. Holden and Mrs. Theodore Dodge, Mayfair War Relief; Miss Emily Chauncey, Vacation War Relief; National Civic Federation, Mrs. Frank McNeill Bacon; League of Catholic Women, Mme. Eleonora de Cisneros; St. Bartholomew's Girls' Club, Women's Military Reserve of the United States, J. B. Greenhut Company, Midday Minute Girls, Women's Auxiliary to Naval Recruiting, Vassar Alumnae, Association Opposed to Women's Suffrage, Art Alliance of America, Mrs. Ripley Hitchcock, People's Institute and Stage Women's War Relief.

Forty women from the motor corps of the league in command of Captain I. Bastedo stood in their khaki uniform between Thirty-fifth Street and Thirty-sixth. Twenty women from Bronxville in charge of Mrs. Caspar Whitney were in the parade.

$12,000 From Catholic Churches.

It was announced yesterday that $700, an amount equivalent to their "holiday pay" on July 4, had been pledged to the fund by the employes of the Equitable Company. Scrubwomen, elevator operators, porters, house mechanics and engineers will contribute.

More than $12,000 was collected in the Catholic churches on last Sunday for the fund. No figures were obtained as to the amount collected in the Protestant churches, but more than $1,000 was obtained in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church alone. The Catholic church collections were credited to the team captained by Mrs. William K. [illegible]. The money taken in at [illegible] will be credited to the team headed by Mrs. James [illegible]

at the Red Cross Headquarters was that of a donation of $857 by the employes of Lord & Taylor. Mrs. A. Peterson contributed a Chinese rug worth $2,800 to Mrs. Orme Wilson Jr.'s team, and it will be sold at auction.

In addition to the day's pay pledged to the fund, the employes of John Wanamaker's New York store yesterday promised to give the fund their pay for July 4. They also bought 50,000 subway tickets to increase the contribution of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which will give the fund 10 per cent. of its receipts from the sale of tickets yesterday. Hundreds of other persons also laid in a large supply of tickets, with the result that it was estimated that the company's receipts yesterday from this source was double its normal.

Mr. Prosser received a cable message from Paris announcing that an American, whose name was not disclosed, had agreed to provide the Red Cross with an office building on the Place de la Concorde. It has been frequently reported that Cleveland H. Dodge and George F. Baker would remove the conditions they had originally attached to their gifts of $1,000,000 each to the fund, and this report was confirmed by the managers of the campaign yesterday. Realizing that twenty-three others would not contribute $1,000,000 which they had made a condition of their donation, they formally notified Mr. Prosser yesterday that the condition was withdrawn.

Total Team Collections.

The thirty teams reported their totals to date as follows:

TEAM NO. 1.
M. Friedsam, Captain.

R. H. Macy & Co.	$10,000.00
B. Altman & Co.	25,000.00
Franklin Simon & Co.	5,000.00
Saks & Co.	5,000.00
Lord & Taylor	5,000.00
Miscellaneous	1,002.60
Total	$51,002.60

TEAM NO. 2.
T. A. Gillespie, Captain.

J. E. Sterrett	$3,000.00
McGraw-Hill Publishing Company	1,000.00
E. C. Benedict	5,000.00
Fred Johnson	2,500.00
Edward S. Whitney	1,000.00
Frank Healey	1,000.00
Robert W. Hunt & Co.	500.00
John Boyle & Co.	1,000.00
Employes of T. A. Gillespie Co.	3,500.00
C. D. Pettis	1,000.00
In Memoriam	2,500.00
Miscellaneous	20,769.40
Total	$42,769.40

TEAM NO. 3.
Daniel Guggenheim, Captain.

Burton Castles	$6,000.00
Joan and Nancy Guggenheim	500.00
Philip Morris & Co., Ltd.	1,000.00
F. Bush	1,500.00
E. W. Bush	500.00
E. S. Von Stade	500.00
Employes of Guggenheim Bros.	2,617.00
S. J. Clarke	7,500.00
Leopold Fredrich	1,000.00
Benj. Stern	1,000.00
Sherwood Aldrich	10,000.00
F. W. Hills	500.00
Miscellaneo is	477.00
Total	$35,694.00

TEAM NO. 4.
Horace Harding, Captain.

Henry H. Goetchius	$1,000.00
Charles D. Barney & Co.	100,000.00
Charles R. Honschil	500.00
Hugh N. Camp, Jr.	1,000.00
Geo. Washington Coffee Ref. Co.	1,000.00
American Express Co.	7,500.00
Miscellaneous	1,622.00
Total	$112,622.00

TEAM NO. 5.
Wm. M. Kingsley, Captain.

Henry F. Cook	$1,000.00
Francis L. Slade	500.00
Anna C. Stevens	500.00
Gov. D. C. Hodges	500.00
F. A. Dillingham	500.00
Denver & Rio Grande R. R.	5,000.00
Anonymous	10,000.00
Miscellaneous	2,017.85
Total	$20,017.85

TEAM NO. 6.
Edgar L. Marston, Captain.

Charles H. Stout	$500.00
Estate of H. O. Havemeyer	5,000.00
Anna C. Milbank	2,500.00
A. S. Frissell	1,000.00
Isabelle Blair	1,000.00
Goldsmidt Detinning Co.	10,000.00
Carnegie Corp. of N. Y.	500,000.00
George F. Crane	1,000.00
Horace E. Andrews	4,000.00
Miscellaneous	13,885.00
Total	$588,885.00

TEAM NO. 7.
E. P. Maynard, Captain.

Anonymous	$1,000.00
E. R. Gibb	500.00
A. C. Bedford	500.00
R. Gal Co.	1,000.00
Frank Bailey	2,000.00
H. Kohmstamm & Co.	1,000.00
P. Abbot	500.00
B. Hughes	500.00
Miscellaneous	70,801.75
Total	$76,801.75

TEAM NO. 8.
John Purroy Mitchel, Captain.

H. N. Hempstead	$1,000.00
Trubee Davison	2,000.00
Henry J. Cochran	500.00
Employes of Bankers Trust Co.	1,000.00
John R. Marvin	5,000.00
H. E. Verran	1,000.00
H. E. Verran	1,000.00
New York Times	10,000.00
Thomas B. Clarke	1,000.00
E. S. Twing	500.00
Edward A. Sherman	500.00
Miscellaneous	25,916.72
Total	$49,416.72

TEAM NO. 9.
J. P. Morgan, Captain.

C. V. Anable	$1,000.00
Mr. and Mrs. G. King	1,000.00
Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Lane	750.00
Percy Jackson	500.00
135 Employes of J. P. Morgan & Co.	1,648.00
Chevrolet Motor Company	15,000.00
J. Livermore	10,000.00
Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	4,000.00
J. E. Aldred	15,000.00
R. M. Smith	5,000.00
Morton Fuller	1,000.00
Joseph Shattuck	5,000.00
W. S. Kies	500.00
Edward F. Whitney	5,000.00
538 employes of Equitable Bldg.	760.00
Albert Frank & Co.	500.00
New York News Bureau	1,000.00
Rembrandt Peale	2,500.00
645 employes of Thompson-Starrett Company	643.03
C. Hannevig, Inc.	1,000.00
Rops Brothers	500.00
Mrs. L. J. Horowitz	5,000.00
Equitable Office Bldg. Corp.	25,000.00
Miscellaneous	7,036.00
Total	$100,387.03

TEAM NO. 10.
H. G. S. Noble, Captain.

Winslow Lanier & Co.	$5,000.00
Haligarten & Co.	3,123.47
J. Lorimer Worden	500.00
H. N. Whitney & Sons	500.00
Lazanburgh Brothers	500.00
John A. Black	1,000.00
Starkey, Marshall & Co.	1,000.00
Arthur L. Cahn	500.00
August Belmont & Co.	10,000.00
Richardson, Norton & Co.	500.00
Jewett Brothers	1,000.00
Van Antwerp, Bishop & Fish	2,500.00
Jollister, Lyon & Walton	600.00
Jerome J. Danzig & Co.	1,000.00
Herzog & Glazier	1,000.00
Henry S. Glazier	2,000.00
E. A. Sichel	500.00
McDonnell & Co.	1,000.00
C. Robinson Duff & Co.	750.00
Halle & Stieglitz	3,000.00
J. W. Davis & Co.	1,000.00
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.	5,000.00
Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co.	2,000.00
Joseph J. Mitchell	1,000.00
Sharp & McVicker	1,500.00
Tucker, Anthony & Co.	2,500.00
Foster & Lounsbery	1,000.00
Pearl & Co.	1,000.00
Wrenn Brothers & Co.	1,000.00
J. A. Drake	1,000.00
Palmer & Co.	1,000.00
Ervin & Co.	500.00
Batcheller & Adee	500.00
Fynchon & Co.	500.00
Foster & Adams	500.00
Hersfeld & Stern	1,500.00
Nathan Hofheimer	10,000.00
Boissevain & Co.	2,500.00
F. S. Smithers & Co.	5,000.00
A. L. Sinsheimer	500.00
Taylor, Bates & Co.	1,500.00
White, Weld & Co.	5,000.00
A. A. Housman & Co.	2,000.00
Post Brothers & Co.	500.00
Prince & Whitely	1,000.00
Henry Zuckerman & Co.	1,000.00
Moore, Leonard & Lynch	1,750.00
Abot, Johnson & Co.	750.00
Miscellaneous	15,705.00
Total	$105,178.47

TEAM N. 11.
E. H. Outerbridge, Captain.

McDougall Hawkes	$1,000.00
Munson Line	5,000.00
Cass Gilbert	500.00
Charles Henry Mattlage	500.00
William R. Peters	5,000.00
Derby, Hooper & McDaniel	500.00
Chubb & Son	5,000.00
Fire Brokers' Association	1,000.00
Butler, Wyckoff & Campbell	1,000.00
Warren D. Broun	1,000.00
C. W. Ballard	1,000.00
Bedische Company	800.00
W. T. Keet	500.00
Simpson, Spence & Young	1,000.00
Norton Lilly & Co.	1,000.00
Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills	1,000.00
Raymond-Hadley Corporation	1,000.00
F. Hoffman	1,000.00
Kellogg Park National Bank	1,000.00

The Erie Company 1,000.00
Brainard Commission Co. 500.00
Jas. Carruthers & Co. 500.00
Aspergren & Co. 500.00
The Edward Flash Co. 500.00
Berth, Levi & Co. 500.00
Zimmerman-Alderson-Carr Co. 500.00
Phelps Bros. & Co. 500.00
E. S. Kuh & Valk Co. 500.00
North American Grain Co. 500.00
Welch, Helme & Clark 500.00
July 4. They also bought 50,000 subway 500.00
tickets to increase the contribution of
the Interborough Rapid Transit Com-
pany, which will give the fund 10 per
cent. of its receipts from the sale of
tickets yesterday. Hundreds of other
persons also laid in a large supply of
tickets, with the result that it was esti-
mated that the company's receipts yes-
terday from this source was double its
normal.
Siawson & Hobbs 1,000.00
Miscellaneous 11,741.66
Total $50,741.66

TEAM NO. 12.
Charles H. Sabin, Captain.

E. J. Berwin	$30,000.00
Eugene Meyer, Jr.	15,000.00
F. K. Pendleton	500.00
E. Clarence Jones	5,000.00
Charles H. Sabin	25,000.00
Greenhut Company, Inc.	1,000.00
Charles B. McDonald	1,000.00
Frederick Brooks	500.00
Lyman N. Hine	500.00
E. B. Schley	500.00
R. H. Wilson	500.00
Waterbury Company	500.00
B. Lissberger Co.	2,500.00
W. S. Oakman	500.00
Central Trust Co.	100,000.00
W. M. Plosk	500.00
Mary S. Jackson	500.00
Balfour, Williamson & Co.	2,500.00
John McKesson, Jr.	500.00
William H. Truesdale	1,000.00
Miscellaneous	2,513.00
Total	$190,513.00

TEAM NO. 13.
Jacob H. Schiff, Captain.

Bradstreet & Co.	$5,000.00
Max Nathan	500.00
Lewis J. Kramer	1,000.00
H. C. Goldschmidt & Co.	5,000.00
Henry A. Dix & Sims Co.	500.00
N. Namburg & Co.	5,000.00
Henry A. Dix	500.00
Miscellaneous	83,798.75
Total	$101,298.75

TEAM NO. 14.
James R. Sheffield, Captain.

J. Straus & Sons	$1,500.00
Mrs. S. R. Bertron	2,000.00
Marshall J. Dodge	1,000.00
Francis T. Homer	1,000.00
Murray W. Dodge	500.00
John T. Terry	4,000.00
Andrew C. Ambrie	500.00
Miscellaneous	47,010.10
Total	$57,510.10

TEAM NO. 15.
Albert Strauss, Captain.

F. P. Shonts	$1,000.00
Sanderson & Sons	750.00
Daniel Bacon	2,000.00
Czarenkow Rioudel Co.	2,000.00
Copley & Mary R. Amory	500.00
J. S. Turner Company	1,000.00
John T. Rousmainere	500.00
Miscellaneous	3,464.27
Total	$11,214.27

TEAM NO. 16.
W. B. Thompson, Captain.

J. W. Wood	500.00
Liberty Loan Comm.	500.00
C. T. Munson	500.00
Graham Hinckley	500.00
O. J. McConnell	500.00
E. E. Renathers	5,000.00
Mrs. Edward I. Harkness	10,000.00
C. Tay	750.00
W. E. Frew	1,000.00
Oakes & Co.	5,000.00
W. A. Nash	1,000.00
Wood-Struthers	725.50
Miscellaneous	1,204.00
Total	$27,179.50

TEAM NO. 17.
F. D. Underwood, Captain.

George H. Mason	$10,000.00
W. H. Wooden	1,000.00
H. W. Johns-Manville	500.00
Thomas F. Kietor	500.00
Westinghouse Air Brake Co.	500.00
H. E. Rogers	500.00
Robert F. Schwartzenbach	5,000.00
Silk Finishing Co.	500.00
The Nonotuck Silk Co.	500.00
A. S. Villa & Brother	500.00
Jardine-Matheson Co., Ltd.	500.00
Universal-Industrial Corp.	500.00
Stehli Silk Corp.	1,000.00
United Piece Dye Works	1,000.00
Cheney Bros.	1,000.00
Fleitmann & Co.	1,000.00
C. A. Auffmordt & Co.	1,000.00
H. A. Caesar & Co.	5,000.00
Martin L. Cohn Co.	500.00
T. D. Van Dusen	1,000.00
John H. Haywood	500.00
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	1,000.00
Standard Oil Co. of N. Y.	1,151.00
Miscellaneous	4,680.58
Total	$39,341.58

TEAM NO. 18.
F. A. Vanderlip, Captain.

A. Kimball Co.	$500.00
Juliette K. Lemont	1,050.00
E. M. Townsend	500.00
R. W. Poor	1,000.00
Charles E. Lord	1,000.00
Mary E. Lapham	5,000.00
Hornblower, Miller, Garrison & Potter	2,500.00
W. Rockefeller & Co.	25,000.00
F. F. Whitier	1,000.00
The Porvenir Sugar Co.	1,000.00
Wossel, Duval & Co.	2,500.00
G. L. Duval	2,000.00
Robert Jaray	500.00
P. W. Alexander	500.00
T. H. Wheeler	1,000.00
S. W. Straus & Co.	500.00
James McV. Breed	500.00
Grasselli Chemical Co.	2,500.00
R. B. Hawley	1,000.00
Albert E. Burr & Co.	500.00
Cord Meyer Company	1,500.00
Ingersoll-Rand Company	10,000.00
Griffin	770.00
Samuel Wolverton	750.00
J. W. R. Crawford	1,000.00
Miscellaneous	3,217.00
Total	$87,287.00

TEAM NO. 19.
George J. Whalen, Captain.

American Cigar Co.	$10,000.00
Maurice Bamberger	1,000.00
B. H. Homan	500.00
O. J. Gude Co.	500.00
The Butterick Co.	4,000.00
Richard C. Bondy	500.00
Bondy Bondy	500.00
George J. Whelan	25,000.00
Charles Hirschhor

WAR MAY END IN 1918 ROOT TELLS RUSSIA

That Is, if the Allied Armies Do Their Utmost and Populations Back Them.

MUST BE REPARATION

Says 500,000 American Soldiers Soon Will Be Fighting and Explains Our Army's Discipline.

MOSCOW, June 25.—Elihu Root, head of the American mission which is visiting Russia, today received the Moscow journalists and delivered to them a lecture on the discipline in the American Army.

Mr. Root pointed out that the American officers either were educated in a special military school or had risen from the ranks, in the latter case only after they had passed the required examinations. Such a thing as the election of officers by the men was unknown in the United States. There were no soldiers' committees there and no participation by soldiers in courts-martial.

America, continued Mr. Root, heartily rejoiced at Russia's conquest for freedom. One of the chief motivs of the United States entering the war was a desire to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Russian democracy.

The journalists asked Mr. Root whether the active intervention of the United States in the war would not diminish the material support which that country had previously given the Entente Allies. Mr. Root answered in a negative, saying that all shops working on armament would be taken under Government control and their production greatly increased.

America's Part in War.

"Our active participation in the war," continued Mr. Root, "will consist of operations on land and sea, and the supply to the Allies of materials, arms and financial support."

Admiration was expressed by Mr. Root for the conduct of the Russians since the revolution.

"The Russians," said Mr. Root, "have conducted themselves with the greatest self-control, restraint, and good humor."

He then proceeded to describe his notion of a sound policy for war and peace.

"I consider," he said, "that the only practical method for attaining a proper conclusion of the war is that the Allies fight with all their possible strength, and that the populations of the allied countries support their armies by all conceivable means. If these conditions are fulfilled I am convinced the end of the war will be reached during 1918.

"Personally we Americans are ready to accept all the interpretations of Russia's formula of peace without annexation or contributions, but the American people feel profoundly that the German empire in most outrageous and most infamous form has violated the rights of Belgium and Serbia and demand that these rights be re-established. Undoubtedly there are other injustices about which America knows little, but which also must be repaired. We consider it just to insist on full restoration of violated rights of possessions and also reparation for damages."

Our Big Army Soon to Fight.

The headquarters of the War Industrial Committee was visited yesterday by the American mission, which received a cordial welcome. Mr. Root, in answer to an address, said that America was summoning 10,000,000 men to the colors in defense of freedom. His remarks were enthusiastically applauded.

Continuing, Mr. Root told his hearers that half a million Americans soon would be fighting. America's fleet already was annihilating German submarines. Describing America's adaptation to war, Mr. Root praised American workmen for voluntarily working in the nation's interest longer hours than usual. They soon would be filling Russia's order for locomotives and cars.

"Say what Russia wants, and we will come in aid. Our high aims in the war justify the heaviest sacrifices and any one who cannot understand these aims must be unable to understand anything."

Afterward the Americans visited the Moscow Bourse Committee, where they were welcomed by M. Tretiakof, President of the committee. Later they inspected the People's Bank and various munitions workshops, where a rousing reception was given to them. Some of the members went to Sergievsky to visit the famous Trinity Monastery, meeting on the way the Procurator General of the Holy Snyod, M. Lvoff and Church dignitaries, who heartily greeted the Americans.

PETROGRAD, June 24.—Rear Admiral James H. Glennon, U. S. N., and the other naval representatives with the Root mission have gone to Archangel for an inspection of that port. They were accompanied by Captain Newton A. McCully, Naval Attaché to the American Embassy at Petrograd. Captain McCully will go to Kola.

RUSSIA NEEDS FROM US 2,000 LOCOMOTIVES

Minister Lomonosoff Promises to Give Military Success in Return for Them.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—"Locomotives, locomotives, and still more locomotives" are the fundamental needs of Russia today, according to Professor Lomonosoff, Railroad Minister, with the Russian Mission. "Quite frankly I can say to you, our American friends," he said, "give us locomotives and we shall give you military success."

Russia needs at once 1,000 ten-wheel American locomotives to put her idle cars in operation; another thousand, with an appropriate number of cars, to free the congested freight terminals, and another 850 annually to meet the deficiency between Russia's manufacture and her needs for renewal and new construction. The United States is Russia's hope in this huge program, and negotiations are now in progress which, according to Professor Lomonosoff, are most promising.

After saying that the Siberian Railroad was in splendid condition for the immense task put upon it, that coal was available, and that adequate sidings had been completed, he continued:

"Present conditions on railroads in Russia are nothing but an inheritance from our short-sighted old Government. Two-thirds of all our railroads are owned by the State, and to justify itself from the true reproaches of the Duma that our railways are uneconomically managed, the old Government decided to raise their revenues.

"Beginning with 1908, there was almost complete stoppage of freight locomotive orders, so that the money assigned for these orders remained in the Treasury and the revenues given in the railway reports increased. The private railways had to follow this policy as their shareholders did not wish to get less revenue than the Government.

"Such a policy provoked a breakdown of the locomotive works. In 1906 1,280 locomotives were built in Russia, but in 1910 only 195 were ordered, and our works, which are in private possession, were obliged to turn to other manufactures. In 1913 the old Government realised its fault and increased the locomotive orders, but it was too late.

"When the war broke out our railway authorities hoped that after the mobilization had been completed the railway traffic would diminish. But in reality the contrary happened. Although we lost about 4,000 miles of railways occupied by the Germans the traffic on our railways increased by 10,700,000,000 ton miles, or by 20 per cent. This is due to the increase of the transport distances.

"For instance, there were only ten or fifteen cars daily running between Vladivostok and the centre of Russia; now, due to the fraternal help of the United States, we are sending from Vladivostok several hundred loaded cars every day which must make a 6,111-mile run.

"Another example is the transport of coal. In peace times the Petrograd and Riga districts used English coal brought on ships; now we have to transport these enormous quantities of coal by rail from the South of Russia, a distance of 1,000 miles. All these reasons brought on a 'locomotive' hunger. Although in the Summer of 1916 we got 400 excellent American locomotives, this 'hunger' reached its critical stage last Winter."

GERMAN PROPAGANDA BUSY IN RUSSIA

Who Pays the Agents and How the Payer Receives His Money Puzzles the Government.

By HERBERT BAILEY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 22.—General Scott of the American mission, in a talk with War Minister Kerensky today asked what evidence was procurable of German intrigue in Russia. The members of the mission, having perceived what German intrigue has accomplished in the United States where the organization of means of communication and serveillance are the finest possible, are very curious to see the effect of its work in disorganized Russia.

They have not far to go, however. On the Nevsky Prospect, ten minutes from the Winter Palace, little arguing, expostulating assemblies can be found even as late as 3 o'clock in the morning. They are arguing about the war. Questions why Russia should shed blood in a new offensive to fill the pockets of Anglo-French capitalists can be heard. Assertions that the Germans are the best friends of Russia resound. German agents, traitors, and their dupes are at work, and the click of German gold can almost be heard. Happily, generally there is some one capable of presenting the patriotic standpoint, although I am afraid the German agents in the campaign of deception, arguing the cons and pros, always leave the pro man triumphant.

It is the higher intrigue, particularly in the sphere of politics and finance, however, which absorbs interest. It is wondered by what means Germany finances her agents. A story that $250,000,000 was transmitted to a Petrograd bank from Germany, as reported in the afternoon newspapers here a few days ago, is not credited, as it rests on no real evidence, but it is obvious and admitted by the authorities that German agents are at work in Petrograd. Who pays them and how does the payer receive his cash? These questions every one, including the Government, is asking.

DUMA ASKED TO QUIT THE TAURIDE PALACE

President Agrees if Government First Ousts Workmen's Delegates from Building.

PETROGRAD, June 25.—Premier Lvoff has written to M. Rodzianko, President of the Duma, requesting evacuation as soon as possible of the Tauride Palace, which has been used for public business since the revolution, with a view to making necessary preparations in connection with the Constituent Assembly which is to decide on the future form of government. M. Rodzianko agreed on condition that the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates previously be removed from the palace. He asked transference to the Marie Palace of documents relating to the Duma.

According to a newspaper report, the Government has decided to issue a decree dissolving the Duma.

The palace of the former Dowager Empress will be handed over to the Ministry of Supplies.

During a round-up of deserters last night at Simferopal, in the Crimea, shooting occurred and men on both sides were wounded. There was a large number of arrests. Increasing numbers of deserters are returning daily to the colors.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The dissolution of the Duma and the Council of Empire, urged by the pro-Russian conference of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates was explained by members of the Russian mission here today as merely another step in the building up of a new Government in Russia. It does not indicate the slightest hostility, it was said, between the councils and the other parts of the Government.

The Duma, it was explained, ceased to exist when, after its dissolution by the Czar and its later extraordinary sessions, it created out of itself the Provisional Government. To this Government, it intrusted complete legislative, executive, and judicial powers, and with its birth the Duma itself was dissolved. Since then it has met only once for a decennial ceremonial and has had absolutely no part in the Government.

The Council of Empire was even less representative than the Duma, it was stated, as it was composed of appointees of the Czar selected from various classes, such as capital, education, agriculture, and former Ministers. Ever since the revolution, most of the members of the council have remained at home on their estates.

Special Ambassador Bakhmetieff of the mission will address the Senate tomorrow with special reference to the foreign relations of the new Provisional Russian Government. It is understood to be the purpose of the new Government to announce broad principles of diplomacy under which the present war should be conducted without going into too great detail as to their specific application.

One of the main reasons why Russia has proposed a conference of the Allies is understood to be the uncertainty there as to just what treaties Russia is now bound by. The former Czar is said to have, signed many international agreements without consultation or subsequent reference to his Ministers, and it is thought possible that some of the allied nations may be holding Russia to engagements which the present Russian Government has never seen.

The General Staff has established a commission under the Presidency of a woman. The aim of the commission will be to carry out a scheme for universal conscription of woman labor, excepting only women now engaged in agricultural work or employed in the making of munitions.

THREW HIS SWORD INTO SEA.

Koltchak Refused to Give Up to Mutineers Weapon Won in War.

PETROGRAD, June 25.—Admiral Koltchak, who was removed from the command of the Black Sea fleet by his mutinous men, declares that the outbreak, which is now at an end, was fomented by delegates from the Baltic fleet. At a meeting attended by 15,000 sailors it was resolved to arrest and search all officers of the fleet, including the Admiral and his chief of staff, on the ground that they were propagating a counter-revolution.

The crew of the flagship demanded that Admiral Koltchak surrender his sword. He refused, saying: "The Japanese left me this sword when we evacuated Port Arthur. I won this sword in the Japanese war, and will not give it to you." He threw the sword into the sea.

The mutineers sent wireless messages to all ships to disarm officers. Admiral Koltchak sent wireless instructions to the officers not to resist, so that bloodshed might be avoided. It was finally decided not to arrest the officers, although the men insisted that Admiral Koltchak resign his command.

Pershing to Attend Paris Opera.

PARIS, June 25.—Major General John J. Pershing, commander of the American forces in France, and his staff, will attend a special performance at the Opera Wednesday. The function will be given for the benefit of the Russian Red Cross.

QUESTION PRIEST ON COCCHI'S TALE

Continued from Page 1.

house. A man's voice answered the telephone.

"Yes, this is Father Morretto," it said. "No, I cannot see you. I have gone to bed. I will see you in the morning."

It was after this conversation, which occurred shortly after midnight, that Second Deputy Police Commissioner Lord arrived at the mission, and was told, as the others had been told, that Father Morretto had gone to bed and could not be disturbed, but after a talk with the Sister in charge arrangements were made for Mr. Lord and Assistant District Attorney Rorke to interview the priest a little later. Mrs. Humiston insisted that she should be admitted to the conference. Mr. Lord would not agree to this.

In the course of half an hour Mr. Lord and Mr. Rorke were admitted. After the interview Mr. Lord said that the priest had told of seeing Cocchi, who came to confession in the middle of February. He said that Cocchi was greatly agitated, and that after confession he had left without telling where he was going.

The priest added, according to Commissioner Lord, that Mr. Cruger and a young man had called on him later and asked if Cocchi had been to see him. As neither Mr. Cruger nor the young man had any official standing, the priest said, according to Mr. Lord, that he did not think they were entitled to the information, and told them that Cocchi had not been to see him.

Mr. Rorke sent for a stenographer to take down Father Morretto's statement.

At 2 o'clock this morning Mr. Lord and other officials left the priest's house. There was nothing to add to the earlier statement, Mr. Lord said. A detective, he continued, would remain in the house, and the priest, under subpoena, would be questioned this morning in the District Attorney's office.

COCCHI TELLS HOW HE SLEW RUTH CRUGER

First Stifled His Struggling Victim; Blow Then Felled Her.

BOLOGNA, Italy, June 25.—When Alfredo Cocchi, who has confessed to the murder of Ruth Cruger, the New York schoolgirl, returned to Bologna, the police say that his relatives were surprised and even fearful that something serious had occurred. In reply to questions Cocchi said at that time that he had left New York because of the jealousy of his wife, and also because he desired to join the colors. Shortly afterward a letter arrived from Cocchi's wife, in which she is said to have asserted that Cocchi had eloped with a girl 18 years old, after borrowing $15, her total possessions.

Cocchi nervously denied this allegation, asserting that the charge was due to the unusual imagination of his wife. He told, however, at that time about Miss Cruger going to his shop to have her skates sharpened. When further particulars arrived, Cocchi wept, declaring that he was a victim of persecution. He did not confess, however.

On March 9 Cocchi wrote home again, saying that she was being detained as a material witness against her husband, and was in desperate straits. Her younger son, Athos, she said, was "almost dead from privation and fright."

During the examination by the criminal authorities here, when Cocchi said that he had sailed from New York on Feb. 17, the Judge asked him to explain what he had done during the two days after his disappearance and before he embarked. Cocchi declined to change the subject. He said he had sailed aboard a British ship as a mechanic.

Ruth Cruger Was Smothered.

The Judge then pressed Cocchi more closely, and Cocchi even gave some details of the crime. He said he had smothered Miss Cruger to prevent her from shrieking, but as she had struggled he struck her. In falling, he added, Miss Cruger must have struck some vital spot, because he suddenly discovered that she was dead. In an attempt to conceal the crime he carried the body into the cellar and buried it in a hole which had been used to store gasoline.

Later, according to the police, Cocchi said he spent two days and one night before sailing for Italy in the house of a priest in Carleton [Charlton] Street, New York.

Earlier in the investigation, according to unofficial information, Cocchi added:

"My machine shop gave me a satisfactory position. I earned sometimes $190 a week. I had never seen Ruth Cruger before she came to my shop to have her skates sharpened. From the very beginning Ruth did all in her power to attract my attention. I felt something strange when her dark, penetrating eyes fixed on mine.

"I was still more disconcerted when she came again Feb. 13 to get her skates. An overpowering attraction for the young woman seized me. What happened afterward seems like a dream. My memory at this point fails me utterly.

"In view of the facts which have been presented, it must be true I attacked and killed her. But God help me, I didn't mean to. My will power could not resist any more. When I returned home I was like a person in a trance. I remembered speaking of this peculiar mental condition and thought I was ill.

"I began to realize the gravity of my position the morning of Feb. 15 when newspaper reporters came to my shop to make inquiries and policemen questioned me. I felt then as if I were lost. My only anxiety was to escape. I secured a passport which I kept among my papers and succeeded in reaching Italy. On my arrival I was overcome by remorse. I cannot myself believe that my hitherto unblemished life has been destroyed forever.

"This is my first offense, but it is of such a nature that I cannot believe it to be true. The greatest punishment is to think what suffering and agony my wife and children are undergoing, as notwithstanding our misunderstandings we love each other most tenderly."

The police authorities, who are still investigating the history of Cocchi, have brought to light the following additional details concerning him: When Cocchi left Italy for the United States he was in love with Maria Magriba, a servant in the Cocchi family, according to the police. Shortly after his arrival in New York, Cocchi, they say, wrote her that business was going well and promised to marry her immediately if she would come to the United States.

Despite the hesitation of her relatives, the girl insisted on going to New York. She was accompanied by a woman friend. A few weeks after her arrival, still according to the police, Cocchi's bride wrote home, charging Cocchi with unfaithfulness. She reported that the husband of a woman with whom he had been friendly had had Cocchi arrested, but that the man later obtained Cocchi's release when he gave a promise to reform.

Cocchi was upbraided by his own relatives and those of his wife for failure to mend his ways. He wrote home humble confessions of his wrongdoings, but urged his relatives to endeavor to induce his wife to be less jealous of him. He even suggested that they come to the United States and endeavor to restore peace in his family.

Cocchi Depressed and Sullen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 25.—Alfredo Cocchi, the murderer of Ruth Cruger, the New York schoolgirl, who is now in jail at Bologna, is much depressed and sullen. He will not answer questions put to him, but says he will justify himself at his trial.

None of his family is permitted to visit him, which is one of his grievances. He is continually asking his father to be allowed to see his father. In order to secure this favor he has a message which he wishes to give him for his wife in America. Cocchi's great worry now is the length of time which will pass before he is brought to trial, as the Italian Government must ascertain whether the prisoner is an American citizen or still an Italian subject. The trial thus may be postponed for months.

"I would rather know the worst at once than live in this uncertainty," Cocchi is quoted as saying.

POLICE WERE DEAF TO PLEAS OF SISTER

Helen Cruger Visited Headquarters in Vain—Her Suspicions of Cocchi Ignored.

Miss Helen Cruger, the eldest sister of the murdered Ruth, and Henry D. Cruger, her father, took the witness stand yesterday before Leonard M. Wallstein, Commissioner of Accounts, who is investigating the Police Department in its connection with the Cruger case, and told of the complete failure of their repeated efforts in the days following Ruth's disappearance to persuade Detective Sergeant John L. Lagarenne and other detectives assigned to the case to abandon their theory that Ruth had gone away voluntarily with an unidentified man in a taxicab and to work on hypothesis, at least, that Alfredo Cocchi might know something of the girl's disappearance. The father and daughter gave their testimony simply and quietly, apparently under great strain, in a room of Commissioner Wallstein's office in the Municipal Building that was crowded with eagerly listening men and women.

Miss Cruger testified that her confidence in Ruth's character and her conviction, based on evidence which she, and not the detectives, had obtained, that the detectives were not handling the case properly led her to obtain a letter of introduction to Police Inspector Joseph A. Faurot, the commanding officer of the Detective Division, from ex-Deputy Police Commissioner Douglas I. McKay, and that she went to Inspector Faurot's office in Police Headquarters with this letter and, the Inspector being out, left the letter for him after telling her full story to Lieutenant William Funston, his aid. This part of Miss Cruger's testimony was the first evidence on Commissioner Wallstein's record to show that the attention of officials at Police Headquarters had been definitely called to the Cruger case and that the detectives of the Fourth Branch Bureau were persistently adhering to their statements that Ruth had gone away in a taxicab with a man despite the appeals, demands and evidence from members of the Cruger family which indicated that she had met with foul play and tended to implicate Alfredo Cocchi. Other evidence that the case was taken to headquarters will be recorded later in the hearing.

What effect Miss Cruger's visit to Inspector Faurot's office had upon the detective work on the case has not yet been brought out, but, so far as Miss Cruger and her father were able to observe, according to their testimony, it had none. They told how their justifiable suspicions of Cocchi were received by Lagarenne with the statement that the Italian was "a reputable business man; that how their request that Cocchi and his premises be subjected to inquiry and surveillance was denied on the ground that the police had no right to take any action against the man; how, while they were making every effort to have clues followed that ultimately led to the discovery of Ruth's body in Cocchi's cellar, Lagarenne referred to Cocchi familiarly as "Al," and volunteered explanations for the man's sudden departure within forty-eight hours after Ruth's disappearance.

Quick Recourse to the Police.

Another feature of yesterday's hearing was the testimony of Alfred M. Brown, Mr. Cruger's employer, that he reported Ruth's disappearance to the West 125th Street Police Station about 9:15 o'clock on the evening of Feb. 13, or less than eight hours after the girl was last seen by her sisters; that he reported it to the West 100th Street Station an hour or two later, and that he made a formal and complete report to the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau shortly after the midnight following, giving a description of Ruth, telling all he knew of her character and the circumstances of her disappearance, and asking that a general alarm be sent out for her and that the police take whatever other measures they thought advisable in making an immediate and thorough search for her.

Miss Cruger's testimony was the most impressive of the day. She appeared in the afternoon, dressed in a simple black and white checked dress, and throughout her examination was quiet and modest. Persons who observed her were impressed to remark that the detectives who talked to her in regard to their search for Ruth should have been strongly disinclined to jump to the conclusion that the sister of such a young woman voluntarily had abandoned her home to go away secretly with a man. Before Miss Cruger took the stand Commissioner Wallstein, in accordance with her wishes, requested the newspaper photographers present not to take any pictures of her, and, so far as is known, his request was universally observed.

The most important part of Miss Cruger's testimony began with her account of her visits to Cocchi's shop on the morning following Ruth's disappearance. She said that she went there because Ruth once had mentioned seeing a sign in the window to the effect that skates were sharpened there and she knew it to be in the neighborhood where Ruth had gone marketing in the morning of Feb. 13, when she took her skates to be sharpened. Recounting her first visit to the shop at 9:30 o'clock, Miss Cruger said:

Found Cocchi's Shop Closed.

"I found the store closed, locked. There was a sign in the door made of a hand pointing on which was written, 'Downstairs.' I did not make any attempt to go downstairs, though, because there were no stairs—only a stepladder. The door to the shop was fastened with an ordinary lock. There was a thing for a padlock on it, but the padlock was not there at that time."

It is possible that when Miss Cruger visited the shop the first time Cocchi was at work in the cellar burying her sister's body and that if she had climbed down the stepladder which led from the sidewalk in front of the shop she would have encountered him and met Ruth's fate. That Cocchi had been so hurried before 9:30 o'clock that he had forgotten the sign and neglected to fasten the door securely as he might was indicated when Miss Cruger made her second visit to his place, between 10:30 and 11 o'clock of the same morning.

"I found then," she testified, "that the sign was out of the door and there was a padlock on the door, which was fastened."

She was accompanied this time by a private detective named Kilpatrick, who had been engaged by her father, but she went to the shop alone for the third time at 12:45 o'clock, and found it as she had on the second visit. Miss Cruger went to the shop for the fourth time that day at 2 o'clock, and found it open. She was met inside by a man whom she later identified as Cocchi, and several women, who seemed to be there to have baby carriages repaired, were present, although Cocchi was working on a bicycle. Telling of her interview with the man, Miss Cruger said:

"I asked him if my sister had left her skates there to be sharpened the day before, and he said a young lady had left a pair of skates to be sharpened in the morning, and I asked him if she had called for them and he said, 'Yes.' I said, 'What kind of skates were they?' and he described them, and said right away, 'They were fastened on shoes like you have on.' I noticed at the time that he was very quick in making that comparison. He said she was the only lady that had left any skates and called for them there. I asked him what time she had called for them, and he said about 1:20. I said, 'Was she a dark and attractive girl?' and he said, 'Yes.'

Discoveries Reported to Detectives.

Miss Cruger did not discuss any further details with Cocchi, but hurried to her home and reported the interview to her father, who, according to his testimony, at once telephoned to the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau the facts of Miss Helen's discovery without, however, saying that the shop had been found closed on three visits to it. On the following morning, Thursday, Detective Lagarenne called at the Cruger home, and, according to Miss Cruger, she told him all of the details of her four visits to Cocchi's shop. When asked by Commissioner Wallstein how Lagarenne had received her information, Miss Cruger said:

"Some one—I don't recall whether it was he or not (implying that it might have been another detective)—said that a man like that had repair jobs in the neighborhood and he might go off to attend to them, and he didn't have enough business to keep some one there to have the store open all the time."

As Cocchi was seen by his wife, according to reports, as late as 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Miss Cruger's talk with Detective Lagarenne, the police could have laid hands on him if they had acted promptly on the information which she gave them.

Continuing her testimony, Miss Cruger said that Lagarenne came again to her house on Thursday afternoon and told her the taxicab story by which he explained Ruth's disappearance, adding that he thought that there was "a very strong probability" that the girl who entered the taxicab with the unidentified man was Ruth. Asked by Commissioner Wallstein what comment she made to this, Miss Cruger replied:

"I think I said that I was sure that it was not she; that she would not have gotten in a taxi."

It was on the following day, Friday, Feb. 16, that Miss Cruger went to Police Headquarters in company with Frederick Ewing, her employer, and presented the following letter to a police Lieutenant, whose name she could not remember, but who later was identified by Commissioner Wallstein as Lieutenant Funston:

Inspector Joseph A. Faurot, Commanding Detective Division, Police Department, 240 Centre Street, City.

Dear Inspector: This will introduce to you Mr. Frederick Ewing of the Mexican Petroleum Company, 120 Broadway, in whose office is employed Miss Helen Cruger, the sister of the missing Miss Ruth Cruger. As I understand it, Miss Helen Cruger is anxious to confer with you regarding the disappearance of her sister and the search being taken to locate her.

I shall be very much obliged to you for your careful attention to these people. Mr. Ewing is a warm personal friend of mine, and anything you can do to help in the matter which is of interest to him will be cordially appreciated by me.

Sincerely, D. I. McKAY.

Tried to Interest the Police.

The following questions by Commissioner Wallstein and answers by Miss Cruger show how she tried to put the police on the right track in the search for her sister:

Q.—What did you say to this Lieutenant and what did he say to you? A.—I told him the whole story from the beginning, and I tried to point out that this was not one of the ninety-nine cases in which the police said the girls always were found. I told him that that was the line they were working on and I argued that point with him. I told him all the reasons why they should not regard this as one of the ninety-nine cases.

Q.—Reasons based upon your knowledge of your sister's character? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you mention to this Lieutenant the visits that you had made to the Cocchi shop? A.—Yes, I did.

Q.—What did the man who was interviewing you say as to that or any other item of information that you gave him? A.—I don't remember what he said.

Q.—Upon what do you base your statement that this was not one of the ninety-nine cases of missing girls? What did you refer to there particularly?

What effect Miss Cruger's visit to Inspector Faurot's office had upon the detective work on the case has not yet been brought out, but, so far as Miss Cruger and her father were able to observe, according to their testimony, it had none. They told how their justifiable suspicions of Cocchi were received by Lagarenne with the statement that the Italian was "a reputable business man; that how their request that Cocchi and his premises be subjected to inquiry and surveillance was denied on the ground that the police had no right to take any action against the man; how, while they were making every effort to have clues followed that ultimately led to the discovery of Ruth's body in Cocchi's cellar, Lagarenne referred to Cocchi familiarly as "Al," and volunteered explanations for the man's sudden departure within forty-eight hours after Ruth's disappearance.

Quick Recourse to the Police.

Another feature of yesterday's hearing was the testimony of Alfred M. Brown, Mr. Cruger's employer, that he reported Ruth's disappearance to the West 125th Street Police Station about 9:15 o'clock on the evening of Feb. 13, or less than eight hours after the girl was last seen by her sisters; that he reported it to the West 100th Street Station an hour or two later, and that he made a formal and complete report to the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau shortly after the midnight following, giving a description of Ruth, telling all he knew of her character and the circumstances of her disappearance, and asking that a general alarm be sent out for her and that the police take whatever other measures they thought advisable in making an immediate and thorough search for her.

Miss Cruger's testimony was the most impressive of the day. She appeared in the afternoon, dressed in a simple black and white checked dress, and throughout her examination was quiet and modest. Persons who observed her were impressed to remark that the detectives who talked to her in regard to their search for Ruth should have been strongly disinclined to jump to the conclusion that the sister of such a young woman voluntarily had abandoned her home to go away secretly with a man. Before Miss Cruger took the stand Commissioner Wallstein, in accordance with her wishes, requested the newspaper photographers present not to take any pictures of her, and, so far as is known, his request was universally observed.

The most important part of Miss Cruger's testimony began with her account of her visits to Cocchi's shop on the morning following Ruth's disappearance. She said that she went there because Ruth once had mentioned seeing a sign in the window to the effect that skates were sharpened there and she knew it to be in the neighborhood where Ruth had gone marketing in the morning of Feb. 13, when she took her skates to be sharpened. Recounting her first visit to the shop at 9:30 o'clock, Miss Cruger said:

Found Cocchi's Shop Closed.

"I found the store closed, locked. There was a sign in the door made of a hand pointing on which was written, 'Downstairs.' I did not make any attempt to go downstairs, though, because there were no stairs—only a stepladder. The door to the shop was fastened with an ordinary lock. There was a thing for a padlock on it, but the padlock was not there at that time."

It is possible that when Miss Cruger visited the shop the first time Cocchi was at work in the cellar burying her sister's body and that if she had climbed down the stepladder which led from the sidewalk in front of the shop she would have encountered him and met Ruth's fate. That Cocchi had been so hurried before 9:30 o'clock that he had forgotten the sign and neglected to fasten the door securely as he might was indicated when Miss Cruger made her second visit to his place, between 10:30 and 11 o'clock of the same morning.

"I found then," she testified, "that the sign was out of the door and there was a padlock on the door, which was fastened."

She was accompanied this time by a private detective named Kilpatrick, who had been engaged by her father, but she went to the shop alone for the third time at 12:45 o'clock, and found it as she had on the second visit. Miss Cruger went to the shop for the fourth time that day at 2 o'clock, and found it open. She was met inside by a man whom she later identified as Cocchi, and several women, who seemed to be there to have baby carriages repaired, were present, although Cocchi was working on a bicycle. Telling of her interview with the man, Miss Cruger said:

"I asked him if my sister had left her skates there to be sharpened the day before, and he said a young lady had left a pair of skates to be sharpened in the morning, and I asked him if she had called for them and he said, 'Yes.' I said, 'What kind of skates were they?' and he described them, and said right away, 'They were fastened on shoes like you have on.' I noticed at the time that he was very quick in making that comparison. He said she was the only lady that had left any skates and called for them there. I asked him what time she had called for them, and he said about 1:20. I said, 'Was she a dark and attractive girl?' and he said, 'Yes.'

Discoveries Reported to Detectives.

Miss Cruger did not discuss any further details with Cocchi, but hurried to her home and reported the interview to her father, who, according to his testimony, at once telephoned to the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau the facts of Miss Helen's discovery without, however, saying that the shop had been found closed on three visits to it. On the following morning, Thursday, Detective Lagarenne called at the Cruger home, and, according to Miss Cruger, she told him all of the details of her four visits to Cocchi's shop. When asked by Commissioner Wallstein how Lagarenne had received her information, Miss Cruger said:

"Some one—I don't recall whether it was he or not (implying that it might have been another detective)—said that a man like that had repair jobs in the neighborhood and he might go off to attend to them, and he didn't have enough business to keep some one there to have the store open all the time."

As Cocchi was seen by his wife, according to reports, as late as 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Miss Cruger's talk with Detective Lagarenne, the police could have laid hands on him if they had acted promptly on the information which she gave them.

Continuing her testimony, Miss Cruger said that Lagarenne came again to her house on Thursday afternoon and told her the taxicab story by which he explained Ruth's disappearance, adding that he thought that there was "a very strong probability" that the girl who entered the taxicab with the unidentified man was Ruth. Asked by Commissioner Wallstein what comment she made to this, Miss Cruger replied:

"I think I said that I was sure that it was not she; that she would not have gotten in a taxi."

It was on the following day, Friday, Feb. 16, that Miss Cruger went to Police Headquarters in company with Frederick Ewing, her employer, and presented the following letter to a police Lieutenant, whose name she could not remember, but who later was identified by Commissioner Wallstein as Lieutenant Funston:

Inspector Joseph A. Faurot, Commanding Detective Division, Police Department, 240 Centre Street, City.

Dear Inspector: This will introduce to you Mr. Frederick Ewing of the Mexican Petroleum Company, 120 Broadway, in whose office is employed Miss Helen Cruger, the sister of the missing Miss Ruth Cruger. As I understand it, Miss Helen Cruger is anxious to confer with you regarding the disappearance of her sister and the search being taken to locate her.

I shall be very much obliged to you for your careful attention to these people. Mr. Ewing is a warm personal friend of mine, and anything you can do to help in the matter which is of interest to him will be cordially appreciated by me.

Sincerely, D. I. McKAY.

Tried to Interest the Police.

The following questions by Commissioner Wallstein and answers by Miss Cruger show how she tried to put the police on the right track in the search for her sister:

Q.—What did you say to this Lieutenant and what did he say to you? A.—I told him the whole story from the beginning, and I tried to point out that this was not one of the ninety-nine cases in which the police said the girls always were found. I told him that that was the line they were working on and I argued that point with him. I told him all the reasons why they should not regard this as one of the ninety-nine cases.

Q.—Reasons based upon your knowledge of your sister's character? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you mention to this Lieutenant the visits that you had made to the Cocchi shop? A.—Yes, I did.

Q.—What did the man who was interviewing you say as to that or any other item of information that you gave him? A.—I don't remember what he said.

Q.—Upon what do you base your statement that this was not one of the ninety-nine cases of missing girls? What did you refer to there particularly?

What effect Miss Cruger's embarrassment was evident. "I don't quite understand you," she replied. Commissioner Wallstein deftly helped her out.

Q.—You say you told this official at Police Headquarters that you were eager that they should not regard this case as one of the ninety-nine cases of missing girls? A.—The police, when they came—that was their whole attitude, that this was just one of the regular cases.

Q.—Of girls who went voluntarily away? A.—Yes, Sir.

On the same day, or possibly Friday, Feb. 17, Detective Sergeants Lagarenne and McGee again went to the Cruger home and told Miss Helen of Cocchi's disappearance.

"I asked them," she testified, "why they could not have watched Cocchi, and they said that he was—they could not watch him—there was nothing the matter with him, there was no reason why they should. They said he was a respectable business man there. I said that even if he was he should have been watched, that no matter who he was, if a thing like that had happened—if he was the last person—he should have been watched."

Testimony of Ruth Cruger's Father.

The principal points of Mr. Cruger's testimony were: That he had received word of Ruth's disappearance at 7 P. M. on Feb. 13, when Mr. Brown, who had been summoned by Miss Helen, telephoned him from New York; that, after talking over the long-distance telephone several times with Mr. Brown and George H. Olney, who were conducting the search, he left Boston at midnight and arrived in New York at 7 A. M.; that he talked with Kilpatrick, the private detective, shortly after his arrival at his home; that he communicated by telephone with the Fourth Branch Bureau that afternoon and told the man who answered of his daughter's discovery that Ruth had been last seen at Cocchi's shop; that he saw a newspaper reporter on the same afternoon and asked him to give all possible publicity to the story of Ruth's disappearance; that he told other reporters the next morning that, in his belief, Ruth had met with foul play as a result of her visit to Cocchi's place of business; and that he went, shortly afterward, to the Fourth Branch Bureau and asked Lagarenne to make "a careful search of Cocchi's shop and all those ramshackle buildings around it and all those vacant lots."

"You people will feel pretty cheap," Mr. Cruger said he told Lagarenne, "if the girl's body is found in or around the shop."

Mr. Cruger said that he learned of Cocchi's disappearance on Thursday evening from Martin Donnelly, a private detective, and that when he next saw Lagarenne on Saturday he asked why Cocchi had not been watched.

"Lagarenne replied," he testified, "that there was no reason—they had no right to hold that man or do anything with him, even to watch him. And he went on to say that he was a perfectly reputable business man and had been there a year and a half, and they had no right to do anything at all about it. He said there was no charge against him. I said, 'Well, what did he go away for?' He said, 'He had trouble with his wife; he was not happy, and he may have gone away on account of family troubles, or he may have gone away on account of financial troubles,' and he said that the newspaper reporters and private detectives worried him. And I said, 'Lagarenne, the record of this case is being made up now, and there is going to be an answer some time.'"

It was in this conversation, according to Mr. Cruger, that Lagarenne referred to Cocchi as "Al." He said that, unless his memory was in error, he told Lagarenne that he had information to the effect that Cocchi was not a reputable business man, and he added that newspaper reporters had told him that Cocchi had an unsavory reputation.

Mr. Brown's testimony consisted of his narration of his efforts to find Ruth Cruger on the night of her disappearance and to arouse the police in the search for her. He told of visiting without success hospitals and an apartment in 116th Street, where a young man lived. He made inquiries and reports at the West 125th and 100th Street Stations, and, by telephone, at Police Headquarters. When he went to the Fourth Branch Bureau at midnight a man who, he thought, was Lieutenant Brown, told him that a general alarm could not be sent out for twenty-four hours. He remonstrated somewhat at this, but finally left the matter in the hands of the police, urging them to do everything possible to find the girl, for whose character he vouched. He sought to avoid publicity, but authorized the detectives even to make the affair public if that would help. He left a picture of Ruth Cruger at the bureau after giving a description of the girl.

Detective Sergeant Lagarenne was the last witness of the day. He said he was 35 years old, married, with a 5-year-old daughter, had worked ten years as a salesman for Olberman, Danbrook & Co. before entering the Police Department in October, 1905; had a record in the department which included slight punishments for minor offenses and commendation for excellent work in connection with the arrest and conviction of a murderer. Both sons and

MRS. LA RUE TELLS OF DRUG AND KIDNAPPERS

Made Unconscious in Hotel, She Says, and Kept in Cellar Until She Gave Up Diamonds.

Inspector Faurot and a large part of his staff spent yesterday investigating an amazing story of murder, blackmail, and white slavery, told at the Polyclinic Hospital by mysterious Mrs. La Rue, who jumped out of the third story of her apartment at 215 West Eighteenth Street a week ago this morning, and who said she had jumped to escape an attempt to murder her because she had aided in the discovery of the body of Ruth Cruger.

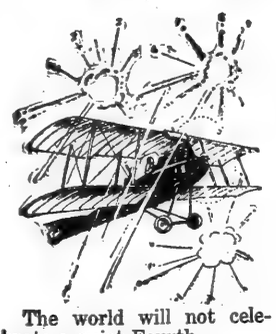
Mrs. La Rue's story was that in the latter part of May she was drugged in one of the best-known hotels in New York City, kidnapped, and taken to a cellar, where she was held a prisoner and cruelly used until she had parted with her diamonds, which were worth more than $30,000. After her escape at the sacrifice of her jewels, Mrs. La Rue told her story to Mrs. Grace Humiston, who had previously acted as her lawyer. She said that in the cellar where she was held were two young women who had been abducted

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The sky-rockets of history—the bombs which will reverberate through future centuries—are in the air.

Ten millions—the flower of young American manhood—are about to answer the roll-call.

America will give them a glorious send-off on this most glorious of all our Fourths!

Every parent, every citizen will show them that our hearts are beating with theirs.

At house parties in the country—at the camp—with a roadside motor luncheon—on the golf links—at the beach—they will be heroes.

All the rest, like true sportsmen, must extend the hand of camaraderie and congratulation.

Let us help you, if we can!

Fit Preparations for the Holiday

First and foremost—Officers' Uniforms, made to measure promptly and reasonably—with the correct insignia, boots and puttees.

Motor Luncheon Kits—most complete assortment in America—$7.50 up.

Flags—our own, to fly from flagstaff or window; and our own with our allies' to fly from the automobile.

Trout and Bass Tackle—the best rods and reels, the approved baits—and all necessary apparel for man, boy or woman.

Guns—from a saluting cannon or an air rifle to a service pistol or a machine gun.

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An appropriate gift which every soldier will appreciate.

Handsome locket of gold, gold filled or silver, encasing inseparably the identification tag required by the government and a portrait.

Very thin—suspended about the neck by the tape of the identification tag.

Price, solid gold, $10; gold filled, $4.50; sterling silver, $3.75.

Clothes for Over the Fourth



For the Fourth in the country, at the club, in camp or in the motor car.

For Men—White or Gray Flannel Trousers, $7.50 up; Tweed Golf Suits, $30 up; Tropicloth Country Suits, $35; Crash, Linen or Homespun Golf Suits, $20 up.

Outing Shoes, Hats and Caps, Sportsmen's Shirts, Golf Stockings and Belts.

For Women—Tennis and Golf Skirts, $6 up; Sportswomen's Shirts, $2 up; Sleeveless Sweaters and Sport Coats; Tweed, Tropicloth, Linen or Silk Sport and Travel Suits; Topcoats, Sporting Hats and Boots.

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NEW CABINET CRISIS THREATENS BRITAIN

Hysteria Over Air Raid and Resentment at Northcliffe's Mission the Causes.

PRESSING FOR REPRISALS

Friends of Northcliffe Fear He Has Impaired His Influence by Accepting Office.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 25. — England seems nearer to a Government crisis at this moment than at any time since the Asquith Ministry fell, though the whole thing may soon assume its proper proportions as a tempest in a teapot.

There are two main sources of disturbance to the usually serene British mind—the air raid on London and the appointment of Lord Northcliffe as Commissioner in America. Neither matter is of first importance, but both are extremely irritating to a large section of the public, and all sections of the public with cherished grievances take advantage of the occasion to throw them into the balance against the Government.

For example, The Morning Post, disgruntled over the Irish question and the suggestion of the elevation to office of its pet abomination, Winston Churchill, promptly brings up its artillery to the charge. The Liberal press and leaders who are clinging to the hope that Asquith will come back and the huge crowd of spoils-seekers and camp-followers — called in England "tapers and tadpoles"—of that political faith take part in the attack, which thus combines both the Tory and Liberal elements in opposition to Lloyd George.

Hysteria Over Air Raids.

To take up the two causes of offense on their merits, the anger of England over the air raids is probably precisely the object sought by Germany. The damage done by the recent raid and all the damage by past air raids added together are militarily negligible. It would not amount to as much as a before-breakfast skirmish almost any morning on the Somme. The fact that it brings the war to the doorstep of the civilian population of London ought, as in the past, to serve as a stimulant to war energy. The contained sobriety with which air attacks have been treated heretofore seems to have given place to excited anger. The Government is implored to withdraw enough attention and resources from the fighting front to protect London entirely from air raids, and heated demand is made for reprisal in kind.

From a war point of view, of course, not one ounce of strength should be taken from real fighting to make security more safe for Londoners. Air raiding will have to become vastly more ruinous before it ranks as a war danger. The killing of innocent women and children is something to stir people to renewed effort, but not to bring airplanes and soldiers home from the front, where decisions affecting every woman and child in the empire are being fought for hand to hand.

As for reprisals on German towns, the policy is at least doubtful. First, it negatives the moral effect of the German outrages. Secondly, on the practical side there are serious difficulties. The question is often asked why Paris is not raided by Zeppelins and airplanes. The last Zeppelin to head this way fell 11,000 feet in eleven seconds at Compiegne four months ago, and there was scarcely a piece of it left as big as a rat-trap. Perhaps Germany refrains from raids on Paris for political reasons. Anyway, Paris is immune, because air raiders must navigate a sky alive with hostile craft. To cross the North Sea from Germany is an entirely different thing from passing above the battle lines in France, where fighting machines by the thousand are constantly on the watch. The same obstacle presents itself measurably to attacks on German cities. The hysterical seriousness with which the subject has been pressed in England is unworthy of the traditional mental calm of the British race.

Anger Over Northcliffe's Mission.

To pass to the second irritant: Lord Northcliffe is paying the penalty that every editor must pay for accepting office. There can be scarcely a doubt that he was persuaded of the patriotism of his act in accepting the American mission, but it has subjected his past activities to misunderstanding and given his enemies—most of whom were made in the good cause of public service—a handle to their antagonism. No one need waste sympathy on Lord Northcliffe; he is able to take care of himself. But his appointment is proving an embarrassment to the Government which will continue as long as he holds office. His identification with the Government will make a point of vulnerability that will constantly invite attack.

His consenting to serve in an office which, though important as an office, seems by comparison with such an editorship as Northcliffe's insignificant, puzzles all except those who know the extremely human quality that lies at the bottom of Northcliffe's character. Lord Northcliffe is a fighter without fear. When he goes into a contest he puts aside his sensibilities, closes his ears to counsels of moderation, and therefore never seems to experience a reaction. He may go on now to a finish, regardless of consequences, but those who know and appreciate his peculiar qualifications will hope for his return to his editorial duties.

For him to sacrifice his own usefulness in a vastly inferior service, to subject himself and every word published in his papers to misunderstanding and to embarrass a great and efficient Government at the very crisis of the war might be quite as desirable to Berlin as the winning of a battle.

BULGAR PREMIER OPTIMISTIC

Sees No Danger from Greece, Whose Action Was Anticipated.

VIENNA, June 25, (via London.)—M. Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian Premier, left Vienna Saturday evening. He expressed to the Neue Freie Presse his satisfaction with regard to his visit and also spoke in terms of great admiration for the young Emperor. He referred to the rock-like firmness of the alliance of the two countries and said the position on all battle fronts was excellent.

He said he was firmly convinced that the military strength of the Entente had not been increased by events in Greece, for which, he said, the Bulgarians were adequately prepared.

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Club Cocktails

They exercise the taste and keep the disposition in training.

BRITISH WAR BILL $38,760,000 DAILY

Bonar Law Says America's Entrance Is Now Felt—Some Advances Recoverable.

LONDON, June 25.—The total national expenditure for the nine weeks from Oct. 8 to Dec. 9 last was on a daily average of £6,615,000, says a statement in detail prepared for the House of Commons by Andrew Bonar Law, the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

For the five weeks from April 1 to May 5, 1917, the statement shows the daily average of expenditure was £7,971,000, while for the five weeks from May 6 to June 9 it was £7,582,000. For the ten weeks from April 1 to June 9 the expenditure is shown to have averaged £7,752,000.

For the respective periods set forth the actual war expenditure daily, the Chancellor states, was £5,714,000, £7,457,000, £5,989,000 and £6,723,000.

The increase in expenditure for army service, says the statement, is in part attributable to payments and advances which are ultimately recoverable. The expenditure for munitions was affected by temporary causes, such as more rapid delivery made on the termination of certain orders, but notwithstanding this the Chancellor fears there will be some excess, under the heads of army and munitions, over the figures of the budget estimate.

Regarding loans to the Allies, continues the statement, the Government was still liable during the opening weeks of the current year to fulfil commitments undertaken before the entry of America into the war. The advantage of America's entrance, he explained, was now being felt.

HINTS AT FINANCIAL PERILS.

London Times Warns of Liberty Loan's Effect on British Market.

LONDON, June 25.—Commenting on the astonishing success of the Liberty Loan, the financial editor of The Times refers to it as having very great significance and being only an earnest of what is still to come.

"Confident as we may well be, however, in the financial strength of the United States," continues the editor, "let nobody here be so foolish as to think everything has been made plain sailing for us in the matter of money by American co-operation. It is no substitute for the efforts called for from ourselves, and yet there is some danger of slackness here, not only among the public, but through the idea that a provision of American money relieves us of much of our responsibility. It will do that, we firmly believe, but only by willing co-operation, which will need unchecked assistance in our own effort.

"It would be a short-sighted view of our own money market to ignore the fact that an unexampled drain on the monetary resources of the United States may still affect it in ways not immediately obvious to those who regard the Liberty Loan merely as supplying cheap money for allied war chests."

DUKE OF TECK'S NEW TITLE.

King George's Brother-in-Law Is Now Marquis of Cambridge.

LONDON, June 25.—The Times learns that in view of the recent decision of King George that those Princes of his family who are his subjects and bear German names and titles should relinquish them, the Duke of Teck takes the title of the Marquis of Cambridge, and Prince Alexander of Battenberg becomes the Marquis of Carisbrooke.

BAN ON LIQUOR IN FRANCE.

All Drinks Containing Over 18 Degrees of Alcohol Forbidden.

PARIS, June 25.—M. Malvy, Minister of the Interior, as the result of a Cabinet meeting, has addressed to the prefects of all the departments in France instructions to forbid the sale at retail of spirituous liquors testing over 18 degrees of alcohol in cafés and saloons, except during the hours when the principal meals are served. Adult males can procure liquors during these hours, but women and minors under 18 years will be unable to get them at any hour. Bottled goods may be sold only in two-litre quantities. M. Malvy seeking thus to exclude those desiring to purchase small bottles.

Excluded from the scope of the proposed regulations are beer, wines, cider-imitation wines and liquors, and all other aromatic wines not possessing over 18 per cent. of alcohol, and liquors prepared from fresh fruits not possessing over 23 per cent. of alcohol.

GERMANS ACCEPT GOLDFARB

Press Asserts That 'American' Peace Delegates Are Duly Accredited.

COPENHAGEN, June 25.—German newspapers for obvious reasons continue to treat the three Socialists, Goldfarb, Reinstein, and Davidovitch, who recently arrived at Stockholm from the United States, as thoroughly representative Americans qualified to speak for Socialism and even the labor movement in America.

Vorwärts, the German Socialist organ of Berlin, prints a statement on their qualifications in answer to a criticism from America. Their interviews and declarations are eagerly snapped up by Pan Germans as well as Socialist writers.

3 CZECH REGIMENTS DESERTED AUSTRIA

Retiring Austrian Minister Reveals Extent of Bohemian Disaffection.

NOW FIGHTING FOR RUSSIA

Czech Prisoners of War Also Said to Have Volunteered for Service Against Austria.

AMSTERDAM, June 25.—Three Czech regiments have deserted to the Russians, according to a statement made on Saturday to a committee of Deputies from Southern Austria by F. von Georgi, Minister of Defense in the retiring Austrian Cabinet, as published in the Lokal-Anzeiger and Tabeblatt of Berlin. The statement was made during a discussion of the demand of the Czech Deputies for the release of Deputy Klofac, who was sentenced to death on the charge of attempting to reconcile Russia and Bohemia. The sentence of Herr Klofac, who is head of the Czech Union, was canceled by Emperor Charles, but he is still held in prison.

Herr von Georgi said Czech legions had been formed in all the armies of Austria's enemies, and that of all the Czechs of military age who were in Russia when the war began only three had returned to Austria. He also said that Herr Pavlu, formerly director of the Bohemian newspaper Narodni Listy of Prague, had boasted publicly in Russia that when an Ensign in the Austrian Army he had deserted to the Russians after his companions had killed Austrian outposts.

Herr von Georgi's statements are said to have made a great sensation. The Czech Deputies, angered by them, charged that they had been made in a vengeful spirit on account of the fact that the Ministry had been forced to resign.

COPENHAGEN, June 25.—The disclosures of the retiring Austrian Minister of Defense, F. von Georgi, before a Reichsrat committee that three Bohemian regiments had gone over to the enemy in a body, and his statement that Czech prisoners of war had volunteered for service against Austria-Hungary in considerable numbers, constitute only a part of the anti-Austrian demonstrations of Bohemian troops, through a long continued conflict with the Germans for dominance in Bohemia have felt in a way more closely allied with the Russians than with Germany's vassal State Austria.

It is a fact freely admitted in Austria-Hungary, although the newspapers have never previously been permitted to refer plainly to it, that from the beginning of the war Bohemians deserted en masse at every opportunity. Certain regiments, as early as the Spring of 1915, had to be decimated because of their conduct in the face of the enemy. The Royal Bohemian Bodyguard Regiment was permanently disbanded at that time and its colors sent to the arsenal in Vienna.

It was at about this period that the correspondent saw a naïve letter from a Bohemian prisoner in Serbia advising his comrades not to desert while in Serbia, as the conditions of residence there were too unpleasant.

HOW ITALIANS TOOK PEAK.

Stormed Ortigara in Face of Heavy Fire—Held It Under Hail of Iron.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 25.—The conquest of the highest peak of Ortigara gives the Italians the whole of that mountain region. The Alpini, some contingents of infantry, Bersaglieri, and engineer soldiers who wanted to have the glory of the laborious conquest, participated in the attack. The plan of advance was admirably executed. With great dash the soldiers dashed forward while machine guns sprayed the zone of assault. At a few minutes before 7 in the morning the Peak of Ortigara was conquered. Then the most terrible ordeal of Italian resistance began, that of keeping the conquered positions. The Austrian artillery opened a deadly fire. There was not an inch of ground where shells almost all of big calibre, did not fall. There was no way of saving one's self from the hail of iron and steel.

The soldiers placed themselves in holes made by high explosives and waited motionless for the hurricane to pass. The enemy's fire continued the whole day. The Alpini, infantry, and Bersaglieri resisted, sublimely sacrificing themselves without ceding a step. They would all rather have died than give up precious Ortigara, the sacred place of so many of their companions.

ROME, June 25.—The War Office issued the following statement this evening:

The artillery firing yesterday was generally weak. Minor encounters between reconnoitring parties took place. An enemy attack in the Bacher Valley was easily repulsed.

Parley on Prisoners of War.

THE HAGUE, June 25.—The British Commission headed by Lord Newton has arrived here to discuss with German delegates headed by General Friedrich the question of war prisoners of of both countries. The prison camps, reprisals and matters connected with the exchange of interned prisoners, post, the exchange of interned prisoners past be considered. The Netherlands Government will be represented by Baron von Vredenvrich.

Your Duty—Your Feet

"Typical American foot weak," say Army surgeons

Your feet may be weak and you not know it until too late. Be examined now! Save yourself weeks of suffering. The foot expert in your Regal Store will advise you. Wearing the famous Regal Nature's Doctor shoe will build up your feet—strengthen the muscles—straighten bones and joints.

You should understand the *five* vital features of this shoe—three are illustrated. Prepare to do your bit.

Special Price **$6.50**



Natural Shape Sole: Plenty of toe room corrects bunions and introduces lateral arch. Straight inner line does away with painful pointed sole.

Canted Heel: Notice the slope up at inner side of heel. This throws your weight where nature intended—relieves pinch in bones—straightens ankle.

Flexible Shank: Develops muscles, restoring spring to arch and foot shape and tone.

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Broadway at 37th Street
St. Nicholas Ave. at 181st Street
14th Street at 3rd Avenue
6th Avenue at 21st Street
40 West 34th Street
125th Street at 7th Avenue
2929 Third Avenue
931-933 Southern Boulevard

BROOKLYN
4 Flatbush Avenue
1049 Broadway
1378 Broadway
*357 Fulton Street
(*Men's Shoes Only)
301 Broadway
486 Fifth Avenue

NEWARK, N. J.
834 Broad Street
JERSEY CITY
108 Newark Ave.

ARMY OF BELGIUM LARGER THAN EVER

Has Won from Germany in Africa Twice the Area Lost in Europe, Says Gen. Le Clercq.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Belgian Army is larger, better equipped, and more determined today than it was at the beginning of the war, said Lieut. Gen. Le Clercq, military member of the Belgian mission, in an address tonight to the National Press Club. The General gave a graphic description of how twice, at Liége and at the Yser, his countrymen held up Germany's hordes while the Allies united in the rear, and told of the joy which the Belgian soldiers would experience on sight of the American khaki.

Besides rehabilitating their army after terrible losses, the General said, his country has set up munitions factories, one at Havre, with 15,000 Belgian workmen, and two at Richmond and Letchworth in England with 35,000, while the Royal Belgian Lloyd, with $30,000,000 capital, assured transportation at sea.

The Belgian Army, he stated, now occupied a front of twenty-two miles, with eight divisions, including two of cavalry.

At Liége, the General said, his countrymen, barely 100,000 strong, met three times as many Germans, inflicted losses admitted by Germany to total 42,714 and paralyzed for thirteen days the invasion which after forty years of preparation was expected to be irresistible.

"The Germans had organized a formidable war machine," he added. "The resistance of Belgium at Liége was the little grain of sand which threw the whole machinery out of gear at the very commencement."

After picturing fighting at the Yser and the inundation of Flanders to drive out the foe, the General concluded:

"In Africa, too we have met the Germans. Our colonial army, 18,000 colored troopers before the war, was increased to 23,000 and dedicated itself to inflicting merited punishment for the unjust invasion of the mother country. Belgium has gained a territory of incalculable value, with a population of 8,000,000, an area twice as large as Belgium itself, and offering favorable commercial resources."

DOUBLE CENSORSHIP FOR OUR WAR NEWS

One Official Critic to be at Pershing's Headquarters and Another in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—A double censorship upon news from the American front in France is being planned by the War Department, it was learned today. One censor will be at General Pershing's headquarters and another in Washington. Officials here feel that there would be greater security for information that it is not desired to make public if the War Department as well as General Pershing's headquarters passed upon the news dispatches.

Officials said today that it had not been decided how many American correspondents would be permitted to go to the front for the American press. The number, it was said, would be small. Four, the number originally suggested, was thought by some military men to be too many. One reason given was limited cable facilities.

It could not be learned today whether the Government plans to censor also news of the American Army's operations in France reported through British and French newspapers and news associations. It is likely that much of the information obtained by American correspondents will be available almost simultaneously at the British and French War Offices.

It was recalled today that the Army War College had recommended a censorship prohibiting criticism of commanders as being prejudicial to the interests of the army and affording the people an opportunity by popular clamor to compel the removal of general officers. Whether this recommendation will be carried out through the censorship to be devised is not known. No such rule obtains in England, where the widest latitude is allowed in discussing the merits and demerits of commanding officers. Campaigns are discussed with freedom in the British press.

ADOR TO SUCCEED HOFFMANN

Certain to be Chosen Swiss Foreign Minister, Berne Dispatch Says.

PARIS, June 25.—A Havas dispatch from Berne says that present indications point certainly to the election of Gustave Ador, President of the International Red Cross, as member of the Federal Council to succeed Dr. Hoffmann and as head of the Political Department and Chief of Foreign Affairs until the end of 1917. The President of the Confederation, Edmund Schulthess, will then take over the conduct of political affairs in accordance with a long-established custom.

This solution of the Hoffmann problem, the dispatch adds, has been made necessary by the opposition of the German-Swiss elements, and is in the nature of a compromise.

BRITISH PRESS ON CLOSER TO LENS

Continued from Page 1.

forces attacked our positions near Hulluch, but were repulsed during nocturnal hand-to-hand fighting and by our fire.

By the use of small detachments the British also made vain attempts at several other places between the sea and the Somme to force their way into our trenches.

Front of the German Crown Prince—The French twice attacked the lines recently won and held by us near Vauxaillon. Both attacks were futile. The storming waves of the enemy, advancing over open ground, suffered heavy losses under our fire.

The artillery activity was lively not only in this fighting area but also near Ailles, east of Craonne, west of Suippes, near Ripont and on the left bank of the Meuse.

Front of Duke Albrecht—There were no important developments.

Three airplanes and three captive balloons belonging to the enemy were shot down yesterday.

Guns Active on French Front.

PARIS, June 25.—The War Office issued the following statement this afternoon:

Unusually active artillery fighting continued during the night in the sector between La Royère and Froidmont Farms, and also near Hurtebise and east of Chevreux. Two surprise attacks against our trenches east of Chevreux cost the enemy losses without any other result.

German attacks on our outposts in the Woevre and in the region of St. Mihiel were checked completely.

Everywhere else the night passed quietly.

Tonight's report says:

There was sustained fire by the artillery of both sides north of the Laffaux Mill and in the Cerny, Craonne, and Chevreux sectors. Twelve hundred shells were dropped upon Rheims.

CASUALTIES OF AMERICANS.

One Died a Prisoner, 4 Believed Dead; 7 Are Wounded.

OTTAWA, June 25.—The names of the following Americans appear in an overseas casualty list today:

Died while prisoner, Lieutenant H. F. Lewis, New York.

Believed dead: E. M. Phillips, Hoosic Falls, N. Y.; T. McEvey, Sandford, Me.; M. Gardner, York, Penn.; A. McRuy, Port Austin, Mich.

Wounded—K. Kearney, Danvers, Mass.; H. Ash, New York; J. B. Thomson, Portland, Ore.; E. T. Bolton, Greenwich, Conn.; C. Borys, Loup City, Neb.; J. D. W. Flet, Long Beach, Cal., and J. Buyle, Long Island, N. Y.

General Seely Wounded in France.

LONDON, June 25.—The Daily Express learns that Brig. Gen. J. E. B. Seely, ex-Minister of War, has been accidentally wounded in France. The nature of his injuries is not given.

BIG FINE ON RUMANIA.

Germany Imposes Levy of $50,000,000 on Occupied Territory.

JASSY, Rumania, June 25.—Germany has imposed a fine of 250,000,000 francs on the occupied territory of Rumania.

GREETING FROM RUMANIA.

Mission Here Sends Warm Message Ahead to Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Secretary Lansing today received from Dr. Basile Lucaci, chief of the Rumanian Mission to the United States, which has just arrived at "a port in the United States" and is en route to Washington, a message of greeting to the Government and people of this country. The message read:

"The patriotic national mission sent by the Rumanian Government, on touching the soil of the United States of America, made sacred by the spirit of liberty, feels itself compelled to express its sentiments of admiration and great esteem to the great President of the glorious republic, to his Government, and to his generous people. Your noble and heroic act has produced a mighty feeling of joy and satisfaction throughout the civilized world; it guarantees the final victory of civilization and also the existence and development of the small nations.

"We find it only natural that the Rumanians in Europe and in America, inspired by the example of the great President, take part in the glorious struggle of the civilized nations from which shall result our liberty and national unity.

"Long live the great Republic, her President and Government. May her glorious army be crowned with the laurels of victory on land and on sea, for civilization, for liberty, and for the rights of peoples. The Rumanians will follow where you lead.

(Signed) "Dr. BASILE LUCACI,
"Chief of Mission."

RUSSIAN FIRE INCREASING.

Sharp Fighting on Lower Galician and Carpathian Fronts.

BERLIN, June 25, (via London.)—There was sharp fighting yesterday between the Teutons and Russians on the battlefronts in Southeastern Galicia and in the Carpathian Mountains, says the official statement issued today by the German War Department. On the Eastern Macedonian front there were several clashes between British and Bulgarian detachments. The text of the statement reads:

Eastern Theatre—There was a lively fire on the upper Stripa and between the Zlota Lipa and the Narayuvka. There our thrusting troops brought a number of prisoners out of the enemy trenches. Fighting activity in the Carpathians north of Kirlibaba was more lively than formerly.

Macedonian Front—Between Lake Doiran and the Struma plain there were encounters on several occasions between English raiding detachments and Bulgarian posts.

PETROGRAD, June 25.—The official communication issued by the War Office today says:

Western and Rumanian Fronts.—Unchanged.

On the Caucasus front we occupied a series of heights. On Bargin Summit, thirty miles southwest of Uahnue, the Turks attempted to attack but were repulsed by our fire. West of Semnes we forced the Kurds from positions west of the summit of Ashkan.

VIENNA, June 25, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

There has been very lively artillery activity at many points in the eastern theatre. In the Narayuvka-Zvorow sector the enemy's fire has appreciably increased and continues with systematic regularity. Northeast of Brzezany an enemy captive balloon was set afire by our shells.

PARIS, June 24.—The following concerning operations in Macedonia was issued by the War Office tonight:

Army of the East—The artillery was active in the Monastir region. An enemy company was repulsed to the north of Pozar.

TROOPS SHOOT CRIMINALS.

Twenty Killed and Many Wounded in Another Conflict at Tomsk.

Another clash between soldiers of the Russian Government and hundreds of criminals released at the outbreak of the revolution occurred in Tomsk on Sunday, according to the Petrograd correspondent of The Jewish Daily Forward, who, wiring under yesterday's date, says:

"Twenty killed and many wounded as the result of another skirmish between the forces of the Provisional Government and the forces of anarchy. Hundreds of criminals liberated after the revolution have made the capital of the Province of Tomsk their headquarters and have held the population in terror for a long while. The Labor Council and the local authorities have proclaimed martial law and have arrested 200 criminals.

"Order was restored, but before that was accomplished the Government troops had to fire, resulting in the above toll of dead and wounded.

"Both sections of the Russian Government—the progressives, headed by Rodzianko, President of the Duma, and the radicals, headed by War Minister Kerensky—are trying hard to win the co-operation of the All-Russian Cossack Congress, now being held in Petrograd. Delegations from the Don, Ural, and the Caucasian Cossacks have swelled the membership of the congress to more than 500. Their deliberations were opened with an address by Purishdevit Purishkevich, the only leader of the reactionaries who was converted to the new order."

RUSSIAN LOAN PILING UP.

Finance Minister Plans to Tax War Profits 70 to 90 Per Cent.

PETROGRAD, June 25.—Subscriptions to the 2,000,000,000 ruble Russian "Liberty Loan" today approached the 1,500,000,000 ruble mark.

Bills have been submitted to the Russian Provisional Government by the Ministry of Finance dealing with an increase of as much as 30 per cent. in the progressive income tax on incomes exceeding 400,000 rubles and a tax on profits of industries supplying war material of 70 to 90 per cent.

The Government has instructed the Minister of Supplies to proceed with the organization and distribution among the population of cloth, boots, petroleum, soap, and other necessities at prices which must cover the cost of manufacture, transportation, and distribution.

A fund will be put at the Minister's disposal by the State. The Ministry will, where necessary, proceed itself to manufacture the needed goods. The existing provincial organizations created by the Provisional Government April 7, for distributing food, will in the future also produce and distribute manufactured articles.

DURING 34 YEARS

THIRTY-FOUR years ago to-day we wrote our first policy.

It was issued to Willett Bronson and covered a plot of land now known as Nos. 121-153 West 76th Street.

All honor to Willett Bronson who is the pioneer of title insurance in New York. Mr. Bronson had good cause to be satisfied with his policy and the half million people who have had policies from us since then have been equally satisfied.

We are a stronger company than we were in those days and we get stronger every year.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.

Capital $ 5,000,000
Surplus 11,000,000

176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

AMERICAN LINER BEATS OFF ATTACK

Continued from Page 1.

merchantman which was being attacked by a submarine when the American craft snatched the Britisher's wireless distress call from the air.

"Submarine shelling us," was the first message the destroyer picked up. The position showed the British vessel was ninety miles away, which meant a run of five hours through high seas for the destroyer.

The American craft was just getting under full speed when her wireless sounded the second and final message. It read: "Abandoning ship."

Only floating wreckage greeted the American bluejackets when they reached the scene, but they patrolled the vicinity for two days in the hope of finding some survivors. Owing to the high seas it seems doubtful if any of the sunken vessel's crew were rescued by passing ships.

3 LOST ON BRITISH STEAMER.

Armed American Ship Drives U-Boat Away from Scene of Sinking.

MONTREAL, June 25.—The British steamship Ortolan, a vessel of 2,145 tons, owned by the General Steam Navigation Company of London, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine on June 14, and three members of her crew lost their lives, according to survivors of the ship who arrived here today. The Ortolan when torpedoed was on her way from Genoa to Liverpool. She was sunk without warning, and not until the crew were in their lifeboats did they sight the U-boat.

An armed American vessel which was about four miles away, came to the scene of the sinking and fired several shots at the submersible.

ARGENTINE STEAMER SUNK.

Legation at Madrid Is Asked to Investigate the Sinking.

BUENOS AIRES, June 25.—The Argentine steamer Toro has been torpedoed off Gibraltar, according to information received by the Government. The Captain and crew of the steamer are Argentineans. The Toro was bound for Genoa with a cargo of Argentine products. The Foreign Minister has sent a message to the Legation at Madrid to institute an inquiry into the matter.

The steamer Toro was of 1,141 tons gross. She was last reported leaving Buenos Aires early in May bound for Italy.

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Morning Frocks

of fancy tub silks

offer remarkable values at

$18.50 & $22.50

(Ready-to-wear Dresses, Third Floor)

Fifteen Thousand Yards

of

Summer Cotton Dress Fabrics

in Blouse, Skirt and Dress Lengths

will be placed on sale, commencing to-day (Tuesday),

at closing-out reductions in prices.

Fifth Avenue—Madison Avenue

34th and 35th Streets New York

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, B'way, 34th to 35th St.

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW

6,000 Women May Buy

ELBOW LENGTH

Silk Gloves

at 46c

They are of far better quality silk than one would expect at this price; well fitting and neatly finished.

Double Finger Tips

All White, All Black, Black with White Embroidery, or White with Black Embroidery.

Macy's—Main Floor, Broadway

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only

IRISH ENVOYS BEGIN CONFERENCES HERE

T. P. O'Connor and Richard Hazleton Discuss Home Rule with New England Leaders.

BIG THRONG GREETS THEM

Consolidation of All Irishmen in Cause of the Allies Aim of the Mission.

The series of conferences with prominent Irishmen by which T. P. O'Connor, Nationalist leader in Parliament, and his colleague, Richard Hazleton, hope to be able to carry back to the Irish convention the correct sentiment of America in regard to Home Rule was started last night at the Hotel Knickerbocker upon the arrival from Boston of T. B. Fitzgerald and Michael J. Jordan, respectively Treasurer and Secretary of the United Irish League of America.

Fitzgerald and Jordan, who were empowered to speak for the league in the New England States, joined the Irish envoys at 8 o'clock, and were in conference for nearly three hours. At the end of the meeting Mr. Hazleton declined to tell what the nature of the Bostonians' report had been, saying that it was Mr. O'Connor's desire that nothing be published concerning the progress of the mission for at least three days.

Mr. O'Connor's first day in New York in seven years was divided thus: one hour for luncheon with a friend; the rest of the time in standing with feet planted far apart in his room wringing the hands of the hundreds of friends who called to wish him well. Incidentally, one of the callers insisted that the desk clerk send his card up to the "President of Ireland," rather than to plain Mr. O'Connor.

"The Germans seem to be very anxious for peace," he said, replying to a question as to when the war would end," but the terms they offer just now, just as the terms they offered before, are not suitable to the allied powers. They have taken a stand similar to the one taken by the burglar, who, when brought before a Judge admitted his guilt, but wanted to keep the jewelry. The Central Powers want a "scot-free" peace, a peace they know cannot and will not be granted to them."

Mr. O'Connor said that he would try to consolidate all Irishmen in support of the Allies. He divided the sentiment in Ireland into three classes: pro-Irish, pro-English, and the so-called pro-German, the last being, in Mr. O'Connor's opinion, a sentiment formed not on love of Germany, but rather on an inveterate pacifism. It is the intention of the commissioners to employ their time over here by paying visits to as many as possible of the principal cities, staying several days in each place and receiving reports from the local leaders.

"I have come here," he said, "to lay before the men of my race and the friends of Ireland of all races the realities and the issues in Ireland. In the United States remains the most potent factor in working out the liberation of Ireland and of all the nationalities in the world."

Today, the conferences will be continued with delegates from Philadelphia and up-State cities in attendance. Toward the latter part of the week, the missioners will go to Washington where Mr. O'Connor will see the President. His call at the White House, however, will not be in any sense an official one, it was explained, Mr. O'Connor going there merely to pay his respects.

CUT COST OF CARE FOR POOR

V. Everit Macy Reports on Work as Westchester Superintendent.

V. Everit Macy, Superintendent of the Poor of Westchester County from Nov. 1, 1915, to Dec. 31, 1916, when the office of Superintendent of the Poor was superseded by that of Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, in a report which has just been issued reviews the work of his office during that period, which has attracted the attention of social welfare workers throughout the United States.

During his fourteen months' incumbency, Mr. Macy supervised the care of 807 persons in the Westchester almshouse, of 1,340 patients in the free hospitals, and of 1,156 children in the Child Welfare Department. He had transferred to State institutions 251 tuberculosis, feeble-minded, epileptic, deaf, dumb, crippled, and otherwise defective persons. At the close of his incumbency there were 40 per cent. fewer almshouse inmates and 75 per cent. more hospital cases than formerly.

In the fourteen months Mr. Macy expended $118,323.84, of which $2,018.28 was collected from various sources, $1,850.82 from the parents and relatives of children in institutions, $666.25 from patients in hospitals and almshouse inmates, in amounts ranging from $0.50 a week to $0.50 a day per individual, and $401.21 from sales. Mr. Macy reduced the per capita cost to the county of almshouse and hospital inmates from $3.14 a week to $3.04. About $10,000 worth of farm produce was raised on the institution farm.

In the Child Welfare Department, supervised by Miss Ruth Taylor, 81½ per cent. of cases reported were settled without the need of committing children to institutions.

TRY SOLDIER FOR MURDER.

Lindsley Rejected His Counsel's Plan for a Compromise.

John O. Lindsley, known to his associates as Yellow Jack, a member of the First Infantry of New Jersey, now in the United States service, was placed on trial in Newark yesterday for murder. On the night of June 7 Lindsley, in full service uniform, entered the saloon of Matteo Monica in the Vailsburg district of Newark. He had been drinking. Monica refused to sell him any liquor. At the closing hour he asked the soldier to leave, but the latter is said to have insisted that he would not go until liquor was served to him. He had to be put out, and as he went through the door he drew his service revolver and shot Monica, who died later in a hospital. Lindsley went to the home of a sister in East Orange, and was arrested there.

When the case was called yesterday Frank M. McDermit, his counsel, asked for a conference with Prosecutor Henry H. Harrison, and then offered on behalf of his client to plead guilty to manslaughter. This offer was formally refused by the State. After another conference with his client Mr. McDermit offered a plea of guilty of murder in the second degree. This was refused, but following another conference an offer to plead non vault to the charge of murder in the first degree was agreed to. This is allowable under the new law, which makes the infliction of the death penalty optional with the jury. When a man pleads non vault it is the same as if the jury found him guilty in the first degree and advised life imprisonment. When all the arrangements had been made for the reception of this plea Lindsley refused to assent. The trial was then moved.



Women's Black Enamel Hat Boxes, $5.95
Covered with best grade black enamel duck. Lined with Fancy Cretonne. Sizes 16, 18 and 20 inch.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Black Enamel Tourist Cases, $5.95
Covered with best quality duck, with heavy leather straps running around case. Fitted with separate tray. Sizes 24 to 30 inches.

Will Offer Extraordinary Values Today in a Special

June Sale of "Neverbreak" Trunks

Every trunk in this special event is of the well-known "Neverbreak" make, presented at very special prices as a result of the hearty co-operation of the manufacturer. Many of the models are NEW and have never before been shown in any shop. The values are most extraordinary. Together with those models illustrated will be included

Wardrobe Trunks at $15, $20, $25, $35

General Purpose Trunks at $8, $10, $12, $15, $17.95; Short Trip Trunks, $5.95, $7.50, $10, $12, $15

Neverbreak Wardrobe Trunks $25



Hard vulcanized fibre covered and fitted with five roomy drawers, swinging trolley, ten five-ply veneer hangers and laundry bag. 45 inches high.

Neverbreak Security Lock Wardrobe Trunk $31.50
Extra Large Size



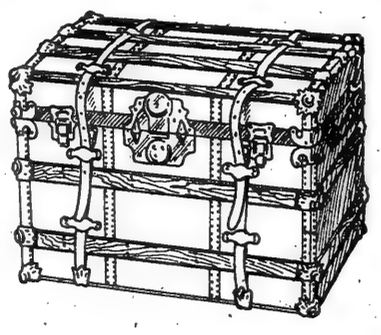
A round-edged trunk with five large drawers and shoe pockets, 12 five-ply veneer hangers, and Security Lock, which fastens the trunk at four different places with one turn of the lock.

Neverbreak Security Lock Wardrobe Trunks $37.50



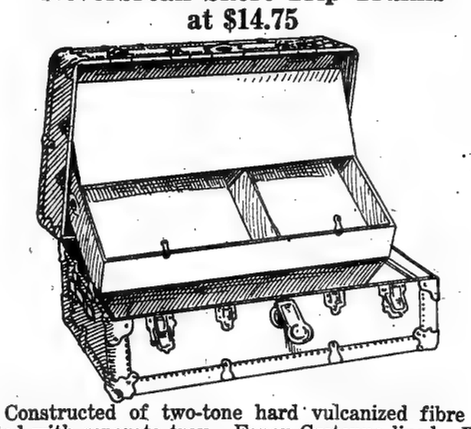
A well constructed trunk, covered with hard vulcanized fibre and reinforced with two heavy centre bands. Equipped with patented Security Lock, five large drawers, and twelve five-ply veneer hangers. Top drawer fitted with special lock.

Neverbreak Dress Trunks, $8.95



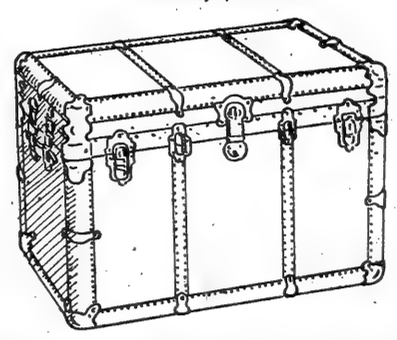
Fitted with large brass-plated lock, and separate tray. All hard-fibre bound and reinforced with fibre centre bands. Leather straps riveted to trunk.

Neverbreak Short Trip Trunks at $14.75



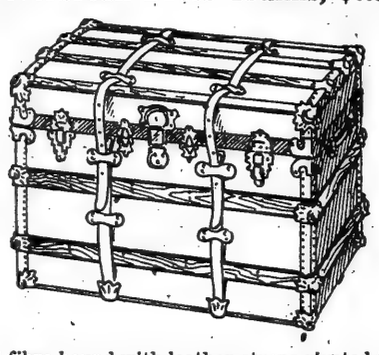
Constructed of two-tone hard vulcanized fibre and fitted with separate tray. Fancy Cretonne lined. Reinforced with two fibre centre bands.

Neverbreak Round-Edged Dress Trunks, $14.95



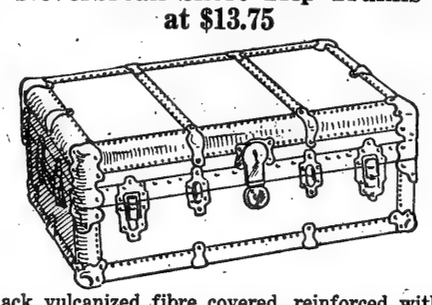
Hard vulcanized fibre covered, with two fibre centre bands. Lined with linen throughout and fitted with two separate traps. Very closely studded.

Neverbreak Dress Trunks, $7.95



Hard-fibre bound with leather straps riveted to trunk. Fitted with one tray. Trimmed with brass-plated cold rolled steel.

Neverbreak Short Trip Trunks at $13.75



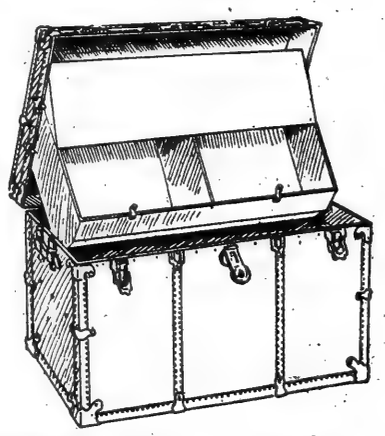
Black vulcanized fibre covered, reinforced with two fibre centre bands. Fitted with separate tray and lined throughout with linen.

Neverbreak Vacation Trunks $6.95



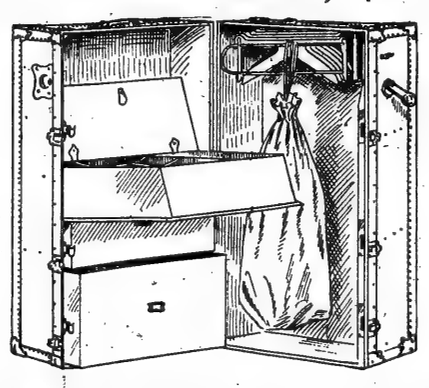
Covered with canvas and protected with hardwood slats. Fitted with separate tray.

Neverbreak Dress Trunks at $14.75



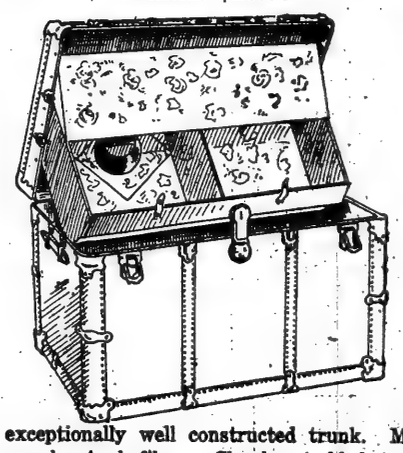
A light-weight trunk, all hard fibre covered and reinforced with two fibre centre bands. Linen lined and fitted with two separate trays.

Neverbreak Security Lock Wardrobe Trunks, $22.50



All hard-fibre covered, and fitted with Security Locking device, which fastens the trunk at four different points with one turn of the lock. Equipped with swinging removable trolley, six hangers and laundry bag. Size 40 inches.

Neverbreak Round-Edged Dress Trunks $15.95



An exceptionally well constructed trunk. Made of two-tone vulcanized fibre. Closely studded to insure maximum service. Fitted with two separate trays; top tray has separate hat compartment.

Macy's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.



Clothes That Let The Breeze Get To You

As you get along toward warmer weather you will welcome a suit that is free-and-easy, light weight and smart in appearance. We have a good assortment of

Tropical Weight Suits for Men At $19.75

Real skeleton suits (coats and vests), not light weight garments with the linings removed — but suits that were built without linings. Cool, summery colors in extremely light weight worsteds. With Patch Pockets and Silk Sleeve Linings. They cost less here then elsewhere. Direct Elevator to Clothing Dept. on 35th Street side.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way, Front.

Men's Clocked Lisle Hose at 47c

Medium weight, full fashioned, elastic tops, reinforced toes, soles and heels. Colors include white or champagne with black clock, dark or light gray, champagne, navy, tan, white or suede with self clock. All sizes.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Woven Names On Tape

Military men and civilians should mark their clothes and undergarments with their full names. These tapes furnish a good method. Gross, $1.84; half gross, $1.19.

Macy's—Notion Department, Main Floor, 34th St.

Camp Clothes

Khaki and Corduroy clothes and flannel shirts are liked by outdoor men—they wear so well.

Khaki Norfolks, $2.49 and $2.97
Khaki Pants, $1.49 to $2.97
Khaki Riding Breeches, $2.24 to $2.97
Flannel Shirts, in gray, blue or brown, $2.39 to $3.74
Corduroy Norfolks, $4.24
Corduroy Pants, $3.74
Corduroy Breeches, $3.96
Canvas Puttees, $1.29
Spiral Puttees, cloth, $2.24 and $2.97.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.



Silk Shirts Are Cooling

Our assortment is particularly low-priced; for instance: Broadcloth silk garments with satin striped effects in attractive colorings, as well as flat striped patterns. $5.89

Others of broadcloth silk, crepes and satin striped fabrics, well tailored in every particular. $4.89

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

How to Reach the Men's Departments

Come in at the Broadway and 35th Street Entrance. You will find all the men's departments right at hand. On the Main Floor: Men's Furnishings, Umbrellas, Hats, Hosiery, Underwear, Books and Stationery.

On the Fifth Floor, quickly reached by elevator: Clothing, Sporting Goods, Motor Goods, Cameras and Cigars.

FOUR MORE ON TRIAL FOR BAFF MURDER

Business Rivals Accused of Instigating Plot to Kill Poultryman.

TEN JURORS ARE OBTAINED

"Chicken Moe," Who Pleaded Guilty, Will Testify for the Prosecution.

Ten jurors were selected yesterday out of a panel of eighty-nine talesmen to try Joseph and Jacob Cohen, David Jacobs, and Abraham Graff on the charge of instigating the murder of Barnet Baff, the wholesale chicken dealer, who was shot in West Washington Market on the night of Nov. 24, 1914. Baff was the most successful man in his business, and his methods aroused much resentment among his many competitors. The four defendants and Moses Rosenstein, known as "Chicken Moe," who was indicted with them, were rival dealers, and are accused of having hired the Italian gunmen who actually did the shooting. Rosenstein pleaded guilty to manslaughter last week, and is expected to be an important witness for the State.

Other witnesses who are counted on by the prosecution are Antonio Cardinale, who is alleged to be the man who hired the gunmen for the persons who wanted Baff put out of the way; Frank Ferrara, driver of the car in which the killers escaped, convicted in February, 1916, and now in the death house at Sing Sing, and Giuseppe Arichiello, also in the death house, who was found guilty of having done the actual shooting.

Two months ago Governor Whitman relieved District Attorney Swann of the work of prosecution and assigned Deputy Attorney General Alfred L. Becker to the case. He will be assisted by Deputy Attorney General James O'Malley, who as Assistant District Attorney conducted the prosecution of the gunmen who did the killing, and by Assistant District Attorney George Brothers, who was assigned to aid the prosecution by Mr. Swann.

Frank Moss, former Assistant District Attorney, is chief counsel for the defense, assisted by Alfred J. Gilchrist and Harry Copp. One of the questions which he asked the talesmen as they were examined was whether they would be influenced to vote for conviction if it should be brought out that "certain persons holding high official positions" were interested in getting a conviction. None of them admitted that this would affect their verdict, and the principal factor in the delay was Mr. O'Malley's inquiry as to possible objections to capital punishment, and as to whether they would accept testimony given by accomplices who turned State's evidence.

The first juror and foreman was chosen after eleven talesmen had been rejected. He was Thomas H. Elliott, an importer at 114 East Sixteenth Street, who lives at 520 West 111th Street. The other jurors selected were William Sherwood, roofer, 170 West Ninety-seventh Street; W. Lewis Musson, clerk, 231 West Twenty-first Street; Richard C. Rassell, secretary, 281 West 119th Street; Samuel B. Thorne, real estate dealer, 3,505 Broadway; Walter H. Grace, cashier, 1,377 Broadway; Henry F. Van Loan, real estate dealer, 2,010 Fifth Avenue; Everitt Jackson, auditor, 18 East Fifty-seventh Street; Edward J. Crotty, clerk, 64 West 104th Street, and Samuel A. Kross, clerk, of 7 West 126th Street.

An additional venire of seventy-five talesmen has been ordered to report at 10 o'clock this morning.

HENRY HIRSHMAN MISSING.

Secretary of Yale Knitting Mills Disappeared Friday, Brother Reports.

Isidor E. Hirshman, Vice President of the Yale Knitting Mills, of 514 Broadway, reported to the police yesterday that his brother, Henry Hirshman, Secretary of the company, had disappeared on Friday. He had been ill for several months.

When he left his home, at 1,402 Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Mr. Hirshman asked his wife to take care of his watch and check book, but she told him he ought to take them with him. After he reached his office he put the watch in a drawer and left, saying he was going to a barber shop. He did not return, and a search of the hospitals has failed to disclose a record of his appearance at any institution.

Mr. Hirshman is described as being five feet seven inches in height, and weighing 145 pounds. He had brown eyes and black hair and mustache, slightly tinged with gray. He wore a blue serge suit, a silk shirt, tan Oxfords, white socks, and a Panama hat.

STUDENTS COMMAND DRILL.

Regular Officers at Madison Act in Advisory Capacity.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., June 25.—The seventh week of the training at Madison Barracks is now well under way with the most favorable weather yet experienced. A warm sun, accompanied by cool breezes from the lake, made today pass pleasantly.

The nine infantry student companies were at their work like regulars early in the day. Very little hiking was done. Most of the morning was occupied by company drill and field work. This form of drill concluded at 12 o'clock. At 1:30 o'clock the infantry candidates were at it again, this time in battalion formation, and marched and countermarched about the parade ground until 5 o'clock, when the battalion parade was held. The Eleventh Coast Artillery Band played while the men passed the reviewing officers in step like West Pointers. Students commanded the companies, the regular army officers ordinarily in command acting merely in advisory capacities.

The field artillery candidates spent the day receiving instructions in the use of the pistols they now carry. They have discarded the heavy army rifles. Their work embraces a knowledge of higher mathematics, and many of the men find that they have to do considerable brushing up. The New York State Field Artillery battalion is expected to arrive at any time with three-inch guns.

Few cases are reported at the post hospital, and the general health of the men is said to be excellent. There are still a few of the candidates who have not rid themselves of colds and slight touches of the grip.

Colonel J. B. Erwin, attached to the General Staff at Governors Island, visited the camp headquarters in the afternoon on business. He will visit each of the camps in this department.

Marion E. Mapes of Montreal, for the last four years a student at Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., received a commission as Second Lieutenant today. He is to continue his training, and will not be called into active service until the camp terminates.

Colonel William R. Sample, the camp commander, at the request of the Watertown Chamber of Commerce visited Pine Plains, near Watertown, yesterday in order to be able to advise department heads later on in regard to that site. Rumors have been in circulation that Pine Plains, which was formerly the State camp for the National Guard, might be used now by the Government.

Five student candidates were sent to Springfield, Mass., today for instructions with machine guns.

FRENCH OFFICERS AT CAMP.

Thirteen Aviators Inspect Student Companies at Plattsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 25.—The first formal inspection at the training camp took place today at retreat, when thirteen officers of the French Aviation Corps walked down the lines of several companies drawn up on the parade ground. The ceremony ended when the Twelfth Coast Artillery band played the "Marseillaise," followed by 'The Star-Spangled Banner," as the post flag was hauled slowly down.

The visiting party consisted of the following: Captain Dourif, Lieutenants Gauthier, de Seyssel, Ducas, Marquisan, de Maudat, Prevost, Montariol, Le Maitre, Mayresse, Laffly, and Eliot Cowdin and Frederick Prince of the Lafayette Escadrille. They were accompanied by Major H. C. Stebbins, Officers' Reserve Corps, of the Adjutant General's Department.

The French officers are on a tour of inspection of the various officers' training camps before taking up their duties as instructors at American aviation schools. Although they were at West Point yesterday, they expressed their admiration of the Plattsburg students' marching. They seemed almost incredulous when told that the men had been training only five weeks. The aviators were shown about the camp by French-speaking officers and students, while Cowdin and Prince found many Harvard classmates among the men.

Most of the day was spent on the rifle range, where New England companies were firing at 500 yards. Practically all of the visiting officers shot at the targets. One French aviator, who had never handled the United States Army Springfield rifle, and who confessed that he had not shot with a rifle for years, lay prone and made three successive bullseyes at 500 yards, while students, who had been making threes and fours, looked on with amazement.

The Frenchmen had nothing but praise for the students' mess, where they ate at noon. Returning from the rifle range, they had tea at the camp Hostesses' House, which is crowded with students' families here for the Summer. The aviators left Plattsburg tonight to visit other training camps.

Bozeman Bulger, a former member of The New York Evening World staff and magazine writer, was sworn in today as a Major of the Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

Piper Murder Trial Sept. 18.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 25.—Dr. William J. Condon will be brought to trial on Sept. 18 on the charge of killing John V. Piper, Prosecutor Stricker announced today. He will be indicted on Friday of this week, and will remain in the Mercer County Jail until tried. Russel E. Watson, his attorney, has refused to outline the defense, but he has detectives at work. It is alleged that Piper's body was concealed in Dr. Condon's home for four months.

PROHIBITION FIGHT FOR THE SENATE

Continued from Page 1.

War Revenue bill but also the Food bill for a long time."

Senator Chamberlain agreed with Senator Simmons that the House anti-liquor amendment had thrown the Senate's work of the last two weeks into chaos.

"I don't know how long it will take to get this liquor legislation out of the way," he said. "It is not a matter so simple as merely shutting off the manufacture of alcoholic beverages and authorizing the President to commandeer the stocks of distilled spirits. The House amendment strikes out a large source of revenue, presenting a problem that the Senate must solve.

"I don't see how we are going to escape prohibition, now that it has been passed by the House and sent along to the Senate. It may be that a compromise can be effected that will placate the anti-liquor element in the Senate. In any event it's going to be a hard fight."

"How do you stand on the proposal for nation-wide prohibition?" he was asked.

"I am from a prohibition State," replied Senator Chamberlain. "That's my answer. But if the inclination of millions of citizens is to be considered, it may be that a compromise will be agreed upon."

One point emphasized by the "drys" as indicating how the Senate may be expected to stand is that twenty-five States are "dry" and that their Senators, with consistency, cannot vote against prohibition. But this reckoning did not stand the acid test when applied to the attitude of Senator Simmons, a prohibitionist from the "dry" State of North Carolina. Gore of prohibition Oklahoma, and others who are opposed to prohibiting beer and light wines.

"I don't know what to think of it," said Senator Smith of Michigan, whose State is to be "dry" next year. "As my State has voted for prohibition I see no alternative but for me to support this House amendment, even though I feel that it is inadvisable at this time. The House has 'passed the buck' to the Senate."

Times Editorial Read.

Senator Brandegee of Connecticut early in the day had THE NEW YORK TIMES editorial of today on "Untimely Zeal for Prohibition" read into the Senate record, without comment. Later the Senator, in an interview, said he was in full sympathy with the suggestion of THE TIMES that the Senate "should keep the provisions of the bill restricting the use of foodstuffs in the manufacture of alcoholic liquors within reasonable bounds."

"The House ran amuck with this liquor matter," said Senator Brandegee "It passed an amendment without the slightest regard for the attitude of millions of Americans. It jammed through a measure late at night that was ill-considered and most unwise. What is to become of the hundreds of thousands of workmen employed in making beer and wine? What is to become of the heavy investment of the brewers and wine makers? The House made no provision for the employes who would be thrown out of work. It failed to make provision for the Government paying for the properties throw into the discard by this legislation.

"I favor tolerance in liquor legislation as, I believe, the majority of Congress do. This House measure is unfair and ought to be defeated. What the Senate will do with it I have no idea. The chances are it will pass, but I hope it will be modified so as to allow the manufacture and use of beers and light wines. I hope enough Senators will have the courage of their convictions to vote that way."

Probable Changes.

The sub-committee is expected to finish its work on the bill by Wednesday so that the bill may be substituted that day for the measure now under debate. Material changes which the Administration leaders have agreed to accept and which the sub-committee may adopt, are expected to allay opposition to a large degree. These amendments propose:

Extension of Government control over food, feed, and fuels, as provided in the Lever bill, to many other basic articles, including iron and steel and their products, oil, copper, lead, zinc, aluminium, platinum, farm implements, fertilizers and binding twine.

Elimination of the provision for regulation of consumption so as to insure that the food administration shall not regulate individual rations.

Inclusion of a new section to insure that control of a farmer's production or storage of his own products cannot be attempted.

An addition to the licensing section to make clear that the charges to be fixed shall relate to storage and other middlemen's handling.

Aside from difficulties ahead over prohibition, opponents of the bill promise to continue their fight on the licensing plan, minimum price fixing, the provisions for Government purchases of foodstuffs, the section authorizing the President to commandeer factories and other plants and mines. Majority and minority committee reports are looked for.

A half dozen amendments to the bill were introduced today. Senator Lewis, Democrat, of Illinois, offered a substitute bill proposing that the President have general broad authority to issue regulations for control of foodstuffs, specifically enumerating those held for "monopolization," or "unjust prices."

Several measures which have been before the Senate as part of the war legislation also were offered as amendments. Senator Walsh put in his bill permitting the Government to lease coal and oil lands. The bill giving the President power to direct priority in railroad shipments was offered as an amendment by Senator Ransdell. Senator Wadsworth tacked on the Trading with the Enemy bill, and Senator Cummins proposed amendments declaring every product, including foodstuffs, cotton, coal, and steel subject to control and requisition should it become necessary.

Senate Continues Food Debate.

While the Senate waited for the Food bill to come from the House it listened to a debate by Senators Reed of Missouri and Ransdell of Louisiana on the original measure. Senator Reed ended a three-day attack on the bill with bitter criticism of the proposal to put the food administration into the hands of Herbert C. Hoover and of the provision to punish farmers who hold foodstuffs for the market.

"We have all the law we need to punish hoarders," said Mr. Reed. "A food dictator with power to put farmers in jail who may keep food products on hand to keep their families over the Winter is something we don't want. We have law enough to get after the unscrupulous food speculators if the Department of Justice will act. There is nothing in the way of food control that this bill provides that cannot be accomplished under existing law. So why pass something simply to have a food dictator?"

Senator Ransdell prophesied that the war would last three years more, and that the country would find ample need, as it went on, for food control. Coming from a cotton-growing State, he was willing to have cotton put within the scope of the bill if the Government thought it necessary.

GIBBONS CONDEMNS PROHIBITION CLAUSE

Could Not Be Enforced, Cardinal Says—Will Urge Catholics to Conserve Food.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 25.—Herbert C. Hoover, prospective national food administrator, had a long conference with Cardinal Gibbons at the Cardinal's residence last evening on the plans for the solution of the food problem. Cardinal Gibbons said today that as a result of the conference he would issue a letter to be read in all the Catholic churches of this archdiocese next Sunday in which he would ask all Catholics to take an active part in the food saving campaign projected by Mr. Hoover.

The Cardinal was asked to comment on the "bone dry" amendment to the Food Administration bill.

"I do not believe in the national prohibition of light wines and beer," he said, "and am of the opinion that such a law could not be enforced. I am opposed to any State-wide or nation-wide prohibition measure. A law of this kind interferes with the personal liberty and rights of the people and creates hypocrisy on the part of the public.

"If the people of any particular country district find conditions such that to have local option would mean the betterment of the community, they should close the saloons in that district. But when it comes to having prohibition in large cities it is a bad thing. Prohibition in any of the large cities is practically impossible of enforcement, however far-reaching the attempts to carry out the law, notwithstanding reports that the law has been carried out successfully in certain localities. The history of the world down to the present time demonstrates that the people always have indulged in intoxicants—and always will—irrespective of any restraining power that it is attempted to saddle upon them."

WARSAW STUDENTS STRIKE.

German Governor Closes University and Polytichnic Institute.

BERLIN, June 24, (via London, June 25.)—The Vossische Zeitung learns that General Hans H. von Beseler, Governor General of German occupied territory in Russia, has closed Warsaw University and the Polytechnic Institute because of a student strike last May. As the result of a street row several students were arrested for disturbing the peace and resisting the authorities, but subsequently were liberated. The entire student body then proclaimed a sympathy strike on the ground that their dignity and national honor had been offended.

After official notice had been given that both institutions would be permanently closed unless the strike were called off, the students returned to their classes, but refused to pay tuition fees. The episode occurred at a time when the German authorities were negotiating for the transfer of schools to the local administration.

General von Beseler notified the Polish representatives he could not continue negotiations unless the action of the students regarding their refusal to pay tuition money were rescinded. At a mass meeting of students it was decided to decline recognition of the new directors proposed to head the university and the institute. The students also voted to continue to refuse payment of fees. His patience exhausted, General von Beseler closed both institutions.

SUMMONS GUARD ARTILLERY

War Department to Send Militia-men to Officers' Camps.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Governors of various States were notified today by the War Department that the services of batteries of field artillery from the National Guard would be required at the officers' training camps in connection with the training of the field artillery companies that have now been formed among the prospective officers.

The First Regiment, New York Field Artillery, goes to Plattsburg; one battalion of the Second New York Field Artillery to Madison Barracks; regimental headquarters and one battalion of the Second New York Field Artillery to Fort Niagara; one battalion Virginia Field Artillery to Fort Oglethorpe; one battalion Georgia Field Artillery to Fort McPherson; one battalion Ohio and one battalion Indiana Field Artillery to Fort Benjamin Harrison; First Regiment Illinois Field Artillery to Fort Sheridan; one battalion Iowa Field Artillery to Fort Logan H. Roots; one battalion and regimental headquarters Minnesota Field Artillery to Fort Snelling; one battalion Minnesota Field Artillery to Fort Riley, and one battalion California Field Artillery to the Presidio, San Francisco.

CLOSE NEWPORT RESORTS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 25.—Five disorderly houses and two gambling resorts, of which Secretary Daniels complained to Governor Beeckman last week, were closed tonight. The police received orders to see that the women were sent out of the city, which has been done.

Tonight a naval guard is posted outside of each of the resorts thus closed, and the Newport police are also watching them.

ADMITS COAL MEN TALKED PRICE FIXING

Secretary of Operators' Association Says Subject Was Discussed Here in January,

PRICE OF $3 QUOTED LATER

Prosecutor Reads Letters from Operators to Agents Giving Cost of Product to the Trade.

Something of what occurred at the meeting of the smokeless coal operators in the Waldorf-Astoria on Jan. 3, 1917, when it is charged by the Government that an agreement was made to raise the price of coal, was told yesterday by W. R. J. Zimmerman, Secretary of the Smokeless Coal Operators' Association, who testified at the trial of the 51 individuals and 102 corporations who are charged with a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. The trial is before Judge Grubb of the Federal District Court.

Mr. Zimmerman said that the operators present at the meeting discussed the increased cost of producing coal and the high cost of materials and labor. Rovert P. Stephenson, the prosecutor, asked if any of the operators suggested fixing a price for coal, and the witness replied that Robert H. Gross, President of the New River Company and the White Oak Coal Company, thought that a minimum price of $3 net at the mines would be a reasonable price. George H. Caperton, President of the Scotia Coal and Coke Company and the Slab Fork Coal Company suggested a price of $2.50 a ton. Thomas E. Houston of the Houston Coal and Coke Company, the Houston Collieries Company, and the Keystone Coal and Coke Company, the witness said, presided at the meeting.

It developed that coal operators not members of the association participated in the conference.

The witness said that the price of coal during 1916 had been $1.25 and $1.35 a ton. The day following the meeting the witness sent out the price lists which had been agreed upon at the meeting. This list called for a minimum price of $3 at the mine, beginning April 1, 1917, and provision was made for subsequent increases. Copies of the prices agreed upon were handed around to the jurors. They showed these changes:

	1916.	1917.
Run of mine—tidewater	$3.00	$4.75
Lump and egg	1.60	2.75
Slack	1.25	3.00
Run of mine—connecting railways	1.25	3.00
Lake lump and egg	1.70	3.75
Nut	1.45	3.50
Pea	1.25	3.00
Slack—lake	1.15	3.00

The prosecutor read to the jury many letters from coal operators' to their agents, quoting the prices agreed upon, which they declared would prevail in the trade.

A letter from the Smokeless Fuel Company of this city to T. E. Houston of the Houston Coal Company, said in brief:

In accordance with your circular of Feb. 24, which we regret to see has not been replied to. We immediately cabled our people to quote bunker coal at $3.30, trimming additional. In view of the cargo price which is to be put into effect on next year's business, we believe that the bunker feature ought to carry the additional compensation.

That some friction occurred between the operators because some of them were paying larger commissions than those agreed upon appeared late in the day's proceedings. The operators wrote letters to one another about this, and there was also trouble between them in reference to cars. In some of the letters charges of bad faith were made. The trial will be continued today.

FAVORS HIGHER COAL RATES

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today approved an increase of 15 cents a ton in freight rates on bituminous coal from Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio producing fields to points east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio River. These tariffs were exceptions to those filed by the carriers in asking for a flat 15 per cent. increase.

The approval of the tariffs is the result of informal hearings before the commission's Suspension Board June 8 on coal, coke, and iron rates in official classification territory. The rates will become effective July 1.

Railroad men professed to see in the decision a favorable attitude toward granting general relief to the Eastern carriers in their plea for a 15 per cent. increase in all freight rates.

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AT MUCH LESS THAN USUAL PRICES

PROMINENT AMONG THE VALUES OFFERED ARE:

SUITS—formerly $60 to $145—at $25, $35, $45, $55
Of linen, cloth and silk—for sports, street and semi-dress.

DRESSES—formerly to $145—at $25, $35, $45, $65
Sheer Summer Frocks—Sports and Street Dresses—Afternoon Gowns—Dance Frocks.

WRAPS—formerly $95 to $195—at $35, $65 and $85
Of silk and satin; for afternoon or evening wear.

COATS and Capes—formerly to $95—at $25, $35, $45
Long and Short styles, for street and sports wear.

COUNTRY CLUB SKIRTS—formerly $35 and $38—at $25
Of silk tricot and Georgette satin, in beautiful colors.

CHARMING NEW SUMMER HATS—
Especially priced at $15, $20 and $25
Leghorns and transparent effects, with field flowers and self bows.

BEAUTIFUL FRENCH BLOUSES
(Import Department—Fourth Floor)
original imported design, entirely hand made—of Batiste, Organdie, Georgette Crepe, and Chiffon.
Formerly $25 to $50— at $10 to $20

STORE CLOSES THIS SATURDAY AT ONE P. M DAILY AT 5 P. M.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Special Sale TO-DAY

Misses' Gingham Dresses
Of Imported Anderson's Scotch Gingham
Three distinct models of blocked or checked gingham, white organdie or cotton gabardine collar and cuffs. 14 to 20 years. Reduced to 14.50

Misses' Silk Dresses
Six New Summer Models
Of taffeta silk, crepe meteor, georgette crepe or foulard silk; in navy, French blue, taupe, flesh, white or black. 14 to 20 years. Special 18.50

Will Close Out TO-DAY

Hand Emb'd Batiste Smocks
Women's sizes, 32 to 40; Misses', 14 to 20 years
Of French batiste, in rose or Copen white collar, front of blouse, waist line in back and pouch pockets hand-smocked; French knots, sash belt. Reduced to 2.50

On Sale Misses' Dress Shop—Second Floor

Special Sale TO-DAY

White Satin Sport Skirts
For Women and Misses
Four new Summer Sport Models of white washable satin with pendant, slash, pouch or flap pockets; detachable belt. Special 11.50

On Sale Women's Skirt Shop—Fourth Floor

One Business News Item Paid for the PUBLIC LEDGER 20 Years

A business man recently told of reading an item in the Business Section of the Public Ledger which, printed there exclusively, saved him enough money to pay for the Ledger twenty years.

Any business man who reads the Public Ledger Business Section for one year, and THINKS while he reads, may save thousands—or learn ways to increase and improve his business to a like extent.

And this applies to almost EVERY business in the United States. No matter what YOUR business is the Public Ledger prints news of it at least once a week—and like as not that news appears exclusively in the Ledger.

The Business Section of the Public Ledger alone would be cheap at 2c.

But when it is combined with a great daily newspaper, with exclusive London Times cable service, and a host of special news sources, in addition to all regular news channels, the Public Ledger Business Section is a unique and unusually comprehensive source of business information.

Business men and their families find constantly increasing reason for buying—and relying upon—the Public Ledger.

PHILADELPHIA
PUBLIC LEDGER

On Sale at Leading Hotel Newsstands in New York

PASTORS VOLUNTEER TO BOOM RECRUITING

Groups Will Tour City in Autos Holding Impromptu Street Corner Meetings.

START REGULAR ARMY WEEK

230 Men Enlist, but 412 a Day Are Required to Fill City's Quota.

At a meeting at the City Hall at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the preachers of New York were formed into an auxiliary organization to second the efforts of the recruiting battalion of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense to signalize "Regular Army Week" by filling New York's quota of men for the army before Saturday night. About fifty clergymen of all denominations attended, and, after listening to addresses by Mayor Mitchel and by Alexander J. Hemphill, Chairman of the Recruiting Committee of the Mayor's Committee, organized on the spot as an auxiliary corps in the recruiting campaign.

This corps will get into action tonight, when six prominent clergymen will tour the city in as many automobiles, each with a bugler, holding impromptu meetings on any street corner where a crowd can be gathered. Each preacher will be followed by another automobile to bring to headquarters the recruits he may win for the service. Bishop L. B. Wilson of the Methodist Episcopal Church has volunteered to lead the clergymen's recruiting battalion tonight, and other speakers will be the Rev. Dr. Oliver F. Barnhill of the Marble Collegiate Church, the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, the Rev. Edgar C. Tullar of the Sixth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn; the Rev. John Deans of the Borough Park Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, and the Rev. Dr. Allan MacRossie of St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church.

The clergymen plan to continue their canvass every night this week, with at least six volunteer speakers a night. In addition to this, plans are being made for open-air meetings for men, on the steps of various churches at noon, and a plan is being discussed to employ Billy Sunday's tabernacle for a monster recruiting meeting, in which all the churches will co-operate. The Rev. Robert F. Y. Pierce, the "Bishop of Wall Street," promised to give a series of talks on recruiting at his noonday services on the steps of the Stock Exchange building.

Yesterday, the first real recruiting day of "Regular Army Week," brought results enough better than those of previous Mondays to encourage Colonel R. D. Walsh, in charge of army recruiting. Two hundred and twenty men enlisted in the metropolitan district. This is a decided gain, but a daily quota of 412 is needed to supply the men by Saturday night.

Adjt. Gen. McCain, U. S. A., sent a telegram yesterday to Colonel Walsh, to be used in his campaign of the week, as a slogan. It reads:

Enlist now! Your President calls you! The army wants you! The country needs you! Come on, you loyal Americans, and let's help free the world, that our children may live in peace.

Sergeant John Hafner, the "live wire" of the regular army recruiting forces in New York, cruised yesterday from the Battery to Mulberry Street with a squadron of two motor buses, supplied by the Mayor's Committee. One bus carried a band and the Sergeant; the other was for recruits. It had over twenty passengers when it returned to headquarters at 280 Broadway, and this result was considered so promising that today there will be four buses and two bands, making one squadron for the west side and one for the east side. Hafner went down to Coney Island on Sunday, and in a few hours obtained pledges to enlist from twenty-six men.

The Mayor's Committee yesterday opened a new recruiting station in Borough Hall, Staten Island. The committee also sponsored a number of open-air meetings, notably at Broad and Wall Streets, where Colonel Walsh himself presided, and another in Union Square, alongside the navy's recruiting station, the "U. S. S. Recruit." Still another was held by the "Mid-day Minute Men" at 57 Chambers Street. At this meeting eleven volunteers were obtained.

The Marine Corps also enjoyed a successful day yesterday, enlisting twenty-seven men. From June 1 to 22 the Eastern Recruiting Division of the Marines has enlisted 1,313 men, 250 of them in New York. The corps now lacks only 2,400 men of its full strength, and Major Evans, recruiting officer in this city, advises those who wish to join to lose no time, or they may be too late.

A draft of 110 newly enlisted apprentice seamen, all New York boys who have just joined the navy, will be sent to the Newport Training Station tomorrow, and Lieut. Commander Taylor, in charge of naval recruiting in this city, has planned to give them a send-off. There will be a farewell dinner by the Women's Auxiliary for Naval Recruiting, and the men will then be marched down Broadway in a parade, headed by a band, to the "U. S. S. Recruit," in Union Square, where they will be addressed by the Rev. Christian F. Reisner and by Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port.

Divisional headquarters of the New York National Guard yesterday received notification of the substitution of the Second Field Artillery, New York, for the Third, which had previously been ordered into service for training duty at Fort Niagara and Madison Barracks. It is understood the reason for this change is the fact that the Third is not yet at full war strength. Company A, Twenty-second Engineers, of New York, ordered into service at the same time as the Third Field Artillery, was mustered in yesterday and entrained for "somewhere in the State." The company is to be employed, it is understood, in preparing one of the National Guard mobilization camps for service when the entire guard is called.

A special office has been opened to recruit men for the fleet of patrol vessels, which is being fitted out by the International Mercantile Marine Company as auxiliary to the United States Navy, by Commander F. N. Freeman, U. S. N., in the offices of the International Mercantile Marine Company at 9 Broadway. Commander Freeman hopes to enlist men who have served in the line of the navy.

DOCTORS FOR MEDICAL DRAFT.

Physicians Who Have Volunteered Approve Reserve Corps Plan.

Approval of a proposed selective draft of physicians and surgeons for the Medical Reserve Corps, as urged by Majors Karl Connell and Richard Derby and Captain Frederick Van Buren of the New York Committee of National Defense, Medical Section, in a report to the Council of National Defense at Washington, was expressed yesterday by a numberof physicians here who have not volunteered their services. A member of the New York Academy of Medicine said:

"We must protect the boys sent to the front. We've got to care for them in the best possible manner, and if that cannot be done by volunteers from the medical profession, then let us have the draft, by all means."

Several other physicians pronounced as impracticable the arrangements made by the various medical societies for their care of the practice of physicians serving with the armed forces. It is not the fault of the medical societies, which had devised the plan of having 50 per cent. of the profits of a physician's practice turned over to his family, but is a matter of the personal equation. Patients do not always accept the services of the physicians left in charge of the practice of their absent colleagues, it was said.

It was said yesterday that volunteer medical recruiting had largely increased at the headquarters in the Academy of Medicine.

WOMEN PREPARE FOR WAR.

Sixty-eight Begin Course at Mrs. Dike's Efficiency School.

Sixty-eight young women registered at the efficiency school conducted by Mrs. F. H. Dike, under the auspices of the Women's Section of the Navy League, on the second floor of the Candler Building, last evening, where they will learn telegraphy and be put into places at the close of a six-months' course. The $5 fee which each girl pays entitles her also to instruction in first aid on Monday and Thursday evenings, before the regular work of the evening begins, and military drill by a regular army officer at the close of the work on Monday and Wednesday evenings.

The girls were surprised last night to find that they were obliged to take a little examination in general efficiency before their class work began. Asa G. Candler, Mayor of Atlanta, Ga., has given the use of the entire floor for the school, and Professor F. H. Dike, Mrs. Dike's husband, who was formerly professor of French in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will give free instruction in French to men going to the front every Monday and Wednesday evening.

WIN PRIZES FOR POSTERS.

New York Man Gets $250 for Best Army Recruiting Design.

Henry A. Wise Wood, Chairman of the Conference Committee on National Preparedness, announced yesterday the winners of the prizes offered for the best recruiting posters for the army and navy. More than 250 designs had been sent in by artists, and officials in the Army and Navy Departments were asked to aid in making the final choice of winners.

Lawrence L. Wilbur of 110 West Fortieth Street received the $250 prize for the best army poster. His drawing represents a soldier pointing to a distant battlefield and saying: 'Our Duty Lies There." McClelland Barclay of Chicago took first prize in the navy division. A naval gunner stands at his post with the breech of his gun open. He cries to his crew: "Fill the Breech."

ARMY BEGINS DRIVE FOR 70,000 RECRUITS

War Department Looks for a Boom Unparalleled in the Nation's History.

ONLY 915 JOINED IN 2 DAYS

Figures for Saturday and Sunday Show Continued Slump—Chance for Men Between 31 and 40.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The regular army today began its big drive, for the 70,000 men needed to bring its forces up to the full war strength of 298,000 men. President Wilson, by Executive proclamation, has set this week aside as regular army recruiting week, and every effort will be made to stimulate recruiting, in which there was a discouraging slump last week.

Patriotic and civic societies, newspapers, and other semi-public agencies everywhere are making a gratifying response to the Government's appeal for support in the recruiting campaign, and the War Department officials believe the next few days will see a boom for the regulars unparalled in the nation's history.

Reports from all over the country indicate that the daily newspapers, as requested by Secretary Baker, are taking hold of the work vigorously and are bringing home forcibly to eligibles the necessity of quick expansion of the regular establishment. Many of them are pointing out that enlistment with the regulars not only would give men eligible for the draft an earlier opportunity for service abroad, but would insure that they go to the front under experienced officers of the line and with equipment selected before the great demands of the army have to be met.

Officials are emphasizing the fact that the plan of enlistments for the war only offers an opportunity also for a man over 31 and less than 40 to do his share along with the younger men subject to draft. President Wilson's proclamation setting aside the recruiting week, it is pointed out, virtually amounts to a call for volunteers among men of this class.

The recruiting figures for today, which are expected to show the first results of the publicity campaign, will not be available until tomorrow. During Saturday and Sunday only 915 men were obtained. This brought the total number of recruits since April 1 up to 124,940 out of a total of 183,898 needed on that date to raise the army to full war strength. The following bulletin was telegraphed today by the Adjutant General of the army to all army recruiting officers in the United States with instructions to give it the greatest practicable publicity:

Enlist now. Your President calls you. The army wants you; the country needs you. Come on, you loyal Americans, and let's help free the world, that our children may live in peace.

H. P. McCAIN, the Adjutant General.

The daily statement on recruiting issued by Adjt. Gen. McCain follows:

	Obt'ned June 24 and 25.	Total to June 25.
Alabama	13	1,805
Arizona	2	155
Arkansas	3	741
California	17	4,146
Colorado	1	1,169
Connecticut	11	1,683
Delaware	6	185
Dist. of C.	3	276
Florida	11	618
Georgia	23	3,054
*Idaho	3	707
*Illinois	45	12,056
*Indiana	21	6,914
Iowa	21	3,827
Kansas	10	2,816
Kentucky	17	2,273
Louisiana	13	1,374
Maine	10	566
Maryland	23	653
Mass.	61	5,442
*Michigan	35	8,897
Minnesota	20	2,548
Mississippi	5	786
Missouri	27	5,648
*Montana	12	1,017

	Obt'ned June 23 and 24.	Total to June 24.
Nebraska	13	3,302
*Nevada	2	223
N. H.		502
New Jersey	31	8,945
New Mex.		221
New York	132	13,936
North Car.		671
North Dak.		451
Ohio	74	5,833
Oklahoma	15	1,883
*Oregon	3	2,202
Penn.	102	14,126
Rhode Isl.	2	461
South Car.	1	742
South Dak.	13	715
Tenn.	11	1,671
Texas	36	4,514
*Utah	7	1,276
Vermont	4	70
Virginia	4	980
Washington	14	1,448
West Va.	13	1,205
Wisconsin	9	1,343
*Wyoming	2	443

*Quota obtained.

Total quota, 183,898.
Total obtained June 23 and 24, 915.
Total obtained since April 1, 124,940.

Sell Unclaimed Goods for $7,241.

An auction of unclaimed and abandoned imported merchandise held at the Appraiser's Annex, 612 Washington Street, yesterday by Special Deputy Collector J. H. Storey, representing Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone, brought the Government $7,241.50. The offerings comprised dry and "wet" goods, jewelry, millinery articles, and a big assortment of miscellaneous articles. Altogether 601 lots of goods were sold, while 125 lots returned by the Appraiser of the port as of "no commercial value" were given away to those willing to have declared their intention to become citizens will be exempted, and that this will force an additional burden on the States to maintain their quota proportion of conscripted men. General Crowder told him legislation would be necessary to reach such men, or the Allies must approve a plan to permit the United States to conscript them.

Mr. Fitzgerald later talked with President Wilson and with Secretary Lansing and received assurances that the question would be taken up tomorrow by the Cabinet. It was understood tonight that Attorney General Gregory will be asked for a opinion on the power of the United States, without legislation or diplomatic arrangements, to draft aliens or those who have expressed intention to become citizens.

Official war registration returns with Niagara County, N. Y., and three Wyoming precincts missing, made public today, show a total enrollment of 9,569,382, or approximately 96 per cent. of the Census Bureau's estimate. The apparent shortage is more than offset by the number of men in the army and navy who were not required to register.

There was nothing in the returns, said Census Bureau officials, to indicate that there had been any general attempt at evasion of registration by any important element in the population.

WANTS ALIENS DRAFTED INTO CONSCRIPT ARMY

Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald Says It Would Help the States to Fill Their Quotas.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—A resolution to amend the army draft law by authorizing the President to exempt from service abroad persons of Austrian and German descent who request to be relieved of such service, was introduced today by Representative Britten of Illinois. Mr. Britten does not propose that such persons shall be exempt from military duty, but provides that they shall be assigned to duty in American soil or American waters.

Mr. Britten said he had interviewed high army officers on this point, and "in every instance have been told that the character of such a soldier would be of little value to his comrades, and, on the contrary, might prove of incalculable injury in a close fight. Let these men be conscripted into a branch of the service that will not compel them to send lead into a trench which may contain their nearest of kin, and where their loyalty will not be questioned."

Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston protested today to Provost General Crowder that under present plans for drafting the new national army aliens and foreigners who

SAVE THE FRUIT CROP



Sold in convenient bags and cartons

Have delicious Cherries all Winter—preserve them now.

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street



ATHENA UNDERWEAR FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

For daintiness, comfort and wear, ATHENA Underwear is matchless.

Women find that it is made to fit them exactly without being stretched into shape and with no unnecessary and annoying folds of fabric at any point. The shoulder straps stay in place, there is just the right fullness over the bust and at the hips, and the perfect fit at the waist prevents wrinkling under the corset. The patented seat and non-strain gusset provide ease and comfort to be found in no other undergarment.



All ATHENA garments are made full over the bust and narrow across the back. Cut low in front. Straps cannot slip down. Patent pocket-like seat stays closed and is always comfortable.

ATHENA Underwear is sheer and cool
All sizes and qualities

PRICES:

For Women . . . Vests and Tights . . . 55c and 65c
For Women . . . Union Suits . . . . . 55c to $1.75

Marshall Field & Co., Makers—Saks & Co., sole New York Distributors.

For soft, lustrous beauty and the perfect shapeliness that exacting fashion demands ask to see the nationally famous and wonderfully durable

PHOENIX SILK HOSE

Made only of pure-dye thread silk, in all shades
Women's Silk Hose—$1.10, $1.50, $2
Women's Lisle Hose, 55c
Men's Silk Hose—55c to $1.50
Men's Lisle Hose—30c

Mail or telephone orders receive immediate attention

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Military Equipment For the Fourth

Probably the most conspicuous 4th of July since 1776 will be that of 1917.

As if fate had willed it so, the nation is again at war, and for the same principles that caused the same people to take up arms 141 years ago.

The 4th will doubtless be a record day for enlistments. Americans need but the spirit of the day to fire their patriotism.

Gimbel's, always in close touch with the needs of the day, are ready with enough equipment to send a whole regiment to France.

Men's Military Equipment



Blouses
Breeches
Wool Shirts
Khaki Shirts
Army Hats
Belts
Leather Puttees
Canvas Leggins
Officers' Serge Suits
Officers' Wool Suits
Nurses' Trunks
Field Trunks
Army Trunks
Officers' Overcoats
Officers' Raincoats
Regular Raincoats
Oil Ponchos
Rubber Ponchos
Ground Blankets
Officers' Caps
Officers' Mackinaws
Sweaters
Canteens
Special Trunks
U. S. Regulation Army Shoes (Munson Last)
First Aid Kits
Cooking Outfits
Hat Cords
Special Order Department
Made to Measure
Olive Drab Wool Suits
Olive Drab Serge Suits
Olive Drab Overcoats
Full Officers' Outfits
Army Socks
Officers' Trunks
Field Lockers.

Women's Military Equipment

Nurses' Uniforms
Service Blouses
Trench Skirts
Military Hats
Nurses' Service Trunks
Hiking Suits and Shoes
Sweaters, etc.

Miscellaneous

Red Cross Supplies
Tool Kits
Money Belts
Safety Razors and Shaving Outfits
Model Drill Guns
Tents
Army Cots
Hammocks
Soldiers' Kits
Thermos Bottles
Flags of All Nations
Compasses
Pocket Tool Kits
Pocket Flash Lights
Pocket Cameras
Row Boats
Canoes
Motor Boats
Camp Chairs
Rubber Blankets
Fibroid Packing Cases
Goggles
Pedometers, etc.
Wrist Watches.

Official Headquarters Regulation Boy Scout Equipment
GIMBELS are headquarters for all Boy Scout Equipment.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Arnold Constable & Co.

5th Avenue at 40th Street

CONTINUING OUR JUNE CLEARANCE SALES

To-day's "*Specials*" in Men's Summer Furnishings

Selected from our regular stock and radically revised in price to meet vacation requirements



One Day Only
Men's Silk Mixed and Fibre
Silk Shirts

Cool, handsome shirts in an unusually fine assortment of patterns that belong exclusively to this style of shirtings; our standard workmanship throughout.

Present Retail Value $3.00 and $3.50

To-day **2.45** each

One Day Special
Men's
Bathing Suits
All-wool, all styles and colors

Made of steam shrunk, hard twisted yarns that shed the water and wear well.

Regular Retail Value $4.50

To-day **2.95** Only

THE NEWPORT BATHING SUIT—Loose fitting blue flannel trousers and wool athletic shirts of white or blue. Specially priced per suit **6.00**

WOOL HEATHER MIXED SUITS — Heavy, firmly knitted Suits. All have trimmed border of navy or white; fast colors and unshrinkable. *Value $6.50* **5.50**

Men's Summer Underwear
One Day Only
Mercerized "Mesh-Bar" Union Suits

A new and extremely cool garment. The mesh is reinforced with a woven satin check, which adds to the appearance and serviceability.

Regular Retail Value $2.00 each

To-day **1.25** Only

FINE CRINKLED CREPE UNION SUITS—One of the most popular of underwear fabrics; launders easily and requires no ironing. *Value $1.50 each* **1.00**

KNITTED LISLE UNION SUITS—Light weight, form fitting ribbed suits—made in knee, three-quarter or ankle lengths. Specially Priced, each **2.25**

Men's Summer Pajamas
One Day Only
Special Summer Percale Pajamas

Made with V neck; light weight, soft finish; fancy designs that are absolutely fast color; included are some very fine plain white Madras.

Regular Retail Value $2.00

To-day **1.35** Only

A NEW MERCERIZED PAJAMA—Plain colored Cotton Pongee, with a neat contrasting fancy edging; very light weight but serviceable. Specially Priced **2.50**

PAJAMAS OF SILK MIXED FABRICS—Extremely soft finish and light weight—colored and white grounds, with neat all-over designs. *Value $5.00* **4.00**

Taken From Regular Stock
For One Day's Sale Only
1200 Men's
High Class Silk Ties
Especially Suitable for Summer Days

Novel and unique English Crepe Neckwear—Chinese symbols reproduced on printed crepes—Plain colored English silks that are new—Royal Irish Poplin four-in-hands from Dublin—Bordered end four-in-hands from large handkerchiefs—India silks that are new and exclusive— *Regularly $1.50, $2.00.* **1.20** 3 for 3.50

NOTE—Positively withdrawn from sale To-day at 5 P. M.

Smart Silk Four-in-Hands from the most wanted English, Oriental and American silks, in all the newest colorings. *Real Values $1.15, $1.35, $1.50* Sale .85 Price

Bat Ties—An unusual assortment from English polka dot Foulards, Crepes, two-tone plain silks, and a great variety of figured and novelty effects. *Value 75c* Sale .50 Price



One Day Only
Men's Fine Plain and Fancy
Silk Shirts

Comprising Pure White Silk, striped effects, finest Silk Crepes, and a variety of new, exclusive patterns—all equal to custom made garments.

A Regular $9.00 Grade

To-day **6.75** Only

One Day Special
Men's
Beach Robes
Small, medium and large sizes

Made from neat striped Cotton Eaton Flannels—equal in workmanship and finish to the best.

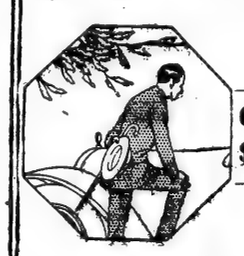
To-day **2.00** Only

ENGLISH TERRY CLOTH ROBES—Exclusive plain colors, with striped facings and stripes with plain facings. Specially Priced **12.00**

ENGLISH FLANNEL ROBES—Entirely new and suitable for lounging, traveling or beach. Specially Priced **20.00**

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street



Gentlemen's Clothes
$35, $40, $45, and $50

Lord & Taylor clothes for gentlemen are made on a *different* standard—featuring a smartness of design, an exclusiveness of pattern, a quality of workmanship, heretofore found only in the finest custom tailoring.

A sweeping statement—but the reputation and prestige of Lord & Taylor are behind every word of this. For, after all, it is the *next* suit that we want to sell you.

Splendidly draped suits with softly tailored fronts, in delicate pencil stripes, cool serges, summery flannels, smartest of tweeds—a few of the unusual assortment, in our spacious, luxurious Men's Clothing Section.

Also $20, $25 and $30 suits, made in the same fastidious manner.

Men's Daylight Clothing Shop

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"

Meet me at the Fountain

SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STREET

July Issue PICTORIAL REVIEW
(Famous Fashion Publication)
SALE 15c
Entire proceeds to be given to the RED CROSS.

All Charge Purchases made during the remainder of this month will be entered on bills rendered August First.

MEN!

Negligee Shirts $1

Usually $1.35, $1.65, $1.95 and $2.25. Sale at . . . . . .



Thousands of high-class shirts, taken from our superb regular stocks and greatly reduced.

All this season's goods, in new and desirable styles. MOST OF THESE SHIRTS ARE STILL IN THE ORIGINAL BOXES.

We reduced the price to $1 because a size or two is missing in each pattern, but there are dozens of patterns for your choice in every size. The assortment includes plain colors, neat stripes and classy up-to-the-minute designs.

PATTERNS THAT WILL PLEASE EVERY MAN.

Fine grades of shirting in Woven and Corded Madras, Highly Mercerized materials, Repps, Poplins, Crepe Cloth, Woven Jacquard figures—Silk-Striped Madras, also Silk Front and Cuff Shirts, with bodies of fine cotton materials to match.

COLORS GUARANTEED NOT TO FADE.

Every shirt cut full size and faultlessly finished in every detail.

SOFT DOUBLE-CUFF SHIRTS BY THE HUNDREDS.

All sizes, 14 to 17½.

We give S&H Green Trading Stamps as usual. Ask for them. Double S&H Stamps till 11 o'clock. Single S&H Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

ROSTER IS REVISED AT MADISON CAMP

Corps Reorganized for Special Instruction in the Various Branches of Service.

COMPLETE LIST ANNOUNCED

Thirteen Companies Comprise Nine of Infantry, Three Artillery and One Cavalry.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., June 25.—A complete reorganized roster of the Madison Barracks officers' training camp was made public today at the camp headquarters. The revised roster follows:

COMPANY 1 INFANTRY.

Clyde G. Abernathy, Thomas J. Arnold, George Austin.

Joseph S. Batt, William R. Bent, George E. Bird, James H. Bishop, Edgar N. Block, William E. Boyne, William T. Brodie, Douglas W. Brown, Dudley M. Browne.

Edward J. Callahan, Alexander Campbell, Charles A. Campbell, Jr.; Bernard Cartles, Jr.; William E. Champaign, Walter A. Clark, Allen V. Clark, Lucius R. Clement, Charles C. Coleman, Sydney M. Crossett.

Harold Deas, Albert J. De Gozzaldi, Arthur B. Delaski, Eyron T. Denison, John O'Day Donahue; Charles A. Duffy.

Harold E. Eaton, Edward H. Edson, Martin F. Egan, Earl F. Eichelberger, William H. England, Dart W. Everett.

James J. Fitzgerald, John Flom, Preston D. Fogg, Harry L. Foster, Albert P. Freeman.

Arthur F. Gehle, Robert L. Geist, Charles L. Griffith, George T. Grogan.

Casper W. Hahnel, Charles E. Hall, Joseph E. Hallinan, Willard J. Hammel, Landon W. Harris, Thomas R. Hazelum, Roy M. Henderson, Winter D. Horton, George R. Hunt.

Lawrence A. Johnson, Phillip C. Johnson, Warren H. Jones, James D. Judson.

Elias H. Kelley, Will C. Kinney, James R. Keuer, William H. Knight, Joseph P. Kohn, William R. Kraft.

Herbert V. Lane, Richard M. Larned, Marley O. Leach, Paul C. Lehr, William B. Levison, Arthur H. Luse.

Thomas J. McCormick, George E. McKerneon, Richard J. Mackey, Frank T. Madigan, Lee Marcus, Fred J. Mayer, Frank M. Mitchell, Evan J. Morris, Lewis S. Mosher, John M. Murphy.

John L. Nash, Harold L. Naughton, Leo M. Neagle, John J. Nealon, Robert H. Near, Frank O. Neely, Edward B. Nellis, George D. Newton, Theodore A. Nicolet, George E. Niver, James A. Noonan, Frank Nowak.

Robert F. T. O'Connor, David T. Ogren, Bernard F. Olshel.

Laurence B. Packard, George E. Parkhurst, De Witt H. Parsons, Frank H. Partridge, James L. Patterson, William S. Patterson, Malcolm D. Patton, John M. Paul, Lott M. Peck, John D. W. Peltz, Courtney B. Phillips, Emerson Planck, Joseph R. Powell, Leo F. Powers, John O. Preston, Stephen F. Puills, Earl Purdy.

Daniel J. Quinlan.

Fred A. Rathgeb, George P. Rea, Fred J. Rech, John P. Redwood, Harold C. Reed, Raymond Rees, Thomas H. Remington, Kenneth G. Reynolds, W. M. Rice, Marion B. Richardson, Kenneth H. Rider, William A. Roholdaffor, Samuel Riker, 2d, Denton B. Robinson, Marvin B. Robinson, Robert Robinson, Lucian L. Rocke, Walter V. Rockwell, Dow G. Roof, Wilfred M. Rosecrans, Harold G. Ross, Milton D. Russell.

Joel E. Sammett, William H. Saunders, Leslie R. Schauffler, Lewis H. Schlobohm, Jacob G. Schurman, Jr., Robert A. Seager, Rafael A. Segarra, Edwin L. Slocum, Harold W. Soule, Joel E. Springarn, Millard F. Staples, John Steobins, Charles M. Stouber, Robert L. Strehel, Charles J. Stock, Charles H. Storer, Robert R. Stormer, Chester A. Stover, Frank P. Surgenor.

Louis F. Taussig, Philip J. Termini, Harold P. Thomas, George J. Trimble.

Henry A. Van Dyke.

Roger H. Waite, Malcolm Walsh, William H. White, Guy E. Whitman, Alfred T. Wright, Raymond R. Wright.

Harold R. Young, Chester H. Young.

COMPANY 2—INFANTRY.

Louis R. Abel, Robert Abel, Chester R. Abrahams, John A. Adams, Paul B. Adams, Arthur J. Adler, Homer B. Albro, Don C. Allen, John L. Allen, Samuel F. Allen, D. Eaton Alvord, Clarence O. Anderson, Kenneth S. Anderson, William A. Anderson, Burton C. Andrus, Richard N. Armstrong, Edward D. Arnold, Lawrence M. Arnold, Wesley O. Ash, James A. Auchterlonie, Erlus E. Ayars.

Howard P. Babcock, Godelle W. Bacon, Ross M. Bacon, Charles N. Baker, Jr., Raymond C. Baker, Sanford A. Baker, Jr., Elliott N. Baldwin, Raymond N. Ball, Frank E. Ballou, Henry H. Banta, Curtis B. Barnes, M. Craig Barry, Leo W. Begley, Archibald D. Bell, Edward H. Bennett, Charles R. Bentley, Walter S. Biddle, Jr., Edwin A. Bierlow, Lester Bing, Chester W. Bissell, Albert R. Boomhower, Glenn A. Albert, Charles W. Brackett, Mark M. Bradley, Herman L. Brandt, C. R. Breckinridge, Jr., Harold G. Brewer, Thomas C. Bright, Leo M. Brimmer, Floyd E. Brink, James H. Brown, Kenneth I. Brown, Samuel S. Bryan, Jr., Richard M. Buck, Clarence J. Bull, S. Barton Burchard, Philip C. Burdick, William R. Burton, Herbert J. Bush.

Howard O. Caldwell, Andrew M. Cent, William E. Carls, Earl J. Clark, Orlando Collins, Jr., Joseph L. Connolly, Raymond P. Cook, Walcott B. Crane, Francis D. Culkin.

John R. Dudley, George R. Duryea.

William Edgar, Frederick A. Erfling, Walter O. Evans.

Alford J. Farley.

John R. Garrett, Frank A. Gaynor, Paul C. Graney.

Louis M. Hann, Newell C. Harrison, Harold S. Hess.

Edward K. Inman.

Horace C. Jones.

Alfred R. Mackay, Oscar S. MacLellan, Cornelius D. McGrath, Harry M. Moorehead, John A. Mullhaupt.

Lawrence H. Platt.

Lawrence J. Redding, Gordon A. Reitz, William H. Retallick, Carl W. Robinson, Loren E. Rohrer, Charles W. Rooth, D. Bernard Ryan, Joseph K. Ryan.

Harold Sammons, Eastman M. Sanborn, Frank K. Sanders, Jr., Milton A. Sauer, Maynard C. Schaus, Edward W. Schmidt, Paul J. Schmidt, George H. Shnackenberg, William Schulman, Fay M. Scott, Fred W. Searle, Howard L. Shaff, Harry D. Shapiro, Herbert A. Sherman, Jr., Ernest P. Shirey, Charles B. Shreve, Joseph Silbert, Frank G. Silvernail, John Q. Simonson, John A. W. Simson, Russell Slocum, George H. Smith, Hollis S. Smith, Theodore S. Smith, Thomas F. Smyth, Cecil E. Sniff, Theodore P. Snook, Robert Y. Snyder, William H. Speeidel, John S. Sprague, Edward B. Spring, Donald B. Stanbro, Blake M. Stanton, Joseph F. Stanton, Mark Steele, James B. Steward, Alfred G. Steward, Paul Streger, Harold E. Stricken, William H. Sweitzer, William H. Symington.

Donald C. Thompson, Charles E. Tirrell, Harold S. Tolley, Frederick A. Toomns, Robert E. Treman, Egbert S. Turner, William R. Turner, Samuel B. Tuttle.

Herbert J. Valentine, George T. Vandermeuler, Herbert N. Vanderwerker, John R. Van Kleeck, Hendrik W. Van Ness, William C. Velasko, Leonard L. Vosburgh.

Fred A. Waite, Melvin A. Weeks, Clarence W. Welch, Wendell Westover, Harold A. White, Vedder White, Charles W. Wiley, Harold S. Wiseman.

Joseph R. Younglove.

COMPANY 3, INFANTRY.

Mortimer C. Addoms, Jr., Arthur M. Aldridge, Reginald Alexander, Arnold T. Armbrust.

John A. Bachman, Samuel N. Bacon, George Baird, George W. Baird, Guy M. Baldwin, Chester W. Barber, Claude L. Barden, Harry M. Bardin, Francis R. Barnard, William J. Beach, Sydney S. Bell, Willard R. Bell, Herbert J. Benzoni, Walter K. Best, Walter H. Bierck, Cyrus W. Bird, Herbert W. Bishop, William J. Blackman, Norman E. Boesberg, Frank S. Boguszewski, Wendell E. Broncamp, Manly H. Bowerman, James C. Boylan, James W. Bracken, Carl R. Bradley, J. Dwight Bridge, Roscoe W. Briggs, Lewis N. Brockway, Frank W. Brodrick, Homer W. Brooks, Horace E. Bronson, Lewis T. Buckman, James B. Bunyan, Isaac Burnat, Ralph R. Bush.

Arthur E. Cahill, Truman D. Cameron, Lee W. Card, Charles A. Carroll, John C. Case, Joseph G. Casey, Harry A. Calkins, Charles Challice, Jr., John T. Challice, Eldyn V. Champlin, Lloyd S. Charters, Arthur E. Chatterton, Roland L. Childrey, Albert C. Cline, Charles S. Cline, Harry D. Clinton, Felix H. Clorsey, James F. Clute, Stanley F. Coar, Glen W. Cole, Kenneth T. Cookingham, Edwin E. Connell, H. Lawrence Cory, William S. Copp, Donald G. Coughlin, Kenneth F. Cramer, George M. Craw, Lloyd R. Crawford, John W. Crolly, Claude A. Cuberly, Raleigh T. Curtis, Goffrey Curtiss, Louis A. Cuthbert.

Arthur H. Dalzell, Alfred C. Danat, Dorrence Davies Couillerie Raphael Dela, Bruce J. Dellett, Leonard J. Desson, Joseph J. Dickman, Harry F. Douglas, Albert A. Drieu, Benjamin G. Dubois.

Melvin H. Eaton, Charles F. Eldredge, George L. Elliot, Carl F. Ellmaker, Harry J. Farrier, William G. Freeman.

William R. Gaus, Charles E. Glendenning, Luther E. Gobel, D. F. Gould, Vernard A. Grant, Elliot B. Gregory, Egbert B. Griffin.

George Harcourt, Walter C. Harris, Harold T. Hayes, Leland C. Herrick, Morgan J. Hickey, Harry F. Hodges, Edward P. Hyland.

William T. Janes, Arthur C. Judd.

William G. Kaliska, Daniel P. Kerney, Frederick W. King, William Kulko, Lewis A. Knott.

John S. Leonard, Edwin W. Leary, Oliver L. Lull, James E. Lynn, Charles O. Locke.

Thornton H. McDougal, Michael J. McLaughlin, Charles E. Mills, Charles M. Montgomery, Edwin C. Moore, James E. Moran, Thomas F. Mullaney, William E. Myers, William C. Murphy.

William H. Neville, Herod C. Nevin, Harold Nevins, Curtis A. Noble, William F. O. Noble.

Edward A. O'Connor, Charles O'Connor, Thomas O. Osborn, Montgomery Ogden, Leon D. Oppenheimer, Ward D. Osgood, Jesse M. Oliver.

Arthur A. Nelson.

Haynes Odgen, William E. Onion, Walter J. O'Meara, Freeman M. Otte.

Russell M. Parker, Proal A. Paris, Roderick Pirnie, Wellington E. Pitts, Charles P. Porter.

Edward E. Rankin, Castner E. Rapalee, Charles M. Reid, Harold D. Ressegule, Harry C. Roat, Milton K. Robinson, William G. Robinson, William Robinson, Jr., Louis F. Rogers, Albert S. Rosenberg, Francis B. Runyon, George M. Rushmore, John B. Rushmore.

Robert M. Scholle, Frank J. Schmoker, John R. Schwartz, Ralph N. Scudder, Robert E. Scragg, George K. Shields, Alton C. Simpson, Mortimer J. Soule, Robert L. Stack, Jacob H. Steele, Leonard J. Sturmer, Francis A. Sturges, Maurice Suravitz, Raymond G. Sharpe.

Archibald H. Thompson, John B. Tubergen, Jr., Thomas L. Toam.

Edward W. Van Etten, Harry F. Vaughn, Charles J. Vonderborn.

Sherman C. Ward, Newman E. Walt, Franklin E. Waite, William A. Walters, Jr., Thomas C. Walsh, David Warshaw.

COMPANY 6, INFANTRY.—Parker V. Ahl, William D. Ashmore; George R. Ayres.

Charles G. Barth, Sydney W. Bauckerk, Frederick R. Belding, Frederick C. Benn, Leonard A. Bissell, Fletcher W. Block, Andrew L. Boerner, Richard A. Boatick, Roy Braden, Maxwell H. Brayton, Leroy P. Brownell: Alliston T. Budgell; Bernard M. Burns.

Dan C. Cabeen, James J. Cain, Bernard Carples, Jr.; Lyon L. Carrier, Earl R. Churchill, Earl R. Cleminshaw, Harold C. Clingen, Eugene M. Cole, Bernard L. Connell, James Conroy, Jr.; John F. Crane, John J. Crotty, Frank R. Curtis.

Samuel R. Davenport, Harold I. Davis, Ralph B. Davis, Frank E. Devans, Edward L. Durant.

John A. Eldridge, Gordon M. Ellis, Raymond J. English.

George H. O. Fischer, Ralph E. Flinn, Edward K. Foley, Read R. Forsher, Everett G. Frank, Edgar L. Fursman.

Harold T. Gallaher, Harold T. Gammon, Charles E. Garbrick, David Gardenier, Braton R. Gardner, Hatvey S. Gardner, Walter L. Garis, Howard L. Garlick, Alexander H. Garrison, Irwin L. Garver, William D. Gelder, Edwin Gelder, Howard D. Germain, Charles D. Gibson, William W. Gibson, Falconer R. Gilbert, John W. Gillette, Jr., Wallace H. Girling, Judson B. Glen, Ernest M. Gloeckner, Frederick K. Glynn, Walter K. Goetzman, Washington I. Goewey, Jr., Lynn G. Goodnough, Fred H. Gould, John C. Graham, Gilbert S. Graves, Vincent W. Grady, Edward J. B. Graham, Ralph E. Griswold, Samuel W. Groesbeck, Joseph F. Gunster, Charles A. Grunert, John E. Greer.

Guy R. Haddy, Lee J. Hagerty, Leo A. Hagerty, John H. Hahn, Edgar L. Haines, Benjamin H. Hall, Charles H. Hamlin, George M. Hancock, John F. Hancock, James S. Hand, Hugh J. Hannigan, Henry M. Harman, Philip L. Harriman, Ralph L. Hartman, O. A. Harvey, Warren H. Hastings, Paul A. Hauenstein, Frederick L. Hayes, Albert Haywood, Jr.; Charles R. Hoisior, Frederick C. Hempy, Harry M. Hempy, Alexander Henderson, Leland B. Henry, Earl R. Herbert, David M. Herron, John Hibbard, Don R. Hinkley, Daniel L. Hint, Charles L. Hitchcock, Thomas G. Hoffman, Ward M. Hoffman, James H. Hoffnagle, Robert N. Hogsett, John K. Hollins, Wayne C. Holsworth, James L. Hooker, Arnold Hooper, Philip R. Hough, Romeyn B. Hough, Jr.; Hinman Holden, Jr.; Sidney P. Howell, Thomas H. Hoyle, Douglass G. Hoyt, Philip D. Hoyt, Benjamin A. Hubbard, Lee S. Hultzen, Charles G. Humphrey.

Lloyd B. Jones.

Samuel Z. Kaplan, Albert A. Kelleher, John P. Kelly, Albert A. Ketchum, Edward F. Kilillee, Charles D. King, Chandler S. Knight.

Frederick S. Laing, Joseph A. Landry, John S. Lewis, Robert D. Liddle, Don A. Liddle, Carl L. Lindsay, Herbert Lisle, George S. V. Little, Albert R. Lucas.

Robert A. McBain, Maxwell E. McDowell, William J. Murray.

William H. O'Brien.

William C. Price, Jr.

Joseph P. Riley, Edward J. Roche.

Rudolph W. Sandberg, Harry F. Shaw, Albert M. Skinner, William H. Smith, Jr., Raymond H. Stockwell.

Joseph A. Termini, Samuel A. Townsend, Alvin H. Treadwell, Edward W. Treadwell.

Lauriston Walsh, Henry P. Warren, Jr., Bertram G. Wilde, Henry D. Williams, James B. Wilson, Harold P. Winchester, Linus V. Windnagle, Dwight S. Wetmore, Edward T. White, Robert H. Whiteford, William J. Wilcox, Norman C. Wittwer, Carl F. Wixom, Ralph S. Wyckoff.

Frank L. York, Austin W. Young.

COMPANY 7, INFANTRY.

Stanley G. Allen, Hogler A. H. Andreason, George Barnes, Benjamin D. Beadle, Samuel C. Bowman, Lawrence S. Brown.

Jay H. Campbell, Robert L. Clear, Frank J. Cichocki, Morris G. Cohen, Ralph H. Colton, John G. Crisafield, John S. Crosthwaite.

J. Ward Dineen, Walter E. Ditmars.

Lynn L. Edwards, Hugh M. Elmendorf, Gerald J. Eshleman.

David H. Finley, Harry J. Frey.

Alfred L. Haig, Joel L. Hall, George C. Harding, Percy L. Harned, Douglas R. Hathaway, John H. Hathaway, Huyler Haupt, Reginald Havil, Frederick G. Hazard, George Hefferman, Benjamin F. Hersey, John C. Hinkle, Frederick K. Hinobaugh, Walter Hinman, Charles A. Holcomb, Francis R. Holmes, Harper A. Holt, Robert Honour, Robert S. Hoole, James L. Hoose, E. Pryor Horobin, Joseph O. Horton, Gross Horwitz, Lynn Howard, Thomas R. Hughes, William W. Hulin, Courtland M. Hulings.

Hyel F. Idle.

Oliver P. Jackson, Mitchell Jenkins, Arthur G. Jennings, John A. Jennings, Alexander Jokl, Albert L. Jones, Emery H. Jones, Guy M. Jones, Marcus E. Jones, Wallace Jones, Jr.; Walter B. Jones.

Albert J. Kane, Allan L. Kaufman, Theodore B. Keating, Howard M. Kelly, Ambrose J. Kelly, Allsworth Kelly, Robert E. Kendall, Edmund T. Kennedy, Frederick R. Kerman, H. Lynn Kertscher, Clarence Ketcham, Jay G. Keyes, Nicholas H. Kiley, Scott P. Kimball, Bertram Y. Kinzey, Gardiner Kline, Albert C. Klingman, James C. Knapp, Joel Korn, Charles Kunz.

Lester S. Lamb, John F. Lane, John A. Langan, William E. Lawrence, William L. Lewis, John R. Lindsay, Brunn Livingston, John S. Logan, Leland Logan, Frederick R. Loney, Simon Long, Loyd Ludwig, F. N. Lundenberg, Wilbur R. Lupton.

Charles R. MacAuley, Kemp Malone, Morris C. Markland, Hugh T. Mayberry, Osborn H. McLemore, Joseph McDonough, Fred A. McMahon, John J. Mitchell, George R. Morgan, Richard C. Morrill, Glen C. Morrow, Frank H. Murphy.

Robert H. Near.

Bernard J. O'Dea, Charles B. O'Neil.

Theodore D. Palmer, Jr., Eugene J. Payton, Charles S. Peck, Daniel J. Perotti, Charles H. Peters, Donald S. Poler, Ralph Pollack, Jr., Edward E. Potter.

Herbert R. Richardson, George E. Rifenbark, Seymour W. Roberts, John D. Rogers, Edward T. Ruane, Gordon R. Russel.

Frank M. Sandell, Harold J. Sanderson, Arthur G. Schutz, Edward N. Scheiberling, George A. Scheutzow, Leon Schwartz, William H. Scott, Maxwell S. Segel, Tracy H. Sherman, Edmund O. C. Singleton, Ernest R. Slade, Torrest C. Smith, George P. F. Smith, Harle H. Sommerville, Edwin B. Spangenthall, Thomas F. Steele, Warren S. Steele, Andre Streck, Walter F. Swarker.

Edwin B. Terry, William P. Terwillinger, John M. Thayer, Jr., Robert H. Thompson, Robert L. Thompson, Roy P. Tooke, A. F. C. Toussaint.

Herrman H. Vail, Joseph N. Van Buren, H. B. Vanostenburgee.

Orval A. Wales, Warren T. Walker, William E. Walsh, Edward Walter, Fred W. Weale, Howard K. Weed, Richard N. White, M. Whitney, H. G. Whitney, Charles E. Willard, C. D. Winchester, John F. Woolschlager, Charles Wilson, Jr.; John H. Wright, Lawrence G. Wygant.

Leland B. Yerdon.

Emil R. Zenke, Edward G. Zente, Jr.

COMPANY 8, INFANTRY.

W. T. Acker, C. B. Allison, A. E. Allyn, D. H. Andrews, Baskhuff, T. S. Bates, A. A. Beaudry, E. Bordinate, B. L. Botsford, L. Bouvier, F. P. Brady, F. E. Brewster, C. L. Bricka, A. W. Briddon, J. C. Bronner, W. F. Brown, F. M. Brumaugin, S. L. Burdick, F. G. Busteed, C. M. Butler.

G. E. Cahill, J. Cavanaugh, F. P. Clancy, H. Connely, M. L. Corey, R. L. Colman, J. P. Cotter, J. Cram, Jr., J. H. Courtney, T. F. Cross.

P. Davis, D. B. Dean, C. B. Dowd, J. F. Dowd, E. H. Devoe, C. J. Doyle, J. Drummond, A. E. Dedicke, M. J. Duddy, C. J. Duncan.

C. B. Eagle, C. H. Eickhoff, D. Everest.

L. B. Farley, C. J. Finnerty, W. A. Fletcher, D. C. Foster, D. B. Fraser, H. M. Fuller.

G. R. Gearn, F. W. Gilbert, J. R. Guild.

C. A. Hamlin, H. E. Hammond, M. H. Harris, D. Herrick, J. S. Hicks, E. E. Hodges, G. E. Hyde.

I. N. Ingersoll.

H. Johnston, E. L. Jones, J. A. Jones, J. Joubert.

C. R. Keeler, J. W. Kennedy, J. C. Kilroe, C. E. Kilburn, W. T. Kirk, W. L. Kleitz, R. Kosloske, R. A. Knowles.

F. S. Lane, J. A. Lawton, J. A. Layaou, P. E. Leary, T. B. Lee, P. F. Lefevre, W. N. Leffingwell, C. A. Lemmon, C. H. Leroy, G. H. Lewis, R. N. Lewis, J. Liddle, W. P. Little, H. T. Lowe, V. B. Lucksinger.

H. W. MacBean, Jr.; A. J. MacNab, D. S. McChesney, J. McDonald, J. H. McDonough, J. E. McGhee, J. R. McIntyre, P. V. McKay, F. E. McKelvey, J. B. McKelvey, B. T. McKenzie, S. C. McKown, Jr.; J. A. McNamara, T. S. McWilliams, T. J. Madden, L. G. Magner, W. S. Mahoney, H. R. Mallory, M. E. Mapes, M. C. Markham, J. K. Markwick, R. W. Markwick, I. Marshall, R. H. Marshall, A. L. Martsoff, S. W. Mason, L. Mauro, A. O. Mayer, D. E. Meeker, J. J. Meenan, W. Merrill, T. B. Metzger, H. H. Miller, P. P. Miller, W. B. Mitchell, J. L. Moffat, F. C. Moore, H. C. Moore, W. E. Moore, R. S. Morange, C. K. Morranroth, M. B. Morris, W. E. Merrian.

C. E. Nealand, T. N. Nial, C. L. Newman, G. B. Norris, C. M. Noyes, G. M. Noyes.

J. E. O'Malley, L. E. O'Malley.

E. Page, H. W. Pemberton, C. A. Peterson, N. S. Peverill, B. Petar, L. F. Prizer, C. F. Probes.

R. C. Reinhardt, J. R. Riley, R. B. Robinson.

R. Sanger, H. Seeley, G. B. Sheldon, K. P. Shuart, K. W. Slauson, L. F. Smith, M. E. Smith, A. W. Snyder, J. L. Stewart, C. A. Stearns, P. P. Szesze.

L. W. Terry.

L. A. Weed, H. A. Weeks, G. A. Wilson, H. S. Wright.

COMPANY 9, INFANTRY.

Robert H. Barlow, Harold G. Beattie, Frank B. Bird, Chester A. Blauvelt, A. E. Branche, George N. Boyd, Russell H. Brennan, William W. Breslin, John P. Butler.

Everest R. Carroll, Ward B. Clark, Robert M. Converse, Arthur D. Crouse.

George W. Daley, George B. Danenhour, Charles W. Davison, Richard H. Devine, Asa D. Dickinson, John D. Dickson, Clark L. Dickson, Hugh R. Doane, Joseph A. Doser.

I. H. Edwards, Philip P. Edwards.

Leo F. Finnerty.

Robert W. Gilroy, James G. Graham, Donald H. Grant, Henry Q. Griffin.

Harvard M. Halls, Victor H. Harding, L. Herbert Hiorns, Richards H. Hoffer, Mortimer J. Hogan, George M. Hoak, William N. Howard.

Jesse A. Jones, Jr.

J. Francis Kennedy, Henry L. P. King, Edward A. Koenne.

Gordon Lamont, Wesley W. Light, Robert S. Long.

Arthur F. McCann, Reid L. McClung, Thomas W. McDonald, Robert P. McDowell, Ray C. McElwee, James H. McManus, John F. MacDonald, Hugh MacKenzie, Roger W. MacMillan, Arthur A. Maguire, Philip H. Mallory, Raymond B. Mead, Albert A. Meras, Ralph V. Metz, Raymond W. Miller, Robert B. Miller, Norman S. Millichamp, Mynard H. Mires, J. Clarence Mitchell, Edwin J. Mixen, David Moffat, Michael J. Montesano, Gerald M. Morgan, Chester P. Morrissey, Sanford B. Morse, James B. Mudge, James Mulligan, David R. Munsick, Cleon B. Murray; Oliver F. Murray, Jesse L. Myers, Joseph W. Mylchreest.

Douglas B. Nagle, W. Allen Newell, J. Reginald Newton, Forest C. Noble, Francis O. Noble, Charles G. Norris.

Charles O'Brien, Richard H. O'Brien, William H. O'Connor, Jesse S. Ogden, Charles L. Osborn.

G. Keyes Page, Edgar B. Parsons, Robert A. Patchen, Wilbur E. Pearce, Sherman Pear Charles P. Penney, John W. Pennock, George M. Petersen, Edward Z. Place, David Plessett, Edward S. Poole, George W. Potter, Frank Powers, Neil O. Prangen, Hammord H. Pride, Waldorf F. Prish.

Fred A. Ratcliffe, Samuel J. Raub, Charles J. Reichert, Dwight R. Reynolds, H. Stuart Robertson, Frederick P. Rogers, Arthur R. Rockwood.

Courtland W. Sanney, Harold H. Schutt, Ernest G. Smith, Willard L. Smith, Stuart H. Smythe, Edward J. Stackpole, Jr., Livingston M. Standish.

William A. Tilt, Charles K. Trounblower, George W. Turner.

James R. Uhl, Robert M. Underhill, Cecil H. Underwood, James R. Underwood.

Philip E. Van Arname, William Vandergrift, Harry A. Velsor.

Arthur B. Wade, Roland A. Wagner, William W. Wait, Augustus C. Wallace, Archibald W. Walker, Walter P. Warren, Jr., William D. Warren, Roy J. Wasson, Louis A. Waters, Raymond A. Watkins, Albert A. Weaver, Alexander R. Weaver, Charles M. Webb, William R. Welling, Jr., Arthur M. West, William E. White, Edward D. F. Whitehead, Thomas K. Whipple, Gershom V. Wilson, John D. Wilkins, Herman Bowman Williams, Claude M. Williamson, James M. Williamson, Alexander D. Wilson, Edwin G. Wilson, Frank D. Wilson, Marion O. Wilson, Thomas A. Wilson, Calvin D. Winne, Henry A. Wise, Wilson A. Wood, William S. Wooster, Charles A. Wright.

R. Stanley Young, Wallace S. Young, Wallace E. Youngman.

Horse Dimmer.

FIRST BATTERY, FIELD ARTILLERY.

Raymond A. Abend, William Addams, Arthur T. Allen, Clay D. Amos, Walter Anderson, Ralph D. Armstrong, Franklin T. Arndt, Stanley F. Aubrey, Glenn H. Austin.

Franklin S. Babbitt, Frank V. Bateman, Joseph Ball, Henry W. Banks, Roger B. Barott, John F. Behnken, Edward E. Belsel, Warren O. Betterly, Dayton C. Beverly, John E. Beirwith, Martin J. Birmingham, John H. Blackman, Joseph A. Blake, Jr., Ernest M. Blanchard, Benjamin D. W. Bleecker, Gilbert R. Blendon, George T. Bogert, Irwine A. Bohan, Louis A. Boore, Frank W. Bowen, Frank Boyd, Oswald C. Brewster, William Ian B. Brown, Robert L. Bruce, William E. Buckley, Ogden D. Budd, Edward L. Bullard, Archibald W. Burrell, Raymond B. Butler.

Arthur E. Carpenter, Frank B. Cawley, Herbert B. Cook, Kenneth H. Chambers, Thomas P. Clendin, Carleton A. Connell, Robert S. Cook, Henry S. F. Cooper, Wilbur C. Cresp, Percy K. Crocker.

George D. Daisy, Philip L. Davidson, Norman A. Davis, David H. Diehl, Ralph S. Dold, Cortlandt B. Donaldson, Victor R. Donatelli, Silas J. Danvan, Paul M. Dove.

Edward F. Egan, Walter T. Elder, Louis N. Eller, George W. Ellis, Fred E. Eschbach, Rullieu Evans.

Edward S. Faust, George E. Finch, Monroe E. Finch, Harold D. Finley, Albert F. Fisher, Stanley G. Fitzgerald, Edwin B. Flanigan, Charles H. Forestmia, Russell L. Foster, Leland W. Fox, James F. France, Felix M. Fredericksen, Philip R. Friedman, George F. Fry.

Herbert C. Gettman, Jacob Goldstein, George C. Haas, Frederick R. Hazard, Ralph Hall, Walter B. Hall, Leland D. Hamm, Arthur Haug, Frank H. Hewitt, Everett P. Howarth, F. Albert Hughes, Herbert T. Hughes, Robert J. Humphries, Leon Humphrelle.

William P. Irvin.

Robert W. Jeckell.

William L. Kalman, Orrin P. Kilbourne, Bernard C. Law, Thomas W. Love, William V. Mahoney, Bayard Martin, John F. Metcalfe, Norman W. Morgan.

Thomas A. Nalle, Claude C. Newbury, James K. Norris.

John T. Owen.

Floyd G. Parrish, Bruce Payne, Charles S. Perkins, Robert B. Peterman, Harlow L. Pettebone, William F. Prichard.

William F. Tanner, George B. Taylor, Harry H. Thurlow, Dwight A. Thurston, Willard H. Tiffany, Charles W. Tillinghast, Arthur L. Tryon.

Ernest R. Ulrich.

Lawrence W. Van Cleef, J. Mackeven Vandervoort, Donald H. Vandusen, Carl C. Vansickle.

Malcolm C. Wall, Morton A. Way, Mathew W. Weimar, Robert P. Wetherald, Jerome J. Wheeler, Carl H. Wittenberg, Bicknell J. Woodbury, Knight Woolley, Harry P. Wurman.

SECOND BATTERY, FIELD ARTILLERY.

Sidney C. Adsit, Edward E. Anderson.

Kenneth W. Banta, Kenneth E. Baird, Carl H. Bischoff, Halton D. Bly, Percy E. Bass, Lawrence W. Bowman.

William S. Calkins, William G. Carey, Jr., Edwin Chase, J. Mitchell Chase, Lyle D. Chase, Ralph S. Clark; Walter Conwell, James F. Cooper, Frank G. Coregan, Thomas V. Cotton, Roy C. Cottrell, Robert D. Coye, Cornelius V. Cronin, J. Theodore Cross, Robert P. Cross, Phillip S. Crittenden, Frank L. Curry.

William H. Dailey, J. Leon Darlington, George J. Davis, Frank C. Delaney, Leslie W. Devereux, Earl S. Dewitt, Paul E. Dudson, Lytton W. Doolittle, John C. Doorty, Allen W. Douglas, Bradford Downey, William Wilbert P. Driver, Wells Dronbaugh, Clarence W. Dunham, John K. Dunn.

Edward B. Eldridge, Nathaniel R. Elliott, Grant W. Erast.

Lawrence P. Fessler, Franklin T. Flaherty, Leon Forge, Edward L. Fox, Leonard H. Frasier, Ernest V. Frederichs, Chester D. Fuller.

William A. Galbraith, Wesley Gamble, Frank C. German, Swayne P. Goodenough, Herbert B. Goodyear, Archibald W. Green, Edward F. R. Greene, Brooke L. Gunsallus, Albert R. Gurney.

Robert J. Inglehart.

David E. James, James M. Jessup, Charles R. Johns, Herman C. Johnson, Hugh R. Johnstone, Bernard T. Jones; Elliott V. Jones, Robert M. Jones, Stanley B. Jones, William M. Johnes.

Edward W. Kane, J. S. Kaszubowski, Douglas H. Kenyon, Elmore C. Kerr, F. W. Kerst, Stewart G. Knight, Edward C. Knudson.

Warren D. Leary, Grenville B. Lloyd; Arthur M. Loeb, John M. Lovejoy, George L. Loveridge.

James C. Mackenzie, Jr.; Thomas O. Mader, Russell K. McCurdy, Semour McKennan, Francis M. Metcalf, James W. Mills, Robert Minshall, Joseph A. Mole, Tom G. Mooney.

Arthur H. Newton, William W. Nielson, Oscar V. Noll.

William C. O'Keef, Harold G. Olmstead, Myron E. O'Neil, Harold H. Osborn, Orville S. Osborne, Manley Ovenshire.

Oren H. Persons, William T. Powers.

Neal W. Remington, Robert L. Rickerson, Kenneth D. Rockwell.

Henry M. Schaub, Maximilian Scheppach, Walter H. Schoellkopf, John C. Schulze, Edgar L. Schwarts, Oscar W. Sedam, Edward G. Semon, Thomas J. Shea, James H. Sinclair, Barrett R. Small, C. Powers Smith, William C. Smith, Howard C. Smythe, Walter H. Soderholm, John J. Stackpoole, Harvey Stevenson.

Edward H. Thurston, Henry A. Tilden, Albert M. Timbergman, Edward W. Treen, Edwin S. Truesdale, Jr., Thomas Wilson Turner.

Arthur K. Underwood, John W. Upp, Jr., Boyd Van Benthuysen, Kenneth D. Veeler.

Edward C. Waller, Edward W. Warren, William C. Warren, Jr., Arnold N. Weeks, Frank W. Weeks, Jr., Fred C. Weinert, Major F. Wesson, David B. West, Robert C. West, Edgar G. White, Ernest H. White, Grafton J. Williams, Hartwell Williams, Jr., Archibald Williams, Reginald V. Williams, Howard N. Wilson, George G. Witter, James Wyckoff, Victor D. Wylegala.

Arthur L. Zerbey.

THIRD BATTERY, FIELD ARTILLERY.

Andrew P. Allgood, George J. Baetzhold, Ellis S. Bahney, Louis G. Baltimore, Charles H. Barrows, Clarence H. Benham, Burnett H. Blakeslee, Austin S. Routin, George A. Brader, George L. Briggs, James H. Bronlow, August Burkard, Harvey D. Burrell.

Donald A. Cameron, Stanley P. Chase, Marvin H. Cohn, Bernard Connelly, Harden A. Coon, Alexander J. Cordes, Paul V. Coughlin, Henry W. Crosby, E. Cummings, Karl W. Curtis, Vincent C. Decarlo, Joseph S. De Young, Thomas C. Dye, Arvid Eckberg, F. Floyd Eldred, Joseph G. Elchorn, Chester W. Evans.

Elliot H. Falk, E. Ford, Thomas P. Fox.

John W. Gallen, William D. Griffith, Miles C. Hanns, Leonard H. Henderson, Edward E. Hopkins, Waldo Hutchins, Jr., Barton E. Hunsinger.

Carl B. Jenkins, Edmund B. Jermyn, Jr., Harvey S. Johnson, Sidney B. Johnston.

Charles E. Kear, Dan P. Keelor, Rudolph W. Kellner, Daniel I. Kenifick, Jr., Fred J. Kennedy, Jr.

Wendell Lakeman, Louis H. Lathrop, William C. Laws, Hubert R. Leonard, Arthur V. Lewis, Harry T. Litts, Frederick R. Loney, GeorgeS. Long, William C. Loughline, George R. Lyon.

Charles E. Viles.

James P. O'Connor.

Ralph C. Palmer, Willard H. Pearsall, Francis A. Pedlow, Winfredo Perry, Charles A. Phillips, S. F. Phillips, Charles J. Pollard, Sigmund P. Poole, Harry W. Porter, George S. Poust, Herbert E. Preisch, Van F. Pruitt, Earl W. Pughe, Carl W. Pyle.

Theobald M. Quinn.

Winfield W. F. Randolph, Voyle D. Rector, Howard W. Register, John J. Reighard, Harold Remington, Warren McL. Reynolds, Robert H. Ressemeyer, Clark T. Roberts, Paul J. Rutchi, Willis H. Ryder.

Rollins Saltus, Jr., Lyman G. Saunders, Archie D. Scheer, John M. Schneider, Lyne T. Shackelford, Howard A. Shannon, Frederick B. Shepard, Floyd S. Siegfried, Douglass L. Smith, Jay E. Smith, Howard G. Snyder, Milton H. St. Clair, Irland D. Stadden, Robert G. Strootman, Frederick L. Stone, Lawrence C. Stryker, William J. Sweeney.

Earl

TAMMANY IS SILENT ON M'CABE ATTACK

Leaders, Looking for a Candidate for Mayor, May Name Bainbridge Colby.

MITCHEL WANTS VACATION

Attack on Administration by Frank L. Dowling Finds Him Silent on Politics.

The attack of Patrick E. McCabe, leader of the Albany County Democracy, upon Tammany Hall, in which he called for the retirement of Charles F. Murphy as leader of the local organization before the municipal campaign goes any further, brought forth no comment from Democratic leaders here yesterday. Mr. Murphy refused to speak, but around Tammany Hall it was pointed out that McCabe and Murphy have been at odds for some time and that the former is anxious to build an up-State organization that would be independent of Tammany.

The Tammany leaders will meet in a few days to discuss a candidate for Mayor. It is recognized by the leaders that there is a shortage of Mayoralty timber in the organization, and it was said yesterday that there is a possibility of nominating Bainbridge Colby. Mr. Colby is a Progressive-Democrat, having supported and worked for the election of President Wilson last year.

Frank L. Dowling, President of the Board of Aldermen, who will be Tammany's candidate for that position this year, took up the cudgels yesterday in behalf of Tammany, answering the statement of William Hamlin Childs, Chairman of the Fusion Executive Committee, who declared that four more years of Fusion government were required to "guarantee the completion of the administration's present plans" for city betterment.

"What present plans does Mr. Childs refer to?" asked Mr. Dowling. "Does he mean the west side improvement project? The marginal railroad in Brooklyn? Or, the erection of a beautiful civic centre in Manhattan on the $13,000,000 Court House site that is now costing $2,000 a day interest? Does Mr. Childs mean that some more municipal buildings in Brooklyn will be torn down so that the city can have the opportunity to pay more rentals to private owners for housing city offices? Or perhaps the unfinished business is to bring up the tax rate to $2.50 per $100 of valuation.

"In 1909, under McClellan, the tax rate was $1.68 for Manhattan and the Bronx, $1.74 for Brooklyn, and $1.73 for Richmond. In 1917, under Mitchel, the tax rate is $2.02 for Manhattan, $2.08 for the Bronx, $2.07 for Brooklyn, $2.08 for Queens, and $2.12 for Richmond. The city budget under McClellan was $156,545,148. In 1917, under Mitchel, it is $211,114,126. Maybe Mr. Childs means they want to improve on that budget increase."

When Mayor Mitchel was informed of Mr. Dowling's remarks, all he would say was: "Huh. Has a political tinge to it, hasn't it?" The Mayor refused to discuss the political situation, but said he was thinking of his vacation, although he did not expect to start until July 1.

"Where are you going?" he was asked.

"I don't know any more than you do," was the reply. "When I go I'm going to get in a car and go."

"Somewhere in the country?"

"You have it," was his response, "somewhere in America."

The Mayor had two political callers yesterday, Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the New York Republican County Committee, and John J. Knewitz, Chairman of the Bronx County Committee. Neither would discuss their conference, but it was learned that both feel confident that the Mayor will announce his candidacy for renomination on the Fusion ticket within a short time. The Fusion committee does not fear, it was said, that a police scandal will develop out of the Cruger case of sufficient proportions to affect the municipal campaign.

The element in the Republican organization in Brooklyn opposed to the renomination of Mayor Mitchel gained a recruit yesterday in Michael J. Daly, who declared that Mayor Mitchel could not carry the city, and that Brooklyn will respond more enthusiastically to Supreme Court Justice James C. Cropsey. The Cropsey contingent is being led by Republican County Chairman Jacob L. Livingston of Brooklyn, but United States Senator William M. Calder and others are opposed to the plan.

HAIL MARCUS M. MARKS AS MAYOR FOR FUSION

Borough President Tells Hearers He Will Serve in Whatever Capacity the City Needs Him.

In a speech in which he expressed his willingness to serve in whatever capacity is deemed to be to the best interests of the city, Borough President Marcus M. Marks last night spoke before the Committee on Nominations of the Federation of Independent Voters. Mr. Marks, who had been introduced as a strong possibility for the Fusion nomination for Mayor, attacked what he termed the precipitate actions of the Board of Estimate in the New York Central matter, the garbage plant on Staten Island, and the building of the Court House.

Speaking of his differences with the Board of Estimate, he said that for the twenty years prior to his advent in public life he had been a conciliator, but that his experiences with three members of the board have made him a fighter. He summarized his efforts as Borough President, and said the penalty one must pay for independence was shown in the fact that in a certain year appropriations for his office for the repavement of streets were considerably reduced.

ENDS WESTERN UNION BAN.

The Pennsylvania, Which Chopped Its Poles, Readmits Service.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—Through negotiations that have been virtually completed, the Western Union Company will again erect telegraph lines along the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad from Pittsburgh to New York, beginning July 1. Since 1902 the Postal has been the only telegraph company that has had the privilege of sending commercial messages along the lines of the Pennsylvania.

As a result of the fight between the Gould interests and the Pennsylvania, every pole of the Western Union was cut down along the Pennsylvania lines from New York to Pittsburgh May 21, 1902, by order of the late A. J. Cassatt, then President of the railroad company. Later the Western Union removed its wires and poles on subsidiary lines of the Pennsylvania. At that time it was estimated that the telegraph company lost 15,000 miles of wire, 90,000 poles and other equipment valued at $750,000. The annual revenue lost was estimated at $350,000.

The cost of constructing the new lines to carry on the Western Union business is estimated at $2,000,000. This is explained by the high cost of materials and labor compared with the cost in 1902.

Woman Has Guard for Her Jewels.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 25.—A guard of detectives was provided for Mrs. Alice Gerry Griswold when she came to the Hotel Dennis last night, bringing jewels of great value received through the Baltimore Custom House from the executors of the estate of a sister, who died abroad. It is said the duties on the gems amounted to $30,000. Among the jewels is a pearl said to have been at one time the property of Queen Victoria of England.

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freshness and delicacy of



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The Champagne of Table Waters

DRINK TODAY
At your Luncheon Party
A slice of lemon imparts a delightful fragrance

CONVICT POLICE OF ELECTION FRAUDS

Chief, Four Other Officers and a City Official Guilty at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 25.—Samuel V. Perrott, Chief of the Indianapolis Police, and five others were found guilty of a conspiracy to commit election frauds in connection with the 1914 registration and election by the verdict of a jury returned tonight in the United States District Court here.

The others convicted were Roy A. Pope, Police Captain; Wayland Sanders and Morton C. Hulse, Police Sergeants; Lee Stringer, City Detective, and Herman F. Adam, City Inspector of Weights and Measures. A seventh defendant, Frank M. Johnson, a patrolman, was acquitted.

Seven others indicted pleaded guilty some time ago.

The jury's verdict was reached after three hours of deliberation. The indictment charged violation of Section 19 of the Federal Penal Code, which provides imprisonment and fine for participants in a conspiracy to injure persons in the exercise of civil rights. One count of the indictment alleged the prevention of men from voting and the other charged an injury to candidates for Federal office in that a fair election was prevented by the conspiracy.

The case grew out of a civil suit for damages for the alleged prevention of a negro from voting, in which the 1914 political conditions in one city precinct were exposed.

CHEAP COAL FOR RAILROAD.

Sale of 6,000,000 Tons to the Pennsylvania at $2.85 Proposed.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—What practically amounts to a proposal that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company shall buy 6,000,000 tons of soft coal at $2.85 per gross ton at the mines is about to be laid before operators of mines in Pennsylvania territory as the result of a conference held today. About seventy-five producers and shippers over the Pennsylvania system met in the Bellevue-Stratford for the purpose of taking concerted action against the method of placing cars at the mines. According to the statements of these operators, it has been the custom of the Pennsylvania to place cars during the last three days of each week for its own coal supply only.

It was said that the operators, in the interest of getting a car supply for the first three days of the week, have been loading for the railroad at prices set by the railroad officials. These prices, it was said today, were often much below the market rate.

The railroad, which last year consumed about 11,000,000 tons and will require this year about 13,000,000, has contracted for a little less than 7,000,000 tons for delivery during the coal year beginning April 1. Failure to contract for more tonnage before April 1 was due to the fact that the railroad declined to pay the coal men's prices.

NO JOINT ACTION ON OIL.

Only Friendly Negotiations About American Interests in Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Secretary Lansing denied today that the United States, Great Britain and France were taking joint action with respect to the oil fields of Mexico. He said the United States had never taken joint action concerning Mexico, nor even discussed it with any other power.

Mr. Lansing added that friendly negotiations with the Mexican Government on the question of American oil interests had been in progress for six months. The correspondence related to what are considered by the State Department to be heavy assessments and taxation imposed upon those interests.

It was also authoritatively stated that the landing of American troops or marines in Mexico for the protection of oil fields had not been discussed.



KING "8"

Don't Hold Off—Buy Your Car Now!

If you are delaying your purchase "to see what's going to happen," you are depriving yourself of a car *at the best time to buy* and confessing a lack of confidence in the greatness and stability of the United States.

Consider the reasons why you should buy NOW

Cost

Not for years, if ever, will motor cars be lower in price than they are today. Every material entering into their construction is advancing in price so rapidly that only frequent price increases on the part of automobile manufacturers save them from loss. There is absolutely no prospect of materials being cheaper either during the war or in the after period of reconstruction.

Buy Now or Go Without

There is a probable shortage of cars in prospect both because of a lack of material due to the Government's vast purchases and because the Federal authorities may find it necessary to utilize the equipment of many automobile plants for the manufacture of war supplies.

Health Should Be Your First Economy

To refrain from purchasing a car which will take you and your family into the country for fresh air and relaxation is the falsest kind of economy.

Will the War Affect Business?

Yes! The biggest business men in the country have declared that we are entering an era of unprecedented prosperity. The Government has already begun the expenditure of SEVEN BILLION DOLLARS for construction and supplies of all kinds. Labor has never before been so highly paid. Food Conservation Boards promise to keep the cost of living at a reasonable figure. You can choose no safer or saner time to enjoy a car.

Do You Fear Excessive Taxes?

If you have followed the United States Senate's revision of the "War Tax" bill you must already realize that nothing really excessive in the way of taxes will fall upon the average individual.

Government Will Not Commandeer Your Car

This absolute assurance has been received from Washington. A car purchased now will remain in your hands for your enjoyment and convenience.

Six Reasons Why Your Choice Should Be a KING

(1.) RELIABILITY—Adopted by the United States Government for armored cars. Now giving efficient service all over America and in fifty-two foreign countries. Guaranteed STOCK car ran 10,850 miles without stopping the motor at Sheepshead Bay under OFFICIAL American Automobile Association supervision. Same car has since made sixteen other notable "sealed-in-high-geaf" and "non-motor-stop" tests from coast to coast and now has over 33,000 miles to its credit.

(2.) PERFORMANCE—The many advantages of the eight-cylinder type of motor are now too well known to require lengthy exposition. The Eight has *four* power impulses per revolution; the Six, *three;* and the Four, *two*. This continuous flow of overlapping power pulsations results in a flexibility which practically does away with gear-shifting and assures quick "get-away," hills on "high," and top speed from a standing start without touching the gear lever.

(3.) ECONOMY—We thoroughly believe we can demonstrate to every prospective purchaser that the King is the most economical car for its power and size now being offered. Its fuel consumption is amazingly low, considering its remarkable performance on hills, heavy roads and in congested city traffic. Its light weight and liquid flow of power make it easy on tires.

(4.) COMFORT—The King was the first car in America with Cantilever Springs. This suspension keeps the car clinging to the road even at great speed. The cushions are scientifically tilted to fit the body and insure maximum comfort. Lack of vibration, the result of "flowing" power, adds still further to the car's comfort. The short, compact V-type motor gives long body room with the "short-turning" advantages of a 120-inch wheel base.

(5.) BEAUTY—The four King bodies are remarkable for long, graceful lines and elegance of finish. The "Foursome" model particularly is distinguished for its style and dash, and its "destroyer" lines are now being followed by many other companies. For those who desire the Sport type of car with long, low, rakish lines, yet designed in perfect taste, this King fears no competition. Narrow and "racy," it seats four in comfort, has lengthy leg-room, is equipped with four doors and has two front "bucket" seats.

(6.) PRICE—After a thorough demonstration of the KING we believe you will ask yourself two questions—"Could I possibly get more by paying more?" and "Can I afford to pay less?" We honestly do not know of a single car in the King's price class which can better our car in any phase of road performance. Exactly how long the King will remain at its present price we do not know—but another general advance is now on the way. DON'T HOLD OFF! Try out the King at once. Try out the other cars you have in mind. We expect to sell you a King if you will give us a chance to "show you." But if you don't buy a King—buy some other car. And, as a matter of good business, BUY NOW!

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4-Passenger Foursome . .	$1700	7-Passenger Sedan	$2300
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ATHLETICS AGAIN GET DOUBLE PORTION OF DEFEAT AT YANKS' HANDS

YANKEES TAKE TWO MORE FROM MACKS

Donovan's Lads Win First Fray After Lively Battle, 1 to 0 —Second Score, 7 to 5.

TWO HITS OFF MOGRIDGE

Baker's Home Run Bat Raises Havoc in Last Encounter— Schang Potent at Third.

The Yankees again took all the victories in sight at the Polo Grounds yesterday, winning two more games from the downtrodden Athletics. The first tilt was a thrilling little pitchers' battle between George Mogridge and Bill Seibold, one of Connie Mack's kindergarten class, in which the Yank flinger did some pitching de luxe, while the Donovan lads behind him got one lonesome run, which looked as big as the Bunker Hill Monument by the time the game was over. After this 1 to 0 victory the Yanks took the second game, 7 to 5, the Athletics failing to show any signs of consciousness until late in the game.

About 8,000 fans came out to see if the Athletics are really as bad as they have been painted, and most of them were satisfied that they are. Manager Mack announced two or three seasons ago that he had made his club all over again and would soon have another great team. Not with the aid of a Lick telescope is this great team in sight yet. Mack tried Wallie Schang, the catcher, at third base yesterday, and Schang proved as great a wonder as he is behind the bat. Li Hung flipped the ball over to McInnis several times so fast that it almost carried Stuffy off his pins.

Mogridge Wins Pitchers' Duel.

The first game was as neatly played as a tall game can be, and not a single error marred the pastime. Not even Ping Bodie in left field made an error. Mogridge gave the Athletics only two hits, a scratch infield tap by McInnis and a clean single to left by Strunk. Only in the seventh inning did the Mackmen get a runner as far as third base, and so few of them got to second that it was an event in their lives. Young Seibold did some pretty nice pegging himself, and fanned eight of the Donovan clubbers, including such wielders as Baker, who whiffed twice. Pipp, and Terrible Tim Hendryx.

It was the reliable Pipp and the just as reliable Peckinpaugh, however, that made up the merry combination which broke through the White Elephant's curves in the seventh inning. Seibold was sending them up to the plate so fast that the ball looked about as big as the head of a pin, when Pipp walloped one of them a mile out on a ride to right for two bases. Miller tried to bunt, but instead he popped to Scalnnis. After Baker had fanned, Peckinpaugh jammed a ripping double to left and sent Pipp home with the joyous run.

Baker more than made up for his shortcomings of the first game by whaling the ball in the second encounter. His triple sent a couple of runs over in the first inning and he drove in another runner ahead of him in the fifth, when he plastered a home run off the right-field stand.

Rube Schauer, who will be remembered as having been a member of the Giants at one time, made his first New York appearance as an Athletic pitcher. Rube is still the same old Rube, and can lose a game just as easily in one of Mack's baseball suits as he could in one of McGraw's.

Rube holds the distinction of having the wildest wild pitch known to major league baseball. It has been known to settle as high up as the second tier of the grand stand, and he can throw as high over first base as any one in the game. He had no wild pitches on tap yesterday, which right away marked it as a big occasion in Rube's career.

Schang Shocks Schocker

Urban Shocker did the flinging for the Yanks until he showed signs of weakness in the eighth. Said weakness was plainly evident when Wallie Schange hoisted a home run up among the $2 box seats in the grand stand. The Athletics threatened Russell in the ninth, but he pulled out safely.

Schauer showed that he was perfectly normal in the first, when Hendryx walked. Terrible Tim went to third on High's single, and after Maisel went out at first, Pipp walked and filled the bases. As Miller was forcing High at third Hendryx scored. Then Baker's three-base smash to right sent Pipp and Miller home.

In the third, hits by Grover and Schauer, aided by a base on balls, filled the sacks for the Mackmen, and a force-out gave them a run in the person of Grover.

Maisel was safe in the last of the third on Witt's error, and went to third when Meyer heaved a wild toss to second. Pipp's mighty sacrifice fly to deep right centre, for which Strunk was waiting, scored Maisel. When Miller got a single in the fifth, Baker sent him around with a home run. The Yanks got their last run in the eighth on a neatly executed squeeze play, Shocker serving the ball while Peckinpaugh did the squeezing and scored easily.

A walk, and hits by Schang and McInnis gave the Mackmen another in the sixth, and Gooch's double, followed by two outs, added another in the seventh. Strunk singled in the eighth, and Schang's home run landed the pair over the plate.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Hendryx,rf	3	0	0	0		
High,lf	4	0	0	2		
Maisel,2b	3	0	2	1		
Pipp,1b	3	1	1	17	1	
aBaumann	1	0	0	0		
Magee,cf	0	0	0	0		
Miller,cf	3	0	0	4	0	
Baker,3b	3	0	0	0	3	
Pfaugh,ss	2	0	1	2	3	
N'maker,c	3	0	0	1	2	
Mogridge,p	3	0	1	1	3	
Total	28	1	5	27	13	

PHILADELPHIA.(A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Witt,ss	4	0	0	0	0	7
Strunk,cf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Bodie,lf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Schang,3b	2	0	0	0	1	
McInnis,1b	2	0	1	8	0	0
Gooch,rf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Meyer,c	3	0	0	8	1	0
Seibold,p	3	0	0	0	1	1
Total	27	0	2	24	11	

a Batted for Miller in eighth.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Pipp, Peckinpaugh. Stolen bases—Maisel, 2; McInnis. Sacrifice hit—Bodie. Left on bases—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 3. Bases on balls—Off Mogridge, 2; Seibold, 4. Earned runs—Off Seibold, 1. Struck out—By Mogridge, 1; Seibold, 8. Time—1 hour 44 minutes. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Hendryx,rf	3	1	1	2	0	
High,lf	5	0	1	2	0	
Maisel,2b	4	1	0	2	2	
Pipp,1b	2	1	0	10	0	
Miller,cf	4	2	1	0	1	
Baker,3b	3	1	2	3	2	
Peck'gh,ss	3	1	1	2	1	
Nu'maker,c	3	0	0	4	1	
Alex'der,c	1	0	0	2	0	
Shocker,p	2	0	1	0	5	
Russell,p	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	29	7	7	27	12	

PHILADELPHIA.(A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Witt,ss	3	1	0	2	0	
Strunk,cf	3	1	1	2	0	
Bodie,lf	4	0	0	2	0	
Schang,3b	4	1	2	3	6	
McInnis,1b	4	0	1	10	0	
Gooch,rf	4	1	2	0	0	
Meyer,c	2	0	0	3	0	
aW.Johnson	1	0	0	0	0	
Haley,c	1	0	1	2	0	
Grover,2b	4	1	1	2	2	
Schauer,p	4	0	1	0	2	
Total	34	5	9	24	12	

a Batted for Meyer in seventh.
Errors—Witt, Gooch.

New York	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	—7
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	0—5

Two-base hits—Gooch, 2. Three-base hit—Baker. Home runs—Baker, Schang. Stolen bases—Maisel, Baker. Sacrifice hit—Shocker. Sacrifice fly—Pipp. Double play—Schang and McInnis. Left on bases—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 5. First base on error—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shocker, 3; Schauer, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Shocker, 7 hits in 5 runs in 8 innings; Russell, 2 and 0 in 1; Schauer, 7 and 6 in 8. Hit by pitcher—Schauer (Baker.) Struck out—By Shocker, 3; Schauer, 2; Russell, 2. Time—1 hour 55 minutes. Umpires—Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—2	8	0
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1	10	0

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1—4	9	1
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0—3	4	0

AT BALTIMORE.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	1	0	1	3	0	3	0			—9	16	2
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6—7	12	2

AT RICHMOND.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3		—5	7	1
Richmond	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—4	4	3	

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pc.
Newark	36	22	.621
Baltimore	36	23	.610
Providence	36	24	.600
Rochester	31	28	.525
Toronto	31	29	.517
Buffalo	25	37	.403
Richmond	23	38	.377
Montreal	19	36	.345

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Buffalo at Newark.
Rochester at Providence.
Montreal at Richmond.
Toronto at Baltimore.

American Association.

Kansas City, 5; Louisville, 2.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York, 1; Philadelphia, 0.
(First game.)
New York, 7; Philadelphia, 5.
(Second game.)
Washington, 4; Boston, 0.
(First game.)
Boston, 4; Washington, 3.
(Second game.)
Cleveland, 9; St. Louis, 6.
Detroit at Chicago.
(Postponed, rain.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, 2; New York, 0.
Brooklyn, 3; Boston, 2.
(First game.)
Brooklyn, 4; Boston, 2.
(Second game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	39	20	.661
Boston	37	22	.627
New York	34	24	.586
Detroit	23	27	.509
Cleveland	30	32	.484
St. Louis	23	35	.397
Washington	22	36	.379
Philadelphia	19	35	.345

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Philadelphia	34	20	.630
New York	33	20	.623
Chicago	36	28	.563
St. Louis	30	25	.517
Cincinnati	35	30	.470
Brooklyn	24	29	.453
Boston	21	31	.404
Pittsburgh	19	37	.339

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Detroit at Chicago.
Washington at Boston.
St. Louis at Cleveland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Brooklyn.
(Two games; first at 1:30.)
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at St. Louis.

M'GRAW BACK, BUT PHILS BEAT GIANTS

Exile's Inspiration Fails as Eppa Rixey Wields Whitewash Brush, 2 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—John McGraw and his Giants met an immovable object today when they encountered the Phillies, led by Eppa Rixey, the tall Virginian. Rixey held the Giants to two hits, one of which was of the scratch variety, and did not allow a man to reach second. From this it may be gathered that the Giants did not have a chance to win the ball game. The score was Philadelphia 2, Giants 0.

When New York lost the ball game they also lost the lead, the Phillies going into first place, a position they enjoy by virtue of the fact that they have won one more game than the Giants. McGraw made his first appearance on the field of play in sixteen days, his suspension having expired this morning. As an inspiration, McGraw was something of a failure, and, after remaining on the coaching lines during the first inning, disappeared and was seen no more.

Rixey was unbeatable. He had everything that a pitcher needs and then some. Only three times did Giant spikes dent first base, and they never got any further. In the second, Zimmerman started with a walk, but was forced by Fletcher, and then Robertson hit into a double play. In the fifth, Robertson got the first hit, after two were out, a slow roller to Niehoff, but he languished, as Niehoff dashed into right field and took Hoike's fly.

The second hit came in the ninth inning, and it was accomplished by Rariden, the first man up. Lobert handled Anderson's stick and sent a hard drive to right centre, which looked good for two bases until "Wooden Shoes" Cravath put on a surprising dash of speed and got his hands on it. Rixey then showed how good he was by fanning Burns and Herzog. Kauff ended the game with a grounder to Bancroft.

Anderson pitched a fine game, allowing only seven hits, and had he been able to keep them scattered the game might have been deadlocked.

The first Philly tally came in the second inning. Whitted led with a hard drive to left, which Burns got by a wonderful diving one-handed catch. Luderus then doubled to right and crossed the plate on Killifer's single, which all but amputated one of Zim's legs. Rixey followed with a single, but Paskert's out ended the inning.

The Quakers bunched two more hits with a sacrifice in the third, a performance which accounted for the second run. Bancroft opened the drive with a single which bounded away from Herzog. Stock advanced the runner with a sacrifice and Whitted's single admitted him.

Rixey was aided by some remarkable fielding, featuring Cravath, Niehoff, and Stock, the latter's play on Kauff's torrid drive in the seventh being the high light of the game. Stock leaped in the air, knocked the ball down with his gloved hand, and then recovered the sphere in time to throw out the fleet Benny.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA.(N.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Paskert,cf	3	0	0	2	0	
Bancroft,ss	4	1	1	2	6	
Stock,3b	3	0	1	1	2	
Cravath,rf	4	0	1	3	0	
Whitted,lf	4	0	1	0	0	
Luderus,1b	3	1	2	14	1	
Niehoff,2b	3	0	0	3	3	
Killifer,c	3	0	1	2	0	
Rixey,p	2	0	1	1	1	
Total	29	2	7	27	12	

NEW YORK. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Burns,lf	4	0	0	1	0	
Herzog,2b	4	0	0	7	2	
Kauff,cf	3	0	0	1	0	
Zimm'n,3b	3	0	0	2	1	
Fletcher,ss	3	0	0	1	4	
Robert'n,rf	3	0	1	4	0	
Holke,1b	3	0	0	7	0	
Rariden,c	3	0	1	1	1	
Anderson,p	2	0	0	0	3	
aLobert	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	28	0	2	24	9	

a Batted for Anderson in ninth.
Error—Fletcher.

Philadelphia	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Luderus. Stolen base—Stock. Sacrifice hits—Stock, Rixey. Double play—Bancroft and Luderus. Left on base—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 7. First base on error—Philadelphia, 1. Base on balls—Off Anderson, 2; Rixey, 1. Earned runs—Off Anderson, 2. Struck out—By Anderson, 2; Rixey, 2. Passed ball—Rariden. Time—1 hour 40 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield.

INDIANS TAKE LOOSE GAME.

Many Hits and Errors When Browns Are Defeated, 9 to 6.

CLEVELAND, June 25.—Cleveland defeated St. Louis in a loosely played and hard hitting contest 9 to 6, Davenport and Coveleskie being roughly treated by the opposing batsmen.

The score:

CLEVELAND. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Graney,lf	5	2	2	1	0	
Chapman,ss	4	2	2	2	3	
Speaker,cf	5	2	3	2	0	
Smith,rf	3	0	1	3	0	
W'gans,2b	3	0	1	4	3	
Harris,1b	3	0	3	5	1	
Evans,3b	2	0	0	1	0	
O'Neill,c	3	2	0	8	2	
Coveleskie,p	3	1	1	0	2	
Total	31	9	13	27	11	

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Shotton,lf	2	0	1	0	0	
Miller,lf	2	1	0	0	0	
Austin,ss	4	1	2	1	7	
Sisler,1b	5	0	1	15	1	
Pratt,2b	2	0	0	4	4	
Severeid,c	4	0	1	2	3	
Jacobson,rf	4	1	1	1	0	
Marsans,cf	4	1	1	0	0	
Smith,3b	2	1	0	1	3	
Davenport,p	2	0	0	0	3	
Park,p	0	0	0	0	2	
aSloan	1	1	1	0	0	
bRumler	1	0	1	0	0	
Total	34	6	9	24	23	

a Batted for Davenport in seventh.
b Batted for Park in ninth.
Errors—Chapman, Wambsganss, Harris, Miller, Austin, Davenport.

Cleveland	0	0	2	0	2	3	1	1	—9
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	1—6

Two-base hits—Marsans, Severeid, Smith, Graney, Speaker. Three-base hits—Austin, Chapman. Stolen base—Speaker. Sacrifice hits—Austin, Smith, Wambsganss, (2,) Evans, (2.) Coveleskie. Double plays—Austin, Pratt, and Sisler; Chapman, Wambsganss, and Harris, (3.) Moore, Sisler, and Severeid. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Cleveland, 8. First base on errors—St. Louis, 3; Cleveland, 2. Base on balls—Off Davenport, 3; Park 1; Coveleskie, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Davenport, 10 hits and 5 runs in 6 innings; Park, 3 and 1 in 2; Coveleskie, 9 and 2 in 9. Struck out—By Davenport, 1; Coveleskie, 3. Wild pitch—Davenport. Time—1 hour 48 minutes. Umpire—Evans and Owns.

EVEN BREAK FOR RED SOX.

Washington Takes First Game, 4 to 0, Boston the Other, 4 to 3.

BOSTON, June 25.—Boston and Washington divided a double header today, Washington winning the first game, 4 to 0, and the local team the second, 4 to 3. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

WASHINGTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Judge,1b	5	1	3	7	1	
Shanks,ss	4	0	1	3	1	
Milan,cf	3	0	1	4	0	
Rice,rf	3	0	0	3	0	
Morgan,2b	4	0	0	4	1	
Leonard,3b	3	1	2	1	1	
Jamieson,lf	2	1	0	1	0	
Ainsmith,c	2	1	1	4	1	
Harper,p	2	0	0	0	1	
Gallia,p	1	0	0	0	1	
Total	29	4	8	27	7	

BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Hooper,rf	4	0	1	0	0	
Barry,2b	3	0	0	3	3	
Gainer,1b	3	0	0	14	2	
Gardner,2b	2	0	0	1	5	
Lewis,lf	3	0	0	1	0	
Walker,cf	3	0	0	1	1	
Scott,ss	2	0	0	3	2	
McNally,ss	0	0	0	1	1	
Agnew,c	2	0	0	2	2	
Thomas,c	0	0	0	0	0	
Foster,p	2	0	1	1	7	
Bader,p	0	0	0	0	0	2
aShorten	1	0	0	0	0	
bHenriksen	1	0	0	0	0	
cHoblitzell	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	27	0	2	27	22	

a Batted for Scott in seventh.
b Batted for Agnew in seventh.
c Batted for Foster in eighth.
Errors—Agnew, (3.)

Washington	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Milan. Three-base hit—Ainsmith. Sacrifice hits—Shanks, Barry, Harper, Jamieson, Rice, Ainsmith. Double plays—Foster, Scott, and Gainer; Judge and Morgan. Left on bases—Washington, 9; Boston, 6. First base on error—Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Foster, 5; Harper, 4; Bader, 1; Gallia, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Harper, 2 hits and 1 run in 6 1-3 innings; Gallia, 0 and 0 in 2 2-3; Foster, 8 and 1 in 8; Bader, 0 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Foster, 2; Harper, 2; Gallia, 1. Time—1 hour 48 minutes. Umpires—Dineen and McCormick.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Hooper,rf	2	0	0	1	0	
Barry,2b	3	1	1	4	3	
Hoblitzel,1b	2	2	0	11	0	
Gardner,3b	3	1	1	2	0	
Lewis,lf	4	0	2	2	0	
D. Walker,cf	3	0	0	2	0	
Scott,ss	2	0	0	1	2	
Thomas,c	3	0	0	2	0	
Pennock,p	3	0	0	0	2	
Total	25	4	4	27	10	

WASHINGTON. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Morgan,2b	4	0	1	4	2	
Shanks,ss	4	1	2	2	2	
Milan,cf	2	1	2	1	0	
Rice,rf	3	0	0	1	0	
Gharrity,1b	4	0	2	10	2	
Leonard,3b	3	1	1	1	3	
Jamieson,lf	3	0	0	1	0	
Henry,c	4	0	1	1	3	
Dumont,p	3	0	0	0	5	
aAinsmith	1	0	0	0	0	
bJohnson	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	32	3	9	24	17	

a Batted for Jamieson in ninth.
b Batted for Dumont in ninth.
Errors—Leonard, Thomas.

Boston	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	x	—4
Washington	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—Barry. Three-base hits—Leonard, Gardner. Stolen bases—Shanks, Milan, (2.) Gharrity. Sacrifice hits—Hoblitzell, Scott, Milan, Barry, Leonard. Double play—Lewis, Barry, and Hoblitzell; Barry and Hoblitzell. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Washington, 6. First base on error—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Pennock, 2; Dumont, 5. Earned runs—Off Dumont, 2 runs in 8 innings; Pennock, 1 run. Struck out—By Pennock, 4. Wild pitch—Dumont. Passed ball—Thomas. Time—1 hour 40 minutes. Umpires—McCormick and Dineen.

MANY WIN BY DEFAULT.

Players Advance by Easy Method in Bronxville Tennis Event.

There were too many defaults yesterday in the metropolitan tennis tournament at Bronxville to lend a spirit of keen competition to the event. Few of the more prominent players clashed. Among those who advanced to the second round by reason of defaults were S. Haword Voshell, the national indoor champion; Dr. William Rosenbaum, and Ralph L. Baggs, while Harold Throckmorton captured a third round bracket due to the same cause.

The best match of the day, from the point of view of keen competition, was that in which Henry Bassford defeated Ingo Hartman with the score 9—7, 4—6, 6—4. Frederick B. Alexander, former internationalist, once again showed that his skill was far from the ebb tide. He triumphed with ease over Allen Tobey by a score of 6—3, 6—1. E. W. Putnam played through two rounds yesterday. In the first he defeated R. C. Rogers at 6—4, 6—4, and in the second, vanquished A. D. Britton at 6—4, 8—6.

The summaries:

First Round—G. Warner won from C. Burrows by default, R. L. Baggs won from F. Anderson, Jr., by default; Dr. William Rosenbaum won from Benjamin Letson by default, G. Cannon won from V. De Zerega by default; E. Drummond defeated F. Jameson, 6—4, 6—2; H. Suter defeated J. G. Porter, 6—4, 6—4; B. T. Houck defeated W. H. Putnam, 6—3, 6—4; Harold Taylor won from Roy Richey by default, Allan Behr defeated C. Donahoe, 6—4, 6—2; George Throckmorton won from Arthur Cragin by default; Frederick B. Alexander defeated Allen Tobey, 6—3, 6—1; J. G. Cannon, Jr., won from H. Mollenhauer by default.

Second Round.—Harold Throckmorton won from H. S. Fleming by default, Henry Bassford defeated Ingo Hartman, 9—7, 4—6, 6—0; H. Stevens won from G. Cannon by default, H. Suter defeated E. Drummond, 6—2, 6—2; E. W. Putnam defeated A. D. Britton, 6—4, 8—6; Allan Behr defeated Harold Taylor, 6—4, 6—3; Count Salm defeated J. Hardy, 6—2, 6—3; Leonard Beekman won from S. W. Merrihew by default.

Ruth Indefinitely Suspended.

CHICAGO, June 25.—Babe Ruth, star pitcher with the Boston Americans, was indefinitely suspended by President Johnson of the American League today for striking Umpire Owens on the head when ordered off the field during the game with Washington Saturday.

Eastern League.

New Haven, 1; Springfield, 0.
Portland, 1; New Haven, 0.
Lawrence, 5; Hartford, 4.

Southern Association.

Birmingham, 4; Atlanta, 3.
Chattanooga, 9; Little Rock, 2.
Memphis, 13; Nashville, 0.

New York State League.

Elmira, 5; Scranton, 3.
Binghamton, 5; Wilkes-Barre, 2.
Syracuse, 6; Reading, 5.
Utica, 6; Harrisburg, 1.
(First game.)
Utica, 2; Harrisburg, 1.
(Second game.)

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3:30 P.M.—N.Y. Americans vs. Philadelphia. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

ROBINS WREST TWO FROM BRAVES AGAIN

Brooklyn Comes from Behind in Both Games—Umpires Eject Stengel and Smith.

Battling hard throughout the afternoon, the champion Robins yesterday duplicated their performance of Saturday and took both games of a double-header from the Boston Braves at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, the first by a score of 3 to 2 and the closing session by 4 to 2. Both contests were of the hit-and-miss variety, with a display of erratic playing, alternated with brilliant fielding.

The players of both teams disported themselves in holiday fashion, and, while there were some glittering misplays, the players battled every inch of the way, and frequent skirmishes between them and the umpires, Orth and Rigler, helped to enliven proceedings.

In the sixth inning of the first game Olson, the first man up, singled to left, and Jimmy Johnston, playing in place of Jake Daubert, who had injured his leg in the third inning, forced him on a decidedly close play at second, Rudolph to Rawlings. The play was so close, in fact, that Umpire Orth at first ruled Olson safe, when it appeared that Rawlings had been pulled off the bag, but later, on protest from the Hostonese, reversed his decision.

In the second fray this selfsame Orth got into hot water almost with the beginning of hostilities, and throughout he was the target for tirades from both benches. In the first inning, working behind the plate, he called a questionable decision on Casey Stengel, which started a row, ending with the banishment of the right fielder. On what later proved to be his third strike Stengel, in getting away from the ball, sort of struck at it, and Orth called a ball. This aroused the ire of the Braves, and they yelled long and loud, until finally Orth appealed to the judgment of Rigler, the field mentor, who said that it must have been a strike.

This aroused Stengel, who sent his bat flying in the direction of Rigler at second base, and was requested to depart from the pastime. In the seventh Orth got the necessary to eject Red Smith, the Boston third baseman, from the conflict for remarks from the Boston bench.

In both games the Robins came from behind to win, and this was particularly true of the opening spasm, when, with a splendid ninth-inning rally, the team from across the bridge tallied two runs, which gave Rube Marquard the honors of an interesting pitchers' duel over smiling Dick Rudolph.

The elongated Rube worked in admirable fashion, despite the fact that disheartening errors aided the Boston clan considerably. After Kelly had popped to Cutshaw, starting the first game, Massey singled to left, and moved along on Wilhoit's hit to short. Fitzpatrick fouled to Daubert, and when Wheat muffed Konetchy's fly to left Massey scored from second.

The Robins went along until the fourth inning, getting a hit each frame, before they came on even terms with the opposition, and then a triple to left by Stengel, on which he scored when Wheat was being thrown out, manufactured the first Robin run. In the fifth an error by Hickman threatened to result disastrously, but Marquard got safely through and was master until the ninth frame. Then another run was scored, when Konetchy tripled to centre and scored on a single by Rawlings.

In their half of the eighth the Robins had the bases loaded, but George Cutshaw failed to come through with a wallop. In the ninth, however, things happened. Mike Mowrey started with a triple to centre, and scored on Meyer's single to the centre field. Smythe then ran for the Indian, and Marquard came through with a neat sacrifice and Olson was purposely walked. On a fielder's choice Smythe moved up to third, scoring when Massey let Hickman's grounder go through him.

In the second game the Robins triumphed over one of their most-feared rival twirlers when they swamped Lefty George Tyler under a 4 to 2 defeat. Larry Cheney, with his moist ball, came out triumphant over the redoubtable Boston twirler, although in the early stages of the game the veteran Larry looked anything but steady.

The Braves started off with a run in the first, when Olson fumbled Kelly's grounder, which was followed by singles by Massey and Fitzpatrick, Kelly scoring on the latter. In the second inning Olson again erred, this time by handling Smith's grounder badly, and Cheney uncorked a wild pitch which sent Smith home from third.

The Robins got one in the second, when Wheat singled, stole second, and scored on Mowrey's single, and in the fourth lusty wallops by Cutshaw, Mowrey, and Olson, with a sacrifice by Miller, manufactured two more runs. In the seventh a single by Olson and a triple by Hy Myers, who replaced Stengel, gave the Robins their last tally.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Olson,ss	4	0	2	2	4	
Daubert,1b	2	0	0	4	0	
Johnston,1b	3	0	1	8	0	
Hickman,cf	5	0	0	4	1	
Stengel,rf	4	1	3	0	0	
Wheat,lf	3	0	0	3	0	
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	1	4	1	
Mowrey,3b	4	1	1	1	1	
Meyers,c	4	0	3	3	0	
Marquard,p	3	0	0	0	3	
aSmyth	0	1	0	0	0	
Total	36	3	11	27	10	

BOSTON. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Kelly,cf	4	1	0	1	1	
Massey,2b	4	0	2	1	1	
Wilhoit,rf	4	0	0	2	0	
Fitz'k,lf,3b	4	0	2	3	1	
Konetchy,1b	3	0	0	9	0	
Smith,3b	3	1	0	0	2	
Magee,lf	1	0	0	0	0	
Gowdy,c	3	0	0	5	2	
Rawlings,ss	3	0	0	4	2	
Tyler,p	2	0	0	0	3	
Total	31	2

NEW MARK IN HANDICAP

WHITNEY TRIUMPHS IN RACING CLASSIC

Borrow Captures Brooklyn Handicap from Stable Mate, Regret, by a Nose.

NEW WORLD'S RECORD MADE

Winner Establishes Mark for Mile and an Eighth of 1:49 2-5 on Aqueduct Circuit.

Brooklyn Handicap.

Value to winner, $4,850.

Won by Borrow, Harry Payne Whitney's b. g., aged, 117 pounds, by Hamburg-Forget, 7 to 2, 6 to 5, and 3 to 5. (W. Knapp.)

Second—Regret, Harry Payne Whitney's ch. m., 5, 122, 7 to 2, 6 to 5, and 3 to 5. (F. Robinson.)

Third—Old Rosebud, H. C. Applegate's b. g., 6, 120, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and even. (D. Conelly.)

Distance, one mile and a furlong; time, 1:49 2-5, new world's record. Won in 1916 by Friar Rock.

Harry Payne Whitney was well repaid for many defeats on the turf stoically borne this season when he made racing history by running first and second for the Brooklyn Handicap at Aqueduct yesterday with the old campaigner, Borrow, and Regret, the queen of the turf. Moreover, the dazzling speed of Regret and the finishing powers of Borrow resulted in the accomplishment of a world's record of 1:49 2-5 for the mile and an eighth, which is the present distance of the Brooklyn Handicap.

It is unfortunate that these figures could not be credited to each of the Whitney candidates, for without the superlative pacemaking of Regret, the easygoing Borrow never would have been within hailing distance of that time. As it was Regret might have been clocked in the same time as the winner for she was only a nose behind her stable mate as he caught the eye of the judge. A length behind the Whitney wonders the rejuvenated Old Rosebud finished, with the lightly weighted Chiclet in fourth place, two lengths in front of Roamer. Behind were the best of the handicap division, those of the West as well as those of the East.

Roamer, which lately redeemed himself by capturing the Excelsior Handicap, was crowded back out of the money mainly through the efforts of the peerless Regret. His sensational daughter of Broomstick, which did not meet defeat until last year, was primed for a supreme effort by Trainer James Rowe. The pace she set was startling and she carried it through the trying journey without regard for the struggling thoroughbreds behind her.

It was the sad fate of Roamer to find his record broken in the same race that Regret developed speed which kept this noted front runner out of his usual place at the head of the procession. As a three-year-old Roamer had electrified the sporting world by carrying 124 pounds and running a mile and a furlong at Laurel in 1:49 3-5. This placed the best time made in England, Australia, and Canada, and stood unchallenged as a world's mark until the Whitney pair demolished it in the sensational race on the Aqueduct track. Naturally the best record for the race fell, Borrow's time supplanting the 1:50 credited to Friar Rock in the handicap of last year.

Cheers Greet Winner.

The cheers that greeted the winner and his gallant stable mate, for all recognized that Regret had played a great part in the victory, were not only spontaneous but heartfelt. Borrow, always a sterling racehorse, has been a courageous performer for years, and his brilliant finishes have added excitement to many a hard-fought race. Yet it has been his portion in all the stellar events to find a horse just good enough to beat him. Now, when nine years old, an age that finds many racehorses in the scrap and yellow, the gallant old son of Hamburg and elder maternal brother to Forget, achieves his greatest triumph in leading home the best field of the year, and probably the best that ever went to the post for the Brooklyn Handicap.

True, Borrow had the better of the weights when measured against his old opponent Roamer, which he used to meet on almost even terms. This difference was made more noticeable by the five-pound penalty that Roamer incurred by winning the Excelsior Handicap. Regret, however, claimed little from the cracks of the year. Her 122 pounds placed her on even terms with the Suburban winner, Boots, and Omar Khayyam, the most recent winner of the Kentucky Derby, while the only horse that conceded her weight, according to the scale, was Roamer, and he only gave her a scant pound.

The entries for the Brooklyn were far in advance of those for the other big handicaps of the season in the matter of class and representation of the racing centres of the country. Omar Khayyam, the imported three-year-old that won the Kentucky Derby, was making his first appearance of the East for this season. Old Rosebud, another Kentucky Derby winner, has come back to the races as a six-year-old in form that warranted his repeating his turf triumphs, while the easy victory of Boots in the Suburban Handicap was sufficient guarantee of his quality and, in fact, led him to be installed favorite in the great field.

Ormesdale, winner of the Metropolitan Handicap, and Stromboli, victor in the Kings County, were also in the lineup with many lesser lights of the handicap division. For only one of this collection of stars could excuses be made after the Whitney pair had gathered the laurels of the day. This was Omar Khayyam, the $26,100 beauty recently added to the stable of Wilfred Viau. Omar Khayyam refused to break with the rest and, being left flatfooted, never had a chance to get on even terms with the fleet-footed thoroughbreds in front of him. He finished next to last, but judgment on his ability must be reserved until he has a chance to show his real worth.

Record Crowd for Track.

The remarkable field engaged in the handicap and the element of uncertainty as to the winner were sufficient to attract the largest crowd that ever attended the races at Aqueduct. In the old days when Aqueduct opened the metropolitan circuit it was not necessary to prepare for a crush of spectators, and the throng yesterday overtaxed the capacity of the stands. Even the exclusive clubhouse was jammed throughout the afternoon, and when the Brooklyn Handicap contenders were sent on their way there was an overflow into the inner field of those who wished to see the race and could find no vantage point on the stand or lawn.

That old Father Time was in for a bad day of it was made clear in the first race, in which crack sprinters were engaged. These stepped the six and a half furlongs in 1:18, equaling the record made by James R. Keene's Maskette in 1910 and showing the quality of James Butler's High Noon, which carried 135 pounds and was only beaten by a head by the Beverwyck Stable's Ima Frank, which had but 106 pounds up.

There had been hopes of seeing August Belmont's brilliant two-year-old Luculite in the Hudson Stakes, which preceded the big race, but the Chairman of the Jockey Club declined to incur further penalties with his champion and decided on his second string, Drastic. His choice was a happy one, for with the favorite, George W. Loft's Papp, were out by refractory actions before the start, Drastic was able to come along at the finish and capture the stake by two lengths from Gifford A. Cochran's Bughouse, the leader in the early part of the race.

Bughouse was a real surprise package to many, and many experts observed that none looked in better fettle than old Borrow. The massive frame of Boots also denoted great strength, while Omar Khayyam drew murmurs of approval from many good judges. After the parade Boots was the first to break into a canter on his way to the post, while the others followed in a more leisurely fashion. There was a little delay, caused mostly by the viciousness of Old Koenig. Then the barrier shot up and the light blue silks of Whitney were carried forward by Regret, so that in less than 100 yards Ormesdale, on the inside, had been deprived of the lead.

With bounding strides the pride of the Whitney stable increased her advantage, while the followers of Omar Khayyam grieved as he was seen floundering around at the start. Ormesdale and Chiclet, both carrying light weights, tried vainly to hang on to the flying leader, and then old Roamer shot out of the bunch to race into fourth place as the cavalcade approached the end of the backstretch. The lightning pace set by Regret gave none a chance to dispute her speed and the clockers marveled as she clicked off the five furlongs in a minute and continued to six furlongs in 1:12 3-5.

Regret Is in Lead.

Regret led by two lengths as she turned into the home stretch, and Robinson was content to let her go along at her own sweet will. Roamer had done his best and failed to hold the terrific speed, which was maintained by the leader until she passed the mile post in the remarkable figures of 1:36 2-5. Conelly was urging Old Rosebud then and he joined the group chasing the beautiful chestnut mare.

Regret appeared to hang a little in her stride at the eighth pole, but the Whitney cohorts were cheered then by the sight of Borrow, steaming along through a clear lane on the inside. Willie Knapp shot the old gelding through a small hole and a sixteenth from home the Whitney colors were both first and second.

There was no time for sentimental delay to let Regret carve her way to victory. Both boys rode hard on the Whitney entries, and they crossed the line with Borrow's nose just in front of the great mare, that only relinquished the fruits of victory to her stable mate. Old Rosebud was a length and a half in front of Chiclet, which was two lengths before the tired Roamer. Boots was sixth. Then came Clematis II., Stromboli, Ormesdale, Omar Khayyam, and Old Koenig.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $10, with $600 added; six and a half furlongs. Time—1:18.

Ima Frank, Beverwyck Stable's ch. f., 4 years, by Abe Frank-Tex Anna, 9 to 2, 2 to 1, and even. (J. McTaggart).....1b
High Noon, James Butler's ch. h., 5, 135 by Voter-Nooaday 2 to 1 and even. (W. O'Brien.).....2nk
Pickwick, J. E. Widener's b. g., 3, 120, by Garry Herrmann-Zoold, 3 to 5, third. (F. Keogh).....3½
Whimsy, The Cork, Hanover's, Top o' the Morning, Trial by Jury, and Crank also ran. Duetteste and Pan Zareta and Fairy Wand scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, selling, for four-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $5, with $600 added; about two miles. Time—4:18 3-5.

Syosset, L. W. Lissberker's br. g., aged, 143 pounds; by Migraine-Sister Stella, 7 to 5, 3 to 5, and out. (W. Powers).....1½
Socony, H. L. Pratt's ch. g., 3, 131, by McGee-Anyday, 4 to 1 and 2 to 1. (A. Stretch).....2nk
Wolferton II., Glen Riddle Farms' blk. g., 4, 146, by Yankee-Elite Wolf, 4 to 5, third. (W. Keating).....3½
Plaintiff fell. Grey Leg, Leumas, Bryn Chant, Zellwood, Suturn, and T. K. also ran. Ormead scratched.

THIRD RACE.—The Hudson; for two-year-olds; by subscription of $25, starters to pay $50 additional; guaranteed value, $3,000; five furlongs. Time—1:00 1-5.

Drastic, August Belmont's b. c., 112 pounds, by Hastings-Dragnet, 7 to 1, 2 to 1, and even. (J. Butwell).....1
Bughouse, Gifford A. Cochran's b. c., 115, by Marathon-Fads and Fancies, 2 to 1 and even. (L. McAtee).....2½
Panamam, T. P. Thorne's br. c., 112, by Magellan-Pronta, 4 to 1 third. (G. Byrne).....3
Happy Go Lucky, Hand Grenade, Gold Tassel, and Papp also ran. Luculite and Denation scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Brooklyn Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $50, starters to pay $100, guaranteed value $6,000; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:49 2-5.

*Borrow, H. P. Whitney's b. g., aged, 117 pounds, by Hamburg-Forget, 7 to 2, 6 to 5, and 3 to 5. (W. Knapp).....1nk
*Regret, H. P. Whitney's ch. m., 5, 122, by Broomstick-Jersey Lightning, 6 to 5 and 3 to 5. (F. Robinson).....2½
Old Rosebud, H. C. Applegate's b. g., 6, 120, by Uncle-Very Bells, even money third. (D. Conelly).....3½
Chiclet, Roamer, Boots, Clematis II., Stromboli, Ormesdale, Omar Khayyam, and Old Koenig also ran.
*Whitney entry.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; by subscription of $10, with $600 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:46 2-5.

Wooden Shoes, Marrone Stable's ch. g., 6 years, 113 pounds, by Burgomaster-Breakdown, 3 to 1, 7 to 10, and 1 to 4. (B. Kleiger).....1½
Nigel, R. F. Carman's b. g., 4, 116, by Sempronius-Atlida, 5 to 1, and 2 to 1. (M. Garner).....2
Night Stick, Kentucky Stable's ch. g., aged, 123, by Broomstick-Handspun, out for third. (A. Collins).....3
Starfinch, Kilmer, and Grundy also ran. Libyan Sands scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; purse $500; five furlongs. Time 1:01.

Night Wind, A. K. Macomber's blk. c., 113 pounds, by Sonstar-Verne, 5 to 2, 4 to 5 and 2 to 5. (M. Buxton).....1h
Alaric II., J. E. Widener's b. c., 115, by Verwood-Porte Mallot, 4 to 1 and 2 to 1. (F. Keogh).....2½
Decisive, A. H. Morris's ch. g., 115, by Marathon-Lottie Dorr, 1 to 5 third. (J. Ryan).....3½
The Spinner, Balasarian, Game Cock, Bright Angel, George W. Avery, Paddy Queen Margot, Wood Violet and Sierro also ran.

Weather clear; track fast.

AQUEDUCT ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; conditions; six and a half furlongs. Pan Zareta, 128 pounds; Adalid, 123; Hand O'Day, 123; Bromo, 119; The Decision, 116; Wise Man, 114; Brumley, 111; Duettiste, 111; Peter Jay, 108; Icarus, 108, Madame Curie (imp.,) 103.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling; one mile. *Ed Roche, 114 pounds; Ballad, 111; Nashville, 110; King Baggot, 108; Battle Abbey, 107; Jack Morent (imp.,) 106; Courtship (imp.,) 106; Dunga Din, 104; *Hwfa, 103; Bread Winner, 103.

THIRD RACE.—Canarsie Selling; for two-year-olds; five furlongs. Tippity Wichet, 117 pounds; Corydon, 107; *Green Gold, 106; Scabbard, 105; Fragonard, 102; Starry Banner, 102; Recount, 102; Umatilla, 100; Anacksasin, 99; *Stella Ima, 94; Edith F., 94; *Shagta, 92.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Bayberry Candle, 123 pounds; Ticket, 111; Flittergold, 110; Duettiste, 102; Julialeon, 100; Starlike, 98; Air Man, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a sixteenth. G. M. Miller, 112 pounds; Blue Thistle, 112; *Dovedale, 111; Clifton G., 106; Miss Kruter, 107; Armament, 105; *Cliff Haven, 104; *Stalwart Helen, 95.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-old fillies; conditions; four and a half furlongs. Little Devil, 114 pounds; Stitch in Time, 114; Quietude, 114; Umatilla, 114; Beauteous, 109; Memories II. (imp.,) 109; Confiscation (imp.,) 109.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

GIFT TO BREEDING BUREAU.

Jockey Club Body Gets Three Fine Thoroughbred Sires.

The Breeding Bureau of The Jockey Club has been presented with three young thoroughbred sires which should do much to improve the quality of the horses in the communities to which they will be sent. Two of the number came from A. K. Macomber, who donated the French-bred three-year-old Le Chevesne, by Arc de Triomphe, out of La Fleche, and the two-year-old Peronne, by Ossary, out of Orsino. Both are fine individuals, bay in color, and they are beautifully bred.

Oscar Lewisohn contributed a fine type of thoroughbred sire in Roderick the 2d, by Desmond, a son of St. Simon. The dam of Roderick the 2d was Dodragh, by Hackler, the sire of the Liverpool Grand National winner, Covert Coat, and other famous jumpers. Desmond was owned by Lord Dunraven, and he was one of the highest priced sires at stud in Ireland. Mr. Lewisohn is authority for the statement that Roderick the 2d was sold for $20,000 as a yearling. The horse is now four years old, and will be sent to the Ashantee Stud of Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth at Avon, in this State.

Le Cheveane will have a home at the Rhinebeck estate of L. Gordon Hamersley in the Millbrook Hunt district; in the vicinity of Poughkeepsie, while Peronne will be allotted to Harry W. Shoemaker, who has a fine farm in the vicinity of Reading, Penn.

TO HOLD EDISON CO. TO RATE AGREEMENT

Public Service Commission Sees No Reason for Relieving Concern of Promise.

CORPORATION FILES BRIEF

Wants Present Rate Continued for the Rest of the Year—Case May Go to Courts.

The New York Edison Company, which has been trying to induce the Public Service Commission to relieve it from its tentative promise to reduce the price of electric current to 7 cents on uly 1, appeared before the commission yesterday and submitted a statement signed by Vice President John W. Lieb, suggesting that the present rate of 7½ cents be continued until the "uncertainties arising from the present state of war may be eliminated." The statement was the company's reply to a request from the commission that it state its position in regard to the agreement.

In November last the company, the commission, and the city met, and after several conferences agreed to accept the company's offer to reduce the rate half a cent on Jan. 1 and another half cent on July 1, providing conditions warranted it.

Mr. Lieb's statement was read to the commission by H. J. Hemmens, the company's counsel. After a recess the commission announced that, in its opinion, nothing had arisen since the agreement was made that would justify it in relieving the company from making the promised reduction of half a cent. Between these two statements City Chamberlain Maltbie, on behalf of the city, said that the Mayor wanted the agreement adhered to. Mr. Maltbie asserted that the only alternative was to return to the eight-cent rate.

Part of Mr. Lieb's statement asserted that the company would not attempt to introduce any further testimony, but that it desired to call the attention of the commission to the fact that the costs of operation began materially to reflect the increased prices in fuel, labor, and supplies in May, when the reduction in the company's income for this month alone, compared with the corresponding period of last year, almost equaled the combined losses through increased prices of the preceding four months. Then Mr. Lieb's statement ran:

It is with no thought of beclouding the issues or of misleading the commission or the public that we have expressed some misapprehension as to the effect of the present conditions upon the solvency and the economic life in general of this city. Signs of curtailment already evident in many of the activities upon which the company depends for its growth and revenue; the possibility of extensive curtailment in the use of electric energy, as a result of pending and prospective legislation; the tendency of the times toward the exercise of every practicable economy in expenditure, all seem to justify, we again respectfully point out, the desirability of a conservative attitude at this moment. We therefore again urge upon the commission that the company should not be required to further reduce its rates on July 1, and that the present agreement and the existing rate schedule be extended until the end of the current year.

Concerning the $5,500,000 which it borrowed from the Consolidated Gas Company at 6 per cent. the company explained that the Public Service Commission had given the Consolidated Company permission to issue $25,000,000 in debenture bonds at 6 per cent. to provide needed improvements for itself and all of its subsidiary companies and that the New York Edison Company's allotment was at the same interest as the Consolidated Company paid. The money had not been used because of the European war which caused many changes and uncertainties in the plans.

The company explained that the 10 per cent. in wages went to all those within its employ of without regard to length of service, whereas the 7 per cent. bonus promised was only to 80 to those who had been in the company's employ for a specified term.

Part of the commission's reply to the company's request said:

The commission is clearly and unanimously of the opinion that nothing has been disclosed which would warrant non-fulfillment of the November understanding as to the rate after July 1, 1917. The company should put the seven-cent rate promptly in effect. Promised. It at some future time conditions actually developed which prove that rate to yield on an average less than a fair return on the value of the property used in furnishing the service, the company is of course authorized by statute to make suitable application to the commission at which time the results of the reduction, as shown by actual figures, can be given consideration.

Mr. Hemmens told the commission that its reply would be submitted to the Board of Directors of the New York Edison Company this morning and the decision, whether the company would reduce the rate to 7 cents or raise it to 8 cents, would be reported to the commission tomorrow afternoon.

If the company decides to restore the old rate of 8 cents the commission will continue the inquiry into the company's financial condition and an appraisal of the company's property may be made. It is certain that if the commission issues an order to the company directing it to reduce its rate to 7 cents that the courts will be appealed to on the ground that the low rate is confiscatory.

BULLET JUST MISSES JUDGE.

Missile Hits Seat in Train Occupied by E. J. Heppenheimer.

Ernest J. Heppenheimer of Jersey City, President of the Colonial Life Insurance Company of America, and lay Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, had a narrow escape from death from a rifle bullet today. He was on his way from his Summer home at Tenafly to Jersey City by the Northern Railroad of New Jersey when a bullet crashed through the window opposite him and buried itself in the cushion of the seat in which he sat.

The incident occurred as the train was passing under the Pennsylvania Railroad embankment at Homestead. On his arrival at Jersey City Mr. Heppenheimer reported the matter to the police, and the Director of Public Safety, Charles F. X. O'Brien, notified the Chief of Police of North Bergen Township.

The bullet was extracted from the seat and was found to be nickel tipped, probably a regulation United States Army bullet. The authorities are inclined to believe it was a stray shot, but Mr. Heppenheimer intimated that it might have been an attempt upon his life.

LILLIAN LORRAINE AGAIN.

She Returns Afresh to the Palace with Jack Norworth as Partner.

Lillian Lorraine returned to the local stage yesterday after an absence of several seasons. The young woman, whose beauty was one of the featured attractions of Mr. Ziegfeld's "Follies" for a number of years, came back as Jack Norworth's partner at the Palace. Miss Lorraine's vacation has agreed with her. She has kept her beauty, and both her voice and her sense of comedy have developed. There was a suggestion of the numbers Mr. Norworth used to sing with his first and most popular partner in the songs themselves and the manner of their rendition, but Mr. Norworth can scarcely be blamed for following a recipe now that has proved so efficacious in the past.

The new program is the best in recent weeks, and the inclusion of the Morgan Dancers is partly responsible. This band of lithe young women from one of the outdoor dancing schools of California is the best drilled group of native dancers appearing in the varieties. Exponents of the Broadway school of dancing are George White and Emma Haig, who have been retained for another week, while still a third variety is furnished by the Hirschoff troupe of gypsies.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Norman Trevor, who had roles in Barrie's "A Kiss for Cinderella" and "The New Word," at the Empire, has been accepted for service by the British recruiting commission at 280 Broadway, and expects to be ordered into training soon.

"Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath," a new farce comedy by C. W. Bell and Mark Swan, was placed in rehearsal yesterday by A. H. Woods with Florence Moore, Jane Grey, John Westley, Robert Emmett Keane, John Arthur, May Thompson, and Harry Lilliford in the cast. The piece will be presented here early in August.

Another prospective Woods production is "Bucking the Tiger." May Tully will convert Achmed Abdullah's story of that title into a play for presentation next season.

"Leave It to Jane," the musical version of George Ade's "The College Widow," was placed in rehearsal yesterday under the direction of Edward Royce. The principals, when the play is presented at the Longacre in August, will be Oscar Shaw, Robert Pitkin, George Graham, Dan Collyer, Carl Randall, Tom Reynolds, Georgia O'Ramey, Anna Orr, Raye Dean, Jane Elliott, Lois Whitney, Gypsy Dale, Florence Maguire, and Ruth Cooper.

William Le Baron's farce comedy, "The Very Idea," was acted for the first time last night in the Shubert Theatre, New Haven. The cast included Sydney Shields, Josephine Drake, Mary Newcomb, Laura Ailen, Harold Hendee, William P. Carleton, Sidney Booth, John Webster, and Ruth Collins.

George Hayes, who was a member of Sir Herbert Tree's company during his last engagement at the New Amsterdam, has joined the British Army and is training at the Toronto camp.

The Shuberts's first offering next season will be Abraham Schomer's drama, "The Inner Man," with Milton Lackaye in the principal role. It will follow "My Lady's Glove" at the Lyric about the middle of August.

Charles A. Bird, for the last twelve years general manager for the Shuberts, has accepted a similar position with the firm of Elliott, Comstock & Gest.

A new Mary Pickford picture, entitled "The Little American," will be shown next week at the Strand.

Cohan & Harris produced Rachel Crothers's new play, "He and She," last night in the Apollo Theatre, Atlantic City. Effie Shannon, Maclyn Arbuckle, Beatrice Prentice, Marion Barney, Jane Cooper, Emily Varian, and Clyde Fogel played the principal roles.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th. Evgs. at 8. MATINEE TO-DAY, 50c to $1.50. PASSING SHOW OF 1917. EXTRA MAT., WED., JULY 4

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ASTOR THEA., B'way & 45th. Evs. 8:20. Mat Tom'w, 50c to $1.50. LAST 7 TIMES. HIS LITTLE WIDOWS

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PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:20. THE MAN WHO CAME BACK

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WASH'N SQ. PLAYERS. COMEDY 110 W. 41st. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. LAST 7 TIMES "Plots and Playwrights". "Another Way Out." & (new) "Parlor, Bedroom and Bath."

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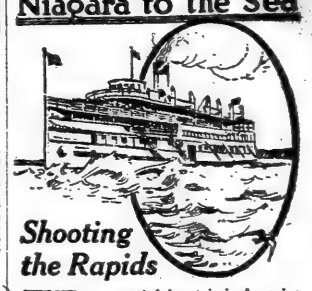
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1917.

LET THE PRESIDENT DECIDE.

The Food Administration bill is before the Senate in the form in which it passed the House, and there are to be no more committee hearings. A number of amendments are pending, but excepting one modifying the too drastic provision for the prevention of the use of grains needed as food in the manufacture of alcoholic liquors none is essential. All the precautions against a waste of foodstuffs in distilleries and breweries should be left to the discretion of the President. Events may show that there must be a rigorous curtailment in the manufacture of liquor, but the deliberate sacrifice of all the enormous sum derived from the liquor traffic annually by the Government should be avoided in a period of war.

There is a general belief in Washington that after the voice of the prohibitionists has been duly heard in the Senate that body will deal with this part of the bill in an intelligent manner. There are in the Senate, as well as in the House, a few who are striving to make the war as unpopular as possible. There are pronounced prohibitionists who will lose no opportunity to vote for the total suppression of the liquor traffic. But the majority of the members must see the folly of transforming this essential war measure for the conservation of food supplies into anti-dram legislation which, if enacted, would serve only in the end to make the chances for effective liquor legislation after the war much poorer than they might be otherwise.

The sensible course is to empower the President to commandeer existing stocks of alcoholic beverages, in case the supply of alcohol for use in making explosives is in danger, to prevent the use in the manufacture of liquors of all foodstuffs needed to feed the people of the United States and their allies and leave the whole matter to his judgment.

A CERTIFICATE OF CHARACTER.

This is no voice from a higher and better world, PATRICK E. MCCABE is no saint in politics, the men of Tammany will say as they read the Albany leader's observations about Tammany Hall and its chief. It is true that Mr. MCCABE is a politician of the practical sort, but that pre-eminently qualifies him to tell the truth about Tammany and its present leadership. He points out that it is impossible to understand the political manoeuvring of Tammany unless you have trained with it. In the past he has acted with the organization, he knows its methods, its motives. Mr. MCCABE can qualify as an expert witness.

Therefore, when he says that Tammany has "a leadership without the "faintest idea of honorable responsi- "bility, a leadership steeped in the de- "pravity of the lowest sort of politi- "cal cunning," the community feels that this certificate of character comes from competent authority. Mr. MCCABE dwells upon the treachery of Tammany, under the leadership of MURPHY, to the Presidential candidate of the Democratic Party last November. That election has passed into history. Mr. WILSON was elected without Mr. MURPHY'S aid. The people of the City of New York are less concerned about Tammany's performances in the past than about its intentions for the future. They see it preparing, and with an unusual elaboration of plans, to capture the control of the City Government at the coming election. They know what that means. It means a violent backsliding from the present high standards of business administration into the slime and mire of Government by Tammany. That calamity the people of the city will be called upon next November to avert. Notwithstanding some rather unusual alliances which Tammany has formed this year, we are entirely confident that they will prevent its return to power.

Mr. MCCABE says something new about Tammany, or at least about Mr. MURPHY: "One of the chief troubles "in the present leadership of Tam- "many Hall," he says, "is that it is "credulous enough to believe in itself." The more you analyze that statement the more extraordinary it appears. But if the leader of Tammany really believes in himself, he is more dangerous than we thought. A man really given over to evil, pretending only to occasional virtue, is obviously in a weak position. The reasonably upright among his following grow weary of his wickedness and turn from it, but if he can persuade them that he leads them in the path of righteousness, he becomes much more formidable. Mr. MCCABE ought to know the workings of the soul, mind, and conscience of MURPHY. If he really believes that he is engaged in an effort to free the city from the hands of evil men and to confer upon it the blessings of good government under Tammany administration, he may deceive not only himself but others. At any rate, by a union of the new City Democracy, of the Republican organization, and of all sound and just men, Tammany in this new assault must be beaten back, and the present city administration, worthy of the people's trust, continued in power.

THE CALL TO THE AIR.

The War Department has done well to correct the false impression that the obstacles to the admission of recruits for aviation service were so formidable that unless he could get his training through one of the unofficial aeronautic agencies, and try for admission to the Lafayette Escadrille in France, a patriotic young man might better enter some other branch of the army and be done with it. Certainly, thousands of young men anxious to serve their country as airmen have been led to believe that the chances of entering the United States Army in that capacity were few. It has been the general belief that the airmen were all commissioned officers and that no recruits from civil life would be admitted unless they had college degrees. The official announcement that thousands of recruits are wanted for air service is therefore timely. Applicants may apply to the Signal Corps headquarters in Washington, to the officers in charge of the aviation fields at Mineola, L. I.; Essington, Penn.; San Antonio, Texas; San Diego, Cal.; Omaha, Neb., or to the Signal Officer of the Central Department of the army in Chicago. It would be wise to establish sub-stations for the examination of recruits in many other places.

The qualifications of a competent military airman must be exceptional. He must have a good mind as well as a sound body to master the theory of flight, the principles of engine construction, and military science as well. He must become an accurate and alert observer, and must learn all the details of signaling and the use of wireless telegraphy. But there is no likelihood that any of the applicants will be ignorant of the requirements of the job. They will all be men who have given some thought to airplaning, who have been students of aviation, even if they have had no machines of their own. Aviation has taken a strong hold on the young American imagination. While the work of examining recruits must be much harder than in any other military branch, and every man accepted must be precisely up to the mark, there is no doubt that there will be a host of volunteers from this time on, and that the needs of the service will soon be met. This country ought to turn out the best military airmen in the world. Many of its aviators have won worldwide repute, and very few have been university men. They have learned how to fly, though the air soldier must learn more than that, of course. He must learn not only how to use the camera in flight, but also the machine gun and bomb dropper. There is no opportunity in military aviation for a man who is only half-way good. But for the competent there is the opportunity to play an important part in ending the war.

THE COAL "SHORTAGE."

The Senate Commerce Committee begins hearings today upon the Pomerene bill to give the Federal Trade Commission control of the coal trade, and perhaps of several other trades. Simultaneously, the same subject will be under consideration by the War Board of the American Railway Association and the Committee upon Coal Production of the Council of National Defense. These parallel proceedings represent the opposing methods of regulating business which have so occupied public attention for the last few years. The Trade Commission represents that school of thought which would tear up old things by the roots and would institute an economic millennium by edict. The Trade Commission is deeply in earnest that everything shall be as it ought to be, and is as much concerned in social reform as it is in winning the war. If there were the same confidence in human power to execute as to propose programs, the Commission would have fewer critics and more supporters.

The other school of thought is represented by gentlemen who stand high in the confidence of their countrymen, and yet probably the majority of them either have been prosecuted or are guilty of acts denounced by those now relying upon their assistance in the public service, and not in vain. These gentlemen are less fancy free than the Trade Commission. The Trade Commission, to which there is some prospect that general control of commodity prices may be given, thinks that profit is the enemy. The Commission would reform the coal situation by making profits "uniform," just as wages are made uniform and effort in production is standardized. The other committees do not regard it as desirable that profits should be reduced to the same level for the efficient and the inefficient. They do not wish to reduce their own hours of labor, and are desirous to pay wages proportioned to production, taking their profits on the same method of calculation, that is, by piecework.

Generally speaking, it may be said that the Trade Commission is desirous of trade-unionizing capital, reducing all effort to a humane amount of exertion, and taking away that excess of profit which stimulates the strong to prodigies of effort. There is much to be said for the Trade Commission's humanity. It is not possible to condemn the beauties of its thought and language. All wish that such things might be. The committees which dissent from the Trade Commission's ideas think that increase of production is the remedy for scarcity, and that the allowance of earned profits or wages is the best stimulus to production. They have raised wages again and again, and have themselves known what it is to pass years without so much as a dividend in the house. They have worked harder and harder, and would work harder yet if their men would do the same.

They disagree with the facts as well as the theories of the Trade Commission. The Trade Commission thought that the trouble was scarcity of coal, and that the trade was both "paralyzed" and the source of paralysis in other industries. The Coal Committee finds that the trade is at its maximum activity. In May the production of hard and soft coal was more than eight million tons above last year. In the Coal Committee's words, this "prob- "ably makes a record month for rail "shipments to consumers, and figures "already reported for the first half of "June show that a still further in- "crease is going on, which is expected "to make June exceed May by a sub- "stantial tonnage." To appreciate how great a performance it is to beat all records of production and distribution, it is necessary to remember that the miners worked 1,000,000 man-days less in 1916 than in 1915, according to the figures of the Department of Labor, and that the eight-hour day will be effective throughout all of 1917, instead of less than eight months of 1916. The production of 1916 was less than 1915, and yet 1917 thus far has been made to exceed 1916.

It is difficult to doubt that the Trade Commission is wrong in its facts, and that its diagnosis is based on its assumptions. It may be feared that if it reduced profits to a trade-union basis it might cause a strike of capital. If, then, the Commission should take over the property of the operators, and operate it on its theories, the operators who have produced the above results would feel more relieved than the Commission as the proportions and perplexities of its task dawned upon it. Well meant as the proposals of the Commission may be, they have failed to receive the country's confidence. The opinion of the country rather tends to agree with the Coal Committee's declaration that "it would be un- "wise to put into effect untried meth- "ods that would interfere with the "close co-operation that now exists."

MR. SCHEIDEMANN LEARNS SOMETHING.

The advantages of foreign travel for Germans are exemplified in the case of PHILIP SCHEIDEMANN, the Socialist leader. He returns from the Stockholm Conference convinced that about the only way to deliver Germany from the horrors of a fourth Winter of war is the democratization of the Empire. "It was in Stockholm," he says in a two-column article in Vorwärts, "that "I finally accepted as my unshakable "conviction that of which I had be- "fore been conscious—the thing can- "not be achieved without the sweep- "ing democratization of Germany." The thing to be achieved is the finding of a way out of "this endless murdering of nations."

More Germans ought to go abroad, a great many more, that is the only way they can learn the truth. Within the Empire they are taught to believe that Germany is fighting for its life against a combination of powerful and desperately wicked nations seeking to destroy it. It has been drilled into their minds that Germany's enemies will not desist until they have accomplished their purpose—Germany's only hope is through victory. Mr. SCHEIDEMANN saw a new light in Stockholm, he is spreading it in Berlin. It is the duty of Germans, he says, "to seek the way that will "lead us out of this endless murdering "of nations," and the only way is to make the Empire democratic. The rest of the world knew long ago that that was the way, that peace would come if the German people were made free. The nations have united not to destroy Germany, but to destroy the German autocracy, just as in the mining communities of former days peaceable men would unite to rid the town of its "bad man."

It has repeatedly been said that Germany could have peace in a week if she would free herself from the rule of Prussian imperialism and militarism. The Germans are not allowed to know that. Mr. SCHEIDEMANN had to go to Stockholm to find it out. The Imperial Government, of course, does not want them to know the truth. The newspapers complain that the Chancellor's order cutting their allowance of paper by more than 30 per cent. deals a deadly blow "to the Ger- "man newspapers, which probably will cease to exist." Those might as well cease to exist, for they have failed to justify their existence, they kept the truth from their readers. The Socialist newspaper, Vorwärts, is one of the very few that has had the courage to speak out, and MAXIMILIAN HARDEN is one of the very small number of Germans who has dared to speak his mind freely. He tells the Government openly that the Allies were justified in deposing CONSTANTINE. HARDEN and SCHEIDEMANN are preaching doctrines strange to German ears. Possibly the truth will find its way among the people and with results that will make for peace. It is the only road to peace. SCHEIDEMANN is right about that.

ARGUMENT IN RUSSIA.

In all the news of the gigantic labors now being performed to save Russia, nothing is more striking than the often-repeated instances in which mutineers or prospective rebels are brought immediately to terms by a simple appeal to reason. Over and over again some regiment or battalion or garrison has been led by agitators into rebellion, only to become instantly loyal on some short speech addressed to them by some plain-spoken General or civilian official. The argument used to convert them, when it has been reported, has been some simple statement of what to us are the obvious facts that discipline must exist in an army, that true liberty involves order, or some other of the elementary things which here we take for granted. Thus it is evident that many of these mutinies are founded on nothing but ignorance, and that the Russian soldier's heart and even his head were right enough, though at first misled by glittering phrases to which he had never heard the axiomatic answers.

Undoubtedly, Admiral GLENNON'S speech, which immediately ended the Black Sea revolt, was of this character—a plain statement of the duty of the hour, so axiomatic that its results seemed out of all proportion to its words. We may assume that it was, seeing that the arguments which caused the revolt were of a bizarre and fantastic nature. The Leninists, finding that the higher officers were absent, descended on the fleet and excited the mutiny by uncovering a mare's nest—Admiral KOLTCHAK and his staff were plotting a counter-revolution, and so on. That this nonsense could have such an effect seems amazing enough, but the docility of the sailors when the American Admiral told them of their duty is a refreshing proof of their honesty of intention.

The whole Russian Army is not of this character, however, and the malingerers and shirkers who are taking advantage of the situation to loaf while their French, British, and Italian comrades pour out their blood in their defense need sterner treatment. They need treatment of the kind they got from the women's regiment that has been formed to shame them, and which addressed to them language that should recall to his duty any man not shameless.

You who make war without annexations or contributions, but expect tribute from your own native towns and eat up your own country, take heed and be wise betimes. Your "brotherhood of nations" is a jest for the enemy, who still occupies our soil. Until you march against the foe and enter his towns and capitals with flags flying and overturn with your bayonets the throne of WILHELM, we have no words for you but cowards, traitors and Judases.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Sherlock Appears at Last in Real Life.

When Mrs. GRACE HUMISTON eagerly disclaims the title of "Sherlock Holmes," she shows common sense. A title of that kind too easily lends itself to ridicule, and Sherlock's magical deductions, even in his most thrilling adventures, lead him perilously close to the border of humor. But there is a sense in which Mrs. HUMISTON cannot escape the comparison. She is the first real Sherlock Holmes on record. For what was Sherlock Holmes? A layman who used his brains to uncover mysteries which the routine-minded police failed to uncover, and who became a specialist. Mrs. HUMISTON has fairly earned that complimentary comparison, for, though the Cruger case is the most important one in which she has displayed her skill, it is not the first by several.

The unofficial detective is a favorite character in fiction, but not in life, for even the "private detective" is a professional and works according to routine rules. The character of the specialist with a superior intellect, which enabled him to achieve results that astounded the professional thief-takers, was invented by POE, whose DUPIN was bodily appropriated, dressed up in more up-to-date garments, and renamed Sherlock Holmes by Sir CONAN DOYLE. Dupin's foil was an experienced and successful policeman, who always worked according to recognized police methods, and was consequently discomfited whenever his own preconceived theories failed to bring results. DOYLE furnished Holmes with the same kind of foils in the persons of Athelney Jones and other Scotland Yard slaves of routine. Even Dr. Watson was a reproduction of the nameless narrator who is always astonished by Dupin's success.

Now, what Dupin and Holmes did is precisely what Mrs. HUMISTON did, except that they called their process deduction and she calls it common sense. The policemen who languidly investigated the Cruger case duplicated to a marvel the characteristics of POE'S Prefect and DOYLE'S Athelney Jones, except that in this case they did not even use their own recognized professional methods more than perfunctorily. The Prefect and Athelney Jones would have dug up the cellar the first day. But, be that as it may, this creation of the fiction writer, the crime specialist who discomfits the police by the use of common sense, whether you call it deduction or not, never figured in the Belmont

and exists today. It seems to be another proof of that doctrine of which OSCAR WILDE amusingly produced so many proofs—that "Nature always imitates Art."

Traffic in Kansas City and in New York.

The Kansas City Star pays one of those rare compliments to the New York way of doing things which, when they come from another American city, always make the tears come to a New Yorker's eyes and give him a choking sensation in the throat. Our Missouri contemporary has been strongly impressed by our management of traffic at congested points, particularly in the Times Square neighborhood:

> Forty-second and Broadway is not New York's busiest corner, either. It is only one of the busiest. And yet, the one-quarter million cross Forty-second and Broadway, some carrying bundles, some wheeling carts, some in pairs and in groups, some in a hurry, some in no hurry, some on business bent, and some "just looking about," all of them dodging street cars, motor cars, and express vehicles of various kinds, with as little danger, discomfort, or delay as the "rush hour" crowds cross Kansas Avenue in Topeka or Main Street in Ottawa.
>
> Traffic, The Star reflects, like water, light, and air, has come to be a regular municipal problem, and New York has this problem in hand beyond other cities because it was bigger here than elsewhere and had to be solved, and then the kindly Missourian declares that the visiting Kansas City person asks himself what his home town is doing for the regulation of traffic. We accept, on behalf of our fellow-citizens, this compliment with due gratitude, but we feel it right that the Kansas City folks should know that New Yorkers do not think they have solved the problem of congested traffic or even half solved it. The thought of it bears upon us all the time. The conditions grow worse daily. There are countless things to be done that we know how to do, such as finishing the viaduct across Forty-second Street at the Grand Central Station, cutting through certain blocks to make new thoroughfares, making underground ways for vehicles and pedestrians. There are other problems of traffic the solution of which is still a mystery. But we are proud of the Kansas City impression and we are quite certain that an observant and equally appreciative New Yorker, visiting that prosperous Missouri city, would find many things there worth writing home to his folks about.

One Way to Save Leather.

While the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense is about it, why doesn't it endeavor to bring about a saving in the heels of women's shoes as well as in their tops? If it could induce the manufacturers to lessen the height of the heels, it would effect an economy in women as well as in leather that in war times should be worth considering. For the doctors all know very well, and are willing to say so when their knowledge is desired—which it rarely is upon that question—that the stilt-like heels upon which the majority of women prefer to teeter through life are largely responsible for many of the ailments that lower their physical efficiency.

If the board succeeds in limiting the height of the tops of women's shoes, as has been done in England, to seven inches, perhaps it will be sufficiently heartened to take another step in economy and persuade the manufacturers to cut down the heels to hygienic size and so save for wholesome use an immense amount of good sole leather. But, great as that economy would be, it would be negligible beside the ultimate saving in feminine health and strength and doctors' bills. Generations ago man discovered that high heels and fancy shapes in his foot coverings were uncomfortable, silly, futile, an unbearable interference with the work and the pleasure of life, and insisted that manufacturers make for him shoes that would clothe his feet without distorting them and subjecting himself to physical discomfort and illness. Masculine footwear, it is quite true, has not yet been evolved to the point of perfection. But at least it does not render men physically unfit to undertake their due share in the world's work, and it does not waste upon unnecessary heels leather needed for other purposes. In the making of the big majority of women's shoes enough leather is used in the building of the heels of each pair to sole another pair, with results wholly detrimental to the wearer's efficiency. The Commercial Economy Board should not be economical of its efforts in the leather-saving line.

A Call from France.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At one of the Red Cross luncheons the other day Mrs. August Belmont effectively read a letter received by Charles Robinson Smith from a Frenchman at St. Just, under date of April 29, which was warmly applauded. I herewith quote the letter, and shall be glad if you will print it. ELSIE MORRIS.

New York, June 25, 1917.

St. Just, April 29, 1917.

I also, dear friend, am happy to see that the United States have finally ranged themselves alongside of us; and what touches me most is to see that it is rather on our account that they do it. If those who have died could know of your warm friendship, they would be proud to have died in order to merit that friendship.

But the shadow of the picture, the practical shadow, is that you ask us to hold on. You ask us to wait for you—how long a time? We shall wait for you; that goes without saying. One can ask everything of our soldiers except not to get themselves killed; but if you delay longer, how many Frenchmen will there be left—old men like me, children of 15 years of age, and hardly these. Take care, lest the French nation be nothing but a remembrance, a glorious remembrance.

France will never perish; but the French, what of them? The blood of France is flowing in torrents. Oh, the killed, the mutilated, the wrecks due to German infamy! Certainly, I am aware of the great difficulties that exist in arousing a population that contains so many Germans and Austrians as the United States; and it shall be to the eternal glory of yourselves and of those who are like you to have given this impulse to your country. But hurry up!

Christian Science Membership.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES credits the pastor of a Boston congregation with the statement that negotiations are under way for the sale of the Mother Church in Boston because of the falling away of its following. Permit me to quote from the annual report of the clerk, made public on June 4: "The announcement can be made that a greater number of new members have been admitted to the Mother Church during the year than in any previous year. The net increase in Christian Science organizations was 109, which is the greatest of any year in the history of the Christian Science movement." Furthermore, the finances of the church are satisfactory as usual, and, instead of disposing of its property, the Mother Church only recently acquired several needed parcels of land in the immediate vicinity. The critic should acquaint himself with the facts.

ROBERT S. ROSS,
Christian Science Committee on Publication.

MILK AS WAR FOOD.

Dr. Baruch on Its Relation to Milling and Brewing.

New York, June 22, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue THE TIMES published an abstract of an article on "Alcohol in Peace and War," which I had contributed to The Medical Record. In the effort at condensation a serious error has crept in which does me injustice, in that my statements regarding wheat were applied to barley. Kindly let me state clearly for the benefit of the public that milk is the most vitally important article of food, to the abundant supply of which deplorably insufficient attention is given by the English Food Controller, who ordered milling of wheat up to 80 per cent., and the limitation of the use of barley for brewing beer.

While 10 per cent. bulk is thus added to wheat flour, there is added only an insignificant food value, (entire wheat flour contains, according to Graham Lusk, 1,645 calories, patent bakers' flour 1,640,) but an enormous loss of milk-producing food is incurred in the loss of bran and middlings. Again in the matter of barley limitation for brewing, the loss of brewers' grains as a milk-producing food should be seriously considered, besides the incidental loss of the recently discovered value of the now wasted brewers' yeast as an enormously active substitute for human and animal food in the shape of Naehrhefe (nutritive yeast) which our chemists do not appear to be utilizing, and which, if proved correct, will make under present conditions the by-products of barley in brewing more valuable than the cereal itself.

When these scientific facts come to be fully appreciated I may be pardoned for suggesting that our food administrator may not follow in the footsteps of the British Controller in this regard. I am confirmed in this view by recently reading the opinions of the highest authorities on the food question, which may be of value to the readers of THE TIMES.

Professor of Physiology Graham Lusk says:

> We could destroy the cattle not needed for milk and we could put roast beef in the same category as canvasback duck and serve it with champagne without serious consequences, but we must maintain our milk supply.

My views are also confirmed by Dr. Alonzo Taylor, recently appointed scientific adviser on food by the President, who says:

> Forbidding the use of barley in the manufacture of beer would probably result in a larger consumption of whisky. * * * In this country we extract about 72 per cent. of the whole grain for flour. The bran and middlings, the remaining 28 per cent., is utilized for food for cattle. * * * A higher milling would cut the milk supply as much as 18 or 20 per cent. Before taking such a step we must find a substitute food for cattle. * * * The second great essential is the maintenance of the milk supply.

Professor Lafayette Mendel of Yale writes:

> The addition of milk products to a ration that is inexpensive, (corn, for instance,) but inefficient by itself, suggests new standards in our feeding practices.

Professor Hopkins reported in 1912 that the addition of small quantities of milk to food mixtures otherwise complete "exerted a favorable influence on nutrition which is out of all proportion to the calorie value of the added milk."

Without going too deeply into this subject, it may be confidently stated that milk is not only the most important and indispensable article of food for the young for which no substitute has been found, but the latest investigations bestow upon milk certain well defined nutrition qualities which render other considerations secondary in food conservation.

In conclusion the experience of Denmark proves that beer of low alcoholic content has been instrumental in reducing the consumption of distilled intoxicants 23 per cent. and has made the saloon a veritable temperance house, called there "Afholdjen," that the use of barley for brewing beer instead of making flour is defensible on this ground not only but also because of the brewery by-products, which serve to increase the milk supply enormously.

SIMON BARUCH, M. D.

Why They Subscribe.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You say that the most gratifying part of the Liberty Loan was the fact that a very large number of the people subscribed. This is true. Many of us teachers, with our modest incomes, hard pressed now to make both ends meet, have subscribed. My boy, not yet 21, has enlisted. He has bought a bond. My wife and I have bought bonds, and all this we have done because Germany has broken into Belgium—for this one reason alone! If she had broken into my beloved native country, into that wonderful, ages-old, Alpine republic, beautiful Switzerland, I would have gone over myself to have a hand in the fracas. H. V. B.

New York, June 20, 1917.

The Kaiser's Proper Course.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every loyal German has to enter the German Army, to sacrifice his all for the Emperor and the Fatherland. Time has proved their loyalty.

When President Wilson sent his war message to Germany the Kaiser should have abdicated instantly, sacrificing himself for the German people and their Fatherland.

FELIX BROWN.
(Born and raised in Berlin.)

New York, June 22, 1917.

THE GREAT GRAY SHIPS.

The gray ships softly steal to sea—
Mild wind and soughing tide;
The gray gulls rest along the wave,
The weed-waifs soundless glide—
And solemn as the still night's flow,
The iron-breasted fighters go.

Their brave lads watch the home-shores fade
Within the gathering mist,
Their pulses tingling to the touch
Of lips their own have kissed—
Each wondering how, and dreaming when,
His lips and hers shall meet again.

The bold moon woos the amorous surge,
The still dark flees the dawn,
The red sun climbs the old earth's knees—
The great gray ships are gone.
Where wounded Freedom calls her sons,
The young lads muster at their guns.

No more they dream of clinging lips,
No more of clasped hands,
Nor who shall sail back home again,
Who sleep in foreign lands;
But, stripped and cleared their souls, they wait,
Like those gray ships, a soldier's fate.

O silent ships, with those we love
Sail on to lands afar;
There is no prouder thing afloat
Than you, gray ships of war;
And safety rests, abides, endures
In those brave sailors' hands, and yours.

We do not charge you bring them back
Whate'er the bitter price;
But only that the victory
Shall match the sacrifice:
That Freedom live, and sing aloud,
Within the soldier's threat, or shroud.

WILL ALLEN DROMGOOLE.

GOETHALS ORDERS 14 SHIPS.

Ten of Steel, Four Wooden—Corey Urges Preference to Wood.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Contracts for ten complete steel merchant ships; four complete wooden merchant vessels, and twenty wood ship hulls were announced today by Major General Goethals, General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Deliveries will be made in 1918.

The steel ships will be built by the Moore and Scott Iron Works at Oakland, Cal.; the complete wooden ships, by the Newcomb Lifeboat Company, Hampton, Va.; twelve wooden hulls by the Universal Shipbuilding Company, Harris County, Texas; four hulls by the Portland Ship Ceiling Company, Portland, Me., and four hulls by McBride & Law of Beaumont, Texas.

In addition to the ship contracts, orders for twelve vertical triple expansion marine engines were given to the Ellicott Machine Corporation of Baltimore.

In all, the Fleet Corporation has let contracts so far for 104 complete ships, 38 of steel; 32 of wood and steel, and 34 of wood. Seventy-two wooden hulls have also been ordered.

William E. Corey, President of the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company and former President of the United Steel Corporation, has sent a telegram to the editor of the Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore indorsing an editorial in the Record's issue of June 21, in which a plea was made that the steel manufacturers of the United States "remove from the minds of the people of this country any thought of selfishness by coming out strongly and squarely for the building of wooden ships." Mr. Corey's telegram reads:

"I am in entire accord with your recommendation to build wooden ships, for ocean transportation is the all-important matter. Every ship that can be built of wood should be in the water at the earliest possible moment. Build ships of steel as well, but give preference to wooden vessels, as all the steel the world can produce is urgently required for purposes that will allow no substitution. There is an actual scarcity of steel-making materials and equipment, whereas there is an unlimited supply of wood."

ASK FOR SIX-CENT FARES.

Up-State Traction Companies File Petitions with Service Commission.

ALBANY, June 25.—Petitions for permission to increase street railway fares from 5 to 6 cents were filed with the Up-State Public Service Commission today by twenty-four traction companies, operating over the greater part of the State. The petitions set forth that the operating expenses and the cost of labor and materials had increased to such an extent in the last few years that the 5-cent fare no longer provided a reasonable return on the capital invested.

Petitions were filed by the Albany Southern Railway, Elmira, Corning & Waverly Railway, Elmira Water, Light and Power Company, Corning & Painted Post Street Railway, Auburn & Syracuse Railway, Empire United Railways, Fishkill Electric Railway, Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville Railway Company, Geneva, Seneca Falls & Auburn Railway, Glen Cove Railroad Company, Hornell Traction Company, Hudson Valley Railway, operating cars from Troy to Glens Falls, and Warrensburg; Huntington Railroad Company, Ithaca Traction Corporation, Kingston Consolidated Railroad, New York & Stamford Railway, New York State Railways, operating between Syracuse and Little Falls; Northport Traction Company, Ogdensburg Street Railway Company, Poughkeepsie City and Wappingers Falls Electric Railway Company, Schenectady Railway Company, United Traction Company, operating in Albany, Troy, Watervliet, Cohoes, and Rensselaer; Waverly, Sayre & Athens Traction Company, and Westchester Street Railroad Company.

WILLIAMS HONORS HOOVER.

Degrees at Commencement for Men Active in War Service.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 25.—Williams College conferred honorary degrees at its commencement today upon a number of men who have won recognition since the outbreak of the war. The war spirit was shown in the announcement that fifty-one members of the graduating class are now engaged in some form of Government service. Only twelve of the seniors who responded to the call were able to return here for commencement, and eleven of these wore the army or navy uniform.

The honorary degrees conferred were:

Doctor of Laws.—Herbert C. Hoover, proposed Food Administrator; Frederick C. Ferry, President of Hamilton College.

Doctor of Science.—Robert Grant Aiken, astronomer at Lick Observatory.

Doctor of Divinity.—The Rev. John Neher Lewis, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Waterbury, Conn.

Doctor of Letters.—Chauncey Goodrich of the North China Mission, who has been engaged in missionary work more than half a century; Eustace Sutherland Campbell, Lord Percy, third son of the Duke of Northumberland and member of the British Educational Commission now in this country.

Master of Arts.—Captain Thomas N. Gimperling, U. S. A., in charge of the Williams Military Unit; Marshall McLean, New York; George B. Hayes, who since the outbreak of the war "has given his entire time to doing major dental surgery in the restoration of mutilated faces at the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris."

LI CHING HSI NEW PREMIER.

Son of Li Hung Chang Heads Reorganized Chinese Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Chinese Legation received a dispatch from the Peking Foreign Office today stating that Li Ching Hsi had accepted the post of Premier in the reorganized Government and that two other important posts, those of War Minister and Secretary of the Navy, had been filled by General Wang Shih Chen and Admiral Sah Chen Ping, respectively. Other places in the Cabinet will be filled soon.

The Legation also received a message from the new Premier stating that he was ready to accept the responsibilities of the Government. He was offered the Premiership just before the recent political crisis in China came to a head, but declined. Li Ching Hsi is one of the best known men of his country, having been at one time Viceroy of Yunnan, and is a son of the late Li Hung Chang. He is reported to be well disposed toward this country.

General Wang was formerly Chief of the Staff of the Tientsin Provisional Government, and is supported by strong military elements, as were also the new Premier and Admiral Sah. The last named was acceptable to all parties on account of being the highest ranking officer in the Chinese Navy.

The State Department announced that it had a cable message from the American Minister at Peking stating that the American note to China had a beneficial effect upon all parties and that there appeared to be disposition on the part of the powers in conflict to compromise. Reports to both the Japanese Embassy and the Chinese Legation indicated that the situation in China was improved.

ASK CHINESE ELECTION SOON

Leaders of Late Revolt Demand Army Shall Not Interfere.

PEKING, June 25.—All provinces which declared their independence of the present Peking Government have ceased their warlike preparations. Leaders of the southern provinces which were in revolt have telegraphed to Peking that they were willing to compromise if a new election were held soon without military interference.

General Chang Hsun, Military Governor of Anhwei Province, who came to Peking after the President dissolved Parliament, expressed hope that a settlement of the crisis would be reached. Administrative affairs have become disorganized, through lack of a Cabinet.

ITALIANS IN BOSTON GET WARM GREETING

Prince Udine and Companions Visit Navy Yard and Fore River Plant.

REVIEW RED CROSS PARADE

Ex-Member of Rome Cabinet Accuses Neutrals of Keeping Their Ships Idle.

BOSTON, June 25.—A demonstration rivaling that accorded Marshal Joffre of France on his visit to this city was given today to the Prince of Udine and other members of the Royal Italian Commission.

"Little Italy," the North End colony, which numbers nearly 50,000 persons, made the occasion a holiday, and fairly bubbled with the exuberance of its welcome. Bands played martial airs at the principal street corners and young women in white dresses saluted the Prince with a bombardment of flowers as his automobile passed.

The day was filled with activity for the Italian party. First on the program was a visit to the Public Library, where the mission was received by William F. Kenney, President of the institution. Then the Prince went to the State House, where he appeared before the convention which is revising the State's Constitution. Later he was whirled through the shouting crowds in the North End and to the Boston Navy Yard, where he went aboard a cruiser, after being accorded the naval ceremony of "honors to a royal personage smartly given." Crossing the harbor under escort of other cruisers and submarine chasers, the mission visited the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation's plant at Quincy, where they saw sixty vessels under construction, among them many warships of various types, from the slender submarines to the great-hulled battle cruisers.

At a luncheon tendered by President O. W. Powell of the corporation, the Prince received a silver shield from a delegation of Italian-Americans, and Signor Nitti, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, received a gold watch. Returning to this city, the Commissioners became the central figures in a Red Cross parade, which included detachments from the regular army, the navy, National Guard, and Ambulance Corps. Prominent among the bodies in line was a company of 129 recruits for the regular army obtained in this city since last Thursday, all of them native Italians or of Italian extraction.

The Prince of Udine, speaking at a banquet tendered by State and city to the commission tonight, said that Italy, although a kingdom, was fighting the same fight that the United States had entered upon—"a struggle for democracy and freedom."

"When we shall return to Italy," he said, "when we shall go back to war, we shall feel encouraged by the recollection of the warm hospitality we have found among you. Whatever be the strength and the insidious devices of the enemy, we must win. The United States will have the great honor of having contributed by their mighty energies to the destinies of the world's democracies."

The Prince drank to the health of President Wilson, adding: "By proclaiming war your illustrious President has associated his name with history. By leading to victory the country by helping to free the world from the oppression of military oligarchies, he will add new glory and new fame to the already great glory and fame of America."

The members of the commission left late tonight for Washington.

Despite the Entente Allies' acute need of ships, arising from the submarine menace, more than 1,000,000 tons of neutral shipping is swinging idly at anchor in the harbors of belligerent nations, according to a statement made by Augusto Ciuffelli, former member of the Italian Cabinet and member of the Italian Mission, to The Associated Press here today.

The statement was made by Signor Ciuffeli in connection with the advisability of putting into execution other plans besides America's titanic shipbuilding program in combating the submarine.

"I do not believe that belligerent nations should respect the so-called rights of neutrals in this regard. No, I am convinced that they have the right to prevent the continuation of this practice in a lawful manner. This could be accomplished either by curtly ordering such ships to quit the territorial waters of the country wherein they expected to remain or charging them such heavy port duties that their stay in harbor would be made exceptionally expensive. Belligerent nations could also, in my opinion, refuse

SEIZE 12 MILITANTS NEAR WHITE HOUSE

Police Capture Most of Crowd of 20 Who Unfurl Suffrage Banners.

WOMEN TRY SUDDEN MOVE

After Parading with Inscriptions Rolled Up, They Display Them Before They Can Be Prevented.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Twelve militant suffragists, members of the National Woman's Party, were arrested today in front of the White House for displaying propagandist banners without a police permit. They were Miss Mabel Vernon of Nevada, Miss Virginia Arnold of North Carolina, Miss Katherine Morey and Miss Lucy Burns of Philadelphia, who had been arrested previously for the same offense; Mrs. Townsend Scott of Baltimore, Miss Florence Youmans of Minnesota, Miss Pauline Clark of New York, Miss Berta Crones of San Francisco, Miss Elizabeth Stuyvesant of Cincinnati, Miss Maude Jamieson of Norfolk, Miss Lavinia Dock of Fayetteville, Penn., and Miss Anna Arneil of Wilmington, Del.

Several times in the course of the day members of the Woman's Party in couples or in larger groups had marched from their headquarters in Cameron House, a stone's throw from the White House, along a sidewalk in front of the official residence of President Wilson, with their banners rolled up under their arms. Policemen went along with them, but as the women made no effort to unfurl the banners and kept moving, the police did not molest them.

The incident that resulted in the arrests occurred shortly after 4:30 o'clock when the street in front of the White House was crowded with Government employes on their way from work. With banners rolled, twenty suffragists marched from Cameron House to the White House without giving any indication that they intended to make any more of a demonstration than they had made several times before. They lined up between the two Pennsylvania Avenue entrances to the White House grounds and suddenly unfurled their standards. The police made a rush, and the arrest of twelve of the women followed. The crowds of department employes stopped to see. Some young men darted forward and seized two of the banners, which they carried down West Executive Avenue, followed by the suffragists from whom the banners had been taken, and threw them over the high iron railings of the White House grounds. When the suffragists demanded the return of the banners, the policeman on duty there said he knew nothing of them. Eight of the bannerbearers got away from the police.

The arrested women were released on giving personal surety for their appearance in court later.

The Misses Mabel Vernon and Virginia Arnold, pickets, who were taken into custody by the Capitol police last week when they attempted to display a banner on the visit of the Russian mission to Congress, were not brought to trial today, as had been planned, because the congressional committees which have charge of the grounds advised the police to drop the case, at least until those of other suffragists arrested at the White House have been decided.

Ex-President Taft called on President Wilson today, and one of the parties of suffragists that paraded past the White House under police escort intended to waylay him and confront him with the banners, but he escaped.

FIREBUGS SENT TO PRISON.

Leader of Band May Stay There for Twenty-five Years.

Joseph Klein, 35 years old, a baker, of 465 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn, and the alleged leader of a band of firebugs who operated in East New York, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Lewis L. Fawcett, in the Kings County Court to imprisonment in Sing Sing for not less than twelve years and six months nor more than twenty-five years. The Judge praised Fire Marshal Thomas Brophy and Assistant District Attorney Voss for their work in obtaining evidence.

Judge Robert H. Roy, in another part of the County Court, sentenced Louis Berman and Charles Klein, members of the band, to not less than seven years nor more than twenty years in prison. He told the prisoners he was lenient to them because of the aid they gave the authorities in convicting Klein. Judge Norman S. Dike sentenced Isaac Adelmann of 296 South Fourth Street to the penitentiary for his connection with the band, and permitted Dora Schuster, 24, of 872 Williams Avenue, to go on probation. She had turned State's evidence.

Clark Gets Diploma 50 Years Late.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—A collegiate diploma fifty years overdue was delivered today to Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Just half a century ago Mr. Clark was expelled from Transylvania University at Lexington, Ky., "for shooting at a man," as the Speaker explained the incident to his friends. The shooting had no tragic results, and the future Speaker of the House completed his education at Bethany College and the Cincinnati Law School. He was at one time President of Marshall College, West Virginia.

Miss Rosalind Bigelow Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bigelow of Morristown, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Rosalind Bigelow, to William Markham Akin, son of Thomas R. Akin, President of the Laclede Steel Company, whose home is in St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Akin is a member of the class of '10 at Harvard and a member of the Fox and Western clubs. He is now at Newport in the naval reserve force. No date has been set for the wedding.

McDougall-Allen Wedding Aug. 25.

The marriage of Miss Loraine Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Marshall Allen of New York and Convent Station, N. J., to Allan McDougall, son of Mrs. Allan McDougall of New York, will take place Aug. 25 in St. Peter's Church, Morristown, N. J. Miss Allen was a debutante of last Winter, and her engagement was announced at a large dinner at the Ritz-Carlton early in the Spring.

NOT SELLING CHURCHES.

Col. McLellan Replies to Mr. Myers That Christian Science Is Gaining.

The assertion by the Rev. Cortland Myers of Boston in the course of a denunciation of Christian Science at an open-air evangelistic meeting here on Snuday night, that negotiations were under way for the sale of the Christian Science home church in Boston for a Baptist hospital, because the faith was losing its followers, met with prompt denial yesterday from Archibald McLellan on behalf of the Christian Science Church. From Boston, to which the newspapers carried the Rev. Mr. Myers's statement, Colonel McLellan telegraphed to THE TIMES:

The statement credited to the Rev. Cortland Myers to the effect that the Christian Science Church in Boston is to be sold is entirely without foundation and untrue. Such action has never been contemplated. Reports at the annual meeting of the Mother Church on June 4 of this year showed a greater increase in membership than ever before in one year, also a greater increase in branch churches. Instead of selling any property, the fact is that the Church has recently acquired additional property to the extent of over one million dollars for the purpose of extending its activities.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN.

CITY TO RAISE ITS OWN JOKES

Chestnut Tree Planted Near Mayor by Press Humorists.

About twenty-five solemn-faced men took part yesterday in the ceremony of planting a chestnut tree in City Hall Park. The function drew a crowd, and it was some time before it became known that the gathering was the fifteenth annual convention of the American Press Humorists. As the emblem of the organization was ceremoniously put into the ground, each member told what was supposed to be a joke. Park Row habitués readily recognized their favorites and smiled out of force of habit, but everybody felt sorry for the tree.

Half an hour earlier the humorists initiated Mayor Mitchel into honorary membership. Instead of telling a real funny one, the Mayor said it wasn't any joke to be Mayor of New York, but he offered the visitors the freedom of the city during their week of convention here. The humorists filed from the Mayor's office to the plot of green just east of the fountain in the park. J. W. Higgenbotham, President of the organization, said that two years ago he had attended the planting of a chestnut tree in San Francisco.

"This tree," he said, with suppressed laughter, "is higher than the one in San Francisco, but so is everything else in New York."

Then each humorist packed a spadeful of earth about the tree, and the convention adjourned to take a ride on a ferryboat and dine on the Hotel Majestic Roof.

BABY HIT BY ENGINE, UNHURT

Mother Sees Narrow Escape from Death in 11th Avenue.

Leo Jasakin, 18 months old, of 502 Eleventh Avenue, had a narrow escape from death last evening when he tried to cross the railroad tracks on Eleventh Avenue in front of a New York Central freight train. The accident occured within view of his mother, who was standing outside her home. The little fellow was caught by the cowcatcher and carried more than a block before John Graham, an engineer of Jersey City, could stop his train.

A crowd gathered expecting to see the child crushed to death. Instead his dress had been caught in the cowcatcher in such a manner that he was lifted clear of the ground. An examination by Dr. Olcott of the New York Hospital, who was summoned by Patrolman Finneran of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, showed that the baby was in no way injured.

GERMAN PAPERS PROTEST.

Consider Cut in Newsprint Allowance a Deadly Blow.

LONDON, June 25. — A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam says that leading German newspapers are protesting angrily against Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg's decision to allow them to use only 44 per cent. of their former quantity of paper.

The Tageblatt, the Tageszeitung, and the Rundschau of Berlin charge the Chancellor with attempting to kill the German press. The Cologne Gazette says the blow is a deadly one for the German newspapers, which probably soon will cease to exist.

APPROVE ACTION ON COTTON

Department of Agriculture Praises Caution of Exchange.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Steps taken by the New York Cotton Exchange to prevent undue price fluctuations and eliminate undesirable speculation were announced today by the Department of Agriculture, with the comment that a committee of the Exchange negotiating with the department "showed a laudable desire to bring about stability of the market." Members of the Exchange have been advised against any action which might tend to cause unnecessary variation in prices, the rules have been amended authorizing the Clearing House to require a margin of $25 per bale on future contracts, and a new amendment to the by-laws provides for suspension or expulsion of members for conduct detrimental to the exchange or to the welfare of the nation.

To Lift Quarantine on Boys' Camp.

It was announced yesterday at the headquarters of the U. S. Junior Naval Reserve, 231 West Fifty-eighth Street, that the quarantine against cerebro-spinal meningitis, placed on Camp Dewey, the Summer training camp of the organization, would in all probability be lifted this week. The quarantine was imposed voluntarily by Commandant Physioc, in charge of the camp, purely as a precautionary measure. No cases of the disease have developed since that which caused the quarantine to be imposed, and the only patient is now recovering in Memorial Hospital, New London.

RAISE HALF MILLION TO HELP ZIONISM

Baltimore Convention of Federation Hears of Marked Progress on $1,000,000 Fund.

GAINING FAVOR IN EUROPE

France, Italy, and Catholic Church Encourage Movement — Vote Upholds "Administration."

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 25. — More than $500,000 of the needed $1,000,000 fund for work in behalf of the Zionist movement has been subscribed or pledged at the meetings in connection with the twentieth annual convention of the Federation of American Zionists, the second day's session of which was held at the Academy of Music today. It was an exciting session, in which the forces of the "administration" and the opposition clashed, and the administration won.

Great applause greeted the reading of this cable message from Nahum Sokolow, a member of the Executive Committee of the international Zionist organization, now in London:

I have just returned from France and Italy with a fresh impression of our triumph and with the realization of the great new progress which our movement has made in the principal centres of our work here in London and throughout Europe. May the present convention open a new and a great chapter in the history of your glorious activities for our national home land in Palestine.

It was announced that Mr. Sokolow had recently reported that he had won the co-operation of France, Italy and the "highest officials of the Catholic Church" for the movement and its claims on Palestine.

Debate on Coming Congress.

Criticism of the report of the Executive Committee marked the business session of the convention. It was the first opportunity offered the opposition to give vent to its disapproval of the methods and policies of the administration. In the end, when the administration forces insisted upon a test of strength of the respective sides, the opposition suffered a decisive defeat.

The contest started immediately after Louis Lipsky, Chairman of the committee, had read the report, details of which he explained orally as he proceeded. The first section, which had to do with the coming American Jewish Congress, recited in detail the "peace agreement" with the non-Zionists, which the latter were said to be inclined not adhere to. That the Zionists in their local elections of delegates had favored their own people was not denied, but the committee insisted that, although in control, they would adhere to the agreement entered into prior to the election with the Union of American Hebrew Congregations and the American Jewish Committee, which were referred to in the report. To break the agreement, continued the report, would mean to violate the understanding upon which action has already been taken.

Mr. Lipsky defended the action taken by the committee as the only course that could be pursued. The responsibility rested upon the Zionists, he said, who, on the first trial of strength, had demonstrated that they were in the majority.

Following the reading of the report, a motion was made that it be accepted. Then the debate started. Some of the New York delegates thought the committee had not paid enough attention to the Zionist candidates in that city. Others objected to the peace arrangement.

Ten minutes were allowed Mr. Lipsky to answer his opponents. He criticised the action of the New York contingent especially. When the vote was taken only six were recorded in the negative.

Engineers for Palestine.

A number of civil, mechanical and electrical engineers who are delegates to the convention met and organized the Zionist Society of Engineers for the purpose of lending their technical ability to the work of developing Palestine along national lines. They chose Max A. Greenberg, mechanical engineer, Chairman, and Perez W. Etkes, civil engineer of the Public Service Commission of New York, Treasurer and Secretary. The Executive Committee consists of the Chairman and Secretary, and A. F. Joseph, electrical engineer, department head of the Westinghouse Company of Pittsburgh; B. M. Halpern, electrical engineer, Newark, N. J.; Emanuel N. Mohl, Brooklyn, N. Y., and B. H. Hirschenson, mechanical engineer of the Bureau of Standards, Washington. The engineers will establish a bureau of information and offices at 44 East Twenty-third Street, New York City.

At a meeting of the intercollegiate associations nineteen universities and colleges were represented, including Columbia, Yale, Harvard, and Johns Hopkins, by nearly a hundred delegates. The Nathan Straus prize, a massive silver cup, was awarded to the University of Pennsylvania Zionist Society. The Brandeis prize of $100 for the best essay on "Zionism" was awarded to Moche Minuchin of New York. Honorable mention was given to Aaron B. Baroway of Baltimore and Israel Miazlish of Lynn, Mass.

Baltimore, Cleveland, and New London were mentioned as cities where the women have made the best records in collecting Zionist funds. The medical unit is a distinct feature of the women's work, for which $24,111 had been contributed by June 1, to which are to be added a number of special appropriations and pledges up to about $5,000.

It was announced that a conference will be held tomorrow to amend the federation's constitution, called at each Zionist more responsibility in the organization. Although the membership is now 21,357, an increase of 6,000 over last year, the per capita collections are only one-third.

BOYS WORKING ON FARMS.

10,000 Are Now Employed in This State, A. F. Payne Reports.

There are now working on farms in this State 10,000 boys between 16 and 21 years; and of this number 2,000 have gone out from this city. Arthur F. Payne, Executive Secretary of the New York Military Training Commission, supplied these figures in addressing a meeting of representatives of the Federal Department of Labor, the Military Training Commission, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Mayor's Committee, the National Advertising Advisory Board, and the farm paper publishers, held at 165 Broadway.

"Plenty of boys are available," he said, "but competent camp supervisors and cooks are difficult to obtain. Thirty camps of New York City boys have been established in this State, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. The boys receive an average of $1.50 to $2 a day, and their expenses for board run about $5 a week. They are living together in tents, schoolhouses, barns, or buildings fitted up for them."

Other speakers were A. E. Roberts, G. B. Sharpe, President of the New York Advertising Club; Collin Armstrong, and O. C. Harn of the National Advertising Advisory Board; Charles W. Burkett of The American Agriculturist; Thomas A. Barrett of the Orange Judd chain of farm papers, and J. B. Buell.

NEW C. O. D. MAIL RATE.

Fee Also Will Include Insurance in Transmission.

The Post Office Department announced yesterday that, beginning on July 1, C. O. D. parcels might be sent for a fee of 10 cents when the value transmitted did not exceed $50, and for a fee of 25 cents when the value was up to $100. Under the new ruling all packages mailed on this basis will be insured against loss or injury.

Postmaster Patten denied that the move had anything to do with the department's proposal to take over the package delivery business of dry goods stores and the like. Mr. Patten said that he had not yet been informed by the Postmaster General that the Government intended thus to co-operate with merchants in the elimination of waste time and service.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, June 23rd, averaged as follows: Dressed to Retail Trade, 22 cents per pound.

CHEAP POTATOES IN PLENTY

Pennsylvania Railroad Makes New Record for New York Market.

All previous records for the shipment of potatoes to the New York market have been broken by the Pennsylvania Railroad during the first twenty working days of June. In that period, as shown by records given out yesterday, 278,362 barrels of the new crop from the Southern States have been delivered for consumption in this city. This exceeds by 53,183 barrels the quantity delivered in the corresponding period of 1916, and is far ahead of the deliveries of any earlier year.

In the last four weeks the wholesale price on the piers for the best grade of potatoes has declined from about $12 a barrel to between $7 and $8.

Notwithstanding the unprecedented shipments of the current season, fewer cars are being used in the trade than were employed for the lighter shipments of last year. This is due to the campaign of education which has been carried on among shippers, to make better use of car space. The potatoes arriving here in the first twenty working days of June were handled in 127 less cars than were required to handle the smaller shipments made in the same interval of 1916.

An unfavorable feature of this year's shipments, due apparently to the large crop and the ready market, has been the employment of the poorest quality of barrels in which potatoes have ever been offered to the railroad for transportation. In consequence, the percentage of loss and damage has been extremely high. Last week, 1,200 barrels of potatoes, arriving in poor condition, due to broken or headless barrels, or to having been shipped wet or mixed with dirt, were sold on the street in front of the piers for from 50 cents to $2 a barrel, when the prevailing market ranged from $5 to $11 a barrel, according to size and quality.

Potatoes have precedence over practically all other forms of freight arriving for delivery in New York City. Pier 28 has been converted into an open market. By agreement with the produce dealers of the city the market opens at 6 A. M. and deliveries to the trucks or teams of buyers may be made as late as 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

In anticipation of still heavier potato shipments, the Pennsylvania Railroad is endeavoring to extend its receiving facilities further. For this purpose arrangements are being made whereby several additional stations, both in New York City and Brooklyn, will be available.

COFFEE IN PRIZE COURT.

British Move to Condemn Suspected Shipments from America.

LONDON, June 25.—Condemnation of 12,000 bags of coffee shipped by Aron & Co., an American house, which was seized on thirteen steamships, was asked by the Crown today in prize court. The Attorney General, Sir Frederick Smith, said that before the war the firm did virtually no business with either Scandinavia or Russia, but that the business had assumed large proportions since the war began. The Crown contended that the goods were intended for Germany.

Aron & Co. deny this assertion, stating that they instructed their agent, Woods, to sell only to Scandinavia and Russia.

J. Aron & Co., Inc., of this city said yesterday that they were interested in only 8,000 of the 12,000 bags of coffee seized by the British. The coffee was shipped in 1915, and has since been released under bond. Aron & Co. expect a decision in their favor on the ground that the shipments were made in the usual course of business. They say that on Sept. 2, 1916, they concluded an agreement with the British Government by which all restrictions were removed against their houses, which are in New York, New Orleans, South America, and Europe.

British Steamer Runs Aground.

LIMA, Peru, June 25.—The British steamship Elder Branch, of 4,443 tons, is aground at the Lobros Islands, off the coast of Peru.

CONSPIRACY TRIAL NARROWS

Indictments Dropped to Gain New Witness in Knittel Divorce Case.

Special to The New York Times.

MAYS LANDING, N. J., June 25.—Prosecutor Charles Moore gained what is considered an important new witness today at the trial of William I. Garrison, a lawyer, who, with Mrs. Charles Knittel, Dr. C. B. Weinberg, Kathryn Abrams, Mrs. Mae Abrams, George Herbert, Edward Shaw, and Gertrude McGowan, were indicted on a charge of conspiring to obtain a divorce for Mrs. Knittel. The prosecutor announced that the State had not sufficient evidence on which to try Mrs. Knittel and moved that she be eliminated from the case, and also Mrs. Mae Abrams and daughter Kathryn. The court granted the motion for a severance, leaving Garrison, Herbert, Weinberg, and Gertrude McGowan to face the jury.

It is stated that by the elimination of Mrs. Knittel from the case the State intends to call her husband, who is a realty broker, to testify against the remaining defendants. Had the State pursued the course of retaining Mrs. Knittel as a defendant in this trial it could not have had the benefit of her husband's testimony. The trial will proceed on this basis tomorrow.

AMERICANS IN TURKEY.

Many from Interior in Capital Awaiting Permits to Leave.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Secretary Lansing today received an undated telegram from Constantinople via Stockholm saying that all American Consular officers had arrived in Constantinople, together with 40 missionaries from Syria. The missionaries arrived on June 13, and these with 41 Jewish women and children from Palestine, who arrived on June 17, make a total, with the Americans already in Constantinople, of 12 officials with their families and 108 unofficial Americans from the interior.

Permission for the departure of all for Switzerland was granted by the Turkish authorities and the Austrian Government. At the time of sending the telegram, however, specific and individual permission for such passage had not yet been received from Vienna.

The telegram adds that no other Americans are now on their way to Constantinople, but a few more may possibly wish to leave Smyrna and Jerusalem.

MRS. ASTOR GOES TO FRANCE

To Open Near Paris Convalescent Home for Wounded Americans.

Mrs. Vincent Astor sailed recently for France to open near Paris a convalescent home for American wounded, and will be away about six months. Her husband is doing patrol duty along the coast on the steam yacht which he presented to the Government.

Miss Ethel Harriman also sailed recently for France. She will remain there several months, doing relief work.

NEEDED TO DRIVE TRUCKS.

44 American Students Transferred from Ambulance Service.

Twenty-five American students from the University of Missouri and nineteen from Stanford University sailed recently for France to drive motor trucks in the French Army. It had been previously arranged for them to drive ambulances, and the transfer of their services was made on account of the need for men at the French front. One hundred and sixty other Americans also sailed recently to join the American Field Ambulance in France.

All liners leaving the United States for French ports are crowded to the limit of their passenger accommodation. The last vessel carried 368 cabin and 207 steerage passengers, and over 100 persons were shut out. Persons leaving for France or England have to furnish good reasons for making the voyage in order to get a passport.

WOUNDED OF FRANCE TO BE TREATED HERE

Plan Formulated to Lessen Congestion in Hospitals Abroad—Preparations Under Way.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—It was reported today that French sick and wounded would be brought to the United States to lessen the congestion in French hospitals. Quarantine stations in all parts of the United States are being rapidly put into condition to handle these patients. The big problem to the health service of the country, it was said, was to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases from abroad.

The war in Europe is called by Government medical experts here the melting pot of diseases. War, it was said, brings an extra strain and danger, and the perils from diseases become more menacing than in peace time, owing to the fact that war brings longer hours of labor, harder work, less food, less clothing, less warmth, and more nervous strain.

The Public Health Service is planning to extend its work in every part of the country, and expects the co-operation of the people. It will seek to prevent the spread to the country of peculiarly urban diseases. In this connection, it was remarked today that before the civil war typhoid fever was a city disease. The civil war was characterized by epidemics of it, and ever since it has been a rural disease.

Deaths from wounds outnumber deaths from disease in Europe, the first time in history that such has been the case. It was pointed out also that never has the health of any British troops, as an example of what modern medical science has accomplished, been better than that of the British Army today. Pauperism also has disappeared from England during the present war, and crowning the entire situation for the medical scientists is the enormous amount of research work that is being carried on.

ATTACKS THE DRAFT.

United States Mails Circulating a Yiddish Call to Resist It.

"Rational Living," a monthly magazine published in Yiddish in this city, is making use of the United States mails to circulate attacks against the selective draft law. An editorial article in the June number calls on all who oppose the war to declare themselves conscientious objectors, to resist to the last the application of the conscription law, and to go to jail rather than be false to themselves and their "ideals." The article, after referring to the ease with which the power of the Czar was overthrown in Russia, says:

Are all our other governing institutions, our religious and capitalist structures built on stronger foundations? Would not a little honest effort perhaps prove sufficient to overthrow them like a house of cards? Who knows? The great thing is to dare. We must learn to dare. As Emerson says: "Always do what you are afraid to do."

This motto should be adopted by all who are opposed to war in general, or to this war in particular. Conscientious objectors, follow me! Every one of you who oversteps his conscience is a traitor to his convictions and a coward.

The editor and publisher of "Rational Living" is Bentzion Liber. The magazine is published at 272 East Tenth Street and is entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office.

Capt. Volney O. Chase.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25.—Captain Volney O. Chase, assistant to Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, was found dead in bed from heart disease this morning. Captain Chase was one of three brothers who made brilliant records in the navy. The youngest of the three, Captain B. Y. Chase, is commander of the battleship Montana. His elder brother was the late Lieutenant Commander Harry Chase.

Captain Volney Chase was one of the ordnance experts of the navy. He was in command of the battleship Virginia when on May 10, 1915, he was ordered to Washington to serve as assistant for operations.

James R. Gray, Editor.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 25.—James Richard Gray, editor in chief of The Atlanta Journal, died here tonight. Mr. Gray was born at Adairsville, Ga., in 1859, and was graduated from the Georgia Agricultural College in 1878. He was admitted to the bar in 1879, and engaged in the practice of law from that year until 1901, when he became editor of The Journal. He was likewise General Manager of that newspaper.

William Holland Samson.

Funeral services for William Holland Samson, Vice President of the Anderson Galleries, were held yesterday at Lake Mahopac, where Mr. Samson died on Sunday. Mr. Samson was born at Leroy, N. Y., and at the age of 21 joined The Rochester Post-Express as an editorial writer. From 1896 to 1911 he was its managing editor.

Obituary Notes.

FRANK B. HILDRETH, 60 years old, of 319 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, dropped dead yesterday from an attack of apoplexy at Tarroop Avenue and McDonough Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Hildreth was the official registrar for the State census which was being taken at the Congregational Church, Tompkins Avenue and McDonough Street.

WILLIAM DUNTON, son of Frederick W. Dunton, a prominent civic worker of Hollis, L. I., died at Saranac Lake, N. Y., yesterday at the age of 30 years. Mr. Dunton was born in Hollis.

Mrs. FLORENCE McWHINNEY MACKEY, wife of Frederick R. Mackey, an automobile dealer in Fifty-seventh Street, and a daughter of Assemblyman Thomas A. McWhinney, died at her home in Inwood, L. I., on Sunday from heart disease.

PATRICK L. FLYNN, who served under Admiral Farragut during the civil war and for twenty years a policeman assigned to the Brooklyn Bridge Precinct, died on Saturday at his home, 68 Middagh Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Flynn was a Past Commander of the Naval Veterans of the Port of New York, Past Commander of Farragut Naval Post, No. 516; Treasurer of Farragut Fleet, and Past Major of Encampment No. 38, Union Veteran Legion.

Captain GEORGE PAGE, 73 years old, an old-time mariner, died at the Brunswick Home, Amityville, L. I., on Saturday from cancer. Captain Page was born in England. He commanded many fishing schooners and coastwise vessels, and then for several years was master of the torpedo-firing steamers Agnes and Sarah Thorpe, in service at the torpedo experimental range of the E. W. Bliss Company.

Mrs. LINA SIEDE, 73 years old, an active member of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Bushwick Avenue German Presbyterian Church, died on last Saturday at her home, 221 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, aged 73 years.

Mrs. JANE ANN TITUS, widow of David N. Titus, died at the home of her daughter in Mineola, L. I., on Saturday in her eighteth year.

Mrs. HANNAH M. GROESBECK COOK, one of the oldest members of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, died on Sunday at her home, 680 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, in her seventy-eighth year. She was the widow of Jacob Cook.

CHARLES WILLIAM HENRY FINKEN, 64 years old, a retired patrolman, died at his home, 7,410 Fourteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday.

Mrs. SARAH GERTRUDE BINNS GUERIN, wife of William Guerin, formerly Deputy Chief of the New York Fire Department, died from heart disease on Sunday at her home, 557 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn. Her husband, who had been sent to Monroe, La., to aid in extinguishing the natural gas well fire that had been burning for weeks, made a fast run to reach the bedside of his wife, but he arrived too late. Mr. Guerin is Chairman of the Fire Prevention Committee of the Safety First Federation of America.

JOHN McINTYRE VAN WINKLE, who operated Davey's Mill, Bloomfield, N. J., died yesterday at his home there. He was 84 years old.

GEORGE R. EWAN, organizer and President of the Mendelssohn Choral Union of Trenton, N. J., died yesterday at the Belleville Hospital, Bloomfield, N. J.

GEORGE SUMNER, 53 years old, a member of the clerical force of the British Consulate here, died on Sunday night at the Bridgeport, Conn., Hospital.

Mrs. ROBERT M. PYTHIAN, widow of Commodore Pythian, U. S. N., (retired,) died suddenly at her home at Annapolis, Md., on Sunday.

Mrs. SALLY F. ELY, wife of Dr. Leonard W. Ely, of the Medical Faculty of Leland Stanford Junior University, and daughter-in-law of George W. Ely, Secretary of the New York Stock Exchange, died on Saturday at Palo Alto, Cal.

DANIEL GUNDERMAN, 68 years old, for many years a conductor on the [illegible] Shore Railroads, died on Saturday at his home in West Hoboken, N. J.

FREDERICK W. WURSTER DIES

Last Mayor of Brooklyn Was a Manufacturer and Banker.

BELGRADE LAKES, Me., June 25.—Frederick W. Wurster, the last Mayor of Brooklyn, whose term was from 1897-98, died yesterday at his Summer home here in his sixty-eighth year. Mr. Wurster was born in Plymouth, N. C., in 1850 of German parents who had come to this country many years before. He was brought to Brooklyn at the age of seven. His father later took him into business in an iron and spring factory which he had established in Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, and at the time of his death Mr. Wurster was a member of this concern.

Mr. Wurster was the twenty-fifth Mayor of Brooklyn and had taken little active part in politics until he entered the cabinet of Mayor Charles A. Schieren as Fire Commissioner. As a business man the point he made in his campaign was the promise to run the city administration on a business basis, and he fulfilled this pledge. He was a trustee, director and incorporator of several of the leading banking and financial institutions of Greater New York.

Newburg Journal Is Sold.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 25.—Announcement was made today of the sale of the plant of The Newburg Journal to The Newburg News. The Journal is one of the oldest papers in the Hudson Valley, having been established seventy-five years ago. It has been a daily since civil war times. Ex-Governor S. B. Odell was the President of the Journal Company.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

COHEN.—June 24, 730 Riverside Drive, to Mr. and Mrs. Sol Cohen, a daughter.

Engaged.

DOWNEY — WHITLOCK. — Dr. and Mrs. William Melvin Whitlock of Scarsdale, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen Vanderbilt Whitlock, to Mr. Bradford Downey of Mount Vernon, N. Y. Miss Whitlock has just graduated from the Emma Willard School at Troy, N. Y., and Mr. Downey, who is the son of the Rev. David H. Downey, Litt. D., Book Editor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a graduate of Wesleyan University in the class of 1916. At present he is a member of Battery 2, R. O. T. C., Madison Barracks, New York.

REICH—SOBEL.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Sobel announce the engagement of their daughter, Hannah, to Mr. Morris Reich, attorney-at-law.

Married.

JONES—JONES.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Harvey Jones of Asbury Park, N. J., announce the marriage of their daughter, Ethel M. Jones, to Lawson R. Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Jones of Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday, June 25, 1917.

REED—BEEBEE.—On June 25, Charlotte Evelyn Beebee to Robert Ralston Reed, M. D., at Morristown, N. J.

SCHAAF — PRATT. — Monday, June 25, at Nutley, N. J., by the Rev. Douglas Matthews, Helen Louise Pratt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Llewellyn E. Pratt, to Rudolph George Schaaf, Jr.

Brooklyn.

BARDES—DRISEL.—June 24, Elizabeth Drisel to Joseph Bardes.

BLAUVELT—WERNER.—June 23, Lee Werner to William W. Blauvelt.

REILLY—O'CONNELL.—June 26, Amelia M. O'Connell to Raymond V. Reilly.

ROYCE—JOHNSTON.—June 23, Marion Johnston to Winfield A. Royce.

Died.

BASCH.—At Paterson, N. J., on Sunday, June 24, 1917, Isaac, beloved husband of Bella Basch, aged 47 years. Funeral from his late residence, 430 Van Houten St., Paterson, N. J., on Tuesday, June 26, at 2 P. M.

BUCKSBAUM.—June 25, Meyer J., aged 63 years, beloved husband of Rebecca Bucksbaum, (nee Weil,) of 522 West 112th St. Funeral services Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Funeral Wednesday. Interment at Baltimore Md.

BROWNLIE. — Jane Alexandria, beloved daughter of the late Robert and Mrs. Brownlie of Kensington House, Belfast, Ireland, at Trinity Hospital on Sunday, June 24. Interment Greenwood Cemetery June 26.

CAMPBELL.—On Sunday, June 24, 1917, Mary A., Seaman, wife of the late John T. B. Campbell, funeral at Marlboro, N. J., Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Orange County (N. Y.) papers please copy.

CARLIN.—On June 24, Genevieve, beloved daughter of James and Margaret Carlin, (nee Guina,) Funeral from her late residence, 1,115 Portland Av. Funeral services at Gate of Heaven Church, Ozone Park, L. I., Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

COOK.—Sunday, June 24, Hannah M. Groesbeck, widow of the late Jacob Cook, in her 78th year. Services Tuesday, 8 P. M., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Ralph H. Thebout, 680 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn. Interment Wednesday at Albany, N. Y. Albany and Cleveland papers please copy.

DAY.—Suddenly, on June 23, at New Milford, Conn., Jeannette Monell, widow of George Day and daughter of the late Carey and Katharine Dwight Murdock, all of New York City. Burial at Pittsfield, Mass.

FLAGLER.—At Lake Mohonk, N. Y., June 24, 1917, Ann Caroline Flagler. Funeral private.

FLUCKIGER. — Georges, Sunday, June 24. Funeral Wednesday, 2 P. M., at 44 Hamilton Pl., New Rochelle, N. Y.

GOLDSMITH.—On Sunday, June 24, after a brief illness, Fannie, beloved wife of Jacob Goldsmith. Funeral services at her late residence, the Belnord, Tuesday, June 26, at 2 o'clock.

HIBBE.—Annie, aged 51 years. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, Campbell's, Thursday, 2:30.

HILDRETH.—Frank B., suddenly, June 25. Funeral services at his late residence, 319 Stuyvesant Av., Brooklyn, Wednesday, 8 o'clock. Interment Franklin, N. Y.

KEENAN.—At Ossining, N. Y., on Sunday, June 24, 1917, Patrick J., husband of Martha Keenan. Funeral on Wednesday, June 27, at 3 P. M., from the Baptist Church, Ossining, N. Y. Westchester Commandery No. 42 will conduct the Knights Templar service. All Masonic bodies are invited. Boston papers please copy.

LESSING.—Felix Ernest, on June 22, 1917, in his 82d year, husband of Ellen G. La Roche and father of May and Helen. Private services held on June 24. Savannah and Macon (Ga.) papers please copy.

MACKEY.—Suddenly, at Inwood, L. I., June 24, R. A. M., Florence McWhinney, beloved wife of Frederick R. Mackey and daughter of the Hon. Thomas A. McWhinney of Lawrence, L. I. Funeral service at her late residence, Wanser Av., Inwood, June 26, at 3:30 P. M. Catskill papers please copy.

MAURY.—On June 22, at San Francisco, after a short illness, Eleanor Celeste, infant daughter of Lieutenant Sifrein F. Maury, U. S. N., and Aileen C. Maury.

MAYER.—June 25, in her 61st year, Carrie, (nee Gottschalt,) widow of the late Albert and devoted mother of Harry, Edward and late Walter Mayer. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend chapel of Saul A. Rothschild, 2,002 7th Av., on Wednesday, June 27, at 9:30 A. M.

MILLS.—At Kinderhook, N. Y., on Sunday, June 24, 1917, Emily Jayne Mills, wife of the late Stephen H. Mills. Funeral services will be held at the Fort Jefferson Cemetery, Fort Jefferson, L. I., on Wednesday, June 27, 1917, at 11:30 A. M.

MOOSE.—After a short illness at Manila, Sunday, June 24, 1917, Marjorie Larkin, beloved wife of Captain William Lewis Moose, Jr., 15th U. S. Cavalry and beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Larkin, Ossining, New York.

MURRAY.—Margaret E., aged 46 years. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, Campbell's. Time later.

O'BRIEN.—Captain John. A special communication of Excelsior Lodge, No. 195, F. and A. M., will be held at the funeral parlors of Frank E. Campbell, Broadway and 66th St., at 8 o'clock for the purpose of holding Masonic funeral services over the remains of our late brother John O'Brien.

HUGH R. MOORE, Master.
ROBERT S. WARDLE, Secretary.

OPPER.—Adolph, in his 87th year. Funeral Tuesday, June 26, at 9:30 A. M., from his late residence, 270 West 93d St.

SAMSON.—The Society of the Genesee announces with sorrow the death of its fellow-member, William H. Samson, June 24, 1917. Interment at Rochester, N. Y., today.

WILLIAM L. RANSOM, President.
GEORGE N. SAGE, Secretary.

SHERMAN.—At St. Luke's Hospital on Sunday, June 24, Rev. Richard M. Sherman, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church. White Plains, N. Y. Funeral services [illegible]

Died.

THORNE.—At Newton, Mass., George Stewart Thorne, in his 61st year. Funeral from his late residence, 11 Fairview St., Tuesday, June 26, 4:30 P. M. Inter

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‡) This character means cases or conflict.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 311, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar. Case on—Guaranty Trust Co‹McCabe.
No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 211, 2d floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Bush BR‹Tug Salutation.
Cox‹Tug Morristawn
Hittmar‹Barge Solon.
Coast‹Clonin.
Peoples Bread‹SS J L Ackenbach.
Asti Etcolizor‹Prince Line.
Union Wharf Co‹
Bretria Co.
Dunbar‹Dy Products Chemical Co.
Garakis‹Stamadopulo.
NY & Cuba Mail SS Co‹Tug J S Packard
Packard Dredg Co‹SS Antilla.
Taylor-Armitage Co‹
Comp Gen Trans.
Pencleton Ship Bldg. &c. Co‹East Transp.

Ensign, Bickford & Co‹CNY.
J P Turner Lumb Co‹same.
Pendleton‹Pearce.
Cullen‹CNY.
Hastor‹Brand Oil Co.
Rice‹Erie Barge 225.
Int Ltge Co‹Tug Gen G M Sorrell.
Ballou‹New England SS Co.
Willis‹Barnes, Ames & Co.
Hagemeyer Trading Co‹US Steel Prod.
Lange‹Emery & Co.
Wilcox‹Reliance Marine Ins Co.
Same‹Well Bros.
Amer Smelt & Ref Co‹Wells, Fargo & Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Criminal.
Us‹Rochlin.
At 10:30 A. M.:
Us‹Schmuck.
Same‹Krieger.
Same‹Canelas, (2.)

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Tierney, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Rosenthal‹Rosenthal.
Re Maltbie (U C S Co)
Ferguson & Wheeler Land Lumber Handle Co‹Perry.
O'Byrne‹Superior Mot Garage Co.
Re Jandorf.
Fowers‹Haff.
Greene‹Smith.
O'Rourke‹De Lamar.
Re Hemstreet (Lucas)
Giordano‹Cohen.
Re Fleisher.
Excelsior Savs Bk‹Fowler.
Barnhart‹Cons Coal.
Harby SS Co‹Erie RR Co.
Equitable Life Assur Socy‹McGurk.
CNY‹Blinn.
Stetson‹M H Mark Realty Co.
Nichols‹Lacka Coal.
Owsiki‹Temple Coal.
Lusonray Holding‹Haven Const Co.
Traverso‹Harrison.
Stulman‹Halperin.
Bernheim‹Sloane.
Singer‹Packard Mot Car Co.
Missrie‹Rubinger.
Kaplow‹Obermeyer & Liebmann Co.
Providenza‹Grebian Realty Co.
Same‹Stuyvesant Const Co.
Fishback‹Franck.
Robertson‹Beer, Sondheimer & Co.
Varese‹Doktor.
Berutich‹Cobb.
Stambul‹Gabel.
Buckley‹Delaware Club.
Cooper‹Arslanian.
Pearson‹Pearson. (2.)
Guaranty Trust Co‹2d Av RR.
Kaufman‹Globe Indemnity Co.
Coamus‹Women's Wear Co. (Nugent.)
Kinsella‹Kinsella Un Properties Co.
Hutchinson‹Hutchinson.
Ex rel Schaeffer‹Moran.
Tabe & Gill, Ltd‹Nicole.
Johnson‹Wm Fox Vaudeville Co.
Klotz‹Am Melody Co.
R A Corrton & Co‹Reeve.
Wolfe‹Miller.
Gray‹Kalischer, (3.)
Mackey‹Amco Realty Co. (2.)
Schaefer‹Leidesdorf.
Condax‹Mauzakis.
Re English.

PART I.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Strong‹Strong.
Koehler‹Koehler.
Moses‹Moses.
Johns‹Johns.
Pilger‹Pilger.
Cuoco‹Cuoco.
Smith‹Smith.
Andrews‹Andrews.
Preferred causes:
Amiron Supply, Inc‹CNY.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Page, J.—At 10 A. M.

Bamberg‹Ehrich.
Hershcopf‹Cutler.
Bowd‹Nat Life Ins.
Stein‹F Kalbfleisch.
Hubbard‹Gyerich.
The Rock Co.
Brown‹W Wells & Co.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached. Calendar will be called at 10 A. M.
Wanneberg‹Irion (2.)
F Saco‹Mutual Milk & Cream Co.
J Saco‹same.
Squier‹A Sils, Inc.
Stahl‹W Necker, Inc.
Sweeney‹Kulenkampff Co.
Mayer‹Maye.
Wilkins‹Cons Gas Co of NY.
Seamanlit‹White Hod Elevator Co.
Blume‹Nassau El RR.
Florio‹Int R T.
Berger‹Finn (2.)
Emil‹Hallenbeck-Hungerford Rlty (2.)
Steck‹5th Av Coach.
O'Connor‹Gaffney.
Herzman‹Herrman.
Herman‹Silfka.
McNamara‹Erie RR.
Brady‹CNY.
Crowley‹Dagnon Cent Co (2.)
Waxman‹Burtis.
Collisky‹Faust.
Weissman‹McCabe.
Radler‹Pilzer.
Keane‹Penny.
Casiarda‹Franchi.
Kaveny‹50th St Amusement Co.
Glenn‹same.
R Reitman‹Prospect Hts Hosp & Bkn M. F.
Reitman‹same.
Entwistle‹US Rubber.
Somers‹Smith.
Feilkan‹Press.
Seed‹Quebec SS. (2.)
Kraus‹Stevens.
Schiela‹Hitkin.
Cohen‹I R T.
Kilhenny‹N Y Rys.(2.)
Tice‹Wilmhan.
Harrington‹Hotel Astor.
Rand‹Fennell.
Gigalitz‹NY Con RR
Kinney‹N Y R T.
Cal‹NY Rys.
Berman‹Hess. (2.)
Schieffer‹Smallwood.
Dinney‹Strauss.
Ehrich‹Guaranty Tr Co of NY.
La Beisserie‹NY Rys.
Firestein‹F & M Schafer Brew Co.
Schreier‹NY Rys.
Killian‹Maher.
Semmerman‹Real M Liebowitz‹L I RR.

PART IV.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART IX.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.
De Cerli‹N R T.
Palamara‹NY Rys.

PART X.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.
Greenman‹Glenmore-Mfrd Co.
Rubenstein‹Bentgrad.

PART XII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART XIII.—Not in session.

PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Cases on this calendar will be deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached. Calendar will be called at 10 A. M.

Jacoby‹Bonastre.
Saranac Realty‹Brady
Lee Tire Sales‹Klohs.
Turner‹Brown.
King‹Burnett.
Case on.

P Liebowitz‹same.
Dragonetti‹I R T.
Silverman‹Woods.
Wiener‹Siff.
Klokis‹Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
Sabolnoski‹same.
Cohen‹Michelson.
Wood‹Amsterdam News Pub Co.
Preston‹Hobbs.
Sahn‹Jewish Press Pub Co.
Meyn‹New England Steamship Co.
McLean‹Vogt.
Dillon‹Severa Realty & Con Co.
Madola‹Berger.
Muiry‹Griffith.
Schaffer‹Lewis.
Henstein‹Liantonie.
Galligan‹J W Cody Shoring & Con Co.
Donnelly‹Leahy.
Pachman‹William & Rapp.
Valentine‹Brukaw.
Reynolds‹Schwartz.
Koltofsky‹Greenberg & Schleicher.
Kessler‹Covert.
M Brandt‹Rosen.
C Brandt‹same.
Ratous‹Baeder.
Orringer‹Harris.
Herman‹same.
Scott‹Normandie Hotel Co.
McMahon‹Gruber.
Kusnetzoff‹Levine.
Stumpf‹Perlman.
Litowchik‹Rosenblum.
Griffith‹Loughran.
C Walker‹Harris.
A Walker‹same.
Coan‹Forbes.
Roades‹Carman.
Litowshik‹White Con Co.
Reilly‹Birch.
Shfak‹Diamant.
Paperno‹Rosenwasser.
Glasser‹Federbaum.
Reilly‹Birch.
Naftal‹John H Springer Realty Co.
Bier‹Plaza.
Thomps‹Topping.
Schnairs‹Marisa.
Mitchell‹Empire Smelting Co.
Harris‹Ralph Sterling
Guttstain‹Tischler (2.)
Case on.

Rogers‹Prag. (2.)
Lamb‹Ketchum.
Meyer Goldberg & Sons‹Hofferman.
Stevenson‹Chicago Lino-Tabler Co.
Stern‹Stransky.
Jennings‹Coley.
Seddall‹Howard.
Iselin‹Miller.
Buckingham Steel Co‹Burnham.
Oppenheimer‹Roberts.
Palmer‹Schipmex.
Case on.

Van Horn‹Van Horn.
Loeb‹Goldsmith (2.)
Prauer‹Ungrich.
Steinbach‹Kanawitz.
Perlman‹Donohue.
Little & Ives Co‹
Cuppies & Leon Co.
Morrison‹Smith.
Leary‹Speck Fred Co.
Henkel‹Rudolphy.
Cooper‹Norsen.
Leavitt‹Lambern.
Maas‹Wm Hughes Co.
Molloy‹Marcean Co.
Metzger‹Ashkinase.
Gucker‹CNY.

PART XV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVI.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Held in Appellate Term room.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kronish‹Eisenberg.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Motion calendar.

John H. Scoville,
Henry D. Berup,
Michael J. Quirk,
Hannah C. Walker,
M. Schrankeisen,
Michael Curley,
S. B. Holdsworth,
George Schuchman,
Emily S. Holbrook,
Simon Goldstein,
Muriel L. Conkling, infant,
Olga L. G. Conkling, infant,
George F. Landon,
Sofe Taub,
Joseph Unger,
James Smith, &c.
L. Pellettieri, &c,
Weiss Infants,
Eugenie Drummond,
G. Zaccaria,
Joseph Isaacs,
Emma Baxter,
Bridget Conlan,
James C. Yates,
Adelaide Lagassi,
Kathrena Brunzo,
Joanna Bronson,
Jeanette G. Rogers, &c.
Johanna Smith,
R. Greenberg, &c.
Herman Greenberg,
Ellagbeth Christ,
Charles M. Dunlop,
Ethel Kats,
Frank Argiris,
Clark W. Dunlop,
Ella Nelson,
Margaret T. Rodney,
Thomas Kerns,
Nicola Conte,
William Miller,
Patrick Donnelly,
Hyman Goldfarb,
William H. Hall,
Peter McGinn,
Fanny L. Crawford,
John J. Farrell;
August Nopper,
Michael Libas,
Joseph Augier,
Mary Woods,
John R. Wallace,
Bridget Gallagher,
Abraham Phillips,
Sophia Robert,
M. Rosenberg, &c.
Louis Stern,
John P. Watson,
R. C. Rathbone,
Annie Kelly,
Kate Reilly,
John E. Gunn,
T. Froment, Jr.,
H. Bachemeister,
Mortimer Smith,
Mary C. Worrall,
Lavinia A. Yates,
Alfred A. Keller.

Estate of:
Emeline Green, (issue of fact.)

Wills for probate:
Bridget Conway,
Thomas Gibney,
Mary L. D. Moore,
James P. Walsh,
Michael Skelly,
Antonio Catera,
Ellen Ahern,
Clara T. Carroll,
Mary A. Byrne,
Ruth M. S. Stuart,
W. Ratner,
Martha E. Porter.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Leaf‹US Fid. &c. Co.
Blumenthal‹F H Leggett & Co.
Wilson‹Korn.
Nemerofsky‹Bulova.
Cedrow‹Wolf.
Johnson‹Debel.
Abram‹Klar.
Greco‹Lewis.
Kravetsky‹Asch.
Rubin‹Kiam.
Silberman‹Neuman.
Nemerofsky‹Bulova.
Horowitz‹Levin.
Mattiuf‹Polinsky.
Morobits‹Bond & Mtg Co.
Cavanagh‹Homer.
Perlmutter‹Suchadoloy.
Block‹Kervan Co.
Hurlock‹Case Hotel Co.
Abney‹Algonquin Hotel Co.
Rosenberg‹Neugass Co‹Hecht.
Greene‹Ideal Trimmed Co.
Duboff‹Weinstein.

PART II.—Strasbourger, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Blair‹Toole.
Rubin‹Einhorn.
Strauss‹C Hoer Dry Goods Co.
Debany‹A M Schwartz Silk Co.
Curro‹Barrett.
Wallowitz‹Marksamer
Kelly‹I R T.
Imbrogno‹Celia.
Denker‹Alaska Comm.
Fox‹Zuckerman.
Stolowitz‹Frank.
Lipman‹Barcas.
Patton Brown Coffin Const Co.
Gordon‹Beaver.
Kouth‹Logre.
Duncan‹Moore.
Panzica‹J W Cody Shoring & Const Co.
Hutton‹Stokes.
Nat Nassau Bk‹Bernstein.
Schatzky‹Harper.
Lyons‹Mortisen.
Galway‹Schaller.
Schechter‹N Y Cent. Hudson R R Co.
Schechter‹N Y Central RR.
Cardile‹Scopellite.
Susaman‹Woolf.
Berman‹same.
Turk‹same.
Skalka‹Dinerstein.
Shirk‹Griffiths.
Solm‹Lamchick.
Kadushin‹MacNiff.
Vitriol‹Perry & Son.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Baum‹Schuimann.
Friedman‹Hartman.
Schneider‹Cohen.
Kamin‹Herzog's C & S Co.
Springer‹Jaffa.
Goldstein‹Goldstein.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—Commercial calendar at 10 A. M.

Murray‹Stark.
Seaman‹Walt.
Coughlan‹Dowling.
Gatti-McLuade Co‹Bucker.
Napoli‹Erie RR.
Kessler‹Eastern Zinc Ref Co.
Batdorf‹Shubert Theatrical Co.
Elterman‹Vanquass.
Rosenberg‹Lipschits.
Lowenthal‹Solomon.
Melnick‹Pansy Waist.
Annin‹Gotham Clearing House, Inc.
Levy‹Robinson.
Ellers & Becker Leather‹Krautman.

PART IV.—Sawyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Rogers‹Baird.
Jakob‹Werba.
Wolf‹Boschen.
West Side Bank‹Gershowitz.
Kugler‹Hess (2.)
Rathaus & Eichner‹Am Dry Goods Co.
Herrman‹Fid & Cas.
Bailey‹Hodgens.
Einsheimer‹Reinhart.
Morris‹same.
Marinelli‹Fox Costume Co.
Robinson‹Schatlin.
Fine‹Miller.
Miller‹Crossings.
Garrison‹Stave.
Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—McQuaide‹Peroz—George M. Mackellar, Kosa‹Cohen—Martin S. Brown.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Martindale‹Evans—August G. Klages.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Emigrant Ind. & Sav. Bank‹Robisovich—Murry Hulbert. Abbe‹Bretmore Realty Co.—Thomas O'Callaghan.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—James Devine‹Simon Nachtigall—Arthur N. Gieserich, Joseph Schneider, Emilie Reinke—Clifford C. Roberts.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Re CNY. (2.)
Auerbach‹Werle.
Hyde‹Hyde.
Murray‹Harding.
Stein‹Bergen.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.

Stevenson‹Carroll.
Muller‹Beck St Const Co.
Cardillo‹Strianne.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Inq—San Stamped Wares & Spec Co‹Canal Mfg Co.
Inq—Stillman‹Lorraine Realty Co.
Inq—Barrington‹Repetti Co.
Swenson‹Union Ry.
Freed‹I R T & B R T.
Smelts‹N Y Cons RR.
Anton‹Mutual-McDermott Dairy Corp.
Strassberger‹Egerton.
Bennett‹Helmet.
Shanley‹Lawrence.
Tulchiner‹Malcolm.
Dickstein‹Seddom Realty Co.

Senn Bros‹CNY.
Hetter‹Seifter.
Canter‹Canter.
Ford‹Burbage.
Lackowitz‹Emerald Const Co.
Tavernati‹24 E. 43d St. & 21 N. Y.
Levine‹same.
De Luca‹Andrews.
Rehfeld‹Wheeler.
Reardon‹R Carvel Co.
Bernard‹Sabella.
Freggiato‹Tobin.
Klose‹Fed Lumber & B Club. (2.)
Neergaard‹Hansmar.
Bonavia‹Robson.
McGrady‹Bentley (2.)

Highest number reached in regular order, 974.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Talbot, J.

Barra‹Union Ry.
Josephs‹Merlino, Registry‹same.
Frank‹Union Ry.
Schenneman‹I R T.
Brand‹Int R W.
Horowitz‹Mut Life Ins Co.
Weir‹Union Ry.
Friedman‹Meizar.
Salove‹McIntel.
O'Rourke‹Cohn.
Bing‹Same.
Dooley‹Union Ry.
Diderich‹Lurie.
Babich‹Union Ry.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J., Thomas, Stapleton, Mills, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar at 1 P. M.

Weeks‹C Ward, 2d Com. &c.
Re C M Crum, &c.

DAY CALENDAR.

Stark‹L.
Babcock et al‹Eagle Loan Co.
Segar‹same.
People‹Title Co.
Bankers Trust Co‹Bankers Trust Co‹Bankers Trust Co‹

A Prudent Suggestion!

If lack of ready capital is handicapping you, either in the way of delaying your obligations, or tying up your operations, come and see me.

Many of your competitors are using my capital and profiting by it. My terms are reasonable, and there is no binding contract nor red tape.

Let's confer. There is no obligation and my advice is seasoned by experience. Call to-day.

Universal Discount Co.

Jacob Rabinstein

100 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

WORMSER & CO.
COMMERCIAL BANKERS.
25 Fifth Ave. 'Phone Stuyv. 3300.
Accounts financed. Advances on merchandise.

ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS
Liberal Trading Co., 51 Chambers St.

SEWING MACHINES BOUGHT, SOLD EXCHANGED.
Riddles & Chesnis, 511 W. B'way. Phone Spring 3339

AUCTION SALES.
As Peremptory Auction Sale.
The entire stock of one of the most prominent manufacturers of
SILK FLAGS
Inventoried at over $35,000, consisting of about 10,000 yards of Dyed Lute, Habutai C. B. Satin, Foulards, Tub and heavy quality JAP SILKS.
Over a quarter of a million American, British and French Flags, in sizes 6x9, 8x12, 9x18, 16x24, 24x36 in. and 8x6 ft., about 200,000 Dowels in all sizes; a large quantity of gilt spear heads and bases. A large stock of cotton bunting flags, 6x8 and 4x9.
D. HARTMAN, Auctr., Sells To-Day,
Tuesday, June 26, 1917,
Commencing at 10:30 A. M., at Salesrooms, 15-17 Mercer St., near Canal St., N. Y. C.
the above offering.
NOTICE:—A sale of this kind is rarely offered at auction sale, as the quality of this entire stock is of the highest standard and made for the finest trade, and should be attended by the most critical buyers. Flag manufacturers, jobbers, resident buyers, department stores and dealers in sporting goods cannot afford to miss this sale, which will be sold strictly without reserve. For further information telephone Spring 4290.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PLEDGEE'S SALE.

To be sold at public auction Wednesday, June 27th, 1917, at twelve o'clock noon at the Providence Stock Exchange, Room 236, No. 49 Westminster St., Providence, Rhode Island, by virtue of a power of sale contained in an agreement of pledge in a certain note made by the United States Mortgage & Realty Corporation, dated December 23d, 1915, the conditions of said pledge having been broken:

$5,400 of the First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds of the Dupont Land Company, due December 1st, 1921.

By order of the pledgee, who hereby gives notice of her intention to bid at said sale or any postponement or adjournment thereof.

GREEN, HINCKLEY & ALLEN,
Turks Head Building, Providence, R. I.,
Attorneys for the Pledgee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the vote of and to the corporate action by the stockholders of the undersigned, Greene Consolidated Copper Company, a West Virginia Corporation, hereinafter called the Company, at the Annual and General Meeting of said Stockholders, duly held at its New York office in the City and State of New York on the 12th day of June, 1917, and agreeably to the statutes of the State of West Virginia, in such case made and provided, all of the property and assets of the Company, as an entirety, not including, however, its corporate franchise or good will, were sold to the Greene Cananea Copper Company, a Minnesota corporation, hereinafter called the Greene Cananea Company, at the price and consideration and upon the terms and conditions specified in a certain proposition and offer, dated May 23rd, 1917, made by the Greene Cananea Company to and accepted by the Company pursuant to due authority and vote of the stockholders of the Company at their said annual and general meeting, subject, however, to the express condition that upon not less than three weeks' notice, to be given by publication in at least three daily newspapers printed and published in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, and in one daily newspaper printed and published in the City of Charleston, in the State of West Virginia, the Executive Officers of the Company shall forthwith offer all said property and assets as an entirety, for sale, for cash, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder therefor, and upon the further express condition that if at said auction no higher or better bid or offer for said property and assets is made or received, then, and in such event, the said proposition of the Greene Cananea Company and the sale of said property and assets be made by the Company pursuant to the authorization and vote of the stockholders of the Company at their said meeting shall be binding and final and be forthwith consummated.

Notice is further hereby given that, pursuant to said vote and action of the stockholders of the Company at said Stockholders' Meeting, and in compliance with but subject to the aforesaid conditions of such sale as imposed by said stockholders at said meeting, the undersigned, L. D. Ricketts, as President, and J. W. Allen, as Treasurer, of the Company, will offer for sale, at public auction, on the 11th day of July, 1917, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, on the front steps of the United States Post Office Building, in the City of Charleston, in the State of West Virginia, to the highest and best bidder, all of the property and assets of the Company, as an entirety, not including, however, its corporate franchise or good will.

The said property and assets will be sold as an entirety and for cash only, and the person or persons or corporation or corporations to whom said property and assets may be sold shall and will be required to pay to the Treasurer of the Company, at the time of such sale, in cash or by certified check or cashier's check, ten percentum of the price at which said property and assets are sold. The successful bidder or bidders of the balance of said purchase price shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Company upon the execution and delivery of good and sufficient instruments of transfer and conveyance.

No bid will be received by the undersigned from any person or corporation offering to bid for said property and assets, as an entirety, unless such person or corporation so offering to bid shall have first deposited with the Treasurer of the Company, as a pledge that he or it will make good his or its bid in case of acceptance, the sum of $2,000, $900.00 in cash or certified check or cashier's check.

The undersigned expressly reserve the right to resell said property and assets at public sale, upon like publication, in case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his or its bid, upon the acceptance of the same by the undersigned, by failing to make any payment on account of the purchase price. Upon the failure of any purchaser to make good his or its bid upon the acceptance of the same by the undersigned, by failing to make any payment on account of the purchase price as required in the consummation of his or its purchase, then the moneys, if any, paid by such bidder or purchaser, or the amount deposited with the undersigned by any bidder or purchaser for the property and assets as a whole, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied toward the payment of any expense of resale and toward making good any deficiency in case the property and assets shall be sold at a less price upon resale, and as and for liquidated damages in the premises.

Such sale shall and will be made without valuation, appraisement, redemption, or extension, and the undersigned reserve the right to reject any bid or bids and may adjourn or postpone such sale, and may, without further notice or advertisement, proceed with the sale on any date to which the same may have been adjourned or postponed.

This notice is given and published by order of the Stockholders and of the Board of Directors of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company.

Dated June 18th, 1917.

L. D. RICKETTS, President.
J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.

Room 2077, No. 43 Broadway, New York City, New York.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.
By the suit of the United States demanding the forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906. We have seized and hold 177 cans, each containing five gallons of tomato pulp. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on the 10th day of July, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and claim their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated June 19, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
EDWARD G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

BROADCLOTH.—Wanted, Am. 13045 Kitten Ear broadcloth, kerseys, also plushes, all qualities. Amos. 8158 poplin. Ritter Bros., 1,886 Broadway.

BROADCLOTH.—Will pay cash for botany, also blue kersey. I. Novick, 40 West 28th. Telephone Farragut 5148.

BROADCLOTH—Open to buy for cash all shades. Farragut 2347.

COATS AND SUITS.—San Francisco jobber is interested in popular price coats and suits for Fall. Call with samples all week, 9-12 A. M., Room 1010, 15 East 26th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at snappy Fall styles, also plush coats, all week. Moses Bernstein Co., 37 West 32d.

COATS AND SUITS.—Open to place order snappy styles in Fall coats and suits. 10th floor, 148 West 29th.

COATS, SUITS.—Prominent jobber looking at Fall samples. Fourth floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Jobber looking at ladies' Fall coats. 130 West 36th St., seventh floor.

COATS.—$7.50 to $8; suits, $9 to $10; jobber looking. Flager, 46 West 27th.

CORDUROY.—Green, medium wale. Colonial Cloak and Suit Co., 34 East 12th St.

CORDUROYS.—Jullillard's 9000 and 613 36-inch white and colors. S 64 Times.

DRESSES, Coats, Skirts.—Julius Gutman & Co., Baltimore, Md., will buy for cash job lots. Write in detail your offering to Mr. Edwin J. Gutman, Hotel McAlpin.

DRESSES.—Jobbers looking at serge dresses all week. 137 West 35th, seventh floor.

GABARDINES.—54 or 48 inch; cash; quantity small or large; quote low prices. X 224 Times Annex.

GEORGETTE.—Domestic, in big quantity, about 25,000 yards, at a price. Maxwell Waist Co., 22 West 15th.

GEORGETTES for cash at a price; heavy quality. 1,179 Broadway, Room 715.

JEANS for middy blouses; can use any standard cloth; state quantity and lowest price for spot cash. W 324 Times Downtown.

KHAKI.—Open for large quantity. S. Rosenman & Co., 18 West 21st St.

LINENS.—White and colors. Perl Dress and Waist House, 35 West 36th St.

NIGHT GOWNS.—Want quantity of high and V neck, long sleeve night gowns; contractors preferred. 11th floor, 121 West 27th.

NOVELTIES and Rubber Goods for export wanted. 238 Church St., first floor. Call after 3 P. M.

PLUSHES.—Wool, velour; open for quantity, spot cash. Jacob Cohen, 11 West 32d.

POPLINS, quantity black and navy 767, or 8158 for spot cash. Giant Skirt House, 29 West 15th. Chelsea 1480.

POPLINS.—Jullillards 4058, or similar cloths, all colors. Maurice Goldman, 1,123 Broadway. 2261 Farragut.

POPLIN.—Will pay cash for 90610, black and navy. Madison Square 1540.

POPLIN.—Open for quantities green poplin. S. Miller & Co., 40 West 27th St.

SERGE.—Botany 764, also Pacific narrow width, 40-42 inches; quantity all colors. Address R. M. H., care of Holland House, 5th Av. and 30th.

SERGES.—F. S. G., 4408, 4421, 4800, 54268, Lorraine 2678, anything serges. Maurice Goldman, 1,123 Broadway, Farr. 2691.

SERGES.—Open for any quantity Whitman 104 and Botany 11433, cash. Schlang, 151 West 26th.

SERGES.—Will pay cash for 538 U. S. black and navy. Telephone Madison Square 1540.

SERGES.—Open for 50 pieces of French serge at a price. Samuel Englander, 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th St.

SERGES.—Open to buy for cash 4002 Amoskeag or Whitman's 87 at the price. Telephone Spring 1005.

SERGES, Velours, Kerseys, Broadcloths, and Poplins for cash. Telephone Madison Square 4007.

SILK.—Open for 35 pieces of satin, all colors, at a price. Samuel Englander, 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th St.

SKIRTS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall skirts. Call with samples, 11 West 32d, first floor; use freight elevator.

SKIRTS.—Jobber looking silk cloth. Call with samples, 5 West 31st, 1st floor.

SUITS.—Open for 500 Palm Beach suits, dark shades only. Alexander H. Meyer, 1,289 Broadway.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on new smart Fall suits and coats. 32 West 27th St., 10th floor.

SUITS and COATS.—Jobber will look at better grade garments. I. F., 23 West 32d, 5th floor.

SUITS.—We are looking at Fall suits Tuesday. D. Gutman, 48 West 24th.

TAFFETA.—Open for large quantity black, navy and striped taffeta; also striped satin for spot cash. J. Blumenthal & Bro., 14-16-18 West 24th.

TAFFETA.—Wanted, 500 pieces of black and navy taffeta, for spot cash. Box G 188 Times.

TAFFETAS.—Cash paid for fancy plaids and stripes. Levin, 149 West 36th.

TRUNKS.—Wanted two second-hand wardrobe trunks for cloak and suit house. Hyman & Co., 143 West 20th St.

TWO four-ton trucks returning to Providence, R. I., Thursday, Friday or Saturday; big bargain rather than return unloaded. Address L. M. Simmonds, Room 1, Essex Building, Newark, N. J.

VELOURS, Poplins, and Esquimette, open for quantity for cash. Morris W. Haft, 104 West 27th.

WASH GOODS.—Will buy for cash unlimited quantity cotton piece goods, white or colored; will take garment manufacturers' surplus stock; submit samples and quotations. Box E 450 Times Annex.

WAISTS.—Jobber placing orders on georgette waists, at $4.50 and up. Call all day Tuesday, 1,183 Broadway, Room 406.

Offerings to Buyers

ATTENTION—Two four-ton trucks returning to Providence, R. I., Thursday, Friday or Saturday; big bargain rather than return unloaded. Address L. M. Simmonds, Room 1, Essex Building, Newark, N. J.

BATHING SUITS.—1,000 dozen men's, boys'; shetland sweaters, immediate delivery. Ritter Knitting Co., Barrow St., Jersey City, N. J.

BATHING CAPS and Rubber Novelties; close out cheap. 238 Church St., first floor.

BURELLAS and Velours, high shade; sacrifice prices. Farragut 8064.

CARDS—Snap fastener cards, 21000; also carding boards; close out. S 76 Times.

CHARMEUSE SATIN.—All colors suitable for dresses and linings; also satin' velour De Nord at a price. Far. 2962.

CHINCHILLAS.—White, ¾, 75c, also Jullillard, 9000; all colors. Greeley 4877.

COATS.—All wool poplin coats, 48 inches long, full sweep, at the low price of $6.75 net; a wonderful value for sales. I. & B. Shapiro Cloak Co., 37 West 20th.

COATS.—Silk plush, 48 ins. long, 72-inch sweep, 11-inch collar; belted, nicely trimmed; guaranteed lining, $10.50. Merit, 22 West 27th.

COATS.—Wonderful styles in broadcloth, plush, and other coats; fur trimmed; $5.75 up. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Palm Beach silks and cloth to close out. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th.

COATS.—Shantung, silk jersey, satin, to close out. Mesaritzky & Stollerman, 29 West 27th.

COATS.—Good quality silk jersey at $4.75. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS, SUITS, to close; desirable styles; all colors. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS, SUITS.—Silks and cloths; closing out; sacrifice: M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Palm Beach and mixture coats to close out. Zimmerman, 40 West 23d.

COATS.—Closing out serge velours and silk coats. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

CORDUROY.—We have 50 lumps 31-inch, wide-wale, white corduroy for sale; also 36-inch narrow-wale, white corduroy, Pacific Mill's goods; reasonable prices. X 271 Times Annex.

CORDUROYS.—White, narrow wale; also wine-color, wide wale; below marked price. Spring 7350.

CORDUROY.—White; special bargains. J. L. Saches, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 3446.

CORDUROY, wide and narrow wale; white chinchillas; offer price. Farr. 9090. Ralph.

CREPE DE CHINE, Taffetas, Georgettes, immediate delivery. Ballon & Sanders, 1,133 Broadway. Farragut 2934.

CREPE DE CHINE, wash satin, duchess; colors; immediate delivery. Marks-Sanner, 9880 Madison Square.

CREPE METEOR.—Quantity for sale, all shades. Telephone Madison Square 5708.

DRESSES, SUITS.—We have in stock for early delivery navy taffeta dresses in jersey silk and pongee sport suits, $7.50 up. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Navy, taffeta and crepes; extra assortment of large sizes; special prices on quantity; lot $6.75 up; immediate delivery. Princess, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—White and colored, exceptional values of high-class nets, voiles, organdies to close at low price. The Little Duchess Dress Co., 118 West 29th.

DRESSES.—100 georgette dresses to close out at $5.50 test; all colors; exceptional opportunities. Samuel Englander, 1,178 Broadway, entrance 28th St.

DRESSES.—Closing out evening dresses; taffeta dresses for immediate delivery at low prices. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

DRESSES.—800 cotton to close out taffeta dresses; immediate delivery. Wonder Dress Co., 153 W. 23d.

DRESSES.—Blue taffeta, white voile, gingham, for immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Job of wash dresses to close out. Bronner Bros. & Hadra, 18 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—We have wash dresses in stock for delivery. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Navy taffetas for immediate delivery, $6.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

FLAGS.—Manufacturer closing out business; will sacrifice made-up stock, materials, dies, stencils, &c. W 336 Times Downtown.

GALATEA.—Sampson's khaki and Copenhagen shades, 19c; 200 pieces. Chelsea 6725.

GEORGETTE, printed, 250 yards; cost $1.65; will close 50 per cent. off, cash. H. Fiorsheim, 101 5th Av.

JERSEY.—All wool, mustard and gold; off price. Farr. 9090. Ralph.

KERAMI.—R. Blumenthal's keramI, ungava seal, wurmbo white chinchilla, reasonable. G 189 Times.

KERSEYS.—15-ounce black; 37-inch Botany broadcloth, black; Raritan beaver, all shades; call in person. Eagle Mfg. Co., 129 West 27th.

LINENS.—60 pieces of about 45 yards each, navy blue yarn dyed, pure linen, 34-36 inches wide; an importer having only this lot of one color left desires to dispose of it. G 198 Times.

LINEN.—Irish linen, French finish, 45 inches. Call Farragut 3990.

PLUSH.—Sidney Blumenthal's satinex plush, for sale. Phone Farr. 3334.

POM POM.—American; all shades; also suits, white chinchilla, at sacrifice prices. Tel. Gramercy 8874.

POMPOM, all colors; opening prices; spot cash. 1133 Broadway, 5th.

SERGES, America 00050, navy and black; also panama cloth in plain and fancies. Farr. 9090. Ralph.

SERGES.—French and storm colors and white, mohairs, white corduroy. Gramercy 2091-2.

SHIRTINGS, silk and cotton striped and corded; excellent assortment. Telephone Madison Square 1106.

SKIRTS.—All-wool serges at $2 net; newest Fall models; best value in town. Silk & Kohn Co., 1,183 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—85 fancy, striped silk skirts, formerly $9.50, for $5. Isidore Levy & Co., 148 Madison Av.

SKIRTS, COATS.—Silk jersey skirts, $3.75, and coats, $5 up. Daily Waist, 8 W. 19th.

SPORT CLOTH.—Fuguehannas, printed silk, fancy faille; also Burton's sport suitings, below manufacturer's cost. Spring 7350.

SWEATERS.—Let infants' fibre sweaters to close out. Spitzer, 570 West Broadway.

TAFFETA.—Good quality, to sell at 65c net cash; high shades. 124 West 18th, 6th floor.

TAFFETA, navy and colored; immediate delivery. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av.

VELOUR DE NORD.—Will sell 10 pieces; also Blumenthal's keramI. Telephone Farr. 2262.

VOILES.—Colored, and colored yarn voiles, medium and high grade merchandise, for sale cheap, to close out. Silvertone Mfg. Co., 25 White St.

WAISTS.—Georgettes, latest models, immediate delivery. Standard Silk Waist Co., 524 Broadway.

WAISTS.—Silk waists to close out from $6.50 per dozen up. La Rose Waist Co., 31 West 21st St.

WAISTS.—Georgette and cotton waists close out at low price. Deutchman Bros., 15 West 20th.

WASH SKIRTS.—500 doz. fancy and white, to close; $5.50 doz. up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WASH SKIRTS, better kind, to close out. Pan American Skirt Co., 5 West 31st.

WOOL JERSEYS in all colors. Chelsea 6436.

Commercial Paper.

Yesterday...5¼ per cent. for the best names
Saturday....5¼
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Dress Goods in Second Hands.

Secondary distributors of dress goods in this market are now marking time so far as sales are concerned, and not a great deal of activity in a buying way is to be looked for in the next week or two. Beginning the week after the Fourth, however, a marked revival in house trading is looked for. With most of the salesmen back on the road, a tabulation of the advance orders placed for Fall fabrics show them to be considerably in excess of those of a year ago. This is said to be true both of the yardages disposed of and the dollars and cents totals, though a bit more so of the latter than of the former. One big concern reports initial orders totaling $500,000 more than similar ones booked up to this time a year ago. The close of the Spring season also found sales well in advance of 1916.

Burlaps Very Firmly Held.

The feature of the local burlap market, at the opening of the week, was more the firmness with which the goods were held than the amount of business put through. Partly on account of prices, but a great deal more on account of the general scarcity of merchandise, the quantity of goods that changed hands was not large. Reports from Calcutta continue pessimistic, with little to say about the amount of getting goods, or getting them out of the country after they are bought. The financial situation continues tangled, with the exchange problem still paramount. The price tendency at Dundee is strongly upward. Local prices on standard forty-inch burlaps, more or less nominal, were as follows yesterday: 10½-ounce, 13c.; 10-ounce, 12¾c.; 8-ounce, 9.85@9.90c., and 7½-ounce, 9.75c.

Low Shoes Selling Freely.

After a later start than usual, sellers of the better class of footwear for women tell of an excellent business in low shoes, especially in patent leather, tan, and white. The call for the better high shoes at the moment is confined pretty largely to sports effects, such as canvas footwear, for golfing, tennis, or hiking, and in these white is far and away the most popular shade. White shoes and pumps have also done well in the more popular-priced goods. In the latter class of merchandise, as well as in men's goods, an excellent advance business has been booked for Fall. While lines of the more expensive goods for the new season have been assembled, not a great deal has been done on them yet, so far as selling is concerned, by the secondary distributors.

Why Cloth Tops Do Not Take Hold.

One of the reasons advanced here as to why there has not been a more active call to date for women's shoes with fabric tops, especially for the more expensive footwear, is that it is not possible at this time to produce a cloth-topped shoe at a price which will let it compare favorably with an all-kid one, quality considered in both cases. It was said yesterday, for instance, that a square foot of the kind of woolen fabric required to top a shoe of a corresponding grade. This difference, as it is reflected in the retail selling price, is said not to be sufficient to induce the average woman to choose the combination boot in preference to the all-kid one.

Gray Goods Open Quietly.

Things were none too active in the local gray goods market yesterday, in spite of the buying movement that was presaged by Saturday's inquiry. Out-and-out sales of printcloths were few and far between, from all accounts, though there was more or less bidding for them. For July 38½-inch 64-60s, for instance, 10¾c. was bid unsuccessfully, the goods being held at 10¾ to 11 cents, depending on the seller. For delivery in the closing months of the year bids of 10¾ cents were refused for that construction in certain quarters. For 39-inch 68-72s, bids under the asking price were turned down for August-September shipment. In the coarse goods the sales included nearby 30-inch 3.25-yard drills at 14¾ cents and 40-inch 4.25-yard sheetings at 11 cents for similar delivery. Closing spot quotations on printcloths follow:

39-inch,	80-80s, 9¼c.	38½-inch,	64-60s, 10¾c.
39-inch,	72-76s, 9¾c.	38½-inch,	64-56s, 10¾c.
39-inch,	68-72s, 9¾c.	38½-inch,	60-52s, 9¾c.
39-inch,	56-44s, 8¼c.	38½-inch,	60-48s, 9¼c.
38½-inch,	64-64s, 10¾c.	37-inch,	64-60s, 7¼c.

*Asked.

Duty on Cigarette Paper.

The Treasury Department gave notice yesterday that following a report filed by John K. Sague, Appraiser at the Port of New York, it has been decided to change the customs classification of so-called cigarette paper, otherwise known in the trade as cork paper. This paper is received from abroad reeled on bobbins in sheets or strips about 300 meters in length. Up to this time it has been the general practice of the department to tax the article 20 per cent. under that part of Paragraph 340 of the tariff specifying "manufactures of cork and paper, cork chief value." Assistant Secretary Byron H. Newton stated that at the expiration of thirty days the new rate would be 35 per cent. under that clause of the same paragraph providing for "cork paper."

Collections Off a Little?

Concerning collections, reports from various quarters of the business world do not altogether agree at the present time. A well-known credit man in the shoe trade said yesterday that they were not so good as those of a month or six weeks ago, nor were they as good as those of last year at this time. No reasons were advanced for the falling off. It appears in the dry goods trade, however, that if collections from retailers have dropped off, the decline has been so slight as to cause little, if any, concern in the credit offices. With the weather again seasonable, and with a promise of its continuing so, it is asserted that there should be no real reason for a slump in bill-paying now.

Better by Comparison.

A dress goods salesman, in commenting on present conditions in the trade, said, "Business is better now than it was last year at this time." He added reflectively, "but we had a strike then." Although the coat and suit manufacturers have had the situation well explained to them, so far as prices and the shortage of wool are concerned, only the leading houses in the market seem inclined to take more than the ordinary steps to protect themselves against advances. On the whole, however, the dress goods sellers find a better tone to buying.

New Cloth Meets With Favor.

A new cloth included in the Summer fabric lines for next Spring brought out by a leading house has been almost sold out after a showing of little more than a week. It is composed of a cotton warp with a Scotch wool filling, weighs ten ounces and sells from $1.42 to $1.60 a yard. A notable fact regarding the introduction of this fabric is that several houses, that up to this time have strictly held to an all-wool policy, will use it next year in some of their garments.

Mohairs to Go Up.

Mohairs have sold more largely for next Spring than in the recollection of the trade. While there will be extensively used, it is said, as substitutes for more expensive woolen fabrics the scarcity of raw material is causing the manufacturers of this cloth no little worry. According to a leading factor in this business, as soon as the present contract of his house runs out, which will be in the near future, an increase of from 50 cents to $1 a yard will have to be put into effect. As evidence of the advance that has taken place in such material since the war began, this man quoted a number for which 75 cents was asked three years ago and which is now worth $2.

Goods in Bonded Warehouses.

In a tabulation by J. H. Lant, chief of the Bureau of Statistics in the Custom House, it is shown that, notwithstanding the heavy outward drain in warehoused goods in May, the value of merchandise remaining in bond June 1 was only $18,019,221 below the amount held on May 1. The figures given show that the total value of goods in bonded warehouses in this district June 1, was $51,223,074, against $69,244,295 May 1, and $68,969,615 on April 1.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

MAX M. HART, broker, residing at 11 East 173d Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $186,695, and assets, $200, consisting of one share of Cleveland Construction Company, Inc. There are 119 judgments against him for various amounts. Among the creditors are John A. Murtland, Pittsburgh, $30,242; John E. H. Kurzman, as assignee of Emil Pizer, $24,281; City of New York, $1,741; First National Bank of Pittsburgh, $6,025; Lincoln National Bank of Rochester, $2,608; Joseph O. Proctor, $4,845; Christopher L. Williams, assignee of First National Bank of Bayonne, $4,898, and Citizens Trust Company of Brooklyn, $2,626. He carried life insurance of $27,000, $17,000 for the benefit of his wife, Frieda, and $10,000 for his two sons. They paid the premiums. His wife, Frieda, is considered worth at least $300,000.

LOUIS WOHLWERT.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Wohlwert, manufacturer of embroidery, at 508-510 Broome Street, by the American Bleached Goods Company, a creditor for $2,600.

SY A. HORWITT, INC., dealer in men's furnishing goods, at 1,631 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $20,071, and assets, $12,063, consisting of stock, $10,750; fixtures, $1,000; accounts, $250, and cash in bank, $53. Sidney A. Horwitt is President and Treasurer.

BELMORE D. BURCH.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Barnet Umans and Samuel H. Rothstein, doing business as the Belmore Lunch, at 92-94 Fifth Avenue, by these creditors: General Bakery, $488, and Charles J. Kruse, $10.

ROBERT A. OSBORN of New Rochelle has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $25,880, and no assets. The largest creditors are Ellen C. Osborn of Orient, N. J., $12,621, and E. S. Griswold, $7,897.

MORRIS & POPE. — Judge Manton has granted a motion of Archibald Palmer for vacating the election of William H. Bonynge as trustee for Morris & Pope, stock brokers at 50 Broad Street, on a technicality. The referee is to call another meeting for the election of a trustee from a new list of creditors.

HERMAN PINKIERT, dealer in house furnishing goods at 3,906 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $2,922 and assets of $1,012.

HELLER-BARNHAM.—Arthur G. Heller and Edward D. Barnham, doing business as Heller-Barnham, advertising agents, at 432 Fourth Avenue, have made an assignment to Albert Falck.

CHARLES SHAPIRO, dealer in boys' clothing at 91 Canal Street, has made an assignment to Bernard Chambers.

BARNET ROOFF, liquor dealer at 967 Columbus Avenue, has made an assignment to Francis D. Gallatin.

Judge Manton in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts: Howard Phelps, Jr., ship broker, 145 West Fifty-fifth Street; Max Bernatsky, tailor, 522 West 145th Street; Baer Rothschild, 1,723 Madison Avenue, formerly of Rothschild & Klein, manufacturers of women's hats; Louis Eggers, grocer, 201 Third Avenue; Schafer & Sauer, 360 East 160th Street; Fred M. Miller, New Rochelle; Arthur I. Rand, Massey, N. Y.; George Wurm, 246 West 106th Street, formerly grocer; Bernhard Waldorf, 208 West Ninety-fourth Street; David Hirschman, 59 Eldridge Street; Irving Schwartz, clerk, 20 East 104th Street; John Bogen, dry goods, 1,026 Washington Avenue, and Oren N. Beach, Jr., of Rye, N. Y., liabilities, $8,000. Damages for an automobile accident, formerly interested in the Canadian Axminster Carpet Company.

NICHOLS GAS FIXTURES MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Benjamin C. Hollingsworth, Vice President of the Nichols Gas Fixture Manufacturing Company, 1,100 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $48,576.34; assets, $20,859.58.

DAVID BASIN, 275 Pennsylvania Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $5,407; assets, $112.50.

IRVING J. LORDE, 203 Pennsylvania Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $1,464.90; assets, $106.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

DANVILLE, Va., June 25.—A receivership was appointed today by the Judge of the Corporation Court for the Westbrook Elevator Company, Inc., of Danville. C. C. Holland being named receiver. The liabilities are put at $50,000, more than offset by pending collections and machinery in the plant. The charter rates the concern with maximum stock at $250,000 and minimum at $5,000. A. E. Carrington is President of the company.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 25.—Lewis C. Robertson, chief electrician of Harley-Davidson Company, in bankruptcy. Petition lists liabilities of $1,380.74 and assets of $3,455.55. As asset mentions 5,000 shares of Robertson Electrical Appliance Company, which is also in bankruptcy.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Atkin, John P. B.—H. Eisenmann.....$1,081.91
Bernstein, Rachmiel—M. Frank.....812.79
Babsky, David—Lion Brewery of N. Y. City.....121.55
Bickart, Albert—I. Kemenetsky.....522.15
Bernanke, Max—B. Schneider.....122.15
Brennan, William—G. E. Rarig.....204.49
Battey, Sumter B.—W. H. Hussey.....214.87
Cooke, Lionel, by gdn.—A. P. Smith.....109.20
Costchiner, Hyman—I. Politsiner et al.....192.75
Crecco, Antonio—Lion Brewery of N. Y. City.....1,874.76
Deutsch, Adolph and Joseph—J. Bernstein.....1,207.89
D'Amico, Cario—E. Tolibis & Co.....140.01
Dickerson, George M.—F. A. Decker Co.....854.91
Dudensing, Frank—G. Schwartz.....1,660.24
Ebeling, Oscar—New York Telephone Co.....101.91
Film By Products Corp.—L. O. Koven et al.....278.94
Flick, A. Manuel Const. Co. and John M. Flick—A. Aidrich.....182.71
Guttman, Max and Leonard Schoenmash—The Parisian Real Estate Corp.....134.81
Grunman, Samuel M.—T. Granville.....3,418.9

Jacobs, Emma—F. E. Salsbury.....4,128.10
Jones, L. Percy—J. H. Adams.....696.06
Kraus, David, and Aribert Sacky—J. E. Bleekman, costs.....107.78
Same—A. S. White et al., costs.....108.68
Kuhnensohn, Lena—Olin J. Stephens, Inc.....105.66
Koppel, Anthony—Euchenbaum Bros...102.76
Kalem Co.—W. W. Irwin.....8,298.57
Kofal, Harry Bishop—A. Youngs.....5,045.37
Knowles, Charles, and Polkat et al...106.37
Levinson, Simeon—D. Ross.....415.32
Leible, Lillian—M. Hirshkowitz.....254.52
Law, Rodman—Chesbro Whitman & Co.....102.97
Lustig, Harry J.—E. F. Wade.....109.91
Levine, Louis—The Alhambra Garage Co.....119.61
Lo Tufo, Biagio—J. T. Buckley.....459.91
Lehnert, Dardrick, Jr.—J. W. Welbrock.138.06
Majestic Phonograph Co.—Galvanotype Engraving Co.....226.52
Maller, Daniel, Louis A. Bipskin, and Jerome A. Jacobs—The Barclay Realty Co.....188.06
McCabe, Philip H.—Seneca Distributing Co.....252.07
McCabe, Arthur E.—E. L. Richards, Supt.....109.95
Merchants & Manufacturers Sales Syndicate—Brasck & Rothstein.....453.33
Newson, Nathan—C. A. Belden.....421.91
O'Sullivan, Jeremiah as gdn.—Stern Bros.....97.28
Osterwals, David—L. Julien.....177.72
Ornstein, Leo—Morris Plan of Cleveland.....128.74
O'Reilly, James—H. J. Mack.....139.76
Richard, Eugene Lamb, Supt.—W. S. Block.....140.29
Same—B. Richter.....202.00
Rosenzweig, Joseph—H. Rosenzweig et al.....200.00
Radloff, Henry C.—Beadleston & Woerz.....220.91
Rahmar, Simon—Naiglea & Wolfson...828.44
Ratkowsky, David—N. Flouman.....133.00
Simon, Jacob—E. Guttman et al.....421.91
Starr, William B.—Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y. as Sub. Trustee.....2,556.37
Shipper, Philip and Rosie—K. Cheifetz et al.....242.19
Sanborn, Francis L.—E. V. Harman..469.03
Taylor, William Edward — Manhattan Savings Institution.....628.91
Thompson, Louis W.—G. H. Beyer.....440.52
Thompson, Harry E.—Postal Telegraph Cable Co.....425.38
Toscano, Chas. and Frank—Manhattan Produce Co.....247.37
White, Vincent S.—D. Fincus.....132.58
Wang, Jacob—J. Landau.....196.07
Webster, Harry McRae—L. Briscoe.....1,080.31
Wiener, Morris—H. Pomerantz.....1,060.41
August Becker & Co.—City of New York.161.49
A. Joseph Kapp & Son Ivory Co.—Same.181.76
Charles E. Ring Iron & Steel Co.—Same.....197.31
Green Tract Co. of Brooklyn—Same.197.31
Kuy Importing Co.—Same.....181.76
La Spina Cut Stone Co.—Same.....228.47
Land Holding Co.—Same.....495.73
Langill Commercial Photograph Co.—Same.....161.76
Dr. Charles Co.—Same.....101.81
Nedell, Morris H.—Same.....498.73
P. A. Werbeck Co.—Same.....161.49
Pappano Instrument Co.—Same.....868.62
Prosch Photographic Shutter & Optical Co.—Same.....161.49
Peerless Fender Co.—Same.....181.76
Peabody Co.—Same.....868.62
Reliable Paint Co.—Same.....197.31
Rudolph Piano Co.—Same.....228.48
Russmar William S.—Same.....868.62
Standard Fuel Reduction Co.—Same...609.20
Van Horn, Davis & Co.—Same.....602.20
William P. Collins Co.—Same.....101.81

In Bronx County.

Brody, Joseph—H. Schiff.....$241.72
Becker, Frank A.—Same.....2,749.47
Cagna, Ernest, J.—Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. of New York.....31.51
Cameron, Albert B.—T. May.....31.41
Chester Construction Co.—F. Parmelle et al.....3,581.34
Flynn, Harry E.—J. O'Toole, Jr.....98.37
Levington, Max—M. Connolly.....864.15
Malvin, Isidor—L. Cooper et al.....128.89
McEvoy, Ellen—Burns Bros.....35.01
Roondy, Robert J.—A. F. Brugman.....

INCOME TAXES AND INTEREST RATES

The question of income taxation and its effect on interest rates and the bond market is discussed in a special analysis, which will be sent to investors on request.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Advance in an Irregular List on Rate Increase Forecast.

Several conflicting factors in the business outlook produced highly irregular market for stocks yesterday, with most issues closing at higher levels, but with a few marked exceptions on the loss side. The most interesting development was a quickened demand for railway issues, particularly those companies undergoing reorganization. The better demand in this department was due to spread of the belief that the Interstate Commerce Commission has become convinced of the carriers' need for higher rates. It is popularly supposed that the commission will announce its decision in the 15 per cent. rate case at the end of this week, and that it will follow the time of the announcement yesterday of increases for the coal roads.

Among the rails the several issues of the Rock Island signalized the return of that company to the stockholders by selling up easily on moderate activity. The common shares moved up 2¼ points, the 6 per cent. preferred up ⅞ and the 7 per cent. up one point. Delaware & Hudson gained one point, Minneapolis & St. Louis new stock, 2¼, Missouri Pacific, full paid, 3; New York Central, 1¼; New Haven, 1½; Norfolk & Western, 2; Pere Marquette, 1½; Reading, 1¼ and Third Avenue, 2½. The rise was accompanied by greater strength in the stocks of equipment companies also. American Car and Foundry selling up 2¼, Baldwin, ⅞, and Pullman, 2⅜. The copper stocks were in less favor as a result of reports of differences between producers and Government officials over the price to be paid on the large tonnage which must be bought in coming months, and several issues sold off from Saturday's close. The motor stocks had another period of weakness, Maxwell losing 2¾, Studebaker 2 and Willys-Overland ¾.

The market is still uneasy over a possible stringency in money, and activity has been restricted for that reason. The arrival yesterday of $14,600,000 more gold from Canada brings the total imported in the present movement up to $87,500,000, with more in sight. Call money loaned at 6 per cent. throughout the session.

Financial circles are very much interested in the discussion taking place at Washington over the price to be fixed for copper. The producers have had occasion to regret their offer to supply the Government with the metal at 16½ cents, for while that quotation applied only to a specific demand for 45,000,000 pounds, the impression has been left that the copper interests should be satisfied to make that rate apply to the much larger requirements now in sight. That price was made before the entrance of this country into the war and costs have mounted very rapidly since then. It is believed in the financial district that an agreement will be reached on the basis of 25 cents a pound, this price to apply also to purchases of the Allies. The main thing now is to insure maximum activity at the mines and smelters where labor troubles are already beginning to make serious inroads upon the output.

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

American Securities Marked Higher and Close Quiet.

LONDON, June 25.—The money market was fairly well supplied with funds today. Discount rates were steady. Russian and Italian exchange rates showed a better tendency.

The investment section of the stock market maintained a good tone, with more support for Russian issues. The leading oil shares were strong and active and Brazilians were firm, but rubber stocks and Argentine rails were flat. American securities were marked higher and closed quiet.

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 25.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 60 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 25 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High .....6 Last 6
Low .....6 Renewals 6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATL		U.S. INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¼@5½	Thirty days	6
Ninety days	5¼@5½	Sixty days	6
Four months	5 @5½	Ninety days	5¾@6
Five months	5 @5½	Four months	5¾@6
Six months	5 @5½	Five months	5¾@6
		Six months	5¾@6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 3@4
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4@5

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days 5¼
4 to 6 months 5½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months ..... 5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	..
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.73½	5.73½	5.73½	+ .01⅛
Cables	5.74¼	5.74¼	5.74¼	— .00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	23.75	23.60	23.60	— .10
Cables	23.85	23.70	23.70	— .10

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8663 London	4.75⅝	4.76¼
5.1825 Paris	5.73½	5.74¼
Cuba—		
Hongkong	60.00	60.10
Peking	96.50	96.75
Shanghai	90.50	90.62½
19.295 Greece	19.85	19.90
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.75	33.00
Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1828 Italy	7.28	7.28
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.25	51.37½
Yokohama	51.25	51.37½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
40.10 Holland	41.25	41.37½
26.80 Russia	23.60	23.70
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	28.90	29.10
Stockholm	30.10	30.25
Christiania	29.25	29.50
19.295 Spain	23.40	23.85
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.25	44.37½
32.44 Rio	28.62½	28.75
5.1826 Switzerland	4.90½	4.88⅝

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69¾	$4.71	$4.68

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $370,578,238; balance, $35,090,476; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,873,039; Federal Reserve credit balance, $22,463,038.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, .9375 to $1.25 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 39⅞d, unchanged; in New York, 78½c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 61⅝c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Receipts and expenditures.

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$13,627,932	$220,801,700
Ord. int. rev.	51,171,118	443,854,068
Income tax	174,230,005	338,680,952
Miscellaneous	10,548,616	79,293,709
Total receipts	$249,577,898	$1,082,720,431
Excess of ord. rcpts. over ord. disb.	148,169,219	73,061,180
Excess of tot. rcpts. over total disb.	103,196,277	98,351,045
Expenditures	101,408,174	1,008,789,250

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Pay-able.	Hold's of Record.
Amoskeag Mfg.	75c	Q	July 2	June 26
Do pf.	$2.25	S. A.	July 2	June 26
Consol. Con.	1½	Q	July 31	July 18
Great North. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 5
Midwest Oil pf.	3	Q	July 20	July 3
Mon. V. T. pf.	1¾	Q	July 16	July 5
Do	1¾	Ex	July 16	July 5
Pacific Mills	1		July 2	June 23
Penn. Salt Mfg.	2½	Q	July 14	June 30
Stand. Coup. pf.	4	S. A.	June 30	June 23
West. Pa. P. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	....

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	752,282	680,186	265,174
Year to date	97,860,014	83,134,113	61,629,905

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
105	120	200	Adams Express	110	110	110	110	...
4½	4¾	500	Alaska Juneau	4¾	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
31¼	31½	15,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	28¾	31½	28¾	31½	+3½
85	86	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	85½	85¾	85¼	85¾	+1½
92½	94	300	Am. Agricul. Chem.	92	92	92	92	— ⅛
93¾	94	1,900	Am. Beet Sugar	94¼	94½	92	93⅜	...
49½	49⅝	5,300	Am. Can	50	50½	49¼	49½	— ¼
70½	70¾	25,300	Am. Car & Fdry	77	80½	77	79¼	+2½
37½	38	100	Am. Cotton Oil	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ¼
14¾	14⅞	350	Am. H. & Leather	14⅜	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ¼
64	65	500	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	63	64¾	63	64	+1
23¼	24	400	Am. Linseed	24	24⅜	24	24⅜	...
73¾	74	9,900	Am. Locomotive	74½	74⅝	73¼	73⅝	— ⅛
103¼	104½	100	Am. Locomotive pf.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ⅛
10¾	11⅛	800	Am. Malting	10¾	11	10¾	11	— ⅛
66	66¾	2,900	Am. Malting 1st pf.	65¾	66¼	63	66	+1
108¾	109½	4,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	109	109	107¾	108⅝	— ⅛
72⅜	73	1,600	Am. Steel Fdries.	73	74	73	73¼	+ ⅛
120⅜	121	800	Am. Sugar Ref.	121½	121⅝	120	120⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	35	400	Am. Sumatra Tob.	35¼	35¼	35	35	— ⅛
122½	123⅜	300	Am. Tel. & Tel.	123	123⅝	123	123⅜	— ⅛
53½	54	800	Am. Woolen	54	54⅜	53¾	54	+ ⅛
40	41	100	Am. Writing Paper pf.	42	42	42	42	— ⅜
30	31½	600	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	31⅜	31⅝	31	31½	+ ⅛
83⅝	83¾	3,900	Anaconda Copper	83⅞	83⅞	82⅞	83⅝	+ ⅛
100½	100¾	1,500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	101¼	101¾	101¼	101⅝	+ ⅛
96¾	97¼	15	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	97	97	97	97	...
111¼	112½	1,200	At. Gulf & West I.	112¼	112¾	111	112¾	+ ½
73⅝	74	53,000	Baldwin Loco	73¼	74¾	72¼	73⅝	+ ⅛
74	74½	2,100	Baltimore & Ohio	74	74¾	73½	74	+ ⅛
69¾	70¼	600	Baltimore & O. pf.	69¾	70	69¾	70	+ ⅛
140½	141	28,400	Beth.S.class B t.cfs.	144	144	140¾	140⅝	—1⅞
59	60½	100	Brklyn Rapid Tran.	60	60	60	60	+ ⅛
13½	14	2,200	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S.	14½	14⅝	13½	13½	+ ⅛
100	101½	200	Burns Brothers	101½	101½	101½	101½	+ ⅛
41¾	42½	300	Butte & Superior	41¾	42	41¾	42	+ ⅛
38¼	38½	100	California Packing	38¾	38¾	38¾	38½	+ ⅛
20¾	21	500	California Petrol.	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
51	51⅜	200	California Pet. pf.	51	51	51	51	— ⅛
79¾	83	100	Calumet & Arizona	80	80	80	80	— ⅛
160½	161	1,200	Canadian Pacific	161¼	161½	160	160	—1
95⅞	96¾	8,700	Central Leather Co.	97⅜	97⅞	95⅝	96	—1
61¼	61⅞	5,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	61¼	62	61¼	61⅞	+ ⅛
11¾	12	100	Chi. Great Western	11¾	11¾	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
33¾	34¼	100	Chi. Great West. pf.	34¼	34¾	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
75⅜	76	900	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	75⅞	76⅛	75¾	75⅞	+ ⅛
110¾	111½	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	111	111	111	111	+ ¼
110½	111	300	Chi. & Northwest.	111	111	111	111	+1
67½	67⅝	2,000	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. cfs. of d. f. p.	65½	67½	65½	67½	+2¼
37⅛	37¼	7,100	Chi., R. I. & P. w.i.	35½	37¼	35½	37¼	+2¼
78⅛	78½	2,700	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p. c. pf. w.i.	77½	78	77¼	78	+1
69½	69⅞	1,100	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf. w.i.	68¾	69½	68¾	69⅝	+ ⅞
21½	21⅞	200	Chile Copper	21¼	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
56¼	56⅜	500	Chino Copper	56¼	56⅞	56¼	56⅝	+ ⅛
53	53¼	800	Col. Fuel & Iron	53½	53¾	53	53⅛	— ⅛
40	40⅜	400	Columbia Gas & El.	40½	40¾	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
99	100⅜	800	Continental Can	100½	101½	99¾	99¾	— ⅛
50	55	200	Continental Insur.	54	54¾	54	54¾	+ ¾
50	55	17	Do., odd lot	50	50	50	50	...
32⅝	32⅞	8,900	Corn Products Ref.	33	33	32⅜	32⅝	— ⅛
104½	105⅞	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	105	105	105	105	— ⅛
88	88¼	88,300	Crucible Steel	85	88½	84½	88	+3½
43	43¼	3,700	Cuba Cane Sugar	43⅝	43¾	42¾	43	— ⅛
184	190	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	182	182¾	182	182¾	— ⅛
114	115	2,800	Delaware & Hud.	114½	115½	114	114	+ ¾
8½	9	100	Den. & Rio Grande	9	9	9	9	+2
23¼	24	4,200	Distillers' Secur.	22⅞	23¼	21¾	23¼	— ⅛
10½	11	200	Dome Mines	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
36½	37⅛	100	Elk Horn Coal	37½	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅛
26⅝	26⅞	4,200	Erie	26⅝	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
39	39¼	1,300	Erie 1st pf.	39	39¾	39	39	+ ⅛
29¾	30¼	100	Erie 2d pf.	30	30	30	30	+ ⅛
45	46	1,000	Federal M. & S. pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ⅛
32½	33	100	Gaston, W. & W.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ⅛
160	162½	800	General Electric	161	162½	161	162½	+1½
118⅝	119½	10,100	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs.	119	119½	116	119½	+ ½
88½	89	100	Gen. M. pf.temp.cfs.	88¾	88½	88¼	88¼	+ ⅛
51½	52¼	300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	52	52	51	51	+ ⅛
107⅜	108½	400	Great Northern pf.	107½	108	107¾	107¾	+ ⅛
32¾	33	600	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	33¾	33¾	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
40	41½	1,000	Green-Cananea	42	42½	41¾	41½	— ⅜
127⅝	128	400	Gulf States St. x d.	130	130	128	128	—1
103¾	104	300	Illinois Central	103	103¼	103	103½	+ ⅛
64½	64⅝	3,900	Inspiration Copper	64⅞	64⅞	64	64¼	— ⅛
9⅝	9⅞	900	Interboro Consol.	9½	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
56	57½	300	Interboro Con. pf.	56⅝	57	56⅝	57	+ ⅛
19	19½	200	Int. Agricultural	18	19	18	19	+ ⅛
54	54½	1,800	Int. Agricultural pf.	52½	54¼	52½	54⅛	+1⅛
111	113¼	100	Int.Harv., N.J., x d	112	112	112	112	+1⅛
101	103	100	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	102	102	102	102	+ ⅛
27⅝	27⅞	3,900	Int. Mer. Marine	27½	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅛
83⅝	83½	5,500	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	82⅝	84	82½	83½	+ ⅛
39¾	39¾	4,500	Int. Nickel	39¼	39¾	39¼	39¾	— ⅛
37	38	400	Int. Paper	37	37	37	37	+ ⅛
23½	23⅝	800	Kansas City South.	22⅞	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅛
45¼	45¾	1,500	Kennecott Copper	43¾	45¾	43¾	45⅝	— ⅛
105½	106	100	Kress (S. H.) Co. pf.	106	106	106	106	...
97	97¾	4,300	Lackawanna Steel	97	98	97	97	+ ¼
65½	66½	600	Lehigh Valley	66	66¼	66	66	+1
64	64½	200	Mackay Cos. pf.	64	64	64	64	...
75	77½	100	Manhattan Shirt	77	77	77	77	...
49	49½	700	Maxwell Motors	49	49½	48	48¼	—1
66	67	100	Max. Motors 1st pf.	67	67	67	67	...
30	31⅜	500	Max. Motors 2d pf.	31¾	31¾	30¾	30¾	—1¼
97	97½	2,700	Mexican Petroleum	97¾	97¾	96¾	97⅜	+ ⅛
41⅛	41¼	400	Miami Copper	41	41¼	41	41¼	+ ⅛
63¾	64	9,000	Midvale Steel	64¼	64⅝	63¾	64¼	+ ⅛
19	19½	700	Minn. & St. L. new	18	19¼	18	19¼	+2¼
6⅝	7	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6½	6¾	6½	6¾	...
11	12¼	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	11	11¾	11	11¾	...
62	62¼	1,000	Mo. P. cfs. of d f p.	60¾	62	60¾	62	+3
32¼	32⅝	18,500	Mo. Pacific w. i.	29½	32¾	29½	32¼	+2¼
57	57½	300	Mo. Pacific pf. w i.	57	57¾	57	57	+1
95	99	100	Montana Power	96	96	96	96	—2
35	35¼	600	Nat. Conduit & C.	36¼	36¾	35¼	35¾	— ⅛
40	40¼	1,600	Nat. Enam. & St.	40¾	40¾	40	40	+ ⅛
108	112	100	National Lead pf.	110	110	110	110	+2
23⅝	24	300	Nevada Con. Cop.	23½	23¾	23¼	23¾	— ⅛
24	24½	1,100	N. O. Tex. & Mex.	23	23	23	24½	+1½
93¼	93¼	6,700	N. Y. Central	92½	93¾	92½	93¾	+1¼
25	27	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	26	26	26	26	—1½
16	16½	100	N. Y. Dock	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	—1¼
40	40¾	3,300	N. Y., N. H. & H.	39¾	40¾	39¾	40	+1⅛
23	23¼	200	N. Y., Ont. & West.	23	23¼	23	23¼	+1
123¼	125½	600	Norfolk & Western	123¼	125¼	123¼	125¼	+2
104	104⅝	600	Northern Pacific	103⅝	104⅛	103⅝	104	...
99	100	200	Nova Scotia S. & C.	99	99	99	99	—1
134	134⅜	4,300	Ohio Cities Gas	135¼	135½	131½	133¾	—1½
5⅝	5¾	1,600	Ontario Mining	5¾	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
91	91	100	Owens Bottle Mach.	91	91	91	91	— ⅛
27⅞	28¼	500	Pacific Mail	27⅞	28¼	27⅞	28¼	+ ⅛
53	53⅜	700	Penn. R. R.	53	53⅝	53	53⅜	+ ⅛
77	77⅞	1,600	People's Gas, Chi.	77⅛	78	77	77⅞	+ ⅛
20	20¾	200	Père Marquette	20¾	20¾	20½	20½	+ ⅛
53½	53⅞	4,700	Pitts. Coal pf. x d.	53½	53⅝	52	53½	+ ⅛
117	118	100	Pitts.C. pf. cfs. of d.	117	117	117	117	...
33½	33⅞	2,200	Pitts. & West Va.	34⅜	34⅜	33½	33⅝	— ⅛
64	64¼	100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf.	64	64	64	64	...
77½	78	1,100	Pressed Steel Car	77½	78½	77½	78	+ ⅛
140	141	600	Pullman Co	140	141	140	140⅝	+2¾
56	56⅞	2,700	Railway Steel Sp.	56	56⅞	55½	56⅞	+ ⅛
28⅜	28⅝	700	Ray Con. Copper	28⅜	28⅝	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
98	98½	82,200	Reading	98	99½	97¾	98⅜	+1¼
40¼	41⅛	100	Reading 1st pf.	41¼	41½	41¼	41½	+ ⅛
42¼	43	100	Reading 2d pf. x d.	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	+1⅞
91⅜	92	6,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	92½	92½	91½	91⅞	— ⅛
103½	104	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	— ⅛
63¾	64⅜	200	Royal Dutch t r.	64⅜	64⅜	64	64	— ⅛
17⅛	18	300	St. Louis-San Fran.	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
28	33	100	St. Louis-San F. pf.	28	28	28	28	—2
31½	32	100	St. Louis Southw.	31½	31½	31½	31½	+1½
101	102	300	Savage Arms	101¼	101¼	101¼	101½	—1½
20	20½	900	Saxon Motor	20	20	17½	20	+ ½
13½	14½	100	Seaboard Air Line	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	...
29	30	100	Seab. Air Line pf.	29	29	29	29	+1
43⅜	43⅞	51,100	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	48	48	41⅞	43⅝	—4½
60	61	600	Sloss-S. Steel & I	60	61	60	61	+ ½
94⅝	94⅞	2,800	Southern Pacific	94¼	95	94¼	94⅞	+ ⅝
...	...	680	So. P. R. Sug. rgts.	8½	9½	8¾	8⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	28¾	5,700	Southern Railway	28¼	28¾	28¼	28¾	+ ⅛
55	57	300	Southern Ry. pf.	56⅝	57	56⅝	57	+ ¼
82¼	82⅝	21,700	Studebaker Co.	85	85	82	82½	— ⅛
48¾	49¼	1,700	Superior Steel	48¼	49½	48¼	49¼	+2¼
18	18	1,100	Tenn. C. & C.	18	18	17½	17½	— ⅛
214	215¾	800	Texas Co.	215¾	216	214½	215	— ¾
15	16	100	Texas & Pacific	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	...
21	23	1,200	Third Avenue	21½	23¼	21½	23¼	+2¼
58⅜	59	1,000	Tobacco Products	59	59¼	58¾	58¾	— ⅛
44⅞	47	500	Transue & Wms	46	48¾	46	46¾	+ ⅛
138	138¼	3,400	Union Pacific	137½	138½	137½	138½	+1½
79	80	200	Union Pacific pf.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	+ ⅛
45	46	100	United Alloy Steel	45	45	45	45	— ⅛
105¼	105½	1,100	United Cigar Stores	106	106	106¼	105¼	— ⅛
67	68¼	600	United Dyewood	67	68	67	68	+2
132½	136	300	United Fruit	135¾	135¾	135	135½	+1½
28⅝	30⅜	100	United Paper Board	28½	28½	28½	28½	+2½
22	22¼	400	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	21⅝	22	21	21	—1
54	57	100	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf.	56¾	58¼	56¼	56½	+2½
18	19	100	U. S. Express	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
164	164½	8,400	U. S. Indus. Alco.	165¾	165¾	162	164½	—2
61	61½	300	U. S. Rubber	61¼	61¼	61	61	...
107	107⅜	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	107½	107½	107¼	107½	+ ⅛
60	61¼	400	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	61⅜	61⅜	60¾	60¾	—1
128⅞	130	152,500	U. S. Steel	131¼	131½	129¾	130	— ⅝
117½	117⅝	300	U. S. Steel pf.	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	+ ⅛
117½	117⅝	130	Do., odd lots	117¼	117⅝	117⅛	117⅝	...
110½	111	1,600	Utah Copper	111¼	111¾	110¾	110½	— ⅝
43	43	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	43⅞	43⅞	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅛
108	112	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	110	110	110	110	— ½
70½	71⅛	700	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	70	71½	70	70	...
12¾	13	600	Wabash	12½	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ⅛
51¼	51¾	4,500	Wabash pf. A	50⅝	51⅝	50⅝	51¾	+1⅛
27½	27⅞	1,600	Wabash pf. B	28¾	28¾	28¾	27¾	+ ⅛
90	95	100	Wells Fargo Exp.	94	94	94	94	—1½
20¾	21¼	700	Western Maryland	21¼	21½	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
15½	16½	100	Western Pacific	16½	16½	16½	16½	— ⅝
52	52⅞	3,200	Westingh. E. & M.	52⅝	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	15⅝	1,700	Wheeling & L. E.	15⅝	16¼	15⅞	15⅝	+ ⅛
48	48	200	White Motors	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ⅛
72¼	73½	300	Wilson & Co.	73⅝	73⅝	72¼	72¼	— ⅜
34⅜	34¼	13,800	Willys-Overland	35	35	33½	34½	— ⅝
122	124	100	Woolworth pf.	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	+1½

TO PURCHASE PURE OIL CO.

Details for Merger to Ohio Cities Gas Completed.

Stockholders of the Ohio Cities Gas Company and the Pure Oil Company were notified yesterday that details were complete for the union of the two concerns. The Ohio Cities Company recently authorized the issue of 1,000,000 new shares of stock to finance the purchase of the Pure Oil organization, and this stock is being offered for subscription to shareowners of both companies.

Present stockowners of the Ohio Cities Company of record July 5 have the right to take up new stock at par, $25 a share, up to 200 per cent. of their hold

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New York & Erie 3d 4½s
City of Phila 3s, 3½s & 4s
Phila. Sub. Gas & Elec. 5s
Northern Central cons. 4½s
Allegheny & Western 1st 4s
Georgia Ry. & Elec., cons. 5s
Lehigh Valley cons. 4½s 1923
Georgia Ry & Elec. P. & I. 5s
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 1st 4s
New York, Chi. & St. L. Equip. 5s

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Lima Locomotive Pfd.
Utah Power & Light Pfd.
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New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Chicago Stock Exchanges.
Stock Exchange Building, Philadelphia. 111 Broadway, New York

ASK BROAD MARKET FOR LIBERTY BONDS

Loan Committee Says Sentiment Ought Not to Govern Dealings.

NO RESTRICTIONS ON PRICE

Bankers Believe Substantial Demand Will Be Awakened if Trading Is Open.

The Liberty Loan Committee, which consists of leading bankers of the financial district, discussed the desirability of a broad market in the new Liberty 3½ per cent. bonds at a meeting yesterday. It was learned that the opinion was general among the committee members that sentiment ought not to be allowed to govern dealings, preventing sales at prices under par, if a downward tendency should develop. The bankers asserted that the market should be allowed to take its own course.

Benjamin Strong, Jr., Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, issued this statement:

"I am instructed by the Liberty Loan Committee of this district to state that in the opinion of the committee it is important that there be a wide and normal market for Liberty Loan bonds—unrestricted as to price or otherwise."

Dealings in the 3½s on the Stock Exchange showed more clearly than on preceding days that the moral restrictions put upon trading had "pegged" the price close to par. The turnover in "when issued" contracts amounted to less than $875,000, of which all but $116,100 changed hands at 100. A number of Stock Exchange houses, it was found, were reluctant to handle business in the Liberty bonds while the feeling held strong that no bids under par should be considered.

Inquiries showed that bankers and brokers were by no means convinced that a removal of the sentimental bar would be followed quickly by sales under the face value of the bonds. The heavy oversubscription indicated to the satisfaction of numerous observers of the investment market that a substantial demand for the Liberty 3½s was lying dormant and would be likely to awaken if trading became free.

The Federal Reserve Bank received from Washington a quantity of temporary certificates for the bonds. The work of attaching the proper official signatures was begun, and a substantial amount of the certificates will be ready for distribution within a few days. As they will stand for the time being in place of the definite certificates, deliveries can be made and money paid over. So far the dealings on the Stock Exchange and among outside bond houses have been in contracts, calling for payment when the bonds were delivered.

WASHINGTON NOT OPPOSED.

Views Opening Trading as Likely to Help Second Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25.—Feeling in Washington is not unfriendly to the idea advanced by the New York Liberty Loan Committee that there should be unrestricted trading in war bonds. With regard for a conservative attitude toward the loan as it makes its way into the public confidence no high official of the Government would tonight express a positive opinion as to the wisdom of the course advocated by Benjamin Strong, Governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, in his announcement today in favor of open trading in Liberty Loan bonds. The widest opinion here is that so long as there is no restriction in law or Governmental policy as to the use made of the bonds there might develop a speculative enhancement of the bonds in the eyes of the investment public, which would materially assist in placing the next issue to be announced within a few weeks.

Already there is apparent a feeling that the large oversubscription of the first issue assures the prompt absorption of the next issue. The evidence that the bonds are going to a premium, while highly gratifying to the Administration, is also a positive indication of the success of the loan, as the successive issues are brought out.

Another phase of the matter is the very probable acceptance of the next issue at the same rate of interest at which the first issue was offered. There has been a substantial expectation that the second issue would be offered at 4 per cent. instead of 3½, and this would, of course, under the terms of the subscriptions to the first issue, involve the conversion of the first issue into bonds drawing 4 per cent. The burdens of the Government would be very considerably lightened if the attitude of the business world toward the value of the Liberty Loan should be such as to avoid the bonds now to be issued into those of a higher rate.

It has been shown that in view of the taxation program of Congress the 3½ per cent. non-taxable bond, as compared with a taxable 4 per cent., is at the date of issue essentially at a premium. As this fact is realized it will have its effect in the proposed trading in war bonds and lift the successive issues out of all question of sentiment.

There is now little doubt that the large oversubscription to the first issue will stand as a subscription to the next issue. An announcement that subscribers will have the option to take bonds of the next issue is expected as soon as plans for the next issue have shaped themselves more definitely. That the bonds will steadily advance to a handsome premium and find a strong, normal market is confidently expected by the leading financiers of the Government, and there is reasonable ground for believing that Governor Strong's suggestions will be indorsed effectively here within a short time.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25.—Forecast: N. Car., S. Car., Ga., Fla., Ala., and Miss.—Probably fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle variable winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and warm Tues. and Wed.

Ind.—Thunder showers Tues.; warmer in n. and central Wed.; fair; fresh s. winds.

Lower Mich.—Thunder showers Tues.; warmer in s. and central Wed. Fair; cooler in w.; fresh s., shifting to w. winds.

La., Ark., and W. Tex.—Probably fair Tues. and Wed.

E. Tex.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.

Ill. and Wis.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Mo.—Unsettled, but generally fair Tues. and Wed., cooler in n. e. Tues.

Iowa—Generally fair Tues. and Wed., cooler Tues.

N. Dak. and Mon.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Neb.—Generally fair Tues. and Wed., probably unsettled Tues. in s. e., cooler in c. and central Tues.

Kan.—Unsettled Tues. and Wed., probably thunder showers, cooler.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Julia	.02
Alta	.03	Justice	.03
Andes	.10	Mexican	.11
Best & Belcher	.02	Occidental	.03
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.11
Caledonia	.10	Overman	.04
Challenge Con	.01	Potosi	.06
Chollar	.06	Savage	.03
Confidence	.10	Sierra Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.15
Con. Virginia	.23	Union Con.	.15
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.06	Mexican dollars	.62
Jacket	.06		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.00	Goldfield Cons.	.51
Belmont	1.60	Goldfield Merger	.02
Jim Butler	.75	Great Bend	.06
McNamara	.21	Jumbo Exten.	.35
Midway	.10	Jumbo Junior	.06
Mizpah	.00	Kewanaus	.15
Monarch Pitts	.09	Silver Pick	.10
Montana	.19	Spearhead	.07
North Star	.10	MANHATTAN.	
Rescua	.19	Consolidated	.25
Tonopah Exten	2.45	Morning Glory	.16
Tonopah Nevada	6.00	Union Amalg.	.18
West End	.68	White Caps	1.35
West Tonopah	.19	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Big Jim	.05
Atlanta	.10	Nevada Hills	.22
Booth	.07	Packard	.04
Daisy	.03	Rochester	.03
Florence	.19	Round Mountain	.34

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5¼	5¾	Gracite	45	55
Dr. J'pot	5	6	Isabella	9¾	10
Elkton	9¾	7	McKinney	19	21
El Paso	95	98	Portland	145	150
Fanny B.	4	5¼	U. Gold M.	23	25
Golden C.	217	225	Vindicator	95	97
Gold Sov.	6¾	6¾			

EARNINGS.

Public Utility.

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY, all departments, for May—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross earn.	$2,983,945	$2,801,492	$982,553
Net	1,126,768	1,001,942	188,826
April-May, gr.	5,895,439	4,831,988	1,063,451
Net	2,400,003	2,288,800	111,203

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	4.90	4.45
Buffalo, R. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	4.95	4.70
Canadian North'n	1917-'26	4½@5	5.00	5.00
Canadian Pacific	1917-'23	4½	5.30	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	4.98	4.73
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	4.85	4.60
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½	5.80	5.15
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.00	4.70
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	5.60	5.00
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	6.60	5.20
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.95	4.70
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.35	5.00
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.60	5.15
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.95	4.75
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.90	4.60
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	5.00	4.85
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'22	5	5.85	5.10
Missouri Pacific	1917-'22	5	5.80	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	5.40	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	5.20	4.85
Norf. & Western	1917-'24	4½	5.80	4.50
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'23	4½@5	5.40	5.00
Penn. Gen. Fr'ght	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.80	4.50
St. Louis, S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.80	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1917-'26	5	5.35	5.00
Southern Pacific	1917-'29	4½	4.90	4.70
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½@5	5.20	4.80

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	34	36	Iron C pf.	17	..
B S Gas	8	10	Iron Blos.	1¼	1½
Bingham	12¾	13	Jerome V.	1¼	1¾
Bohemia	1½	1¾	La Rose	40	50
Begole	50	75	Majestic	40	43
Bost Ely	45	55	Mex Met.	27	30
Bost & M.	60	61	Mojave T.	44	47
Butte & L.	16	17	New Balt.	1¼	1¾
Butte & D.	50	60	New Dougr.	1¾	1¾
Bost & Ar.	1¾	2¾	N U Bing.	..	50
Calaveras	3¼	4	Nixon	45	48
Chief Cons.	2¼	2½	N Cornelia	18½	19
Crown Res.	28	30	N Z & L.	70	71
Con Ariz.	2¾	2¾	Onco	50	70
Cortez	20	30	Ohio Cop.	1¾	1¾
Champ C.	7	8	Onondaga	35	45
Cal Corb.	1½	2½	Pion Con.	1¼	1¾
B & B B.	2¾	2½	Rilla	2	3
Fortuna	5	9	Ray Hero.	3¼	4½
Gold Lake	5	6	*S W M.	2	2¾
Houghton	90	95	†S W M.	2	2½
Homa Oil	1¼	1¾	Truro	1½	1¾
Humboldt	90	95	U V Ext.	57½	58½
Iron Cap.	17¾	17½	Yukon G'd.	1⅞	2¼

*Full paid. †Part paid.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Controller of the Currency has issued a call for the condition of national banks as of June 20.

C. E. Danforth of the Stock Exchange firm of Van Emburgh & Atterbury has been elected a Director of the American Hide and Leather Company, succeeding William Stuart Cox, resigned.

The Directors of the Trumbull Steel Company have recommended a capital increase from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000, with an offering of new stock. Proceeds will be used for increasing the output of open hearth and plate departments and the purchase of coal lands now under option.

The Public Service Commission has had a hearing upon the application of the New York and Richmond Gas Company for authority to issue $2,214,000 thirty-year bonds. The company asks for authority to execute a first refunding mortgage to the Central Trust Company, as trustee, and to issue thereunder bonds in the amount mentioned.

Stuyvesant Fish Morris, Jr., has withdrawn from the firm of Morris & Smith, 63 Broadway. Robert G. Kennedy and St. John Smith will continue the business of the firm at the present address.

Gold coin to the amount of $200,000 has been withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury for shipment to Cuba.

The Kings County Electric Light and Power Company has had a hearing before the Public Service Commission upon its application for approval to issue $1,000,000 additional bonds, the proceeds to be applied to reimbursement of the treasury of the company for expenditures on improvements made between January, 1900, and Sept. 30, 1906.

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co., Inc., announce the election of Harry M. Tingle as Vice President and Director to succeed A. H. Johnson, resigned. He will have charge of the securities department.

The Mechanics and Metals National Bank has issued a booklet analyzing the amendments to the Federal Reserve act, approved by President Wilson last week.

J. S. Bache & Co. are distributing an exhaustive analysis of the Lackawanna Steel Company.

Alfred Esberg, First Vice President of the General Electric Company, is to retire from that company on Aug. 1. Mr. Esberg will continue as a Director.

A. F. Cronhardt, formerly with Carter & Co., has become associated with Liggett & Drexel as manager of their Stock Exchange department.

Rise to $25,000,000 Approved.

Stockholders of the Guaranty Trust Company yesterday ratified a proposal to increase the capital stock from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000. The $5,000,000 new stock will be offered for subscription at par at the rate of 25 per cent. of their holdings on or before July 16. The shareowners of record June 25 may subscribe.

THE COTTON MARKET

Prices Break $4 a Bale, October Selling Down to 25.82—Net Loss 72-81 Points.

Cotton prices broke about $4 a bale yesterday, with October deliveries selling down to 25.82c, or 81 points below Saturday's closing figures and 96 points under Saturday's high record. Notwithstanding the extent of this price movement, trading was only moderately active, and there was little or no excitement. Reports of beneficial rains in the Southwest and the failure of a bulletin private condition report, issued before the opening, to create any fresh buying power of consequence, seemed to increase a disposition to take profits on long cotton. Over Sunday, many traders realized that the upward movement last week was not fully warranted by conditions and that prices were unreasonably high to be either healthy or permanent. Scattered selling for a reaction after the big advance of Saturday may also have been a factor on the decline, while there were comparatively few buyers in evidence, with the market closing irregular at a net loss of 72 to 81 points.

The market opened easy at a decline of 19 to 27 points on the Texas rain reports. There was some trade buying early, while selling was held in check by the private report from Memphis indicating a condition of 70.1 against 72.8 toward the end of last month. But prices gradually eased off, with the market becoming weak during the afternoon. Closing prices were at practically the low point of the day.

The detailed weather report for the Houston district showed rain at about twenty out of fifty stations reporting, and that at only seven of the stations was the precipitation in excess of an inch. This was somewhat disappointing to early sellers, who had been led to expect more general rains, and the report was followed by a flurry of covering around midday. Where rain fell, however, it was considered beneficial, and the market evidently lacked its recent support.

An official cable from Liverpool said that the futures market there would reopen on Friday morning should nothing unforeseen occur for trading under new conditions which would be communicated to members on Thursday. It is expected that Havre will reopen at the same time, and under the same conditions.

Two private crop reports have now been issued, indicating a lower condition than toward the end of May, but there was doubtless a feeling yesterday that bullish ideas of the coming bureau have been discounted on the advances of late last week. Reports of a reduced Russian acreage attracted bullish comment during the morning, and it was considered that the pressure to turn out goods in New England mill circles was reflected in advertisements urging operatives to take only short vacations.

Exports for the day were 21,483 bales, making 5,131,585 so far this season.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday.
July	26.57	26.60	25.94	25.96@26.00	26.77
Aug.	26.51	26.51	26.36	25.96@26.00	26.70
Sept.	26.25	26.25	26.25	25.94 Bid	26.72
Oct.	26.48	26.50	25.82	25.82@25.88	26.68
Nov.	..	..	..	25.85 Bid	26.65
Dec.	26.50	26.60	25.96	25.96@25.98	26.73
Jan.	26.60	26.67	26.03	26.03@26.07	26.81
March	26.85	26.90	26.20	26.20@26.25	26.99
May	26.88	26.95	26.72	26.82 Bid	27.13

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 55 points lower at 26.00c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 25.80c; Memphis, 25.50c; Houston, 25.60c; New Orleans, 25.25c; Savannah, 26.50c; Augusta, 26.25c.

The day's cotton statistics follow:

	Monday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	7,104	6,822	9,290
Exports	21,483	2,568	23,843
Port stocks	782,754	809,548	832,511
New York arrivals	5,355	6,629	5,905
New York stocks	85,563	90,769	160,182

Cotton Exchange Special Liverpool Cables—Spot cotton quiet and unchanged at 15.45d for middling upland. Sales, 6,000 bales, including 4,000 American; imports, 18,000; American, 13,000.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat trade believes that the Food Control bill will in all probability become a law this week and in consequence the market yesterday was inactive and nervous. The undertone was easier, with prices ranging around 3 to 4 cents below those of Saturday in Chicago, but at the close the Minneapolis cash market experienced a perpendicular drop of 20 to 25 cents. The visible supply in the United States decreased 4,488,000 bushels for the week, compared with a decrease of 2,311,000 last year, while the Canadian visible increased 614,000, against a decrease of 812,000 a year ago. Exports from leading shipping countries for the week were 10,619,000 bushels, compared with 12,762,000 the previous week and 14,068,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.89 free on board to arrive. Rye—Market quiet; No. 2 Western $2.40 cost, insurance and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	2.10	2.08	2.10	2.14	1.01½
September	1.85	1.82½	1.85	1.87	1.04¾

CORN.

The corn crop in the Southwest was relieved by good rains in portions of Texas and Oklahoma, and the crop outlook as a whole was favorable. As a result prices declined over a cent a bushel early under commission house selling, but rallied in the afternoon, and the close was steady, with net gains of ⅛c to 1⅛c. The cash position was strong, and export sales were estimated at 250,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.85½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
July	1.57⅝	1.54½	1.57½	1.55¾	.73½
September	1.48⅝	1.45¾	1.48⅝	1.47¾	.72⅝
December	1.11⅜	1.09¾	1.10½	1.10⅝	.61¾

OATS.

The oats market was moderately active but price change were narrow, closing net unchanged to ⅛c lower. Crop accounts were very favorable and served to offset the strength in corn and the reports of export sales of 200,000 bushels. The visible decreased 2,261,000 bushels, and the total was 11,581,000, against 14,066,000 last year. The local cash market was dull; standard quoted at 74½c; No. 2 white, 74½c, nominal; No. 3 white, 73½c, nominal; No. 4 white, 73c; rank clipped white, 73@73½c; ordinary clipped white, 73@74½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	63½	62¾	62¾	63¼	39¾
September	53¾	53¼	53¼	53¾	38¾
December	.58	54½	54¾	54¾	40

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was comparatively quiet and price changes were narrow. The undertone was barely steady, owing to a less active cash demand and an easier tone to the live hog market. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 45,000 head; estimated for today, 15,000; Kansas City received 6,000, and Omaha 6,700.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
Lard—					
July	21.62	21.50	21.50	21.57	18.17
September	21.87	21.70	21.75	21.80	18.30
Ribs—					
July	21.85	21.75	21.82	21.80	18.70
September	21.95	21.72	21.90	21.87	18.77
Pork—					
July	39.75	39.75	39.75	40.00	24.75
September	40.05	39.95	39.95	40.07	24.87

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was easier under liquidation and selling by Cotton Exchange houses. Prices declined newly low first, but gave way more rapidly toward the close, with final quotations 18 to 18 points net lower. Total sales were 34,400 barrels.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	16.80@	16.40
June	..	..	16.50@	16.45
July	16.39	16.25	16.28@16.34	16.48
August	16.44	16.29	16.29@16.31	16.44
September	16.44	16.29	16.29@16.31	16.44
October	16.33	16.19	16.19@16.20	16.33
November	16.08	15.94	15.94@15.96	16.10
December	16.03	15.89	15.90@15.93	16.04
January	16.00	15.87	15.87@15.94	16.07

COFFEE.

The spot market closed steady, unchanged to 5 points higher, with trading fairly active. Rio No. 7's, 10½c; Santos 4s, 12½c.

The futures market closed steady, unchanged to 5 points higher, with trading fairly active. Sales, 11,500 bags, including 7,500 Santos 4s. Closing bids:

July	7.61	September	7.67
October	7.73	November	..
December	7.80	January	..
March	7.92	April	..
May	8.03		

SUGAR.

While the total transactions in the market for sugar futures was quite heavy, a good deal of the business was in the form of switches, July being exchanged for January at 10 points and for December at 12 points. Total transactions were 38,600 tons. Prices gradually worked higher and closed unchanged to 6 points net higher, distant positions showing the maximum gain. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	5.02@5.04	4.99
July	5.04	4.98	5.03@5.04	5.09
August	5.13	5.13	5.12@5.14	5.19
September	5.22	5.18	5.21@5.23	5.21
October	5.28	5.23	5.23@5.25	5.23
November	..	..	5.25@5.27	5.24
December	5.14	5.11	5.13@5.14	5.13
January	4.98	4.96	4.98@4.95	4.88
February	..	..	4.72@4.74	4.67
March	..	..	4.72@4.74	4.68
April	4.73	4.73	4.75@4.76	..
May	4.76	4.76	4.76@4.78	..

The local market for raw sugar was firmer and prices were 1-16c higher, with a better demand reported from local refiners, influenced by the continued good inquiry for refined from both domestic and export buyers. Business was placed at 126,000 bags of Cubas, afloat, prompt and early July shipment at 5c, cost and freight. The close was firm at 5c for Cubas; cost and freight, equal to 6.02c for centrifugal and 5.14c for molasses. The demand for refined sugar was good, prompted by the continued favorable weather, and prices were steadily held at former levels, all refiners quoting on the basis of 7.50c for fine granulated. Export business was also good, and it was said that Great Britain purchased 25,000 tons of refined last week.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,929 packages. The market declined ½c from the extreme figures that were current on Saturday. At the lower rates trade was fair, though the market had rather an unsettled tone at the close. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 33½@40¼c; extras, (92 score,) 39@39¼c; firsts, (85 to 91 score,) 37¾@38¼c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 36@37½c; thirds, 34¼@35½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 40¾@41c; extras, 39½@40c; firsts, 38¼@39½c; seconds, 37¼@38c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 38½@39c; good to prime, 36½@38c; common to fair, 33@36c; renovated, extras, 37½c; firsts, 36@37c; lower grades, 33@35c; imitation creamery, firsts, 34@36c; dairies, current make, firsts, 33½@34c; seconds, 32¾@33c; lower grades, 31@32c; factory, current make, No. 1, 32¼@33c; No. 2, 32c; lower grades, 30@31½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 15,060 cases. There is rather a light supply of strictly fine fresh eggs in the market, and any receipts that show a good to large proportion of such are meeting a fair demand at steady to firm prices. Good average qualities are selling at about previous quotations with a moderate demand. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 35@36c; storage packed, firsts, 34@34½c; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 34@34½c; firsts, 32@33c; seconds, 30@31c; thirds and poorer, 28@29c; State, Pa. and nearby, 27½@28½c, No. 2 and poorer, 22@26c; checks, good to choice, dry, 26@27c; undergrades, 23@25c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 40@41c; ordinary to good, 38@39c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 36@40c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 34@38c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 37@39c; gathered brown and mixed colors, ungraded, 32@36c.

TAX ON WAR PROFITS.

An economist suggests tax on war industries to relieve other industries in the valuable Lexington. On all unnecessary [illegible]

$3,500,000
Northern States Power Company
(Minnesota)
First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds

Dated April 1, 1916—Due April 1, 1941. Redeemable on any interest payment date prior to and including April 1, 1936, at 105 and interest, and thereafter at 102½ and interest. Interest payable April 1 and October 1, in New York or Chicago. Coupon Bonds of $500 and $1,000 denomination, with privilege of registration as to principal only or exchangeable for fully registered bonds. Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee.

Previous issues of these bonds have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange and application will be made to list the present issue.

The Northern States Power Company operates electric light and power, gas, steam heat or other utility properties in one hundred seventy-eight communities, including Minneapolis and St. Paul, having a total population estimated at over 900,000.

The gross earnings of the properties comprising this system have shown rapid and substantial growth, having more than doubled in the last seven calendar years, while the net earnings have nearly tripled. The earnings for the year ended May 31, 1917, were officially reported as follows:

Gross Earnings	$6,508,676.00
Operating Expenses, Including Taxes, Insurance and Current Maintenance	3,049,304.44
Net Earnings	$3,459,371.56
Annual Interest Charge on $29,056,000 Bonds Outstanding	1,452,800.00
Balance	$2,006,571.56

We recommend these Bonds for Investment

Price 93½ and Interest; Yielding about 5½%

Complete Circular on request

Harris, Forbes & Company
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William P. Bonbright & Co.
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Members New York Stock Exchange.
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The Bache Review
discusses this week: Financial Co-operation with England—Learning to Buy Government Bonds—Probabilities of High Premium Eventually—How England Regards the Excess Profits Tax—Studying the Taxation Problem—Prospects of the Daylight Bill—How It Would Work—Cross Purposes—The Market. COPY ON REQUEST. J. S. Bache & Co., Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, No. 42 Broadway, New York.

Mr. C. C. Wright, Jr., has this day retired from our firm.
J. Robinson-Duff & Co.
June 25, 1917.

Modern Trust Company Service
Metropolitan Trust Co.
of the City of New York
George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., President
60 WALL STREET.

DIVIDENDS.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW YORK

A quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 2nd, 1917, to shareholders of record at the close of business, June 23rd, 1917.

ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
FOUNDED 1803

June 21, 1917.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4% on the capital stock of this Bank payable July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1917.

OWEN E. PAYNTER, Cashier.

228th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

132D DIVIDEND
CHARTERED 1799.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
New York, June 21, 1917.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company, free from tax, payable on and after July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 27, 1917.

The Transfer Books will not close.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank,
Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third St.
New York, June 20, 1917.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Bank was declared payable, free of tax, on and after June 30, 1917.

The Transfer Books will be closed until Monday, July 2nd, 1917.

A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

The German Exchange Bank
330 Bowery, New York.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held on June 15, 1917, a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable July 2, 1917. Transfer Books to close June 15, 1917, re-open July 2, 1917.

GEORGE KEEN, Cashier.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY
JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 7, 1917.

A Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid July 2, 1917, to the registered holders of same, June 15, 1917. Transfer books will be closed on June 15, and will be reopened June 18, 1917.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

SCOTT PAPER COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1917.

The Board of Directors of the Scott Paper Company have this day declared a dividend of two per cent., payable July 2, 1917, on the outstanding capital stock of the company. Transfer books will not close.

W. F. SCOTT, Secretary.

THE ALLIANCE REALTY COMPANY

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of 1¼% on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable July 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 10th, 1917.

HOWARD W. SMITH, Secretary.

COLUMBIA BANK.
207 Fifth Avenue.
Near 42nd Street.
The Fifty-eighth Consecutive Dividend.
New York, June 20, 1917.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent. (8%), free of tax, out of the earnings for the past six months, payable July 1, 1917, to the stockholders of record at 12:00 o'clock, M., at 40 Wall St.

W. G. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

An American Bank for Foreign Trade
INC. 1918

MERCANTILE BANK of the AMERICAS, Inc.

Capital and Surplus, - - $2,500,000

NEW YORK OFFICE: 38 Pine Street
PARIS OFFICE: 11 Boulevard Haussmann

DIRECTORS:

JAMES BROWN THATCHER M. BROWN JASON A. NEILSON	BROWN BROTHERS & CO. New York, Philadelphia, Boston
ALBERT STRAUSS F

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 American Chicle Com.
100 Atlas Portland Cement Com.
20 Broadway Trust Stock.
25 Del., Lack. & Western Coal
50 Germania Insurance
50 German Alliance Insurance
50 Independent Lamp & Wire
100 Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
25 Manhattan Refrigerating Com.
100 New York Rubber "Rights"
50 Old Dominion Steamship
100 Penn Coal & Coke
100 Pocahontas Cons. Collieries Com.
50 Splitdorf Electric Com.
5 Winchester Repeating Arms

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25 American Chicle Com.
100 Barrett-Nephews Co.
50 Childs Restaurant Com.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Franklin Insurance
25 Home Insurance
200 Milliken Bros. Pfd.
100 New York Rubber "Rights"
50 National Fuel Gas
100 Pacific Coast Com. & 2nd Pfd.
100 Splitdorf Electric Com. & Pfd.
200 Texas & Pacific Coal "Rights"
100 Thompson-Starrett Pfd.
100 Telautograph Corporation
100 Vulcan Detinning Pfd.

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BUY—SELL

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IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
TIDE WATER OIL CO.
GULF OIL CORPORATION

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Hudson Companies Pfd.
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Stocks.

Wolff & Stanley

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930		97½	98½
2s, coupon, 1930		97½	98½
3s, registered, 1918		99¾	99¾
3s, coupon, 1918		99¾	99¾
3s, registered, 1946		85	90
3s, coupon, 1946		85	90
3s, conversion, 1947		85	90
4s, registered, 1925		105½	106½
4s, coupon, 1925		105½	106½
2s, coupon, 1938, reg		98	98
2s, Panama, '36, coupon		96	98
3s, Panama, 1961, reg		85	90
3s, Panama, '61, coupon		85	90

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
6s	Sept., 1917	101	101¼	101¼
4½s	June, 1965	101	101¼	101¼
4½s	Mar., 1963	101	101¼	101¼
4½s	Nov., 1957	101	101¼	101¼
4½s	May, 1957	101	101¼	101¼
4½s	Nov., 1917	99⅞	..	99⅞
4½s	Mar., 1960-30	97¼	99	97¼
4½s	April, 1966	97	98¼	97
4½s	Mar., 1964	97	98	97
4½s	Mar., 1962	97	98	97
4½s	Sept., 1960	97	98	97
4s	May, 1959	95	96½	95½
4s	Nov., 1963	93	95½	95½
4s	Nov., 1955	95	96½	95
4s	Nov., 1936	95	93	95
4s	May, 1919	100½	..	99⅞
6s	Nov., 1918	99½	..	99½
4½s	Nov., 1954	82½	86	83
4½s	May, 1964	82½	..	83

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	4.50	4.25 4.50
4½s	1918-1923	4.50	4.25 4.50
4½s	1924-1931	4.50	4.25 4.50
4½s	1921-1923	4.50	4.25 4.50
4½s	April, 1920	4.50	.. 4.50
4½s	1918-1919	4.50	.. 4.50
3½s	1940-1953	4.50	4.25 4.50
3½s	1930-1939	4.50	4.25 4.50
3½s	1922-1929	4.50	4.25 4.50
3s	1920-1930	4.50	4.20 4.50

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4,000	‡Aetna Expl.	5	4¾	4¾
400	‡ Do pf.	30	28	29
900	‡All Rdsing.	90	85	88
600	Am.Int.Corp. ($50 paid).	51¾	50⅝	51
10	Atlan. Steel.	150	150	150
400	‡Butte-Jud.	55	50	55
500	‡Car L. & F.	3⅝	3½	3¼
2,900	Carwen Steel	12¾	11⅞	12¾
900	‡Cent. Fdry.	36	35¼	36
2,900	‡ Do pf.	56½	55¼	56⅝
9,100	Chev. Motor.	105	100⅝	102
310	‡City Service w. i.	30	29⅞	30
600	Curtiss Aero.	43	42½	42⅝
2,100	‡East.An.Ch.	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
520	Emer. Phon.	6⅝	6	6⅝
200	Ev.-Hea.Inc.	22¾	22¼	22¼
650	H. & B. Car.	39¾	39	39½
700	‡Int. Trading	⅝	⅝	⅝
450	‡ Do pf.	1	1	1
400	‡LakeTor.Bt.	8¼	8	8¼
100	‡Llma Loco.	55	53	55
2,000	Man. Tran.	1⅛	⅞	1⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

1,500	A.-Am. Oil	20¾	19¼ 19¼
10	Buck. P. L.	99	99 99

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

6,700	††Allen Oil	64	61 63
2,200	††Am. Y. Oil	20	18 19
4,100	‡Bar. O. & G	2⅜	2¼ 2⅜
250	†Con. M. Oil, (a pros)	63	63 63
500	‡Cos. & Co., (oil ref.)	12¼	12¼ 12¼
600	‡Cos. O. & G	12¼	12⅛ 12¼
1,500	‡Do ctfs.	12	12 12¼
3,100	††Crosby P., (a pros)	55	51 52
1,200	‡Elk B. Pet.	9⅝	9⅝ 9⅝
3,000	‡E. O. & G., (a pros)	⅜	⅜ ⅜
6,000	‡Esm. O. Cp	2	1⅞ 1⅞
1,600	‡Federal Oil	5¼	4½ 5
500	‡Int. Pet'm.	13⅝	13 13
1,100	Ken. Oil, (a pros)	⅛	⅛ ⅛
3,450	Key'e Con.	8⅝	8½ 8⅝
500	‡K.-Wyo. O. pf	9¼	9⅛ 9¼

MINING STOCKS.

8,500	Acme C.Hills	1⅛	1⅛ 1⅛
1,000	Alaska-Brit. Con. Metals	½	½ ½
2,975	Alaska Mines	⅛	⅜ ⅛
1,800	‡AlaskaStd.	36	35 36
900	‡Ariz. Binghamton Cop.	6	5⅝ 5⅝
2,300	††Atlanta	10½	10 10½
200	‡Big Jim	⅜	⅜ ⅜
4,700	Big Ledge	2½	2¼ 2½
700	Bingham M.	12⅞	12⅜ 12⅞
1,000	††Booth	8	8 8
2,500	†Bos.& Mont.	63	60 61
800	‡B'dshawCop.	1⅛	⅛ ⅛
1,100	Butte Cop. & Z. v. t.ctfs.	11½	11¼ 11½
3,300	Butte Detroit	⅛	⅛ ⅛
3,700	††Caledonia	59	58 58
6,200	‡Calu. & Jer.	1⅝	1⅜ 1⅜
3,550	Canada Cop.	2¼	2⅜ 2⅜
2,500	†Cashboy	8	7½ 8
2,200	†Coco Rlv.M.	1¼	1¼ 1¼
2,600	Con.Ariz.Sm.	2½	2¼ 2¼
500	†Con.-H'stead	⅛	⅛ ⅛
1,000	Cres.Con.Gold	5¼	5 5
3,200	Crystal Cop.	1⅛	1⅛ 1⅛
100	†Dome Ext.	15	15 15
1,400	††East'nCop.	57	55 56
84,280	‡Emma Con.	1⅛	1 1
3,500	††FerberCop.	51	50 51
400	First Nat. C.	2⅜	2⅜ 2⅜
1,000	Globe Dom.	⅜	⅜ ⅜
1,200	†G'dfield Con.	51	50 51
2,000	†G'dfi'ld Mer.	6	6 6
700	‡Greenmonst.	1⅛	1 1⅛
1,500	††Gt. Bend.	7	7 7
3,000	†Hargraves.	12	11 12
435	Hecla Min.	8¾	8⅝ 8¾
150	Howe Sound.	5⅝	5⅝ 5⅝
11,500	†Ind. Lead.	12	11 11½
800	Hudson Bay Zinc Mines	1⅛	1⅛ 1⅛
600	‡Iron Blos.	1⅛	*1 1⅛
1,000	‡Jer. Verde. (a pros.)	1⅝	1½ 1⅝
500	Jose.-Kenne. (a pros.)	⅛	⅛ ⅛
5,000	‡Jumbo Min. of N. M.	⅞	⅞ ⅞
1,200	††Jim Butler	79	78 78
700	†Jumbo Ext.	35	34 34
1,000	†Kewanas.	14½	14½ 14¾
100	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅝ 4⅝
10	La Rose M.	⅝	⅝ ⅝

BONDS.

$5,000	‡Am. Sm. 5s	91¾	91¾	91¾
8,000	‡Beth. St. 5s, 2-yr.notes.	98¼	98¼	98¼

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Ask.
Am.-Brit.Mfg.	6	10	6	10
Do pf.	30	35	30	35
Am.Dug.syn.	10	15	10	15
Am. W. Pap.	4	4	3½	4
Am. Stores	34	36½	35	37
Am. S. 1st pf.	96	98	96	98
Boyd Motors.	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
Bri.-Am. Tob. Ord. B.	17⅝	18	17⅞	18⅛
Br.-A. ord.	16½	17⅛	16½	17⅛
Can. Nat. Gas	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Carbon Steel.	101	103	101	103
Chal. Motors.	10	12	10	12
Charcoal Iron	9	9⅝	9	9⅝
Do pf.	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
Cramp Ship.	80	90	85	89
Curtiss A. pf.	78	86	78	86
Eastern Steel.	116	118	116	118
Electric Gun.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Elite Plan S.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Free Tex.new	43	45	43	44
GrantMo.Car.	4½	5½	4½	5½
Hendee Mfg.	27	31	30	34
Holly Sugar.	42	45	42	45
Do pf	99	101	99	101
In.Cont.Rub.	11⅜	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞
Int. A. & F.	27½	..	27½	..
Kath. Bze. pf.	1½	2¼	1½	2¼
Keyst'e T.& R.	17	17⅜	17	17⅜
Key.T.& R.pf.	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅝
Lake Tor.Boat 1st pf.	8½	9⅛	8½	9⅛
L. Val. C. B.	83	88	83	88
Lukens Steel.	42	..	42	..
Do 1st pf.	102	104	102	104
Man. E. Sup.	40	47	40	47
Do pf.	90	97	90	97
Mitchell Mot.	48	58	48	55
Motor Prod.	35	40	38	40
Nat. Auto Cp.	15	25	15	25
N. Y. Transp.	16½	17	16¼	17
Peerless T. M.	16	18	16	18
Pierce-Arrow.	40	42	40	42
Pierce-Ar. pf.	95	100	95	100
Poole Engine.	75	90	75	90
Rep. Tr. pf.	93	95	93	95
Redden M. T.	17¼	20	17¼	20
Smith, (A. O.)	34	35½	34	35½
Do pf.	94½	95¼	94½	95¼
Stand. Motors.	11¾	12⅛	11¾	12⅛
St. J. Lead.	18¾	19	18¾	19
Todd Shipyds.	84	87	84	87
United Sugar.	36	36½	36	36¾
U. S. Lt. & H	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
U. S. Aircraft	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
West L. Syn.	40	45	40	45
World Film.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Wright-M. pf.	52	60	52	60

OIL STOCKS.

Am. Oil, N. E.	43	44	43	44
Cos. O. & G.pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Houston Oil.	20	22	20	22
Knic.-Wy.Pet.	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Midwest Ref.	135	137	135	137
Mid. Oil pf.	98	100	98	100
Nat. O. & R.	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
Okla. Oil pf.	65	70	65	70
Penn.-Wyo.	8¾	8½	8¾	8½
People's Oil.	⅝	1	1	1
Pierce Oil.	12	12½	12	12½
Sapulpa	9¾	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
Tex. Nat. Oil.	48	50	48	50
Tide Wat. Oil.	190	196	190	195

MINING STOCKS.

Atlas Copper.	⅝	1	⅝
Austin Amaz.	1	1⅛	1
Bisbee Copper	⅝	⅞	⅝
Butte-N. Y.	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜
Butte Detroit.	⅛	⅜	⅛
Dundee Ariz.	1¼	1⅜	1¼
Scratch G'vel.	38	42	35

BONDS.

Pierce Oil 6s.	82	84	82

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	19½	20	20
Atlantic Refining	905	925	905
Borne-Scrymser	410	440	410
Buckeye Pipe Line	98	101	97
Chesebrough Mfg.	390	410	390
Colonial Oil	50	70	50
Continental Oil	490	510	490
Crescent Pipe Line	38	40	38
Cumberland P. L.	155	165	155
Eureka Pipe Line	210	215	210
Galena Signal Oil	149	152	149
Galena S. Oil pf.	139	142	139
Illinois Pipe Line	210	214	210
Indiana Pipe Line	93	97	93
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13	13½	13⅜
National Transit	14	16	14
N. Y. Transit	185	190	185
Northern Pipe Line	96	98	350
Ohio Oil	340	345	342
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	45	50	45
Prairie Oil & Gas	505	515	505
Prairie Pipe Line	272	277	272
Solar Refining	330	345	330
Southern Pipe L.	192	197	192
South. Penn. Oil	280	285	278
Southwest. Penn.	108	113	107
Stand. Oil of Cal.	258	262	258
Stand. Oil of Ind.	735	755	743
Stand. Oil of Kan.	450	475	450
Stand. Oil of Ky.	345	355	345
Stand. Oil of Neb.	510	520	510
Stand. Oil of N. J.	593	598	595
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	283	287	285
Stand. Oil of Ohio	430	440	425
Swan & Finch	95	105	95
Union Tank	92	94	92
Vacuum Oil	350	360	350
Washington Oil	30	34	30

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
Aetna pf.	20	23	14
American Brass	322	325	321
Atlas Powder	150	154	150
Do pf.	99	101	99
Babcock & Wilcox	127	129	127
Bliss	500	550	480
Do pf.	73	75	73
Can. Explosives	350	450	350
Do pf.	104	110	104
Can. F. & F.	155	160	155
Colt's Arms	106	110	101
Du Pont	253	257	255
Do old com.	104	106	107
Do deb. pf.	99	101½	99
Hercules Powder	243	250	242
Do pf.	116	120	118
Niles-Bem'l-Pond	160	164	160
Scovill Mfg.	635	645	615
Winchester Arms	1000	1200	1000

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
American Cigar	108	112	109
Do pf.	95	99	95
Conley Foil	250	325	250
J. S. Young	160	170	160
Do pf.	105	110	105
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	125	100
MacAndrews & F.	205	215	205
Do pf.	100	108	95
R. J. Reynolds	500	530	530
Do pf.	109	112	109

SO. PORTO RICO SUGAR "RTS."

Kirby Lumber Pfd. | D. L. & W. Coal
L. V. Coal Sales | Chic. & E. Ill. C. & P.

William C. Orton

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Suggestions upon request.

STUART ROBSON & CO.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Closing—Asked.
225	Cities Service	286	283	284	285
325	Cities Service pf.	87¼	86¾	86¾	87
400	Cities Service new	29¾	29¾	29¾	29⅞

Stocks.

		Bid.	Asked.
	Adirondack Elec. Power	20	23
	Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	75	78
	American Gas	115	120
	Am. Gas & Electric	116	120
	Am. Gas & Electric pr.	49	49½
	Am. Light & Traction	325	328
	Am. Light & Trac. pf.	110	113
	Am. Power & Light	67	69
	Am. Power & Light pf.	87	89
	Am. Public Utilities	30	35
	Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	68	68
	Am. Water W. & Elec.	7⅛	9
	Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	75	80
	Am. W. W. & E. partic.	25	26
	Carolina Power & Light	36	37½
	Carolina P. & L. pf.	99	101
	Colorado Power	30	32
	Colorado Power pf.	99	102
	Columbus Electric pf.	70	85
	Commonwealth P. & L.	49	50
	Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	75½	76
	Conn. Power pf.	92	94
	Consumers' P. pf.	93	97
	Dayton Power & L. pf.	85	88
	Duluth Edison	..	80
	Eastern Texas Electric	57	60
	Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	82	86
	Electric S. & B. pf.	99½	100
	Electric Properties	66	69
	El Paso Electric	103	107
	El Paso Electric pf.	97	100
	Empire Dis. Elec. pf.	87	91
	Empire Gas & Fuel	99	100
	Federal Light & Trac.	12	13½
	Fed. Light & Trac. pf.	47	52
	Galv.-Houston Electric	20	25
	Galv.-Houston Elec. pf.	75	78
	Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310
	Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	94	100
	Interstate Elec. Corp.	32	42
	Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
	Miss. River Power	10	12
	Miss. River Pow. pf.	32	34

Bonds.

$1,000	Am. W. W. & E. col.5s	70	72	
	Appa. Power 5s, 1932	76	80	
	Cent. P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98	
	Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98	
	Cin. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956		99	101
	Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	87	89	
	Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	83	
	Com'wealth P. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	
	Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99	
	Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1947	94	98	
	Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101¾	
	Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	89	92	
	Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	95	97	
	East. Ohio 1st 5s	99	102	
	East. Tex. Elec. 5s	89½	92½	
	Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90	
	Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93	
	Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	84	86	
	Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	95	99	
	Kan. Pub. Svc. 5s, '41	93	96	
	Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	88	93	
	L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	90	96	
	Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99	
	Middle West U. 6s, '25	96½	99	
	Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100	
	Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	65½	68½	
	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	85	90	
	Nat. Sec. p. l. 6s	89½	92	
	Nat. Sec. deb.	48	53	
	New Eng. Power pf.	100	105	
	New England Co.	50	53	
	New Eng. Co. 1st pf.	95	99	
	New Eng. Co. 2d pf.	65	69	
	Northern Ohio Electric		53	
	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	70	76	
	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	13	
	North. Ont. Lt. & P. pf.	61	66	
	Northern States Power	95	97	
	Northern States P. pf.	98	99	
	North. Texas Elec. pf.	78	82	
	Ozark Power & Water.	35	45	
	Pacific Gas & Electric	58	59	
	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	89	90	
	Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	97	100	
	Puget Sound Traction	20	25	
	Puget Sound Trac. pf.	71	73	
	Republic Ry. & Light	35	37	
	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	68	70	
	Southern Cal. Edison	88	90	
	South. Cal. Edison pf.	103	105	
	Southwest. P. & L. pf.	97½	100	
	Stand. Gas & Electric	11	12	
	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	35	36	
	Tri-City R. L. pf.	90	94	
	Tampa Electric	122	127	
	Tenn. Ry., L. & Power	6½	6½	
	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	27	29	
	Texas Power & Lt. pf.	97	100	
	Tri-City R. L. pf.	90	94	
	Un. Gas & El. 1st pf.	70	75	
	United Gas Improve.	89	89¼	
	United Light & Rys.	39	41	
	United Lt. & Rys. pf.	69	70	
	West. P. Tr. & W. P.	14	17	
	W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf.	65	70	
	Western Power	14	16	
	Western Power pf.	55	59	
	West. Penn. P. pf.	96	106	
	Wisconsin Ed.	46	50	
	Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	98	101	

Bonds.

$1,000	Nat. Sec. income	10	13
	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	97	100
	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	80	88
	Nor. States P. 5s, 1926	97¼	98½
	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	93½	95
	Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	88	92
	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
	Omaha & Council B. 5s	90	93
	P. G. & E. (Cal.) 6s, '51	95	100
	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
	Puget Sd. Trac. notes	98	100
	Seattle Elec. con. 5s	88	92
	Stand. Gas & Elec. 6% notes 1933	90	96
	Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '46	94	96
	So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	93	95
	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	89	92
	Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	85	91
	Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97	99
	United Util. cv. 6s, '43	85	88½
	U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, '26	111	113
	U. S. Steel 1st s. f. 5s	91½	92¾
	W. W. Light 5s, 1926	96	98
	Western Power 1st 5s	96	98
	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	85½
	Wheel. Ry. Power 1st 5s, '46	85	86
	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	93	97
	Yadkin River Pow. ctfs.	83	87

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

The sharp advance in Crucible Steel, which carried it on the Consolidated Stock Exchange to a high price of 85¾, was a late afternoon feature of the market. Baldwin Locomotive and American Car and Foundry were two other "war stocks" which displayed special firmness. The railroad stocks were generally strong and were favorably influenced by reports that the Interstate Commerce Commission was likely to hand down almost at once a favorable decision in the matter of the granting of higher rates to the roads. In the early afternoon the general list tended toward reaction under the leadership of United States Steel common.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
160	Allis-Chalm.	31½	29¼	31⅝
830	Am. B. Sug.	93⅜	92	92½
150	Am. Can.	50⅝	49⅝	49⅝
480	Am. C. & F.	80	77⅝	79½
440	Am. Loco.	74⅝	73½	73½
290	Am. S. & R.	109½	108	108¼
60	Am. Sugar.	121½	121¼	121½
540	Anac. Cop.	83⅞	83	83½
4,230	Bald. Loco.	74⅞	72½	73⅜
2,530	Beth.Steel B.	144	140⅞	141⅜
10	Cal. Petrol.	20¼	20¼	20¼
20	Can. Pacific.	161½	161½	161½
590	Cent.Leather	97⅜	96¼	96½
40	Ches. & Ohio	62¾	61¾	62¼
100	C.,M.& St.P.	76	76	76
160	Col. F. & I.	53⅛	52¾	52⅞
30	Corn Prod.	33	32⅝	32⅝
4,540	Crucible St'l	86⅝	84⅝	87⅛
20	CubaCaneSu.	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
10	Dist. Secur.	23½	22	22¾
210	Erie	29⅝	28⅝	29⅜
20	Do 1st pf.	40	39½	39½
110	Gen. Motors.

National Conduit and Cable Company, Inc.

CAPITAL STOCK

Authorized and issued, 250,000 Shares—without nominal or par value

REGISTRAR	TRANSFER AGENT
Liberty National Bank of New York	The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

CAPITALIZATION

$5,000,000 First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds, Due April 1, 1927.
250,000 shares of stock—without nominal or par value.

We summarize as follows from information received from Edward S. Perot, President of the company:

The Corporation was formed to take over the property, business and assets of The National Conduit and Cable Company, the National Brass & Copper Tube Company, and of the New York and Hastings Steamboat Company, and assumed all of the liabilities of said several companies as of April 1, 1917.

The Company manufactures cables and wire, brass rods, copper sheets and other copper and brass products, and owns, maintains and operates barges, lighters and tugs and other apparatus to constitute its own shipping facilities. Its chief business is done with the telephone and telegraph companies and large electrical concerns.

The only funded debt of the Company consists of $5,000,000 first mortgage six per cent. Ten-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, which have been issued and are outstanding. These bonds are dated April 1, 1917, and mature April 1, 1927. The mortgage securing these bonds provides for an annual Sinking Fund of 2½% of the issue, and in addition thereto, that one-half the net earnings of the Company in excess of a sum equivalent to $4 per share upon the authorized and outstanding capital stock and the aggregate of the interest upon the bond issue aforesaid, shall be applied in redemption of said bonds each year. All redeemed bonds are to be cancelled.

The Company owns in fee approximately thirty-eight acres of water-front property located at Hastings-on-the-Hudson, New York, between the tracks of the New York Central Railroad Company and the Hudson River, having a total frontage of approximately 2,000 feet and an average depth of about six hundred feet. The buildings on this land cover about twenty acres of floor space, and may be divided generally into two departments, the brass mills and the wire mills.

The Company also owns and operates a subsidiary company which owns lighters, barges and tugs which are used in transporting freight between the Company's plant at Hastings-on-the-Hudson and New York Harbor, known as New York and Hastings Steamboat Company.

Business continues under the same successful and conservative management, which from an initial investment of $4,000 thirty years ago has built up a company with approximately $14,000,000 assets. Plant, building, machinery and floating equipment have been appraised by Examining Engineers at $6,600,000. **Net quick assets on April 1, 1917, after the addition of $1,500,000 working capital amounted to $7,053,909. Total Net Assets after deducting $5,000,000 of bonds equal to approximately $35 per share for the total outstanding stock.**

Patents, Good Will, Trademarks, etc., are carried in the balance sheet at $1

Net Profits of the old companies for 1915 were $1,867,863, and for 1916 were $3,324,036, and for 1917 are conservatively estimated at over $4,000,000. Net Profits for the first three months of 1917 were $1,612,210.

All legal matters pertaining to the organization of the new company and to the issuance of the stock have been approved by Messrs. Roberts, Montgomery & McKeehan of Philadelphia, Pa., and Beekman, Menken & Griscom, New York City. The engineering examination and appraisal has been made by Messrs. Thompson & Black, Examining Engineers, and the accounts of the company have been examined by Messrs. Lybrand, Ross Brothers & Montgomery, Certified Public Accountants.

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only, all the stock offered by the undersigned having been sold.

MILLETT, ROE & HAGEN
52 William Street, New York.

PRICHITT & CO.
15 Congress Street, Boston
60 Broadway, New York.

The statements contained herein are not guaranteed but are based upon information and advice which we believe to be accurate and reliable, and upon which we have acted in purchasing these securities.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK

Report of the condition of the

IRVING NATIONAL BANK

WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK

at the close of business June 20, 1917

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Cash in vault	$10,168,797.05	Capital	$4,000,000.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	7,992,838.46	Surplus	3,000,000.00
Due from Correspondents (net)	4,350,576.46	Undivided Profits	1,558,910.08
Exchanges for Clearing House	7,175,298.72	Discount collected but not earned	471,254.26
Checks and other cash items	232,131.58	Reserved for Interest and taxes accrued	116,558.14
Loans and discounts	78,294,987.66	Circulating Notes	640,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.	5,136,756.68	Travelers' letters of credit	10,610.00
Payment account subscriptions for Liberty Loan Bonds	171,420.00	Customers' letters of credit drawn against Acceptances executed for customers $4,529,796.09	948,113.39
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	2,690.67	Less acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted 670,689.19	
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	640,000.00		3,859,106.90
Due from U. S. Treasurer	262,000.00	Loans made for correspondents	2,379,609.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit actually used and for which this bank has not been reimbursed	776,195.00	Bonds borrowed	100,000.00
Customers' liability account of acceptances executed by this bank	3,491,609.32	Deposits	103,990,748.83
Loans made for correspondents	2,379,609.00		
Total	$121,074,910.60	Total	$121,074,910.60

To the Holders of Seven Per Cent. Cumulative Adjustment Mortgage Gold Bonds

of

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company

and Bond Scrip Certificates

Issued under the Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated May 1, 1912, made by said Company to The New York Trust Company, as Trustee:

The District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York having on May 17, 1917, rendered a decision directing a decree for more than $32,272,000 against The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company in favor of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee of the mortgage securing the First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty-year Gold Bonds of Western Pacific Railway Company, the undersigned, holding and representing large amounts of the Seven Per Cent. Cumulative Adjustment Mortgage Gold Bonds above mentioned, believe it imperative that the holders of such Bonds be in position to take prompt and concerted action for the protection of their interests, and, therefore, have consented to act as a committee for the protection of the interests of the holders of the Bonds.

It is to the advantage of the Bondholders promptly to deposit their Bonds with the Committee in order to participate in the benefits to be gained by concerted action on the part of a large majority of the Bonds.

The holders of the Bonds and of Bond Scrip Certificates are urgently requested to deposit their Bonds, with the October 1, 1917, and subsequent coupons, and their Scrip Certificates on or before June 30, 1917, with The New York Trust Company, 26 Broad Street, New York City, the Depositary under an agreement, dated June 1, 1917, providing for such deposits. Deposits may also be made with First Trust & Savings Bank, 68 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois, the Agent of the Depositary. Transferable certificates of deposit will be issued therefor.

The Committee will promptly pay any interest which may be received by it on the deposited Bonds to the holders of the certificates of deposit representing the Bonds in respect whereof such payments of interest shall be made, deducting any income tax required to be withheld.

Copies of the Deposit Agreement may be obtained by application either to the Depositary or to its Agent above mentioned.

Dated New York, June 9, 1917.

JOHN B. DENNIS,
OTTO T. BANNARD,
BERTRAM CUTLER,
ALONZO POTTER,
ALBERT STRAUSS,
Committee.

B. L. STOWELL, Secretary,
24 Broad Street, New York City

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Trading was light in the realty market yesterday, the only transaction of importance being a $500,000 trade involving six old private dwellings in the Pennsylvania Station zone and a block front of apartment houses recently completed on Washington Heights.

Several important sales are pending, however, and there was a well-founded rumor in circulation to the effect that a big deal on Seventh Avenue, in the Times Square section, had been closed, but it could not be verified.

The half-million-dollar trade involved the three five-story apartment houses occupying the block front on the east side of Haven Avenue, between 178th and 179th Streets, which were sold by the Nevah Construction Company, of which Joseph Reiss is President. They are fully rented, and were held at $525,000.

In part payment the Nevah Company took the six three-story and basement dwellings at 245 to 257 West Thirty-seventh Street, occupying a plot 100 by 100 feet, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

According to the records they are owned by Richard Vallendar, and were held at $200,000. It is the intention of the new owners to tear down the old structures at once and erect a six-story modern garage, for which, it is said, a tenant has been secured on a twenty-one-year lease. S. & J. H. Albert and J. V. Graham negotiated the transaction.

Investor Buys Tenement.

An investing client of William A. White & Sons has purchased from Mrs. Mackay Smith 335 and 337 East Ninety-fifth Street, a five-story tenement, on a plot 30 by 100.

Bronx Sales.

The Herman Knepper Company bought for a client 340 St. Ann's Avenue from Charles H. and Carrie K. Goebel, a four-story flat, on a lot 25 by 100. The purchaser will improve with stores.

Nicholas Lopard and T. Stroh sold for A. Hamilton & Sons the new five-story twenty-five family apartment house 114 Field Place, 57 feet west of Creston Avenue and 184th Street, to a client for investment.

Brooklyn.

The Bulkley & Horton Company sold 1,253 Pacific Street, a three-story and basement residence, between Bedford Avenue and Nostrand Avenue, for the Whitney estate to a client for occupancy.

Sales in Queens Borough.

The S. & L. Construction Company sold to J. Levy of Far Rockaway five plots on the west side of Harriman Court. Four of the plots are 40 by 85 feet and are situated on the southwest corner of Harriman Court and Bay Avenue, 400 feet south of Bay Avenue, and a plot, 120 by 85 feet, 200 feet south of Bay Avenue, Edgemere.

The Simonson Realty Company sold to R. A. Skelton a plot, 50 by 100 feet, on the east corner of Chicago and Horton Streets, Elmhurst.

A. L. Simis sold to H. A. Sopper, a large tract of land on the northwest corner of Bayview and Healy Avenues, Far Rockaway, and to E. N. Dean, 60 by 100 feet, on the east side of Fulton Avenue, 199 feet north of Sea Girt Avenue, Far Rockaway.

Staten Island.

J. Sterling Drake sold for John S. Hughes of Hudson, N. Y. to Peter Larsen, the corner of Lathrap and Willard Avenues, Westerleigh, a plot 40 by 75 for improvement with a private dwelling.

New Jersey.

Gaul & Bell sold for Samuel Freeman of the Bronx, a farm consisting of 55 acres, located at Tuckerton, near Atlantic City, to a Yonkers client.

Anna Jackson has sold to the International Mortgage Company, 193 acres on the Middle County Road, New Jersey. This tract is contiguous to the 7,000 acres taken by the United States Government for the cantonment, which is to shelter 40,000 United States soldiers.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley organisation has sold for Crandall & Henderson a house on Wickes Avenue, Yonkers, to Gaston Barre of Yonkers.

The auction sale of property at Caryl, Yonkers, conducted on the premises Saturday by Joseph P. Day, realized a total of $52,825. The sale was for the account of the estate of David R. Heine and the Landscape Realty Company. M. Scheuer, of Montgomery, Ala., was a buyer securing the two-and-a-half-story residence 14 Elinor Place, 50 by 95, for $5,450. Other buyers of dwellings in Elinor Place were: No. 9, 75 by 100, George C. White, for $5,900; 10, 50 by 95 by irregular, R. J. Walsh, for $5,500; 19, 50 by 100, Rudolph H. Laubenheimer, for $5,025; 20, W. R. Warren, for $5,100; 39, 50 by 100, Charles S. Steele, for $5,250; 62, 120 by 135 by irregular, B. A. Cashman, for $6,000, and 53, Ed J. Hand, for $6,200.

Max Lessinger of Yonkers purchased the southwest corner of Landscape and Wellesley Avenues, a plot 150 by 100, for $6,400. John J. Reilly, also of Yonkers, bought a plot, 50 by 100, opposite, on Landscape Avenue, for $2,000.

Commercial Leases.

The Charles F. Noyes Company leased for the Euler & Robeson Company for a term of years the two six-story and basement buildings 23 Ferry Street and 2 and 24 Jacob Street to the Hide and Leather Storage Company, Inc.

Vincent P. Goodwin, President of the Ansonia Garage, Inc., formerly of Broadway and Seventy-fifth Street, leased from the Young estate for a long term of years the three-story and basement building, 50 by 100, at 512 and 514 West 161st Street. The property is to be extensively altered for an up-to-date garage. M. M. Hayward & Co. negotiated the lease.

Anna Zagat has leased to Hyman Iceland the buildings known as 2,848 and 2,850 Broadway, near 110th Street, for a term of seven years. Morris Bleetstein negotiated the lease.

Realty Notes.

The realty holdings of four large estates will be sold at public auction in the Vesey Street Salesroom at noon today by Joseph P. Day.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

122d St, 325 East, n s, 297.5 ft e of 2d Av, 19.7x130.8x irregular, two-story dwelling; to the defendant, Adela Dowe, for $7,900.

121st St, n s, 12 ft e of 3d Av, 54.8x43.8x—, part of one-story building; C. S. Simpson, individually and as executor, against Adela Dowe, individually and as administratrix, and another; J. J. Smith, attorney; partition; to the defendant, Adela Dowe, for $25,800.

133d St, 540 West, s s, 415 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x99.11, four-story flat; J. P. Smith et al., trustees against Lillie Lowenstein et al.; J. H. Brook, attorney; due, $7,689.16; taxes, &c., $367.04; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

Wooster St, 150, e s, 195 ft s of Houston St, 25x100, five-story store and lofts; M. C. Nelson against Mercury Holding Co. et al.; Reed & M., attorneys; due, $26,241.60; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

119th St, 17 East, n s, 125 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.11, five-story flat; K. M. Ladd against Harry Berman et al.; C. P. & W. W. Buckley, attorneys; due, $22,958.71; taxes, &c., $1,226; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

By Daniel Greenwald.

73d St, 272 West, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 18x100, four-and-a-half-story dwelling; H. M. Kelly against Eugene Rubino et al.; Daniel Whitford, attorney; due, $13,837.78; taxes, &c., $1,828.04; to J. M. Ferry for $20,000.

By Joseph & Co.

Vyse Av, 1,522, n e corner of 172d St, 50x100, five-story flat; E. M. Grossman et al. against William Bryant Co. et al.; Herman Gottlieb, attorney; due, $10,844.34; prior mtg, $45,000; to the plaintiff for $47,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Edson Av, e s, 455.96 ft s of Boston Road, 2 story frame dwellings, 16.8x30; Crawford Real Estate and Building Co., George Crawford, 7 East 42d St., President-owner; Will-E. Erb, 443 East 186th St., architect; total cost, $5,000.

Webster Av, n e corner 173d St, 2 iron garages, 25x20 and 11x17.6; Magdalena Kolbeck, 1,688 Webster Av., owner; Franz Wolfgang, 535 East 177th St., architect; cost, $600.

Alterations.

(Items under $5,000 omitted.)

Broadway, 35-39; s, five-story stores and offices altered to same; Thirty-seven Broadway Co., Crayton K. Fauber, President; architect, Alfred C. Bossom, 366 5th Av.

Water St, 120; s warehouse and dwelling altered to warehouse; owner, William W. Drake, Warrenton, Va.; architect, Max Muller; cost $5,000

75th St, 10 East, a 3-story one-family building, altered to same, new front, &c.; owner, Carl Schoen, 280 4th Av.; architect, Henry C. Pelton, 35 West 39th St.; cost, $15,000.

4-story brick school, 200x62; City of New York, owner; C. M. Morgan, 529 Courtlandt Av., architect; cost, $7,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, JUNE 25.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, w s, 80.5 ft n of 66th St, 40x100; Sophie Lubman to Anna P. Zalkin, 2,933 Mott Av, mtg $40,000, all liens, April 30; attorney, Harry Zalkin, 170 Broadway $100

CONVENT AV, s e corner of 150th St, 18x50; John P. Hoffman, executor, to Margaret P. Zabriskie, 40 Prospect Drive, Yonkers, N. Y., June 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

CONVENT AV, 340 n w corner of 144th St, 24.11x94.5; Alonzo G. McLaughlin to Little Sisters of the Assumption, 331 East 15th St, mtg $15,000, June 6; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

CROSBY ST, 59, e s, 140 ft s of Spring St, 25x100, foreclosure June 12, 1917; George G. Fry, referee, to James E. Mann, 233 Lafayette St, lease recorded Feb. 25, 1910, at $3,000, with renewal, June 26; attorneys, Hedges, E. & F., 165 Broadway.....$2,000

LAND under water, together with all right, title and interest in piers 5 and 6 in the Canal Basin, East River, begins 127.1 ft s e from north line of South St, at west line of Coenties Slip, 210.7x185.7x irreg., contains 276,300 square feet; City of New York to People of State of New York, at Albany, N. Y.; Merton E. Lewis, Attorney General, Albany, N. Y.....$191,900

IRVINGTON ST, n s, 75.3 ft w of Forsyth St, 25x100; Ada L. Simis to George T. Soper, Cedarhurst, L. I., quitclaim, c. a. s., June 1; William S. Pettit, Far Rockaway, L. I.....$1

IRVINGTON ST, 347, s s, 90 ft e of Mangin St, 22x75; Maria E. Masterson to James E. Masterson, 496 Bedford Av, Brooklyn, June 23; attorney, Lewis F. Glaser, 149 Broadway .....Gift

8TH AV, 396, n e s, 25.5 ft s of 30th St, 20x80; Greenwich Av, 57, n w corner of Perry St, 29.1x65x13.9x70; 76th St, 57 West, —x—; 93d St, 138 East, corner Lexington Av, —x—; Marcus Franklin to Luna Franklin, 1512 Diamond St, Philadelphia; Melvin M. Franklin, 6124 Greene St, Philadelphia, and Samuel J. Gittelson, 1017 Spruce St, Philadelphia, May 21; attorney, Benj. Alexander, 1328 Chestnut St, Philadelphia, Penn.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Julian Franklin, Providence, R. I., to same, all title, April 5; attorney same.....$1

9TH ST, 812 East, s s, 161.6 ft e of Avenue D, 40.9x93.11; Isaac Schorr to Rachel Schorr, 341 East 3d St, mtg $26,000 on this and Nos. 814 and 816 East 9th St, June 22; attorney, Jacob Manheim, 302 Broadway..$1

9TH ST, 814 and 816 East, s s, 202.3 ft e of Avenue D, 40.9x83.11; same to Tessie Cohen, 380 East 8th St, mtg $26,000 on these and on 812 East 9th St, June 22; attorney same.....$1

257TH ST, 810 and 812 East, s s, 163.6 of 24 Av, 37.6x98.9; Dennis McEvoy to Phelps Holding Corporation, 814 West 47th St, b. and s., c. s. g., all liens, July 25, 1916; attorneys, L. & A. N. Zinke, 290 Broadway $1

44TH ST, 559 West, n s, 74 ft e of 11th Av, 26x75.8; Thomas Ford, executor, to Alice A. Farley, 1,377 Carroll St, Brooklyn, all liens, June 25; attorney, Thomas F. Kane, 69 Wall St $15,000

81ST ST, 507 East, n s, 123 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Sophia Mayer to Dora Kessler, 644 Wales Av, Bronx, all liens, May 16; attorneys, Gruenstein & Mayer, 230 Grand St $100

94TH ST, 125 East, n s, 150 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.8; Laura M. Boehmann to W. S. Groesbeck Fowler, 130 East 88th St, June 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

119TH ST, 22 East, s s, 168.10 ft w of Madison Av, 15.7x100.11, foreclosure May 2; Hy C. Quinby, referee, to Marshall Park of Fort Chester, N. Y.; attorney, A. L. Marilley, 20 Nassau Street $1,000

124TH ST, 497 West, n s, 99.7 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25.5x100.11, foreclosure June 5; Maurice B. Blumenthal, referee, to Catherine H. Horton, 276 Willow Av, Lyndhurst, N. J., June 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $17,550

1316T ST, n s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x99.11; Charles A. Sherman to Charles G. Moller, 290 Madison Av, quitclaim, Jan. 12, 1914; attorneys, Evarts, C. & S., 60 Wall St $1

148TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Convent Av, 16x99.11; Seamen's Bank for Savings to Delta Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, all liens; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St $100

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 52.10 ft n of 181st St, 26x100; Peter J. Meehan to Rose E. Meehan, 2,160 Bathgate Av., Jan. 20, 1913, mtg $5,000; attorney, C. W. Hastings, 50 Pine St $1

BOSTON ROAD, n w part of lot 91, map of Morrisania, 35.11x142x37.6x131; Robert J. Hare Powel, referee, to Harlem Savings Bank, 124 East 125th St., June 13; attorney, E. S. Clinch, 41 Park Row.....$16,500

CARPENTER AV, s e corner of 235th St, 27x105; William W. Hoppin, referee, to Railroad Co-Oper. B. and L. Assn., June 20; attorney, E. J. Crandall, 103 Park Row $10,000

CHARLOTTE ST, 1,516, Lots 42 and 43, map 300 lots controlled by Henry Morgenthau; Ida L. Midonick to Nathan Lesser, 566 West 162d St, mtg $36,100, June 4; attorney, Nathan Lesser, 566 West 162d St $100

CROTONA AV., w s, 65 ft n of 183d St, 35x100; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to Jennie Breslloff, 493 East 173d St., June 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOT 61, map of Allen estate; Fedele Parlato to Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St., April 4; attorney, Charles J. McDermott, 2 Rector St.....$1

MANIDA ST, 658, e s, 16x67.11x15.2x65.9; Sophie Joffe to Sophia Diener, 882 Prospect Av, June 22; A. Selkin, 882 Prospect Av..$1

PERRY AV, 3,203, s w corner of 206th St, 54.10x135.3x60x137.10; Lucy Tucker to Jacob Massel, 903 Prospect Av., mtg $8,000, June 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

UNION AV, 1,230, e s, 20x168.4; Hans W. Goetze to Wilhelmina J. and Ignatius Dicket, 1,230 Union Av., mtg $4,500, June 20; attorneys, Williamson & B., 364 Alexander Av $1

3D AV, 2,858, e s, 26x111.4 to Westchester Av x62.8x55.7; Louis O. Van Doren, referee, to Augusta Dorn, 449 East 149th St., June 23; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway $107,500

138TH ST, n s, 50.11 ft e of Alexander Av, 25.11x100; Edward Callan to Kathryn (or Catherine) O'Connor, 532 West 111th St, June 7; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av and 148th St. $1

178TH ST, n s, 21 ft w of Cedar Av, 21.6x90x22.4x86; Henry Hornstein to Harriett Strecker, 223 East 178th St, mtg $2,000, June 25; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

COLUMBIA ST, w s, 176.6 ft s of Stanton St, 25.8x100, June 25; Edward J. Smith to Lillie Treitman, 102 West 119th St., 3 years, 6 p. c.; mtg $22,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$4,000

CONVENT AV, 459, s e corner of 150th St, 18x50, June 25; Margaret P. Zabriskie to the Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 359, w s, 57.4 ft n of curve from centre line 159th St, if extended, 28.6x94.8x20.5x108.11, June 7; Mary A. Magee to J. Arthur Fischer, 680 6th Av, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $10,000 .....$4,500

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, e s, 135 ft n of 150th St, 90x100, building loan, June 22; Sonwil Holding Co. to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St. $90,000

WOOSTER ST, 211-213, w s, 163.5 ft s of 3d St, 55.10x74.4x30x71.10, June 25; Samuel Barteman to Hasco Building Co., 245 West 52d St., 8 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$15,500

8TH AV, 2,784 and 2,786, s e corner of 148th St, (252 West,) 49.11x100, June 25; Wejlam Realty Corp. to Sophie Sterns, 21 East 82d St, one year, prior mtg $57,500; attorney, Arthur J. Carleton, 40 Pine St.....$2,500

94TH ST, 125 East, n s, 180 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.8, June 25; W. S. Grossbeck Fowler to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; due and interest as per bond $7,000

124TH ST, 497 West, n s, 99.11 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 23.5x100.11, June 25; Catherine H. Horton to William H. and Mary Hottes, 725 Home St., joint tenants, due July 1, 1921; attorney, Henry C. Batty, 140 Nassau St. $14,000

143D ST, 308 WEST, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11, June 20; Frank Mullan to Elizabeth C. Congdon, 57 Spring St., Catskill N. Y., due and interest as per bond; attorney, George E. Coney, 31 Nassau St. $5,500

148TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Convent Av, 100x99.11, April 22; Delta Holding Corp. to Seamen's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St., due April 10, 1922, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St...$127,500

Bronx.

GARRISON AV., s e corner of Longfellow St, 25x100; Rudolph Fresch to Jenny Gardner, Elmhurst, L. I., due July 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorney, R. H. Bergman, 3,219 3d Av $1,500

LOT 813, map of Van Nest Park; Alfred Becker to Giulio Zunino, 94 Perry St, June 22, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1,500

PELHAM AV, n w corner Hoffman St, 50x83; De Candido Construction Co. to Eliz. K. Dooling, 179 East 80th St, June 20, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St. $12,000

WEST ¼ Lot 104, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Adelaide Maione to Luongo Realty and Construction Co., Inc., 855 East 184th St, mtg $2,500, June 16, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. J. Romagno, 355 East 184th St. $600

3D AV, n w s, 200 ft s w of Orchard St, 50x—x50x—; Elizabeth Quinn to Twenty-third Ward Bank, 270 East 187th St, June 23, due Oct. 25, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, Twenty-third Ward Bank, 270 East 187th St $3,000

3D AV, 2,855, e s s, 25.7x irregular; Augusta Dorn to Anderson & Price Co., 3,860 Broadway, June 23, due as per bond; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway.....$32,000

178TH ST, n s, 21 ft w of Cedar Av, 22.4x96; Harriett Strecker to Henry Hornstein, 350 Longwood Av, June 25, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lowis & S., 299 Broadway $120

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BRADHURST AV, 44, n w corner of 144th St, all; Isaac Goodstein to William Weinrabb, 1,072 Simpson St, and Samuel Bodin, 1,881 Simpson St, 3 years, from Feb. 1, 1917 .....$3,000

ELDRIDGE ST, 20, second floor; Harry Wuest and William H. Hoepfner, or Morrisania Wagon Works, to Perelman & Sorin, 83 Canal St, 9 3-12 years, from Feb. 1, 1916 .....$360

RIDGE ST, 71, Apartment 1 of 9 rooms, first floor; Annie Zwerdling to Isaac L. Folstein, on the premises, 4 5-12 years, from Dec. 1, 1916 .....$408

5TH AV, 2,726, store adjoining and south of corner store at s e corner of 145th St; Myron L. Borg to James Chatmas, 306 West 146th St, 5 years, from May 1, 1917; attorney, Jacob A. Hohenstein, 621 Broadway. $1,800

87TH AV, 394, three upper floors; Louis Schwageri to William O. Howlett, on premises, 3 years, from May 1, 1917....$780

1018T ST, 432 to 437 East, 75x100, all; Friedrich Bangerter to Ludwig Agate, 24 East 99th St, et al., 5 years, from July 15, 1917, 5 years' renewal; attorneys, McKnight & S., 81 East 125th St. $3,000

102D ST, 202 and 204 East, parts of ground floor and basement; Mamie Marks to Isidor Landsman, 202 East 102d St, 5 years, from March 20, 1917; attorney, Jacob M. Frost, 174 Rivington St. $1,700

138TH ST, 108 and 110 West, all; Daniel F. Mahoney to Morris Moore, 2,121 Madison Av, 3 years, from April 1, 1916; attorney, Myron Sulzberger, 38 Park Row.....$5,200

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

WILLETT ST, 92; Sarah Asch, trustee, against Nathan Bloom et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Stern, Barr & Tyler.

2D AV, w s, 50.11 ft n of 114th St, 25x80, and 2d Av, e s, 75.11 ft n of 114th St, 25x80, two actions; Virginia G. Macay-Smith et al., trustees, against Harry Schuster et al., amended foreclosure of two mortgages; attorneys, Emmet & Parish.

93TH ST, 168 to 169 East; New York Title and Mortgage Co. against Thomas Gilmartin et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. A. Hulett.

Bronx.

SEWER and appurtenances in Merriam Av., between Ogden Av. and 170th St.; Streat Coal Co. against City of New York et al., action to foreclose mechanics' lien; attorneys, Olcott, Bonynge, McManus & Ernst.

134TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lincoln Av, 25x200; Rocco Contino against Raymond Guarini et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Relt & Kaminsky.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

82D ST, 32 and 34; Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Co. against estate of Leonard Lewisohn, owner; Guelph Hotel Corp., lessee; Bainbridge Construction Co., contractor $53

40TH ST, 143 West; Bushwick House Wrecking Co. against L. G. House and J. Fink Co., Inc., lessees and contractors.....$43

Bronx.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, s s, 75 ft n of 167th St, 308.5x104.8; Modern Tile Co. against Dulcet Holding Corporation, owners and contractors.....$1,850

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

CONVENT AV, 472, Louis Eichwald against Alapri Trading Co. et al., June 19, 1917.$23.80

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, 2,011-2,013; Bronx Artificial Stone Works against Trojan Building Corp. et al., Dec. 27, 1917.....$675

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, e s, 185 ft n of 150th St, 99x100; City Mortgage Co. loans Sonwill Building Co., Inc., to erect a 5-story apartment building, 7 payments.$75,000

48TH ST, 121 to 125 West; Calma Realty Co., Inc., loans Edward F. Rush for theatre building, payments..... .....$30,000

86TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 3d Av, 75x204.4 ft to n s of 85th St.; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank loans Musical Mutual Protective Union, to erect a club building, payments. $250,000

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Just completed, seven-room stucco house, corner. Phone 658 Larchmont.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Five-room seashore bungalow, all large rooms, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, &c.; fireplace, beamed ceilings, and panelled walls, modern kitchen and bath, decorated to suit, half block from bathing beach; plenty of fishing and boating; lawn, flowers, hedges, &c.; near trolley and station to New York City; bargain in price and terms to right, quick buyer. Write for further details. Shore Bungalow, Box 280 Times Downtown.

OLD HOMESTEAD, with 3 acres of fine, cleared farm land; beautiful shade trees, apple and peach orchard, &c.; barn, chicken house, and outbuildings; on main road in good-sized town; stores, schools, churches; commuting distance to New York City; will sell cheap and on easy terms to a reliable family wanting such a place. Write for further information, Hocker, Box 284 Times Downtown.

If you are looking for an old house needing a few repairs, with a half acre of good land for cultivation of vegetables and chickens, near water and station, complete for $1,425, for $75 down and $10 monthly, answer at once to Johnson, Box 261 Times Downtown.

Must dispose of my country home, with house, barns, and 3 acres; peach and pear trees, plenty of shade; on main road; need some ready cash and balance easy to a good family. Mrs. B. Paton, 131 Ashland Place, Brooklyn.

Neponsit, the year-round residential community, 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; lots $350 up; beach rights; get particulars. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 509, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

8—NEW JAMAICA HOUSES—8.
Best neighborhood; all modern improvements; low price; easy terms; free lots in partial payment. F. L. Ferguson, 68 Orange St., Brooklyn.

NEW HOUSE, GARDEN CITY ESTATES, 8 rooms, 2 baths; garage; 2 blocks from depot; best neighborhood; low price; easy terms, or free lots as first payment. F. L. Ferguson, 68 Orange St., Brooklyn.

COZY LITTLE HOME with 2 acres of fine tillable land for $1,350, on easy terms; some shade trees; high elevation near beautiful lake; positive bargain. Inquire B Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

New colonial house, two baths, steam heat, sleeping porch, hardwood trim, large mantel, screens, shades, decorations very choice, plumbing, &c.; old price, $8,000, easy terms; best part Fainfield; deep lot. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Fanwood, N. J.—Modern house, 7 rooms and bath, on plot 100x250; garage, fruit trees, grapes, berries; $8,000; owner's business compelled his moving; adjoining plot of 100x250 if wanted. Wallis A. Cattelle, Washington, D. C.

A NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSE,
every improvement; plot 40x150; three minutes station, half hour downtown; restricted residence section; $3,800; reasonable terms.
LONG & MILLER,
Telephone 4088 Cortlandt. 19 Park Row.

Modern 7-room terra cotta brick house, improvements; barn or garage; 5 acres of land, fruit trees; reasonable rent; located at Middletown, N. J.; good train service to the city. C. J. Hendrickson, care of Western Electric Co., N. Y. C.

MONTCLAIR.—Will sacrifice $9,000 residence for $7,500; 9 rooms, 2 baths, 6 bedrooms, sleeping porch, latest appointments; only $500 cash required. Frank Hughes Taylor Company, at Lackawanna Ter., Montclair, N. J.

DAIRY FARM.
Nashing Ridge; two houses, large barns, three wells; splendid views; $4,000 worth timber; bargain.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC., 165 Broadway.

MONTCLAIR.—New, modern residence, delightfully located; large living room, dining room, buttery, kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, sun porch, every appointment; $7,500. Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna.

One-family frame house for sale, in the Bergen section of Jersey City; 6 rooms and bath and all modern improvements, in good condition. For particulars write Waldele, 539 East 85th St., N. Y. City.

REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

BONA FIDE BARGAIN, $6,500; EASY TERMS; a charming Colonial home near the water; plot 100x150 feet; fine old trees. Superb views; select neighborhood; near country club; high in hills; elev. 500 ft; house is new; has 26 ft. living room, beamed ceilings, paneled walls; huge open fireplace; central hall; dining room, pantry, kitchen, six master bedchambers, billiard room, 2 tiled baths; only 49 min. on Lackawanna R. R.; parquet floors, electric light, steam heat, every city improvement; schools, churches, stores conveniently near. Call or telephone 1523 Cort. A. Worcester, 168 Broadway, N. Y.

Bargain Chance.—Will sell my remaining four artistic homes, all conveniences, at sacrifice prices; bungalows, $2,700; houses, $3,200; on very easy terms; balance like rent; materials bought at last year's low prices; you save $500; high elevation; refined neighbors; half hour out on Erie; near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row, Suite 1330.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Magnificent estate on Strawberry Hill; 8¼ acres; large house with every modern improvement; garage; greenhouses, gardener's cottage, &c. Address B. S. H., (Suite 1933.) 30 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

Gentleman's small farm at Ossining, N. Y., owner leaving for war service. For full particulars apply Room 1502, Two West Forty-fifth St. Phone Van. 2114.

Real Estate for Exchange.

For exchange, corner lot, 40x100; Kissena Park, (Flushing,) for modern cottage, hill district; preferably Montclair. R 183 Times.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Small farm with outbuildings; best soil and location for vegetables, chickens, &c.; shade trees; will sell cheap on small cash payment and $12 monthly to party wanting a home; in large town; commuting distance to New York. Bryan, Box 290 Times Downtown.

Five-acre farm; fruit orchards; cultivated land; on main road; $1,000; easy terms. B. Barshad, 106 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

LITTLE FARMS | Just what you have been looking for; laid out in plots of 1, 1½, 2, and 3 acres; the land is fertile and in a high state of cultivation; will raise every known vegetable; possession of land on first payment, enabling you to raise your own vegetables this Summer; these little farms are only 30 minutes from N. Y. City, up or down town, situated in a fine, well developed and restricted suburb, less than 6 minutes' walk to station; 40 trains daily; commutation $5.90 monthly; schools, stores, churches; will build house to suit your own ideas; there are only 40 of these little farms in all; first come, first served; small amount of cash required, balance to suit. Call, write, or phone Owner, M. D. Ayers, 146 West 38th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

Fruit farm, 62 acres exceptional, level land, 600 bearing trees; good buildings; near village and stone road; price $5,000; half cash. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

APPLE ORCHARD FARM—128 ACRES.
Charming house, high elevation, fine views; 862 fruit trees; excellent pasturage; good barns. Price $7,000; $3,000 cash. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Loft, 247-253 West 19th St., 7,800 sq. ft., modern building, sprinkler system; rent reasonable. Supt., or Revel Realty & Securities Co., owner, 51 Chambers St., or your own broker.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE, every facility; rent $16.50 monthly; no lease required. Call 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Nicely furnished (mahogany) office, 14x16; rental $35 monthly, which includes telephone service, heat, light, &c.; references. Apply Room 119, 26 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

STORE, NORTHEAST CORNER BROADWAY AND 149TH ST.
W. D. Morgan, Agent, 3,573 B'way, (147th St.)

Attractive office, 500 square feet. For full particulars, apply Room 1502, 2 West 45th St. Phone Vanderbilt 2114.

MAILING privilege in high class office, typewriting and stenographic work; confidential. Room 615, 500 5th Av., cor. 42d.

At 404 4th Av., 9th floor, (corner 28th St.) Private offices; deskroom or mail provilege; excellent service.

Park Av., corner 114th; reasonable rent. Joseph's, 600 West 113th. Morn. 7686.

Loft, 44x77, 630 1st Av. Telephone 3015 Morningside.

Out of Town—Furnished.

Ten rooms, 2 baths, modern improvements, garage, vegetable garden, $250 for July and August. Keller, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Westchester County.

Will sublet, most exquisitively located, quaintly furnished, 8-room cottage, overlooking Hudson; 40 minutes out; immediate. E 445 Times Annex.

Seven-room cottage, furnished, July-August, $200; can be seen any time. 'Phone 223W. Fenton, 11 Clove Road, New Rochelle.

Long Island.

Shore front cottage, Oak Beach; 4 rooms, sanitary toilet, fireplace. X 302 Times Annex.

New Jersey.

To Rent for July and August 8-room furnished house; best residential section; 15 minutes' walk from station; rent reasonable. M. E. R., 583 Prospect St., Westfield, N. J. Phone Westfield 881.

Sparta.—5-7 rooms, bath, $85, $150 season. Berkan, 575 Riverside Drive.

Connecticut.

Saybrook, Conn., $425; July 1 to Sept. 8, artists' attractive home overlooking Sound, always cool; eleven rooms, furnished, bath; garage and barn has man's room; garden; photographs. Converse, 29 Broadway, N. Y., or Saybrook, Conn.

Ten-room furnished cottage, Indian Neck; select beach location; all improvements; near garage. A. C. Tryon, Telephone 285, Branford, Conn.

Miscellaneous.

LAKE SUNAPEE, NEW HAMPSHIRE.
To rent, large cottage, near Granliden Hotel; equipped for housekeeping; extensive view, 600 feet lake front; garage, boat houses. Apply Miss Nilsen, 27 W. 88th. River. 2068.

Wanted.

Wanted—House at Long Beach, west of National Boulevard preferred; please give exact location and all particulars. A. B. Grots, 17 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn.

Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted.—Furnished house, with at least four bedrooms; near watering place, bathing, &c.; house which is somewhat isolated preferred; within 1½ hours from New York; North Shore Long Island or Westchester County on Sound; rent must be reasonable. Address, giving full particulars as to location, rental, &c., 141 East 49th St.

Wanted—Small furnished house in New Rochelle, N. Y., for July and August, located near Neptune Av.; must be reasonable rent. Answer 313 West 100th St. Phone 3502 Riverside.

Wanted—Unfurnished.

Two semi-detached houses or two houses next to each other, to have six to eight rooms, within 45 minutes of New York; state location, how near school, rental; immediate occupancy. Box W 236 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

107TH, EAST.—Seven rooms, July and August; telephone; maid if desired; $55. Stuyvesant 2442.

22D, 144 EAST.—5 rooms and bath; July to October; longer; lease possible; Gramercy Park neighborhood. Apply Janitor, The Lexington.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Handsomely furnished; spacious living room; kitchenette and bath; all conveniences; telephone; excellent location; $45 monthly. French.

97TH, 137 EAST.—Three light, airy rooms; kitchenette; beautifully furnished; sublet until Oct. 1. Cramer. Call mornings or evenings.

60TH, 18 East.—Cool, attractive, two bedroom-y parlor, bath; reasonable rent; restaurant; non-housekeeping. Mrs. Eliot Smith, Plaza 4570.

69TH, 20 EAST.—2 rooms, bath, service; $45. Plaza 6150, or Superintendent.

76TH, 55 EAST.—Two modern apartments, near park; July and August; 7 rooms; $75; 14 rooms, $100. Apply Superintendent.

90TH ST., 129 WEST.—6 front rooms; modern improvements; rent $35; "L" and subway, 2 blocks.

ATTENTION!—Summer rates now; apartments furnished, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from Subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly.
Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

FOR TWO or two and one-half months, a sixth-floor furnished apartment, (elevator,) nine light, airy rooms, $100 per month, or owner will retain one bedroom and rent for $25; seen by appointment. X 264 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

LEXINGTON AV., 163, (Hotel Rutledge.)—1, 2, or 3 rooms and bath; large, sunny, very modern; telephone, elevator service; electric light; $30 per month and up, or weekly rates; meals optional; extraordinary value.

MADISON AV., 1,270, (Cor. 91st St.)—Cool 7-room elevator apartment overlooking park, windows on four sides; fully furnished; victrola, telephone; sublet for Summer. Wetmore.

PARK AV., (Near 81st.)—Seven rooms and 3 baths, 11th floor; very cool, all outside rooms; from July 1st at less than rent unfurnished; modern apartment building. G 158 Times.

PLAZA SECTION.—Four rooms, handsomely furnished, housekeeping, sacrifice. Details Columbus 8974.

TO SUBLET, bedroom and bath, also a suite on parlor, bedroom, and bath; can be connected if desired; attractive rate. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

67TH AV., 12.—Hotel, under new management; one, two or three room apartments; furnished, unfurnished.

67TH, 42 WEST.—Six rooms and bath for July, August, and September. Lynde.

127TH, 149 WEST.—Well furnished apartment; 2 rooms and bath to sublet; suitable for business women or bachelor; $30 per month.

127TH ST., 34 WEST.—One to three room apartment; good service; electricity; references.

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Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

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APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

Two to six rooms and bath, with or without kitchen and dining room; completely furnished, including hotel service. $1.00 PER ROOM DAILY.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 305 West 96th St.—Phone 6100 Riverside. Modern building; half block from Riverside Drive; 2 minutes from 96th St. expressed station; nicest location: best value in city; restaurant attached.

TWO COOL ROOMS, kitchenette; high-class apartment; appointment. 6204 Morningside. Apt. 5D.

905 WEST END AV.
New building, northwest corner 104th St.; now leasing from plans, 6, 7, and 8 rooms, 3 and 3 baths. Full particulars from Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

WEST END AV, 740.—96th subway; 5 beautifully furnished rooms; 2 master bedrooms; 9th floor; spacious. 2:30 to 4:30.

WEST END AV., (91st.)—Seven charmingly furnished rooms, 2 baths; bargain. Col. 3974.

7 ROOMS.
Ground Floor Corner.
PRICE, $2,500.
601 West End Avenue.

Unfurnished—West Side.

12TH ST., WEST.—Four rooms and bath; sublet till Oct. 1, or permanent; in select block; rent $46 monthly; all modern conveniences; shown by appointment only. Phone Bryant 8756.

20TH, 422 WEST.—Exclusive block, "The Chimes"; 5 rooms, bath, steam; $38 to $44; for people of refinement; no small children.

71ST, 342 WEST.—Eight immense rooms; the sun shines in every one; two bathrooms, elevator, telephone; unusual transit facilities; obliging service; $1,320 to $1,600; worth investigating.

97TH, 308 WEST.—Five, six unusually sunny, spacious rooms; living room 16x18; southern exposure; elevator, telephone; unusual transit facilities; obliging service; $950. Riverside 7880. Engel.

116TH ST., 438 WEST.—Front Apartment 5B, opposite Columbia; three large, sunny, cool rooms and bath, $45 monthly to October, 1918, if taken at once; subway, elevated close by; immediate possession.

161ST AND 160TH, (near Riverside Drive.)—3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; rents, $40 to $115. Inquire office, 900 Riverside Drive. Telephone Audubon 4057.

164TH, 562 WEST.—High-class, 5 rooms; sublet $50; corner of Broadway. Apt. 5B.

180TH, 870 WEST, (Near Haven Av.)—4 and 5-room apartments; moderate rental.

APARTMENT two rooms and bath on upper west side. T. K., 220 Times Downtown.

HAVEN AV., 110, (Near 171st.)—Three, four, and five room apartments; all improvements; moderate rents; small families only.

RIVIERA,
790 Riverside Drive.
High-class elevator apartments.
4-5-6-8 large, light rooms, with all improvements.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Unfurnished.

SIX rooms; southern exposure; three adults; October; state particulars; responsible. W 268 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room; electricity, bath, $6; another $4; telephone.

36TH, 6 EAST; and 37TH, 18 EAST.—Desirable rooms; conveniences, telephone; reasonable.

43D, 130 EAST.—For business gentleman, furnished room; private family; every convenience; references. First bell.

43D, 16 EAST.—Comfortable, convenient rooms for gentlewomen; protection of a home and convenience of a hotel; references.

53D ST, 56 EAST, (Near Park.)—Double and single rooms, all conveniences; exclusive neighborhood; Summer rates. Plaza 2955.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, light rooms, adjoining bath; Summer rates; references; telephone.

61ST ST., 53 East, (Weld Chambers.)—Large room and bath for gentleman. Hotel Service; phone, Lenox 4608.

68TH, 210 EAST.—Large, airy, clean rooms, quiet neighborhood; Summer rates; phone.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Large, airy room, with, without kitchenette; every convenience; telephone.

86TH ST., 153 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2.50 to $4 weekly. Lenox 6051.

EXCEPTIONAL large, elegant room, private house; all conveniences; exclusive neighborhood. Plaza 3800.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.—Furnished suites, private baths; single rooms; electricity; Park privileges; references.

GRAMERCY PARK, 42.—$5, $5.50, $6.50; very large kitchenette, private bath, $10.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 163.—Room, sunny, with running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly and up; with bath, $9 weekly and up; meals exceptionally reasonable; optional.

MADISON AV., 218, Corner 36th St.—Large, cool room, with bathroom; reasonable rent for Summer.

MADISON AV., 220, (86th St.)—Attractive rooms, large, small, unfurnished; running water.

SINGLE or en suite, large, cool rooms, with bath; breakfast optional; near Park in 70s. Lenox 4965.

West Side.

127TH, 84 WEST.—Large, medium, with, without private bath; electricity, good service; references.

135TH, 136 WEST.—Parlor floor, basement; light housekeeping; small rooms; refined house; telephone.

161ST, 19 WEST.—Large, small, airy, cool rooms; all conveniences; references. Chel. 10835.

165TH, 9, 47 WEST.—Nicely furnished single rooms; telephone; $3, $3.50, $4.

167TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, adjoining bath; overlooking park; electricity; references.

170TH, 44 WEST.—Choice, airy room, bathroom, electricity, kitchenette, hot water; references.

175TH, 63 WEST.—Quiet, large room, private bath; sublet July-September; reasonable.

176TH, 208 WEST. (THE THORNDYKE.)—Single room, with privilege of bath, elevator, electricity, and maid service free; $4 weekly.

178TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; electric light; Summer rates.

177TH, 264 WEST.—Beautiful front room; private family; references; to other roomers. Nichols.

179TH, 208 WEST.—Large rooms with bath, also small rooms, facing Park; board optional; telephone in room.

184TH, 147 WEST.—Cool rear parlor; suitable living or studio; gentlemen; telephone.

189TH, 63 WEST.—Attractive, clean rooms, kitchenette, private baths, electricity; exclusive house; near park, all car lines. Columbus 5553.

189TH, 68 WEST.—Handsome large rooms; excellent central location; private telephone; mo

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

OFFICE ASSISTANT; 2½ years' experience; good penman; accurate; reference; $8. W 320 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Young lady, living home, desires secretarial position; secretarial education at Columbia University; experienced; Christian. W 288 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced, efficient, qualified, responsible, dependable, conscientious; nice appearance; Christian; excellent references; salary, $18. L 108 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Possessing initiative, ability, tact, desires position as secretary to executive; excellent references; age 21; salary $20. G 200 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Young lady, superior education; exceptional qualifications; highly recommended; long experience. M. E., 323 51st St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, thoroughly competent and rapid; operate stenotype; $15. Miss A., phone Bryant 1318, 220 West 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—5 years' export brokerage experience; excellent references, $15. W 309 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Law office experience, desires position; competent and accurate; $15. W 312 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, good education; two years' experience; office routine; ability; refined; $12. S 309 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; thoroughly experienced; rapid, neat, accurate; good education. W 305 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several months' experience; high school education; reference; $8. W 318 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent, neat appearance; five years' experience; salary, $16. W 306 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, good education, wants Summer substituting; references; salary, $18. W 293 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, legal and commercial; 3½ years' experience; refined; American; $14. W 319 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; rapid worker; references; $12. W 237 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent, conscientious; familiar with all office routine; $18. S 312 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; willing, alert; some experience. Audubon 8830. Apt. 46. L 103 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid and accurate; efficient; seven years' experience; Christian. R 195 Times.

TYPIST.—Expert, knowledge of stenography, neat and ambitious; references. S. Fromm, 98 Underhill Av., Brooklyn. Telephone Prospect 9411.

TYPIST, beginner; prefer lawyer's office; knowledge of stenography; $8. W 321 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, file clerk, experienced, little stenography, desires position. Meyerowitz, 853 Hendrix Place.

TUTOR.—To act as tutor, part time or all day, to one or more children of 6 to 14 years; talented young American woman of 25, speaking French and German, with finished musical education; vocal, piano, and violin; will consider going to country; moderate reasonable terms; best references. Write Miss Paula Sternberg, 575 West 159th St.

TUTOR OR SECRETARY.—School teacher desires position as tutor or secretary during Summer. W 302 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS, neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 139 West 135th St. Phone Columbus 3022. Established 1898.

DOMESTIC SERVICE AGENCY, 329 West 59th, supplies efficient colored servants, city, country; references carefully investigated. Telephone Columbus 5165.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, housekeepers. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 7460.

YOUNG LADY, trained in first-class secretarial school, desires position with responsible firm; willing to demonstrate ability. Address T. T., 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2933.

HOUSEWORKERS, (colored,) cooks; experienced; investigated references. Augusta, 233 West 53d. Columbus 3129.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized; profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT; opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; charges moderate; personal interview. W. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Telephone 2141 Cortlandt.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.—A practical printer, with long business experience, desires position with large concern as efficiency man on printing and act as advertising manager. S 306 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR, office manager, competent executive, long experience, desires position with growing concern. A. L. 210 East 21st.

BOOKKEEPER.—20, high school graduate, three years' experience; card handle complete controlling set trial balance, statement, &c.; also stenographer; salary $1,800. W 304 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 24; five years' experience; double entry; controlling accounts; financial statements; four years with last concern. W 213 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, beginner; willing worker; good penman; accurate at figures. Aaron Dreman, 37 East 28th St. Plaza 2994.

BOOKKEEPER.—Long experience, trained accountant, take full charge. Reasonable, 2,602 8th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—32, expert, seeks position. F., Box 34, 2,369 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man desires evening employment. L 113 Times.

CARETAKER.—Position as caretaker wanted in private house by refined English people, city or country; excellent references. R 186 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—A gentleman takes pleasure in recommending his very competent chauffeur, who has given more than five years satisfactory service. Address Secretary, H. Lang, 220 W. 42d St., or telephone Bryant 6900.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swedish, single, with private party; good mechanic, careful driver; best reference; 7 years on Pierce, Packard, Cadillac, Locomobile, Swenson, 100 West 88d. Schuyler 6000.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. F. Glanzman, chauffeur Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4055.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married, wishes first-class position; temperate and trustworthy. Johnson, 451 West End Av. Phone 8780 Schuyler.

CHAUFFEUR, by mechanical engineer. Junior in Cornell, from now until Oct. 1; held license; speak French, German, and Spanish. Address Box R 197 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 8 years' experience; careful, sober, reliable. Hatranek, 1,355 Avenue A.

CHAUFFEUR.—American; 10 years' experience on best cars; best references; $30 per week. Phone Circle 7428.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married, (24,) mechanic, 6 years' experience; reference. Oakman, 3,082 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR wants steady position; single; strictly temperate; very good references. R 194 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with family; two years' experience; good reference. L 100 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Four years' experience; private or commercial. I. Goldklank, 2,464 8th Av.

CHAUFFEUR, useful, colored; 15 years last place; best reference. Johnson, 153 West 82d.

CHEF, French; experienced gardener; also preserving and canning; private family or State institution. Andre Pinard, Northport, L. I.

CIVIL ENGINEER desires connection with American enterprises in Northern Mexico; experienced, able and well acquainted with local conditions. L 102 Times.

CLERICAL.—Canadian, 33; seven years' bank experience; salary moderate. S 71 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE desires position for Summer; has had experience on college paper and one Summer in large factory. C. E. S., 414 West 146th St.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, with experience in brokerage business, wants position in publicity department of brokerage concern; best references. W 298 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, with legal training and experience, desires position as secretary; best references. W 290 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, start with reputable house. Goldenthal, 540 St. Paul's Place, Bronx.

COLLEGE STUDENT desires Summer employment of any nature. W 288 Times Downtown.

COMPANION, &c.—Wanted position as companion and secretary to gentleman. W 291 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT.—Position desired by man of first-class qualifications and considerable experience; highest references; quick to grasp details. W 308 Times Downtown.

DETAIL MAN.—Open for connection with reliable pharmaceutical house which desires the detailing of physicians and hospitals, by man of experience with large following among the profession, for Greater New York. K 186 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Position with contractor by architectural draftsman. S 63 Times.

DRAFTSMAN wants work at home; moderate. X 256 Times Annex.

EFFICIENCY EXPERT, ten years' experience in costs, production, and sales; now open for engagement; university training; highest credentials. R 200 Times.

EXECUTIVE ACCOUNTANT, age 26, ten years' practical business and accounting experience; graduate N. Y. U.; highly recommended. S 319 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, (31,) assistant factory manager, male and female help; stenographer, correspondent; costs, records, systems, efficiency; $30. W 328 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED architectural designer desires position as superintendent or as trade representative; will go anywhere. L 15 Times.

GARDENER.—Swede; $60 monthly; no horses, cows; reference. Hansson, 224 East 60th St.

HOUSEMAN. — Handy; thoroughly experienced; private family; reference; wages, $50. S 74 Times.

OPPORTUNITY SEEKER.—Young man, 20, two years' college education, knowledge of bookkeeping, statistical work and general office work. S 340 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE OWNERS. I will keep down your repairs; former builder, due to war, desires connections. S 293 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE MANAGER, experienced executive, wants position; apartment, office building renting, collecting; references; bond given. B. H., Times Bronx.

SALESMAN.—Experienced lumber salesman wants to stop traveling; knowledge buying, selling, credits, banking, building, contracting. G 113 Times.

SALESMAN.—High grade surgical instrument salesman with large following among physicians and hospitals open for position July 1, for Greater New York. K 194 Times.

SALESMAN, 24, three years' experience city and road, speaks good German, desires position with reliable house. W 280 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, Southwestern territory, desires line of dresses, waists; commission. L 109 Times.

SALESMANAGER and four salesmen wish to make change at once. W 324 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Thoroughly experienced; good executive ability; highest references. W 292 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Take dictation accurately and quickly; rapid typist; operate stenotype; young and willing. Mr. B., Phone Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, capable handling volume of work, desires employment evenings after 5 o'clock; owns typewriter. W 303 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (26,) thoroughly capable and conscientious; secretarial experience; highest references. S 77 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, (19,) two years' mechanical engineering Cornell; salary $22. W 318 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Detail specialist to busy executive, troubled with work. L 111 Times.

TECHNICAL graduate, 26, four years' experience, desires position with efficiency or business concern to work up to responsible position; good references. S 98 Times.

YOUNG COLLEGE MAN, graduate of the High School of Commerce, wishes position where perseverance and intelligence will bring results; general office work, bookkeeping, typewriting, and selling experience; highest references. S 75 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 30, married, eight years' advertising and selling experience, at present employed, desires change; correspondent, executive, intensive worker, highest credentials, start moderately for good prospect. L 112 Times.

YOUNG MAN, age 26, married, desires position, having experience in clerical and office detail and capable of handling books; also experience as a salesman; references. Address E. R. M., 652 East 4th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) high school graduate, able correspondent, typist, selling and collecting experience, with initiative and foresight, desires to make change for better with growing concern; present employed. S 60 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (Spaniard,) graduate engineer, with several years' experience as construction engineer and machinery salesman in South America, wishes position; willing to travel. A. G. O., 35 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 20, appears older, neat, refined appearance, Hebrew, mentally alert, college training, desires position as salesman, collector, solicitor, or investigator; references. L 117 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school education, wishes position with advancement in silk or woolen house; best reference; not experienced. George Schneider, 18 East 114th Street.

YOUNG MAN, 28, married, extensive experience in sales and office, desires opportunity, where diligent application to duties will result in rapid advancement. L 104 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, 26, college education, experienced selling, purchasing, executive ability, desires connection; highest references. S 342 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, with machine shop and drawing room experience, wishes position; automobile repairing preferred; highest reference. W 294 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25, college graduate, desires position with an established firm; clerical position preferred. L. H. K., 214 Ross St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 20, 2½ years high school education, business experience, wishes position, with advancement. W 310 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, educated, office, business experience, desires connection with promising future; hard worker; excellent references. L 96 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) correspondent, salesman, investigator, desires position with firm offering good future. S. D. G., Times Bronx.

YOUNG MAN desires position in men's furnishing department, first-class retail establishment; can furnish good reference. R 193 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, wishes office position; inexperienced; start low. Box 380 Times, 2 Rector St.

YOUNG MAN, 19, one year of college training, desires permanent position with reliable firm. Mintz, 441 East 166th.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) well educated, references all, desires position with chances for advancement. Apt. 5, 886 St. Nicholas Av.

YOUNG MAN, mechanical and electrical experience, desires position at once. S 73 Times.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, desires office position; experienced. W 295 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, wishes position at anything. W 287 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, capable, educated, five years' experience, desires position. R 196 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN.—We require experienced saleswomen for our women's shoe, hosiery, house-furnishing and paint departments. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

BOOKKEEPER.—Lady, experienced, wanted as bookkeeper and stenographer, with business experience in banking, and good references; no others need apply. Call Dernburg & Son, Wholesale Fur Merchants, 134 West 27th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, good pay, permanent position. Call between 12 and 2, Manhattan Paper, 69 Wooster St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, and typist; state salary; give reference. G 189 Times.

BOOK SALESWOMAN.—Experienced, for a $50 per week proposition; suited to present national conditions; sales steadily increasing; salary and commission. The King-Richardson Co., Springfield, Mass.

COPY WRITER, (Advertising.)—Publishing house requires services of college woman in advertising department as copy writer; state complete qualifications and salary desired. R 198 Times.

DESIGNER.

Unusual opportunity offered one with ability to create original ideas in silk waists, $2.25 to $3.75; salary no object to one that qualifies. L 106 Times.

DRESSMAKER, experienced; out by day. Write only. Dressmaker, 151 East 41st St.

FITTER and forelady wanted, first-class, capable waists and skirts; answer French. G 184 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
Require the services of

SALESPEOPLE

for the following departments:

BATHING SUITS,
LADIES' NECKWEAR,
HOSIERY AND NOTIONS.

Apply Superintendent's Office, 5th floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
Require the services of a

YOUNG LADY

competent for GENERAL OFFICE work in their CARPET AND RUG DEPARTMENT.
Apply Superintendent's Office, 5th floor.

GIRL for general office work; one that understands bookkeeping, shorthand, and switchboard preferred. W 290 Times Downtown.

MOTION PICTURES.—Ladies and gentlemen with talent and high moral standing; new types wanted for motion pictures. G 194 Times.

MANAGER.—Intelligent woman, experienced in catering and handling servants; as manager of apartment house restaurant, for Summer. Gobi's, 86 Harrison St., East Orange, N. J.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young lady over 16, knowledge of stenography and typewriting, to make herself generally useful; state salary and experience. G 196 Times.

OFFICE WORK.—Young lady for office work in large mercantile house; state qualifications. W 316 Times Downtown.

RESPECTABLE WOMAN given furnished room for few hours' chamber work daily. Write Captain, 143 Hicks St., Brooklyn. Main 767.

SALESLADY wanted for first-class dressmaking; New York experience. G 185 Times.

SKIRT DESIGNER WANTED.
We want a woman thoroughly experienced, who can produce high-grade separate skirts; applicant must be a good sketcher and familiar with all branches of the business. G 199 Times.

SOLICITORS wanted to sell bonds for a charitable purpose; commission basis. Apply to A. Zucker, 196 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Girl, 20 to 30; New Jersey bank, 10 miles from New York; must have good education; experienced stenographer and general knowledge accounting; apply own handwriting; splendid opportunity right girl; salary $15; state age and experience. G 192 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER; MUST BE ACCURATE, GOOD SPELLER, AND PENMAN; $18 TO START. REPLY IN DETAIL, GIVING EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY, AGE, &C., E., W 109 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER for factory office; must have a few years' practical experience in the manufacturing line; salary $12 to start; state age, education, and experience. Address Metal Novelties, 179 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and secretary; thoroughly experienced, rapid, and accurate. Apply, giving age, past employers, length of service, and salary wanted; good position for competent person. W 329 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Cultured young woman, education, superior English diction, flawless typist, to assist writer. Sundays only at first. Write S. H. Hartman, 131 West 23d St.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Thoroughly competent, in large downtown bank; those with banking experience preferred. Apply, stating age, schooling, experience in detail, and salary desired. W 327 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, by wholesale jewelers; excellent opportunity, salary about $12 to start; state age, experience, references. W 286 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, $14-$15; advancement; operate dictaphone; perfect speller. Apply today before 12, doctor's office, Apt. B, 1,000 Park Av.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, conscientious, willing to fit in and assist generally; must have experience, references; no agencies. S 60 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; competent girl; must have good recommendations. Call or write at once, Woodcraft League, 13 West 29th St.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, &c.; young lady. Apply store, 96 5th Av., corner 17th St.

STENOGRAPHER; HOURS 8:45-3:30; SALARY $18. BOX E 451 TIMES ANNEX.

STENOGRAPHER.—Advanced beginner, with some experience. Apply to Rosenthal Brothers, 333 East 73d St.

STENOGRAPHER in publication office; salary $12 weekly, with prospect of advance if capable. L 101 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; apply by letter only. G 188 Times.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, of pleasing personality and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. N. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York, Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TEACHER, over 25, for Summer work; year's contract if efficient. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

YOUNG LADY wanted, experienced in bookkeeping, stenography and typewriting, and general office work; state salary. G 187 Times.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, assistant bookkeepers, clerks, typists; excellent positions. Tighe Murphy Agency, 99 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau; 38 Park Row.

STENOGRAPHERS, office assistants; American; beginners and experienced. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers; numerous desirable positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, clerks; free registrations. 303 5th Av. Miss A. Lynch's Agency.

STENOGRAPHERS, $18; bookkeepers, $18; cost clerks, $20; others. Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Building.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 B'way.—Register free; stenographers, $15-$18; mail clerks, $15; many others.

HIRST EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Bookkeepers, stenographers, clerks; steno. beginner $15. Register free.

STENOGRAPHERS, $25-$20-$18; bookkeepers, $18; switchboard, $12. Lang Agency, 120 Broadway.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6916.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when 90 days' average student writes 100 words per minute by Speed Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Special Summer rates. Call, write, or telephone for free trial lessons and convince yourself. SPEED SCHOOLS, 60 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES.
SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 343 East 116th Street, New York City. A few vacancies exist for women desiring two or three years' training; diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply by letter or in person, Superintendent of Nurses.

WOMEN FOR BANK POSITIONS.
Banks will shortly require women to do men's work. Three months' Special Banking Course. Individual Instruction.
PRATT SCHOOL, Banking Dept.,
52 West 45th Street, N. Y.

MOTION PICTURES.
Large companies want new faces—new types constantly—big salaries; better opportunities with wardrobe; tryout and film test given. French method of teaching; moderate fees. E. Brunel Film Co., 1,482 B'way, (cor. 43d.)

$10
this week. Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
Singer Building, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT and auditor by C. P. A. firm; unusually desirable permanent connection for high grade junior competent act as senior smaller audits; give full particulars, with salary expected commence. W 317 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN, SELL SPACES ON THEATRE CURTAINS; ONLY EXPERIENCED, WITH FIRST-CLASS REFERENCES, NEED APPLY; COMMISSION. WINDSOR CURTAIN CO., 1,482 BROADWAY.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT for large manufacturing corporation; full control of accounts receivable, customers' trial balance; one who is exempt from draft; permanent and very desirable position. E 254 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Competent, experienced; references required. Kreeger Bros., 105 East 29th St.

BOY WANTED.—An old established real estate firm wants a bright lad of good family and training, with partial high school education; excellent opportunity for the right boy. Write full particulars to W 314 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, 16 to 17 years; large mercantile house; bright, ambitious, and come well recommended; only those desiring permanent position need apply. W 322 Times Downtown.

BOY, American, 16 to 17 years of age, for office work; no experience necessary; good opportunity for energetic, willing boy; Christian firm. E 259 Times Downtown.

BOY for errands and to be generally useful in office; must be well recommended; $7. G. H. Henckell Co., 109 West 26th.

BOYS.—Good-looking boys for photo fashion work, 12 to 16 years. S 67 Times.

BOY to learn polishing in silversmith factory. G. H. Henckell Co., 109 West 26th.

BOYS to learn the fountain pen business from the beginning with leading concern; light work; advancement if worthy. V 379 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 15, to work in 5th Av. jewelry store. L 207 Times.

BOY over 16 to assist in shipping room; moderate salary; good chance for advancement. Levin, 149 West 36th.

COLLECTORS.—Two young men with some collecting experience; must come well recommended and furnish surety or realty bond; salary to start $2 per day. Call between 10 and 11 A. M., Room 801, 3 West 29th.

CYLINDER FEEDERS wanted. Apply American Graphophone Co., Employment Office, Howard Av., Bridgeport, Conn.

DESIGNERS
for punch press tools for manufacturing accurate small parts in large quantities; also on jigs and fixtures for accurate production of small parts. Call or write Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

DESIGNER and fitter in merchant tailoring establishment; must be A1 experienced man making clothes $30 to $60. Write, stating particulars for a good, steady position. L 105 Times.

DRAFTSMAN for special automatic tools. Mergenthaler Linotype, 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

EXPORT CLERK, South American, thoroughly experienced in shipping to Latin American countries; state experience, salary, references. L 115 Times Downtown.

FRENCH PROFESSOR WANTED.
Man of prepossessing appearance who can face large audience of business men and speak excellent English as well as French; permanent employment; good salary. Apply personally, Mr. Thompson, 209 Tribune Building.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
Require the services of an experienced

CUTTER

IN THEIR LINOLEUM DEPARTMENT.
Apply Superintendent's Office, 5th floor.

LARGE DOWNTOWN BANK WANTS MAN WELL EXPERIENCED IN HANDLING COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT, OVER 28 YEARS; GOOD OPPORTUNITY; GIVE IN DETAIL EXPERIENCE, SCHOOLING, AGE, SALARY EXPECTED, &C. ANSWERS NOT STATING EXPERIENCE WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED. W 328 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MACHINISTS, moulders, all around men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, steady work; no labor trouble; good wages. Apply Room 6, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MAN over 35 for mail clerk in large organization, to make distribution of mail and take small mail bag back and forth to Post Office; hours, midnight to 8 A. M.; $12 a week; no references and telephone number. X 306 Times Annex.

MECHANIC.—Abraham and Straus, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, requires a mechanic, experienced on gas and electric cars; night work. Apply to Superintendent.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS SALESMAN:
MUST BE EXPERIENCED. APPLY BEFORE 10:30 A. M., SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, 8TH FLOOR, JAMES McCREERY & CO., 35TH ST. ENTRANCE.

MOTION PICTURES.—Ladies and gentlemen with talent and high moral standing; new types wanted for motion pictures. C 193 Times.

OFFICE BOY.—Salary $7 to start; hours 9 to 5; must be a hustler. W 296 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN WANTED.
Well educated man with at least five years' selling experience wanted for executive position. Corporation largest and strongest in their line in America. During training period of about two months remuneration will be in form of commissions with drawing account. Initial advance necessary if you wish to be considered. Call Mr. Clampitt, 6th floor, 120 West 32d St.

SALES MANAGER TO REPRESENT AND ESTABLISH GENERAL AGENCIES FOR OUR ALBERTAS KEYLESS PADLOCKS AND KEYLESS LOCKS, ALBERTAS CONICAL SCREW MIXING MACHINE AND ALBERTAS TELEPHONE SILENCER IN THE LARGEST CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, HAVING POPULATION OF OVER 100,000; DEVICES ARE FULLY PATENTED. APPLY BY LETTER, STATING FULL PARTICULARS. THE ALBERTAS CORPORATION, 136 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK CITY.

SALESMAN.—A well-established manufacturing corporation offers good opportunity, with attractive future, to a young man as specialty salesman in New York City territory; liberal commission, with small drawing account, will be paid; applicant must be well educated, of good appearance, and willing to work; selling experience not necessary; no attention paid to letters not stating applicant's experience and qualifications fully. Address S 343 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—MANUFACTURERS LADIES' NECKWEAR, CAPS, CAMISOLES, WANT A SALESMAN CALLING ON RETAIL AND SMALL STORES, CITY AND NEAR BY; ONLY THOSE WHO HAVE HANDLED THE LINE WILL BE CONSIDERED; OPPORTUNITY FOR GOOD MAN; SALARY AND COMMISSION BASIS. S 54 TIMES.

SALESMEN
for our new $10 automobile policy; an easy seller; every owner, driver, chauffeur should buy on sight; the only policy issued that covers every accident while operating, adjusting, or cranking automobiles; big commissions. Fred J. Schaefer & Co., managers, 1,123 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, briar pipe unprecedented salesmen; must be high class, of good appearance, energetic, aggressive, and able to solicit on a personal acquaintance with best jobbing houses; good salary, with opportunity to earn commission; excellent chance for A1 man. Address, with references, G 195 Times.

SALESMANAGER.
RETAIL MOTOR TRUCK EXECUTIVE, OR AT LEAST 10 YEARS' SUCCESSFUL RECORDS, COMMISSION OR SALARY NO OBJECT; FULL DETAILS, FIRST LETTER. G 168 TIMES.

SALESMAN, acquainted with jewelry and fancy goods buyers, for New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, with established concern; salary or commission. Apply by letter, S. Weil Co., 229 West 28th.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, capable, experienced salesman, having office in New York City, to sell our complete line of gear; buttons to manufacturing and notion jobbing trade in the East; salary. X 245 Times Annex.

SALESMAN of boys' wash suits for New England, Ohio, and adjacent territory; experienced side line proposition for other territories will be considered; confidential; commission. G 191 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, to sell belting, snap fasteners, braid, seam binding, &c., to cloak, suit and dress trade; unless handling this line don't apply; commission. Freydberg Bros., 44 West 18th.

SALESMEN.—Automobile accessories salesmen selling trade, all territories, can secure a good side-line proposition on commission basis; state particulars. B 265 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Automobile salesman to sell medium-priced popular car on commission; plenty prospects. Briscoe Sales Co., 1,794 Broadway.

SALESMEN wanted by lace importing house to call on manufacturing trade; state experience, &c.; salary, commission. H 2 Times.

SALESMEN.—Big opportunity for high-grade salesmen; none other need apply; commission basis. 223 West 53th St., New York.

SALESMEN to sell as side line boys' blouses and youths' shirts; commission basis. E 238 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced in electrical supplies; commission; no others need apply. G 197 Times.

SALESMEN.—Men, experienced figuring steel products, $90 mo.; clerk, $18; stenos., $20, $18, $15; stenos., under 21, So. America; bookkeepers, $25.

ACCOUNTANT, (hotel;) bookkeepers, $20; bank bookkeepers, $100; clerks, $90; cost clerk, (wholesale drugs;) correspondents, $20. Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Building.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 B'way.—Register free; office and technical positions.

Instruction.

MEN OF ALL AGES, if you like to use tools, your quickest way to success is to learn MECHANICAL dentistry; not mouth work, simply laboratory training; remarkably short and thorough course; individual instruction, any time of day or evening; easy payments; big demand for mechanical dentists; salaries range from $25 to $75 a week. Investigate. This is truly the finest and most reliable mechanical dentistry school, the first licensed by State University; no other established over 6 years. Call or write for free booklet 51, Dentists' Laboratories' School, 25 W. 45th St.

LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY.
Earn $20 to $100 weekly as professional, commercial, or motion-picture photographer; 3 months' course covers everything; motion-picture photographers enlisting for military service leave good positions vacant; studio photographers are rushed with orders from soldiers for portrait photographs. Learn quickly. Day or evening classes; easy terms. Call or write for booklet. N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 2200-C, 141 West 36th St., New York.

MEN WHO Learn Mechanical Dentistry. LIKE TO Good positions for all who USE TOOLS qualify. Three months' course, with established concern; salary or commission. Apply by letter, S. Weil Co., 229 West 28th.

MEN WHO Learn Mechanical Dentistry. LIKE TO Good positions for all who USE TOOLS qualify. Three months' course, with established concern; salary or commission. Apply by letter, S. Weil Co., 229 West 28th.

YOUNG MEN, (2,) of good address and clean habits, to learn the real estate business; prominent positions with a leading concern to boys who can qualify; high school education is desirable. In replying state age and previous experience, if any. X. Y. Z., Box 29 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted to assist in general office work; must be good penman, accurate at figures, and a rapid typewriter. Reply, giving particulars and references to Flour, W 325 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, to do stenography, typewriting, and General office work; must be accurate; state salary, experience, etc., own handwriting. S 70 Times.

YOUNG MAN about 18 for clerical work in office of wholesale grocery house; opportunity for advancement; state references and salary expected. W 243 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to work in receiving department of large organization; moderate salary; state age, education, and experience. X 307 Times Annex.

YOUNG MEN, in bank, beginners; those having high school training preferred; must state age and salary expected. V 371 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN with business ability to take charge of office work and stock room; splendid future; address, stating experience and salary. X 308 Times Annex.

$5,000 SALESMAN.
POPULAR MOTOR TRUCK; MAN OF SUCCESSFUL TRUCK EXPERIENCE, ATTRACTIVE SALARY OR COMMISSION, A HIGH-CLASS CONNECTION FOR MAN WHO CAN QUALIFY; DETAILS, FIRST LETTER. G 169 TIMES.

Employment Agencies.

HIRST EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Men, experienced figuring steel products, $90 mo.; clerk, $18; stenos., $20, $18, $15; stenos., under 21, So. America; bookkeepers, $25.

ACCOUNTANT, (hotel;) bookkeepers, $20; bank bookkeepers, $100; clerks, $90; cost clerk, (wholesale drugs;) correspondents, $20. Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Building.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 B'way.—Register free; office and technical positions.

Instruction.

MEN OF ALL AGES, if you like to use tools, your quickest way to success is to learn MECHANICAL dentistry; remarkably short and thorough course; individual instruction, any time of day or evening; easy payments; big demand for mechanical dentists; salaries range from $25 to $75 a week. Investigate. This is truly the finest and most reliable mechanical dentistry school, the first licensed by State University; no other established over 6 years. Call or write for free booklet 51, Dentists' Laboratories' School, 25 W. 45th St.

LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY.
Earn $20 to $100 weekly as professional, commercial, or motion-picture photographer; 3 months' course covers everything; motion-picture photographers enlisting for military service leave good positions vacant; studio photographers are rushed with orders from soldiers for portrait photographs. Learn quickly. Day or evening classes; easy terms. Call or write for booklet. N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 2200-C, 141 West 36th St., New York.

MEN WHO Learn Mechanical Dentistry. LIKE TO Good positions for all who USE TOOLS qualify. Three months' course, with established concern; salary or commission. Apply by letter, S. Weil Co., 229 West 28th.

MEN WHO Learn Mechanical Dentistry. LIKE TO Good positions for all who USE TOOLS qualify. Three months' course, with established concern; salary or commission. Apply by letter, S. Weil Co., 229 West 28th.

YOUNG MEN, (2,) of good address and clean habits, to learn the real estate business; prominent positions with a leading concern to boys who can qualify; high school education is desirable. In replying state age and previous experience, if any. X. Y. Z., Box 29 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted to assist in general office work; must be good penman, accurate at figures, and a rapid typewriter. Reply, giving particulars and references to Flour, W 325 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, to do stenography, typewriting, and General office work; must be accurate; state salary, experience, etc., own handwriting. S 70 Times.

YOUNG MAN about 18 for clerical work in office of wholesale grocery house; opportunity for advancement; state references and salary expected. W 243 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to work in receiving department of large organization; moderate salary; state age, education, and experience. X 307 Times Annex.

YOUNG MEN, in bank, beginners; those having high school training preferred; must state age and salary expected. V 371 Times Downtown.

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POLICEMAN INJURED AS AUTO KILLS HORSE

Mounted Man's Skull Fractured by Motor Going Forty Miles an Hour.

BURNS AFTER HOT CHASE

Three Men on Way to Coney Island Captured, Then Watch Fire Destroy Their Car.

Mounted Policeman John L. McMillan of the Coney Island Station was seriously injured and his horse, Magic, was killed last night in Ocean Parkway by an automobile, which continued at high speed without stopping. Within seven minutes after the accident the police in every booth in the district were notified, and the runaway car was caught, after a mile and a half chase, and its three occupants were arrested. The chase really ended when the automobile caught fire and was destroyed.

McMillan on Magic was standing in the Parkway near Neptune Avenue about 11 o'clock. The automobile, going toward Coney Island at a rate said to have been forty miles an hour, struck the horse on the flank, killing him instantly. The rider was thrown twelve feet away and landed on his head. Without a pause, spectators said, the automobile, a heavy, seven-seated one, swerved, and turning sharply into Neptune Avenue, started in the direction of Sheepshead Bay.

An automobilist who witnessed the accident took down the number of the car, and, blowing a police whistle, started at high speed toward Coney Island. Near the end of the Parkway Policeman Roscoe Jenkins halted the automobile and in a few words the chauffeur told of the accident. The policeman ran to a telephone and notified the Coney Island Station to send out an alarm.

One of those who heard the warning was Policeman Frank A. Smith, in the booth at Emmons and Ocean Avenue, Sheepshead Bay. This is the turning place where Ocean Avenue, the only driveway out of Sheepshead Bay begins. Smith ran from the booth and learned from the crowd on the corner that the automobile wanted had just turned the corner and was headed for the city at high speed. Smith commandeered an automobile and then began a chase that ended in the capture near Kings Highway.

At Ocean Parkway, near the Shelbourne, the automobile caught fire. Smith got his prisoners out and they stood on the sidewalk and watched the automobile burn. At the station house where they were charged with felonious assault the prisoners said they were: Anthony Esopito of 323 East Sixteenth Street, the owner and driver of the car; Jacob Fullerman, a saloon keeper of 312 Avenue C, and Christopher Grespino, a junk dealer of 611 East Fourteenth Street, all of Manhattan.

McMillan was taken to the Coney Island Hospital, where it was found that he had a fractured skull and internal injuries. It is believed that his injuries are mortal. He lives at 1,191 Hancock Street, Brooklyn.

ADMITS AUTO SHOOTING.

Process Server Says He Feared Attack—Killed Girl by Mistake.

Michael J. Nagliano, a process server, of 324 East 118th Street, confessed yesterday, according to the police, that he had fired the shots that killed Helen Wheelan of 168 East 127th Street and seriously wounded Frank Devlin, a private detective, of 140 West 103d Street, in a fight in an automobile at 134th Street and Willow Avenue, the Bronx, on Sunday night. A charge of homicide has been made against him.

Nagliano said that the party had been riding in the automobile for several hours before the shooting occurred, and that Devlin and Harold Butler of 105 East 128th Street got out to fight. Devlin knocked Butler down several times, and then attacked Nagliano. When Devlin walked toward Miss Wheelan Nagliano said he began to shoot, because he thought Devlin had left his gun in the possession of the woman. Nagliano said he thought he was firing in self-defense, because Devlin had been telling Miss Wheelan to "show him the gun."

DISGUISED POLICEMAN SHOT

Detective Dressed as a Sailor Wounded Mortally in Brooklyn.

Two detectives on the staff of Inspector Frank Tierney of the Eighth Inspection District in Brooklyn who were sent out disguised as sailors in the United States Navy to gather evidence in regard to disorderly resorts frequented by sailors were attacked by a gang at Pearl and High Streets, Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock this morning. As a result of the shooting, in which several shots were fired, Detective Michael J. Morgan is in the Brooklyn Hospital, mortally wounded.

Morgan and his companion, Gustav Destin, had just investigated a place at Pearl and High Streets, and were walking along High Street, when a man stepped from a doorway and began to shoot at them. The first shot struck Morgan in the stomach. Suddenly other men appeared and began shooting at Destin, who returned the fire without effect. A second shot struck Morgan in the shoulder as he lay prostrate. Destin seized six men and women, who were taken to the Poplar Street Station and held as material witnesses. Reserves were called from the Poplar Street Station to search for the gangsters, but they were unable to find any of the men.

ADVERTISEMENT.

How About Your Vacation? Why Not a New Spot—Something Different This Time?

It's the truth that here in America we have mountain scenery that is not equaled in all the world.

And, besides, in places like Glacier National Park, under the direct supervision of our Government, not only are the scenery and Nature's marvels unsurpassed, but care and study have been applied to make Glacier a most comfortable and delightful place to visit. Mammoth mountain inns have been established; "Swiss Chalets," on a smaller scale but very comfortable, are available; and, if you wish, there are tepee camps maintained for your convenience in the out-of-doors. It will cost you for board and lodging from one to five dollars a day, according to your purse, with everything well done.

Wonderful, glorious Glacier Park! The home of "living" glaciers and towering mountain peaks, of numberless sparkling lakes and wild flowers—more than a hundred varieties of wild flowers are found in profusion. I can't tell you about it all in this little advertisement, but write or call and I will send or hand you an illustrated folder which will surely make the notion of going to Glacier National Park this Summer appeal to you.

W. J. Berger, Gen'l Agt., Pass'r Dept., C., B. & Q. R. R., 1184 B'way., N. Y. C. Phone Mad. Sq. 5706.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Between 5th Av. and 27th St. and Woolworth Building, large envelope containing private papers of value only to owner; also tickets to Red Cross benefit at Great Neck for June 30. These tickets will not be honored for admission, as duplicates have been issued. Reward if returned at once to Room 478, Woolworth Building.

LOST—Cigarette case, dark brown, lettered in Japanese, containing Dimitrino cigarettes; lost between 46th St. and on Riverside Drive up to Claremont Restaurant, between 7 and 8 P. M. Saturday; large reward. Return to Clerk, Hotel Wentworth, 59 West 46th St.

LOST—Saturday, June 23, between 70th St. and Stern's dry goods store, diamond and star sapphire plaque, with pin broken off; big reward. Return to Valerie Bergere, 200 West 70th St. Phone Columbus 9073.

LOST—Saturday, June 16, Scotch scarfpin, (heirloom,) silver, stag's head, yellow cairngorm set in horns; suitable reward. Kindly notify M. G. Kindlund, 17 Battery Place. Phone Rector 651.

LOST—From motor, June 15, black parasol, carved dog's head handle, gold monogram "J. S.," with coronet; liberal reward; no questions. Return to Woman's City Club, Hotel Vanderbilt.

LOST—Silver mesh bag containing lavalliere with two large and small diamonds, silk gloves, handkerchief, registration card; no questions asked; liberal reward. A. Roth, 14 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn.

LOST—Diamond and sapphire bar pin on 5th Av., 57th St., or in Benwit-Teller's or Stewart's; liberal reward. Miss Daly, Apt. 3B, 452 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Bunch of 15 keys, with keyring tagged American Taxicab Company. Finder please return I. Kreielsheimer, Room 1313, 45 East 17th St. Stuyvesant 4825.

LOST—Gentleman's open-faced gold watch, engraved "Captain J. J. McNulty"; $25 reward; no questions. F. J. M., Columbian Garden, 5 Greenwich Av. and 8th St.

LOST—On June 22, between Main St., Flushing, and Pennsylvania Station, lady's gold wrist watch; reward. Return to C. Flake, 66 Jamaica Av., Flushing.

LOST.—Wedding ring and two diamond rings, Poughkeepsie boat, Saturday afternoon, in the ladies' room; return to Hotel Wolcott; liberal reward; no questions asked.

LOST.—Camera on downtown subway express early last Saturday morning, black folding, 4x5, Seneca plate camera; liberal reward. W. I. Slichter, 450 Riverside.

LOST.—Bank book No. 605,294, Seamen's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St., New York. Payment stopped and cancellation applied for. Please return to bank.

LOST.—Gold knot stick pin, diamond, keepsake, between Southern Boulevard and Tremont Av.; liberal reward; Orange. Telephone 4600 Intervale.

LOST.—Sunday, sum of money, subway or Flatbush Avenue car; name on envelope; $25 reward; return to 20 West 14th St., fourth floor, office.

LOST.—On 7:45 P. M. ferryboat from Weehawken to Cortlandt St., pigskin bag initial on tag "F. J. W."; liberal reward. E. N. Y. 5961.

LOST—Saturday, Brooklyn, gold fob, monogram "H. S. 1909;" reward. Phone 8614 Stagg.

LOST—June 23, on Stamford train, fraternity pin set in pearls; reward. Phone Intervale 449.

LOST—Monday morning, gold watch fob, initialed "J. F. H.;" reward. J. F. Hohenstein, 621 Broadway.

LOST.—Sunday, June 24, between 88th and 49th Sts., West, card case containing money; liberal reward. 34 East 65th St.

LOST—Diamond heart in Long Beach Sunday, on or near boardwalk; liberal reward. D. W. Hyman, 7 West 30th.

LOST—$45, new money, between West 87th and 45th Sts.; reward. Return M. H. Stone, 160 West 87th.

LOST.—Pearl and blue enamel cuff link on Riverside bus or on 33d St.; reward. Owens, 6050 Greeley.

LOST—White embroidered bag on terrace, 420 West 119th. Telephone 6720 Morningside.

LOST—Friday, seed pearl earring; reward. 472 West End Av., Apt. 5E.

$10 REWARD return of moonstone pin, surrounded with diamonds, lost between 8th and 72d Sts. or in some shop. X 305 Times Annex.

$25 REWARD for recovery of dress suit case lost from automobile June 16, between Goshen and New York. W 326 Times Downtown.

Found.

FOUND—Lady's pocketbook containing money, watch, and valuables on Sunday morning in Fort Washington Park. Apply evenings after 7 o'clock, 31 Bennett Av., Apt. 3J.

FOUND—Trailer, sum of money can be had at Identification, Weber & Heilbroner, 150 Nassau St., City.



RIPWOOD

Low enough in front to be comfortable, high enough in back to be correct in style. "Ripwood" is *the* collar for warm days.

E&W
EARL & WILSON
15 cent
Collars
The best Style is your Style

Improve Your Skin With Cuticura

It is easy, convenient and inexpensive. The last thing at night and the first in the morning, smear the face gently with the Ointment on end of the finger and bathe freely with Cuticura Soap and hot water, using plenty of Soap, best applied with the hands, which it softens. A clear skin, good hair and soft white hands usually follow daily use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. For sample each free by mail address post card: "Cuticura, Dept. 6M, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

ESTIMATES UPSET BY STATE CENSUS

Continued from Page 1.

be able to check up on the preliminary census taken by the police several days before the State Census opened. A letter was received yesterday by Director Goodrich from Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury in which he said:

"The Governor in his proclamation ordering the military census called upon all persons of the State to facilitate the enrollment as a patriotic service to the State and nation. As a means of checking the completeness of the military census you are requested to communicate with all employers of labor in the City of New York through an open letter in the newspapers, or by other agencies of publicity, asking them to extend their co-operation by ascertaining from each employe to whom they pay a salary or wages during the week commencing July 1, or whom they subsequently employ, whether he or she is duly registered in the military census. The name and address of any employe or person applying for employment who has not registered should be furnished by the employer to you as Director of Census."

Twelve of twenty subpoenas issued on Saturday were served and those who were taken to Mr. Goodrich's office yesterday had either registered or willingly registered when the situation was explained. Among the latter were S. John Bloch, an editor of The Call, and his wife. Both had been reported as refusing to register. They explained that it was all the result of a misunderstanding, and registered without protest. One man came in to protest that he had registered by mistake. Though he said his wife lived in New York, he brought affidavits to prove that he resided in New Jersey. These were not accepted, and he was told that the incident closed so far as the census takers were concerned when he signed his registration card.

Warden Hanley and four keepers at the Tombs acted as census takers yesterday and registered all eligible inmates except two who refused to sign. One was Alexander Berkman, who insisted he was a citizen of the world and not of the State. Supoenas were issued by Mr. Goodrich for Berkman and for Emma Goldman, who, it was reported, had also refused to register.

Emma Goldman, accompanied by her lawyer, Harry Weinberger, appeared at the Federal Building yesterday afternoon and produced $29,000 in cash, $25,000 of which was given as surety to obtain the release of Berkman from the Tombs, and the rest as bail for James Bales, an employe of an anarchist publication who is awaiting trial for refusal to register for the military service on June 5 last. Both were released. Berkman and Goldman will be placed on trial tomorrow morning in the Federal Court for conspiracy to obstruct the national military law.

A letter was received by Director E. P. Goodrich from Lella Faye Secor, Secretary of the People's Council of America for Democracy and Peace, in reply to a communication sent to her by him. She had been reported in the newspapers as opposed to registration for women. Miss Secor explained that she was not personally liable under the census; her name, she said, was in Seattle, Wash., and she is living at present at Long Branch, N. J.

It was announced yesterday by the Mayor's Committee on National Defense that that organization has aided in the work of the State military census in New York City by supplying the workers with the use of automobiles amounting to 697 full dayse of service, in which 917 different cars took part at various times, and with 120 full days of service of auto trucks of from one to eight tons' capacity. It is estimated by the committee that the rental of these cars would have cost the State at least $10,400.

AT WAR WITHOUT REGISTERING

Three, Overcome by Patriotism, Finally Arrested at Coney Island.

The last night of registration under the State military census law will long be remembered by three well-dressed young men who were locked up in the Coney Island Police Station late last night charged with felonious assault and the theft of registration blanks. The prisoners said they were Harold Humphrey, a manufacturer, of the Hotel Ansonia; George Humphrey of Lynne Avenue, Sea Gate, and Robert E. Brown, a patent medicine manufacturer of Beach Avenue, Sea Gate. The trio came into public notice when they appeared in front of the Surf Avenue office of the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company and began to hammer on the door. The office had been used as a registration place, and when John Dowling, the watchman, appeared in answer to the summons, they chorused that they wanted to register.

Dowling explained that registration was over and the clerks had all gone home. His visitors, it is charged, set upon him and after assaulting him forced their way into the office. A crowd gathered and when Policeman James Naughton tried to separate the men from Dowling they turned on him. His whistle brought more policemen, who promptly piled upon the combatants and untangled them. At the Coney Island Station the trio said that they knew the time for registration ended last night, and their sole reason for entering the office was to place their names on the lists as available military material.

TRIES TO SHOW DOUBLE FEES

Lawyer Accuses Burns Agency in Thaw Case.

More testimony was taken yesterday by Deputy State Controller Boardman into the charges made against the William J. Burns International Detective Agency by Edward W. Edwards, Secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, who is seeking to have the license of the agency revoked. Meier Steinbrink, counsel for Edwards, sought to show that in the matter of the escape of Harry K. Thaw from Matteawan the agency accepted retainers from both sides.

Dr. Raymond F. C. Kelb, Medical Superintendent of the asylum, testified that he had employed the agency soon after Thaw escaped, and that he had consulted with H. J. Connors and two others employed by the agency. These three men, Dr. Kelb said, worked on the case for ten days, and the agency sent him a bill for $404, which was reduced to $232 when he objected.

Ten days after Thaw's escape the witness said he was in Sherbrooke, Canada, and there he saw Connors in conversation with Thaw's secretary. Job E. Hedges, counsel for the agency, questioned Connors, who testified that he had obtained a leave of absence, and was enjoying a vacation when Dr. Kelb saw him. Asked what he was doing in Sherbrooke, Connors replied that at the time he was in the temporary employ of William Travers Jerome.

Mr. Steinbrink sought to get into the record other instances which he held indicated that the Burns Agency had acted improperly, but Mr. Hedges objected on the ground that the same secrecy should be granted a private detective as that which a lawyer enjoyed, and that he should not be compelled to testify against a client.

The hearing will be continued at 2 o'clock on Friday.

Four Facts for Advertisers

Four facts give The AMERICAN MAGAZINE peculiar interest right now to those engaged in buying and selling advertising:

1. ***The individuality of its editing***—vital, constructive legitimate appeals to interest and self-interest.

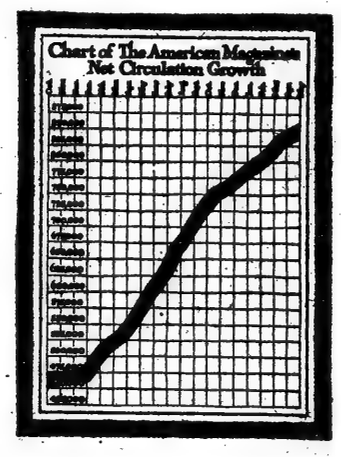
2. ***The responsiveness of its circulation***—long, descriptive letters from readers—greatly increased requests for back numbers—articles reprinted and circulated by thousands of industrial corporations for their inspirational effect—a circulation growing too fast for the paper market and press facilities.

3. ***Systematic selling***—a trained staff in each of the large centers of population, selling The AMERICAN MAGAZINE on its merits to the people who can use it most—controlling circulation, where you can use it best.

4. ***The lowness of the rate***—There will be a new rate effective with the January number, but even *that* rate will be based on only 700,000. Meanwhile the present rate, good till January, is based on 600,000. It went into effect with the May number, and over 800,000 of the May number were sold.

The AMERICAN MAGAZINE gets better every month. Its circulation gets bigger every month, and, therefore—

Its cost of space gets lower with the cost of everything else rising. Isn't that worth considering?



The American Magazine

THE CROWELL PUBLISHING COMPANY
381 Fourth Avenue, New York

35,000 Wallach Shirts Go On Sale To-Day

This year clearance time finds us with the largest and finest stock of shirts we have ever shown. Fresh, crisp and new from the hands of our shirt tailors.

The cost of labor and materials has sharply advanced since we ordered them months ago. But—they must be sold, so here they are at prices that should make you buy a year's supply.

The Wallach label is in each—Your guarantee of perfect satisfaction.

Madras—Cotton Crepes, Fine Percales...	$1.35	Silk Mixtures. Fibre Silk.....	$3.45
Madras — Satin Stripes, Corded effects.....	$1.65	Pure Silk—Satin Stripes. Heavy weight silks.....	$4.85
Madras — Satin Stripes, Corded effects.....	$1.95	Heavy Crepe de Chine Silk—Satin Stripes....	$5.95
Madras — Satin Stripes, Imported Cotton Crepes	$2.35	Fine Imported & Domestic Silk Shirts—Satin Stripes.....	$6.95

Many of these shirts have one or two separate soft collars to match—the newest ideas. Besides those listed above we have an especial bargain at $2.95.

Reduced to $7.95 and $9.65 are the finest Wallach silk shirts we have in stock.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St. Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. } Open
Broadway, Cor. 29th St. 246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings.

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

A
HUDSON SUPER SIX

For the Fourth of July

WE have arranged to bring through by express Hudson Super Sixes in such quantities and models as may be required to fill all orders taken prior to July 3rd.

Avail yourself of this opportunity to enjoy the "Fourth" in your new Hudson Super Six, the car that holds all records worth while.

Hudson Motor Car Co. of N. Y., Inc.

Broadway and 61st Street, Circle Bldg.

Newark, N. J. 866 Broad St. | Brooklyn, 1422 Bedford Ave.

Resinol

does help sick skins



What relief! The first application of Resinol Ointment usually relieves the irritation and makes your tortured skin feel cool and comfortable at last. Won't *you* try the easy Resinol way to help skin troubles? Doctors have *prescribed* Resinol for over twenty years.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists.

INVESTORS—EXECUTORS—TRUSTEES

Among the many qualities of the wise investor, three are most necessary. They are:
1. Knowledge of fundamental conditions.
2. Knowledge of prices in relation to earnings.
3. Knowledge of prevailing prices as compared with those of the past.
This information is found in The Annalist.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today, probably showers early; Thursday fair; wind southwest.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,704. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

WALLSTEIN FINDS GROSS NEGLECT IN CRUGER CASE

Recommends That Detective Sergeant in Charge Be Put on Trial at Once.

BUREAU INEFFICIENT, TOO

Most Elementary Principles of Crime Search Ignored by the Police.

ALARM DELAYED TWO DAYS

Cocchi Not Suspected Despite Circumstances Pointing to Him, Till He Disappeared.

Following a rigorous examination of Detective Sergeant John L. Lagarenne that lasted for five hours yesterday afternoon, Leonard M. Wallstein, Commissioner of Accounts, last night wrote to Police Commissioner Woods recommending that Lagarenne be brought to trial on charges of gross negligence in his management of the case of Ruth Cruger's disappearance. The detective appeared before Commissioner Wallstein in the Commissioner's office in the Municipal Building, as a witness in Mr. Wallstein's investigation of the Police Department in connection with the Cruger case.

Commissioner Wallstein found no evidence of anything more than negligence on Lagarenne's part, and so stated in his letter, and he also notified the Police Commissioner that he had found "defects of procedure, routine, and supervision at the Fourth Branch Bureau which tended to result in negligence" such as that with which he charged Lagarenne. The detective was attached to the Fourth Branch Bureau when Ruth Cruger disappear on Feb. 13 last, and was the principal police officer assigned to look for the missing girl.

Record of Negligence.

Commissioner Wallstein's letter follows:

The Hon. Arthur Woods,
Police Commissioner,
Dear Sir: The evidence which has been thus far developed in the investigation which the Mayor has directed me to make into the police conduct of the case of Ruth Cruger requires my recommendation to you at this time that Detective Sergeant John L. Lagarenne of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau be placed on trial upon charges of gross negligence.

Sergeant Lagarenne has himself testified before me, and was given an opportunity to explain or justify his handling of the case in question. In my opinion his own testimony, filled as it is with admissions of his unexplained failure to pursue lines of investigation which quite obviously suggested themselves, proves his guilt of the charge which I have mentioned.

The specifications of that charge, briefly stated, are: That, with knowledge of facts sufficient to have indicated the requirement of such a course, he failed and neglected to keep Alfredo Cocchi under surveillance from and after the morning of Feb. 13, 1917, or to recommend to or request of his superior officers that such action be taken, and that, with knowledge of facts sufficient to indicate the necessity for making a complete and thorough search of the motorcycle repair shop of Alfredo Cocchi at 542 West 127th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and after having received instructions to make a search thereof, he negligently failed and omitted to make any but a totally incomplete and inadequate search.

In recommending this action, I have considered only the information had or readily obtainable by Sergeant Lagarenne immediately following Miss Cruger's disappearance, in order to avoid the obvious unfairness of bringing a charge of negligence now in the light of facts only recently discovered. In that connection I should add that the inadequacy of the so-called search of the Cocchi shop is shown by the failure to require the opening of locked closets or the removal of contents of opened closets and drawers, and the failure carefully to examine implements readily available for the commission of an assault.

Specifications of Incompetency.

The charges herein proposed are based upon the knowledge which Sergeant Lagarenne had on the morning of Feb. 15, 1917, for he then knew:

1—That Miss Helen Cruger had several times on the day before found Cocchi's shop locked when she went there to make certain that her sister, Ruth, had left her skates there to be sharpened.

2—That it had been ascertained that Cocchi's shop was the last place at which Ruth Cruger had been seen alive, and

3—That the family of Ruth Cruger were insistently advancing the theory that the girl had been attacked at or as a result of her visit to the shop.

In fairness to Sergeant Lagarenne, two things additional should be stated.

First—That there is no evidence before me thus far that his inaction was due to other than negligence, and

Second—That there were apparently defects of procedure, routine, and supervision at the Fourth Branch Bureau which tended to result in negligence such as that with which he is charged. Respectfully yours,

LEONARD M. WALLSTEIN,
Commissioner of Accounts.

Lagarenne admitted at the beginning of his testimony that, in working on a case, he first formed a theory and then "worked forward" from that theory, and that facts which were later discovered were given more consideration in his work and official reports if they "had a bearing" on the theory than if they did not. He said that when assigned to a case he was the one who formed the theory and that he also determined in his own mind, with little or no direction or supervision by superiors, what facts were important and should be noted in his reports. His own conclusions, based on the facts which he considered most important, were also entered in the reports, he said. This [illegible] a matter [illegible] ded in the

Von Tirpitz in Switzerland; Reported Seriously Ill

GENEVA, June 26.—Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz, former German Minister of Marine, has arrived at St. Blaise, in the Black Forest. He is suffering seriously from diabetes.

Grand Admiral von Tirpitz has been Germany's chief advocate of the unrestricted submarine warfare. He had much to do with the building of Germany's great fleet and is known as "the Father of the German Navy." He retired as Minister of the Navy in March, 1916, ill health being given as the reason.

ROOT ENCOURAGED BY MOSCOW VISIT

Found Citizens Devoted to Task of Bringing Russia Through Her Difficulties.

MADE SEVERAL ADDRESSES

Urged His Hearers to Stand By the Provisional Government and Support Its Authority.

WITH THE ROOT MISSION EN ROUTE FROM MOSCOW TO PETROGRAD, June 24.—The Root mission left Moscow for Petrograd tonight with a distinct sense of encouragement. After their conferences with leaders of industrial and political life in Moscow, Mr. Root and his associates are disposed to view the Russian situation with greater optimism The different political atmosphere of Moscow, the marked cordiality of their welcome, and the ready response of representatives of all classes to the appeals of Mr. Root have established the fact that between the characteristically national viewpoint of Moscow and that of the Root mission there is no important difference as regards conduct of the war.

The workingmen, soldiers, and Socialistic elements in Moscow, with the exception of the maximalists, are showing a stronger inclination to give full support to the Provisional Government and lay aside for the time being their partisan differences in the interest of the broad democratic principles on which all are agreed. This fact was noted with particular satisfaction by the mission.

"I have derived much more encouragement from my observations of conditions in Moscow than I expected," said Mr. Root. "It seems clear that the men we met there and the classes they represent are patriotically devoted to the task of bringing the country through her present difficulty. I may say that I think, after visiting Moscow, that there is a fair chance of their succeeding.

"I believe that the cloud which rested over the peasant population and some of the less informed classes already shows signs of lifting. They are attaining a conception of the meaning of their new liberty and of the way in which to preserve it.

MOSCOW, June 23. (Delayed in Transmission.)—In the first twenty-four hours of his stay in Moscow Elihu Root, head of the American mission, addressed six important organizations, representing every kind of industrial activity and every shade of political belief. In each instance he was received with the liveliest interest and enthusiasm, not only by representatives of the Government, but by the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, who listened eagerly to Mr. Root's account of the way in which America is mobilizing all her resources in the struggle to preserve democracy. In a speech before the Military and Industrial Committee today Mr. Root said:

"I do not think we fully appreciated the difficulties under which you have labored. A study of conditions since our arrival reveals those difficulties as far greater than we supposed. That increases our admiration for the courage, persistency, and public spirit with which you have carried on your great work in the last two years.

"I observe with some distress that there are influences operating in an attempt to hinder your future efforts. Of course, if the revolution were now to proceed to the destruction of all industrial enterprise, that must end your work, and there are plainly some malign influences which desire to accomplish that result. I have, however, the greatest confidence in the sincerity of purpose and the strong determination of the Provisional Government at Petrograd to combat and counteract those influences and to maintain the industrial system of the country.

"It is indicated so plainly by conditions that the way to maintain industrial efficiency and continue the work of your committee is to stand by and support the authority of the Provisional Government that I cannot doubt such support will be given freely and continuously."

RUSSELL WINS FAVOR OF WORKMEN'S COUNCIL

American First Foreigner to Address Petrograd Body Without Being Heckled.

PETROGRAD, June 25.—Charles Edward Russell, Socialist and a member of the American Commission, outlined the aims of the United States and the reasons which brought the country into the war before a full council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates this afternoon. Mr. Russell was warned in advance that he might expect an unfriendly demonstration on the part of the extremists among his auditors, but for the most part his hearers were sympathetic, and often interrupted the speaker with applause. After the meeting Mr. Russell was told that he was the only foreigner who had addressed the body who had not been heckled.

The declaration of Mr. Russell that the United States was fighting only because the democracies of the world were in danger and that after democracy was safe the people would turn to social reform, was cheered to the echo.

M. Tcheidse, President of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, in replying to the speech of Mr. Russell, said the democracy of Russia was

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Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville; finest outdoor resort in the world. Not a saloon, but every comfort and convenience. Booklet.

COAL PRODUCERS PROMISE TO SELL AT FAIR PRICES

Pledge Given at Conference with Defense Council Committee, 400 Attending.

ALTERNATIVE TO SEIZURE

Government Ready to Take Over Output, Officials Warn—Will Supervise Prices.

TO HOLD WHEAT AND COAL

Export of These Staples to be Restricted First—New Council Begins Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—While the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce was today considering the Pomerene bill, one of seven measures before Congress providing for Government operation of the coal mines, officials of the Government were sweeping off their feet with patriotic appeals the bituminous and anthracite coal operators of the country assembled in conference to agree to some voluntary pooling of their industry in the interest of the nation.

The 400 operators present, representing the great fields of both bituminous and anthracite coal, pledged themselves to sell their product at a fair and reasonable price, to be fixed, with the approval of the National Defense Council's Coal Committee, by special committees of seven producers from each coal mining State.

These special committees also are authorized to confer with the Defense Council's committee "to the end that production be stimulated and plans be perfected to provide adequate means of distribution."

The operators' action, in the form of a formal resolution, adopted amid applause, came at the close of an all-day conference which opened with addresses by Secretaries Lane and Daniels, John T. Fort of the Federal Trade Commission, and Assistant Attorney General Lewis, all of whom frankly warned the producers that, unless they themselves established a fair selling price and proper regulation of the industry, their output would be taken over by the Government.

Lane's Stirring Appeal.

Secretary of the Interior Lane struck the keynote of the gathering when he declared:

"The success of the country in this great war rests on you, and you are responsible, just the same as the soldiers in the trenches, Pershing in France, or the President in the White House. You control the fundamental industry. How much vision have you? Are you small or big, are you petty politicians or statesmen? The country will not stand anything but a large policy from large men.

"There must be some new adjustment of the coal industry. When your boy and mine are going to the front is no time for you to reap an advantage, even when it comes under normal demands of trade. The life of the nation is at stake, and there are greater things than making money. Is there a man who will say to me, 'You can send your boy to France while I stay here and coin his blood into dollars?' To be an American citizen is not merely to make $1,000,000, but it is to uphold the arm of the man who is making the fight for his country."

The speech of Secretary Lane was followed by one equally vigorous by Commissioner Fort, who dramatically held up in his hand the seven bills now before Congress aiming at Government operation of the mines. He appealed for patriotic co-operation between the operators and the Government, so that a reasonable profit could be guaranteed to the operators for a period of five or more years, all discriminations in price could be abolished as between great and small buyers, and the industry could still remain in possession of the mine owners.

Warning from Daniels.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels warned the operators that all coal and oil would be commandeered if the war continued very long, and begged them meanwhile to give up all selfish policy in meeting the necessity for joint action to fix a general price.

Van H. Manning of the Bureau of Mines said to the operators:

"You were called here to see whether you could help the Committee on Coal Production to stop if possible the enactment of the legislation proposed in Congress, such as has been mentioned here. I want to nominate F. S. Peabody, the Chairman of that committee, to be the Hoover of the coal situation. Hoover is to handle the food problem; let Peabody handle the coal problem."

Throughout the meeting, from the moment that Secretary Lane made it clear that the country demanded cooperation from the coal producers, there was evident enthusiasm for every suggestion that the operators themselves could and should immediately merge their interests and so serve the country and at the same time protect themselves from Government intervention. All thought of opposition seemed to have vanished. Judge H. B. Lindsay of Knoxville, Tenn., raised a laugh when he observed:

"It appears that an operation is about to be performed; it seems to me that we should ourselves put the patient in a proper state of mind for that operation."

Fifty cents a ton was suggested by ex-Governor Fort as a possible rate of profit to be fixed by agreement of the operators with the agreement, to cover a long period. The total price was to include all items of cost of production, including liberal estimates for labor, powder, supplies of all kinds, office expense, freight, &c. Mr. Fort said:

"You have not been making anything under instructions from the boys Gay-

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Pershing Hard at Work on Plans for Army; Big Man Needed as Co-ordinator Behind Front

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 26.—Satisfactory progress is being made on the plans for the American army, and the whole staff, with General Pershing setting a strenuous example, are hard at work. Organisation is Pershing's hobby. He has about the biggest job in that line that ever fell on a soldier, and he is deeply absorbed in the task. He has the farm-bred man's eagerness to get in the crop before the rain falls.

The General receives literally hundreds of social invitations, but he has no heart to accept them, there is so much to do in working out plans for the American army in France. I learn from a French source that there is just one thing outside headquarters' activities that tempt him, that is his companionship with Marshal Joffre. They have become great friends and see each other frequently. General Pershing's French is improving with use, and his friendship with Joffre will, therefore, become more interesting and useful.

Headquarters gives out no details about the plans, but a suggestion from a French Minister in an interview I had with him that American help be most profitably used in railroad building, leads to the obvious idea that Americans might construct and operate a strategic line, high-class in every detail, from headquarters of the American troops straight to the American front on the battle line. It would be a fine opportunity in the field where America clearly excels, and the recent mobolization of American railroads paves the way for building and the personnel for operating.

Another suggestion heard is that all business phases of the work as developed by the engineering, quartermaster, and signal corps departments here are to be consolidated and some business man of the first magnitude like Schwab, Willard, or Rosenwald be sent from America to take charge and bring all activities into co-oridnation.

On all sides one hears warning against exaggeration in what America will do. For example, the statement that we are to maintain 100,000 airplanes in fighting service propts the Temps to point out that this would mean a total of a million airplanes, as each one in service requires an average of nine in reserve. Part of the German progaganda—and it is very active in France—is aimed at discrediting America as the home of brag and bluster. In the same connection the people in America will smile at the talk being circulated by the omnipresent but elusive German agents to the effect that the Americans who come to France during the war can never be got out after the war, but will stay here to run railroads and factories and gobble up all profitable business. All of which emphasizes strongly the need for our organizing here a strong secret service and propaganda. It is an important field in France, and the Germans should not be allowed to have it to themselves.

KUT DISASTER DUE TO INCOMPETENCE

Inquiry Commission Blames High Military Officers and Indian Government Officials.

VICEROY HARDINGE NAMED

Gen. Duff, Commander in Chief in India, Held Responsible for Collapse of Medical Service.

LONDON, June 26.—The most scathing and outspoken official report of the investigation of any military operations since the war began, not even excluding the report on the ill-fated Dardanelles expedition, was made public in a Blue Book issued tonight. This was the report of the commission which has been investigating the Mesopotamia expedition.

Put briefly, the report finds that the expedition was a justifiable military enterprise, but was undertaken "with insufficient forces and inadequate preparation," and that its initial failure, with the loss of Kut, was due to lack of foresight, mistakes, and miscalculations. The report frankly declares that the shortcomings revealed reflect discredit upon the organizing aptitude of all concerned.

With regard to the Government's military and naval advisers, the report says they approved the advance, but the papers submitted suggest that their approval was reluctant and perhaps partly induced by the natural desire not to disappoint the hopes of advantage to the general situation which the Government entertained. They appeared to have expected no difficulty in an advance on Bagdad, but only in holding it.

Gen. Nixon Originally to Blame.

The report finds that the main responsibility for recommending an advance in 1915 with insufficient transport and equipment rests with General Sir John Eccles Nixon, the former commander of the British forces in Mesopotamia, while the others sharing responsibility are placed in the following sequence: In India, Baron Hardinge, the former Viceroy, and General Sir Beauchamp Duff, the former Commander in Chief of the British forces in India; and, in England, Major General Sir Edmund Barrow, the Military Secretary of the India Office; J. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for India, and the War Committee of the Cabinet.

The report finds that the expedition was a justifiable military enterprise, but contends that it required during its inception and development the most careful watching and preparation. The division of responsibility between the India Office in London and the Indian Government, the former undertaking the policy, and the latter its management, was, the report declares, in the circumstances unworkable. The scope of the objective of the expedition was never sufficiently defined in advance to make each successive move part of a well thought out and matured plan.

Briefly, the report shows the mistakes and miscalculations incident to the attempt to advance on Bagdad, which involved the surrender of more than a division of the finest fighting troops, while the casualties incurred in the ineffectual attempt to relieve Kut amounted to about 23,000 men.

The report says that the general armament and equipment were not up to the standard of modern European warfare and were quite insufficient for the purpose. Up to the end of 1915 the efforts made to rectify the deficiency in river transport were wholly inadequate. The report concludes:

"Looking at the facts, the want of foresight and provision for the most fundamental needs of the expedition reflects discredit upon the organizing aptitude of all the authorities concerned. To Lord Hardinge, as Viceroy, belongs the general responsibility attaching to his position as head of the Indian Government. More severe censure must be passed upon the Commander in Chief, for not only did he fail closely to superintend the adequacy of the medical provision, but he declined for a considerable time, until ultimately forced by the superior authority of the Viceroy, to give credence to rumors which proved to be true, and failed to take measures which subsequent experience shows would have saved the wounded from avoidable suffering."

Result of Indiscriminate Economy.

The report largely attributes the shortcomings to the policy of indiscriminate retrenchment pursued for some years before the war by the India Government

SPAIN SUSPENDS CITIZENS' RIGHTS

The Constitutional Guarantees Ceased to be Effective Yesterday.

ANTI-DYNASTIC INTRIGUES

Republican Sentiment Strengthened by Anger at Royal Favoritism in the Army.

MADRID, June 26.—The Government yesterday decided to suspend constitutional guarantees. Premier Dato went to the palace to obtain the King's signature to the decree authorizing the suspension.

The reason for this action is outlined in the following official note issued today by the Cabinet:

"Following reports from various provinces, according to which campaigns of agitation have been conducted by well-known persons, who have excited violence and provoked disorder, and outbursts on the part of a certain section of the press, which has been publishing deplorable articles attacking the fundamentals of social order and tending to destroy military discipline and to present Spain as a country undermined by the passion of revolution and ripe to afford a spectacle of violence and crime, the Government, after an examination of all the circumstances that menace public order in various ways, believes it indispensable to tranquillity to decree the suspension of the guarantees."

Count Romanones has written a letter to the President of the Senate, resigning from his post as Director of the Liberal Party, and asking for the appointment of a committee to take his place.

The suspension of the constitutional guarantees has been followed by the announcement of a new and rigid censorship upon all military information, the movement of troops, the attitude of Spain toward the European war, the movement of warships, as well as strike meetings, and the agitation of political societies.

PARIS, June 26.—The decision to suspend constitutional guarantees in Spain was reached at a special meeting of the Cabinet yesterday, after which Premier Dato took to the palace the decree authorizing the measure, to obtain the King's signature. It goes into effect today.

Dispatches from Madrid give no special reason for this action. The constitutional guarantees have been suspended several times since the outbreak of the war, and were restored only recently. It is assumed that the crisis through which the country is passing is not developing as favorably as Premier Dato hoped.

Had to Release Arrested Officers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 26.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail, writing under date of June 18, says:

"Those who pretend to know what is going on behind the scenes in Spain tell me that the insurrectionary movement has been only scotched, not killed, and that at any moment it may reassert itself and prove so strong that the dynasty may have to go. A week ago the situation was extremely critical, and it is said that King Alfonso saved his crown only by the celerity with which he gave in to the demands of the discontented among the military party.

"An important manufacturer and part owner of one of the chief newspapers here told me many interesting things. The upshot of our conversation was that everybody in politics—or rather two-thirds of them—is tired of the King and his clique, whom they accuse of favoritism, and that they will have to go before very long. Everyone seems agreed that the revolt in the army is due to flagrant abuses and favoritism in promotion. That is to say, officers with friends in Court circles or with influential political supporters have so frequently been promoted over the heads of older men, irrespective of merit, that the malcontents at Barcelona at last formed themselves into a Committee of Defense to protect their interests and put an end to the abuses complained of.

"The King and Government attempted to suppress indiscipline among the officers, and the leaders of the movement were arrested and sent to Montjuich Fortress; but their comrades declared that if the Government did not release the arrested officers they would themselves set them free. The King and Government capitulated, set the leaders of the movement at liberty and approved the statutes of their organization.

"But according to a member of the

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OLYMPIA ASHORE OFF BLOCK ISLAND; ONE MAN IS KILLED

Dewey's Old Flagship in Bad Position, with Considerable Water in Her Hold.

CREW TAKEN TO NEWPORT

Chief Machinist's Mate Babb Victim of Injuries Caused by a Falling Hatch.

CRUISER STRUCK IN A FOG

Won Fame at Battle of Manila and Was Recently Assigned to Coast Patrol Fleet.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., June 26.—The United States cruiser Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship at the battle of Manila, ran ashore in the fog off Block Island early today. The cruiser was reported in a bad position, with considerable water in her hold.

Chief machinist's mate, William M. Babb, lost his life when he was hit on the head by a falling hatch. No other fatalities were reported.

Warships and wrecking vessels were standing by the ship tonight. The sea remained calm, but it was reported that as a precautionary measure a part of the crew had been taken off.

The Olympia put out yesterday for target practice, and it is supposed she struck amid the thick fog which stretched far out from shore. Details of her exact position could not be learned here.

The Olympia was recently assigned as the flagship of the coast patrol fleet of the Second Naval District. Immediately after she had flashed out word of her accident members of the patrol fleet were going to her assistance, but it was found that the famous old warship was in no immediate danger of breaking up.

Chief Machinist's Mate Babb was killed as he was coming up on deck. His next of kin is his mother, Mrs. Sarah Babb, who lives at Reading, Penn.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 26.—The crew of the cruiser Olympia, which went on the rocks off Block Island today, abandoned the ship on orders, and were brought to the naval station here. Other warships were standing by her. She was reported to be badly damaged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The Navy Department tonight authorized the following announcement:

"On Monday P. M. the U. S. S. Olympia struck south of Cerberus Shoal buoy in Block Island Sound. Port engine and fire room flooded after ship had listed 10 degrees. Ship was then in shoal water for observation, and is now resting easily in 4½ fathoms on edge of shoals."

The Olympia won fame as the flagship of the Asiatic Fleet, which under the command of Admiral Dewey won the battle of Manila on May 1, 1898. At that time she was comparatively new—she was launched at San Francisco in November, 1892, and completed in 1895—and was one of the most powerful unarmored cruisers in existence.

In the following year the Olympia returned with Dewey and flew his Admiral's flag during the naval reviews and other features of the great demonstration for him on his arrival at New York. Since then she has seen service principally with the cruiser squadrons of the Atlantic Fleet, and has several times participated in naval demonstrations in the Caribbean. She was partly rebuilt in line with newer standards of cruiser construction in 1901-03.

The Olympia displaced about 5,865 tons, and had a speed of more than 21 knots. She carried a complement of 416 men. Though rated as a protected cruiser, she carried light armor on the turrets, in which her heavier guns were placed, and her protective deck had the unusual thickness of four and three-quarter inches. As originally armed, she carried four 8-inch and ten 5-inch guns, besides a number of small quick-firers and several torpedo tubes. She was rearmed a few years ago with twelve 4-inch rapid-fire guns.

VENIZELOS CABINET MAY BE FORMED TODAY

Premier Expected to Propose That Greece Join Allies—French Occupy Athens.

LONDON, June 26.—Former Premier Venizelos, who has been commissioned by King Alexander to form a new Cabinet, arrived at Athens yesterday and will be received by the King. It is expected that the new Cabinet will be formed tomorrow.

A dispatch to The Times from Athens says that as soon as Parliament is convoked M. Venizelos will probably propose to the Deputies that Greece join the Allies. He does not intend, however, to mobilize the nation against its will. He is expected first to undertake a great campaign explaining to the people that Greece's interests are bound up in the Entente cause.

If his mission is successful he will be able in about three months to put the entire forces of Greece into the balance.

Following a demonstration in Athens on Sunday night, organized by a number of reservists and sailors under the leadership of Demetrios Gounaris, the former Premier [illegible] other pro-Ge[illegible] [illegible]

Norwegians Stirred by New German Plot

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, June 26.—Discovery of the German plot to destroy Norwegian steamers by explosives, unearthed late last week, has appalled the whole nation. The newspapers demand publication of the steps which are being taken to bring the matter to the attention of the German Government.

In all, a ton of explosives has been discovered concealed in artificial lumps of coal, which presumably were to be placed in ships' bunkers.

A trunk full of explosives was brought to Christiania in February by a courier of the German Foreign Office, whose official seal was on the trunk. The trunk was addressed to the German Embassy here, and, according to international usage, it was admitted without examination.

At the examination of Aron Rautenfels, a German citizen, and others arrested in connection with the case, it was admitted that explosives were also to have been placed on steamers bound for America.

CANADIANS TAKE TOWN NEAR LENS

Capture La Coulotte, South of French Mining Centre, and Push Beyond It.

ENEMY DESTROYING CITY

Many Houses Leveled to Give Guns Wider Sweep—Bitter Struggle in Prospect.

BY PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, June 26.—During the past two days a great change has developed in the situation around Lens and the enemy is retreating from its suburbs, drawing back before British patrols to a line of defence close to the besieged city itself. This retirement has been forced upon him by the heavy losses he has suffered from the British artillery ever since the Canadians and Scots captured Vimy Ridge, and with other troops draw a tight cordon around him.

Immediately after the taking of Vimy, the enemy in a panic began to prepare for the abandonment of Lens and did retreat in some disorder from Lievin, its western suburb. But the British did not force the pace too hard and he drifted back with his guns and held the maze of mining cottages and works which surround the city. There are many men of his who must have wished to God Lens and all its works had been abandoned then.

In the low lying ground of that dirty little Souchez River, among the slag heaps and pitheads of Avion, the cité of St. Antoine, the cité of St. Theodore, and many other rows of red brick houses built about the mine shafts, in the electric power station just south of the river and in the trenches they dug to the west of Lens, they have been under heavy shell fire day after day and night after night. But the strain of all the high explosives the guns poured upon them raveled their nerves and caused a constant wastage in the ranks so that new prisoners, just brought in, describe their life as a hellish thing. Lately their officers must have been alarmed at the general situation around Lens, and at all this loss of life and at the raiding activity of the British troops. These raids, preceded by violent bombardments, could not be repelled, and every time caused heavy losses among the poor devils holding the trenches.

It is pretty clear to me that the German command, getting reports of these excursions, believed worse might be coming and feared their losses would be more frightful than they could afford. Their resolve to withdraw to a line drawn more closely around Lens was hastened and made definite by the attack which on Sunday last stormed suddenly against Hill 65, a strong point dominating their trench system on the western side of the city. Drum fire from the mass of British heavy guns opened upon this patch of ground, the bastion of their line beyond the Cité de Riaumont and for two hours enormous shells burst there in a storm of destruction. Waves of English troops followed this artillery work and without the opposition of living men, although they stumbled over German dead. They took possession of the hill slope on the west side. During the night any men who remained on the other side crept back to the ruined streets of Lens and disappeared into the shelters below their shattered houses. So far they have not found the heart to make a counterattack, although I learn the men were promised a long leave out of the line if they held Hill 65 a little longer.

The withdrawal from the hillock is not part of a deliberate withdrawal. It is the first place from which the Germans would voluntarily withdraw so long as they intend to hold Lens at all, but its capture preceded the enemy's plan of abandonment of the southern suburbs of Lens. Under pressure of British patrols he fell back early this morning from La Coulotte. At Avion he has blown up mine craters in the roads, and at all crossroads, just as he did in the country east of Bapaume and Peronne before his retreat last March.

In order to clear a way for his machine guns he has blown down several streets on the west side of the city and eleven days or some time past he has systematically destroyed blocks of houses for this purpose or simply as the destructive policy in all French towns from which he may be compelled to retreat before long.

Peace in Fall, Say Prisoners.

LONDON, June 26.—The Canadians, following up their advantage gained last Sunday southwest of Lens, captured the hamlet of La Coulotte, one mile south of the mining city, this morning. The British have been pounding this line heavily, and prisoners recently brought in show clearly the terrors they have been through. The German losses in the Lens salient have

Continued on Page 3.

SENATORS PUT PROHIBITION UP TO PRESIDENT

Sub-Committee Votes to Let Him Say if Beer and Wine Shall Be Made and Sold.

NO COMPROMISE ON WHISKY

President May Authorize Manufacture of Vinous Liquors to Save Fruits from Spoiling.

SENATE LIKELY TO CONCUR

Food Bill Control Extended to Other Basic Products—Early Passage Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—A compromise was reached today by the Senate Sub-Committee on Agriculture on the anti-liquor tangle caused by the House prohibition amendment to the Lever Food Administration bill by which the President would have power to say whether the manufacture and sale of beer and wines should be allowed during the war.

The House prohibition against all manufacture of whisky, wine, or beer was adopted by a split vote. The authority given to the President to commandeer all existing stocks of distilled spirits was confirmed. But the sub-committee inserted a qualifying clause in the bill putting it up to the President to permit the "limited use" of foodstuffs in the manufacture of "malted or fermented liquors" when, in the judgment of the President, he considered "the public interest would be conserved thereby."

The action taken by the sub-committee, if enacted into law, would mean that the manufacture of whisky, for the rest of the period of the war, would be forbidden, with authority to the President to take over all existing stocks of distilled spirits for purposes of the war, but that beer and wine could be made and sold if the President felt that it was "in the public interest."

The new nation-wide liquor law, under the Senate sub-committee's amendment, would go into effect thirty days after the Food bill was signed by President Wilson. The sub-committee inserted the thirty-day clause, it was explained, so as not to work any more hardship than necessary on dealers. The other provisions of the Food bill would go into effect immediately upon the approval of the measure by the President.

When word of the committee's action reached the Senate lobby there were comments that it meant, as one Senator put it, "passing the buck to the President." The opinion generally expressed was that the Senate probably would pass sthe liquor amendment as revised by the sub-committee, but not without a hard struggle. Efforts will be made on the floor of the Senate to alter the measure so that the manufacture of beer and wines flatly will be permitted and putting discretion in the hands of the President to prohibit it if war emergency requires. That would mean to reverse the operation of the measure as drawn by the sub-committee.

Probably Accept Compromise.

Whether enough support could be mustered to pass the bill with a decisive clause allowing the manufacture of beer and wines was stated by one of the advocates of tolerant drink legislation to be extremely doubtful. Now that the House has put the problem up to the Senate, and the sub-committee has come to a compromise, it is altogether probable, said the Senator, that the compromise will be accepted.

What the President would do under the discretionary clause is hard to predict. Senators of the sub-committee who voted for the compromise, and yet who were opposed to nation-wide prohibition, expressed the belief that the Executive would take a broad view of the situation and would permit the brewing of beer and manufacture of wines within reason.

Here is the amendment as accepted by the sub-committee as a substitute for that of the House:

Section 14—(a) That on and after thirty days from the date of the approval of this act it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to use in the manufacture of any intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes any perishable or non-perishable feeds, foods, or food materials.

(b) Whenever the President shall find it necessary to conserve the perishable food products referred to in the preceding paragraph he is empowered to permit the use of such products in the manufacture of vinous liquors, and when the question arises as to whether a particular product is perishable or non-perishable, or is suitable for foods or feeds, the President is authorized to determine that question, and his determination shall be conclusive for the purposes of this act.

(c) Whenever in the judgment of the President the public interest would be subserved thereby, he is empowered to permit the limited use of th materials mentioned in Paragraph A of this section in the manufacture of malted or fermented liquors and to prescribe the alcoholic content thereof.

The paragraph giving the President power to conserve perishable food products "by permitting the use of such products in the manufacture of vinous liquors" is intended to allow the making of wine from fruits that otherwise might be wasted.

Only Possible Solution.

Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the sub-committee, said that while the bill was drastic, it still afforded a "possible basis" for the manufacture of beer and

light wines, which, some of the Senators believe, would be accepted by the President.

"We came to an agreement on the only character of amendment that the majority of the committee believed would pass the Senate," said Senator Chamberlain. "It goes to the Agriculture Committee tomorrow morning along with the whole food bill as changed by the sub-committee. The prospect is that it will be reported out of the Agriculture Committee to the Senate some time tomorrow."

Senator Gore, ardent prohibitionist, expressed himself as entirely satisfied with the amended liquor clause, and said he thought it would pass the Senate.

"There were three alternatives," said Senator Gore. "One was flat, straight-out prohibition, such as the House had put in the Lever bill as it came to us. Another was to prohibit the use of foodstuffs in the distillation of spirits, but to give the President power of discretion in the use of foodstuffs in the manufacture of beers and wines. The third proposition was to prohibit the making of wines and beers, giving the President power to suspend that prohibition at discretion.

"Of these three alternatives we accepted the latter one as being acceptable to all the interests involved. The majority voted for it as a measure that would allow the President to decide whether he considered it desirable to allow foodstuffs during war time to be used in making beer or wines. If the President considered that there would be no curtailment of foodstuffs if wine and beer were to be manufactured, he would have the power to permit their use."

The sub-committee took over in its entirety the House provision for prohibiting further use of foodstuffs in the manufacture of distilled spirits and giving the President power to command the supply of whisky for war uses. This goes into the bill exactly as the House passed it.

With the liquor amendment out of the way, the sub-committee approached other phases of the Lever Food bill and went so rapidly that when it adjourned it had completed its work. Various changes were made in the bill bill to placate opponents of the measure on the food control features.

Radical Changes Approved.

Besides the prohibition substitute, here are the other radical changes made in the House bill by the sub-committee:

Extension of Government control, in addition to foods, feeds, and fuels, to iron and steel and their products, petroleum and its products, farm implements and machinery, fertilizers, and hemp, sisal, and jute.

Limiting Government commandeering of mines, factories, and other plants to production necessary for military purposes or "public uses of the common defense."

Limiting Federal licensing to products, and agencies of, interstate and foreign commerce.

Limiting the power of the Government to commandeer foods, feeds, and fuels to supplies for army, navy, or other military purposes, "or public uses of the common defense," but authorizing their purchase for and sale to civilians by the Government at reasonable prices, to be fixed.

Extending the Government's powers to maintain minimum guaranteed prices to producers to the storage or sale and purchase of foods and fuels for resale at prices necessary to maintain guarantees.

Modification of the "blanket" powers proposed by an amendment insuring that the Government control shall not extend to individual rationing or other regulation of individual consumption.

Addition of a new provision specifically exempting products of farmers, stock raisers, gardeners(and co-operative agricultural associations from the control legislation, so far as it affects their production and storage of foodstuffs produced by them.

Addition of a new section providing that persons serving the Government voluntarily, such as the Council of National Defense, who are manufacturers or producers, shall not, while so engaged, sell to the Government any of their own products. This would affect many of the men serving on the committees of the Defense Council's Advisory Committee.

The food bill as revised, Senator Chamberlain said, will be kept before the Senate after it is offered tomorrow and pushed for speedy passage. The Senator expects that it will be passed by Saturday night.

FORMS DEPARTMENT ON COST OF FOODS

British Controller Will Use Data Compiled as Basis for Fixing Prices.

LONDON, June 26.—The first order of Baron Rhondda, the new Food Controller, issued today, announces the formation of a department to arrive at accurate figures as to the cost of food, so as to enable the Controller to fix prices. Baron Rhondda has decided that in order to limit any further rise in prices of the more important foodstuffs, and as far as possible to reduce the present level of prices, it will be necessary to institute much stricter and more complete measures of control of the industries engaged in the production of foodstuffs.

"Many prices," says Baron Rhondda, "require to be enforced by strict control from the producer to the retailer, with the object of limiting the profits at every stage from production to distribution to a fair remuneration for the services rendered. The first step is to determine the exact cost of production and handling. For that purpose steps have been taken to set up a costing department in the Ministry of Food of highly skilled accountants who will have full powers to examine books and obtain all particulars which may assist the Controller in arriving at accurate figures as to cost.

"The object of the control will be to fix prices by reference to actual cost, with the addition of the normal pre-war rate of profit, independent of market fluctuations, which has already enabled the army authorities to purchase many of their essential supplies at prices considerably below the market prices ruling for civil consumption."

SPAIN SUSPENDS CITIZENS' RIGHTS

Continued from Page 1.

staff of an important journal whom I saw a few hours ago, the military do not trust the Government. They suspect that when a favorable moment comes the Government will go back on its word, banish or imprison the leaders of the Officers' Committee of Defense and crush the organization. The discontented in the army are, therefore, on their guard.

"Naturally, certain politicians are trying to make capital out of the recent troubles. The parties of the Left are said to be solid in favor of a change of régime as soon as they are strong enough to bring it about. In other words, they are determined to follow the example of Russia, to depose the monarch and proclaim a republic. Señor Maura, who is apparently the only strong politician in Spain at present, is looked upon as most likely to head the revolutionary movement. A sign of the times is that the "Royal March" was hissed at the Royal Theatre in Madrid the other evening. I am assured that the recent revolt of the army was viewed with sympathy by the people of Spain."

The Cabinet, headed by Marquis Prieto, resigned on June 9 because of inability to cope with the various internal difficulties confronting the country. Widespread labor troubles; high prices of necessaries; the cutting off of a large part of the country's export trade by the submarine campaign, leading to industrial depression; dissatisfaction in the army and irritation over the persistent pro-German propaganda which has been carried on, combined to produce a dangerous situation, and at times there has been fear of a revolutionary movement. The Dato Cabinet formed on June 12, and subsequently reconstituted from Madrid said that the danger to the throne had been

SEES IN EMBARGO CLUB OVER NEUTRALS

Can Be Used to Enlarge Circle of Germans' Foes, Says Senator Knox.

SUPPORTS THE FOOD BILL

Declares Congress Leaders Should Be Admitted to President's War Councils—Other Speeches.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Closer co-operation between the President and Congress in the conduct of the war was advocated today by Senator Knox of Pennsylvania in a speech in support of the Food Administration bill. He discussed with almost startling directness of terms the embargo as a weapon for forcing weak-kneed nations into the war on the side of the Allies.

"From what has been said on this floor I conclude that some Senators, if they do not fear an abuse of power by the Executive, still fear that the President might execute the new laws through men not wisely chosen," said Senator Knox. "I think it is a natural feeling. I believe there is a good way to satisfy it and at the same time to allay these seeming fears. At this critical time, when common counsel and universal co-operation are declared by the President to be absolutely indispensable, the Executive should be glad to have at his constant disposal the mature governmental experience, the close touch with the people, and the trained judgment of the Congress, if this could be done in a practical way.

"Not as a separate body, but as participants in council with the Executive, should Congress be represented in the conduct of the war. Only in this way will unity of direction be preserved. In this way only can the Congress remain in helpful touch with Executive deliberations."

Senator Knox urged the necessity of enacting food control legislation, saying that Congress ought not to be too critical in the face of war necessity.

Will Trust the Government.

"The bill under consideration is one forced upon us by the exigencies of the war," he said. "One principle clearly emerges from the somewhat complicated and confused provisions of this program of legislation, and that is that the powers proposed to be conferred upon the President are intended to be adequate for and proportioned to the ends to be accomplished. It is indeed impossible to foresee the extent and variety of the means necessary to be employed to avert national disaster.

"For myself, having no doubt of the necessity of such legislation, I shall not demand that it fully satisfy a hypercritical examination. I believe that in such an adventure as that in which we are now embarked the executors of the law will modify its enforcement to avoid unnecessary hardships, and by liberal construction of its spirit see that it accomplishes the purposes of its creation.

"Among the war powers already invoked, the first in importance and potentiality is found in the embargo provisions of the neutrality law. This power of embargo, wisely and boldly exercised, should serve to hasten the day when many peoples still neutral through fear or indifference and not through conviction shall join the powers arrayed for freedom and civilization against the less militarism and the last for world domination. The President's new power to control exports will at last end the absurdity of our supplying the necessities of life to countries which find it possible to export to Germany similar or corresponding necessities. Actually and potentially, America and her allies are and will be able through tariff arrangements and many other ways to show that they remember their friends and that they remember also who it was gave comfort to their enemies, or who sat by mute and cold when liberty and civilization were at stake.

Those Not with Us Against Us.

"The fear of a merited moral ostracism and the fear of an economic boycott are factors in awaking Germany from the villainous hypnosis of Prussianism. Germany will be beaten. The German people will be taught that they must discard the low ideals of Prussia if they are to fit into a civilized world. They will no doubt fight blindly on until they see that to continue will only prepare them a worse future. And still there are nations, priding themselves upon their civilization, who do not even raise their voices as moral factors and so hasten the victory of right. Those who are not with us are against us.

"In such a struggle economic and political and moral pressure upon neutrals is not to be overlooked as a weapon. By such means and by the righteousness of our just cause we, without allies, may so consolidate the opinion and moral sense of mankind that Prussianism must inevitably bow before the true springs of civilization.

"We are now asked to pass a food control bill. To fail to do so after what we have already done would be to adopt a conclusion while denying its major premise. By a food control law the American people are protected against the dissipation, the inadequacy of production, wasteful methods in dealing and marketing, thoughtlessly extravagant consumption of those things which are the basic necessity all we may do for the winning of the war, as well as for our very national life itself—food. What avails it to prevent the waste or misuse in export of war necessities, of which food is the first—what avails it to prevent the slow movement of war necessities within our borders if we should neglect the scientific application of every measure conductive to abundance and conservation of the very necessities themselves? The food bill should be passed and passed quickly."

No Prussianizing Here.

"We are committed by necessity and by laws already enacted to the principle of extreme concentration and centralization of authority for the conduct of war," said Senator Knox. "Through bloody years of experience our allies have blazed the way and have found in that principle the first essential for their salvation, through an efficiency and celerity of action to be attained in no other way. We should not be faithful to our trust if we did not heed that lesson.

"The Constitution imposes no limitations upon the power of self-preservation. We need not be afraid of Prussianizing the United States. Not forms and names, but results, are the criteria of human institutions.

"America, is at war to defend its liberty, its honor and its life once and for all from menace by the Germanic power. Should Germany triumph the Western hemisphere and the United States itself would be her next victim. Whatever forms of government other peoples may prefer, the American people are at war to make the world safe for this particular democracy lying between Canada and Mexico in North America. We are at war to save America, and the means employed must be proportioned to the end."

Senator Sherman asked if, in advocating the bill, Senator Knox would favor extending Government control to copper, steel, and other articles.

"I am in favor of extending the bill to every article necessary to win the war," Mr. Knox replied.

Senator Sterling spoke in favor of the bill generally, but against its licensing, minimum price fixing, and Government purchasing rations. He favored the House prohibition plan. Some features of the legislation he declared to be autocratic or unnecessary.

A vigorous defense of the bill was made by Senator Nelson, who, addressing its opponents, declared that "Senators who contest the constitutionality of this measure fail to suggest a remedy." He denounced the food speculators.

Senator Sherman replied that enforcement of the anti-trust laws would get at many of the evils complained of, and asserted that the authorities did not use the machinery already in their hands.

Exploitation and Patriotism.

Senator Thomas spoke in favor of the Food bill.

"Our task is the mightiest of all the allies," he said, "and I sometimes wonder if we fully understand the extent of the work ahead of us and the sacrifices which our people will be called upon to make. I do not believe there should be any hesitation in giving the Administration any power essential to the accomplishment of this end.

"Men who speculate to force exorbitant prices," he said, "are more deadly enemies to the American Republic than Germany. There is an aristocracy of middlemen, speculators, commission men, jobbers, and extortionists who exercise more power over their communities than the Kaiser does over Berlin.

"I would rather be a professed disloyalist than a food speculator," Senator Thomas continued. "How can a man with a family on $1,200 a year be expected to love a country that permits him to be robbed of half by extortionate prices? How can he rise when 'The Star-Spangled Banner' is played and be enthusiastic? This robbery is going on all over the country. It dries up the springs of patriotism. And unless we arouse a national spirit of devotion to the country all our ships, our men, our food will be organized in vain. This necessary national spirit, I am sorry to say, is sadly lacking, taking the country as a whole. We have been piling wealth upon wealth, while Germany has been preparing to conquer the world and preaching devotion to her people as a principle."

FOR FOOD SAVING SUNDAY.

Suggestions as to Its Lessons Sent to Clergymen of State.

ALBANY, June 26.—Suggestions for the successful observance of "Food Saving Sunday," July 1, were sent today to clergymen of all denominations throughout the State by the State Food Supply Commission. Here are some of them:

"Hold a food saving Sunday service; address congregations on the necessity for the development of the food saving conscience; push the food saving registration campaign by instilling enthusiasm among the women of congregations; bring every teacher in the Sunday school and pupils of Sunday schools into the food saving registration campaign; enlist the activity of the women's organizations connected with churches to activity in food saving."

The clergymen were asked to impress forcibly upon the women of their congregations the following recommendations:

"Purchase wisely; lose nothing from lack of proper care; serve no more than hunger demands; serve again the unused portions; preserve in time of plenty against the lean months ahead; save wheat for France and England by eating more corn."

POST FOR CLAM-MARTINIC.

Ex-Premier of Austria to be Military Governor of Montenegro.

AMSTERDAM, June 26.—The Neues Wiener Tagblatt says that Count Clam-Martinic, who recently resigned as Austrian Premier, has returned to the military service and received an appointment as Colonel. He will become Military Governor of Montenegro.

STEEL DEVICE KEEPS U-BOATS OUT OF NETS

Flanges at Bow Spread Out on Each Side, According to The Providence Journal.

INCREASING MENACE SEEN

Paper Contends Mercantile Tonnage Shrinks Abnormally Through Severe Work in War.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 26.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow:

"The increasing gravity of the U-boat menace is everywhere admitted in the inner circles of the British Admiralty. This feeling is based, according to a statement made to The Providence Journal by a Government official whose knowledge of conditions is unquestioned, on two important facts, neither of which has yet been made public.

"The first of these is that the Germans have succeeded in practically nullifying the value of the nets which have been used for their destruction by the invention and application of a device. This device is a double flange of thin sheet steel operated on a hinge from the bows of the submarine, and which, by electrically controlled gears, spreads the flanges on either side of the bow to a distance of eighteen feet, or thirty-six feet in all, whenever the nose of the submarine touches an obstruction.

"It is estimated that in the last three months this device has saved a large number of submarines from destruction and has enabled the Germans to maintain at sea a much greater number of these craft than formerly.

"The steel flanges are fitted to the shape of the bows of the submarines and are moved from the inside of the boat with the aid of two heavy metal arms.

"British Admiralty officials have considered it inevitable for several months past that the officials of the German boats using this new device has been destroyed by shellfire and that the device itself, almost intact, is now in the possession of the British Admiralty.

"The other menace which is making more and more rapidly for shortage in number of available mercantile vessels is the fact, very little understood or recognized, that under war conditions the shrinkage of available tonnage through severe use in war work and inadequate and hasty repairs is even greater than the actual number of ships sunk or put out of commission by German submarines.

"The overcrowded condition of every shipyard in Great Britain, necessitated by constant attention toward ships of every character and the building of new warships, has made it almost impossible to repair to any complete way, ravages caused among mercantile vessels by war conditions.

"Many hundreds of fine merchant ships which could have gone along with their normal work several years without extensive repairs of any kind, after a year or two of transport work, with internal changes, reconstruction of supports, and the ever present problem of adapting decks and superstructures to the mounting and use of heavy guns, have rapidly deteriorated so that it is found practically impossible to give those vessels the overhauling they should have to bring them back to a point of efficiency.

"It is also true that the addition of the American destroyer fleet to the strength of the allied struggle against submarines has not been nearly sufficient to equal the greatly added responsibility of the movements of transports from this side of the ocean since the United States entered the war, and which has greatly increased the burden of watchfulness and active operations of destroyers over long distances at sea."

NEW MINE SWEEPER ATTACHED TO SHIPS

British Vessels Supplied with Device Which Brings Up Missiles at a Safe Distance.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 26.—A mine-sweeping device calculated to pick up and safely bring to the surface any mines that may be in the path of vessels is now being attached to a number of ships proceeding through the waters of the war zone. One of these devices was observed on a liner which arrived here today. It is attached to the bows and when let down a netted projection extends a considerable distance on either side of the ship. If a mine is encountered it is picked up and brought to the surface at a safe distance from the vessel.

The ship to which the device was attached is on her first trip here since April, when she was compelled to seek a drydock in a British port on account of damage from a mine. The explosion, officers said, tore a big hole in her bottom and killed one member of the crew. Watertight compartments held and the ship was able to make port without assistance.

GERMAN COMPENSATION ACCEPTED BY HOLLAND

Berlin Cedes Ships Interned in East Indies as Payment for Vessels Destroyed by U-Boats.

LONDON, June 26.—According to a Hague official communication, forwarded by the Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Limited, an agreement has been reached between the Dutch and German Governments concerning the seven Dutch merchantmen which were torpedoed off the English coast last February. Germany undertakes to replace the lost vessels by the cession of a number of German ships now in the Dutch East Indies of equivalent value, but Holland is to pay Germany a sum equivalent to the total compensation value of the lost ships. Germany will compensate the crews of the lost ships for moral and material damages.

The ceded vessels may only be used for transocean traffic during the war, and not until the belligerent powers recognize the transfer of the flag and the right of these vessels to undertake voyages.

An almost similar offer previously was made by Germany on at least two occasions, the first, an offer to pay indemnity for the loss sustained by the crews and to help the owners of the vessels by facilitating the purchase of German ships after the war; the second, an offer of German ships for rental "on reasonable conditions." These offers were rejected.

CEDERIC'S CAPTAIN LANDED.

Captain of Norwegian Vessel Says His Ship Was Not Warned.

BOSTON, June 26.—Captain Johann Foss and nine members of the crew of the Norwegian steamer Cederic, previously reported sunk by a German submarine, arrived here today aboard a steamer which picked them up after they had drifted nearly forty-eight hours in the Captain's boat. The Cederic, Captain Foss said, was attacked without warning. Three torpedoes were fired, two of which missed, but the third hit the vessel amidship, and the crew had some difficulty in escaping. The twenty-five men aboard made off in three boats, which became separated during the night, and all except the Captain's party were landed on the other side.

The Cederic sailed from New York for Liverpool on May 29 and was sunk on June 13 while several hundred miles off the coast of Ireland. Captain Foss had hoped to be transferred from the steamer which rescued him to one bound for a European port, but none was seen on the voyage to Boston.

SCANDINAVIAN SHIPS SUNK.

Norwegian and Swedish Vessels Destroyed—Lives Lost on Both

LONDON, June 26.—The sinking of the Norwegian steamship Volette by a German submarine is reported in a Central News dispatch from Copenhagen. Fifteen of those on board, including five women, were rescued. The others lost their lives.

The Swedish steamship Gothia has been sunk. Four men and two women are missing.

SPANISH AIDING U-BOATS?

Washington Hears Rumors of Sailors Bribed by German Gold.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Government officials were reticent today when they were asked as to the truth of the reports that German agents had bribed men in the Norwegian merchant marine to give information as to the sailings and whereabouts of merchant vessels, so as to make it easier for German U-boats to intercept them; but it became known as a result of inquiries made that suspicion had been aroused that Spanish sailors had been bribed to give such information to German commanders.

The suspicions of British Secret Service agents was first aroused over the fact that the wives of Spanish seamen were dressing beyond their means and the men themselves were spending money with a freedom even more marked than that of the traditional sailor. It is asserted that Spanish seamen are also giving passive service to Germany in staying at home to spend their easy money and thus further creating a shortage of crews.

Many naval officers have believed that when the German submarine U-53 came to the New England coast of the United States last year she was accompanied by a merchant vessel of some neutral nation which served as a supply ship. Other officers dispute this theory.

More of Our Fliers in England.

LONDON, June 26.—A small contingent of the United States Flying Corps arrived in England yesterday wearing civilian clothes with blue silk armlets bearing white letters "U. S. Flying Corps."

SAYS SINN FEINERS ARE FAIRLY TREATED

T. P. O'Connor Denies Assertion That Dublin Convention Will Be a Packed Body.

ALL PARTIES CONSULTED

Expects Government to Accept Any Reasonable Decision Reached Unanimously.

T. P. O'Connor, head of the Irish Mission to the United States, denied yesterday the assertion of Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan, Jeremiah A. O'Leary, and other radical Irish-Americans that the Sinn Fein faction would not be adequately represented at the coming Dublin convention, called to formulate a plan for solution of the Irish Government problem. To the Sinn Feiners have been allotted five delegates, but it is the contention of their representatives in this country that they ought to have many more. In fact, Mr. O'Leary said the other day the Sinn Feiners should have a majority of the delegates. When Mr. O'Connor was asked to reply to this allegation, he said: "This is a very ticklish proposition. Write down just what I say." This is what he said:

"I have heard the objection that the Sinn Feiners made that they have inadequate representation in the Dublin convention That is not accurate. The Sinn Feiners have been offered five places in the convention. That is as many as are given to the Irish Party and to the Orange Party."

Asked to comment on the declaration of some of the Sinn Feiners in this country that the convention would be a packed jury, as John E. Ford, editor of The Irish World expressed it, because the English Government dictated the plan of representation, Mr. O'Connor dictated this:

"The final responsibility of choosing the delegations rested with the English Government, but, of course, the Government consulted the wishes of all parties and practically gave the parties free hand in choosing their own representatives."

Mr. O'Connor was asked what he thought would be the outcome of the Dublin convention. In reply he said:

"Whatever the convention agrees to unanimously might be taken as certain to be adopted by the Government.

"Of course, no British Government would accept an Irish Republic, but anything practical inside the British Empire, which did not involve separation, as for instance control of the army, navy, or foreign policy would, in my opinion, be accepted by the Government, if recommended by all sections of the convention."

Mr. O'Connor was then pressed for an opinion as to what would follow if the convention should not be unanimous. He admitted that it was not by any means assured that the parties would agree, but said he hoped such a conclusion might be brought about. As for what the English Government would do with a majority report of the convention, he sat down at his typewriter and wrote:

"Question.—What would be the outcome of the convention if its recommendations be not unanimous?"

"Answer.—I cannot prophesy with any confidence with regard to any action of the Government if the convention be not unanimous. A good deal would depend, of course, on what the question was on which the convention failed to agree. If it were not a vital question the Government would probably accept the decision of the majority. If it were the question of the arrangements or modifications in the Home Rule act with regard to the Ulster problem, the Government might very well use all its influence on the Orangemen to induce them not to remain unreasonable. They would, indeed, use every pressure short of one thing, they would not—this nor any other Government—employ shooting Orangemen into Home Rule.

Mr. O'Connor received a large number of callers in his apartment at the Hotel Knickerbocker yesterday and said he had his engagement card full for the rest of the week. The Irish Mission will remain in New York about a week and will then go to Washington.

Asked yesterday about the Sinn Fein mission, reported on its way here to give the United States a view of the Irish situation contrary to that presented by Mr. O'Connor for the Redmond party, Mr. O'Connor said he knew absolutely nothing about any Sinn Fein mission.

STEEL MILLS DO THEIR BIT.

Pittsburgh Shipped 69,112,141 Tons for Navy Last Month.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Shipments of steel in May from the Pittsburgh district, for use by the Government, aggregated 69,112,141 tons, according to reports received by the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department. The Carnegie Company shipped 63,542,930 tons of this amount.

Rear Admiral David H. Taylor, chief of the bureau, said tonight that this was more than six months' record of such shipments under normal conditions, and indicated that "the steel manufacturers are living up to their agreement to meet the navy's requirements, and are concentrating on Government shipments."

"The mills are making a fine showing," said Admiral Taylor. "They appear to be in condition to do even better than this if it should become necessary to meet the demand for steel in shipbuilding and other Government construction."

Peru Plans Petroleum Monopoly.

LIMA, Peru, June 26.—The Government has decided to submit to Congress a bill providing for a petroleum monopoly. Petroleum exports of Peru in 1914 were valued at about $4,500,000.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Split of White Rock and a dash of lemon quenches the most irritating thirst

COAL PRODUCERS TO SELL AT FAIR PRICES

Continued from Page 1.

for ten years past; 50 cents a ton is four times what most of you have been making as a profit."

This sentiment was loudly applauded.

Secretary Lane, in opening his address, after a reference to the success of the Red Cross fund and the Liberty Loan, and after declaring that the responsibility to "do big things in a big way like big men" rests upon those who control the nation's fundamental resources, its fuel supply, said:

Back Up Root, Says Lane.

"I do not believe that the coal industry can continue on the basis of profit which you had before the war. I want to see the industry stabilized. I want to see your profits large. I believe in rewarding a man according to his enterprise, his daring, his imagination. But the time of national peril, the time of war, when all that we have is needed for the defense of liberty, is no time for the making of great profits. When the nation's life is at stake there are greater things than the making of money. If that vision gets into your minds we can make this a short war—for we can quickly mobilize this nation.

"Elihu Root is in Russia, and the other day he spoke to an assemblage of 5,000 Russian peasants and workingmen. These men seventy-five years ago were in slavery. They have come up through that crust, seeking the light of freedom. Mr. Root stated before these men and says: 'We are fighting for you; we want you to fight for us.'

"What shall we say to Mr. Root? Is there a man here who would send him the message: 'I am staying here to make money; let the others fight; I am going to get the highest possible price for coal.'

"If you have the foresight to prove to the working people of this country that you are not seeking unusual profits in this war, that this is a war in which advantage is not to be taken by you, there will be no question of the patriotic response they will make. All will sacrifice on the altar of democracy."

Parcel Post as an Example.

When the applause at this appeal had ceased, Mr. Lane told of the failure of the railroad managers, some years ago, to meet the Interstate Commerce Commission half way in lowering the express rates on small packages. They were warned, in vain, that a parcel post and a legal reduction of express rates would follow, as it did.

"They did not have the vision," said the Secretary. "They could not look into the minds of mankind. They were not statesmen. It is for you to show yourselves statesmen of industry—to think for tomorrow rather than for today. And what sort of tomorrow will it be—in honor, in opportunity, in freedom and security for us all—if German autocracy is not defeated?

"If you do not see that the people of the United States are dissatisfied with the price of coal—if you do not realize that the burden of readjustment rests upon you, and upon the railroads which should deliver the cars to you, then you are not statesmen.

"The man who works in the mine is patriotic. He will work as long hours as you, if the principles of faith underlying this hour of national crisis are understood. This thing must be done by faith, by faith that man is fitted for democracy, and that democracy must triumph. To be an American citizen today is not to have the right to make a million dollars, but the right to live up to the demands of the democratic ideal, and to sacrifice for it."

At Arlington, he said, lie the dead who fought for the preservation of the Union.

"Make no mistake, he added, "within two years there will be a greater graveyard than that of Arlington along this coast."

He cited Washington, the richest business man in the South of that day, as having staked not merely his life and honor, but his fortune, in the fight for liberty, and asserted that the Father of His Country challenged by this example the business man of today.

"The best thing that you can do," Mr. Lane went on, "is to put in the hands of one of your number or a small committee the authority to fix for you the price on coal, with a Government agency. Let him say to the Government: 'The coal mines of the United States are at your disposal. Let me operate them; let me fix, with you, the price of coal; I will show that I can be fair.'"

No Anti-Trust Prosecution.

The Secretary closed amid tumultuous cheering. Then Governor Fort presented the Federal Trade Commission's attitude toward price-fixing, saying that it would make no attempt to prosecute the operators for combining to fix prices, so long as those prices were agreed upon with a Government agency. He suggested that either the commission or Peabody's Coal Production Committee might be that agency.

"Government operation of the coal industry," he declared, "is perfectly certain to happen, if you do not do something very soon. Congress is considering one of the bills on that subject now. You can avoid it by being prompt and fair, and the Government will be more than fair—it will be generous. Fifty cents profit is four times what most of you have been making."

Both at the operators' meeting and before the Senate Committee the solution of the greater production problem was declared to be more railroad cars. Car shortage was blamed for restricting the output of mines everywhere.

Sessions of the operators will be continued tomorrow. One of the things to be considered is a motion declaring "that it is the sense of this meeting that they earnestly request every operator in the United States to join a coal operators' association of his State, and in such State where there is no association to take immediate steps to organize one, so that reliable and accurate information regarding the coal industry can be furnished the Government whenever called for."

Representatives of each coal-producing State held meetings tonight to choose committees in accordance with the resolutions adopted, and will report tomorrow.

Mines Worked Eight Hours a Day.

At the Senate committee hearing C. M. Moderwell, a Chicago coal operator, said fear of prosecution under the Sherman law prevented the operators from agreeing among themselves to bring down the price of coal. Chairman Newlands expressed the opinion that the Attorney General would not construe the Sherman law in that way.

"I think if the Attorney General would tell us that the law would not be used against us we could bring down the price of coal very quickly," Mr. Moderwell replied. He added that the coal situation was in part caused by the fact that the mines operated only eight hours a day, while a majority of industries were in operation twenty-four hours a day. Capacity of the mines is about 40 per cent. more than present production, but he doubted if they would be able to reach maximum production for lack of railroad transportation.

"What is the average increase in the price of the coal to the consumer?" asked Senator Pomerene.

"It has been very large," he replied. "I would say that it has been from 75 to 100 per cent., but that is only an estimate."

"How do you justify the increase?"

"Coal operators are just as human as anybody else, and they have taken advantage of the conditions and the people."

Mr. Moderwell said that during the last fifteen years operators between the Alleghenies and the Rocky Mountains had not made more of a profit than 1 per cent. on an investment of $1,000,000,000; now, while the demand for coal is good, they are trying to recoup some of the losses of the previous years.

Mr. Moderwell said that for years the railroads had bought coal at prices less than actual cost, making it necessary for operators to make up their loss from the small consumers.

Miners Object to Government Control.

James Lewis of Springfield, Ill., representing the United Mine Workers of America, said the miners' union did not believe the time had come for the Government to take control of the coal industry. He said the miners believed questions of wages and working conditions could be st be worked out by representatives of the miners and operators, rather than through the Government arbitrarily fixing wages and other conditions. He declared as a coal miner he would seriously object to power being given to the Coal Production Committee to fix prices, wages, and conditions, because the members had not an intimate knowledge of the industry.

"The transportation trouble is the biggest problem confronting the country today," he added. "It is useless to talk patriotism to the miners when they are compelled to remain idle owing to lack of cars to carry the coal they produce."

Harry N. Taylor of Kansas City, representing coal operators in Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Wyoming, said that abnormal prices prevailed only in the sections of Pennsylvania supplying New England, Central Ohio, and West Virginia. He did not think the time had come for fixing prices, as no unwillingness had been shown by the operators to co-operate with the Government.

In discussing the profits which operators should make on coal, Senator Cummins pointed out that the Government regulated railroad rates.

"Yes, and if the Government had permitted the railroads to make more money some years ago, so they could have invested in more equipment, everybody would have plenty of coal and the present situation would not exist," replied Mr. Taylor.

SOON TO CURB EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND COAL

New Council Expects Canadian Shipments to Relieve Drain Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Following the first meeting of the new Exports Council at the office of Secretary of State Lansing today, it was reported that President Wilson would be asked very soon to sign a proclamation for the control of the export of at least two essential war commodities, wheat and coal. Others may be included at the same time. It was generally reported that the members of the council have before them exhaustive data concerning the wheat and coal situation, and are prepared to take over immediately the work of apportioning the output of the country under the system of licenses adopted.

Action waits only on the signature of the President to a proclamation outlining the course to be followed. One report was that the council had its first proposals all ready for the President, but on this point Secretary Lansing remained silent.

The meeting was attended by Mr. Lansing, Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce, Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture, Herbert C. Hoover, selected by the President to head the food administration; Counselor Polk, and A. H. Woolsey of the State Department, and Dr. E. E. Pratt of the Department of Commerce.

Informal announcement was made that the council had spent part of the time discussing questions of organization. It is probable that meetings will be held daily this week in order to prepare the program which will guide President Wilson in issuing proclamations restricting exports.

The needs of the United States, its allies and the neutrals as well, will all be considered, but in licensing and regulating exports to neutrals it will be the purpose of the Government to see that they do not fare best of all.

It is probable that in connection with the licensing of exports to the allies of the United States, an effort will be made to conserve America's supply of wheat by arranging with the British Government to speed up the transportation of Canada's surplus of 200,000,000 bushels. In this way, the quantity of wheat which America is sending to Europe could be cut down materially without working a hardship. Canada's Food Controller, who was here last week in consultation with Mr. Hoover, announce that it was his hope to work shoulder to shoulder with the American Food Administrator in solving the common problem.

Neutral nations which have shipping in American ports not employed at present because of the submarine peril, may be called upon to aid in the transportation of some of the Australian wheat supply.

The fullest co-operation has been promised by America's allies in carrying out the purposes of the council, and in the effort to see that all foodstuffs which go to neutral countries are limited to their requirements and do not go to aid the Germans.

INVESTIGATES PRICES OF LUMBER AND STEEL

Trade Commission, at President's Order, Will Start Inquiry Into Production Cost.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The Federal Trade Commission, at the direction of President Wilson, will begin at once an investigation of the production cost of steel and lumber and will employ 200 special investigators to expedite the work.

Formal announcement to this effect was made today by the Committee on Public Information. It was generally accepted that the investigation would have far-reaching effect on the shipbuilding program. Advocates of the big wooden ship program were inclined to accept it as a strong indication that wooden ships would be built in great numbers. The announcement read:

"The President met with the entire Federal Trade Commission on Saturday afternoon, and for more than an hour discussed the activities of the commission in obtaining costs on various commodities, and particularly with reference to the production of steel and lumber. He requested the commission to make investigations into these two subjects, which will be done at once. The commission has a staff of about 200 special investigators who can be assigned to the investigations."

The call made by the President on the Federal Trade Commission on Saturday attracted much attention, partly because the President went to the offices of the commission and partly because of the shipbuilding controversy. Last week both William Denman, Chairman of the Shipping Board, who wants a big fleet of wooden ships and believes it is practicable, and General George W. Goethals, President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, were received at the White House.

The question of steel prices had been agitating official circles also. Mr. Denman favored an investigation by the Trade Commission, it was said, and General Goethals preferred a price agreement through the Steel Committee of the Council of National Defense and the General Munitions Board.

It was reported that the President, after hearing the arguments at length, decided to leave the personal charge of the controversy, in order to leave nothing undone to speed up the ship building. It is said he had not felt unkindly to the big wooden ship program in connection with the steel ship program, as he wanted to get as many ships afloat as possible in the first moment. The Council of National Defense has indorsed wooden ships on a large scale.

Lumber prices have been a subject of agitation as well as the price of steel. West coast lumber interests, it was said today, had first endeavored to obtain about $43 a thousand, and later agreed with the lumber committee of the Council of National Defense on a price of $37 or $37.50. At that stage of the proceedings the Coos Bay Lumber Company, an independent Pacific coast concern, offered lumber for several ships at $30 a thousand. Other interests shortly after that dropped their price to $35, where it now stands.

HIGHER COAL FOR RAILROADS.

Increase in the Pennsylvania's Bill May Be $24,000,000.

The report that the Pennsylvania Railroad will pay for its 1917 coal supply $2.85 a ton, as compared with $1.23 a ton in 1916, was given by the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee yesterday as an example of the increase in the cost of transportation. A statement by the committee called attention to the fact that when President Samuel Rea of the Pennsylvania system testified before the Interstate Commerce Commission in March in the rate case hearing, he estimated that his road would have to pay 65 cents a ton more for coal than in 1916.

"The Pennsylvania system in 1916," says the statement, "purchased 18,335,000 tons of coal at $1.23 a ton, or a total of $22,543,000. Mr. Rea estimated that with a 65-cent advance, the Pennsylvania's fuel bill would be increased by $11,900,000.

"When the final estimates of increased operating costs were presented to the commission the first week in June the Pennsylvania's estimated cost was raised to $2.05 a ton, (82 cents over 1916,) making the increased coal cost for the system $18,000,000.

"If the Pennsylvania has now to pay $2.85 gross, or $2.55 net, an extra 30 cents, more than $9,000,000, must be added to the estimate of three weeks ago. The increased fuel bill of $21,000,000 for the Pennsylvania alone is an indication of what the Eastern roads are facing in increased operating costs."

CANADA MOVES TO CO-OPERATE

Grain Supervisors in Touch with Washington Plans.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, June 26.—The Canadian Board of Grain Supervisors, it was announced today, has under consideration a policy with regard to both the available and prospective supplies of wheat, and is in communication with the corresponding authorities in the United States, with a view to establishing uniform regulations in both countries.

The board will not permit the opening of the market for future delivery of wheat until further notice.

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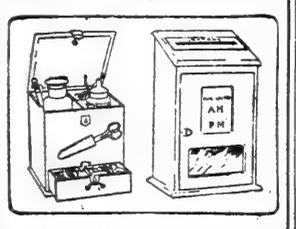
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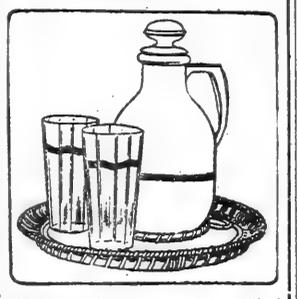


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GROSS NEGLECT IN CRUGER CASE

Continued from Page 1.

case of Ruth Cruger except to the extent that two other detectives were assigned to work with him, whereas he usually worked alone or with one other man.

The detective then admitted that early in his investigation of the disappearance of Ruth Cruger he formed the theory that she had left her home voluntarily or through fear of some one. He based this theory, he said, on the story of a taxicab driver that he had driven a man and a girl who might have been Ruth Cruger from the vicinity of Alfredo Cocchi's shop to a subway station, and on the fact that he had found nothing suspicious about Cocchi or his shop. And he admitted that he stuck to this theory until Cocchi himself disappeared.

Clung to False Theory.

Commissioner Wallstein, by his questions, sought to establish that Lagarenne's method of handling a case was unintelligent and inefficient, that in the Ruth Cruger case his theory was not supported by sufficient evidence and reason to justify it as a working hypothesis, that in clinging to this theory until the time of Cocchi's disappearance he and his associates disregarded valuable evidence and failed to perform essential work that might have prevented Cocchi's escape and discovered Miss Cruger's body, and that, despite Lagarenne's statement that he suspected Cocchi after his disappearance, both Lagarenne and Detective Sergeant McGee continued to cling to their original theory that Ruth was "a runaway girl" and to disregard evidence and neglect investigation that might have upset their theory.

Lagarenne testified that he did not receive his assignment to the Cruger case until 2 P. M. on Feb. 14, or twenty-four hours after Ruth Cruger's disappearance, and that on the 15th he and Dillon were told to search Cocchi's cellar "because Mr. Cruger asked it." He said that a search of the premises where a missing person was last known to have been was "very unusual" unless there was previous evidence that a crime had been committed, and admitted that if it had not been for Mr. Cruger's insistence the search would never have been made. He drew a distinction between a "missing person case" and a "crime case" and agreed with Commissioner Wallstein that a missing person case might turn out to be a crime case, but insisted that he could not work on the theory that a "missing person case" was a "crime case" until he had evidence of crime thrust upon him by the discovery of the missing person dead or alive under conditions to indicate that a crime had been committed. His explanation caused Commissioner Wallstein to say:

"Well, isn't that working in a circle? In the case of Ruth Cruger you had to find the body before you looked for a crime and you had to find a crime before you could look for the body?"

Lagarenne could not follow this reasoning and, in apparent disgust and confusion, replied, "Yes, Commissioner."

Lagarenne insisted that when Cocchi disappeared within forty-eight hours after Ruth's disappearance he began to suspect that Cocchi knew something of the girl's whereabouts. A search for Cocchi was made, and, according to a report by Sergeant McGee, the man was found in Bologna on June 4.

"Did you recommend," asked Mr. Wallstein, "that Cocchi be questioned or kept under surveillance in Italy?"

"No," answered Lagarenne. "I had no reason to do that."

"But by that time," insisted the Commissioner, "you suspected him of knowing something of Ruth Cruger's disappearance, didn't you?"

"I can't explain it, but I didn't do it," answered the witness, repeating, however, that he was suspicious of Cocchi.

Cocchi's Character Not Doubted.

Commissioner Wallstein returned to the time immediately following Miss Cruger's disappearance, and asked Lagarenne whether he had then made inquiries concerning the character of Cocchi and his motor-cycle shop before Cocchi's disappearance, on Feb. 15. The detective replied that he had not, and, in ordinary cases, would not make such inquiries about the places and people known to have been last in association with missing persons. He further admitted that he had seen and talked with Cocchi within a few hours after Miss Helen Cruger had told him of finding Cocchi's shop closed and padlocked throughout the morning following Ruth's disappearance, and yet he had not even asked Cocchi to explain why his shop had been closed. He offered as an excuse the fact that several persons had told him that Cocch frequently closed his shop while doing outside jobs, but later admitted that he had received this information after Cocchi's disappearance and had not had the benefit of it when he neglected to question the man about Miss Cruger's discovery. He said that Cocchi's apparent frankness with him had disarmed suspicion.

Commissioner Wallstein also brought out that in Lagarenne's "D. B. 5" report on Feb. 16, which was after Cocchi's disappearance and after Lagarenne, by his own admission on the stand, began to suspect Cocchi, the detective made no mention of the evidence incriminating Cocchi discovered by Miss Cruger, nor his own suspicions of Cocchi, but, instead, stuck to his original theory and recorded his conclusion that the girl who went in the taxicab "was no doubt the missing Ruth Cruger."

Report Useless.

Commissioner Wallstein here obtained Lagarenne's admission that he had left out of his report facts which he, with his theory, did not consider important, but which another mind might have considered important. The Commissioner expressed his opinion that Lagarenne's report to his superiors was "useless for the purpose of superiors.

Despite the evidence pointing to Cocchi's connection with the disappearance of Ruth which Miss Helen Cruger discovered, Lagarenne repeated that he had no reason to suspect Cocchi," and therefore could not keep the man under surveillance, or proceed against him in any way. He said that if Cocchi's shop had been a grocery store and he had heard of its being closed on the morning following Ruth's disappearance, he would have suspected Cocchi, but that there was nothing suspicious in a motor cycle shop's being closed, and, at this point, with a sudden freshening of memory, he said that, before Ruth Cruger's disappearance, he, when passing on a street car, had sometimes seen Cocchi close his shop and go away on a motor cycle. But he admitted, a moment later, that he had not been able to tell, from a street car, whether Cocchi left his shop locked and unattended when he went away. He was finally able to give no reason satisfactory to Commissioner Wallstein to explain why he had failed to investigate Miss Helen Cruger's report that she had found the shop closed.

Commissioner Wallstein took up the search which Lagarenne and Dillon made of Cocchi's shop before the mechanic's disappearance, and after Mr. Cruger had insisted upon the search being made. Lagarenne said that at his request Cocchi moved motor cycles, opened drawers, and conducted them through his place of business apparently with nothing to conceal. The detective admitted, however, that he had not attempted to move the tool chest under which Cocchi had cut through the floor of the cellar to bury Ruth Cruger's body, that he had not opened several small lockers found closed, that he had not inspected a large steam pipe to see whether evidence of crime had been stuffed into it, and that he had not examined large wrenches and other implements with which a murder might have been committed and which might have borne blood or other evidences of crime.

Only a Superficial Search.

Commissioner Wallstein became impatient with the witness and the witness became dogged. He admitted that he went into the cellar to look for evidences of crime, and then had not searched thoroughly for criminal evidences because he had no reason to believe that a crime had been committed. He would not move from this position.

"You admit," said the Commissioner, "that one of the wrenches might have had blood on it and you would not have discovered that fact, don't you?" Lagarenne admitted it.

"You admit," continued Mr. Wallstein, "that some of Ruth Cruger's clothing or her skates might have been concealed in one of the closed lockers or the pipe and you would not have found it, don't you?" Again Lagarenne's admission was recorded.

"In fact, then," said the Commissioner, "you looked for evidences of crime wherever one would put them if he was not anxious to conceal them, and you did not look for evidences of crime wherever one would put them if he was anxious to conceal them. You went into the shop to look for evidence of crime, but you did not think you should look for evidence of crime until you found evidence of crime."

Lagarenne replied that he had made as thorough a search as he thought necessary.

On Feb. 26 Lagarenne made an official report, in which he said that "Cocchi was a man who attended to his business and bore a good reputation." Yet in the police files Commissioner Wallstein found a memorandum in Lagarenne's handwriting, dated Feb. 24, which told of Mrs. Margaret Powers's statement that in November, 1916, she had been insulted by Cocchi, who had put his hands upon her and asked her to kiss him.

This report and this memorandum were called to Lagarenne's attention, and he was asked what was the basis of the favorable report on Cocchi's character. He said that a Russian, a German, several motor cycle policemen, and others had made statements in Cocchi's favor, but he admitted that none of these witnesses was likely to know Cocchi, who was an Italian, very intimately. Mr. Wallstein wanted to know why the testimony of Mrs. Powers had been ignored in the report, but Lagarenne evaded an answer.

"As a matter of fact," said the Commissioner, "did you not include in the report evidence that fitted in your theory about Ruth Cruger's disappearance and Cocchi's blamelessness, and disregard all evidence that did not fit in your theory?"

Clings to "Runaway Girl" Theory.

"No," said the detective.

"Well," pursued Mr. Wallstein, "can you give any better explanation of why Mrs. Powers's testimony was ignored?"

"No," said the witness sullenly.

Commissioner Wallstein reminded Lagarenne of his admission that he began to suspect Cocchi when the man disappeared on Feb. 15, and then produced a record signed by Lagarenne of a communication sent by Detective McGee to Philadelphia on Feb 23, in which it was said that Ruth Cruger was wanted as "a runaway girl." The Commissioner submitted this as further evidence that Lagarenne and his associates were still clinging to their original theory and disregarding all others.

Lagarenne admitted that, although Ruth Cruger's disappearance was reported to the Fourth Branch Bureau on the night of Feb. 13-14, he did not receive his assignment to the case until 2 P. M. on Feb. 14, and the general police alarm for the girl was not sent out until the morning of Feb. 15. He said that there was no rule about when a general alarm should be sent out, bt that if it reached headquarters on any day after the routine general alarm sheet was printed in the morning, it was held until the next morning.

Commissioner Wallstein took up the rumor that motorcycle policemen protected Cocchi because he was their go-between in graft collections, but he obtained no evidence tending to establish this point. The extent of Lagarenne's admissions was that several motorcycle policemen had told him after Cocchi's disappearance, not before, that they knew the Italian and thought him to be a responsible business man. He said that he had never been personally associated with either the motorcycle policemen or with Cocchi, and had not even known Cocchi before Ruth Cruger's disappearance. He said, also, that he had never had a friend who was also a friend of Cocchi. He had never heard, he said, of reports that motorcycle policemen sometimes collected graft from traffic law offenders.

Assistant District Attorney Dooling began his police investigation on Feb. 28.

Mr. Wallstein brought out from the witness that he did not carefully check up the story of the girl who got into the taxicab with Cocchi's story of Ruth Cruger's arrival and departure from his shop, although he accepted both stories as the basis of his theory of Ruth's disappearance.

Uniformed Policemen Ignored.

Lagarenne admitted that, in his year's work on cases of missing persons, he had never questioned uniformed policemen whose posts were in the vicinity of the places where the missing persons were last seen. Commissioner Wallstein sought this information in connection with the testimony given earlier by Policeman Benjamin Koberlein to the effect that, when he was on patrol duty last November, Mrs. Powers complained to him of having been insulted in Cocchi's shop.

Koberlein testified that he had gone to Cocchi's shop when Mrs. Powers complained to him, but had found the place closed. He advised her, he said, to make a complaint in court the next morning, and did nothing further in the case. He testified, too, that his own wife had been spoken to insultingly by some one in front of the shop when she had passed there shortly before Mrs. Powers had had her experience. Koberlein did not remember these incidents, he said, when he heard Cocchi's name and shop mentioned in February in connection with Ruth Cruger's disappearance, and so did not report them to the detectives on the case.

The only other witness of the day was J. Arthur Kilpatrick, a private detective who worked on the case in the interest of the Cruger family for a few days following Ruth's disappearance. His testimony corroborated some of that given on Monday by Miss Helen Cruger, and in addition, he mentioned that Miss Helen had told him that she had advised Ruth not to take her skates to Cocchi's shop to be sharpened and recommended that she go with them to the Notlek Rink, where she had had her own skates sharpened satisfactorily. Kilpatrick did not ask Miss Cruger why she had advised against Cocchi's shop, but expressed his opinion that Miss Helen had felt "a natural repugnance" for the place.

Kilpatrick also testified that a police detective had told him that motor cycle policemen were among Cocchi's customers and friends, but he could not remember what detective had imparted this information, or the additional item that Cocchi was "a good fellow" and "a reputable chap." He said at first that Detective Dillon of the Fourth Branch Bureau had been his informant, according to his best recollection, but when Commissioner Wallstein had Dillon, Lagarenne, and McGee lined up before him, he said that it was none of them.

The hearing will be resumed this morning at 10:30 o'clock, when, it is expected, other police detectives who worked on the Cruger case will be examined.

COCCHI AGAIN QUESTIONED.

American Embassy Awaits Information as to Naturalization.

BOLOGNA, Italy, June 26.—Judge Zucconi interrogated Alfredo Cocchi again today, but thus far he has not made public a detailed report of the confession of Cocchi. Even Signor Venturini, Cocchi's attorney, has been unable to learn all that his client has told the Judge.

An important point concerning Cocchi which has not yet been cleared up is whether he is a naturalized American and whether the United States has the right to request his extradition on grounds independent of those under which the Italian Government interprets its extradition treaty with the United States.

The American Embassy in Rome has not yet received any official statement as to whether Cocchi is a naturalized American.

Asks Italian Court to Wait.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Governor Whitman has asked the State Department to ask for delay in the action of the Italian court in the case of Alfredo Cocchi, the object being to learn whether Cocchi can be brought to this country for trial. Every effort will be made to persuade the Italian Government to surrender the prisoner, but it is realized that this will be difficult, in view of the refusal of the Government of Italy for some years to surrender Italian subjects.

ASKS CARDINAL'S HELP TO BRING COCCHI BACK

Mrs. Humiston Also Seeks to Have Church Unseal Lips of Father Morretto.

Mrs. Grace Humiston appealed last night to the heads of the Catholic Archdiocese of New York to urge Father Gaspar Morretto, the Italian priest, to tell more of what he knows of the Ruth Cruger case—that is, to tell more of what Alfredo Cocchi, the self-confessed murderer, told him. Mrs. Humiston also asked the Church authorities to use their influence to get Cocchi back to the United States.

Mrs. Humiston, after enlisting the assistance of Val O'Farrell, the detective, went to the Archiepiscopal residence in Madison Avenue yesterday afternoon to see the Cardinal. The Cardinal was not there; he was in retreat at St. Joseph's Academy at Dunwoodie, Westchester County. Obtaining an automobile from a woman interested in the Cruger case, she sped to Dunwoodie. There she had an hours' conference with Mgr. Mooney, the Vicar General of the Archdiocese, and Mgr. Dunn, the Chancellor. When she returned to New York Mrs. Humiston said that the Church authorities had promised to render her all assistance in obtaining the return of Cocchi. It was Mrs. Humiston's idea that because of the statement by Cocchi in his confession in Bologna that he had spent two days and nights at the residence of Father Morretto in Chariton Street, and the priest's denial that he had done so, the Church authorities would be doubly interested in getting Cocchi back.

"Father Dunn and Father Mooney were very kind," said Mrs. Humiston. "They said they believed it was for the good of all concerned that Cocchi be brought back.

"As for what they said about Father Morretto, I cannot be quoted. But after my conference I feel very greatly encouraged and have formulated new plans which I expect to put into operation at once."

It is the hope of Mrs. Humiston that Cocchi told Father Morretto things that might be considered as outside the confessional, and that the priest might be persuaded to lay bare some of these statements of the murder. She believes there are facts that the priest might be able to give which would be of great assistance in solving whether or not Cocchi had accomplices in the crime and whether or not there were persons who knew of it, and whether or not persons helped him to get out of the country. For instance, Mrs. Humiston points to the fact that although Father Morretto told Ruth Cruger's sister that Cocchi had not been to see him, but later admitted the murderer did visit him, as an indication of the possibility of the priest's knowing other things which might help the investigators and still not violate his confessional duties. Section 833 of the Criminal Code says:

"A clergyman or other minister of any religion shall not be allowed to disclose a confession made to him, in his professional character, in the course of discipline enjoined by the rules or practices of the religious body to which he belongs."

While Mrs. Humiston would make no statement as to any assurances given her by Mgr. Dunn or Mgr. Mooney as to Father Morretto, she did say that she had laid before the Church authorities a plea that in view of the peril to other girls and the various factors of public interest, they give her all the help in their power.

Swann Questions Priest.

Father Morretto, who is Director of St. Raphael's Society for Italian Immigrants, was questioned for more than an hour yesterday by District Attorney Swann, Assistant District Attorney Fitzpatrick, and Assistant District Attorney Rorke. Father Anthony Demo, Father Morretto's superior, was present during the examination.

The priest admitted frankly that he had not told the truth to Helen Cruger, Ruth's sister, and James McKevver, a friend of the Cruger family, when they went to him a month after Ruth's disappearance and asked if he had seen Cocchi. He told them he had not seen Cocchi for more than five years.

"Why did you make such a statement when you knew it was not true?" District Attorney Swann asked.

"Because I was afraid it would cause trouble if I said anything," was the priest's reply.

Father Morretto expressed the opinion that his actions were justifiable because he regarded what Cocchi had told him as in the nature of a confession. He said that if any of Cocchi's relatives or any one else asked him about Cocchi's visit, he would not have told them. He said he would have told any public official about it, but regarded it as his duty not to tell a private individual.

Going into the details of Cocchi's visit, Father Morretto said that on the day the man came to him, he had been detained unusually late by his work on Ellis Island, and that when he entered his home he found eight or ten persons waiting for him in his reception hall. The priest said at first he did not recognize Cocchi, but later recalled that he had married him several years before, and had heard his confessions a number of times afterward.

"Was Cocchi excited?" the priest was asked.

"No," Father Morretto answered. "He seemed perfectly natural. He reminded me that he had been waiting more than two hours for me. There was nothing unusual about him that I could notice."

No Men at Immigrant House.

Father Moretto declared that Cocchi left immediately after the confession, not saying where he was going. The priest emphatically denied Cocchi's statement that he had spent two days at the immigrant house. Father Moretto made the point that no men were admitted to the immigrant house.

At the conclusion of his examination, Father Moretto, the District Attorney said, offered to aid in any way he could. He was permitted to return to his home, and two detectives who had been assigned to accompany him were recalled. District Attorney Swann laid emphasis on his statement that Father Morretto had not been asked to divulge anything Cocchi had said to him in the confessional.

The papers in the extradition proceedings were forwarded to the State Department in Washington yesterday. Detectives John Cunniff and Frank Cassasaam, appointed by Commissioner Woods to bring Cocchi back to this country, will sail on the same steamship on which the extradition papers are sent to Italy.

The police yesterday investigated a letter received by Mrs. Grace Humiston from Stephen B. Smith, now a convict in Sing Sing Prison, who said that on Feb. 13 and 14, he had, at the request of Cocchi, carried several loads of earth in burlap bags from Cocchi's shop to a city dump. The writer said he believed now that this earth was from the pit which Cocchi dug in the basement to bury the body of his victim.

Smith said also that on Feb. 13 he had seen Cocchi with a companion named Trease lead a girl from the motor cycle shop to a taxicab and leave with her. He said that Trease was a Mexican from Mexico City. In order to get him out of the way because of his knowledge of the disposal of the earth, Smith said that he had been asked to go with Trease to Mexico City.

Investigators working for Mrs. Humiston said that this letter had been investigated on its arrival several days ago, and no foundation was found for the statements made in them. Smith has been in prison as a drug addict.

Smith asserted in his letter that he saw a bundle done up in burlap in the little room in the rear of Cocchi's shop and that he now believes that the body of Ruth Cruger was there and that it was another girl who was led away to the taxicab. Smith said that he told this story to Detectives Ward and Christie of the Sixth Branch Detective Bureau in Brooklyn. The two detectives, who were questioned yesterday, flatly denied this.

Policeman Garrigan, who was on post near Cocchi's house, said yesterday that he had seen a motorcyclist carrying several loads of what appeared to be earth or refuse in a basket attached to a motorcycle and that the trips were apparently made along 127th Street from Cocchi's shop to the East River. Garrigan said, after seeing Cocchi's picture, that he thought Cocchi was the motorcyclist.

Police Commissioner Woods spent an hour yesterday with Mayor Mitchel, but said the Cruger case was discussed only incidentally. Second Deputy Commissioner Loyd's investigation of appearances of graft among motorcycle policemen was nearing a close yesterday and it was predicted several suspensions would be announced today.

Working on Mrs. La Rue's Story.

Inspector Faurot and his detectives continued yesterday their investigation of the details of the story of Mrs. Consuelo La Rue, or Miss Louise La Rue, who is lying in Polyclinic Hospital, where she has been since she jumped from the third floor of her apartment at 215 West Eightieth Street, after an attack had been made upon her by men who wanted to kill her, she said, because she had aided in the discovery of the body of Ruth Cruger, and because she had revealed details of the white slave traffic to Mrs. Grace Humiston.

It was learned yesterday that, on June 14, the day before she jumped, four men, who talked Spanish, went to the apartment house, saying that they wanted to rent an apartment. On this pretext they entered the apartment of Mrs. La Rue, who at that time intended to leave in one or two days. The four men left, saying that they would return later to rent the apartment, but they were not seen again.

It was also learned yesterday that about a month ago five men, evidently Latin Americans, had called at 102 West Eighty-fourth Street, where she had formerly lived. They asked for the present address of Mrs. La Rue and her companion, Miss Mercedes Espenosa. When told that the two had left some time before and given no future address, the five offered to pay a large sum for her present address.

Police officials and members of the staff of the District Attorney refused to discuss yesterday whether they had obtained corroboration for the story that Mrs. La Rue had been drugged, attacked, held a prisoner until she parted with diamonds worth $30,000. This, it was learned, was only a small part of the sensational tale told by the young woman.

MISSING GIRL FOUND, SOUGHT BY 75 POLICE

Eula Strateley Recognized by Detective as She Left Apartment House, but Is Silent.

The search of seventy-five policemen, requisitioned by Assistant District Attorney Royal H. Weller, for 16-year-old Eula May Strateley, stepdaughter of Robert Pewthers, Superintendent of the Beaumont Apartments, 730 Riverside Drive, was ended shortly after 6 o'clock last evening. Detective Joseph Ryan of the Third Branch Bureau, who had carefully studied her twin sister Florence in the afternoon, recognized Eula as she left an apartment house in Broadway, near 103d Street. She readily admitted her identity.

At the West 152d Street station Mr. Weller and her stepfather questioned her at great length, but she would not tell where she had been since Sunday night. Meanwhile Thomas Cooney, a chauffeur, of 500 West 133d Street, who last saw the Strateley girl, had been arrested and was held in $10,000 bail for examination on a technical charge of abduction. The Strateley girl was held as a material witness, and Mr. Weller will continue the examination of both today.

Eula and her twin-sister, Florence, had known Cooney for some time and often went motoring with him. On Sunday afternoon, when Cooney's employer, L. A. Cruhl, returned from a trip to College Point he instructed Cooney to be ready for a trip to Coney Island that evening. Cooney asked permission to take the Strateley sisters along and this was granted. However, because of lack of room, only Miss Eula could go. Upon the return from the island, Cooney left his employer at his home and said he would take Miss Strateley to her house. When the girl failed to put in an appearance the police were notified and, disregarding the general practice of waiting twenty-four hours before starting a search, detectives checked up Cooney's movements and found he had stored the Cruhl machine at the garage nearly three hours after he should have done so. Inquiry at his home, the police said, revealed that the chauffeur had not returned.

It was well after 5 o'clock yesterday morning before he showed up. He was arrested and taken to the West 152d Street Station. District Attorney Swann, who had been notified of the girl's disappearance, had assigned Mr. Weller to the case. The report of the arrest caused Weller to request the police to transfer the prisoner to the West 100th Street house. This unusual request astonished the police, but they complied at once, only to be further surprised when the Assistant District Attorney, after questioning Cooney, asked that twenty-five detectives and fifty patrolmen be placed at his disposal in the attempt to find the girl.

According to the police, Cooney explained his delay in returning to the garage by saying that he had met a friend and had a long talk with him. While in conversation, he asserted, Miss Strateley had jumped from the car and started home, remarking that it was but a short distance. That was the last he saw of her that night, but the next morning, Cooney said, he met Miss Strateley at 1 o'clock. He was surprised, he said, when she told him that she had not been home the night before, and he tried his best to persuade the girl to go home at once.

After Mr. Weller had been reinforced by Assistant District Attorney Burke, the prosecutor said that Cooney admitted that while he knew nothing of the girl's whereabouts, he did know of a number of places where she might visit, be held, or be in hiding. It was this admission that caused the hurry call for the small army of sleuths who were sent to investigate the various addresses supplied by Cooney.

WILLS

Every will, as the courts say, must be construed on its own merits. If your real estate comes, directly or indirectly, through a will, don't trust to your own theories, but bring it to us for insurance.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY

160 Broadway, New York

188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
203 E. 149th St., N. Y. 1354 B'way, Bkn.
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OFFICERS' UNIFORMS
AND ACCOUTREMENTS
Quick Delivery—Moderate Prices
Brooks Uniform Co.,
143 West 40th St.

Edward vom Hofe & Co.
The Greatest Exclusive
FISHING TACKLE HOUSE
in America. Factory on Premises.
112 Fulton St., New York

"Lower the Temperature" in a
Saks Lightweight Summer Suit

¶ MOST Lightweight suits shown in New York look alike. They are just so much fabric put together as if all were cut by the same pair of hands and shears. Saks' Summer suits are individual in both fabrics and models. They are well-tailored two-piece suits combining service and style with economy of price. Among our present selections will be found:

Lightweight Suits in plain, half-belted and pleated-back models, in Natural Greys, Dark Greys, Overplaids, and Mottled Effects. Coat and trousers.....**$9 to $15**

"Summer-Weave" Suits that will launder without shrinking—in Grey Stripings, Mottled Greys, Natural Tan, Mauve, and Light Greys. Snappy belted models with plain patch or button-flap patch pockets, Norfolks and half belters. Coat and trousers **$9 to $12.50**

¶ You'll find all you need in Summer clothes at Saks, at prices *minus* middlemen's profits.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

B. Altman & Co.

An Important Clearance Sale
of
YOUNG MEN'S SUITS

to commence to-day (Wednesday)

and continue during the remainder of the week

will comprise the entire stock of Suits in Summer mixtures, grouped in three divisions and severally reduced, to close out, to

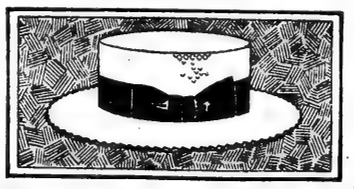
$16.50, $19.50 & $23.50

(Young Men's Suits, Sixth Floor,

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.
Macy's
Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

MEN!



STRAW HATS
Have Been Reduced to
$1.69
Sennits and Splits that were $1.89 & $2.74

In the lot are imported and domestic hats, including the Simpson and Harvey Hats, with the cushion sweat bands.

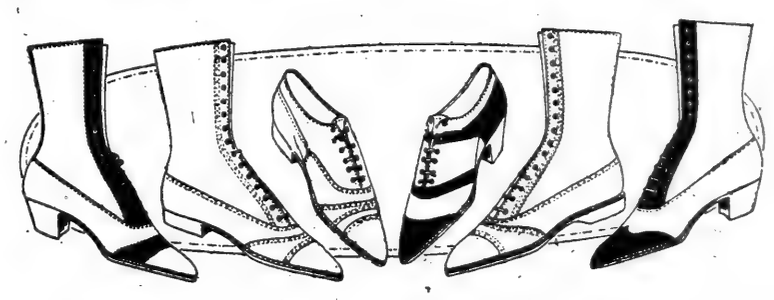
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th St.

Are Offering Most Extraordinary Values in a
Sale of White Washable Kid Sport Boots and Oxfords
For Misses and Women

Oxfords at **$3.85** | Boots at **$4.95**



Six of the many charming styles represented in this important event are illustrated. For tennis, golf, and for walking the selection of models is most extraordinary. Every pair has been made and finished with extreme care, and nowhere can such values be duplicated at anything near these prices. Both Boots and Oxfords are included in all white Kidskin, and in white Kidskin with blue or brown trimmings, with soles and heels of White Ivory Leather or "Neolin."

Sizes 2 to 7 and widths AA to D. Not all sizes in each model, but we can fit you in one of the many styles included.

None C. O. D., Exchanged or on Approval

the reasons therefor and the principles for which they are fighting.

"Conscious of the enormous task, the Provisional Government is taking measures to promptly restore throughout the country conditions of life so deeply disorganized by the inefficiency of the previous rulers, and to provide for whatever is necessary for military success.

"In this respect exceptional and grave conditions provide for exceptional means. In close touch with the Pan Peasant Congress, the Government has taken control of stores of food supplies and is providing for effective transportation and just distribution. Follow-

continues. Russian raiding detachments were driven off on several occasions.

PARIS, June 26.—Concerning operations on the Macedonian front the War Office today issued the following:

Eastern Theatre, June 25.—Quite intense cannonading on both sides took place in the region of the Vardar and the Cerna Bend, where a strong Bulgarian reconnaissance, which attempted to enter our trenches, was dispersed with rifles and grenades.

The Minister of Public Instruction has submitted a bill proclaiming complete freedom of teaching.

The Provisional Government has issued a decree giving the right to advocates and attorneys to practice their professions.

Resolutions deprecating the attempted demonstrations of Friday and Saturday in Petrograd on the part of the Maximalists have been adopted by the All-Russia Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

The resolutions reiterate the urgency of an appeal to the democracies of all

view of the great need of human material, as evidence of the very suspicious character of the emigration.

The Central Committee of the Finnish Social Democratic Workmen's Party has protested strongly against the non-admittance of these Finns to Finland.

STOCKHOLM, June 26.—Two hundred and fifty Russian refugees from Switzerland arrived in Stockholm Sunday and proceeded on their way to Russia.

It now appears that only 35 Russian refugees from Belgium, instead of 200,

Victrola Offer
With Special Privileges
From Now to July 4



Invest $15 NOW in a Victrola—enjoy "music's golden tongue" all summer.

If the Victrola is returned to us in good condition before Oct. 1 the $15 will be credited to a higher-priced Victrola—or you may select Victor records in that amount.

Victrolas up to $250.
Complete Stocks of Victor Records.
Third Floor.

All Cars Transfer to
Bloomingdales
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

Statements of Out-of-Town National Banks will be published in The New York Times, Friday, June 29. More national banks publish their statements in The Times than in any other newspaper.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566-568 Fifth Avenue AT 46TH ST N.Y.

We are keeping our forces busy making ***Typically Summer Styles***—anticipating the needs of our patrons for July and August, by cutting up our surplus stocks of ***fresh Summer materials***—making ***Suits*** and ***Coats*** of Shantung, linen, taffeta, satin and light weight Summer serges—***Frocks*** and ***Gowns*** of flowered chiffon, handkerchief linen, organdie, French crepe, voile, dimity, gingham, Georgette crepe, charmeuse and foulard—***Skirts*** of light colored silk-tricot, Georgette satin and wash materials—***Blouses*** of batiste, voile, organdie, net and chiffon in beautiful hand-made effects, trimmed with real laces.

AT MUCH LESS THAN USUAL PRICES

SUITS—COATS and **DRESSES**—that would regularly sell for $50, $65, $75, $95 to $125—at $25, $35, $55, to $65.

SKIRTS—regularly $35 and $38 at $25. $10 and $12 values at $6.

BLOUSES—regularly $15 to $40—on sale at $10, $15, $20.

CHARMING SUMMER HATS—at $15, $20, $25.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Direct Elevators, 35th St. Side

Macy's
Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Fifth Floor, B'way, Front

Why Let the Temperature Stand Between Comfort and You?

When the mercury begins to mount and you feel the suit you bought this Spring growing heavier—look for real coolness and Summery smartness in one of these

TROPICAL-WEIGHT
MEN'S SUITS
(Coat and Trousers)
At $19.75



They are tailored of light weight worsteds in seasonable colorings, with silk sleeve linings. To be exact we might call them "Shell Suits," for everything that was not needed to make them hold their shape has been left out.

And—like all our clothing—these two piece suits are sold at prices less than elsewhere.

White Flannel Trousers, $4.75

Men are wearing them with dark coats, and they produce a warm weather effect that is particularly smart. We have them in plain white and with stripes.

Other White Flannel Trousers, $3.96 to $10.75

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only

Running Board Trunks

Out of the way when you travel — right at hand when needed. Of three-ply basswood veneer, covered with enameled duck. Strong locks and catches. Each contains two suitcases 13½ in. wide x 5 in. deep x 25, 28 or 30 in. long. Outside dimensions 10½ in. wide x 15½ in. high x 28, 30 or 32 inches long.

Three Sizes, as follows:

28 in.	30 in.	32 in.
$12.74	$13.74	$14.74

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Cowhide Suit Case, at $11.89



Step right along and get your vacation luggage now. Suit Case of good quality cowhide, with reinforced, sewn-on corners, brass lock, muslin lining. Pocket in top. Size 26 in.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Main Floor Photo Service

During the summer months a branch of the Camera Department will be maintained on the Main Floor, at the Men's Entrance, 35th St. and Broadway. Orders for developing and printing may be left here and supplies purchased at "lowest-in-the-city" prices.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Broadway, and Fifth Floor, 35th Street, Centre.

Why make all your mortgage investments on New York property? The mortgages securing our Bonds are all first mortgages and are distributed among growing cities of the West and South, thus insuring against depression in any one city.

MORTGAGE-BONDS
Netting 5½%
THE MORTGAGE-BOND CO. OF NEW YORK
GEORGE A. HURD, President
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ADVERTISEMENT.

Colorado—the Great Family Summer Playground

Turn the children loose in Colorado and watch them romp and play and get a healthy tan. Best of all, watch them eat, for that's one of the many good things that Colorado does—it develops the appetite.

You are literally care-free out there. If you want to go on a long "hike," you go; if you want to ride horseback, you ride; or if you prefer to just out-and-out "loaf," why there's no one to stop you from drinking in all the sky, scenery and ozone in the whole State of Colorado. And with all this you are going to do some real sleeping—the kind that makes you start the new day right and sends you back from Colorado feeling fit for any task—feeling as you haven't felt in years. And no wonder! You've had Nature's very own tonic.

The best part of it all is that it is so inexpensive to live out there. I have all the information about the country in my office, and it is at your disposal without charge. If you can drop in, we will talk it over, or if you write a postal I will send you a mighty interesting folder on Colorado, with maps and pictures and full details about the new long-limit, liberal stop-over, diverse route summer excursion tickets.

W. J. Berger, Gen'l Agt., Pass'r Dept., C... ... 1184 B'way, N. Y. C.
Phone Mad. Sq. 3706.



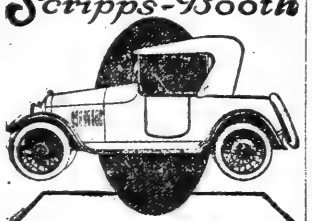
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Dodge Brothers Cars, touring and roadster types; Dodge Brothers Chassis; Dodge Brothers Town Car Landaulet. Some overhauled and repainted. One with detachable winter top. Prices reasonable.

Cole 1916 eight cylinder toursedan, Springfield type.
Cole 1916 6-60 seven-passenger, like new.
Cole 1916, Big Six, seven passenger.
Cole 1916 8-50 seven passenger.
Cole 1915 light four cylinder, five passenger.
Chalmers 1915 six cylinder touring $425.00
Cadillac 1914 town lim., extra touring body 600.00
Cadillac 1913 coupe 400.00
Haynes 1913 six cylinder touring 450.00
Ford 1916 touring 275.00
Ford 1916 taxicab 325.00
Ford 1915 touring 250.00
Dodge Brothers delivery car, late model.
Nearly All Have Electric Starters and Modern Equipment.
Time Payments and Trades Considered.

COLT-STRATTON CO
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1764 Broadway, at 57th St. Tel. Circle 1800

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It Satisfies
the instinctive craving for something better—
—the practical desire for per-

CIVIC BODIES JOIN TO AID RECRUITING

Clergymen, Boy Scouts, and Suffragists in Drive to Get Men for Regular Army.

RECEPTION TO BLUEJACKETS

Recruits for the Navy Will Be Entertained on the Land Battleship in Union Square.

Ministers, military bands, boy scouts, woman suffrage committees, and ordinary patriots will continue work today in the campaign to enroll 2,600 soldiers for the regular army in New York City so that by the end of this "Regular Army Week" the city may be able to say to the nation: "We gave you a billion in Liberty bonds and were glad to do it, and now we'll show you that we're just as brave with our bayonets as we are with our dollars. You ask for men and money and we'll give you both."

Recruiting rallies were held by ministers in all parts of the city last night, and more will be held today so that the quota of New York may be given to the fighting forces before Monday. Full figures upon the enrollment of the day had not been compiled last night because rallies were held in scattered districts, but it is believed that the total will not fall much short of the expected four hundred. Officers were pessimistic yesterday afternoon because few men had been added to the 220 enrolled earlier, but they were hopeful that the estimated number would be enrolled at the night rallies after the offices and shops had been emptied of men of military age.

"The men who enroll this week will have the honor of being among the first in the field against the German hosts, and I am surprised that New York, with all its famed love of adventure and its reputation for daring manhood, had not overwhelmed the recruiting offices," said Colonel R. D. Walsh, the army recruiting officer. "There are millions in this great city; thousands of men wearing the American flag on their coat lapels pass our American standard at the recruiting offices every hour, too busy even to salute the colors. But we believe New York will respond with her men as she has responded with her money."

More than 100 recruits for the navy will assemble on the docks of the land battleship "Recruit" in Union Square this afternoon. The men will be entertained at lunch, and in the afternoon the Marine Band from the Navy Yard and several officers of the navy will come to greet the men before they sail for their training school at Newport.

There was a lull in recruiting at the Marine Corps Headquarters, 24 East Twenty-third Street, yesterday, but no explanation was given for the slump. No figures were given out there or at the navy recruiting station.

Brigadier General W. A. White, in charge of the British recruiting headquarters at 280 Broadway, called yesterday upon Major General J. Franklin Bell, Commander of the Department of the East, at Governors Island. Seven recruits who have enlisted through the United States recruiting offices at San Francisco arrived yesterday at the British recruiting headquarters. They are going immediately to join the inland water transport section of the British Royal Engineers. This section has charge of all shipments of British munitions, supplies, &c., on the canals and rivers in France.

The New York National Guard in the last month has gained 6,566 men, it was announced at Divisional Headquarters yesterday. The total enlisted strength is now 34,066. The maximum to be attained by July 1, when the guard will be drafted by the War Department, is about 41,500.

"There is need of several hundred men who can drive motor vehicles," said Major Gen. O'Ryan. "There is the same need for automobile mechanics. There is an opportunity for a big drive in Brooklyn to quickly bring the regiments of the Second Infantry brigade to their maximum. Two of these commands, the Twenty-third and Forty-seventh Infantry, are now in the Federal service, and each require between 600 and 700 more recruits. The Fourteenth is within about 400 of its complement.

"A recruiting officer for each county in the State outside New York City will be designated within the next few days for the special purpose of recruiting in the rural districts, so as to afford opportunity for eligible young men who seek service abroad with New York regiments to serve with such units. The apportionment among the counties of the State of the 7,400 vacancies still existing will quickly provide the men required."

The American Junior Naval and Marine Scouts held a recruiting rally in front of the City Hall yesterday. There were boy orators, the organization's band of fifty pieces, and a drill by a picked company of the Scouts. One speaker was Harvard Club. Mayor Mitchel spoke for the city, the army was represented by Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Colonel L. H. Moses spoke for the Marine Corps, Colonel Willard C. Fisk of the Seventh Regiment for the National Guard, Commander C. A. Adams for the navy, and Captain De Kay for the Naval Militia. Major Francis G. Landon introduced the speakers.

"I wish the draft would go into effect immediately," said the Mayor, "but it won't come until the Fall, and there must be training, shipment to Europe, more training, and finally the trenches many months from now. When Mr. Balfour was here I asked him the prospects for the allied cause. He said there was no doubt that the United States would throw its full strength into the war, but that we cannot do it now. 'You are not prepared, and God knows what may happen in the meantime.' He was thinking of the Russian situation."

There was applause when the Mayor said that care was going to be taken so there would be "no trace or vestige of political influence, so that no man who comes before a board on eligibility will be able to exert the slightest influence to secure a release."

"If autocracy is successful," he added, "the scene of wild strife will be shifted to America and we will have to fight out here for the issues we hehitate to fight for on the battlefields of Europe."

In speaking of the National Guard, Colonel Fisk said that the Manhattan young man was slow to enlist.

"Where is the Manhattan young man?" he asked. "We have men from Staten Island, from Brooklyn, White Plains, New Rochelle, and even from New Jersey. The Manhattan man won't come out, and that is the truth."

RECRUITING FOR ARMY BEGINS TO IMPROVE

1,451 Men Were Obtained on Monday—New York Supplies 325 of This Number.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Regular army recruiting began to take a spurt with the opening of the new week, and 1,451 men were obtained on Monday, compared with about 900 a day during the latter part of last week. In New York State there was a notable spurt, 325 men having been enlisted there. The total obtained for the country since April 1 now is 126,400 men. The daily statement issued by Adjt. Gen. McCain follows:

	Obtained June 25.	Total to June 25.		Obtained June 25.	Total to June 25.
Alabama	9	1,314	Nebraska...	12	2,314
Arizona ...	2	187	*Nevada ..	5	876
Arkansas...	6	767	N. Hamp..	0	302
California..	68	4,213	N. Jersey..	73	4,021
Colorado ..	10	1,171	N. Mexico..	0	203
Connecticut	24	1,037	New York.	325	13,251
Delaware...	6	191	N. Carolina	4	975
Dis. of Col.	2	278	N. Dakota.	10	461
Florida ...	4	989	Ohio	96	5,628
Georgia	27	3,101	Oklahoma..	9	1,602
*Idaho	1	708	*Oregon	13	2,215
*Illinois ..	162	12,218	Penn.	147	14,247
*Indiana...	56	6,970	Rhode Isl..	4	405
Iowa	21	3,548	S. Carolina	5	746
Kansas	28	2,946	S. Dakota..	3	716
Kentucky..	21	2,294	Tennessee..	8	1,681
Louisiana..	3	1,279	Texas	31	4,548
Maine	4	564	*Utah	9	1,279
Maryland..	19	672	Vermont ..	6	79
Mass.	85	5,127	Virginia...	9	1,003
*Michigan..	7	5,004	Wash.	25	1,467
Minnesota..	26	2,378	W. Va.....	16	1,224
Mississippi.	8	794	Wisconsin..	7	1,350
Missouri ...	41	5,688	*Wyoming.	2	444
*Montana...	4	1,021			

*Quota obtained.
Total quota, 183,898.
Total obtained June 25, 1,451.
Total obtained since April 1, 126,400.

DENTIST'S PLEA FOR SOLDIER

Employers Urged to Give Guardsmen Time Off to Save Teeth.

In telling of obstacles encountered by the Preparedness League of American Dentists, an organization designed to place the teeth of enlisted men in good condition before they leave on active service, Dr. William B. Dunning said yesterday:

"The metropolitan unit of the organization is facing the task of examining the teeth of approximately 18,000 members of the National Guard in Greater New York before July 15, and it has been estimated that of that number 50 per cent. will require some dental treatment. This work is being divided among all the dentists in New York, the recruits being sent to the dentists' offices. I have been informed by Dr. W. D. Tracy, President of the unit, that many enlisted men who have been examined and assigned to dentists have had serious difficulty in obtaining the permission of their employers to be absent for a few hours in the day necessary for the accomplishment of this dental work.

"This selfish and unpatriotic action on the part of certain of our citizens, it seems to me, should be reprimanded publicly, for it is evident that the health of our troops must be safeguarded in every possible way, and every employer should consider it his duty to facilitate the efforts of his employe to make himself fit for the military work ahead of him."

NAVY COAL CONTRACT IN OPERATORS' TRIAL

Letters Written by Heads of Various Companies Offered as Indicating Agreement.

BIDDER CALLED MEETING

Quarrels and Charges of Double Dealing Revealed in Sherman Law Action Against Smokeless Coal Men.

Letters tending to show the existence of an agreement among the smokeless coal operators on trial before Judge Grubb of the Federal District Court on a charge of violating the Sherman law by restricting the output and raising prices, accumulated rapidly yesterday. Frank M. Swacker, special prosecutor, introduced a letter written on a letterhead of the Ephraim Creek Coal and Coke Company by M. C. Jones, and addressed to S. B. Willett, Vice President of the Chesapeake & Ohio Coal Agency Company of Boston. The letter was dated Sept. 6, 1916, and ran:

"The following is a list of bids on the Panama contract which were opened today noon. As you will note, there were only five bids, and the total only slightly exceeded the amount asked for by the Panama Railroad.

Pocahontas Fuel Co., 200,000 tons	$3.50
C. G. Blake Co., 50,000 tons	3.43
Crorer Pocahontas Co., 150,000 tons	3.40
Castner, Corn & Bullitt, 18,000 tons	3.50
Hartwell, Lester & Clitter, 50,000 tons	3.40

The Panama Railroad Company wanted 500,000 tons. The significance of the letter, it was pointed out, was the inference it contained that the five bidders agreed to divide the contract between themselves and so reduced the bids to less than the quantity needed, thus making it necessary to divide the order among them.

A great many other letters were made part of the record, all of them tending to show that some of the coal concerns were fearful that they were the victims of misplaced confidence. Victor Hood of the T. E. Houston Coal and Coke Company accused the Pocahontas Fuel Company of not playing fair in a letter which said in part:

"While in Chicago this week I learned with much regret from several sources that your original Pocahontas lump and egg, also nut, is being sold freely through the trade as low as $1.40."

The Pocahontas Company was urged to stop the practice so as not to demoralize the Chicago market. T. F. Farrell of the Pocahontas Company replied and denied the statement that his company was underselling the other operators.

Feared Navy Contract Scandal.

Counsel for the defendants injected many vigorous protests against the introduction of the letters. But in spite of the protests other leters were read, some of them relating to the cial contracts for supplying the United States Navy. G. H. Caperton of the New River Coal Company of Charleston, W. Va., said in a letter to T. E. Houston:

"What do you think of the result of the bids for the navy supply? What do you suppose that our friend Tierney [John J. Tierney, a local dealer] means in continuing to disrupt conditions? The bids as they went into the navy are bad enough if they were strictly private, but these prices have a bearing upon our entire business of smokeless coals and cause a feeling on the part of our regular trade that they are being imposed upon. How can Tierney reconcile his price to the navy and his price of $1.35 per net ton in the Western market? What is to be the outcome of this condition?

"The whole situation seems to me to be deplorable and casts a reflection upon the business ability of the smokeless operators."

Special Meeting for Navy Contracts.

Another letter from the Raleigh Coal and Coke Company of Cincinnati, was to the effect that a special meeting of the operators had been arranged in Philadelphia on May 3 for the purpose of discussing the coal contracts for the navy. Part of this letter said:

"Mr. Tierney, who enjoyed this business last year is very much exercised, claiming that he cannot afford to lose it as he cannot place the tonnage elsewhere. I have heard several remarks that Tierney seems to be looking at the navy as his own private business."

John R. Stanchfield, of counsel for the defendants, cross-examined W. R. J. Zimmerman, Secretary of the Smokeless Coal Operators' Association, who testified on Monday concerning a meeting where an agreement was reached to fix prices. Mr. Zimmerman said that the

PHYSICAL TRAINING IN CAMP.

Capt. Koehler of West Point Takes Plattsburg Men in Hand.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 26.—If the first day is any indication, the two weeks' work at Plattsburg of Captain H. J. Koehler, master of the sword at West Point, will do more than anything else to increase the military bearing of the students at this training camp. His time will be devoted solely to physical training and bayonet work.

It was a pretty stiff hour's work for the selected classes of 250 men each under Captain Koehler in the gymnasium. Two men fell to the floor in a faint in spite of frequent rests, but every man marched out of the hall carrying himself better than when he entered it. While conducting his physical training classes, the West Point instructor also shows the students how to intone their commands. It is in this subtle art that army instructors have been laboring with their men for the last week, and its acquisition is considered one of the important qualifications of an officer.

There has been a vast improvement in the military appearance of the students in the last week. Army instructors attribute it to Colonel Wolf's recent orders requiring that all reserve officers shall be saluted by the candidates, and that the men shall march at attention to their mess shacks. This improvement in marching was remarked yesterday by the visiting French aviators.

Another noticeable change in the future officers is their cheerfulness. A few weeks ago rumors of wholesale discharges were thick, and every man was worrying lest he might be the next to leave the camp.

The three performances in the camp amphitheatre, constructed under the direction of Major Reginald Barlow, have given the students some new songs to sing on their hikes.

The students are looking forward to next Sunday night, when the Lambs Club of New York will give its gambol in the amphitheatre. William Collier, De Wolf Hopper, Donald Brian, William Courtleigh, Tom Wise, and Douglas Fairbanks will appear with the Lambs.

BAYONET WORK AT MADISON.

Battalion Drill Also Held — Officer Injured in a Collision.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., June 26.—Bayonet practice was the chief feature of the program at Madison Barracks today. While no special method of instruction has been adopted here, as has been done at Plattsburg and other training camps, still the students receive instruction from American army experts. For "pointing" and "parrying" light sticks five feet long are provided. Targets are now used, but dummies will be provided later.

Battalion parade with the entire force of candidates on the field was held in the afternoon. The student officers are rapidly becoming proficient in this drill.

First Lieutenant Cary R. Wilson, a young artillery officer, suffered severe injuries to his head early today when his motor cycle collided with a Government truck a short distance from the camp. His condition was much improved this afternoon but still reported to be serious. Lieutenant Wilson is a West Pointer and was for more than a year commander of Madison Barracks prior to the institution of the training camp.

JAIL FOR DRAFT OBJECTORS.

Year in Prison for Philadelphians—16 Indicted in Detroit.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—Two conscientious objectors to conscription, Frank J. Otto, Jr., and Stephen Stanley, were sentenced today in the United States Court to serve a year in prison for willfully failing to register on June 5. Stanley described himself as a revolutionary Socialist, standing "for the overthrow of the capital system of production." Otto pleaded guilty, and told the Judge "to compel a man to take service when his conscience is against it is not right."

In imposing sentence Judge Thompson included an order that the men be duly registered after they had served their sentences.

Conscientious objection has no weight whatever in the present situation, the Judge told the defendants, and individual preference or judgment can not and will not be permitted to take the place of the laws of the nation.

In denying a plea for clemency Judge Thompson said:

"Every one owes allegiance to the country, no matter what his private opinions may be. Neither court nor jury

ZIONISTS UPHOLD PEACE AGREEMENT

Program for Coming Jewish Congress Overwhelmingly Indorsed by Convention.

LAND SHARES FOR PALESTINE

Dr. Friedenwald Elected President for Fourteenth Term—Students Send Greetings to Russia.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 26.—The administration forces won easily again today in a contest with the opposition in the convention of the Federation of American Zionists. Dr. Harry Friedenwald of Baltimore was re-elected President for his fourteenth consecutive term, and Louis Lipsky and Louis Robinson, both of New York, were re-elected Vice President and Treasurer respectively. For members of the Executive Committee these nominations were made: H. Abel, Israel Brodie, Charles Cowen, Mrs. Joseph Fels, Professor Israel Friedlander, J. Fischman, D. A. Lurie, Dr. S. M. Mellamet, Dr. A. Newman, Dr. De Soto Pool, Max Rasin, B. A. Rosenblatt, A. Rothenberg, Miss Henrietta Szold, Miss A. Zalinsberg, N. D. Kaplan, and Max Schulman.

The chief debate arose over the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which proposed the adoption of a resolution, offered by Judge Hugo Pam of Chicago, pledging the Zionists to adhere to the "peace agreement" between Zionists and anti-Zionists; pledging all Zionist delegates, who will be in the majority at the coming Jewish Congress, not to start any debate on the question of the "back-to-Palestine" movement, and bidding them work to secure, through the congress, "a maximum of Jewish rights in Palestine."

This resolution was adopted overwhelmingly, after a debate that strained the voices of some of the delegates. Several times Dr. Friedenwald threatened to adjourn the convention. Solomon Goldenberg of New York, one of the leaders of the opposition, was threatened with ejection from the hall by the presiding officer.

Palestine Plans Announced.

The Achooza, or Palestine Company, organized under the laws of New York, announced its plans. The membership dues, it was stated, will aggregate $1,000,000 a year ultimately. Mrs. Joseph Fels of Philadelphia spoke of single tax for Palestine. Purchasers of land certificates who settle in the new colonies must use the land for agricultural purposes. Ten per cent. of the purchase price of the certificate is to go toward the estblishment of a metropolis where the industrial activities of Palestine can be pursued. Land purchasers will have but one vote, no matter how much land they hold. Jewish soldiers after the present war will be invited to farm in Palestine. The holding company will be known as the Zion Commonwealth, Incorporated.

Junior students at Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Johns Hopkins are taking an active part in the Zionist movement through the Intercollegiate Zionist Association. Headquarters will be in Baltimore the coming year. They have sent a greeting to the Jews in Russia, the cable message stating that the Zionist societies in nineteen American colleges unite in it. The message continues:

"The great and historic services rendered the Zionist cause by Russian Jewish students, even when such work had to be carried on in the face of a hostile Government and the vigorous prosecution of Zionist activities, fill us with a conviction that, in the home of the largest and most influential Jewry in the world, the Zionist movement will grow rapidly in numbers and power, and greatly aid in the realisation of the Zionist goal."

Co-operation to be Wider.

It was decided to co-operate with Jewish student organizations in other European countries. Dr. Aaron Schaffer of Johns Hopkins was elected President.

Mordecai Bernstein, a graduate of the Jaffa Gymnasium, urged the members of the Intercollegiate Association to address themselves to immediate and pressing needs in Palestine.

Two interesting features cropped up at the Hadassah gathering by Zionist women in McCoy Hall. One was an exhibition of clothing made for the children of Palestine, and the other was the singing and teaching of a song of Palestine, arranged by Abraham W. Binder, Fellow in Columbia University.

BROKER'S WIFE SUICIDE IN ABSENCE OF NURSE

Mrs. Henry G. Campbell, Jr., Shoots Herself in Gramercy Park Home—Once an Expert Shot.

Temporarily deranged by a long nervous illness, Mrs. Henry G. Campbell, Jr., wife of a member of the New York Stock Exchange and an independent trader there, shot herself in the left temple late yesterday afternoon and died within an hour. Mrs. Campbell, who was 44 years old, was in bed at the time, and the only person in the ten-room apartment on the third floor of 34 Gramercy Park East was the butler, John Horn, who was asleep in his room at the far end of the suite, where the sound of the shot failed to penetrate.

Between the periods of depression Mrs. Campbell was cheerful, and yesterday she was in such good spirits that her friends who made it a point to visit her daily were convinced that she was on the way to recovery. Shortly before 3 o'clock Mrs. Horn, the wife of the butler, who acted as maid and nurse, after chatting with her mistress, went out to get the evening papers. When she returned she found Mrs. Campbell unconscious. Dr. William Seaman Bainbridge, who has his office on the first floor of the apartment house, was called, but could do nothing.

While Dr. Bainbridge worked over his patient, Mr. Campbell, unconscious of the tragedy, was on his way home from the Exchange. He reached the house about ten minutes after his wife had expired. The news coming after a day during which he had been heartened by reports of his wife's apparent turn for the better nearly prostrated him, and he was taken to the home of friends to recover.

An affectionate note written by Mrs. Campbell and addressing her husband as "Dearest Boy" was found on a table in the bedroom. In it Mrs. Campbell told how she felt herself getting gradually weaker and weaker, but expressed a hope that she would soon be all right. It was said that since her illness Mrs. Campbell had been in the habit of leaving such letters for her husband so that if he came home when she was asleep he would know how she had been during the day.

In accounting for the presence of a revolver in the Campbell apartments, friends said that Mrs. Campbell had been a great lover of outdoor life. Two years ago she had her husband make a tour through the Canadian Rockies, where she had shot a grizzly bear, and up to the time of her sickness she had frequently taken part in trap shooting tournaments at Southern resorts.

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Sitting on the lid and keeping down the cost of the investment is the prime consideration in producing a maximum of revenue from a building operation.

We have had a lot of experience at it.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction



Beautifully Curly, Wavy Hair Like "Nature's Own"

Try the new way—the Silmerine way—never again use the ruinous heated iron. The curliness appears altogether natural when Silmerine is used before rolling the hair in curlers. Quickly acquired; lasts a long time.

Liquid Silmerine

is perfectly harmless; is neither sticky nor greasy. Easily applied with brush. Serves also as a splendid dressing, keeping the hair soft, fluffy and glossy. Directions with bottle. At your druggist's.

Ten Thousand Newspaper Ads

Wouldn't in all probability convince you one-tenth as quickly of the merits of Kuppenheimer Clothes as would one visit to a Brill Store where you can see them, handle them and slip into some of them, letting the mirror tell you its story of perfect fit, finish and style—and if any idea has entered your mind that Kuppenheimer High Quality means high prices you will be agreeably disappointed, for we sell

Kuppenheimer Suits,
For as little as $20.00 and as much as $40.00
Kuppenheimer Featherweight Suits for Hot-Weather Wear at $22.50 and $25.00

Summer Suits at $15

Strong, durable fabrics, tailored to give them shape, style and fit and to retain them—Suits specially priced at $15.00 that will look well not only when you buy them but long after they have been worn

Palm Beach Suits, specially priced at $6.50
In Plain, Norfolk and Pinch Back Models
White Flannel Trousers at $5.00

Brill Brothers

3,000,000 ENROLLED, ESTIMATE FOR CITY

Complete Tabulation Will Show Excess Over That Figure, Says Director Goodrich.

FERRETING OUT SHIRKERS

Officials in Charge of State Military Pleased with Results and the Work of Volunteers.

Because of the scattered localities of the registration places kept open to accommodate last-minute folk, no estimate of the number registering yesterday was given out at the headquarters of the City Census, 261 Broadway. The returns, however, would indicate that 30,000 more persons had registered in Manhattan alone, and Director E. P. Goodrich said he believed the figures would show that more than 3,000,000 persons have been registered in the five boroughs. How these figures are divided according to sex can only be known, he said, when the tabulation is complete.

Captain George G. Henry, State Director of Census, called on Mr. Goodrich in the morning and complimented him on the efficient work done by his force.

Today will end the registration, and interest will then be centred in the work of ferreting out and bringing into court those who have failed to comply with the census law. There have been issued to date eighty-nine subpoenas for those who have been reported by registrars as having either refused to sign their registration blanks or to give any information about themselves. In fifteen cases the subpoena servers have been unable to locate the persons sought. In most cases it was found that objectors did not understand what was required of them. Twenty-two subpoenas were issued yesterday.

Harry Weinberger, attorney for Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, accepted service for his clients yesterday. He said that they would appear before Mr. Goodrich today unless prevented by other court engagements. The police who went to the office of the publication Mother Earth could not find either Berkman or Miss Goldman, and when their attorney read in the newspapers that they were wanted he called at once upon Director Goodrich. Mr. Weinberger told the Director that neither of his clients came under the State census law. Berkman, he said, is a resident of California, and Miss Goldman claims Connecticut as her home.

An indignant man appeared at headquarters yesterday morning. He said that he had gone into a registration place near Washington Market and the registrar had refused to give him a card because he said that he did not want to fight in any branch of the service. Assistant Director Driscoll went with the complainant to the registration place. There he found in charge a determined woman of Celtic ancestry.

"That's the man," she said, as soon as the indignant citizen appeared. "Him that didn't wan't to fight for the country where he's making a living, and a very good one it seems to me. He is a fine man, he is."

Mr. Driscoll explained that a citizen who registered had a right to a card even if he expressed an unwillingness to fight for his country.

"Well, he don't get a card here," said the registrar. "None of them men who won't fight have got cards off of me, and this is the first complaint I have had."

It took some time before the woman could be made to understand the law, and now it turns out that there are at least a dozen men at large without cards who had been perfectly willing to register even if they did not want to fight.

One man who came to the office to explain why he had not registered turned out to be an officer in the reserve. He said that he had been the owner of some horses and an automobile, and he did not want the State to come in and take his car and animals as soon as he went off to fight.

"I am perfectly willing to register now," he said, exhibiting a bill of sale for his horses and his automobile.

Director Goodrich sent yesterday a letter to Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the Woman's Suffrage Party, thanking her for the co-operation of that organization in the work of taking the census.

GERMAN ENGINEER JAILED.

Schaefer, Suspected of Bomb Plot, Interned Till the War Ends.

BOSTON, June 26.—Frederick William Schaefer, formerly assistant engineer on the German steamer Friedrich der Grosse, now laid up at Hoboken, was ordered by the Department of Justice today to be interned for the duration of the war. He was arrested at Worcester on June 9 on suspicion that he had been connected with the manufacture of bombs on board the steamer. Several other arrests were also made in connection with the case.

Schaefer was sent to the Worcester County Jail tonight to be near his wife during his internment.

Friedman-Plattner Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Helen R. Plattner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Plattner of 600 West 161st Street, and Henry E. Friedman of this city was celebrated yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Leo Mannheimer performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. A. Alphonse Frank. Mark Vanderwart was best man. After an extended honeymoon through the West, the couple will reside in this city.

Obituary Notes.

OTTO GOEPEL, a partner in the export commission firm of H. Becker & Co., in South William Street, Manhattan, and a resident of Brooklyn for 45 years, died in the Skene Sanitarium on Monday after an operation. Mr. Goepel was in his sixty-third year and lived at 1,000 East Seventeenth Street, Flatbush.

JOHN WILLIAM GEIGER, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Corset Club, and widely known in the wholesale corset trade in that State, died from heart disease on Monday, at his home, 905 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, in his fifty-eighth year. He was a member of Brooklyn Lodge No. 22, B. P. O. Elks and the Commercial Travelers Association of Utica, N. Y.

ROBERT S. MASSON, a civil war veteran and retired butcher, died on Sunday at his home in Whitestone, L. I., aged 76 years.

Mrs. MARY R. DALLAS, a former resident of Brooklyn and widow of John T. Dallas, Marine Superintendent for the Red D. Line of steamships, died on last Saturday at her Summer home at Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J.

HARRY N. RIDER, dye expert and railroad effciency engineer, died on Monday at the Park Hospital following an operation in his fifty-fifth year.

JOHN J. CREIGHTON, a retired city fireman and a resident of Long Island City, died on Monday.

JESSE KELLY, an athlete, died at his home, 22 Pearson Street, Long Island City, on Monday, in his twenty-ninth year.

JAMES STEWART THORNE, New England Manager of the New York firm of W. P. Willis & Co., woolen importers, died suddenly at his home, Newton, Mass., on Monday, in his sixty-second year.

Dr. AMORY CHAPIN, retired, died on Monday at his home in Boston, Mass.

ALEXANDER McGREGOR, 67 years old, a shipbuilder of Newark, died suddenly on Monday at his home there.

FREDERICK W. BAUER, for 25 years an examiner for the New York Life Insurance Company, died on Sunday at his home in Piermont, N. Y.

ISAAC BASCH, 40 years old, Treasurer of the A. L. Swartz Company, died on Sunday at his home, Paterson, N. J.

MAX OPPENHEIMER, in the furnishing business at Broadway and Fifty-second Street, died on Sunday at his home, 13 West Ninety-eighth Street.

Mrs. ANNA HIBBE, wife of Dr. Leopold Hibbe, died yesterday at her home, 134 East Forty-ninth Street. She was active in St. Peter's Lutheran Church.

LONZO B. MOSELEY, Republican National Committeeman from Mississippi since 1904, and clerk of the Federal District Court of Jackson, died yesterday in his sixty-fifth year.

PETER J. KEENAN, proprietor of the Hotel Keenan at Ossining for many years, died on Monday at his home in Ossining.

JAMES REACH, a painting contractor of Orange, N. J., died at his home there yes-

ACTORS' FUND TO FIGHT FOR $600,000 BEQUEST

Will Investigate Ohio Judge's Decision That Hoge Was of Unsound Mind—Art Museum to Co-operate

The decision of the Probate Court of Zanesville, Ohio, not to admit the codicil of the will of John Hoge of that city to probate will not pass uncontested by the Actors' Fund and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the beneficiaries under the codicil. The court, after hearing testimony of several witnesses, held that Hoge was of unsound mind when he wrote the codicil which bequeathed property valued at $600,000 to the Actors' Fund, and other property worth $1,100,000 to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Daniel Frohman, President of the fund, said yesterday that there were any number of persons in New York who would testify that Hoge was not of unsound mind, and that David Gerber, counsel for the charity, would leave today or tomorrow for Zanesville to investigate for the fund what appeared to be a strange proceeding. Mr. Frohman said that the Museum would also send a representative to look into the matter, with the idea of contesting the Judge's decision if necessary.

Five Plays to End Runs Saturday.

Five more theatres will end their seasons Saturday night and close for a few weeks before beginning their new seasons. On that date the last performances of "The Brat," at the Morosco, "Upstairs and Down" at the Cort, "You're in Love" at the Casino, and "His Little Widows" at the Astor will be given, while simultaneously the Washington Square Players will end their first year at the Comedy.

Colonel Alexander L. Morton.

Colonel Alexander L. Morton, 71 years old, for many years a practicing lawyer in Manhattan, died at his Summer home in Southampton, L. I., on Monday. Colonel Morton was a graduate of Columbia Law School, and was on duty at West Point following the civil war. He was one of the founders of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, and was a member of the University Club of Manhattan, and the Meadow Club of Southampton. He is survived by his wife and a daughter, Mrs. Sydney S. Breese.

Katharine S. Macquoid, Novelist.

LONDON, June 26.—Katharine Sarah Macquoid, British novelist and writer of travel books, is dead in her ninety-fourth year. Mrs. Macquoid was born in 1824, in Kentish Town, England. She married in 1851, Thomas Robert Macquoid, the artist, who died five years ago. Her first publication was a short story which appeared in The Welcome Guest in 1859, and her next work was "Picciilli" in 1862. She wrote a book a year until 1907.

Joe Acton, Ex-Champion Wrestler.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 26.—Joe Acton, wrestling champion of America and England a quarter of a century ago, and known to sport followers as the "Little Demon," died here today, aged 65 years. For ten years he had been wrestling instructor at an amateur athletic club here. He held records of victories over Joe Cannon, Edward Bibby, Evans Lewis, the original "Strangler," and Clarence Whistler.

Mme. A. S. y del Portillo del Pino.

Mme. Amalia Sorondo y del Portillo del Pino, widow of Marcos del Pino, banker, and granddaughter of the Spanish Admiral Sorondo, who took part in the battle of Trafalgar, died on Monday at the home of her son-in-law, Edward H. Hedden, 449 Park Avenue, in her seventy-eighth year.

Miss Alice Humphreys a Bride.

Miss Alice M. Humphreys, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Humphreys of Flushing, L. I., and Chester A. Robinson were married last evening in St. Andrew's Church, Flushing, by the Rev. Edward F. McGoldrick. Mr. Robinson is a lawyer connected with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

MISS VAN WYCK WED TO ARMY CAPTAIN

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Van R. Van Wyck Marries Coast Artillery Officer.

WAR HASTENS WEDDING

Ceremony Under a Floral Bower at the St. Regis Attended by 400 Guests—Army Officers Ushers.

A military wedding took place last evening at the Hotel St. Regis, when Miss Priscilla Van Wyck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Van Rensselaer Van Wyck of Summit, N. J., became the bride of Captain Wade Hampton Carpenter of the Coast Artillery, U. S. A.

The wedding was to have taken place in the Autumn, but the date was advanced as Captain Carpenter is subject to call at any time.

The ceremony was performed at 8 o'clock by the Rev. Dr. Oliver Hall under a bower of pansies and white roses, in the marble ballroom, and was witnessed by a large assembly of relatives and friends.

The bride wore a gown of white satin and net and a Court train trimmed with old point lace. Her veil of Brussels net was arranged in Russian coronet style and fell almost to the end of the train. She carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Harry Aitken Wilson acted as maid of honor. She was dressed in apricot satin and net with pearl trimmings, and carried sunset roses and pansies.

Captain George B. Comly, U. S. A., was best man, and the ushers included Captain Robert N. Campbell, U. S. A., and Lieutenants Cowgill, F. J. Williams, and R. S. Barr, U. S. A., all of whom were in uniforms of olive drab.

A reception and supper followed the ceremony, about four hundred guests attending.

Captain and Mrs. Carpenter will spend the first part of their honeymoon motoring through the Berkshires.

RIOT AT FILM STUDIO.

Rival Gangs Engaged as Supernumeraries Start Fight at Fort Lee.

If the scenario of "Polly of the Circus" had called for a riot, Aubrey Kennedy, one of the directors of the Goldwyn Corporation, assigned to the job of taking the picture, would have been enchanted, but the script only specified an orderly circus audience, and when the riot came early yesterday morning in the studio at Fort Lee, N. J., there was nothing to do but call the police and stop work.

Some of the episodes of the story happen at night, and in an effort to make the photoplay as realistic as possible these scenes are being photographed after dark under a big tent pitched in the studio compound. Some 2,000 supernumeraries were summoned to take part in the scenes scheduled for Monday night, and things went on peaceably enough until midnight, when, according to the rules of the movies, supper is usually served.

The company had decided to dispense with the usual supper period to conserve time, but the "supers" apparently had not understood, and when no food was forthcoming the growls of the mob began to swell the chorus rising from the throats of the lions, tigers and other wild beasts. Two rival gangs had taken advantage of the gathering to mobilize in the hope of settling their scores, and the food shortage give them their chance.

After the storm broke stakes, planks, stones, and other objects filled the air. Policemen are kept on guard at the plant, and these were joined by members of the local Home Guard, but before they could quell the riot a number of the men had been knocked out.

After the rioters had been cleared out one of the Home Guard, Henry A. McAvoy, on his way home, got into an altercation with Henry Frey, a plumber of Fort Lee. McAvoy avers he fired his revolver into the air. In any event Frey was shot in the leg and taken to the Englewood Hospital.

NINE MORE PICKETS SEIZED AT WHITE HOUSE

Court Hearing Today—Rumors of Hunger Strike Plans Are Revived.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The coveted goal of the American militant suffragists—a hunger strike in jail—appeared in sight today when nine White House pickets who were arrested this morning were released on $25 cash bail each for their appearance for trial before Judge Mullowny, of the Police Court, tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock. After their trial date had been fixed the suffrage leaders let it be known that they would go to jail before they would pay a fine. This is taken as substantiation of oft-repeated talk in Washington that the militant suffragists are manoeuvring for a jail term so that they can start a hunger strike.

Miss Gladys Griener of Baltimore, who was arrested last Saturday on a charge of displaying the banners in front of the White House, was again taken in custody today with eight other suffrage pickets on the same charge. Miss Griener was one of those notified to appear in court tomorrow morning for trial.

The police changed their tactics in the picketing warfare today. When the pickets made two assaults on the White House they were taken to Police Headquarters and, instead of being released on their personal bonds, they were held for $25 cash bail. This took them by surprise. For a while it looked as if they would be compelled to spend the night in the House of Detention. Finally Miss Ella C. Van Winkle of Newark, N. J., appeared and deposited $225 for the release of the pickets. No further attempts at picketing were made today, and the police laughingly asserted that the $25 cash bail threw a damper on the picketing enthusiasm for the day. A big police detail was on guard in front of the White House and the suffrage headquarters this afternoon in anticipation of another picket rush.

When the pickets appear in court tomorrow each prisoner before the bar will act as her own attorney. There will be no "mere man" counsel to plead for them. The pickets have been schooled how to handle their cases before Judge Mullowney, each having been instructed to demand a separate trial. If an attempt is made to try them en bloc exceptions will be noted in each case. The pickets have also been told not to create any scenes in Judge Mullowney's court.

The police patrol of the White House was doubled today, not on account of any difficulty in arresting the pickets, but for the purpose of controlling the crowds before whom the suffragists have been flaunting their banners. The police fear that a continuation of the banner displays before the thousands of Government workers will lead to serious rioting, in which the pickets will be hurt. The crowds manifested a threatening attitude toward the pickets today and plainly showed that the people of Washington were getting weary of the efforts of the suffragists to annoy the President and to harass the police. But for the strong force of police it is believed that some of the suffragists would have been attacked today by angry persons in the crowd. The police have received special orders to prevent any of the pickets from being hurt.

The nine suffragists arrested today for picketing, besides Miss Griener, were Mrs. Annie Arnell, Wilmington, Del.; Miss Maude Jamison, Norfolk, Va.; Miss Lavinia Dock, Fairfield, Penn.; Miss Hazel Hunkins, Billings, Mon.; Miss Virginia Arnold, Asheville, N. C.; Miss Mabel Vernon, Nevada; Miss Catherine Morey, Boston, and Miss Vivian Pierce, San Diego, Cal.

Plant-Warren Wedding Tomorrow.

The marriage of Miss Amy Warren, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Warren, and Henry Bradley Plant, son of Morton F. Plant, formerly Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, of Eastern Point, Groton, Conn., by his first wife, who died in 1913, will take place tomorrow at the home of Miss Warren, 825 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn. None except the families and intimate friends have been invited. The wedding is hurried, because Mr. Plant, who was recently graduated from the Boys' Preparatory School at Pomfret, Conn., is an Ensign in the Naval Reserve and may be called into service any day. He is the grandson of H. B. Plant.

BOARDS TO PASS ON EXEMPTION CLAIMS

Secretary of War Names Men Who Will Decide—Appeals May Be Made from Their Verdict.

NEW YORK CITY LISTS LATE

Nominations Not Submitted in Time —Army of 625,000 to be Chosen from the Lists.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The Committee on Public Information, acting in behalf of the Provost Marshal General, madep ublic this afternoon lists as far as completed of the members of hundreds of local boards throughout the country appointed to pass upon claims for exemption from the selective draft for military service. These boards will determine what young men should not be placed on the draft lists, and from those that remain on the lists the first increment of the National Army, probably 625,000, will be chosen by lot.

Appeals from the decisions of the boards may be taken to appeal boards, one for each Federal judicial district, and there may be a further appeal to the President of the United States. The appeal boards have not been appointed.

The order appointing the exemption boards is signed by Secretary of War Baker, in behalf of the President. Attached to it are the names of the members of the exemption boards for the State of New York outside of New York City, and for the counties of Bergen, Hudson, Essex, and Union in New Jersey. The list of exemption boards for New York City was not made public, for the given reason that thre New York authorities had been tardy in making all their nominations. The order, including only those counties and cities near New York, is as follows:

"By virtue of the authority vested in him by Section 4 of an act of Congress to authorize the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States, approved May 18, 1917, the President hereby creates and establishes local boards for the following sub-divisions of the State of New York and appoints as members of the local board for such sub-divisions the persons whose names appear below under the designation of each such subdivision.

COUNTIES.

Nassau.

NO. 1.

Cheshire, A. Burnside, Oyster Bay.
Tappen, John B. C., Glen Cove.
Connally, Dr. J. B., Glen Cove.

NO. 2.

Powers, Frank, West Bury.
Grace, Morgan, Great Neck.
Cleghorn, Dr. Guy L., Mineola.

NO. 3.

Mellen, Charles, Garden City.
Hance, James, Freeport.
Lanehart, Dr. Louis M., Garden City.

NO. 4.

Pettit, William S., Woodmere.
Kelsey, Augustus B., Lynbrook.
Pershing, Dr. Edward, Lawrence.

Orange.

NO. 1.

Dickey, Joseph M., Newburg.
Donahue, Michael, Newburg.
Miller, Dr. R. A., Newburg.

NO. 2.

Trackerman, Paul, Tuxedo.
Chadeayne, Henry, Cornwall.
Rushmore, Dr. E. C., Tuxedo.

NO. 3.

Bradley, Thomas W., Walden.
Thompson, A. C. N., Mayor, Middletown.
Hardenburgh, Dr. Daniel B., Middletown.

NO. 4.

Gerow, John Y., Washingtonville.
Nearpass, W. H., Port Jervis.
Davis, Dr. W. W., Chester.

Rockland.

Odell, Rutledge I., Tompkins Cove.
Bradley, Stephen R., Upper Nyack.
Kline, Dr. Charles D., Upper Nyack.

NO. 2.

McConnell, David H., Suffern.
Kilby, James, Nyack.
Sengstacken, Dr. John, Stoney Point.

Suffolk.

NO. 1.

Butler, Lawrence S., St. James.
Robbins, Jeremiah, Babylon.
Rice, Dr. A. C., Babylon.

NO. 2.

Gibson, John J., Bay Shore.
Havens, John L., Centre Moriches.
Andrews, Dr. R. C., Islip.
Post, Erastus F., Quebec.
Craven, the Rev. Charles E., Mattituck.
Paine, Dr. A. E., Riverhead.

Westchester.

NO. 1.

Smith, Isaac H., Peekskill.
Turner, George, Lincolndale.
Mason, Dr. P. H., Peekskill.

NO. 2.

Gage, Walter, Tarrytown.
Hemstreet, George P., Hastings.
Todd, Dr. J. C., Tarrytown.

NO. 3.

Bender, Harry H., White Plains.
Martin, Eugene S., White Plains.
Ramsdell, Dr. E. C., White Plains.

NO. 4.

Johnson, William S., Mamaroneck.
Dickenson, John W., Scarsdale.
Clark, Dr. G. B., Armonk.

NO. 5.

Hays, Daniel P., Pleasantville.
Law, Henry H., Briarcliff.
Sweet, Dr. C. C., Ossining.

NO. 6.

Sheafe, Charles M., Jr., Rye.
Barrett, William G., Katonah.
Ryttenberg, Dr. Charles, ——.

CITIES.

Mount Vernon.

Fiske, Edwin W., Mayor.
Collins, Peter, clerk.
Quinn, Dr. C. M., physician.

New Rochelle.

Griffing, Edward S., Mayor.
Rannermeyer, Charles, clerk.
Codding, Dr. Edwin H., physician.

Poughkeepsie.

Wilbur, Daniel W., Mayor.
Cossum, Oscar, clerk.
Wilson, Dr. John S., physician.

Yonkers.

NO. 1.

Carman, Travis D., 27 Hillside Drive.
Nolan, Dan C., 5 Hawthorne Av.
Umsted, Dr. C. V., 275 South Broadway.

NO. 2.

Gorton, Charles E., 205 Glenwood Av.
Brennan, John F., 190 North Broadway.
Moffat, Dr. Henry, 139 Park Av.

NO. 3.

McAnaney, Edward C., Van Cortlandt Park Av.
Ferguson, Robert, 45 Victor St.
Warren, Dr. N. A., 106 Warburton Av.

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Benefit Performance for the
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Friday Evening, June 29th, at 8 P. M.
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PROGRAM WILL INCLUDE:
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Mana Zucca — Raymond Hitchcock
David Bispham — Leon Errol
Adele Rowland — Mercedes
George M. Cohan — Fred Niblo
William Collier — John Barnes Wells
Clifton Crawford — Reinald Werrenrath
University Glee Club, and others.
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New Shubert Production. Music by OSCAR STRAUSS.
Biggest Operatic Hit in New York
MY LADY'S GLOVE
with CHARLES PURCELL
GREAT SINGING CAST. 100 PRETTY GIRLS.

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Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20.
LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music.
SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—Herald.

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SEE THE 48TH ST. 13th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller. Thea., E. of B'way. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & July 4. Evs. 8:20.

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YOU'RE IN LOVE

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OH, BOY! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.

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LAST 6 TIMES "Plots and Playwrights" "Another Way Out," & (new) "Pariah."

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WM. COLLIER in the Greatest of all Farces
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

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In Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy "PALS FIRST"

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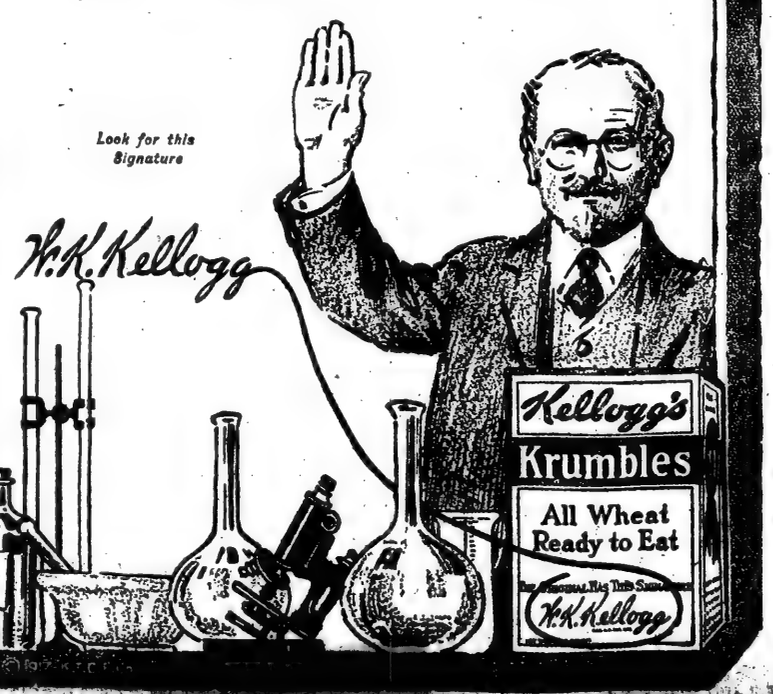
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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1917.

LET PROHIBITION WAIT.

Slavery was an evil, drink is an evil, but just as in 1861 the Government had on its hands business more vital and urgent than the abolition of slavery, so now the American people have entered upon a work vastly more important than the suppression of the liquor traffic. Yet in 1861 the abolitionists insisted that it was the first duty of President LINCOLN to free the slaves. Mr. LINCOLN believed that it was his first duty to preserve the Union. To have set the slaves free at once would have imperiled the success of the greater, the essential, endeavor. The question of slavery awaited its due time. When the time came he solved it by the Emancipation Proclamation. But the abolitionists assailed him furiously for not making an end of slavery at once. They would not listen to reason.

So the prohibitionists now refuse to listen to reason. In mad exultation over their success in the House, they resolve that the Food Administration bill shall carry the prohibition amendment through the Senate. They are deaf to every appeal, to every remonstrance, yet their insistence delays and perhaps endangers the enactment of a measure that the Administration and the people feel to be essential for the prosecution of the war. They have embarked upon this adventure in the spirit customarily exhibited by radicals; their own cause is all-important, they put it above everything else, they convict themselves of being indifferent to what happens to the nation in the war if only they can force prohibition upon the country. It is no time for the display of the radical spirit, it is amazing that loyal American citizens should be so misguided. The nation must bend all its energies to the accomplishment of the purposes for which it went to war, yet these men are obstructing those purposes, they are confusing the issue of the war, upon which the people have declared their will, with another issue upon which Congress has received no mandate, an issue as to which in many of the States public opinion has yet to be declared.

The evil the advocates of prohibition are doing is not confined to the mere obstruction of legislation at Washington. They are cutting off immense national revenues easily collected, at a time when burdensome taxes are about to be imposed upon the people and vast sums of money are demanded from them for the execution of the war and for purposes related to the war. They propose to destroy at a stroke industries in which more than a billion of dollars are invested in this country, industries with an annual payroll of nearly half a billion. They would not only throw away $300,000,000 of Federal revenues, they would disturb the fiscal system of every State and city in the Union where the sale of liquor is not now prohibited. The finances of the State of New York and of the City of New York have been a cause of serious concern, yet the prohibitionists at Washington would subject them to further disturbance. The State of New York derives revenues to the amount of nearly $15,000,000 from excise taxes, of which the City of New York receives some $5,000,000. While this source of revenue would not be immediately destroyed by the amendment in the form passed by the House, its effect would be seriously felt and at a time when, with Federal taxes and bond subscriptions pressing upon the means of the people, no question of fresh State imposts should be raised.

The prohibitionists are inconsiderate and unreasonable. The prompt passage of the Food Administration bill is imperative. Nothing should stand in its way. Yet they have brought up a highly controversial subject to disturb the deliberations and occupy the time of the national legislators when every day and every moment remaining of the session should be devoted to the consideration of measures demanded by the Administration for the effective prosecution of the war. Much of this fanatical insistence upon abolishing the drink evil now may be sincere, but it affords an easy refuge and concealment for those whose real motive is that of opposition to the war altogether, and who would be only too glad to hamper the Administration by obstructing the passage of war bills imperatively necessary. If in their zeal for prohibition the champions of the amendment will not listen to reason, at least they should not be deaf to the promptings of loyalty.

GET THE RECRUITS.

If the regular army is to produce the results that were so confidently expected, recruiting must be stimulated. There has not been a very great increase in the daily accessions of enlisted men thus far. The minds of men have not been reached. The public mind is always more or less confused these days. Recruiting is going on for the navy, the marines, and the National Guard as well as the regular army, while announcements are made daily of the preliminaries for the selective draft, in which 625,000 men are to be involved. In these circumstances there should be a greater effort made to get the needed quota for the army.

Get out the bands. There are only four days left. The men are on hand, they are not unwilling, but it is not enough to summon them. When the officers in charge of the recruiting hereabout went to Long Island towns they returned with a big bag of able-bodied recruits who were eager to enlist, but did not know just how to go about it.

There is no reason why the army should not be filled by next Saturday night. War service is assured. That fact alone is enough to attract the sturdy, patriotic young men when it is clearly impressed upon them. The new recruits will be absorbed in trained units. They will have excellent opportunity to learn their new business. The pay is good, the chances for promotion are not equaled in any other army. The young private of 1917 may be a Sergeant in a year, a Lieutenant in two. Of course he must have the qualifications. He must be an exceptional young man, if he is to advance rapidly. That is the kind of young men the recruiting officers are looking for.

RAILWAY WORK AND WAGES.

It will be hoped until hope dies in disappointment that the Interstate Commerce Commission is vulnerable to the facts which it publishes, which are convincing to most except their reporters. The April figures for all railway lines earning over $1,000,000 a year were published yesterday and showed that gross earnings were $319,000,000 against $281,000,000 last year. That would seem to show that the railways are prosperous, and that it would be throwing money away to give them any more of it, earned or not. But expenses also increased over $37,000,000. In other words, the railways worked harder for the same money. If taxes are added to cost of operation, the railways earned $37,000,000 more and received to keep nearly two millions less for their trouble.

There is nothing new about that. For the first four months of this year the railways earned $209,000,000 more than in 1916, the record year. But they were able to keep for themselves $26,000,000 less. Taxes alone took from them $7,000,000 more than last year. To that must be added the costs of the Adamson eight-hour law, numerous full crew laws, and other anti-railway measures. Of course it would have been impossible for the railways to increase their service to the public to the extent indicated by their gross earnings unless they had spent some five billion dollars in betterments from which they are deprived of a profit of any sort. When they could get no fresh capital elsewhere, they borrowed from their shareholders the funds which might have gone toward dividends, and the public has had the use of the facilities thus provided. That is to say, the rates which they collected sufficed to provide that amount of growth of the railways. That has been lucky for the shippers, but unfortunate for the railways, because it supplies the reason why there is doubt about an increase of rates now. Rates are unreasonable when they provide funds for betterments, according to the views of the regulators. The law provides for considering nothing but the reasonableness of rates and their justness.

According to that theory, there is a railway rate which is absolutely right, regardless of other considerations. Nothing could be more unreasonable than such a standard of reasonableness. Even in morals, acts are judged with due regard to other facts. There is, even justifiable homicide. The Commission itself has often tried reasonableness of rates by their relation to other rates. The relation of rates to costs is also a standard of reasonableness of rates. It is out of the question that the railways can, or will, or should, sink another five billions in rendering unpaid-for service, without the least effect in checking enactment of laws discriminating against them. The time is arriving when the public can get from the railways only what they pay for. Already passenger trains are being taken off by the hundred. Commuters miss scores of trains. The same process of enabling increase of earnings by more intensive service is in progress in freight traffic. Cars will not be put into trains unless loaded nearer their capacity. Locomotives will not move trains unless they are of standard length. Duplicated services will be dropped. That is stopping waste, according to one formula. It is stopping competition in service, which replaced competition in price, when that was called rebating. When shippers were furnished with cars without requiring that cars should be loaded full, it was a form of rebating. The same might be said of many other practices by which shippers have profited, but which the necessities of the railways are compelling them to abandon.

It is still possible for the railways to increase their net earnings in this manner, so that it is not necessary to fear the worst if the Commission's decision should prove unrelenting. But there is no chance that the railways can grow on starvation wages and rations. Not even the necessities of war can supply tracks, terminals, equipment, when railway shares are 10 points down from a year ago, 25 points below 1913. Railway bonds of the highest grade are similarly depressed, while cities, States, and nations are overbidding them in the market for capital. The advance of rates would be the easiest, cheapest, justest way of helping the railways, but the Commission is seemingly not convinced.

MR. HOOVER'S ENGAGING WAYS.

There is an instructive contrast between the methods of Congress and those of the gentleman some of its members call "dictator." Congress persists in passing edicts and antagonizing those forces of business upon which it must rely for success. It is no secret that if the arbitrary methods of Congress are carried out the antagonism between business and Government will be worse than ever. But "Dictator" HOOVER is attracting the praise of those whom he must control. There is no trade more concerned with the high cost of living than the grocery business, and its national meeting has just been held. It formally adopted resolutions that,

"Whereas Mr. HOOVER is giving all his energies to the subject of control of food without pay and in the spirit of highest patriotism, therefore we," the National Wholesale Grocers' Association,

do hereby pledge to the Government and Mr. HOOVER our fullest aid and co-operation, both as individuals in our several communities and as members of this association.

There are Congressmen and Commissioners who would pay dear for such a testimonial. They would do anything, in fact, except abandon their theories that the way to earn popular approval is to hector business and regulate it by "seizure" and control and limitation of profits and fixing of prices. Mr. HOOVER'S methods start differently. It is difficult to say what his methods may be in the strenuous days ahead. But he begins with praise and co-operation.

DEMOCRACY WINS IN GREECE.

Nine months after ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS left Athens to put himself at the head of a revolutionary movement he returns to head the Government. His object in both cases is and was the same, to obtain and secure for Greece a constitutional Government. His return puts an end to the separation of Greece into two countries, which has been her state during most of his absence from Athens. The Entente obliged King CONSTANTINE, or rather the Czar, by laying its hand on VENIZELOS and holding his revolutionary movement still, but not until VENIZELOS had cut off from the royal Government the islands of Greece and a strip of territory across the northern part. In that awkward and impossible state of affairs Greece remained until the Entente at last found itself able to carry out the duty to which it was treaty-bound—the duty to insure a constitutional Government to the nation it had established a century ago.

When it finally composed its own internal differences and carried out this pledge, BONAR LAW was asked in the House of Commons what the Entente expected to gain by its dismissal of CONSTANTINE. "What we hope to "gain," he replied, "is a constitutional "Government representing the whole "of Greece." This constitutional Government has been denied her since CONSTANTINE overruled the elections and installed his own Parliament instead of the elected one. It will be VENIZELOS'S first duty to expel this unconstitutional Parliament and call to their seats the men whom the people elected. "The whole of Greece" has never had a single Government, either constitutional or unconstitutional, since VENIZELOS began the revolution which the Allies, under pressure from the Czar, interrupted. The constitutional Government which VENIZELOS will restore will represent, at last, "the whole of Greece."

In September, 1915, VENIZELOS waited upon the King to urge that monarch to keep his treaty obligation to come to the rescue of his ally, Serbia. CONSTANTINE replied:

I am prepared to leave the internal affairs of Greece to the Government, but in international relations I consider myself alone responsible before God for their direction.

To which VENIZELOS answered:

You are enunciating the doctrine of the divine right of Kings, with which we have nothing to do in Greece. Your father was freely elected by the Greek people to be their King, and you are his successor. There is no divine right in that title, it is based on the mandate of the people.

This conversation is recounted in [illegible] which can be found in the [illegible]

and therefore justifiable war is, of course, preposterous. Participation in the war where it is now is just as much defensive as it could be here, later, as it inevitably would be if Germany were to conquer her European foes, but if we waited for actual invasion before taking up arms, our civilian population as well as all our industrial interests would be affected exactly as have been those of France, if not as have been those of Belgium and Serbia.

Pacifists Allies of Germany.

A correspondent of The Tribune, whose letter clearly reveals his own sentiments and position, indignantly protests against the charge that the pacifists are pro-Germans. To support his denial, however, he can only call attention to the difference between Germany's ambitions and the pacifist demand that the war shall end with "no forced annexations, no punitive indemnities, and the right of nations, large and small, to free development." Even this, his best argument, is far from being a good one, however, for all these pretty phrases suit Germany very well, as regards the action of other nations with respect to herself, and she would be delighted if all her foes were to adopt the pacifist program.

But the writer of the letter, as so often happens in the case of everybody like him, has no sooner made his proclamation of disagreement with Germany than he proceeds to formulate for her and her actions the familiar defense that the nations arrayed against her are not inhabited entirely by saints, and that whoever searches through their history will find therein incidents and episodes more than hinting that disregard of a neighbor's rights is not a trait purely and exclusively Teutonic. "It can do us no harm," he writes, "to be reminded that other nations have waged unjustifiable wars, that even rape and pillage were known before 1914."

Well, it doesn't, but what then? Our jails and the prisoner's dock in all our criminal courts are full of men for whom forgiveness or lenience could be asked on the same grounds. The question before the world today is not one of ancient records, but of the rights and wrongs in this present war—not one of what happened in the past, but of what is happening now, and especially of what is going to happen in the future.

Not all pacifists are consciously pro-German, but every one of them of necessity is working in Germany's interests and against those of the Allies, including the United States, and a subconscious realization of that fact explains why the pacifist has so little to say about Germany's crimes—why he deplores denunciation of them and keeps reminding all and sundry that there are pages in their own annals that make unpleasant reading. As if we didn't all know it as well as he!

They Hurt Their Own Cause.

There is a peculiar obstinacy and unreason in the conduct of the women who are daily getting themselves arrested in the streets of Washington. They assert, probably with sincerity, that they are aiding the cause of woman suffrage, but so obviously are they hurting it that the friends of that cause feel a grief that is directly proportioned to the delight of its enemies.

Somebody is likely soon to characterize the folly and futility of these actions as "feminine." Of course they are not that, as like errors of judgment on the part of men are familiar enough, but they do illustrate a human possibility that is not less deplorable in women than it is when revealed by members of the other sex, and somehow it is more irritating. That it is so can be, and indeed should be, taken as a complimentary indication that men expect women to be wiser and better mannered than themselves and are angry when they show themselves to be no better.

The militant women in England were hard to defend, or even to excuse, but they had provocations that are lacking in this country, for there their demands for serious attention were refused, and legitimate agitation had been proven nearly or quite hopeless. The American suffragists have had no such experiences and they have won many and considerable victories by means to which no objection in law or propriety could be made.

It is characteristic of the two countries that in England real martyrdom was granted as soon as asked, while here it is withheld when obviously an object of deep yearning. The Washington disturbers of the peace at last have been arrested, but they have not been subjected to confinement while awaiting trial or even put under other bonds than their own promises to appear when wanted. Treatment such as this makes a poor grievance. With suffrage divided against itself, its prospects are appreciably darkened, and nothing else has been accomplished by these small and painless riots.

NEUTRALS AND THEIR FOOD.

Holland's Minister of Agriculture, in his recent plea for imports of grain from the United States, attempted to defend his country's large exports of food to Germany by saying that Holland had a "superabundance" of meat, vegetables, and many other agricultural products. His people do not agree with him. At Rotterdam last Saturday they seized large quantities of potatoes which had been placed on barges to be sent away. There were 360,000 bushels ready to be moved. Those who interfered said that the supply of potatoes was not "superabundant," but deficient. Two days after this Minister's plea, with its accompanying threat, was published, the Germans sank the Dutch steamship Emdijk, with a load of wheat from Boston. How is Holland to get American wheat if the Germans, whom she is feeding, sink the ships that carry it? The Dutch people who took the potatoes are in sympathy with the Norwegian workingmen who recently complained to Parliament that German ships sailing from their ports were depriving them of needed food. At the same time the submarines were sending Norwegian grain-laden vessels to the bottom, and now German plotters have been arrested at Christiania, with many bombs, which they intended to place in the coal bunkers of Norwegian ships.

The news record has shown a curious situation, a conflict of purposes and acts which indicates submarine insanity. It is true that the neutrals have been supplying Germany with food and other products, such as nickel for the submarine torpedoes. It is also true that Germany has been sinking neutral ships loaded with grain which might eventually have been sold to her. It may be that neutral food trade with Germany has been to some extent permitted by England and France, and the neutrality of these countries approved, because Germany might gain more food and other supplies if they should declare war. But the course which the United States should take, so far as exports of food are concerned, is clearly shown by the unquestioned record of events and by food conditions at home. We have no wheat for neutrals, because our surplus is not enough for our allies. We should not send fodder grain to the neutrals, because it would be used to make food for the enemy.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Afraid or Only Foolish?

Of the rather numerous people who are saying—and some of them writing—that they would gladly fight for the United States here at home, but will not do it abroad, very few, probably, have the habit of introspection, or do any thinking at all, for that matter. These suppositions are quite safe, for no other explanations are possible of statements so extremely unwise.

If anything in human affairs is certain, it is that, when war must be, kindly fortune has no greater favor to bestow either on a nation or on its inhabitants than that the fighting shall be on foreign or enemy soil. The people thus privileged may, indeed, suffer great losses of life and property, but the very worst of war's devastation and its most lasting injuries are thus escaped. This truth has been illustrated on a thousand pages of history, ancient and modern, and most notably of all in the present great conflict.

No reasonably intelligent being can doubt that Germany's remarkable military achievements are due in no small part to the fact that the perfection of her preparations enabled her at once to carry, and as yet to keep, the fighting on territory not her own. There was a like demonstration, as convincing, though on a smaller scale, in the case of our own war between the States. Yet the stupid, parrot cry continues, and those who utter it in some way manage to make themselves believe that, if they are not manifesting a peculiar and superior form of patriotism, at least they avoid the charge of leaking it.

They do nothing of the kind. On the one hand, they reveal an utter inappreciation of their own and their country's interests, and, on the other, they expose themselves to the just suspicion that really they do not want to fight at all and only profess a willingness to fight at home because they think they never will have to do it.

The notion that only in their own [illegible] is [illegible]

FRIENDLY ARGENTINA.

Tremendous Enthusiasm for the American Military Attache.

Washington, June 25, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I arrived from Buenos Aires three weeks ago, and have just thought that something that happened to our military attaché to the Argentine, Major Alfred T. Smith, might interest you as showing the feeling of the Argentine people.

About two months and a half ago, after the sinking of one of their ships, the Monte Protegido, there was a really enormous anti-German manifestation in Buenos Aires. The windows of all the German shops were broken, and also those of the important pro-German newspaper, La Union, and of the German Club, and a large mob came one night to the Plaza Hotel where Count Luxburg, the German Minister, is living, and shrieked maledictions of all sorts at him.

Late one afternoon during these manifestations, Major Smith, in full regalia, was leaving the Circulo Militar after a reception, just as one of the big processions came along the Calle Florida.

Not knowing the American uniform, and thinking that he was British, the crowd cheered for "Inglaterra." Then some one in the window of the club called to them that it was the American military attaché, and the crowd promptly went mad with enthusiasm. They took the horses out of a carriage and wanted Major Smith to get in and let them pull him along triumphantly, and when he laughingly refused, they wanted him to lead their procession. This, of course, he could not do either, and he at last escaped in an automobile, which was chased several blocks by the enthusiastic crowd.

The feeling of friendliness toward us and of understanding, is steadily growing, although slowely, and at times this pro-Ally feeling has some setbacks.

The Germans cleverly play one political party against another. After the anti-German riots they posted large notices everywhere headed, "Radicals Beware," and saying that the riots were merely an effort of the old Conservative Party to oust the Socialists who are now in power. S. T. M.

Norway's Position.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

America took nearly three years before she declared war on Germany. She might have stopped the war, some say, if she had interfered at once, but in all these years she did nothing to prepare. Plenty of American citizens have been trading with Germany and enriched themselves, and some rumors say after the war was declared, too. Norway is a very small and poor country compared with America, but she prepared at once and was ready and fully equipped for self-defense in 1916. Our Government wanted to protect our country as long as possible from brutal German murder and invasion, just as your highly honored President did, although your country was never in danger of being invaded. You waited three years; why should not small Norway wait double that time?

We have shown we are no cowards; we have kept communication open with Russia, France, England, and the United States, when you had to stop yours, although our boats seem to be specially chosen to be sent to the bottom by the Germans, with many lives lost. No U-boat has frightened the brave Norwegian sailors. That some individuals have kept up business with Germany and made money by it may be true, but can Americans deny having done the same?

Why should not a Norwegian mission, headed by a man like Professor Nansen, be well received? He alone is worthy of all possible courtesy for all the bravery he showed in the Far North and all he has done for science. He will also be able to prove that Norway deserves consideration as a small country which has created her place among the bigger countries—a brave nation other nations have respect for, and with a just, liberal Government.

VAILBORG GRAN.

New York, June 24, 1917.

Delays of Congress.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every morning I go through your paper and find Congress still debating, still giving the enemy every chance to kill, mutilate, starve, and destroy the very peoples that are daily saving the world from all that brutal Teutonic minds can devise. Could not the newspapers turn a searchlight on Congress every day? A Congress like ours, with such enormous capacity for slumber or for petty axe grinding, needs a goading such as only the papers can give them. It is the opinion of dozens of good men I have talked with that thousands of airplanes can knock the fight clean out of the Hunnish horde. Must we again look on while Congress administers a sleeping potion to itself? WORRIED.

East Orange, June 21, 1917.

Do Americans Say "Wa-al"?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Do cable your correspondent Bartimaeus, somewhere in England, and charge him to correct his Yankee dictionary to date. Say to him: "We do appreciate 'atmosphere,' but by the shade of Webster don't continue to make us say 'Wa-al?!' My head is white, but I have never yet heard an American say this. Worse yet, it "renders aid and comfort to the enemy"!

ANNA RUTH WEEKS.

New York, June 26, 1917.

A Veteran Tells How to Win.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is one way of removing the submarine menace which seems not to have occurred to any one, and that is by destroying the shipyards in Germany where they are being built. This could easily be done in this way: Let us suppose they are in and around Kiel. Very well; assemble a fleet of 3,000 aeroplanes, well loaded with bombs, in charge of 6,000 American, French, and English aviators of approved mettle, drop the bombs not only on the shipyards, but on the warships and defenses of Kiel, reducing them to powder; then let the allied fleet, preceded by mine sweepers, take possession of Kiel. If there are other shipyards, treat them in the same way.

It is certainly to be hoped that when our men get over they will exhibit a little American dash, punch, and initiative such as marked our civil and Spanish wars. So far, we have seen little brilliant strategy—only a brutal pounding back and forth of men and guns in trenches. If there had been a Sheridan or a Stonewall Jackson, a Kilpatrick or a Morgan, a Stoneman or a Mosby among the Allies, we should have seen ere this a dozen light-horse cavalry raids through Germany, destroying highways, railroad bridges, munition plants, &c.; and I would be willing to wager my hat that Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, with ten regiments of cowboys, without previous drill, in the formation used on the plains, could penetrate Germany from top to bottom and escape scot free, simply because their tactics would be new to the slow-thinking Teuton and our men could escape before he recovered from his surprise.

This talk that the war is going to last for years ought to be frowned on. In three months after our men get fairly to work Germany ought to be whipped to a frazzle, not by trench fighting, but by taking her on the flank and from overhead, and by inventions and devices hitherto unheard of in warfare. VETERAN.

Taylorville, Penn., June 24, 1917.

Thanks to a Generous Giver.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me to express through the columns of THE TIMES the appreciation of the Catholic League of Women's Service to the charming woman who anonymously and graciously slipped four one hundred dollar bills to four delighted girls between Forty-first and Forty-third Streets on Fifth Avenue at 5 minutes past 1 o'clock today?

ELEANORA DE CISNEROS,
Captain of the American Red Cross Motor Corps of the League of Women's Service.

New York, June 25, 1917.

THE GERMAN PRESS HERE.

Silence a Just Demand If It Cannot Approve Our Cause.

Providence, R. I., June 25, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was refreshing to read in your Magazine Section yesterday the article by Rear Admiral Goodrich, as well as one that followed it, both having to do with the vexed question of German-American loyalty. It would seem that Federal Secret Service agents could not be better employed than in scrutinizing the German-language press for seditious utterances. Ever since the sinking of the Lusitania I have wondered at the freedom, indeed the license, which such anti-American publications have permitted themselves.

Happening to be in Baltimore on May 10, 1915, I read an editorial in Der Deutsche Correspondent of that date under the caption, "Wo sind die Piraten?" (Where Are the Pirates?) referring to the massacre of the previous week. And I found this passage, which I hope you may be willing to print in the original in order that the accuracy of the translation may not be called in question:

Wer ohne der bewaffneten Macht eines Staates ansugehoeren und ohne als solche kenntlich zu sein, feindselige Handlungen gegen Angehoerige einer anderen bewaffneten Macht—U-Boote—vornimmt, ist ein Freischaerler — Franktireur — und gehoert von Gott und Rechtswegen an den Galgen, findet also auf dem Meeresgrunde noch ein viel zu erhenvolles letztes Lager. Auf einem solchen Freischaerler hatten die 180 Amerikaner, die auf der Lusitania nach England fahren wollten, Passage genommen.

(He who, not belonging to the armed power of State, and unrecognizable as such, commits hostile acts against representatives of an armed power—U-boats—is a freebooter or franc-tireur and, under the laws of God and man, is a fit subject for the gallows, and therefore finds on the bottom of the sea a far too honorable last resting place. On such a freebooting ship 180 Americans wishing to travel to England had taken passage.) (This last sentence was in heavy-faced type for emphasis.)

It would be interesting to know, now that we are at war with Germany, whether Der Deutsche Correspondent is still of the opinion that the noncombatant men, women, and children who were murdered on the high seas when the Lusitania was torpedoed found in their watery grave "a far too honorable last resting place." It may be asking too much of German sentiment to expect it to undergo sudden revulsion by the mere declaration of war on Germany by this country, but we have a right to exact silence if outspoken approval of the Allies' cause cannot be vouchsafed by the press of the enemy language. Such sneers as your excerpts of yesterday connote, in so far as they relate to France and Great Britain, have no place in any newspaper printed in the United States while we are at war in alliance with those countries. One need not stop to inquire what would happen to an editor of a newspaper published in Germany who should presume to write in similar terms of other members of the Central Powers. G. A. BLUMER.

MINERS FOR MORE COAL.

Use of Foreign Labor for the Duration of the War Suggested.

New York, June 23, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article of June 22 refers to the report of the Federal Trade Commission that the production of bituminous coal is 40 per cent. short of a possible maximum, and indicates that the commission charges faulty rail transportation with being the primary or sole cause of this condition. Undoubtedly there are faults of transportation, and such faults have limited in some instances the production of some bituminous mines. It is not true, however, that lack of transportation or faulty transportation is the principal cause of an insufficient supply of bituminous coal. The responsible cause is lack of labor in the mines. The writer knows of two very important bituminous coal mining operations in Central Pennsylvania which have had ample supplies of cars and entirely adequate transportation facilities for months, but which have not produced more than two-thirds of their normal output. Both of these mines have been unable to procure necessary labor. A very large proportion of miners are of foreign birth, and at the beginning of the war many returned to their home countries. The customary annual migration of foreign labor to this country has stopped during the war. American labor is more actively employed than ever before. Men cannot be taken from other industries to work in coal mines, and if it were possible to do this it would be robbing Peter to pay Paul.

The inherent trouble is that the demand for labor in this country has greatly increased, while the supply has decreased. The demand for fuel coal has increased, while the supply, because of lack of labor at the mine, has either decreased or has not increased. The law which forbids the importation of foreign labor and the Chinese Exclusion act keep from our shores a supply of labor otherwise obtainable and absolutely necessary to the industrial welfare of the country generally, and certainly necessary if the bituminous coal mines are to be worked to their capacity. Pooling will not increase the amount of coal mined and will not cure the disease. Under ordinary circumstances organized labor would oppose any change in the two laws referred to, but it may be that organized labor would not oppose an amendment to the laws referred to by which, at least during the period of the war, sufficient miners might be brought here from foreign countries by the Government and put to work in the bituminous coal mines. There could be a provision that these men could be sent back to their homes as soon as the war is ended. These imported miners could remain here during the war in charge of the Government. They would not decrease the wages of any miner, nor would they deprive any other man of work. G. N. ORCUTT.

Fast Building of Wooden Ships.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In these days of doing things quickly, I thought it might be of interest to hear of quick shipbuilding over a hundred years ago.

The old ship New Orleans, built at Sacket Harbor, Jefferson County, N. Y., in 1814, was a veritable big ship for its day, a three-decker to carry 110 guns, and could mount 120. Hough's history gives its dimensions as 187 feet keel, beam 56 feet, hold 30 feet. She was over 200 feet. Thirty-two hundred tons of material had to be procured from standing timber in the region of Sacket Harbor—oak planks and ribs, high pine deck timbers, red cedar quartered timber between ribs above water line. She was to draw 18 feet and was completed up to upper deck at Storr's Harbor.

Another man-of-war, the Chippewa, was being built at the same time for 64 guns. Henry Bokford came from New York with a large force of ship carpenters—1,000 men were employed, so tradition has it—with all the advantages of improved machinery and tools. It was wonderful what these sturdy men accomplished that Winter. Thirty-five days is given by old-timers as the hurried days of building. HARRIETT A. FOLGER.

Hudson, N. Y., June 18, 1917.

MILK AND ALCOHOL

Professor Graham Lusk on the Food Loss in Brewing.

New York, June 26, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Simon Baruch has done an important service in his letter emphasizing the great value of milk in a diet. His conclusions with regard to the importance of brewers' grains for the maintenance of the milk supply are less convincing. It may be wise to consider the little-known report of the Committee of the Royal Society to Parliament on the subject of the economy in food which might be effected by the prohibition of brewing. The British "Restriction act" of 1916 reduced the production of beer from 35,400,000 barrels to 26,000,000 barrels per annum.

If the barley, sugar, rice, and grits which entered into the production of the latter amount of beer had been used for human food, and the 40 per cent. barley offal had been used to produce pork, 68.5 per cent. of the protein and 71.7 per cent. of the original energy content of the materials employed would have been available for human nutrition; whereas the barley converted into beer, and the culms, grains, and yeast, if they had been given to milch cows, would by the most favorable computation show a recovery of 27 per cent. of the protein and 59 per cent. of the energy content of the 1,100,000 metric tons (1 metric ton equals 2,200 pounds) of the food materials employed.

This latter calculation presupposes that the alcohol derived from beer is an effective energy-contributing foodstuff. If alcohol is not so adjudged, then only 27.9 per cent. of the calories employed are of value in human nutrition. The report truthfully states:

"The extent to which the human body can turn the calories of alcohol to useful account is, however, a doubtful point. Most of it is actually burnt up in the body and gives rise to heat. But the known effect of alcohol in decreasing the working capacity and the efficiency of the individual when it is taken in more than moderate amounts limits the utilization of its energy for the work of the nation. * * * Were it not possessed of other qualities, the food value of alcohol would be measured by its full caloric value. But, unlike other foods more strictly defined, alcohol exerts effects as a drug which cannot be ignored in appraising its value as a food. These effects become more important when the individual is called upon to do strenuous work or to endure exposure.

"Against the experimental data mentioned above must be put the results observed in practice, and on large numbers of individuals, as to the effect of alcohol on the accomplishment of physical work. We may point, for instance, to the results exhibited by troops on the march. Repeated experience has shown that regiments not supplied with alcohol marched further, and were in better condition at the end of the day, than others to which it had been given. Experiments in mountain climbing have given similar indications, the total work done being smaller under alcohol and the expenditure of energy greater. In particular, the records of American industrial experience are significant in showing a better output when no alcohol is taken by the workmen."

GRAHAM LUSK,
Professor of Physiology, Cornell University Medical College.

GERMANY'S POTASH.

She Will Be Glad to Exchange for American Phosphate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a far stronger answer to be made to Professor Ostwald's threat that Germany's potash supply would be used after the war "to dictate which of the nations shall have plenty of food and which shall starve" than that given by Richard H. Edmonds in your issue of May 29 to the effect that the United States is fast developing methods of obtaining potash from feldspar and as by-products from the production of cement and iron.

While there are still other and more promising sources of potash in this country than either of these, such as Searle's Lake deposit, alunite, kelpweed, &c., the far more important fact remains that our crops are not dependent upon any source of potash. The fertiliser industry was established about the year 1850, while potash was not discovered till about 1875. During this interim of twenty-five years the use of chemical fertilizers increased enormously, though not a pound of potash was used in their manufacture.

Moreover, owing to the scarcity of potash, more than half the fertilizers used in this country the last two years have contained little or no potash—and yet they have, on the whole, given entirely satisfactory results, as they did from 1850 to 1875, when no potash whatever was used.

While potash improves the quality and increases the yield of various crops, it is by no means essential to the general production of crops, as the above facts have abundantly proved.

Such, however, is not the case with phosphates, which are necessary to produce and mature the grains and fruits of all crops, and of phosphates this country fortunately has an enormous supply of its own.

On the other hand, and this shows the absurdity of Professor Ostwald's threat, Germany has no phosphate deposits and is dependent upon this country, Algeria and Tunis for her supplies of this more important plant food.

Naturally, therefore, Germany will be only too glad after the war to exchange her potash for American phosphates, as she has done in the past.

Altogether too much importance has been given to potash as an essential element of plant food, and this is largely due to the extensive propaganda of the German potash syndicate which controls the industry, backed by the German Government.

If France regains Alsace she will have one of the largest potash deposits in the world. The recently discovered deposits of Spain are also promising, though they are not yet sufficiently developed to warrant the assertion that they will prove to be formidable rivals of the German syndicate.

ROBERT S. BRADLEY.

Boston, June 19, 1917.

A Patriotic Chorus.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There has lately been formed in this great city a chorus of young women whose aim seems to be to assist at whatever form of patriotic function may arise. They sang one evening accompanied by a Masonic band on the U. S. S. Recruit, and formed part of the chorus at the gala performance at Carnegie Hall for the Italian and Russian Commissions. Monday found them incorporated with the line of 1,400 women who dotted Fifth Avenue in a silent appeal for the Red Cross. Their versatility and willingness might well be imitated by many of their sisters who still cultivate idle

New York, June 26, 1917. M. S. S.

FLORENCE VAN CLEVE.

[illegible]

RED CROSS GIFTS TOTAL $114,000,000

Largest Relief Fund in the World's History Raised In Seven Days.

THIS CITY GAVE $37,900,000

But Contributions Here Are Not All In and $40,000,000 Mark Is Likely to be Reached.

DAVISON TELLS OF PLANS

$1,000,000 Already Appropriated for Work in France—20 Experts to be Sent to Russia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Henry P. Davison of the Red Cross War Council, who has been in charge of its seven-day campaign for $100,000,000 for war relief work, tonight formally announced the success of the project. In a statement reviewing the results of the campaign he said reports received up to the close of business tonight showed an aggregate of at least $114,000,000 collected or pledged.

Having raised its fund Mr. Davison declared that the Red Cross would go ahead promptly with its plans. He announced that $1,000,000 has been appropriated to take care of American relief work in France under the direction of Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, and that a commission of twenty experts would be sent to Russia under Dr. Frank Billing of Chicago to study the needs of the Russian people. A similar commission, he announced, would be sent to Rumania. Mr. Davison added that the policies and plans of the Red Cross would be announced as they were developed and that it would be the purpose of the organization to take the public fully into its confidence in the expenditure of the funds that had been so generously contributed. Mr. Davison's statement follows:

"The returns up to 9 o'clock tonight indicate that during the past week at least $114,000,000 have been subscribed to the Red Cross War Fund. This assumes that stockholders in companies which have declared special dividends amounting to some $20,000,000 will turn their dividends over to the Red Cross.

"Local chapters of the Red Cross are entitled to retain for their own 25 per cent. of the total amount collected, but it is very evident that the National Red Cross will have a generous fund with which to begin its tremendous tasks. The result which has been achieved is indeed gratifying. Never before in the history of the world was such a fund for the relief of human suffering realized by voluntary subscription in so brief a period.

Millions of Persons Gave to Fund.

"This result was made possible by surprisingly generous contributions in many communities. The most inspiring, indeed the most extraordinary feature of the campaign, has been the number of contributors, as well as their wide geographical distribution. Many millions of our people, representing every part of the country, have given and worked to induce others to give.

"Nothing which has happened before shows so clearly as this campaign that the great heart of the American people is in this struggle with determination that our own men shall be cared for, that everything that can be done shall be done to hearten and to aid the suffering peoples among our allies, indeed that nothing shall be left undone to win this war.

"No time will be lost by the Red Cross in its efforts to accomplish results with the large resources with which it has now been supplied. Some of the plans which are being developed and which we hope promptly to carry into execution are the following:

"First and foremost, we shall provide, as we may be called upon by the army and navy, for the care and safety of our soldiers and sailors wherever they may be.

"We shall provide funds whereby the American Red Cross Commission may take over administration of American relief work in France. Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, head of the French commission, has been appointed by General Pershing a member of his staff, and the Red Cross has appropriated at Major Murphy's cabled request $1,000,000 to take care of immediate needs.

"We have cabled each of the allied Governments, seeking authority to install an American Red Cross dispensary in each of their important seaport cities—a measure of relief urgently needed.

Twenty Experts to Russia.

"We shall send to Russia a commission of some twenty experts, under the leadership of Dr. Frank Billings of Chicago, to study the needs and the best means of aiding the Russian people.

"The commission will be equipped with materials, instruments, and facilities for extending immediate relief in urgent cases, and the Red Cross will meanwhile organize to render large and effective aid along the battleline and elsewhere in Russia where there is acute distress. We shall send a similar commission to make a survey and likewise equipped with supplies and instruments to extend immediate relief to the people of Rumania.

"The War Council of the Red Cross is deeply sensitive of its very grave obligation to administer the very large sum of money intrusted to it with all the wisdom and foresight which can be mustered into service.

"Our policies and plans will be made known as they are developed. It will be our purpose to conduct our work with the utmost publicity and to take the public as completely as possible into our confidence. The Red Cross belongs to the people and the War Council wants the public to understand the seriousness with which it regards the trust which has been committed to it."

Oversubscription of the $100,000,000 originally sought was accomplished largely in the final roundup yesterday, when nearly $20,000,000 in new subscriptions was obtained. A score of cities, including Baltimore and Atlanta, will extend the campaign period through the week.

1,000 Cities Exceed Allotments.

More than 1,000 of the larger cities raised more than their allotments. Among the States which exceeded their quotas were Delaware, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, (outside New York City,) Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Connecticut, Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Maine, New Hampshire, Maryland, New Jersey, and West Virginia.

All sections of the country passed their goals, with the possible exception of the South. New York City at last reports had fallen short of its $40,000,000 apportionment, but work there had not been completed.

San Francisco today reported oversubscription of its $1,000,000 apportionment, "in recognition of the aid given by the National Red Cross to a stricken city in 1906."

In New York State the following cities collected twice as much as was expected: Albion, Amsterdam, Canajoharie, Cooperstown, Medina, North Tonawanda, and Riverdale. Six Pennsylvania towns made a similar record: Butler, Clarion, Greenville, Titusville, Warren, and Wellsboro.

Cleveland, Ohio, raised $2,119,000 more than its quota.

RED CROSS GIFTS HERE REACH $37,900,000

Committee Confident Additional Contributions Will Bring Total to $40,000,000.

New York City closed its Red Cross campaign at noon yesterday with $37,900,000 actually collected and pledged and with enough additional special corporation dividends in sight to raise the amount well above the $40,000,000 originally allotted to the city. Seward Prosser, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Red Cross, announced last night that fully 600 corporations were still to be heard from and that there was no question about the city ultimately turning into the war fund the full sum asked of it.

Several reasons were given for the failure of the city to have the $40,000,000 and more on hand when the campaign closed. One of these was the announcement sent broadcast over the country yesterday morning that more than the $100,000,000 originally desired had been raised. This counteracted the urgent appeals of the local managers and caused some of the team members to relax their efforts.

Those who did continue were told by many of the persons they asked for donations that, the country having raised the full amount desired, there was no need for New York City to exert itself further. Still another argument advanced was that the share of the fund allotted to New York City was out of proportion to that of the rest of the country. Finally, it was argued, practically every member of the teams knew that the corporation dividends still to come would materially increase the city's total, and that there was no need to ask for more money or pledges.

Mr. Prosser, speaking at the team luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, said:

"I can give you people the best assurance that this is not all the money that is to be contributed in New York City. More of it is coming in every hour, and, under our corporation plan, I am certain that the total for New York City will go beyond $40,000,000. We have raised a tremendous amount of money, and New York City has every reason to be proud. What is more, there never was such a group of people got together anywhere as have been sitting here daily, and have given their time and energy to the cause of the Red Cross. I want to say that the amount of money collected and pledged is of secondary importance to the wonderful national spirit that has been shown here and in the rest of the country."

Gift to Mr. Prosser.

Mr. Prosser was cheered enthusiastically for his work in the campaign, and there was applause, also, for Charles Sumner Ward, the general field manager of the campaign who laid out the plan of organization for the entire country, and Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., member of the War Council of the Red Cross. There was another demonstration when Mrs. Douglas Robinson, representing the teams, gave Mr. Prosser a silver tankard of the period of George I. in appreciation of his efforts, and when Mr. Prosser made a little speech, giving most of the credit for the success of the national campaign to H. P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., the Chairman of the Red Cross Council.

Throughout the city the end of the campaign was hailed with a great deal of enthusiasm. A tremendous crowd watched the raising of the big red arrow in front of the Bankers Trust Building to the $106,000,000 mark, the total for the nation at 3 P. M., and thousands of others cheered when the "million dollar barrel" was rolled up Fifth Avenue to 106th Street. Last night the Speery searchlight flashed the amount raised by showing white and red rays.

"After all," a member of the New York Committee said last night, "the big thing is that the nation has raised more than the amount originally asked. And I am certain that when all of the money is finally in—which won't be for several weeks—the total for the nation will be $125,000,000."

The total of collections and pledges for the previous twenty-four hours reported by the thirty teams yesterday at the final luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce, was, aproximately, $1,607,000. The highest total for the entire campaign was recorded by team No. 6, of which Edgar L. Marston was the captain. This team reported contributions and pledges totalling more than $6,000,000, of which $5,000,000 was contributed by the Rockefeller Foundation. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was a member of the Marston team, and he and his wife contributed an additional $100,000 yesterday.

The team headed by J. P. Morgan collected the second highest amount during the campaign, that headed by Mayor Mitchel the third, and Jacob H. Schiff's team the fourth. Team No. 16, of which William B. Thompson was captain, turned in the fifth highest amount, all of these teams collecting more than $1,000,000 each. Of the women's teams, that headed by Mrs. E. H. Harriman collected the highest amount, its grand total being more than $500,000.

Training School for Patriotism.

Charles E. Hughes was the speaker at the luncheon. He evoked cheers by asserting that no man had the right to a single dollar that could be spared by him to alleviate suffering along the battle fronts, or could be devoted to other work of relief. He referred to the Red Cross workers as forming a training school for patriotism, and congratulated them on what they had done.

"But there will be no prosperity if the war is lost," he said. "We will live the rest of our lives in disgrace. This is our war and our opportunity. You have generated a spirit out of which is being developed the force that will not only make the American Red Cross efficient, but is also absolutely necessary to win the war. The thing that will win this war is the sense of individual duty and the sense of individual relationship to government on the part of every American man and woman. How will democracy show up in this war? How will it fight? It ought to fight as efficiently as any military autocracy the world has ever seen. Democracy does not fight brutally. Its war will be glorified by humanity in the treatment of prisoners and in the sustenance and protection of all the boys and men fighting in democracy's cause. All America will be at the front, an invisible army, sustaining and supporting the visible forces in the field."

Before calling for the reports of the teams Mr. Prosser thanked Miss Mary Parsons, Chairman of the Women's teams, for the work she had done. As he concluded, Dwight Morrow of J. P. Morgan & Co. said that another ceremony remained before the totals were reported, and that Mrs. Robinson would tell Mr. Prosser what the teams thought of him." It was then that Mrs. Robinson gave the Chairman the silver tankard.

In addition to capturing first place for the entire campaign, Mr. Marston's team won the honors for the largest report for the last twenty-four hours. The team headed by H. G. S. Noble, known as the Stock Exchange team, came second. Some of the large contributions, in addition to the $100,000 from Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., were: Millinery Division of the Red Cross, $20,000; Joseph C. Baldwin, Jr., $20,000; New York Quebrache Extract Company, $25,000; A. D. Juilliard & Co., $25,000; Bank of America, $15,000; George F. Baker, Jr., $25,000; J. B. Duke, $25,000, and F. Garvin, $15,000.

There was handclapping when it was announced that men of the Bowery Branch of the Y. M. C. A. had contributed $33, and that one of the waiters at the luncheons at the Chamber of Commerce had given $1.

More than $14,000 was realized by the fund through the sale of tickets on the subways yesterday. The Interborough had promised to give the fund 10 per cent. of its receipts for the day. Some of the other contributions and pledges that were applauded were $600 from the employes of W. H. Todd & Co; $432.92 from the employes of the New York Life Insurance Company; $3,330 from the employes of the Guaranty Trust Company; $389 from the employes of the General Electric Company, and $3,400 from the West Side Branch of the Y. W. C. A.

Generous contributions were reported yesterday, also, by organizations which have not been reporting at the Chamber of Commerce meetings. The Directors of the Clothiers' Association of New York reported that it had received up to noon yesterday the following additional contributions:

Emil Oppenheim & Co., 1,000 linen suits valued at	$4,000
J. H. Samuels & Brother	500
Louis Friedman	100
New York Traveling Salesmen	22
Previously reported	54,246
Total	$58,868

Orange, N. J., reported it had already received more than $513,000 in pledges and contributions and money was still coming in. Ellis Parker Butler of the Executive Committee of the Flushing Red Cross announced that the grand total of the week's campaign in Flushing was $5,331.08. The following additional contributions were announced by the Silk Association of America:

S. Rawitzer & Co., Inc., $2,500; John H. Meyer Silk Company, $1,000; Phoenix Silk Manufacturing Company, $500; Portland Silk Company, $500; employes of Nonotuck Silk Company, $250; American Raw Silk Company, Inc., $250; Holland Manufacturing Company, $200; Arvanti Brothers, $200; Wertheimer Brothers, $100; Charles Wolff & Co., $100; Lucas Schwenk & Co., $100; Frank & Dugan, $100; the Mills & Duffot Company, $100; Victor E. Meyer, $50; Mrs. Leopold S. Bach, $25; W. H. Meyer & Sons, $25; Star Ribbon Manufacturing Company, $25; Emil H. Erlanger, $15.

Following is the standing of the thirty New York teams at the close of the campaign, showing the amounts reported by each yesterday, the donations of $500 and more, and the grand total for each of the teams. The grand totals were given out by the Publicity Bureau, and probably will be revised in some small particulars by the auditors.

TEAM NO. 6.
Edgar L. Marston, Captain.

James A. Blair	$1,000.00
West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co.	5,000.00
Mr. and Mrs. John M. Glen	500.00
Eva M. Ashill	500.00
M. W. Mulshill	2,000.00
S. A. Megeath	1,000.00
Chauncey M. Depew	1,000.00
Mr. and Mrs. H. Newman	500.00
A. Friend	5,000.00
Mrs. S. A. Megeath	750.00
Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Harris	5,000.00
Lamont, Corliss & Co.	1,000.00
O'Sullivan Rubber Co.	1,000.00
N. Y. Quebracho Extract Co.	25,000.00
Joseph C. Baldwin, Jr.	20,000.00
George J. Gould	5,000.00
Edgar L. Marston	10,000.00
Mrs. Edgar L. Marston	1,000.00
Miss Jennie F. Marston	500.00
Francis R. Garvin	5,000.00
James W. Lane	10,000.00
Mrs. James W. Lane	10,000.00
Employes of Wm. Salomon & Co.	782.25
Elitia Walker	2,500.00
Thomas Stewart Walker	2,500.00
Alonzo Potter	2,500.00
Jacques Weinberger	1,000.00
E. S. Bayer	500.00
Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.	100,000.00
Otto T. Bannard	2,500.00
M. N. Buckner	1,000.00
The Seymour Co.	500.00
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred A. Cook	1,000.00
Miscellaneous	16,594.25
Reported yesterday	$281,594.25
Previously reported	5,892,377.75
Total	$6,123,972.00

TEAM NO. 9.
J. P. Morgan, Captain.

N. Y. Agency Bank of Montreal	$7,500.00
Agency N. Y. Royal Bank of Canada	1,000.00
Canadian Pacific R. R. Co.	3,500.00
Dominion Express Co.	1,500.00
E. S. Williams	500.00
Henry Evans	1,000.00
Harold Peirce	500.00
R. B. Hirsch	1,500.00
R. G. Dun & Co.	10,000.00
Charles H. Warren	500.00
Minor C. Keith	5,000.00
Herbert S. Holt	1,000.00
Charles E. F. Clarke	1,000.00
H. J. Fuller	1,000.00
Charles M. Brooks	500.00
Miscellaneous	3,880.98
Reported yesterday	$39,880.98
Previously	1,462,728.02
Grand total	$1,502,854.00

TEAM NO. 8.
Mayor J. P. Mitchel, Captain.

Edward M. Weld	$1,000.00
Lemoke von Bernuth	500.00
Leonella Perera	500.00
William L. Lawson	500.00
Jacob Lawson Bag Co.	500.00
Henry Heide and family	5,000.00
Henry A. Janaes	500.00
First National Bank received from First Security Co.	100,000.00
Miscellaneous	1,500.03
Reported yesterday	$110,000.03
Previously	1,150,098.97
Grand total	$1,260,097.00

TEAM NO. 18.
Jacob H. Schiff, Captain.

Edward Hinman	$1,000.00
Foundation collection	5,000.00
Mrs. P. J. Goodheart	1,000.00
Meyer H. Lehman	1,000.00
Wise Seligsburg	500.00
Miscellaneous	51,793.90
Reported yesterday	$60,293.90
Previously	1,054,640.10
Grand total	$1,114,934.00

TEAM NO. 16.
W. B. Thompson, Captain.

A. A. Fowler	$1,000.00
F. U. Doubleday	500.00
T. C. W. Barrow	1,100.00
C. M. Mitchell	1,000.00
Dorothy Bull	10,000.00
Anna C. Ewing	1,000.00
R. B. Dula	5,000.00
O. Smith	500.00
H. D. Kingsbury	1,000.00
Miscellaneous	3,082.81
Reported yesterday	$34,182.81
Previously	1,029,739.19
Grand total	$1,063,872.00

TEAM NO. 2.
T. A. Gillespie, Captain.

Louis M. Whitney	$500.00
Howard D. Maxwell	2,500.00
Prana Mei	1,000.00
William Ward	2,000.00
Mrs. Edgar Palmer	10,000.00
Barber, Watson & Gibany	500.00
Topping Brothers	500.00
Fraser, Bruce & Co.	500.00
Metcalf Bros. & Co.	10,000.00
Railway Steel Spring Co.	50,000.00
E. Y. Danforth	500.00
Manufacturers' Paper Co.	500.00
Mr. and Mrs. C. E. F. McCann	500.00
Miscellaneous	4,866.89
Reported yesterday	$86,866.89
Previously	755,841.31
Grand total	$839,008.00

TEAM NO. 12.
C. H. Sabin, Captain.

Employes of Finance Trad. Corp.	$2,600.00
Steven Baker	500.30
A. D. Juilliard & Co.	25,000.00
T. A. Howell	2,500.00
Mr. and Mrs. Reeve Schley	1,000.00
Elbridge L. Adam	600.00
Michel Gavin	1,000.00
Anonymous	1,000.00
New England Mfg. Co.	5,000.00
Metropolitan Engraving Co.	2,500.00
Herbert Parsons	1,000.00
Guaranty Club	3,330.00
Miscellaneous	978.00
Reported yesterday	$47,008.00
Previously	724,883.00
Grand total	$771,891.00

TEAM NO. 20.
A. H. Wiggin, Captain.

F. E. Gunnison	$600.00
Thomas J. Watson	500.00
A friend	2,300.00
Anderson-Meyer Co., Ltd.	2,500.00
Pacific Commercial Co.	1,500.00
Harmon August	1,000.00
Anonymous	3,000.00
J. F. Feder	1,000.00
Emma G. Millett	500.00
American Surety Co.	10,000.00
A. N. Burbank	500.00
Miscellaneous	11,722.50
Reported yesterday	$35,322.50
Previously	727,802.50
Grand total	$763,125.00

TEAM NO. 10.
H. G. S. Noble, Captain.

Bernard Schoen & Co.	$10,000.00
Pyne, Kendall & Hollister	1,000.00
Baruch Brothers	1,000.00
Jacob Field	500.00
Whitehouse & Co.	5,000.00
George Arents, Jr.	2,000.00
Sichel & Frank	2,000.00
Shuman & Seligmann	800.00
Springs & Co.	500.00
E. & J. B. Randolph	1,000.00
Hartman K. Evans	10,000.00
Stromberg Carb. Co. of America	3,000.00
M. J. Dannenberg	2,500.00
J. H. Samuels & Co.	500.00
Louis Friedman	1,000.00
New York Traveling Salesmen	2,000.00
Previously reported	500.00
Total yesterday	$6,482.00
Previously reported	524,339.00
Grand total	$530,821.00

TEAM NO. 1.
M. Friedsam, Captain.

A. Hollander & Sons	$500.00
B. L. Nenner	500.00
William R. Mead	1,000.00
A. B. C. Electric Elevator Co.	2,500.00
H. L. Turner	750.00
Building Trades Employers' Ass'n	10,000.00
G. T. Waltzfelder	500.00
Abercrombe & Fitch Co.	1,000.00
Millinery Division of American Red Cross	20,000.00
Rose & Frank Co.	800.00
Burtin Bros. & Co.	5,000.00
G. Seidenburg & Co.	1,000.00
Louis Seighert & Bros.	1,000.00
B. Priestley & Co.	1,000.00
Schwartz & Jaffee	1,000.00
Shoe Mfg. Association	2,000.00
Germania Bank	4,000.00
Dress and Waist Association	5,219.25
C. H. Tenny	2,500.00
C. H. Tenny & Co.	1,000.00
Silk Travelers' Association	1,036.10
Employes of Gimbel Bros.	2,927.65
Spool Cotton Co.	2,500.00
Ed. Blumenthal & Co.	2,500.00
F. Victor & Achelis	1,000.00
Freedman & Cruger	1,000.00
L. Spiegburg & Sons	1,000.00
M. Lowenstein & Sons	1,000.00
Fur Trade	14,180.00
Miscellaneous	51,976.46
Reported yesterday	$140,119.46
Previously	312,068.54
Grand total	$452,188.00

TEAM NO. 7.
E. B. Maynard, Captain.

R. C. Elmhurst	$2,000.00
H. S. Gans	581.50
C. C. Conway	750.00
National Aniline & Chem. Co.	500.00
W. H. Childs	2,000.00
Doehler Die Casting Co.	500.00
E. C. V. Page	1,000.00
F. C. Mackay	1,000.00
Anonymous	5,000.00
Columbia Distilling Co.	1,000.00
Mrs. H. B. Van Sinderen	1,000.00
Miscellaneous donations from Red Cross, Brooklyn Chapter	6,968.03
Miscellaneous	83,931.81
Reported yesterday	$17,951.34
Previously reported	448,706.66
Grand total	$466,662.00

TEAM NO. 5.
William M. Kingsley, Captain.

George F. Canfield	$1,000.00
Anna M. Wood	1,000.00
Willus D. Wood	1,000.00
Mrs. W. H. Nichols, Jr.	1,000.00
John Sherman Hoyt	5,000.00
William M. Kingsley	500.00
The Manhattan Nursery	500.00
Mrs. Charles H. Woodbury	1,000.00
Anonymous	1,000.00
George B. Agnew	1,000.00
C. R. Agnew	1,000.00
W. H. Wooden	1,500.00
Ernest R. Connett	1,000.00
Miscellaneous	1,880.45
Reported yesterday	$17,869.45
Previously reported	371,889.55
Grand total	$389,759.00

TEAM NO. 15.
Albert Strauss, Captain.

Goldfields American Development Co., Ltd.	$1,000.00
W. E. Curtis	1,000.00
John Simons	1,000.00
Client of Brown Brothers	2,500.00
John W. Simpson	2,500.00
Miscellaneous	5,058.85
Reported yesterday	$15,558.85
Previously	366,562.65
Grand total	$382,121.00

TEAM NO. 23.
Mrs. J. A. Burden, Jr., Captain.

Charles M. Schwab	1,000.00
J. B. Duke	25,000.00
Detroit Cadillac Motor Co.	500.00
Mrs. George F. Baker, Jr.	25,000.00
Andrew Sage	1,000.00
Collections at Grand Central Station	2,832.10
Collections at Penn. Station	1,054.00
Judge Gary	2,083.00
John R. Morton	500.00
Miscellaneous	6,226.59
Reported yesterday	$65,295.69
Previously	289,471.31
Grand total	$354,767.00

TEAM NO. 19.
George Whelan, Captain.

American Sumatra Tobacco Co.	$2,000.00
F. M. De Costa	500.00
W. H. O'Brien	1,000.00
A. B. Duke	5,000.00
Mrs. A. J. Drexel Biddle	5,000.00
B. N. Duke	10,000.00
Miscellaneous	6,079.57
Reported yesterday	$29,579.57
Previously	279,203.43
Grand total	$308,783.00

TEAM NO. 30.
Mrs. Orme Wilson, Jr., Captain.

Officers and employes of the Merchants' National Bank	$589.00
Mrs. Benjamin Brewster	5,000.00
Mrs. Steven Peabody	500.00
Mrs. Lewis T. Hoyt	500.00
Employes of Equitable Trust Co.	2,184.00
Mrs. Herbert Pell	500.00
William R. Proctor	7,500.00
C. J. Wrightman	500.00
H. B. Rosen	500.00
Anonymous	10,000.00
Miscellaneous	2,255.25
Yesterday's total	$30,028.75
Previously	286,389.25
Grand total	$296,618.00

TEAM NO. 14.
James R. Sheffield, Captain.

General Development Co.	$13,000.00
George Q. Palmer	1,000.00
E. H. Litchfeld	1,000.00
W. G. McCune	1,000.00
The Bank of America	15,000.00
American Bank Note Co.	10,000.00
Mrs. Henry Devereux Whitbo	5,000.00
Klaw & Erlanger	2,500.00
Ogden L. Mills	1,000.00
Eastman, Dillon & Co.	2,000.00
James R. Sheffield	1,000.00
Frank W. Freuauff	1,000.00
Nicholas F. Palmer	500.00
Miscellaneous	4,908.25
Total yesterday	$58,908.25
Previously	202,884.75
Grand total	$261,793.00

TEAM NO. 18.
F. A. Vanderlip, Captain.

Employes of Chubb & Son	$1,200.00
Federal Insurance Co.	5,000.00
James A. Farrow	2,000.00
S. A. Mitchell	500.00
G. F. Sulzberger	500.00
American Trading Co.	1,000.00
C. T. Wilson Co., Inc.	1,000.00
Clarence Whitman	500.00
Acker, Merrall & Condit	1,500.00
George H. Church	1,000.00
The S. K. F. Administration Co.	1,000.00
Carter, Macy & Co.	2,000.00
H. Milliard	1,500.00
W. H. Barnard	500.00
F. H. Leggett & Co.	1,000.00
Miscellaneous	3,151.10
Reported yesterday	$23,351.10
Previously	234,091.90
Grand total	$257,443.00

TEAM NO. 11.
E. H. Outerbridge, Captain.

E. H. Outerbridge	$1,144.00
Bowring Company	1,000.00
Fidelity Trust Company	2,000.00
Palisade Realty and Amus. Co.	1,585.28
Hall & Henshaw	500.00
John P. Munn	500.00
Kelly & Fuller	500.00
The Northern Insurance Company	500.00
Westchester Fire Insurance Co.	5,000.00
The Assurance Co. of America	1,000.00
North River Insurance Company	2,500.00
United States Fire Insurance Co.	5,000.00
Real Estate Board	3,513.85
Francis M. Wilosin	500.00
The Langley Mills	500.00
Barber & Co.	20,000.00
International Elevator Company	8,000.00
The Ganz Steamship Line	2,000.00
Hasler Bros., Inc.	1,000.00
Int. Mercantile Marine Co.	500.00
Coulter, Soper & Rogert	500.00
Milbrig, Redman & Co.	500.00
Norris Grain Company	500.00
McDonnell & Truda	500.00
Cunard Anchor Line	500.00
New York Produce Exchange	1,300.00
Miscellaneous	9,992.52
Reported yesterday	$71,013.65
Previously	182,017.35
Grand total	$253,031.00

TEAM NO. 22.
Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Captain.

New York City Y. M. C. A.	$10,592.82
John A. Madden	500.00
William F. Thompson	2,500.00
Charlotte G. Breitung	2,500.00
Miscellaneous	4,622.93
Reported yesterday	$20,715.75
Previously	239,454.25
Grand total	$251,170.00

TEAM NO. 26.
Miss Mabel Choate, Captain.

Mrs. Cornelius Bliss	$25,000.00
Emily Southmead	500.00
King Curtis	5,000.00
James H. Choate	25,000.00
Mrs. James H. Choate	1,000.00
Miscellaneous	1,837.11
Reported yesterday	$58,337.11
Previously reported	192,682.89
Grand total	$251,020.00

TEAM NO. 29.
Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Captain.

James N. Hill	$1,000.00
E. B. Reisinger	2,000.00
Packard Motor Car Company	1,000.00
F. C. Henderson	2,500.00
L. J. Kent	2,000.00
American Express Company	5,000.00
Mrs. W. L. Harkness	4,000.00
Mrs. Joseph Grace	500.00
Mrs. Milbourne	500.00
Mrs. Webb	500.00
Mrs. Michael Gavin	500.00
Mrs. Schwartz	500.00
Mrs. Watson Webb	500.00
Catholic Church collections	11,416.00
John A. Garver	500.00
Miscellaneous	21,955.16
Reported yesterday	$54,870.16
Previously reported	154,388.84
Grand total	$206,759.00

TEAM NO. 28.
Mrs. Herbert L. Pratt, Captain.

Florence S. Sullivan	$500.00
Louise Fleischmann	500.00
W. K. Draper	2,500.00
Mrs. Edwin R. Campbell	5,000.00
Blanche Ring	500.00
Mr. and Mrs. V. E. Macy	10,000.00
Bellas Hess & Co.	1,000.00
A friend	5,000.00
The New Home Sewing Mac. Co.	500.00
Pamela Morgan	500.00
Miscellaneous	3,963.66
Total yesterday	$29,963.66
Previously	110,350.34
Grand total	$140,314.00

TEAM NO. 27.
Mrs. Walter Maynard, Captain.

New York Evening Journal	$1,000.00
Anonymous	15,000.00
Charles W. Ditson	500.00
Miscellaneous	1,688.00
Reported yesterday	$18,188.00
Previously	110,268.00
Grand total	$128,396.00

TEAM NO. 17.
F. D. Underwood, Captain.

L. Erslein & Brother	$1,070.08
Portland Silk Co.	500.00
Post & Sheldon Corp.	300.00
Phoenix Silk Mfg. Co.	500.00
Union Switch & Signal Co.	500.00
Greenville Steel Car Co.	1,000.00
Wm. F. Bruner	1,000.00
Kenneth B. Van Riger	500.00
Rail Joint Co.	2,000.00
Willoughby Dry Dock Co.	500.00
Ramapo Iron Works	2,500.00
Fred W. Putnam	2,000.00
George Falks	2,000.00
Economy Devices Corp.	1,000.00
Franklin Railway Supply Co.	1,000.00
General Equipment Co.	1,000.00
American Arch Co.	1,000.00
Leonard Farrar	500.00
Charles Miller	500.00
John W. Sullivan	500.00
R. E. Dimp	500.00

Kerite Insulated Wire & Cable Co $25.40
Miscellaneous 7,287.88

Total yesterday $28,852.93
Previously 83,554.07

Grand total $112,461.00

TEAM NO. 21.
Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Captain.

Caroline W. S. McIlroy	$500.00
Motor Car Equipment Co.	1,000.00
L. L. Seaman	100.00
Wendell T. Bush	1,000.00
A corporation	10,000.00
Susan Dakin	500.00
Miscellaneous	2,123.50
Reported yesterday	$15,223.50
Previously	59,211.50
Grand total	$75,085.00

TEAM NO. 24.
Miss Alice Chittenden, Captain.

Munson S. S. Co.	$4,000.00
Mrs. Fritz Achelis	500.00
Ethel T. McBride	500.00
H. B. Platt	500.00
E. M. McIlvane	500.00
Mrs. E. M. McIlvane	500.00
J. R. Beard	500.00
George B. Hopkins	500.00
Miscellaneous	2,539.39
Reported yesterday	$10,539.39
Previously	30,387.61
Grand total	$40,727.00

NEED MORE TRAINED NURSES

"First Aid" Students Not Qualified for Hospital Work Abroad.

Announcement was made yesterday by Miss Anne W. Goodrich, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Nursing of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense, that there was a dangerous shortage of trained nurses in New York owing to the large numbers going to the war front with the Red Cross. The committee is now taking a census of the nursing resources of the city with a view of establishing a bureau through which effective readjustments of trained and volunteer service can be made.

"The Red Cross alone is draining the country at the rate of 200 nurses a month, and this does not include those going with the base hospitals," said Miss Goodrich. "New York would face a dangerous condition in case of an epidemic."

To increase the supply hospitals have been urged to increase the number of students entering their schools for nurses and to shorten the courses for college women, which many have done. The committee is also urging college and high school graduates throughout the country to take up the work.

Miss Goodrich answers the questions that many women have asked in reference to the "first aid" clases of the Red Cross and the "home care of the sick." She definitely states that women taking these courses are not considered competent for anything more than home work, and that the Red Cross recognizes only the regularly trained nurse. Only a limited number of these class-trained women will have an opportunity to go to the front as "nurses' aids." In urging girls here to enter the nurses' training schools Miss Goodrich says:

"They will be doing the things in the hospitals here exactly as they are done in the base hospitals abroad—there are surgical cases, gunshot wounds, accidents, and burns, similar to those to be treated behind the lines."

FIRST COTTON BALE FOR FUND.

Shipped from Texas, and Will Be Auctioned Here Monday.

The first bale of the new Texas crop, which promises to realize a larger sum than any bale in the history of the cotton trade and was sold at auction in Houston on Monday, for $925, has been shipped by the buyer to New York, to be sold for the benefit of the Red Cross Fund.

A subscription list was circulated on the floor of the Cotton Exchange yesterday to raise funds to be turned over to the Red Cross, in addition to the amount realized from the bale itself, which is to be sold at auction next Monday. One bid of $1,000 had been received by

MORE THAN A BILLION ADVANCED TO ALLIES

Great Britain Already Has Received $550,000,000 and France $210,000,000.

NO STRAIN ON THE NATION

Government Has Never Been Able to Raise Revenues So Quickly Despite Heavy Appropriations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The pecuniary advances of this Government to the Allies have now reached the billion-dollar mark. Further payments to liquidate war contracts were made today by Secretary McAdoo to Great Britain and France. The British Government received $15,000,000 and France $10,000,000. These advances are to meet claims for war supplies in this country and complete the payment of the stipulated $400,000,000 a month agreed on in conferences between the Balfour and Viviani commissions and this Government. The credits thus far advanced to the allied Governments is $1,008,000,000, of which Great Britain has received $550,000,000 and France $210,000,000.

Of this large amount $868,205,000 has come out of funds raised by the sale of United States Treasury certificates through the Federal Reserve Banks. The remainder of the advances have come from the general fund, which, with the collections at the close of the fiscal year, has risen to $330,008,587, as shown by today's Treasury statement.

It is not yet settled just how much the monthly allowance to the allied Governments will be hereafter, but it is regarded as not unlikely that there will be a renewal of the original arrangement by which this Government will advance $400,000,000 a month.

One June 30 the amount of Treasury certificates outstanding will be due for payment and a large part of the amount will be converted into Liberty Loan bonds. With the issue of the bonds the general fund will be vastly augmented, and there again will occur the opportunity to raise war funds by further sales of Treasury certificates.

As the money thus obtained is allowed to lie on deposit in the banks and the funds raised by the sale of war bonds will also be kept on deposit in the banks where subscriptions originated, there can be no derangement of finance or the general business of the country. There is now the fullest confidence that, with the experience in placing the first issue of the Liberty Loan, a program of money advances amounting to $400,000,000 a month, or $5,000,000,000 a year, can be carried by this Government without much strain on the finances of the country.

For the immediate future, it is clear that a considerable part of the new money from the sale of Liberty Loan bonds, which will be more than $1,000,000,000, must be available in the general fund for army and navy appropriations connected with the raising of an army and the increase and operation of the fleet and aviation equipment, as well as for the manifold general expenses of Government maintenance. Never in the history of the country have all the General Appropriation bills been so large as now, and yet the Government has never apparently been so easily able to raise large revenues as quickly as now.

WAR WORK FOR SCHOOLS.

New York's Teachers and Pupils to Help as London's Did.

Superintendent of Public Schools William H. Maxwell recently wrote to Sir Robert Blair, Chief Executive Officer of the Committee on Education of the London County Council, asking him to tell what measures had been found most profitable in the London schools in preparation for the great war for utilizing the services of teachers and students in connection with farming industries, Red Cross work, munition factories, &c. Dr. Maxwell has received a statement from Sir Robert Blair, in which he says:

"One of the first results of the war was the dislocation of many ordinary trades and businesses, and the list of children to whom meals were given daily increased rapidly from something like 82,000, the figure for July, 1914, up to 75,000 about the middle of September. There was then a steady decline in the number of children on that list until now the figure is something like 12,000. Within a few weeks of the outbreak of war many schools had, on their own initiative, started organizations for providing comforts for the soldiers—socks, mufflers, and that kind of thing for the Winter campaign.

"As first volunteering, and afterward the call under the Military Service act, took away men from all kinds of occupations, efforts were made to train women to take their places. Our organization provided training for clerical occupations, railways, banks, shipping offices, and so on. Something like 1,500 women were trained chiefly for clerical occupations, but in some cases for leather working, and to take the place of grocers and bootmakers.

"All our technical institutions have been helping in the way most appropriate to them. The immediate demand was for gauges for shell-making. The institutions got to work, and there are something like a dozen technical institutions now employing a staff of 210 men working at the manufacture of gauges. We gathered together all the metal working apparatus in our elementary schools and placed that in two of our technical institutes. Shafting was put up, power was installed, and the lathes have been running ever since July, 1915, for twelve hours a day in three periods of four hours each. There is a staff of ninety-six men."

Dr. Maxwell has appointed committees to co-operate with the Women's Bureau of the National Red Cross, and get in touch with Mr. Hoover on food supply and preparations, to consult with Maor Gen. Goethals with regard to preparing workmen for shipbuilding projects, to interview the authorities of munition factories and to consult with those in charge of machine manufacture so as to organize short courses to prepare skilled workmen for emergency work.

HONEYMOON TRIPS
By water. Surprisingly low rates. All expenses included. Booklets. Dellevie's Tours, 1,476 B'way, N. Y. Tel. Bryant 7170.

CANADA—THE VACATION LAND
For illustrated guide address John F. Pierce, Dept. 102, Canada Steamship Lines, Montreal, Can.

CALIFORNIA tour via all lines. FRANK TOURIST CO., 398 Broadway and 489 Fifth Ave., bet. 41st and 42d Sts. Phone 4580 Franklin. Established 1875.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—RICHMOND COUNTY. —BARNETT WILENSKY, Plaintiff, against ISAAC COHEN and "JANE" COHEN, his wife, said name "Jane" being fictitious, said defendant's real first name being unknown to the plaintiff, Defendants, SUMMONS. To each of the above named defendants:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, New York, February 6th, 1917.
HAROLD SWAIN, Attorney for Plaintiff. Office and P. O. Address, No. 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TO THE DEFENDANT ISAAC COHEN:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles H. Kelby, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 19th day of June, 1917, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond at the County Court House at Richmond, in the County and Borough of Richmond, City and State of New York, on June 22nd, 1917.

Dated, June 22nd, 1917.
HAROLD SWAIN, Attorney for Plaintiff. Office and P. O. Address, No. 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

OTTER LAKE HOTEL Otter Lake, N. Y. Elevation 1700 ft. New modern hotel. Good fishing, hunting, canoeing, tennis, pool, orchestra. R. G. Norton, Proprietor.

OLD FORT COMFORT INN
PIERMONT-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.
Superior Service. Beautiful Surroundings.

Friends Lake (The Glen Sta.) McPHILLIPS HOTEL and Cottages, overlooking lake; mod. amus. Excellent tables. Booklets. McPHILLIPS BROS.

THE MANSION, BIG INDIAN, N. Y. First-class private boarding house, open year round; all improvements; booklet. Wey Bros.

LAKE CLEAR INN, Lake Clear, N. Y.—Hotel and bungalow life featured. C. H. WARDNER & SON.

Adirondack Hotel, Cottage and Camp Life. Golf, Boating, Automobiling. Paul Smiths Hotel, N. Y.

The Jaskes Health Resort, Dalkville, N. Y.—A delightful place to rest and recuperate. Write for literature. Wm. E. Leffingwell, Prop.

Mountain Lodge Inn, Shandaken, P. O. and Station. Heart of Catskills. Write Mr. and Mrs. Bridgman for booklet.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE

All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.

UP BOATS	A. M. Through Service.	A. M. Po'keepsie Service.	P. M. King'n Service.
Desbrosses St.	8:40	9:40	1:45
West 42d St.	9:00	10:00	2:00
West 129th St.	9:20	10:20	2:20
Yonkers	9:45	10:50	2:45
Bear Mountain	...	*12:20	*4:50
West Point	...	*1:00	*5:00
Cornwall	...	*1:23	5:25
Newburgh	*12:15	*1:45	5:45
Poughkeepsie	*1:10	*2:35	6:45
Kingston	2:10	...	7:45
Catskill	3:25	...	...
Hudson	3:40	...	...
Albany	6:10	...	...

*One-Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point or Bear Mountain.
Special Trips Every Saturday to Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Leaving Desbrosses St. 12:30, West 42nd St. 12:50, West 129th St. 1:10 P. M.
For information telephone Canal 9300.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
Leaves daily except Sunday, ft. of Christopher St., 6, W. 129th St., 6:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1097 Spring.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES
METROPOLITAN LINE
BOSTON
Via Long Island Sound, Buzzards Bay and Cape Cod Canal
Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., every day at 6 P. M., Due 7:30 A. M. Music on each Steamer.

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PORTLAND
Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 P. M. Passenger and freight service.

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BOSTON $3.05
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $2.00
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3.
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M., from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Str. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line Str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., daily ex. Sun., 5:30 P. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., 22nd St., 6 P. M.
Special Notice: Providence Line passenger service between New York, Providence and Boston will be resumed Friday, June 29th.

Iron Steamboat Co.
A DAY ON THE OCEAN, STR. "TAURUS" Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R., ONLY. Bar, Restaurant, Bait, Tackle, etc., on board.

CONEY ISLAND
Special Schedule, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27th
Lvs. W. 129th St., 10:40,11:40,12:40,2,3,4,5,6:20, 7:30,8:40. Pier 1, N.R., 11:25,12:25,1:25,2:25,3:45, 4:45,5:45,7,8:20,9:30. Coney Isl., 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45,6:55,8:25,9:25,10:40. Tel. Rector 872.

Albany, Troy and the North.
PEOPLES LINE FOR ALBANY
CITIZENS LINE FOR TROY
Lve. Pier 32, N. R., ft. Canal St., 6 P. M. daily, also 9:30 A. M. and 9 P. M. Sunday; West 132d St. half hour later. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 return. Tel. Canal 9000.
HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.

Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Franklin St.; 4; W. 129th St., 4:30 P. M. Newburgh and intermediate landings, Franklin St., 5; W. 129th St., 5:30 P. M. Phone 4675 Franklin.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.

SIGHT-SEEING YACHTS
Lv. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.
Trips to NAVY YARD, every half hour, 25c.

Red Bank Line For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Lv. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 am, 2:30 pm; Battery 8:55 am, 2:55 pm; Sundays, Franklin St., 8:30; Battery 9:55 am.

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Carrying Passengers, Cargo and United States Mail
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For further information apply Company's Office, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

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FREQUENT SAILINGS to CADIZ & BARCELONA; HAVANA & VERA CRUZ, J. ZARAGOZA, Agt., Pier 8, E.R. Tel. Hanover 210

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Altitude 2,000 feet; tennis, bowling, billiards, clock golf; electric lights, steam heat; excellent cuisine and service; State Road Route No. 4. Jump-October booklet. Terms, references on application.

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Grand View Hotel
NOW OPEN LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
Every convenience to meet the requirements of refined people; exceptional table; orchestra; private baths.
FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT.
All out-of-door Adirondack diversions. Circular.
M. B. MARSHALL, Lake Placid, N. Y.

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Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Will open July 2, 1917, under the management of Leland Sterry, of the BREAKERS, Palm Beach, Fla.
The hotel has been thoroughly renovated and renewed; electric lights and additional baths installed. A new Grill and many special features added. Special attention will be given to the cuisine and service.
NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE, 243 Fifth Avenue. Telephone 9230 Madison.

Notice to former Patrons
The O-te-sa-ga
on Otsego Lake Cooperstown, N. Y.
"Will remain open until October 1st"
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28 *Minutes from Grand Central.* A city hotel in a country setting. All outdoor sports. Children's play ground. Special rates for 6 months or more. HOTEL GRAMATAN, Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y. Asa O. Gallup, Vice-President.

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The most modern and largest hotel in the mountains. American and European plans. Booklet sent on application.

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Entirely rebuilt; electric lights, elevator, steam heat, private baths, running water. Also phones in rooms. Certified milk.
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OPENS JUNE 30.
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12th season. Capacity 200; 130 acres of real country; 45 minutes from 42d St., 10 minutes from station; many rooms with private baths and sleeping porches; tennis, swimming pool, and bath house; orchestra. Special rates over the 4th. Rates $11 and up. Phone 1165 White Plains. Booklet.

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LELAND W. BLANKINSHIP, Lessee. Family and Tourist House. Always Open. "Real Tour." Links Free to Guests. Home Garden Supplies. Telephone 34-Pawling.

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Glenburnie on Lake George, N. Y.
A place of distinctive refinement and comfort. Excellent cuisine and service. GOLF, TENNIS, BOATING, BATHING, FISHING. $20 per week up. Booklet. Walton & Messner.

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2,000 Feet Elevation.
No Canned Foods.
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Robin Compton, Hotel Cumberland, N. Y.

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HOTEL & CASINO.
Accommodates 150. Dancing Casino. Boating, Bathing, Fishing. Other attractions. Management N. Mayer, formerly Budd Lake. Booking Office until June 29th, 1,476 3d Av.

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THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS AND BATHING ESTABLISHMENT OPENED MAY 12. Folders sent free.
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Open all year. Refined family and health resort. Hotel accommodation, all conveniences; also cottages and bungalows with board. 200 acres. Private lake. All sports. Excellent table.
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LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.
NOW OPEN. Select. Excellent accommodations. Superior Cuisine. Unsurpassed Boating, Fishing, Golf, Tennis, etc. State Road. Booklet.
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LOCUST INN
With 12 Furnished Bungalows for Rent.
AT LOCUST PARK, OSCAWANA, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
AMALGAMATED REALTIES, INC., Grand Central Terminal, Tel. 4727 Vanderbilt

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Larchmont-on-the-Sound
Extended view of Sound. Rooms with or without bath. Tennis. Fine bathing.
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Mononotto Inn and Cottages.
Fishers Island, N. Y.
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Great Barrington, Mass.	Berkshire Inn	Caleb Tiknor & Son
Lenox, Mass.	Curtis Hotel	William D. Curtis, Prop.
New Haven, Conn.	Hotel Taft	J. C. Lavin, Mgr.
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Providence, R. I.	The Crown	F. Mansfield, Prop.
Springfield, Mass.	Cooley Hotel	C. T. Shean, Prop.
Springfield, Mass.	Hotel Kimball	Leon L. Pierce, Resident Mgr.
Stockbridge, Mass.	Red Lion Inn, Heaton

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April oil exports and comparative Pipe Line statement for May.

Letter sent upon request

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JULY COTTON HITS NEW HIGH LEVEL

Sells at 26.91 and October at 26.70—Net Gain for Day 60 to 72 Points.

LIVERPOOL PLAN UNCERTAIN

Japanese Interests Believed to Have Been Heavy Purchasers of New Crop Contracts Here.

The cotton market, which on Monday suffered a reaction from the unusually high levels attained the previous week, resumed its upward movement yesterday, with July making a new high record for the season. That delivery sold at 26.91c, an advance of 95 points from Monday's closing figure, and October contracts sold up to 26.70c, or 88 points net higher. The general list closed steady at a net advance of 60 to 72 points.

Reports that the rains of over Sunday in the Southwest had been insufficient, and unexpectedly small notices for July delivery in both New York and New Orleans, appeared to be largely responsible for the early advance. The market here opened steady at a decline of 11 points on July, but generally 13 to 21 points higher. Scattering liquidation of July was readily absorbed around the initial price, and as soon as it became known that the notices issued would fall short of 1,500 bales, July rallied with the rest of the list. Both foreign and domestic trade interests were buyers on the advance, while there appeared to be very few contracts for sale until active months showed a net gain of 85 to 95 points. Demand then tapered off, and realising caused the closing reactions of some 20 to 27 points from the best.

Private wires from New Orleans said that the notices issued there had not amounted to more than 2,000 bales. The talk here late on Monday suggested that notices for fully 10,000 bales had been expected in the local ring, and the small number actually in evidence was evidently disappointing to some of Monday's sellers. Complaints that the drought was still unbroken at many points in the Southwest were also a disappointment to sellers of the previous day and tended to increase the effect of another bullish crop report. This made the condition 68.9c against 71.1c toward the end of May and indicated a decrease of 4 per cent. in acreage. Three of these private reports have been issued within the last few days, all of them suggesting a condition below the end-May figures.

Canadian and Japanese interests were believed to be among the early buyers. The impression is that Japanese interests have purchased a large number of new crop contracts here against forward requirements, some estimating this interest at the largest figure in the history of the market. Old longs were considered the chief sellers on the advance. There were also reports of some scattered Southern selling, but offerings from that source were little in evidence.

No change was reported in the plans to reopen the Liverpool futures market on Friday. No exports were reported yesterday. Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	26.53	26.91	26.85	26.65@26.67	25.96
Aug	26.15	26.15	26.15	26.68 bid	25.96
Sept	26.00	26.07	26.00	26.57 bid	25.94
Oct	25.90	26.70	25.90	26.44@26.45	25.82
Nov				26.47 bid	25.85
Dec	26.17	26.85	26.12	26.56@26.58	25.96
Jan	26.20	26.86	26.19	26.63@26.66	26.03
March	26.40	27.00	26.37	26.81@26.82	26.20
May	26.54	27.05	26.54	26.92@26.94	26.32

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 53 points higher, at 27.15c. Southern spot markets were as follows: Savannah, 26¾c; Augusta, 26.38c; New Orleans, 25.50c; Galveston, 26.30c; Memphis, 25.75c; Houston, 26.20c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Tuesday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	12,688	21,360	18,237
Exports		12,988	11,784
Port stocks	90,014	92,100	160,837
New York arrivals	794,511	810,767	829,753
New York stocks	6,010	3,420	1,562

Liverpool Cables—Spot cotton quiet and unchanged at 19.45 for mid-upland. Sales, 5,000 bales, including 4,000 American; imports, 15,000, all American.

$765,000,000 IN GOLD NOW IN ASSAY OFFICE

Annual Count of Treasure Shows Ten Times the Stock Normal Before War Began.

The fact that there is stored in the New York Assay Office $765,000,000 of gold coin and bullion was disclosed yesterday when Edward P. Leech, head of an auditing committee, completed the annual count of the Government treasure. The official inventory showed that not a cent was missing.

V. M. Bovie, Superintendent of the Assay Office, said that the bullion on hand was more than ten times the normal average of previous years. The largest total before the war, he said, was $80,000,000; and in 1914 it was a little over $57,000,000. The accumulation of the precious metal has come from Great Britain, France, Russia and Japan.

The committee, besides Mr. Leech, consists of Sheridan Ferree, of the Auditor's Office, Washington; Edward McKernan of the Philadelphia Mint, and Eugene Russell of the Bureau of the Mint, Washington.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE—			
May gross	$13,825,290	$11,967,919	$9,602,097
Net aft. tax	4,304,070	4,317,230	2,842,372
11 mos. gr.	142,370,093	121,827,902	107,713,793
Net aft. tax	48,328,899	40,077,775	33,101,127
WABASH—			
May gross	3,515,967	3,071,695	2,363,451
Net	1,124,494	1,002,740	295,080
5 mos. gr.	18,350,920	14,834,933	11,488,935
Net	5,512,205	4,387,771	1,539,972

Public Utilities.

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
CONSUMERS' POWER CO.—			
May gross	$444,153	$361,938	$82,215
Net aft. exp.	233,674	233,925	*251
Net aft. chgs.	126,936	132,182	*16,851
Bal. aft. pf. d.	76,936	93,787	*16,851
5 mos. gross	2,297,073	1,894,583	402,310
Net aft. exp.	1,206,750	1,246,464	*39,714
Net aft. chgs.	663,843	737,121	*73,278
Bal. aft. pf. d.	443,843	550,246	*106,403
Net. aft. exp.	2,811,956	2,782,844	29,112
Net aft. chgs.	1,555,793	1,576,953	*13,590
Bal. aft. pf. d.	1,059,889	1,151,605	*91,716
PORTLAND GAS & COKE CO., a subsidiary of American Power & Light Co., for May—			
Gross	102,617	97,733	4,884
Net after tax	47,837	44,536	*1,300
Bal. aft. chgs.	16,131	18,041	*1,910
12 mos. gross	1,279,142	1,261,363	17,779
Net after tax	602,886	616,233	*13,660
Bal. aft. chgs.	270,543	300,076	*33,533
Bal. after pf. dividends	136,543	160,476	*26,533
KANSAS GAS & ELECTRIC CO., a subsidiary of American Power & Light Co., for May—			
Gross	134,985	116,628	16,357
Net after tax	35,230	43,551	*8,331
Bal. aft. chgs.	13,980	25,461	*11,481
12 mos. gross	1,691,590	1,427,197	264,193
Net after tax	543,993	552,837	*8,844
Bal. aft. chgs.	313,551	346,978	*33,427
Bal. after pf. dividends	180,551	220,978	*40,427
PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT CO., a subsidiary of American Power & Light Co., for May—			
Gross	127,055	112,420	14,635
Net after tax	67,951	55,204	12,747
Bal. aft. chgs.	30,584	22,475	8,109
12 mos. gross	1,522,404	1,445,743	76,661
Net after tax	749,304	731,036	18,328
Bal. aft. chgs.	337,313	342,151	*4,938
Bal. after pf. dividends	162,213	167,151	*4,938
REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT CO. and subsidiary companies for May—			
Gross	371,745	326,401	45,345
Net aft. taxes	114,454	128,706	*12,252
Other income	3,169	3,173	2,996
Total income	120,624	129,880	*9,256
Int. and subs. co. divs.	82,639	68,446	14,192
Pf. dividends	25,857	23,957	
Bal. aft. chgs.	12,027	35,476	*23,449
12 mos. gross	4,228,748	3,523,963	704,785
Net aft. taxes	1,605,625	1,443,970	543,131
Other income	29,212	12,316	16,895
Total income	1,634,837	1,456,287	178,549
Int. and subs. co. divs.	895,841	743,065	152,886
Pf. dividends	311,484	311,484	
Bal. aft. chgs.	427,411	401,748	25,662
TEXAS POWER & LIGHT CO. (a subsidiary of Southwestern Power & Light Co.) for May—			
Gross	180,081	157,739	22,322
Net aft. taxes	65,238	63,363	1,865
Bal. aft. chgs.	21,240	24,374	*2,884
12 mos. gross	2,368,301	2,017,899	350,402
Net aft. taxes	1,027,044	833,678	193,366
Bal. aft. chgs.	555,888	458,948	96,440
Bal. after pf. div.	332,846	301,817	31,029
FORT WORTH POWER & LIGHT CO. (a subsidiary of Southwestern Power & Light Co.) for May—			
Gross	68,814	64,070	4,744
Net aft. taxes	36,298	34,538	1,760
Bal. aft. chgs.	26,739	24,445	2,294
12 mos. gross	890,042	822,047	67,995
Net aft. taxes	518,865	483,482	35,383
Bal. aft. chgs.	400,605	368,599	32,006
Bal. after pf. div.	323,695	291,599	32,096

*Decrease.

$100,000,000 DEPOSITS DISTRIBUTED TO BANKS

Institutions Through Which Liberty Loan Subscriptions Were Made Receive Checks Today.

All the banks and trust companies which filed subscriptions to the Liberty Loan will receive this morning a Government deposit. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which has been holding the funds since payment was made on or before June 15, will distribute about $100,000,000 among the banking institutions in this district. Checks to their order were mailed last night.

Tomorrow the second installment of 18 per cent. must be paid on the bonds, and banks which have been approved as depositories have been notified that they can retain the funds, placing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. The aggregate of the credits and deposits must not, however, exceed the total amount for which the bank has been approved as a depositary.

In the letter sent out by the Federal Reserve Bank, the depositary institutions are informed that the deposit, sent them in the form of a check, was made "tentatively," and that it is subject to modifications and adjustments as soon as the final basis for the distribution of Government deposits has been determined upon, in accordance with instructions from the Treasury Department. The banks receiving Government deposits must pay interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, on the basis of 365 days to a year, including the date of deposit and excluding date of withdrawal.

The Federal Reserve Bank has received from Washington about 350,000 Liberty Loan temporary receipts, which will be distributed as soon as the bank officials attach their signatures. It was said that in this district at least 1,000,000 of these receipts would be required. Trading in Liberty bonds on the Stock Exchange was more active yesterday, but all sales with two exceptions were made at par, the two being made at 1-50 above.

Bankers Get Control of Steel Mills.

The banking firm of William Morris Imbrie & Co. announced yesterday that it had bought control of the Seaman-Sleeth Company of Pittsburgh, an old established concern manufacturing steel rolls, plates, and shapes. The company supplies rolls to the principal steel plants of the United States, and has of late done a substantial export business with Japan and Canada. A new company will be formed later to take over the business and assets, and a financial plan will be announced then.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Central Leather Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share on the common stock and an extra dividend of $2.

The annual meeting of the Pittsburgh Coal Company was adjourned yesterday until July 12.

The Stock Exchange has admitted to the list American Smelting and Refining Company, temporary first mortgage, 30-year 5 per cent. bonds, Series A, due April 1, 1947.

The Southern California Edison Company has filed with the California Railroad Commission an application for authority to sell 15,000 shares of common capital stock at $88 a share, the par value being $100, the proceeds to acquire in whole or part $5,000,000 bonds of the Pacific Light and Power Corporation, to discharge obligations of that corporation, or to pay for additions and betterments to the Edison company's plant.

At a special meeting, held yesterday, the stockholders of the Texas Company ratified an increase in the capital stock from $55,500,000 to $69,375,000, the increase of $13,875,000 to be offered proratably to stockholders of record July 10 at par, $100.

The stockholders of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company at special meeting, held yesterday, voted to increase capital stock from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000, the purpose of the increase being for greater development of the property.

The City of Lowell, Mass., has sold a temporary loan of $200,000 issued in anticipation of revenue to Old Colony Trust Company at 5 per cent. discount.

The North Butte Mining Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share. Three months ago $1 a share was declared.

The Bankers Trust Company is delivering definitive first mortgage thirty-year 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Idaho Power Company in exchange for outstanding temporary certificates.

M. P. Blauvelt has been appointed controller of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

The Texas Company announced yesterday that it would pay its employes a 10 per cent. bonus for the second quarter of 1917.

The National Bank of Commerce in New York has issued a booklet giving the text of the new amendments to the Federal Reserve act, and also the complete text of the law as it stands today.

There is being offered $3,500,000 Northern States Power Company first and refunding 5 per cent. bonds at 93¼ and interest, yielding about 5¼ per cent. Harris, Forbes & Co., as syndicate managers, together with the Guaranty Trust Company, William P. Bonbright & Co., Inc., and H. M. Byllesby & Co., Inc., have organized a syndicate for the sale of the issue.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	61.50	62.50	62.75	63.25
Lead	11.75	12.00	11.75	12.00
Spelter	9.87½	....	9.87½	....
Antimony	19.00	19.50	19.00	19.50
Quicksilver	$80.00	....	$80.00	....
Aluminium	*90.00	....	*90.00	....
Iron, No. 2X Foundry	48.75	49.75	48.75	49.75

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 32½@33½c, carload lots, spot delivery; 30½@32c, third quarter; 28½@29c, fourth quarter, delivered.

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	130	0	0	130	0	0
Copper, futures	129	10	0	129	10	0
Tin, spot	243	10	0	246	10	0
Tin, futures	239	0	0	244	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Jacket	.06
Alta	.03	Julia	.02
Andes	.10	Justice	.02
Best & Belcher	.01	Mexican	.11
Bullion	.02	Occidental	.65
Caledonia	.11	Ophir	.11
Challenge Con	.05	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.06	Savage	.08
Confidence	.10	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.15
Con. Virginia	.22	Union Con	.15
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.03	Mexican dollars	.61½

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.00	Goldfield Cons	.50
Halifax	.29	Goldfield Merger	.05
Jim Butler	.76	Great Bend	.06
McNamara	.21	Jumbo Extension	.32
Midway	.09	Jumbo Junior	.06
Mizpah	.08	Kewanaas	.12
Monarch Pitts	.08	Silver Pick	.09
Montana	.30	Speculator	.07
North Star	.09	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.20	Consolidated	.21
Tonopah Extension	2.35	Morning Glory	.16
Tonopah Nevada	5.00	Union Amalgamated	.15
West End	.04	White Caps	1.20
GOLDFIELD.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.09	Big Jim	.70
Booth	.08	Nevada Hills	.23
Daisy	.03	Packard	.34
Florence	.08	Rochester	.50
Fraction	.04	Round Mountain	.33

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5¼	5⅞	Granite	48	52
Dr. J'pot	5	6	Isabella	9¾	10
Elkton	7	7½	McKinney	18	22
El Paso	80	88	Portland	145	150
Fanny R.	4	5½	U. Gold M.	23	23¼
Golden C.	220	222	Vindicator	78	79
Gold Sov.	3¾	4½			

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	36	37	Iron C pf.	16¾	..
B S Gas	9	10	Iron Blos.	1⅞	1¾
Bingham	13¾	14¾	Jerome Ver	1⅛	1⅜
Bolesmia	1¼	1⅝	La Rose	40	60
Begole	50	75	Majestic	40	60
Bost Ely	45	46	Max Met	27	29
Bost & M	60	80	Mojave T.	46	48
Butte & A	13	15	New Bal.	1¼	1⅝
Butte & D	45	55	New Doug.	1½	1⅝
Bost & Ar	1⅞	2⅛	N U Bing	..	50
Calaveras	3½	4	Nixon	53	55
Chief Cons	2¼	2⅜	N Cornelia	18¾	19
Crown Res	20	30	N S & L	70	71
Con Ariz	2⅛	2⅜	Oneco	60	70
Cortez	30	50	Ohio Cop	1⅜	1⅝
Champ C	7	8	Onondaga	35	45
Cal Corb	1½	2½	Pioneer C	1⅜	1⅝
Cal & B	2⅛	2⅝	Ray Hero	8	9
Earl Eagle	20	21	Ray Hero pf	3⅞	4¼
Fortuna	5	6	S W M	2	2⅜
Gold Lake	5	6	S W M pf	2	2⅜
Houghton	90	91	Tenn	1⅜	1⅝
Hum Con	1¼	1⅝	U V Exten	3	3½
Hancock	17	18	Utah G &	1⅞	2⅛
Iron Cap	17	18¼			

*Full paid.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat trade continues to await the final word from Washington regarding the terms of the Food Control bill. In the meantime prices are gradually undergoing a readjustment to a new crop basis, and the premiums for old wheat are steadily decreasing. So far comparatively little business has been done in new wheat, as the trade has been conservative about making contracts until the provisions of the Food bill have been disclosed. An official Government report made the total acreage of Winter and Spring wheat 10,890,000 acres, compared with 12,800,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.39, free on board to arrive. RYE.—Market dull; No. 2 Western, $2.40, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	2.10	2.09	2.09	2.10	1.01¼
September	1.87	1.83½	1.84	1.85	1.04¾

CORN.

Prices in the corn market were lower, closing with net losses of 2⅝c to 3¼c. There was active selling by strong interests, and it was evident that the trade at large was disposed to take a bearish view of the news from Washington. Crop and weather news was generally of a satisfactory nature. Exporters were in the market, and sales were reported of 160,000 bushels. Bradstreet's visible decreased 466,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 2,485,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.83, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.57	1.54½	1.54¾	1.57⅛	74⅜
Sept.	1.48	1.45	1.45¾	1.48¾	72¾
Dec.	1.10	1.06⅜	1.07¼	1.10⅝	62

OATS.

The oats market was easier in sympathy with corn. Price changes were narrow, however, and the July position developed a firmer tone toward the close, owing to reports of export sales of about 800,000 bushels and a decrease of 5,058,000 bushels in Bradstreet's visible supply, compared with an increase of 586,000 last year. The local cash market was easy; standards quoted at 73¼@74c; No. 2 white, 74c; No. 3 white, 73@73½c, nominal; No. 4 white, 72¾@73c; fancy clipped white, 75@76c; ordinary clipped white, 73@74½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	66	62¼	62¾	62¾	38¾
September	55	52½	53¾	53½	35¾
December	54⅝	54¼	54¼	54¾	40

PROVISIONS.

The provision list was under heavy selling pressure throughout the greater part of the day, owing to a less active cash demand, and fears that exports may be curtailed to neutral countries. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 15,000, estimated for Wednesday 32,000. Kansas City received 14,000 and Omaha 12,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close Prev.	Last Year.
July	21.40	21.10	21.40	21.50	13.13
September	21.70	21.30	21.35	21.75	13.27
Ribs—					
July	21.70	21.40	21.40	21.82	13.70
September	21.83	21.55	21.55	21.90	13.77
Pork—					
July	..	..	39.00	39.75	24.70
September	39.50	39.00	39.20	39.95	24.85

COTTONSEED OIL.

The sharp decline in the lard market caused active liquidation in cotton oil and prices were weak, closing with net losses of 9 to 16 points. Stop loss orders were uncovered on the decline and this added to the pressure. Total sales were 35,000 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	16.15@	16.30
June	..	..	16.16@	16.30
July	16.29	16.16	16.16@16.18	16.33
August	16.27	16.14	16.13@16.16	16.31
September	16.26	16.10	16.11@16.13	16.29
October	16.17	16.05	16.07@16.09	16.19
November	15.94	15.85	15.85@15.87	15.94
December	15.90	15.80	15.80@15.82	15.90
January	15.91	15.80	15.81@15.83	15.92

COFFEE.

There was a further decline in the market for coffee futures yesterday, with July relatively easy under liquidation in advance of notices. A good deal of the July in existence was in the shape of [illegible] 22 to 25 points for December, 37 to 39 points for March, and 45 points for May. Including operations of this sort business amounted to 85,250 bags. Closing prices were 5 to 16 points net lower. The local spot market was dull and easier at 9½c for Rio 7s and 10c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	7.48@7.44	7.59
July	7.53	7.41	7.43@7.44	7.59
August	7.61	7.61	7.52@7.54	7.63
September	7.65	7.60	7.60@7.61	7.67
October	..	..	7.64@7.65	7.70
November	..	..	7.68@7.69	7.73
December	7.76	7.74	7.72@7.73	7.77
January	7.81	7.81	7.76@7.77	7.81
February	..	..	7.80@7.81	7.84
March	7.91	7.85	7.84@7.85	7.91
April	..	..	7.89@7.90	7.96
May	8.00	7.94	7.93@7.95	8.01

SUGAR.

A general buying movement in a market empty of selling pressure easily influenced prices upward in sugar futures, and after opening 1 to 3 points lower, values advanced rapidly, the close being irregular, 3 points lower to 9 points net higher, with sales for the day 5,760 tons. The stronger position in spot sugar encouraged support in the contract market, and the uncertainty in the situation in general checked selling. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	5.11@5.12	5.02
July	5.13	5.10	5.11@5.12	5.03
August	5.22	5.22	5.20@5.23	5.12
September	5.31	5.25	5.29@5.30	5.21
October	5.35	5.32	5.32@5.34	5.22
November	5.28	5.28	5.33@5.35	5.25
December	5.19	5.17	5.19@5.20	5.13
January	4.95	4.95	4.92@4.95	4.98
February	..	..	4.71@4.73	4.72
March	..	..	4.69@4.71	4.72
April	..	..	4.72@4.74	4.75
May	..	..	4.75@4.76	4.79

The market for refined sugar was firm and unchanged at 7.50c for fine granulated, with a good business reported. The local market for raw sugar continues to advance on a good demand from refiners. There were sales of 19,000 bags of Cubas for July shipment at 5 1-16c cost and freight, equal to 6.08c for centrifugal; 25,000 bags of Porto Ricos for June and July shipment at equal to 5.95c for centrifugal, and quite a large shipment of Venezuelas for prompt shipment at 4 15-16c cost, insurance, and freight. It was also rumored that Cubas were sold for prompt or nearby shipment at 5 1-16c cost and freight, equal to 6.14c for centrifugal, and 5.20c for this latter sale, making a new spot quotation.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 17,844 packages. Prices were about ½c lower on all grades of creamery and the market is still unsettled, with trade generally slow. There are some short interests that are covering, which tend to sustain values. Renovated a shade easier. Ladies and packing stock are firmly maintained. Creamery, higher than extras, 39½@40c; extras, (92 score,) 39c per pound, 39½@40c; extras, (92 scores,) 38¾@39c; firsts, (88 to 91 scores,) 37½@38½c; seconds, (83 to 87 scores,) 35½@37c; thirds, 34½@35c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 40½@41c; extras, 39½@40c; firsts, 38@39c; seconds, 37@38½c. State dairy, tubs, finest, 38½@38¾c; good to prime, 36½@38c; common to fair, 35@36c; renovated, extras, 37½c; firsts, 36@37c; lower grades, 32@35c; imitation creamery, firsts, 35@36c; ladles, current make, firsts, 33½@34c; seconds, 32½@33c; lower grades, 31@32c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 32½@33c; No. 2, 32c; lower grades, 30@31½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 26,852 cases. There is a small proportion of strictly fine to fancy qualities of fresh gathered offerings, and, with a pretty good demand for such, prices rule firmer, with some improvement in the better grades. Lower qualities quiet and show very irregular values, as white eggs are in rather better supply and the demand is selective; there is a good deal of irregularity in the quality of the stock offered. Strictly fine to fancy nearby grade goods are generally rated steady, but there is a surplus of medium and ordinary qualities which are hard to move at comparatively easy prices. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 35½@36c; storage packed, firsts, 34@35c; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 34@35c; firsts, 32½@33½c; seconds, 30@32c; thirds and poorer, 25@29c; dirties, No. 1, 27½@28½c; No. 2 and poorer, 23@27c; checks, good to choice, dry, 23@27c; undergrades, 22@25c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, bennery whites, fine to fancy, 40@41c; ordinary to good, 38@39c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 34@36c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 34@36c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, bennery, average, [illegible]

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(2)

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40	Childs Restaurant Com.
25	E. W. Bliss Com.
100	Franklin Insurance
25	Home Insurance
200	Milliken Bros. Pfd.
100	New York Rubber "Rights"
50	National Fuel Gas
100	Pacific Coast Com. & 2nd Pfd.
100	Splitdorf Electric Com. & Pfd.
200	Texas & Pacific Coal "Rights"
100	Thompson-Starrett Pfd.
100	Telautograph Corporation
100	Vulcan Detinning Pfd.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50	American Chicle Com.
100	Atlas Portland Cement Com.
20	Broadway Trust Stock
25	Del., Lack. & Western Coal
50	Germania Insurance
50	German Alliance Insurance
50	Independent Lamp & Wire
100	Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
25	Manhattan Refrigerating Com.
100	New York Rubber "Rights"
50	Old Dominion Steamship
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UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930.....	98	99
2s coupon, 1930.....	98	98
3s, registered, 1918.....	98⅝	99⅛
3s, coupon, 1918.....	98⅝	99⅛
4s, registered, 1946.....	85	90
4s, coupon, 1946.....	85	90
2s, conversion, 1947.....	85	90

	Bid.	Ask.
4s, registered, 1925.....	105⅛	106⅛
4s, coupon, 1925.....	105⅛	106⅛
2s, coupon, 1938, reg....	96	98
2s, Panama, '38, coupon.	96	98
3s, Panama, 1961, reg...	85	90
3s, Panama, '61, coupon.	85	90

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yester-day. Bid.	Mon-day. Ask.	Bid.
6s	Sept., 1917	*100	*100⅛	101
4½s	June, 1965	....101¼	102	101
4½s	Mar., 1963	....101¼	102	101
4½s	Nov., 1957	....101¼	102	101
4½s	May, 1957	....101¼	102	101
4½s	Nov., 1917	99⅛	..	99⅛
4½s	Mar., 1960-30	97⅛	99	97⅛
4½s	April, 1966	97⅛	98⅛	97
4½s	Mar., 1964	97⅛	98⅛	97
4½s	Mar., 1962	97⅛	98	97
4½s	Sept., 1960	97⅛	98	97
4s	May, 1959	94⅛	95⅜	95
4s	Nov., 1953	94⅛	96	95
4s	Nov., 1955	94	95⅛	95
4s	Nov., 1936	95	98	95
4s	May, 1919	99½	..	99½

		Yester-day. Bid.	Mon-day. Ask.	Bid.
4s	Nov., 1918	99⅛	..	99⅛
3½s	Nov., 1954	82⅝	86	83
3½s	May, 1954	82⅝	..	83

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	....4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	1918-1823	....4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	1924-1931	....4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	1921-1923	....4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	April, 1920	....4.50	..	4.50
4½s	1918-1919	....4.50	..	4.50
3½s	1940-1953	....4.50	4.26	4.50
3½s	1930-1939	....4.50	4.35	4.50
3½s	1922-1929	....4.50	4.25	4.50
3s	1026-1930	....4.50	4.20	4.50

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.
610	Cities Service	286	281	282	282½
500	Cities Service pf	95⅞	86½	86½	86⅝
35	Interstate Electric pf	95	95	90	95

Stocks.

		Bid.	Asked.
	Adirondack Elec. Power 20	23	
	Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.. 75	78	
	American Gas	115	120
	Am. Gas & Electric	116	120
	Am. Gas & Electric pf. 49	50	
	Am. Light & Traction	325	328
	Am. Light & Trac. pf.	110	111
	Am. Power & Light	67	69
	Am. Power & Light pf.	87	89
	Am. Public Utilities	35	38
	Am. Pub. Utilities pf	60	69
	Am. Water W. & Elec.	8	9
	Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	75	80
	Am. W. W. & E. partic.	23	26
	Carolina Power & Light	38	37½
	Carolina P. & L. pf.	99	101
	Cities Service, new	29½	30
	Colorado Power	30	32
	Colorado Power pf.	99	102
	Colorado Ry. & Lt. pf.	83	88
	Commonwealth P. & L.	48	50
	Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	70	78
	Conn. Power pf.	92	94
	Consumers' P. pf.	93	97
	Dayton Power pf.	85	88
	Duluth Edison	..	80
	Eastern Texas Electric	57	60
	Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	82	86
	Electric L. & S. pf.	99½	100
	Electric Properties	66	69
	El Paso Electric	104	108
	El Paso Electric pf.	97	100
	Empire Dis. Elec. pf.	87	91
	Empire Gas & Fuel	99	100
	Federal Light & Trac.	11	13
	Fed. Light & Trac. pf.	45	48
	Galv.-Houston Electric	20	25
	Galv.-Houston Elec. pf.	..	75
	Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310
	Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	94	100
	Interstate Elec. Corp.	32	42
	Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
	Miss. River Power	10	12

Bonds.

	Am. W. W. & E. col.5s 70	72	
	Appa. Power 5s, 1932	76	80
	Cent. P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98
	Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98
	Cin. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	..	99
	Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	87	89
	Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	83
	Com'wealth P. (Ariz. & Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100
	Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99
	Cum. Co., P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	94	98
	Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101¼
	Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	89	92
	Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	95	97
	East. Ohio 1st 5s	99	102
	East. Texas Elec. 5s	87½	90
	Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90
	Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93
	Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	84	86
	Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	95	99
	Kan. Pub. Ser. 5s, '41	93	96
	Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	88	93
	L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	90	96
	Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99
	Middle West U. 6s, '25	96½	99
	Man. & S. & E. & L. 5s	99½	99½
	Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s, 69	69½	70
	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	85	90
	Nat. Sec. p. l. 6s	83½	92
	Nat. Sec. deb.	43	53

	Nat. Sec. income	10	13
	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	97	100
	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	80	86
	Nor. States P. 5s, 1926	97½	98½
	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	93½	95
	Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	88	92
	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100⅛	102
	Omaha & Council B. 5s	90	95
	P. G. & E. (Ariz. & Nev.) 5s, '31	95	100
	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
	Puget Sd. Trac. notes	98	100
	Seattle Elec. con. 5s	88	92
	Stand. Gas & Elec. 6% notes, 1935	..	90
	Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '46	94	96
	So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	93	95
	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	89	92
	Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	85	91
	Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97	99
	United Utll. Sec. '43	93	98½
	U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, '26	111	113
	Utah Sec. 6s	91½	92⅜
	W. W. Light 6s, 1925	98	98
	Western Power 1st 5s	98	98
	W. W. & E. 1st 5s, '41	91½	93¼
	West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	95	98
	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	93	97
	Yadkin River Pow. cts.	83	97

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
33	Con. Power	110⅝	110½	110⅝
423	Cosden cfts.	12	11⅞	11⅞
315	Cons. G. & G.	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞
300	Do pf.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
255	Davison Ch.	36⅞	36	36⅛

Bonds.

$1,000	Balt. City 4s, 1961	97	97	97
5,000	Con. G. G. notes	100¾	100¾	100¾
1,000	Con. Gas 6s	102¾	102¾	102¾
1,000	Fairmont & C. Trac.	5s, 100¾	100¾	100¾

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
11	Ahmeek	100	100	100
20	Allouez	63	62	62½
28	Am. Zinc	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜
75	Ariz. Com'l	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
100	Bonanza	25c	25c	25c
200	Butte & Bal.	55c	55c	55c
60	Cal. & Ariz.	80⅛	80	80⅛
19	Cal. & H.	540	535	535
10	Chino	50¼	50¼	50¼
99	Cop. Range	61⅞	61⅛	61⅜
370	Davis-Daly	6	5⅞	5⅞
20	Daly-West	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
140	East Butte	13	12⅛	12⅛
25	Franklin	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
210	Island C'k	72⅛	72	72⅛
15	Do pf.	90⅛	90	90
10	Isle Royale	32⅛	32	32
85	Kerr Lake	1⅞	1½	1½
10	Lake	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
50	Mason Val.	7	7	7
30	Miami	41¼	41	41¼

Railroads.

5	Boston & A.	156½	156½	156⅝
115	Boston Elev.	62	61⅝	61⅝
115	Boston & M.	31⅛	30½	31⅛
30	Do pf.	35	35	35
5	Boston & P.	190	190	190

Miscellaneous.

12	A. A. C. pf.	99⅝	99⅜	99⅜
5	Am. Sug. pf.	119¼	119¼	119¼
20	Am. W. pf.	98	97½	98
120	*Amoskeag	70½	70	70
220	A. G. & W. I.	112½	111½	111⅝
70	Cuban Cem't.	18⅞	18½	18¾
1	Edison Elec.	185	185	185
10	Ga. Ry. & E.	123¼	123¼	123¼
275	Int. Port. C.	15	15	15
10	McElwain pf.	100½	100	100½
835	Mass. Gas.	100	99⅜	99⅜
3	Do pf.	73	73	73
10	Miss. R. P. pf	32½	32½	32½

Bonds.

$1,000	A. A. C. 5s	100	100	100
12,000	L. L., w. i.	100	100	100
1,000	M. G. 4½s	28	92	92

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
125	Am. Ship	85⅞	84½	85
85	Ch. Pn. T.	75½	73⅞	73¾
40	Chi. Ry. Ser. 2	13	13	13
20	Chi. T. & T.	200	200	200
45	Cudahy	122	120	120
5	Com. Edison	122	122	122
5	Deere pf.	100	100	100
950	Lindsay C.	31	30¼	30¼
8	Mont. W. pf.	113½	113½	113½
85	Prest-O-Lite	140	139	139

Bonds.

$2,000	Com. Edis. 5s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
21,000	Swift 1st 5s	100	99⅞	99⅞

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. G., N.J.	114½	114½	114½
2	Buff. & Sus.	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
320	Brill	29½	28	29½
30	Cambria Iron	45	45	45
10	Cambria S'l.	160	160	160
10	Gen. Asp., pf	60	60	60
220	Lake Sup. Cp.	20	19⅝	19⅝
210	L. V. R. R.	66½	66½	66⅛

Bonds.

$1,000	B. L. 1st 5s	102	102	102
3,000	L. V. C. 5s	102½	102½	102½
2,500	L. L., w. i.	100	100	100
9,000	P. E. 1st 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝

893	Sears-Roeb.	170	168	169⅞
13	Shaw	70	70	70
1,135	Stew. Warn.	68	65½	65½
470	Swift	154½	153¼	153⅝
10	Un. Carbide	198	198	198
130	Un. Paperbd	29	29	29
80	Do pf.	78	78	78
140	Wilson	72½	72	72
300	Mitchell	48	45½	45⅝

$1,000	Wills. 1st 6s	101	101	101

545	Pennsylvania	53½	53¼	53½
190	Phil. Electric	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞
20	Phil. Co.	34½	34	34
144	Do pf.	39	38¾	39
580	P. R. T. t. c.	29½	29	29
16	Penn. Salt	96	96	96
225	Ton. Bel'ont.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
10	Ton. Mining	6	6	6

$1,000	S.-Am. 1. 6s	101	101	101
5,000	Un. Rys. inv. col. tr.	69	69	69
5,000	York R. R. 1st 5s	95	95	95

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

		Yester-day. Bid.	Mon-day. Ask.	Bid.
	Anglo-Am. Oil	13	13½	13½
	Atlantic Refining	505	525	505
	Borne-Scrymser	410	440	410
	Buckeye Pipe Line	99	102	98
	Chesebrough Mfg.	390	410	390
	Colonial Oil	50	70	50
	Continental Oil	490	510	490
	Crescent Pipe Line	38	40	38
	Cumberland P. L.	155	165	155
	Eureka Pipe Line	210	215	210
	Galena Signal Oil	148	152	149
	Galena S. Oil pf.	139	142	139
	Illinois Pipe Line	210	215	210
	Indiana Pipe Line	96	99	97
	Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13¾	13⅜	13
	National Transit	14	16	14
	N. Y. Transit	185	190	185
	Northern Pipe Line	96	99	96
	Ohio Oil	340	345	340
	Penn.-Mex. Fuel	45	50	45
	Prairie Oil & Gas	505	515	505
	Prairie Pipe Line	275	280	272
	Solar Refining	330	345	330
	Southern Pipe L.	192	197	192
	South. Penn. Oil	280	285	280
	Southwest. Penn.	108	113	108
	Stand. Oil of Cal.	258	262	258
	Stand. Oil of Ind.	740	750	745
	Stand. Oil of Kan.	500	525	450
	Stand. Oil of Ky.	345	355	345
	Stand. Oil of Neb.	510	520	510
	Stand. Oil of N. J.	595	600	593
	Stand. Oil of N. Y.	283	287	283
	Stand. Oil of Ohio.	430	440	430
	Swan & Finch	95	105	95
	Union Tank	92	94	92
	Vacuum Oil	350	360	350
	Washington Oil	30	84	35

DIFFICULTIES OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

Is an article appearing in this week's issue. Send 15c. for this number "A" and special subscription offer to THE

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CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

The repressing influence of the money situation continued to be reflected in the market on the Consolidated Exchange. The tone of the railroad stocks, however, was good during most of the day, although there was a setback in the afternoon. Expectation continued that the Interstate Commerce Commission would before the end of this week allow an increase in rates. There was a good demand for the lower priced rails, like Southern Railway, Erie, and Missouri Pacific. Commission houses handled a broad business which included many odd lots.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Alaska Gold.	5½	5½	5½
160	Allis-Chalm.	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝
130	Am. B. Sug.	94⅝	94	94⅝
570	Am. Can.	50	49¼	49⅝
420	Am. C. & F.	80⅝	78½	79⅛
130	Am. H. & L.	15½	15	15⅛
560	Am. Loco.	74¼	73¼	73½
200	Am. S. & R.	108⅛	107¼	107⅛
40	Am. Woolen.	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝
970	Anac. Cop.	83⅛	82⅞	82⅞
1,980	Bald. Loco.	74⅛	71⅛	72⅛
210	Balt. & Ohio	75⅝	74⅛	74⅜
2,690	Beth. Steel B.	141½	138¾	140⅜
3,040	Cent. Leather	98⅝	95⅛	95⅝
180	Ches. & Ohio	63	61½	61⅛
160	C., M. & St. P.	77⅛	76⅜	77⅛
50	C., R. I. & P.	38½	38⅝	38⅛
70	Chino Cop.	56⅝	55½	56⅛
150	Col. F. & I.	53½	52⅝	52⅝
120	Corn Prod.	32⅝	32½	32⅜
4,920	Crucible St'l	88	85⅝	86⅛
40	CubaCaneSu.	42⅞	42½	42⅞
110	Dist. Secur.	22⅛	21⅝	22
640	Erie.	27⅜	26⅞	27⅛
130	Do 1st pf.	40½	40	40
330	Gen. Motors.	121	118¼	119¼
110	Goodrich Co.	49⅜	49¾	49⅝
110	Gt. Nor. Ore	33	31⅜	31⅜
120	Inspir. Cop.	64½	63⅞	63⅞
130	Int. Mer. M.	27⅝	27½	27⅜
170	Do pf.	83½	82⅝	83⅛
90	Int. Nickel.	39⅞	39½	39⅞
40	Kan. Cy. So.	23⅜	23½	23½
60	Kenne. Cop.	45	44⅝	45
50	Lehigh Val.	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜
170	Mex. Petrol.	97⅛	95⅞	96
60	Miami Cop.	41¼	41	41¼
560	Mo. Pac. w. i.	33	32¼	32¼
460	Midvale Steel	64¾	63⅝	64¾
180	N. Y. Cent.	93⅝	93	93½
130	N. Y., N. H. & H.	40	39½	39½
230	Pac. Mail	30¼	29⅝	30
50	Pennsylvania	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝
450	Pitts. Coal	56⅛	53⅞	56½
80	Ohio C. Gas.	130½	129	129
100	Ray Copper.	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝
1,550	Reading	99⅝	98⅞	98⅝
260	Rep. I. & S.	92⅝	91	92
280	Sinclair Oil.	44½	42⅜	42⅝
150	So. Pacific.	95⅝	95⅛	95⅛
1,010	So. Railway.	29⅝	28⅝	28⅞
4,520	Studebaker.	82	75⅝	76½
310	Tenn. Cop.	19	17⅝	18⅛
720	Union Pac.	139½	138¼	138¼
470	U. S. Ind. A.	164	162	162¼
33,690	U. S. Steel.	130⅝	128⅝	130¼
70	Utah Cop.	111	110½	110½
120	Westing. El.	52⅜	51⅝	51⅝
660	Willys-Over.	33⅛	32	32⅜

MINING STOCKS.

1,400	Atlanta	.10⅛	.10⅛	.10⅛
1,500	Cashboy	.08	.08	.08
300	Con. Va.	.25	.25	.25
500	Florence	.21	.21	.21
250	Gold. Con.	.51	.51	.51
1,200	Gt. Bend.	.07	.07	.07
300	Isabella	.10	.10	.10
300	Jim Butler	.76	.76	.76
400	Nev. Hills	.22	.22	.22
200	Ton. Ext.	2.45	2.45	2.45
1,000	West End.	.68	.68	.68

MINING STOCKS.

1,400	Atlanta	.10⅝	.10½	.10⅝
1,500	Cashboy	.08	.08	.08
300	Con. Va.	.25	.25	.25
500	Florence	.21	.21	.21
250	Gold. Con.	.51	.51	.51
1,200	Gt. Bend.	.07	.07	.07
300	Isabella	.10	.10	.10
300	Jim Butler	.76	.76	.76
400	Nev. Hills	.22	.22	.22
200	Ton. Ext.	2.45	2.45	2.45
1,000	West End.	.68	.68	.68

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	‡Aetna Expl.	5	4½	4½
100	‡ Do pf.	27	27	27
630	‡Air Reduc.	*89	85	86
450	Am. Int. Corp. ($50 paid)	51⅛	*51	51⅛
300	Am. Tin & Tungsten	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	‡Boyd Motors	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
100	Br.-Am. Tob. Ord. B.	18	18	18
400	‡Butte-Jud.	54	53	53
100	‡Carb. Steel	103	103	103
500	Car L. & P.	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
2,100	Carwen Steel	12⅛	12	12⅛
8,000	‡Cent. Fdry.	37⅛	35⅝	37
2,000	‡ Do pf.	56	55	55½
4,900	Chev. Motor	105	101	102
500	City Service w. i.	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝
800	Curtiss Aero	42⅞	42	42
1,000	‡East. An. Ch.	6	5⅝	5⅞
250	Emer. Phon.	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
900	Ev.-Hea. Inc.	22⅝	22¼	22½
400	‡Int. Trading	⅞	⅞	⅞
700	‡ Do pf.	1	1	1
460	‡Lake Tor. Pr.	8¼	8	8¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

5,200	A.-Am. Oil	20	19¼	19⅜
10	N. Pipe L.	97	97	97

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

7,400	‡‡Allen Oil	64	62	64
2,200	‡‡Am. V. Oil	19	18	18
5,500	Bar. O. & G	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
7,000	‡‡B.-Wyo. O.	17	17	17
300	‡Con. M. Oil, (a pros)	58	52	58
500	‡Cos. & Co., (oil ref)	..	..	..
1,300	‡Cos. O. & G	12⅛	12	12
1,600	‡Do cfts	12¼	12	12
2,700	‡‡Crosby P., (a pros)	58	55	55
200	‡Elk Basin Pet.	9¾	9¾	9¾
4,000	‡E. O. & G., (a pros)	..	..	..
8,700	‡Esm. O. Cp.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,000	‡Federal Oil.	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	‡Int. Pet'm.	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜
1,300	Ken. Oil, (a pros)	..	..	..
3,920	Key'e Con.	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
500	K.-W. O. pf	9¼	9¼	9¼
4,800	‡‡Lost C. O.	1⅛	92	1⅛
4,000	Acme C. H.	1⅜	1¼	1¼
1,000	Al.-Br. C.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,695	Alas. M. Co.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,100	‡Alas. Stand.	35	35	35
800	‡Ariz.-B.Cop.	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
2,500	‡‡Atlanta	10½	10	10½
300	Beaver Con.	31	31	31
4,800	Big Jim	2¼	2¼	2⅜
700	Bing. Min.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
1,100	‡Booth	8	7⅞	7⅞
3,300	‡Bos. & Mon.	61	59	60
450	‡Brad. Cop.	1¾	1	1⅛
800	Butte C. Z. v. t. cfts.	11	10

DIRECTORS HOLD UP ELECTRIC LIGHT CUT

Edison Co. Makes One More Effort to Get Concession from Service Board.

WILL TAKE ACTION TODAY

If Corporation Decides to Fight In Court, Legislature Will Be Asked to Fix Six-Cent Rate.

Whether or not the New York Edison Company will reduce its maximum rate for electric current from 7½ to 7 cents on July 1 in obedience to the direction of the Public Service Commission, was not decided yesterday by the Board of Directors of the company. They met at 2 P. M. and nearly three hours later Arthur Williams, General Commercial Manager of the company, called at the offices of the commission and had a conference with Commissioners Hervey, Whitney, and Hodge and William L. Ransom, chief counsel for the commission.

Then it was announced that the Directors had suspended action until this morning. Nobody would tell what message Mr. Williams took to the Commissioners, but it was assumed that as his work is confined to the use of electric current for commercial purposes, he urged the commission to release the company from reducing its commercial rates if it cuts its lighting rate to 7 cents. There were abundant evidences that no concessions whatever would be granted by the commission.

When the company reduced its rate from 8 cents to 7½ cents on Jan. 1 last there was an understanding that if conditions warranted another half a cent would be taken off on July 1. The company doesn't want to make this second reduction for various reasons, chief among them being the continuing increase in the cost of materials, the daylight saving agitation, and the possibility that the war may put many of the lights out for the greater part of the night.

The evidence taken by the commission showed that the company is about $60,000,000 ahead of its expenditures, and can go on piling up money at the present rate in spite of the fact that every half cent reduction in the rate represents a saving to the consumers of about $1,750,000 a year. If the commission would permit the present rate to run along until the end of the current year the company would be satisfied, but both the commission and the city authorities agree that under the terms of the agreement the company must either go back to the eight-cent rate or reduce the rate to 7 cents.

So that the commission might be prepared to compel the company to make the reduction a careful analysis of its returns for a number of years has been prepared. The figures show that in the fiscal years of 1907, 1908, and 1909 the company paid 6 per cent. on $45,000,000 of stock; that the same rate was paid in 1910 on $49,000,000, from 1911 to 1913 inclusive on $50,000,000, and in 1914 on $66,000,000. On this latter amount 6% per cent. was paid in 1915 and 7 per cent. in 1916.

Besides paying these increasing dividends on increasing stock values the company increased its corporate surplus from $10,000,000 to $36,000,000, increased its contingency reserve to $22,000,000, and paid interest of about $2,500,000 a year on its bond issue of about $39,000,000. Therefore the commission believes that the company can very well afford to knock another half cent off the rate. It was learned that in the event of the company deciding to fight the matter through the courts the Legislature will be asked to reduce the rate to 6 cents.

It was also learned that the commission is determined to make an appraisal of the company's property, a task which will take about a year, on which will adjust rates on a solid foundation. During 1916, while the 8-cent rate was being charged, the company, it was said, earned $5,800,000 net, and it could reduce the present rate to 7 cents and earn $7,000,000, the difference representing the increase in business. Estimates made of the value of the company's property by public officials ranges from $70,000,000 to $85,000,000.

If the company refuses to reduce the rate on July 1 to 7 cents the commission will proceed with the taking of testimony and will eventually issue an order directing it to make the reduction. Then the case will get into the courts. Pending the outcome, the company will have to lay aside the difference it collects from its customers, and if it loses the fight this money will have to be refunded.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 26.—Twenty-five new corporations, having an aggregate capital of $467,500, were chartered today. They include:

Seneca Electric Furnace Corp'n, Albany, electric furnaces, $100,000; F. W. Cameron, P. and E. Corning, Albany.

Lowry-Knise Tool Co., Inc., Syracuse, machinery, tools, and dies, $10,000; E. N. Lowry and A. E. and E. E. Knise, Syracuse.

Cooper Garage and Vulcanizing Works, Inc., Buffalo, vulcanizing, $10,000; A. S. F. Cooper and A. Scrimshaw, Buffalo.

Perlman & Co., Inc., Manhattan, import and export foodstuffs and general merchandise, $20,000; J. W. Geiger, L. A. Melvin, Jr., N. Weinstein, 116 Nassau St.

Jupiter Machine Mfg. Co., Inc., Richmond, punching and shearing machines, $50,000; M. A. Dippel, C. A. Stich, G. N. Thompson, 224 West 21st St.

Thompson-Torney Engineering Corp'n, Manhattan, engineering, contracting, and construction, $10,000; J. and R. M. Thompson, H. W. Torney, 61 E. 42d St.

J. W. Deisler, Inc., Manhattan, hotels and apartment houses, $10,000; J. G. and M. R. and G. F. Deisler, 1,384 St. Nicholas Av.

The Geo. F. Hesler Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture army and navy insignia, $20,000; L. M. Rankin, W. J. Brown, H. Pendleton, 11 Wall St.

G. Regrea Mfg. Co., Inc., Manhattan, rubber and rubber products, $100,000; A. E. Rea, F. H. Gregory, W. A. Van Ness, 220 Broadway.

One Twenty Four East Broadway Corp'n, Manhattan, realty, $25,000; A. E. and L. Weinstein, S. Bassior, 584 East 137th St.

Bousfield Realty Corp'n, Buffalo, general real estate and brokerage, $25,000; H. H. Wyant, G. C. Gorman, J. W. Bousfield, Buffalo.

Efficiency Gas Generator Co., Inc., Buffalo, oil and gas generators, $50,000; G. Van Damm, J. H. Stevens, W. H. Godbold, Buffalo.

Ernest W. Worsbell Co., Inc., Manahttan, leather skins and hides, $15,000; J. M. Tarak, L. A. Hardman, E. W. Worsbell, 74 Gold Street.

Calgirick Municipal Instruction Corp., Bronx, realty and general construction, $30,000; W. E. Clay, J. G. Craig, M. Michaelson, 30 West 118th Street.

Capital Increases: The Thrift, Brooklyn, $250,000 to $500,000; Guaranty Trust Co., Manhattan, $20,000,000 to $25,000,000; the Prudential Mortgage Corp., Brooklyn, $25,000 to $50,000; Metal Lithographing Co., Inc., Manhattan, $50,000 to $200,000; Jersey Kit Wear Corp., Manhattan, $10,260 to $20,000.

Authorizations: Wertham Bag, Inc., Missouri, bags and burlaps, $75,000. Representative, C. H. Corbett, 120 Broadway.

George A. Hormel & Co., Inc., Minnesota, live stock, poultry, and fish, $8,200,000. Representative, B. F. Cooper, Produce Exchange Building.

The Achilles Rubber & Tire Co., Inc., Delaware, equip rubber plant at Binghamton, $1,000,000. Representative, J. J. Vavra, Binghamton.

United Furnace Corp. Sales Co. of New York, Delaware, fuel saving and smoke consuming devices, $15,000. Representative, Roy W. Surrige, Utica.

Charles V. Hoffman Co., Inc., New Jersey, install mechanical devices, equipments and accessories, $25,000. Representative, L. L. Brown, Newburgh.

Cleveland Folding Machine Co., Inc., Ohio, machinery for folding paper, capital not given. Representative, W. J. Thompson, Eighth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.

Dissolutions: The Harbeson Textile Co., Manhattan; Stearyte Co., Inc., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 26.—Charters filed:

Independent American Oil and Sulphur Corp., acquire lands containing oil, natural gas, sulphur, and other minerals, &c.; $15,000,000; A. M. Halleran, M. H. Morris, F. Glied, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

States Oil Corp., acquire oil and gas lands and develop the same, $1,000,000; W. F. O'Keefe, G. Q. Steigler, E. E. Wright, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Commerce Trust Co., deal in and with investments, $5,000; L. H. Gunther, W. A. Sutton, H. B. Davis, all of New York.

Consolidation: Federal Shipping Co., Inc., and the Cosmopolitan Shipping Co., Inc., under the name of the Cosmopolitan Shipping Co., New York.

APPEALS FOR SCHOOL BILL.

Public Education Association Urges Action on Duplicate Plan.

The Public Education Association, through its director, Howard W. Nudd, made an appeal yesterday for action on the proposal to spend $1,511,529 for the purpose of eliminating part time and double sessions for 23,000 children by reorganizing forty-eight additional schools on the duplicate plan. The last meeting of the Board of Estimate before the Fall will be held on Friday of this week, and, unless the Board of Education acts decisively at its meeting today, the appropriation for this reorganization will be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Nudd asserts that this is apparently a concerted effort to discredit the City Administration by dragging the public schools into the political arena, in anticipation of the forthcoming municipal election, by giving the public the false impression that the authorities are sacrificing the children by refusing to erect new school buildings. This assertion, he says, is being made in carefully manipulated "neighborhood meetings" in public school houses throughout the city, as well as upon the floor of the Board of Education. He says it would be extremely unfortunate if the efforts of the minority in the Board of Education were to prevail in further obstructing the efforts of the majority during the last two years to solve, in a comprehensive way, the part-time problem in the public schools.

Rockefeller's Valet Goes to War.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 26.—John D. Rockefeller has lost his valet through the war. James Quinn, who has been the oil man's constant attendant for seven years, has enlisted, and was called to the colors today.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Bowery Savings Bank

128 and 130 BOWERY.

NEW YORK, June 11, 1917.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 16, 1917.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1917.

HENRY A. SCHENCK, President.
WILLIAM E. KNOX, Comptroller.
JOSEPH G. LIDDLE, Secretary.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS

76 Wall Street.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30, 1917:

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after Monday, July 16, 1917. DANIEL BARNES, President
GEORGE M. HALSEY, Cashier.
WILLISTON H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
New York, June 7, 1917.

—NOTICE—

Deposits to draw interest from July 1st or Oct. 1st or Jan. 1st or Apr. 1st must be made on or before the last day of the previous month.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK

(Incorporated 1833)

S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. & 16th St., New York

Two-rate interest-dividend on sums entitled thereto for term ending June 30, 1917.

4% PER ANNUM on every account up to and including $1,000 and at 3½% per annum on excess of $1,000 up to and including $3,000, payable on and after July 16, 1917, to depositors entitled thereto.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1917.

JAMES QUINLAN, President.
CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treas.
FRANCIS M. BACON, Jr., } Secretaries.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, }

German Savings Bank

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Cor. 4th Ave. and 14th St.

New York, June 4, 1917.

Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending June 30, 1917, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws not exceeding three thousand ($3,000) Dollars, and will be payable on and after July 21, 1917.

Deposits made on or before July 10, 1917, will draw interest from July 1, 1917.

HUBERT CILLIS, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

66 AND 68 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.

114TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum to be paid to depositors on and after July—10th on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30th, 1917, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EDWIN A. LAHM, Assistant Secretary.

WEST SIDE SAVINGS BANK

Sixth Avenue and Ninth Street.

The Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, which will be credited on all accounts entitled thereto on June 30, 1917.

Money deposited on or before July 13th will draw interest from July 1, 1917.

OPEN MONDAYS 9 A. M. TO 9 P. M.

Clarence O. Bigelow, President.
William V. Hudson, Sec'y and Treas.
ACCOUNTS OF SOCIETIES ACCEPTED.

Dollar Savings Bank

2308 Third Avenue.

Interest credited July 1st, at the rate of

Three and One-Half Per Cent.

per annum, on accounts from $5 to $3,000. Deposits made on or before July 10th draw interest from July 1st.

GEORGE E. EDWARDS, President.
WM. M. KERN, Treasurer.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Produce More—Save More

and you will solve the problem of the day. Save by opening a savings share account with $1 or more. The Society's usual rate has been for many years

4½%

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY

FOR HOME BUILDING & SAVINGS
58 Park Row. Est. 1868. New York

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Co.

N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets.

Philadelphia, June 13, 1917.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share), payable July 14, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

I. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

WESTCHESTER & BRONX TITLE & MORTGAGE GUARANTY COMPANY.

White Plains, N. Y., June 22, 1917.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4% on the capital stock of this Company, payable on July 3, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 30, 1917.

FRANCIS M. CARPENTER, Treasurer.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY.

New York, June 26, 1917.

A quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share and an extra dividend of $2 per share on its common stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable August 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record July 10th, 1917.

H. W. HILL, Treasurer.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

New York, June 20, 1917.

A dividend of TWO PER CENT. ($2 per share) on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Treasurer on Saturday, July 28, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, June 29, 1917.

MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLES BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $2,000;) market value		$2,000.00
Private securities, (book value, $147,488.09;) market value		145,897.00
Real estate owned		75,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		128,897.00
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		2,612,739.88
Overdrafts		321.00
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$306,496.64	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	414,657.18	
		721,153.82
Specie		339,275.04
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		85,400.00
Federal reserve notes		25,775.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$178,388.87	
Other cash items	137,780.48	
		316,169.35
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		2,800.00
Total		$4,454,609.80
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$200,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$350,000.00	
Undivided profits	138,015.60	
		488,015.60
Surplus on book values	$498,807.69	
Deposits:		
Not preferred as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	$3,543,478.36	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within 30 days	11,750.00	
Demand certificates of deposit	82,813.92	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	2,337.20	
Certified checks	14,212.70	
Total deposits		3,654,594.20
Bills payable, including indebtedness for money borrowed, represented by notes, certificates of deposit or otherwise		100,000.00
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	$2,000.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	10,000.00	
		12,000.00
Total		$4,454,609.80

DIVIDENDS.

E. W. BLISS COMPANY

Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

June 26, 1917.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the Preferred Stock of the Company, to be paid from the accumulated net earnings of the Company on July 2d next, to holders of the Preferred Stock of record on the books of the Company at the close of business June 27th. Transfer books will be closed June 28th to 30th, both dates inclusive.

HOWARD C. SEAMAN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

E. W. BLISS COMPANY

Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

June 26, 1917.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. (1¼%) and an extra dividend of eleven and one-quarter per cent. (11¼%) on the Common Stock of the Company, to be paid from the accumulated net earnings of the Company on July 2nd next, to holders of the Common Stock of record on the books of the Company at the close of business June 27th. Transfer books will be closed June 28th to 30th, both dates inclusive.

HOWARD C. SEAMAN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited.

TAKE NOTICE that the interest coupons of the Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of The Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited, maturing July 1st, 1917, will be paid upon presentation at the principal offices of the Royal Bank of Canada at Montreal and Toronto, and at the National Park Bank and Maitland, Coppell & Co., New York City.

Dated at Toronto, this 20th day of June, 1917.

J. G. GIBSON,
Assistant-Secretary.

The Ontario Pulp and Paper Company, Limited.

TAKE NOTICE that the interest coupons of the Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of The Ontario Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, maturing July 1st, 1917, will be paid upon presentation at the principal offices of the Royal Bank of Canada at Montreal and Toronto, and at the National Park Bank and Maitland, Coppell & Co., New York City.

Dated at Toronto, this 20th day of June, 1917.

J. G. GIBSON,
Assistant-Secretary.

267th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

ESTABLISHED 1784.

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

New York, June 19, 1917.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8%) per cent., payable on and after July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record of June 22, 1917.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York.

FOUNDED 1803

June 21, 1917.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4% on the capital stock of this Bank payable July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1917.

OWEN E. PAYNTER, Cashier.

228th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

120 Fourth Avenue, June 13, 1917.

106TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees has declared an interest dividend for the Six Months ending June 30, 1917, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upward entitled thereto, and payable on and after July 20th, 1917. The dividend will be credited to depositors as principal July 1st, 1917. Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1917, will draw interest from July 1st, 1917.

WALTER TRIMBLE, President.
LEWIS B. GAWTRY, Secretary.
JOHN HARPER, Comptroller.

AIR REDUCTION COMPANY, Inc.

120 Broadway, New York, June 20, 1917.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared an initial quarterly dividend of $1.00 per share on the Common Stock of the Company and the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock, payable July 15th, 1917, to stockholders of record June 30, 1917.

M. W. RANDALL, Secretary.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.

New York, June 20, 1917.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. ($1.50 per share) on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Treasurer on Wednesday, August 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, June 29, 1917. MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

New York, June 19, 1917.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of 3% upon the Capital Stock of the bank was declared payable, free of tax, on or after July 2nd, 1917.

W. S. BECKLEY, Cashier.

Irving National Bank, New York.

New York, June 20th, 1917.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two and One-half Per Centum (2½%) on the capital stock of this Bank, payable July 2nd, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 20th, 1917.

J. F. BOUKER, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

June 19, 1917.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., free of tax, payable on or after July 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1917.

F. B. ANDREWS, Cashier.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CHELSEA EXCHANGE BANK

at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $379,140.62,) market value		$367,041.25
Private securities, (book value, $11,735,) market value		11,735.00
Real estate owned		$1,900.00
Mortgages owned		124,095.69
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		30,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		719,278.48
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		1,970,671.01
Overdrafts		13,030.47
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$206,911.25	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	305,783.49	
		512,694.74
Specie		342,817.56
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		25,000.00
Federal Reserve notes		75,000.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings		15,060.54
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures and vaults	$19,000.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	11,688.04	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	4,000.00	
		$4,688.04
Total		$4,328,022.78
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$400,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Undivided profits		77,016.84
Surplus on book values, $94,816.21.		
Deposits — Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions	$4,563.26	
Deposits by the State of New York	300,000.00	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	2,086.23	
Deposits otherwise preferred, if any	35,548.52	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	76,086.80	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	2,724,800.00	
Demand certificates of deposit	8,030.90	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of passbooks	368,242.96	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	7,672.75	
Certified checks	83,049.67	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	261,141.74	
Total deposits		3,865,950.23
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Mortgages on real estate owned	$20,000.00	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	8,218.72	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	7,496.99	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	1,500.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	8,000.00	
		40,145.71
Total		$4,328,022.78

DIVIDENDS.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.

New York, June 5, 1917.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend (being dividend No. 88) on the PREFERRED STOCK of this Company of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2.50) per share, payable August 1, 1917, out of surplus net income, to holders of said PREFERRED STOCK as registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on June 29, 1917. The books will not to be closed. Dividend cheques will be mailed to holders of PREFERRED STOCK who file suitable orders therefor at this office.

C. K. COOPER, Assistant Treasurer,
5 Nassau Street, New York City.

ANACONDA COPPER MINING CO.

42 Broadway, New York, June 26, 1917.

The Board of Directors of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company has declared a dividend of Two Dollars ($2.00) per share upon its Capital Stock of the par value of $50 per share, payable on August 27, 1917, to holders of such shares of record at the close of business at 12 o'clock, noon, Saturday, July 21, 1917.

The dividend is payable only upon the $50 shares into which the Capital Stock is now divided.

All stockholders who have not converted their holdings into shares of $50 par value should do so without delay in order that they may receive their dividend promptly.

A. H. MELIN, Secretary.

SCOTT PAPER COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1917.

The Board of Directors of the Scott Paper Company have this day declared a dividend of one per cent., payable July 2, 1917, on the outstanding common stock of the company.

WM. S. ROGERS, Treasurer.

THE BANK OF AMERICA,

New York, June 22nd, 1917.

The Board of Directors have today declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable July 2nd, 1917, to stockholders of record of this date. The transfer books will remain closed until July 2nd, 1917.

F. E. ANDREWS, Cashier.

[No. 7,447.]

REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE Battery Park National Bank

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business on June 20th, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,336,622.89
Customers' liability account of acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted by it	131,500.00	
Total loans	$5,468,122.89	
Deduct foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement of this bank	678,451.80	
Overdrafts, secured		$4,789,671.09
Customers' liability under letters of credit actually used and for which this bank has not been reimbursed		5,584.40
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" executed by this bank and now outstanding		12,881.85
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation, (par value)		209,561.66
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged as collateral for State or other deposits		200,000.00
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged		50,000.00
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$25,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	122,861.53	
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock	20,656.00	
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank, (6 per cent. of subscription)	12,000.00	
Net amount due from banks and bankers	1,418,884.62	
Exchanges for Clearing House	866,719.69	
Outside checks and other cash items	1,069.09	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	3,206.68	
Notes of other national banks	6,000.00	
Federal Reserve notes	15,000.00	
Lawful reserve in vault and net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank	1,233,379.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	10,000.00	
		3,834,836.01
Total		$9,151,445.41
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$400,000.00
Surplus fund		300,000.00
Undivided profits	$800,829.95	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	68,927.62	
		$731,902.33
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		8,363.75
Amount reserved for all interest accrued		7,408.04
		242,670.82
Circulating notes outstanding		102,800.00
Net amount due to banks and bankers		98,634.50
Individual deposits subject to check		6,835,709.54
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	$58,072.69	
Certified checks	706,634.22	
Cashiers' checks outstanding	105,712.72	
Other demand deposits	90,072.67	
Time deposits, (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice)	23,835.24	
Certificates of deposit, (time)	102,600.00	
United States deposits, not subject to reserve:		
United States deposits, including deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	48,000.00	
Postal savings deposits	25,000.00	
		7,396,061.56
Customers' letters of credit drawn against		12,881.85
Acceptances executed for customers		208,561.66
Total		$9,151,445.41
Contingent liabilities:		
Foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement of this bank		$678,451.80

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, EDWIN B. DAY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

EDWIN B. DAY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of June, 1917.

[Seal.] EDMUND J. LIEPMANN,
Notary Public New York County, No. 148.

Correct—Attest:
R. C. CORNER,
ALFRED ROMER,
GEO. T. HAY,
} Directors.

DIVIDENDS.

THE CENTRAL FOUNDRY CO.

Ordinary Preferred Stock

An initial regular quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. on the Ordinary Preferred stock of the company has been declared, payable July 10th, 1917, to the stockholders of record as at June 30th, 1917, for the period ending March 31st, 1917.

The transfer books will not be closed.

FRANK HABER, Assistant Treasurer.

THE PEOPLES BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

June 21, 1917.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1917.

JOHN H. FORSTER, Cashier.

National Bank of Commerce in New York

Organized 1839

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

JUNE 20TH, 1917

Resources		Liabilities	
Loans and Discounts	$232,846,802.43	Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits	$45,236,043.11
U. S. Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness	12,474,000.00	Deposits	$11,988,288.47
Other Bonds, Securities, etc.	31,358,416.46	National Bank Notes Outstanding	155,000.00
Banking House	2,000,000.00	Letters of Credit and Acceptances	28,763,167.88
Due from Banks and Bankers	12,405,873.20	Unearned Discount	1,395,652.37
Cash, Exchanges and due from Federal Reserve Bank	83,115,296.51	Bills Payable with Federal Reserve Bank	16,000,000.00
Customers Liability under Letters of Credit, Acceptances, etc.	30,788,774.39	Other Liabilities	2,240,000.00
Interest Accrued	788,988.94		
	$405,778,151.93		$405,778,151.93

During seventy-eight years The National Bank of Commerce in New York Has devoted its skill, its service and its resources to the Development of the domestic and foreign commerce of the United States.

[No. 3,415.]

REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE

SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on June 20, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$35,425,482.74
Deduct foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement of this bank		16,624.52
		$35,408,858.22
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" executed by this bank and now outstanding		61,921.00
U. S. bonds (other than Liberty Bonds of 1917):		
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$70,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)	2,400,000.00	
Total U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness		2,470,000.00
Payment on account subscription for Liberty Loan Bonds		40,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.:		
Securities other than U. S. bonds owned unpledged		2,169,926.70
Stocks other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		5,911.25
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		90,000.00
Net amount due from banks and bankers		859,975.38
Exchanges for Clearing House		6,792,857.80
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		886,418.66
Outside checks and other cash items	$10,788.76	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	2,307.62	
		13,096.38
Notes of other national banks		15,840.00
Federal Reserve notes		50,675.00
Lawful reserve in vault and net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank		11,587,107.62
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		23,500.00
Commercial paper deposited to secure U. S. deposits		2,500,000.00
Total		$62,355,316.22
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$1,391,244.79	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	222,980.83	
		1,168,263.96
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		15,354.57
Circulating notes outstanding		69,997.50
Net amount due to banks and bankers		22,027,481.04
Dividends unpaid		30.00
Demand deposits subject to reserve:		
Individual deposits subject to check		26,429,782.29
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		125,095.15
Deposits by bank examiner		4,872,530.11
Cashier's checks outstanding		1,629,860.60
Total demand deposits subject to reserve, $32,787,268.15.		
United States deposits, not subject to reserve:		
United States deposits, including deposits of U. S. disbursing officers		1,955,000.00
U. S. bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same		1,300,000.00
Acceptances executed for customers		61,921.00
Total		$62,355,316.22

Foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement of this bank, $16,624.52

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, H. W. DONOVAN, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. W. DONOVAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of June, 1917.

W. L. SAMSON, Jr.,
Notary Public.

[Seal.]
Correct—Attest:
H. C. FOLGER,
E. H. R. GREEN,
PETER McDONNELL,
} Directors.

DIVIDENDS.

2ND DIVIDEND

CHARTERED 1709.

Bank of the Manhattan Company.

New York, June 21, 1917.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company, free from tax, payable on and after July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 27, 1917.

The Transfer Books will not close.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

AMERICAN ICE COMPANY

15 Exchange Place,
Jersey City, N. J.

June 26, 1917.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. (1¼%) upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company was declared, payable on July 25th, to stockholders of record at close of business July 10th, 1917.

HENRY C. HARRISON, Secretary.

Garfield National Bank,

Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third St.

New York, June 20, 1917.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Bank was declared payable, free of tax, on and after June 30, 1917.

The Transfer Books will be closed until Monday, July 2nd, 1917.

A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

The German Exchange Bank

230 Bowery, New York.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held on June 15, 1917, a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable July 2, 1917. Transfer Books to close June 18, 1917, reopen July 3, 1917.

GEORGE KERN, Cashier.

The J. G. White Management Corp'n
43 Exchange Place, New York.
Manager.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *verus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 227, 2d floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Crow<Tug Morristown) Dittmar<Barge Solon.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10 A.M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.

USCD J Mahoney. Same<Ah Hung.
Equity at 10:30 A.M. Same<Olsen & Miller.
Henkel<Burger. Same<G Mahoney.
Rahelman<Twinem. At 3 P. M.:
Criminal: US<Krieger.
Case on—US<Canelos.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—General motions.

In re application of Di Benedetto. Verdon<Niblick.
Milkman, as trustee< Lukosewicz<Phila & Selig. Read's C & I Co (2)
Piel<Auflero. Yankaus<Feltenstein & Rosenstein.
Tracy<Rudolph Bros. Wilhelm Co<Rosenson (2.)
Bouchard<Augusta.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department — Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Tierney, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Babinczak<Del & Hudson Co. Gunther<Stiefel.
Yaich<Herbach (2.) Perell<Reinfeld.
Lentchner<Lentchner. Feinstein<Feinstein.
Re Donohue (Parcel 300 B.) Michelow<Runetz.
Re Pope. Yamnitsky<Rothman.
Re Heath<Grimwood. American Wet Wash Laundry Co<Richter.
Wortmann<Edwards Leasehold, Inc. People<Randazzo.
Wechsler<Miller. Cohen<Bloomenfeld.
Re Dickstein (Hoffman.) Re Foley (Dempsey,) Rieger<Ottinger.
Jackson<Case. Fox<Hirsch.
Leeds<Longstreet. Keller<same.
Eagle Wet Wash Laundry, Inc<Perally. Roth<same.
Guggenheim<Werner. Van Paag<same.
Williamsburgh City Fire Ins Co<Lichtenstein. Warsawer<same.
Needham<Seitz. Zurich<same.
Kernell<Van Cleve. Hyman<Feldman.
Bloom<Bush Terminal. Mannion<Costigan.
Republic of Panama< Wolf<Duncan, (Adams Consul Realty Co. McCready.)
Beebe<Beebe. Stohs<Town & County Estates.
Re Knobe<Schermerhorn. Wolf<Int R T.
Shapiro<Diamond. Pahl<Gerstenhaber.
Bernstein<Legis. Commer Women's Wear Co (re Nugent.)
Firstenberg<Gluck. Re Rogers.
Aufses<Gelb. Klein<Sternan Realty.
Re Faulkner. CNY<S & M Realties.
Export & Import Film Co<Fisher. Morris Plan Co<Wisch.
Levy<Rosan Realty & Const Co. Frankenberg<Berkovits.
Clark<Rosenfeld. Re Prymier & Hanna Co.
Meuser<Singer. Dessez<Dessez.
Ventres<Zuelch. Re Woolverton.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bank<Schrenkelsen. Brock<Poor (2.)
National Surety Co< Ellison. Re Sherwood.

PART III.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.
Strong<Strong. Re Sisson<Todd.
Re Mar. Wyl Levy. Re Title Ins. &c, Co<Patten.
Cooley<Cooley. Re Sisson<Victor Hotel Co.
Cohen<Cohen. Hamilton<Rouse.
Lovejoy<Lovejoy. Paul<Paul.
Hand<Weisberg. Rhinelander<Hopkins.
Sartorio<Sartorio. McClintock<McClintock
Miscellaneous causes: Libman<Libman.
Amiron Sup Co<CNY. Case on.
McDermott & Hanigan<Ritz Rty Co.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

Jacoby<Bonastre. Same<Bahrenburg & Co.
Saranac Realty<Brady Co. O'Meara Co<Long. Case on.
King<Bourcicot.
Wilson<Loblein. Same<Brackett Co.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts as reached. Calendar will be called at 10 A.M.

Squier<A Sils, Inc. German<I R T.
Sweeney<Kulenkampff Co. Cold<NY Rys.
Mayer<Mayo. Stieffer<Smallwood.
Scannell<White Hod Elevator Co. Strauss<Strauss.
Blume<Nassau El RR. Firestein<F & M Schafer Brew Co.
Berger<Finn (2.) Kulish<Maher.
Barry<Lubaschi-Hungerford Rlty (2.) Sommerman<Seeal.
Stern<5th Av Coach. Silverman<Woods.
McNamara<Erie RR. Wiener<Sitt.
Brady<CNY. Cohen<Michelson.
Crowley<Degnon Contr Co (2.) Ackerman<American News Pub Co.
Waxman<Burtis. Meyn<New England Steamship Co.
Weissman<McCabe. M Brand<Rosen.
Radler<Phizer. Brand<same.
Keane<Penn. Orringer<Harris.
Entwistle<U S Rubber. Roades<Carman.
Somers<Smith. Mitchell<Empire Smelting Co.
Pellkan<Press. Gingold R R Co<CNY.
Kresh<Stevens. Pystrom<Villard.
Schlag<Hilkin. Hamill<Johnson.
Tice<Wilson. Naylor<same.
Harrington<Hotel Astor. Tramantano<Nicoll.(2)
Egan<Fennell. Sondergaard<Silberblatt. (2.)
Grigaitis<NY Con RR Case on.

PART IV.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A.M.—Case on

PART VII.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART IX.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.

Palamara<CNY Rys. Same<Lauritano.
PART X.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear. Re Shannon.
PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. People<Transit Co.
Rubenstein<Zentgraf. Same<Ziolkowski.
PART XII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear. Re East 9th St.
PART XIII.—Not in session. Hampton<L V Coal & RR.
PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached. Re Chapman.
Sinnott<Sinnott. Pearsall<Macbeth.
Kenney<Newark Fed League Ball Club. Abel<CNY.
Ladner<Am Surety Co Marshall<Sackett.
Herring<Mail. Re Magnus.
Simpson<Ashburn. O'Connor<Bradley Co.
Lang<Harrison. Vollmuth B, Q C & S RR.
White<Astro Const. Co.
Saxe Bros<B Shapiro. Case on.
Teed<Griffin.

PART XV.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XVI.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Held in Appellate Term room.—Clear.

PART XVII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.

Kronish<Eisenberg. PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate: Drayton Burrill, Jr.
Ida Stemlein. Thomas Gibney.
Charlotte E L Deming. Arthur H Twombly.
John G Uhrlab. John Richard.
Welvel Ratner.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Dickstein<Am Sugar Ref Co. Col Sand, &c, Co< Same.
Heller<Robitscher. Cipollaro<same.
McAleer<Union Ry.(2) Baumgarten<same.
London<Rosenthal. Baer<same.
Becker<Scully. Ambrozatis<same.
Friedman<Webb. Pilzer<same.
Poerdeck<Buda. Mykowsky<same.
Gottfried<Royal Box & Lumber Co. Rochblatt<same.
Jabick<Bissert. Rovetto<same.
Sean<Harriselle H Co. (2.) Reilly<same.
Lifshitz<Grossman. Silverstein<same.
Gomulensky<Buttenweiser. Schodolsky<same.
Galligan<United Cigar Stores Co. Bauer<same.
Weis<Lewis. Levine<same.
Kirschenbluth<Crooks, Thomas & Co. Scheuerman<same.
Claccio<Breckenridge Oberthur<Astor. Mollnick<same.
Strauss<Louis. Loeser<same.
Weiss<Messing. Mazzarella<same.
Needom<Standard Sand, &c, Co. Rosenberg<same.
Sullivan<Stern Bros. Mazzarella<same.
Benton<Post. Scalfini<same.
Zaberman<J Myer Co. Steinberg<same.
Schwabe<Cornell. Sovenna<same.
Winter<Dicker. Shapiro<same.
Veseitler<J Myer Co. Tazioli<same.
Gingold<Gottfried. Boshitz<Tinkel.
Blok<Judson Hotel Co. Kleinkopf<Sklamberg.
Sullivan<Stern Bros. Streich<Marknew Rty.
T Di Palma & Co< Schilling. Geller<78-84 Riving-ton St Co.
Block<Bartik. Savinsky<Sabsevits.
Goldberg<Cone. Brucker<Connelly.
Kaidy<Rys. Kasofsky<Wolf.
Klainman<same. Goldstein<Michalover.
Johnson<same. Schwartz<Donovan.
Karges<same. Kuhar<Dobroczynski.
Kaufman<same. Movshovitz<Last.
Klein<same. Uhrman<Levine.
Isaacs<same. Tannenbaum<Sailors Snug Harbor.
De Jacoma<same. Deutsch<Weintraub.
Jacobson<same. Bernstein<Greenberg.
Lampe<same. Rosenblatt<78-84 Riving-ton St Co.
Conroy<same. Schersmith<Knapp.
Lipshitz<Greenberg.
Kalt Lumber Co< Smith Concrete Con.
Berg<Williams.
Levin<Triangle Waist.
Heller<Selvin Rty Co.

PART II.—Strasbourger, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Rubin<Zinbers. Berman<same.
Curro<Barratt. Turk<same.
Wallowitz<Marksamer Lipman<Barcas.
Kelly<I R T. Nat N Y Bank<Bernstein.
Imbrogno<Celia. Galwey<Spindler.
Dreker<Alaska Chem. Co. Schechter<N Y Cent RR.
Fox<Zuckerman. Shalka<Dinerstein.
Patton Brown Co<Staten Coast Co. Shirk<Griffiths.
Reuth<Logis. Solm<Lamchick.
Duncan<Moore. Radushkin<MacNiff.
Hutter<Stokes. Vitrick<Perry & Son.
Schatsky<Harber. Schenkler<Modra.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Berkowitz<Jacobson. Hallbhaler<Excelsior Sav Bank.
Baum<Schulman. Fairweather<Coleman.
Springer<Jaffa. Suter<Am Star Line. Case on.
Goldstein<Goldstein. Koehler<Stern.
Sinlon<same.

PART II.—Finnelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—Commercial calendar at 10 A. M.

Seaman<Watt. Marinelli<Fox, Costume Co.
Coughlan<Dowling. Garrison<Stave.
Napoli<Erie RR. A. Frankan & Co< Goldberg.
Kessler<Eastern Zinc Ref Co. Machinski<Machinski.
Batdorf<Shubert Theatrical Co. Edman<Ins Co of N A
Lowenthal<Solomon. Kozolowsky<G Soun & Co.
Levy<Robinson. Friedman<Monnes.
Ellers & Becker Leather<Krautman. Williamson<Seligman.
Rogers<Baird. Cohn<Wilensky.
Miller<Crossings. Stanislaw<Goldberg.
Rosenberg<Lipschitz. Lang<Reichard.
West Side Bank< Gershowitz. Berger<Levy Knitting Mills.
Herrman<Eid & Cas. J. H. Levy & Sons< Allied Investors Rty.
Bailey<Hodgens. Nassau Finance Co< Quality Underwear Case on.
Sinsheimer<Reinhart. Morris<same.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A.M.—Case on.

PART V.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Farmers' Loan & Trust Co<Schrenkeisen—Samuel Bitterman.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—American Oil & Supply Co<Western Gas Const Co—John Greenberg.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Ward<Mayers—Emile Schultze, Re Kohn, Inc—Jerome A Kohn.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—N Y Public Library<Geo L Storm—Willis Fidelis Herrmann, Same<201 Ave A Corp—Fields Herrmann, Lincoln Trust Co<Meyer Jarmulowsky—Archibald Bupter.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Moller<Godwin, (2.) Stein<Stein.
Shiverts<Simon. Re Simon, (2.)
Hilsenrad<Van Hoven. Canter<Canter.
Kernochan<De Voe. Re White Plains R'd.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.
Sloberg<Sloberg. Simmons<Simmons.
McIntosh<McIntosh. Behimer<Behimer.
Siegel<Siegel. Lavigne<Boekell.
Raer<Baer. Lopard<Hampp Bldg Corp.
Jacobs<Jacobs. Stevenson<Barck.
Bechlein<Bechlein.
Hoppe<Hoppe.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Donnelly, J.

Cases on: Anton<Mutual), McSchmitz<NY Con RR. Cormott Dairy Corp.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Weeks, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

Motions: Dorothea Von Speckelsen.
Vincent Martire. Anna C. Bagger.
Martin Caflisch. Konrad Weitzel.
Maude H. Winans, Nellie Morrin.
Margaret Timke. Emma Snyder.
Katherine A. Ryan, Kathe Kaufmann.
Mary Foy. Accountings:
Peter Twamley. Charles H. Fox,
Wills for probate: James J. Kelly.
S. H. Guggenheim, Samuel G. Dayton,
Ann E. Carragher, Isaac W. Jackson.
Jacob Bininger. Sarah Jackson.
Alice Duffy. Joseph A. Goulden,
Martha C. Newell, C. H. Simonson,
Emma E. Meier, Edwin H. Collett.
Henry Auer. A. Stoddard.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Talbot, J.

Weir<Union Ry. German<same.
Solove<McIntel. Rubenstein<same.
Dooley<Union Ry. Kaufman<Ryan.
Dahlen<Union Ry. Greenberg<same.
Friedman<Melzer. Brawlet<Union Ry.
O'Rourke<Cohen. Weintrub<Co Blvd RR.
Steaman<Flies. Robert Richter, (2.)
Steinstein<Curie. Rosen<Blackford.
Blaugrund<Int R T Co. (2.)

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Siems et al.<Daley et al.—Maurice S. Cohen.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J.—Entelman<Lustgarten—Samuel W. Phillips.

Receiver Appointed.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J.—Jacob B. Baum< Amelia Haas—Jacob G. Breunich.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, J. P.; Stapleton, Rich, Putnam, Blackmar, J. J.—Enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.

Kearney<Vitagraph. Weyant<Roesenberg.
Groberg<Edert. Huber<D'Estere.
CNY<Woodhaven Gas. Lazzaretti<Lazzaretti.
Huttlinger<W E Mall. Brower<Loft.
Sproul<Beskin. Van Wicklen< Springdale Co.
Kessler<F T B, Inc. De Bover<Century Steel Co.
McNally<Adams. Shuster<Nassau RR.
Curry<Zittell. Harris<I R T (2.)
Irwin<Irwin. Re Kenny.
Re Barlow. Polk<Comsol RR.
Wilson<Kane. Enplg<Gruhn.
Nicholson<Greely Hotel. Visconti<Becker.
Davidson<Vil of White Plains. Bryers<Sokolow.
Olney<Culluloo Park. Scanlone<Beaver.
Marcella<Deloca. Kaffine<Terminal Co.
Junge<B H RR. Dahn<O'Connell.
Baker<Griffiths. Bulger<Nassau RR.
Pederson<Union Ry. Fuller<Brown.
Lewis<Butcher. McCourt<N Y Q C & S RR.
People<Sieke. Maroney<Manuel.
Same<Lauritano. Liebman<Sirota.
Re Shannon. Crystal<Aerodrome.
People<Transit Co. Silverman<Althouse.
Same<Ziolkowski. Cherrington<South Brooklyn Ry.
Re East 9th St. O'Connor<N Y Life Ins Co.
Hampton<L V Coal & RR. Schinzel<Stevens Co.
Re Chapman. Bway Holding Co< Waldron.
Pearsall<Macbeth. Asmussen<Wanamaker.
Abel<CNY. Schwars<Swasey.
Marshall<Sackett. Breslin<B H RR.
Re Magnus. MacGowan<MacGowan
O'Connor<Bradley Co. Swasey<Swasey.
Vollmuth B, Q C & S RR. Carfari<Knipe.
Nowakowski<North Shore RR. Kantor<Goodman.
Ostrowsky<Nas RR.
Sackett Coal Co<Link Rlty & Const Co.
Cuneo<C I & B RR.
McDonough<Greenhut.
Heffernan<Whitworth.
Frankfort<Arnstein.
Varvaro<Carver et al.
Gordon<Schaeffer.
Stoller<Blackwick.
Kessler<Rambler.
Hyde<Jackson Sanatorium et al.
Negri<Stamas et al.
Conway<Herd.
Henkel<CNY.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Jaycox, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Weinstein<Sisson. Re Abraham (Rancker.)
Textile Paper Co< Corey. Olsen<Hogan & Sons.
Wells<Wells. Gausman<Lindner.
Glaser<Deperino. Groves<Groves.
Morino<Taylor. Cohen<Wiener.
Bender<Forrest. Fortuin<Fortuin.
Glickman<Glickman. Pendias<Greek Orthodox Church.
Re Schachman (Steiglerglass.) Greek Orthodox Church<Pendias.
Ahrens<Sanders. N Y Mun Ry Corp< Broadway Theatre.
Roche<City. Atlantic Storage & Trucking Co<Lustig.
Re Schenectady Av (Dorp.) Allison<Willoughby Realty Co (2.)
Ward<Miller. City Real Estate Co< Washington.
Bradley<McCloud. Morris<Simons.
Hobday<Allen. Boese<Walter (June 29.)
Willer<Johnson. Robinson<Robinson.
Radnor Realty Corp< Barter. Alfred Marks Realty Co<Packard Auto Service Co.
Re Maple St. Graves<Groves.
Re Stillwell Av. Kaiser<Kaiser.
Monument Plaster Co (McHugh.) Re 64th-65th Sts.
Audley<Audley. Smith<Bartlett.
Kingsbury<Johansen. Mittenthal<Feuerstein.
Re 92d St. (Convent of Sisters of Mercy.) Same<same.
Isaacs<Isaacs. Rubenstein<same.
Kaufman<Ryan.
Greenberg<same.
Brawlet<Union Ry.
Weintrub<Co Blvd RR.
Robert Richter, (2.)
Rosen<Blackford.

PART II.—Kelby, J.—Ex parte business.—At 10 A. M.

Undefended divorces: Mitchel.
Lawson. Byrnes.
Neesen. Bouton.
Hornbeck. Shultis.
Roseth. Zilver.
Murray.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

Jones<Eagle Svgs & L Warner<Union Painless Dentists.
Scott<same. Sackett R'r Co<Kelly.
Rainsky<Rainsky. Levitt<Levitt.
I. S. E Co<Parks. Klein<Klein.
Nathan—Nathan. Lund<Johnson.
Rosenberg<Becker. Berg<Bergen.
Jacobs<Oskeroff. J P Duffy Co<Granato
Fevola<Fevola. Gibel<Gibel.
Atwood<Arenkay Amus Co. Sunshine<Sunshine.
Breidt<Cheney. Mounsey<Jaqe.
Pines<Traktman. Halsberg<Bernstein.
Wallach<same. Aurach<Greenberg.
Richstein<Richstein. Chard<Clard.
Zimmerman<Zimmerman. Mahoney<Mahoney.
Schor<Bucher.
Brown<Brown.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 4854.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Clark, J.; Part V., Van Siclen, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Callaghan, J.

Szczesniewics< Willinski. Schwars<Swasey.
Re Martha Ritterbusch (alleged incompetent.) Breslin<B H RR.
Re Eugenia Apel (alleged incompetent.) MacGowan<MacGowan
Waldron<Quimby. Swasey<Swasey.
Meisler<Segalbaum. Carfari<Knipe.
O'Brien<CNY et al. Kantor<Goodman.
Quaker<Pines Rubber. Ostrowsky<Nas RR.
Livio<Jacobs. Sackett Coal Co<Link Rlty & Const Co.
Simon<Hagen. Cuneo<C I & B RR.
Dyas<Normal Land. McDonough<Greenhut.
Thomas<B H RR. Heffernan<Whitworth.
Wertheim<Reule. Frankfort<Arnstein.
Lehman Co<Novelty Fabric Glove Co. Varvaro<Carver et al.
Mascolo<Scalzo. Gordon<Schaeffer.
Lindstrom<Nassau RR Stoller<Blackwick.
Liebman<B H RR. Kessler<Rambler.
Muhlgrum<same. Hyde<Jackson Sanatorium et al.
Negri<Stamas et al.
Conway<Herd.
Henkel<CNY.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until June 28.

Highest number reached on regular call, 10,000.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The repurchase of the southwest corner of Broadway and Eighty-first Street by Franklin Pettit, President of the Realty Company of America, was the feature of what little activity there was in the realty market yesterday.

The property, which is known as 2,251 to 2,259 Broadway, consists of a three-story building devoted to shops, stores, and offices, occupying a plot fronting 70.5 feet on Broadway and 104.3 feet on Eighty-first Street, abutting the site of All Angels' Church.

Mr. Pettit's first purchase of the property was in July, 1916, from the estate of Morris K. Jesup. Within a few days of closing the contract he resold it to the Mills Bebee Corporation, a subsidiary of the New York County National Bank, taking in part payment a parcel of about thirty-two lots in Corona, L. I.

Yesterday Mr. Pettit signed contracts for the repurchase of the corner, which he considers one of the best in the section. Lewis B. Preston, Inc., negotiated the transaction, the property being held at $350,000.

Recently the northwest corner of Eighty-first Street and Broadway, a seven-story apartment known as the Forres, was sold to Alfred A. Hagedorn, and the northwest corner of Eighty-third Street and Broadway, the Amidon, a seven-story apartment house, was sold to T. J. McLaughlin, President of the Gramont Holding Company.

Tenement Sales.

I. Frank Stone sold to Ennis & Sinnott, operators, 336 East Fifty-fourth Street, a five-story tenement, on a lot 25 by 100. The Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Company was the broker.

Fanny Ehrlich bought from the State Leasing Company 75 and 77 West 141st Street, a six-story tenement, on a plot 50 by 99.11.

West Harlem Sale.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., sold for Stephen H. Jackson 31 East 130th Street, between Madison and Fifth Avenue, a three-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 18 by 100.

Bronx Sales.

Charles Berlin purchased for investment from the New Utrecht Development Company 1,357 Webster Avenue, a four-story flat, on a lot 25 by 90.

The Preferred Investing Company, Fred F. French, President, resold through Byrne & Baumann and James J. Donovan, Inc., 518 and 520 Timpson Place, two-family frame houses, on plot 50 by 56.10, near 149th Street. The new owner is an investor. Clifford C. Roberts, as attorney, represented the seller.

This is one of the three properties taken recently by Mr. French's company from William F. Kenny in part payment for the six five-story apartment houses at the southwest corner of Post Avenue and 204th Street.

Queens Borough Sales.

Wallace J. Hardgrove of The Queensboro Corporation, sold for The Denton Construction Company the southeast corner of Junction Avenue and Hunt Street, a plot 133 by 110. This property is located at the intersection of two trolley lines and is 1,000 feet from the Junction Avenue express station of the dual subway system to Corona. It was sold to an investor, who proposes to prepare the plot to lease as an airdrome or amusement park:

Brooklyn.

B. J. Sforza sold for Bridget Atorino the three-story brick tenement with stores, occupying a lot 20 by 100, on the southwest corner of Fourteenth Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street.

Tutino & Cerny sold for Diedrich Bey to a client for investment, the four-story double brick store and apartments at 4,713 Fifth Avenue.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold a lot on Hunter Avenue, in the Philipse Manor section of Tarrytown, to Frederick James Smith of New York City.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley sold at auction sale the J. Avery Nathans property situated on Prospect Street and Lexington Avenue, White Plains, N. Y. The property consists of approximately three acres, with a house and garage. The purchaser was M. L. Mora.

Recent Buyers.

Margaret P. Zabriske is the buyer of the dwelling on the southeast corner of Convent Avenue and 150th Street sold last week by the Kaufman estate.

The Little Sisters of the Assumption are the buyers of the dwelling at the northwest corner of Convent Avenue and 144th Street, sold recently by L. J. Phillips & Co.

Jennie Bresiloff is the buyer of the flat 2,299 Crotona Avenue.

John H. Barckmann is the buyer of the twenty-four lots on Harlem River Terrace south of Fordham Road, sold last week by John E. Eustis.

Active Bidding at Auction.

The special sales day held by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, yesterday at 14 Vesey Street, brought out active competition on all the parcels offered. The property 16-18-20 Jones Street, formerly the Greenwich house settlement, consisting of two three-story and basement brick buildings and a one-story frame building, on a plot 50 by 90, was sold for $20,500. The bidding started at $10,000. No. 19 West Ninety-third Street, a four-story and basement brick and stone building on a plot 19.7 by 100.8½, was sold to the Merrit Realty Corporation for $8,650. The northwest corner of Manhattan Avenue and 100th Street, a three-story and basement building on a plot 17.7 by 75, was sold to E. Florence Reeves for $8,000. No. 533 West 187th Street, a three-story and basement brick two-family house, 19 by 94.10½, was sold to R. J. Woods for $6,750. The southeast corner of Washington Avenue and Peace Street, Pelham Manor, a vacant plot 156.5 by 200, was sold to H. Laign for $1,700.

Commercial Leases.

The Ogden & Clarkson Corporation leased the old Abercrombie & Fitch Building, at 53, 55, 57 West Thirty-sixth Street, store, basement and lofts, to Goodkind & Robinson, importers of flowers and feathers, who are moving from their old quarters at 718-720 Broadway.

Charles F. Noyes Company leased for William Einstein, agent for Alice C. J. Cockeny, the building 231 Water Street to The Service Company for a term of years from July 1.

Realty Notes.

A meeting of the Harlem Property Owners' Association has been called for Thursday evening at 147 East 125th Street.

Senator James A. Foley, recently appointed by Justice Manton receiver of M. & L. Jarmulowsky, east side bankers, in bankruptcy, has commissioned Henry Brady to appraise the properties of the concern, preliminary to liquidation. The holdings are mostly tenements in Manhattan and Bronx.

A meeting of the Bronx Board of Trade has been called for this evening at 137th Street and Third Avenue.

The Real Estate Board of New York through its appraisal committee is making a vigorous campaign in the interests of the American Red Cross war fund.

The adjourned administratrix auction sale for the estate of Carlene A. Way will be held today at the Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, 14, 16 Vesey Street, by Bryan L. Kennelly. The property is known as 1 Phillpse Place, Yonkers.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

93d St, 19 West, n s, 248 ft w of Central Park West, 19.7x100.8, four-story and basement dwelling; executors' sale; estate of Oscar E. Schmidt, deceased; to the Merit Realty Co. for $8,650.

117th St, 155 East, n s, 106.4 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.11, three-story dwelling; executor's sale, estate of Kate Fanning, deceased; withdrawn.

Jones St, 16-20, s s, 183 ft e of Bleecker St, 68.2x97.6, 2 three-story buildings and one-story frame house; vol. sale; knocked down to Mrs. C. Reyy for $20,500.

187th St, 538 West, n s, 88 ft e of Audubon Av, 19x94.10, three-story house; vol. sale; bid in at $6,750.

Pelham Manor, N. Y.—Washington Av, s e corner Peace St, 156.5x200; vacant; trustees' sale; estate of William Duryea, deceased; to E. H. Laing for $1,700.

Manhattan Av, 75, n w corner of 103d St, 17.7x75, three-story dwelling; executor's sale of estate of Stephen H. Davenport, deceased; to A. Florence Rees, a party in interest, for $8,000.

Vandewater St, 45-51, n s, 204.10 ft w of Pearl St, through to 17-27 Rose St, 188.1x about 198.5x91.11x irregular, 8 and 9 story Munro Building; N. Y. Trust Co. against T. E. Greacen et al.; Zabriskie, M. S. & K., attorneys; due, $452,280.87; taxes, &c., $20,000; adjourned to June 27.

Houston St, 108 East, n s, 77.6 ft w of 2d Av, 22x100x irregular, seven-story building with stores; N. Y. Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations against Leonidas Realty Corporation et al; Stewart & S., attorneys; due, $39,340.55; taxes, &c., $780; to the plaintiff for $29,000.

Lexington Av, 1,741, e s, 30.11 ft s of 109th St, 20x68, four-story flat; P. B. Armitage, trustee, against E. M. Wood et al.; P. M. Tichenor, attorney; due, $7,998.15; taxes, &c., $377.75; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

By Henry Brady.

70th St, 9 West, n s, 150 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.5, four-story dwelling; B. F. Tuska et al. against J. A. Cantor et al.; Goldsmith, C. & W., attorneys; due, $27,552.30; taxes, &c., $976.80; to Simon Rossman, a party in interest, for $29,500.

Houston St, 26 West, n s, 50 ft w of Mercer St, 25x105, five-story store and lofts; City Real Estate Co. against Henrietta Krugman et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $30,400; taxes, &c., $1,915; adjourned to July 3.

AT 3,203 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Webster Av, w s, 120.1 ft s of 181st St, 100x155 to e s of 181st St x 102x irregular, vacant; S. E. Bradley against William Crawford & another; H. K. Davis, attorney; due, $2,600.04; taxes, &c., $2,100; to the plaintiff for $2,000.

By James J. Donovan.

Southern Boulevard, w s, 305 ft s of 167th St, 80x100; vacant; L. J. Ashforth against Aluminum Realty Co. et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $15,634.51; taxes, &c., $450; adjourned to July 3.

By Henry Brady.

Southern Boulevard, e s, 125 ft s of Jennings St, 75x100, vacant; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Rose Smith et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; due, $6,-$694.34; taxes, &c., $328.02; adjourned to July 3.

By James L. Wells Company.

Bartholdi St, n s, 50 ft e of Holland Av, 25x95; M. M. Wright against Johanna Albrecht et al.; Williamson & B., attorneys; due, $854.70; taxes, &c., $12.48; to the plaintiff for $600.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. Where the corner's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, 431, e s, 50 ft n of 186th St, 89.10x95; the Hogenauer & Wesslan Co. to Wessian Brothers, 511 West 181st St, mtg $60,000, June 25; attorneys, Davis & Davis, 51 Chambers St. $100

AVENUE A, 1018, e s, 25.5 ft n of 58th St, 25x79.5; Julius A. Falk to Francis S. Pharaer, 113 Hobart Av, Summit, N. J., trustee, will of Cyrus Hitchcock, June 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. $1

CANAL ST, 360, n s, 62.11 ft e of West Broadway, 19.3x86.3x12.10x83; Frank T. Faulkner to Benjamin C. Faulkner, 914 St. Mark's Av, Brooklyn, William D. Faulkner, 104 St. James Place, Brooklyn, and Henry W. Faulkner, 260 McDonough St, Brooklyn, one-fourth part, b. and s., c. a. g., May 7; attorneys, Thompson, K. & W., 256 Broadway. $100

HAVEN AV, n e corner 178th St, 185 ft to s s 179th St, x97; Nevah Construction Co. to Lucien A. Dubernet, 33 West Passaic Av, Rutherford, N. J.; mtg $222,750, all liens, June 25; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

NORTH MOORE ST, 13, n s, 25x75; North Moore St, 11, n s, 24x75; Frank T. Faulkner to Benjamin C. Faulkner, 914 St. Mark's Av, Brooklyn, et al, one-fourth part, b. and s., c. a. g., May 7; attorneys, Thompson, K. & W., 256 Broadway. $100

PEARL ST, 231 to 235, n w s, 56.3 ft s w of John St, 87.6x56.3x irregular; John St, 16, s w s, 88.10 ft n w of Pearl St, 9.3x16.2x irregular; Frank T. Faulkner to Benjamin C. Faulkner, 914 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn, et al., one-fourth part, all title, b. and s., c. a. g., May 7; attorneys, Thompson, K. & W., 256 Broadway. $100

WEST BROADWAY, n w corner of Worth St, 20.2x70.2, four-story flat; Benjamin D. Jackson to Lewis, White Plains, N. Y., b. and s., c. a. g., Jan. 31; address, 18 East 41st St. $100

WOOSTER ST, 211 and 213, w s, 168.5 ft s of Bd St; Amos R. E. and Gifford Pinchot, executors, to Hogenauer & Wesslan Co., 55th St, May 14; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $25,000

SAME PROPERTY; Hasco Building Co. to Samuel Baitelman, 1,468 Wilkins St, Bronx, b. and s., all liens, same, same $100

3D Av, 1,474 to 1,478, w s, 51.7 ft n of 83d St, 51x110.2; Francis L. Wandell, Saddle River, N. J., to James H. Gill, Bronxville, N. Y., c. a. g., June 23; attorney, Frank M. Tichenor, 38 Park Row $1

5TH ST, n s, 341.1 ft e of Avenue C, 16.9x83; Annie Levcowitz to Rohie Resler, 729 East 5th St, mtg $9,333, all liens, March 4, 1915 ..... $100

26TH ST, 420 West, s s, 225 West 9th Av, 25x98.9; Victor Beaver to 420 West 26th St, Corp., 556 West 184th St; mtg $18,000, May 26; attorneys, Beaver Bros., 44 Court St, Brooklyn $500

36TH ST, 224 West, s s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 34.8x99; Bridget McCabe to Ellen and Teresa McCabe, N. Y. C., Aug. 5, 1909; attorney, James J. Eltringham, 131 Columbus Av. $1

36TH ST, s s, 300 ft

REAL ESTATE.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

ESTABLISHED JULY, 1847.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
Real Estate Broker,
Appraiser and Auctioneer,
261 Broadway. Telephone 1547 Cortlandt.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

PROSPECT PARK—
SACRIFICE!

Fairfield Place, 8th Av.; fine three story basement brownstone box stoop extension; best Brooklyn section; parquet floors, electric lights; bargain; price, half first bank mortgage, balance easy terms; possession, or will lease. Ernest Howard, 69 7th Av., Brooklyn. Telephone Sterling 958.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.
Fifteen minutes from Herald Square.
Ready for occupancy; from $8,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$150 cash buys my seven-room house, bath, heat and all improvements; electricity, gas, etc.; large plot; good soil for vegetables and poultry; will take balance $18 per month; the property must be sold at once; perfect title. Lane, Box 275 Times Downtown.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

TO CLOSE ESTATE.
Beautiful home on Staten Island; up-to-date house, garage, chicken houses; 12 acres of ground; 250-foot water frontage on Raritan Bay; private dock; will sell at reasonable price. Herbst, 503 5th Av. Phone 687 Murray Hill.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Large, beautiful building site near lake, over acre, $4,000; worth $8,000; best possible surroundings; golf and tennis. Westchester County, sixteen miles from Grand Central. M. B., 99 Times.

For sale or rent, houses, farms, acreage. See H. E. Dickenson, Real Estate, Depot Plaza Bldg., P. O. Box 396, White Plains, N. Y. Phone 589.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGEL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

OLD HOMESTEAD, with 3 acres of fine, cleared farm land; beautiful shade trees, apple and peach orchard, &c.; barn, chicken house, and outbuildings; on main road in good-sized town; stores, schools, churches; commuting distance to New York City; will sell cheap and on easy terms to a reliable family wanting such a place. Write for further information, Hocker, Box 284 Times Downtown.

COZY LITTLE HOME with 2 acres of fine tillable land for $1,350, on easy terms; some shade trees; high elevation near beautiful lake; positive bargain. Inquire B Owner, 105 Hathaway Av., Brooklyn.

Great Neck, L. I.—New stucco house and garage; good location. Address Box S 362 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

BONA FIDE BARGAIN, $6,500; EASY TERMS; a charming Colonial home near the water; plot 100x150 feet; fine old trees. Superb views; select neighborhood; near country club; high in hills; elev. 500 ft; house is new; has 26 ft. living room, beamed ceilings, paneled walls; huge open fireplace; central hall; dining room, pantry, kitchen, six master bedchambers, billiard room, 2 tiled baths; only 49 min. on Lackawanna R. R.; parquet floors, electric light, steam heat, every city improvement; schools, churches, stores conveniently near. Call or telephone 1323 Cort. A. Worcester, 168 Broadway, N. Y.

TELEPHONE ME NOW!—If sold immediately, my beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments much less than rent; 30 minutes from New York; 7-cent fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Bargain Chance.—Will sell my remaining four artistic homes, all conveniences, at sacrifice prices; bungalows, $2,700; houses, $8,200; on very easy terms; balance like rent; materials bought at last year's low prices; you save $500; high elevation; refined neighbors; half hour out on Erie; near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row, Suite 1330.

KENILWORTH, North 17th St., $2,750, $30 monthly, 11 rooms; Bloomfield, 85 East Baldwin, $4,500, $45 monthly; seven rooms, Tottenville, seashore, partly furnished, 203 Manhattan St., $100 season. Jackenack, 355 Main, large house, grounds, $30 monthly. Ackerman, 187 Greenwich St., N. Y.

Pay rent to yourself; artistic 7-room house; every convenience; Mountain Station, Lackawanna R. R., 40 mins. N. Y.; I pay taxes; int., ins., you pay $40 month. W. S. Macintosh, Bldr., 15 Meeker St., West Orange.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the vote of and to due corporate action by the stockholders of the undersigned, Greene Consolidated Copper Company, a corporation of Virginia, Corporation hereinafter called the Company at the Annual and General Meeting of said Stockholders, duly held at its New York office in the City and State of New York on the 12th day of June, 1917, and agreeably to the statutes of the State of West Virginia, in such case made and provided, all of the property and assets of the Company, as an entirety, not including, however, its corporate franchise or good will, were sold to the Greene Cananea Copper Company, a Minnesota corporation, hereinafter called the Greene Cananea Company, at the price and consideration and upon the terms and conditions specified in a certain proposition and offer, dated May 23rd, 1917, made by the Greene Cananea Company to and accepted by the Company pursuant to due authority and vote of the stockholders of the Company at their said General and Annual Meeting, subject, however, to the express condition that upon not less than three weeks' notice, to be given by publication in at least three daily newspapers printed and published in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, and in one daily newspaper printed and published in the City of Charleston, in the State of West Virginia, the Executive officers of the Company shall forthwith offer all said property and assets, as an entirety, for sale, for cash, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder therefor and upon the further express condition that if at said auction no higher or better bid or offer for said property and assets is made or received, then, and in such event, the said proposition of the Greene Cananea Company and the sale of said property and assets to it made by the Company pursuant to the authorization and vote of the stockholders of the Company at the said meeting shall be binding and final and be forthwith consummated.

Notice is further hereby given that, pursuant to said vote and action of the stockholders of the Company at said Stockholders' Meeting, and in compliance with but subject to the aforesaid conditions of such sale as imposed by said stockholders at said meeting, the undersigned, L. D. Ricketts, as President, and J. W. Allen, as Treasurer, of the Company, will offer for sale, at public auction, on the 11th day of July, 1917, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, on the front steps of the United States Post Office Building, in the City of Charleston, in the State of West Virginia, to the highest and best bidder, all of the property and assets of the Company, as an entirety, not including, however, its corporate franchise or good will.

The said property and assets will be sold as an entirety and for cash only, and the person or persons or corporation or corporations to whom said property and assets may be sold shall and will be required to pay to the Treasurer of the Company, at the time of such sale, in cash or by certified check or cashier's check, ten per centum of the price at which said property and assets are sold to the successful bidder or bidders, and the balance of said purchase price shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Company upon the execution and delivery of good and sufficient instruments of transfer and conveyance.

No bid will be received by the undersigned from any person or corporation offering to bid for said property and assets as an entirety, unless such person or corporation so offering to bid shall have first deposited with the Treasurer of the Company, as a pledge that he or it will make good his or its bid in case of acceptance, the sum of $2,000,000.00 in cash or certified check or cashier's check.

The undersigned expressly reserve the right to resell said property and assets at public sale, upon like publication, in case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his or its bid, upon the acceptance of the same by the undersigned, by failing to make any payment on account of the purchase price. Upon the failure of any purchaser to make good his or its bid upon the acceptance of the same by the undersigned, by failing to make any payment on account of the purchase price as required in the consummation of his or its purchase, then the moneys, if any, paid by such bidder or purchaser, or the amount deposited with the undersigned by any bidder or purchaser bidding for the property and assets as a whole, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied toward the payment of such expense of resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property and assets shall be sold at a less price upon such resale, and as and for liquidated damages in the premises.

Such sale shall and will be made without redemption, appraisement, redemption, or estate, and the undersigned reserve the right to reject any bid or bids and may adjourn or postpone such sale, and may, without further notice or advertisement, proceed with the sale on any date to which the same may have been adjourned or postponed.

This notice is given and published by order of the Stockholders and of the Board of Directors of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company.

Dated June 18th, 1917.

L. D. RICKETTS, President.
J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.
Office, 42 Broadway, New York City.

REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Wonderful Bargain. — Ten-room house, two baths, on ¼-acre corner plot; sleeping porch, outside dining porch, wonderful living room, with large, open fireplace; parquet floors, hardwood trim; magnificent modern kitchen; butler's pantry; high ground; extended view; fine old shade trees; fully improved streets; sewer, water, gas, electricity, stores, schools, churches, golf, tennis; 8 minutes to station, 30 minutes to New York; 40 trains daily; commutation $5.90; best and most beautiful suburb in the State; price $7,750; small amount cash, balance to suit. Call, write, or 'phone Owner, Munson D. Avers, 146 West 36th St. Telephone Greeley 4535.

New colonial house, two baths, steam heat, sleeping porch, hardwood trim, large mantel, screens, shades, decorations very choice, plumbing, &c.; old price, $8,000, easy terms; best part Plainfield; deep lot. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Modern 7-room terra cotta brick house, improvements; barn or garage; 5 acres of land, fruit trees; reasonable rent; located at Middletown, N. J.; good train service to the city. C. J. Hendrickson, care of Western Electric Co., N. Y. C.

Great opportunity to buy or rent new and attractive houses, 6-8 rooms; all improvements; large plots; near station; easy terms; $5,000 to $8,500. Write for booklet. Smith-Singer Company, Glen Rock, N. J. (Adjoining Ridgewood.)

85, Orange.—Brick house, 14 rooms, 3 baths; stable; 2 acres; fine trees, shrubbery; choice location; $23,000; or will rent, unfurnished, $2,000 annum. J. Charles O'Brien Co., So. Orange, N. J., and 141 Broadway, N. Y.

One-family frame house for sale, in the Bergen section of Jersey City; 6 rooms and bath and all modern improvements, in good condition. For particulars write Waldele, 639 East 85th St., N. Y. City.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale or To Rent.—Gentleman's estate, Woodstock, Conn., beautifully situated in midst of charming country; all improvements; 100 acres of land; two miles from Putnam. William, Ordway Partridge, care E. C. Morse, Putnam, Conn.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Magnificent estate on Strawberry Hill; 8¼ acres; large house with every modern improvement; garage; greenhouses, gardener's cottage, &c. Address B. S. H., (Suite 1933.) 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

Gentleman's small farm at Ossining, N. Y.; owner leaving for war service. For full particulars apply Room 1502, Two West Forty-fifth St. Phone Van. 2114.

Real Estate Wanted.

Farm, (with house,) 10 to 50 acres, one hour from city, Staten Island preferred; quote lowest price. Answer by descriptive letter, S 92 Times.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Small farm with outbuildings; best soil and location for vegetables, chickens, &c.; shade trees; will sell cheap on small cash payment and $12 monthly to party wanting a home; large town; commuting distance to New York. Bryan, Box 290 Times Downtown.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

For rent at Elizabeth, New Jersey, factory 3,000 square feet; good light, power and machinery; suitable for shirt or garment factory; $70 per month. E 261 Times Downtown.

New Jersey, factory 3,000 square feet; good light, power and machinery; suitable for shirt or garment factory; $70 per month. E 261 Times Downtown.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE; every facility; rent $16.50 monthly; no lease required. Call 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Nicely furnished (mahogany) office, 14x16; rental $35 monthly, which includes telephone service, heat, light, &c.; references. Apply Room 119, 26 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Attractive office, 300 square feet. For full particulars, apply Room 1502, 2 West 45th St. Phone Vanderbilt 2114.

140 WEST 34TH ST., snowrooms and offices. Apply to LEWIS & WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

At 404 4th Av., 9th floor, (corner 28th St.) Private offices; deskroom or mail privilege; excellent service.

Lofts to let, with or without power; light and heat; 42x100. Nanes Art Furniture Co., Grand St. and East River.

Part of showroom to let, suitable for waists, dresses, or skirts; good location. H 6 Times.

Park Av., corner 114th; reasonable rent. Joseph's, 600 West 113th. Morn. 7686.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Japanese merchant wants showroom for month. S 88 Times.

HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

12TH ST., WEST. (Washington Square District.)—House, 12 rooms, steam, 2 baths; good condition. Bogert, 167 6th Av.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

AMAGANSETT, L. I.—On bluff overlooking ocean; four neighboring cottages; modern improvements; completely furnished; each with half acre of ground; 6, 6, 7, and 12 sleeping rooms respectively; rentals reduced; two garages on premises. Rossiter Johnson, owner, 2 West 90th St., New York.

Completely furnished cottage, North Shore, L. I., 1½ hours from New York; waterfront; fine bathing beach, wonderful view; 4 bedrooms, 2 baths; electricity, water, telephone; $400 season. Room 1514, 32 Broadway. Broad 6252.

For rent, in Seagate, furnished or unfurnished houses, 8, 9, 11 rooms, with garage; desirable location, near water; reasonable. Phone 594 Coney Island.

Ocean's edge, Rockaway Park, ten-room house, furnished; sale or rent; sacrifice. Herbert, 140 Nassau. Phone 4571 Beekman.

Neponsit.—Two beautifully furnished, large rooms; use of kitchen and laundry; season, $250, or rent separately. H 16 Times.

Westchester County.

Will sublet, most exquisitively located, quaintly furnished, 8-room cottage, overlooking Hudson; 40 minutes out; immediate. E 449 Times Annex.

New York State.

Adirondacks, Lake Placid.—Beautifully furnished, 11 rooms, sleeping porch, 4 acres, lake frontage, boathouse, icehouse, electricity, telephone; every convenience. Seymour Holbrook, 212 5th Av. Madison Square 1446.

To Rent—Two thoroughly appointed, ideally located cottages at Sacandaga, N. Y., with four beds each; price, with garage, $200 each season. Inquire of L. D. Sowle, Sacandaga, N. Y.

New Jersey.

Very comfortable home in beautiful Montclair for rent July 1-Sept. 15; twelve rooms, two baths, all conveniences; large double lot and fruit trees; very conveniently located; $250 for season. Telephone Barber, Madison Square 6700.

Upper Montclair.—Seven rooms, near Station, July-August; $45 monthly. 305 N. Mountain Av.

Connecticut.

Saybrook, Conn., $425; July 1 to Sept. 8, artists' attractive home overlooking Sound, always cool; eleven rooms, furnished, bath; garage and barn has man's room; garden; photographs. Converse, 29 Broadway, N. Y., or Saybrook, Conn.

Furnished shore cottages, 8 and 9 rooms, $175 and $250, July and August; all improvements, fireplaces; fine garage. A. S. Cook, Branford, Conn.

Miscellaneous.

Country houses everywhere. Town and Country Renting Agency, 200 West 72d. Columbus 5565.

Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted.—Furnished house, with at least four bedrooms; near watering place, bathing, &c.; house which is somewhat isolated preferred; within 1½ hours from New York; North Shore Long Island or Westchester County on Sound; rent must be reasonable. Address, giving full particulars as to location, rental, &c., 141 East 49th St.

Wanted.—An 8 or 10 room house, furnished, for the Summer months; not more than 40 minutes from Grand Central Station or Pennsylvania Station, Long Island way; none but refined surroundings considered. Send full particulars and rent promptly today. X 315 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

38TH, 24 EAST.—Living room, 2 bedrooms, bath; catering service, in building; maid service; elevator; till Oct. 1.

49TH, 36 EAST.—Handsomely furnished; spacious living room; kitchenette and bath; all conveniences; telephone; excellent location; $45 monthly. French.

57TH, 137 EAST.—Three light, airy rooms; kitchenette; beautifully furnished; sublet until Oct. 1. Cramer. Call mornings or evenings.

59TH, 20 EAST.—2 rooms, bath, service; $35. Plaza 6150, or Superintendent.

90TH ST., 129 WEST.—6 front rooms; modern improvements; rent $35; "L" and subway, 2 blocks.

94TH, 138 EAST.—American family, leaving city, will sublet modern elevator apartment, completely furnished; four to six rooms, bath; low rent.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

ATTENTION!—Summer rates now; apartments furnished, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENT for bachelor; two rooms and bath. Telephone Plaza 2200.

CORNER, cool elevator apartment for the Summer cheap. S. Seckendorf, 20 East 90th St.

GRAMERCY PARK, 31.—Exceptionally attractive furnished five-room apartment; two baths; until October 1; all outside rooms; rent $100; seen any time.

MADISON AV., (Northeast Corner 56th St.)—Attractive studio, bedroom, bath, on roof.

PLAZA SECTION.—Four rooms, handsomely furnished, housekeeping, sacrifice. Details Columbus 3974.

TO SUBLET, bedroom and bath, also a suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; can be connected if desired; attractive rate. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

5TH AV., 12.—Hotel, under new management; one, two or three room apartments; furnished, unfurnished.

36TH, 25 WEST.—Bachelor sublet apartment; independent; central; $35; bargain. Brady, Janitor's bell.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms, tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bry. 6255.

45TH ST., 305 WEST, (Vincent Astor Apartment.) — Completely furnished two-room suite, kitchen and bath; elevator; reference. Apt. 4M, or Superintendent.

51ST, 72 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, piano; business people; $9-$10 weekly; telephone.

51ST, 62 WEST.—Beautiful suite, also magnificent rooms, baths, electricity, telephone; refined.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apartments.)—Doctor's apartment, ground floor, 3 rooms and bath, best location in city, very desirable, at attractive rate.

56TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartment.

59TH, 38 WEST.—Handsomely furnished two or three rooms, bath, kitchenette; monthly or yearly. Also doctor's offices.

65TH, 30 WEST.—Outside rooms, bath, gas, telephone; children and dog permissible; one flight; refined neighborhood; private entrance; centrally located to park, subway, elevated, surface, crosstown lines; references exchanged; rent, $50. Phone Columbus 8120 from 10-6.

69TH, 19 WEST.—Exceptionally light southern exposure room and bath, reasonable, from July 1, Summer months; maid service; apartment hotel. 2670 Columbus, or call Apt. 15 A.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (The New West End.) —One, two, three rooms, bath, and kitchenette; Summer rates; $45-$85; completely furnished; satisfactory references absolutely necessary. Supt., on premises. Open evenings.

70TH, 104 WEST, (Hotel Walton.)—Sublet 2 rooms and bath; attractively furnished; references.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Unusually attractive kitchenette apartment; exclusive, private home; location unexcelled.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable for studio, doctor, or dentist's office.

74TH, 103 WEST.—French house; private baths; artists' studios; low rates. Columbus 5685.

79TH ST.—Handsomely, completely furnished 7-room apartment; river view; $75; possession at once. Telephone Vanderbilt 1432.

81ST, 251 WEST, (Broadway.)—Beautiful furnished apartment, very large rooms. Horton.

81ST, 51 WEST.—Two large rooms and bath to sublet; attractively furnished; ninth floor. Hotel Colonial. Apartment 903.

82D-WEST END AV. — Corner apartment, completely furnished, 7 all outside rooms; $50 month Summer; regular rent, $75; unfurnished; unusual opportunity. Phone Schuyler 2959.

86TH, 200 WEST.—Five-room front apartment; very desirable; reasonable. Fanning, Schuyler 5200.

86TH and 206 WEST. — Bargain; lovely home; Southerners; 5 rooms; rent only. Freeman.

92D, 259 WEST.—FOUR EXPOSURES; Summer or longer; $75. Riverside 8651.

92D, 108 WEST.—Sacrifice, studio, two rooms and bath; housekeeping; piano. Apt. 1A.

94TH, 306 WEST.—Sublet, Summer, six-room elevator apartment; top floor, all outside, charmingly furnished; immediate possession. Orr

95TH ST., 336 WEST, (Apartment 64.)—To sublet for Summer, six rooms, front, furnished; just off Riverside Drive; $60 monthly.

97TH, (Riverside Drive.)—5 rooms, overlooking Hudson, $60. Particulars, phone Riverside 8098.

98TH ST., 215 WEST.—A light and cool six-room furnished apartment, two baths; reasonable; immediate possession for Summer months. Apartment 5 E; call or 'phone 2670 Columbus or 888 Riverside.

100TH ST., 318 WEST, Apt. 8E.—Large, light, airy rooms; fine view of river; reasonable rent for Summer, less than unfurnished. Tel. 3502 Riverside.

101ST, 205 WEST.—THE JOSEPH HOTEL. Near B'way; 2 blocks "L," sub, Tel. 1132 River.
High-class 5, 6, 7 light, sunny rooms, $20 to $35 weekly, $80 to $140 monthly; linen, gas, electricity, maid service included; all-night elevator and telephone; also 2, 3 room suite, kitchen privilege, $10 up.

110TH, 200 WEST, (Broadway-Amsterdam.)—Five rooms, front, nicely furnished, till Oct. 1; terms less than rental. Apt. 6E.

111TH, 517 WEST, (Apt. 52.)—Must sublet beautifully furnished 5-room apartment; southern exposure; now to Oct. 1; liberal concession on price.

114TH, 419 WEST.—Attractively furnished 4-room apartment; all outside; near Columbia University; $55. Apt. 3C.

115TH and Broadway, (The Luxor.)—Apt. 51, four rooms; housekeeping; immediate possession.

116TH, 430 WEST.—At cost, beautifully furnished apartment, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths; grand piano, victrola; cool, quiet; opposite Columbia. Inquire Superintendent.

"118TH, 210 WEST, THE CECIL HOTEL. DESIRABLE ROOMS AND SMALL SUITES, with or without bath, including full hotel service; attractive rates.

127TH, 611 WEST, (Apt. 62.)—Summer rental; attractive six rooms; cool, bright; near river; southern exposure; unusually large outside bedrooms; elevator; $50.

137TH, 605 WEST. — Four-room, beautifully furnished apartment; convenient; reasonable. Apartment 1B.

152D, 511 WEST.—Beautifully furnished apartment, with 2 rooms, kitchenette; strictly private family; suitable for bachelor or young couple.

156TH ST. AND RIVERSIDE.—Airy, cool 6 or 7-room apartment; 2 baths; completely furnished; immediate possession; will sacrifice; $90 or $100. S 61 Times.

156TH, 601 WEST.—Seven delightfully cool rooms; elevator, electricity; transit facilities; immediate possession; $65; references. Apartment 64. Audubon 8961.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner apartments; southern exposure; overlooking Hudson; subway. Ellsworth.

179TH, 621 WEST.—4 rooms and bath; all light; $45. See janitor.

APARTMENTS—SUBLET, handsomely furnished, Summer rates. EXCLUSIVE REALTY, Specialists, 176 West 72d St. Phone 848 Columbus.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L;" must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

AUDUBON AV., 176.—Exceptionally cool, 5 rooms, elevator; reasonable; telephone. 987 Audubon.

BROADWAY, 3,681, (Cor. 153d.)—Beautifully furnished; sublet to Sept. 15, very reasonable. Apt. 53.

BROADWAY, 2,181, (74th.)—7 outside rooms, 7th floor, modern, furnished, unfurnished. Brazee.

BROADWAY, 3,657, (151st.)—Four exceptionally large, cool rooms, elevator, near Riverside. "Holland."

CORNER HOTEL apartment, three rooms, bath; facing park; $40 month. S 91 Times.

DYCKMAN SECTION.—Couple leaving for Summer desires to sublet for three or four months three rooms and bath, fully appointed; all outside rooms; nice location; references required. Telephone St. Nicholas 8551, Apt. 3A, or Superintendent.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—List on request. Consult Ellis Renting Company, 25 West 42d St.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS Concessional prices from now until October, $70-$300 month; long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 20 E. 42nd. Telephone Vanderbilt 1429

FURNISHED apartments, all sizes and locations. Nathaniel Martin, 245 West 79th. Schuyler 8522.

PARTICULARLY cool four-room apartment; three exposures; vicinity Grant's Tomb; to responsible party. Summer or longer. L 121 Times.

67 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Great sacrifice, magnificent ten rooms, three baths; rare furnishings. Jackson, 9066 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 145, (Cor. 146th St.)—Cool six-room apartment, completely furnished; 3 rooms front; $44. Lot.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NO. 125, (84th St.)—Eleven all light, well-furnished rooms; also unfurnished. W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (84th St.)—Eleven all light, well-furnished rooms; also unfurnished. W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE, (116th.)—Five rooms, completely furnished; river view; big sacrifice. Columbus 3974.

SPECIALIST
Handsomely furnished apartments; wonderful Summer bargains. Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

$75 FOR $125 eight-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Inquire 322 West 72d St.

Two to six rooms and bath, with or without kitchen and dining room; completely furnished, including hotel service. $1.00 PER ROOM DAILY.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 905 West 96th St.—Phone 6100 Riverside. Modern building; half block from Riverside Drive; 2 minutes from 96th St. expressed station; nicest location; best value in city; restaurant attached.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 125, near Washington Square.—Four rooms and bath; attractively furnished; for Summer; $45 month; references. Aymar.

WEST END, 740.—5 beautifully furnished rooms, 2 master bedrooms; 9th floor; cool, spacious; wonderful kitchen; immense closets.

WEST END AV., (91st.)—Seven charmingly furnished rooms, 2 baths; bargain. Col. 3974.

WEST END.—Handsomely furnished 6 rooms, 8 baths, 11th floor; $100. Vanderbilt 1450.

Bronx.

UNIVERSITY AV., 1,360 (Highbridge.)—Delightful apartment; rent at cost. Smith, Tremont 1014.

Westchester County.

YONKERS, 16 Bayley Av.—Furnished five rooms, bath, sleeping porch; light, airy, cool; eight minutes' walk Ludlow station, N. Y. Central; July to September or longer; $50 monthly. Nelbach. Phone evenings, 5490 W, Yonkers.

Unfurnished—East Side.

THE CLEVELAND,

126-130 East 24th St.

Apartments unfurnished; unusually well arranged; 8 and 9 rooms and bath; rent $900 and $1,000. Apply on premises or to Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, 84 William St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

NO. 44 WEST 10TH ST.
Washington Square Section.
New nine-story fireproof apartment house, 3, 4, 6 rooms; open fireplaces; separate maids' rooms; now leasing. Apply to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

19 WEST 54TH ST.
Sublet bachelor apartment, 2 rooms and bath, with service. Apply to Superintendent, or WILLIAM A. WHITE & SONS, 45 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

106TH, 607 WEST, (Central Park.)—6-7 room private modern flats, $34 up.

114TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, six rooms, bath; lease until October, 1918. Inquire Room 1206, 115 Broadway.

141ST, 221 WEST, (7th Av.)—4-6 room modern elevator apartments, $32-$42.50.

161ST AND 160TH, (near Riverside Drive.)—3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; rents, $40 to $115. Inquire office, 900 Riverside Drive. Telephone Audubon 4657.

170TH ST., 843 WEST.—Desirable four-room apartment; all outside rooms. Janitor.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
Apartment to sublet; six light, large, and cheerful rooms; electric light, elevator service; all modern improvements; desirable location; near Hudson River; can be leased at an exceptional price. Apt. 52, 851 West 181st St.

MANHATTAN AV., 436, (Near 116th St., L Station.)—6 rooms, bath, modern plumbing, steam heat, newly decorated; immediate possession; references; $29. Janitor.

JACKSON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS.
$35 to $45 a Month.
THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION,
Renting Office, Jackson Av., cor. 25th St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted—For the months of July and August a furnished apartment, six to eight rooms; all adults; must be west side; prefer West End Av. or Drive; give full particulars and rent expected. X 316 Times Annex.

4-ROOM APARTMENT wanted, June, July till October; Riverside Drive or Central Park West, or vicinity, between 86th and 100th, reasonable rate; references given. Apt. 3A, 90 Morningside Drive.

WANT handsomely furnished apartment below 116th, July to October; highest references; three adults, $75, $100 month. S 97 Times.

ELITE RENTING CO., 25 West 42d St. Vanderbilt 4416.

Unfurnished.

CLERGYMAN desires east side seven-room apartment, between 53th and 65th Sts.; should have private hall, hardwood floors, electric lights and modern plumbing; not exceeding $660 annual rent; long lease acceptable. Telephone Plaza 5387.

WANTED, an apartment for housekeeping, 4 rooms and bath, below 35th St., east of 6th Av. Address Housekeeping, S 350 Times Downtown.

APARTMENT.—Wanted, unfurnished 5-room apartment, west side, 72d, 106th; lease; moderate rent. Cowen, 220 West 107th, Apt. 6S.

UNFURNISHED 2-4 room modern apartment, facing Riverside Drive, between 72d and 110th; state price. Modern, 47 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) Suite two rooms and bath.

54TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room; electricity, bath, $6; another, $4; telephone.

36TH, 6 EAST; and 37TH, 18 EAST.—Desirable rooms; conveniences, telephone; reasonable.

43D, 130 EAST.—For business gentleman, furnished room; private family; every convenience; references. First bell.

43D, 16 EAST.—Comfortable, convenient rooms for gentlewomen; protection of a home and convenience of a hotel; references.

43TH, 22 EAST.—Room and bath; bachelor; Summer rates; service; breakfast.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

53D ST, 56 EAST, (Near Park.)—Double and single rooms, all conveniences; exclusive neighborhood; Summer rates. Plaza 2935.

54TH ST., 120 EAST.—Single room, suitable for gentleman; elevator apartment; telephone.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, light rooms, adjoining bath; Summer rates; references; telephone.

61ST ST., 166 EAST.—Beautiful front parlor; private bath, electricity, piano, select surroundings.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Large, airy room, with, without kitchenette; every convenience; telephone.

86TH ST., 153 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2.50 to $4 weekly. Lenox 6051.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.—Furnished suites, private baths; single rooms; electricity; Park privileges; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 168.—Room, sunny, with running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly and up; with bath, $9 weekly and up; meals exceptionally reasonable; optional.

MADISON AV., 215, Corner 36th St.—Large, cool room, with bathroom; reasonable rent for Summer.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms, large, small, unfurnished; running water.

West Side.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also small rooms; telephone, references.

22D ST., 302 WEST. — Allerton House for bachelors; congenial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; running water every room; single, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $3.50 weekly each.

23D, 850 WEST.—COLONIAL HOUSE, for women; running hot and cold water in every room; telephone connection. Chelsea 9070.

39TH, 52 WEST.—Two large rooms, eight windows, bath; maid service; telephone.

39TH ST., 61 WEST.—Refined hotel for gentlemen, $4 up; transients, 75c up.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, adjoining bath; overlooking park; electricity; references.

52D, 236 WEST.—Elegant large front room, private bath; piano; home comforts. Pierce.

56TH, 208 WEST, (THE THORNDYKE.)—Single room, with privilege of bath, elevator, electricity, and maid service free; $4 weekly.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; electric light; Summer rate.

57TH, 324 WEST.—Beautiful front room; private family; references; no other rooms. Nichols.

62D, 105 WEST.—Room, with bath; references; private family.

66TH, 69 WEST.—Handsome large rooms; excellent central location; private telephone; rodegrain.

67TH, 142 WEST, (Broadway.) — Medium, comfortable rooms; telephone; electricity; shower; excellent location. Rouss.

70TH, (2,080 Broadway.)—Attractive room, basement; suitable business man. Johnson, Columbus 8214.

75TH, 35 WEST.—Large, cheerful outside room, in house thoroughly appointed; excellent people; recreation.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Most attractive single room; bathroom adjoining; unusually select house.

71ST, 308 WEST.—Cool, attractive, front rooms; breakfast, dinner optional; men; Summer rates.

71ST, 118 WEST.—Attractively furnished large front rooms; electricity; Summer rates.

72D, (Subway.)—Single room, near bath, $5; high-class apartment; gentleman; references. Columbus 3974.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful, airy, front room; 3 windows; private bath; electricity.

72D, 247 WEST.—Handsome large front room; private bath; Summer rates.

73D ST., 139 WEST.—Newly decorated and nicely furnished large, small rooms; electricity.

72D, 336 WEST.—Parlor bedroom, facing Hudson; also other room; exclusive.

73D ST., 260 WEST.—Excellent table d'hote dinner, 60 cents; breakfasts, luncheons, 35 cents; single meals, table boarders accommodated; kind you like, never tire of; special weekly rate made to table boarders at a price less than it costs you at hotels and restaurants; parlor dining room, separate tables; highly recommended by present patrons; central location; inspection invited.

73D ST., 142 WEST.
Exceptionally large suite of two rooms and bath; also one large second floor front, private bath, electricity; board optional. Columbus 9995.

73D, 271 WEST.—Particularly desirable large, airy rooms; high-class house and neighborhood; convenient subway express; references.

73D, 136 WEST.—Large back parlor, private bath, nicely furnished; electricity; small room.

73D ST., 163 WEST.—One large room, adjoining bath; exceptionally nice house.

73D, 258 WEST.—Furnished room, with private bath; references.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Maison Francaise; bains privés; atelier peintre; prix reduits. Columbus 5685.

74TH, 103 WEST.—French house; private baths; artists' studios; low rates. Columbus 5685.

76TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable medium rooms; running water; bath; convenient; $5-$6; telephone.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Large room (dressing room,) adjoining bath; electricity, parquet; exclusive; reasonable.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Front room, private bath, second floor; southern exposure; references.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, single en suite; electricity, telephone; Summer rates.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Two handsome rooms, bath, single, suite, exclusive house; references.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean; electricity; private bath; kitchenette privileges; references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; good figurer; educated; possessing tact, initiative; pleasing personality; typist; $25. Room 309 101 West 42d St.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; knowledge stenography, typewriting; salary $18; stationery. 892 Manhattan Av.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; absolutely proficient and reliable, both branches; statements; experienced. S 108 Times.

CHAMBERMAID. — Lady wishes to place competent chambermaid. Call Wednesday 22 West 82d.

COLLEGE STUDENT, trained in laboratory work, desires position as laboratory assistant; references. L 129 Times.

COMPANION.—Position wanted for Summer or permanent as companion; competent to manage household, and lover of children; well educated. Address Cheerful 1,951 Amsterdam Av.

COMPANION.—Elderly, cultured lady desires position, refined family, for board and room; good reader, entertaining. W 339 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Position as companion or secretary to lady in private home; experienced in traveling. X 323 Times Annex.

COOK.—Lady leaving town wishes to find place for colored cook in the city until October; excellent recommendations. Phone next week, Gramercy 2210.

FRENCH LADY, graduate from Paris University, wishes exchange French-English conversation with lady. R 107 Times.

GOVERNESS.—Young lady, Boston graduate kindergartner, desires governess position to children aged 3 and over; references exchanged. X 321 Times Annex.

GOVERNESS.—New York, (vicinity,) Far Rockaway, visiting governess; French, German, English. 2726 Broadway.

GOVERNESS; will care for child; trip, country, mountains. E 270 Times Downtown.

KINDERGARTENER wishes position with distinguished family; children; loving; best references. 160 East 87th St.

SECRETARY.—Experienced business woman; stenographer; college degree; salary $150 monthly. S 99 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; thoroughly competent and accurate and rapid; operate stenotype; $15. Miss E., 220 W. 42d St. Phone Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER. — Possessing initiative, ability, tact, desires position as secretary to executive; excellent references; age 21; salary $20. G 200 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Experienced and possessing executive ability; educated; highest references. S 94 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; rapid worker; references; $12. W 348 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent; familiar office details; neat appearance; salary, $15. W 338 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—5 years' export brokerage experience; excellent references, $15. W 309 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Young woman, reliable, responsible, and able worker; rapid. S 351 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, experienced typist, desires evening work. S 95 Times.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS, neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 244 West 59th. Phone Columbus 9022. Established 1860.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, housework. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 0136.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, holding position with prominent corporation, desires employment evenings; references. S 101 Times.

A CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT retiring from public practice, desires to make permanent connection with commercial or professional house; wide business and technical experience. S 344 Times Downtown.

AMERICAN, speaking Spanish fluently, wants line legitimate merchandise, travel South America. L 110 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Boy, 17, wishes position in office; state salary. W 336 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR, office manager, competent executive, long experience, desires position with growing concern. A. L., 210 East 21st.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert; 19; reliable, accurate, conscientious, ambitious; five years' practical experience; can write up trial balance, financial and other statements; typist, correspondent; hard worker; trustworthy; $15-$18; highest references. M. Klotz, 259 Stanton St., N. Y. C.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, high school graduate; three years' experience; can handle complete controlling set, trial balance statements, &c.; also stenographer; salary, $18. W 336 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER with 15 years' experience wants position; furnish good references; salary $18 weekly. Henry Nolte, Granwood, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER.—Man, 39, experienced Wall St., foreign exchange, desires position financial, commercial line; highest references. S 84 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, correspondent; capable; long experience; excellent references; salary moderate. A. Z. 1,744 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 27; married; A1 ledger clerk, controlling accounts, trial balances. S 104 Times.

BOY (17) wishes to connect with manufacture supply house; advancement. L 118 Times.

BUSINESS MAN, middle aged, native American, having had reverses, desires employment where honesty, sobriety, intelligence, and industriousness is appreciated for living wage. S 346 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, 35; 10 years' experience; high-class car; city, country; 2 years last position, disengaged account employer leaving car; careful driver; mechanic; highest references. Maguire, 30 West 60th St.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. F. Glanssman, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—9 years' experience, wishes position; best of references; city, country. Wing, 141 West 64th. Columbus 5492.

CHAUFFEUR—Young man desires position; thoroughly competent; references; private. 1,418 5th Av.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married, 10 years' experience, wishes position. Tel. Lenox 10080. Behensky.

CHAUFFEUR.—Age 31, single, 6 years last employer, on high grade cars; neat and clean cut. S 98 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Reliable, experienced, own repairs, best references, wishes position. Telephone Lenox 8184.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 8 years' experience; careful, sober, reliable. Hairanek, 1,885 Avenue A.

CHEF, French; experienced gardener; also preserving and canning; private family or State institution. Andre Pinard, Northport, L. I.

CHEMIST, 22, two years' analytical experience, desires position in laboratory. S 86 Times.

CIVIL ENGINEER desires connection with American enterprises in Northern Mexico; experienced, able and well acquainted with local conditions. S 102 Times.

CLERICAL.—Canadian, 33; seven years' bank experience; salary moderate. S 71 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE desires position for Summer; has had experience on ore, pulp, paper and Summer in large factory. C. E. S., 414 West 146th St.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, start with reputable house. Goldenthal, 540 St. Paul's Place, Bronx.

CORRESPONDENT, executive of proven ability, thoroughly familiar with all office routine, American, 30, married, 8 years' advertising and selling experience, desires change; start moderately for prospect. S 90 Times.

DYESTUFFS, INTERMEDIATES, ORGANIC Research.—Subject to call by War Dept., temporary engagement sought by expert; 15 years of considerable experience. S 343 Times Downtown.

GARDENMAN or watchman, experienced; best of reference. Hazard, Ulmer Park, Brooklyn.

INVESTIGATOR.—Age 32; veteran of war 1898; 14 years' experience; highest references as to efficiency. S 347 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.

Young man, 37, married, desires position; left position of trust with one of the largest law firms in city as secretary, managed estates, collecting rents, care real estate, investments, for period 10 years, to take position of manager in large association covering whole country which is now retrenching account of war; salary $6,000; best references. S 79 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

RIBBON SALESMAN, allied, line; young; experienced, hustler; excellent business references. X 313 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, young, hustler, enthusiastic, desires start; moderate salary; excellent business character reference; no millionaire proposition. X 314 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, high class, many years' experience, commanding appearance, a producer, desires a good salable line for the Pacific Coast; best of references. S 81 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced lumber salesman wants to stop traveling; knowledge buying, selling, credits, banking, building, contracting. G 113 Times.

SALESMAN.—25, with selling record, to prove ability, wishes connections with reliable concern; indisputable references. Reliable. L 131 Times.

SALESMAN with eight years' experience handling high-class propositions desires new connection. L 128 Times.

SECRETARY, Russian, English correspondent and typewriter, capable in bookkeeping, French, foreign exchange, experienced, best references, wishes position. E. S. Alexander, 301 Henry St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SECRETARY, (32,) thoroughly experienced, American; exceptional correspondent, stenographer; conscientious executive. S 355 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Executive ability; six years' experience commercial; railroad exempt; $25. S 83 Times.

SECRETARY, stenographer, executive's assistant, (25;) thorough education; experience; Christian. W 349 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING, EXPORT.—Young man, 33, married, experienced steamship man, knowledge Spanish, open for position with steamship company or export house; salary $125 monthly. X 311 Times Annex.

SPANISH-ENGLISH TRANSLATOR and correspondent, college graduate, young man, 23, Argentinian, wishes position in above capacity; speaks fluent English and French. C 400 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHIC SECRETARY, six years' experience, thoroughly competent, energetic, trustworthy, desires connection with manufacturing concern; exceptional references. S 82 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Take dictation rapidly and transcribe accurately; operate stenotype; young and anxious to work; salary $9. Mr. H., Bryant 1318

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, 19; educated; experienced. Louis Landau, 1,035 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience, desires position with business firm; $15. W 344 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish, English, desires position; best references. W 340 Times Downtown.

TUTOR.—College undergraduate desires position for Summer as tutor or companion to boys and gentlemen, any subject; state time and place for appointment, N. M., 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (Spaniard,) graduate engineer, with several years' experience as construction engineer and machinery salesman in South America, wishes position; willing to travel. A. G. O., 33 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 25, college graduate, desires position with an established firm; clerical position preferred. L. H. K., 214 Ross St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school graduate, desires position; advancement; knowledge of typewriting; 3 years' business. Astrofsky, 121 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, COLLEGE TRAINING, 20, desires clerical position; experienced; references. M. C. Paris, 173 Watkins St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 24, educated, office business experience, desires connection with promising future; hard worker; excellent references. L 96 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 28; understands selling, business, and credits; good correspondent; desire future; salary secondary. S 309 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, office assistant or junior clerk; can write accurate excellent penmanship and filing clerk; good references; faithful worker. Address B., 1 Hanson Pl., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires clerical position; outside preferred; experienced in collecting, investigating, and adjusting; salary $12. L 125 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, clerical position; can operate typewriter, good penman; salary $14. F. Meriet., 771 Hart St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 22, wishes position with iron and steel house; 6 years' experience. Ryan, 95 Rockwell Place, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, very well educated, splendid appearance, desires clerical work in out-of-town Summer resort. L 11 Times.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, possesses business experience, desires connections. W 337 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, 2 years' general experience, desires position, anything. L 122 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted; double entry; state religion, experience, and salary wanted; references required. S 89 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, must be bright, operate typewriter, write good hand, quick and accurate at figures, in office of manufacturing concern located in 42d St.; give age, experience, salary expected. Apply own handwriting. W 346 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, quick, accurate; good penman; state age, references, salary. S 100 Times.

BOOK SALESWOMAN.—Experienced, for a $50 per week proposition; suited to present national conditions; sales steadily increasing; salary and commission. The Kingsbridge Harrison Co., Inc., Bronx.

CLERK.—Young woman, 20 to 30, for clerical work in factory; must be able to do simple arithmetic. Apply 9 A. M., C. Kenyon Company, employment department, 754 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

DESIGNER on infants' wear, and capable of taking charge of 20 machines. E 264 Times Downtown.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

New York,

require the services of experienced

SALESWOMEN

for their

PICTURE AND WASH GOODS DEPARTMENTS.

Apply Superintendent's Office, 5th Floor.

GIRL to attend interior decorator's shop, answer phone; $5 start. S 87 Times.

GREENHUT COMPANY

Require

a number of

Thoroughly Experienced

SALESLADIES

for their

Corset Department.

Apply at Employment Office.

MODEL.

A desirable position as dress model in fitting department for a young woman with good figure, measuring 36 bust, previous experience unnecessary. Apply to E. Doughty, Butterick Building, Spring and MacDougal Sts., N. Y. City.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Wanted, in the office of a firm of Certified Public Accountants, a high-class, capable senior; preferably with experience in stock brokerage work; state full qualifications and references, which will be treated in strictest confidence. Box L 120 Times.

AD. WRITER WANTED.—Leading technical journal needs a copy man, one who has had practical experience and can accept responsibility; state age, salary desired, and previous work. Address W 339 Times Downtown.

ANSWER ONLY IF QUALIFIED.

If you have the initiative to uncover leads the persistence to follow them up, and the skill to close business, direct by mail as well as in conjunction with salesmen; if you can write letters which blaze a new trail in the readers' minds and make them listen; if you have imagination, industry, selling instinct, and power of expression, a large, rapidly growing company can use your services to your very good advantage in TRADE DEVELOPMENT WORK.

The position is equivalent to assistant sales manager of branch territory.

Give full particulars, age, education, experience, and 'phone number. All replies held in strict confidence. X 319 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT for equipment department wanted at once for a large corporation to specialize in the purchase of machine tools, equipments, large and small tools; party with experience in this line only to apply, giving full particulars as to experience, salary expected, &c. E 268 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC. — Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require a mechanic experienced on gas and electric cars; night work. Apply to Superintendent.

BANK CLERK, with some knowledge of bank bookkeeping; must state age and salary expected. W 346 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK, typist, by an old established New York house for their Brooklyn branch; young man, 18-20, who writes neatly, figures simple computations accurately, and has experience in operating a typewriter; bright young man who is seeking an opportunity to grow up in an active business can make a good start, with opportunities for advancement; position permanent; hours, 8 to 5:30; salary to commence, $9 per week. S 357 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER FOR OFFICE OF LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; MUST BE EXPERIENCED IN DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKKEEPING; $15 TO START; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. ADDRESS, GIVING REFERENCE, AGE, ETC., BOX S 363 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER to check remittances; must be competent, energetic, and live wire; advancement to one showing ability; to those attention, reply must state age, experience, salary, religion, former employers. S 102 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, can operate billing machine; good opportunity for bright young man; write fully, stating salary desired. W 296 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant, (22,) must be good penman, rapid and accurate at figures, with first-class references; state experience, salary, &c. S 98 Times.

BOOKKEEPER to open books and then make weekly entries; must speak Russian. S 356 Times Downtown.

BOYS, two, wanted in office of large corporation; must be neat and live wires; will pay good salary and guarantee rapid advancement to those showing ability. Call 8:30 A. M., Ajax Rubber Co., 241 West 58th St.

BRUSHMAKER wanted; A1 man on bristles and soft hair flat varnish brushes. Pittsburgh Brush Co., 324 Liberty Av, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CLERK.—ORDER ENTRY, STOCK INVOICE; QUICK, ACCURATE FIGURER AND ADAPTABLE YOUNG MAN REQUIRED; STATE EXPERIENCE IN DETAIL AND SALARY DESIRED. X 321 TIMES ANNEX.

CLERK.—Wanted, by an old established plumbers' and steam supply house, a thoroughly experienced price and estimate clerk. Apply, stating references and experience, L 119 Times.

DESIGNERS

on punch and dies for manufacturing accurate small parts in large quantities; also on jig and fixtures for accurate production of small parts. Call or write Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

DRAFTSMAN wanted, experienced in design and details of concrete building; state age, experience, education, married or single, and salary. A. M. D., 33 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Experienced on general engineering and construction design, steam and hydro plants and paper mill layouts, structural steel, concrete piping. S 85 Times.

DRY GOODS MEN wanted for city of 80,000; men experienced in dry goods and kindred lines; opportunity for advancement and positions of responsibility to the right men. Address X 320 Times Annex.

ELECTRICAL-CHEMICAL ENGINEER.

A new line of action offering unusual opportunity for advancement is opened to a bright young man, technical graduate preferred, who is interested in battery research and development; state particulars as to age, education, experience, and salary expected.

A. L., Box 204 Times Downtown.

FLOORMEN AND SALESMEN WANTED.

Good positions for several men between 25 and 40 years of age, with dry goods experience, to act as floormen or as salesmen. Address, giving details of past experience, Erie Dry Goods Co., Erie, Pa.

FOREMAN-SHORER, competent; none others need apply. 22d St. and Lexington Av., new building.

HOUSEBOY.—Wanted, Filipino houseboy for army family at Fort Ethan Allen; must have references. Apply Hotel Astor.

LAUNDRYMEN FOR HOSPITAL. H 18 TIMES.

LECTURER.—System, the magazine of business, has interesting proposition to make man experienced addressing or lecturing to meetings of business men or commercial organizations. See Mr. Croft, 15 Park Row.

MACHINISTS, moulders, all around men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, steady work; no labor trouble; good wages. Apply Room 6, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MANAGER WANTED.

Up-to-date manager for inn of the highest class, situated on Long Island Sound, midway between New York and Boston, to be opened on or before Aug. 1; location unsurpassed; exceptional opportunity for man of enterprise and ambition; unquestionable credentials required. Address, inclosing copies of references, X 322 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

EXPERIENCED FILE CLERK, $80 MONTH.

BILL CLERK, L. C. SMITH MACHINE $15 PER WEEK.

FRENCH - ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER FOR NEW YORK.

ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER FOR BANK, $20 PER WEEK.

SEVERAL OTHER GOOD STENOGRAPHIC POSITIONS AT $15 AND $18 PER WEEK.

TYPISTS, $12 AND $15 PER WEEK.

CALL 9 TO 1 DAILY.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, ROOM 725, 30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

MECHANICS.—Experienced automobile mechanics wanted for high-class concern; excellent working conditions. Mulford, Haas Co., Inc., Bedford Av. and Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MESSENGER, &c.—Young man, age 16-19, act as messenger and clerk, office large corporation; must be neat, fair education, experience not essential; good opportunity for advancement; state all particulars, salary expected. H 8 Times.

OFFICE BOY.—Salary $7 to start; hours 9 to 6; must be a hustler. W 296 Times Downtown.

PORTER and helper wanted, in shipping department, wholesale woolen house. S 96 Times.

PORTER in steam-fitting shop. Gillis & Geoghegan, 547 West Broadway.

PURCHASING AGENT, experienced at buying merchandise and various supplies, and keeping stock and stock records in proper order; applications to be made in own hand. A. Simonson, 110 Av., near 42d St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Summer school. Call Hopkins Educational Agency, 507 5th Av.

SALESMEN WANTED.

The war has created an intense and widespread interest in "world events." Ours is a business proposition for business men; experienced salesmen are needed for selling and managerial positions on our force; permanent income assured men able to direct others; drawing account allowed; liberal commissions; must be over 25 years of age.

ROUTINE CANVASSERS OR PEDDLERS WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED.

Call Encyclopedia Britannica Corporation, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN WANTED.

Corporation marketing widely advertised product, doing business of several millions annually, desires services of ambitious, proven salesman; integrity, good address, and at least $5,000 cash capital are essential. We will make working arrangement with man who can qualify, in which drawing account against commissions and expenses of transportation will be the basis; in order to be considered, please state age, nature of line sold previously, and education. X 202 Times Annex.

SALES MANAGER.

ONE OF THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSES IN AMERICA REQUIRES A SALES MANAGER; A KNOWLEDGE OF THE MUSIC PUBLISHING BUSINESS IS PREFERABLE, BUT NOT ESSENTIAL. WRITE, STATING QUALIFICATIONS AND SALARY DESIRED, H 9 TIMES.

SALESMEN

for our new $10 automobile policy; an easy seller; every owner, driver, chauffeur should buy on sight; the only policy issued that covers every accident while operating, adjusting, or cranking automobiles; big commissions. Fred J. Schaefer & Co., managers, 1,123 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, briar pipe experienced salesmen; must be high class, of good appearance, energetic, sober, and reliable, and have favorable personal acquaintance with best jobbing houses; good salary, with opportunity to earn commission; excellent chance for A1 man. Address, with references, L 195 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, first class, by reputable firm dealing with exceptionally high-class trade and selling a high-class article; preferably married man between 30 and 45; none but those with proven sales record and best of references need apply; commission and drawing account. L 37 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, clean-cut, who is familiar with the department store trade in Brooklyn and Long Island, on commission basis, for leading overall manufacturer; state age and experience. The H. D. Lee Mercantile Co., Arcade Bldg., Trenton, N. J.

SALESMAN able to obtain students for preparatory school whose certificates are accepted by colleges; commission; interest given party proving successful. Address "Lorder," 40 Stirling St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN for high-grade specialty; exclusive territory, city or country; can make big money; commission basis; call in person mornings. AMERICAN SLICING MACHINE CO., 9 West 14th St., New York.

SALESMAN of boys' wash suits for New England, Ohio, and adjacent territory; experienced side line proposition for other territories will be considered; confidential; commission. G 191 Times.

SALESMAN.—Automobile tires, good education, clean cut, experience secondary to zeal and earnestness; recommend, criticise, and introduce yourself; commission. Write, H 14 Times.

SALESMEN.—Automobile accessories salesmen selling trade, all territories, can secure a good side-line proposition on commission basis; state particulars. E 265 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted to sell new Ford attachment; only those with experience in this line considered; drawing account against commission. 1,650 Broadway.

SALESMEN—A few aggressive hustlers; wonderful opportunity to men who qualify; salary or commission. Phone Rector 7286 for appointment.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, experienced hardware salesman. Address, giving age, references, salary wanted. The George Richards Co., Dover, New Jersey.

SALESMEN covering small town; good side line, no samples; big, continuous commission. Sanitex, Northeast corner 22d St. and Avenue A.

SALESMEN.—Motor truck, 1 to 5 ton worm drive; also Ford ton trucks attachment; good line; strictly commission. See Mr. Duerr, 1,078 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, children's coats; acquainted with city dept. stores incoming retail trade; man with good following considered; commission basis. L 114 Times.

SALESMEN.—A few salesmen to assist as buyers in popular price department stores near New York. Apply 11 A. M., M. O. Stone, 545 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Automobile salesman to sell medium-priced popular car on commission; plenty prospects. Briscoe Sales Co., 1,794 Broadway.

SALESMEN wanted by lace importing house to call on manufacturing trade; state experience, &c.; salary, commission. H 2 Times.

SALESMAN.—City and vicinity retail trade for line of children's rompers, pajamas, &c.; commission basis. H 7 Times.

SALESMEN to sell as side line boys' blouses and youths' shirts; commission basis. E 258 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for side line, commission basis, for the coast. American Silk Garment Mfg. Co., 18 West 21st St.

SHIPYARD LOFTSMEN.

Wanted—A head loftsman and also an assistant for new shipyard in South; must be good all-around men; good salary and future for right men. Apply, stating experience and salary wanted, S 358 Times Annex.

SHIPPER'S ASSISTANT; good packer, routing man preferred; advancement to the right party. E 263 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Married; with experience. Reply own handwriting, stating age, religion, and salary wanted, H 3 Times.

SOLICITOR-COLLECTOR for subscription department high-class trade journal; virgin field; salary or commission; reference and bond required; state all first letter. E 269 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted competent stenographer; for a young man of good education this is an excellent opportunity. Address Box W 342 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted at once for seashore hotel. Reply by letter, stating salary desired, references, Hotel Palmer, Lakewood, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER for evening work, from 5 until 12, on hourly basis; state experience and nationality. H 12 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, experienced; state age, experience, salary wanted. H 1 Times.

STOCK CLERK.—Young man as head stock clerk in retail music roll department of big concern; must be experienced in handling a big roll stock; salary, $12 per week to start; fine opportunity for right man; give age and experience for last three years. H 13 Times.

STOCK SALESMAN.—New plan; not mining, manufacturing, merchandising, banking, or farming; safer and more profitable than any of these; $100 a week up; commission. John M. Gregory, 1,476 Broadway, New York.

STOREKEEPER.—Young man, with clothing experience, in institution. Apply by letter only, giving education, references, and salary expected, to Sailor's Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.

TEACHER.—Wanted, graduate of American university to teach Spanish and English. Apply 29 Stuyvesant Place, St. George, S. I.

WANTED.

Advertising Manager for high-class department store doing five million dollars. Applicant must have had successful experience in similar positions. Do not answer this advertisement unless you are thoroughly capable of supervising, laying out, and writing advertising matter that will bring high-class business. Address Lock Box 33, Station A, New York City.

WANTED—Young man in office of prominent fire insurance company, who is familiar with checking of agents' accounts and posting of cancellations and reinsurances; apply in own handwriting and state age, experience, and salary expected. S 352 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, about 18 years of age, in office of chemical house; one with high school education; knowledge of typewriting is desirable but not essential; good chance for advancement; state age, nationality, and salary expected. Competent, W 345 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted to assist in commercial stationery house; must have some experience in ledger, giving age, salary desired, and nationality. Address Good Chance, S 348 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, with knowledge of bookkeeping, in office of a foreign exchange house; good opportunity for advancement. Apply, stating age, experience and salary expected. A., 25 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

YOUNG MAN, assistant to office manager, manufacturing concern; knowledge of stenography desirable; splendid opportunity to willing worker; state experience and salary desired. C 494 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 19, to do stenography, typewriting, and general office work; must be accurate; state experience, etc., own handwriting. S 70 Times.

YOUNG MEN, in bank, beginners; those having high school training preferred; must state age and salary expected. V 371 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN with business ability to take charge of office work and stock room; splendid future; address, stating experience and salary. X 308 Times Annex.

YOUNG MEN, several for leaders in boys' camp; college undergraduates preferred; salary. Address Tribune Fresh Air Fund, 154 Nassau St.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, South America, Spanish desirable, not essential, $30; stenographer-bookkeeper, (male, female,) $15 start; boys, good openings, $7-$8. Lehigh Exchange, 37 Liberty St.

OFFICE WORK.—Stenographers, bookkeepers, clerical, switchboard, typists. Florence Bloch Agency, 47 West 42d St. Vanderbilt 2547.

Instruction.

YOUNG MEN TO LEARN TRADES; free instruction; 9 trades. Apply mornings, Baron de Hirsch Trade School, 222 East 64th St.; Wednesday evenings, Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, or Hebrew Educational Society, Hopkinson and Sutter Aves., Brooklyn.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.

$10

this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

OPPORTUNITY.

ESTABLISHED RETAIL BUSINESS IN THE BEST RETAIL SECTION IN LARGE EASTERN CITY REQUIRES $15,000 ADDITIONAL CAPITAL. ATTRACTIVE PROPOSITION TO PROPER PARTY. NO AGENTS. ADDRESS BOX X 318 TIMES ANNEX.

TWO BROTHERS, AGED 40 AND 32, IN THE IMPORTING BUSINESS TOGETHER OVER 15 YEARS, ON ACCOUNT OF THE WAR ARE OPEN FOR NEW CONNECTION, EITHER TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY; PREPARED TO INVEST THE ONE IS A GENERAL EXECUTIVE AND MADE MANY EUROPEAN PURCHASING TRIPS. THE OTHER IS A HIGH-CLASS SALESMAN, HAVING MADE ALL LARGE CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES; ANSWERS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. W 297 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Acting or silent partner, with about $20,000, to enlarge well stocked game preserve; $30,000 already invested; large output of deer, Mallard ducks, pheasants, trout, alive and killed; facilities for raising 100,000 trout a year; opens enormous possibilities for commercial transactions at exceedingly good profits; advertiser owns New York State license, with privilege to sell all year around; preserve must be seen to be appreciated; money secured by property. Particulars Game Preserve, G 182 Times.

ATTENTION MANUFACTURERS!

An abundance of male and female American labor, freedom from strikes, cheap gas, coal, and electricity; economic living conditions; ample banking capital; are you interested in locating where these conditions exist? Write Board of Commerce, Parkersburg, West Virginia.

For Sale.—Established garage in Westchester County, 15 miles from New York; capacity, 125 cars; a Rolls Royce agency; would consider selling part interest; partner preferred who has mechanical ability and one willing to do his share of the work. H. W. Krumwiede, Jr., 1,695 7th Av.

A reliable firm of insurance brokers desire to connect with a gentleman having trade connections with merchants or manufacturers and who may be eligible to negotiate insurance. To such a party satisfactory financial arrangements would be made. D 296 Times Downtown.

GREAT INVENTION.

Wanted, by a party who has invented a submersible pontoon, patents granted, parties with capital and influence to promote this invention. Principals only. R. W., Room 401, 1,123 Broadway, New York City.

AEROPLANES.—Have funds available for investment in concern now engaged in manufacture of aeroplanes or aeroplane parts where additional capital is required; state full particulars. Address, by letter, to Principal, Room 1,123 Broadway, New York City.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:25|Sun sets..7:32|Moon rises..11:34

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:28	1:10	6:55	7:30
Governors Island	12:34	12:06	7:30	8:13
Hell Gate	2:41	3:11	9:02	10:01

Fire Record.

A. M.	Loss.
2:30—Lafayette, bet. 3 & 4 Sts.: (subway)	Not given
2:30—249 W. 111 St.; Lawrence Wall	Slight
6:40—320 W. 118 St.; not given	Slight
7:55—514 W. 163 St.; Harry Schulz	Slight
10:58—1,034 2 Av.; Max Mirman	Slight
11:15—25 E. 114 St.; Morris Silber	Slight
P. M.	
12:01—1,467 Minford Pl.; Justin Gross	Slight
1:06—1,471 Brook Av.; Louis Spatz	$25
1:08—8 W. 45 St.; Burleigh Co.	Slight
1:30—263 W. 112 St.; Sophia Grossman	Slight
1:35—150 W. 17 St.; Peter Degan	Slight
2:25—Pier 1 E. R.; S. S. Olinda	Slight
4:30—501 W. 135 St.; J. C. Donohue	Slight
4:53—320 E. 103 St.; P. Rothstein	Slight
5:10—253 E. 62 St.; Wm. Rosenberg	Slight
6:46—85 Crosby St.; C. & F. Paper Box Co.	Not given
7:06—504 Lenox Av.; Morris Moore	Slight
7:20—306 E. 27 St.; Richard Paddian	Slight

Police Department News.

The Police Commissioner yesterday announced the following promotions:

Sergt. Richard Kerwick of the Liberty Av. Station in Brooklyn and Sergt. Joseph Osborne of the Rockaway Precinct to the rank of Lieutenant.

The following patrolmen were promoted to the rank of Sergeant: John F. McLoughlin of the Simpson St. Station, Bronx; Harry A. McAvoy of the Flushing, L. I. Precinct, Otto P. Olive of the Chief Inspector's office, Daniel McClinchy of the Arsenal Station, Central Park, and John W. Burberg of the 14th Insp. Dist., Bronx.

Retired: Lieut. John W. McCormick, 149, (on his own application.)

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., June 27. Lieut. P. S. Connor, 164 to 9 Insp. Dist., clerical duty; Sergt. H. McGrath, 10 to 15; J. N. Leidner, 32 to 86; D. Glenn, 85 to 88; J. W. Butler, 55 to 82; F. G. Lewis, 86 to 85; J. Neilan, 88 to 35. Patrol. C. S. P. Gaul, 63 to Bu. of Tel.; G. A. Stull, 283, Wednesday evenings, Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, or Hebrew Educational Society, Hopkinson and Sutter Aves., Brooklyn.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.

$10

this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Have funds to invest in good going enterprise where additional capital is required, either in buying existing business or to promote growth; only existing projects will be entertained; state full particulars. Address Investor, Box 408 Times.

Manufacturing corporation must enlarge plant, due to increased business; $10,000 additional capital required; excellent opportunity for investment of all or part of amount needed; absolute safety. S 349 Times Downtown.

Wanted—A small, first-class apartment hotel or house, with reputation of catering to persons of respectability and refinement; must be bargain. Address Box 430, 852 Columbus Av.

Fully equipped bakery, including Middleby patent oven and dough mixer and all utensils; also store fixtures, three horses, and four wagons; now doing business; can be seen at any time. H 4 Times.

Responsible Canadian agent, having coast-to-coast business connections, wishes to represent Californian wine growers; references exchanged. Write Box 8,154, Montreal, Canada.

ACCOUNTANT, systematizer, and general office manager wishes to invest, with services; state particulars. W 350 Times Downtown.

Moving picture theatre; up-to-date equipment; thickly populated district; 800 seats; now running. Apply 9 to 10 A. M., 525-527 West 42d St.

Wanted—Party with $1,500; will give selling agency for a necessity, advertised article without competition; honest proposition. C 492 Times Annex.

CAPITAL wanted to develop a growing fishing business; plant now in operation; earning ability demonstrated. Address X 246 Times Annex.

Active or silent partner with few thousand cash, remaining under his control; safe, well-paying proposition. S 78 Times.

Woodworking factory will make exceptionally good offer to parties in position of procuring work. L. L., 387 Washington Av.

France-England business lawyer going on trip; can I render services? 1226 Woolworth Building.

FOR SALE

PEARLS.

Genuine pearls of Lower California, in all grades and finest qualities. Nacre shells in all quantities for immediate shipments.

Main Office:

Ave. Uruguay 15, Esq. T. Mexico City.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 275 Canal St.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.

New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.

THE BRU

GUNMAN SWEARS TO PLOTS TO KILL BAFF

Cardinale, Brought Back from Italy, Tells How Bomb and Rifle Failed.

PROMISED $200 NOT PAID

Black Hand Letters Suggested to Scare Poultry Dealer Out of Business, but Were Not Sent.

Antonio Cardinale, the Harlem chicken dealer and self-confessed gunman, who was brought from Italy to supply the link of evidence that would connect the actual procurers with the murder of Barnet Baff, the West Washington Market poultry merchant, took the stand before Justice Tompkins in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday and described in detail the series of plots which finally culminated in the killing of Baff by a band of hired assassins. Two of these have already been sentenced to death for the crime. Cardinale's testimony implicated the four defendants, Joseph Cohen, Jacob Cohen, David Jacobs, and Abraham Graff, who are now on trial charged with murder in the first degree for having been instrumental, according to the indictment, in bringing about the murder of Baff in the Fall of 1913.

Before Cardinale took the stand Deputy Attorney General O'Malley described to the jury the many attempts which were made upon the life of Barnet Baff, before he was finally killed with a revolver. After the bomb failed, the plotters, according to the prosecutor, had a man with a Winchester rifle stationed for three days in a loft opposite the Baff market. The assassin had explicit directions to shoot Baff on sight, but his only means of identifying his victim was a photograph, which the conspirators furnished. The assassin remained in the loft for three days and was finally dismissed because he had failed to make good.

"At one time," said Mr. O'Malley, "the defendants on trial here talked over the plan of putting poison in the milk bottles delivered at the Baff home. This, after discussion, was discarded as being too dangerous, and too likely to bring about the death of everybody in the family. Then the plotters conceived the idea of shooting Baff from a distance."

Mr. O'Malley said the State would prove that the Baff plot was inspired by rivalry between poultry dealers in the West Washington Market, and had its inception fully eighteen months before Baff was killed. He spoke of the previous Baff trials in which Giuseppe Arichiello and Frank Ferrara were convicted, and of Cardinale's flight to Italy. The prosecutor admitted that Cardinale had been loaned by the Italian Government as a witness and, for turning State's evidence, would not be prosecuted here for complicity in the crime.

When Cardinale took the stand he testified that the defendants being all in the chicken business in the West Washington Market, suffered intensely from the competitive methods which Baff pursued. By feeding his chickens with sand and gravel, the witness said, Baff was able to increase their weight to such an extent that he could afford to sell them at 16½ cents and 17½ cents a pound, whereas other dealers, unless they did the same thing, could not possibly sell below 18 and 19 cents a pound and make any profit.

"Joseph Cohen said Baff was the worst crook in the business," Cardinale testified. "He said it was impossible to exist with him."

Cardinale first met Joseph Cohen early in the Summer of 1913, when they discussed the boycott on poultry and the ruinous methods of competition adopted by Baff. Cardinale at that time was in the chicken business himself, having a market with his brother-in-law, Joe De Campo, in West 110th Street. He found himself unable to make the business go, and, inasmuch as De Campo was eager to give it up, Cardinale was persuaded by Cohen to receive into partnership David Jacobs, Cohen's brother-in-law and one of the defendants.

Prior to the beginning of the new partnership Cohen, according to the witness, had already conceived the plan of putting a bomb under Baff's house at Arverne. Cohen was willing to pay $200, the witness said, if the job could be done right, and Cardinale promised to direct the undertaking. With $35, which he said he got from Cohen, Cardinale made all the necessary arrangements.

For $10 he purchased a good-sized bomb at the saloon of Ippolito Greco, one of the gunmen in the Baff conspiracy who has since died, and for the remaining $25 Cardinale hired Joe Sarro, an automobile driver, to place the bomb outside of Baff's home. Sarro was accompanied on his trip by two gunmen, Tony Ninno and Frank Burt.

On the following day the three gunmen encountered Joseph Cohen in a saloon and demanded the $200 which Cardinale said he promised to pay for the job. But Cohen, according to Cardinale, refused to pay the money because he had seen nothing in the paper about the destruction of Baff's home. Cardinale said they then showed him a morning newspaper containing a story of a bomb being found outside of the poultry merchant's house. It had failed to explode.

"When Joseph Cohen saw what was in the paper," the witness testified, "he said it was a bum job because the bomb did not go off."

Cardinale testified that Cohen refused to pay the entire $200, but did pay $100. The bomb plot having failed, Cardinale said Cohen thought it would be a good idea to try to scare Baff out of business by sending him a blackhand letter. Cardinale thereupon arranged to have it sent. He said he had Joe Sarro write the letter, after which he showed it to Joseph Cohen, who disapproved of it, and finally decided that it should not be used.

Cardinale also testified that an effort was made by David Jacobs to induce Sarro to set fire to the market of a man named Newmark, who was one of Baff's friends and associates in business. Jacobs, according to Cardinale, offered $100 for the job, but Sarro declined because Cohen had failed to make good on his previous promise.

Before Cardinale was called to the stand the necessary testimony establishing the actual death of Barnet Baff at the hands of assassins was given by Patrolman Dennis Sullivan, Isadore Blatt, Samuel Blatt, Harry Baff, the dead man's son, and Abe Lowenstein. All of them arrived on the scene of the shooting immediately after Baff was killed. Lowenstein said he saw two men running and started in pursuit, but one of them, whom he identified as Moses Rosenstein, who turned state's evidence last week, got in his way at Thompson and Thirteenth Streets. About fifteen minutes later, he said, he saw Joseph Cohen on the street near the scene of the shooting.

Rosenstein was also referred to at great length in Mr. O'Malley's opening, the prosecutor maintaining that Abraham Graff, one of the defendants, had advised Cardinale to have Rosenstein killed because he suspected treachery. In fear of his life, Mr. O'Malley said, Rosenstein fled to Chicago, where he was subsequently arrested. At the opening of the session, Justice Tompkins requested from the bench that the newspapers indulge in no editorial comment on the Baff case during the course of the trial because of the prejudicial effect such comment might have on the jury. The trial continues today.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

F-I-A-T LOST STOCK CERTIFICATE. Notice is hereby given that common stock certificate No. 151 for 100 shares of the common stock of F-I-A-T Company of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., issued in the name of ELMER R. HOLLANDER, was lost in or about the month of October, 1916. If found, please return to Aron & Wise, 50 Pine St., New York City.

LOST—June 26, 9:07 A. M. train from Park Place, Newark, to Hudson Terminal, downtown New York, a package of jewelry about 6 by 8 inches, property of Day, Clark & Co., Newark, N. J., billed to Howard & Co., New York; employe must stand loss; suitable reward for return, 449 Washington St., Newark, N. J.

LOST—Cigarette case, dark brown, lettered in Japanese, containing Dimitrino cigarettes; lost between 46th St. and on Riverside Drive up to Claremont Restaurant, between 7 and 8 P. M. Saturday; large reward. Return to Clerk, Hotel Wentworth, 59 West 46th St.

LOST—Pigskin handbag, marked "F. J. W.," on ferryboat from Weehawken to Cortlandt St., New York, on 7:45 boat; liberal reward, no questions asked. 110 Sunnyside Av. Telephone 5961 East New York.

LOST—On 3d Av. elevated train on Thursday evening, June 21, a bundle containing books of no value to any one else. Finder please return to Abraham Lipke, 546 East 149th St., city; reward.

LOST—From motor, June 15, black parasol, carved dog's head handle, gold monogram "J. S.," with coronet; liberal reward; no questions. Return to Woman's City Club, Hotel Vanderbilt.

$25 REWARD for recovery of dress suit case lost from automobile June 16, between Goshen and New York. W 326 Times Downtown.

LOST—Gentleman's open-faced gold watch, engraved "Captain J. J. McNulty"; $25 reward; no questions. F. J. M., Columbian Garden, 5 Greenwich Av. and 8th St.

LOST—Wedding ring and two diamond rings, Poughkeepsie boat, Saturday afternoon, in the ladies' room; return to Hotel Wolcott; liberal reward; no questions asked.

LOST—Diamond bird pin, set in platinum, Saturday night, between 100th and 96th Sts., on Broadway; reward. A. Mayer, 220 West 98th. Phone 9488 Riverside.

LOST—Watch fob, gold oval buckle, black ribbon, Cornell seal, Tuesday. Desbecker, Room 1101, 84 West 33d St.; reward.

LOST—June 23, on Stamford train, fraternity pin set in pearls; reward. Phone Intervale 449.

LOST—Monday morning, gold watch fob, initialed "J. F. H.;" reward. J. F. Hohenstein, 621 Broadway.

LOST—$45, new money, between West 87th and 48th Sts.; reward. Return M. H. Stone, 160 West 87th.

LOST—Silver cigarette case, "R. W. A." Rockaway Beach, Sunday; reward. Bryant 4174.

LOST—Diamond-shape black onyx ring, diamond in centre. Harlem 6308.

LOST—Friday, seed pearl earring; reward. 122 West End Av., Apt. 5E.

REWARD WILL BE GIVEN.—Will party who called up Mr. John A. Harring, care of Lewis Brothers, 59 Wall St., on Saturday, describing diamond ornament on velvet band [illegible] Rawling local train Friday, please call [illegible]?

$50 REWARD for diamond circle brooch, lost June 23 on Broadway, between 72d and 96th Streets. TIFFANY & CO., 5th Av. and 37th St.

Found.

[illegible] Saturday night, [illegible]third. Owner can [illegible]. Pines Rugers

MRS. BRIGGS'S HEARING SET.

Foye Again Says He Gave Her $21,000 of the Money He Stole.

Following a lengthy examination before Magistrate Krotel in Jefferson Market Court yesterday decision was reserved until July 6 in the case of Mrs. Elizabeth Austin Briggs of 978 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, who is charged with receiving from James E. Foye $21,000 of a $100,000 theft. Foye, a few months ago finished a term in a Pennsylvania Prison.

Foye testified he had forged the names of two men to certificates of General Electric Company stock and had obtained $100,000. Of this amount, he testified, he had sent $20,000 to his wife and had given $21,000 to Mrs. Briggs. Foye said that on Oct. 23, 1913, while dining with Mrs. Briggs at a restaurant, he told her he was going to make some easy money, and that a few days later he called on her in Sterling Place, Brooklyn, where she then lived, and told her he expected to have about $250,000 in easy money in a few days. At that time he testified she did not ask him for any money.

On Nov. 14, 1913, Foye testified, he again met Mrs. Briggs and told her that he had sent $20,000 of the $100,000 he had fraudulently received to his wife, and that Mrs. Briggs told him he ought to do the same thing for her. They then drove to the Astor Trust Company. In a taxicab Foye says he turned the money over to her and that Mrs. Briggs deposited it.

Foye told of calling on F. Fosset Briggs, attorney and husband of the defendant, at his office, at 67 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, two or three weeks after his release. At the time he said he had a friend with him from Philadelphia, but that Briggs refused to speak with him in the presence of a witness, and that later they had a man-to-man talk. He denied making any threats of notoriety, and said if he had received the $21,000 at that time he would not have proceeded further. He said that he had repaid $70,000 of the $100,000 stolen.

BIG EARTHQUAKE RECORDED.

New York Seismograph Indicates Disturbance in South America.

Indications that there had been a violent earthquake from 3,000 to 5,000 miles from New York were recorded early yesterday morning on the seismograph in the American Museum of Natural History. Dr. Chester A. Reeds, acting curator of geology at the museum, judged from the record that the earthquake had been of great magnitude and had occurred in the southern Pacific or on the southwest coast of South America in the vicinity of Chili.

When the tape of the seismograph was unfolded yesterday morning it showed that the needle had marked a long series of declinations.

Many of the shocks seemed to be of considerable duration. They began at 1:06 A. M. with a few slight preliminary shocks. After 1:34 the real disturbance was recorded. It lasted on the seismograph record until 2:10. From 1:34 to 1:50 there were three distinct shocks of unusual intensity. Then followed twelve shocks, each clearly recorded and of pronounced intensity. At 2:10 the last big shock was impressed on the tape, after which there followed a series of slight tremors.

The seismograph rests on a concrete pier running down to solid rock.

Indict Maywood for Triple Murder.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., June 26.—Paul Maywood was indicted today for the murder of William H. Queen, a Mount Pleasant farmer; Emma Queen, his wife, and Eleanor, their daughter, who were hacked to death with an axe on the evening of June 7. Maywood was brought into court and pleaded not guilty, and Justice Trenchard set Monday, July 9, as the date for the trial. Maywood is rapidly recovering from the wounds he received when he was being taken into custody.

TEA ROOMS.

DOWNTOWN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL MID-DAY TEA ROOMS
THE BROWN BETTY 147 FULTON ST. 72 WALL ST.
Delicious Home Cooking.

THE DUTCH OVEN 135 Macdougal Street nr. Washington Sq. So.
Luncheon, 35c; Afternoon Tea, 25c; Dinner, 50c. Also a la carte. OPEN AIR DINING ROOM.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET S. M. TUCKER, Hostess.
"Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden. *The Oldest Tea Room in New York.*

The Washington Square 19 W. 8th St. Afternoon Tea.
Luncheon, 50c; Dinner, 80c; also a la carte. *"The Place Where You Love to Linger."*

The Dorothy-Louise, 1 WEST 39TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.)
Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents. CHICKEN DINNER EVERY SATURDAY

The OAK ROOM AT [illegible] OPEN SUNDAYS
Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner. Special Beefsteak Dinner Today.

OLD CHELSEA, 47 8th Av., nr. 12th St. OPEN SUNDAYS
Breakfast 35c. Luncheon 50c. Dinner 75c. *Old-fashioned Luncheons and Dinners.*

MARY LOUISE 173 Madison Ave., near 34th.
Breakfast or Luncheon, 35c Tues., Thurs. and Sat., Chicken Luncheon, 50c. COOLEST PLACE IN TOWN.

Dine at OLD GRAMERCY PARK, No. 36 Breakfast 35c; Luncheon, 50c; Dinner, 75c. Saturday night, Lobster, Terrapin, Steak. Entrance on Irving Place, Downtown

GUARD FOR JUDGE AT GOLDMAN TRIAL

Detectives Assigned After Assistant District Attorney Gets Threatening Letters.

CASE OPENS THIS MORNING

Scores of Demands for "Fair Play" for Anarchists Received by Judge Mayer and Mr. Content.

Six detectives were assigned by Captain Tunney last night to guard Judge Julius M. Mayer of the Criminal Branch of the United States District Court, which will try the cases of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, charged with conspiracy to obstruct the military laws of the United States. This action followed the receipt of scores of telegrams and letters demanding "fair play" for the defendants by Judge Mayer and Harold A. Content, Assistant United States District Attorney, who will prosecute the case for the Government. Mr. Content admitted that some of the letters sent to him were of a threatening nature. Judge Mayer said he received two telegrams and three letters protesting against the prosecution of Miss Goldman and Berkman.

The trial of the anarchist leaders will begin at 10:30 o'clock this morning. The case is considered one of the most important involving anarchist activities in this country since the famous Haymarket trials in Chicago. Conviction may mean two years in the penitentiary in addition to deportation after the serving of the sentence. Harry Weinberger will have charge of the defense, and it is stated that Miss Goldman and Berkman will both take the stand and endeavor to justify their activities in opposing the selective draft law.

The letter received by Judge Mayer and Mr. Content, according to the Department of Justice agents, are the result of an eleventh-hour campaign which was started when Margaret C. Anderson, who is said to be the editor of a paper published in Fourteenth Street, sent the following letter to persons in New York City and its vicinity:

June 23, 1917.

Dear American Citizens: Next Wednesday Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman face trial on a charge of conspiracy against the Conscription bill. They face trial; there are millions of other people in this country who are against that bill. Protesting became a crime over night. They kept on protesting. Emma Goldman and Berkman are not conciliators, nor will they be conciliated.

The Government will have its way with them unless something is done at once. This is not an anarchist issue; it is the fight of every individual. But they will be tried as anarchists, with all that means of justice and intelligence.

We know that you will feel about this as we all felt about the Dreiser suppression and other such atrocities; but remember that this means prison and deportation, and other delicacies of the law for the hideous crime of free speech.

They should be saved if for no other reason than for the conservation of courage in this country. Protest!

MARGARET C. ANDERSON.

Telegraph before Wednesday to:
Harold A. Content, Assistant District Attorney, Second Floor, Post Office Building, New York City;
Judge Julius M. Mayer, Post Office Building, New York City.

One of the letters of protest was signed by G. S. Hellman, a Fifth Avenue art dealer, another by a Miss Rauh, who gave her address as the Hotel Brevoort, while a third was signed by Miss Nina Bull of Nyack. Mr. Content admitted that some of the letters sent to him were of a threatening kind. All of the letters were filed with the proper authorities for future reference.

DOG SHOP WOMEN QUARREL.

Magistrate Recommends Dissolution of Partnership.

Mrs. Regina Booth, 39 years old, a widow, of 31 West Forty-sixth Street, was before Magistrate Marsh in Yorkville Court yesterday afternoon on complaint of her business partner, Mrs. Daisy Dunn of 17 East Eighty-fifth Street, on a charge of assaulting her yesterday in a dispute over money. The women have conducted a dog shop at 31 West Forty-sixth Street as partners since April last.

According to Mrs. Dunn, she asked her partner yesterday for $20 to pay to another person, and in a dispute that followed was struck across the face, whereupon she called in Patrolman Lennon and caused Mrs. Booth's arrest.

Mrs. Dunn told Magistrate Marsh she had been a dog fancier for many years, and did a business in the last two years amounting to $60,000, of which 15 per cent. was profit.

Mrs. Booth said she was persuaded to take partnership with Mrs. Dunn last April and gave $2,500 for a share in the business. She denied the assault, and made a countercharge against Mrs Dunn.

Magistrate Marsh advised the women to discontinue partnership, and adjourned the case until July 6, paroling Mrs. Booth.

Bonuses to Cornell Instructors.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 26.—Despite the fact that Cornell University faces a $200,000 deficit next year, the Trustees voted today to grant salary bonuses to 187 members of the staff of instructors, including all who receive salaries of $2,000 or less. Married men have the preference in this allotment, which is made possible through funds raised by the alumni, under the direction of Franklin Matthews.

Comfort—Durability—Satisfaction are always guaranteed in
HALL'S BEDDING
The Standard of Quality
For 85 years we have been manufacturers of Beds and Bedding and have established a national reputation among those who would have the best.
When refurnishing let us show you why our goods last longer and hold their shape.
Prices are reasonable.
FRANK A. HALL & SONS
M'f'rs of Beds & Bedding
25 West 45th St.

New Jersey Central
Sandy Hook Route
TO
North Jersey Coast Resorts
STEAMERS LEAVE NEW YORK
West 42d St., 8:50, 9:55 A. M.; 12:30, 3:15, *4:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00, 10:00 A. M.; 1:00, 3:15, 7:05 P. M.
Cedar St., 9:15, 10:20 A. M.; 1:00, 3:40, *4:45 P. M. Sundays, 9:30, 10:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:40, 7:25 P. M.
*Will not run July 4th or September 3d.

"Turner for Concrete"
627 contracts in 15 years and not a single penalty

"When Broke" Call on "Uncle Ben"
BENJAMIN FOX
Reliable Pawnbroker
72 9th Ave., Near 14th Street.

WORKS JOINS PEACE COUNCIL

Ex-Senator Favors Scheme Said to Have German Approval.

Ex-Senator John D. Works of California has joined the American Council for Democracy and Terms and Peace, formed to agitate in this country for a peace which will include no indemnities or annexations, the peace advocated being on terms which are said to have the approval of the German Government. The letter from Mr. Works, in which he announced that he would join in the activities of the organization, was addressed to L. P. Lochner, the man who is generally credited with having enlisted the support of Henry Ford in the peace ship undertaking.

In his letter Mr. Works, who was one of the Senators referred to as of "a little willful group," tells Lochner that he will "undertake to show by analyzing what has been said from time to time by President Wilson that we have not gone into this war for the purpose of defending or protecting democracy, but for purely selfish reasons affecting our own personal interests, and particularly the interests of the munition makers and others who have been growing rich out of the war."

The council has headquarters at 70 Fifth Avenue.

SEEKS ANONYMOUS WRITER.

Hoboken Postmaster Wants to Know Who Called Him German Spy Aid.

Federal authorities began an investigation yesterday in the Hoboken Post Office to ascertain who wrote a defamatory letter to Adolph Lankering, the Postmaster, accusing him of tampering with the mails to get information to give to German spies. The letter was given to A. C. Cuenann, a Post Office Inspector, several days ago, with a request by Mr. Lankering that the author of the letter be sought and punished.

Before he was appointed Postmaster in Hoboken two years ago, Lankering was President of the German-American Alliance of Hudson County, but he resigned because, it was said, he thought he ought to occupy no midway position and leave an opportunity for others to question his loyalty while he was an employe of the Government. He was born in Germany, but took out his papers in citizenship several years ago. Mr. Lankering has refused to discuss the letter and refers all inquiries to the Post Office Inspectors.

DEAD MAN IDENTIFIED.

Man Who Died in Philadelphia Was Lieut. F. S. Alexander.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—John J. Alexander came here from Pittsburgh today and identified as Lieutenant Ferdinand S. Alexander, his brother, the man who died in a local hotel last Sunday. He said his brother held a commission in the Signal Corps of the navy. Mr. Alexander took charge of the body and that of Louise Jones of New York, to whom Lieutenant Alexander was to have been married and who shot herself after Alexander had died from an attack of indigestion.

A note found in the room occupied by the pair requested that Lieutenant Colton of the United States cable ship Joseph Henry be notified. Today Lieutenant Colton telegraphed that Alexander was a radio sergeant and had been in the service four years, his last station having been Norfolk.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Napoleon Once Said:
"A Footsore Army Is An Army Half Defeated"

In every community men are drilling for National Preparedness. For all these men the frequent use of ALLEN'S FOOT=EASE, the antiseptic powder, shaken into the Shoes and sprinkled in the Foot-bath, increases their efficiency and insures needed physical comfort. It takes the Friction from the Shoe and freshens the feet. The troops on the Mexican Border use Allen's Foot=Ease, and over 100,000 Packages have been used by the British and French troops in Europe. Why not order a dozen 25c. boxes to-day from your Druggist to mail to your friends in training camps and in the navy? We will mail FREE Samples to any soldier's address upon request. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.



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HIGH GRADE USED CARS
1917 PACKARD 2-25, chummy roadster.
1917 STUTZ BULLDOG, 4 passenger.
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1916 PIERCE 38, 5 passenger touring.
1916 STUTZ 4 passenger special
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1916 STEARNS small limo. brougham
1915 PEUGEOT 5 passenger touring.
SIMPLEX 50 late touring, starting, &c.
PIERCE-ARROW "66," landaulet, like new.
1913 MERCER roadster, Speedster, [illegible]
FIAT 90 ROADSTER type racer.
1914 MINERVA landaulet, [illegible]
Broadway & 62d St. Phone [illegible]

ARTHUR BRISBANE BUYS THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Munsey Announces the Sale—Purchaser Won't Quit the Hearst Publications.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Frank A. Munsey announced today in The Washington Times that he had sold that newspaper to Arthur Brisbane of New York, the principal editorial associate of William R. Hearst in his daily newspaper publications. Mr. Brisbane, who is in Washington, said tonight that he had not severed his connection with Mr. Hearst and did not intend to do so.

"The purchase of The Washington Times speaks for itself," said Mr. Brisbane. "I have not severed my connection with Mr. Hearst and am glad to say that I have no intention of doing so. I am in Washington a great deal habitually and probably shall be in the future, but it is not my present purpose to make Washington my headquarters. Beyond this I do not care to discuss the matter."

Mr. Munsey still retains his ownership of the Munsey Building, a large business structure to which he has recently made an imposing addition. The Washington Times is published in this building, which also houses the principal offices of the Munsey Trust Company.

The announcement of the transfer of ownership in The Washington Times is as follows:

To the Readers of The Washington Times:

I have sold The Washington Times to Mr. Arthur Brisbane. I didn't sell it because I wished to part with it. I sold it because Mr. Brisbane was keenly anxious to own it and paid me a bigger price for it than it was worth to me.

I part with The Times with regret, but with the consciousness that, on the whole, it is the wise thing for me to do, and with the consciousness, too, that The Times during my ownership has never, so far as I have knowledge, advocated any measure or stood for anything that meant personal advantage to me.

FRANK A. MUNSEY.

Entire Stock of
Hart Schaffner & Marx
Fancy Suits Reduced
Excepting Dixie Weaves, Palm Beaches, Mohairs, Silks, Blue and Black Suits

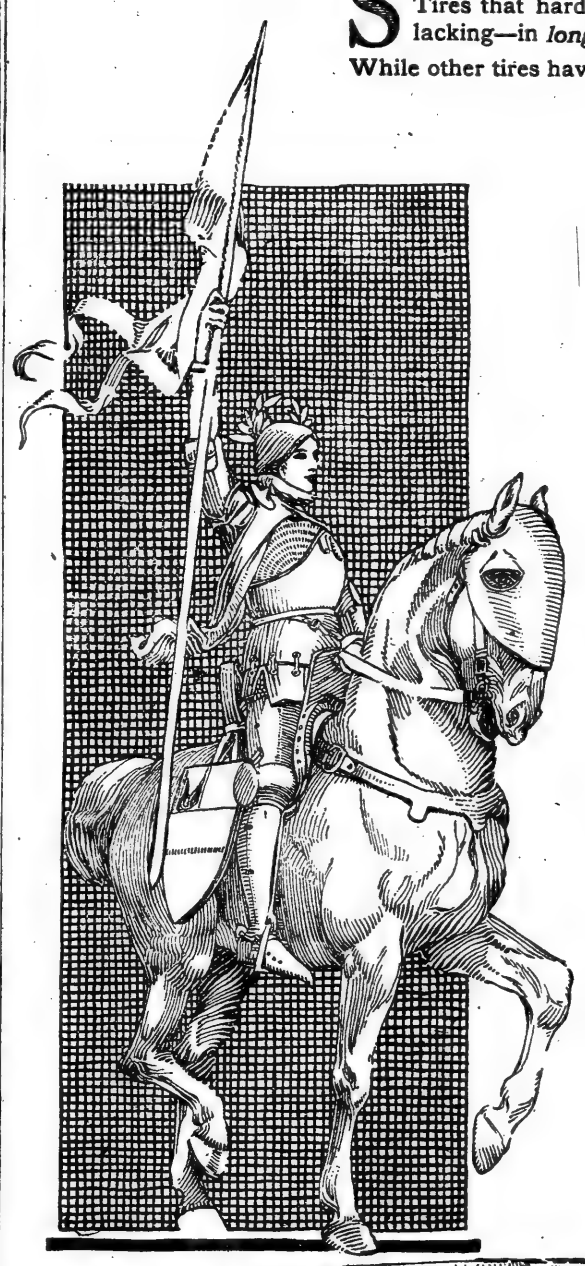
Every Fancy Suit $22.50 or less	$19.50
Every $25 Fancy Suit	$22.50
Every $28 Fancy Suit	$25.00
Every $30 and $32.50 Fancy Suit	$27.50
Every $35 and $40 Fancy Suit	$32.50
Every $45 and $50 Fancy Suit	$38.50

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THE CALL TO LEADERSHIP

SO faithfully is the pledge of prolonged service built into Globe Tires that hardly a tire is ever returned, found even slightly lacking—in *long* life and *great* mileage.

While other tires have yielded, inch by inch, to the pressure of big-volume machine-made production, the makers of hand-made Globe Tires have stood their ground unshaken, holding sincerely to the high purpose of putting *all the mileage* into a tire that science and honest craftsmanship possibly could.



GLOBE TIRES GUARANTEED 6000 MILES
REDUCE THE OPERATING COST OF YOUR CAR

Whether your car cost $500 or $10,000, this long-lived wholesaler of mileage will translate your horse-power into a surpassing whirl of smooth, resilient motion.

The "spring" built tread

The unique GLOBE TREAD is hand made and consists of layer upon layer of pure, sun-dried plantation gum. Built like a multiple-leaved spring, it radiates road shocks instead of transmitting them into the body of the tire.

The *double* breaker-strip

The *double* breaker-strip is a thick cushion of rubber-saturated fabric, welded to tread and carcass with adhesive sheets of live gum. It shatters and dissolves the impact of blows, securing the safety of the carefully built Sea Island cotton duck carcass, which is the heart of the tire and the part you cannot see.

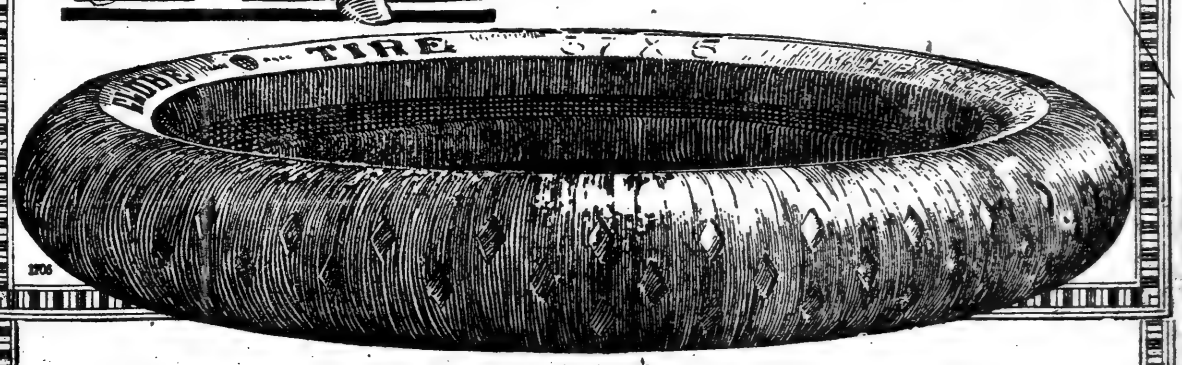
The "concrete" bead

The straight-side tire is bound at the rim by a special and almost indestructible bead made of 95 strands of interlaced copper-tin wire reinforced with live gum, on the principle of reinforced concrete, and vulcanized into a resilient cable that prevents anything working its way in and injuring the tire.

These unique features explain Globe Tire pre-eminence, account for Globe Tire service in long life and great mileage, and justify the Globe conviction that

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Crescent Tire Co., 1771 Broadway.
John F. Driscoll, 2304 Broadway.
John B. Elsey, Inc., 344 East 149th Street.
Felton Tire Co., Inc., 1903 Broadway.
Imperial Auto Supply Co., 55 Chambers Street.
Indian Head Tire Co., 157 West 51st Street.
King Tire Co., 1065 Broadway.
Joe G. Levin, 157 Cedar Street.
Linax Auto Tire Works, 913 West 181st Street.
George Lovsene Co., 125 West 60th Street.
Pendleton A Pendleton, 1,834 Broadway.
H. Phillips Rubber Works, 1,949 Broadway.
Progressive Tire & Rubber Co., 321 West 50th Street.
W. A. Reabeak Co., Inc., 956 Eighth Avenue.
E. Schoonmaker Co., Inc., 835 Seventh Avenue.
Republic Rubber Tire & Shoe Co., 182 West 55th Street.
Richards Auto Supply Co., 1,736 Broadway.
A. C. Schwartz, 880 Eighth Avenue.
Sullivan-Butler, Inc., 1,864 Broadway.
Tuxedo Auto Tire Exchange, 344 West 54th Street.
United Auxiliar Tire Co., Inc., 111 Chambers Street.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Probably fair today; Friday thunder storms; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

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ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

HUNT FOR REFUGE WHERE COCCHI HID AFTER THE MURDER

Prosecutor Finds Mysterious Entries in Records of an Immigrants' Home.

CLUE FROM MRS. COCCHI

Hurried Alteration of the Register Starts an Investigation by the District Attorney.

POLICE DELAYS ARE SHOWN

Many Hours Were Wasted in Cruger Case Before Machinery Was Set In Motion.

Acting on information furnished by Mrs. Marie Cocchi to the effect that she had learned from friends in Italy that her husband, Alfredo, had stayed in New York at least six days after the disappearance of Ruth Cruger on Feb. 13 last, Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling sent Detective John Cunniff to examine the register at the home of the Society for Italian Immigrants, at 10 Water Street, where it had been suggested he might have hidden after his visit to Father Morretto of St. Raphael's Society. Cunniff reported yesterday that the register showed that one Francisco Ramella had entered the home on the afternoon of Feb. 15 and was registered as coming from Pensacola, Fla. He said that the same name was found on the record for Feb. 16 and every day thereafter until Feb. 20, when the register said the man had left for Europe on the Verdi.

The entry for Feb. 16, the detective reported, said that Ramella came from New York. The entry on the following day said that Ramella had purchased a ticket for $50 for Genoa.

When the register was brought to the District Attorney's office yesterday in response to a subpoena, an examination showed that the entry for Feb. 16 had been changed to read "from Philadelphia." The ink was plainly fresh, Mr. Dooling said, and the former entry was plainly distinguishable underneath it. Joseph Biondi, the bookkeeper of the home was sent for, and when questioned he asserted that he had been ordered to change the record by August V. Tozzi, the assistant manager of the institution. This was later denied by Tozzi, who was questioned by Mr. Dooling for an hour. Tozzi was unable to identify a picture of Cocchi. Subpoenas have been issued for several other officials and all of the employes of the home, who will be examined today.

Mrs. Cocchi Again a Witness.

At the request of Mrs. Cocchi, who was a witness again yesterday, Father Morretto came to the District Attorney's office and conversed privately with her for a half hour. Mr. Dooling was unable to say whether the visit was of a religious nature or not, as Mrs. Cocchi did not make any statement concerning what she wanted of Father Morretto. According to Aaron Marcus, Mrs. Cocchi's attorney, the priest would not discuss her husband's case with her. Mr. Marcus took issue with Father Morretto's statement that he had not seen or talked with Mrs. Cocchi in several years. He said that about six weeks ago Mrs. Cocchi telephoned to the priest and asked him to send her a mechanic to work in the motor cycle shop. Father Morretto at that time recalled who Mrs. Cocchi was, the lawyer said, and sent her a man, whom she employed.

District Attorney Swann said yesterday that Inspector Faurot and Detective Mahoney had held a conference with Assistant District Attorney Rorke in regard to the story told by Louise La Rue, now in the Polyclinic Hospital recovering from injuries she received in her jump from a window. Mr. Swann said that thus far nothing had been discovered which would throw any new light on the Cruger case. Mrs. La Rue had furnished the names of many prominent men who she said were among her acquaintances. Several of these men Mr. Swann said had been to see him in regard to preventing their names from being made public.

In a statement last night Mr. Swann charged that Detective Frank McGee had suggested to Mrs. Louisa Patterson, a friend of Mrs. Cocchi, that she get in touch with the City Club, which preferred charges against the District Attorney, and enlist its aid in keeping process servers away from Mrs. Cocchi's house. Mrs. Cocchi had complained to Mrs. Patterson that she was being annoyed by Mr. Swann's employes, who she said watched her day and night.

Acting on McGee's suggestion, Mrs. Patterson wrote to Nelson S. Spencer, President of the City Club, asking his help. In the reply which Mr. Swann made public Mr. Spencer said that Mrs. Patterson's complaint was "in line with other reports which have come to us."

Mr. Spencer referred the matter to Chase Mellen, counsel for the club.

Wallstein Presses Police Lieutenant.

The public examination of witnesses conducted yesterday by Leonard M. Wallstein, Commissioner of Accounts, in his office in the Municipal Building in the course of his investigation into the Police Department's management of the Cruger case had two sharp developments. First, according to testimony Police Lieutenant William Brown, who was in charge of the desk of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau when the disappearance of Ruth Cruger was reported there by Mr. and Mrs.

Leather and Paper Fibre Used in Germans' Uniforms

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 27.—Striking evidence of the growing straits of the German Army, a high official informed THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, was obtained recently from captured prisoners. Their clothing excited curiosity from its appearance, so it was analyzed. It was discovered that officers are now wearing woven cloth of leather fibre and enlisted men uniforms of paper fibre.

It is evident that such clothing is entirely unsuited to the rigors of a Winter campaign if the war lasts that long.

COAL OPERATORS FOR PRICE FIXING

Special Committee Approves Proposal for a Joint Governmental Board.

TRADE TO BE REPRESENTED

Secretary of the Interior and Federal Trade Commission to Join in Control.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—A proposal that coal prices during the war be fixed by a joint governmental commission, composed of the Secretary of the Interior, the Defense Council's Coal Production Committee, and the Federal Trade Commission, was approved tonight by a special committee of coal operators representing the trade in all sections of the country.

Tomorrow a resolution embodying this plan will be submitted to the convention of 400 operators meeting here for discussion of the problem, and indications are that it will be accepted. It then may be presented as a substitute for pending legislation proposing blanket authority for Government price fixing on the commodity, and backed by the operators as a compromise adjustment satisfactory both to producers and consumers.

The convention appointed the special committee after it had voted to reconsider a resolution adopted yesterday pledging the operators to insure proper prices through committees of their number working in conference with the coal production committee of the Defense Council. The reconsideration was decided on after speakers pointed out that such a procedure might make the operators liable to prosecution under the Sherman anti-monopoly law.

On the special committee was one operator from each coal State, Chairman Peabody of the Production Committee, and Commissioner Fort of the Federal Trade Commission. In support of the plan approved, it was argued that the proposed joint commission would not leave the trade without representation in the price-fixing, since a number of operators are members of the Production Committee.

The coal men, in appointing Commissioner Fort a member of the special committee, gave expression to an apparent feeling of reassurance as to the friendliness of the trade commission. In an address to the convention a short time before, the Commissioner had declared he and his colleagues were loath to fix prices at all and would not do so without giving the producers every opportunity to present their side of the case. He was loudly cheered.

Thirty per cent. of the embarrassment in the coal trade, the Commissioner said, was due to lack of transportation facilities. The commission, he assured the operators, had no intention of figuring coal costs down to a cent or five cents. It already was undertaking to determine coal production costs at the request of Secretary Daniels.

When the convention was in session the Senate Interstate Commerce Commission continued its hearing of operators and others on the bill giving blanket Goverment authority to fix the price of coal and railroad supplies. Most of the operators who appeared expressed a willingness to submit to reasonable Government regulation, but insisted that they were not responsible for high coal prices and should not be the objects of any punitive legislation.

William H. Mehlich of New York charged that in the city speculators controlled the coal output. It was impossible to get anthracite at all, he said, and the prices of other grades were high.

TILSON DESCRIBES GAS WARFARE TO HOUSE

Demonstrates Use of Gas Masks and Urges Large Grant for Aviation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Expressing the belief that "our road to victory is through the air" Representative John Q. Tilson of Connecticut, a member of the Military Affairs Committee, spoke for an hour in the House today on aviation and the use of gas in the European war. Mr. Tilson brought into the chamber three gas masks, such as are now being used by the Allies, and demonstrated their use.

The spending of a billion dollars or more, if necessary, for aviation was urged by Mr. Tilson, who said that the most vigorous sort of aerial warfare should be conducted against the Germans. Mr. Tilson was not an advocate of "frightfulness," but warned the House that desperate measures must be met by desperate measures.

Mr. Tilson, who served in the Spanish-American war and on the Mexican border, said the United States should put 100,000 airplanes over European battlefields "to blind the eyes of our enemy."

In a recent speech Mr. Tilson told of the invention by a young Pennsylvanian of a fragmentation bomb to be dropped from airplanes which would explode within a few feet of the ground. The final test of this was made a few days ago, and of it Mr. Tilson said:

"The results were highly satisfactory in every respect, and the officers having the matter in charge are quite enthusiastic. This bomb, in my opinion, is sure to be heard from before the war is over."

Mr. Tilson told the House that Pershing's troops would be equipped with gas masks.

"The type adopted by the United States Army for the protection of its troops in Europe," he said, "is of the

COMMITTEE VOTES WAR BAN ON BOTH BEER AND WHISKY

Compromise Rejected and Drastic Nation-Wide Prohibition Written Into Food Bill.

PERMITS MAKING OF WINES

But Only to Prevent Waste of Fruits and by Authorization of the President.

BILL OTHERWISE PERFECTED

Extends Control Over Industries—"Bone Dry" Fight Begins on Senate Floor Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—After tightening the liquor restriction so that wine alone might be manufactured in war time, the Senate Committee on Agriculture today reported the much-revised Food Administration bill to the Senate. Owing to prolonged consideration in committee, the bill was not ready until nearly 5 o'clock, and the Senate after receiving it adjourned until tomorrow noon, when debate on the measure will be begun.

The Committee on Agriculture rejected the compromise liquor amendment agreed upon by the sub-committee yesterday, which prohibited the manufacture of beer and wine, but authorized the President to permit their making and use if deemed in the public interest. Instead of giving discretionary power as to beer, the committee eliminated allusion to beer entirely, leaving wine as the only intoxicating drink that may be made for the remainder of the war.

New Prohibition Amendment.

Here are the liquor sections as amended by the committee:

Section 12. That from and after thirty days from the date of the approval of this act no person shall use any foods, feed materials, or feeds in the production of alcohol, except for Governmental, industrial, scientific, medicinal, sacramental, or other nonbeverage purposes. Any person who willfully violates this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

Provided, That whenever the President shall find it necessary to conserve perishable fruits he is empowered to permit the use of such perishable fruits in the manufacture of vinous liquors; and when the question arises as to whether any particular fruit is perishable or nonperishable the President is authorized to determine that question, and his determination shall be conclusive for the purposes of this act.

Provided, further, That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall be charged with the administration of this section, and he is authorized, with the approval of the President, to require the taking out of such permits, the keeping of such records, the execution of such bonds, and the observance of such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for the execution of the same.

Section 13. That the President is authorized and directed to commandeer any or all distilled spirits in bond at the date of the approval of this act, for redistillation, in so far as such redistillation may be necessary to meet the requirements of the Government in the manufacture of munitions and other military and hospital supplies, or in so far as such redistillation would dispense with the necessity of utilizing products and materials suitable for foods and feeds in the future manufacture of distilled spirits for the purposes herein enumerated. The President shall determine and pay a just compensation for the distilled spirits so commandeered; and if the compensation so determined be not satisfactory to the person entitled to receive the same, such person shall be paid seventy-five per centum of the amount so determined by the President, and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as, added to said seventy-five per centum, will make up such amount as will be just compensation for such spirits, in the manner provided by Section Twenty-Four, Paragraph Twenty, and Section One Hundred and Forty-Five of the Judicial Code.

Wine as Nation's War Tipple.

If the Agricultural Committee amendment is enacted into law wine will be the nation's war drink, unless the President exercises the discretion given to him to prohibit that, too. The use of whisky in bond is not legislated against, but power is given to the President to commandeer all stocks of distilled spirits, and it is believed that if the Senate passes the drastic amendment against beer the President will take over the whisky. The argument has been advanced in the Senate lobby that to permit whisky to be sold and to prohibit beer would defeat the essential idea of prohibition.

The committee's action in eliminating beer was not expected. The impression in the Senate lobby was that the committee would adopt the compromise reached by the sub-committee. The committee used little time in accepting the revisions made in the bill as to food control, commandeering, purchasing, and licensing. These changes, it was considered, improved the measure so that opposition in the Senate probably would disappear.

But the liquor amendment met with no such sympathy. By a vote of 8 to 7 the committee rejected the compromise adopted by the sub-committee, and then, after much discussion, by a vote of 9 to 7 agreed upon the substitute putting the ban on beer.

Senator Gore, who is Chairman of the Agricultural Committee, said he thought the bill would be passed early next week. An effort is under way to hurry it to a vote by Saturday night, but there

Two Saved from a Zeppelin After a Fall of 13,000 Feet

LONDON, June 27.—When the British recently brought down a Zeppelin on the East Anglian coast they captured two members of the crew, who in a miraculous manner escaped death as the airship plunged to earth. This fact was made known to the newspapers today by the Admiralty.

One of the prisoners is an officer and the other a private. The private sustained broken legs in the fall of the airship, but is recovering. His companion escaped virtually unscathed. The Zeppelin fell from a height of 13,000 feet and was in flames when it reached the ground. How the two Germans escaped death cannot be accounted for.

The above undoubtedly refers to the air raid on the east and southeast coasts of England Sunday morning, June 17, when a Zeppelin was brought down in flames.

HOLLAND STIRRED BY RATIONING PLAN

Still Hopes to Get Food from Us and Doubts if We Will Put On an Embargo.

WASHINGTON IS MOVING

First Recommendations of Exports Council Put in Wilson's Hands Yesterday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 27.—The announcement that rationing of neutrals is to come at last has caused some sensation, but not much surprise, in Holland, where there have been repeated rumors to the same effect for some time.

Today's pacifist Nieuws van den Dag says:

"It was to be expected that the falling away of the United States from the ranks of the neutrals would have unfavorable results for the latter. Before American intervention in the war the powerful North American republic was the champion of the neutrals against both sets of belligerents. Now this powerful nation has become a party to the struggle, and has itself interests conflicting with those of the neutrals, and speedily lets them know it.

"Scandinavia and the Netherlands will naturally be the first to feel the effects of the President's new rationing measures; but we must wait to see how far the United States is really in earnest in this restriction of free purchase. England naturally has every reason to press America along this course, but it is to be doubted whether America will really proceed to put these severe measures in force."

This attempt to throw the onus of all measures affecting Dutch food supplies upon one combatant is characteristic of the attitude of the Dutch press at the present moment. Still more characteristic and actually representing a widespread illusion in Holland is the hint that the American Government does not mean more than half it says.

NATION TO TAKE GRIP ON COAL

First Recommendation Made to Wilson by Exports Council.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The first formal recommendation in regard to the control of exports, on which it is expected that President Wilson will base a proclamation, was signed today by the members of the new Exports Council and placed in the hands of the President. The President's sanction is expected quickly, as he called upon Secretary Redfield at the Department of Commerce soon afterward and discussed the operation of the control machinery.

No information was made public, but it can be said that coal and wheat have been placed on the list. One report said that attention had been given by the Council to bunker coal for cargo-carrying ships, by regulating the amount of this coal which can be taken out of the country the President can control shipping.

Control of shipping through operation of a licensing system for bunker coal was discussed by Secretary Redfield with Chairman Denman of the Shipping Board. The intention of the Government, it is said, is to force ships into necessary trades, and to draw from neutral and allied harbors shipping now held there because of fear of submarine attack.

The Exports Council is prepared to recommend drastic action on various lines as the situation develops. It is expected that among the exports which will be affected will be oil cake and oil cake meal, used for cattle fodder, which have been exported from this country to the neutrals in greatly increased quantities since the outbreak of the war.

The contention is made in some quarters that the heavy exports of this fodder are not only making necessary the use of corn and oats for cattle fodder here, but also driving American cattle to the slaughter house and causing undue increase in the price of milk and butter.

Figures obtained today showed that Sweden, which in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, imported but 5,514,071 pounds of oil cake and oil cake meal, imported 157,082,736 pounds during the first year of the war. Denmark's imports jumped from 847,584,172 pounds to 1,093,826,454 pounds. In the year ending June 30, 1914, Germany obtained from this country 275,000,000 pounds of this fodder, and obtained a great supply also from Argentina and other countries. This was cut off by the blockade of Great Britain.

FRANCE'S EXPENSES MOUNT.

Nearly Two Billion Dollars Needed for Third Quarter of 1917.

PARIS, June 27.—France will require for the third quarter's expenses $1,068,000,000, or about $43,600,000 more than for the second quarter of 1917, making total appropriations for thirty-eight months of $19,766,400,000.

These are the totals which will be submitted to the Senate tomorrow by M. Millies-Lacroix, General Reporter of the Appropriations Committee. He is authority for the statement that more than 20 per cent. of the appropriations already made have not been disbursed, although they have been allocated. Upward of $1,300,000,000 of the total has been advanced to France's allies.

[FOR TIRED PEOPLE. Results Are Prompt and Pleasing. Ad.]

U-BOAT SINKINGS SHOW FALLING OFF FROM LAST WEEK

Only 28 British Merchantmen Sunk, Against a Total of 32 in Previous Seven Days.

FEWER LARGER SHIPS LOST

American Sailing Ship Galena Is Destroyed by a Bomb Off the French Coast.

LINER IS SUNK OFF BOMBAY

P. & O. Steamer Mongolia Hits a Mine—Five Other Ships Are Reported Victims of U-Boats.

LONDON, June 27.—Twenty-one British vessels of more than 1,600 tons each and seven under 1,600 tons were sunk by mines or submarines last week, according to the weekly statement of losses issued by the Admiralty this evening. No fishing vessels met with disaster. The statement reads:

Arrivals, 2,875; sailings, 2,923.

British merchant ships over 1,600 tons, including one previously, sunk by mine or submarine, 21; under 1,600 tons, including one previously, seven.

British merchant ships unsuccessfully attacked, including seven previously, 22.

The above statement shows a falling off in the sinkings of British vessels from the announcement of last week, which recorded the loss of thirty-two vessels, twenty-seven of more than 1,600 tons, and five in the smaller division. The number of ships reported sunk in last night's announcement by the Admiralty is the smallest in the last three weekly bulletins.

BOMB SINKS THE GALENA.

American Sailer Was Refitted Since the War Began.

LONDON, June 27.—The American sailing ship Galena, of 1,048 tons, was sunk by a bomb on June 25 off Ushant Island, (off the coast of France, twenty-six miles northwest of Brest.) Fifteen survivors were taken to Brest. There were no casualties.

A Central News dispatch from Copenhagen says the Norwegian steamship Kong Haakon, of 2,231 tons, has been sunk by a German submarine and that only six of the crew were saved.

The Norwegian steamship Maggie, of 1,118 tons, has been sunk in the Atlantic. The crew was saved.

BOMBAY, India, June 27.—The Peninsular and Oriental Liner Mongolia struck a mine and sank off Bombay on June 23. Some of the passengers and crew have arrived here. The mails are believed to have been lost.

The Mongolia was bound from London. It is not known yet whether all the passengers and crew were saved.

The Mongolia, a vessel of 9,505 tons, was built in 1903 at Greenock. She was 520 feet long, had a 58-foot beam and a 24-foot depth of hold.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Sinking of the Danish steamer Gunhild of 966 tons was reported to the State Department today. Survivors said the steamer was torpedoed without warning and sank before lifeboats could be lowered. Five of the crew were drowned. One was killed by the propeller. A British destroyer rescued the remainder of the crew and two passengers twenty minutes after the ship was struck. There were no Americans aboard.

The Greek steamship N. Hadzikyriakos was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine about 300 miles off the English coast on May 31 with a loss of twenty-two lives, it was announced here yesterday by D. J. Theophilatos, agent here for the owners. The vessel, of 2,533 tons, was on her way from South America to England. Word of the destruction reached here in a cablegram from the chief engineer, one of the three survivors.

The submarine fired two torpedoes, according to the cablegram, the first missing the steamship and the second penetrating the engine room and causing an explosion. All but two men reached lifeboats successfully, but some were drowned or died from exposure during the next forty hours. The three survivors, picked up by an English ship, were rescued a second time when a submarine sank the vessel they were on. A British cruiser took them into an English port.

The American ship Galena, which has been sunk off the coast of France, was formerly the barkentine Foohng Suey. She left here March 22 with cargo for Rouen, France, and carried a crew of eighteen men. She was commanded by Captain P. V. Marshall. According to the records of the United States Commissioner of Shipping here there were eight American citizens aboard.

4 U-BOATS NEAR SILVERSHELL.

Wireless Operator Says the Only One Which Attacked Was Sunk.

Additional details of the sinking of a German submarine off the coast of Sardinia on May 30 by the American oil tanker Silvershell were told yesterday by H. T. Mapes, the senior wireless operator on the steamship, who arrived recently from a French port.

According to Mapes, the Silvershell sighted four submarines in all. The first U-boat was seen on the evening of May 29 and submerged before the after gun could be trained on her. The three others were sighted on the following afternoon. Two of these submerged, and the attack was made on the tanker by the fourth submarine shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Silvershell fired thirty-five shots against forty shrapnel shells that were fired at her by the enemy craft. One of the last shots from the tanker struck the U-boat amidships, Mapes said, and

FIRST AMERICAN TROOPS REACH FRANCE, SETTING RECORD FOR QUICK MOVEMENT; FRANTIC CROWDS CHEER THEIR LANDING

125 American Airplane Experts Reach England; Units of Lumbermen Also There to Begin War Work

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Aircraft Production Board announced today the safe arrival at a British port of a group of nearly 125 experts, sent from this country to acquire and bring back to the United States all possible information regarding aircraft designing and the manufacture of both engines and planes. In the delegation are men representing legal, manufacturing, designing, engineering, military, and naval experience and training.

It will be the duty of this group to gather and bring to America as soon as possible the latest information regarding European aircraft development, which can then be easily made available for American manufacturers. Arrangements have been made through the allied Governments for placing expert American mechanics in the European aircraft plants in whose products the United States is interested.

The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and the Aircraft Production Board has made plans for a permanent exhibit of aircraft materials of all kinds, to be established in Washington for the benefit of army and navy engineers and American manufacturers. A building to house the exhibit is being constructed by the Government south of the Smithsonian Institute.

"The Aircraft Production Board has no illusions as to the size and character of the job before it," a statement issued by the board today, says, "but the whole task is one of industrial organization for quantity production, and in this we Americans are above all other nations fitted by experience and tradition to break records."

LONDON, June 27.—Ten units of American Woodmen sent over by New England States and organizations to turn various forests of the United Kingdom into lumber have arrived on English soil.

The complete equipment of the units caused much surprise and occasioned a great deal of favorable comment. The woodmen not only brought with them the necessary machinery, but were fully equipped in every way, even to lubricating oils. Their arrival found them ready to establish their sawmills and begin work at once. The only necessity for their maintenance is raw food, which their own cooks will prepare.

1,400 MORE ENLIST; STILL NEED 50,000

War Department Hopes for Greater Spurt in the Next Few Days to Fill Up Army Ranks.

NEW YORK AGAIN LEADS

Furnishes 245 Recruits of Total Obtained Tuesday—Governor Urges State to Co-operate.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—With recruiting week half gone, War Department officials estimated today that the regular army still is more than 50,000 men short of war strength, the goal it had been hoped to attain by Friday night. On the face of the returns so far, it is apparent that there has been no general response to President Wilson's call for 70,000 volunteers during the week.

Undoubtedly the remaining days of the week will see greater activity, and officials still hope great gains in recruiting totals will result. They believe many hundreds of men of the class called upon by the President are only beginning now to realize the urgency of the call and will not allow recruiting week to go by without offering themselves for their country's service.

Only nine States have completed their quota of war volunteers, and only eight others have their quota 75 per cent. complete. Twenty are below the 50 per cent. line and six are below 25 per cent. Nevada leads the honor roll with her total of war volunteers to date exceeding her quota by a ratio of almost 4 to 1. Vermont has obtained only 79 men in a quota of 710.

The percentages of all the States upon the returns up to Monday night follow: Nevada, 388; Oregon, 172; Utah, 172; Wyoming, 153; Montana, 137; Indiana, 129; Idaho, 109; Illinois, 106; Michigan, 105; Nebraska, 97; Pennsylvania, 93; California, 88; Missouri, 86; Kansas, 84; New Jersey, 79; Iowa, 79; Massachusetts, 76; Colorado, 74; New York, 72; Florida, 65; Washington, 64; Minnesota, 62; South Dakota, 61; Ohio, 59; Texas, 59; Georgia, 59; Kentucky, 50; West Virginia, 50; Oklahoma, 49; Delaware, 47; Connecticut, 45; Arizona, 45; Rhode Island, 43; District of Columbia, 42; Tennessee, 39; North Dakota, 39; Louisiana, 38; Maine, 37; New Hampshire, 35; New Mexico, 31; Wisconsin, 29; Maryland, 26; Virginia, 24; Arkansas, 24; Mississippi, 22; North Carolina, 22; South Carolina, 22, and Vermont, 11.

The returns on Tuesday's recruiting show that only 1,400 men were obtained throughout the country during the day. The daily statement issued by Adjt. Gen. McCain follows:

	Obt'ned June 26.	Total to June 26.		Obt'ned June 26.	Total to June 26.
Alabama	17	1,331	Nebraska	2	2,316
Arizona	..	187	*Nevada	..	633
Arkansas	12	770	N. Hamp.	..	332
California	55	4,263	New Jersey	85	4,106
Colorado	9	1,180	New Mex.	1	208
Conn.	16	1,073	New York	245	13,496
Delaware	7	198	North Car.	8	983
Dist. of C.	6	284	North Dak.	9	470
Florida	15	1,004	Ohio	92	6,721
Georgia	18	3,119	Oklahoma	22	1,674
*Idaho	4	712	*Oregon	16	2,231
*Illinois	104	12,320	Penn.	101	14,368
Indiana	64	7,034	Rhode Isl.	4	400
Iowa	37	3,593	South Car.	2	748
Kansas	10	2,848	South Dak.	..	716
Kentucky	27	2,321	Tenn.	18	1,699
Louisiana	18	1,297	Texas	50	4,596
Maine	16	867	*Utah	6	1,288
Maryland	31	703	Vermont	..	79
Mass.	102	5,223	Virginia	..	1,005
*Michigan	35	5,930	Washington	17	1,884
Minnesota	38	2,611	West Va.	11	1,235
Mississippi	8	827	Wisconsin	61	1,350
Missouri	44	5,745	*Wyoming	1	445
*Montana	5	1,020			

*Quota obtained.

Total quota, 153,808

Total obtained June 26, 1,400.

Total obtained since April 1, 127,800.

ALBANY, June 27.—The County Home Defense committees of New York were called upon by Governor Whitman today to co-operate in the work of recruiting for Federal and State military and naval organizations. Their attention was called to the fact that tabulation of returns of the recent State census is producing [illegible] numbers of

MOVES TO INSURE MEN SENT TO WAR

Secretary McAdoo Summons Representatives of Life Companies to a Conference.

WOULD SET A PRECEDENT

Federal Bureau May Undertake Task, or Government May Supplement Private Concerns.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27.—Government life insurance for the officers and men of the United States Army and Navy who serve in France will be discussed at a conference of life insurance experts to be held at the office of Secretary McAdoo here July 2.

The Secretary signed a call today on the leading life insurance companies doing business in the United States to send representatives to the meeting. This action was taken to overcome a condition about which there has been much complaint. It has been found practically impossible for men who expect to go to the firing line to get insurance. Old line companies decline to write such risks owing to the hazard due to submarines and the intensive trench fighting that marks the military operations in Europe.

Hitherto there has been only comparative difficulty in getting insurance for officers and men in the regular army or navy. Rates have not been considered unduly high, and but for the inconvenience of the rule that permits must be obtained for service in tropical countries army men have fared reasonably well at the hands of the insurance companies. In addition to the opportunity to take out insurance for the benefit of families of army and navy men there has been for the last ten years the further advantage of the benefit system maintained by the Government which officers and men are entitled, in case of death in the line of duty, to a payment to their designated beneficiaries of an amount equal to half their yearly pay at the time of death. It is not proposed to alter or repeal the benefit law, in arranging new insurance.

"The war risk insurance bureau of the Treasury Department," said Secretary McAdoo, "is insuring the lives of masters, officers, and seamen of the merchant marine of the United States, and the question has arisen as to how insurance on the livest of the officers and enlisted men of the army and navy can be effected most advantageously, through an extension of the powers of the war risk insurance bureau or through the combined agency or cooperation of the life insurance companies of the United States. It is expected that the discussion at the coming conference will prove of great value in determining the wisest policy to be adopted.

"This is a great problem, and it appeals immediately and instinctively to the highest thought and purpose of the country. Certainly everything possible should be done to give protection to those who are dependent upon the men who give their lives for their country, and to ameliorate the rigors and horrors of war. No organized effort has ever been made by any Government to provide this sort of protection and comforting assurance to its fighting men. Why should not America take the lead in this noble and humane action?

"I earnestly hope that as a result of the measures thus intimated a great system of insurance will be devised which will give to every officer, soldier, and sailor in the service of the United States the assurance that some provision is made for the loved ones he leaves behind if he is called upon to make the greatest sacrifice that a patriot can make for his country."

GEN. SIBERT IN COMMAND

Force, Arriving in Two Contingents, Moves to Its Camp.

SEAPORT DECKED IN FLAGS

All Troops in Excellent Shape and Enthusiastic Over the Successful Trip.

CONVOYED IN DANGER ZONE

Pershing Will Join Expedition Today—Its Place at the Front Not Known.

A FRENCH SEAPORT, June 27.—The second contingent of American troops arrived and disembarked this morning.

The troops landed amid the frantic cheers of the people, who had gathered for hours before in anticipation of duplicating yesterday's surprise.

Enthusiasm rose to fever pitch when it was learned that the transports and convoys had successfully passed the submarine zone. The port was speedily beflagged in honor of the occasion.

All the troops now arrived were transferred today to a camp not distant from this point, where Major Gen. William L. Sibert is installed. Thence they probably will go soon to a point near the front. All the troops are in excellent shape, enthusiastic over the successful trip and their reception, and eager for action.

Major Gen. Pershing, the American commander, is expected tomorrow.

The harbor is dotted with convoys. The streets are filled with soldiers in khaki and with bluejackets.

Great numbers of trucks are transporting immense supplies to the camp in which the troops are concentrating.

First of the Mighty Army.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The advance guard of the mighty army the United States is preparing to send against Germany is on French soil tonight. In defiance of the German submarines, thousands of seasoned regulars and marines, trained fighting men with the tan of long service on the Mexican border, or in Haiti or Santo Domingo, still on their faces, have been hastened overseas to fight beside the French, the British, the Belgian, the Russian, the Portuguese, and the Italian troops on the western front.

News of the safe arrival of the troops sent a new thrill through Washington. No formal announcement was made at the War Department. None will be made, probably, until Major Gen. Pershing's official report has been received. Then there may be a statement as to the numbers and composition of the advance guard.

Press dispatches from France, presumably sent forward with the approval of General Pershing's staff, show that Maj. Gen. Sibert, one of the new Major Generals of the army, has been chosen to command the first force sent abroad, under General Pershing as commander in chief of the expedition.

One thing stands out sharply, despite the fact that the size of the task that has been accomplished is not fully revealed as yet. This is that American enterprise has set a new record for the transportation of troops.

Expedition Sets a Record.

Considering the distance to be covered and the fact that all preparations had to be made after the order came from the White House, the night of May 18, it is practically certain that never before has a military expedition of this size been assembled, conveyed, and landed without mishap in so short a time by any nation. It is a good augury of future achievements. The only rival in magnitude is the movement of British troops to South Africa in the Boer war, and that was made overseas that were unhampered by submarines, mines, or other obstacles.

The American forces will be a net gain to the Allies. It will throw no single burden of supply or equipment upon them. The troops will be fed, clothed, armed, and equipped by the United States. Around them at the camp on French soil tonight are being stored supplies that will keep them going for months.

General Pershing and his staff have been busy for days preparing for the arrival of the men. Despite the enormous difficulties of unpreparedness and submarine dangers that faced them, the plans of the Army General Staff have gone through with clocklike precision.

When the order came to prepare immediately an expeditionary force to go to France, virtually all of the men now across the seas were on the Mexican border. General Pershing himself was at his headquarters in San Antonio. There were no army transports available in the Atlantic. The vessels that carried the troops were scattered on their usual routes. Army reserve stores were still depleted from the border mobilization. Regiments were below war strength.

Organizing Pershing's Forces.

French High Commission should be answered and a force of regulars sent at once to France. At this word the War Department began to move. General Pershing was summoned quietly to Washington. His arrival caused some speculation, but at the request of Secretary Baker the newspapers generally refrained from discussion of this point.

There were a thousand other activities afoot in the department at the time—all the business of preparing for the military registration of 10,000,000, of providing quarters and instructors for nearly 50,000 prospective officers, of finding arms and equipment for millions of troops yet to be organized, of expanding the regular army to full war strength, of preparing and recruiting the National Guard for war.

General Pershing dropped quietly into the department and set up the first headquarters of the American expeditionary forces in a little office, hardly large enough to hold himself and his personal staff. There, with the aid of the General Staff, of Secretary Baker and the Chiefs of the War Department Bureaus, the plans were worked out.

Announcement that the force under General Pershing would be sent was made May 18. There came a day when General Pershing was no longer in the department. Officers of the General Staff suddenly were missing from their desks. No word of this was reported. Then came word from England that Pershing and his officers were there. All was carried through without publicity.

Not a Word of Publicity.

Other matters relating to the expedition were carried out without a word of publicity. The regiments that were to go with General Pershing were all selected before he left and moving toward the sea coast from the border. Other regiments also were moving north, east, and west to the points where they were to be expanded, and the movements of the troops who were to be first were obscured in all this hurrying of troop trains over the land.

Great shipments of war supplies began to assemble at the embarkation ports. A great armada was made ready, supplied, equipped as transports, loaded with men and guns and sent to sea, and all with virtually no mention from the press.

The navy bears its full share in the achievement. From the time the troop ships left their docks and headed toward sea, responsibility for the lives of their thousands of men rested upon the officers and crews of the fighting ships that moved beside them or swept free the sea lanes before them. As they pushed on through the days and nights toward the danger zone where German submarines lay in wait, every precaution that trained minds of the navy could devise was taken. And the news from France today shows that the plans were well laid.

While his troops were embarking or steaming toward their destination, General Pershing and his staff, supplemented by a special corps of General Staff officers, have been busy in France preparing the way for the new army that is to fling itself soon against the German lines. The camp sites have been selected. The details of the final training to be given before the move to the front begins have been worked out, and the question of supply and transportation lines has been studied. Regiments of the national army, composed of railway workers and engineers, will aid in that work. They, too, have been created in a few weeks' time.

Disposition of the Troops.

The War Department has no announcement to make as to General Pershing's disposition of his forces. Presumably that has been left to him to decide in conference with the French General Staff and officials of the British Army.

The reference in the cable dispatches to a duplication of "yesterday's surprise," intimating that there was also a landing yesterday, passed without comment here, but obviously disclosed a landing of a contingent not recorded in yesterday's dispatches.

General Pershing's men will operate under his supreme command, not under that of the French Generalissimo, or of General Haig, the ranking British commander on the western front. No official announcement of the instructions given to General Pershing has been made public, but it is definitely understood that his forces will maintain their own separate line of supplies and communications from the United States. The Americans will operate with the British and French, but this co-operation, it is understood, will not in any way affect the independent character of the command.

Elaborate preparations have been made by the Government for handling of the great volume of mail that will pass between the troops of America's expeditionary forces and home. Postmaster General Burleson announced tonight the appointment of Maceus H. Dunn of the department force here as United States Army postal agent in Europe.

Rates on army mail to and from France have been reduced by the department, so that the cost is the same as for mail between points in this country. Branch and mobile post offices will be established in the field for delivery and receipt of mail, the sale of stamps, and the issuance of money orders.

United States postage stamps will alone be valid for the prepayment of postage on mail for the troops. All letters should be addressed to the division, regiment, company, and organization to which the addressee belongs, but designation of the location of the unit will not be permitted.

MARINES DEPARTED QUIETLY.

Their Leaving for the Front Was Like an Everyday Affair.

When United States Marines, commanded by Colonel Charles A. Doyen, departed for France from an Atlantic seaport, the only ceremony attending the leave-taking was a brief speech by Maj. Gen. George Barnett, Commandant of the Marine Corps, to the field and company officers. No colors were unfurled. No reporters or press photographers were present. No drums or bugles sounded.

The regimental bandsmen went to war with their instruments cased and with rifles over their shoulders. On the parade grounds a sailor baseball nine from one of the battleships was practicing. The marines slipped away so quietly that the ball players did not know until afterward that they had missed seeing the departure of men bound for the battle front.

At 2:30 o'clock of the afternoon of the departure the baseball players had the parade ground all to themselves, and no one was in sight on the street in front of the home of the post commander of Marines but a small boy in rompers, playing with a fox terrier. A few seconds later the head of a column of soldiers of the sea in khaki and in heavy marching order swung into the brick-paved street in front of the post commander's house, stepping along so briskly that the sound of their shoes upon the pavement was more like a crackle than a tread.

The Major General Commandant and a little group of other officers from headquarters took up posts on the turf of the parkway beside the curb. A sergeant of Marines in khaki came trotting across the parade ground, set up a motion picture camera, and began to crank. Another sergeant was snapping "stills" as the column came to a halt and faced about toward the group of officers.

The company officers of the battalion stepped out in front of Major Gen. Barnett and saluted. For half a minute the corps' commandant addressed them. He spoke in an everyday conversational tone which could not be heard a dozen yards away, and his message was simply that he trusted that the Marines who were setting out that day to fight under General Pershing would stanchly uphold the high traditions of the corps.

The officers saluted and marched back to their places. The battalion stood at rigid attention for a moment. Then, with a snap, rifles jumped to shoulders, squads swung itno column formation, and the line passed swiftly on down the street to the gate of the navy yard.

No cheering crowd greeted the men as they emerged at the gateway; and only a handful of civilians saw them board a train of day coaches for a near-by port. The sun-browned fighting men, all veterans of campaigning in Hayti and Santo Domingo, waved their campaign hats from the windows as the train pulled out, but neither they nor their friends indulged in any cheering. The regimental mascot, a small black goat, stuck his head out of a window and looked around with mild curiosity, but maintained his dignity like a veteran.

The departure of this first battalion had not stirred the least ripple of excitement. Half an hour or so later another battalion marched briskly down the same brick street from the end of a tree-lined vista and formed in the parade grounds. The bluejacket nine was still at its baseball practice; the marines were at the far end of the field—too distant to demand particular attention. A third battalion formed and stacked arms in front of the barracks.

Presently, without so much as a bugle note for warning, the two battalions picked up their arms and defiled out of sight back of a screen of shade trees.

A quarter of an hour later a rumor came to the bluejacket ball players that the Marines were boarding ship. The player beside the home plate dropped his bat and ran toward the street, his team mates close behind him. But they were too late to catch even a glimpse of the rearguard. The Marines, just as swiftly and quietly as if they were on their way to Haiti, Santo Domingo, Vera Cruz, or Nicaragua, had departed. Setting out for the front is an everyday affairs with the Marines, and they don't believe in kicking up a fuss about it.

HAVRE TO CELEBRATE JULY 4.

Municipal Council Takes Action in Honor of America.

HAVRE, France, June 27.—The Mayor at a meeting of the Municipal Council last evening read a proclamation calling upon the people of Havre to celebrate the Fourth of July in honor of the United States.

The Council approved the proclamation unanimously.

LOTI PRAISES AMERICANS.

Compliments Us as Allies in American Number of L'Illustration.

PARIS, June 27.—Pierre Loti, in the American number of L'Illustration, which will be published Saturday, concludes a long article on the devastated region of France, with an invitation to neutrals to come and look at it, thus:

"I have no need to ask Americans to come, for here they are magnificently on the way. They are coming with gold, soldiers, and explosives to succor civilization and liberty. They are far more admirable than would have been the last neutrals of Europe who might finally decide to join us, because they were as yet only distantly menaced. The ocean preserved them at least for a time against the tentacles of the great German devilfish, and if they arose in arms it was in superb grim indignation, in the pure sentiment of union and justice.

"When I was in America my Oriental soul was somewhat frightened by their modernism, by their feverish speculation, and progress. Perhaps I was unable to see that they were capable of such idealism, such disinterestedness. I hope they will pardon me and give me the joy of being here the humble interpreter of our profound and sympathetic admiration."

REFUSES BANTAM REGIMENT.

War Department Also Says Rules Are Not Rigidly Applied.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The War Department has been urged in a letter from a person whose name has been withheld to form "bantam regiments" for the army, but will not follow the suggestion because it is not in favor of the formation of special regiments. The idea of the writer of the letter is that these regiments should be composed of men under the size and weight required by the recruiting boards.

"It has been scientifically proven that little men are the best fighters," the letter argues, "and that they do not fatigue as quickly as big men and rally from fatigue in a shorter time than their larger brothers. The world's wars have been fought and won by little men, and the histories of the nations have told of and lauded those whose only bigness was in their ability to dare and do. Yes, the writer is a little man, weighing about 115 pounds, measuring 5 feet and 5 inches in height, but every pound and every inch a man.

"If you will give me the authority to raise a regiment of little men, (a bantam regiment,) I will get them together in a short time and guarantee that they will do more effective fighting in twenty-four hours than a like number of big men can do in a week."

In a statement issued through the Bureau of Public Information tonight the attitude of the War Department toward men below the average minimum weight and height required for recruits was set forth as follows:

"The regulation that enlisted men of 21 years or older shall be at minimum 5 feet 4 inches in height and 120 pounds in weight is more flexibly applied than is generally believed. The recruiting officers who accept enlistments and the medical officers who make physical examinations have instructions not to reject any man who appears to be a 'a good risk.' In other words, the passing of an applicant into service is to an extent left to the common sense of the examiners. Men under 21 are given an allowance of weight and height, and 'bantams' who display the fighting spirit and bodily fitness characteristic of the barnyard warrior are welcomed into the army, despite superficial drawback of inferior size."

Chosen as Pershing's Interpreter.

MARLBORO, Mass., June 27.—Alvin F. Sanborn, for many years correspondent at Paris for American newspapers, was notified at the home of his family here today of his appointment as chief interpreter at General Pershing's headquarters in France. He left immediately for New York. Mr. Sanborn came to this country two weeks ago to receive from Amherst College the degree of Doctor of Literature. He served in the French Army two years until discharged for physical reasons.

Our Officers for Italian Front.

UDINE, Italy, June 26, (Delayed.)—Arrangements are being made to accommodate an American military mission which is expected to come to the Austro-Italian front to follow the war operations. Missions from others of Italy's allies are also expected. It is understood that an American Red Cross section is to come to the Italian front.

Porto Ricans to Register July 5.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Registration Day in Porto Rico was fixed for July 5 in a proclamation issued today by President Wilson.

ARMY RECRUITS HERE FAR BEHIND QUOTA

Only 632 of 2,500 Men Expected to Enlist in New York This Week in Sight.

NEED 620 VOLUNTEERS A DAY

Colonel R. D. Walsh Hopeful That the Arrival of Our Troops in France Will Aid Work.

The news yesterday of the arrival of American troops in France was said by Colonel R. D. Walsh, in charge of army recruiting in New York, last night to be the strongest kind of an argument for young Americans who want to fight for their country to enlist at once. He pointed out that other American contingents were to be sent to France soon and that the man who enlisted now had six months' start in the direction of the French front over the man who is conscripted for the army.

Colonel Walsh hopes that the landing of the American troops in France will arouse the young men of New York. This city's quota of the 70,000 men for whom President Wilson asked in his call for volunteers is 2,500. Up to last night, at the end of a half a week of Army Recruiting Week, the city had registered about one-half of its share, or 572 men. In addition to 166 enlistments yesterday, 60 men passed the physical examinations and are slated to join the colors. The city will have to furnish 620 men a day for the next three days in order to supply the quota.

The various organizations that are boosting army recruiting week redoubled their efforts yesterday. Meetings were held through the city on street corners, and mobile recruiting stations in buses assisted in the work.

At noon Colonel Walsh held conferences with labor officials at the recruiting headquarters, 280 Broadway.

The squad of six clergymen in automobiles kept up their work yesterday and last night. Meetings were held during the day in Union Square, Madison Square, and on the steps of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. Last night the clergymen held meetings on various street corners.

One hundred and ten recruits for the navy left New York last night by boat for Newport, where they will go into training. The recruits were the guests at luncheon in a Lussier Restaurant in West Forty-third Street, given by the Women's Auxiliary for Naval Recruiting.

The Midday Minute Men announced yesterday that on Monday they obtained 27 recruits for the army, on Tuesday 13, and yesterday 12.

Gustave F. Touchard, the tennis star, left New York yesterday for Canada to train as an aviator, after he had been rejected by the United States aviation enlisting officers.

Jack Binns, the wireless operator, who had been employed on The New York American, joined the British Royal Flying Corps yesterday and left for a training station in Canada. Binns told the English recruiting officers that he knew that Germany was preparing for war against Great Britain years ago, because from April, 1905, to July of 1908 he had been a wireless operator on German ships. He told them that the wireless apparatus on the German ships was controlled by a Belgian concern, and that there were ten English, two Italian, one Belgian, one Icelander, and a number of Danish wireless men employed on German ships. In 1908 at the time of the Morocco crisis, Binns said, the Germans asked the Belgian concern to discharge the British, Italian, and Belgian operators, stating that in the event of war between Great Britain and Germany the British operators would refuse to tell the German Captains when war was declared, if they received the information at sea, and that consequently the German ships would be captured by British warships.

PLATTSBURG PAYDAY TODAY

Half the Students to Receive First Installments of Salaries.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 27.—Tomorrow half the students from each regiment at the training camp will receive their first installment of their $100 a month pay. It is expected that the remainder will be paid off Friday. Many men whose attendance at the encampment either curtailed or stopped their incomes, have reached their financial limit, while others have lent money to those in need.

Eight more instructors have been detailed to Plattsburg. Captain W. H. Waldron, who was a company officer at last year's civilian camp, and First Lieutenant Leroy Browne arrived today from the Canal Zone. The students' work this week may be divided into four classes—disciplinary, rifle range practice, field sketching, and artillery instruction. Captain H. J. Koehler, in today's physical exercises, added a new feature requiring all the men in the camp simultaneously to give the commands and counts as they performed their exercises. Other companies engaged in close-order drill on the parade ground adopted the system. The result sounded like organized cheering at a foot ball game.

Although the candidates are now firing at the 500-yard targets on the rifle range, their instructors are laying especial emphasis on rifle practice on the 200 and 300-yard distances. Except for men trained to become sharpshooters, the practice at ranges longer than 300 yards is said to be useless for trench warfare. Furthermore, as the Plattsburg candidates will be officers unequipped with the rifle, all the range practice they need will be to fit them to instruct their commands in rifle fire.

EXEMPTION BOARDS TO HAVE BROAD POWERS

War Department Regulations Will Map Out Only General Procedure for the Local Bodies.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Rigid adherence to the policy laid down in the National Army Selective Draft law, of placing the question of exemptions in the hands of local boards, is expected to characterize the exemption regulations to be made public by the War Department, in a few days.

It is understood that the regulations will map out only the general procedure of the boards. It is regarded as certain that no specific class exemptions will be provided for, and that each man will be appraised on his individual occupation and physical capacity when he is summoned before the local boards.

As a matter of course, no man with serious physical defects will be called upon for military service. Crippled or defective persons among those who were registered, were noted at the time, and it is possible they already have been dropped from the rolls. The judgment of the civilian doctors who are attached to local exemption boards as to the ability of any individual to bear the hardships of a soldier's life, will be a determining factor.

Married men will not be exempted as a class. In each case the object of the board will be to determine whether the dependency of wife, children or other relatives upon any man is so complete as to warrant his rejection as a soldier.

Provost Marshal General Crowder made public today this ruling, in reply to a number of inquiries:

"If a person is registered in two jurisdictions, he may file with the local board to which he elects to present an application to cancel his registration an affidavit signed by him stating that his domicile is in another jurisdiction, and may apply for an order to be entered canceling his registration.

"If his application and affidavit are accompanied by the affidavit of the clerk of the other local board stating that his registration card is in the possession of the local board of which the affiant is clerk, an order may be entered by the board to which such application is made canceling his registration in that jurisdiction."

TWO MONTHS' WORK IN CENSUS TABULATION

Hundreds of Young Women Sorting Out Names According to Military and Economic Values.

When the State Military Census closed finally last night it was estimated that not much more than 1,100 names had been added to the lists yesterday throughout the city. All of the forty-two special registration stations, which had been kept open on Tuesday and yesterday to permit registration of those who had failed to appear during the regular period that ended on Monday night, reported few applicants, but the exact returns were not received at the headquarters, 261 Broadway.

Revised figures of the estimated returns in the city, which were placed at 3,000,000, will not be forthcoming until accurate tabulations are completed. This may take a week. At the State headquarters, 47 Lafayette Street, it was said that the returns for the whole State probably would reach a total of 6,000,000 names.

At the office of Captain G. G. Henry, State Director of Census, it was said that the work of tabulation and sorting the returns, according to military and occupational values, will take about two months. Hundreds of young women, most of whom are recent graduates of teachers' training schools, were handling the sheets yesterday at the rate of 50,000 daily. It is expected that this work will be gradually speeded up to more than 100,000 daily.

Assistant Director McCall said that the trained teachers were proving themselves to be the most competent persons who could be found for this work. They work in two sections, from 8 to 4 and 4 to 10 o'clock, for which they are receiving only $10 a week. These girls are classifying the cards in the thousands of occupational groups—from a "backwalker" in a paper mill to a "trouble-finder" in telephone and telegraph work.

An average of 100 persons have been applying daily this week for duplicate registration cards, which they said were lost, many of them with money and purses. All but a few of the shirkers for whom subpoenas were issued appeared yesterday and were permitted to register after their excuses were found satisfactory.

Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, the anarchists, who are on trial in the Federal Court for opposing the draft law, are the only two persons temporarily excused from registration. Although Berkman and Miss Goldman claim residence in other States, they may be forced to register here after their trial.

VENIZELOS CABINET TAKES OATH OF OFFICE

People of Athens Acclaim New Government—Premier Is Also Minister of War.

ATHENS, June 27.—The new Greek Ministry, headed by Eleutherios Venizelos, took the oath at the palace today, and was acclaimed by an enthusiastic crowd on returning to the Government Building, where M. Venizelos delivered a speech from a balcony, warmly thanking the people for their plaudits. Strong military precautions had been taken to prevent possible disorders, but they proved unnecessary, as the malcontents showing themselves were in a small minority.

The new ministry is made up as follows:

Premier and Minister of War—M. VENIZELOS.
Minister of the Interior—M. REPOULIES.
Minister of Justice—M. TSIRIMOKOS.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. POLITIS.
Minister of Marine—Admiral P. COUNDOURIOTIS.
Minister of Finance—M. MICHSALACOPOUDOS.
Minister of Agriculture—M. NEGROPONTES.
Minister of Communications—M. PAPANASTASION.
Minister of Education—M. DINGAS.
Minister of Food Supplies—M. EMBIRKOS.
Minister of Relief for Refugees—M. SIMOS.

The resignation of Premier Zaimis was occasioned by his decision that he could not assume responsibility for convocation of the Parliament of May 31, 1915, which King Constantine dissolved. M. Jonnart, diplomatic representative of the Allies, demanded the assembling of this Parliament, in which M. Venizelos had a majority. In resigning M. Zaimis announced that King Alexander was willing to comply with all the demands of the Entente.

Proceedings have been instituted against the ringleaders in the recent demonstration.

NEW DESTROYER SHAW MAKES RECORD DASH

Arrives from Pacific Coast in Less Than Fifteen Days and Is Now in War Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Completing a record run from a Pacific Coast port to an Atlantic port—approximately 5,858 miles—in 14 days, 10 hours, and 20 minutes, the United States destroyer Shaw, constructed on the Pacific Coast, reported ready for immediate service, and a few hours later proceeded to the station to which she had been assigned. The Shaw made a record-breaking passage through the Panama Canal—6 hours and 45 minutes. The best previous time was 6 hours and 20 minutes.

With less than five days' preliminary shaking-down work at sea, the Shaw left the Pacific Coast port on May 25 at 4:10 P. M. and arrived at its Atlantic destination at 2:50 A. M. June 9, making the following records en route: 567 miles, 24 1-10 hours; 2,945 miles, 174½ hours; 1,785 miles, 91 3-10 hours.

The average cruising speed was 18 knots an hour, including stops. The average otherwise was 15 4-10 knots, an easy gait for the Shaw, which is capable of 30 knots an hour.

Secretary Daniels has written a letter of commendation to the officer under whose supervision the destroyer was constructed, saying:

"The Shaw's immediate readiness for service after her completion is a matter of great satisfaction to the department, and the department extends its commendation to all who had to do with the construction of the Shaw."

The keel of the Shaw was laid in February, 1916, and she was completed in about fifteen months.

PERCY GRAINGER NOW PLAYS IN ARMY BAND

Noted Pianist and Composer Joins Fort Totten Organization and Makes Music on the Oboe.

Percy Grainger, the pianist and composer, is playing the oboe in an army band. He enlisted the other day and has been assigned as a third-class musician at $30 a month to the band of the Coast Artillery, stationed at Fort Totten. He is accustomed to earn $1,000 a week.

Born in Australia, Mr. Grainger has taken out his first citizenship papers in this country. He loves America; that is why he joined the army. His flowing locks were clipped as close as any other recruits.

"Yes, I'm in an army band, and I'm very happy about it," he said yesterday. "I have very much wished to give any musical gift I had to this country which I love. Also I wanted to enlist under Resta, the band leader here, who is a brilliant musician."

It is not too much to expect that it may be Mr. Grainger who will write the "Tipperary" of the American forces. He is much interested in folk songs and music, and the brass band, he believes, furnish the folk music of Uncle Sam.

For some time Mr. Grainger had planned to give hte receipts from his concerts to the Red Cross. It is is permitted, he will continue to give benefits. He gas one at the home of Henry P. Davison, head of the Red Cross War Council, last Saturday, and is scheduled to give one at Mill Brook for the British and American Red Cross on next Saturday.

1,400 MORE ENLIST; STILL NEED 50,000

Continued from Page 1.

names of men in every county who have signified a desire to enlist.

These names are being sent to the Chairmen of the Home Defense committees by the Adjutant General's office.

BELL ADMONISHES TROOPS.

Advises New York Engineers as to Bevavior in France.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commanding the Department of the East, reviewed the First New York Engineers and a regiment of the Coast Artillery made up of companies from Fort Totten and Fort Schuyler on the parade grounds at Fort Totten yesterday afternoon. Colonel William G. Haan, commandant of that reservation, issued an invitation to the public to witness the review and many friends of the engineers were among the spectators. General Bell in addressing the soldiers, said:

"In a short time the most of you will be in Europe and probably by and by all of you. You must, every one of you, remember that each soldier will be the representative of this country while over there. Do not base your standard of obligation on what you may expect of others, but remember that you should conduct yourself in a matter fitting the representatives of this great and altruistic nation.

"The American soldier is liberally paid and does not have to stoop to petty things. Pay for everything you get and in your attitude to the French be as generous as you can.

"Dismiss from your mind any idea that you are doing an unrighteousness thing by engaging in war. If a country believes that principles are not worth fighting for that country will soon have nothing to fight for. We are engaging in this war for the principles which we all hope will triumph."

General Bell delivered his speech from a platform at a corner of the parade grounds and the soldiers of the two regiments listened attentively.

BAN IS VOTED ON BEER AND WHISKY

Continued from Page 1.

ator Chamberlain regarded that as unlikely.

Nothwithstanding these optimistic views, the possibility of a filibuster because of the drastic prohibition proposal is being considered. Some Senate leaders say that the prohibition fight probably will be long and one of the most strenuous in the Senate's history, with alignment extremely close on the question of stopping the manufacture of beer.

In extending the scope of the legislative and the President's powers the committee adopted amendments which would provide for Government control, in addition to foods, feeds, and fuels, of iron, steel, copper, lead, and their products, farm implements and machinery, fertilizers and binding twine materials.

Other important amendments approved would authorize the Government to take over and operate factories, packing houses, oil wells, and mines, regulating wages of their employes, and to commandeer supplies of any and every kind when needed for the army and navy "or any other public use connected with the public defense."

Another would empower the Government to buy and sell, for general civilian purposes food,s feeds, and fuels, with limitation on the general legislation making it apply to agencies and products in interstate and foreign commerce.

In rewriting and extending the bill the committee adopted a new amendment, aimed to prevent Government employes or officers from selling their own materials to the Government. It declares it to be unlawful "for any person acting either as a voluntary or paid agent or employe of the Government in any capacity, including an advisory capacity to any commission, board, or council, to attempt to procure or make any contract for the purchase of any supplies for the use of the Government, either from himself, from any firm of which he is a member, or corporation of which he is an officer or stockholder, or in which he has any financial interest," under penalties of a $10,000 fine and five years imprisonment.

COLONEL LIMITS PROHIBITION.

Would Merely Restrict Grain to Food Uses During the War.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., June 27.—No grain useful as food should be utilized in the manufacture of alcoholic drinks during the war, in the opinion of Theodore Roosevelt. When questioned tonight concerning his attitude toward the prohibition proposals now before Congress, the Colonel refused to make any comment, but referred inquirers to a speech made by him in Mineola on April 21 last. In that speech the Colonel, addressing the Long Island Food Reserve Battalion, said:

"When we are threatened with a shortage of foodstuffs, as is apparent in the country-wide crop reports today, and when it is our duty to supply food to our allies to our utmost ability, we should see that grain needed for food is not diverted to the manufacture of intoxicants. Most of the belligerent nations of Europe have taken up this problem and settled it. Let us begin at once to see to it that our grain is kept for food and not put into alcoholic beverages."

It is to be understood that limitation advocated by Colonel Roosevelt does not include grapes and hops, which he holds are not essentially foodstuffs. Wines and beers do not come under his ban, except that he would cause to be discontinued the use of grain in the manufacture of beer.

Expects a Decrease in German Gold.

AMSTERDAM, June 27.—The Frankfurter Zeitung says that there are indications that the next returns of the Imperial Bank of Germany will show a considerable decrease in the stock of gold. Some of the German newspapers recently advocated the exportation of gold for the purpose of raising the exchange value of the mark.

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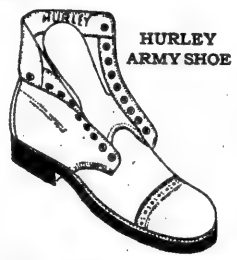
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FRENCH CAPTURED CAVE OF THE DRAGON

Shells and Gas Drove Germans from Huge Underground Shelter Near Hurtebise.

MUCH BOOTY IS SEIZED

Attackers' Entire Casualties Fewer Than Number of Prisoners Taken—British Make Raids.

By The Associated Press.

FRENCH FRONT IN FRANCE, June 27.—A French military chaplain figured prominently with the French troops in the brilliantly successful attack yesterday on the Dragon's Cave on the Chemin des Dames, in the neighborhood of Hurtebise. While advancing with a stretcher-bearer detachment, the chaplain was confronted by the fearsome figure of a German officer, whose clothing was aflame. The chapiain raised a crucifix and offered religious comfort to the burning man, who pointed to the rear, where another German officer was creeping out of a hole.

The chaplain, still holding the crucifix aloft, advanced, shouting to the Germans to surrender. The officer replied: "We are ready, but will only surrender to an officer." A French officer approached and entered the cavern, where 150 Germans, including three officers, laid down their arms.

Where the action occurred was the scene of an ambuscade of the French in the beginning of 1915, which resulted in considerable French losses. When the French attacked on this occasion the position was a peculiar one. The southern entrance of the enormous cavern, between Grotto Farm and the monument commemorative of the Napoleonic victory there in 1814, was held by the French. The northern entrance was held by the Germans. The cavern was 500 feet long and 300 feet broad. Across it the Germans had built a brick wall. Above, on the ridge, the French and German trenches were separated by only a few yards. The French objective was to drive the Germans from the cavern and gain the observation points on the surface.

The German trenches were won in a flank attack. While the southern entrance was filled with gas, which penetrated to the German section, the northern exit was shelled and showered with machine-gun bullets. The operation succeeded beyond all expectations, and resulted in the capture of 340 prisoners, including a number of officers. The French now hold all the dominating points on this part of the Chemin des Dames.

The prisoners came in batches, with hands held high in the air, and shouting, "The war is over." The entire French casualties during the operation were fewer than the number of German prisoners taken, while everywhere evidences were found that the Germans had suffered heavy losses in killed.

Artillery Rages Near Hurtebise.

PARIS, June 27.—Heavy artillery fighting continues along the eastern end of the Chemin des Dames, where the French yesterday captured a strong German position known as the Dragon's Cavern. The Germans have as yet attempted no counterattack on the captured position, the War Office announced this afternoon.

The text of the afternoon statement follows:

Spirited artillery fighting continued in the vicinity of the Hurtebise monument. The Germans made no further attacks on the positions which we took from them in that region on Monday.

According to information now at hand, among the positions which we captured on that day is the "Cavern of the Dragon," more than 100 metres wide and about 500 metres deep, which had been converted into a veritable fortress. This cavern, with numerous exits and openings from which machine guns were fired, constituted an important armed position and point of departure for enemy troops in making counterattacks. A considerable amount of war material was stored there, including nine machine guns in good condition, equipment for more than 300 men, numerous rifles, ammunition depots, and electric searchlights, and a hospital relief outpost, which fell into our hands. The number of prisoners counted has reached 340, of whom six are officers.

In Champagne the enemy made a surprise attack west of Mount Carnillet. It was repulsed by our fire. We penetrated the German lines near Maisons-de-Champagne, and brought back ten prisoners.

At about 8 o'clock last night German aviators threw several bombs on Nancy. No damage was done and there were no casualties.

The official communication issued tonight reads:

The artillery on both sides was active in the region of Hurtebise and Craonne, on the heights south of Moronvilliers and in the Avocourt sector. There was no infantry action.

British Down Six Airplanes.

LONDON, June 27.—The official report from British Headquarters in France tonight reads as follows:

A hostile raiding party was repulsed early this morning north of Roeux after sharp fighting, in which the enery suffered considerable loss.

Much successful work was accomplished by our airplanes yesterday. In the air fighting five German machines were brought down. Two others were driven down out of control. In addition, one hostile machine was shot down by fire from the ground. None of our airplanes is missing.

The early statement said:

Another hostile counterattack attempted early this morning against our new positions northwest of Fontaine-les-Croisilles was prevented from developing by our artillery.

We made a successful raid west of Oppy and captured a few prisoners. A raid attempted by the enemy southwest of La Bassée was stopped by our fire.

Berlin Admits British Gain.

BERLIN, June 27, (via London.)—There has been somewhat of a letup in the artillery fire along the front of Crown Prince Rupprecht, (the British front in France and Belgium,) Army Headquarters announced today. British forces attacked in the Lens salient, but were repulsed. An advance trench astride the Arras-Lens road was occupied by them.

There was, as a rule, only moderate artillery activity on the Aisne and Champagne fronts.

The text of today's statement reads:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht—During bad observation conditions the activity of the opposing artilleries was less than on recent days. Only in isolated sectors did the fire temporarily increase.

During the morning British forces attacking the Lens salient were repulsed with heavy losses. The enemy occupied a fortified trench on both sides of the Arras-Lens Road.

Near Fontaine advances by enemy detachments were unsuccessful. Attacks by reconnoitering detachments at various places on the Arras front failed.

Front of the German Crown Prince—Aside from strong fire northwest of Craonelle and on both sides of the Corbeny-Berry-au-Bac Road the fighting activity remained within moderate limits.

Front of Duke Albrecht—There were no important events.

YOUTHS OF 1918 CLASS CAPTURED BY BRITISH

Young Specially Trained "Sturmtruppen" Make Poor Showing in Fighting at Bullecourt.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, June 27.—No further change has taken place on either side of Lens. The Canadian patrols who advanced through La Coulotte yesterday morning and the English troops who seized Hill 65 Sunday night have prepared for any attempt to dislodge them, and the enemy is strengthening his defences around Lens before he is forced to return from Avion, where he is still suffering from the British gun fire.

It seems to me practically certain that he will not abandon Lens itself until other events force him to a general strategic retreat. It is a great stronghold of defence providing good cover among its warrens of workmen's dwellings for machine guns and field guns. So this story of Lens may drag out for some time yet, no doubt, before the final and inevitable tragedy overtakes its German garrison or any part of it which stays there as a last rearguard.

For the moment the interest of the war shifts southward to the line west of Bullecourt, where through the ruined villages of St. Leger and Croisilles the ground rises up by shellbroken slopes to hills overlooking Fontaine lez Croisilles and the little Sensée river, around which the Germans lie under British observation and British guns. Here at midnight Monday and continuing into the dawn of yesterday some North Country troops made a sharp successful attack upon 500 yards or so of trenches running northwest of Fontaine lez Croisilles.

If one studies the history of this small battle one may read the signs of the times in it—the quality of the men who are filling up the ranks of the German Army, their spirit and way of fighting, the increasing power of the British and the science of attack in small actions and the heavy casualties suffered by the enemy, even in quiet parts of the line where there is no fighting on a big scale.

The North Country troops went over at midnight after a heavy bombardment and gas barrage and were masters of the situation in an astoundingly short time. They found many Germans lying dead and others panicstricken in the dugouts. These to the number of twenty-five or so were sent back as prisoners. The Germans were pleased only at being prisoners behind the British lines.

All the rest was horror to them, for they were nearly all boys of 18 and 19, belonging to a division of Westphalians, of whom two-thirds belong to the 1918 class. They are part of the new experiment of the German Army, one of the young divisions trained as special "sturmtruppen," or assault troops. But their officers accuse them of cowardice, and as prisoners they return the insult by asking how many officers they see in the trenches to share their risks.

Many of their platoons are commanded by Corporals, and there are only ten commissioned officers to the battalion. As a new experiment upon which all the future of the German Army depends, this Westphalian division is not a happy example. Their morale is badly shaken, their youthfulness has not made them great fighters.

So the wastage of the Germany Army goes on day after day, night after night, and behind the 1918 class is the 1919 class, already drawn into depots. Will Germany sacrifice all her children before she yields? In more vital parts of the line she has many hefty men and strong reserves of fine troops for immediate defense, but not enough for all her fronts, nor for all of this front. The British wastage is great, too, but not so fast a pace, and that is the British big hope and Germany's big peril.

GERMANS CLINGING TO AVION.

Hold New Trenches Just West of the Village in Great Strength.

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, June 27.—The enemy clings tenaciously to Avion. He gave up his trenches, which were on a slope leading up to the village, a little over a quarter of a mile from the first houses, only under strong compulsion. They were dug in chalk, and our artillery observers had no difficulty in seeing the effect of every shell dropped in them. His new line is immediately in front of the most westerly row of houses in Avion. It is connected with cellars and dugouts in the village, to which the occupants can retire when heavily shelled.

Strong Canadian patrols were sent out during last night along most of the front to learn something of the conditions in this trench line. They found it strongly held by the enemy, and were unable to enter his defenses. The heavy artillery has once more taken up the work of destruction.

Between Avion and Lens there is a considerable stretch of march along the Souchez. This has been flooded and wire entanglements have been constructed on the eastern side of the flooded area. There, as it is to the south, the new German line is strongly held.

WORKMEN FOR PEACE BUT A GENERAL ONE

Russian Congress Rejects the Proposal for Separate Agreement with Germany.

WANTS NO EXHAUSTION WAR

And Thinks a Speedy Ending of the Conflict the Greatest Problem of the Day.

PETROGRAD, June 27.—A resolution categorically rejecting any move for a separate peace between Germany and Russia has been adopted by an overwhelming majority by the Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies of All Russia. The resolution at the same time declares that restoration of peace at the earliest possible day is the most important need of the Russian revolutionary democracy. The text of the resolution, which was proposed by revolutionary Socialists and the Minimalist Social Democrats, follow:

"The present war arose in consequence of aspirations of imperialists, prevailing among the ruling classes of all countries and tending toward the usurpation of markets and submission to their economic and political influence of small and decadent nations. The war is leading to complete exhaustion of the peoples of all countries and is placing the Russian revolution on the edge of a precipice. While making millions of victims and absorbing billions of the wealth of the country, it threatens to increase still more the disorder in which Russia was left by the old régime, leading to famine and turning the country from productive labor for consolidation of its newly-won liberty.

"The Congress recognizes consequently that the struggle for more rapid ending of the war constitutes the most important problem for the revolutionary democracy—a problem imposed as much by the interests of the revolution as by the aspirations of the workers of all countries to put an end to mutual extermination and restore their fraternal union for the common struggle for complete liberation of humanity.

"The Congress recognizes, first, that ending the war by means of the defeat of one of the belligerents would constitute the point of departure for fresh wars, increase dissensions among the nations and lead them to complete exhaustion, famine and ruin; second, that a separate peace would strengthen one of the belligerents and give it the possibility of gaining a decisive victory over the others, and strengthen aspirations toward usurpation by the ruling classes, and, while liberating Russia from the grip of world-wide imperialism, would hinder international unification of workers. Consequently the Congress categorically rejects every policy tending in fact to the conclusion of a separate peace or to its prelude, a separate armistice."

The Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies will send a delegation to Sweden, France, and England to prepare for the convocation of an international conference on the basis of the program adopted by the Executive Committee.

Courts-martial have been abolished by the Provisional Government. Hereafter it is provided when offenders are caught redhanded in circumstances of particular gravity necessitating immediate inquiry the case will be submitted under forms of urgent procedure to the permanent military courts of either the regiment or the army corps concerned.

HOW LENINE'S PLOT FOR A RISING FAILED

Kerensky Had Troops Ready to Suppress Threatened Outbreak in Petrograd.

By HERBERT BAILEY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Saturday, June 23.—Petrograd today passed through one of its most critical days since the revolution. Happily the energy and resolution of M. Kerensky and the untiring efforts of the Ministers defeated the desperate attempt by Leninites to overthrow the Government and secure immediate peace. At the moment of telegraphing Petrograd is quiet. The day passed off without the bloodshed or armed demonstrations which were expected.

The character of this attempt by the Leninites and their masters in Berlin to precipitate Petrograd into the darkness of anarchy bore a curious resemblance to the last attempt early in May, which was accompanied by firing and loss of life in the streets. For some time past little assemblies, each composed of twenty or thirty persons, have been engaged in stormy arguments in the streets for and against the war. Even at 3 in the morning I have often seen these gatherings. They owe their inception to the industry of German agents, and their maintenance to German gold. They served the excellent enemy purpose of creating the impression that any Russian offensive would only benefit French and English capitalists.

The seizure of General Durnovo's house by one of the anarchist bands who openly avow their principles of plunder was the climax. They were reinforced by workmen of the factories in the Viborg quarter, the most turbulent district of Petrograd; but these were persuaded by the Government to return to work. Meanwhile the Leninite extremists engaged in a gigantic underhand conspiracy to overthrow the Government. They repudiated the All-Russia Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils, declaring it had been deprived of any real power, and set to work secretly to organize demonstrations of armed workmen and soldiers for today.

Banners for the demonstrations were to be inscribed "Down with the Imperial Council! Down with the Capitalistic Ministers! We Demand Immediate Peace!" The moment M. Kerensky became aware of this plot he acted with characteristic vigor and determination. He induced the Government to issue a proclamation prohibiting demonstrations during the next four days. Throughout last night he made necessary arrangements for the disposition of troops in the event of the proclamation being ignored. The Ministers and the leaders of the Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils spent all night in the barracks and factories and continued their work until 7 o'clock this morning urging soldiers and workmen to remain quiet.

One regiment—the First Machine Gun Regiment, at first refused to listen to the leaders' representations saying they would only keep off streets if Lenine or Lenine's chief Lieutenants, Zinoviev and Karranev, so ordered them; but subsequently they were convinced of the folly of their action, and the majority accepted the Government's decision.

At 8 o'clock the Congress reassembled and the Duma was hopeful, but anxious. The appearance of Pravada, (Truth,) the organ of the Leninites, with the front page, usually devoted to calumnious attacks on Great Britain and France and particularly on Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador, containing an appeal for no demonstrations had a good effect on the workmen.

At 1 o'clock Kerensky was able to say, in reply to an inquiry:

"The situation is very good; everything is going on well. We are taking all measures in order that anarchy and a counter-revolutionary movement shall not extinguish the revolution."

How narrowly strife was avoided was shown by a blank space in this morning's Pravda. Evidenly articles heralding the era of anarchy had been removed from the presses at the last moment. There have been movements of troops all day, but despite certain manifestations of discontent in the factories of the Viborg districts the capital is quiet, if anxious.

It would be folly to assume the danger has passed. So long as Lenine and his fellow-traitors are allowed to propagate their pernicious doctrines so long will the menace of an armed rising exist. There is every likelihood of Kerensky taking vigorous and salutary measures to terminate the campaign of the enemies of the revolutionary democracy and of the Allies.

PROVE LENINE FOE'S AGENT.

His Peace Speech Shown to Have Been Sent by Bavarian King.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—How Lenine, the Russian agitator, who urged a separate peace with Germany, was exposed as a German agent before the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates in Petrograd on June 22 is related in a dispatch today from Ambassador Francis.

Lenine made an impassioned speech in favor of a general peace without annexation or indemnity and was answered by M. Veirensky, who announced that he would repeat Lenine's speech, and proceeded to read a document almost identical with it.

When M. Veirensky concluded he announced that he had been reading an intercepted radio from Germany, signed by Prince Leopold of Bavaria.

TRAP BULGAR PATROLS.

British Also Raid Trenches on the Macedonian Front.

PARIS, June 27.—Concerning operations on the Macedonian front the War Office today issued the following:

Eastern Theatre, June 26.—On the Struma front the British troops successfully laid several ambuscades for enemy patrols between Lakes Ochrida and Presba. The enemy after a violent bombardment attacked our trenches, but was repulsed.

SALONIKI, June 27.—"In a successful raid on Brest, east of Lake Doiran, we captured eleven Bulgarians," says the British official statement today. "British airplanes bombed and damaged enemy camps and dumps."

BERLIN, June 27, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

Macedonian War Theatre: In the bend of the Cerna and to the east of it the firing activity revived from time to time.

BULGARIA UNWILLING TO BREAK WITH US

But It Is Feared That Germany May Force Her to Do So.

COPENHAGEN, June 27.—Although Bulgaria is opposed to breaking off relations with the United States, the fear is expressed, according to information reaching here, that Premier Radoslavoff may have been compelled to purchase concessions, for which he went to Berlin, by a sacrifice of American relations as part payment.

The influences against a break with the United States are of a twin nature—one-half of a sentimental character, based on the influence of the American Robert College education upon many prominent men of old and new Bulgaria and upon the respect for the far-away republic with no axe to grind in Bulgaria; one-half wholly practical, inspired by the belief that capital from the same republic may after the war prove highly advantageous in the development of Bulgaria without her risking economic dependence upon either of the European political systems.

The practical Bulgarian does not expect to see any thoroughgoing domination of either of the present power groups after the war. The only circumstance which would lead to native Bulgarian sentiment for a rupture with the United States would be, according to information received by The Associated Press correspondent, the appearance of Amrican troops at Saloniki—a possibility which some influence in Bulgaria apparently has an interest in pointing out to the Bulgarian mind.

Bulgaria having got possession of all advantages which are included in the present stage of its ambitions—Macedonia and Dobrudja—and finding the burden of running even a minor power share of the world war a growing menace to its financial future, is a strong advocate of the German peace movement.

Premier Radoslavoff has talked peace both at Berlin and Vienna. The Government dispatched a Bulgarian Socialist deputation to Stockholm with its godspeed and instructions to work for a peace of good understanding and reconciliation, with, however, the retention of Macedonia and at least Southern Dobrudja as an absolute essential. The plan for a so-called corridor out from Serbian territory along the west bank of the Danube to join with Austria-Hungary is more an Austro-German than a Bulgarian idea. Bulgarians are not particularly enthusiastic about it. They still cherish the thought of Saloniki and an extended share of the Aegean and the Danube as frontier clear to its mouth as ultimate objects; but the experience gained in 1912 has shown the wisdom of not attempting too much at a time.

DRIVE ITALIANS BACK.

Austrians Recapture Trentino Heights—Claim 1,800 Prisoners.

VIENNA, June 26, (via London, June 27.)—Recapture of the remaining positions taken by the Italians on the heights south of the Sugana Valley, on the Trentino front, is announced in today's official statement. It says that thus far more than 1,800 prisoners have been taken. The announcement follows:

Italian Theatre of War.—On Monday the Imperial Rifles and portions of West Galician Infantry Regiment 57, after most effective artillery preparation, in brave fighting completely recaptured the portions of the position on the frontier ridge south of the Sugana Valley which still remained in the enemy hands.

All counterattacks of the enemy collapsed on account of the brave conduct of our garrison.

Thus far more than 1,800 prisoners, including forty-four officers, have been brought in.

ROME, June 27.—Today's official statement says:

On the Asiago Plateau yesterday the enemy's efforts slackened in the Monte Ortigara sector. Some parts of the positions on the summit, which were destroyed and offered no shelter from the murderous fire of the enemy, were not reoccupied by us. We took forty-seven prisoners, including one officer.

In the Monte Zebio sector the activity of our patrols caused short and sharp engagements. Our artillery repeatedly shelled motor lorry columns in the neighborhood of St. Lucia and disturbed traffic on the Brestovizza-Mohorini road, on the Carso.

URGES FEDERATION OF CENTRAL EUROPE

Dr. Naumann Demands That the Two Kaisers Proclaim "Mittel Europa" at Once.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 27, (via London.)—Dr. Friedrich Naumann, member of the Reichstag and author of a well-known book on Central Europe, is circulating a sort of manifesto wherein the two Central European Kaisers are called upon to proclaim at once the existence of federated European powers. He says it is not a thing of the future, but is already here.

"Central Europe," he adds, "is actually ready, lacking only the organs for movement and action. All talk about drawing closer together may cease because the convergence has already taken place, although it has not yet found expression in treaties and paragraphs. It is time to end the general debate and come to action. Why is not that done? Why are we missing the wonderful historic opportunity? Why do not the two Kaisers act? Why do not the three Prime Ministers act for our General Staffs? Are they perhaps opposed to 'Central Europe'? Not at all, but one fritters away one's forces in preparations and solutions of problems of second and third rank. But every one is waiting for the other to reach the principal goal. Why, for instance, have not the general principles of the future common military organization been laid down and signed by the two Kaisers long ago? Do they think this could be done as well after the war? Or is it consideration for our overworked Generals?

"One should not be too timid, because even the time lost with official correspondence over Polish arms would have been enough to create a basis for common organization for the German, Austrian, Hungarian, and Polish armies. Thus far too much time has been lost with unnecessary details. Nations must know why they starve and die for each other. If we cannot find firm outlines for the reasons why we are pledged to such an enormous extent for each other this war will always remain something unreal and soulless to the masses of the people. It is time the two Kaisers should proclaim Central Europe. Details can be adjusted later, but the foundation must be laid now. What use are our statesmen if they forget this historical work?"

The allied economical associations, meeting in Budapest, have just closed their negotiations. It was decided that the principal task for an economical association of Germany and Austria-Hungary was to agree on a common trade and traffic policy and to make common preparations for a transition period from war to peace. Frau Helena Granitsch of Vienna, representing the United Organizations of Housewives in Austria, made some remarkable suggestions on woman's work in the transition period and in preparing peace.

MUST ACT IN OLD CLOTHES.

Germany Restricts Stage Costumes —Students Go Barefoot.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 26, (via London, June 27.)—German actors in modern plays are forbidden to wear new clothes in future. Hitherto actors have been largely exempted from the restrictions compelling other persons to produce exhaustive explanations if they wanted authority to buy a new dress; a new suit, or new shoes, but now the authorities of the Imperial Clothing Commission have issued orders that it is not permissible for an actor or actress to have a new suit and new shoes for each new play. He or she must act in old clothes.

Owing to the shortage of leather, students of Würzburg University have decided to set an example by going to lectures barefoot and walking the streets either barefoot or in wooden clogs.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Split of White Rock and a dash of lemon quenches the most irritating thirst

GERMAN SHIP PLOT REPORTED IN SWEDEN

Norwegians, Angered by Conspiracy Unearthed There, Discuss Embracing the Entente's Cause.

STOCKHOLM, June 27.—The Dagens Nyheter publishes, with reserve, a story of a mysterious Swedish transaction in explosives, similar to the plot exposed in Christiania. The police, it adds, refuse all information.

CHRISTIANIA, June 28.—The Norwegian newspapers continue to publish details of the German plot to destroy Norwegian steamships by explosives brought into the country by a courier of the German Foreign Office, which resulted in the arrest of three men last week. The Aftenposten insists that the arrest of the courier must be upheld even against Germany's protests.

The Morgenbladet, which hitherto has been more or less friendly to Germany, asks whether Germany wishes to force Norway to join the ranks of her enemies, and remarks that a naval base on the Norwegian coast would be very important for the Entente and would give the American Navy a splendid strategic position for co-operation with the British. This newspaper says further that of all the foolish acts of German diplomats and military leaders in the way of depriving the Central Powers of friends, this last attempt to blow up the remaining remnants of Norwegian friendship is surely one of the most imbecile.

LONDON, June 27.—Reports received here from Norway say that the German Legation at Christiania formally protested against the breaking of the German official seals on the baggage of Aron Rautenfels, a German who is among those arrested in connection with the conspiracy to blow up seized ships. The legation demanded the surrender of his trunk, but without success. There is no confirmation of the statement, printed in Paris, that Germany asked Norway to apologize for the breaking of the seals.

The recall of Germany's Minister, Michaelis, is attributed to Norway's insistent demand. He has been succeeded by Admiral Paul von Hintze, former Minister to Mexico and China.

203

One trouble your wife should not inherit

Administering an estate involves a good deal of systematic bookkeeping which your wife may dread.

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Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

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IN a stew of discomfort? Take your mind off the heat and the heat off your body in a Suit of my Tropic-Weave Worsted, Homespun, Flannel or Cool Cloth, tailored to your measure for $25.

Maybe you prefer thin, resilient Mohair. It sheds wrinkles like a baby's skin and I tailor it with all the artistry of 18 years at the bench—$19.50. Come to be measured, or write for Cloth Clippings!

United States Army Uniforms to individual measure

Clemons Custom Tailor Broadway at 39th St. 18 Years On This Corner

Be A Wise Bird And Wear A Metric Shirt!



THE penguin is a wise old bird. He roams the shore, so that he'll always be sure of a cool spot. Any wise bird can find it here in *Comfort - Cloth* Metric Shirts.

Cool, soft, absorbent fabrics that let the heat out and the breeze in. Richest of colorings and smartest of tailoring—$1.50 to $9.

Oxweave (White Oxford Basket Weave) collarless or with its own soft collar—$1.75.

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Plain blue, black or Oxford and fancy stripes, fast colors. Others at $3.45; former prices $4 and $4.50.

Athletic Underwear 55 Cents a Garment
Fine checked nainsook, extra durable quality.
Union suits, $1.15; former price, $1.50.

Crepe and Mercerized Pajamas $1.35 a Suit
Former Price, $1.65
Madras Pajamas, plain colors, highly mercerized, and fancy stripes, $1.65; were $2.50 and $2.00.
Silk-and-Cotton Pajamas, $3.85; former prices, $5 and $4.50.

Unusually Fine All Silk Shirts $4.85
Of pure silk, pebble weave and fine lustre. Latest stripes in great variety.
Also a quantity of fine Crepe Silk Shirts, special at $6.45.

Featherweight Rubberized Raincoats $9.75
Fold compactly into an envelope bag—take up very little room in traveling.

Terry Robes $3.15
Fully meeting our requirements in quality and careful workmanship. Formerly $4 and $3.50.

Weber and Heilbroner also direct attention to their very comprehensive assortment of the following, which are of unusually good value—all moderately priced.

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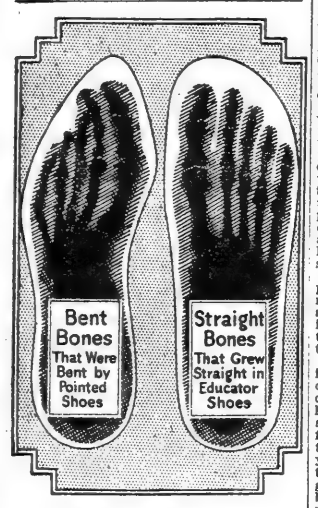
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Made for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN

Get the *whole family* Educators—*today*.

But to be *certain* you're getting *Educators*, you must be sure to look for EDUCATOR branded on the sole. It guarantees the correct orthopaedic Educator shape that "lets the feet grow as they should."

It guarantees, too, the high quality of leather and workmanship that have always belonged to Educators.

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Men's Blucher Educator Oxfords Black Kid Tan Kid Russian Calf

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WELCOMED WITH WARMTH

Belgian Envoy Amazed at Rapid Transformation of Industrial Nation for War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Belgian Commission, headed by Baron Moncheur, was received by the House of Representatives today and was accorded an unusually sympathetic welcome by practically the entire membership and crowded galleries. The applause which greeted the address of Baron Moncheur was spontaneous. Speaker Clark, in introducing the commission, spoke of the great battles that have been fought in Belgium.

Baron Moncheur said:

"If years ago I admired your country in the fullness of prosperity and wondered at your industrial genius and the marvelous activity of your citizens, it is with even greater admiration that I now see your entire nation rise as one man to answer the voice of your President calling upon you to put forth all your efforts and devotion for the defense of freedom and the rights of mankind. All the sons of America, without distinction of race or party, have rallied to your flag. They think only of their duty to their country. They are ever ready to sacrifice their private and personal interest, and, leaving behind them their dear ones, who will be plunged in grief and tears on account of their absence, they rally to the Star-Spangled Banner which, for the first time in your history, has crossed the ocean to float over the battlefields of the Old World.

"As in the Middle Ages the knights were accustomed to hold a vigil, watching their armor in the chapel, so you today are making the same holy and prayerful preparation for the battle to come. Everywhere you are carrying on work which day by day brings nearer the moment of supreme victory. While the flower of American youth is preparing itself in your splendid training camps, your shipyards, your factories and munition plants resound with the hum of feverish work providing your soldiers with the implements of war.

"American aviation, that marvelous product of the new world, is making ready to lend its powerful aid, also, to support our armies. Is it not natural, indeed, that the American Eagle from the skies should strike the death blow to the enemy?

"After your great stroke for liberty in 1776 you formed a society which you called the Order of the Cincinnati to indicate that when war was finished you knew how to beat your swords into plowshares, and now when war has been forced upon you, you have given proof that you know equally well how to turn your plowshares into swords. Some twenty years ago Prince Albert of Belgium, heir to a throne which seemed to be safely sheltered from the blast of war, came to America, where he studied with the deepest interest your marvelous country and the wonderful works of industry and commerce which you had developed in the quietude of peace. And now, how can I express the sentiments which fill his heroic soul when, fighting at the head of his troops in the last trench on Belgian soil, he sees the sons of that same industrious America land upon the coast of Europe, brave champions of the most noble principles and ready to lay down their lives in defense of right and justice.

"On a certain occasion a mighty sovereign declared 'the Pyrenees exist no more,' and today we can say with even more truth, 'There is no longer any ocean'—for endless friendship, cemented by gratitude and joint effort and suffering in the cause of justice and liberty, will forever obliterate the barrier of the seas and unite the children of old Belgium to the sons of the young and powerful republic of the new world."

GERMANS SAY POLES WANT INDEPENDENCE

Warsaw Party Demands Also Monarchical Constitution Together with a Strong Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 27, (via London.)—The German newspapers publish a telegram from Warsaw, saying that the National Party at a meeting agreed on the following demands:

First—An independent Polish nation with monarchical constitution, a strong Government, and the two-chamber system of people's representation of a broad democratic basis.

Second—The energetic development of the Polish State system, even during the war, especially the creation of a strong army, with the cadres of the Polish legions as a base, such an army being one of the fundamental conditions for further development.

Third—Polish representation at the peace negotiations.

Fourth—The recognition of the principle that the Polish Government and army can be created within the Polish border lines, and any attempt to create them outside shall firmly be opposed.

Fifth—As a way out of the present situation, it would seem advisable to create at once a regents council consisting of three persons, who will take over the business of the Polish State until a final selection of the head of the Polish nation, also the creation of a new State Council, which shall serve as a legislative organ until the regular people's representation is convened.

ALL BRITAIN ANGERED BY TIGRIS EXPOSURE

Parliament and Press Demand to Know What Will Be Done About It.

LONDON, Thursday, June 28.—Andrew Bonar Law, member of the British War Council, was bombarded in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon with questions regarding the action the Government intended to take against those accused of culpability in the report on the Mesopotamia expedition made public in the Blue Book. He replied that he would rather make no statement until the House had had time to consider the report, but "it was the obvious duty of the Government to take immediate action with regard to those who specially were accused of culpability."

Asked by Joseph King, Liberal member for North Somerset, whether Baron Hardinge, formerly Governor General and Viceroy of India, was still in a position of great authority at the Foreign Office Mr. Bonar Law replied:

"These questions assume that Baron Hardinge has been guilty. I don't wish to make any such assumption at present."

Even the dissatisfaction that was aroused by the report of the Dardanelles Commission is exceeded by the storm of reproaches in the press over the revelations regarding the Mesopotamia expedition. Several high reputations have been blasted by this report, but some of the newspapers, dissatisfied with the comforting assurances that the old régime has now disappeared, demand to be informed whether no disciplinary measures are to follow.

ALLIES DENOUNCE TREATIES.

Preparing to Make New Commercial Conventions After the War.

LONDON, June 27.—In replying to a question as to whether the Entente Allies were denouncing their commercial treaties so as to be free to conclude new treaties after the war, Andrew Bonar Law said in the House of Commons today that Italy had renounced, with two exceptions, all her commercial treaties, by which the Italian tariff rates were fixed. France had intimated her intention of denouncing all her commercial treaties, and, Mr. Bonar Law added, the subject was under consideration by the British Government.

JAPAN HAILS AMERICA AS ALLY IN THE WAR

Motono Also Sees Great Difficulties After the Close of the Struggle.

TOKIO, June 27.—Viscount Ichiro Motono, Foreign Minister, in an address to the Diet yesterday, expressed the conviction that the entrance of the United States into the war with unshakable determination to defeat Germany by employing all her force would greatly contribute to the realization of the goal sought by all the Entente Allies. He rejoiced that Japan and the United States were now closely collaborating against common enemies. Their cordial relations, he said, had an increasing tendency to become cemented further.

"We cannot foresee," said Viscount Motono, "when the end of the struggle which has ravaged the world for three years will come, and I do not believe all difficulties will be finished with this war. I can even affirm that the greatest difficulties will begin with the end of the war. Then we shall need all our force and all our energy to establish a durable peace in the world and defend our rights and interests."

Viscount Motono did not refer to the recent American note to China, but he dealt with China's attitude toward the war which, for Japan, "possessed very great importance." China, the Foreign Minister said, had requested Japan's advice regarding America's invitation that she break relations with Germany, and Japan had counseled China to accept the invitation in China's own interest. Judged from the Japanese viewpoint the step was desirable, he added, because it was incontestable that Germany was pursuing dangerous machinations against Japan and her allies.

Viscount Motono regretted that internal dissension had prevented China from formally entering the war, but he hoped she would decide for war and thus remove the German danger to peace in the Far East, allying herself with the defense of the rights of humanity and winning the world's sympathy.

Referring to Russia, Viscount Motono said Japan desired increasingly friendly relations with that country.

Premier Terauchi emphasized Japan's sincere gratification at America's entry into the war and voiced his regret that the settlement of the factional trouble in China had not been effected. Japan, he said, was closely watching events in China, with which nation Japan's relations were cordial and intimate.

GERMANS' FAT RATIONS FOR NEXT WINTER CUT

Action Emphasizes Measures Taken to Check Exports Formerly Sent by America.

COPENHAGEN, June 27.—Germans are informed officially that rations of fat next Winter will be less than the scanty allowance of fifty grams weekly last Winter, and that, therefore, marmalade, preserves, &c., must be relied on almost exclusively to render the daily bread palatable.

Following the precedent set in the French Revolution, the central bureau charged with the distribution of fruits and vegetables has introduced a new division of time. The year hereafter will be divided into nine marmalade months and three compote months, according to the materials for bread spreading.

Although the announcement has a semi-humorous appearance, it has a serious bearing, for it emphasizes measures taken to check the export from the United States of fats to Germany and also of shipments of apples, which occasionally reach the Central Empires from America.

VON BUELOW GOES HOME.

Denies Having Seen Ex-King Constantine in Switzerland.

ZURICH, June 27.—Prince von Buelow, former German Chancellor, has left here for his country home near Hemburg. He issued a denial that he had gone to Lugano to see ex-King Constantine of Greece, as he had been reported, asserting that he had not stirred from Lucerne for several weeks.

Benjamin Franklin says:

"The use of money is all the advantage there is in having money."

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Despite the increased cost of leather, we have not advanced the price of these shoes, and our high standard of quality has been maintained.

Misses' White Oxfords or Pumps

Of highest quality white rheinskin cloth. Made on a new smart last, with light welted soles and low heels. Sizes 2½ to 7½. Widths AA to D. 4.50

Misses' Low Heel Pumps

Of highest quality white, tan or black calf, also patent kid. Light weight soles and low heels. Sizes 2½ to 7½. Widths AA to D. 6.50

Girls' White Pumps or Oxfords

Ankle strap pumps, also oxfords of highest quality white rheinskin cloth, made on correct orthopedic lasts. Sizes 11 to 2. Widths B to E. 3.00

Girls' Tan Oxfords or Pumps

Made of superior tan or black russia calf, also white buckskin or black patent kid, correct orthopedic lasts. Sizes 11 to 2. Widths B to E. 3.75

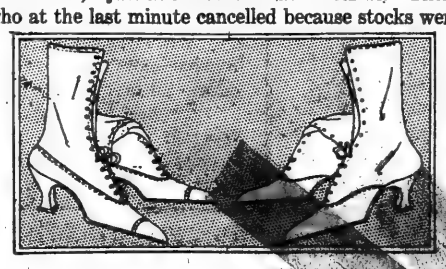
Misses' and Girls' Shoe Shop—*Third Floor.*

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

650 Pairs of High White Washable Kid Shoes for Women

Height 8½ Inches. **$4.95** Instead of $8.

That's a bit of Shoe news,—just as remarkable as it sounds. These shoes were made up for a concern,—who at the last minute cancelled because stocks were too heavy. The manufacturer passed them right on to us,—making the price so low that it would have been foolish to overlook. When we tell you that the present wholesale cost of similar quality and style is more than tomorrow's selling price you've some notion of the great value.



Two styles, and *pictured*.

They are both of white kidskin with light weight soles and Louis XV. heels. One model has tip, the other plain toe. Both moderate at $4.95.

GIMBELS—Second Floor—Rear.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.



Victrola X—$75.

For the Fourth

A Victrola and Patriotic Airs

$80

$5 Down—$5 Monthly

The French people have a much prettier way of celebrating their "Fourth."

Instead of shooting fire crackers and cannon, the entire nation devotes to singing and dancing.

What an ideal way of celebrating the national holiday!

For the parents who would much rather keep their kiddies about home that day—

Listening to or accompanying John McCormack or Geraldine Farrar singing the Star Spangled Banner—

And learning the meaning of the words of the national anthem (not merely "memorizing" them.)

Gimbels has arranged an attractive Victrola offer:

Victrola X., $75, and $5 worth of Victor Records,—the Star Spangled Banner, America, Dixie, Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean, etc., would be most appropriate, of course,—total $80.

At $5 down and $5 a month.

VICTROLA SALON—Eighth Floor

AEROLUX Porch Shades

The Secret of Breezy Sun-Shaded Porches

Commuters on the D., L. & W., the Central, "Pennsy" and Long Island trains who have been admiring the handsome little cottages on their way home could make their own homes more comfortable for the summer if they followed out this suggestion

Step into GIMBELS today and purchase enough Aerolux Porch Shades to close in every porch around the house. Put them up Saturday. Then, if you feel like taking your favorite magazine and sit out on the porch and read, it won't be necessary to wait until the sun goes down.

Don't forget to bring your measurements with you.

Aerolux Wide Slat Colors, Brown or Green		Aerolux Narrow Slat Colors, Brown or Green	
3 foot wide	$1.40 each	3 foot wide	$1.75 each
4 foot wide	$1.90 each	4 foot wide	$2.50 each
5 foot wide	$2.60 each	5 foot wide	$3.15 each
6 foot wide	$3.25 each	6 foot wide	$3.75 each
7 foot wide	$3.35 each	7 foot wide	$4.50 each
8 foot wide	$3.85 each	8 foot wide	$4.85 each
9 foot wide	$4.50 each	9 foot wide	$5.75 each
10 foot wide	$5.00 each	10 foot wide	$6.50 each
12 foot wide	$7.00 each	12 foot wide	$8.25 each

Green Painted Japanese Screens

Narrow Slat		Wide Slat	
4 foot wide	$1.40 each	6 foot wide	$3.00 each
6 foot wide	$2.10 each	10 foot wide	$5.10 each
8 foot wide	$2.80 each		
10 foot wide	$3.50 each		

GIMBELS UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT—Sixth Floor

B. Altman & Co.

An Extraordinary Offering of

Women's Light-weight Suits

at $17.50

will commence to-day (Thursday) in the

Ready-to-wear Suit Department, on the Third Floor.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce an Important Special

Sale of Men's Straw Hats at $1.95

Formerly $3, $4 and $5

¶ The fact that these reductions have been made much earlier than usual makes this an event of extraordinary importance. Every "sailor," sennit and split straw in stock included, many of which have only just been taken from their boxes.

Also at Greatly Reduced Prices:

Leghorns and Milans	formerly $5	$3.45
Panamas	formerly $5	$3.45
Panamas	formerly $6 and $7	$4.95
Panamas	formerly $8 and $9	$5.95
Panamas	formerly $10, $12 & $15	$7.95
Panamas	formerly $18 and $20	$10.95
Panamas	formerly $25 and $30	$13.95
Panamas	formerly $35 and $40	$17.95
Panamas	formerly $45 and $50	$19.95

Copr. Life Pub. Co.



Shall Germany Be Abolished?

In this week's

Life

Now on Sale—Issue of June 28

All News-stands—Ten Cents

Angels Are Working for the Allies
Why We Need to Win, by E. S. M.
One Putt Into Hell—Centre Page Cartoon
and many other features in this number.

Do you know about LIFE? You may think you do, but a careful study of the paper will reveal the fact that each week it is a compendium of American current thought, the product of some of the most talented men in America. Its pictures are more numerous and of a higher standard than those of any other weekly in the world. Send us ten cents and we will mail you a number of sample copies for careful perusal. Address, 14 West 31st Street, New York City.

One Year, $5.00
Canadian, $5.52
Foreign, $6.04

REDS ARE DEFIANT, CAN GET NO DELAY

Emma Goldman and Berkman, Acting as Their Own Lawyers, Forced to Trial.

WARNED BY JUDGE MAYER

Irrelevant Questions to Jurors Are Ruled Out, and He Will Not "Permit Any Nonsense."

Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, the anarchist leaders, who are charged with conspiracy to obstruct the military laws of the United States, went on trial before Judge Julius M. Mayer in the Federal Court yesterday morning. Berkman, on crutches—he hurt his foot some weeks ago—and Miss Goldman, both defiant in attitude, announced that for "reasons of principle" they had decided to act as their own counsel, despite the fact, as Emma Goldman said, that they realized the trial was "but a farce." For six hours they fought to get questions in to prove that anarchy is a beneficent "social philosophy," and that for thirty years, as Berkman put it time and again, "Miss Goldman and myself have been laboring to better the condition of the working class" in the United States.

The courtroom was packed both at the morning and afternoon sessions, while fully 500 followers, each wearing a red rose, were turned away by United States Deputy Marshals. One of those inside the courtroom was Leonard D. Abbott, an official of the so-called Anti-Conscription League, who often presides at anarchist meetings. Next to him sat Miss M. Eleanora Fitzgerald, who has been subpoenaed by the Government and is expected to tell much of the inner working of the anti-conscription organization.

Emma Goldman discarded her favorite royal purple robe and appeared in a plain black gown. Her niece and a young man, whose name was said to be Kramer, acted as her secretaries when the case was called by Assistant United States District Attorney Harold A. Content. She moved to have the case adjourned until she and Berkman could prepare a defense.

"I have only been out of the Tombs since Friday," she said, "while Mr. Berkman was only released on Monday. We have not had a chance to study the law in the case or go thoroughly into the indictment." Berkman added his plea, but Mr. Content pointed out that the defendant had been arraigned more than a week ago on the indictment and, until the case was called for trial, had been represented by Harry Weinberger, a friend of both. Emma Goldman said the fact that Weinberger no longer represented them was no reflection on him. In denying the motion Judge Mayer pointed out that under the provisions of the draft law, recently enacted by Congress, offenses involving violations of that act have precedence in the courts over all other cases.

"While Mr. Berkman and yourself," Judge Mayer said, "are under indictment for conspiracy to obstruct the operation of that law, which might be interpreted as an offense not absolutely contemplated by the act, the fact remains that the crime charged violates the spirit of the law in question, and to proceed with your case."

Emma Goldman said "even the Czar had granted the rights" she asked, and added, "surely the United States will be equally as fair."

"We refuse to proceed or to participate in this proceeding" snapped Miss Goldman as she slowly resumed her seat. Berkman nodded his approval, but subsequently both changed their minds and said they would question jurors and witnesses "under protest." Twelve talesmen took their places in the box and Berkman arose to examine them. J. P. Norton, the first talesman, was excused by Judge Mayer, and Berkman then turned to the examination of Sydney Oppenheim.

"Do you own any Government securities other than those of the United States," Berkman asked, but before the talesman could answer Berkman added, "do you own any securities of the Allies?" Whereupon Mr. Content called attention to the fact that "the Allies are not on trial in this case." Berkman asked the talesman if he believed in free speech, and Mr. Oppenheim said he did. He also said he considered it the right of men and women to criticise the Government, provided, of course, that in doing so they keep within legal bounds.

J. J. O'Keefe, a builder, proudly announced, in answer to one of Berkman's questions, that he had one son already in the army and two others who were going to join the colors in two weeks.

"Have you any interest in this war?" asked Bergman.

"I surely have," replied Mr. O'Keefe, who added that the interests were personal and not financial.

"As an Irishman what do you think of Robert Emmet?" Berkman asked.

Judge Mayer sustained the objection that followed.

"Can a man be a good citizen and still be in sympathy with Ireland's aspirations for freedom?" Berkman asked, and again the objection was sustained. Berkman finally objected to Mr. O'Keefe as a juror, and Judge Mayer excused him. Judge Mayer then informed Berkman he would not "permit any nonsense," and that the asking of further irrelevant questions would not be permitted. Some of the questions which Berkman asked and which were ruled out by Judge Mayer were "Are you a Christian?" and "Do you believe in patriotism?"

One talesman, asked if he was financially interested in the war, replied that he owned a Liberty Bond. It will probably be some time this afternoon before the jury is obtained, for Emma Goldman announced that she would ask questions when Berkman finished.

The case will be resumed this morning.

Penfield Chauffeur Up as Speeder.

An automobile carrying Frederic C. Penfield, former Ambassador to Austria, and his wife, was halted in Central Park on Tuesday by Motor Cycle Patrolman Bresnan and a summons served on the chauffeur for speeding at thirty miles an hour. Ambassador Penfield telephoned to Magistrate House from his home in Mamaroneck yesterday morning and requested that the case be adjourned a month, as he was summoned to Washington on important Government business. The hearing was set for July 27. The chauffeur described himself as William Dwane, 39 years old, of 59 Tillman Avenue, Corona, L. I.

Lucille Pugh, Lawyer, Asks Divorce

A suit in the Supreme Court yesterday brought by Lucille Pugh, a lawyer, for a divorce from Ray E. Pierce disclosed the fact that she had been married since 1908, but had lived apart from her husband most of the time since and has practiced law under her maiden name. The plaintiff alleged that she had seen practically nothing of her husband since 1910. She couldn't find him to serve the papers, so a court order notified him of the action by publication. He was accused of misconduct in a hotel at Thirty-first Street and Eighth Avenue three years ago. Justice Guy reserved decision.

SAYS COAL COMPACT 'PILED UP' $18,000,000

Letter Read at Smokeless Operators' Trial Tells of Benefits of Association.

DENY VOTE ON PRICE FIXING

W. R. Zimmerman Testifies That No Such Action Was Taken at the Meeting at the Waldorf.

Among the letters introduced by Frank M. Swacker and the other Government prosecutors engaged in the trial of the smokeless coal operators before Judge Grubb of the Federal District Court, was a communication which was put upon the record from John A. Renahan, President of the Algonquin Coal Company, and Vice President and General Manager of the Pocahontas Coal Sales Company. Justus Collins, to whom it was addressed, is President of the Smokeless Fuel Company, the Superior Pocahontas Coal Company, and the Winding Gulf Colliery Company. The Mr. Tierney mentioned in it is John J. Tierney, President of the Crozer-Pocahontas Company and the Powhattan Coal and Coke Company. All of these men are among the defendants. The association referred to is the Smokeless Coal Operators' Association. Mr. Renahan's letter follows:

[Personal.]
New York, Dec. 6, 1915.

Mr. Justus Collins, President, Cincinnati:

Dear Sir: Beg to acknowledge receipt of your personal note of the 2d. I talked with John Tierney here last week in a general way about the association and its future. He fully realizes that from 1910 to the present time the association, even as a rope of sand, has piled up to date $18,000,000 more money in the smokeless field than if they had been in a chaotic condition. He is quite inclined to agree that it would certainly pay to have a permanent bureau, with a representative executive head who would have nothing to do except to attend to this business.

The trouble now is that, whether the President be Tierney or somebody else, that somebody else has his own business to attend to, for which he is paid a salary looking after his interest, and is bound to [illegible] tion, the private interest to a material extent. Admitting that the fields have saved or made $18,000,000 which they otherwise would not have made, it looks like a mere pittance to figure on a permanent bureau and the expenses thereof.

Now I am inclined to think that Tierney will not under any circumstances appear for re-election; and inasmuch as the presidency by common consent goes to the Pocahontas Field, I am inclined to think that President Ed Houston would probably meet with general favor. He has during the last year or more shown a decided interest in conditions, and the interest has created a good impression. You will probably have an opportunity to talk with the Colonel on the situation and see how he feels.

I believe that this meeting on the 14th is going to be rather a crucial one. It may be that so many operators have made money during the last several years that they feel like going on a sort of price-cutting debauch and see how long it would take them to weary of it.

However, it is the time for very serious thought with shoulders bent to the wheel. I am very glad indeed to know that you expect to be here and attend the meeting. If you come by way of New York we can both go over together early in the morning.

I am quite in accord with the features mentioned in your letter in regard to Christmas dividend on Smokeless, and I am very glad indeed to know that both Winding Gulf and Davy will be in position to have their quota. As we get toward the latter end of life it always looks good to see something coming along that can be exchanged for bread and cheese at a moment's notice.

Yours very truly,
JOHN A. RENAHAN.

W. R. J. Zimmerman, Secretary of the Smokeless Coal Operators' Association, under cross-examination by John B. Stanchfield, of counsel for the defendants, said that by an order by the Interstate Commerce Commission every coal operator in normal times got a pro rata share of cars, but the present war conditions had reduced the allotment to about 40 per cent. In answer to an objection, Mr. Stanchfield said that the Government had charged the defendants with having restricted their output and paralyzed the industries of the country.

"I propose to show that these men did not restrain trade, and would gladly ship their coal if they had the necessary cars," he said.

In reply to questions the witness said that the operators at the Waldorf meeting did not take a vote on the price to be charged for coal, nor did they discuss the punishment that was to be meted out to those who violated any agreement. The witness, in sending out circulars quoting prices, said he had acted on his own initiative.

James A. O'Gorman, on behalf of the defendants, tried to introduce a report of the Federal Trade Commission, which laid the blame of coal shortage on the shortage of cars. Judge Grubb refused to admit it. The trial will be resumed today.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566-568 Fifth Avenue. AT 46TH ST N.Y.

Place on Sale Today—

Two Hundred Tailored Suits

Regularly $65 to $125.....at $35

For *Street* and *Sports* wear—an assembling of various lines, mostly *one or two of a kind* in navy, white and tan serges—tricotines—black-and-white checks—jerseys and linens in fashionable shades—as well as smart styles of novelty materials.

—Also Closing Out—

One Hundred Coats and Capes

Formerly to $50.....at $18

Discontinued lines in velours, wool jersey and novelty silks, short and medium styles for golf, tennis and motor wear; including high shades.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Have Now on Display and Sale

$60,000 Worth of Men's Summer Shirts

¶ This is not a sale in the accepted sense of the word. We are not quoting prices just for two or three days. Our aim is to show at all times the largest, most varied and finest collection of men's shirts anywhere assembled in this country. This $60,000 worth of Summer shirts includes every desirable weave loomed this season. It also emphasizes, with vigor, the fact that our purchasing in enormous quantities enables us to quote the lowest prices for shirts of the highest character. Represented are:

3,000 Fine Shirts at $1.20

All well-tailored garments, made over our own measurements, in fine count Madras, Mercerized Cloths, with woven or printed stripes, silk woven stripes and silk and cotton front shirts in negligee models with soft cuffs Also, collar attached Town and Country Sport Shirts

Cotton, and Silk and Cotton Shirts at $1.50, $2 and $2.50

Shirts that are far removed from the average—uncommon in both the materials and designs. The colors are deep, and guaranteed to be fast. The tailoring is equal to that of the best made-to-order shops. The weaves include cloths suitable for country club, dance, sports, military service and town wear. Included are:

Woven Madras, Russian Cords, Silk Striped Madras, Oxford Cloths, Soisette, Japanese Crepes, Laizy Lux, Idyl Cloth, Imported End-and-end, and Sparkle Cloth.

We are also showing a remarkable collection of

Men's Fine Silk Shirts at $2.95, $3.95, $4.95, $6.15 up to $10

The man who has a liking for silk shirts will find more weaves and a better selection of colors and patterns in this collection than can be found in any other single stock in New York. The weaves include Crepe de Chine, Silk Broadcloth, La Jerz, Jersey Silk, Society Silks, Pussy Willow, Genuine Habutai, (12-13-14 mummy), Heavy Tub Silks, Tussah and Manchurian Pongee.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th St.

Women's Capes and Cape Coats Greatly Reduced

This is a pre-inventory clearance in which the prices have been radically reduced to insure prompt disposal. The materials include Wool Velour, Wool Jersey, Serge and Gabardine.

Formerly $19.50 to $35

Reduced to $15 and $19.50

Beginning This Morning, An Important

Sale of Women's Washable Skirts

All new skirts, in models for tennis, golf, outing and dress wear, beautifully tailored in the most fashionable materials. Six models illustrated.

$5 $3.95 $2.95 $3.95 $2.95 $2.95



At $2.95—Attractive button front skirts with new knapsack pockets and detachable belt. Made of Gabardine, trimmed with Pearl buttons.

At $2.95—Smart button-front skirts with pouch pockets. Obtainable in Gabardine, Cotton Corduroy, or Pique.

At $2.95—Dainty Ramie Linen Skirts with new slit pockets and shirred back. Trimmed with pearl buttons.

At $3.95—Smart Sport Skirts, fashioned of Honeycomb, showing new pockets, belt and shirred back.

At $3.95—New Gabardine, Cotton Corduroy, and Pique Skirts with triple flap pockets, shirred back and detachable belt.

At $5.00—Dressy Skirts of Imported Gabardine, in side effect with large tailored pockets and wide belt. Also—very attractive skirts with new belt and pointed flap patch pockets. Made of Imported Gabardine, trimmed with pearl buttons.

Waistbands 24 to 36. All lengths.

Women's Fashionable Sweaters

in new and very attractive models priced remarkably low

At $5—Shetland Wool Sweaters in very attractive sailor collar model with full belt. Solid colors in Pink, Blue, Rose, Green, Purple, Copenhagen Blue, Corn and White.

At $8.95—Charming Fibre Sweaters with large sailor collar, tie sash and new pockets. Colors: Copenhagen Blue, Green, Purple, Gold and White.

At $12.50—Smart Fibre Silk Sweaters in buttonless model with Russian back and sash. Colors: Turquoise, Pink, Lavender, Grey and Rose.

Our assortments are complete, our styles authentic, and our prices the lowest. We have models for every occasion and purpose, in every fashionable color.

Today—Important Price Concessions on

Women's High-Grade Suits Reduced for Clearance

All well tailored suits in stunning models, beautifully developed in Tricotine, Poiret Twill, Serge, Gabardine, Taffeta, Faille, Silk Poplin, Gros de Londre, Tussah Silk, Khaki-Kool, Pongee, La Jerz, Silk and Wool Jersey.

Suits.....formerly $29.00 to $35.00.....now $15.00
Suits.....formerly $39.50 to $45.00.....now $22.50
Suits.....formerly $50.00 to $59.00.....now $27.50
Suits.....formerly $65.00 to $75.00.....now $33.50
Suits.....formerly $85.00 to $125.00.....now $39.50

A Pre-Holiday Offering of

Women's New Bathing Suits at Very Modest Prices

At $2.95—Slip-on and waistline models in Surf Satin, Mohair and Poplin, with pretty girdles and smart sailor collars. Sizes 34 to 44.

At $3.95—Slip-on model, Satin piped in contrasting color, and several other models with pockets, tie sash and belt, made of Wool Jersey, Poplin, or Surf Satin.

New Princess Model Swimming Suits, $4.95

Lustrous Surf Satin with panel sides and tie sash. Also several slip-on and waistline effects in Satin, Silk Poplin, Surf Satin, Wool Jersey, or Mohair. Black or Navy Blue. Sizes 34 to 46. *Fourth Floor.*



An Important Offering on the Fourth Floor

Women's Taffeta and Georgette Crepe Dresses at $14.50

A very charming collection of Navy Blue and Black Taffeta Dresses with collar and sleeves of Georgette Crepe. Skirt is in smart side draped effect. For afternoon and street wear more becoming frocks could not be desired. Sizes 34 to 42. One model illustrated.

Smart Georgette Crepe or Crepe de Chine Dresses at $18.50

Dainty dressy models, one of which is developed in Georgette Crepe with soutache embroidery. Obtainable in White and Flesh color. The other is made of excellent quality Crepe de Chine with collar and vestee of Georgette Crepe. Colors: Flesh color, Navy Blue, Beige, Grey, and White. Sizes 34 to 44.

Summery Colored Voile Dresses at $6.75 $8.95 $10.95

Ideal for porch, garden, or seashore wear; made of Voile in very attractive patterns on white grounds. Also—Striped Coat effect and straight-line models. Sizes 34 to 44.

Women's French Linen Dresses Special at $12.95

An unusual collection of new "coat" frocks, especially suited to stout figures. Trimmed with hand-crocheted buttons. Colors: Copenhagen Blue, Grey, Wisteria, and White. Sizes 38 to 40.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House but for Cash Only.



Light-Weight Clothes Are Right on Top

We had to wait a bit for this summer weather—but it was worth it. Still the man who waits too long won't have a chance to appreciate these

Shantung Silk Suits For Men at $16.50

It's hard to think of any cooler clothes than these—in pinch back and sack models with patch pockets and French facing. Your size is in the lot—and the price, of course, is less than elsewhere. Direct elevator to Clothing Dept. on 35th St. side.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Bway, Front.

Imported Cravats, 94c

English Foulards, in flowing open-end models. The patterns are of the sorts found only in this fine fabric.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

Men's Silk Hose, $1.39

Heavy, pure silk hose, full fashioned, with reinforced toes, heels and soles. All sizes in champagne, tan, gray, black or white. They fit comfortably and wear well.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Silk Pajamas for Men, $8.74

We imported the satin-finished Japanese Habutai silk and had it made into well-tailored, roomy sleeping garments. Sizes A to D.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

English Model Kit Bag, $34.50

Of long grain imported cowhide, russet color, reinforced sewn-on corners, solid brass side lever lock and slides, two straps encircling entire bag. English plaid lining, three pockets, double handles.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre, Rear.

El Ecuador Imported Cigars

An aromatic smoke, made of carefully selected Cuban Tobacco by skilled workers. These fine cigars gained such popularity abroad that we secured the exclusive agency for the United States and Canada.

Fancy Tales—Box of 25	$7.94
Perfectos—Box of 25	$4.96
Perfeccionados—Box of 25	$3.49
Puritanos—Box of 50	$5.94
Londres Finos—Box of 50	$5.94

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., B'way, & Fifth Floor, 35th St.

Straws Reduced to $1.69



If you bought your straw early in the season, a new one now at this price will prove a good investment. Sennits and Splits of American and imported straws that were $1.89 and $2.74 are included.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Those Who Commute may leave their orders for merchandise at the Order Booths, Grand Central and Hudson Terminals when they leave the trains—and find everything ready for them when they make the train back home in the afternoon.

HARMONY

LET us help you choose furniture, rugs and draperies which will not only be beautiful in themselves, but will combine to form a harmonious, satisfying whole.

The TOBEY Furniture Company

Fifth Avenue at 53rd St.



What Type are You?

Short, slim, stout or semi-stout, we can fit you in *Feather-weight Suits, $7 to $35.*

Palm Beach Suits $8 and $8.50.

George G. Benjamin
299 Madison Ave., Cor. 41st St.

7-20-4

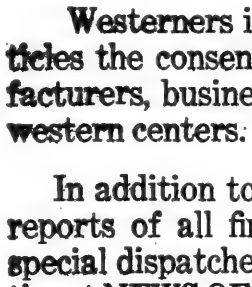
R. G. SULLIVAN'S

Factory output Two Hundred Thousand daily.

Largest selling brand of 10c. Cigars in the world.

FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

Helps sick skins



ASK CHECK ON SPIES IN AMERICAN PORTS

Government Warned That Members of Neutral Crews May Serve Germany.

FREE TO GET INFORMATION

Under La Follette Bill Officers Are Not Permitted to Keep Their Men on Board Ship.

Patriotic citizens have called the attention of the authorities to the fact that apparently there is nothing to hinder spies in the service of Germany among members of the crews of neutral ships from going anywhere they may choose in American ports, gathering what information they can and carrying it back to Europe. In fact, under the La Follette Seamen's bill, the officers of neutral ships, may not, if they wish to do so, hold their men on board, and the crew of any ship that docks in New York has the freedom of the city.

It is necessary for the member of the crew of any neutral ship to satisfy its owners that he is a neutral or an allied national, for searching parties of the English Navy have been in the habit of corralling those who are not. It was said yesterday that it might be taken for granted that there are in neutral countries nationals who may be hired by the German Government. There have been numerous instances of this, even in this country before it entered the war. One of these spies might ship on any one of the scores of neutral ships plying in and out of New York and visit any part of the city while here.

Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, said last night that he knew of no regulations to prevent a man of any ship's crew from doing what he pleased ashore, so long as he behaved in an orderly manner. When asked if he believed there was a danger of spying in the freedom allowed the crews of Swedish, Norwegian, Spanish, and other neutral ships in this port, he said that the matter of the ship's crews was in the hands of the Department of Commerce, but there is no branch of the department in New York authorized to watch such a situation.

It has recently been pointed out that the interned German sailors held at Ellis Island, with a view of what goes in and comes out of New York Harbor, are in a position where they may communicate with friends and acquaintances and, perhaps, reach members of neutral crews. It is known that officials of the United States Government, not directly connected with the detention of the Germans, believe that they should be moved inland, arguing that Germany would not intern Americans at the entrance to Bremerhaven.

The shipping companies not long ago asked the United States Government to abrogate, for the period of the war, that provision of the Seamen's act, prohibiting the master of a ship from holding on board the members of his crew when his ship was in port. Nothing was done about it, according to shipping men. The shipping men made their request because many of their crews were deserting.

The restrictions upon foreign sailors at English ports are stricter than at American ports. In England if the officer of the ship wishes, through his own initiative or by request, to keep men on board he does it. Furthermore the English authorities ask for the sailor's card, and otherwise question

The State Department at Washington has said to have received reports as to undue activities in behalf of U-boats by crews of neutral ships. These reports have said that Captains or members of the crews of such ships have tipped off U-boat commanders as to likely prizes sailing from American ports. It has been suspected by some United States Naval officials that U-boats at sea have been "mothered" by ships that sailed from American ports as neutrals. There was a story in England a few weeks ago that two U-boat commanders, who had warned ships before sinking them, had told the Captains that they were ahead of their schedule.

MILITANTS GET 3 DAYS; LACK TIME TO STARVE

Washington Jail Sentences Adjusted to Object of Preventing Hunger Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Six militant suffragists, members of the Woman's Party, are in the District of Columbia Jail tonight serving sentences of three days for obstructing the sidewalk by displaying propaganda banners at the gates of the White House. After a trial of three hours they were convicted and fined $25, with the alternative of spending three days in jail. They accepted the alternative, and, refusing to go in taxicabs, were taken to the jail in the "Black Maria." The women occupy six of the best cells, each fitted with running water and bath facilities.

Those who preferred jail to paying a fine are Miss Mabel Vernon of Nevada, Miss Virginia Arnold and Miss Anne Arnell of Delaware, Miss Katherine Morey of Boston, Miss Mabel Dock of Pennsylvania, and Miss Maud Jamieson of Virginia.

It is supposed that in imposing such a light sentence, Judge Mullowney had in mind that the women intended to attempt a hunger strike. They would hardly starve to death in three days.

In jail tonight the militants held a song service and suffrage meeting for the other forty women inmates. At a little organ in a carpeted corridor sat Miss Mabel Vernon, playing "God be with you till we meet again," and other hymns, while about her stood her companions, singing. Huddled on a stairway, beyond a barred partition, were thirty negro women and a few women who joined in the refrain. The jail matron gave the suffragists permission to address their fellow prisoners, and the meeting which followed developed fervent pleas for the cause of "Votes for Women."

73 DOG OWNERS FINED.

Health Department Renews Fight Against Unmuzzled Animals.

Health Commissioner Emerson's campaign against unmuzzled dogs began in earnest yesterday. Squads of patrolmen of the Health Squad and from various precincts toured the lower east side and summoned seventy-three dog owners for violating the law. They were arraigned in Essex Market Court before Magistrate Murphy, who imposed a fine of $1 in each case.

It was also announced by the Department of Health that the proper muzzling of dogs is to be rigidly enforced and that the "Figure 8" muzzle does not meet the requirements of the law. It was said that since Monday there had been 303 arrests, and that $525 had been collected from offenders in fines.

The health authorities have the co-operation of the City Magistrates, and it was said that the size of the fines would be increased unless the law was more generally complied with.

OUTPUT OF U-BOATS MAY BE TOTAL WRECK

Famous Cruiser Lies in a Dangerously Exposed Position at Block Island.

GUNS MAY BE RECOVERED

Some Ammunition Already Salvaged —Court of Inquiry to be Convened at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 27.—There are grave doubts whether the famous cruiser Olympia, aground on Cerberus Shoal, off Block Island, will be saved. She is full of water, and all perishable stores are ruined and the effects of officers and men lost, although her guns, shells, torpedoes, and most other movable equipment can probably be recovered. Even if the hull could be raised, it is not believed that the old ship would ever again be fit for active service. If she cannot be raised she will probably be blown up as a menace to navigation.

When the Olympia struck, her officers ing her as his flagship, did all in their power to repair the disaster.

The cause of the cruiser's grounding is not yet known here, but it has been learned that she did not strike in a fog, and that she rests on a sand bottom, in which she is becoming more deeply imbedded. Her exposed position renders her case desperate if a storm should arise. The weather was clear all day, but a southerly wind sprung up in the afternoon.

The Chapman & Merritt wrecking outfit is alongside the ship, and the vessels of the patrol fleet are standing by.

A court of inquiry will be held here to investigate the circumstances of the Olympia's mishap. The members of her crew have been quartered in the new wooden barracks at the training station.

Tonight several barges belonging to the Second Naval District, laden with ammunition, stores, and equipment from the Olympia, came into harbor here. They reported the cruiser's condition precarious.

Two motion picture photographers started for Block Island today to film the Olympia, but orders for their arrest if they attempted to take the pictures brought them back to Newport, en route to New York.

Cancels Debs's Date for July 4.

ST. PETER, Minn., June 27.—The Minnesota Public Safety Commission has directed that the speaking engagement at this place of Eugene V. Debs, once candidate for President and a leader in the Socialist Party, for July 4, be canceled, it was announced today by E. C. Davis, member of the commission.

ON NECESSITIES LIFTED

Government Also Takes Steps to Declare Cananea Copper Company Claims Forfeit.

MEXICO CITY, June 27.—By order of the Government all import duties were removed last night from articles of prime necessity, including foodstuffs, from July 1 to Dec. 31. Import duties were also removed on gasoline and higher derivatives of petroleum. This places the refiners in Mexico in competition with refiners in the United States and undoubtedly brought about the sudden rise here in the price of gasoline from 21 to 50 centavos a litre or approximately 50 cents a gallon.

Rafael Nieto, in charge of the Department of Finance, has issued a statement outlining the attitude of the Government against the Cananea Copper Company, which recently curtailed work in Sonora. He said the company had 1,300 mining claims when the law of progressive mine taxation, by which big holders pay more proportionately than small holders, went into effect and that it stopped paying taxes on more than half of its holdings without renouncing rights specifically.

DOING OUR BIT
BELL SYSTEM AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

"The Largest Machine *in* the World"

IS READY FOR WAR SERVICE

IN NEW YORK CITY a telephone subscriber lifts the receiver to his ear and calls for "Long Distance."

In Seattle, Washington, a few minutes later, a telephone bell rings in the office of another subscriber. It is answered.

Two people greet each other. The breadth of a continent melts away as if by magic and as though face to face, they discuss affairs of vital importance to the Nation.

Such is the mission of "the largest machine in the world"—a billion dollar telephone system that reaches all the four corners of the country and makes a neigborhood of the Nation.

In the all-important work of mobilizing the commercial and military resources of the Nation, this machine is utilized *thirty million times daily!* And the service it renders to the Nation, contributes tremendously to the speeding up of our *National Preparedness.*

Cooperation in the use of the service and care of equipment is essential at the present time to insure keeping the service up to the highest standards.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

The Joy—the Dash—the Life—the Vigour—the Vivacity of Champagne

From France



Perrier

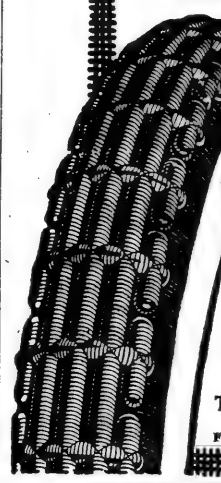
"The Champagne of Table Waters"

DRINK TODAY

Diamonds are not offered to car builders. Motorists buy them as a matter of choice.

Why?

Live rubber, tough fabric, doggedly durable tread--mileage and service create a demand greater than for any other non-equipment tire.



Square-deal Service

Diamond Tires

Squeegee Tread

THE DIAMOND RUBBER CO., Inc.,
1780 Broadway, New York.
Factories: Akron, Ohio—Distributors Everywhere.

What Happened Yesterday in Western Business?

Read C. B. Evans, editor of the Economist, in the Business Section of today's Public Ledger. His dispatch from Chicago gives not merely the customary figures of trading, but the undercurrent of commercial thought and the trend of business affairs that accurately show what the West is thinking and doing.

Westerners in New York will find in C. B. E.'s articles the consensus of opinion of the leading manufacturers, business men and bankers of all the mid-western centers.

In addition to C. B. E.'s letter, there are complete reports of all financial and commodity exchanges, special dispatches, reports from Washington, and pertinent NEWS OF BUSINESS from every section of the United States.

The Public Ledger is the only daily newspaper issuing a special Business Section.

PHILADELPHIA

PUBLIC LEDGER

On Sale at Leading Hotel Newsstands in New York

Overland

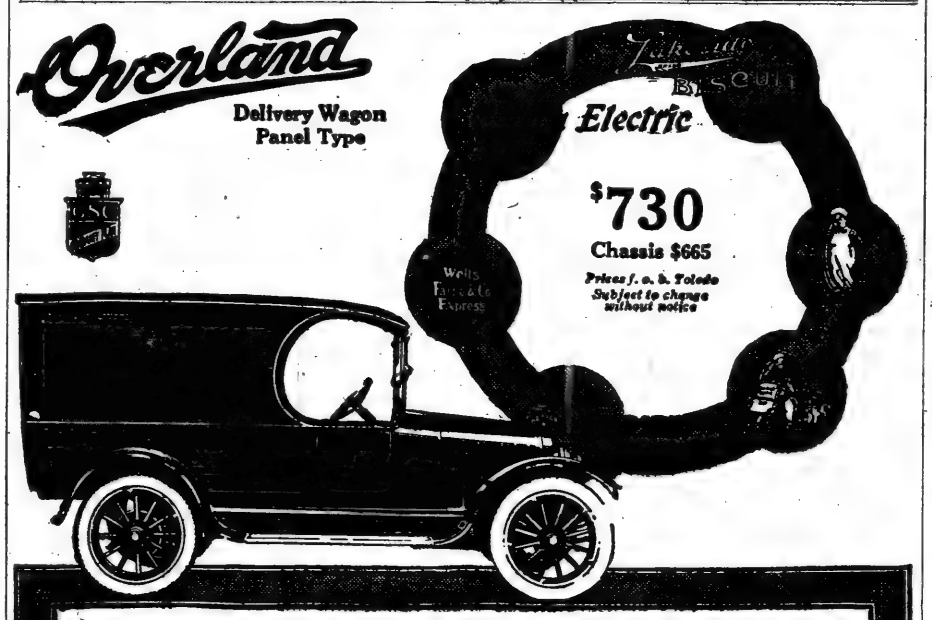
Delivery Wagon Panel Type

Electric

$730

Chassis $665

Prices f. o. b. Toledo Subject to change without notice



They All Use Overlands

Leading concerns in practically every line of trade are users of Overland Delivery Wagons. Glance at the trade marks shown above.

The first cost of a Delivery Wagon is *not* the most important cost.

Let us show you why 7,000 merchants chose Overlands.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc.,

521-531 West 57th St. Telephone Columbus 9400.

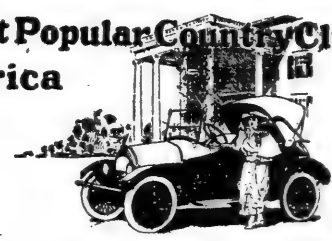
BRONX BRANCH 149th St. & Courtlandt Ave. Tel. Melrose 100. SERVICE STATION 521-31 W. 57th St. 150 Commercial Body.

BROOKLYN BRANCH Cor. Fulton St. & Bedford Ave. Tel. Bedford 8300. SERVICE STATION 350-90 St. Marks Av. Tel. Prospect 2100.

YONKERS BRANCH 57 South Broadway. Tel. Yonkers 4207. SERVICE STATION 71 South Broadway. Tel. Yonkers 4207.

NEWARK BRANCH 35-7 Halsey St. Tel. Mulberry 2946. SERVICE STATION 240-5 Central Ave. Tel. Mulberry 2946.

The Most Popular Country Club In America



This is Country Club Week at the Overland Branches in New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Yonkers and the Bronx.

The Overland Country Club four passenger sport model is growing in popularity every day.

We are showing these cars in all color combinations and can deliver your car this week. This Model is ideal for use at the shore this summer.

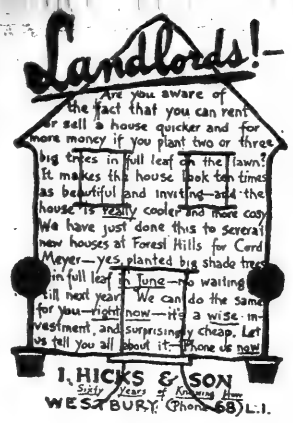
Select one now from our special display and we will deliver it in time for the Fourth.

Overland Country Club Roadster $830 delivered in New York. Wire wheels included. This price is subject to advance without notice.

Open every evening until 11:30

WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc.

Broadway at 50th Street New York City



ADVERTISEMENT.

See the Three Big National Parks and Colorado on One Vacation.

You are planning for your summer vacation?

You don't know where to go? Well, think of this:

Through Glacier and Yellowstone National Parks, out from Yellowstone over the wonderful new "Cody Road"—all these trips by comfortable automobile, a novelty perfected only this year—and then Rocky Mountain (Estes) National Park in Colorado, with a jaunt to Denver and Colorado Springs (Pike's Peak, and the "Garden of the Gods" near by).

The Government has spent money freely this past year in adding to the attraction of these playgrounds of the people.

There is no trip in the world so varied and full of interest.

The whole trip is made over the lines of a single railroad system—the Burlington Route—the big, prosperous, well-managed, dependable railroad of the West. One ticket over one railroad.

Stop at the office or write. Let me tell you how easily and comfortably this wonderful trip can be made. Ask for folders describing each Park. Full of maps and pictures. No charge.

W. J. Berger, Gen'l Agt., Pass'r Dept., C., B. & Q. R. R., 1,184 B'way, N. Y. C. Phone Mad. Sq. 5706.

J. B. CROOK & CO.

Reductions Woman's Sport Clothes

	Formerly	Now
White Skirts	$13.50	$7.50
Pongee Suits	35.00	22.00
Waists, Linen & Silk	7 to 20	3 to 12
Sports Suits	20 to 75	10 to 40
Sport Hats	5 to 20	2 to 10

Silk Sweaters, Sleeveless Wool Sweaters, Hand Made Linen Waists. All Reduced

Fishing Tackle, Guns, Ammunition, Golf, Tennis, Dog Goods, Cutlery

J. B. CROOK & CO.,
549 FIFTH AVE., AT 45TH ST.

ADVERTISEMENT.
GIANTS TO-DAY WITH BOSTON.
3:30 P. M., Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.

ASK MORE DIVIDENDS FOR RED CROSS FUND

Hoped Corporation Will Give $2,185,000 New York Needs to Meet $40,000,000 Allotment.

APPEAL TO WAGE EARNERS

Employers Enlisted In Effort to Have Each Worker Give One Day's Pay to the Fund.

A special committee which includes Cleveland H. Dodge, J. P. Morgan, and E. H. Gary is to begin work at once in the hope of getting enough corporation dividend for the Red Cross war fund to meet the $2,185,000 which is still short on New York's allotment of $40,000,000. Some seventy corporation dividends have already been made in favor of the fund, and none of these, it is said, was solicited.

While gifts kept pouring in yesterday by mail and through belated reports from the money-raising teams to swell the city's total, the New York County Chapter of the Red Cross announced the beginning of a new campaign to bring every wage-earner in Manhattan into the ranks of the Red Cross. Edgar J. Marston is at the head of the committee in charge of this new work, with headquarters at 30 East Thirty-sixth Street. Each of the 160,000 employers in New York will be asked to serve on the committee for his industry and to ask his employes to contribute one day's pay, which is to be deducted from their checks in installments, if desired.

"It was the idea of Harvey D. Gibson, Chairman of the County Chapter," said Mr. Marston, "that in this way the salaried employes and wage earners would have an excellent chance to contribute their share to alleviate the suffering which will undoubtedly begin in the near future. The $100,000,000 fund was raised very largely by large gifts and special dividends. This movement seeks to enlist every man, no matter how small may be his earnings, so that he, too, may have a share in the work of caring for the American soldiers going abroad.

Mr. Gibson and other officials of the local chapter were interested in the report from Washington that Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the War Council, had urged the State Department to ask the Allies to modify the rules which would prevent persons of German, Austro-Hungarian, Bulgarian, or Turkish parentage from going abroad with Red Cross units. They said, however, that they had not heard of any resignations from Red Cross membership on account of this ruling. N. Kostellanetz of 320 Manhattan Avenue has sent to THE TIMES a copy of a letter offering his resignation from membership as a result of this ruling, in which he says:

"I had been under the impression that we were joining the Allies in an effort to curb German militarism and Prussian ruthlessness. Instead we seem to be endeavoring to go them one better. The truckling, servile attitude of Colonel Kean toward the infamously inhuman request of the British and French authorities is forcing me to resign my membership, which I had cherished with pride.

"As a citizen of free Russia I cannot throw the ideals of humanity and democracy as lightly from me as the American Red Cross is on the verge of doing. Having had the proffer of their services in the Red Cross denied in this humiliating manner, the German-American has been granted by our generous Allies the privilege of sacrificing their fortunes and shedding their blood."

The accountants who are going over the records of receipts by the local War Committee in the $100,000,000 campaign will not have the list entirely revised until today or tomorrow, but in the meantime a number of corrections of contributions incorrectly listed have been made.

William Salomon's contribution through Edgar L. Marston's team was $50,000. It had been erroneously reported as $25,000.

Arbuckle Brothers' contribution through Albert H. Wiggin's team was $50,000, instead of $10,000.

The $25,000 subscription of Tiffany & Co. should have been credited to Mrs. Herbert Lee Pratt's suffrage team.

The subscription of $10,593.82 credited to the Y. M. C. A. was made by 10,000 members of the Y. W. C. A., through Mrs. James S. Cushman, President of the City Y. W. C. A.

The total announced yesterday for New York was $37,815,007.99, of which $3,949,530.85 was in cash, $16,507,600.16 in dividends, and $17,357,947.98 in pledges. The contributions outside of New York, according to a message sent from the national campaign headquarters in Washington at noon yesterday, were $72,527,102.00, making a total of $110,337,109.99.

There were some items listed yesterday not included in this total. One of these was a total of $11,480.61 received yesterday by mail at the local headquarters at 42 Wall Street, which brings the total of mail contributions up to about $212,000.

The largest additional contribution made yesterday came from William K. Vanderbilt. It was for $50,000 down and a like sum each year until the end of the war. This was credited to Team 12, Captained by Charles H. Sabin. Other contributions reported by this team were $7,500 from Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Clarke and Miss Ellen Clarke, and $4,150.80 additional from the Guaranty Trust Company.

E. B. Maynard's team reported $25,000 from the E. W. Bliss Company, $1,000 from Charles E. Potts and $600 from Charles E. Perkins.

It was announced that Frank A. Vanderlip had given $5,000 to defray part of the expenses of a special survey which Dr. Grayson, M. P. Murphy, and James H. Perkins are making in France.

Harry F. Sinclair of the Sinclair Oil Company sold 500 shares of his company's stock and turned over the proceeds, about $24,000.

Quan Yick Nam, a Chinese exporter of 9 Henry Street, who brought in $200 collected from Chinamen on Tuesday, contributed $60 himself yesterday.

Other contributions were credited to various teams as follows: Team No. 1, Michael Friedsam, captain, $2,500, from Gimbel Brothers, (part of contribution;) Team No. 2, T. A. Gillespie, captain, $2,500 from Henry P. Towne; Team No. 5, William M. Kingsley, captain, $1,000 from the agency of the British Bank of North America; Team No. 7, E. R. Maynard, captain, $500 from Hewlett & Lee; Team No. 9, J. P. Morgan, captain, $1,000 from the agency of the Bank of Nova Scotia and $1,000 from the New York branch of the Merchants Bank of Canada; Team No. 8, John Purroy Mitchel, captain, $6,000 from the New York branch of the Merchants Bank of Canada; Team No. 10, James K. Sheffield, captain, $500 from Winslow S. Pierce; Team No. 22, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, captain, $25,000 from Mrs. W. E. Benjamin and $500 from Mrs. Charles P. Kling; Team No. 23, Mrs. J. A. Burden, Jr., captain, $500 from Judge E. H. Lacombe.

Other contributions acknowledged by the Executive Committee are $1,000 from the Yorkville Bank, $10,000 from J. H. Lane & Co., and $1,500 from C. S. Stillman.

Gift of a Laborer.

The contributions to the Suffrage Party's quota, which was perhaps most appreciated, came from an Italian laborer working on the excavation for the new Commodore Hotel.

He brought in $37.25 which he had collected among the workmen employed with him.

Montclair had the satisfaction of raising more money than several individual States. V. S. Mulford, Chairman of the chapter there, announced yesterday that the total subscriptions amounted to $318,000, or nearly $13 per capita, despite the fact that there were comparatively few large subscriptions. A Red Cross daily was published during the campaign and the interest of the entire community was enlisted.

Red Bank, N. J., under the management of Thatcher M. Brown of Brown Brothers & Co., requested that its allotment be raised by the National Campaign Committee from $10,000 to $80,000, and then proceeded to raise $100,000, ten times the original figure set by national headquarters.

FEAR RED CROSS CONTROL.

War Relief Societies Seek Co-operation Without Absorption.

Delegates from fifty-eight war relief societies which in the last three years have been raising money in this country to alleviate the condition of soldiers of the Allies met yesterday afternoon at the Ritz and organized to resist the danger of absorption by the Red Cross. Newspapermen were not permitted to attend the meeting, but statements were given out later regarding the action taken and some of the arguments advanced by the various speakers.

It was said that many of the organizations had been approached singly of late by the Red Cross with proposals for co-operation, and that many men and women who had become expert in relief work had been consulted. But there seemed to be widespread fear that the Red Cross wanted to, or was likely to, absorb all the relief societies that have been working for our allies, and the meeting was strongly in favor of what Edwin G. Merrill, Chairman of the National Allied Relief Committee, called "co-operation without elimination."

The meeting finally voted that Frederick H. Allen, who presided, should appoint a committee of seven to confer with the Red Cross Committee on Co-operation, headed by Judge Robert S. Lovett, and report back to the representatives of the fifty-eight relief societies. This committee can make some sort of arrangement with the Red Cross by which that organization will work in harmony with the other bodies and preserve the independence of all. John Moffat, prominent in several relief organizations, at whose suggestion the meeting was called, was chosen executive secretary of the council of war relief committees.

During the meeting there was some vigorous criticism of alleged Red Cross inefficiency and red tape in the past by Gertrude Atherton, Katherine Bement Davis, and Mary Hatch Willard. All confidence, according to the statements, was expressed in Henry P. Davison and the present organization of the Red Cross war council, but the representatives of the relief societies were inclined to hold that the present Red Cross executives had not yet acquired experience in the detail of relief work and that until they got it the existing societies were absolutely indispensable.

A PLEA TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

President Asks Patriotic Gifts to the Red Cross.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—President Wilson has called on all the Sunday schools of the country to observe next Sunday by special contributions to the Red Cross. His request is made in a letter addressed to the officers, teachers, and scholars of the Sunday schools of the United States, which reads:

"The present insistant call of our beloved country must be heard and answered by every citizen of the United States in proportion to his or her ability to maintain the national power and honor. Many citizens will render their aid by force of arms on the battlefield, while others will make the nation strong by their patriotic gifts and support to the common cause. It is therefore highly fit that the Sunday schools of the nation should observe a special patriotic day, and on this occasion should make a special contribution to the American Red Cross for the alleviation of the suffering entailed by the prosecution of the present war. It is my earnest hope that your generosity may be unstinted in this, the hour of the nation's need, and that this special day may mean much to you in the understanding of the cause for which our beloved land now contends.

"WOODROW WILSON."

Establishment of dispensaries in all important seaports of the allied countries probably will be one of the first undertakings of the American Red Cross in administering the big war fund.

Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the Red Cross War Council, in a statement thanking the public for its response to the appeal for funds, said each of the permission to establish the dispensaries, "a measure of relief urgently needed."

Mr. Davison promised fullest publicity possible of the expenditure of the funds.

"The War Council of the Red Cross," he said, "is deeply sensitive of its very grave obligation to administer with all the wisdom and foresight which can be mustered into service the very large sum of money intrusted to it."

DEFENDS LOYAL AMERICANS.

Davison Deprecates Discrimination Because of Alien Origin.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the Red Cross War Council, made efforts today to obtain a modification of allied Governments' passport regulations which prevent Americans of German, Austrian, Turkish, or Bulgarian birth or parentage from accompanying Red Cross hospital units to European fields.

"In view of the earnest and wholehearted way in which so many Americans have volunteered their services in manning these base hospital units," said Mr. Davison, "this ruling of the allied nations is peculiarly embarrassing to the work of our Red Cross. The Red Cross has, of course, never questioned the loyalty of any American citizen, no matter what his place of birth, offering to make the sacrifice which any such volunteer service entails.

"It is not difficult to appreciate the attitude of the allied Governments, responsive as they are to the sentiment of their people. Such a ruling might perhaps be applied in a country containing only a relatively small number of citizens of alien birth, but to apply such an invariable rule with reference to workers from such a people as our own, must inevitably result in unfair discrimination against some of our most patriotic people.

"Obviously, no such ruling can be applied against our troops who will be fighting side by side with the Allies in France, and I am confident that when the situation is fully understood, exemption will be made in favor of those loyal American citizens who are sent to participate in the humanitarian work our Red Cross is undertaking.

"It may be that by some chance a disloyal man or woman may enlist, but I had rather take that chance than to take the chance of having any of our people dispirited and disheartened when they are really trying to help.

"I am sure that it is not the purpose of the allied nations to discriminate against any loyal American citizen. But it is of vital importance that the matter be so arranged, not only that no discrimination shall be intended, but that there shall be no appearance of discrimination."

Rockinchair
UNION SUITS FOR MEN

The coolest, newest and most comfortable warm-weather undergarments that any man can wear. Simple in construction, perfect in fit and supremely satisfactory from every standpoint. Try them to-day—your money back if you don't like them.

$1.00 $1.25 $1.50 $2.00

Brill Brothers

1456 Broadway Broadway at 49th Street 44 East 14th St.
279 Broadway 2 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn 47 Cortlandt St.
125th Street at 3rd Avenue—Open Evenings



Formerly sold under the name of BAULOIS TIRES

Manufactured by the Etablissements Bergougnan at Clermont-Ferrand, France.
(Established in 1889)

BERGOUGNAN tires have a pedigree going back nineteen years. They are the fruit of the experience gained from year to year by experts devoting their best thought to the turning out of a perfect product built slowly and with care, with durability and comfort as the goal to be attained.

They are made of rubber, plus brains, plus time, plus the most careful, thorough and painstaking handling at every stage of manufacture.

BERGOUGNAN workmen are paid not according to how many tires they make, but according to how few mistakes they make.

They are the kind of tires that can be sold on the basis of satisfaction. We guarantee them for five thousand miles, but they frequently render double this service.

They look better
They wear better
They ARE better

And they do not cost more than ordinary tires.

At Your Dealer, or
BERGOUGNAN TIRE CORPORATION
49 West 64th Street NEW YORK
Canadian Agency, 325 St. James Street, Montreal.

Overland
TRADE MARK REG.

Outclasses Them All!

The wheelbase is 112 inches—but that does not tell the whole story of its comfortable roominess.

It has cantilever rear springs—but that does not tell the whole story of how easy riding it is.

It has the 35 horsepower Overland motor—but that does not tell the whole story of its performance or of its economy.

It has a brand new body design—but that does not tell the whole story of its perfect beauty.

You must see and drive the best Overland Four ever built—it simply outclasses in all these important ways any other car of such comfortable size ever built to sell for so low a price.

Get yours today—now is the time to buy.

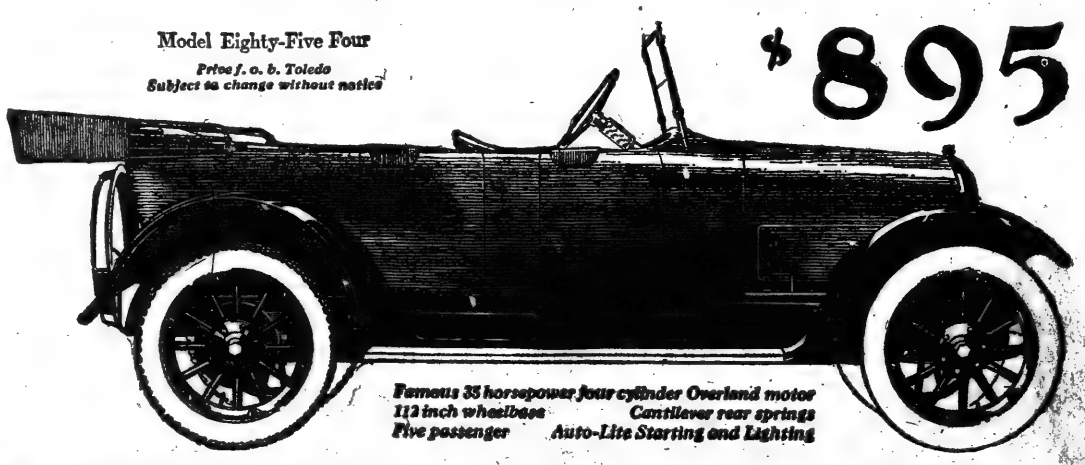
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Broadway at 50th St., New York City. Telephone Columbus 9400.

BRONX BRANCH, 149th St. & Courtlandt Ave., Tel. Melrose 150.
BROOKLYN BRANCH, Cor. Fulton St. & Bedford Ave., Tel. Bedford 2200.
YONKERS BRANCH, 57 South Broadway, Tel. Yonkers 5587.
NEWARK BRANCH, 35-7 Halsey St., Tel. Mulberry 2646.

The factory will issue a new price list affecting certain models possibly as early as July the 1st and certainly not later than August the 1st

Model Eighty-Five Four
Price f. o. b. Toledo
Subject to change without notice

$895



Famous 35 horsepower four cylinder Overland motor
112 inch wheelbase *Cantilever rear springs*
Five passenger *Auto-Lite Starting and Lighting*



To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice." It is on all genuine products of the Victor Talking Machine Company.

Out to-day
New Victor Records for July

A superb record of Handel's "Largo" by Homer

The rich deep contralto of Homer voices all the majestic beauty of this sublime composition.

Victor Red Seal Record 88584. Twelve-inch, $3.

The favorite "Santa Lucia" sung by deGogorza

Fascinating in itself, this tuneful Neapolitan folk-song becomes extremely captivating through deGogorza's spirited rendition.

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BAFF, GUNMAN SAYS

But Money, He Adds, Was Only Produced After Threats of Trouble.

GIVES DETAILS OF PLOTS

When Loft Was Found Useless as an Ambush It Was Decided to Shoot Dealer from Street.

The repeated attempts made upon the life of Barnet Baff before he was finally killed in front of his poultry stand in the West Washington Market were described in detail yesterday by Antonio Cardinale, the gunman, when he resumed the stand before Justice Tompkins in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court to testify against the four chicken dealers—Jacob Cohen, Joseph Cohen, David Jacobs, and Abraham Graff—who are charged with plotting and procuring the murder of Baff.

Throughout his recital Cardinale appeared to be a willing witness until an attempt was made by Deputy Attorney General O'Malley to obtain from him some information as to where he was accustomed to meet the gunmen whom he said he had hired to kill Baff. When he was asked to locate the place where he encountered the gunmen after Baff had been killed he refused to answer. Justice Tompkins pressed him, but the witness shook his head and exclaimed time and again:

"I refuse to answer that question."

"Are you afraid to answer?" asked the court.

"No, but I won't answer that question."

"What is your reason for not answering?"

"If I told you my reason," replied the witness, "I would be telling everything."

Before deciding to kill Baff, the witness declared, the defendants tried various methods of scaring their rival out of business. Cardinale said they hired Ippolito Greco, the Harlem gunman, now dead, to burn the market of one of Baff's customers, a man by the name of Newmark, thinking that it would damage Baff's business. Greco, according to Cardinale, did the job for $200, but Baff kept right on doing business as though nothing had happened. Cardinale also testified that Joe Cohen conceived the plan of poisoning the horses which Baff kept in a market at 417 East 110th Street.

"Joe Cohen said he would give $15 for every horse we poisoned," the witness declared, "and when I told Cohen that Greco didn't have any poison he sent me to Abe Graff to get a bottle. When Graff gave it to me he said: 'I wish I could put a teasponful in Baff's coffee.' I gave the poison to Ippolito Greco, who told me he gave it to one of Baff's horses. Louis Cohen told me one of the horses died."

When it came to devising ways of killing Baff, Cardinale said, the difficulty presented itself of finding men who would be willing to commit the murder in such a public place as the West Washington Market.

"At the second talk I had with Cohen about killing Baff," the witness testified, "he said: 'Tony, I know there are some good boys in Harlem. Speak to them. There are some good fellows who'll take a job to kill Baff.' I said: "I don't know anything about them. All I can do is to speak to Ippolito Greco.' Joe Cohen said he would give $500 for the job."

Wanted to "Get" Baff Only.

It was Greco, according to Cardinale, who thought that it would be a good plan to put poison in the milk delivered at Baff's home, but Cohen turned this suggestion down because he did not want to "get" any other member of the family but Baff himself. Greco, said Cardinale, finally succeeded in hiring Russo and Di Paolo to do the job. Russo was "very thin," according to the witness, and Di Paolo "very fat."

"I told him the boys were too young," said Cardinale, "but he said he would give them some cocaine to snuff, and after a few snuffs they would do anything."

The boys, however, failed to make good on the job, and Greco had them replaced with Tony and Joseph Zaffarone, brothers, who have since been indicted as parties to the murder plot. It was found so difficult, however, to accomplish the murder from the street that the conspirators, according to Cardinale, decided to have Baff shot from a loft opposite his shop, where a man armed with a Winchester rifle could work from ambush. Cardinale said he purchased the rifle, with a silencer attachment and a box of cartridges, for $26.50.

They got a gunman to hide in the loft of Charlie Hawk's chicken market, directly across the street from Baff's establishment, but too many persons came up and down the stairs, and the gunman declined to work from that position. According to Cardinale, one of the defendants, Abe Graff, then put the man in the loft of another market, "Charlie Werner's," where Graff himself conducted a poultry business, and where he could keep a watch on every one who came and went. Cardinale said Graff had a hole three inches wide dug in the floor of the loft, through which the gunman could shoot. The gunman remained in the loft for several days, during which time Graff, according to the witness, used to send a colored man up to him with sandwiches. Cardinale said he was afraid that the colored man might "get wise," and he told Graff so.

"But Graff said," declared the witness, "that the colored man didn't know anything, and was a good fellow, anyway. He said he had got him out of prison. Graff told the colored man that he had drilled a hole in the wall in order to see where a certain man was buying his chickens."

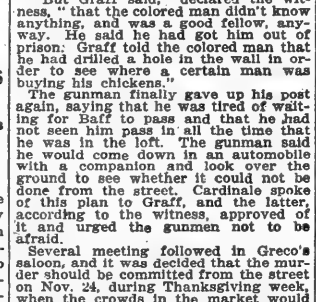
The gunman finally gave up his post again, saying that he was tired of waiting for Baff to pass and that he had not seen him pass in all the time that he was in the loft. The gunman said he would come down in an automobile with a companion and look over the ground to see whether it could not be done from the street. Cardinale spoke of this plan to Graff, and the latter, according to the witness, approved of it and urged the gunmen not to be afraid.

Several meeting followed in Greco's saloon, and it was decided that the murder should be committed from the street on Nov. 24, during Thanksgiving week, when the crowds in the market would make it easy for the murderers to escape detection. On the day of the killing, Cardinale said he went down to Graff's place in the morning and told him that the job was to be done in the afternoon. Graff, according to Cardinale, told him he would have everything ready. Joe Cohen and the other defendants, the witness said, were warned to keep away from the scene.

Did Not Like the Job.

In the afternoon the gunmen arrived, but they were unable to proceed with their work at once because detectives were discovered buying turkeys in the vicinity. After the coast was clear, Graff, according to Cardinale, said he would call Baff out to answer a telephone call, thus bringing him within range of the assassins. Cardinale then disappeared into a nearby chicken market and had nothing more to do with the job until after it was all over. He heard several shots, and later, he said, he joined Graff and "Chicken Moe" Rosenstein in a side street. "Chicken Moe," according to the witness, was in a rage because Baff had only been shot in the shoulder. He did not think the job was well done.

After the shooting Cardinale and "Chicken Moe" went to Graff's place. Each one took a turkey to disarm suspicion and walked out of the market without attracting any attention. Cardinale told of the difficulty he had in making the conspirators pay the money which they promised for the murder. Finally, according to Cardinale, Graff gave $500 to Greco, who in turn passed it over to the gunman. After several weeks, under the stress of repeated threats from the gunmen to make trouble, Cardinale said, Cohen sent Graff with $1,000 to the corner of Lenox Avenue and 142d Street, where Graff gave the money to the gunmen. For his own services in the conspiracy, Cardinale said, he received a series of remunerations from Cohen, as well as assistance in establishing with Cohen's backing a chicken market in Brooklyn. The trial continues today.



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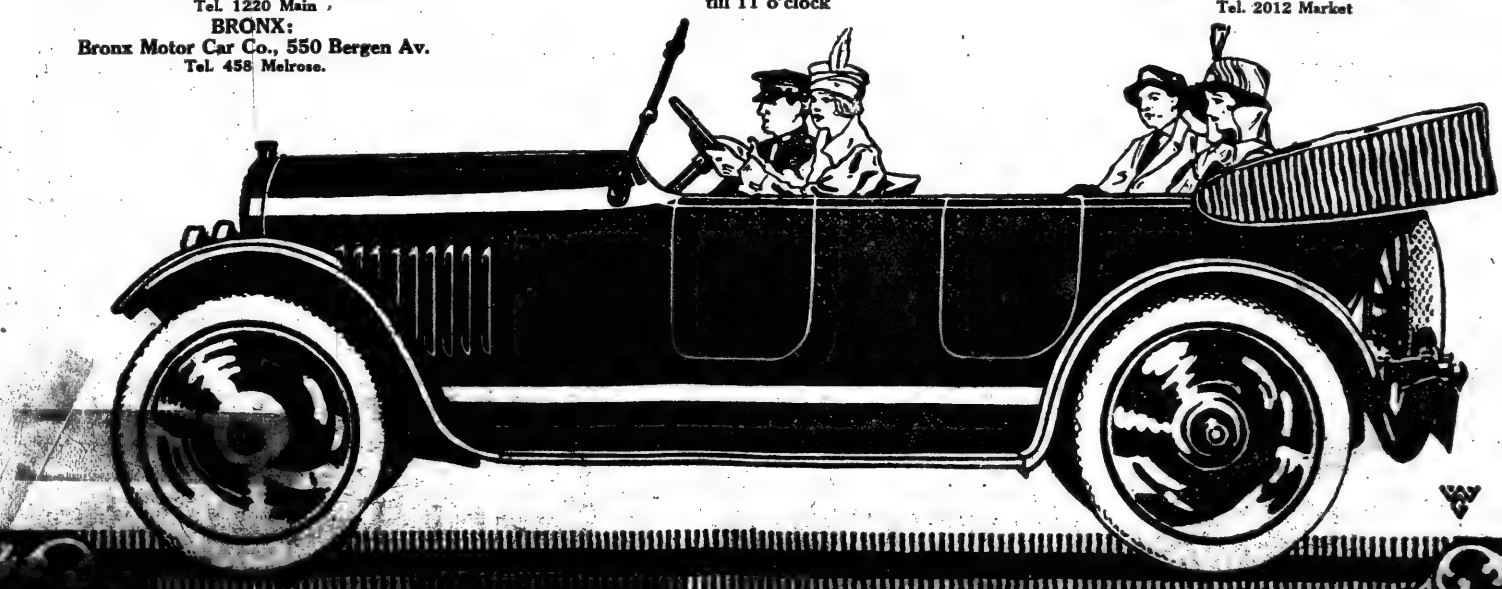
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SEES PERIL FOR GIRLS IN CONVICTS' LETTERS

Burdette G. Lewis, Commissioner of Correction, Disapproves of Correspondence Bureau.

WARNS 'PHILANTHROPIST'

Man Serving Fifth Term in Prison Exchanges Letters with Girl Fourteen Years Old.

Burdette G. Lewis, Commissioner of Correction, announced yesterday that he had discovered the existence of a society in Washington, D. C., which is supplying prisoners in penal institutions throughout the country with the names of girls for the purpose of correspondence. The facts were disclosed after the authorities here had intercepted letters between a man now serving his fifth term in prison and a country girl, 14 years old, in West Virginia. Luther C. White, Superintendent in charge of Industries of the Department of Correction, made a report on the matter to Commissioner Lewis. It says in part:

"I find that through a society managed by Dr. H. N. Stokes of 1,207 Q Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., various prisoners have obtained correspondents, mostly, if not all, of the female sex, in different parts of the United States. Apart from the very doubtful wisdom of allowing such correspondence from your and my viewpoint, a case has come to my attention today which is, I think, very bad in its possible effects on the girl concerned. I enclose herewith her letter, which I wish you would read, and if you think it wise, write to her father or mother warning them of the danger she may be in. This George Landin, 21,542, is now serving his fifth term in penal institutions of our records. He is the alleged proprietor of a bowling alley in West Twenty-third Street, and is of a peculiarly unwholesome type to be corresponding with a fourteen-year-old country girl."

Commissioner Lewis immediately wrote to the girl's father at New Cumberland, W. Va., and to the man at Washington. To the father he wrote in part:

"The letter from your daughter dated June 13, 1917, addressed to Landin, who is now serving his fifth term in penal institutions, shows that she is wholly innocent of any wrongdoing, and that she has no appreciation whatever of what a prisoner is or of what a prison is. She certainly must be held wholly blameless in every way. I send you herewith a copy of her letter of June 13, 1917, addressed to Landin, which shows the facts. The fact is, as you know, I believe, a father and a mother by sympathetic handling of a child's case may be able to show her why such correspondence should not continue, despite the innocence of her motives."

In his letter to the Washington man Commissioner Lewis recited the facts in the case and continued:

"Landin is the kind of man who travels about when out of prison from one city to another. Upon discharge it would not be at all difficult for him to visit West Virginia in his wanderings and come in contact with this young girl. She sent him a picture of herself which shows her in short skirts and beautiful curls. I write to ask if it is true that Landin secured this young girl as a correspondent through you or your bureau, and if you are engaged in this kind of work. If it is true, let me assure you that the sooner you stop this nonsense the better it will be for the young women of America and the prisoners undergoing sentence in institutions."

Here is an extract from one of the letters the girl sent to the prisoner:

"I do a lot of sewing after I get my work done. My sister and I started to take music lessons yesterday so that will keep us busy for awhile. I don't know whether I will like it or not. We have a cow and chickens, so we have work enough to do to keep us busy. It is very quiet here where we live."

In commenting on the case yesterday Commissioner Lewis said:

"I think the doctor is a misguided philanthropist, but the idea of supplying prisoners with the names and addresses of innocent girls to write to is certainly wrong, and I shall do everything I can to break it up."

DR. STOKES DENIES CHARGE.

Aids Prisoners, but Not Through Young Girls, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Dr. Stokes, head of an organization known as the O. E. Library League, which he said had been engaged for several years in the work of aiding prisoners, made a flat denial today of the statements of Commissioner Lewis.

"Mr. Lewis has written to me," he said. "He mentions a prisoner, George Landin, serving his fifth term at Blackwell's Island, who he says has been corresponding with a girl, 14 years old, of New Cumberland, W. Va. I never heard of either of them.

"While the aim of our league is to bring prisoners in touch with mature people who may aid them, our membership of 2,500 is a carefully selected one and there are no young girls in any way connected with any work we do. Mr. Lewis has made a bad mistake."

HUNT FOR REFUGE WHERE COCCHI HID

Continued from Page 1.

Alfred M. Brown about midnight of Feb. 13, failed to put machinery of the Police Department in motion that might have resulted in the finding of Miss Cruger's body and the arrest of Alfredo Cocchi on the morning of Feb. 14 and certainly would have resulted in sending out the general alarm for the missing girl twenty-four hours before it was circulated, and the assignment of Detective Sergeant John L. Lagarenne to the case more than five hours before he was assigned.

Lieutenant Brown, who was a witness, gave testimony in sharp contradiction to that of Mr. and Mrs. Brown and Detective Edward W. Willi concerning his treatment of the report of Ruth Cruger's disappearance. At one point in the proceedings, Commissioner Wallstein told the Lieutenant that he strongly suspected him of altering certain figures in the daily record book of the Fourth Branch Bureau in order to make them support his testimony, but later on the Commissioner said that, although he had not abandoned his suspicion, he would not then make a charge on the point against the policeman. He would not say, after the examination, whether he intended to recommend to Police Commissioner Woods, as in the case of Sergeant Lagarenne, that Lieutenant Brown be tried for neglect of duty.

The other main feature of the day was the testimony of Patrick F. Solan, general foreman of the Grand Central Terminal buildings, who told how, on Saturday, June 16, he went to Cocchi's cellar and was able practically to go straight to Ruth Cruger's buried body by means of intelligent observations and deductions made possible by evidences of which the police detectives, who made their so-called search of the cellar before Cocchi escaped, could have availed themselves.

Lieutenant Brown testified that he was on desk duty in the Fourth Branch Bureau at about 12:30 A. M. on Feb. 14, when Mr. and Mrs. Brown came in and reported that Ruth Cruger, whose family were their friends, had been missing from her home at 180 Claremont Avenue since 1:30 P. M. on Feb. 13, or for about eleven hours. He said that he directed Detective Willi, who was in the branch at the time, to take a description of the girl and the circumstances of her disappearance, which Willi did, using a card known in the Detective Bureau as D. B. 13. His testimony thus far was undisputed, but his subsequent statements were contradicted by the other three persons in the bureau office when the report was made.

When Commissioner Wallstein asked Lieutenant Brown what action he took, in addition to having the description recorded, he said that he had placed Detective Willi at Mr. Brown's immediate service, to do anything the man reporting the missing girl directed. Detective Willi later testified that Lieutenant Brown did not instruct him to do anything in the case except write out the description, and both Mr. and Mrs. Brown testified that the Lieutenant said nothing to them about making use of Willi's services.

Lieutenant Brown also testified that he was prevented from starting an immediate search for Ruth Cruger because Mr. and Mrs. Brown were able to furnish only an inadequate description of her—he said the description was "shy"—and that the police proceedings had to wait until the complete description could be obtained from the girl's father or family after daybreak. Mrs. Brown, who gave the description to Willi, testified that she furnished all information desired by the detective except as to Ruth's teeth, and Willi confirmed her testimony, adding that he did not consider the item about the teeth essential to the instituting of a police search, that neither he nor Lieutenant Brown said anything about an inadequate description at the time, and that, when he telephoned to the Cruger home after daybreak, he did so without instructions, purely out of his own curiosity to know whether the girl had returned, and neither solicited nor obtained any information with which to supplement the description taken shortly after midnight. When police action finally was taken in the case, it was taken solely on the basis of the information left at the bureau by Mr. and Mrs. Brown when they first reported the girl's disappearance.

Held the Case "in Abeyance."

Lieutenant Brown further testified that he held Ruth Cruger's case "in abeyance" because Mr. Brown wanted the police to wait until the return of the girl's father from Boston before taking full action. When pressed by Commissioner Wallstein, the Lieutenant said that the question of newspaper publicity was the only matter that Mr. Brown wished left open for the decision of Mr. Cruger, and admitted that he could have taken many steps in the police search without waiting for this question to be decided.

Mr. Brown testified that he strongly urged Lieutenant Brown to take immediate action in the case, especially to send out a general alarm, and, although he expressed objection to publicity, even authorized the Lieutenant to give the story to the newspapers if that was necessary for a thorough search for the missing girl. He said that Lieutenant Brown told him that, according to department regulations, a general alarm could not be sent out for twenty-four hours, and when Mrs. Brown took the stand she corroborated this and said she made a personal appeal to the policemen in the bureau to do something at once to find Ruth Cruger.

"They said," she testified, "that they could not do anything for twenty-four hours. I said to them, 'Do you mean to say that you will let an eighteen-year-old girl stay out all night without doing anything to find her? Why, anything that could happen to her at all could happen in twenty-four hours. Here's my automobile out in front; you can use it if you wish.' They said that the majority of girls who disappeared as she had came back all right by themselves, and I said, 'But this girl won't come back by herself, because if she was able to come back she would have come back by now. She's not the type of girl who would leave her home and stay away all night.' When I said I could not understand how they could think of not doing anything to find missing girls for twenty-four hours, one of them said, 'We don't think. We obey orders.'"

Furthermore, Commissioner Wallstein brought out that Detective Sergeant Lagarenne was in the Fourth Branch Bureau at 8:30 A. M. on Feb. 14 and would have received the assignment to the Cruger case at that time if the entry had been made in the book. If he had done so he might have gone to the Cruger home that morning and possibly would have been present to accompany Miss Helen Cruger on one of her visits to Cocchi's shop when she found the place locked. As he was a policeman he would have had authority to get into the shop and probably would have come upon Cocchi in the act of burying Ruth Cruger's body. As it was, Lagarenne did not get the assignment at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, but at 2 o'clock in the afternoon when he returned to the bureau.

Lieutenant Brown insisted that Lieutenant Flannelly, who relieved him, should have sent the general alarm to Police Headquarters, and Flannelly will be questioned about this point at today's hearing.

Commissioner Wallstein's suspicion that Lieutenant Brown had altered figures in the record book was a consequence of Brown's testimony that cases were not always entered in the record book in chronological order. The Commissioner directed the Lieutenant to take the book into another room and find evidence of such incidents. Returning to the examination room, Brown submitted two pairs of entries to support his contention. Commissioner Wallstein found that in both instances the figures showing times of entry seemed to have been changed to affect the chronological order, and he exclaimed:

"I strongly suspect you, Lieutenant, of altering those figures. If I can prove it I shall tell you so later."

Brown insisted that he had not altered the figures, and Mr. Wallstein said:

"Well, if I find that to be true I'll tell you that, too."

The noon recess came at this point and when the examination was resumed Commissioner Wallstein announced that he suspected that the figures had been altered at some time, and that Brown had been alone with the book for half an hour, but that he did not desire to accuse the Lieutenant then with making the alterations. Lieutenant Brown said that if Commissioner Wallstein would refer to duplicate records which had not been in his (Brown's) possession he would find that the times noted on them agreed with the entries in the book, and Mr. Wallstein promised to make this comparison.

When Lieutenant Stainkamp entered the report of Ruth Cruger's disappearance in the record book the time he noted, which, according to police regulations, should indicate when the report was received at the bureau, was not 12:30 A. M. when the report really was received, but 9:30 A. M., when the entry was made. Stainkamp insisted on the stand that he did not violate any police regulation in making the entry as he did, but Commissioner Wallstein appeared to think that he was guilty at least of a technical violation of General Order No. 13, which required the time of the receipt of the report to be noted. Lieutenant Stainkamp's version of the procedure that should follow the report of a missing person to a bureau differed in several important points from the actual procedure of Lieutenant Brown.

How Solan Found the Body.

Patrick F. Solan testified that he went to Cocchi's shop on June 16, at the request of his employer, who was a friend of Mr. Cruger. Mr. Sloan went into the cellar and soon noticed two chests of drawers apparently used, when placed together, as a work bench. But he also noticed that these chests were not "mechanically put" as though they had been placed in positions where they would be of greatest service to one working at them. Their ends were not touching and one of them was a little further from the wall than the other. His suspicions aroused, Mr Solan seized one of the chests and pulled it out from the wall. Although it weighs only 116 pounds and is not an athlete, he said he had no difficulty in moving the chest. Detective Lagarenne, when he made his search, could have moved it easily.

When he pulled the chest out, Mr. Solan turned his electric flashlight on the space where it had stood and saw at once that, instead of the wooden boards covering the rest of the floor, there was earth. He soon made the additional discovery that a hole five feet long and two feet wide had been cut with an axe and hand saw in the wooden floor where the chest had stood. A workman, whom he instructed to dig, found that a concrete base under the wooden floor had been torn away. The workman soon turned up cinders, the spring of a motor cycle seat, and articles of a man's motor cycle clothing. Further digging soon revealed that Cocchi had removed from the excavated under the concrete base of the cellar and placed Ruth Cruger's body in the tunnel.

Commissioner Wallstein will continue the questioning of police detectives and others in his office at 10:30 this morning.

Woods Orders Charges Prepared.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods yesterday ordered Chief Inspector Schmittberger to prepare charges against Detective Sergeant Lagarenne on the evidence forwarded by Commissioner Wallstein. Lagarenne was not suspended, and will remain in the department pending trial, which will take place after the conclusion of the Wallstein hearing.

Mrs. Humiston and Inspector Faurot held a long conference at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon, and later both went to the District Attorney's office to discuss the disclosures of Mrs. La Rue with officials there. Late in the evening Mrs. Humiston and detectives went to the Polyclinic Hospital to talk again to Mrs. La Rue, who is recovering from the injuries she sustained after leaping from the window of her apartment on the third story at 215 West Eightieth Street, because of an attack by two men who wanted to kill her, she said, because she had given information to Mrs. Humiston which helped in finding the body of Ruth Cruger.

After leaving the hospital Mrs. Humiston said that she was informed by the superintendent of the institution that Mrs. La Rue would have to be removed from the $35 a week room which she occupies. Mrs. Humiston said that she would endeavor to raise funds to pay for the room and prevent the transfer of Mrs. La Rue. She thought Mrs. La Rue was safer in the hospital than she would be elsewhere.

Mrs. Humiston also told about a call she had made on Father Moretto. The priest, she said, admitted that he had seen Cocchi on two occasions after the disappearance of Ruth Cruger.

Mrs. Humiston said that she asked Father Morretto why he shed tears on the day that Miss Helen Cruger called on him regarding her sister's disappearance. The priest replied, according to Mrs. Humiston, thath his emotion was due to the fact that he had just received a letter from his modther in Italy which contained many affectionate references.

A mass meeting of clergymen and laymen called to consider the police work in the Cruger case, held last night at the Holyrood Episcopal Church, on Fort Washington Avenue, brought forth criticosm from twelve of the 200 persons present of what they considered neglect, and also a defense of the Bureau of Missing Persons at Police Headquarters by Lieutenant Grant Williams.

Lieutenant Williams said that until a few years ago missing persons were reported to the various district detective branches, and that detectives assigned to these cases were generally the same me nwho had to search for burglars.

Lieutenant Williams believed that conditions had improved.

DOUBTS COCCHI'S SANITY.

Slayer's Attorney Wants Client to Undergo Examination.

BOLOGNA, June 27.—An effort probably will be made to have Alfredo Cocchi, the slayer of Ruth Cruger of New York, undergo a mental examination.

Signor Venturini, Cocchi's attorney, believes such an examination is indispensible, as he is of the opinion that the man is not entirely responsible for his actions. According to the defense even Cocchi's behavior in prison is not that of an entirely sane person.

Cocchi is being held strictly incommunicado in the jail here, except that he is frequently brought from his cell to be interrogated by Judge Zucconi, who wrung from him the confession that he killed Ruth Cruger. Judge Zucconi is awaiting evidence from the United States which may be the basis for fuller revelations by Cocchi with regard to the murder of the girl. Meanwhile he has questioned a number of Cocchi's relatives, including his father and brother and his mother-in-law and sister-in-law. Both Cocchi's father and brother denied absolutely that the prisoner ever had hinted that he killed the girl.

The father of Cocchi told Judge Zucconi that he was in New York from 1906 to 1909 and that he returned to Italy owing to the frequent quarrels between Alfredo and his wife.

WIFE HALTS TRAFFIC TO WHIP POLICEMAN

Ruben, Accused by His Family, Is Beaten with His Own Club.

No one has accused Isaac Ruben of singing "The Policeman's Lot Is Not a Happy One," but several persons know that W. S. Gilbert's words have his heartiest indorsement. Ruben knows, too, because he is a patrolman of Traffic Squad E. He also lives at 48 Convent Avenue.

Ruben's unhappiness began at 7:30 o'clock last night. He was on duty at Sixty-fifth Street and Broadway, which is Lincoln Square, and a busy place. In fact, Patrolmen Ruben, Winegar, and Healy had their hands full, what with several hundred automobiles taking persons downtown, a like number going north, and a whole lot of hard-working New Yorkers just going home. Surely 7:30 found Patrolman Ruben a busy man.

At 7:32 he was still more busy, for one woman grabbed Ruben's hands, knocking off his hat, while another and older one stepped in front of him, gave him one withering glance, and then drew from under a coat long slim package wrapped in brown paper. She tore the paper off and then she brandished a patrolman's stick, which landed on Ruben with telling effect. It kept on landing until Ruben's cries brought Patrolman Winegar and Healy to his aid. Ruben tried with their aid to dodge the stick—it was his own dress baton, brought from his home by his wife and mother-in-law—but the stick continued to land.

Meanwhile traffic became congested from Sixty-fifth Street to Seventy-second. There was no one to tell the automobiles to stop or to go, and, as usually happens in such cases, they stopped in tangles. In one of the cars was a rather heavy man with black hair and a dark mustache. It was Police Inspector Faurot on his way home to dinner. He sent one of his aids back to find out what the trouble was. His aid reported that Ruben was having some family trouble. Back went from the inspector peremptory orders that, family or no family, troubles or no troubles, if the traffic policemen in Lincoln Square didn't open up traffic so he could go along there would be trouble at headquarters.

Ruben and his fellow-policemen were scoring a poor second at Sixty-fifth Street and Broadway, where the Inspector's command was received, but they went to their posts. By the time traffic was moving again Ruben asked Winegar and Healy if they would arrest his wife and mother-in-law, who were approaching with verbal explanations that they were by no means through with a man who paid attentions to other women than his wife. Winegar and Healy told their friends that if the two women were to be arrested some other policemen would do the job. However, they made a truce, as the result of which Ruben, with his wife and mother-in-law, stood a short time later before Lieutenant Hamil in the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station. The Lieutenant was rash enough to ask the women what the trouble was. They both explained at length. Mrs. Ruben succeeded in making herself understood to the effect that Ruben was too friendly with another woman.

"He would let me starve and my baby, too, for that other woman," she told the Lieutenant. "I could forgive him if he would even tell me about it, but he won't do that."

To Mrs. Ruben and her mother the Lieutenant said:

"I advise you to go down to the Domestic Relations Court, and tell your troubles there." To Ruben he said: "I advise you to go back to your post." To Mrs. Ruben he added: "You mustn't bother your husband while he is on duty." Ruben left first.

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GREAT SINGING CAST. 100 PRETTY GIRLS.

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LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music.
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LAST 5 TIMES "Plots and Playwrights" "Another Way Out," A. (new), "Parish."

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1917.

OUR TROOPS IN FRANCE.

Never have any American passengers landed in France who had such a welcome as that given to those who landed yesterday and the day before, and are still landing. Never did any ships sail from America that were followed by such heartfelt prayers and good wishes. This division of regulars is the first installment of those who are returning the far-off visit of the Comte DE ROCHAMBEAU. The French who gave them that mad welcome have seen with their own bodily eyes the fulfillment of the Biblical saying; what they cast upon the waters of the Atlantic has returned to them after many days.

"Very soon," the cautiously censored dispatch says, these Americans will probably "be carrying the Stars and "Stripes in the assaults" which are "steadily driving the Germans out of "France and Belgium." From General SIBERT'S camp they will "probably go soon to a point near the front." It is all we are permitted to know, but it is enough to show that the Homeric German laughter over the "American wooden sword" is nearing its end, and that perhaps very soon the derisive German face will sober down.

REGULATION BY AGREEMENT.

In New York the Government is prosecuting alleged conspirators in restraint of part of the trade in soft coal. In Washington the Government is foremost in promoting the biggest coal combination ever heard of. The conflicting decisions leave the status of the anthracite coal trust in doubt. There never was a combination of the hard and soft coal trades, partly because there are economic reasons for keeping the trades apart, and partly from fear of the fate of the anthracite defendants. Now it is stated on behalf of the Federal Trade Commission that there will be no prosecution for combining both trades if the prices are revised by authority. There is pending a formal proposal "earnestly requesting every coal operator in the United States to join a coal operators' association of his State," and to form such an association where there is none. Fear of prosecution was stated to be the reason for the scarcity of coal. "If the Attorney General would tell us that the law would not be used against us we could bring down the price of coal very quickly," said a spokesman for the operators.

The temptation to be facetious regarding the contrast of these positions should be resisted. The Sherman law was never less a jest than now, and the whole philosophy of price regulation is raised for decision. It already has appeared that it is as much a mistake to make prices to the Government too cheap as too dear. There is ample experience to support the statement that absolute price fixing is futile. Food Administrator HOOVER has explicitly stated that he has no intention to repeat the errors which have been made in acting on the idea that price edicts can control the markets. The gentleman who was described as "the Hoover of the coal trade," Mr. F. S. PEABODY, is known as an operator who has won his way to first rank by reasonableness and persuasion rather than by force. He knows how to differ with others without causing a quarrel, and is said to be of the opinion that business sense and patriotism alike would help in moderating prices which customers have been compelled to pay for lack of control of the trade.

It will be easy to reduce prices from the maximum now quoted in several trades. They are not representative prices for coal or steel or other commodities. It would not be possible for the Government or private customers to pay the full prices quoted as paid for small quantities by those under exceptional need for materials of manufacture. On the other hand, it would not be possible for the trade in coal or copper or anything else to supply all demands at the prices which have been made for the Government. If the Government were to reduce the price it pays for coal as much as it succeeded in doing for some copper, production. If the Government were to commandeer the mines, that would bring it face to face with labor, which already has expressed its dislike of the coal negotiations, because promising regulation of wages as well as prices. It is in many ways preferable that the organization of trades should be as little disturbed as possible. Fortunately there is manifested a disposition toward co-operation on the part of Government as well as on the part of the "conspirators" whom Government is prosecuting.

It would be a great step forward if the Government price for anything should be accepted rather as a standard price than either a maximum or minimum. The Government, upon economic considerations alone, ought to pay an attractive price, rather high than low. The reason is that it is the most necessitous and the richest of all buyers. It has no contracts to protect it. It demands instant deliveries, and is under no restraint of profit or loss. On the other hand, it deals with those who are economically conditioned by considerations from which Government is exempt. Mr. BARUCH has already stated the principle which ought to control Government purchases. The price ought to be such within reason as will produce the goods without exciting contention. Nothing counts in comparison with winning the war, and the war is difficult to win in the face of internal economic dissensions. A steady course along present paths, and support of those who are doing so well, is what the case calls for.

THE RED CROSS TRIUMPH.

The second "drive" ended like the first. The Red Cross War Council, under the skilful management of HENRY P. DAVISON, set out to raise $100,000,000 in seven days. The seven days are up, and it has raised $114,000,000. The first drive was for the Liberty Loan. The third is to raise 70,000 volunteers for the regular army. The success of the first two is a good omen for the third.

There are still those who say that America is apathetic, uninterested in the war. The truth is that America, in all her history, never entered any war in which such things as these either could be or would be done at the outset. No European country in the present war had such a success with its first loan as we have had with ours. That fact could not be denied, so it was met with the remark that the Liberty Loan was an investment. The war loans of the United States in the past, the European war loans today, were investments, but they were never so successful as this. But the Red Cross subscription is no investment, and it, too, is oversubscribed, great as the amount demanded for it was, short as the time was.

Again we must repeat that the fact that the United States is not yelling and waving its arms about this war is no indication that it is not wholeheartedly in it, and that people who continue to nurse delusions about it will continue hunting for explanations as they get one shock after another.

THE TORPEDOPLANE.

Zeebrugge, Cuxhaven, Wilhelmshaven, and Kiel are the only points of the German offensive on sea or land not now under check and control by the Allies. Kiel, near the Baltic terminus of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, and Wilhelmshaven are great naval stations where the German Navy has taken refuge almost continuously from the beginning of the war. The German sea power, with the highly important exception of the submarines, may be said to be under control of the Allies, but from Cuxhaven at the mouth of the Elbe and from Zeebrugge in Belgium, German submarines issue forth for their forays against the commerce of Great Britain and France.

There is a growing belief that the torpedoplane is the only weapon of which the Allies can make effective use against these German naval bases, or any one of them. An attack by ships of war upon Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, or Cuxhaven is impossible because of powerful land defenses and the seas of mines, the safe lanes through which are known only to the Germans. Zeebrugge can be attacked only from the air because of the shallow water which extends several miles from the coast. That the torpedoplane, invented by Rear Admiral BRADLEY A. FISKE and patented by him in 1912, can be successfully used in naval warfare has been demonstrated on two occasions. Four Turkish ships were sunk in the Sea of Marmora by British torpedoplanes in August, 1915, and a German torpedoplane destroyed the British steamer Gena near the English coast on May 1 of the present year. The Germans and the English have been quick to avail themselves of this American invention; we have repeated a frequent experience in seeing foreign Powers make use of American inventions which advance the military naval art while we ourselves neglect them.

Zeebrugge is a little over 75 miles from the British coast. Cuxhaven and Wilhelmshaven are less than 50 miles from Heligoland, the great German island fortress which protects them. Kiel is about 90 miles from that island. It is the belief of Admiral FISKE that from a sea base of British warships established 50 miles west of Heligoland torpedoplane raids distance from England to Zeebrugge, do their work, and return. At that point it is believed that they might destroy many submarines by hovering in the offing, where, owing to the shallow water, the U-boats would be unable to submerge; for five or six miles they would be in plain sight of the foe.

Mr. PARK BENJAMIN, who is a very good authority in naval matters, is confident that the torpedoplane is "the only promising means at the present moment" which the Allies can employ to destroy the nests from which the sea vermin emerge and to attack the places of refuge of the German high seas fleet. Shortly after the destruction of the British steamer Gena, Mr. BENJAMIN said:

> The German fleet is reported to be in the Kiel Canal and in Wilhelmshaven. It is apparently practicable to drop the mobile torpedoes into the canal. No aiming is necessary. Even if after immersion they run into the banks and explode, they will tear therefrom great masses of earth and masonry revetment, thus choking the passageway, as the Culebra slides choked the Panama Canal. This would cut in two a fleet therein and prevent junction of the divisions, enabling each to be dealt with separately. Such torpedoes * * * will destroy everything afloat they may happen to encounter. To drop them into Wilhelmshaven is to blow up any vessels within their range, and the closer together the ships are moored, the more of them will be destroyed.

In an article in The Independent of June 30, Mr. BENJAMIN repeats his argument for the speedy building of torpedoplanes, and Admiral FISKE in his letter to the Aero Club of America makes a terse and convincing presentation of the case for this new weapon. This is the first three-dimensional war, and it is perfectly evident that the German bases cannot be successfully attacked by instruments of destruction that move only on the horizontal plane. Airplanes using only bombs have not sufficient power and are too easily driven off by guns trained against them. A seaplane launching a 200-pound torpedo against any enemy warship or in a harbor where enemy warships have taken shelter is a vastly more formidable weapon.

Admiral FISKE points out, too, that there is great probability that the Germans even now are preparing to make use of this weapon against the British high seas fleet. It is hardly necessary to say that the Power which first makes use of the torpedo launching craft will have gained a notable advantage over the foe. We can build them quickly, and we have an abundance of torpedoes. A dozen torpedoplanes can be built for the cost of one submarine. If England had two or three hundred torpedoplanes at this moment, there is a very great probability that the published lists showing the destructive work of the submarines would in the next few weeks record an important falling off, even if the sinking of merchant ships by U-boats did not cease altogether.

THE FOOD BILL DELAY.

Whatever may have been the motives of the members of the House of Representatives in voting for the prohibition amendment to the Food Administration bill, the effect of their action has been to retard the passage of the most vital legislative measure now before Congress. Important measures have been held up or defeated in Congress before this by the mistaken zeal, to use no stronger term, of the radical prohibitionists, but never so important a measure as this, the quick adoption of which is essential to our national safety in a great crisis. Probably a very large number of the 365 Representatives who voted for the bill as it was sent to the Senate were moved to do so by a laudable desire to get the bill through the House within the specified time, trusting to the good sense of the Senate to make the necessary modifications. But there were in the number prohibitionists who never miss an opportunity to force their hobby upon the House, and there were others, undoubtedly, who cast their votes with a full realization that the bill thus incumbered with an unreasonable rider would be delayed, if not defeated.

Nobody has denied the possibility that it may be necessary to conserve the food supplies by restricting the employment of grains in the manufacture of liquors. That situation has not yet developed. There is no real evidence to support the assertion that the suppression of all distilleries is essential to the proper conservation of food supplies. There is no justification in the present crisis for depriving the United States Treasury of the substantial revenues from the manufacture of wines and liquors. Nevertheless, there is a too obvious disposition in the Senate to avoid a conflict with the hosts of prohibition. The Senate Committee on Agriculture puts beer under the ban, leaves the manufacture of wines discretionary with the President, and lets the drastic prohibition of spirituous liquors stand.

The whole matter should be left to the discretion of the President and the Food Administrator. If the bill is so modified, the country will approve it. If it is necessary to restrict the manufacture of liquor, the President and Mr. HOOVER may be relied upon not to shirk their duty. The prohibitionists have taken a mean advantage of the country in its hour of need, and there is ground for strong suspicion that they publicly depreciate their own merits and take a peculiar pleasure in advertising their not infrequent blunders and failures.

This is not to be counted to them for modesty. It evidences, rather, a haughty confidence that, in spite of occasional displays of incompetence, the balance is largely on their side—that though they may often muddle things, they always muddle through to success at last, and that they have nothing to fear from the truth or criticism. This attitude of mind does not make for popularity among their neighbors, but that does not disturb the British; sometimes they seem to like it.

That they dare to reveal such secrets of state as appear in this report and in its predecessor on the Gallipoli adventure may be due in some part to the fact that the real Government of Great British is not in a Court circle, but in a group of statesmen easily and frequently changed. On that ground France should be equally prone to the public admission of military and other mistakes and to the holding of officials that make them to a stern responsibility. But the French psychology is different. Germany never confesses error or failure because its policies have more of continuity, as does the actual exercise of power, and it must never be said that the Kaiser was wrong, as to do so would be to say that he may be wrong again.

TERRORIZING NORWAY.

The German outrages upon Norway, which have been marked by a diabolical ingenuity lacking in the German outrages on most other countries, seem to have culminated in the discovery of infernal machines in the baggage of the German diplomatic courier, Baron VON RAUTENFELS. These were addressed to the German Embassy at Christiania, and were intended to be placed upon Norwegian ships for the purpose of blowing them up when they got to sea. How many Norwegian ships had already disappeared in that way and been laid to the account of the convenient submarine may never be known. This follows hard upon the discovery that Germany was hiring depraved Norwegian sea Captains to keep the submarine commanders informed of the sailings of ships from Norwegian ports. Germany has been making war upon Norway so openly and so destructively as to raise the question whether it is not a case, apart from her general warfare upon the world, where the destruction of Norway's carrying trade is not one of the objects of the war.

Norway, if she had stood alone, would doubtless have ended this intolerable situation by an official recognition of the state of war that exists. In the beginning of the war, however, such an action might have laid her open to an attack by Sweden, and even now her position is dangerous, though less so than that of the other European neutrals. The trouble is that Norway is only one member of the Scandinavian alliance, dominated by Sweden, which agreed at the beginning of the war to act as a unit. Denmark, which lies open to German conquest, cannot fight, and Sweden, which is dominated in its turn by a pro-German court and King, will not.

The three countries all suffer heavy privations, but Norway is in the worst position. She is chiefly dependent upon her shipping industry, as they are not upon theirs. Her sentiment is favorable to the Allies, while that of Sweden leans to Germany, and that of Denmark is concerned only with self-preservation. The barbarity of the Germans toward her may be in part accounted for by this fact, and her shipping men assert that when a Norwegian vessel is sunk the crews are massacred to prevent a report of the outrages reaching home. They point to the fact that many vessels disappeared without a trace, but this may be accounted for by the discovery that German diplomats have the habit of placing infernal machines on them before they sail.

Early in May the three Governments held a conference, but reached no agreement, except to refrain from backing the pacifist movement now being so heavily supported in neutral countries by Germany. Notwithstanding this, the Danish Foreign Minister, STAUNING, participated in the Stockholm conference, and the Conservative Party in Denmark demanded his removal on the ground that he had violated the agreement. Premier ZAHLE refused to grant the demand. This was only a week ago, and at about the same time the Swedish Foreign Minister declared that the Government would continue firm in the neutrality policy. Thus, two of the Scandinavian countries continue to throw all their weight toward keeping Norway out of the war.

If, nevertheless, Norway should enter, her principal service to the Allies would be in furnishing armed merchant ships and thus aiding in the extermination of U-boats and in scourging the submarines away from her three-mile limit, outside which they now lie in wait for Ally and neutral ships. The Norwegian-American Chamber of Commerce has solemnly denied that Norway reships to Germany products imported from the United States, and, if this is true, it might account for the exceptional savagery of Germany's war upon her, for other neutrals are not so squeamish. Germany does, however, import Norway's own products, and only a month ago the workmen of Christiania marched upon the Government building and presented a demand that exportation to Germany be stopped. It would be if Norway entered the war.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Peculiar Trait of Britons.

There is probably not another Government in Europe that would, and few that safely could, permit the publication, in regard to the management of one of its own armies, of such a report as that of the British commission which has just investigated the ill-fated Mesopotamian expedition.

The British, as all the world knows, do not lack self-esteem. They think themselves at least as good and wise and intelligent, to say nothing of as brave, as any other people, and they make this opinion sufficiently obvious as they wander over the earth, incidentally taking possession here and there of stray islands and countries likely to be of use in their business. They usually reveal their judgment of do to hamper all war legislation. The cause of prohibition has not been openly placed before Congress. The subject has not been debated. There has been a general agreement that this is not the time to take up such a measure. The Senate should not hesitate to restore to the Food Administration bill the original provisions relating to liquor manufacture, leaving its restriction or its suppression entirely to the Executive.

Americans Needn't Go Hungry.

Some of the advice so generously offered just now in this country as to the use and management of our food supply is not as wise as it is well-intentioned. Should necessity arise, all of us are supposed to be, and most of us are, ready to ignore the stomach's demand for food and to lighten our tables until constant and daily hunger is felt to whatever degree the emergency demands. That, however, is a desperate remedy for desperate ills, for a nation underfed is a nation rapidly deteriorating—a nation that is lost if the underfeeding goes on for any considerable period and is carried to any considerable extent.

There is no present need in this country for economy of that sort. What it is expedient and patriotic for us to do is not to go hungry, not to weaken mind and body by insufficient nourishment, but to stop or minimize the actual waste of food with which, as a people, we have been so often charged, and to which we have so often confessed. That we have been guilty of this offense is true, but there has been something of exaggeration in both the accusations and the confessions. Americans are not given to overeating in the literal sense of that word—in the sense in which it applies to several peoples whom it would be unkind to name. And if we have accustomed ourselves to an unnecessarily varied diet, of a quality unnecessarily high, the sin has been venial at worst, as we could afford to eat as we did, and have done only what all our neighbors would do if they could. Their economic virtues were compulsory in large degree, and from them not much, if any, moral merit accrues.

But a once permissible, or excusable, or explicable, extravagance in eating is now distinctly wrong. To do our duty, we must cut down somewhat what may be called the pleasures of the table, but we are under no immediate or near obligation to starve, or even half starve. There are good reasons for simplifying and cheapening our diet; none for decreasing the nation's efficiency and darkening its future by fasting or undereating.

Superfluity Is Full of Dangers.

That interesting Kommer person who writes about Americans for the Frankfurter Zeitung has evolved from his Teutonic and therefore mysterious inner consciousness eight reasons why the United States went into the European war on the side of the Allies. The first of them has the merit of absolute accuracy, but it also has, from the standpoint of Herr KOMMER in his desire to give eight reasons for our course, the very serious fault of making the other seven superfluous.

For he writes that our action was due, "first, to a growing fear of a great German victory." There is an explanation that fully explains, and any lawyer could have told Herr KOMMER how dangerous it is, after making your point by a complete presentation of facts, to try to make it over again by means of what must be, as the entire truth has already been told, mere vain imaginings.

It was open to him to prove, if he could, that we had no right or excuse to fear a great German victory, but seemingly he shrank from that undertaking, and preferred to babble about our apprehensions as to the safety of our foreign loans, the desire of our "ruling classes" by means of conscription to prevent labor strikes, and so on, in really pathetic folly till he had filled his octave.

Oh, well! probably he is safe enough except for criticism like this, which possibly will not disturb him much or much affect the size of his salary. He knew for whom he was writing—that his readers have been magnificently trained to believe what they are told. He is more fortunate than some journalists—than one, for instance, who declared, the other day, that a large saving in leather could be effected if women would stop wearing high-heeled shoes. As that wretch was addressing the incredulous and irreverent American public, instead of Germans, an astonishing number of people have since taken the trouble to tell him that the high heels of the feminine shoe are made mostly of wood, and that men, if anybody, should do that sort of leather-saving.

It makes 'em happy to do it, and he will probably survive, so it's all right, or at least right enough.

Prohibition in the Civil War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to invite your attention to an agitation during the civil war when the fanatical element of the Prohibitionists were urging Congress to enact a bone dry law for the navy. The subject was thoroughly debated in the public press at the time with the result—a compromise. The Secretary of the Navy issued a general order restricting the use of liquor on vessels of war, but permitting the use of wines, beer, and light ales, &c. I was serving as a young officer on board a cruiser of the navy, and distinctly remember reading the arguments for and against the enactment of a dry law for the navy in time of war.

If the pending bill is now enacted into law it will entail a loss to the Government in revenue income of something over $500,000,000 a year. It will mean confiscation of many hundreds of millions in property value, and it will throw out of employment hundreds of thousands of people, many of them with families depending upon them for support.

Well may we acclaim: "Audi alteram

SOLEMN JULY FOURTH IS PLANNED FOR CITY

Independence Day to be One of Consecration Rather Than One of Fireworks.

ALL TO HONOR THE FLAG

Patriotic Parades and Addresses Will Supplant Roman Candles on Natal Day of the Republic.

Independence Day in this city will be celebrated this year as a day of solemn and dignified consecration to the nation's service. Not only will it be a safe and sane Fourth, but it will be a Fourth when men and women will be called upon to pledge themselves to the perpetuation of that freedom for which the Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776.

Plans for such a Fourth were completed yesterday at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mayor's Independence Day Committee. The meeting was held in the office of George Gordon Battle, who is chairman of the committee, and among the members present were Isaac N. Seligman, Dr. Edward Hageman Hall, and Addison A. Van Tine.

It was decided by the committee that the celebration of Fourth of July this year should assume a more serious and elevating tone than it has in the past. For this reason, the committee decided that elaborate pageantry and fireworks should be eliminated. Instead, from the moment the sun rises, the day will be devoted to consecration ceremonies, beginning with a flag raising at 5:30 A. M. in Central Park and ending at night with great patriotic rallies in all the boroughs.

The flag raising at sun rise will take place at 110th Street and Central Park, with a detachment of soldiers on the scene. Mrs. C. L. Morehouse will be present to read the Declaration of Independence to all who are patriotic enough to stir themselves out of bed at such an early hour.

The official city celebrations will begin at 10 A. M. at City Hall and simultaneously at the borough halls of all the other boroughs. At City Hall Mayor Mitchel will preside and deliver an address. Controller Prendergast will also speak. At 10 A. M. also, there will be a parade of historic and patriotic organizations along Broadway from Forty-sixth Street to the Maine monument at Fifty-ninth Street, where the marchers will be addressed by Borough President Marks. Part of the procession will be made up of Spanish War veterans.

In the evening there will be two big demonstrations, one at the stadium of the New York City College and the other at Prospect Park pavilion in Brooklyn.

At the Stadium meeting the speakers will be Secretary of War Baker, Representative Fitzgerald, and Representative Murray Hulbert. Soldiers and sailors will be on the scene and patriotic airs will be sung by the Community Chorus. The ceremonies will also include historical tableaux depicting Paul Revere's ride and Molly Pitcher. The Woman's Suffrage Party will also contribute a tableau.

At the pavilion in Prospect Park Sarah Bernhardt will deliver L'Aiglon's dying address to the colors from Rostand's drama, and Senator Wesley Jones of Oregon will speak.

The children of the city will also be called upon to make Fourth of July an occasion for purely patriotic demonstrations. Several hundred public school children will sing at the City Hall meeting, and at all of the other borough rallies.

The city's appropriation for the Fourth of July celebration amounted to $25,000. About $9,000 was raised from private subscription, and the committee announced yesterday that more could be used. While not a cent will be spent for fireworks, the committee has arranged for special electrical illumination wherever rallies are to be held.

COMMERCE BOARD RELIEF.

House Passes Senate Bill Increasing Membership and Salaries.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The House today passed the Senate bill increasing the Interstate Commerce Commission from seven to nine members and providing annual salaries of $10,000 each for the Commissioners. The language of the House measure is different from that of the Senate, but the differences will probably be adjusted promptly in conference.

President Wilson approved the Senate measure more than a year ago in a letter written to Senator Newlands. The President's approval extended to the plan of the commission "to divide itself into sections for the facilitation and more thorough treatment of its work." This administrative improvement, according to Commissioner McChord and other members, is necessary in view of the increasing labors of the commission.

The House struck from the Senate bill an amendment which Chairman Adamson of the House Committee said would cause the commission to investigate every rate increase proposed by a common carrier in the event any protest was filed.

PLANS TO GREET RUSSIANS.

Organizations All Over Country to Join In Receiving Commission.

Elaborate preparations are being made by every Russian organization in the country for the reception and demonstration to the members of the Russian Commission in Madison Square Garden on Saturday night, July 7. The organizations will represent the revolutionary, progressive, radical, and conservative elements of Russia in the United States.

Among the speakers will be Dr. P. Ruthenberg, representing the Russian social revolutionists, who will preside; Dr. Smirnof, for the Russian workmen of America; S. Interma, for the Russian Social Democrats in America; Moses Gurevitch, representing the Jewish Bund, and Dr. Abraham Cahan, editor of The Jewish Daily Forward, who will speak on behalf of the Russian political refugees and radical Jewish organizations.

NARA.

A MEMORY OF JAPAN.

Beyond the Torii, curving wide,
The sacred deer feed on the grass.
They tamely eat from friendly hands,
Undaunted by the crowds who pass
Before the vendor's booths that flaunt
Their lacquered ware and shining brass.

Camellias bloom all white and red
Amid the camphor trees and pines;
Wistaria droops, a violent rain,
Above the ancient Shinto shrines
Where maidens hang their paper prayers
Among the twisted, gnarled old vines.

Their parasols, provocative,
Hide blue-black hair, strung through with jade;
Their obis and kimonos glow
Like flowers in the cool green shade;
And as they patter down the steps
Their clogs make music through the glade.

Along these countless, winding paths
A thousand lanterns, old and gray,
Change with the twilight's gentle fall

FORECASTS LATIN CONGRESS

Cuba and Panama Hold Aloof from Reported Movement.

MEXICO CITY, June 27.—A Minister of a Latin-American Government accredited to Mexico said last night that all Latin-American countries except Cuba and Panama had accepted the invitation of Argentina for a congress of Latin-American nations at Buenos Aires, at which the stand of Latin America in the world conflict would be determined and there would be a discussion as to how peace could be brought about best.

The diplomat said that the invitation from Argentina was presented about a month ago, and Mexico had accepted. The time for holding the congress, he said, was unfixed, but urgent efforts were being made to hold it in the near future. It is understood here that the fact that the congress would include only Latin-American countries instead of the whole Western Hemisphere has been widely discussed by the South and Central American newspapers in view of the United States' entry into the war. Some hold that a congress without the United States would be impotent, and others say Latin America should take its own course regardless of the attitude of the United States.

Wide discussion continues over the declaration by the newspaper El Universal here that the most advantageous course for Mexico would be to break relations with Germany. El Universal says that the propaganda represents the real opinion of thinking Mexicans. El Democrata attacks the proposal as unpatriotic, in view of the fact that the Government has declared a policy of strict neutrality, and describes the horrors facing Mexican soldiers should the latter be sent to European countries.

ENGINEERING TOO NARROW.

Electricians Warned Against Undue Specialization.

A warning against undue specialization was given last night by H. W. Buck, retiring President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, at a special meeting in the Engineering Societies' Building, 33 West Thirty-ninth Street. More than 100 prominent electrical engineers attended.

Other features of President Buck's address dealt with the growing tendency toward co-operation among engineers, wider service in behalf of the public, and the relation of the engineering profession to pure science.

The evening session was concluded by the reading of reports from technical committees and the introduction of E. W. Rice, Jr., President of the General Electric Company, who in August will assume his duties as President of the institute.

At the morning session Captain Gustave P. Capart of the French Army, an electrical engineer, conveyed the greetings of the French electrical engineers. Describing present conditions in France, Captain Capart remarked: "We used to say time is money; now we say time is blood. It is now for you to make the world safe for democracy by victory."

WAR CROSS FOR A RECTOR.

Mr. Talbot Won It and Regained His Health Dodging Verdun Shells.

The Rev. Henry Russell Talbot, an Episcopal clergyman, who, last November, gave up his church in Portland, Ore., because of ill-health and went to France with his wife to do ambulance work, returned to New York yesterday on his way home.

He said that driving an ambulance at the Verdun front for six months, and the excitement of dodging shells and falling trees had done more for him than all the doctor's advice and medicine he had been taking for years.

Mr. Talbot wore the French war cross, which was awarded him for bringing in two wounded non-commissioned officers from the first line trenches under fire. He declined to give any of the details of the deed, beyond saying that he only did his duty, as any other ambulance driver would have done.

Mrs. Talbot worked in Paris on the Surgical Dressings Committee, while her husband was on duty at the front.

Mr. Talbot said that he had returned to offer his services and his wife's to the American Red Cross, and if there was nothing for them to do here they would return to France in a few weeks.

WATERWAYS BILL PASSED.

Fight on $27,000,000 Measure Falls in the House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The $27,000,000 River and Harbor Appropriation bill was passed by the House today after the failure of a motion to recommit it. This motion was rejected 189 to 142, and the bill was subsequently passed 205 to 132. Most of those voting against the bill were Republicans.

Representative Treadway, a Republican member of the River and Harbor Committee, offered the motion to recommit, with instructions to include an amendment that none of the funds appropriated should be expended except at the direction of the President and on works of military and commercial necessity. Mr. Treadway insisted the bill was not a national defense measure, and said it contained large slices of "pork." For a week Mr. Treadway, Mr. Frear of Wisconsin, and Mr. Madden of Illinois have conducted a fight on the bill.

Representative Murray Hulbert, a New York City member of the committee, expressed gratification tonight over the approval in the bill of the East River and Hell Gate project, which will afford eventually a double entrance to the New York Navy Yard.

"The bill authorizes a forty-foot channel through the East River and Hell Gate," said Mr. Hulbert, "giving the same depth as the Panama Canal, with suitable approach docks, upon which New York will spend large sums of money. The total outlay by the Federal Government will be about $35,000,000, and the bill carries an initial appropriation of $1,250,000. The Hudson River item is $600,000."

VISITOR INTERRUPTS HOUSE

Luke S. Clark of Brooklyn Demands Right to Address Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—While the House was engaged in a desultory debate today members were startled to hear a man arise in the galleries and shout:

"Gentlemen, I demand a right to address the House. There is a secret treaty between England and the United States!"

The volunteer orator took his seat immediately, only to be touched on the arm and invited outside by a Capitol policeman. He told the Capitol authorities that he was Luke Stephen Clark of 46 Hampton Place, Brooklyn, President of the "International Advertising Corporation," which did business with foreign interests and was now engaged on an advertising contract with the Brazilian Government.

Clark declined to discuss the alleged treaty between the United States and Great Britain, saying that the details would be revealed later. He was turned over to the Metropolitan police for a period of observation.

SENATE CONFIRMS WOOLSEY

Acts Favorably on New Yorker's Nomination as Solicitor.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Confirmation of the nomination of Lester H. Woolsey of New York, as solicitor of the State Department, was voted 38 to 16 by the Senate today after two hours of debate in executive session.

Mr. Woolsey, who is a Republican, has been on the department's legal staff

ASKS WHY PAPER TRUST STILL EXISTS

Senator Reed Offers Resolution Calling on the Trade Commission for Explanation.

SAYS LAW IS NOT ENFORCED

Mandate to Newsprint Combination Never Issued, Senator from Missouri Points Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Senator Reed of Missouri offered a resolution today calling upon the Federal Trade Commission to inform the Senate at once why it has not ordered the manufacturers of newsprint paper to abandon the combination to fix prices which the commission, in two recent reports to the Senate, alleged to exist. The resolution insists the combination should be dissolved or proceedings instituted against the offenders.

Speaking upon the resolution, Senator Reed sharply criticised the Federal Trade Commission for having failed to take summary action against the newsprint manufacturers. People had been led to believe, he said, that the commission would accomplish "great things in restraining combinations," and he wanted to know what it had done. The resolution follows:

> Whereas, pursuant to the resolution of the United States Senate of April 24, 1916, the Federal Trade Commission began the investigation of the combination existing among the manufacturers of newsprint paper;
>
> Whereas, two reports have been made to the Senate by said commission, dated, respectively, March 3, 1917, and June 13, 1917;
>
> Whereas, said commission finds as a fact and reports that there exists a combination of paper manufacturers which extorts unreasonable prices, and that by reason of said combination free competition has been restricted, and that within the past year prices have been advanced to large consumers as much as $50 per ton, and to small consumers, in some cases, as much as $180 per ton; the commission has reported that by concerted action said combination of manufacturers has discouraged the production of print paper, and has arbitrarily divided customers and territories among themselves, and thus limited and controlled competition; the commission has fuarther found and reported that, because of said unfair and illegal practices, small publishers have already been driven out of business; that more are likely to suffer the same fate; that large publishers will be financially ruined, and others rendered unable to make any profit from their legitimate ventures;
>
> All of the said acts and practices are in violation of the laws of the United States prohibiting monopolies, restraints of trade, and unfair practices; the Government of the United States is a large consumer of newsprint paper, and, as such, is the victim of the illegal combination, practices, and extortions aforesaid;
>
> The Federal Trade Commission, in its report of June 13, 1917, expressly states that "the efforts of the commission to restore competitive conditions have failed," and the said illegal and oppressive practices are being continued; now, therefore, be it
>
> Resolved, That the Federal Trade Commission is hereby directed to inform the Senate of the United States with all due dispatch why it has not issued and caused to be served upon the offending persons and corporations aforesaid appropriate orders commanding them to desist from the said illegal and unfair practices to the end that the same shall be discontinued, and, if not, that the proper proceedings may be had in the courts of the United States to enforce said orders of the commission.

Urging the passage of the resolution, Senator Reed said:

The Rise in Newsprint Prices.

"When the Trade Commission act was being discussed its advocates earnestly proclaimed that it would stop all unfair methods. More than a year ago the country was startled by the discovery that a great combination had suddenly raised the price of newsprint paper, and that the combination seemed to have the great publishers and newspapers of the country so completely within its powerful grasp that they scarcely dared protest against its extortions.

"The price of print paper was enormously advanced and demands of the most arbitrary character were made upon the great publications of the country. They were commanded to renew their contracts at prices arbitrarily fixed by the paper combination. When they protested they were threatened with ruin; they were given 'the alternative of the highwayman, 'Stand and deliver!' or suffer a worse fate.

"Accordingly the publishers appealed to the Senate and that body asked the Trade Commission to investigate. Over a year has elapsed, during which period publishers have been compelled to pay an enormous tribute to their criminal masters.

"On March 3, 1917, the commission filed its first preliminary report, in which it found in substance (a) that the increased price of newsprint paper was unjustifiable; (b) that competition among paper manufacturers had been restricted and that important manufacturers in the United States were banded together to secure unreasonable profits; (c) that some publishers had been put out of business and others were in danger of financial ruin; (d) that by concerted action between the manufacturers prices had been advanced from $40 a ton to over $90 a ton and in some instances to $180 per ton; (e) that these prices were caused by the combination.

"On June 13, 1917, the commission further reported (f) that in one year's time the conspirators had increased their profits by over $17,000,000; (g) that the efforts of the commission to restore competitive conditions in the newsprint industry expeditiously and to arbitrate and effectively project a fair price for newsprint paper have failed; (h) that some four of the manufacturers have been indicted upon evidence furnished by the commission; (i) that newsprint paper is being sold at the same exorbitant prices that they obtained heretofore; (j) that there will be a repetition of the panicky market conditions of last year and the exaction of prices which are entirely out of measure with the cost of production.

No Mandate Ever Issued.

"The singular thing is that while the commission has had this case in hand for more than a year, and for a long time has been in possession of evidence that the conspirators have 'discriminated in prices between different purchasers of commodities,' it has never at any time issued an order to these conspirators commanding them to cease and desist from the violation of the law.' Astonishment is increased when we remember that the provisions of Section 2 of the Clayton Anti-trust act are mandatory and impose upon the commission the duty to issue such order, the language of the act being 'and shall issue and cause to be served on such person an order requiring such person to cease and desist from such violation.'

"We have the right also to know why the unfair practices, which the reports abundantly show have been flagrantly employed, have not been stopped. At the very least we should be told why the commission has not gone to the trouble of issuing an order that they shall stop.

"The purpose, therefore, of this resolution, is to ascertain why the commission has not proceeded in accordance with the command of the statute. Perhaps there may be an explanation, which in all fairness the Senate must await."

BEGIN FIGHT FOR MITCHEL.

City Democracy Will Hold Meeting at Grand Central Palace Tonight.

The City Democracy, the newly formed organization of Wilson Democrats to work for the re-election of Mayor

MANY NUPTIALS TO MARK END OF JUNE

Henry Bradley Plant to Marry Miss Amy Warren Today in Her Brooklyn Home.

ENSIGN CHILDS MARRIES

With His Head Bandaged as Result of an Auto Accident, He Weds Miss Gertrude Boucher.

The closing days of June will be replete with weddings, many of them affected by the war. Henry Bradley Plant, considered one of the richest young men in the country, is to have a hastened marriage today, as he is a member of the Naval Reserve, and expects to be called into service soon. Mr. Plant, who is a son of Commodore and Mrs. Morton F. Plant of Eastern Point, Groton, Conn., is to marry Miss Amy Warren, daughter of Charles Edward Warren of 825 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, at the bride's home. He is a grandson of H. B. Plant, the founder of the Plant fortune. The young couple's engagement was announced last February.

The marriage of Miss Harriet Kirkus, daughter of the Rev. Frederick Kirkus, and Paul Wisner, son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Wisner of 128 West Fifty-ninth Street, took place in Trinity Church, Wilmington. The bride's father performed the ceremony, assisted by the Right Rev. Frederick Kinsman, Bishop of Delaware.

A navy wedding was celebrated in Brooklyn last evening, when Miss Gertrude Boucher, daughter of Eugene Boucher, became the bride of Ensign Earle W. F. Childs, U. S. N., of Lewistown, Penn. The ceremony was performed in St. Philip's Church, Dyker Heights, by the Rev. J. Henri Sattig.

The bridegroom appeared in full dress uniform, and his head and face were bandaged. The marks of injury were not from a naval engagement, but from an auto accident on Ocean Parkway night before last, when the car in which he was riding with his brother, Frank Engel Childs, Jr., who was his best man at the wedding, collided with a van during the storm. The wind shield of the motor was smashed to bits, and flying splinters of glass lodged in Ensign Childs's face and head. His injuries were treated at the Coney Island Hospital, and he was taken later to the home of his fiancée. His hurts were not serious enough to interfere with the wedding plans.

Dr. Thomas P. McCann of Elmhurst, L. I., who has just been commissioned a First Lieutenant in the Medical Corps, N. G. N. Y., and Miss Beatrice Morrison of this city, will be married in St. Michael's Church, on Monday.

The wedding of Mrs. Ines Black Miller, daughter of Mrs. Hugh Black of Norfolk, Conn., and George Willis Drake of this city, formerly of Corning, N. Y., took place at noon yesterday in St. Thomas's Church. The Rev. W. Strother Jones officiated.

The bride, who was gowned in gray chiffon, was attended by Miss Lucy Fitzgerald of this city, who wore a frock of peach-colored Georgette crepe.

Albert K. Brown of Corning, N. Y., was best man. Mrs. Francis R. Waldron gave her sister in marriage.

A luncheon at Sherry's followed the ceremony. After a motor trip through New England, Mr. and Mrs. Drake will reside at Forest Hill Gardens, L. I.

MARGERY MAUDE TO WED.

English Actress Engaged to Joseph W. Burden, New York Banker.

The engagement is announced of Miss Margery Maude, a daughter of Cyril Maude, the English actor, and Mrs. Maude, and Joseph Warren Burden, a son of Mrs. Joseph W. Burden of 160 East Seventieth Street, New York, and Ripple Brook Farm, Far Hills, N. J. Mr. Burden was graduated from Harvard in the Class of 1906, and has for some time been with the banking firm of Redmond & Co., 33 Pine Street. He is a member of the Racquet and Knickerbocker Clubs and of the Essex Fox Hounds.

Miss Maude, like her father and her mother, formerly Miss Winifred Emery, who played here with Henry Irving, is well known on the stage. She made her début here in 1913, playing in "Grumpy" with her father. She later played with Margaret Anglin in "Lady Windermere's Fan" and then with George Arliss in "Paganini." In December, 1915, her engagement to Thomas Achelis, son of John Achelis of the firm of Frederick Vietor & Achelis, was announced. Mr. Achelis played under the stage name of Paul Gordon with Miss Maude in "Paganini." Her sister, Pamela Maude, married last year Major William L. Congreve, D. S. O., who a few months later was killed in action.

Mr. Burden expects to be soon called into army service. Miss Maude's parents are abroad.

Miss Alice Lauterbach Weds.

The wedding of Roger Flint of Newtonville, Mass., and Miss Alice Lauterbach, a daughter of Edward Lauterbach, the lawyer, took place yesterday at the home of the bride's father, 301 West 106th Street, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott of the Ethical Culture Society. Miss Lauterbach, in a white satin gown trimmed with lace, had standing with her Mrs. Clarence McDavitt of Newtonville, and Mrs. Harry G. Herschfield, her sister, the former in green and the latter in white. Elliot Emerson was the best man and there were no ushers, as none but the immediate families and a few close friends were present.

Alice Pine Bride in St. George's.

The marriage of Miss Alice Pine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Pine of 24 Gramercy Park, and Chauncey Brewster Garver took place yesterday in St. George's Chapel, Stuyvesant Square. The Right Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster, the uncle of the bridegroom, officiated. Only the nearest relatives were present.

Mr. Garver is a son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Garver of New York and Oyster Bay. His engagement to Miss Pine was announced in March.

Carpenter-Gardiner Wedding July 7.

The wedding of Miss Ruth Gardiner of Brooklyn and John Tilney Carpenter of this city will take place at noon on Saturday, July 7, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn. Miss Gardiner is a daughter of the late Dr. Sidney H. Gardiner, and is a graduate of Smith College. Mr. Carpenter is the youngest son of Professor William H. Carpenter, Provost of Columbia University. He is a graduate of Amherst College and of the Columbia Law School.

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$360,000,000 DUE ON LIBERTY LOAN TODAY

Reserve Bank Ready for Rush in Connection with Payment of Second Installment.

The second installment of 18 per cent. on the $2,000,000,000 Liberty Loan will be paid today, and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has made preparations for a big rush of business. It is not expected, however, that the actual payments of cash will be large for the reason that arrangements were made a few days ago by which the approved depositaries will simply credit on their books the Treasurer of the United States with the amount of the payment. In this way a shifting of funds will be avoided. Moreover, a great many institutions will pay, or have already paid, the 18 per cent. by the deposit of Treasury certificates of indebtedness.

No figures are available as to the total of the payments which are likely to be made today, and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has declined to make public the exact total of receipts already in hand. Last Friday, when the initial payment of 2 per cent. was due, a great many subscribers, banks and individuals, elected to pay in full, and for that reason the aggregate payments today for the whole country will be considerably less than $360,000,000.

The Federal Reserve Bank expects to be ready to distribute temporary receipts for the bonds following the 18 per cent. payment today. Subscribers who have paid for the bonds in full will receive a receipt of one color, while those who have paid in 20 per cent. will receive pieces of paper of a different hue. The third installment of 20 per cent. is due on July 30; the fourth, of 30 per cent., on Aug. 15, and the fifth and final, of 30 per cent., on Aug. 30.

There was deposited yesterday with the approved bank depositaries $128,000,000 of Government funds, most of which represents Liberty Loan payments. The funds were distributed among 250 institutions in this district that had been approved as depositaries. No distinction was made between banks and trust companies which are and which are not members of the Reserve System. The depositaries are required to pay the Government 2 per cent. interest, and under the provisions of the War Loan act it is not necessary for them to keep reserves against Government deposits for the account of the Liberty Loan.

BIG VERDICT SET ASIDE.

John Hays Hammond Wins Appeal Against $238,750 Award.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 27.—The Court of Appeals at Annapolis today set aside the verdict, originally $238,750, awarded to Addison G. Dubois, a Washington patent attorney, by a jury in the Superior Court last December, in his suit against John Hays Hammond, mining engineer and promoter, for alleged conversion of stock of the General Cotton Securities Company.

The verdict, the largest ever awarded by a jury in the local courts, was reduced to $123,775 before the case reached the Court of Appeals.

WM. A. ROCKEFELLER TO WED MISS LINCOLN

Grandnephew of John D. Engaged to Daughter of Frederic W. Lincoln.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Walker Lincoln of 48 East Sixty-seventh Street and Miramonte, Greenwich, Conn., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florence Lincoln, to William A. Rockefeller, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William G. Rockefeller of 292 Madison Avenue, New York, who have a country estate at Greenwich. Miss Lincoln made her début two years ago. She is a member of the Junior League. She has two young sisters, the Misses Mary K. and Philena H. Lincoln, not yet out, and her brother, Frederic W. Lincoln, Jr., is at the Pomfret School. Her father is a member of the firm of Henry W. Peabody & Co.

Mr. Rockefeller is a grandson of William Rockefeller and a grandnephew of John D. Rockefeller, and is one of the Yale men who have united to form Unit 1 of the Aerial Coast Patrol, and is now in training at Huntington, L. I. His mother was Miss Elsie Stillman, and he is a grandson of James Stillman and a nephew of both Mr. and Mrs. Percy Rockefeller, of Mrs. David Hunter McAlpin, and Mrs. Marcellus Hartley Dodge.

His father, William G. Rockefeller, who is still under fifty, is one of the richest men in New York. He was a Director of the Standard Oil Company until he resigned in 1911. He is a Director in the Lincoln National Bank, the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, the Union Pacific Railroad, and other corporations.

No date has been mentioned for the wedding of Miss Lincoln and Mr. Rockefeller.

MARRIED HIS WAR NURSE.

Robert Dentles to Bring His English Bride to Hempstead.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., June 27.—Word reached here today from England that Robert Dentles, who was a prominent resident here, was married on Saturday in England to Miss Lizetta Wilson of a prominent English family, who was his nurse while he was confined in a hospital at Bolton, England, suffering from wounds received in a trench on the French front. Dentles was a member of the New York Produce Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

Early in 1915 he left Hempstead and went to Ottawa, where he joined the Twenty-eighth Canadian Infantry and subsequently reached the French front. While he was in action a large shell exploded in the trench and buried many of the men in the vicinity. Dentles and two others escaped, but were horribly cut by flying pieces of shell. He was taken to the hospital and twenty pieces of the shell were taken from his body. He is recovering, and will soon return with his bride and make their home in Hempstead.

Congressman Francis Marries.

George B. Francis, who represents the Eighteenth District of New York in Congress, and Miss Elizabeth Moseley Dean of Scarboro-on-Hudson, were married at noon yesterday at the home of the bride's brother, Paul Dudley Dean, Brookline, Mass. The Rev. Charles E. Park officiated. Wilson B. Brice of this city acted as best man. The bride is a graduate of Radcliffe College.

Miss Gifford Weds on Saturday.

The marriage of Miss Dorothy Drayton Gifford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert L. Gifford of Tarrytown, N. Y., and Chessman Kittredge of this city will take place on Saturday, in the Second Reformed Church at Tarrytown. Mr. Kittredge, who is the son of William Richards Kittredge of Boston, gave his farewell bachelor dinner last night at the Harvard Club.

Miss Levison Weds S. M. Chase.

Miss Bianca Levison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benno Levison of 88 Central Park West, and Samuel Maurice Chase, son of Mrs. Amanda Chase and the late Max Chase, were married last evening at 6:30 o'clock at the Hotel St. Regis. Miss Paul Chase was the bride's only attendant. Richard Steinhardt was best man. A reception and dinner for a hundred guests followed the ceremony.

Milne-Blauvelt Engagement.

Mrs. William Francis Blauvelt of Piermont-on-Hudson, N. Y., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Natalie Blauvelt, to Lieutenant Com-

SUMMONS ZIONISTS TO SERVICE IN WAR

Convention Applauded Co-religionists Who Have Joined the American Forces.

VOLUNTEERS FOR PALESTINE

To be Called to Do Pioneer Work in Ancient Land at the Close of Hostilities.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 27.—The Federation of American Zionists, at its closing session this afternoon, transacted much of its important business, including the following:

Passed with enthusiasm a resolution expressing the complete loyalty of the Zionists to America in the war.

Elected members of the Executive Committee after lively contests.

The report of the Palestine bureau, which outlined the practical work being accomplished there, was adopted. Provision was made for contributing $5,000 during the coming year to the prosecution of this work.

Delegates were chosen to represent the federation at the American Jewish Congress.

A new plan of management for Yidische Volk, the organ of the federation, was agreed upon.

The war resolution was:

"We, American citizens, hail with gratification the declaration of our President that the world must be made safe for democracy, and that all nationalities, both great and small, must have full opportunity for free self-development.

"We record our profound satisfaction at the ready enlistment of our fellow-Zionists in all branches of the service of the United States and we hereby pledge the further whole-hearted support of all American Zionists to our Government in the successful prosecution of the war.

Another resolution which was passed with enthusiasm was:

"The Zionists of America express their gratitude to the President of the United States for taking the forward-looking step of appointing a commission to investigate the needs of our fellow-Jews in Palestine."

The report of the Palestine Bureau, which was read by Bernard A. Rosenblatt, said:

"Let us not delude ourselves into the belief that a charter can give us Palestine. Yes, it may give us paper rights to Palestine, which may be of some use in the peaceful penetration of the Land of Israel, but Palestine will be ours only at the time when we constitute the majority in the land. We shall have a Jewish Palestine only when 51 per cent. of the population of Palestine is composed of Jews, who speak Hebrew as their mother tongue, who have imbibed the Hebrew spirit, and who feel themselves constituent elements of the Jewish nation.

"As soon as peace is established we shall call for volunteers in the Jewish industrial army for pioneer work in Palestine. Our Jewish soldiers in industry will convert swords into plowshares, and, with the labor of their hands will fasten the hold of our people upon the soil of our ancestors. The European catastrophe has created the very conditions whereby such an army can be readily organized. There will be hundreds of thousands of our soldier brethren who will return from the wars to the smoldering ruins of their villages, and to homes bereft of parents, wives, and children. Thousands of these will welcome an association by which their lives will be made fruitful in a peaceful struggle of our people for a future home in Palestine."

ETHEL BARRYMORE'S ROLES

She Will Begin a Season's Engagement at the Empire in "Camille."

The return of Ethel Barrymore to the dramatic stage next Fall in a repertoire of plays that will keep her at the Empire all season was the interesting announcement made yesterday by the Charles Frohman Company. Miss Barrymore has been acting in motion pictures for more than a year and her only stage appearance during that time was in the program of Barrie playlets presented recently at the Empire.

Her first offering will be "Camille," which will be followed by a revival of Sir Arthur Wing Pinero's "Mid-Channel," in which Miss Barrymore achieved one of her greatest successes. The third production will be a revival of Clyde Fitch's "Captain Jinks," in which Miss Barrymore first became a star at the old Garrick. This will be followed by a new play by Edward Sheldon called "The Bridge of Sighs." As its title indicates, it is a romantic drama.

A revival of Sheridan's "The School for Scandal" will bring the season to an end. Miss Barrymore will play Lady Teazle, and will be supported by a star cast. It is Miss Barrymore's idea to further add to this repertoire by presenting a new American play each year, and reviving some old play of note.

THRONG AT CIVIC CONCERT.

Marcella Craft the Soloist at Third of the Summer Series.

The third concert given by the Civic Orchestral Society in St. Nicholas Rink attracted the largest audience of the series last night. All of the 25-cent seats were sold, which pleased the promoters, as it attested the popular nature of the project.

Pierre Monteux conducted the splendid orchestra in the playing of five numbers, and while dances by Grieg, and Saint-Saëns's "Marche Heroique," Marcella Craft was the soloist. Her selections were the aria, "Ah, Fors E Lui," from Verdi's "La Traviata," and Puccini's "Mi Chiamano," from "La Boheme." Miss Craft also sand "Three Cheers for the White, and Blue," and led the audience in singing the national anthem.

Barrie Plays Give War Relief $8,501

Charles Frohman, Inc., yesterday sent the Stage Women's War Relief a check for $8,501.31, representing the profits of the six weeks' run of the Barrie plays at the Empire. In addition to this amount the charity realized a considerable sum from the sale of tickets of which the box office had no record. This is said to be the first time in the annals of the local stage that the profits of an entire engagement have been devoted to charity.

Klaw & Erlanger Get French Farce.

Klaw & Erlanger have acquired the American rights to Maurice Hennequin's and Pierre Veber's French farce, "Madame and Her Godson," which ran all last season at the Palais Royale, Paris. The farce will be used as the basis of a musical comedy and to adapt it to its new form Guy Bolton and P. G. Wodehouse have been engaged. Ivan Caryll will compose the score. The piece will be presented here during the holidays.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The cast that will appear in Barney Bernard's and Alexander Carr's support in "Potash and Perlmutter's Vampire" includes Mathilde Cottrelly, George Le Guere, Lottie Kendall, Edwin Mordant, Frank Allworth, Stanley Jessup, C. Hooper Trask, Arthur Hurley, and Jules Farrar.

Eleanor Painter left yesterday for Los Angeles to begin rehearsal in Chester Bailey Fernald's comedy, "The Pursuit of Pamela." Noel Haddon and Edward Lee accompanied her to play roles in the piece.

Dr. Anselm Goetzel will leave for Los Angeles tomorrow to be present at rehearsals of "A Full Honeymoon," a musical version of Avery Hopwood's "Safe in Love," for which he is composing the score.

The engagement of "Pals First" at the Fulton will end Saturday night. The play will begin a long tour in August.

The Daly Sisters will return to vaudeville next week when they will present a new program of dances at the Palace.

Ivan Caryll has obtained the foreign rights to the Dickey-Goddard comedy, "The Misleading Lady," and has arranged for its production at the Palais Royale, Paris, next season. Sacha Guitry will make the libretto.

TIFFANY & Co.

CLOCKS

HALL, MANTEL, DESK AND TRAVELING CLOCKS

COL. OLIVER H. PAYNE, CAPITALIST, IS DEAD

Standard Oil Pioneer, Who Made a Fortune in Cleveland, Dies in Fifth Avenue Home.

GAVE CORNELL $4,000,000

He Was a Director in Many Corporations and One of the Best Known Yachtsmen in America.

Colonel Oliver Hazard Payne, son of the late United States Senator Henry B. Payne, one of Cleveland's richest men and who gave $4,000,000 to endow the Cornell University Medical College in New York in October, 1915, a civil war veteran and one of the best known yachtsmen in America, died yesterday at his home, 852 Fifth Avenue, in his seventy-ninth year.

He was born in Cleveland, and was graduated from Yale University in 1863, and entered the 124th Ohio Infantry as a First Lieutenant in September, 1862, and served through the war, and after being promoted to Colonel he was brevetted Brigadier General of Volunteers on March 13, 1865, for meritorious services.

After the war Colonel Payne became interested in iron manufacturing and oil refining in Cleveland, where he amassed a big fortune as one of the Standard Oil financiers.

In July, 1911, Colonel Payne first suggested the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the United States Steel Corporation, and was one of the syndicate that owned a controling interest in the first named corporation. His object was to save Moore & Schley, his brokers, who were large stockholders in the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, from financial disaster, and after considerable difficulty the deal was carried through with the aid of the late J. P. Morgan.

Colonel Payne's chief recreation was yachting, and his steam yacht, the Aphrodite, was one of the finest vessels of her class afloat. He made a voyage round the world, and went to Europe every Summer in the Aphrodite from 1898 up till 1914, when the war caused him to confine his cruising to American waters.

He was a Director in the Standard Oil Company, the American Tobacco Company, Virginia & Southeastern Railway Company, Coal Creek Mining and Manufacturing Company, and many other corporations.

One of his sisters married the late William C. Whitney, who was his chum at Yale University. Colonel Payne was never married. He was a member of the Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, University, and New York Yacht Clubs.

Dr. Robert Buchanan Kennedy.

Dr. Robert Buchanan Kennedy, son of James Kennedy, Scotch poet and author, and Captain of the Eighth Regiment of Coast Defense, died yesterday after nine months' illness in his thirty-fourth year.

He was born in New York and graduated from New York City College in 1908. He was attached to St. Luke's Hospital when he went with his regiment to the Mexican border. While there he contracted an illness, and returned to New York last December. He had an office at 202 West 107th Street. Dr. Kennedy was for several years a member of the New York Athletic Club.

Fall Fatal to ex-Judge Voorhees.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—Ex-Judge Harrison H. Voorhees of Cape May County, N. J., died in the Pennsylvania Hospital today from a fractured skull, received in a fall at Eleventh and Market Streets June 1. Judge Voorhees, who was 49 years old, was born at Lakewood, N. J. In 1884 he entered Richard Fetters School in Camden, and was graduated in 1888. He was admitted to the Camden County Bar in 1890, and in 1898 was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court at Washington. He specialized in admiralty law.

Obituary Notes.

EDWARD S. FOLWELL, an accountant in the office of the Attorney General of New York, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 64 East 112th Street. He had been ill a year. Mr. Folwell was a brother of Magistrate Folwell of Brooklyn.

GEORGE C. HOCHSPRUNG, pianist and composer and for fifty years a professor of music, died at his Summer home at Haines Falls, N. Y., on Monday in his sixty-eighth year. The funeral will be held from his late residence, 111 Patchen Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Hochsprung was a native of Germany and had lived in Brooklyn for more than fifty years.

CHARLES FRAZIER LEGGETT, for many years prominent in church work in Brooklyn, died in his seventy-second year yesterday at his residence, 47 Brevoort Place. Mr. Leggett was clerk of the Central Congregational Church, of which he was also Treasurer of the Board of Deacons. He was born in West Chester, N. Y. For many years he was general agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH MILLS, born in England fifty-seven years ago and widow of Andrew J. Mills, died at her home in Greenlawn, L. I., on Monday.

PATRICK F. SHEA, foreman of the composing room of the Funk & Wagnalls publishing house, in the employ of that firm for a quarter of a century, died on Tuesday at his home, 877 Bleecker Street, Brooklyn, aged 49 years.

BONIFACIO BARQUINERO, a broker in the wholesale dry goods trade with an office at 350 Broadway, is dead at his home, 1,223 Avenue L, Flatbush. He was 53 years old and was born in Spain. His wife survives him.

JOHN HENRY MEALLEY, for forty-three years in the employ of the American Bank Note Company, died in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn, on Tuesday after an operation. Mr. Mealley lived at 566 Seventh Street, South Brooklyn, and is survived by his wife and four daughters. He was a member of Osceola Council 759, R. A.

Mrs. ELIZABETH S. BODENSTEDT, 58 years old, wife of Thomas Bodenstedt, is dead at her home, 641 Twentieth Street, Brooklyn.

CHARLES F. O'BRIEN, a traveling salesman in the wholesale linen line, is dead at his home, 336 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn, from pneumonia.

WILLIAM SCHMIDT, 22 years, a private in Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, died of typhoid fever on Tuesday at the Thrall Hospital, Middletown, N. Y. His body was taken to the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Schmidt, 84 Fortieth Street, Corona, L. I.

The Rev. Dr. JAMES GRAHAM TOWNSEND, founder of Unitarian churches in Pittsburgh and Jamestown, N. Y., died yesterday at his home in the latter city in his seventy-ninth year. He had written several treatises for Unitarian and liberal publications, and was a veteran of the civil war.

Mrs. JOHN B. MORRIS, prominent in Baltimore society, died on Tuesday in that city of heart disease. She was Miss Louise Vandiddice of Philadelphia before her marriage, and left two daughters, one of whom is Mrs. Henry Clews, Jr., of New York.

JOHN TREACY, an Irish scholar of some note in Riberstiny circles in this city, and for the last twenty-eight years a clerk in the Post Office, died yesterday in the Presbyterian Hospital.

ROBERT MORRISON, 64 years old, died on Tuesday at his home, 41 Thompson Street, Newton, N. J., where he had lived for many years.

Miss SARAH FRANCES CONDICT, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Stephen K. Condict, died on Tuesday at her home, 186 Park Avenue, Orange, N. J., in her fifty-ninth year.

Mrs. ANNIE COSTELLO, widow of Martin Costello and mother of City Court Justice Costello, died yesterday at her home, 1,018 Ogden Avenue, the Bronx, in her seventy-fifth year.

Professor Herbert L. Warren.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 27.—Professor Herbert L. Warren, head of the department of architecture at Harvard University, died suddenly today at the age of 00 years. As a member of the Faculty, he supervised the construction of the Germanic Museum.

Professor Warren was born in Manchester, England, and studied at Owens College there and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He joined the Harvard Faculty in 1893.

Professor Warren was a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, of which he was Director for three years, and was also a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Archaeological Institute of America.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

NICKLAS—CONVERY.—Mary Convery to Frank J. Nicklas.

TERRELL—MOORE.—Florence L. Moore to William A. Terrell.

Married.

BIRKENSTOCK — FORBES. — On Saturday, June 23, 1917, at the country estate of the bride's parents, at Canisteer, Stockholm, N. J., Marguerite Mary Forbes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Forbes of 48 Evergreen Place, East Orange, to John M. Birkenstock of Jersey City.

DWYER — DORSEY.—On Wednesday, June 27, at St. Augustine's Church, Ossining, N. Y., Nellie C. Dorsey to Daniel F. Dwyer of Tarrytown, N. Y.

FLINT — LAUTERBACH.—Wednesday, June 27, 1917, at residence of the bride, by Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott, Alice Lauterbach, daughter of Edward Lauterbach, to Roger Flint of Boston, Mass.

MOLLER—DOSCHER.—On Wednesday, June 20, at St. Mark's Cathedral, Salt Lake City, Utah, by Bishop Paul Jones, assisted by Dean William Fleetwood, Lillian, daughter of Henry W. Doscher, to Mr. Peter Moller, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

MELE—ROCCO.—June 24, Micoletta Rocco to James Mele.

Brooklyn.

MAYNARD—REEVES - June 26, Martha Reeves to Franklin P. Maynard.

OLIVER—CARLIN.—June 27, Genevieve Carlin to Webster J. Oliver.

SAUM—CLARK.—June 26, Helen Clark to Leo Saum, Jr.

Died.

AVERILL.—At Greenwich, Conn., on June 26, Otis, son of Julia C. and the late J. Otis Averill, in his 27th year. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., on Saturday, June 30, 1917, at 11 A. M.

BARKER.—At Newark, N. J., June 26, 1917, Erasmus Barnes Barker, husband of M. Louise Barker, in his 77th year. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 243 Roseville Av., on Thursday evening, June 28, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

BARON.—On June 27, 1917, at his residence, Cedarcrest, Jr., after a lingering illness, Samuel, beloved husband of Malvina Baron and father of Mrs. Max H. Straus, Henry S., Albert, Hugo S., Max D., Ben F., and Leo A. Baron. Services Friday morning, the 29th, at 11 o'clock, at Salem Fields Chapel.

CAMPBELL.—Ada Lucille, wife of Henry G. Campbell, Jr., suddenly, at her home, 34 Gramercy Park. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, Friday morning at 11 o'clock. Services and interment private.

CONDICT.—On June 27, 1917, at her late home, 186 Park Av., Orange, N. J., Sarah Frances, daughter of the late Stephen Hays and Sarah King Condict. Funeral services private.

DAVIS.—Caroline, beloved mother of Fannie Myers, Edith Gorman, Tessie, and George W. Davis. Funeral services on Sunday, June 30, at Mrs. Gorman's residence, 39 West 129th St., at 10 A. M.

DAVISON.—Nancy, on Wednesday, June 27, in her 77th year. For many years a faithful servant in the home of Mrs. Henry Mason Day, Greenwich, Conn.

DEL PINO.—On Monday, June 25, at the residence of her son-in-law, Edward H. Hedden, 440 Park Av., Amalia Sorondo y del Portillo, wife of the late Marcos del Pino. Funeral services at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Thursday, June 28, at 10:30 A. M. Interment in Calvary Cemetery. Havana, Cuba, and Paris, France, papers please copy.

FAIRBANKS.—Suddenly, on June 27, at Muskegon, Mich., Eloise Thompson, wife of A. S. Fairbanks.

HIBBE.—Annie, beloved wife of Dr. Leopold H. R. Hibbe. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, (Campbell's,) Thursday, 2:30.

HOOD.—Suddenly, on June 25, 1917, Mary J. Hood, at the home of Mr. H. H. Hess, Massapequa, L. I.

KENNEDY.—June 27, Dr. Robert Buchanan, residence 128 West 129th St., beloved husband of Anna May Reimer, son of James Kennedy, late Poet Laureate of Canada. Services at the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 96th St. and Central Park West, Friday, 8 P. M. Interment private.

KILLING.—On Tuesday, June 26, 1917, after a long illness, Sarah Leah, wife of Katerina Killing. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 306 East 85th St., on Friday, June 29, 1:30 P. M.

LEGGETT.—On Wednesday, June 27, 1917, at 47 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, Charles F. Leggett, in the 72d year of his age. Funeral at Central Congregational Church, Hancock St., between Franklin and Bedford Avs., Brooklyn, Friday, June 29, at 8 o'clock A. M.

MEALLEY.—John H., beloved husband of Grace Todd Mealley, after a short illness, on June 26. Services at St. Saviour's Church, June 28, at 10 A. M.

MENDEL.—At his Summer residence, Delhi, N. Y., Andrew Mendel, beloved husband of the late Caroline Mendel and father of Leopold Mendel, in his 93d year. Funeral services at Chapel of Beth El Cemetery, Cypress Hills, on Thursday, June 28, at 11 A. M.

MORTON.—On Tuesday, June 26, at his residence, Southampton, L. I., Alexander Logan Morton, late U. S. A. Funeral services to be held at the Presbyterian Church, Southampton, on Thursday morning, June 28, at 10:30 o'clock.

MURRAY.—June 25, suddenly, Margaret E. Murray. Services Thursday morning, 9 o'clock, Church of Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway. Requiem mass.

NEUGASS.—On June 27, in his 56th year, Morris, husband of Ida Neugass. Funeral from his late residence, 45 South West End Av., Rockaway Park, Friday, June 29, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Ahawath Chesed Cemetery, Linden Hill, L. I.

OPPENHEIMER.—Siegmund. Members of Washington Lodge, No. 70, I. O. F. S. of L., are requested to attend the funeral services of our late member, Siegmund Oppenheimer. Funeral services on Thursday, June 28, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, 601 West 144th St.

MAX SCHOENBERG, President.

B. ASCH, Secretary.

OSBORNE.—On June 27, 1917, Edwin Reynolds Osborne, infant son of Ernest B. and Alice Guernsey Osborne. Funeral private.

OWEN.—On June 24, 1917, suddenly, in the Adirondacks, Albert T. Owen, son of the late Daniel and Baffey Van Horn Owen. Funeral private.

PAYNE.—On June 27, 1917, at his residence, 852 5th Av., New York City, Oliver Hazard Payne, in his 78th year. Funeral private. Interment at Cleveland, Ohio.

RABINOWITZ.—Louis, (Lou Rab,) on Wednesday, June 27, in his 36th year, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sandel Rabinowitz. Funeral from his late residence, 25 East 99th St., Thursday, June 28, at 11:30 A. M.

ROWLAND.—Entered into rest, June 27, 1917, Florinda, wife of John Rowland. Service at her late residence, 149 St. Nicholas Av., Friday, June 29, at P. M. Ascalon Chapter, No. 256, O. E. S., requested to attend. Automobile cortege.

STRAUB.—Frances D. (Dell Bent), beloved wife of Joseph Straub. Funeral from her late residence, 102 Lawrence St., at Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn, on Friday, June 29, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

SULLIVAN.—Bridget, 2,200 Valentine Av., Bronx. June 26. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BARQUINERO.—Bonifacio, 1,223 Avenue L, June 26, aged 53. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BASTIANSEN.—Henry M. C., 346 Macdougal St., June 25, aged 71. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CASTLES.—Catherine, 228 Hudson Av., June 26. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CLINTON.—Alice L., 1,465 Gravesend Av., June 26. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

COUGHLIN.—Mary, 454 Wythe Av., June 26, aged 69. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DUNN.—William E., 709 Jefferson Av., June 26. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

EARLL.—Frank C., 215 Church Av., June 26. Funeral service today.

EGAN.—Minnie F., 218 Emerson Place, June 26. Funeral notice later.

FOX.—Catherine V., 4,905 7th Av., June 25, aged 37. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

GROH.—Rosalia, 274 Himrod St., June 26, aged 50.

HEIDINGER.—William, 251 Himrod St., June 25, aged 26.

HERMANN.—Jennie, June 26. Funeral 1,857 Broadway.

JOHNSON.—Mary, 5,918 Fort Hamilton Av., June 26. Funeral June 30.

KARCHER.—Louis, 294 Stagg St., June 24. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LANIGAN.—John F., 1,494 Fulton St., June 26, aged 55. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LESLIE.—Sarah E., 1,065 Hancock St., June 25, aged 24.

LEYER.—Elizabeth, 215 Montrose Av., June 25, aged 23. Funeral tomorrow.

MacKAY.—John, 201 President St., June 26, aged 84.

McGUINNESS.—Francis J., 281 Taaffe Place, June 26. Funeral tomorrow 2 P. M.

McLAUGHLIN.—Charles, 4,357 Jerome Av., June 26, aged 74. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MILLER.—Blake, 338 Etna St., June 26, aged 5. Funeral private.

MORRISON.—Annie M., 72 Somers St., June 25.

O'BRIEN.—Charles F., 358 Prospect Av., June 26. Funeral notice later.

O'BRIEN.—John, Sr., 424 Melrose St., June 26, aged 70. Funeral tomorrow.

O'NEILL.—Francis T., 73 Bushey St., June 26. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

PECK.—Edward P., 745 Classon Av., June 26, aged 72. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

REESE.—Chester A., 574 Shepherd Av., June 26. Funeral today.

SHEA.—Patrick F., 377 Bleecker St., June 26. Funeral June 30, 9:30 A. M.

SIMENDINGER.—Margaret, 259A 19th St., June 26, aged 74.

VAN DIEN.—Esther, 315 17th St., June 24. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BLACK.—Mary, 216 Washington St., Jersey City, June 25.

BROWN.—Thomas, 174 Grafton Av., Newark, June 25, aged 74.

BUCKLEY.—Mary, 218 9th St., Jersey City, June 25.

COLE.—Ralph, 146 South 10th St., Newark, June 26. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CONWAY.—Patrick, 32 Grant Av., Jersey City, June 25. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

COOK.—Amanda M., 546 Summit Av., Jersey City, June 26.

FAGAN.—James, 71 North Munn Av., Newark, June 26.

HARTPENCE.—Arthur C., 212 Erie Av., Jersey City, June 26.

HENDRICKSON.—Jane A., 186 Claremont Av., Jersey City, June 26. Funeral private.

HESS.—Emma, 77 Walnut St., Newark, June 25, aged 65. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

KERNER.—George, 615 John St., West Hoboken, June 24. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

KRUG.—John, 765 South 10th St., Newark, June 26, aged 79.

McCORMICK.—Thomas, 85 Giles Av., Jersey City, June 26. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

MOORE.—Angeline, 692 West Side Av., Jersey City, June 25, aged 74.

MULLINS.—Annie, 140 Dwight St., Jersey City, June 26.

PELLOTH.—Louis, 549 Communipaw Av., Jersey City, June 25. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SCHAAL.—Christian, 36 Lewis Av., Jersey City, June 25, aged 84.

SEXTON.—Elizabeth, 48 Stone St., Newark, June 25.

SHARMAN.—Bridget, 8 St. Paul's Av., Jersey City, June 26.

WINANT.—Maria L., 9 Virginia

CONNIE MACK'S TAIL-ENDERS EMULATE THE WORM BY TURNING UPON YANKEES

ATHLETICS AT LAST DO UP THE YANKS

Mackmen Stage a Ninth-Inning Rally and Win Final Game of Series, 3 to 1.

SHAWKEY A BEATEN HERO

Bates, McInnis, and Haley Pounce on Him in Final Session and Gather Winning Runs.

The Athletics won a game from the Yankees at the Polo Grounds yesterday, but as it is the only one that went their way in the last six, it is difficult to begrudge them the slight honor. The reckoning was 3 to 1. The Yanks outhit the Mackmen, but displayed no tremendous intellectual power nor Napoleonic strategy in translating the bangs into runs.

The Athletics have learned something during the last few days from the Yanks appertaining to winning ball games with a ninth-inning rush. They put this knowledge to good use yesterday, and stole all the Yankees' thunder in going into the ninth inning tied and ripping out a rally which landed them on top.

It was the first time this year that the old Summer resident, Humidity, has attended a ball game at the Polo Grounds. He was as great a pest as ever, and made everybody suffer.

Bob Shawkey not only tried his best to pitch the Yanks to victory, but he also tried to bat them to glory. He led the club hitting with three hits, one a double. Bob also kindly favored with the Yanks' only run. Hughey High was the only other Yankee whose hits counted for anything, and he followed Shawkey's excellent example quite faithfully. It was the Yankees' last home game of the present series, and today they grapple with the Red Sox, and I hope to come back here in a few days in second place. The Yanks have scrambled up so close to first place now that they will never be satisfied until they get there.

Witt Shocks Shawkey.

Witt, the little shortfielder of the Mackmen, gave Shawkey a rude welcome when he came up to bat in the first inning. He smacked the ball on a wild trip high over Terrible Tim Hendryx's little blue cap, and Witt didn't stop running until he got to third base. Strunk didn't help matters much when he fanned, but Francesco Piazzi—or perhaps you know him better as Ping Bodie—slammed a high sacrifice fly to Hendryx, and Witt scored.

Then followed a few innings during which nothing happened to hurt any one's feelings, and in the fifth the Yankees showed a dash of ambition and tied the score. After Nunamaker had been tossed out at first by Witt, Shawkey took matters into his own hands and propelled a double to the right-field wall. Hendryx then got an infield hit and sent Shawkey down to third. High laced a single through second and Shawkey galloped home.

The Donovan lads made sad use of their opportunities in the sixth inning. Miller was the first batsman up, and gave every one an agreeable surprise when he smashed a single to left. Baker sent Miller along with a sacrifice and the Yankee outfielder was so tickled to find himself at second base that he became very bold and actually stole third. There he was on third with only one out. That layout looked promising enough and Peck was unanimously requested to perform his oft-repeated trick of welting a double to left, or a sacrifice fly, or almost anything that would send Miller home. Peck was patient and got a walk, and it was up to Nunamaker.

Nunamaker's Bunts Foozles.

The Yanks picked this as a good occasion to work the squeeze play, but as Miller came romping home, Nunamaker tried to bunt and fouled the ball. Again Nunamaker tried to bunt and failed, and with two strikes on him he still insisted on trying to bunt and this time a puny little pop foul fly bounded off his bat. Haley, the Athletics' catcher, got it easily and Peck was doubled off first.

Pitching so nobly out of this difficulty gave Myers, the Mackian hurler, more confidence, and after that the Yanks never had such a promising opportunity. Shawkey got a hit in the seventh and another in the ninth, but these didn't do a bit of good, because none of the other Yanks could get Myers's slants as readily as Shawkey did.

After seeing the Yanks rally in the ninth so often, the Athletics decided that they would try to do the same thing. Ping Bodie was the first man up in the ninth and he swung so hard at the ball that the effort must have cost him two or three pounds in energy. Ping swung on the ball as if nothing would satisfy him short of a drive over into the Harlem River. Don't get impatient, Ping didn't hit the ball, but merely struck out.

Bates shot a hit to right field, which got away from Hendryx, and the runner was at second before Terrible Tim captured the elusive ball. Jack McInnis followed up the advantage with a single to centre, which sent Bates home. After Gooch had skied to Maisel, Patsy Haley smashed another single to left and sent McInnis home.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,ss	3	1	1	1	3
Strunk,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Bodie,lf	3	0	0	0	0
Bates,3b	4	1	1	1	0
McInnis,1b	4	1	2	8	1
Gooch,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Haley,c	4	0	2	6	4
Grover,2b	3	0	0	5	1
Myers,p	3	0	0	1	0
Total	32	3	7	27	14

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hendryx,rf	4	0	1	3	0
High,lf	4	0	2	1	0
Maisel,2b	4	0	0	1	5
Pipp,1b	4	0	0	9	2
Miller,cf	3	0	1	1	0
Baker,3b	3	0	1	3	1
P'paugh,ss	3	0	1	3	2
N'maker,c	3	0	0	6	0
Shawkey,p	4	1	3	1	0
Total	32	1	9	27	10

Errors—Gooch, Maisel.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—High, Shawkey, Bates. Three-base hit—Witt. Stolen bases—Maisel, Peckinpaugh, Miller, Bates. Sacrifice hits—Baker, Grover. Sacrifice fly—Bodie. Double plays—Pipp, Peckinpaugh, and Pipp; Haley and McInnis. Left on bases—New York, 9; Philadelphia, 5. First base on error—Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shawkey, 1; Myers, 3. Earned runs—Off Shawkey, 3; Myers, 1. Struck out—By Shawkey, 5; Myers, 5. Time—1 hour 46 minutes. Umpires—Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

AYERS WINS FOR SENATORS.

Drives In Run Which Beats Red Sox, 7 to 6, in Eleventh.

BOSTON, June 27.—Washington scored three runs to tie the score in the ninth inning today and defeated the world's champions, 7 to 6, by a run scored in the eleventh. A wild throw to first base by shore was responsible for two of the runs in the ninth. Ayer's single sent the winning tally home.

The score:

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	5	1	2	13	0
Shanks,ss	5	1	3	0	5
Milan,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Rice,rf	5	0	1	2	1
Morgan,2b	3	0	1	1	1
McBride,2b	0	0	0	1	1
Jamieson	1	0	1	0	0
Murray,2b	0	0	0	0	1
Leonard,3b	4	1	2	4	0
Menosky,lf	3	1	0	3	0
Henry,c	3	1	0	4	1
Ainsmith,c	2	1	1	5	0
Ayers,p	3	0	1	0	1
Ayers,p	1	1	1	0	0
Total	39	7	13	35	15

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	3	2	1	0	1
Barry,2b	4	1	2	3	5
Mohlitz'l,1b	3	0	0	11	1
Gardner,3b	5	0	2	2	3
Lewis,lf	4	1	2	3	2
Walker,cf	5	1	1	3	0
Scott,ss	5	0	0	2	1
Agnew,c	3	0	0	4	3
Mclenriksen	1	0	0	0	0
Shore,p	4	1	1	1	1
Total	37	6	9	33	16

a Batted for McInnis in ninth.
b Batted for Agnew in eleventh.
Errors—Morgan, Leonard, Henry, Barry, Shore.

Washington	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	1—7
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0—6

Two-base hits—Shanks, (2.) Barry, Three-base hit—Judge. Stolen bases—Lewis, Ainsmith. Sacrifice hits—Milan, Hooper, Scott. Double plays—Shanks, Morgan, and Judge; Shore, Gardner, and Mohlitzell; Rice and Ainsmith. Left on bases—Washington, 4; Boston, 5. First base on errors—Washington, 2; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Gallia, 3; Ayers, 2; Shore, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Gallia, 5 hits and 4 runs in 5 innings; Ayers, 1 and 0 in 3; Shore, 13 and 3 in 11. Struck out—By Gallia, 5; Ayers, 1; Shore, 4. Time—2 hours 45 minutes. Umpires—McCormick and Dineen.

SOX DOWN TIGERS TWICE.

Cobb Adds Two to His Record for Hits in Consecutive Games.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Ty Cobb continued his record for safe hitting in consecutive games when he added two more to his string today, his record now standing at twenty-four games, in which he has made one or more hits. He obtained one hit in each game of the double header here which his club lost to Chicago.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leibold,rf	4	1	1	2	0
Weaver,3b	4	1	2	1	0
E. Collins,2b	3	1	1	0	1
Jackson,lf	4	1	2	2	0
Felsch,cf	4	1	2	5	0
Gandil,1b	3	0	0	5	0
Risberg,ss	4	0	4	0	1
Lynn,c	4	0	1	0	2
Cicotte,p	4	0	1	0	2
Total	34	5	11	27	4

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	4	1	2	3	1
Young,2b	2	0	0	0	8
Mitchell,cf	0	0	0	0	0
aCrawford	1	0	0	0	0
Cobb,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Veach,lf	4	1	1	1	0
Heilman,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Burns,1b	3	0	0	8	0
Vitt,3b	2	0	0	2	2
Stanage,c	2	0	0	8	0
bR. Jones	1	0	0	0	0
Cun'gham,p	0	0	0	0	0
Dauss,p	2	0	0	0	0
Spencer,c	1	0	0	0	0
cDyer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	4	24	10

a Batted for Mitchell in first.
b Batted for Stanage in seventh.
c Batted for Cunningham in ninth.
Errors—Risberg, Bush.

Detroit	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	—5

Three-base hit—Risberg. Stolen base—Weaver. Sacrifice hit—Young. Sacrifice fly—Vitt. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; Chicago, 7. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; Chicago, 1. Base on balls—Off Dauss, 1; Cicotte, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Dauss, 9 hits and 4 runs in 6 innings; Cicotte, 4 and 0 in 9; Cunningham, 2 and 0 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Cunningham, (Gandil.) Struck out—By Dauss, 4; Cicotte, 8; Cunningham, 2. Wild pitch—Cicotte. Passed ball—Lynn. Time—1 hour 55 minutes. Umpires—Moriarty, Connolly, and Nallin.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leibold,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Weaver,3b	3	0	0	0	3
E. Collins,2b	4	0	1	0	3
Jackson,lf	4	0	0	4	0
Felsch,cf	4	0	1	0	0
Gandil,1b	3	1	0	11	0
Risberg,ss	2	2	1	5	4
Schalk,c	3	0	1	5	0
Danforth,p	2	0	0	0	1
aMurphy	1	0	1	0	0
Russell,p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	29	3	5	27	12

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	4	0	0	1	1
Young,2b	4	0	1	0	5
Cobb,cf	4	1	1	1	0
Veach,lf	4	1	2	0	0
Heilman,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Burns,1b	4	0	0	11	0
Vitt,3b	4	0	0	2	1
Spencer,c	3	0	1	5	0
Stanage,c	0	0	0	0	0
Ehmke,p	2	0	1	4	1
Total	33	2	10	24	14

a Batted for Danforth in seventh.

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Veach, Risberg, Young, Spencer, Murphy. Stolen base—Cobb. Sacrifice hits—Gandil, Double plays—Risberg, (unassisted); E. Collins, Risberg, and Gandil; Russell, Risberg, and Gandil. Left on bases—Detroit, 4; Chicago, 6. First base on error—Chicago. Bases on balls—Off Danforth, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Danforth, 9 hits, 2 runs in 7 innings; Russell, 1 and 0 in 2; Ehmke, 5 and 2. Struck out—By Danforth, 3; Ehmke, 2. Wild pitch—Danforth. Time—1 hour 46 minutes. Umpires—Connolly, Nallin, and Moriarty.

INDIANS PUMMEL BROWNS.

Cleveland Takes Fourth Straight from St. Louis—Score 4 to 5.

CLEVELAND, June 27.—Cleveland made it four straight from St. Louis today, winning 5 to 4. Gould, who started to pitch, passed the first three batsmen. Klepfer, who relieved him, held the Browns in check until the ninth, when Bagby went in and struck out Jacobson, retiring the side.

The score:

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	3	1	0	3	3
Chapman,ss	4	2	3	2	5
Speaker,cf	3	0	1	1	0
Smith,rf	1	0	0	0	0
Roth,rf	3	0	1	0	0
W'gans,2b	4	1	1	1	3
Harris,1b	3	0	1	11	3
Evans,3b	1	1	0	1	1
Deberry,c	4	0	1	6	0
Gould,p	0	0	0	0	0
Klepfer,p	4	0	0	2	3
Bagby,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	5	8	27	18

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sloan,lf	3	1	1	0	0
Austin,ss	2	1	0	0	5
Sisler,1b	3	1	2	9	1
Rumler,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Pratt,2b	4	0	1	3	2
Scvereid,c	4	0	2	4	0
Jacobson,cf	3	0	0	4	0
Marsans,3b	3	0	0	2	3
Davenport,p	1	0	0	0	0
Hamilton,p	1	0	1	1	1
Wright,p	0	0	0	0	0
aShotton	1	0	0	0	0
bJohnson	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	4	8	24	12

a Batted for Hamilton in eighth.
b Ran for Severeid in ninth.
Error—Deberry.

Cleveland	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	—5	
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	—4	

Two-base hits—Severeid, Pratt, Deberry, Wambsganss, Speaker. Three-base hits—Rumler, Chapman. Stolen bases—Johnson, Chapman, Roth, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Jacobson, Evans, Speaker. Double plays—Wambsganss, Chapman, and Harris; Graney and Deberry. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Cleveland, 7. Bases on balls—Off Hamilton, 3; Wright, 1; Gould, 3; Klepfer, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Davenport, 5 hits, 0 runs in 2 1-3 innings; Hamilton, 3 and 2 in 4 2-3; Wright, 1 and 1 in 1; Gould, 0 and 1 in 0; Klepfer, 3 and 5 in 3 2-3; Bagby, 0 and 0 in 1-3. Struck out—By Hamilton, 2; Klepfer, 2; Bagby, 1. Wild pitch—Davenport. Time—2 hours 5 minutes. Umpires—Owen and Evans.

Eastern League.

New Haven, 4; Worcester, 3. (12 innings.)
New London, 7; Lawrence, 3.
Portland, 2; Hartford, 1.
Bridgeport, 6; Springfield, 4.

GIANTS, BY BEATING PHILS, REGAIN LEAD

New York, Aided by Perritt's Good Pitching, Takes Game from Quakers by 4 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—The Giants came here, they saw, and while they did not conquer in a series of five games, they departed for home tonight still leaders of the National League. By winning today's game the men of McGraw toppled the Phillies out of the lead and are setting the pace by a margin of half a game. The score today was 4 to 2.

There wasn't much to today's game. It was a listless contest from first to last, neither team showing much fighting spirit. The Giants won because Bancroft had a lurid afternoon with four errors and Benton and Perritt puzzled the Quaker sticksmiths. Only one of Bancroft's errors was costly, his boot of Kauff's roller in the first inning permitting the Giants to score two runs, but as two tallies was the margin by which the Giants won, Bancroft must bear the burden.

Benton started the game for New York but was badly shaken up in the second inning in a collision with the burly Cravath at the plate and gave up to a pinch-hitter in the third. Perritt then assumed the burden and blanked the Quakers during the remainder of the game.

Bancroft's error put the Giants in position to score a pair of runs in the first. Two were out when the Quaker shortstop let Kauff's grounder go through him. Zimmerman promptly hit one of Lavender's offerings into the left field bleachers and cashed both runs.

In the Phillies' half of the second, a wild pitch and a dropped thrown ball by Benton, coupled with two hits and a sacrifice, enabled the locals to tie it up. Cravath and Whitted led off with singles and Luderus sacrificed both men along. The Rube then pitched a wild one, scoring Cravath and, when the latter bumped him, Benton dropped Rariden's throw and Whitted also skipped in.

The Giants took the lead in the third when Burns opened with a double, went to third on a wild pitch, and scored on Herzog's out. Their last run came two innings later, when Rariden singled and deposited a run at the plate on Burns's second two-ply blow.

In the fifth the Phillies loaded the cushions on two singles and a hit batsman. There were two out and it was up Stock, but the former Giant failed with a puny grounder to Perritt.

Lavender, who defeated the Giants in the first game of the series, was without doubt in the seventh to admit Wildfire Shulte as a pinch-hitter. Shulte proved a pinch-batter instead of a pinch-hitter, and Fittery, a recruit, finished the game for the Phillies in fine style.

The score:

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
G. Burns,lf	4	1	3	2	0
Herzog,2b	4	0	1	2	4
Kauff,cf	4	1	0	1	0
Zim'man,3b	4	1	1	0	1
Fletcher,ss	4	0	0	2	6
Robertson,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Holke,1b	3	0	0	13	1
Rariden,c	2	1	1	4	0
Benton,p	0	0	0	0	0
Perritt,p	2	0	0	1	4
aKrueger	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	4	5	27	16

PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Bancroft,ss	4	0	0	1	4
Stock,3b	4	0	1	1	2
Cravath,rf	4	1	2	2	0
Whitted,lf	4	1	1	2	0
Luderus,1b	3	0	1	11	0
Killifer,c	4	0	2	8	3
Lavender,p	2	0	1	1	5
Fittery,p	0	0	0	0	0
bSchulte	1	0	0	0	0
cE. Burns	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	2	11	27	14

a Batted for Benton in third.
b Batted for Lavender in seventh.
c Batted for Fittery in ninth.
Error—Benton, Bancroft, (2.)

New York	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4	
Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	

Two-base hits—G. Burns, (2.) Killifer. Home run—Zimmerman. Sacrifice hits—Rariden, Luderus. Double plays—Herzog and Holke, Fletcher, Herzog and Holke. Left on bases—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 5. First base on errors—New York, 4. Base on balls—Off Lavender, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Benton, 3 hits, 2 runs in 2 innings; Lavender, 5 and 2 in 7; Perritt, 3 and 0 in 7; Fittery, 0 and 0 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Perritt. (Paskert.) Struck out—By Perritt, 4; Lavender, 5; Fittery, 2. Wild pitches—Lavender, Benton. Time—1 hour 50 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield.

EVEN BREAK FOR CUBS.

Chicago Wins First from Cards, 4 to 2, and Drops Second, 6 to 3.

ST. LOUIS, June 27.—Chicago and St. Louis divided today's double header, Chicago winning the first game 4 to 2 and St. Louis the second, 6 to 3.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack,rf	3	1	1	1	0
Mann,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Doyle,2b	5	0	1	0	3
Merkle,1b	5	1	2	12	0
Williams,cf	3	2	3	4	0
Deal,3b	3	0	0	2	2
Wortman,ss	3	0	1	2	5
Wilson,c	3	0	1	8	0
Vaughn,p	4	0	1	0	1
Total	33	4	10	27	11

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
J.Smith,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Bescher,cf	1	0	0	1	0
Baird,3b	3	0	0	1	0
Long,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Hornsby,ss	3	0	0	2	3
Cruise,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Miller,2b	3	0	0	1	5
Paulette,1b	3	0	1	8	0
Gonzales,c	3	0	0	6	1
Doak,p	1	0	0	0	0
bF.Smith	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	0	1	24	9

a Batted for Cruise in eighth.
b Batted for Doak in ninth.
Errors—Doyle, Wortman, Hornsby, (3.)

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—4	
St. Louis	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2	

Two-base hits—Williams, Merkle, Flack. Three-base hits—Hornsby, 2. Sacrifice hits—Paulette, Deal. Sacrifice fly—Wortman. Double plays—Miller, Hornsby, and Paulette; Doyle, Wortman, and Merkle; Baird, Miller, and Paulette. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; St. Louis, 7. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Vaughn, 2; Doak, 5. Earned runs—Off Doak, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Vaughn, (Hornsby.) Struck out—By Vaughn, 7; Doak, 4. Time—1 hour 48 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
J.Smith,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Baird,3b	4	0	1	0	0
Long,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Hornsby,ss	4	1	2	1	5
Cruise,lf	4	2	3	6	0
Miller,2b	4	1	1	1	5
Paulette,1b	3	1	1	8	0
Gonzales,c	2	1	1	7	1
Horstman,p	3	0	0	2	2
Total	32	6	10	27	9

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Mann,lf	3	1	1	1	0
Doyle,2b	2	0	0	1	2
Merkle,1b	4	1	1	12	0
Williams,cf	4	0	2	2	0
Deal,3b	3	0	0	2	2
Wortman,ss	3	0	0	3	5
Merkle,lb	4	1	1	12	0
Williams,cf	4	0	2	2	0
Deal,3b	4	0	0	0	2
Wortman,ss	3	0	0	3	5
Merkle,1b	4	1	1	12	0
Williams,cf	4	0	2	2	0
Deal,3b	4	0	0	0	2
Wortman,ss	3	0	0	3	5
Horstman,p	3	0	0	2	1
Total	32	3	6	10	27

Errors—Doyle, Deal, Zeider.

St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	—6	
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	—3	

Two-base hit—Zeider. Three-base hits—Hornsby, Cruise, Miller. Home run—Merkle. Stolen base—Williams. Double plays—Deal, Doyle, and Merkle; Wortman and Merkle. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 3. First base on error—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Aldridge, 1; Horstman, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Prendergast, 7 hits and 3 runs in 6 innings, (none out in seventh;) Aldridge, 3 and 1 in 3; Horstman, 3 runs, Hit by pitcher—By Horstman, (Elliott.) Struck out—By Prendergast, 1; Horstman, 6. Wild pitch—Prendergast. Time—2 hours 6 minutes. Umpires—Harrison and O'Day.

Southern Association.

New Orleans, 4; Mobile, 2.
Atlanta, 2; Birmingham, 9. (First game.)
Atlanta, 4; Birmingham, 2. (Second game.)

American Association.

St. Paul, 1; Louisville, 0.
Minneapolis, 3; Columbus, 2.
Toledo, 8; Milwaukee, 2.
Kansas City, 4; Indianapolis, 5.

ROBINS BEAT BRAVES AGAIN.

Evers, Stallings, Smith, and Tyler Banished from Game.

The parting engagement of the present series between the Brooklyns and Boston Braves at Ebbets Field yesterday resulted in a victory for the Dodgers by the score of 7 to 3. Crippled as they are by the losses of Jake Daubert and Mike Mowrey, the Robins could inject only a limited quantity of "pep" in the few opening innings.

Johnny Evers was ever trying to get the needed "pep" into the fracas after the second inning, and his hoarse voice was heard all over the lot. In fact it was heard too much, and in the eighth stanza he was ordered from the coaching lines by Umpire Rigler. This banishment started a procession. Manager George Stallings, sitting in his street finery on the bench, but gabbing audibly, was ordered to disappear, and then Umpire Orth got into the game actively and chased Red Smith from the scene, the latter getting snippy, even after reaching first on a pass. This stirred up Lefty George Tyler, who got into the conversation and also was banished. Then ball playing was resumed.

The opposing twirlers were big Jeff Pfeffer for the Robins and Frank Allen for the visitors. Pfeffer had much the best of the argument.

After a troublesome first inning, in which Pfeffer was reached for three singles in a row, netting Boston a run, the tall Dodger twirler settled down, and was never really in danger up to the eighth frame.

Brooklyn tied the score in their half of the first on singles by Olson and Johnston and sacrifices by Hickman and Wheat, the latter's fly to left scoring Olson. In the third the Brooklyns took the lead when Olson doubled to left and scored off Johnston's single to the centre garden. A terrific home-run drive, which sailed high from the bat of Casey Stengel over the right field wall, gave the Robins another marker in the sixth, and in the seventh they added two more on a pass to Miller, a single by Olson, a double by Johnston, and a trio of glittering errors by as many Boston fielders.

Boston got two runs in the eighth when, after Massey had singled and Wilhoit doubled, Chief John Tortes Meyers uncorked a wild heave to left when trying to find third base, which was closely followed by a fumble of Tragessers ground-ball by Myers at third, which permitted both to score the plate. The scoring all came with two down, but despite the fact that the bases were loaded, Pfeffer tightened up in time to save further trouble.

In their half of the eighth the Robins made two runs when Stengel walked and Wheat followed with a scratch infield hit, the two scoring when Hy Myers drove a single to centre.

Ivan Olson played brilliantly, and was one of the chief factors in the Robins success. In four trips to the plate he hit safely three times and was walked once. He scored three of Brooklyn's runs, and accepted successfully many chances in the field. Jimmy Johnston also played well, getting two timely hits and furnishing a heady play in the second inning which throttled a threatened Boston uprising. This play was followed by a clever double play engineered by Myers and Johnston, which dashed Boston's hopes for that inning.

The score:

BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Olson,ss	3	3	3	6	5
Johnston,1b	4	0	2	9	0
Hickman,cf	3	0	1	0	0
Stengel,rf	2	2	1	0	0
Wheat,lf	4	1	2	3	0
Cutshaw,2b	2	0	0	3	1
Myers,3b	4	0	1	2	1
Meyers,c	3	1	0	4	0
Pfeffer,p	4	0	0	0	2
Total	29	7	10	27	12

BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Fitzpat'k,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Massey,2b	3	1	2	2	3
Wilhoit,rf	4	1	2	2	0
Magee,cf	5	0	2	1	0
Konetchy,1b	5	0	0	11	0
Smith,3b	5	0	0	0	3
Rawlings,3b	0	0	0	0	1
Tragesser,c	4	0	1	6	2
Marany'e,ss	4	0	1	1	2
Allen,p	2	0	0	0	0
aReulbach,p	0	0	0	0	0
Hughes,p	0	0	0	0	0
aTyler	1	0	0	0	0
bBarnes	1	0	0	0	0
cBailey	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	3	9	24	12

a Batted for Allen in seventh.
b Batted for Reulbach in eighth.
c Ran for Smith in eighth.
Errors—Cutshaw, H. Myers, J. Meyers, Massey, Magee, Tragesser.

Brooklyn	1	0	1	0

THE TEACHING STAFF

Appointments and Transfers in the Public Schools.

The following appointments were made yesterday by the Board of Education:

TEACHERS.

Manhattan.

SCHEDULE B1—MEN.

E. F. Cunningham..B10 | H. C. Goodman.... 83
A. N. Phillips...B10 | Isidor Rogin..... 83
Samuel Bier..... 20 | Harry Goldberg.... 83
Alfredo Distefano. 21 | R. J. Ferretti.... 85
Philip Low..... 34 | William F. Bauer.. 95
H. C. Kurdelski.. 51 | J. B. Goldsmith... 95
S. D. Kaplan..... 51 | C. J. Kraft, Jr.... 132
W. J. Ryan..... 65 | A. Manheimer..... 132
John Brotherton.. 65 | S. Seligsohn..... 147
Michael J. Cullen. 65 | D. Weberman..... 147
Henry Fried..... 79 | J. E. Solomon..... 160
David I. Kaplan... 79 | Edward Granat.... 169

WOMEN.

Clarissa Pettit.... 1 | Helen Kunte..... 93
Florence C. Keen.. 1 | Mary E. Dobbin... 96
Mary B. Mulry.... 3 | M. Ruth Heck..... 95
Nora Mahon..... 3 | Vera Malin..... 97
J. Buchanan..... 7 | Lillian E. Magnus.G96
Daisy C. Reis..... 7 | May U. Bush..... 97
Tessie Aaron..... 7 | Edna L. Beringer.102
M. E. Holahan..... 14 | Annabel Matthews.102
E. M. M. Dykeman.. 20 | Hannah F. Hess..102
Sarah B. Frisch... 23 | Vera V. Fanning..106
Agnes B. Campbell 23 | F. L. Alexander..107
R. Kirschenbaum... 23 | M. H. Lawrence..107
Maud Maschke..... 25 | Mary B. Lothrop..108
B. L. Southwick... 29 | Elise S. Kaufmann.108
E. R. Cashnoff... 31 | L. L. Wardell..... 108
E. C. McEntegart. 33 | Edna Phillips..... 108
Angela M. Shannon 33 | Anna Hentel..... 108
Emily M. Levine.. 36 | C. McLaughlin..... 108
Ellen L. Bacon... 38 | Florence L. Carey.116
Cora F. Seaman... 38 | Frances Schaff.... 119
Nellie G. Tobin.. B39 | E. J. Devereux.....122
G. R. Caulfield... 40 | Martha Guiry.....122
Helen M. O'Brien.. 43 | Louise Cassidy.....128
Charlotte Selector. 43 | M. M. Ferguson.....131
Edith Romm..... 46 | Sadie H. Lerner....131
Nelly V. Scott..... 46 | C. A. B. Wilson....132
Cecelia McGoldrick 50 | Helen E. Dwyer....132
Clara L. Reliner... 51 | Dora Berman.....132
Dora Smith..... 57 | Emily M. Duff....135
Rose Feldman..... 65 | Anna Schweitzer..140
E. H. Munn..... 67 | Ethel L. Christian.141
Marion Brick..... 68 | Gertrude Isaacson.157
Anna M. Stephens.. 72 | Louise Cassidy.....198
W. L. Wurthmann.. 78 | Dinah Berzinsky..168
Edna H. Davidson 78 | Estelle Meltsner...168
E. F. Roethgen... 78 | Salome Kane.....169
Ge Mansfield..... 78 | E. B. Chase.....172
Mary R. Robson... 78 | Sara Weinraub.....172
S. Greenstein..... 78 | Etta Rosenbaum....172
Frances E. Cohen.. 78 | M. E. Constantine.172
Ethel M. Gilmore.. 84 | Grace G. Donahue.172
Pauline Gottlieb... 84 | E. E. McCabe.....182
Cora Rosenkranz... 85 | M. A. Kennedy..B188
Irené J. Kennedy.. 95 | Josephine Hipp....190
Ida Mufson..... 95 | Sara E. Rhodes....190

UNGRADED—MEN.

Schedule B2 Plus $100.

Harold B. Weissman..... 89

UNGRADED—WOMEN.

Schedule B2 Plus $100.

Edith M. Brower...82 | Sarah E. Fisk....157
Mabel Buntin.....82

The Bronx.

SCHEDULE B1—MEN.

S. L. Rubenstein..13 | David H. Colin....55
Hyman Feldman....13 | Felix Kramer.....55

WOMEN.

Amy M. Mattner...P3 | Elsie Rouelle 32
Celia Bershadsky... 5 | May E. Clayton....32
Mary E. Walsh.... 6 | Rose M. Farrell....32
K. M. A. Murphy.. 9 | Mary J. Kennard...32
Frances H. Allan.. 9 | Annie C. Dodge....37
Hannah Davis..... 13 | D. Mayerhofer....38
Caroline M. Coyle. 13 | D. Koerber.....39
S. W. Van Horsen.13 | Mary Hawkins.....42
Pauline Jacobs.... 14 | K. A. Maloney....42
J. A. Powers..... 16 | M. K. Shakespeare.42
Ida Lazarus..... 21 | Henrietta Lally....42
Ruth G. Sprotsen.. 29 | Anna R. Keane.....43
Bertha Goldman... 29 | Fanny Wolper.....43
M. E. McAllister..30 | Eleanor R. Bender..44
M. F. Sullivan.....30 | Ellen Lyons.....44
M. M. Collins..... 31 | M. Havender.....45
Theresa Kane..... 31 | L. Fogerty.....45
A. O'Donnell.....32 | E. E. M. Karl.....46
Mabel Dowdall.....32 | Tilda Schiffer 52
Florence M. Dunn..32

Brooklyn.

SCHEDULE B1 MEN.

S. A. Zucker..... 10 | A. B. Speel.....B84
J. H. Lightcap.... 23 | Joseph K. Ryan...109
Hyman Natelson... 23 | C. A. Gramet.....109
L. M. Rubenstein.. 23 | L. R. Richards.....109
Joseph Katz..... 23 | Isidore Melvoin...133
William Cohen.... 50 | Frank B. Stadtler..145
I. Chaimowitz..... 53 | A. A. Schneider...165
S. E. Friedrich... 80 | Samuel Rogoff 174
Ralph Guinness....80 | Fred Weberpals ...176
Abraham Wolfson..B84

WOMEN.

Helen Greenwald.. 5 | Florence Levine .. 87
Ray Mann'..... 7 | Rose M. Lasris .. 95
C. H. Hall..... 7 | F. A. Simpson....102
Marion E. Reitz... 16 | Louise Dahlberg...105
L. G. Kallenberg.. 16 | W. Davidson 100
S. F. Hayman..... 16 | H. M. Henderson..109
Lena Eisenstein... 17 | Amelia Leder 109
Rose Atlas..... 17 | Helen A. Witzel..109
Ruth T. Kehoe..... 19 | Lena Teitelbaum..110
G. V. Kane..... 19 | O. G. Ward.....118
M. A. Potter..... 19 | Eva Greenman ...123
A. M. Willmann.... 19 | H. M. C. Krueger..128
M. E. Fletcher..... 21 | Yetta Cohen.....132
M. H. Davis..... 21 | Lena Katz 132
A. V. McAuley..... 23 | Marie P. Holl....140
Mildred Braginn.... 23 | Grace E. Shartz...144
Mary W. Hartwig.. 24 | Clara Kraker 145
Emily M. Levine... 36 | Mary Fetherston..149
Ellen L. Bacon.... 38 | Jessie C. Walker..149
Cora F. Seaman.... 38 | I. D. Rappaport...149
Dora K. Blohm..... 32 | M. E. Reynolds....150
M. E. Allen..... 32 | Julia E. Scott.....150
Marie A. Duffy.... 32 | Fanny Helfman 155
Beatrice Goldberg.. 43 | A. P. Cohen.....156
Mildred Strom..... 43 | C. Ketchum 164
Louisa A. Downey.. 43 | Ella V. Buckley....164
M. O. Warnock..... 46 | Sarah L. Stein.....164
Helen L. Koch..... 46 | Frances Cohen 164
Ray D. Chasanoff.. 50 | Stella Nasher 165
Elizabeth Smith.... 50 | Ida Wirth 165
Ida Glaserolf..... 50 | H. L. G. Groser....167
Ida Strongin..... 50 | E. G. Comerford...167
Mary E. Edwards.. 55 | Edna Wilson 172
Sadie Golin..... 55 | A. R. Sullivan.....172
G. L. Hilgeth..... 55 | Jeanette Reif 174
Sarah Heitner..... 58 | Edna Wolff 176
Elizabeth Taylor... 64 | Marian L. Gill....178
Marion E. Lewry... 70 | L. M. Walsh.....178
S. L. Fischman..... 73 | Elizabeth Sheff ...180
G. D. Donaldson... 80 | C. C. Woelber.....180
E. H. Lorentz....B84 | Mae H. Solomon...180

UNGRADED.

SCHEDULE B2, PLUS $100.

Elisabeth A. Bergin..... 32

QUEENS.

SCHEDULE B1—MEN.

John J. Cosgrove..... 93

WOMEN.

Lena M. Hunt..... 4 | Mary R. Serra.... 83
Juliet B. Bayliss... 34 | L. G. Purcell.... 83
Freda H. Thompson.40 | E. B. Swartz..... 89
A. E. Stevenson... 41 | Mary C. Clapp.... 91
Mabel F. Ferris... 44 | A. H. R. Clark....90
Fannie Lippman....59 | Anna Moran.....95
A. Hunseberg ..... 78 |
M. G. McNally.....80

RICHMOND.

SCHEDULE B1—MEN.

Russell C. Grimshaw.....16

WOMEN.

E. M. Hourigan....12 | G. Shotzinoff.....26
Gertrude F. Roe....14 | F. Maconachy 30
Sophia H. Orpal....16 | Mabel Russell.....30
Gladys Velsor.....23

PRINCIPALS.

SCHEDULE 1B.

C. M. Landsman...16 | F. B. Graham..... 35
W. K. Franklin....40 | J. F. Smith, Jr....100
D. Goldwasser .....83 | Maurice Brandt 114
Ch. G. Weinberger..87 | Albert S. Taylor... 20
Frederic Ernst..... 7 | Henry Levy 83

SCHEDULE A.

M. B. Kinkeldey... 92 | Rose L. Gertner....76
Martha A. Youngs.106 | K. M. A. Keyes....95
E. M. Braine..... 57

ASSISTANTS TO PRINCIPALS.

SCHEDULE B3.

Fannie Glazel ..... 31 | Eleanor Horohoe... 80
Harriet L. Curtin. 86 | Ella F. Herre....128
Sara G. Burke.....122 | Mary T. Crowley..143
Elkiir Wikander....192 | M. G. McHenry.....81
Anna S. Tobin..... 40 | F. C. Cooney.....81

TEACHERS—Grades 7A—7B.

MANHATTAN.

Blanche A. Weill, Phys. Trng..... 3
Mildred A. McNamara, Hist. and Civ... 11
Antonia Schatzberg, Music..... 17
Agnes M. Kearney, Geog. and Sci..... 18
Helanie Thompson, Drawing..... 21
Philip Haas, Hist. and Civ..... 23
Pauline Lucille Batt, Math..... 34
Blanche F. Stryker, Phys. Trng..... 40
Harriet E. Porritt, English..... 43
Joseph G. Schneider, Phys. Trng..... 52
Kathleen V. Conlon, Drawing..... 53
Henry M. Goldstein, Phys. Trng..... 62
Leon S. Kaiser, Bookkeeping..... 62
Julia Philipson, Math..... 63
Berenice Weil, English..... 64
Margaret T. LeRoy, Hist. and Civ..... 65
Elizabeth Pennamacoor, English..... 72
Louis Altar, Phys. Trng..... 79
Henry H. Constantine, Hist. and Civ... 83
Luella M. Burchan, Phys. Trng..... 83
Helen W. Farrell, Phys. Trng..... 83
Anna Maloy, Drawing..... 83
Lucy G. McCutchen, English..... 83

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Sues John Barrymore for Assault.

John Barrymore, the actor, was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday for $10,000 damages by Frederick Schopp, a stage electrician, on the ground that Mr. Barrymore assaulted him at the Republic Theatre on May 31, when Mr. Barrymore was playing there in "Peter Ibbetson." The complaint alleged that after Barrymore had threatened the electrician and abused him he hit him and caused his head to strike a wooden post. The plaintiff alleged that he is a sufferer from diabetes and that his ailment was aggravated by the assault.

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BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

BAGS.—Contractors wanted for large quantity khaki bags. C 500 Times Annex.

COATS.—H. Fried of Philadelphia will look at children's and infants' coats all day Thursday. Room 309, Wilson Bldg., 1,270 Broadway.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on snappy broadcloth coats only. First floor, 15 West 26th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Prominent jobber looking at Fall samples. Fourth floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall coats. Fifth floor, 45 West 27th St.

CORDUROY.—We want 36-inch wide wale white; no seconds; mail sample and price. S. Reichman & Co., 707 Arch St., Philadelphia.

CORDUROY.—Open for wide-wale corduroy in white and navy. H. B. Schwarts, 127 West 26th St.

COTTON GOODS.—Open to buy for cash; large quantities of cambrics, percales and ginghams. Gram. 4436.

CREPE METEOR; large quantity; all shades. I. Zimetbaum Co., 38 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Will buy for spot cash any quantity of wash dresses; also jobs of crepe de chine and taffeta dresses. Wiener, 36 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on new Fall silk styles. Call, with samples, 11th floor, 54 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at serge and silk dresses. Call all week, 6th floor, 12 West 31st.

DRESSES.—Jobbers looking at serge dresses all week. 137 West 25th, seventh floor.

DRESSES.—Serge; will look at serge dresses Saturday all week. 4th floor, 134 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber buying Fall dresses. Room 804, 27 West 24th.

FRENCH SERGE wanted in all colors, 50 or 54 inches. Butterfly Dress Mfg. Co., 142 West 24th.

GEORGETTE, open for quantity spot cash. Esco Waist Co., 151 West 19th.

GINGHAMS.—Open to buy plain and fancy ginghams, for cash. Gramercy 4436.

JEANS for middy blouses; can use any standard cloth; state quantity and lowest price for spot cash. W 334 Times Downtown.

KERSEYS.—Open at all times for black, gray, blue, and brown; submit samples. Max Scott, 79 Fifth Av.

PLUSH.—Will buy peco or H. & H. Telephone Chelsea 9724.

POIRET TWILL.—Tan shade, any quality. Sasner & Marinace, 31 West 31st St. M. Sq. 478.

POPLINS.—Quantity of American poplins, Style 6709-S, and black; will pay cash for same. M. Kananack, 120 West 27th.

POPLINS.—Open for 767 or P. P. L. black and navy; 6301 serge, all colors. Phone Chelsea 9423.

POPLINS, velours, broadcloths, kerseys, &c.; open for quantity. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th.

POPLIN.—90610, also American kersey taupe. Wilson Manufacturing Co., 127 Madison Av.

POPLINS.—Open for quantity of 769, 99 and 104; Gera Mills 9036. Phone 5425 Gramercy.

POPLIN.—Amoskeag wanted, 9953, 8158, and Whitmans 767; spot cash. Chelsea 2210.

SATEEN.—Any color, any quantity; m'f'rs' surplus preferred; spot cash. E 275 Times Downtown.

SERGE.—Botany 764; also Pacific, narrow width, 40-42 inches; quantity; all colors; write only; no attention paid to callers. N. Friedman, care J. Goldwasser, 158 West 27th St.

SERGES.—Open for quantity French serges, also Pacific, Whitman, Panama. Bedford Waist and Dress, 114 West 26th.

SERGES.—Open for any quantity F. S. G., F. S. W., W. F. 4030 and 4421; quote lowest prices; cash. H 120 Times.

SERGES, Jullillard's 4408-4421, Whitman's 104, and Botany 11433 desired. Schlang Co., 151 West 26th.

SERGES.—Lightweight French serges, navy only, for spot cash. J. D. Booth & Son, 134 West 26th.

SERGES.—Open for Amoskeag, 7801, 6301 and 6002. Franklin 1268.

SERGE.—U. S. 818 or similar cloth. Phone Farr. 4923.

SILK.—Open to buy quantity of satins, georgette, crepe de chine; will pay cash; call at any time. 87 5th Av., 3d floor.

SILKS.—Open for jobs of striped and plain silks. Trussel Waist Co., 139 West 25th St.

SILKS, Georgettes, Crepes, Navy Taffetas.—Cash. Room 1006, 17 Madison Av.

SILKS.—Susquehanna 36-inch chiffon faille for cash, all colors. H 11 Times.

SUITS.—Perry, Dame & Co., 142 East 32d St., are looking at Fall ladies' and misses' suits. Call at once; ask for Mr. Wilson.

SUITS and COATS.—Jobber will look at better grade garments. I. F., 22 West 32d, 5th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on new smart Fall suits and coats. 32 West 27th St., 10th floor.

TAFFETAS.—Will buy quantity navy taffeta at cash price. Balsam Dress and Skirt Co., 19 West 21st.

TAFFETAS.—Tender, any shade, 36 inches wide, any quantities, 10c per yard. Klein, 28 E. 28th St.

VELOURS, Poplins, and Esquimette.—Open for quantity for cash. Haft, 104 West 27th St.

WASH DRESSES.—Open to buy jobs wash dresses; any quantity. Globe Dress, 19 West 27th.

WASH GOODS.—Will buy for cash unlimited quantity cotton piece goods, white or colored; will take garment manufacturers' surplus stock; submit samples and quotations. Box E 450 Times Annex.

Offerings to Buyers

BLACK FURETTE.—One-inch strips; Chase or Blumenthal. Shapiro & Sons, 54 West 21st.

COATS, Fall suits, ready; coats, immediate delivery; navies, blacks. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

CARDS—Snap fastener cards, 21000; also carding boards; close out. S 76 Times.

COATS.—All wool poplin coats, 48 inches long, full sweep, at the low price of $6.75 net; a wonderful value for sales. I. & B. Shapiro Cloak Co., 37 West 20th.

COATS to close out at a price in velour, Palm Beach, sport fabrics; large quantity. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d.

COATS AND SUITS.—Palm Beach silks and cloths to close out. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS, to close; desirable styles; all colors. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS, SUITS.—Silks and cloths; closing out; sacrifice. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—Silk jersey coats, milanese, $4.75 up, immediate delivery. Novick, 40 W. 28th.

CORDUROY.—White, 36-inch, narrow and wide wale; act quickly. Simon Brothers, 349 Canal St. Tel. Spring 5320.

CORDUROYS. — White, narrow wale; also wine-color, wide wale; below marked price. Spring 7350.

CORDUROY. — White tub 613, Juilliard. Lieberman, Horwitz, 45 West 27th. Farragut 4250.

CORDUROY.—White; special bargains. J. L. Saches, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 8445.

CREPE DE CHINE and taffeta, all colors, at price. Farragut 3647.

DRESSES, SUITS.—We have in stock for immediate delivery navy taffeta dresses in jersey silk and pongee sport suits, $7.50 up. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Navy, taffeta and crepes; extra assortment of large sizes; special prices on quantity; lot $6.75 up; immediate delivery. Princess, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—White and colored, exceptional values of high-class nets, voiles, organdies to close at low price. The Little Duchess Dress Co., 115 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Closing out evening dresses; taffeta dresses for immediate delivery at low prices. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

DRESSES—Navy taffetas for immediate delivery in up-to-the-minute styles. Shapero-Lewis Co., 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Blue taffeta, white voile, gingham, for immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—125 navy taffeta dresses to close out at low price. Select Dress Co., 20 East 17th.

DRESSES.—We have wash dresses in stock for delivery. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Navy taffetas for immediate delivery, $6.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Taffetta and Georgettes to close out. J. Leaser, 47 West 34th.

DRESSES.—500 gingham to close out. National Garment Co., 29 West 21st.

DRESSES.—400 washable, including stouts, to clear. Primo, 23 West 32d.

GEORGETTE, wash satin, duchess; colors; immediate delivery. Marks-Sarner, 9380 Madison Square.

HAIR NETS.—10,000 gross of hair nets, 750 gross of dress belting; fine assortment of sanitary goods, ribbons, 200 great gross snap fasteners, about 500 gross of fancy novelties. Call, 320 5th Av. Room 810, 10:30 A. M., Friday.

JERSEY CLOTH WOOL in all shades; immediate delivery. Mad. Sq. 5000, Extension 41.

JERSEY WOOL in all shades at a sacrifice, Farragut 3264.

KERAMI.—Have 2 pieces of Sidney Blumenthals keramI, for sale, Farr. 2347.

KERSEYS.—15-ounce black; 27-inch Botany broadcloth, black; Raritan beaver, all shades; call in person, Eagle Mfg. Co., 129 West 27th.

KERSEYS.—We have quantity of Raritan 1213 in all colors. Chelsea 2607.

LADIES' SUITS.—20 suits of this season for sale; high grades; 1st floor, 38 East Broadway.

Offerings to Buyers

DRESSES.—Jobs Shantung and linen dresses to close out. Congress W. & D. Co., 32 West 20th.

LANTERNS.—15,000 Jap. lanterns for sale. 90 Grand St., Jay & Co.

MIDDIES.—1,000 dozen on hand for immediate delivery in silks and cottons. G. & L. Middy Blouse Co., 446 Broadway.

PIECE GOODS.—Cloak manufacturer going out of business desires to sell seasonable merchandise, plant and lease at sacrifice for cash. W. Steinberg, 35 West 32d.

PIECE GOODS.—French linen and cotton piece goods to close out. Farragut 3647.

PLUSH.—Peerless T 10, large quantity, for sale. $3.75 net cash. E 71 Times Downtown.

SATIN.—White cotton back, peau de cygne, all colors; sacrifice. Audubon 5006.

SERGES. — Have for sale 4002, 7301, 6301 Amoskeag, 2654C/W Wellington Sears, 780 Botony. Phone Madison Square 2975.

SERGE.—Gera black and navy and French serge; also shepherd checks. Chelsea 5822.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—An unusual chance to buy half-waisted shepherd checks, Priestly and others, at price below the market. X 327 Times Annex.

SKIRTS AND COATS.—Discarded samples all-wool poplins, serges, and mixtures at a price. Herzberg, 21 West 19th.

SKIRTS, COATS.—Silk jersey skirts, $3.75, and coats, $5 up. Daily Waist, 8 W. 19th.

SKIRTS.—Fancy silks and taffetas; to close, $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

STOUT DRESSES.—Job of stout dresses at a sacrifice. Jaffin, 130 West 17th.

SUITS.—Wool jersey, all leading colors, at a price. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th St.

SUITS.—Navy poplin, for immediate delivery at special price. Hirschhorn, 12 West 47th.

VELOURS.—Navy and black, also cheviots, at a price. Third floor, 31 East 32d. Murray Hill 3778.

VELOURS.—Heavyweight; all colors; also black kerseys for sale. Call Gramercy 980.

WAISTS.—Georgettes, latest models, immediate delivery. Standard

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Lose at the Close After Early Gains—Watching Money Rates.

The stock market was interested chiefly yesterday in the money situation. The return to the banks of $128,000,000 in deposits representing the initial installment on the Liberty Loan, with probably an addition from income tax receipts, brought about an easier condition, but traders were of two minds as to the effect of the payment today of the second installment, amounting to 18 per cent. of the subscription, and the expected shifting of millions in connection with the July 1 interest and dividend disbursements. Call money loaned yesterday afternoon as low as 2 per cent. and was quoted at that price at the close, but the reduction did not come until most of the stock market requirements had been cared for at 6 per cent., the opening and renewal rate. However, the subsequent drop in the price had an immediate effect on speculative sentiment and prices enjoyed a little spurt on the theory that the money stringency is about over.

Stocks were quite strong and fairly active in the early part of the day, but reacted sharply in the final hour and closed in almost every instance at the lowest price for the day. The setbacks were large enough to leave many issues well under their previous closing prices. The motor stocks were particularly hard hit, General Motors closing off 2½ and Studebaker 5½, the latter making a new low record for the year at 70½. Even the railroads shared in the late afternoon decline, one explanation of which was a report of doubtful authenticity to the effect that the Interstate Commerce Commission will not announce its decision in the rate case on Saturday, but will put the matter off for some weeks. The industrial list was highly irregular. Sinclair Oil continued its declining movement, closing at 40⅝, off 2½, with Texas Company down 3 and Mexican Petroleum down 1¼. Steel dropped from 132⅜, two points, to 130⅝ at the close. The equipment issues were sympathetically affected with the rails, Car & Foundry, American Locomotive, Baldwin, New York Air Brake, and Railway Steel Springs losing from 1⅝ to 4 points.

Bankers think that money may go to higher levels in the coming week, but they anticipate no extreme rise and are generally of the opinion that there will be a plentiful supply after the end of this month. The payment due today calls for a total for the entire country of $360,000,000 on account of the Liberty bond subscriptions, but this amount has been anticipated to a considerable extent by payments in full made by many individuals and banks on the 15th. Moreover, the payment is to be handled in a way to cause little disturbance to the money markets, the banks effecting the transfer by crediting the Federal Reserve Bank on their books with money due on account of the bond allotments and receiving in return the Government receipts, after depositing the required collateral with the reserve institution. In some cases where banks have bought liberally of the short-term certificates issued in anticipation of the loan proceeds their allotments have been cut down so that the Government will owe them money on the settlement for loan subscriptions.

GOOD UNDERTONE IN LONDON

Money Is Plentiful and Discount Rates Are Quiet.

LONDON, June 27.—Money was plentiful and discount rates were quiet today. Exchequer and Treasury bills were sold in larger quantities.

Considering the moderate amount of business, the stock market maintained quite a good undertone, traders regarding the war news and the general outlook favorably. Mining and oil stocks and Argentine rails were in demand, while Brazilian issues were strong. Shipping shares attracted more attention and steady investment buying was recorded in the gilt-edged section. Rubbers and American and Russian securities were neglected.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 27.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 60 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 25 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	6	Last	2
Low	2	Renewals	6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Thirty days	5½	Thirty days	6
Sixty days	5½	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	5½	Ninety days	5½
Four months	5	Four months	5½
Five months	5	Five months	5½
Six months	5	Six months	5½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 3@4
Not eligible, 90 to 90 days 4@5

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	5½
4 to 6 months	5½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅛	$4.75⅝	..
Cables	4.76¼	4.76⅛	4.76¼	..
France—				
Demand	5.75⅜	5.75⅜	5.75⅜	—.01⅛
Cables	5.74⅜	5.74⅜	5.74⅜	—.01⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	23.40	23.00	23.00	—.40
Cables	23.50	23.10	23.10	—.40

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand	Close. or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.75⅝		4.76¼
5.1825 Paris	5.73⅝		5.74⅜
China—			
Hongkong	60.40		60.50
Peking	97.75		97.875
Shanghai	91.75		91.875
19.295 Greece	19.35		19.90
32.44 India—			
Bombay	32.75		33.00
Calcutta	32.75		33.00
5.1826 Italy	7.22		7.21
49.84 Japan—			
Kobe	51.25		51.37½
Yokohama	51.25		51.37½
50.00 Philippine Islands—			
Manila	50.12½		50.25
40.10 Holland	41.18⅝		41.31¼
51.85 Russia	23.00		23.10
26.79 Scandinavia—			
Copenhagen	28.95		29.10
Stockholm	30.20		30.50
Christiania	29.30		29.50
19.205 Spain	23.00		23.25
South America—			
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.25		44.37½
32.44 Rio	28.62½		28.75
5.1826 Switzerland	4.85		4.83

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅜	$4.69⅝	$4.71	$4.69

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $590,900,568; balance, $61,513,382; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,180,729; Federal Reserve debit balance, $30,276,107.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, .625 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 39½d, off ¼d; in New York, 78¼c, off ⅜o; Mexican dollars, 61½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$14,907,581	$222,261,579
Ord. internal rev	55,183,225	447,821,175
Income tax	176,800,220	841,251,227
Miscellaneous	10,777,966	79,535,089
Total receipts	$257,714,084	$1,009,857,072
Excess of ord. rec's over ord. disburs.	142,183,626	98,994,795
Excess of total rec's	[illegible]	[illegible]

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	902,522	338,242	224,077
Year to date	99,504,187	84,002,792	62,159,655

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
5¼	5⅝	300	Alaska Gold Mines	5¾	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
4½	5¼	500	Alaska Juneau	4½	4⅞	4½	4½	...
29	29½	2,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	29⅞	30¾	29	29	— ⅝
86	88¼	700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	86	86	86	86	+ ¾
92¼	93	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	93	93	93	93	...
92⅝	93	2,000	Am. Beet Sugar	94	94	93	93	—1½
49	49¼	1,900	Am. Can	49⅞	50	49	49	— ⅝
76⅜	77¼	9,100	Am. Car & Fdry	79⅞	79⅞	77	77	—2¼
14¼	14½	1,000	Am. H. & Leather	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ¾
62	64	100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	64	64	64	64	— ½
23¾	24¼	500	Am. Linseed	24½	24½	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
71¼	73	2,100	Am. Locomotive	73⅝	73⅞	71¾	71¾	—2⅝
64	64⅝	200	Am. Malting 1st pf	65	65	65	65	...
107	107½	10,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	108	109⅛	107	107	— ¼
113⅛	114½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	114	114	114	114	+ ⅛
98¾	99¼	238	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	98¾	99¼	98¾	99¼	...
98⅝	100	100	Am. Snuff pf. new	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	—1⅝
72⅝	73	1,200	Am. Steel F'dries	73¼	73¼	72½	73⅝	— ¼
118	119½	200	Am. Sugar Ref	120½	121	119½	119½	— ⅞
36⅛	36¾	4,400	Am. Sumatra Tob	38	37⅝	36	36½	+1
59	62	60	Am. Tel. & Cable	62	62	62	62	...
122¼	123½	400	Am. Tel. & Tel	123¼	123¼	123	123¼	+ ⅛
70½	72½	300	Do. sub.rcts.2d pd	70	70⅛	70	70⅛	+2⅜
53	53½	600	Am. Woolen	54	54	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅜
41⅜	42¼	800	Am. Writing P. pf	41	42	41	42	+1½
30⅜	31¼	300	Am. Zinc L. & S	31¼	31¼	31	31	...
82⅞	83¼	11,400	Anaconda Copper	82⅞	84⅜	82⅜	82⅜	...
2½	2½	100	Assets Realization	2½	2½	2½	2½	— ½
100⅜	101	3,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	102⅛	102⅜	100¼	100⅜	—1
111	113	1,600	At. Gulf & West I	112⅜	114	111⅜	111⅜	+ ⅝
60¼	62	100	At. Gulf & W. I. pf	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	— ¼
70⅜	71	13,500	Baldwin Loco	72⅜	73⅝	70⅜	70⅞	—1½
74½	74⅝	2,400	Baltimore & Ohio	74⅜	75¼	74½	74½	— ¼
1	⅞	100	Bellona Mining	1	1	1	1	...
142	146	100	Bethlehem Steel	145¼	145¼	145¼	145½	— ½
141	141½	42,000	Beth.S.class B t.cfs	141½	143⅜	140¾	141	+ ¼
71	71¼	100	Brown Shoe	71½	71½	71½	71½	...
11	11⅛	600	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S	12½	12½	11½	11½	— ⅛
100	101½	100	Burns Brothers	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	— ⅛
41¼	42	500	Butte.& Superior	41¼	41¼	41	41	—1
38⅛	38½	100	California Packing	38¾	38¾	38¼	38¼	...
19	20⅜	600	California Petrol	19½	19½	19½	19½	...
51	51½	100	California Pet. pf	51	51	51	51	...
77½	80	100	Calumet & Arizona	80	80	80	80	...
94½	94¾	7,800	Central Leather Co	96¾	96⅝	94½	94⅞	—1½
36	36½	100	Cerro de Pasco	36½	36½	36½	36½	+ ¾
61⅛	61¾	2,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅞	62⅜	61⅛	61⅜	— ⅜
17	17⅛	100	Chicago & Alton	16	16	16	16	+ ⅞
11⅞	12	700	Chi. Great Western	12¼	12½	12¼	12¼	...
34½	35¼	200	Chi. Great West. pf	35¾	35⅞	34½	34½	— ⅝
75⅝	76½	1,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	77⅜	77⅜	76	76½	— ⅛
110½	111½	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	111½	111½	110½	110½	—1¼
110½	110⅝	300	Chi. & Northwest	111	111	110½	110½	— ⅝
68¼	68¾	4,800	Chi., Rock Island &					
			Pac. rcfs. of d. f. p.	68¾	69¼	68¼	68¼	...
37½	37½	3,500	Chi., R. I. & P. w.i.	38	38½	37⅜	37⅜	— ¾
78¾	79⅛	1,700	Chi., Rock Island &					
			Pac. 7 p. c. pf. w.i.	79½	79⅝	78⅝	78⅝	— ¼
69½	70	600	Chi., Rock Island &					
			Pac. 6 p. c. pf. w.i.	70¼	70¼	69¼	69¼	...
21⅝	21⅞	2,700	Chile Copper	21⅝	22	21⅝	21¾	+ ⅛
56⅞	56⅞	2,800	Chino Copper	56⅝	57⅜	56⅝	57	+ ½
66	66	100	Chuq. Field Copper	66	66	66	66	—1
52⅜	53¼	2,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	52	54¼	52⅜	53½	+ ⅞
26½	27	100	Col. & Southern	27	27	27	27	+1
54	56	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	55	55	55	55	...
40¼	41¼	2,400	Columbia Gas & El	40¼	42¼	40½	41½	+1¼
108	108½	200	Consolidated Gas	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	— ⅛
32½	32⅝	4,800	Corn Products Ref	32¾	33⅜	32	32⅞	+ ⅛
103⅝	103⅞	1,000	Crucible Steel pf	103⅞	104	103⅞	103⅞	+ ¼
86½	86¾	57,900	Crucible Steel	87	88⅞	85¾	86⅛	...
42⅞	42⅝	5,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	42⅜	44¼	42½	42½	— ¼
90	90½	400	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	90¼	90¼	90	90	+ ½
188	189	300	Cuba-Am. Sugar	186¼	190	186¼	189	+6¾
114⅞	115	900	Delaware & Hud	115⅜	115¾	115	115	...
200	210	200	Del., Lack. & West	210	210	210	210	...
122	126	4	Detroit Edison Co	124	124	124	124	...
21⅜	22	2,400	Distillers' Secur	22⅝	23¼	21⅜	22	...
10½	11¾	200	Dome Mines	11⅜	11⅝	11½	11½	+ ½
36	37	1,000	Elk Horn Coal	36⅞	37½	35¾	36	— ⅜
26⅝	26⅞	3,500	Erie	27¾	27¾	26¾	26⅝	— ⅜
39	39½	1,200	Erie 1st pf	40	40	39½	39½	— ⅜
29	29½	300	Erie 2d pf	30½	30½	29¼	29¼	—1¼
37	38½	100	Fisher Body	37	37	37	37	+ ¾
44	45½	100	Federal M. & S. pf	45	45	45	45	+ ⅛
33	33	100	Gaston W. & W	33	33	33	33	+ ⅛
116½	117⅝	16,700	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs	119½	121⅜	117⅛	117⅛	—2½
50	51	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	50	50	50	50	+ ¼
105	107	100	Goodrich pf	105	105	105	103	—1
107½	108¼	400	Great Northern pf	108¼	108¼	108	108	— ½
32½	32⅝	...	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	32¾	33	32¾	32¾	+1
40	41⅛	200	Greene-Can. Cop	41	41	41	41	—1
127	128	100	Gulf States Steel	127	127	127	127	—1
103	104	200	Illinois Central	103⅞	104	103⅞	104	+ ⅜
63	63½	10,000	Inspiration Copper	63⅞	64⅝	63	63	— ½
19¾	20	700	Int. Agricultural	20¼	20¾	20	20	...
54	54½	3,900	Int. Agricultural pf	56	57½	54	54	—1½
27⅛	27½	1,800	Int. Mer. Marine	27¼	28¾	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
82½	83½	7,700	Int. Mer. Marine pf	83½	84¾	82¼	82½	—1
39½	39⅝	1,300	Int. Nickel	39¾	39⅞	39¾	39⅝	...
37¼	37½	1,000	Int. Paper	37	38	37	38	+1⅛
23	23½	400	Kansas City South	23½	23½	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
55½	56⅞	100	Kan. City South. pf	55½	55½	55½	55½	...
47	49	200	Kelly Spring. Tire	48	48⅞	48	48⅝	+ ⅞
45	45⅜	3,500	Kennecott Copper	45½	46¾	45	45⅞	+ ⅞
4	6	...	Keokuk & Des Mo	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
95	96	4,800	Lackawanna Steel	97½	98	94⅝	95	—1½
17⅜	18½	300	Lee Rubber & Tire	18¼	18½	17⅝	17⅜	...
17	20	200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	17	17	17	17	— ⅛
125½	128½	100	Louis. & Nash	128	128	128	128	+ ¼
82	83	100	Mackay Cos	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	— ⅛
115	117	200	Manhattan Elev	115½	115½	115	115	— ¾
115	117	50	Do., odd lot	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	...
47¼	48	1,000	Maxwell Motors	48	48¾	47¼	47¼	— ⅛
65	68	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	68	66	66	66	—1
29½	31½	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	30½	30½	30½	30½	...
95½	96½	2,600	Mexican Petroleum	97	97¼	95¼	95⅝	— ¼
41¼	41⅝	1,200	Miami Copper	41¼	41⅝	41	41⅜	+ ¼
64¼	64⅝	7,600	Midvale Steel	64¼	64⅝	61⅞	62⅛	—1⅝
19⅜	19½	300	Minn. & St. L. new	19⅜	19½	19¼	19⅜	— ⅜
7	7½	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7½	7½	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
13½	14	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	...
31½	32	8,000	Mo. Pacific w i	32	32½	31⅜	31½	— ⅛
55	57½	200	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	56½	56½	56½	56½	— ⅛
111½	112¾	400	Montana Power pf	112	112	112	112	— ½
108½	112	-100	Nat. Biscuit Co	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	+ ⅛
34⅝	35	1,000	Nat. Conduit & C	35	35	34¾	34¾	— ¼
39	39½	1,100	Nat. Enam. & St	40	40	39½	39½	— ½
56	58	100	National Lead	57	57	57	57	...
23⅝	24	1,000	Nevada Con. Cop	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
23	23½	1,800	N. O., Tex. & Mex	25¼	26⅜	25¼	25½	+1
143	145	200	N. Y. Air Brake	145	145	143½	143½	—3½
92¼	92⅜	1,900	N. Y. Central	92⅜	93	92⅛	92⅜	— ½
37	40	100	N. Y. Dock pf	38	38	38	38	...
37⅛	38	4,700	N. Y., N. H. & H	38½	38½	37	37⅝	—2
23¼	23⅜	600	N. Y., Ont. & West	24	24	23¼	23⅜	— ⅜
24	26	300	Norfolk Southern	24¾	24¾	24¼	24½	— ⅛
124	124⅛	1,100	Norfolk & Western	125½	126	124	124	—1¼
61	63½	100	North American	61½	61½	61½	61½	— ⅞
103¼	103⅜	2,500	Northern Pacific	103½	104	103¼	103⅜	+ ⅛
100	100⅜	300	Nova Scotia S. & C	99	100	99	100	+1
122½	123	22,100	Ohio Cities Gas	127	127	122	122⅜	—5½
91	92	100	Owens Bottle Mach	91	91	91	91	...
29¼	29½	3,000	Pacific Mail	30¾	30½	29	29	— ⅝
100	...	100	Pacific Mail pf	101	101	101	101	+1
53¾	53½	600	Penn. R. R.	53⅝	53⅝	53⅜	53⅜	+ ⅛
77⅞	78	600	People's Gas. Chi	78⅜	78½	77⅞	78¼	+ ⅜
19½	20½	600	Père Marquette	20⅞	20⅞	20½	20½	— ⅛
32¾	33½	700	Philadelphia Co	33½	33½	33	33	— ¼
32⅝	33¼	50	Do., odd lot	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	...
72	74½	100	P., C., C. & St. L	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	—1¾
56½	56¼	26,100	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	56¼	58	56¼	58¼	+ ⅝
99¼	100¼	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	100	100	100	100	...
34⅝	34⅞	5,100	Pitts. & West Va	35⅛	35⅜	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
101	101	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	—1
141	142	200	Pullman Co	141⅝	141⅞	141⅝	141⅞	+ ⅜
52½	54½	700	Railway Steel Sp	56⅜	56⅜	52⅜	52⅜	—4½
28⅜	28½	1,600	Ray Con. Copper	28⅜	28⅞	28½	28⅜	...
96¾	97	10,200	Reading	98⅝	98⅝	96¾	97	—1
40½	42	100	Reading 1st pf	41	41	41	41	— ½
91½	91⅝	21,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	92¾	93¼	91½	91⅝	— ⅛
103⅝	103⅞	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	103½	103½	103½	103⅝	— ⅜
63	64¾	800	Royal Dutch r	64⅝	64⅝	63¾	63¾	— ⅜
17⅛	18¼	300	St. Louis-San Fran	18½	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
100	100⅝	450	Savage Arms	101½	101⅞	101	101	— ⅜
17½	17⅝	600	Saxon Motor	19	19	17	17½	—1½
29½	30	200	Seab. Air Line pf	30	30	30	30	...
169¾	170½	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	170½	171½	170½	170⅝	+1⅜
27	27⅜	500	Shattuck-Arizona	27½	27½	26¾	27	— ⅝
40¼	40⅝	25,700	Sinclair Oil & Ref	44	44⅜	40	40⅝	—2½
94¾	95¼	1,700	Southern Pacific	95¼	95½	94⅞	94⅞	— ⅝
8⅞	9	200	So. P. R. Sug. rgts	9	9	9	9	...
28	28	3,000	Southern Railway	29	29	28	28	— ⅞
57⅜	57⅝	100	Southern Ry. pf	57⅝	57⅝	57⅜	57⅝	+ ¼
70¼	71¼	71,200	Studebaker Co	76⅝	76⅝	70¼	71¼	—5½
96	96	100	Studebaker Co. pf	96	96	96	96	—2½
49	51	4,400	Superior Steel	49	51⅜	49	50⅛	+1½
39	39	100	Stutz Motor x d	39	39	39	39	— ¼
18⅜	18⅝	2,900	Tenn. C. & C	18⅝	19	18	18⅜	— ⅛
214	215	900	Texas Co	214	215	211	211	—2
22½	22¾	2,995	Do., rights	22½	22¾	21⅝	21⅝	...
16⅝	16⅞	100	Texas & Pacific	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
58½	58⅝	3,400	Tobacco Products	58½	58⅝	58	58	— ⅛
97½	97¾	100	Underwood Typew	97½	97¾	97½	97½	+2½
138⅜	138⅞	5,100	Union Pacific	138⅜	138⅞	136⅜	137	—1¼
45¼	45⅝	600	United Alloy Steel	45¼	45⅝	45	45¼	...
104⅜	106½	6,500	United Cigar Stores	104⅜	106½	104½	105⅜	+ ⅝
74	74	100	United Drug	74	74	74	74	—2
23¼	23¼	750	U. S. C. I. P. & F	23¼	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	—1
57⅞	57⅞	500	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	...
18⅝	19	200	U. S. Express	18⅝	19	18⅝	18⅝	...
163⅞	164	10,600	U. S. Industrial Co	163⅞	164	150⅛	150⅛	—8½
60¾	60⅞	700	U. S. Rubber	60⅜	60⅝	60	60⅛	— ⅜
61⅞	61¾	500	U. S. Sm., R. & M	61⅞	61¾	60⅞	60⅞	— ¼
130⅛	130⅝	309,600	U. S. Steel	130⅛	132⅜	130⅛	130⅝	+ ⅛
118	118	700	U. S. Steel pf	118	118	117⅜	117⅜	— ⅝
110⅞	112⅜	3,100	Utah Copper	110⅞	112⅜	110¼	110¾	...
19⅛	19⅜	100	Utah Securities	19⅛	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
44	44	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	44	44	44	44	+ ⅛
71½	72¼	400	Va. Iron, Coal & C	71½	72¼	71	72¼	+2¾
51⅞	52	2,930	Wabash pf. A	51⅞	52	50⅞	51	— ⅞
27¼	27½	1,200	Wabash pf. B	27¼	27½	27¼	28⅞	— ⅝
22⅜	22½	100	Western Maryland	22⅜	22½	22⅜	22⅜	...
16	16	200	Western Pacific	16	16	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
51⅜	51⅝	5,300	Westingh. E. & M	51⅜	51⅞	51⅜	51⅜	— ¼
16⅛	16	900	Wheeling & L. E	16¼	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
72	73	400	Wilson & Co	72⅞	72⅞	72	72	+ ½
32¼	32⅝	12,200	Willys-Overland	33	33¼	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
125	130	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	127	127	127	127	...
34½	37	200	Worthington Pump	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅝

OHIO CITIES GAS TO PAY 20%

Reduction from Current Rate to Occur After Purchase of Pure Oil Co.

Directors of the Ohio Cities Gas Company have voted to put the $35,000,000 stock on a 20 per cent. annual basis, according to dispatches received in local banking quarters from Columbus, Ohio, yesterday. The reduction from the current rate of 25 per cent. will occur after the purchase of the Pure Oil Co. is completed. The company is increasing the stock from $25,000,000 to $35,000,000 in order to finance the purchase. It is learned that the management intends to continue the declaration of stock dividends from time to time, as in the past.

Transactions in Ohio Cities "rights" have been put through on the Curb between 90¾ and 93¼ each. Each present shareholder is entitled to subscribe to two new shares at par, $25. Numerous inquiries from the West were received in brokerage houses yesterday in respect to the quotation for rights, as it was figured that the value of each right was thought to be nearer $122 than $90. As similar confusion was reported here, it was expected that many transactions on the Curb would have to be readjusted. A quotation of $95 would approximately represent the value of a

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RETIRES AS MANAGER OF CLEARING HOUSE

William Sherer Gives Up Post Which He Has Held for the Last Twenty-five Years.

W. J. GILPIN HIS SUCCESSOR

Mr. Sherer Has Seen Annual Clearings Grow from $30,863,000,000 to $147,180,000,000 a Year.

Following a special meeting of the New York Clearing House Association yesterday, at which notice was given of proposed changes in the Constitution, made necessary by the Federal Reserve act amendments, which have reduced reserve requirements, it was announced that William Sherer, Manager of the Clearing House, would retire on July 1.

Mr. Sherer will be 80 years old in September, and he has been in Wall Street for more than sixty-four years. For the last twenty-five years he has occupied the responsible position of manager, and for four years previously he was assistant manager. Before going to the Clearing House, Mr. Sherer worked for the old Metropolitan Bank, and from 1863 to 1888 he served in the Sub-Treasury, where he held the office of Acting Assistant Treasurer and Cashier.

The Clearing House Association, at its meeting, decided to continue Mr. Sherer on the payroll, and several of the bankers, among them Gates W. McGarrah, President of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, and Alexander Gilbert, President of the Market and Fulton National Bank, made addresses in which they testified to Mr. Sherer's faithful service, especially during times of panic. "I am sure," Mr. Gilbert said, "we all have in our hearts a desire and definite wish that the remaining years which he will spend in his retirement may be years of pleasantness and of comfort, and that they may bring a good deal of happiness."

In 1888, the year Mr. Sherer entered the service of the Clearing House, the annual clearings amounted to $30,863,000,000, while the total for 1916 was $147,180,000,000. The daily average of clearings in 1888 was $101,000,000, and in 1916 it was $484,000,000. The daily average of cash handled in 1888 was about $5,000,000, compared with $28,000,000 in 1916.

Mr. Sherer is Vice President of the Metropolitan Savings Bank; a thirty-third degree Mason, Past Grand Master of the State of New York; Chairman of the Masonic Liberty Loan Committee, and a member of the Union League Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He was born in Bluegrass, Ky.

William Jay Gilpin was appointed yesterday as manager to succeed Mr. Sherer on July 1. He has been connected with the Clearing House since 1877, and has served as Assistant Manager since 1892. He was associated with the Loan Committees of 1884, 1890, 1893, 1907, and 1914. Mr. Gilpin is a Trustee of the Brevoort Savings Bank, and served ten and a half years in the Seventh Regiment.

Clarence E. Bacon, who has been with the Clearing House since 1893, and who is Chief of the Collection Department, was appointed Assistant Manager, succeeding Mr. Gilpin. Mr. Bacon is a lawyer, but has never been in active practice.

There will be another meeting of the Clearing House Association today to take action on the proposed amendments to the Constitution. It is proposed to adjust the Clearing House reserve requirements to the State and national laws under which its members operate. It is expected that action will also be taken with respect to certain changes in the form of the weekly bank statement.

WOOL TRADING IS SLOW.

Federal Call for Inventory of Supplies Causes Hesitation.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 27.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Calling for an inventory of wool on the part of the United States Government has slowed up trading. The market, however, is strong and more business in Government work is being offered than can be taken care of at the present time. Wool is selling at 60 cents a pound in some States.

"Among the bullish factors are the demand for cotton goods and poor weather reports. It is also expected by some that the next condition report will be lower than the previous one. It is expected that cotton will reach 30 cents a pound.

"The woolen goods market is active only in spots, but the interest is becoming large, and prospective placing of orders for lightweight fabrics has given it an undertone of strength which it did not possess in weeks past.

"The cotton goods market still remains strong, and while there are price variations due to different ideas of manufacturers as to the value of merchandise, quotations are still high. Few expect any important reaction in quotations. Cotton is showing the effects of a world shortage. Higher prices for cotton and for goods are probable."

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—			
May gross	$7,379,226	$5,983,472	$4,838,776
Net aft. tax..	1,734,820	1,295,733	690,556
5 mos. gross..	34,439,985	28,855,467	24,006,319
Net aft. tax..	7,932,345	5,758,455	4,104,448
WABASH—			
May gross	3,515,967	3,071,695	2,363,451
Net aft. tax..	1,124,494	1,002,740	396,060
5 mos. gross..	15,901,619	14,834,953	11,488,935
Net aft. tax..	4,278,887	4,387,771	1,539,972
YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI—			
May gross	1,435,763	1,144,674	963,529
Net aft. tax..	330,492	220,627	222,224
5 mos. gross..	6,758,445	5,364,606	4,874,411
Net aft. tax..	1,428,285	1,315,873	1,164,605

Public Utilities.

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
CLEVELAND ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING CO.—			
May gross	$517,151	$393,702	$123,449
Net aft. tax..	173,019	185,054	*12,015
Net aft. chgs.	123,779	146,892	*24,604
Depreciation	48,647	39,370	9,278
5 mos. gross..	2,751,375	2,155,799	595,576
Net aft. tax..	718,375	1,063,937	*345,562
Net aft. chgs.	478,807	881,055	*402,248
Depreciation	289,620	215,580	64,040
12 mos. gross.	5,705,313	4,620,013	1,085,290
Net aft. tax..	1,781,121	2,138,685	*357,563
Net aft. chgs..	1,260,334	1,707,764	*447,430
Depreciation	565,013	562,001	3,012
Bal. bef. com. dv.	695,321	1,145,764	*450,443
COMMONWEALTH RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER CO.—			
May gross	1,512,014	1,328,070	183,944
Net aft. exp..	667,025	696,806	*29,283
Net aft. chgs.	142,836	200,061	*57,225
Bal. aft. pf. dv.	83,071	115,711	*32,640
5 mos. gross..	7,721,964	6,765,537	956,429
Net aft. exp..	3,517,017	3,567,561	*50,544
Net aft. chgs.	907,367	1,110,656	*103,384
Bal. aft. pf. dv.	458,742	706,306	*247,564
12 mos. gross.	17,919,635	15,630,910	2,289,125
Net aft. exp..	8,537,462	8,175,200	362,262
Net aft. chgs.	2,448,454	2,520,134	*71,680
Bal. aft. pf. dv.	1,385,009	1,555,784	*170,775
NORTHERN OHIO ELECTRIC CORP.—			(Per Cent.)
May gross	539,620	26.99	
Net after expenses	209,438	*1.61	
Net after charges	80,552	*17.62	
Balance after pfd. div.	50,552	*25.42	
5 months gross	2,594,373	32.10	
Net after expenses	1,024,782	1.27	
Net after charges	392,748	*9.76	
Balance after pfd. div.	242,748	*14.83	
12 months gross	5,796,918	30.11	
Net after expenses	2,522,485	17.58	
Net after charges	1,064,868	32.17	
Balance after pfd. div.	704,868	60.21	
SUBSIDIARIES SOUTHWESTERN POWER & LIGHT CO.—			
	1917.	1916.	Increase.
May gross	344,399	309,251	35,148
Net earnings	160,100	138,821	7,279
12 mos. gross.	4,397,068	3,952,401	444,667
Net earnings..	2,077,456	1,817,691	259,765

Miscellaneous.

NEW YORK DOCK CO.—			
May gross	417,475	286,249	131,226
Net	226,001	135,730	91,271
Sur. af. tax & ch.	108,889	61,571	47,298
5 mos. gross..	1,817,393	1,292,657	524,735
Net	920,643	595,132	325,511
Sur. af. tax & ch.	472,602	233,523	239,079

*Decrease.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

There is little probability of any new developments in the wheat market until the Food bill passes Congress and the trade becomes enlightened as to what to expect in the way of Government control and what departure will be necessary from the established methods of doing business. In the meantime the market is drifting along in a listless manner and prices are slowly but steadily sinking to a new crop basis. Many predictions and rumors are being passed around in the trade as to what the Government is going to do, and some of them are of such a pronounced nature that both buyers and sellers of cash wheat have shown a disposition to await final developments before making large contracts. Prices were slightly lower, Chicago contracts being 1c to 4c down, while leading cash markets ranged from unchanged to 7c lower. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.35, free on board, to arrive.

RYE.—Market steady; No. 2 Western, $2.41, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	$2.08	$2.01	$2.05	$2.09	$1.00⅝
September	1.84	1.78	1.83	1.84	1.04

CORN.

The corn market showed a slightly heavier tone early under scattered selling, but subsequently developed strength and closed 1⅜@2c net higher. Stocks abroad were said to be light, and the fact that Argentine corn is of a poor quality for shipment makes America the most logical market for supplying requirements. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.84½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.56⅜	1.54	1.56⅜	1.54⅞	74⅝
September	1.47⅛	1.44¼	1.47⅛	1.45⅜	73¼
December	1.09⅝	1.06¾	1.09¾	1.07¼	62½

OATS.

The oats market was firmer with corn and on reports of export sales of about 250,000 bushels. Crop accounts were satisfactory and advices from abroad said that supplies are increasing and the demand less active. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 74@74¼c; No. 2 white, 74¼c; No. 3 white, 73½@74c; No. 4 white, 73@73½c; fancy clipped white, 75½@76½c; ordinary clipped white, 73½@74½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	63⅛	62¼	63⅜	62⅝	39¼
September	53⅜	52⅜	53	52⅝	38⅜
December	55	54¼	54½	54½	40

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was moderately active, with a better demand, which was thought to be at least partly from packers. This served to offset an easier hog market and less active cash demand. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 30,000, estimated for Thursday 22,000; Kansas City received 10,000 and Omaha 12,300.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	21.53	21.12	21.22	21.10	13.07
September	21.57	21.30	21.47	21.35	13.17
Ribs—					
July	....	....	21.60	21.40	13.55
September	21.77	21.47	21.67	21.85	13.62
Pork—					
July	....	....	39.30	39.00	24.75
September	39.65	39.30	39.50	39.20	24.32

COTTONSEED OIL.

Operations in the market for cottonseed oil were of fair proportions, total sales for the day amounting to 21,900 barrels. Price changes were nervous and somewhat irregular, although the market was well above the previous close during the greater part of the day, and final quotations were not unchanged to 7 points higher. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	16.20@	16.15
June	....	....	16.20@	16.15
July	16.27	16.13	16.18@16.19	16.16
August	16.27	16.15	16.20@16.22	16.13
September	16.28	16.13	16.14@16.15	16.11
October	16.18	16.10	16.11@16.12	16.07
November	15.97	15.87	15.86@15.88	15.85
December	15.82	15.82	15.81@15.83	15.80
January	15.90	15.89	15.81@15.84	15.81

COFFEE.

Yesterday was the first notice day for July contracts in the coffee market. There had been a good deal of July liquidation, largely in the way of switching to later months, and the notices issued were estimated at only 3,000 bags. Their circulation caused some further liquidation, and July sold off to 7.30c, making a net decline of 4 points and the lowest ground touched since that delivery sold at 7.15c early in April. Covering followed, however, with July working up to 7.40c, and the market closed not unchanged to 5 points higher. Sales were reported of 35,250 bags, including exchanges of July for December at 5 points, while that for May at 55 to 58 points. The local spot market was dull and nominally unchanged at 9¼c for Rio 7s and 10c for Santos 4s.

	Range of prices. High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	....	....	7.45@7.44	7.41
July	7.43	7.39	7.43@7.44	7.41
Aug.	....	....	7.52@7.53	7.52
Sept.	7.62	7.59	7.62@7.63	7.60
Oct.	7.68	7.63	7.66@7.67	7.64
Nov.	....	....	7.69@7.70	7.67
Dec.	7.75	7.70	7.73@7.74	7.70
Jan.	....	....	7.78@7.80	7.76
Feb.	....	....	7.84@7.85	7.80
March	7.89	7.86	7.89@7.90	7.84
April	....	....	7.93@7.94	7.89
May	7.99	7.98	7.98@7.99	7.93

SUGAR.

The sugar futures market took on considerable renewed activity, and after opening at advance of 4 to 6 points support from Cuban buyers and local operators further advanced prices, the closing figures showing net gains for the day of 9 to 15 points, with total sales amounting to 29,350 tons. There was a more bullish feeling among sugar traders, owing to the advancing spot market and higher prices for refined sugar, which brought in a fair amount of new outside speculative buying. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	....	....	5.26@5.28	5.11
July	5.27	5.17	5.26@5.28	5.11
August	5.30	5.25	5.33@5.35	5.20
September	5.41	5.35	5.40@5.42	5.29
October	5.44	5.44	5.42@5.44	5.32
November	5.48	5.47	5.45@5.46	5.33
December	5.30	5.24	5.29@5.30	5.19
January	5.00	4.98	5.01@5.03	4.92
February	....	....	4.80@4.83	4.71
March	....	....	4.80@4.83	4.69
April	....	....	4.83@4.86	4.72
May	....	....	4.85@4.88	4.73

Raw sugar was strong and advancing at the close, with the spot price advanced to 6.27c, duty paid. Local refiners bought 20,000 bags Cubas, July shipment, at 5¼c, cost and freight, and 5,000 bags Porto Rico, July shipment, at 6.02c, cost, insurance, and freight. Later a refiner bought 20,000 bags Cubas, first half July shipment, at 5¼c, cost and freight, equal to 6.27c, duty paid. At the close there were said to be buyers at 5¼c, cost and freight, with offering withdrawn, holders awaiting developments. Spot quotations follow: Centrifugal, 6.27c; molasses, 5.30c; cost and freight, 5¼c. The market for refined sugar was firmer in sympathy with raws, and prices were advanced 25 points by three of the leading refiners, while two, the American and Howell, were said to be out of the market entirely. There was a good demand and business was said to be of fair proportions, even at the advance.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 20,123 packages. Stocks arrived very freely and market suffered a decline of ½c on nearly all grades of creamery, with rather an unsettled feeling at the lower figures quoted. The speculative demand was less in evidence. Ladles and packing stock rule firm, with the offerings comparatively light. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb, 38¾@39¼c; extras, (92 score,) 38¼@38½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 37@38c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 35½@36½c; thirds, 34½@35c; creamery, specials higher than extras, 40@40½c; extras, 39@39½c; firsts, 37¾@38¼c; seconds, 36½@37½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 38@38½c; good to prime, 36¼@37¼c; common to fair, 33@36c; renovated, extras, 37½c; firsts, 36@37c; lower grades, 33@35c; imitation creamery, firsts, 35@36c; ladles, current make, firsts, 33½@34cc; seconds, 33c; lower grades, 31½@32½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 32½@33c; No. 2, 32c; lower grades, 30@31½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 15,711 cases. Arrivals are moderate, and while they are still as a whole larger than the consumptive needs of the market, there are some goods still going to the warehouses both here and at out-of-town points, and the offerings of high-grade fresh gathered are comparatively light. There is good demand for such, and prices rule firm, with the tendency still slightly in sellers' favor in the highest grades. Good medium qualities that show a fair proportion of eggs suitable for good trade are meeting a fair demand, but seriously defective goods drag and are offered at very irregular and generally easy prices. High grade dirties are firmer with a better demand; undergrades dull. Nearby white eggs in somewhat lighter receipt, and strictly fine to fancy qualities are selling fairly well at full sustained prices; a good deal of the supply, however, is showing more or less defect and has to be shaded more or less as to quality. Fancy nearby brown eggs scarce and favoring the seller. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 39@39c; storage packed firsts, 34@35c; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 34@35c; firsts, 33@33½c; seconds, 30@32c; thirds and poorer, 26@29c; dirties, No. 1, 29@29c; No. 2 and poorer, 25@27c; checks, good to choice, dry, 27c; undergrades, 26@27c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fancy to fancy, 40@41c; ordinary to good, 37@38c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 36@39c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 36@39c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 37@39c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 36@38c.

THE COTTON MARKET

Prices Rise, All Deliveries Selling at or Above 27 Cents—Net Gain 12 to 25 Points.

Cotton prices again advanced yesterday, and all deliveries sold at or above the 27-cent level. Realising became more active on the upward movement, and there were reactions of approximately $2 a bale, with the market closing steady at a net advance of 12 to 25 points. October contracts sold up to 27c during the forenoon advance, or 56 points above Tuesday's closing figure; while July touched 27.28c, making an advance of 63 points from Tuesday's final quotation and of 143 points from the low level of Saturday morning. Spot cotton was quoted at 27.40c.

Offerings were very light during the morning. The failure of the weather map to hold out any immediate hope of rain in the Southwest combined with the absence of further July notices, and low private condition figures were the bullish factors most in evidence. Demand was not particularly active, but prices advanced readily in a narrow market with active months selling 55 to 63 points net higher before the end of the morning. During the afternoon trading conditions seemed to be reversed. Support was not in evidence, while realizing was more active after the publication of the weekly report of the Weather Bureau. Closing prices were at practically the low point of the day.

A report issued by a prominent Chicago firm made the condition of the crop only 66.5 compared with 71 last month and also indicated a reduction of 5.1 per cent. in acreage. This made the fourth of the private reports covering condition at the end of June, all of which have shown deterioration, averaging about 2.8 per cent. Yesterday's report was accompanied by a statement that it indicated a crop of 10,830,000 bales, compared with last year's yield of 11,437,000 bales and last year's end-June indication of 14,266,000 bales.

The weekly report of the Weather Bureau mentioned various drawbacks, but on the whole was taken as an indication of better progress, and some of the scattering reports indicated very rapid growth in the Eastern belt.

Liverpool reported better progress with liquidation and good trade calling in the market there. According to London press advices, the British Government has decided to appoint a board representing all interests in the cotton industry to control the distribution of raw material. No change was reported in the plans to reopen the Liverpool futures market for fresh business on Friday morning.

It is reported that Southern oil mill men estimate the condition of the cotton crop as of June 18 at 73.7. Private advices reaching here late in the afternoon reported rain in southern Georgia and southwest Texas.

No exports were reported yesterday.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Tuesday.
July	26.80	27.28	26.80	26.90@26.93	26.65
Aug.	27.02	27.02	27.02	26.90 Bid	26.68
Sept.	26.75	27.05	26.75	26.69 Bid	26.57
Oct.	26.60	27.00	26.55	26.58@26.60	26.44
Nov.	....	....	....	26.61 Bid	26.47
Dec.	26.73	27.14	26.63	26.70@26.74	26.56
Jan.	26.80	27.18	26.75	26.75@26.76	26.63
March	27.00	27.37	27.00	26.93@26.95	26.81
May	27.35	27.45	27.35	27.05 Bid	26.92

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 25 points higher at 27.40c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: New Orleans, 25.88; Savannah, 26¾c; Augusta, 26.50c; Galveston, 26.50c; Memphis, 26c; Houston, 26.20c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Wednesday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	7,094	10,882	14,879
Exports	....	....	26,855
Port stocks	91,098	96,848	157,596
New York arrivals	798,658	820,217	817,888
New York stocks	4,944	6,424	5,913

Cotton exchange, special Liverpool cables: Spot cotton, moderate demand, at 19.45d for middling upland. Sales, 5,000 bales, including 4,000 American. Imports, 13,000; American, 12,000.

Bank of South Africa Earnings.

The local agency of the National Bank of South Africa received advices from the home office yesterday showing that net earnings in the last twelve months amounted to approximately $2,093,100, equivalent to slightly more than 14 per cent. on the paid up capital stock. The Board of Directors declared a 6 per cent. dividend and provided for the addition of $875,000 to the permanent surplus account.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street:

For Account of Executors.

29 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Company, $25 each, $35.50 per share.

10 shares Bankers Loan and Investment Company, (reorganized Class A,) $100 each, $100 lot.

19 shares Tri-Bullion Smelting and Development Company, $5 each; 5 shares Baldwin Lester Corporation, $100 each; 5 shares Pneumelectric Machine Company common, $100 each; 2 shares Pneumelectric Machine Company preferred, $100 each; $10 lot.

For Account of Whom It May Concern: 19 shares Cushman's Sons, Inc., common, $100 each, $55.

25,000 shares Velvet Copper Company, $100 each; 10 per share.

$10,000 Bond and Mortgage 1st, made by Henry Huesner and wife to Jacob H. Semel, covering premises 1,200 Lind Avenue, Bronx, past due, interest 6 per cent., size 50x89 feet.

5 shares Standard Gas Light Company of New York preferred, $100 each, $90.

50 shares Standard Gas Light Company of New York common, $100 each, $42.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'27	4 @4½	4.90	4.70
Buff., R. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.10	4.80
Can. Northern	1917-'28	4½@5	6.80	5.70
Can. Pacific	1917-'28	4½	5.40	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.05	4.75
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	4.85	4.60
C., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½	5.90	5.15
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.00	4.70
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	5.80	5.00
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	6.40	6.25
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.00	4.80
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.40	5.00
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.80	5.20
Ill. Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.95	4.75
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.93	4.65
Mich. Central	1917-'30	5	5.05	4.75
Mo., Kan. & T.	1917-'23	5	6.25	5.15
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	6.10	5.10
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'28	4½@5	5.50	5.00
N. Y. C. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	5.30	4.85
N. Y., C. & St. L.	1917-'24	4½	4.85	4.50
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	5.50	5.00
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.85	4.60
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.50	5.00
Seaboard A. L.	1917-'28	5	5.35	5.00
So. Pacific	1917-'28	4½	4.90	4.70
So. Railway	1917-'24	4½@5	5.35	4.85
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	1918-'27	4½	5.10	4.90

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	62.00	63.00	61.50	62.50
Lead	11.75	12.00	11.75	12.00
Spelter	9.37½	....	9.37½	....
Antimony	18.00	19.00	19.00	19.50
Quicksilver	$80.00	....	$80.00	....
Aluminium	*60.00	....	*60.00	....
Iron, No. 2X f'dry	48.75	49.75	48.75	49.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 32½@33c, carload lots, spot delivery; 30½@31c, third quarter; 28½@29c, fourth quarter delivery.

No London cables received yesterday.

	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	120	0	0
Copper, futures	120	10	0
Tin, spot	243	10	0
Tin, futures	239	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Oil	36	37	Iron Blos	1¼	1⅝
B. S. Gas	8	9	Jerome V.	1¼	1⅝
Bingham	1⅛	1⅜	La Rose	40	47
Begole	50	75	Majestic	40	44
Bos. Ely	43	45	Mex. Met.	27	29
Bos. & M.	60	61	Mol. Tung.	44	50
Butte & L.	14	15	New Baltic	1¼	1⅝
Butte & D.	45	55	Nev.-Doug.	1¼	1⅝
Bos. & Ar.	1⅞	2⅛	New U. E.	80	....
Chaiverras	3¼	4	Nipissing	4¾	5
Chief Cons.	2⅜	2⅝	N. Cornelia	19⅝	19⅞
Crown Res.	25	30	N. Z. & L.	70	71
Con. Arix.	2¼	2⅝	Oneco	80	70
Cortes	29	90	Ohio Cop.	1⅜	1⅝
Chas. Con.	7	8	Onondaga	45	....
Cal. Cortes	1¼	2⅛	Pioneer C.	1⅝	1⅞
Eagle & B.	2⅜	2½	Rilla	3	3
Earl Eagle	20	21	Ray Herc.	4¼	4½
Fortuna	6	8	S. W. Metal	....	....
Gold Coin	1	1	full paid	3	3⅜
Hancock	90	95	S. W. Metal	....	....
Hedley Gl.	1⅜	1⅝	part paid	2	2⅛
Homestake	90	....	Stratton	1¾	1⅞
Hum. Bost.	20	23	Trin. Cop.	1⅛	1⅜
Hum. Ely	1⅜	1⅝	Utah Apex	....	....
Ind. Mex.	1	1⅛	Utah Con.	....	....

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UNSETTLED MARKET WORRIES STEEL MEN

Consumers and Producers Watch Conferences on Price Regulation at Capital.

GOVERNMENT BUYING GROWS

The Iron Trade Review Says "Industry Largely Is at Sea and Becoming More Confused."

All eyes in the steel trade are centred on Washington, consumers watching developments in respect to price regulation no less closely than producers. Reports from steel centres indicate that the markets for both finished products and raw material have passed into a nervous, unsettled state which is expected to continue until the Government and manufacturers have come to a decision about quotations. The Iron Age says:

"The possibility of disturbance to business by ill-considered price fixing is a repressing influence, and which manufacturers who for some time have refrained from selling because they were reserving their product for Government use now have added reason for taking no new steps.

"So far as Government ship steel is concerned, the question of authority to decide on contract prices is approaching final determination at Washington, and on the outcome hang other questions of Government policy regarding steel. If the counsels of practical men prevail, the steel manufacturers' committee and the Government's representatives will agree on a basis approximating that on which current deliveries are being made on long-time contracts. These, as is well known, are quite below the levels reached in the scramble for the small amount of steel that is only secured for early shipment by bidding up prices.

"Government buying is steadily increasing, part of it coming through departments and committees which arrange with manufacturers as to prices and part of it in quasi commandeering orders, on which prices will be fixed later. For the army cantonments contracts were put through quickly. The wire nail purchases amounted to 42,000 kegs, of which half went to the leading producer, while the remainder was distributed among independents. The price was $3.20, whereas the market price of independent makers is $4. The cast iron pipe and radiation contracts for the cantonments are in abeyance. If steam heating is general 40,000 tons of radiation will be required."

The Iron Trade Review says:

"Present conditions are drifting so far from the moorings of precedent and sound business standards that industry largely is at sea and is becoming more confused steadily. Prices of raw material are so high and still are rising that the speculative element, for the producer in selling, is not much less than that for the consumer in buying for future delivery. How this is working out in the case of pig iron can be gauged from the statement that the average price of iron being shipped today is $20 or more per ton less than the prevailing market, while manufacturing costs have been going up by a wide margin. Some furnaces at the present time show an actual loss on shipments. Under these circumstances the increasing proposals for Government control of industrial operations and of prices are coming in for more attentive consideration. Industry is looking to Washington for the lead as to the course of action demanded by an unparalleled situation."

PENNSYLVANIA CO. DIVIDEND

Three Per Cent., Payable June 30, Against Four in December.

Directors of the Pennsylvania Company, which operates the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad system west of Pittsburgh, declared yesterday a dividend of 3 per cent., payable June 30. Six months ago 4 per cent. was declared and the full distribution in 1916 was 8 per cent. All of the company's $80,000,000 stock is owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad declared a dividend of 2½ per cent., payable Aug. 30. This is the first disbursement of the new Panhandle company, which absorbed last Winter several Western lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Other dividends announced included two extra disbursements of 2½ per cent. each on the Carbon Steel Company's common stock, payable Aug. 15 and Nov. 15. Regular dividends of 1½ per cent. on the shares were also declared, to be paid on the same dates as the extras, and the full annual 6 per cent. on the second preferred stock. The last will be paid July 30.

The Scovill Manufacturing Company and the E. W. Bliss Company, which are doing a large munition business, continued their habit of declaring extra dividends. The former ordered an extra of 10 per cent. in addition to the usual 2 per cent. quarterly payment, due July 2. This makes 76 per cent. in cash declared so far this year on the moderate capital, and in addition a 25 per cent. dividend in Anglo-French bonds was paid. The latter concern voted an extra paid of 11¼ per cent. and the regular 1¼ per cent., payable July 2.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Empire Gas Fuel Company, a new subsidiary of Cities Service Company, has been incorporated under the laws of Colorado, with a capital stock of $500,000 to develop oil leases in Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Arkansas, Washington, and other States.

The Stock Exchange has admitted to dealings Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, Ltd., rights, and the Texas Company's rights.

The Guaranty Trust Company, beginning today, will exchange for definitive bonds the outstanding temporary first general 5 per cent. bonds of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company, due 1966.

Gold coin to the amount of $1,170,000 was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for shipment to Spain.

Percival Elliott, formerly Vice President and Resident Manager in New York of the Bankers and Manufacturers' Mercantile Agency, has been appointed credit manager of the Equitable Trust Company of New York.

The reorganization of the McCaskey Register Company has been effected by election of E. A. Langenbach as President to succeed A. G. Seyfert. Langenbach is Chairman of the Board of United Alloy Steel Company, and President of the Berger Manufacturing Company, both of Canton, Ohio. F. Transue, President of the Transue-Williams Drop Forging Corporation, Alliance, has been named Vice President, to succeed S. S. Kurtz.

A syndicate, composed of Lee, Higginson & Co., New York; Drexel & Co., Reilly, Brock & Co., and Graham & Co. of Philadelphia, have purchased $500,000 Mahoning & Shenango Valley Railway & Light 5 per cent. bonds, due November, 1920, which are being offered at 97½, to yield 5.80 per cent.

A protective committee, consisting of L. Edmund Zacher, Treasurer of the Travelers' Insurance Company; J. Herbert Case, Vice President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and Edward Warfield, President of the Franklin Trust Company, has been formed for the Rio Grande Junction Railway Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due Dec. 1, 1939.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

		SAN FRANCISCO.	
Alpha	.04	Julia	.02
Alta	.02	Justice	.02
Andes	.10	Mexican	.11
Best & Belcher	.02	Occidental	.01
Bullion	.04	Ophir	.11
Caledonia	.12	Overman	.04
Challenge Con.	.01	Potosi	.03
Chollar	.05	Savage	.08
Confidence	.11	Sec. Belcher	.01
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.05
Con. Virginia	.23	Union Con.	.17
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.05	Mexican Dollars	.61½
Jacket	.06		

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	4.00	Goldfield Con.	.52
Jim Butler	.25	Goldfield Merger	.06
MacNamara	.22	Great Bend	.06
Midway	.09	Jumbo Extension	.30
Mispah	.08	Jumbo Junior	.06
Monarch Pitts	.07	Kewanas	.13
Montana	.07	Silver Pick	.10
North Star	.10	Spearhead	.07
Rescue	.21	MANHATTAN.	
Tonopah Ext.	2.35	Consolidated	.20
Tonopah Nev.	6.12½	Morning Glory	.06
West End	.04	Union Consol.	.15
GOLDFIELD.		White Caps	.10½
Atlanta	.09	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Booth	.06	Big Jim	.02
Daisy	.03	Nevada Hills	.02
Florence	.18	Packard	.33
Fraction	.04	Rochester	.50
		Round Mountain	.34

COLORADO SPRINGS.			
	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5¼	5¾	Gold Sov.	3½	3¾
Dr. J'kpot	5	5¼	Isabella	9¾	10¼
Elkton	7	8¼	McKinney	17	24
El Paso	30	35	Portland	145	150
Fanny C.	3	3½	Vindicator	81	85

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, registered, 1930	98	99
2s coupon, 1930	98	98
3s, registered, 1918	98½	99%
3s, coupon, 1918	98½	99%
3s, registered, 1946	89	90
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90
4s, registered, 1925	105½	106½
4s, coupon, 1925	105½	106½
2s, coupon, 1938, reg	98	98
2s, Panama, '85, coupon	98	98
3s, Panama, 1961, reg	83	88
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	83	88

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Tues-day. Bid.
6s	Sept., 1917	*100	*100¼	101
4½s	June, 1965	..102	103	101½
4½s	Mar., 1963	..102	103	101½
4½s	Nov., 1957	..102	103	101½
4½s	May, 1957	..102	103	101½
4½s	Nov., 1917	..99¾	..	99¾
4¼s	Mar., 1960-30	97¼	98¼	97¼
4¼s	April, 1960	..97¼	98¼	97
4¼s	Mar., 1964	..97¼	98¼	97
4¼s	Mar., 1962	..97¼	98¼	97¼
4¼s	Sept., 1960	..97¼	98¾	97¾
4s	May, 1959	..94½	95¾	95
4s	Nov., 1958	..94½	95	95
4s	Nov., 1955	..94	96½	94
4s	Nov., 1936	..95	98	95
4s	May, 1919	..99½	..	99½
4s	Nov., 1918	..	..	99½
4s	Nov., 1954	..	83	86
4s	May, 1954	..	83	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	1918-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	1924-1951	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	1921-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4½s	1918-1919	4.50	..	4.50
3½s	1930-1939	4.50	4.35	4.50
3s	1926-1980	4.50	4.20	4.50
3½s	1940-1953	4.50	4.25	4.50
3½s	1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	‡Aetna Exp.	4⅞	4½	4½
300	‡Air Red'n.	88	85½	85½
400	‡Boyd Mot's, pref.	3¾	3¾	3¾
800	‡But. Judson.	54	52¾	54
328	‡Carbon S'l.	106	*102	106
600	‡Car-L. & P.	3½	3⅜	3½
2,000	Carwen Steel	12¾	12	12¾
3,000	‡Cent. Pfg.	38	37	37
1,000	‡Do pf.	56⅜	54½	55
3,900	Chev. Motor	103	100	100
1,200	‡City Service, w. i.	29¾	29½	29½
1,100	Curtiss Aero	42½	41½	41½
900	‡East. A. C.	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
520	Emerson P.	6¼	6	6¼
600	Ev. H., Inc.	23⅜	22¼	22⅜
100	‡E. B. C.	40	40	40
400	‡Int. T. Cp.	⅞	⅞	⅞
700	‡Do pf.	1	1	1
500	‡Lake T. B.	8¼	7⅞	8
800	Man. Tran.	1¼	¾	1
500	Mar. of Am.	3	2⅞	3
15,000	‡Maxim Mun	2½	2½	2½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

3,200	Anglo-Am. Oil		19¾	19½

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

5,900	††Allen Oil.	65	63	63
2,400	††Am. Ventu.	19	18	19
1,500	‡Barn'tO. & G.	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
7,000	††Bos.-Wyo. (a pros.).	18	16	17
250	††Com. Mex. (a pros.).	55	54	54
500	‡Cos. & Co., (oil ref.).	12½	12	12
1,000	‡Cos. Oil & G. ctfs	12¼	11⅞	11⅞
300	Butte Coal.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,500	††Caledonia.	58	57	57
800	‡Cal. & Jer.	1⅞	1½	1⅞
1,200	Canada Cop.	2½	2⅜	2⅜
9,500	‡Cashboy	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,800	‡Ceo. R. M.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
2,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	2¼	2¼	2¼
500	‡Con. H'stead	⅞	⅞	⅞
5,000	Crystal C. M.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Dundee-Ariz. (c. pros.)	1⅛	1	1
15,000	‡Emma Con.	1	⅞	1
3,000	††Ferber Cp.	61	60	61
400	First Nat. C.	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
500	‡Globe Dbl. C.	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,250	†Gold. Con.	51	*49	50
1,000	††Gold. Mer.	5½	5½	5½
800	‡G'monster M.	1⅞	1	1⅞
2,000	††Gt. Bend.	13¾	12	12¾
2,200	‡Hecla Min.	*9	8⅞	8⅞
900	Hud. B. Z. M.	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,520	‡Iron Blos.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	‡Jerome Ver. (a pros.).	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Jos.-Kenner (a pros.).	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	‡Jum. M. of N. M. (a pros.)	1	1	1
1,300	†Jumbo Ext.	33	31	31

MINING STOCKS.

2,900	Acme C. H.	1⅜	1¼	1¼
9,500	Al.-Brit.-Col. Metals	⅝	⅜	⅜
3,250	Alaska M. C.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,500	††Al. Stand. C.	85	81	85
2,700	††Atlanta	10¼	10	10½
4,500	Big L. Cop.	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
3,000	†Bos. & Mon.	61	60	61
700	‡Brad. C. M.	1⅛	1	1
1,200	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	11¼	11	11⅛
300	Butte Coal.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,500	††Caledonia.	58	57	57
800	‡Cal. & Jer.	1⅞	1½	1⅞
1,200	Canada Cop.	2½	2⅜	2⅜
9,500	‡Cashboy	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,800	‡Ceo. R. M.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
2,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	2¼	2¼	2¼
500	‡Con. H'stead	⅞	⅞	⅞
5,000	Crystal C. M.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Dundee-Ariz. (c. pros.)	1⅛	1	1
15,000	‡Emma Con.	1	⅞	1
3,000	††Ferber Cp.	61	60	61
400	First Nat. C.	2½	2⅜	2⅜
500	‡Globe Dbl. C.	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,250	†Gold. Con.	51	*49	50
1,000	††Gold. Mer.	5½	5½	5½
800	‡G'monster M.	1⅞	1	1⅞
2,000	††Gt. Bend.	13¾	12	12¾
2,200	‡Hecla Min.	*9	8⅞	8⅞
900	Hud. B. Z. M.	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,520	‡Iron Blos.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	‡Jerome Ver. (a pros.).	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Jos.-Kenner (a pros.).	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	‡Jum. M. of N. M. (a pros.)	1	1	1
1,300	†Jumbo Ext.	33	31	31
500	‡Nat. Acme	35½	35	35
300	N. A. P. & P	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛

SOHIO STOCKS.

500	Gas, w. i.	58%	57¼	57¼
4,000	‡Do rights.	67	64	64½
300	‡Pierce-Ar.	*42	41½	41½
175	S. & T. T. pf	10¼	10⅛	10¼
500	‡Steel A. Cp.	6⅛	6¼	6¼
700	Sub. Boat v. t. ctfs.	32¾	32½	32½
200	‡Todd Ship.	86	85½	86
12,000	Trian. F. v. t. ctfs.	2¼	2	2
300	‡Un. E. Aero	3½	3½	3½
600	U. S. S'p Co.	4¾	4¾	4¾
2,200	‡Un. Motors.	27¾	27	27
700	‡U. S. A. Cp.	6⅝	6⅜	6¾
1,200	‡U. S. Light & Heat Cp	1¾	1½	1⅝
500	World F. Cp. v. t. ctfs.	⅜	⅜	⅜
55,000	‡W. M. Arc Cp	8¾	8¾	9
600	‡Zinc C. Co.	2⅞	2¾	2⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

3,200	Anglo-Am. Oil		19¾	19½

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

5,900	††Allen Oil.	65	63	63
2,400	††Am. Ventu.	19	18	19
1,500	‡Barn'tO. & G.	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
7,000	††Bos.-Wyo. (a pros.).	18	16	17
250	††Com. Mex. (a pros.).	55	54	54
500	‡Cos. & Co., (oil ref.).	12½	12	12
1,000	‡Cos. Oil & G. ctfs	12¼	11⅞	11⅞
4,350	††Crosby Pet., (a pros.).	62	52	62
2,000	‡Elkland O. & G., (a pros.)	⅝	⅜	⅝
7,000	‡Esmeralda.	1⅞	1½	1⅞
500	‡Federal Oil	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
1,200	‡Int. Petrol.	13¾	13⅜	12⅝
1,000	Kenova Oil, (a pros.).	⅛	⅛	⅛
4,225	Keyat'e Con.	9	8⅝	9

MINING STOCKS.

2,900	Acme C. H.	1⅜	1¼	1¼
9,500	Al.-Brit.-Col. Metals	⅝	⅜	⅜
3,250	Alaska M. C.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,500	††Al. Stand. C.	85	81	85
2,700	††Atlanta	10¼	10	10½
4,500	Big L. Cop.	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
3,000	†Bos. & Mon.	61	60	61
700	‡Brad. C. M.	1⅛	1	1
1,200	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	11¼	11	11⅛
300	Butte Coal.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,500	††Caledonia.	58	57	57
800	‡Cal. & Jer.	1⅞	1½	1⅞
1,200	Canada Cop.	2½	2⅜	2⅜
9,500	‡Cashboy	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,800	‡Ceo. R. M.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
2,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	2¼	2¼	2¼
500	‡Con. H'stead	⅞	⅞	⅞
5,000	Crystal C. M.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Dundee-Ariz. (c. pros.)	1⅛	1	1
15,000	‡Emma Con.	1	⅞	1
3,000	††Ferber Cp.	61	60	61
400	First Nat. C.	2½	2⅜	2⅜
500	‡Globe Dbl. C.	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,250	†Gold. Con.	51	*49	50
1,000	††Gold. Mer.	5½	5½	5½
800	‡G'monster M.	1⅞	1	1⅞
2,000	††Gt. Bend.	13¾	12	12¾
2,200	‡Hecla Min.	*9	8⅞	8⅞
900	Hud. B. Z. M.	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,520	‡Iron Blos.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	‡Jerome Ver. (a pros.).	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Jos.-Kenner (a pros.).	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	‡Jum. M. of N. M. (a pros.)	1	1	1
1,300	†Jumbo Ext.	33	31	31
1,000	††Kewanas.	14	14	14
900	Louis's Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	‡Magma C'f.	44½	43	44⅝
750	‡Mag'c Cop.	24	22	23
2,000	‡Mag'c Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	††Marsh M'g.	16	16	16
7,000	Mason Val.	7⅛	6½	7
600	‡Milford Cop	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,200	††Mother L.	27	26	26
500	‡N. H. Mon.	⅞	⅞	⅞
6,000	‡N. Z. & L.	72	71	72
900	Nicklas M'g.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Nip. M. Co.	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜
8,700	‡O. C., new, w. i.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
18,500	††Port. G.	40	38	38
800	‡Red W. M.	1	⅞	⅞
2,700	††Rich. Cop.	56	54	54
1,700	‡Roch. Mines	52	50	51
500	‡Santa R. D.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,100	Sen. C. Cop.	10¾	10½	10½
1,100	Sen. Copper	1⅝	1½	1⅝
1,800	S. K. of A.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	††Silver P'k.	10	10	10
800	Stand. S.-L.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	††Success M.	38	37	37
1,300	Sup. Cop., (a pros)	1¼	1⅛	1¼
500	††Unoph. Ext.	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
2,500	††Troy-Ariz	29	25	27
600	Un. Cop. M.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,100	Un. M. of A.	⅝	⅝	⅝
6,200	††U. S. Tin	27	20	27
11,700	††Utah Min.	27	26	27
1,500	††Wh. N. M.	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
6,700	††Wilbert M'g	20	18	20
2,500	††W. E. Con.	67	65	66
6,500	††Yer. M. C.	28	25	27

BONDS.

$4,000	‡South. Ry. 5% notes.	97¾	97⅜	97¾

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Ask.
Aetna ctfs. of deposit	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
Am.-Brit. Mfg.	6	10	6	10
Do pf.	30	35	30	35
Am. Drug. Syn.	10	15	10	15
Am. Int. Cor.	50½	51½	50½	51½
Am. W. Pap.	3¾	4	3¾	4
Am. Sto.	34	36½	34	36½
Am. S. 1st pf.	96	98	96	98
Atlantic Steel.	135	150	135	150
Brit.-Am. Tob. Ord.	17½	18	17½	18
Do Ord. B.	17⅜	18	17⅜	18
Can. Nat. Gas	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Chal. Motors	10	12	10	12
Charcoal Iron	8¾	9	8¾	9
Do pf.	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
Cramp Ship	80	90	80	90
Curtiss A. pf.	78	86	78	86
Eastern Steel.	116	118	116	118
Electric Gen.	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Elite Plan S.	⅞	1	⅞	1
Free. Tex. new	43	45	43	44
Grant Mo. Car.	4½	5½	4½	5⅝
Hendee Mfg.	27	31	27	31
Holly Sugar	42	45	42	45
Do pf	99	101	99	101
Im. Cont. Rub.	11⅜	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞
Int. A. & F.	27½	..	27½	..
Kath. Bze. pf.	1½	2¼	1½	2¼
Keyst'e T. & R.	17	17½	17	17½
Key. T. & R. pf.	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅝
Lake Tor. Boat 1st pf.	8¼	9¼	8¼	9⅛
L. Val. C. S.	87	88	87	88
Lukens Steel	42	..	42	104
Do 1st pf.	102	104	102	104
Lima Loco.	55	57	55	57
Marlin Arms.	104	107	103	108
Man. E. Sup.	40	47	40	47
Do pf.	90	97	90	97
Mitchell Mot.	43	53	43	53
Motor Prod.	35	40	38	40
Nat. Auto Cp.	15	23	15	25
N. Y. Transp.	16½	17	16¾	17
N. Y. Ship.	44	47⅛	44	47½
Peerless T. M.	18	16	18	16
Pierce-Ar. pf.	95	100	95	100
Poole Engine.	75	90	75	90
Pierce Oil 6s.	82	84	82	84

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	19¼	19½	19
Atlantic Refining	900	925	905
Borne-Scrymser	410	440	410
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	102	99
Chesebrough Mfg.	390	410	390
Colonial Oil	50	70	50
Continental Oil	490	510	490
Crescent Pipe Line	38	40	38
Cumberland P. L.	150	160	155
Eureka Pipe Line	210	215	210
Galena Signal Oil	148	152	148
Galena S. Oil pf.	139	142	139
Illinois Pipe Line	208	213	210
Indiana Pipe Line	96	98	96
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12¾	13¼	13¾
National Transit	14	16	14
N. Y. Transit	132	140	135
Northern Pipe Line	96	99	90
Ohio Oil	338	343	340
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	45	50	45
Prairie Oil & G.	485	500	510
Prairie Pipe Line	273	*278	275
Solar Refining	325	340	330
Southern P

WANT EXPORT BUREAU HERE

Merchants' Association Urges That It May Issue Permits.

The Merchants' Association has asked the members of the new Federal Exports Council to establish a bureau in this city which will have authority to issue export permits. The letter says in part:

"This matter is of such great importance to the large number of shippers all over the United States, whose goods go forward through this port, as well as to exporters in New York City, that we urge that a bureau be located here empowered and equipped to issue the permits in question so far as they relate to consignments of goods going out from New York. The prominence of the Port of New York warrants, in our judgment, the maintenance of such an office in this city rather than the establishment of an office with no authority and acting only in a clerical and routine capacity by receiving applications and announcing results. The delay and inconvenience to all shippers which must arise from transmitting applications to Washington is a matter of the greatest importance, especially in light of present shipping and storage conditions.

"Much of the investigation and work which will necessarily precede decisions regarding the desirability of issuing specific permits will, so far as it relates to New York firms, undoubtedly have to be made in New York City. The fact that a bureau equipped with judicial and administrative power would be more frequently called upon and inconvenienced by inquiries if in New York rather than in Washington, seems to us to be an argument in favor of its establishment here, inasmuch as it is undoubtedly the desire of the Secretary of Commerce that every possible facility, courtesy, and convenience be placed before shippers needing export permits."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 27.—Forty-four new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $1,178,000, were chartered today. They include:

Stucco Garage, Inc., Brooklyn, auto and garage business, $5,000; B. Schanzer, W. and C. H. Wowerit, 812 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Super-Diesel Tractor Corp'n, Manhattan, mechanical tractors and agricultural machinery, 2,000 shares common stock, no par value, $10,000; E. A. Rumely, C. A. Lewis, R. A. Budd, 25 City Hall Place.

A. Bazes, Inc., Manhattan, wearing apparel, furs, and headwear, $100,000; A. Sherwin, A. and A. Bazes, 9 Livingston Place.

Francis J. Guinon Co., Inc., Bronx, heating and ventilating appliances and systems, $5,000; G. K. Denman, C. and F. J. Guinon, 1,275 College Av., Bronx.

Conley-Klein & Co., Inc., Manhattan, insurance agency and brokerage, $10,000; T. J. Stapleton, J. H. Clain, H. S. Conley, 500 West 143d St.

American Importers' League, Inc., Manhattan, groceries, foodstuffs, tools, machinery, clothing, $25,000; C. Rossetos, S. S. Pines, D. A. Pappy, 804 West 125th St.

Secure Fastener Corp'n, Manhattan, manufacture foods, wares, and merchandise, $125,000; E. J. and D. Smith, C. S. Woodman, 3,315 Avenue I, Brooklyn.

Associated Stockholders, Inc., Manhattan, realty, insurance, and brokerage, $25,000; J. D. Earl, C. E. McCabe, W. J. Hoover, 199 Broadway.

D. and M. Contracting Co., Manhattan, cattle, sheep, hogs, and other live stock, $15,000; M. H. Collins, P. M. Hahn, P. J. Dubois, 1,406 Amsterdam Av.

Lester-Loans Co., Inc., Manhattan, realty, construction, and security, $10,000; J. S. and E. A. Gross, J. E. Lesster, 104 West 70th St.

Joe Weber's Co., Inc., Manhattan, motion pictures and theatrical business, $20,000; F. Friedman, J. N. and M. Weber, 1,416 Broadway.

Lavin Export Co., Inc., Manhattan, food products, woolens and notions, $5,000; S. C. Lavin, S. Senie, J. Miller, 42 Broadway.

Rockaway Woodworking, Inc., Queens, manufacture foods, wares, and merchandise, $25,000; C. H. Spear, J. G. Goodall, W. Bonner, Far Rockaway.

Crestwood Land Co., Inc., Binghamton, real estate, construction, and contracting, $50,000; E. E. Bishop, D. S. and F. W. Parsons, Binghamton.

Metropolitan Button Works, Inc., Manhattan, manufacture buttons, $10,000; R. Brodsky, I. A. Levy, L. Rafky, 71 West 23d St.

Charles Richman Pictures Corp'n, Manhattan, motion pictures, 1,000 shares common stock, no par value, $100,000; D. Davis, F. A. Regan, S. Fross, 1,027 East 167 St.

Dubros Bakery and Lunch Room, Inc., Manhattan, restaurants and cafes, $10,000; A. and M. Dubowy, J. Stein, 46 West 116th St.

The General Commercial Co., Ltd., of United States, Manhattan, deal in raw and manufactured goods, storage, and forwarding, $100,000; F. Hansen, C. C. Storm, E. L. Davis, 90 Wall St.

Warren Products Co., Inc., Manhattan, chemicals and drugs, $10,000; F. L. Cramer, D. K. Hill, H. R. Harrison, 120 Broadway.

Spanish Blue Line, Inc., Manhattan, transportation and navigation, $100,000; J. A. Castellanos, C. Llata, H. A. Lamb, 80 Wall St.

Sunshine Holding Corporation, Manhattan, realty, bonds, and securities, $10,000; H. Harris, H. M. Pitman, B. Burger, 501 5th Av.

Glasgow Knitting Works, Inc., Manhattan, knit goods and garments, $10,000; M. Brown, M. Schekter, B. Platzman, 427 East 170th St.

O. E. Walter, Inc., Manhattan, interior and exterior decorating, $100,000; G. E. Walter, W. C. Low, J. Essner, 346 Broadway.

Netgar Realty Corporation, Manhattan, real estate, $10,000; R. Delbel, S. Salmanshon, D. Friedman, 215 West 100th St.

Madison Armand, Inc., Manhattan, ladies' cloaks, suits, and millinery, $10,000; I. Dorfman, T. and A. H. Serposs, 455 Riverside Drive.

Port and Concrete Corp., Manhattan, bridge and general construction work, $50,000; W. J. Barney, O. J. Korb, F. Leder, 27 Cedar St.

Fred Schumerich, Inc., Manhattan, boarding, sale and livery stable, and garage, $5,000; H. A. Enes and C. and F. Schulmerich, 1,294 Intervale Av.

O'Hara's, Inc., Manhattan, cafe and restaurant, $10,000; M. K. O'Hara and D. H. and O. Lehman, 164 Sherman Av.

Lister Aseptic Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture chemicals for medical and other purposes, $5,000; J. H. Deaks, R. Reed, W. Wilson, 89 Macon St., Brooklyn.

Ellerals Corp., Manhattan, realty and construction, $6,000; M. Greenberg, H. M. Clements, S. B. Marks, 550 Riverside Drive.

Print-a-Role Co., Inc., Manhattan, devices for stamping advertisements on wrapping papers, $5,000; M. Brown, L. C. and C. Geldman, 3 Broadway.

Mass Program Publishing Co., Inc., Manhattan, general advertising business, $10,000; A. L. Wright, H. D. Sonnenscheim, and M. H. Cooley, 403 West 127th St.

Robinson-Nolan Realty Corp., Manhattan, realty, hotels, and restaurants, $50,000; C. L. Robinson, F. J. Lordan, K. L. Franklin, 115 Broadway.

Civilisation-Pioneer Film Corp., Manhattan, motion pictures, $100,000; A. E. Lefcourt, N. Hirsh, M. Rose, 329 7th Av.

Capital Instances-Savoy Art Co., Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $15,000; J. Rames Co., Inc., Manhattan, $25,000 to $75,000; Norwich Wire Works, Inc., Norwich, $25,000 to $100,000; Buffalo Pressed Steel Co., Inc., Buffalo, $30,000 to $75,000; Simmons Machine Co., Inc., Albany, $25,000 to $100,000; Philipp Bauer Co., Manhattan, $25,000 to $150,000; Edwin A. Fitch & Son, Inc., Manhattan, $50,000 to $100,000.

Capital reduction—New York Disposal Co., Manhattan, $93,500 to $10,000.

Authorizations—Baltimore Copper Smelting and Rolling Co., Inc., Maryland, copper and metal products, $100,000. Representative, W. C. Dickey, 519 West 23d St.

Merchant Shipbuilding Corp., Delaware, shipbuilding, 200,000 shares no par value. Representative, W. M. Simpson, 50 Broad St.

Western Petroleum Co., New York, Inc., Maine, petroleum and petroleum products, $50,000. Representative, J. M. Mathis, 17 Battery Place.

Marinette Knitting Mills, Inc., Wisconsin, knit goods, $50,000. Representative, A. M. Mendelson, 115 Fourth Av.

Sidway Mercantile Co., Inc., Indiana, sick room furniture, $125,000. Representative, M. Solomon, 32 Union Square.

Dissolutions—M. B. Wallowitz, Inc., Manhattan; Reading Theatres Co., Manhattan; The Mohawk Valley Boat and Machine Co., Canajoharie; Underhill Farms, Inc., Manhattan; Linden Pharmacy, Inc., Geneva; The Retail Butchers Fat Rendering Co., Manhattan; Bernstein & Frisch, Inc., Manhattan; Hance Waist and Dress Co., Inc., Manhattan, tax.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 27.—Charters filed: I. M. Meisendorf, Inc., Perth Amboy, dealer in hay, grain, and feed, $100,000; A. M. Meisendorf, David Meisendorf, Samuel Margulies, all of Perth Amboy.

F. N. Benjamin Co., Inc., Hoboken, build hotels and other kinds of structures, $10,000; Helen Lindquist, M. M. Feinberg, L. V. Burkhard, all of Hoboken.

Bessman & Bessman, Newark, construct sewers and drains, $100,000; Peter Bessman, S. S. Bessman, Rae Bessman, all of Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 27.—Charters filed: Farm Power Equipment Company, manufacture all kinds of motor engines, gas engines, tractors, &c., $2,500,000; W. R. Donaldson, B. Harper, Chicago, James Aye, Oak Park, Ill., incorporators.

Liberty Electric Corporation, manufacture and sell electric and other machinery, $750,000; W. Phillips, J. H. Bailey, local Dover incorporators.

Old Dominion Pine Co., manufacture trees and other timber for commercial purposes, $500,000; Edward L. Ryan, Jr., Wilmington, and Charles Warren, Dover, incorporators.

REFORM IN RETAIL BUYING.

Stores of This City Combine to Stop Some Trade Evils.

The abuse of charge account privileges has reached such an aggravated stage that the representative retail stores of the city, aroused to action, have formed the Associated Retail Credit Men of New York City, Inc., to deal with that and other retail evils. In a statement issued by the newly formed organization it is declared that the retail merchants of the city are going to do their part in accordance with the President's request, to keep business going and money in circulation, particularly that portion of it which heretofore has for an undue length of time stood on their books in the form of charge accounts.

"It is intended," the statement reads, "that members open to each other their ledgers showing actual experience and transactions with each and any customer in whom a member may be interested. They expect thereby to place a stumbling block in the all-too-easy path of the dead beats, those passing worthless checks and others who abuse the charge account privilege in any way. In the latter class is included those who are responsible for the return goods evil, also those who take an undue length of time in which to pay their bills. These last will likewise find they must improve their habits or their accounts will be closed, not by one but by all the shops simultaneously.

"No longer will 'Mrs. Well-to-do' when wishing to buy a sweater be able to order from five different shops, say three sweaters each or a total of fifteen in all, so that she may select one, and continue to do that sort of thing. Or buy a gown which she especially asks to be delivered so that she may wear it at that night's performance or reception, then after wearing it for that occasion, return it for credit. Or let her bills run, without any proper explanation or arrangement until she gets good and ready to pay them. She will quickly discover that such methods will curtail and finally close to her the charge account privilege at all good shops.

"Nor will 'Mr. Plausible' after having run up a bill and left it unpaid at one shop, be able to go to another and do the same thing.

"The long-needed confidential exchange of real credit information between all the shops, the machinery for which is now being provided, will overcome this and more. It is even planned to establish a central clearing house for recording and dissecting such information. Practically all of the well-to-do people of the city run charge accounts, and it will thus be seen," the statement concludes, "what an important movement this really is. The saving that is expected, not only in the cost of carrying accounts unduly long, and incidental overhead charges, but also of the losses that abuse of the charge account privilege brings, will be passed on to the community and benefit the public to that extent."

The officers of the association, who are credit managers in the stores indicated, are as follows: William H. J. Taylor, Franklin Simon & Co., President; James K. Cuddy, Oppenheim Collins & Co., Vice President; Edward Thompson, Sacks & Co., Secretary; and William B. Merrall, Acker Merrall & Condit Company, Treasurer. The Board of Directors consists of David J. Price, of W. & J. Sloane, August Follmer, of Dreicer & Co., Edward H. Hudson, of Black, Starr & Frost, Henry F. Arthur, of Franklin Simon & Co., Le Roy T. Pease, of the Ovington Brothers Company, George Newell Stanley, of the Reed & Barton Company, George Waterford, of Best & Co., and Arthur L. Zaduk, of Kurzman.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF AMERICA

at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $1,597,126.95;) market value.		$1,579,032.04
Private securities, (book value, $3,173,280.85;) market value.		3,342,806.76
Real estate owned		900,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		7,500.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		17,846,731.39
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		8,868,301.60
Overdrafts		18,292.57
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers		1,460,011.88
Specie		3,721,806.33
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		1,352,681.00
Federal Reserve notes		10,000.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$26,209,186.34	
Other cash items	246,476.42	
		26,455,662.76
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)		900,000.00
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		76,700.00
Total		$66,551,026.33

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,500,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$6,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	854,549.80	
		6,854,549.80
Surplus on book values, $6,650,718.83.		
Deposits:		
Due New York State savings banks	$4,188,183.29	
Due Federal Reserve Bank, N.Y. fiscal agt. Treasury Department	446,000.00	
Deposits subject to check	21,529,645.92	
Demand certificates of deposit	306.58	
Cashiers' checks outstanding	186,511.22	
Certified checks	20,697,548.29	
Unpaid dividends	345.00	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	10,219,634.25	
Total deposits		57,263,176.53
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		900,000.00
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		33,300.00
Total		$66,551,026.33

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE COLONIAL BANK

at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Public securities, (book value, $101,000.00;) market value		$101,000.00
Private securities, (book value, $250,536.50;) market value		250,536.36
Real estate owned		50,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		1,982,946.71
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		6,202,728.69
Overdrafts		1,731.26
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$374,321.00	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	145,259.19	
		1,019,580.19
Specie		964,784.09
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		208,300.00
Federal Reserve notes		27,000.00
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$343,513.15	
Other cash items	111,904.03	
		455,417.21
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		3,500.00
Total		$11,268,544.51

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$400,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$800,000.00	
Undivided profits	206,380.60	
		1,003,380.60
Surplus on book values, $1,036,380.60.		
Due New York State savings banks	$106,164.84	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	19,426.17	
Deposits subject to check	9,204,650.75	
Demand certificates of deposit	61,851.81	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	66,542.23	
Certified checks	62,434.14	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	199,666.09	
Total deposits		9,904,627.20
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.	$19,236.66	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	6,000.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	3,000.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	23,000.00	
		51,236.66
Total		$11,268,544.51

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE COLUMBIA BANK

at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $51,000;) market value		$51,000.00
Private securities, (book value, $880,103.80;) market value		834,572.23
Real estate owned		43,047.86
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		11,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		785,063.34
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		7,750,569.43
Overdrafts		258.72
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$907,188.48	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	15,358.28	
		922,541.76
Specie		1,027,527.46
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		125,850.00
Federal Reserve notes		24,000.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$410,341.50	
Other cash items	34,242.37	
		444,583.87
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$1,900.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	16,954.72	
		18,854.72
Total		$12,048,869.39

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$300,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$600,000.00	
Undivided profits	125,120.96	
		725,120.96
Surplus on book values, $522,447.61.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$232,569.10	
Deposits by the State of New York	125,000.00	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	9,328,742.00	
Demand certificates of deposit	23,473.00	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	7,597.58	
Certified checks	140,841.17	
Unpaid dividends	16.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	52,770.28	
Total deposits		10,009,498.43
Bills payable, including indebtedness for money borrowed, represented by notes, certificates of deposit, or otherwise		910,000.00
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Mortgages on real estate owned	$35,500.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	38,750.00	
		104,250.00
Total		$12,048,869.39

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF THE METROPOLIS

at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $251,000.00;) market value		$251,000.00
Private securities, (book value, $971,486.32;) market value		979,442.32
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		750.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		2,963,396.85
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		11,511,154.41
Overdrafts		101.36
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$1,167,832.81	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	223,068.34	
		1,390,401.15
Specie		1,407,701.22
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		895,371.00
Federal Reserve notes		100,000.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$730,512.41	
Other cash items	272,549.65	
		1,003,062.06
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		25,000.00
Total		$20,027,470.56

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$1,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	1,244,324.38	
		2,244,324.38
Surplus on book values, $2,336,368.38		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$1,871,041.98	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	14,643,972.51	
Demand certificates of deposit	330,458.01	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	23,332.46	
Certified checks	132,874.85	
Unpaid dividends	64.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	115,114.17	
Total deposits		16,616,857.98
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.	$4,747.21	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	36,540.99	
Estimated unearned discounts	125,000.00	
		166,288.20
Total		$20,027,470.56

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE BLEECKER STREET AND FULTON FERRY RAILROAD CO.

A special meeting of the stockholders of The Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company will be held in its office, No. 165 Broadway, New York City, New York, on the 25th day of July, 1917, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of voting upon a declaration of abandonment of routes adopted by the Board of Directors of the Company at a meeting thereof on June 8th, 1917, abandoning the tracks and franchises of this Company to construct, maintain, and operate a street surface railroad beginning at Fourteenth Street and Ninth Avenue, running south on Hudson Street to Abingdon Square, crossing Abingdon Square to Bleecker Street, and on Bleecker Street to Broadway, and on Macdougal Street from Bleecker Street to West Fourth Street, and on West Fourth Street from Sixth Avenue to West Twelfth Street, and on West Twelfth Street from West Fourth Street to Hudson Street.

Dated New York, June 28th, 1917.

H. M. FISHER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of OUTING PUBLISHING COMPANY will be held in the offices of the Corporation, 141-145 West 36th Street, New York City, on Tuesday, July 10th, 1917, at 5:30 P. M. for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the fiscal year 1917-1918. HERBERT L. STOCKER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, July 10, 1917, for Contract 129, for the completion of the superstructure over the drainage chamber at Shaft 21 of the city tunnel of the Catskill aqueduct. The shaft is located at the corner of South and Clinton Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City. The building will be three stories high, about 42 feet by 83 feet, of the skeleton steel type, with brick walls and limestone and granite trimmings. The greater part of the steel framework is already in place.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS indorsed "Proposals for an addition to eight magazine buildings at Lake Denmark, Dover, N. J." will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 11 o'clock A. M., July 16, 1917, and then and there publicly opened for an addition to eight magazine buildings having concrete foundations, stone or concrete and brick walls, steel trusses, wood purlins, asbestos built-up roofing over sheathing, steel finished floors over concrete, concrete roof slabs, lightning protection. Drawings and specifications (No. 9440) can be obtained on application to the Bureau or to the Commandant of the Navy Yard, New York (Brooklyn), N. Y. RALPH EARLE, Chief of Bureau.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MUTUAL BANK

at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $601,879.39,) market value		$587,987.86
Private securities, (book value, $561,668.50,) market value		542,618.00
Real estate owned		507,626.31
Mortgages owned		50,850.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		89,773.96
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		3,514,063.68
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		2,802,478.11
Overdrafts		412.61
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$763,757.58	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	72,383.10	
		836,140.68
Specie		1,000,624.01
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		100,000.00
Federal Reserve notes		60,000.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$226,286.11	
Other cash items	25,076.70	
		251,362.81
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date (estimated)	$34,709.00	
		34,709.00
Total		$10,379,166.02

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$200,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$200,000.00	
Undivided profits	300,815.07	
		500,815.07
Surplus on book values, $532,257.46.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$232,569.10	
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions	747.67	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	1,043.08	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	43,000.00	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	8,729,978.90	
Time deposits, certificates, and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	266,975.10	
Demand certificates of deposit	60,500.00	
Other certificates of deposit	47,813.86	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	16,588.84	
Certified checks	90,781.22	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	123,428.70	
Total deposits		9,613,326.27
Income tax withheld		85.82
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	$10,863.91	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	8,253.85	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date (estimated)	28,928.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	21,884.00	
		69,928.86
Total		$10,379,166.02

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Public securities, (book value, $278,063.71;) market value		$273,065.71
Private securities, (book value, $258,228.25;) market value		258,228.25
Real estate owned		87,000.00
Mortgages owned		13,553.37
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		2,848,885.95
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		8,383,884.10
Overdrafts		22.30
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$515,964.70	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	1,171,226.56	
		1,687,191.26
Specie		1,631,767.09
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		490,000.00
Federal Reserve notes		52,000.00
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$763,385.36	
Other cash items	91,250.48	
		854,635.84
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		7,000.00
		$16,826,764.37

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$800,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$1,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	337,589.38	
		1,337,589.38
Surplus on book values, $1,896,589.28		
Due New York State savings banks	$447,995.14	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	43,376.06	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	5,688.51	
Deposits subject to check	12,700,047.67	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	26,000.00	
Demand certificates of deposit	37,622.80	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	5,569.63	
Certified checks	124,915.36	
Unpaid dividends	200.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	1,498,744.94	
Total deposits		14,909,170.59
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	$6,106.90	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	3,834.61	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	6,000.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	53,000.00	
		79,944.51
		$16,826,704.37

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, July 10, 1917, for Contract 139, for the completion of the superstructure over the drainage chamber at Shaft 21 of the city tunnel of the Catskill aqueduct. The shaft is located at the corner of South and Clinton Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City. The building will be three stories high, about 42 feet by 83 feet, of the skeleton steel type, with brick walls and limestone and granite trimmings. The greater part of the steel framework is already in place.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M., July 16, 1917, for delivering anchors, rotating bands, rotter and white pressed duck, paints, paint oil, graphite, brushes, seat chairs, rubber mats, cloth, sale, canvas, fresh bandings, manila rope, jelly preserves, sausage, provisions, and dogwatch at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc. Apply for proposals for the supply of [illegible] Bureau, or to the Commandant of the Navy Yard, New York (Brooklyn), N. Y. RALPH EARLE, Chief of Bureau.

ESTABLISHED 1784.

[No. 1236.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business on June 20th, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$22,188,201.04
Customers' liability under Letters of Credit actually used and for which this bank has not been reimbursed		786,858.00
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" executed by this bank and now outstanding		5,273,819.64
U. S. bonds (other than Liberty Bonds of 1917):		
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$800,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)	765,000.00	
Total U. S. bonds (other than Liberty Bonds) and certificates of indebtedness		1,565,000.00
Payment on account subscription for Liberty Loan Bonds		285,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.:		
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits	$1,826,179.42	
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	1,006,542.62	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	6,148,361.93	
Total bonds, securities, &c.		8,979,083.97
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		8,386.10
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		180,000.00
Value of banking house		250,000.00
Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included in 21)		1,473,988.19
Exchanges for Clearing House		15,646,190.11
Outside checks and other cash items	$118,286.45	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	776.70	
		119,063.15
Notes of other national banks		11,025.00
21. Lawful reserve in vault and net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank		7,085,313.91
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		40,000.00
Other assets, bills receivable, &c., to secure U. S. deposits		3,100,140.00
Total		$66,898,019.11

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		4,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$1,361,008.27	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	140,992.92	
		1,220,015.35
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		43,147.15
Circulating notes outstanding		786,247.50
Demand deposits subject to Reserve:		
Net amount due to banks and bankers	$12,034,956.27	
Dividends unpaid	1,071.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	23,436,553.10	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)	375,217.11	
Certified checks	11,046,696.36	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,428,289.77	
Other demand deposits	839,686.00	
Total demand deposits subject to Reserve		49,362,649.41
Time deposits subject to Reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice):		
Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed)	$951,503.19	
Other time deposits	285,950.32	
Total of time deposits subject to Reserve		1,237,453.51
United States deposits, not subject to Reserve:		
U. S. deposits, including deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	$765,000.00	
Postal savings deposits	953,762.00	
Total of U. S. deposits not subject to Reserve		1,718,762.00
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding	$4,042.88	
Customers' letters of credit drawn against	793,358.00	
		797,400.88
Acceptances executed for customers		5,273,819.64
Liabilities other than those above stated		459,023.97
Total		$66,898,019.11

State of New York, County of New York, ss:

I, JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of June, 1917.

[Seal.] HANSON C. GIBSON, Notary Public, N. Y. County.

Correct—Attest: W. J. MATHESON, JAMES L. MASON, HERBERT L. GRIGGS, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE STATE BANK, N. Y. C.,

at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $2,820,290.00,) market value		$2,820,290.00
Private securities, (book value, $5,493,185,) market value		5,198,350.00
Real estate owned		1,417,789.00
Mortgages owned		2,083,150.02
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		215,635.59
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		1,341,860.56
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		9,479,323.88
Overdrafts		34,538.47
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 227, 2d floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Ditzmar<Barge Solon. Bread<Cionis. People's Bread Co<88 J. I. Luckenbach.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 9:30 A. M.—In Room 312, Post Office Building. Naturalization.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Tierney, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Re Gross<Newman (2.) Re US Fid & Guar'ty (Cobb.) Brandt<Schrieber. Knapp<B'way Rent'g. Mikanowicz<Susquehanna Coal Co. Quinn<NY & L B SS. Abramowitz<Goldberg. Kohn<Hafker. Georgiadis<Iroquois Operating Co. Brady<Mazzetti. Hinze<Hinze. Currier<Stern. Anthony<Kaufman. Aguar Trust<2d Av RR Heller<Beaver. Tapley Co<Newman. Re Madison Chambers Co. Re Hart (Abramowitz) Emden<Mint Prod Co. Doehler<Doehler. Brill<Brill. Albina<NY Rys. Andrill<same. McNairn<same. Micelli<same. Minturen<same. Meyer<same. Mutter<same. Lampert<same. Little<same. Lowrey<same. Krieger<same. Kugler<same. Karger<same. Jantos<same. Hahn<same. Galvin<same. Baron<same. Brigadier<same. Berlin<same. Assanto<same. Adler<same. McDermott<same. Laredo<same. King<same. Hassid<same. Goldstone<same. Ahearn<same. Allotta<same. Ahearn<same. Bannet<same. Byrnes<same. Lenox Wall Paper Co< Biberson. Re Marmor & Boral Bros. NY Tel<Thirkfeld. Bernstein<Bernstein. Glaser<Glaser. NY Tel<Thirkfield. Kramer<Swan Realty. Handsman<Lilebowitz. MuesserCity of Amsterdam. Greenberg<Istel. CNY<3d Av RR, (2.) Rees<Ormsby.) Moeckel<King & Co. 4th Av Bldg<Kerpchan. Gross<Hoch. Birdsall<De Vele. Clark<G, R I & P. PART II.—Food Law. Ex parte business. PART III.—Cases to be tried. Rand<Weisberg. Re Man R'y Gear Co. Same<Zwirner. Dillon<Hartman. Ferro<Ferro. Stein<Pechter. Tenement House Dept. 119 and 7th St. Re E 180th St. Buntinx<Buntinx. Shelby<Shelby. Fanning<Fanning.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

Case on.—Trial calendar.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached. Calendar will be called at 10 A.M. Whitney<Kulenkampff Co.) Mayer<Mayo. Cannelli<White Hod Elevator Co. Rumo<Nassau El. RR. Barger<Finn (2.) Stern<5th Av Coach. Brady<CNY. Crowley<Degnon Cont Co (2.) Waxman<Burtis. Waissman<McCabe. Radler<Pilzer. Entwistle<US Rubber.

PART IV.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VII.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART IX.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.

Palamara<NY Rys.

PART X.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.

Pubenstein<Zentgraf.

PART XII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART XIII.—Not in session.

PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Caused on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.

Ing—Lamb<Ketchum. Herring<Mall. Lang<Harrison. Reed<Griffin. Steinbach<Kanowitz. Rogers<Frear, (2.)

PARTS XV. and XVI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XVII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate: Frederick W Monaghan. Benjamin A Sands. Louis Guttman. Dora W I Thomas. Emanuel Campe.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Room 509 at 10:30 A. M. Estate of Dorothy Charlotte Krischner.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Holmes<Andrews. Kalt Lumber<Smith Concrete Const Co. Hapeman<Hooper. Goodspeed<Casazza. Darcy & Wolford<Life Photo Print Corp. Bramhall & Co<Willis. Rubenstein<Ambrose. Glens Falls Ins Co< Rubenstein Bros. Glaser<Lynch. Esposito<Hartung (2.) W A Thomas Co<38 W 59th St Co.

PART II.—Kelby, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Rubin<Einhorn. Kelly<I R T. Imbrogno<Celia. Fox<Zuckerman. Routh<Logre. Duncan<Moore. Sussman<Woolf. Berman<same. Turk<same. Lipman<Barcas. Hutter<Stokes.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial. Springer<Jaffa. Fairweather<Coleman. Star<Am Star Line.

PART II.—Finelits, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—Commercial calendar at 10 A. M.

Kessler<Eastern Zinc Ref Co. Shubert<Shubert Theatrical Co. Herman<Fid & Cas. Bailey<Hodgens. Buchheimer<Reinhart. Morris<same. Garrison<Shaw. A. Frankan & Co< Goldberg. Mesbitzsky<Machinski. Kosolowsky<C Sonn & Co. Friedman<Monnes. Berger<Navy Knit Goods Mills. J. H. Levy & Sons< Allied Investors Rty. Rosenberg<Lipschitz. Rosen<Stern. Rimk<Livingston.

Zimit<Livingston. Pasedonis R & H Corp <London. Bernstein<Epstein. Kalt Lumber Co< Smith Concrete Const F. F. Pels Co<Ontario Thread Co. Lovell<J. L. Eccles Co Stewart<Solomon. Conners<McDonald. Seiler-Rogers-Brown Co<Alden Coal Mining Co. Davidow<Perlman, (2.) Stephens<Mordechain. Meyer-Denker-Stuzan Co<Pleasure Rty Co. Cordiner<Balamn. Rosenberg-Newman Co<Heath. Kosofsky<Gordon. Glass.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

Case on.—Trial calendar.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached. Calendar will be called at 10 A.M. Whitney<Kulenkampff Co.) Mayer<Mayo. Cannelli<White Hod Elevator Co. Rumo<Nassau El. RR. Barger<Finn (2.) Stern<5th Av Coach. Brady<CNY. Crowley<Degnon Cont Co (2.) Waxman<Burtis. Waissman<McCabe. Radler<Pilzer. Entwistle<US Rubber.

PART IV.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VII.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART IX.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.

Palamara<NY Rys.

PART X.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.

Pubenstein<Zentgraf.

PART XII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART XIII.—Not in session.

PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Caused on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.

Ing—Lamb<Ketchum. Herring<Mall. Lang<Harrison. Reed<Griffin. Steinbach<Kanowitz. Rogers<Frear, (2.)

PARTS XV. and XVI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XVII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate: Frederick W Monahan. Benjamin A Sands. Louis Guttman. Dora W I Thomas. Emanuel Campe.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Room 509 at 10:30 A. M. Estate of Dorothy Charlotte Krischner.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Holmes<Andrews. Kalt Lumber<Smith Concrete Const Co. Hapeman<Hooper. Goodspeed<Casazza. Darcy & Wolford<Life Photo Print Corp. Bramhall & Co<Willis. Rubenstein<Ambrose. Glens Falls Ins Co< Rubenstein Bros. Glaser<Lynch. Esposito<Hartung (2.) W A Thomas Co<38 W 59th St Co.

PART II.—Strasbourger

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Negotiations have been completed and contracts will be signed in a few days for the leasing of the old Arion Society clubhouse, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, by the Anderson Galleries.

The property, which consists of a handsome four-story structure fronting 125.6 feet on Park Avenue and 90 feet on Fifty-ninth Street, is owned by George Ehret. A sale of the furnishings of the building on Tuesday ended the society's tenancy of the structure. For several years the upkeep of this expensive corner had been a problem and a burden to the society, and last January George Ehret, the mortgagee, bought the realty for $600,000.

The Anderson Galleries began negotiations for the property several months ago, but it was found that under the new zoning law the property was restricted and could not be used for business purposes.

The matter was carried before the Board of Appeals and an amendment has been made to the use map placing that portion of Park Avenue frontage extending from a point 100 feet north of Fifty-eighth Street to a point 100 feet south of Sixtieth Street in the business district.

It is understood that the lease is for twenty - one years with renewals. Mitchell Kennerley of the Anderson Galleries said yesterday that the leases would probably be signed tomorrow. About two months ago the Anderson Galleries sold its property at Fortieth Street and Madison Avenue.

Pennsylvania Railroad Increases Its West Side Holdings.

For the purpose of increasing its freight and terminal facilities the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has acquired from Swift & Co. the property on the southeast corner of Twelfth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, 100 by 98.9, together with a frontage of 100 feet on the south side of the same block, including 618 to 630.

The railroad company recently acquired intervening properties at 638 to 658, which gives it control of the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street within 225 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, where are located the coal pockets of Burns Company and the plant of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company. A month ago Swift & Co. leased a plot about 100 by 100 at the northeast corner of Tenth Avenue and Fourteenth Street from Viscount William Waldorf Astor as a site for a large fireproof building.

A month ago Armour & Co. purchased from the Chanler estate the block bounded by Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, Tenth Avenue and Marginal Street, as a site for a food distributing station.

Resale in Old Dry Goods Zone.

A quick resale at a substantial profit in the old dry goods zone was reported yesterday by the Norlin Realty Company, Richard S. Elliott, President, which sold to an investor 64 and 66 White Street.

The property, which consists of a five-story building, on a plot 46 by 100, just west of Broadway was recently acquired by the sellers in a trade for the Standish and Pusella apartments on West Tenth Street. E. H. Ludlow & Co. negotiated the sale, the buyer paying all cash.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

The Duross Company sold for Kathryn Barry, 114 West Ninety-fourth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, a three-story and basement dwelling on lot 16 by 100 to an investor.

A client of Weekes Brothers, attorneys, sold to Fisher and Irving I. Lewine 40 West Sixty-first Street, a four-story and basement dwelling on a lot 18 by 100.

Bronx Sales.

A. D. Phelps & Damiane sold for the Terrace Construction Co. a plot of lots, 100 by 100, on the east side of Ryer Avenue, 110 feet south of 184th Street, to Handy Brothers, who are the owners of the adjoining 50 feet. They now control a plot 150 by 100, which will be improved with a five-story apartment. The same brokers also sold for Handy Brothers a three-story and basement brick private dwelling, 30 East Kingsbridge Road, 18 by 80, to Mrs. Mary E. Chamapoli.

Brooklyn.

Walter S. Ross and C. C. Gretsinger have sold for Thomas Williams a two-story family brick house on the north side of Sixty-eighth Street, east of Sixth Avenue, to a client for occupancy.

Queens Borough Sales.

J. R. Sprague, as referee, sold to J. W. Carll a plot 100 by 100 feet on the south side of Cornaga Road, adjacent to the property of W. G. Bull, at Far Rockaway, who, in turn, conveyed the property to M. Willett of Brooklyn.

A. E. Bruch sold to A. H. Gold a plot 100 by 150 feet on the northeast corner of Fifteenth Avenue and Cryders Lane, Whitestone, for $8,500.

C. E. Cook sold to J. J. Deery a plot 49 by 200 feet on the west side of Vernon Avenue, 290 feet north of Webster Avenue, Long Island City. The property has a frontage on the East River.

New Jersey.

Robert B. Stoutenburgh sold for James R. Westervelt the two-family dwelling located at 188 North Eleventh Street, Newark. The property was held at $6,500. The purchaser was Warren M. Norton.

$40,000 Sale at Ossining.

Nichols & Hobbie sold for the heirs of Rebecca Jacobus their estate at Ossining to George E. Roberts of the National City Bank. This property is on the easterly side of Broadway, between Ossining and Scarborough, and adjoins the country home of James Speyer. It comprises twelve acres of land, with a large dwelling, garage, and other outbuildings, and was held at $40,000.

Commercial Leases.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. leased for Carstein & Linnekin, Inc., agents, the four-story dwelling at 7 West Forty-seventh Street to the Howard Studios, now at 4 East Forty-fourth Street.

The Meister Builders, Inc. leased to the Hudson Motor Car Company through M. C. O'Brien, the automobile salesroom, 40 by 100, northeast corner of Redford Avenue and Prospect Place, Brooklyn, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $45,000.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company and the Cross & Brown Company leased the store and basement in 245 to 249 West Fifty-fifth Street, between Broadway and Eighth Avenue, for the Aeon Realty Company, Sumner Gerard, President, to the Michelin Tire Company for a salesroom and service station.

Realty Notes.

Peter Zucker, as attorney, placed for Frank J. Godsol a loan of $150,000 for five years at 6 per cent. with the Shubert interests in their Morosco and Bijou Theatres on Forty-fifth Street west of Broadway.

Thomas Healy, who recently acquired the Astor Market property at Broadway and Ninety-fifth Street, is about to convert the building into a restaurant at a cost of $50,000 from plans by William H. Gompert.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

23d St, 254 West, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.9, three-story tenement and store; Lawyers Title and Trust Co. against T. J. Kenney et al.; Dean, T. & M., attorneys; due, $8,631.53; taxes, &c., $318.15; to George A. Parker, a party in interest, for $19,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Pleasant Av, 393, w s, 52.10 ft s of 121st St, 16x75.11, three-story house; same against same; Action 3; due, $4,400.57; taxes, &c., $278; to the plaintiff for $4,500.

Vanderwater St, 45-51, n s, 204.10 ft w of Pearl St, through to 17-27 Rose St, 133.1x about 193.5x91.11x irregular, eight and nine story Munro Building; N. Y. Trust Co. against T. E. Greacen et al.; Zabriskie, M. S. &c., attorneys; due, $452,269.87; taxes, &c., $20,000; withdrawn.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

118th St, 37 West, n s, 335 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11, five-story flat; M. E. De Winter and another against Mack Realty Corp. et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $21,424.52; taxes, &c., $852.15; to the plaintiff for $16,000.

By Samuel Marx.

Cherry St, 336, n s, 163.5 ft s of Montgomery St, 24.11x98.4, five-story tenement and stores; J. A. Geissenheimer and another, trustees, against S. R. Epstein et al.; Norwood & Wise, attorneys; due, $17,342; taxes, &c., $581.40; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Crotona Av, n w corner of 170th St, 40.4x116.1x irregular, five-story flat; East River Savings Institution against G. G. Hyde et al.; O. F. Hibbard, attorney, due, $36,366.77; taxes, &c., $581.40; to Henry Coster for $35,750.

By James J. Donovan.

Tiebout Av, s e corner of 183d St, 10x20, vacant; City of New York against J. F. Cohen and another; Lamar Hardy, attorney, due, $1,737.43; taxes, &c., $262.24; to the plaintiff for $1,500.

Interior plot, 50x100, 590 ft e of e s of White Plains Road and 1,295 ft n of Morris Park Av; Harold Swain, as guardian, against Rex Estates et al.; B. G. Bain, attorney; due, $2,363.87; taxes, &c., $540; to J. I. Burr for $100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Essex St., 66 and 68, for a six-story tenement and store, 50x87; Martha Building Corporation, Far Rockaway, L. I., owner; C. B. Meyers, 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $50,000.

11th Av, s w corner of 40th St, for a seven-story cold storage, 98.9x125; N. Y. Butchers' Dressed Meat Co., 492 11th Av, owner; Mortensori & Co., 405 Lexington Av, architects; cost, $250,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

9th St, 19 East, to a four-story factory; I. Wells, Woolworth Building, owner; John B. Snook's Sons, 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $10,000.

79TH ST, 67 to 71 East, to a five-story dwelling; G. L. Rives, premises, owner; John B. Snook's Sons, 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $5,000.

111th St, 132 and 134 East, to a four-story school; Uptown Talmud Torah Association, premises, owner; W. L. Rouse and L. A. Goldstone, 38 West 32d St, architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 137 and 139, w s, 60 ft s of Rivington St, 40x70; Joseph and Hannah Corn to Cornucopia Realty Co., 121 West 27th St, all liens, June 18; attorney, A. J. Seidman, 61 Park Row.....$1

ANDUSKOW AV, n w corner of 170th St, 100x100; The J. Hood House-Dent Holding Corp. to Mary S. Shepard, 98 Montague St, Brooklyn, mtg $127,500; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 118th St, 74.10x100; Samuel Borchardt to Gene Realty Corporation, 2,596 Broadway, mtg $177,500, April 28; attorney, Peter Zucker, 45 Broadway.....$100

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 121st St, 100.11x100; Samuel Borchardt to Gene Realty Corporation, 2,596 Broadway, mtg $160,000, all liens, April 28; attorney, Peter Zucker, 45 Broadway.....$100

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25.5 ft s of 90th St, 25x100; Adolph Wisiizanns, Cebu, Philippine Island, to Sarah I. Crane, 482 4th Av, July, 1910; attorney, Hamlin & Conklin, 59 Wall St.....$1

AMSTERDAM AV, 112, w s, 25 ft s of 66th St, 25x75; Samuel Parsont to Bessie Parsont, 400 West 151st St, mtg $13,000, May 9.....$1

BROADWAY, s w corner of 97th St, 100.11x100x irregular; Samuel Borchardt to Wilmington Realty Corporation, 2,596 Broadway, mtg $215,000, April 28; attorney, Peter Zucker, 45 Broadway.....$100

BROOME ST, 554, n s, 125 ft e of Varick St, 25x84.4; Raymond M. Van Doren to Kingsbert Holding Co., 150 Broadway, mtg $17,000, Aug. 3, 1915; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.$100

ELIZABETH ST, 261 and 263, w s, 150 ft s of Houston St, 24.4x97.3x23.10x86.10, foreclosure June 20, 1917; Max I. Bernheim to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., executor, 22 William St, June 25; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place.....$22,500

ELIZABETH ST, 257, w s, 207 ft s of Houston St, 24x88.2x23.10x87.9, foreclosure June 20, 1917; Max I. Bernheim, trustee, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., executors, &c., 22 William St, June 25; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place.....$22,500

ELIZABETH ST, 259, w s, 183 ft s of Houston St, 24x87x23.10x87.3, foreclosure June 20, 1917; Max J. Bernheim, referee, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., executor, &c., 22 William St; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place.....$22,500

FRANKLIN ST, 75, s s, 219.1 ft w of Broadway, 18.8x75.8x20.1x75.4; Denison P. Chesebro to Chesebro-Davidson Realty Co., mtg $45,000, Jan. 21, 1905; attorney, Herbert Goldsmith, 261 Broadway.....$100

GRAND ST, 173 to 175, s e corner of Baxter St, 50x73; Louis Eisenberg to E. A. & G. S. Holding Co., 170 Broadway, all liens, June 18; attorney, Samuel Wacht, Jr., 170 Broadway.....$1

GRAND ST, 177 and 179, s s, 49.11 ft e of Baxter St, 58x73.2x50.9x72.11; same to same, all liens, June 18; attorney, same.....$1

PINEHURST AV, n e corner of 180th St, (804 West), 100.2x100; Bernhard Mayer to Delta Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, mtg $148,000, all liens, June 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

ELM PARK, 2, 4 and 6; Delta Holding Corp. to Mary S. Shepard, 98 Montague St., Brooklyn, mtg $148,000; attorney, same.....$100

TERRACE VIEW, n s, 429.10 ft on curve w of Kingsbridge Av, 40x70x46.10x70; Augustus S. Frazee to Margaret J. Springsteen, 497 Chauncey St., Brooklyn, mtg $4,000, all liens, June 26; attorney, H. H. Walker, 156 Broadway.....$1

SPRING ST, 150, s s, 60 ft e of West Broadway, 20x80; Frank T. Faulkner to Benjamin C. Faulkner, 914 St. Mark's Av, Brooklyn, et al., ¼ part, b. and s., o. a. g., May 7; attorneys, Thompson, K. & W., 250 Broadway.....$100

WEST END AV, n e corner of 101st St, 100.11x100; Samuel Borchardt to Wilmington Realty Corporation, 2,596 Broadway, mtg $177,500, April 28; attorney, Peter Zucker, 45 Broadway.....$100

1ST AV, 297, n w corner of 17th St, 22x80; Kate Blenk to Elemco Realty Co., 59 Liberty St, b. and s., June 25; attorney, Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St.....$100

2D ST, n s, 140.5 ft w of Avenue A, 40.5x100; Joseph and Hannah Corn to Cornucopia Realty Co., 121 West 27th St, all liens, June 18; attorney, Joseph A. Seidman, 61 Park Row.....$1

3D AV, n w corner of 9th St, 25.8x100; 171 Building Co. to Michael Kaufman, 68 East 109th St, mtg $26,000, all liens, June 18...$1

5TH AV, s w corner of 138th St, 99.11x120; Hannah Corn to Cornucopia Realty Co., 121 West 27th St, all title, all liens, June 18; attorney, Joseph A. Seidman, 61 Park Row.....$1

7TH AV, n e corner of 141st St, 39.11x100; Barbara Stader to Herbert and Gertrude Cracauer, near Demarest, Englewood, N. J., mtg $70,000, June 25; address, 271 Broadway.....$100

8TH AV, s w corner of 147th St, 50x85; Louis Eisenberg to E. A. & G. S. Holding Co., 170 Broadway, all liens, June 18; attorney, Samuel Wacht, Jr., 170 Broadway.....$1

34TH ST, 264 and 266 West, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 44.6x98.9; 266 West 34th Street Co. to Elizabeth K. Dooling, 179 East 80th St, mtg $165,000, June 26; attorney, John T. Dooling, 80 Maiden Lane.....$100

35TH ST, 133 East, n s, 40 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x74; Delta Holding Corporation to Mary S. Shepard, 98 Montague St, Brooklyn, mtg $25,500, June 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

52D ST, s s, 320 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Columbia Trust Co. to Minnie K. Young, 46 West 52d St, (?) Brooklyn, mtg $30,000, June 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$42,500

54TH ST, 336 East, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5; I. Frank Stone to Service Realty Co., 55 Liberty St, June 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

55TH ST, s s, 254.2 ft w of 9th Av, 20.10x75.10x21x78.6; Catherine R. Devlin to Delta Wallace, 431 West 54th St, mtg $10,000, Jan. 22; attorney, H. G. Friedman, 37 Liberty St.....$1

61ST ST, 40 West, s s, 70.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.6x100.5; Henry G. Trevor to Merit Realty Corporation, 135 Broadway, mtg $16,000, b. and s., June 27; attorneys, Elsman, L., C. & L., 135 Broadway.....$1

93D ST, 318 East, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Barbara Bauer to Barwil Realty Corporation, 74 Broadway, mtg $10,000, June 26; attorney, Morris Berkowitz, 174 Broadway.....$100

93D ST, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Karl Bauer to Barwil Realty Corporation, 74 Broadway, mtg $13,500, all liens, June 26; attorney, Morris Berkowitz, 74 Broadway.....$100

97TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 41.9x100.11; Samuel Borchardt to Wilmington Realty Corporation, 2,596 Broadway, mtg $110,000, April 28; attorney, Peter Zucker, 45 Broadway.....$100

118TH ST, 26 East, s s, 33 ft w of Madison Av, 27x100.11; Van De Veer Estates to William D. Baldwin, 14 West 68th St, mtg $20,000, June 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

139TH ST, n s, 331.6 ft e of 8th Av, 18.2x99.11; Edward T. Willner to Quiller Morgan Co., 793 Broadway, mtg $8,250, all liens, June 22; attorney, Brison Howle, 128 Broadway.....$1

148TH ST, 412 to 420 West, s s, 75 ft e of Convent Av, 100x99.1; Delta Holding Corp. to Mary S. Shepard, 98 Montague St, Brooklyn, mtg $127,500, June 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

188TH ST, s s, 258.4 ft e of 11th Av, 16.8x94.10; Richard Webber, Jr., to Julie E. Webber, New Rochelle, N. Y., mtg $5,000, March 19; address, 2,191 3d Av.....Gift

Bronx.

BARNES AV, e s, 93.6 ft s of 1st Av, 31.2x96x30x105.1; Lena Dowitsch to Marie Kahrs, 1,493 Edgewater Road, mtg $3,250, May 12; attorney, Marie Kahrs, 1,493 Edgewater Road.....$100

BARKER AV, e s, 100 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x125; Annie Komissar to Matilda Rosenberg, 960 Prospect Av, ½ part, mtg $1,500, June 25; attorney, I. Rosenberg, 203 Broadway.....$100

BARKER AV, e s, 25 ft n of Elizabeth St, 25x100; Michael Murtha to Harry Whalen, 480 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., mtg $3,000, June 20; attorney, Harry Whalen, 480 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y....$100

BROOK AV, 1,226, e s, 35x80.6; Delta Holding Corporation to Bernhard Mayer, 41 East 72d St, June 25; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

BUTLER PL, 1471-3, w s, 50x158.3x irregular 163.1; Giuseppa Stella to Rosina Stella, 308 East 14th St, mtg $45,000, June 25; attorney, A. C. Stalule, 41 Park Row.....$100

HONEYWELL, AV, 1,976-8, e s, 50x60.1; Lena Dowitsch to Marie Kahrs, 1,493 Edgewater Road, May 12; attorney, Marie Kahrs, 1,493 Edgewater Road.....$100

KELLY ST, e s, 229.10 ft s of Westchester Av, 38x100; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Winnie Realty and Construction Co., 935 Intervale Av, June 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

KELLY ST, e s, 267.10 ft s of Westchester Av, 38x100; Lawyers' Mortgage Co. to Winnie Realty and Construction Co., 935 Intervale Av, June 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 68 and 69, map of William B. Ogden; John J. Petry and another, executors, &c., to Filrose Construction Co., Inc., 112 Haven Av, June 25; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$7,500

LOTS 68 and 69, Parcel 15, map of William B. Ogden; John J. Petry et al to Fibrose Construction Co., Inc., 112 Haven Av, June 25; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$42,500

LUDLOW AV, n e corner of Pugsley Av, runs e 290.5x n 108x e 100x n 103 to s s Chatterton Av x w 390.8 to Pugsley Av x s 211.1; also Chatterton Av, s e corner Pugsley Av, runs s 100 ft x e 100 ft x n 211.1 to Chatterton Av x w 9.4; William Bondy to Jennie E. Van Brunt et al., trustees, 6 West 73d St, April 25; attorneys, Alexander & G., 120 Broadway.....$10,000

LYNDHURST AV, w s, 260.1 ft n of Washington Bridge Park, 25.8x142.11x24.11x148.1; Benjamin W. B. Brown, referee, to Virgil Thurkauf, 440 West 54th St, June 25; attorneys, Sayers Brothers, 31 Nassau St.....$16,000

WALTON AV, e s, 148 ft s of 182d St, 25x95; Eugene L. Busach, referee, to City of New York, June 21; attorney, Corporation Counsel.....$250

WOODCREST AV, 1220-2, e s, 75x100; George W. Larsen to Anna McDermott, 322 St. Nicholas Av, mtg $5,500, Aug. 14, 1914; attorney, B. J. Levy, 103 East 101st St..$100

177TH ST, 48 West, e s, 80.4 ft from e s of Tremont Av and e s of West 177th St, runs e 45 x s 48.10 x —20.11 x s 21.4 x w 61.8 to w of 177th St x — on curve 22.9; Ellen McGuire to John Graff, 1,908 Davidson Av, mtg $7,500, June 25; attorney, G. A. Steinmuller, 1,511 3d Av.....$100

179TH ST, 661 to 665 East, n e corner of Belmont Av, runs n 89.2 x n e 41.3 x n 51.5 x e 50.1 x s 100 x w 87.11; Mortimer B. Bernstein, referee, to Ryzo Realty Co., Inc., 299 Broadway, mtg $70,000, June 25; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$6,000

SAME PROPERTY; Ryzo Realty Co., Inc., to Delta Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, June 25; attorney, same.....$100

180TH ST, 610-612 East, s s, 40.11 irregular; Davis Construction Co. to Rebecca Roth, 894 Beck St, June 20; attorneys, Breitbart & B., 309 Broadway.....$400

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 112th St, 100.1 ft to centre line of old Hospital Lane (closed) x83.2x136.2x75, June 25; George L. Siawson to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., due Nov. 1, 1920, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Butcher & B., 1 Madison Av.....$190,000

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 51st St, 18.4x67, June 26; Thomas J., Ida V., and Mary Ambrose and Katharine W. A. Shrady to Eliot Bliss, 2 Rector St, N. Y., 2 years, 6 per cent.; attorney, Thomas Hooker, 309 Broadway.....$8,000

LEXINGTON AV, 451-455, s e corner of 45th St, 70x18.9, June 19; Emily A., Rutgers I., and Renwick C. Hurry, executors, to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, due June 26, 1922, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$1,500

10TH ST, s w s, 131.4 ft s e of 3d Av, 48.2x 22x irregular, leasehold, June 25; Andrew Byrne to Benjamin Patterson, 7 West 92d St, New York, 6 p. c.; address, 302 Broadway.....$1,120

45TH ST, 211-225 West, n s, 475 ft e of 8th Av, 160x110.5, all title, leasehold, with fixtures in Bijou and Morosco Theatres, June 21; The 45th Street Theatre Construction Co. to Frank T. Godsol, (Goldsoll,) Hotel Vanderbilt, 34th St and Park Av, due June 26, 1922, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$150,000

48TH ST, 421 and 425 West, n s, 250 ft from 9th Av, runs n 100.5 x w 50 x s 45.6 x n w — x s 55.9 to street x e 56.8 to beginning, all title, leasehold, building loan, June 13; Edw. F. Rush to Calma Realty Co., 15 West 45th St, due July 13, 1923, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Otterbourg, S. & H., 200 5th Av.....$60,000

54TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5, June 26; Service Realty Co. to William H. Langley, 77 Worth St, and another, trustees under will of William C. Langley, deceased; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000

78TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 21x102.2, 1-3 part, June 19; Eugene M. Wagner to Walter R. Wagner, 318 Lenox Av, 3 years, prior mtg $1,000 on 1-9 part; attorneys, Wesselman & K., 55 Liberty St.....$1,650

Bronx.

AVENUE D, e s, 80 ft s of 3d St, Union-port, 80x100; Mary Cusack to Dora Conrad, 937 Glenwood Av, 2-17, due on or before

attorneys, A. & C., 2 Rector, 2,000 Westchester Av.....$800

BELMONT AV, n e corner of 179th St, 87.11x 100x30.1x5x41x89.2; Delta Holding Corporation to Ryzo Realty Co., Inc., 299 Broadway, June 25, due Dec. 25, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$6,000

CITY ISLAND AV, s e corner of Marine St, 100x200 to Horton St; Stephen D. Horton to William D. Bryan, Hollis, L. I., et al., trustees, June 27, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

ECHO PLACE, e s, 42 ft e of Anthony Av, 81.9x100; William H. Schmid et al. to Frederick A. Wendel, East Orleans, Mass., May 23, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Ezekiel Fixman, 55 Liberty St.....$3,000

KELLY ST, 960, e s, 38x100; Winnie Realty and Construction Co. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, 38x100, June 26, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$25,750

KELLY ST, 940, e s, 38x100; Winnie Realty and Construction Co. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, June 26, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$25,750

MORRIS AV, s e s, 200 ft n e of 182d St, 25x133x25x133.1; Mauro Yarusso to Robert C. Winters, 201 Christie St, prior mtg $4,800, June 27, due as per bond; attorney, D. L. Woodruff, Jr., 4,200 Park Av.....$1,000

OLMSTEAD AV, e s, in dividing line of Lots 173 and 174, map of Unionport, 105x108.1; Maggie Saltmann to William Reed, 1,966 University Av, June 18, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.....$1,000

TELLER AV, w s, 383.11 ft n of 169th St, 25x100; Frank A. Dearborn to Johanna Metzger, 17 East 130th St, prior mtg $7,500, June 26, due as per bond; attorney, Charles Metzger, 17 East 130th St.....$750

SHAKESPEARE AV, n w s, at e s of Boscobel Av, 194.8 on avenue x irregular; Filrose Construction Co., Inc., to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, June 26, due as per bond; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$95,000

VAN NEST AV, n w corner of Wallace Av, 45x95; Van Wallace Realty Corporation to Grand Squires, 260 West 76th St, —— 25, 1917, due as per bond; attorney, Grant Squires, 299 Madison Av.....$2,000

VAN NEST AV, n e corner of Wallace Av, 45x95; same to same, —— 25, 1917, due as per bond; attorney, same.....$2,000

173D ST, s s, 50 ft e of Park Av, 100x100; Wolf Bread Co. to Sam Miskoff, 891 Fox St, prior mtg $19,500, June 25, due as per bond; attorney, Sam Miskoff, 1,312 Clinton St.....$7,000

217TH ST, s s, 378.6 ft e of White Plains Road, 52.1x114.3; Laconian Realty Corporation, 391 East 149th St, June 25, due July 1, 1917, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BRIDGE ST, 12; Whitehall St, 22. Room A in basement Maritime Building and all basement in Nos. 12 and 22; Chesebrough Building Co. to E. W. Farnham, 416 West 122d St, 5 years and 2 months from Aug. 1, 1917.....$6,000

457TH ST, n s, 148.11 ft w of Broadway, 60x100.5; Bijou Theatre, all except room in basement; 45th Street Theatre Construction Co. to the Jobt Amusement Co., 10 years from Aug. 1, 1917; attorney, William Klein, 120 Broadway.....$35,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

86TH ST, 56 to 70 West; Abraham Prusiin against Estate of John Goodwin, owner; Alfred M. Wooley, contractor.....$108

128D ST, 11 West; White Hoist and Machine Co., Inc., against 13 and 15 West 123d St. Co., owner; Bunt & Son, contractors.$494

153D ST, 306 West; Greenpoint Metal Covered Door Co. against Bradhurst Holding Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$117

170TH ST, 502 and 504 West; James L. Sampsell against Lewis Alexander and Hy. Rottman, owners; Yuster & Reich, contractor.....$13

Bronx.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 75 ft n of 167th St, 308.5x104.8; Joseph Sciaca against Dulcet Holding Corp., owners; Hyman Edelstein and Abram Avrutine, contractors.....$2,455

181ST ST, n w corner of Val., 62.8x185; Harris Flooring Co. against Ensign Improvement Co., owners and contractors.$197

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 170th St; Julius Kramer against Philip Meyrowitz et al., March 13, 1917.....$35

HUDSON ST, corner of Vandam St; William Kleinert & Sons, Inc., against Albert E. Kleinert Co. et al., June 5, 1917, by deposit.....$300

Bronx.

WEBSTER AV, 1,522; Harry Wolfson against Alfred Frankenthaler et al., May 4, 1917.$98

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Bronx.

BOSCOBEL AV, n w corner of Shakespeare Av, 22.2x174.7x irregular; City Mortgage Co. to Filrose Construction Co. to erect one five-story apartment, with stores, 13 payments.....$95,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BETHUNE ST, n s, 82.8 ft e of Washington St, 44.10x80; Edward H. Hedden against Rose C. Heil P. Hedden et al., partition; attorneys, Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez.

5TH ST, 530 East; Theresa R. Spear against Anton Fergen et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Steiner & Petersen.

67TH ST, 738; Charles P. Buckley et al. against Michael Kramer et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. W. Buckley.

127TH ST, 118 West; Anna M. Stuart, administratrix, against Edward Nicholson et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. Card.

Bronx.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 75 ft n of 181st St, 75x145; Teachers' Building and Loan Association, &c., against Hopkins G. Barrett Co., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wendel, Elliott & Robeson.

WILLIS AV, e s, 20 ft s of 134th St, 75x40; Julian P. Fairchild et al., as receivers, against Willis Avenue Realty Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cullen & Dykman.

134TH ST, s e corner of Willis Av, 25x40; Julian P. Fairchild et al. as receivers against Willis Avenue Realty Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cullen & Dykman.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Real Estate in All Its Branches.

Joseph P. Day.

31 Nassau St., N. Y. 'Phone 744 Cort.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORGENTHAU JR & CO. MORTGAGES 26 PINE STREET

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

COUNTRY ESTATE.

$500,000, unencumbered, large tract of land, Long Island Sound frontage three sides, magnificent residence, fully furnished, all modern conveniences; garage-stable, greenhouses, cottages, etc. Exchange for well-located business building.

BYRNE & BAUMANN, 20 EAST 42ND ST.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE

50th St., near 5th Ave.

Columbia College leasehold. Four-story building. Size of lot—21' by 100'. Suitable for business, studio or doctor's office.

PRICE $6,500.

CRUIKSHANK COMPANY

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PRIVATE HOUSES

For Sale or To Rent

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56 West 45th St. (Tel. Vanderbilt 2628.)

Dwelling at a Bargain

429 WEST 117TH STREET,

Near Columbia University.

Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St.

OVERLOOKING HUDSON.

642 West 156th, west of Riverside Drive, three-story dwelling; ten rooms, two baths; parquet floors, electric lights; easy terms. Caretaker, your broker, or ENNIS & SINNOTT, 55 Liberty St.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

JUST COMPLETED.

1-family house, 8 rooms; every improvement; space for garage and vegetable garden; can be bought on easy terms or rented at $45 a month. D. Houlihan, Bainbridge Av. and 190th St. Fordham 1291.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."

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SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO. 47 West 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I. Send for Booklet F.

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REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction

NEXT SATURDAY, JUNE 30TH, ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER

on the premises at 3 P. M., rain or shine,

"SONNY BILL MANOR"

THE BEAUTIFUL FORMER ESTATE OF THE LATE CELEBRATED PLAYWRIGHT, CHARLES KLEIN, OPPOSITE THE COUNTRY PLACE OF JAMES A. FARRELL, PRES. U. S. STEEL CO.,

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"SONNY BILL MANOR" consists of a 14 room modern residence with 8 baths, fully furnished, and almost 7 acres of land beautifully landscaped and situated on high ground overlooking the Long Island Sound. Tennis court, lawn, flower gardens, driveways, vegetable garden, garage for 3 cars, chauffeur's house of 5 rooms and bath. Complete in every respect. Entire furnishings included in sale. Close proximity to Tokeneke, Roton Point, Darien, Stamford and Yacht and Golf Clubs. OPEN FOR INSPECTION. Motor from New York along Boston Road to Darien, then take road to right along car tracks to Rowayton and inspect "SONNY BILL MANOR," which was built and planned by the late CHARLES KLEIN.

60% OF PURCHASE PRICE MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE

Send for Descriptive Booklet. ARTHUR C. SHERIDAN, Auctioneer. OFFICES:—100 BROADWAY AND 331 MADISON AV., N. Y.

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For Cash Above Present Mortgage, No Trade

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For Rent 21 Years, NET or GROSS

A 6-Story and Basement FACTORY BUILDING, containing about 70,000 square feet, on a Northeast Corner. Centrally Located, where labor is readily obtainable.

SPRINKLER SYSTEM WILL BE INSTALLED.

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51 East 42nd Street Tel. Murray Hill 1936

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Near the Beaches

New York 24 Minutes
Beaches 10 Minutes

Pretty Brick Houses

$4500—Payments Like Rent—$6500

7 Rooms, Steam Heat, Electric Light, Parquet Floors, Open Fireplace, Tiled Bathroom, Screened Porch, Front Lawn, Big Back Yard, Asphalted Streets. Beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy. New Subway, Brooklyn. Alco Bldg. Co., 217 Broadway, N. Y. Barclay 4585.

Comfort Homes with Garage

A brand new type; built for easy housekeeping. $34 month pays entire carry charges. Beautiful location. Call or write for pamphlet. JOHN F. CHURLO, Kings Highway, cor. West 11th St., Brooklyn. (Sea

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For Sale or Rent.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 E. 42d St., N. Y.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY.
REAL ESTATE.
171 MADISON AVENUE.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND
IS A WISE MOVE."

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Complete Apartment House Guide of Fifth and Park Avenue Apartments Sent on Request.
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.
414 Madison Avenue, at 48th St.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Attention! Builders, Brokers.—I have choice lots, West Bronx, two blocks from rapid transit, will sell at price that will more than offset present price of material. H. U. Singhi, Fordham Road and Jerome Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Fine large house, near subway, all improvements; six lots on corner; all kinds fruit trees; large stable and garage, with electric lights and steam heat; 70% can remain mortgage; brokers protected. Morche, Corner 19th Av. and 81st St., Brooklyn.

Easy housekeeping homes on Crown St., between Bedford and Rogers Avs.; both sides of street built up; two stories, 7 rooms and bath; driveway in rear. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

MANHATTAN BEACH lots, swept by ocean breezes, with all improvements in and paid for, can be bought now at $850 each; this is a war-time price. Joseph P. Day, sales agent, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE Summer and ALL-YEAR HOMES now ready for inspection at HOWARD BEACH ESTATES, the seaside country home community within the city; 30 minutes from Broadway; all improvements; restricted; water frontage; bathing, boating, fishing; must be seen before buying elsewhere. Office, 51 Chambers St. Phone Worth 3556.

MERRICK ROAD, (Pulse of Jamaica.)—Lots half price; monthly payments; an opportunity never offered before; send for free tickets and map. Liederman, 280 Broadway.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

$300 and your present monthly rental will buy your home at Mahwah, N. J. and Larchmont, N. Y. Country Home League, 30 W. 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison.

RIVER VIEW MANOR.—Established community of homes, every city convenience, high elevation, no malaria, no mosquitoes; well designed and constructed houses; $7,000 and up. Hastings Homes Co., 41 Park Row.

For sale or rent, houses, farms, acreage. See H. E. Dickenson, Real Estate, Depot Plaza Bldg., P. O. Box 396, White Plains, N. Y. Phone 589.

Just completed, seven-room stucco house, corner. Phone 658 Larchmont.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Five-room seashore bungalow, all large rooms, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, &c.; fireplace, beamed ceilings, and panelled walls, modern kitchen and bath, decorated to suit, half block from bathing beach; plenty of fishing and boating; lawn, flowers, hedges, &c.; near trolley and station to New York City; bargain in price and terms to right, quick buyer. Write for further details. Shore Bungalow, Box 280 Times Downtown.

OLD HOMESTEAD, with 3 acres of fine, cleared farm land; beautiful shade trees, apple and peach orchard, &c.; barn, chicken house, and outbuildings; on main road in good-sized town; stores, schools, churches; commuting distance to New York City; will sell cheap and on easy terms to a reliable family wanting such a place. Write for further information, Hocker, Box 284 Times Downtown.

Must sell immediately; 9-room and 3-bath fully-tile brick house; 33 minutes out; North Shore; beautiful situation; close to Hempstead Harbor; shorefront privileges; fireproof garage for 2 cars in basement; inclosed porch; sunken garden at side; will consider offer. Apply Mrs. Viola Johnson, 500 West End Av.

If you are looking for an old house needing a few repairs, with a half acre of good land for cultivation of vegetables and chickens, near water and station, complete for $1,426, for $75 down and $10 monthly, answer at once to Johnson, Box 261 Times Downtown.

Must dispose of my country home, with house, barns, and 5 acres; peach and pear trees, plenty of shade; on main road; need some ready cash and balance easy to a good family. Mrs. B. Paton, 131 Ashland Place, Brooklyn.

8—NEW JAMAICA HOUSES—8.
Best neighborhood; all modern improvements; low price; easy terms; free lots in partial payment. F. L. Ferguson, 66 Orange St., Brooklyn.

NEW HOUSE, GARDEN CITY ESTATES, 8 rooms, 2 baths; garage; 2 blocks from depot; best neighborhood; low price; easy terms, or free lots as first payment. F. L. Ferguson, 66 Orange St., Brooklyn.

COZY LITTLE HOME with 2 acres of fine tillable land for $1,350 on easy terms; some shade trees; high elevation near beautiful lake; positive bargain. Inquire B Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW!—If sold immediately, my beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments much less than rent; 30 minutes from New York; 7-cent fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Bargain Chance.—Will sell my remaining four artistic homes, all conveniences, at sacrifice prices; 3 bungalows, $2,700; houses $3,200; on very easy terms; balance like rent; materials bought at last year's low prices; you save $500; high elevation; refined neighbors; half hour out on Erie; near station and trolley. W. Hardy, 31 Park Row, Suite 1330.

New colonial house, two baths, steam heat, sleeping porch, hardwood trim, large mantel, screens, shades, decorations very choice, plumbing, &c.; old price, $8,000, easy terms; best part Plainfield; deep lot. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Modern 7-room terra cotta brick house, improvements; barn or garage; 5 acres of land, fruit trees; reasonable rent; located at Middletown, N. J.; good train service to the city. C. J. Hendrickson, care of Western Electric Co., N. Y.

A NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSE,
every improvement; plot 40x150; three minutes station, half hour downtown; restricted residence section; $3,800; reasonable terms.
LONG & MILLER,
Telephone 4088 Cortlandt. 13 Park Row.

MONTCLAIR.—Will sacrifice $9,000 residence for $7,500; 9 rooms, 2 baths, 6 bedrooms, sleeping porch, latest appointments; only $500 cash required. Frank Hughes Taylor Company, at Lackawanna Ter., Montclair, N. J.

All-year country home; fifteen-room house, all improvements; twenty-three acres; stable, outbuildings; excellent condition; crops planted; price $13,000. Owner, Box 133, Ramsey, N. J.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF RICHMOND County, Georgia, May Term, 1915.—BALTIMORE TRUST COMPANY vs. GEORGIA & FLORIDA RAILWAY.—In Equity.
To all parties to the above cause and to all creditors of the Georgia and Florida Railway.
There exist issues between certain creditors of the Georgia and Florida Railway and the owners and holders of the First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds of said Railway as to which of the Mortgage Bonds of said Railway, as to who are entitled to priority of payment out of the assets of said Railway now in the hands of this Court through its Receivers. These issues will be heard and final judgment rendered thereon by this Court at its Court Room in Richmond County, Georgia, at 10 o'clock A. M.; on the 7th day of September, 1917. Let all those who wish to be heard be and appear at said time and place. After said date creditors cannot file their claims for the purpose of asserting such priority, except in accordance with the special order of this Court.
Witness, the Honorable Henry C. Hammond, Judge of the Superior Court of Richmond County, Georgia, this 15th day of May, 1917. D. KERR, Clerk.
Superior Court of Richmond County, Georgia.

RECEIVERS' NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—SUSQUEHANNA COAL COMPANY, Complainant, against INTERSTATE COAL COMPANY, INC., Defendant.—In Equity.—B 13-325.
Pursuant to an order of the United States District Court made in the above entitled action on the 6th day of June, 1917, notice is hereby given requiring all the creditors of said Interstate Coal Company, Inc., and all persons having claims of any kind against said company to exhibit their claims to said Receiver at his office, Room 1119, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and become parties to the above entitled suit within six months from the first publication of this order, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of the order or judgment which may be made in such suit, and from any distribution which shall be made in such suit, and from any distribution which shall be made under such order or judgment.
Dated June 23, 1917.
WILLIAM H. PATTERSON, Receiver.
CHARLES E. HOUGHTALING, Attorney for Receiver, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

BONA FIDE BARGAIN, $6,500; EASY TERMS; a charming Colonial home near the water; plot 100x150 feet; fine old trees. Superb views; select neighborhood; near country club; high in hills; elev. 500 ft; house is new; has 26 ft. living room, beamed ceilings, paneled walls; huge open fireplace; central hall; dining room, pantry, kitchen, six master bedchambers, billiard room, 2 tiled baths; only 49 min. on Lackawanna R. R.; parquet floors, electric light, steam heat, every city improvement; schools, churches, stores conveniently near. Call or telephone 1323 Cort. A. Worcester, 168 Broadway, N. Y.

Wonderful Bargain. — Ten-room house, two baths, on ¾-acre corner plot; sleeping porch, outside dining veranda, wonderful living room, with large, open fireplace; parquet floors, hardwood trim; magnificent modern kitchen; butler's pantry; high ground; extended view; fine old shade trees; fully improved streets; sewer, water, gas, electricity, stores, schools, churches, golf, tennis; 3 minutes to station, 30 minutes to New York; 40 trains daily; commutation $5.90; best and most beautiful suburb in the State; price $7,750; small amount cash, balance to suit. Call, write, or 'phone Owner, Munson D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Gresley 4585.

DANDY FARM.

154 acres, Basking Ridge; two houses, large barns, three wells; splendid views; $4,000 worth timber; bargain.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC., 165 Broadway.

MONTCLAIR.—New, modern residence, delightfully located; large living room, dining room, buttery, kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths; sleeping porch, sun porch, every appointment; $7,500. Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

One-family frame house for sale, in the Bergen section of Jersey City; 6 rooms and bath and all modern improvements, in good condition. For particulars write Waldele, 539 East 85th St., N. Y. City.

Upper half of fine residence to let at Westward, N. J., 6 rooms, all improvements; separate entrance and porch; garden plot, 25x90; $22 per month. Address B. F. S., Room 708, 309 Broadway.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Magnificent estate on Strawberry Hill; 8½ acres; large house with every modern improvement; garage; greenhouses, gardener's cottage, &c. Address B. S. H., (Suite 1933.) 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

Small house with garage or room for one, in Forest Hills Gardens; give details, price, and terms. S 370 Times Downtown.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Small farm with outbuildings; best soil and location for vegetables, chickens, &c.; shade trees; will sell cheap on small cash payment and $12 monthly to party wanting a home; in large town; commuting distance to New York. Bryan, Box 290 Times Downtown.

Five-acre farm; fruit orchards; cultivated land; on main road; $1,000; easy terms. B. Barshad, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Fruit farm, 62 acres exceptional level land, 600 bearing trees; good buildings; near village and stone road; price $5,000; half cash. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

APPLE ORCHARD FARM—128 ACRES. Charming house, high elevation, fine views; 382 fruit trees; excellent pasturage; good barns. Price $7,000; $3,000 cash. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 Broadway.

1,400-acre estate for sale at three-quarters value; fine trout brook; particulars. Farm, 62 Franklin St., Jersey City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Loft, 247-253 West 19th St., 7,500 sq. ft., modern building, sprinkler system; rent reasonable. Supt., or Revel Realty & Securities Co., owner, 51 Chambers St., or your own broker.

Sublet suite three airy offices, 17x25 feet; new building; $116.67 per month; also practically new mahogany office furniture, rugs, Underwood typewriter for sale. Room 1103, 50 East 42d.

OFFICES AND LOFTS TO SUBLEASE.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Fearon & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. Phone 5664 Rector.

66 Broadway, unfurnished private office; also furnished guest room, with telephone, attendance; reputable references required; would suit those requiring quiet. Room 506.

Mahogany furnished private office, Hudson Terminal Building; rent $25 monthly; sharing half salary stenographer. Call Room 227E, 30 Church St.

New Jersey, factory 3,000 square feet; good light, power and machinery; suitable for shirt or garment factory; $70 per month. E 261 Times Downtown.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE; every facility; rent $16.50 monthly; no lease required. Call 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

STORE, NORTHEAST CORNER BROADWARY AND 148TH ST.
W. D. Morgan, Agent, 3,573 B'way. (147th St.)

At 404 4th Av., 9th floor, (corner 28th St.) Private offices; deskroom or mail privilege; excellent service.

Desk room or part office; very suitable for real estate or lawyer. Lefkovits, care bank, 133 2d Av.

FINE OFFICE, 16x24; good light; new building. Apply Black Publishing Co., 470 4th Av.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Japanese merchant wants showroom for month. S 88 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

AMAGANSETT, L. I.—On bluff overlooking ocean; four neighboring cottages; modern improvements; completely furnished; each with half acre of ground; 6, 6, 7, and 12 sleeping rooms respectively; rentals reduced; two garages on premises. Rossiter Johnson, owner, 2 West 95th St., New York.

Completely furnished cottage, North Shore, L. I., 1½ hours from New York; waterfront, fine bathing beach, wonderful view; 4 bedrooms, 2 baths; electricity, water, telephone; $400 season. Room 1514, 32 Broadway. Broad 6252.

Surrounded by pine trees, Long Island, handsome, new, modern, nine-room stucco bungalow; forty-foot screened porch; piano; fruit, vegetables; bathing, fishing; hour out; $900. Address Saimen, Brightwaters, L. I.

To rent, furnished, by season or year, an attractive 10-room house; all modern improvements; spacious ground; near railroad station and trolley. Dr. L. H. Kice, Baldwin, L. I.

For rent, in Seagate, furnished or unfurnished houses, 8, 9, 11 rooms, with garage; desirable location, near water; reasonable. Phone 594 Coney Island.

Neponsit.—Two beautifully furnished, large rooms; use of kitchen and laundry; season, $250, or rent separately. H 16 Times.

Ocean's edge, Rockaway Park, ten-room house, furnished; sale or rent; sacrifice. Herbert, 140 Nassau. Phone 4571 Beekman.

Westchester County.

Will sublet, most exquisitively located, quaintly furnished, 8-room cottage, overlooking Hudson; 40 minutes out; immediate. E 449 Times Annex.

Seven-room cottage, furnished, July-August, $200; can be seen any time. 'Phone 228W, Fenton, 11 Clove Road, New Rochelle.

Ten rooms, 2 baths, modern improvements, garage, vegetable garden, $250 for July and August. Keller, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

New Jersey.

Cottage, furnished, five rooms and bath; steel ranges; open fire; electricity; garage; telephone; rent $300 for season. H. B. Dye, Brielle, N. J.

For rent in Tenafly, N. J., July 1 to Sept. 10, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, large porches; rent moderate. Phone 208 Englewood.

Sparta—5 furnished rooms, bath; $100, three months. Berkan, 575 Riverside Drive.

New York State.

MOUNT KISCO.
For rent, furnished 8-room house and cultivated vegetable garden, garage; ten minutes' walk from station; possession immediately. Apply D. Frank Dakin, Mount Kisco.

Sullivan County, N. Y.—Ten-room house, well furnished; high elevation, overlooking Delaware River; big shade trees; rent for season. Address Paulina Diem, Lackawaxen, Pa.

Delightfully situated; 10 rooms; attractively furnished; 2 hours from New York. Morningside 2033.

New Hampshire.

LAKE SUNAPEE, NEW HAMPSHIRE.
To rent, large cottage, near Granliden Hotel; equipped for housekeeping; extensive view, 800 feet lake front; garage, boat houses. Apply Miss Nilsen, 27 W. 88th. River. 2983. After June 29 address Sunapee, N. H.

Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted.—Furnished house, with at least four bedrooms; near watering place, bathing, &c.; house which is somewhat isolated preferred; within 1½ hours from New York; North Shore Long Island or Westchester County on Sound; rent must be reasonable. Address, giving full particulars as to location, rental, &c., 141 East 49th St.

Wanted.—An 8 or 10 room house, furnished, for the Summer months not more than 30 minutes from Grand Central Station or Pennsylvania Station. Address, giving full particulars and rent, Box 1, Times Downtown.

HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

12TH ST., WEST, (Washington Square District.)—House, 12 rooms, steam, 2 baths; good condition. Bogert, 167 6th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

10TH, EAST.—Seven rooms, July and August; telephone; maid if desired; $55. Stuyvesant 2442.

49TH, 36 EAST.—Handsomely furnished; spacious living room; kitchenette and bath; all conveniences; telephone; excellent location; $45 monthly. French.

66TH, 20 EAST.—2 rooms, bath, service; $45. Plaza 6150, or Superintendent.

76TH, 55 EAST.—Two modern apartments near park; July and August; 7 rooms; $75; 14 rooms, $100. Apply Superintendent.

82D, 129 EAST, (4-C.)—Young couple wish sublet their beautiful 6-room all outside) apartment during the Summer for less than rent unfurnished; rent, furnished, $100 per month.

ATTENTION!—Summer rates now; apartments furnished, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Senton, 55 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

CORNER, cool elevator apartment for the Summer cheap. S. Seckendorf, 20 East 90th St.

FOR TWO or two and one-half months, a sixth-floor furnished apartment, (elevator,) nine light, airy rooms, $100 per month, or owner will retain one bedroom and rent for $35; seen by appointment. X 264 Times Annex.

LEXINGTON AV., 163, (Hotel Rutledge.)—1, 2, or 3 rooms and bath; large, sunny, very modern; telephone, elevator service; electric light; $30 per month and up, or weekly rates; meals optional; extraordinary value.

MADISON AV., 1,270, (Cor. 91st St.)—Cool 7-room elevator apartment overlooking park, windows on four sides, fully furnished; victrola, telephone; sublet for Summer. Wetmore.

PLAZA SECTION.—Four rooms, handsomely furnished, housekeeping, sacrifice. Details Columbus 3974.

TO SUBLET, bedroom and bath, also a suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; can be connected if desired; attractive rate. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

5TH AV., 12.—Hotel, under new management; one, two or three room apartments; furnished, unfurnished.

20TH, 422 WEST.—Exclusive block, "The Chimes"; 5 rooms, bath, steam; $38 to $44; for people of refinement; no small children.

30TH, 1 WEST.—Comfortable 2 rooms and bath; splendid location; cool. Apt. 22.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bry. 6255.

45TH ST., 305 WEST, (Vincent Astor Apartment.) — Completely furnished two-room suite, kitchen and bath; elevator; reference. Apt. 4M, or Superintendent.

50TH ST., 4 WEST.—Apartment, beautifully furnished, suitable 1 or 2 bachelors; maid and valet service. Dwyer. Circle 4137.

51ST, 62 WEST.—Beautiful suite, also magnificent rooms, baths, electricity, telephone; refined.

51ST, 70 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; piano.

51ST, 72 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, piano; business people; $9-$10 weekly; telephone.

52 WEST 39TH ST.
Large rooms, clean, cool; maid service, telephone; Summer prices.

55TH ST., 204 WEST.—TO SUBLEASE, ONE SIX-ROOM AND ONE SEVEN-ROOM APARTMENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, AT GREATLY REDUCED RENTAL. HOTEL WOODWARD ANNEX.

55TH ST., 347 WEST.—I will rent, furnished or unfurnished, my two-room and bath kitchenette apartment to Oct. 1st or longer in the Cambria.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apartments.)—Doctor's apartment, ground floor, 3 rooms and bath, best location in city, very desirable, at attractive rate.

56TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartment.

57TH, 58 WEST.—Delightfully cool outside bachelor apartment, piano, elevator; references. Baxter.

59TH, 38 WEST.—Handsomely furnished two or three rooms, bath, kitchenette; monthly or yearly. Also doctor's offices.

65TH, 30 WEST.—Outside rooms, bath, gas, telephone; children and dog permissible; one flight; refined neighborhood; private entrance; centrally located to park, subway, elevated, surface, crosstown lines; references exchanged; rent, $50. Phone Columbus 8120 from 10-5.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Unusually attractive kitchenette apartment, exclusive, private home; location unexcelled.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Palatial kitchenette suite; two rooms; bath and shower; all improvements.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable for studio, doctor, or dentist's office.

74TH, 103 WEST.—French house; private baths; artist's studios; low rates. Columbus 5685.

76TH, 45 WEST.—Entire parlor floor, private bath; very large rooms; handsomely furnished; $90 monthly, July to December. A.

81ST, (Near Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished 5 rooms, bath, piano, linen, silver; sublet high-class elevator apartment. Telephone 1176 Vanderbilt.

81ST, 158 WEST.—Lady will sublet to October beautiful 5 rooms, furnished, mahogany; Orientals; grand piano. Apartment 41.

85TH, 349 WEST.—Bargain; high-class; 8 rooms; rent only. Third Floor W.

86TH, 200 WEST.—Five-room front apartment; very desirable; reasonable. Fanning, Schuyler 5200.

95TH, 251 WEST. Corner Broadway.—Seven large rooms, bath; newly furnished. 3N.

102D, 241 WEST. — Seven-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished; board optional; elevator house; ground floor; all improvements; $100 a month. Hamburger.

106TH, 229 WEST.—Nine-story fireproof building, 5 rooms, $75; 1 room closed, $65. Inquire elevator man.

113TH, 507 WEST, (Apt. 1A.)—Special Summer rates; 2, 4, 5, and 6 rooms; exquisite apartments; furnished complete, including silver and linen. Phone 8240 Morningside.

113TH ST., 621 WEST.—Two large rooms and bath, comprising entire second floor of private residence; may be had singly.

116TH, 488 WEST.—Five rooms, furnished, unfurnished, $55-$50. Apt. 36, 845 Morningside.

115TH and Broadway, (The Luxor.)—Apt. 51, four rooms; housekeeping; immediate possession.

116TH, 438 WEST.—Exceptionally cool five room and bath apartment; southern exposure; elevator; electricity; immediate possession; sublet $65. Raynor.

118TH, 210 WEST, THE CECIL HOTEL. DESIRABLE ROOMS AND SMALL SUITES, with or without bath, including full hotel service; attractive rates.

118TH, 401 WEST, (corner Morningside.)—Housekeeping suite on Drive, ready. Apt. 52.

121ST, 509 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive apartment, 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; near Columbia; all conveniences; Victrola. Apt. 103; inquire Superintendent.

152D, 511 WEST.—Beautifully furnished apartment, with 2 rooms, kitchenette; strictly private family; suitable for bachelor or young couple.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner apartments; southern exposure; overlooking Hudson; subway. Ellsworth.

A DELIGHTFUL APARTMENT.
5 large, light, front rooms
for rent furnished to Oct. 1, 1917.
158 West 81st; $125 per month.
Slawson & Hobbs, 160 West 72d St.

APARTMENT, (near Columbia University,) three rooms, bath, kitchenette; completely furnished; elevator and hall service; will sublet until return from country Oct. 1; reasonable terms; references required. Charles Edey Fay, 51 Wall St.

APARTMENTS—SUBLET, handsomely furnished, any period, Summer rates. EXCLUSIVE REALTY, Specialists, 176 West 72d St. Phone 848 Columbus.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

APTHORP, Broadway and 79th.—Elegantly furnished Apartment, linen and silver, to sublet until October; subway and surface cars at door. Owner. Telephone John 5448.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; linen, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; occasions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L;" must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 618. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

Attractive and exceptionally clean apts. THE WILSONIA,
125, 127, 129 W. 45th St., near Broadway.
2, 3, 4 rooms and kitchenette; 1 and 2 baths; $42 and up monthly, $15 and up weekly; linens, dishes, silver, cooking utensils furnished; phone and elevator service; telephone 6814.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

DYCKMAN SECTION.—Couple leaving for Summer desires to sublet for three or four months three rooms and bath; fully appointed; all outside rooms; nice location; references required. Telephone St. Nicholas 8551, Apt. 84, or Superintendent.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—List on request. Consult Elite Renting Company, 25 West 42d St.

GOING away, rent two bedrooms, sitting room, kitchen, completely furnished; electricity; shower; subway. Phone Riverside 4928.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, immediate and future rentals; choice localities; long, short leases; $75-$500 month. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 E. 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450

HOTEL ANSONIA.—Two elegant furnished rooms, bath; $75. Apartment 66.

67 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Great sacrifice, magnificent ten rooms, three baths; rare furnishings. Jackson, 9066 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE in 90s; overlooking Drive; six rooms, bath; two or three months. Write and give telephone number. 141 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (114th.)—Nicely furnished 7 rooms, 2 baths, $100. Vanderbilt 1451.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 90's.—Eight rooms, three baths, $150; river view. Particulars, 745 West End Av. Phone Riverside 8098.

RIVERSIDE, (116th.)—Five rooms, completely furnished; river view; big sacrifice. Columbus 3974.

SPECIALIST
Handsomely furnished apartments; wonderful Summer bargains. Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

TWO cool rooms, kitchenette; high-class apartment; appointment. 6204 Morningside. Apt. 5D.

$75 FOR $125 eight-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Inquire 322 West 72d St.

WASHINGTON SQUARE STUDIO APT.
Very attractive and cool; four rooms and bath; bargain; July 1 to October. Ackley, 139 Macdougal St. Spring 8882.

905 WEST END AV.
New building, northwest corner 104th St.; now leasing from plans, 6, 7, and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Full particulars from Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

WEST END, 740.—5 beautifully furnished rooms, 2 master bedrooms; 9th floor; cool, spacious; wonderful kitchen; immense closets.

WEST END AV., (91st.)—Seven charmingly furnished rooms, 2 baths; bargain. Col. 3974.

7 ROOMS,
Ground Floor Corner,
PRICE, $2,500.
601 West End Avenue.

Unfurnished—East Side.

29TH, 35 EAST.—First floor, private house, three large rooms, bath, electricity.

62D, 108 EAST.—Attractive 6 rooms, 2 baths; quiet, airy, cool exposure; new building; reasonable rental. Apply superintendent, or telephone Mrs. Ansble, Plaza 8455.

Unfurnished—West Side.

12TH, 15 WEST.—Two rooms, with bath, elevator, electricity, maid service; modern improvements.

161ST AND 160TH, (near Riverside Drive.)—3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; rents, $40 to $115. Inquire office, 900 Riverside Drive. Telephone Audubon 4057.

APARTMENT two rooms and bath on upper west side. T., 220 Times Downtown.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
Apartment to sublet; six light, large, and cheerful rooms; electric light, elevator service; all modern improvements; desirable location, near Hudson River; can be leased at an exceptional price. Apt. 52, 851 West 181st St.

HAVEN AV., 110, (Near 171st.)—Three, four, and five room apartments; all improvements; moderate rents; small families only.

HAVEN AV., 138, (Apa. 10E.)—Beautiful, airy, modern 4-room apartment, overlooking Hudson; possession July 1; reasonable.

RIVIERA,
790 Riverside Drive.
High-class elevator apartments,
4-5-6 large, light rooms,
with all improvements.

SAN JACINTO HOTEL,
18 East 60th St.
Will sublet three rooms, two baths, July to October, $80 per month. Phone or inquire for Mrs. Kaufman, Apartment 21.

WEST END AV., 847, (Near 101st St.)—Six rooms and bath, $45.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Unfurnished.

ONE or two rooms, unfurnished; must be light, fourth story or higher; all conveniences; full particulars. H. C. Linp, 17 Barry Place, City.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

31ST, (corner Lexington.)—Large, comfortable room; elevator apartment; reasonable; gentleman. (Vreeland,) Lexingtonia.

33D, 130 EAST.—For business gentleman, furnished room; private family; every convenience; references. First bell.

43D, 16 EAST.—Comfortable, convenient rooms for gentlewomen; protection of a home and convenience of a hotel; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

53D ST, 56 EAST, (Near Park.)—Double and single rooms, all conveniences; exclusive neighborhood; Summer rates. Plaza 2955.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, light rooms, adjoining bath; Summer rates; references; telephone.

61ST ST., 166 EAST.—Beautiful front parlor; private bath, electricity, piano, select surroundings.

61ST ST., 53 East, (Weld Chambers.)—Large room and bath for gentleman. Hotel Service; Plaza 4608.

63D, 168 EAST.—Large and small rooms; bath, telephone; gentlemen; references.

66TH ST., 153 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2.50 to $4 weekly. Lenox 6061.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.—Furnished suites, private baths; single rooms; electricity; Park privileges; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms, box-spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, cool rooms; also small rooms; private bath; all conveniences. Gramercy 1978.

LEXINGTON AV., 168.—Room, sunny, with running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly and up; with bath, $9 weekly and up; meals exceptionally reasonable; optional.

MADISON AV., 218, Corner 36th St.—Large, cool room, with bathroom; reasonable rent for Summer.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive corner apartments, large, small, unfurnished; running water.

MADISON AV., 222, (Near 36th.)—Comfortably furnished, cool, clean rooms, $5 up.

SINGLE or en suite, large, cool rooms, with bath; breakfast optional; near Park in 70s. Lenox 4993.

West Side.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Unusually large and medium; private bath; electricity, telephone; references.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also small rooms; telephone, references.

16TH, 19 WEST.—Large, small, airy, cool rooms; all conveniences; references. Chel. 10885.

23D, 350 WEST.—COLONIAL HOUSE, for women; running hot and cold water in every room; telephone connection. Chelsea 9070.

34TH, 138 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; homelike; running water. Telephone Greeley 700.

39TH ST., 61 WEST.—Refined hotel for gentlemen, $4 up; transients, 75c up.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, adjoining bath; overlooking park; electricity; telephone.

47TH, 11 WEST.—Beautiful apartment or studio; business; single, double; electricity, gas, phone, bath.

52D, 236 WEST.—Elegant large front room, private bath; piano; home comforts. Pierce.

56TH, 208 WEST, (THE THORNDYKE.)—Single room, with privilege of bath, elevator, electricity, and maid service free; $4 weekly.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; electric light; Summer rates.

57TH, 284 WEST.—Beautiful front room; private family; references; no other roomers. Nichols.

57TH, 130 WEST.—Two large rooms, bath, well furnished; Summer rates. Inquire Superintendent.

59TH, 306 WEST.—Large rooms, with bath; rates reasonable; facing park; board optional; telephone in room.

63D, 105 WEST.—Room, with bath; references; private family.

67TH, 27 WEST.—Small studio apartment, 2 rooms and bath. Kitson.

68TH, 57 WEST.—Cool room, adjoining bath; parlor, above; conveniences; exclusive, reasonable.

97TH, 149 WEST, (Broadway.)—Medium, comfortable rooms, $4 weekly; electricity; shower; excellent location. Bonns.

98TH, 69 WEST.—Large room, kitchenette, private bath, electricity, phone; exclusive house; centrally located to all cars.

103D ST., 305 WEST, (Broadway.)—Cheerful home, single, double front room, private bath; kitchen privileges; modern; Summer rates. 10.

107TH, (2,064 Broadway.)—Attractive room, lavatory; suitable business man. Johnson, Plaza 6814.

108TH, 151 WEST.—Large, cool front room; every appointment; exclusive corner apartment; private family; suit particular person. Johnston.

113TH ST., 621 WEST.—Two large rooms and bath, comprising entire second floor of private residence; may be had singly.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful light rooms, (3 windows,) running water, elevator apartment. Hart.

115TH, 620 WEST.—Charming room; exquisitely clean and cool; overlooking Hudson. Apt. 32.

118TH, 155 WEST.—Attractive double room, bath, private house, refined Jewish family.

119TH, 361 WEST.—Attractive front room, large lavatory; adjoining bath; suitable two, three gentlemen; piano, victrola.

121ST, 501 AND 519 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Delightful Summer location; high and cool; near Riverside and Morningside Parks, tennis courts, libraries, restaurants, and dining rooms; opposite Columbia University; attractively furnished rooms; southeastern corner, five windows, alcove, suitable for three, $12, $15 week; southern front, three windows, view of campus, suitable for two, $9; southern or eastern front, suitable for two, $7, $8; side, morning sun, suitable for two, $6 each; southern front, $4, $4.50; rear rooms, $3, $5, $8; reception room and parlors; room for dancing week days and evenings; elevator, steam, electricity, hot water, showers, telephones, Broadway subway, elevated, surface lines, Riverside bus. Chaperons; At 501, Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Young; telephone Morningside 488; at 519, Miss Williams, telephone Morningside 8790.

124TH, 557 WEST, (Broadway.)—Well-kept rooms; modern elevator apartment; $2.50, $3. Karlson.

126TH, 58 WEST.—Excellent rooms, four houses; reasonable rates; Southerners accommodated; phone; subway.

141ST ST., Corner Broadway.—Four-room, furnished, high-class apartment to sublet; reasonable rate to reliable party. Address X 206 Times Annex.

144TH, 600 WEST.—River view; $7; small, $5; convenient location; evenings. 6B.

A HANDSOMELY furnished, exceptionally cool, outside parlor, bedroom, bath, two gentlemen or couple; private entrance. Telephone Columbus 8218.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Desirable room, adjoining bath; cool, quiet; also large front suite. Telephone 3903 Morningside; Apartment 8.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 855. — Beautiful suite; two rooms, bath. Phone 1467 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, CORNER 79TH.
Two or three room apartment, spacious, cool, overlooking Hudson. Jackson, 9066 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE,

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ATTENTION MANUFACTURERS!
An abundance of male and female American labor, freedom from strikes, cheap fuel coal, and electricity; economic living conditions; ample banking capital; are you interested in locating where these conditions exist? Write Board of Commerce, Parkersburg, West Virginia.

BIG CHANCE
for
HARDWARE STORE
in good paying residential neighborhood of New Jersey; very profitable trade; nearest competitor 3 miles away; fine new store and apartment of 7 rooms, tiled bath, over it; price only $3,500 on easy terms and $4,000 first mortgage buys it; this is a rare opportunity; act now. Address P. S. WELLS, 170 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY

AEROPLANES.—Have funds available for investment in concern now engaged in manufacture of aeroplanes or aeroplane parts where additional capital is required; state full particulars. Address by letter to Principal, Room 852, Marbridge Building.

Have funds to invest in good going enterprise where additional capital is required either in handling existing business or to promote growth; only existing projects will be entertained; state full particulars. Address Investor, Box 406 Times.

Hall, grill, restaurant, music, and dancing daily; six lodge rooms; 62 lodges meet every month; rental of lodges covers rent; large hall for 2,000 people; 9-year lease; no mortgage. For full particulars apply Room 606, 13 Trinity Place, New York.

Active young man, with a few thousand dollars, in established jobbing business, toilet articles and novelties; partner, who is retiring, and willing to leave some capital in business. S 365 Times Downtown.

Commercial Employment Agency.—Large clientele; excellent opportunity; must sell on account of ill health. S 375 Times Downtown.

Business man of ability and standing is hereby offered unusual opportunity for active investment of $10,000. W 386 Times Downtown.

Manufacturer desires contracts to make small metal parts necessitating spinning or bench work. Address Contract, 510 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Must be sold to settle estate, established country store, business $50,000 yearly, Central New York; big bargain. Reed Co., Hotel Empire, New York.

Technical men with good proposition want partner with business influence. Letch, 260 East 138th St. Tel. Melrose 1106.

France-England business lawyer going on trip; can I render services? 1228 Woolworth Building.

HAVE $10,000 to invest in legitimate, going business. S 373 Times Downtown.

Gentleman has $10,000 to invest in good business. Address S 126 Times.

FOR SALE

A small victoria and a brougham for sale; plum colored; an extraordinary bargain. Apply E. M. Wilkins, Times Annex, 229 West 43d St.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED,
Nevisible, 4 months, $5. Visible, 3 months, $7. Initial payment applies if purchased. AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC. 320 Broadway, at Worth St. TEL. 50 E. 23d St., opp. Madison Av.) 5408 146 W. 42d St., at Times Sq.) FRANKLIN 10 Barclay St. Telephone 4738 Barclay.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

AUDITOR, Treasurer, or special accountant; certified public accountant, 33; familiar with methods of largest corporation; at present with high-grade auditor with large accounting firm; minimum $5,000. X 336 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, cost accountant, statistician, desires permanent or temporary position; voucher systems, controlling accounts, financial statements; references. S 107 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Take entire charge; trial balance, controlling accounts, financial statements, stenographer, office manager; executive ability. H 30 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — 2½ years' experience; knowledge of stenography; reference; $12. S 344 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE WOMAN, experienced, desires publicity or editorial work; vivid writer, original; moderate salary; high recommendations. S 190 Times.

COMMERCIAL TEACHER, (27,) COLLEGE GRADUATE, WANTS CLERICAL POSITION AT SUMMER RESORT. X 335 TIMES ANNEX.

COMPANION.—Position as companion or secretary to lady in private home; experienced in traveling. X 822 Times Annex.

COOK wishes position in city for Summer, in private family. Call, 1 to 2:30, 771 Madison Av. Garcia.

DRESSMAKER.—Dresses, coats; alterations specialty; $2.50 daily; stylish. Phone Hensley, 6724 Morningside.

GOVERNESS.—Visiting, English, knowledge French, desires position; experienced children; willing to travel States; references. Phone Thursday till 5 P. M., Audubon 2350; Apt. 15½.

GOVERNESS, companion to lady, French, experienced, desires position; English, music, &c., 161 East 63d.

NURSE.—High school graduate would like charge of child during Summer months. Apply M. Barr, 115 West 113d St.

SECRETARY.
Bryn Mawr graduate, with editorial and advertising experience, who has just completed course in stenography and typing, desires position where speed is not so essential as intelligence and executive ability. L 146 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; rapid worker; references; $12. W 348 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced general office routine work; salary, $12. Phone Rhinelander 3718.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; experienced, conscientious, painstaking; excellent reference; $12. S 119 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—American, competent; 3 years' experience; good reference; $15. Pearl Hornstein, 1,155 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly capable; exceptional ability; educated, initiative, clean-cut; $18. S 366 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' commercial experience; reference former employer; $15. W 362 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, beginner; prefer lawyer's office; knowledge of stenography; $8. W 321 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, experienced typist, desires evening work. S 95 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN.—Experienced office worker, seeks position; responsibilities. D., 256 West 109th St.

Employment Agencies.

YOUNG LADY, trained in first-class secretarial school, desires position with responsible firm; willing to demonstrate ability. Address T. T., 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2993.

OFFICE WORK.—Stenographers, bookkeepers, clerical, switchboard, typists. Florence Bloch Agency, 47 West 42d St. Vanderbilt 2347.

COOKS, HOUSEWORKERS, CHAMBERMAIDS; colored; references. Augusta Agency, 338 West 53d. Columbus 3129.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

A PACIFIC COAST SALESMAN, well acquainted with the wholesale and large retail dry goods trade west of Denver, would like to handle an exclusive line or several side lines for that territory; have represented a large New York importing house for the past four years, but am contemplating making a change, as supply of goods has been cut off; references given. Box H, Room 100, 743 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

ACCOUNTANT, AGE 26, MARRIED, CAPABLE TAKING COMPLETE CHARGE ANY OFFICE, DESIRES POSITION OF RESPONSIBILITY; SALARY $2,000 FIRST YEAR. S 374 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT; opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; charges moderate; personal service. W. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Telephone 2141 Cortlandt.

ADVERTISING AGENCY MAN, thoroughly familiar with all details, correspondent, executive, American, 30, married, over ten years' experience, yet present employed, desires change; start moderately; for prospects; highest references. S 114 Times.

ADVERTISING SALES MANAGER employ open new engagement; big business experience. Can you use me? L. S. R., 1,164 St. Nicholas Av.

A SPECIALTY SALES MANAGER, employed with company of national repute, with years' successful experience, would consider immediate change. Have proved a specialty of merit? Will organize and train selling force; commission basis; local and road work. M. Zierer, 475 Hotel Belmont.

ATTENTION, MANUFACTURERS!
Am here to negotiate for any high-grade line for Detroit and Michigan; considering only an executive and ability. M. Zierer, 475 Hotel Belmont.

AUDITOR, office manager, competent executive, long experience, desires position with growing concern. A. L., 210 East 21st.

BOOKKEEPER, expert accountant, office manager, 34; positively exempt; qualified for responsible position; college graduate; conversant modern methods. Write integrity, 8 Gold St., New York City.

BOOKKEEPER, graduate commercial high school, four years' experience, desires position with manufacturing concern. L 133 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, young man, 20, reliable, desires steady position. W 368 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, beginner; willing worker; good penman; accurate at figures. Aaron Delman, 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2994.

BOOKKEEPER, 24; thoroughly experienced ledger clerk; reliable, accurate; draft exempt. W 354 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced; good worker, penman, figurer; salary $15. S 111 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office man, 27; reliable, accurate, willing; chance to advance. S 123 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Office man, thorough accountant, wants difficult position. Responsible, 2,502 8th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, 27; married; A1 ledger clerk, controlling accounts, trial balances. S 104 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, motor boat engineer, Swiss, single, 25, desires steady employment, city Winter, country Summer; practical all-around Packard man, with over 9 years' experience in driving, repairing cars, and handling motor and sail boats; wages, $30 a week city, $25 and board country. H. Frank, Aeon Garage, Broadway, 76th St., N. Y. City.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. F. Glanszman, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.
Married; 11 years' experience; private family; five years last employer. L. Rack, 437 West 124th. Phone 7910 Morn.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced, sober, honest, obliging, willing; do all-around work; salary moderate; good references. Albert, 751 Park Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—Three years last employer, 3 years' experience. Benjamin, 507 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man desires private position; careful driver. Kossack, 235 East 79th St.

CHAUFFEUR.
Hollander, 25, wants position; first-class mechanic; careful driver. S 116 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married; private only; best reference. Carbon, 130 Post Av.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; mechanic; no Ford. William Clifton, 1,079 3d Av.

CHEF, French; experienced gardener; also preserving and canning; private family or State institution. Andre Finard, Northport, L. I.

CLERICAL or salesman, (28,) married, Saturdays and week July 2 or permanently; experienced credits, collections, bookkeeping, general office work, clothing, and furnishings. L 137 Times.

CLERK, &c.—Young man, (22,) college education, desires position as clerk or general office assistant. Jary, 4,643 White Plains Av.

COLLECTOR.—Young man wishes position as rent collector; experienced real estate office. S 109 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE desires position for clerical school, desires position with responsible firm; willing to demonstrate ability. Address T. T., 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2993.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, start with reputable house. Goldenthal, 540 St. Paul's Place, Bronx.

CORRESPONDENT - EXECUTIVE, clean, successful record, 10 years' advertising and selling experience, 30, married, at present employed, desires change; seeking permanent connection where ability and intense application are rewarded; free to negotiate; start moderately. S 115 Times.

COUPLE, German, wish positions; wife as cook, man butler, houseman and gardener; best reference. Klein, 609 1st Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

EXECUTIVE.—You can find an opening for me; ten years with two concerns; clean cut, Christian, 27, married; experienced in gas and electric batteries; accustomed to handling help; would consider large garage; capable bookkeeper, credits, correspondent; moderate salary. C. P., 125 Times.

MAN, 22, desires position where integrity and perseverance will be rewarded; highest references; ability handling men. Haupt, 225 Brown Place, city.

MAN, 40, single, sober, but deaf, wants work, temporary, permanent; clerical experience; small wages; responsible references. W 357 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING AGENT, broad experience, wishes position with first class concern. E 273 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE MAN, 10 years' experience, repairs, renting, collecting; best reference or bond. L. L., 605 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, &c.—Men's furnishings salesman and manager; 15 years with the best shops in the city; live wire; executive ability; at present city sales mgr. town. A. A. Morrison, 890 Beck St., Bronx.

SALESMAN.—Experienced lumber salesman wants to stop traveling; knowledge buying, selling, credits, banking, building, contracting. G 113 Times.

SALESMAN, 10 years' experience in dry goods, wants to connect with good house; strong line; any territory; will call for interview. S 113 Times.

SALESMAN, with large following among cloak, suit, and dress trades in city, desires to connect with line of woolens or silks. S 109 Times.

SALESMAN, aged 24, five years' traveling experience selling specialties, wishes position selling staple line. F. N., Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, at present business own account; American, 35; New York City territory; salary and commission. E 274 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, (32,) thoroughly experienced, American; exceptional correspondent, stenographer; conscientious executive. S 355 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Educated, capable; Christian, (31,) good appearance and address. S 376 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Thoroughly experienced; good executive abilities; highest references. W 361 Times Downtown.

SILK AND TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS.
Here's your opportunity to secure services of a bright, energetic, well-educated young man, 21; desire to change line; will do any kind of inside work to start; salary to commence no object; can furnish splendid references; let's talk it over. W 364 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' experience, seeks permanent reputable connection; highly indorsed qualifications; will travel. S 122 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight months' experience; high school education; speedy, accurate; $8. W 380 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Detail specialist to busy executive troubled with work. L 143 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, high school education, four years' experience, desires position in sales department. L 134 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, first-class man, American, good education, address, habits; $20. W 365 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish, English, desires position; best references. W 340 Times Downtown.

THEATRICAL FIELD.—Young man, 20, mentally alert, college training, refined appearance, Hebrew, seeks opening in some end of theatrical business; highest references. S 117 Times.

TIMEKEEPER'S and paymaster's position desired; 20 years' stevedore and pier experience; statistical records, forms, rates, &c.; thoroughly efficient. W 356 Times Downtown.

TUTOR.—College undergraduate desires position for Summer as tutor or companion to boys and gentlemen, any subject; state time and place for appointment. N. M., 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 27 YEARS OF AGE, OF GOOD EDUCATION AND APPEARANCE, HAVING HAD EXTENSIVE BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, DESIRES TO ASSOCIATE SERVICES WITH REPUTABLE FIRM APPRECIATING ABILITY AND ATTENTION TO BUSINESS; EXPERIENCED AS ASSISTANT BUYER AND LOCAL SALESMAN. SATISFACTORY REFERENCES. ADDRESS L 189 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, executive ability, good education and appearance, 10 years' experience with leading financial institutions, United States and abroad, wishes connection with concern where initiative and hard work count. K 183 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 29, first-class bookkeeper, office man, salesman, past 4 years in business for himself, wishes to connect with concern where ability and hard work will be appreciated; salary no object until makes good. Box 264, 821 Wyckoff Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school education, desires permanent position; experienced office work; switchboard operator. Arcswald, 1,155 Vyse Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, 20, wants to connect with a large mercantile concern as bookkeeper or cost clerk. Address Cost, 18 Harrison Av., Harrison, N. J.

YOUNG MAN, knowledge bookkeeping and typewriting, selling and executive ability, modern office detail, desires position. L 136 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) now employed in office of large chemical house, desires position; A1 references. W 339 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, desires office position; experienced. W 338 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER,
experienced, between the ages of 25 and 30, on double entry, controlling accounts, &c.; must furnish first-class references; excellent opportunity for person who can qualify; write, stating age, education, nationality, particulars as to experience, places previously employed, and salary expected. Opportunity, 252 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER with large corporation; young lady, competent and accurate; moderate salary; good opportunity for advancement; state age, salary desired, and experience. X 240 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPERS, EXPERIENCED WOMEN, WITH EXECUTIVE ABILITY; STATE AGE, SALARY DESIRED AND REFERENCES. X 329 TIMES ANNEX.

BOOKKEEPER.—To take charge of office and switchboard in high class apartment house, uptown, J. Solomon & Sons, 691 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in large publishing house; state experience, education, and salary desired. X 332 Times Annex.

BOOK SALESWOMAN.—Experienced, for a $50 per week proposition; suited to present national conditions; sales steadily increasing; salary and commission. The Kingsley-Richardson Co., Springfield, Mass.

CASHIER wanted; prefer young woman around 24 or 25 years of age; must be experienced in handling large volume of business; salary to start, $12; if you think you qualify apply personally at our 13th St. store. Ask for Mr. Brundage.
ROGERS PEET COMPANY,
842 Broadway.

DESIGNER on infants' wear, and capable of taking charge of 20 machines. E 264 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK.—Refined girl over 16 for manufacturing concern near Grand Central Station; good opportunity for advancement; hours 8:45-5:30; one hour for lunch; half day Saturdays all year round; apply in own handwriting, giving age, experience, and salary expected. C 501 Times Annex.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Neat, white, for family of two; plain cooking; fine position right girl. Audubon 3850. Apt. 2B.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
Require the services of
EXPERIENCED SALESLADIES
for their
STATIONERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
HOSIERY,
WASH GOODS,
DRESS GOODS
DEPARTMENTS.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

HOUSEKEEPER, 30 to 40 years of age, for apartment hotel in the Oranges; salary $25 per month, room, and board, with chance for advance. Manager, 48 South Walnut St., East Orange, N. J.

MAID, good appearance, to do light work; hours 11 A. M. to 8:30 P. M.; wages $25 per month. Call 341 Convent Av.

NURSE, registered, for operating room, moderate sized hospital; state age, experience, salary expected. Box 94, 2,121 3d Av.

NURSERY MAID for two children in suburbs, age 1 and 3; salary $30. Write, giving phone number, Box J. S, 104 East 14th St.

OPERATOR.—Dictating machine operator, experienced on Edison machine; accurate and quick typist; good salary; apply at once. Room 1,440, 120 Broadway.

OPERATOR.—Switchboard operator, with knowledge of stenography; experienced; good opportunity for advancement; permanent. H 24 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Must be willing worker, accurate and neat, be able take care of files; engineering, technical, or legal experience; also a knowledge of French or Spanish desirable; salary to start will depend upon qualifications; good salary to right person; position also open for stenographer, general office work. Apply Room 1744, 17 Battery Place, New York City.

SECRETARY STENOGRAPHER.—Must use Russian machine. 68 William St., Room 906.

SKIRT DESIGNER WANTED.
We want a woman thoroughly experienced, who can produce high-grade separate skirts; applicant must be a good sketcher and familiar with all branches of the business. G 199 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—THE SERVICES ARE REQUIRED OF A COMPETENT WOMAN STENOGRAPHER AND 20-KEY OPERATOR, WHO IS FAMILIAR WITH GENERAL OFFICE DUTIES AND ABLE TO ASSIST HEAD BOOKKEEPER; HOURS, 8-5:30; SALARY $15. WITH GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND QUALIFICATIONS. WRITE ASSISTANT, 8 GREENWICH AV.

STENOGRAPHER Wanted.—Financial house has opening for stenographer with good education, speed on machine, and willingness to work; position for two months, with possibility of permanence; salary, $18 a week. Call Room 648, 42 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and secretary; thoroughly experienced, rapid, and accurate. Apply, giving age, past employers, length of experience, and salary wanted; good position for competent person. W 329 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—A young lady, ambitious, intelligent, painstaking; ability more essential than long experience; state age, experience and salary desired. H 26 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; manufacturing experience. Simon Wolf & Co., 40 West 27th St.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Experienced on Remington and L. C. Smith machines. McCall Co., 236 West 37th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; $15 and advancement. Burford & Co., 44 West 62d St.

TEACHER, over 25, for Summer work; year's contract if efficient. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

TYPIST Wanted.—Financial house has opening for typist and file clerk with good education, speed on machine, and willingness to handle details with care, patience and good temper; $10 a week; opportunity to learn and advance. Call Room 648, 42 Broadway.

TYPIST.—Wanted, young lady of good education; work alternates between day and night duty; changing every two weeks. Call Presbyterian Hospital, 41 East 70th.

TYPIST.—Stenography not necessary; beginner will do; $35 month. Room 512, 115 Broadway.

WOMEN of refinement and personality to present patriotic and humanitarian proposition to retail firms on commission; representatives now earning $30-$75 weekly; unequaled opportunity; selling experience desirable, but not imperative. C 502 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY to take charge of an employes lunch room, for girls; must have high school education and domestic science training; salary $12 a week to start. E 272 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, &C.—WE CAN PLACE IMMEDIATELY A NUMBER OF COMPETENT STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, TYPISTS AND TELEPHONE OPERATORS; REFINED AND WELL EDUCATED YOUNG WOMEN ARE NOW IN GREAT DEMAND.

CALL 9 TO 1 DAILY,

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
ROOM 725, 30 CHURCH STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
Bookkeepers, (2,) $1,040 per year; assistant bookkeepers, (4,) $12-$20; stenographer and bookkeepers, (2,) $15-$20; stenographers, (8,) $12-$20; clerk, $15; typist, $18; typists, (5,) $9-$12; record clerk, $12; Elliot Fisher operator, $11; several other good clerical openings.

BOOKKEEPERS, $25, $22; stenographers, $1,200, $1,000; several $18, $15; telephone operator over 25, $15; clerical, $12; typist. Hirst Exchange, 95 Liberty St.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Agency, 329 West 59th.

STENOGRAPHERS, office assistants; American; beginners and experienced. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St.

STENOGRAPHERS, (Law.)—Good position with advancement. Law and Commercial Employment Agency, 261 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Bank position, with advancement. Law and Commercial Employment Agency, 261 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeeper, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau; 39 East 42d.

STENOGRAPHERS, $20, $18, $12; teacher, $20; typists, switchboards. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

Instruction.

$10
this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES.
Instruction in day and evening classes.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
Times Building, 42d St. and Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllab-ic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Special Summer rates. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 887 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES, SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 343 East 116th Street, New York City. A few vacancies exist for women desiring two or three years' training; diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply by letter or in person, Superintendent of Nurses.

WOMEN FOR BANK POSITIONS.
Banks will shortly require women to do men's work. Three months' Special Banking Course. Individual Instruction.
PRATT SCHOOL, Banking Dept.,
62 West 45th Street, N. Y.

MOTION PICTURES.
Large companies want new faces—new types constantly—big salaries; better opportunities with wardrobe; tryout and film test given; French method of teaching; moderate fees. E. Brunel Film Co., 1,482 B'way, (cor. 43d.)

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Wanted, in the office of a firm of Certified Public Accountants, a high-class, capable senior; preferably with experience in stock brokerage work; state full qualifications and references, which will be treated in strictest confidence. Box L 120 Times.

ADDRESSERS; MUST UNDERSTAND SPANISH; GOOD PAY. APPLY 1 P. M., BOYDS, 19 BEEKMAN ST.

ANSWER ONLY IF QUALIFIED.
If you have the initiative to uncover leads, the persistence to follow them up, and the skill to close business, direct by mail as well as in conjunction with salesmen; if you can write letters which blaze a new trail in the readers' minds and make them listen; if you have imagination, industry, selling instinct and power of expression, a large, rapidly growing company can use your services to your very good advantage in TRADE DEVELOPMENT WORK.
The position is equivalent to assistant sales manager of branch territory.
Give full particulars, age, education, experience, and 'phone number. All replies held in strict confidence. X 319 Times Annex.

AN INTELLIGENT SOLICITOR.
Wanted a man who knows how to approach business men and has experience in soliciting, particularly special advertising; a proposition that is a wonderful success and will last for years; the right man will earn $10,000 commission annually; let us hear all details about yourself and we will make an appointment. S 354 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT for equipment department wanted at once for a large corporation to specialize in the purchase of machine shop equipments, large and small tools; party with experience in this line only to apply, giving full particulars as to experience, salary expected, &c. E 268 Times Downtown.

AUTO ACCESSORY MAN
WANTED BY LARGE MERCANTILE HOUSE TO ACT AS ASSISTANT TO THE MANAGER OF THE AUTO ACCESSORY AND SPORTING GOODS DEPARTMENTS. MUST BE A LIVE WIRE; GIVE COMPLETE DETAILS OF EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED IN FIRST LETTER. M. W., 231 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

A YOUNG MAN, bookkeeper, typist, wanted to take care of order department and keep books of auto accessory firm. Apply Speco Mfg. Corp., 1,777 Broadway, Room 412.

BANK CLERK, with some knowledge of bank bookkeeping; must state age and salary expected. W 346 Times Downtown.

BAR PORTER.—Hermitage Hotel before 9 A. M. 42d St. and 7th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—We want a first-class double-entry bookkeeper; one used to loose leaf ledgers and modern methods; hours, 8-6; permanent position to right man; salary $25 per week. If this appeals to you write A. B. C., P. O. Box 166, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — Good opportunity for young man of intelligence, not afraid of hard work; state salary, experience, religion, and references. H 23 Times.

BOOKKEEPER—Must also do stenography and typewriting and routine office work; references. Call after 10 A. M., Hicks, 235 Greenwich St., corner Barclay, upstairs.

BOOKKEEPER.—Importing house requires bookkeeper and Custom House clerk; one experienced in dress goods preferred; reply with references, stating previous experience. B. D., 230 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in large publishing house; state experience, education, and salary desired. X 333 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; one who has had some experience and lives in Brooklyn. S 372 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16 to 17, very bright and active, quick to learn, wanted in a mercantile concern to start at the bottom and develop; a good future to the right one; salary, $7 to start. H 27 Times.

BOY to learn polishing in silversmith's factory. G. A. Henckel & Co., 109-115 West 26th.

CANVASSERS, SPECIALTY MEN.
Big money selling small electric fans to offices; commission. Room 1151, 47 W. 34th.

CLERK for purchasing department of a metal working factory; work consists of checking invoices against requisitions and a quantity of detail work in connection with purchasing. Motor Lighting Co., employment department, Factory Terminal Building F, Bloomfield St. and river front, Hoboken.

CLERK.—Wanted, by an old established plumbers' and steam supply house, a thoroughly experienced price and estimate clerk. Apply, stating references and experience, 127 Times.

COLLECTORS—Two young men with some collecting experience; must come well recommended and furnish surety or realty bond; salary to start, $2 per day. Call between 10 and 11 A. M., Room 801, 3 W. 29th.

CORRESPONDENT wanted to control freely the following languages: Spanish, French, and Russian; apply in writing only, stating experience, salary expected, and references; information will be treated in strict confidence. B, Brown & Bro., Inc., 227 Water St.

COST CLERK.—Young man; experienced manufacturing costs; must be capable of working into and assuming all details relating to costs and accounts controlling same; to such a young man an excellent opportunity for advancement is offered; reply by letter only, in own handwriting, giving full details of experience, salaries earned, &c., together with references; applications confidential. The United States Aluminum Company, Edgewater, N. J.

CUSTOM CUTTER men's clothing; reference; New York experience. Call after 10, G. N. Vincent, 824 6th Av.

DESIGNERS
for punch press tools for manufacturing accurate small parts in large quantities; also on jigs and fixtures for accurate production of small parts. Call or write Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

DRAFTSMEN.
Men experienced in the design of small mechanical and electrical apparatus; to men of ability and technical education we offer permanent position with excellent opportunities for advancement. Call or write Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical; tool designer, having good experience on small tools, for light manufacturing work; also require tool draftsman of good experience. Bijur Motor Lighting Co., employment department, Factory Terminal Building F, Bloomfield St. and river front, Hoboken.

DRAFTSMAN—Very good at automatic machinery design and detail; state full particulars in first letter; this is a nice opportunity for the right man. W 367 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—Experienced on general engineering and construction design, steam and hydro plants and paper mill layouts, structural steel, concrete piping. S 35 Times.

ESTIMATOR, &c.—Plumbing and steam supply house requires first-class price man and estimator; state salary and experience. L 141 Times.

GENTLEMEN of refinement and personality to present patriotic and humanitarian proposition to retail firms on commission; representatives now earning $30-$75 weekly; unequaled opportunity; selling experience desirable, but not imperative. Box C 499 Times Annex.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York
require the services of
thoroughly experienced
SALESMEN
for
STEAMSHIP FITTINGS.—Wanted, five expert fitters; opening now and good opportunity for [illegible]

HELP WANTED—Male.

HANDY MAN in apartment hotel; understanding care of boilers, carpentering, painting, and making himself generally useful; $35 per month, board, and room, with chance for advance. Address or call, 43 South Walnut St., East Orange, N. J.

HOUSEBOY.—Wanted, Filipino houseboy for army family at Fort Ethan Allen; must have references. Apply Hotel Astor.

JAPANNERS.—Stripers on brush hands; steady. Call 8-8 P. M. Thursday, S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., 5, 7, 9 Union Square West.

MACHINIST and lathe hand in steam fitting shop. Gilles & Geoghegan, 537 West B'way.

MAN wanted, between 40 and 50 years of age, for information desk in an international banking institution; must know French, in addition to English; additional languages desirable. Address Box W 360 Times Downtown, giving age, nationality, what languages familiar with, salary expected.

MANAGER WANTED.

Up-to-date manager for inn of the highest class, situated on Long Island Sound, midway between New York and Boston, to be opened on or before Aug. 1; location unsurpassed; exceptional opportunity for man of enterprise and ambition; unquestionable credentials required. Address, inclosing copies of references, X 322 Times Annex.

MECHANICS.—Experienced automobile mechanics wanted for high-class concern; excellent working conditions. Mulford, Haas Co., Inc., Bedford Av. and Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MEN.—Wanted, unmarried men who have seen service in the army, navy, or Marine Corps, for guard duty; $75 per month to start; free quarters, fuel, and light; applicants must furnish highest references. Write for application blank to Mr. H. R. Alcock, New England Westinghouse Company, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

MILLINERY BUYER

for high-class specialty department, doing a large volume of business, catering to the better class of trade; the store is located in one of the largest cities in Texas; wonderful opportunity for the right person; state age, experience, salary, and all details or we cannot give you consideration. Address Wm. Van Buren, 1,140 Broadway.

MILLINERY BUYER

for department located in Middle West, handling popular and better goods; state complete history concerning yourself in order that your application may receive attention. Address Wm. Van Buren, 1,140 Broadway.

NIGHT
AUTO MECHANIC
ON ELECTRIC CARS.
State experience and salary expected.
H 31 Times.

OFFICE BOY.—Young man of neat appearance and more than ordinary in ability and ambition for position of junior clerk. Reply by letter only to Gasoline Distributing Co., Thompson Av. and Diagonal St., Long Island City.

OFFICE MANAGER, &c.—Bright young man to act as office manager and secretary; must have thorough experience and possess knowledge of stenography, bookkeeping, &c.; state age and experience. S 125 Times.

ORDER CLERK'S ASSISTANT wanted in woolen commission house; state age, references, and salary expected. H 28 Times.

SALESMEN,
MEN'S CLOTHING.
Lord & Taylor require the services of several experienced salesmen for their Men's Clothing Section. Only those accustomed to handling highest class trade need apply.
Call between 9 and 11 A. M.
Superintendent's office, 7th floor.

SALESMAN WANTED.
Well educated man with at least five years' selling experience wanted for executive position. Corporation largest and strongest in their line in America. During training period of about two months remuneration will be in form of commissions with drawing account. Immediate action necessary if you wish to be considered. Call Mr. Clampitt, 6th floor, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN.—A manufacturing concern just establishing itself in New York is desirous of having affiliated with it a 100-point salesman; one whose vision and thought is big enough to earn not less than $5,000 per year on a commission basis; this is a first-class, high-grade proposition and demands in return that calibre of man. Apply Stickney & Montague, 54-56 Franklin St., N. Y.

SALESMAN, first class, 30-45, to join large selling organization covering entire United States with legitimate line; applicant must be instructed and be willing to make large and small towns; unquestionable references as to ability and character are required; $100 per week to right man; expenses advanced against liberal commission. M 1 Times.

SALESMEN
for our new $10 automobile policy; an easy seller; every owner, driver, chauffeur should buy on sight; the only policy issued that covers every accidental loss while operating, hiring, or cranking automobiles; big commissions. Fred J. Schaefer & Co., managers, 1,123 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, capable, experienced salesman having office in New York City, to sell our complete line of mechanical specialty and notion jobbing trade in the East; salary. X 245 Times Annex.

SALESMAN of boys' wash suits for New England, Ohio, and adjacent territory; experienced aide line proposition for other territories will be considered; confidential; commission. G 91 Times.

SALESMEN.—Must be experienced, to sell nationally advertised automobile accessory; men from 22 to 25 years preferred; salary and commission. Box H, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

SALESMEN wanted to sell new Ford attachment; only those with experience in this line considered; drawing account against commission. 1,650 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, experienced hardware salesman. Address, giving age, references, salary wanted, The George Richards Co., Dover, New Jersey.

SALESMEN covering small town; good side line, no samples; big, continuous commission. Sanitex, Northeast corner 22d St. and Avenue A.

SALESMEN.—A few aggressive hustlers; splendid opportunity to those qualifying; strictly commission. Phone Rector 7286 for appointment.

SALESMAN.—Automobile salesman to sell medium-priced popular car on commission; plenty prospects. Briscoe Sales Co., 1,794 Broadway.

SALESMEN wanted by lace importing house to call on manufacturing trade; state experience, &c.; salary, commission. H 2 Times.

SALESMAN.—New important medical publication for physicians; salary plus; write fully. The Southworth Company, Troy, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—City and vicinity retail trade for line of children's rompers, pajamas, &c.; commission basis. H 7 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to sell high-class leather goods, on commission only, to start; reliable house; references. L 135 Times.

SALESMAN for city dry goods trade; young man, part time inside. S 360 Times Downtown.

SENIOR ACCOUNTANTS.
Prominent New York firm of public accountants requires managing accountant for its permanent staff; consideration will be given only to applicants qualified by training and personality and salary will be commensurate. State age, nationality, and experience in your letter. All information will be held in the strictest confidence. W 311 Times Downtown.

SEWER BRICKLAYERS.—Ten non-union; Tenth and Bismarck; one year's work; dry ditch; come ready for work. T. M. Tevson & Son, sewer contractors, Indianapolis, Ind.

SHIPPING CLERK in wholesale hardware house; assistant clerk to traffic manager; one familiar with routes and experienced in receiving and tracing of shipments; apply for domestic and export. Address, stating age, experience, and salary desired, W 303 Times Downtown.

SOLICITOR-COLLECTOR for subscription department high-class trade journal; virgin field; salary or commission; reference and bond required; state all first letter. L 139 Times Downtown.

WAREHOUSE
SUPERINTENDENT.
FREDERICK LOESER &

GOVERNMENT ORDERS 30,000 TONS OF COPPER

Tentative Price of 25 Cents a Pound Is Subject to Possible Alteration Later.

The Government has placed with copper producers orders for approximately 30,000,000 pounds of the metal for early delivery at 25 cents a pound, the price being subject to possible alteration later. The quotation for similar contracts with private consumers is in the neighborhood of 30 cents a pound.

It is understood that in the negotiations between the Government officials and the National Defense Sub-committee on Metals, headed by John D. Ryan of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, copper production costs were gone over carefully, and it was decided that if further examination of cost sheets indicated that the price for this order ought to be either higher or lower the matter would be adjusted. In copper circles the understanding is that a corresponding method is likely to be followed in later Government orders, and possibly also in case of the huge contracts pending for the European allies.

While information obtained in the trade yesterday dealt with the poundage as though it was to be delievered in the next three months, it is believed that the amount covered considerable metal already sent to Government works.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—June 26, 9:07 A. M. train from Park Place, Newark, to Hudson Terminal, downtown New York, a package of jewelry about 6 by 8 inches, property of Day, Clark & Co., Newark, N. J., billed to Howard & Co., New York; employe must stand loss; suitable reward for return, 449 Washington St., Newark, N. J.

LOST—Cigarette case, dark brown, lettered in Japanese, containing Dimitrino cigarettes; lost between 46th St. and on Riverside Drive up to Claremont Restaurant, between 7 and 8 P. M. Saturday; large reward. Return to Clerk, Hotel Wentworth, 59 West 46th St.

LOST—Pigskin handbag, marked "F. J. W.," on ferryboat from Weehawken to Cortlandt St., New York, on 7:45 boat; liberal reward, no questions asked. 110 Sunnyside Av. Telephone 5961 East New York.

LOST—Black velvet bag, containing watch marked "A. T. W.;" lost between Cedar St. pier and Brooklyn Bridge. Please return to D. M. Miers, Room 1202, 55 Liberty St., Cortland 6974, and receive reward.

LOST—From motor, June 15, black parasol, carved dog's head handle, gold monogram "J. S." with coronet; liberal reward; no questions. Return to Woman's City Club, Hotel Vanderbilt.

LOST—Diamond and star sapphire plaque, pin broken off, between 70th St., Broadway car, and Stern's 42d St. store, Saturday, June 23; $100 reward. Valerie Bergere, 200 West 70th. Columbus 9673.

LOST—On West Shore ferryboat, 7:45 P. M. Monday, June 25, pigskin traveling bag with tag initialed F. J. W. Liberal reward if returned to 110 Sunnyside Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOST—Suitcase lettered "R. S.;" contains lady's and children's wearing apparel; lost between 156th and 124th Sts. and Broadway, Sunday, June 24. Owner, Room 701, Tribune Building.

LOST — Straw-covered basket containing lady's silk underwear, glasses, &c., in 5th Av. bus or Broadway surface car, Monday afternoon; reward. X 828 Times Annex.

LOST—Gentleman's open-faced gold watch, engraved "Captain J. J. McNulty"; $25 reward; no questions. F. J. M., Columbian Garden, 5 Greenwich Av. and 8th St.

LOST.—Wedding ring and two diamond rings, Poughkeepsie boat, Saturday afternoon, in the ladies' room; return to Hotel Wolcott; liberal reward; no questions asked.

LOST—Diamond bird pin, set in platinum, Saturday night, between 100th and 96th Sts., on Broadway; reward. A. Mayer, 220 West 98th. Phone 9488 Riverside.

LOST—June 27, from automobile, Broadway and 35th St., brown rattan suitcase; liberal reward, no questions asked. Return to Gallert, 1,333 Broadway.

LOST—Diamond and sapphire bar pin on 5th Av., 37th St., or Bonwit-Teller's or Stewart's; liberal reward. Miss Daly, Apt. 3 B, 452 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Bunch of store keys at Far Rockaway or Rockaway Beach; suitable reward. Finder will kindly notify A. L. Nebenzhan, Far Rockaway, L. I.

LOST—Bank account book, tied to small package, Penn. Station, 40th St., 5th Av. Reward. Von Gerichten, Cedarhurst, L. I.

LOST—June 23, on Stamford train, fraternity pin set in pearls; reward. Phone Intervale 449.

LOST—Monday morning, gold watch fob, initialed "J. F. H.;" reward. J. F. Hohenstein, 621 Broadway.

LOST—Diamond-shape black onyx ring, diamond in centre. Harlem 6308.

LOST—Friday, seed pearl earring; reward. 472 West End Av., Apt. 5E.

LOST—Valuable papers. Reward if returned to Mrs. Keating, 347 West 44th St., City.

REWARD WILL BE GIVEN.—Will party who called up Mr. John A. Harring, care of Brown Brothers, 59 Wall St., on Saturday, regarding diamond ornament on velvet band, lost on Pawling local train Friday, please call again?

$30 REWARD for diamond circle brooch, lost June 23 on Broadway, between 72d and 79th Streets.
TIFFANY & CO., 5th Av. and 37th St.

Found.

FOUND—Purse on 57th St; owner describe it. Box 252, 27 West 44th St.

EDISON CO. ACCEPTS CUT TO SEVEN CENTS

Agrees to Reduce Maximum Rate for Electric Current Half a Cent on July 1.

EXPECT 6-CENT RATE SOON

Reduction Will Save to Consumers $1,750,000 for the Current Year.

When the Directors of the New York Edison Company learned yesterday morning that the Public Service Commission had insisted upon the reduction of the maximum rate for electric current from 7½ cents a kilowatt hour to 7 cents a resolution was adopted authorizing the new rate on July 1. It will continue for at least six months. On Dec. 3 the company must appear before the Public Service Commission again and state whether it intends to return to the 8 cent rate in force prior to Jan. 1, 1917, or continue with the 7 cent rate until new conditions arise.

The last fiscal year that the 8 cent rate was charged the company earned $5,800,000 net. At the rate the company is now doing business its net earnings for the current year have been estimated at about $7,000,000. It was estimated yesterday that the company would probably find itself compelled to charge not more than 6 cents next year either under an order of the commission based on the net earnings of the company or through the enactment of a law fixing the rate at that figure. The reduction from the 8 cent rate reprsents a saving for the consumers of about $1,750,000 for the current year.

Henry J. Hemmens, counsel for the company, notified the commission that the company would yield, and read this letter from N. F. Brady, the company's President:

June 27, 1917.

The Public Service Commission for the First District, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Gentlemen: As you have fairly stated, this company, under the agreement which became effective Jan. 1, 1917, has the option on July 1 of reducing its maximum rate to 7 cents a kilowatt hour, or of returning to the former schedule under which the maximum rate was 8 cents a kilowatt hour. We have endeavored to show that a reduction under the existing conditions is unwarranted, but the commission has held that it is warranted. We are, therefore, prepared to accept this decision and reduce our rates to 7 cents a kilowatt hour, with the understanding that if the results are of an adverse nature we may exercise the existing option and restore our former schedule of 8 cents a kilowatt hour on Jan. 1, 1918.

If this arrangement meets with your approval, we will file a new schedule at once under which, as indicated, the maximum rate will be 7 cents a kilowatt hour on and after July 1, 1917. Truly yours,
N. F. BRADY, President.

Chairman Straus of the commission asked City Chamberlain Maltbie, who represented the Mayor, to express an opinion, and the opinion was that the Mayor would doubtless be satisfied with the situation.

"The company," said Mr. Maltbie, "having reserved the right to restore the old rate of 8 cents at the end of the year, I presume the city should reserve the right to demand that it be reduced to 6 cents."

The company announced that it had no intention of going above an 8-cent rate at the end of the year, and that no increase at all would be made except under compulsory conditions. Mr. Straus suggested that even at the worst the company would probably not find it necessary to go back to the 8-cent rate, but would stop at an intermediate point.

MERCHANTS DEMAND EFFICIENT SCHOOLS

Association Adopts Resolutions Urging Better Teachers and Better Teaching.

The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting yesterday to thrash out differences between members over a report submitted by the Committee on Commercial Education. It was the third time the report had been considered. At the two preceding meetings so much opposition arose from William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education; Borough President Marcus M. Marks, and others interested directly in the public school system that the findings of the committee were revised. Following considerable debate these resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That the power of discharge of inefficient employes, whether belonging to the teaching force or other employes of the department, should be absolute, subject only to protection against political disfavor.

"Resolved, further, That the Board of Education should adopt such strenuous rules for the advancement of students of one grade to another as thoroughly to impress upon all students that they cannot hope to be advanced without having first acquired a thorough knowledge of the subjects taught them."

The committee, headed by Howard C. Smith, said in its formal report on a survey of the school situation that many students sent out of the high schools were found to be deficient in education, while numerous teachers were inefficient.

"The schools are overcrowded and the children are taught in too large groups," the report continued. "The teaching is necessarily hurried, and small attention is paid to the child as an individual. Children are passed up to a higher grade repeatedly with insufficient knowledge. This is due in part to the ever-increasing demand for room at the bottom, also to the system of advancing teachers on their showing of percentages of students given the passing grade, also to the demand of teachers of higher grades to keep their classes full and consequently important. Such system is bound to develop carelessness, indifference, and inefficiency in the pupil, who knows he will be advanced whether he tries or not."

FAVORS THE GARY PLAN.

Education Board Calls for $6,000,000 for Equipment.

A report on the duplicate school plan, calling for the expenditure of more than $6,000,000 for new sites, buildings and equipment, was adopted yesterday by the Board of Education by a vote of 28 to 7.

Adoption of the report was opposed by William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools, who contended that the duplicate or Gary school plan was still an experiment and not suited for the educational demands of New York. He pointed out the need for three new schools in the Bronx, and for seven or eight in Brooklyn, and urged that the money be spent for them.

Buy All Wool Clothes When You Can

Every yard of cloth used in Arnheim suits is strictly all wool. There is no cotton introduced to lower cost—no cotton to fade or cut through the woolen yarn.

For forty years we have stood on an all wool platform. As long as sheep grow and mills weave their fleece we will stick to this all wool standard.

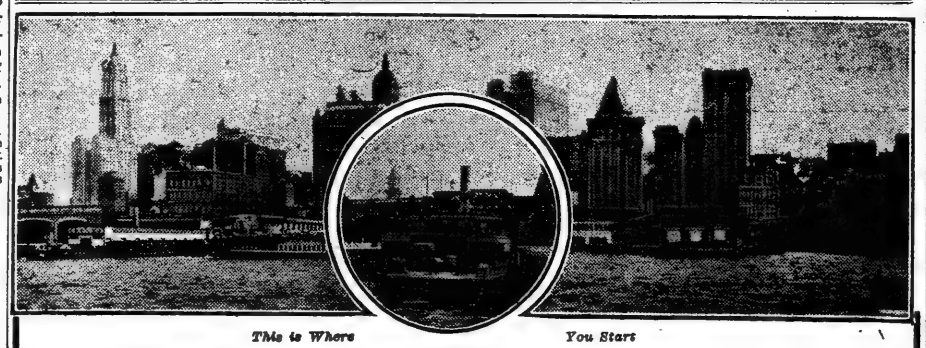
The excellence of our materials is matched by superior workmanship and attention to minor details.

Suits to Measure $25

Army Officers' Uniforms made to measure. Government regulations strictly adhered to. Special service stations at Plattsburg and at Madison Barracks.

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

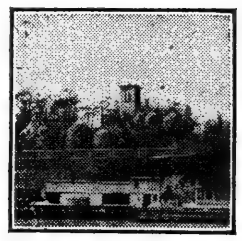
P. S.—*No man can be truly enthusiastic unless he really believes he is doing the one thing that it is best for him to do.*
Arnheim Axioms.



This is Where *You Start*

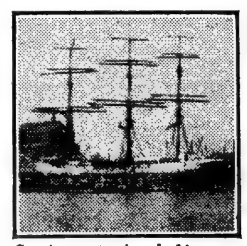
That Trip to Philadelphia will be a Real Holiday if you travel on The Jersey Central

Business need not be all work and no relaxation. The next time you go to Philadelphia go by way of the Jersey Central. It's a wonderful trip this time of the year—a combined river and country trip.



Historic Residence of Edwin A. Stevens

GO down to the foot of West 23rd Street and take one of the big Jersey Central ferry-boats at ten minutes of the hour. Sit on the upper deck and see the most interesting part of the world—the Hudson. Take deep-refreshing breaths of the soft summer air. On your left as you swing down the river are the great ships of the American Line. On your right against the background of the Jersey hills stands the Stevens Mansion, closely associated with the history of Hoboken and now a dormitory of Stevens Institute, from which have graduated some of America's brightest engineers.



Great square rigged ship now common in the Harbor

Four Miles Down the Hudson Then the Beautiful Country

ALL this right in your own harbor—the richest port in all the world. You never tire of the wonderful sky line of your city, and it is never more beautiful than when seen from the deck of the Jersey Central boat, which you can take from either Liberty Street or 23rd Street. As your boat glides gently into its slip you see—for the first time in many months perhaps—the Statue of Liberty, a golden minature of which was recently presented to General Joffre. Then you change from a comfortable boat to an even more comfortable train—all steel and perfectly equipped. The most delightful part of the journey then begins. On the sweep through flowering country lands—past trim farms and orchards—into a busy town and out again almost before you realize you have come upon it. No waits—no unnecessary stops—no annoying delays

Scene on the Cranford River



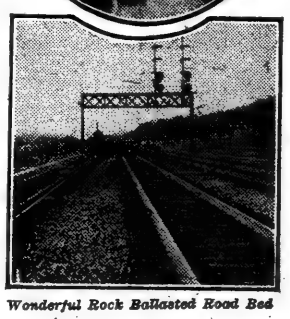
Neshaminy Falls



Every Mile of the Trip is a Picture Free from Dust

THE hard rock-bed and hard coal of the Jersey Central make summer travelling a joy. No clouds of dust to blot out the pictures of charming country scenes along the way—no grime and dirt to soil your clothes.

If in your hurried city life you have forgotten what the real, beautiful country looks like—take this trip to Philadelphia. If you don't have to go on business go just for the fun of the thing. It's an inexpensive trip and there are many things well worth seeing in Philadelphia.



Wonderful Rock Ballasted Road Bed



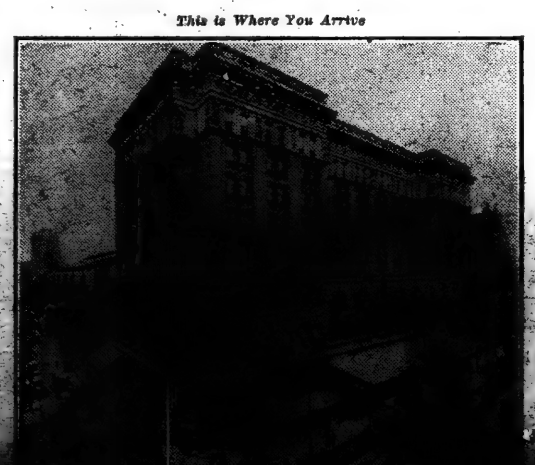
Neshaminy River near Philadelphia

The Jersey Central Way is the Cool, Clean Way



"Your Watch Is Your Time Table" As Fast Trains Leave Every Hour On The

This is Where You Arrive





Fast trains leave Liberty Street week days from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Sundays 8.15 A. M. and hourly from 9 A. M. to 11 P. M. Night train daily, sleeper ready

In a Rising Woolen Market Every Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suit Reduced

For many months prices of Woolens have been steadily rising. Everything indicates a long continued advance. That's why a sale of Hart Schaffner & Marx suits just now is really sensational.

Every Fancy Suit, $22.50 and less	$19.50
Every $25 Fancy Suit	$22.50
Every $28 Fancy Suit	$25.00
Every $30 and $32.50 Fancy Suit	$27.50
Every $35 and $40 Fancy Suit	$32.50
Every $45 and $50 Fancy Suit	$38.50

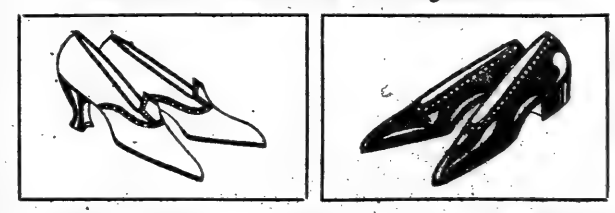
Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St. Third Ave., Cor. 132d St. Open
Broadway, Cor. 34th St. 145-155 West 125th St. Evenings.

Dorothy Dodd SHOE DEPARTMENT

Unusual Shoe Sale!

Discontinued Lines From Our Regular Stock



1500 Pairs of Pumps and Oxfords

ALL SIZES **$2.95** ALL WIDTHS

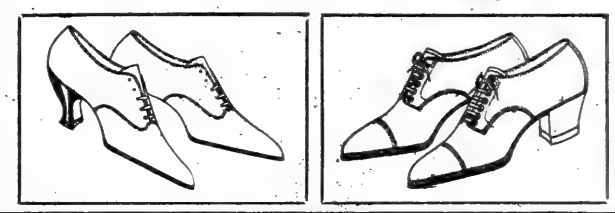
Sold Regularly all Season at $4.00 to $8.00

SEASONABLE FOOTWEAR
Canvas Sports Oxfords
$2.95

SEASONABLE FOOTWEAR
Patent and Dull Calf Pumps
$2.95

Also a large variety of gray, tan or brown; low cuts, of kid or ooze calf. All branded Dorothy Dodd. All made for this season's selling. Up to date style and excellent quality.

No Shoes Sent C. O. D. or Exchanged

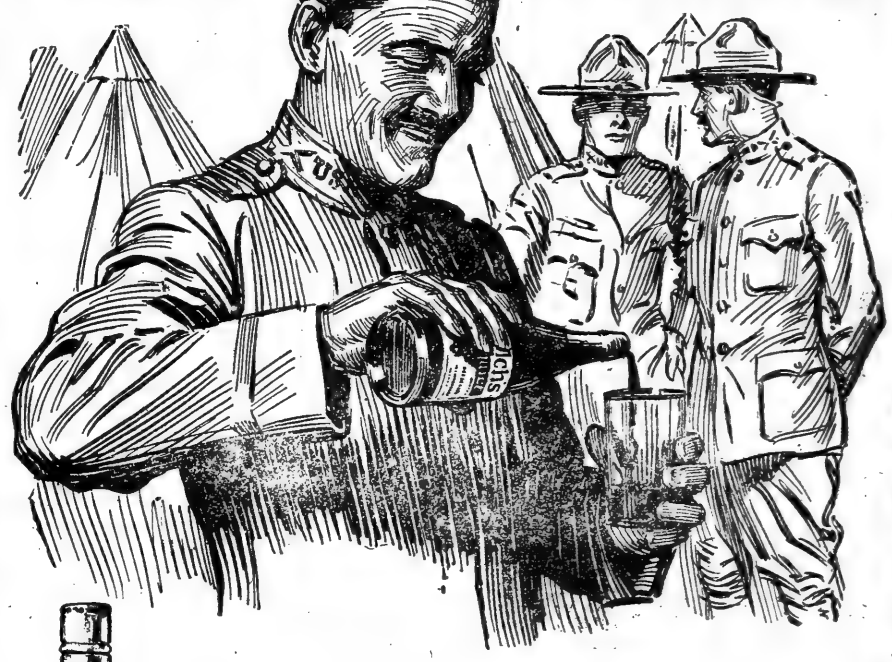


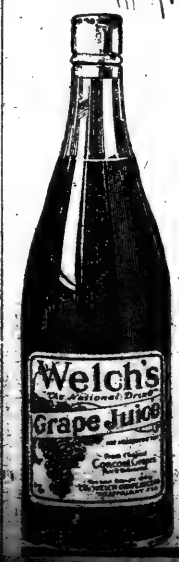
At the New **Bedell** *Fashion Shop*

Nineteen West Thirty-fourth Street

Welch's

THE NATIONAL DRINK





FOR the Nation's Service—the National Drink. At training camps and cantonments Welch's is first.

How cool and thirst-quenching and invigorating after dusty march and strenuous drill! It brings the freshness and snap of October mornings to overcome the languidness of dog-day heat.

Every man likes the crisp, grapey tartness of Welch's. Every man in the Service knows that Welch's is the drink of efficiency. It makes for clear heads, steady nerves, endurance and "pep" in the pinches.

Why not send your soldier man or sailor lad a case of Welch's in 4-ounce bottles? Ask your grocer, druggist or confectioner to deliver it for you.

The Welch Grape Juice Company, Westfield, N.Y.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Thunderstorms today; Saturday fair; wind south to west.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,706. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

PROSECUTOR ASKS AID AS A DEPUTY OF MRS. HUMISTON

Offers Her an Appointment to Help in a Fight Against White Slavery.

MORE POLICE ARE ACCUSED

False Testimony Is Charged Against a Lieutenant in the Cruger Investigation.

COCCHI FEARS THE CHAIR

Friends Raise a Fund to Fight Extradition, While He Expresses Eagerness to Expiate His Crime.

Spurred by recent developments in the case of Ruth Cruger, District Attorney Swann announced yesterday that he was preparing to start a campaign against white slave traffickers in this city. He has designated Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith, who conducted a similar campaign last Summer, to take charge of the work. In outlining his plans, the District Attorney said that he had asked Mrs. Grace Humiston to become a Deputy Assistant District Attorney. It was the persistence of Mrs. Humiston which led to the discovery of Ruth Cruger's body.

"I believe Mrs. Humiston can be of great assistance to this office in the determined fight we will make to stamp out this terrible evil," Mr. Swann said. "She has already given us valuable information on the subject."

Mrs. Humiston held a conference with the District Attorney yesterday afternoon, at the close of which she departed without making any statement. From Mr. Swann it was learned that she had asked for a few days in which to make a decision. He admitted that they had discussed plans for attacking the white slave evil and prosecuting those who might be arrested as traffickers. It is known that Mrs. Humiston has received several offers from private individuals who are willing to give her financial support in her fight against white slavers. Mr. Swann said yesterday that as a public official Mrs. Humiston would have more power than as a private individual and, therefore, would be able to do more effective work.

At the request of Assistant District Attorney Allred J. Talley, Judge Wadhams in General Sessions yesterday vacated an order committing Mrs. Cocchi, wife of Alfredo Cocchi, slayer of Ruth Cruger, to the House of Detention as a material witness and permitted the District Attorney to send her to a semi-public institution, where she could be near her year and a half old baby, who has been quite ill in a hospital.

Assistant District Attorney Dooling yesterday questioned all of the policemen who were on duty in the neighborhood of Cocchi's motor cycle repair shop between Feb. 13 and Feb. 16. None of them recalled whether the place was open or closed on those dates. Mr. Dooling also questioned Ernest Eregagnolo, general agent of St. Raphael's Society at 10 Charlton Street. The witness was unable to identify Cocchi from a photograph which was shown to him.

Assistant District Attorney William Harmon Black left yesterday for Washington to file papers with the State Department bearing on the extradition of Cocchi.

Wallstein Accuses Police.

Leonard M. Wallstein, Commissioner of Accounts, last night wrote to District Attorney Edward Swann, charging that Police Lieut. William Brown gave false testimony before him in his investigation of the Police Department's conduct of the case of Ruth Cruger's disappearance, and recommending that the District Attorney take "appropriate action." At the same time Commissioner Wallstein wrote to Police Commissioner Arthur Woods recommending that Lieutenant Brown be tried for violation of General Order No. 13, which requires the entry of reports of cases in the Daily Record Book, and on the charge of giving false testimony before him; that Detective Sergt. Francis McGee be brought to trial for "gross negligence" in his work on the Cruger case, that Lieutenant Francis A. Stahlknecht be tried for violation of General Order 13 in his connection with the case, and that Lieutenant John J. Flannelly be tried for failing to give the case proper treatment. All of the policemen were attached to the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau on Feb. 13, when Ruth Cruger disappeared. Commissioner Wallstein's letter to District Attorney Swann follows:

The Honorable Edward Swann, District Attorney, New York.

Dear Sir: I transmit herewith a copy of the testimony given before me by Lieutenant William Brown, of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau, and by Alfred M. Brown, Mrs. Anna T. Brown, and Patrolman Edward M. Willi in the investigation which I have been conducting at the direction of the Mayor into the police conduct of the case of Ruth Cruger. The said testimony establishes, in my opinion, the fact that Lieutenant Brown, after being sworn as a witness in said investigation, willfully testified falsely in that he testified that at or about midnight of February 13, 1917, at the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau, he told Mr. Alfred M. Brown and the latter's wife, who was then present, that he placed the services of Detective Willi at their disposal and told the latter to leave the said branch office to prosecute the investigation of the case of Ruth Cruger, if necessary; whereas, in truth and in fact, Lieutenant Brown made no such statement and gave no such directions; and in that Lieutenant Brown testified that Alfred M. Brown had told him (Lieutenant Brown) to hold said missing person case of Ruth Cruger in abeyance and not to enter the same in the daily record book of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau and not to telephone it to Police Headquarters for publication in the next general alarm sheet until receipt of further communication from Mr. Alfred M. Brown or the Cruger family, whereas in truth and in fact, Mr. Alfred M. Brown made no such request.

This matter is submitted to you for appropriate action. Respectfully yours,

LEONARD M. WALLSTEIN.

Lieutenant Flannelly, who relieved Lieutenant William Brown from duty at

Continued on Page 4.

25,000 in Budapest Riot for Universal Suffrage

LONDON, June 28.—Budapest dispatches report a great demonstration in Budapest in a demand for universal, equal and secret suffrage. Twenty-five thousand persons marched in procession through the principal streets. There was some rioting, and windows were broken, and the police had some difficulty in dispersing the crowds.

BAKER TO CENSOR ALL TROOP NEWS

Angered by Publication of Dispatches from France Telling of Pershing's Men Arriving.

IS AT ODDS WITH CREEL

All Incoming Cables May Be "Censored"—Gen. McIntyre as the Final Arbiter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Relations between the War Department and the Committee on Public Information, of which George Creel is Chairman, are represented as almost at the breaking point tonight as a result of what is regarded as the premature publication of an announcement of the arrival of American troops in France.

Secretary Baker, a member of the committee himself, is expected now to take charge of handling military news in the future, and has indicated his desire that Brig. Gen. Frank McIntyre, the War Department censor, shall be the final arbiter on questions relating to information that might be of value to the enemy. The Secretary let it be understood that hereafter nothing would be printed about the movement of troops or the location of troops without the sanction of General McIntyre.

It was learned last night, that the cablegram, telling of the arrival of two contingents of American soldiers on French soil, was released by the censors in France. There has been no censorship thus far of incoming cables in this country.

The newspapers have been told by Mr. Creel that they may print cables. Mr. Creel, who is sometimes called censor, although there is no censorship law, that they may print cablegrams received from abroad on the assumption that they passed the censor on the other side. When he released for publication on May 28 his "preliminary statement to the press of the United States," he said down this rule:

7. All messages received from abroad by cable or wireless are censored at the point of dispatch or receipt and are free for publication unless some especial circumstance arouses the suspicion of the editor.

The cable dispatches announcing the arrival of the Pershing expedition apparently fell under the rule laid down by Mr. Creel, and according to that were "free for publication," but the War Department refused yesterday to make any statement regarding the landing of the troops or to take the responsibility of authorizing or approving publication of that fact here until it was ready to make the announcement.

The War Department also declined today to authorize publication of the fact of the arrival of these troops. Secretary Baker holds that information regarding the arrival of American forces in France should not be published unless authorized by the War Department. He stated only two days ago that he would authorize the announcement of the arrival of all units as soon as it could be done safely, but made it plain that the department would not make public the arrival of any contingent so long as it believed that such publication might jeopardize the safety of other units that might not have landed.

Under the rule laid down by Mr. Creel on May 28 cabled reports of the arrival of the Pershing force were "free for publication," but from now on this will not be so. Secretary Baker wants every incoming, as well as every outgoing cablegram "censored," and, if necessary, a military censor will be placed in every cable office to read press dispatches. When a press dispatch of questionable propriety is received, though passed by the censors of the allied countries, it will first have to go to the War Department, where it will be read by General McIntyre before it can be published.

The cable stations are under control of the Navy Department, but Mr. Baker will have no difficulty in obtaining such co-operation as will permit careful reading of messages relating to the army.

The State Department has for several months had its own censorship bureau, working independently of Mr. Creel's bureau. It is in charge of Philip H. Patchin and Hugh Gibson. The Navy Department, likewise, has a censor in the person of Commodore Beiknap.

EAGER FOR WORD FROM PERSHING

Washington Hears Unofficially That the General Has Joined His Advance Forces.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Complete reports from Major Gen Pershing upon the landing of the first expeditionary force in France were still lacking tonight, and the War Department remained silent. The delay may be accounted for by the report that until today General Pershing had not personally visited the American encampment.

At the Navy Department reports are awaited from the commander of the convoy, which accomplished without a marring incident, so far as known, one of the greatest tasks ever assigned to a naval force.

There was much discussion today as to when the American forces would take over a part of the great battle line in France. Whatever plans have been made on this line are closely guarded. No official of the Government would ad-

Continued on Page 4.

BUILD AIRPLANES AND HELP US WIN, PAINLEVE URGES

French War Minister Wants America to Make Parts in Huge Lots for Fitting Abroad.

MUST NOT LOSE A MINUTE

This Co-operation to Create Air Navies He Holds to be the Vital Problem of the War.

HIGH PRAISE FOR PERSHING

Discussing War Aims, He Says France Must Have Alsace Because It Was Stolen.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 28.—Before going to see the Minister of War, I had formed the impression that M. Painlevé was that rarity in the ranks of science, a great mathematician whose genius was not an excrescence, but an integral part of an all-around great man. When I met him in his office I found him unexpectedly young, not only in appearance, but also in his unjaded outlook on life and war. One could not imagine him as the War Minister under Napoleon, but he fits into the picture of a period which, though entirely lacking in a superman, can lay claim to supermankind.

To see a scientist who was a Socialist slightly shocked new-country preconceptions. The Minister is delightfully agreeable and frank. He is of medium size, his eyes are blue, and his hair is brown, without a suspicion of gray. His nose is retroussé, like Yvette Guilbert's(and his complexion fresh. He is strikingly boyish for a man who has led such a strenuous life in two departments, politics and science, for, as all the world knows, he is the first mathematician in France, perhaps even in the world.

While waiting for M. Painlevé to return from an unexpected conference I had a chance to look about under the guidance of Sub-Chief Major Herscher, and to learn something about the spirit and methods of the war office. Under the new war administration, as reorganized by M. Painlevé and M. Ribot, military economics and financial and political powers necessary for the conduct of the war are reserved to the civil Government itself. The powers relating exclusively to the army are put in the form of military orders by the General Chief of Staff, who is the medium of communication between the Minister of War and the Commander in Chief and the Ministers coadjutor in the execution of military matters, and thus militarized pass in two separate channels, one to General Pétain for the western front and the other to General Sarrail for the eastern front, these two being entirely separate.

An Idealist Who Acts.

M. Painlevé, who has already made a deep impression in America as he has throughout Europe, is a Socialist Republican. He is not and never has been an international, that is a Socialist who puts Socialism above country. He had always foreseen a long war and has been a convinced "jusqu'about" est. He is an idealist who realizes his ideals. This has been shown by his quick action in Greece, where with Ribot and Lloyd George he grasped the nettle of intrigue and treachery.

The first word the War Minister spoke when our conversation opened was of President Wilson. The head of the American Republic, M. Painlevé said, had the enduring esteem, affection and confidence of the French people. No one else had put the case for humanity so strongly and action had followed words, though there had been patience and restraint that in retrospect of what had passed emphasized the sincerity of Wilson.

"Out of all this terrible slaughter there may come at least a pacified humanity," said M. Painlevé, dwelling on the note so often struck in the President's messages.

"One of the most important in France," he continued, "is the restitution of Alsace and Lorraine. They had always been properly French territory, an integral part of France, one with us geographically and in feeling, but 130 years ago these provinces gave themselves formally and irrevocably to France. They are ours and they must come back to us, which these provinces stand on a level morally with Northern France and Belgium, where Germany's acts were not those of war.

"Germany stole out of factories property belonging to private parties. Such theft does not come under the categories for which one asks indemnity. It is a matter of restoring stolen property and on that we shall insist.

"There must be no compromise at the end on the outrages committed at Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing. And the deportations are crimes that can never be expiated."

Admires Pershing.

There was a pause at this point and when conversation was resumed General Pershing was the pleasant subject chosen.

"I had the pleasure of telling him that this house was his," said M. Painlevé. "It is no mere compliment of words. On another occasion I assured him that he had already conquered Paris.

"The reception here was absolutely the most beautiful that Paris has ever given any stranger. Leaving out such compelling causes as the chivalry of the country represented by him and his own remarkable personality, I think it was because the occasion was improvised and the enthusiasm, therefore, was spontaneous. It was only known publicly at 2 o'clock on June 13 that General Pershing was to arrive that evening. At 6 o'clock the neighborhood of the station was packed with waiting and expectant crowds. This was all the more remarkable in a country which had so much to suffer for three years. It was the first time since the imprint of war had become so cruel that a great French crowd had shown such animation.

"That General Pershing should have been received with every mark of appreciation and gratitude was not to be wondered at. It is even more gratify-

Continued on Page 4.

Brazil Revokes Decree of Neutrality; Congress Authorized Action Last Month

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 28.—Brazil has revoked her decree of neutrality in the war between the Entente Allies and Germany.

The Brazilian Government, by Act of Congress late in May, authorized the revocation of Brazil's neutrality in the war between Germany and the United States. In notifying the Brazilian legations of the sanction of the revocation, Milo Pecanha, the Foreign Minister, said that Brazil up to that time had refrained from taking sides in the European conflict, but that the republic could not remain indifferent from the moment the United States found itself involved in a struggle for the rights of the people, and when Germany meted out indiscriminately to Brazil the most brutal treatment.

A dispatch from Rio de Janeiro on June 9 said that diplomatic exchanges with representatives of the Entente Powers were in progress, and that practical results might be expected soon. It was added that warships of the Entente would be permitted to visit Brazilian ports without adhering to the time limits imposed by neutrality regulations.

ANTI-DRAFT STRIKE THREAT AT OTTAWA

Labor Member Tells Parliament Government Program Will Bring General Clash.

DEMANDS A POPULAR VOTE

Says Organized Labor in United States Will Support Move, Though Loyal to Wilson.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 28.—The declaration that a general strike of organized labor in Canada will be called if the Government attempts to apply conscription without first obtaining authority from the people, was made in Parliament tonight by Alphonse Verville, who represents the district of Maisonneuve, part of the city of Montreal. He is the only labor member of the Canadian House, and for many years was President of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. Mr. Verville declared that in striking Canadian labor would have the support of organized labor in the United States, although there would be no strike there. The announcement was made in a speech on the Government Compulsory Service bill.

"I want this Parliament to understand," said Mr. Verville, "that passage and application of this measure means a general strike, and it means national calamity. Even if there is exemption there will be no change in labor's determination. This is a matter of principle. It is not too late yet to avoid this calamity. If the people of Canada, by direct verdict, support conscription then organized labor will submit loyally to the decision. But organized labor, which must bear the brunt of conscription, has been ignored and never consulted by the Canadian Government."

Organized labor in the United States would be loyal to President Wilson, but would co-operate, Mr. Verville said, in the protest of labor in Canada against the decision of the Canadian Government, which had been made without consulting labor.

Mr. Verville went on to say that last February he visited Detroit, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cleveland and Buffalo and conferred with labor men relative to the prospective participation of the United States in the war. Ten days before President Wilson made his communication to Congress asking the enactment of a measure of selective conscription, he declared, the heads of American organized labor were summoned to the White House for a conference with the President and were asked squarely what he could expect from labor. American labor answered that it would co-operate loyally with the President. In Canada, Mr. Verville said, Premier Borden had followed a different course.

"Organized labor here has been ignored since the war began," he said. "Despite the fact that Canadian labor is expected to furnish its generous share of soldiers, there was no calling of the meeting together for consultation. If it was good for the United States Government, before presenting its Conscription bill to Congress, to get the good-will and power of organized labor, why was it that the Canadian Government decided not to do so, but to ignore labor?

"Remember, I would not be guilty of indorsing a general strike. Perhaps few know what it means. The Government should consider what it would mean for itself, for the country, and for the Allies."

DROWNING SAILORS SHELLED BY U-BOAT

Attacked After Eight Others from British Steamer Addah Are Killed in Lifeboats.

LONDON, June 28.—The Elder-Dempster steamer Addah was torpedoed without warning and sunk by a German submarine on June 15. The submarine fired on the Captain's boat killing eight men. The submarine fired on the master's boat from a distance of between 300 and 400 yards. The shot took the boat's stern completely off and the submarine continued firing while the men were swimming about. It fired also on the chief officer's boat, which was pierced by a shell, but nobody was killed, though several were slightly wounded.

All the survivors were picked up by a French steamer at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of June 16.

The Addah was a vessel of 4,397 tons, built in 1905 at Newcastle. She was 350 feet long, had a 48-foot beam, and a 20-foot depth of hold.

NEW U-BOATS EQUIPPED WITH NET CUTTERS

Heavy Circular Knives Are Attached to Steel Hawsers Running from the Bow to the Stern.

BASE OF THE AMERICAN FLOTILLA IN BRITISH WATERS, June 28, (by The Associated Press.)—The Captain of a torpedoed merchantman has turned over to the naval authorities here a sketch of a new type of German submarine equipped with a wirecutting device designed to release it from nets. The sketch shows several strands of stout steel hawsers stretched from the bow through the conning tower to the stern. Attached to these is a series of heavy circular knives, a foot in diameter and placed about a yard apart.

The Captain made the drawing while in a small boat after his ship had been torpedoed. The theory of the Captain is that a boat so equipped would have hope of being able to cut its way through any steel nets in which it might become enmeshed.

Second Japanese Supplement of the New York Evening Post, issue of international significance, 8 P. M. TODAY. 15 cents, postage prepaid.

PRICE OF SOFT COAL IS CUT TO $3 A TON

Operators Agree to Tentative Maximum at Conference with Federal Officials.

DROP $180,000,000 A YEAR

Reduction on Anthracite to be Taken Up Soon—Preferential Rates on Government Contracts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—An agreement fixing the tentative maximum price of bituminous coal on cars as it comes from the mine at $3 a ton, with an additional 50 cents a ton for lump sizes, and a reduction of 50 cents on every ton supplied to the Government, was reached tonight at a meeting of a special committee composed of representatives of 400 coal operators and Government officials.

The new prices will become effective July 1. Reductions range from $1 to $5 a ton to the public, but do not apply to coal for export.

Director Smith of the Geological Survey estimated that the reduction would mean that the operators would get $180,000,000 less annually for their output.

In addition to fixing prices for coal at the mines, it was announced that jobbers, brokers, retailers, and commission men would be permitted to charge commissions of not more than 25 cents a ton and that no more than one commission should be charged. In other words, the consumer will get his coal at the mine price plus transportation charges and 25 cents a ton.

Announcement was made that by agreement with the operators, treatment of the anthracite problem had been deferred until after July 1. Seven anthracite operators were represented at the meeting today, and it is said that they will meet the Government demands in the same spirit when the discussions are taken up.

The special committee of coal operators which was given power to come to an agreement with the Government was selected at the deliberations of the 400 operators. The Government was represented by Secretary Lane of the Department of the Interior, ex-Governor Fort of the Federal Trade Commission, and Chairman Peabody of the Committee of Coal Production of the Council of National Defense.

Government circles were greatly elated tonight over the result of the conferences. It is said that the action taken will tend to speed up manufacture and transportation and prove of immeasurable aid to the United States in its war preparations.

Secretary Lane, in an address to the operators at the close of the conference at which the price agreement was reached, paid a high tribute to the motives which had prompted the action. He told the operators he would do all in his power to see that in the final accounting an equitable arrangement was made. The people of the country, he said, were greatly in the debt of the operators.

"This is a distinctly novel proceeding," he said. "You are pioneers in a good move. We look back with respect and admiration upon those who crossed the hard and stony and waterless places and picked out the richer spots beyond. I hope that you will be looked upon not only by those who succeed you in the coal business but by the industries of the United States generally with respect and admiration for the manner in which you have acted at this conference. You have responded as to a call by the people of the United States. You are not removed. You are in business. You belong to the people. Most of you are men who were not born to wealth.

"We have no castes in this country. You have come up out of the soil like the rest of us. You have shown sympathy with the people and understanding of your relation to them. That is everything in a democracy. Unless we maintain in our minds always the consciousness of the source of power in this country democracy is a failure.

"There is a strong contention made that this Government cannot meet to the full the demands that are to be made upon it, not only in times of stress but in times of any time.

"It is contended that other Governments are more competent, and more efficient because there is a strong hand above the people, threatening, menacing, compelling. If we in the United States are to work out our economic and social problems, as we have worked out our political problems, we must work them out, in my judgment, in the way in which you have worked out this one.

Calls Coal Public Utility.

"There is a kind of co-operation that we know as a public utility. A public utility is a corporation that is at the service of any one. It must render the kind of service that it holds out to the world in the biggest and broadest sense. Each of you in running a coal mine is managing a public utility because the public is dependent upon you.

"This country is going to go forward and not backward. It is going to keep its democracy and its confidence in democracy.

"You have been up against an extremely odd situation, and you have met the situation in magnificent fashion. I think you have a right to be proud of what you have done. You have said to the American people that you are not going to be oblivious to the rights of those from whom you sprang. You will protect them. That is spirit of the kind that makes for the success of this country.

"If all the industries of the United States will make the same effort there will be no question as to whether our people can mobilize our resources. We must not work singly and alone for selfish ends in the hope of reaping rich rewards that will distinguish us merely as men who are in industry as makers of money. We must work as the men who landed in Europe yesterday must work—in battalions and regiments and companies, with one mind, one purpose, marching forward to victory—victory not for ourselves, but victory for the

Continued on Page 2.

Time Table Changes.

Important changes will be made in the time tables of all divisions of the Pennsylvania R. R., July 1.—Adv.

FIGHT IN SENATE BEGUN TO MODIFY DRY AMENDMENT

Lodge, Supporting Ban on Whisky, Would Permit Making of Beer and Wine.

FEARS PUBLIC DISCONTENT

Asserts, with Hardwick, That Prohibition Issue Has No Place in Food Bill.

TEST VOTE EXPECTED TODAY

Motion Pending to Recommit Measure to Committee for "Bone-Dry" Redrafting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Opposition to the prohibition amendment to the food administration bill was voiced in the Senate today when the measure was reported by the Committee on Agriculture as a substitute for the original food bill. In a speech that lasted an hour, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts warned the Senate against legislation that would deprive millions of Americans of beer and wine. He advocated a ban on the making of whisky, but urged that to legislate against beer or wine would be unwise.

"If it were feasible and I were a despot and I could do it by a single stroke, I would wipe drink off the face of the earth," said Senator Lodge. "I am no lover of it and no defender of it. But this is not the time to legislate against beer, which so many of our countrymen look to as their tipple."

Senator Lodge argued that to put the ban on beer and wines would deprive the Government of an enormous revenue that would have to be made up in some other way. As a member of the Finance Committee, which has been drafting the War Revenue bill, he said that the problem of how to impose taxes without imposing a heavy burden on the individual was a knotty one.

Test Vote Probable Today.

Senator Hardwick of Georgia, expressed himself as opposed to prohibition of beer, even though, as he remarked, he comes from a prohibition State. He moved to send the liquor amendments back to the Agriculture Committee, along with a section of the bill regulating waste in food, which he called unconstitutional as drafted.

Vice President Marshall ruled that the bill would have to be recommitted in its entirety, if at all. Senator Hardwick made a motion to that effect. The vote on this would have indicated the Senate line-up on war prohibition. When the Senate adjourned, Senator Hardwick's motion was still under consideration. It will be voted on probably tomorrow.

From the trend of the Senate today it would appear that the Food bill might have many days of sharp discussion ahead. How the Senate will stand on the matter of beer and wines, it is impossible to forecast. Some advocates of tolerant liquor legislation expressed the belief tonight that the Senate would restore the amendment by which the manufacture of beer and wine would be permitted, with power lodged with the President to stop it, if emergency should require.

"If the Senate gives the President power to stop the manufacture and sale of beer and wine when he considers its use is inimical to the prosecution of the war, I think that would suffice," said Senator Hoke Smith. "I am for tolerant drink legislation. I hope the Senate will amend this bill so as to allow the use of beer, at least."

In his speech, Senator Lodge referred to the state of the public mind in war time and said it would be dangerous to tamper with it. He warned the Senate that great sums of money must be obtained to pay for the war. He said probably $3,000,000,000 would have to be raised by taxation this year.

Fixing Prices Dangerous.

"I see no sign of resistance on the part of business men, who must pay the profits tax and the income tax," Senator Lodge went on. "We should take the profits—all of them we need—but we must not kill them at the source. This bill confers power that could put out of business every partnership, corporation, and individual in this country engaged in interstate commerce.

"This bill gives power to fix prices. I have grave doubts as to the wisdom of fixing prices. The proposition is economically unsound. It was tried recently in Germany and France and proved a failure. If we fix the minimum price to the farmer, why not to the manufacturer? This legislation is perilous and not necessary. We must secure regulation and control of distribution. We want to regulate the coal that shall go to Italy, for instance. We want the fullest power in that direction. But this bill holds over the head of business a threat and uncertainty. Keep that up, and you will not have any profits to levy on. We must do nothing to dry up the sources of taxation.

"The one dominant desire in my heart, the one wish I have, overmastering everything else, is to win this war. I am ready to subject everything to that all my personal prejudices, anything I have in party feeling. I want to win this war. That is the only road to peace. Whatever will help to win the war I will vote for; whatever I think will retard us in winning the war I will vote against, no matter what the clamor, no matter what the excitement.

"I am here charged with the great responsibility of a Senator of the United States, one of ninety-six in this body. This is too grave a time to look over the shoulder at anything. The burden of duty is on us. We are not going to save our souls by trying to make other people virtuous by statute; we are going to save our souls, if they can be saved, by what we do ourselves, each one of us. We cannot put it off on anybody else.

"If complete prohibition of every form of alcoholic beverage, in my opinion, would aid us most to win this war, I would vote for it. If I thought no prohibition at all would help us to win this war I would vote for that.

Would Stop Distilling.

"My own belief is that it is clear that we ought to stop absolutely the manufacture of distilled spirits in order to conserve all the grain material that goes into them. The conservation that will be effected in that way is not merely so large as I wish it were, and it is far from being as large as the people who are crying out so loudly represented to me, but it is worth saving. I would carry it further; I would not have any distilled liquors made from fruits.

"Beer carries very little alcohol—about 4 per cent. If we abolished all

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Italian Designs a Ship That Torpedoes Won't Sink

ROME, June 28.—Umberto Pugliere, a naval engineer, has designed a new type of unsinkable cargo boat which has been accepted by the Italian Ministry of Marine.

The Revista Maritima, describing the ship, says the vessel has a displacement of 10,300 tons and can carry 5,800 tons of cargo. It has a double skin, the space between the inner and the outer hulls being filled with coal and other material which is intended to protect the ship from mine or torpedo.

ROOT MISSION MORE HOPEFUL

Believe Russia Will Save Herself Despite Difficulties and Perplexities of Situation.

HAVE FAITH IN KERENSKY

And Think Powers Should Accord All Moral and Material Support He Needs.

By HERBERT BAILEY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 27.—All members of the American diplomatic mission with whom I have spoken, including Mr. Root, express great satisfaction with their visit to Moscow despite the torrid heat and the high pressure under which they worked. An illustration of the latter fact is that Mr. Root made four speeches in one day.

What impressed the members most was the atmosphere of activity and keen desire materially to assist in the country which surrounds Moscow and affords so striking a contrast with Petrograd. Moscow, too, appears more patriotic and less susceptible to extremist and enemy influence, while such institutions as the Zemstvo Union and the War Industries Committee, with which Mr. Root and his colleagues were brought into intimate contact, are accomplishing real work for the salvation of Russia.

Although the time the mission has spent in Russia has been of the shortest, and despite the asseverations of those who protest that only a sojourn of three months can give the mission any real insight into present conditions and the future of Russia, not less as a democracy than as an active belligerent, the opinions of the members are now taking something like definite form. To mention names or indicate persons would not only be contrary to the unexpressed but tacitly understood desires of the commission, but at the present moment indiscreet. But it is permissible to state that certain leading members of the mission view the future with what cannot be accurately described as extravagant optimism, but what certainly one is entitled to term cautious hopefulness.

Whether this attitude is founded on cognizance of all the real factors in the situation or is only solely derived from the ministerial environment in which the Mission is naturally forced to live is at present beside the point, but the fact is that such a view exists.

Different members of the mission approached the Russian situation from different standpoints. There are those who view the Russian problem mainly but not solely as a war problem. There are others who view it mainly as a Russian domestic problem and only secondly as a war problem. The first seek to find out what Russia is capable of achieving as a belligerent power, the others what roads she is traversing in emancipating herself from the perils of anarchy and financial and economic ruin. This is not an unhappy combination, because it ensures the widest possible views which must be reflected in the reports which will be made to the President. And despite these divergencies there lies in the minds of all the members of the mission the firm belief that Russia will yet save herself if public opinion in the allied countries will only be patient and tolerant.

Whether she will exercise decisive influence in the future course of the war is another matter, on which opinions vary. One member firmly believes she will. Another thinks this lies in the lap of the gods; but all are firmly agreed that Kerensky is fighting day and night to get Russia on the path that leads to victory and that under the circumstances that Germany would retaliate upon them in a military way if they unduly restricted their trade with her. Nevertheless, the restrictions were necessary because of the British blockade, which limited the imports into neutral Europe, and Germany will bear to bargain possible in order to obtain from Holland, Switzerland, and Scandinavia not only supplies of their own production, but commodities imported from America, which were re-exported to Germany clandestinely.

Now it is the belief of the Entente Governments that Germany could not, even if she desired, divert armies for the invasion of Holland and Denmark, whose frontiers join hers. Even should some catastrophe occur which would make possible such invasion the danger in reality would be to Germany and not to the countries threatened or to the Allies, as either Holland or Denmark would resist the invasion and doubtless furnish to the Allies a pass to Germany's flank and rear for land operations and naval bases. It is also felt that the Entente and the United States are under no moral obligation to contribute to the enrichment of the neutral countries which in their trade with Germany are contributing to the prolongation of the war, and therefore would be wholly justified in withholding from those neutrals the enjoyment of the resources and facilities of the countries at war with Germany, if they continue to assist that nation.

Germany is declared to be suffering acutely from privations, but it is said that starvation conditions do not yet actually prevail, although they are threatened, and would be brought rapidly into existence if the neutral countries should stop supplying her with foodstuffs. She would also be crippled in the production of war supplies if the neutrals should refrain from selling to her materials needed in their manufacture.

No compulsion, according to the correspondent's informant, is contemplated against any neutral nation, but all will have to make their choice of belligerents with whom to trade—the Central Powers or the Entente Allies and Amer-

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AIMS TO WIPE OUT NEUTRALS' TRADE WITH GERMANY

Entente Hopes America Will Join in Forcing Their Compliance Through an Embargo.

WOULD COMPEL A CHOICE

Plan Contemplates Granting New Privileges if Neutrals Stop Selling to the Foe.

CONTROL OF WHEAT PLANNED

Exports Council Also Has Under Consideration Restriction of Meat, Sugar, and Fish Exports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The prevention of all trade between Germany and neutral countries contiguous to her is the aim of the Entente Governments. The policy of the United States has not yet been announced, and it was stated by an authority today that the details of America's administration of the legislation empowering the President to regulate all exports had not been finally decided upon. The expectation is that in broad outline the measures to be taken will be as follows:

1. Exports of foodstuffs to Holland, Scandinavia, and Switzerland to be limited to absolute necessaries supplemental to their home production for the maintenance of those countries.

2. Denial to them of pig iron, sulphur, and other commodities in which or in whose derivatives those countries have been trading with Germany.

3. Restriction of trading privileges of the neutral countries with the Allies unless such neutral countries purchase all the supplies they need from the Allies, instead of urging the necessity of having to exchange foodstuffs with Germany for coal and other supplies.

Pig iron bought by Sweden in America was declared by an authority today to have been intended for re-export to Germany, and the Scandinavian countries, it was alleged, had been using sulphur in the United States to enable them to sell sulphite and sulphite pulp to Germany.

The neutral countries were also charged with gross misrepresentation of their needs and of flagrant manipulation of figures in attempts to justify their commerce with Germany, and at the same time to assure to themselves the continuance of their trade with the United States. An example cited was the recent statement containing a threat by a member of the Dutch Government. He asserted that if America cut off fodder used for feeding Dutch cattle, Holland would have to dispose of its cattle "eastward," meaning to Germany. An allied diplomat remarked today that this Dutch Minister's further assertion that Holland possessed 15 per cent. more cattle now than at the beginning of the war proved that the Netherlands were obtaining more fodder than the country needed, and had thus been able, despite the large quantity of cattle killed for food and already sold to Germany, to increase live stock vastly by obtaining from the United States more fodder than was actually needed.

The Entente Governments have considered thoroughly all phases of the rationing question. These include the possibility of danger to England's importations, from Holland and Denmark especially, and of the effects upon the neutrals' policies affecting Germany and the Allies. There would be great dissatisfaction in the neutral countries which court the idea of earning tremendous profits from the necessities of the belligerents of both groups, and view the probabilities from the light of their own selfish interests, without regard for the advantages or disadvantages to the warring powers.

Choice Set Before Neutrals.

The conclusion has been reached that, inasmuch as the neutrals' trade with the Allied nations and with the United States, besides being indispensable, is of inestimably more value to them, they would not long hesitate between one of two courses: First, to be shut off entirely from the privilege of trading with the United States and the Allies; and, second, to give up their commerce with the Central Empires.

Earlier in the war the genuine fear was entertained in the neutral countries that a Germany would retaliate upon them in a military way if they unduly restricted their trade with her. Nevertheless, the restrictions were necessary because of the British blockade, which limited the imports into neutral Europe, and Germany will bear to bargain possible in order to obtain from Holland, Switzerland, and Scandinavia not only supplies of their own production, but commodities imported from America, which were re-exported to Germany clandestinely.

Now it is the belief of the Entente Governments that Germany could not, even if she desired, divert armies for the invasion of Holland and Denmark, whose frontiers join hers. Even should some catastrophe occur which would make possible such invasion the danger in reality would be to Germany and not to the countries threatened or to the Allies, as either Holland or Denmark would resist the invasion and doubtless furnish to the Allies a pass to Germany's flank and rear for land operations and naval bases. It is also felt that the Entente and the United States are under no moral obligation to contribute to the enrichment of the neutral countries which in their trade with Germany are contributing to the prolongation of the war, and therefore would be wholly justified in withholding from those neutrals the enjoyment of the resources and facilities of the countries at war with Germany, if they continue to assist that nation.

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MARY PICKFORD in "The Little American," STRAND Thea., cont. Sunday.—Adv.

"ROSES"—the sweetest word in any language—is the title of Page 3.—Adv.

For feeble digestion, or nervous exhaustion, drink Dr. Dettinger's Soma; keep your doctor.—Adv.

ica—if the measures favored by the Entente Governments are adopted by the United States. It is not expected that there will be any imediate compliance with the wishes of the Allies by the neutral Governments, but after the neutral Governments have experienced the inconvenience and disadvantage of being restricted to the absolute necessaries required to supplement home production, with the attendant suspension of all foreign commerce and the danger of popular risings carrying the possibility of the overthrow of dynasties and the establishment of republics, it is believed that they will obey the instinct of self-preservation and finally suspend commerce with Germany.

Britain Asks Us for an Embargo.

LONDON, June 28.—Reuter's, Limited, understands that Great Britain has requested the United States to adopt similar measures to those taken by the other Allies to prevent neutral countries contiguous to the Central Powers from importing anything beyond their own needs, so that little or nothing can be sent into the enemy countries.

A formal reply has not yet been received, but there is assurance that favorable consideration has been given to the proposition, pending the perfecting of the machinery for making the proposed measures effective.

BERNE, June 28.—In the course of the debate in the National Council today, Dr. Spahn strongly criticised the newspapers for printing what he declared were false reports concerning Swiss exportations to the Central Powers. As an instance, Dr. Spahn said, the newspapers had reported that sixty carloads of American wheat had been exported to Germany, a statement in which there was not a word of truth.

WHEAT CONTROL TO BE ABSOLUTE

Drastic Regulation of Meat, Sugar, and Fish Exports Also Contemplated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Absolute control of the wheat situation and careful regulation of exports of meats, sugar, and fish are among the plans of the Government, it was said tonight, in connection with the powers of the Exports Council, just created by the President, and those of the food administration which, it is expected, will be delegated soon to the President by Congress.

The wheat situation may even bring the Government to the point where it will put an end to speculation and dominate distribution of wheat for domestic and export purposes. The power of purchase may be exercised in behalf of the Allies and the neutrals.

That such a condition would be faced was asserted today by President Griffin of the Chicago Board of Trade in dispatches which reached this city. He said he had conferred with Herbert C. Hoover, selected to head the food administration. After reading the dispatch, Mr. Hoover intimated that discussion of such matters was ill-timed and premature, and that no decision had been reached. He did not, however, say that such drastic action might not be necessary.

Mr. Hoover's Statement.

"With regard to the statement from Chicago," said Mr. Hoover, "I regret that any statement should be issued as to matters discussed in preliminary conferences which have been held between ourselves and the various trades in the country. These conferences have been called with a view to discussing with representative men in various trades the measures which might or might not be adopted in the public interest, if and when action has been taken by Congress.

"They have taken place at this early date in order that there might be no delay in securing effective action by the food administration. It is obvious that at present there is no plan that can be settled by the food administration and that all discussions which have been necessary are of an entirely tentative order, and may be subjected to radical change at any time.

"The great desire of the Administration has been to develop measures, with advice from representative business men and in such a way that would accomplish the objectives of the food administration in curtailing speculation and meeting the other difficulties which have grown up in trade, and that these measures should be placed upon such a basis that they would not damage the business machinery of the country beyond the ready resumption of its normal functions at peace.

"During these discussions the subjects have been necessarily approached from many angles, and which or what method may be adopted cannot be determined until the food administration has been set up by congress and adequate consideration has been given to every complexion of the subject."

Tremendous Increase in Exports.

It was considered significant that steps were taken today to speed up the actual operation of the system of licensing exports under the Exports Council and that the figures were made public from official sources to show the tremendous increase in the exports of wheat, beef, sugar, and fish during the last nine months.

Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce, who is to have charge of the administrative work of issuing licenses for the export of commodities included in the Presidential proclamations—the first of a series of which may be issued from the White House tomorrow—obtained from President Wilson, out of the emergency fund of $100,000,000 under the President's control, $150,000 for the preliminary work, and an estimate of $570,000 to continue the work for a year was submitted to the Treasury Department. The President will issue his first proclamation, it is said, as soon as the machinery to license exports is ready for operation.

Wheat exports for the nine months ending March 31, according to figures made public to uphold the statement of Mr. Hoover that the major burden of feeding the world has fallen on the American people, showed an increase of 52 per cent. over the average annual exports for the period from 1912 to 1914 inclusive, while sugar imports jumped no less than 1,500 per cent. A big jump in exports over pre-war figures, it was stated, is shown in the cost of most of the major staples. In live animals there is a drop, due to the necessity of keeping cattle, hogs and sheep for slaughter and consumption in this country.

In comparing a three-year pre-war average (1912 to 1914) with the first nine months of this export year, (to March 31, 1917,) it was pointed out that wheat exports showed a jump of 52 per cent.; beef, (canned, fresh, and pickled,) 350 per cent.; sugar, (refined,) 1,500 per cent., and fish of all kinds, 62 per cent. Other necessities, such as fats and vegetables, display an occasional decrease.

Comparative Figures.

The figures below show respectively the yearly average for the three years from 1912 to 1914 and the total for the nine months ending March 31, 1917:

	Average.	Three Months.
Wheat	71,386,054 bu.	102,435,092 bu.
Beef	45,864,471 lbs.	200,865,750 lbs.
Sugar (refined)	58,151,507 lbs.	931,375,583 lbs.
Fish	88,934,022 lbs.	136,102,387 lbs.

Further information was given to show the increase in the selling price of wheat for 1916-1917, due to the great buying orders received from abroad. Preliminary estimates on the movement of the 1916-1917 crop of wheat, it was stated, indicated that the average price received by the farmer from that crop was $1.50 a bushel, showing a marked increase over the last five years. The figure, it was stated, was subject to final revision in about two weeks, when complete data as to the crop movement would be obtained.

The figures for the last five years were: For the crop year 1910-1911 the farmer received 92.2 cents; for 1911-1912, 91.7 cents; for 1913-1914, 79.6 cents; for 1914-1915, 97 cents; for 1915-1916, 98.4 cents.

The report of the Department of Labor for the month ended May 15 shows an average increase in prices of approximately 5 per cent. in staple foodstuffs. Flour jumped 20 per cent., bread 13, beans 14, rice 11, and cornmeal 15. Potatoes showed A decrease from the previous month of 36 per cent., and butter [illegible]

PEACE WITH FREEDOM THE AIM, SAYS PETAIN

French Commander Emphatic in Declaring That No Half-Way Settlement Can Be Made.

GERMANY SOLE OBSTACLE

He Analyses Her Manifest Purposes for Domination—Pershing Indorses His Statement.

General Pétain's first article on "Why We Are Fighting?" which appeared Wednesday in the French Army bulletin, is summarized by the official Bureau of French Information, which has its headquarters in this city.

Pétain begins by saying:

"We are fighting in order to drive the enemy from our territory and, by a firm and complete peace, to prevent such an unprovoked assault from ever being repeated.

"We are fighting because by a cowardly withdrawal we would criminally betray both our dead and our posterity.

"We are fighting so that peace may restore to our country a freedom of action and inspire a responsibility which, were the war to have a bad ending, would be much worse than what our people suffer today."

Pétain then traces the origins of the war, sketches the history of events of the Summer of 1914, and recalls the efforts made by France, Russia, and England to avoid the conflict. He writes:

"As early as July 29 Nicholas had, by a personal dispatch to William, offered to submit the problem to The Hague tribunal. William rejected the offer, but, doubtless being conscious of the crime he had committed, suppressed this very important dispatch in the German White Book.

"That is confession. When Vienna was, perhaps, on the point of negotiating, William hastened to force the conflict by declaring war on Russia before Austria could even act and to the despair of the entire world.

"It is, indeed, true that for many years Germany had wished to make war on Russia and France. For a long time she had been preparing to the smallest detail for a simultaneous invasion of both countries by the organization of a spy service, entirely unprecedented, and by the most complete military preparation."

Pétain shows that while the French Government issued orders keeping its soldiers ten kilometers back of the frontier, the Germans had the audacity of them at several points without a declaration of war. Then the declaration of war was made under the pretext that French aviators had dropped bombs on Nuremberg. The General passes to the violation of Belgian neutrality, saying:

"Germany had the hope of crush us in a few months. Traitorously attacking through Belgium, and with formidable forces, she believed she could certainly be in Paris long before England could send anything else than a miserable little army."

What Germany desired, the Pan-Germanists demonstrated. In particular she desired, besides our Departments of Nord and Est, Flanders, Artois, Lorraine, our most valuable mineral, industrial, and agricultural resources, and to extort from us ten times the gold that she got in 1871.

"Beaten on the Marne and Yser, stopped at Verdun, obliged by many defeats to yield ground, besieged by almost all of Europe, has Germany renounced this odious dream?

"Not in the least. The more we have inflicted severe losses upon her, the more does she desire suspensions.

"Doubtless, humiliated by her defeats, starved by the blockade, bleeding ever in her battles, does she desire peace?

"But she wants it full of honor, as they say; that is to say, full of profits. It is such a peace she has pretended to offer us—a peace of prey.

"Proof of Germany's bad faith is in her reply to President Wilson when she refused to set forth her aims in the war—proof that they could not be revealed.

"That is to say, because Germany does not dare to lay them before the world today. She maintains all her pretensions. She desired war in order to realize them. The only one in Europe prepared for it, she alone desired it, brought it about, precipitated it, decreed it, and rendered it inexplicable by her procedure, atrocious by her methods.

"By keeping secret and having no honest desire to declare her superlative pretensions for domination, she stands as the sole obstacle to peace.

Praised by Pershing.

PARIS, June 28.—General Pershing was asked today to comment on the article by General Pétain. The American commander replied:

"I have read General Pétain's article with deep interest. His answer to the question is complete and logical. The facts set forth should convince the world of the justice of our great cause.

"I cannot think it possible that any one should hold a different view of why we are in the war. It is quite beyond reason that any one, knowing the truth, should fail to condemn the course pursued by the German Government, and the truth has been clearly pointed out by the distinguished Commander in Chief of the French Army.

"There must be no peace except a lasting peace. The ideals for which the Allies are contending must be held sacred. France will continue her splendid fight for human rights and human liberties, and fresh examples of heroism by her valiant armies will still further inspire those fighting by her side."

DENIES PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO DECIDE THEIR FATE

Austrian Premier Says the Emperor's Will Must Control Peace Policies.

AMSTERDAM, June 28.—The Austrian Unterhaus yesterday debated an interpellation introduced by the Socialist members Daszynski, Stoyan and Hruban, favoring the opening of peace negotiations. Herr Daszynski contended that all the peoples of the monarchy shared in the desire for peace, and that it was high time for the Government to make known Austria's war aims and peace conditions. The interpellation also urged the right of the peoples to determine their own destinies.

Premier von Seydler, in reply, took exception to the interpellations, and insisted upon the necessity of upholding the well-tried alliance with Germany. He stigmatized as erroneous the assumption underlying Herr Daszynski's questions, that the Austro-Hungarian Government acknowledged the right of nations to determine their own fate, as a basis for lasting peace. The Government, he said, took its stand on the Constitution, which reserved to the Emperor the right to conclude peace.

On the basis of these positive prerogatives of the Crown, the Austro-Hungarian Government, in concert with its allies, was always ready to enter into negotiations with the enemy for an honorable peace, but it firmly declined any other basis for peace negotiations.

GERMAN NEWSPAPER ASSAILS CENSORSHIP

Hanover Volkszeitung Says the Press Is Losing the Confidence of Its Readers.

COPENHAGEN, June 28.—The manipulation of the German press by the authorities, the employment of the vast apparatus of the War Press Bureau for filling the newspapers with special dispatches and semi-official accounts and comments on military events, the plain and fancy distortions of truth by the Admiralty Press Bureau, working in the spirit instilled by von Tirpitz, and the glaringly inaccurate announcements of brilliant crop prospects put forth regularly at and before harvest time, have repeatedly been referred to in dispatches, together with descriptions of the working of the censorship to prevent any free discussion of public problems in Germany.

It is now possible to cite the testimony of German newspapers, which, writhing under the Government cuts in their paper supply, speak their minds freely on the conditions in the profession. The Deutsche Volkszeitung of Hanover, for example, writing of the Government efforts to control and direct sentiment, says that the contents of the German papers are almost word for word the same in all the papers, as these are fed from the same source, and are not permitted by reason of the censorship restrictions to take any independent line in news or views.

"The Government's whole effort," says the paper, "is toward the creation of a standardized newspaper, and it insists upon the unchanged publication of a mass of articles and dispatches furnished."

Parenthetically it may be remarked that it is an offense punishable by martial law for an editor to omit a comma or a word from a communication issued by a news agency and designated as official.

The Volkszeitung declares that the German newspapers are losing the confidence of their readers, who are taking their information from neutral newspapers. It says that the just complaint is now frequently heard: "The papers are all alike. We are to believe only what is set before us, and what those above us do not want is not printed."

Earl of Derby's Son Elected M. P.

LONDON, June 28.—Lord Stanley, the eldest son of the Earl of Derby, was today elected to Parliament for the Abercromby Division of Liverpool to succeed Colonel Richard G. Walmsley, recently created a Baron. Lord Stanley's opponet was Frank Hughes, an ex-soldier, who received 794 votes, as against 2,224.

SENATE ASKS BOARD ABOUT PAPER TRUST

Passes Reed Resolution Inquiring Why Mandate Against Combination Is Withheld.

ROBINSON SUGGESTS REASON

Trade Commission, He Says, Fears Loophole for Immunity Would Be Opened to Manufacturers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Senate today adopted the resolution offered by Senator Reed of Missouri directing the Federal Trade Commission to inform the Senate why it has not commanded the manufacturers of newsprint paper to dissolve the combination to fix prices, which the commission alleges to exist.

Senator Reed explained in a speech that he did not mean to attack the integrity of the Federal Trade Commission, but wanted prompt action on what the commission had declared to be a conspiracy.

"Every recital of fact contained in my resolution is taken from the reports of the Federal Trade Commission," he said. "There is scarcely a variation in the language. The substance of all that appears in the resolution touching the operations of the manufacturers of print paper is found in the reports of the commission."

Senator Robinson of Arkansas interrupted to suggest that the reason the commission had not served notice upon the newsprint paper men, commanding them to abandon the alleged illegal practices, was that if such notice were served the newsprint paper men would be summoned and would give their testimony, and thus might obtain immunity.

"The commission has already investigated the questions of fact, and has already made its conclusions of fact," replied Senator Reed. "Having done that, whatever testimony it is going to take has already been taken, and the facts found and solemnly recorded and reported to the Senate. There remains, therefore, nothing for the commission to do, if it has found facts, or if its investigation has disclosed facts giving it jurisdiction, except to issue its order commanding the newsprint paper men to desist in their illegal practices. No further hearing is necessary, therefore no immunity could be obtained if it is not necessary to summon any witnesses.

"Let me say the resolution does not undertake in any way to condemn anybody. It asks a simple question. It calls upon the Trade Commission to advise the Senate why it has not taken a certain action. When the Trade Commission answers that question in its own way, it will then be for the Senate to determine whether, in the opinion of the Senate, the answer is satisfactory. I do not say that the Trade Commission may not have a reason, but I desire to know what that reason is."

Senator Newlands asked whether Senator Reed objected to the resolution going to the Interstate Commerce Committee, which could report within a few days. Senator Reed said it was not a matter for anything now except a report from the Federal Trade Commission. Later, he said, there could be prosecution of the alleged offenders.

Senator Hollis thought the matter should be brought sharply to the attention of the Federal Trade Commission. He hoped the Department of Justice would take cognizance of the matter as discussed in the Senate. But he did not want the Federal Trade Commission to get the idea that the Senate expected the Commission, rather than the Department of Justice, to act against the alleged offenders.

"There is no doubt that a crime has been committed in the opinion of the Federal Trade Commission," said Senator Hollis. "The facts reported by the Commission show that there has been an offense by the newsprint paper manufacturers against the anti-trust act, and that offense, being completed and being serious, ought to be promptly prosecuted by the Department of Justice.

"My fear is that the Federal Trade Commission will think from the passage of this resolution that it is the opinion of the Senate that they should proceed by injunction to prevent the further commission of crime. Now, that is just the distinction between the Sherman Anti-trust act and the Federal Trade Commission act, which was merely intended to be supplementary to the Sherman act and to prevent completing restraints of trade.

"I make these observations so that the Federal Trade Commission will know that there are some Senators who believe that, since they have uncovered a crime, and called it to the attention of the Department of Justice, have nothing further to do with it."

Senator Robinson insisted that the Trade Commission, in having failed to order the paper manufacturers to abandon their alleged conspiracy, was entirely actuated by fear that such an act would merely result in immunity to men who had been already indicted.

ROOT MISSION TAKE HOPEFUL VIEW

Continued from Page 1.

cow. He told me yesterday that he had no intention of returning to England just yet, as he has highly important work in hand.

RUSSELL FOILS TRICK OF SOCIALISTS HERE

Attempt to Muzzle Him on War Amazes Leaders of Russian Workmen's Council.

By HERBERT BAILEY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 26, (Delayed.)—Charles Edward Russell told me this morning of the many difficulties he experienced before he was permitted to address the Congress of Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

It appears that the anti-Russell faction in New York has been instructing certain members of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates not to give Russell any opportunity of addressing the congress and have sought by the aid of every sordid device to discredit his authority as a representative of the American Socialists. They found certain members of the Council receptive to their proposals and willing to give them every possible assistance.

When Russell presented his credentials and asked for a hearing he was, after considerable delay, asked to forward for the Council's consideration, a copy of his proposed speech. With this request he complied, but was amazed to find his speech returned to him with all the passages relating to the war ruthlessly deleted. In reply to his further inquiries he was told that if he ventured to mention anything about the war there would be a riot in the Congress.

Happily Russell at last got into touch with the Executive Committee of the Council. His story amazed them as much as the Council's conduct had amazed him. They protested that they had no knowledge of what had happened, and promptly extended to him a cordial invitation to address the Congress and allowed him full liberty of speech. The result was that he was received with a warm welcome by the Congress and his speech was loudly applauded.

PETROGRAD FEARS OUTBREAK ON SUNDAY

Dark Forces Seek to Take Advantage of Demonstration Planned in Honor of Dead.

PETROGRAD, June 28.—In connection with the great demonstration which has been arranged for next Sunday by the Congress of Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates in honor of the victims of the revolution, all the moderate, law-abiding citizens are gathering for the defense of the Provisional Government.

During the last few days, evidence has been accumulating that the members of the extreme Right have combined with the anarchists and members of the Bolisheviki faction to utilize the demonstration for the purpose of counter-revolution in the cause of reaction. The first sign of this was given yesterday, when Alexia Souvorin, a well-known newspaper man, and others appealed for a demonstration against Premier Lvoff and his replacement by Admiral Koliohak, former commander of the Black Sea fleet, who is in disgrace with the Government. Some of the agitators have been arrested, but others favoring a counter-revolution are still active.

At a meeting of the Petrograd Council today a report was presented which stated that the Durnovo Palace, which is the headquarters of the anarchist authors of last Saturday's unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the Government, also is being used for conferences of the reactionaries. The report added that the council daily was in receipt of fresh facts proving that an attempt will be made to convert Sunday's demonstration into a counter-revolutionary outbreak.

Similar statements have been made to the executives of the regimental committees of the Petrograd garrison—that the agitation is being pushed by the reactionary black hundreds among the more ignorant soldiers, the representatives of whom openly declared that the plan is to massacre the middle classes of the population. This representative is reported to have added: "It is all the same to us who rules Russia, even if it is Kaiser William."

Newspaper comment indicates that the reactionary plus the anarchist agitation is being taken seriously, but that it is likely only to have the effect of emphasizing that Sunday's demonstration will be of a pro-Government and pro-revolutionary character and against the fanatics of both camps.

PLAN ECONOMIC COUNCIL.

All Interests to be Represented in New Russian Body.

PETROGRAD, June 28.—With a view to the reorganization of the economic life of the nation and the regulation of labor questions, the Government has resolved to create an economic council under the Presidency of the Premier, and to include representatives of the Peasants' and Workmen's and Socialists' Councils, of industrial and commercial bodies, and members of the Bourse.

EX-CONVICT HERO OF ARMY.

Led Attack Which Inspired Whole Russian Division to Fight.

PETROGRAD, June 28.—The hero of the army in the woody Carpathians is a former convict from Siberia, who, by his example, inspired an attack by forces which heretofore had obdurately refused to charge. The ex-convict, whose rank is Sergeant, led fifty volunteers in a rush on a German blindage.

The attacking party, confused by heavy fire, wavered, whereupon the Sergeant alone climbed a breastwork and hurled a bomb among the enemy. Attacked by three Germans, he sabred and shot two of them, then with only eighteen followers several strongly held blindages were rushed. This produced general panic among the enemy and resulted in the capture of many prisoners.

The Sergeant was promoted to an officer's commission, two regiments invited him to take command, and the whole of his division resolved immediately to participate in an offensive.

BERLIN, June 28, (via London.)—The spirited bombardment in some sectors of the front in Galicia is being kept up, Army Headquarters announced today. The statement regarding the Russian front and that in Macedonia reads:

Eastern War Theatre.—The lively firing activity continued on the Eastern Galician front.

Macedonian War Theatre.—There were no important developments.

FIGHT TO MODIFY DRY AMENDMENT

Continued from Page 1.

the breweries several things would follow besides preventing people from drinking beer. In the first place, we would lose in revenue for the ensuing year about $130,000,000 or $140,000,000. I know that is regarded as a sordid thing to suggest, but I wish gentlemen who think it is sordid and not to be considered would sit down in the committee and try to raise from some new source $130,000,000 to $140,000,000 more revenue than we are raising now. They might think it just as sordid, but they would not think it was a trifle to throw away.

"There were employed in the breweries in 1914 some 62,000 people, and the malt producers aggregated 2,000 more. Since that time the number has increased. It is estimated by the experts that something over 100,000 people would be thrown upon the streets if the breweries were closed. It may be said, 'Why, labor is scarce in this country; they would have no difficulty in procuring employment.' But I have observed that it is a weakness of human nature that when a man has a good paying employment he does not like to be suddenly projected into the street and have it said to him, 'Oh, there is plenty of opportunity for labor; you can get other employment.'

German-Americans' Beer.

"We have a great German-American population in this country. I believe the great mass of them to be thoroughly loyal and loyal at an expense of personal feelings that the descendants of other nations do not have to encounter. We know that light beer is their national drink in Germany. They all drink it; they think it absolutely innocent and harmless. You come down on them and cut them off from the use of that beverage; it would put a new burden on them."

Senator Lodge contended that the amount of food saving to be effected by the prohibition of beer would be "practically negligible." He said that 15,000,000 bushels of corn, [illegible] bushels of barley, and 2,000,000 bushels of rice, some 67,000,000 bushels in all, went into the manufacture of beer, less than 1 per cent. of the total crops of the country. About 53 per cent. of the brewers' grain, he said, is used by farmers as feed for cattle after it comes from the brewery.

"Now, don't forget that it is sentiment that has got to win the war," Senator Lodge went on. "It is more than money, more than anything. Our troops have gone abroad; they are over there now. There will be a month of silence. Then will come the news that American soldiers have stormed German trenches. Then will come the casualty lists. Blood will be on the face of America.

"Whatever clamor is raised now, there is one thing the American people will not forgive. And that is something that will divide sentiment and hinder us in doing all that we can to win the war."

Telling how New England dairy interests depend upon brewers' by-products for cattle feed, the Senator said stoppage of brewing would send many milk cattle to the slaughter house and that it would be likely to double the price of bread by suddenly reducing by 40 per cent. the supply of yeast, made largely from brewing by-products.

Germany, Senator Lodge declared, has not restricted alcoholic beverages in any way, while France gives her soldiers regular wine rations.

"And," he added, "I think nobody will dispute that the German and French soldiers are of good fighting quality. It is idle to say that the men who drink beer and light wines are undermined."

Hardwick's Criticisms.

In moving to recommit the Food bill, Senator Hardwick attacked Section 4 as giving power to interfere with any intra-state business, no matter of what extent or character and also the anti-liquor section in that it goes too far.

"This bill seeks, in Section 4, to regulate interstate commerce, but it does not stop there," said Senator Hardwick. "It puts power into the hands of the Government to interfere with every business, no matter how big or how small, in every State in the Union. If the bill had no other fault, I would be unable to support it on this one alone.

"But it goes into the regulation of liquor as a war measure when it is not a war measure in any sense. I maintain it ought not to be forced upon Congress now, while the country is involved in this great struggle. To pass legislation of the character that has been put into this bill would only be to stir up discontent and dissatisfaction among millions of our people. I have just as honest objections against the liquor traffic as any man, but this is not the time for prohibition to come before Congress, and this bill is not the place for it."

"I want to see this bill passed as quickly as possible," interposed Senator Vardaman. "If there are features of it that Senators cannot support, let them be opposed on the floor of the Senate and have it ended here."

"Oh, I don't want the bill delayed," replied Senator Hardwick. "I only want the features that would keep this Senate in the throes of discussion for days revised by the committee, so as to expedite passage of the bill."

"The committee won't be able to satisfy us all," returned Senator Vardaman. "I for one want this liquor amendment kept in. I am against the manufacture of beer or any other intoxicant during the war. The one thing that will strengthen the army in the field and enforce economy upon the American people at home is the stopping of all intoxicating drinks."

Senators Johnson of California and Kellogg of Minnesota delivered prepared speeches on the general features of the bill, promising it their support as a measure necessary to win the war.

Johnson Attacks Steel Corporation.

"America must make the sacrifice in dollars and creature comforts within the next year or she must make thereafter sacrifice in men—and then, ultimately, sacrifice in material things as well," said Mr. Johnson. "The short cut to victory is organization, and this organization can come only with a concentration of authority."

There must be sacrifice of profits, just as there is sacrifice of blood, the Senator said, and he added:

"While, of course, legitimate enterprise during the conflict should be nurtured and encouraged, it must understand from the very beginning that no profitable patriotism will be tolerated. If a concrete illustration were required to demonstrate the necessity for some sort of legislation in relation to prices, it is found in the recent discussion concerning the Steel Corporation. We find before the war, this corporation selling its product at from $21 to $25 a ton. At the beginning of 1916 its contracts for the delivery of steel plates to commercial shipbuilding concerns were at the rate of $42.50 a ton, and very recently it asked from the United States Government $85 a ton.

"When an ordinary man sees his loved boy snatched from his home to be shot to pieces upon a foreign soil and reads of profits asked by a corporation created by his Government of $800,000,000 per year during the war, he cannot be blamed for the demand, in which our people unite and in which the Congress unites, for the passage of just such bills as this."

Senator Johnson praised Herbert C. Hoover and said he was particularly well fitted for the task of food administrator.

HOOVER WILL FORBID WHEAT SPECULATION

Trading in Other Commodities to be Unrestricted, Chicago Exchange Head Says.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Government plans for food control, according to a statement given out here today by President Griffin of the Board of Trade, include absolute control of the wheat trade in all its commercial aspects. There can be no speculation in it. Buying and selling of other grains for present or future delivery will be unrestricted.

"On Tuesday and Wednesday of this week," said Mr. Griffin, "representatives of the grain Exchanges of the United States were in conference at Washington with Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator; Julius H. Barnes, his chief assistant, and others connected with the food administration.

"The Exchanges, through their representatives, have given their whole-hearted support to the Administration's plans for food control. Mr. Hoover and his associates have unfolded to us their plans in great detail. Naturally they are withholding the announcement of their plans and intentions until the Food Council bill is enacted into law.

"Consequently the detailed plans were submitted to us in confidence, and I am therefore not privileged at this time to make any complete statement. Nevertheless there are in circulation many unfounded and unauthorized rumors affecting this situation. Therefore I have decided to announce the plan decided upon in general, but must refrain from discussing the matter in detail, as that announcement must necessarily come from Mr. Hoover.

"The plan decided upon will permit unrestricted competitive buying and selling of all commodities, for present and future delivery, with the exception of wheat. The United States Government, through its food administration, will completely dominate distribution of wheat for domestic and export purposes. Not only will they purchase the wheat for this Government, but for the Allies and neutrals as well. The millers likewise will come under control of the food administration, and their wheat will be purchased and flour distributed under the same control.

"As must be apparent, the operation of this plan will preclude possibility of trading in wheat for future delivery. However, commission merchants, receivers, and others acting as agents in the purchase and sale of sample grain will be permitted to handle (sample) wheat on the same basis as all other commodities."

ORGANIZE FOOD CAMPAIGN.

New Aid Committee Expects to Put 4,000 Workers in the Field.

The Food Aid Committee, appointed by Mayor Mitchel to be the controlling organization in the handling of local food problems, is to be the official organization of the Food Administrator of the United States, and as such will have national authority, it was announced yesterday at a meeting of the Advisory Committee at the City Hall. F. C. Wolcott, representing Herbert C. Hoover, National Food Administrator, had called upon Mayor Mitchel and said he had come from Washington to suggest the formation of such an organization as the Food Aid Committee, but had found that the Mayor had been beforehand with it.

The Advisory Committee, of which George W. Perkins is Chairman, announced the perfection of a permanent organization. Miss May E. Van Arsdale, Professor of Household Economy at Teachers College, is to be Director in Chief of the Food Aid Committee, and Miss Elizabeth Bohn of the American Home Economics Association is to be Assistant Director. The organization is to work in conjunction with the Board of Education in the use of the schools for disseminating food information. Representatives of 180 organizations and forty individuals were present at the meeting. It was announced that the city would be divided into forty-six school districts, with a sub-committee for each district, as well as a paid organizer. Mayor Mitchel outlined the function of the new organization as follows:

"The purpose of the campaign is to disseminate information concerning food products, food supply, and food prices in order to prevent waste; that is, to inaugurate a campaign of household economy and to work with and for the national and State Governments."

The various district organizations will take up the solution of the problems of distribution, waste, difference in prices, &c. The educational phase of the work will include motion pictures showing the creation, distribution, and cooking of food products. In the whole organization for the city there will be between 4,000 and 5,000 workers, and the expense will be borne by private subscription. The makeup of the whole organization is from food and household organizations already in the field.

ABSINTHE UNDER CITY BAN.

Health Board Forbids Manufacture or Sale of Cordial.

The Directors of the Board of Health passed an amendment to the Sanitary Code yesterday forbidding the manufacture or sale of absinthe in this city. Dr. Haven Emerson, Health Commissioner, said that this action had been taken because absinthe is a harmful adulterant equivalent to a habit-forming drug.

Dr. Emerson gave out this analysis of the cordial:

"Absinthe ordinaire contains 47.66 per cent. of alcohol, the demi-fine, 50 per cent., and the fine 68 per cent. Absinthe is composed of oils of wormwood, angelica, anise, and marjoram. This combination is an intense poison rather than a tonic and an aid to digestion, as supposed by many."

New York Caterers to Meet Hoover.

In response to a telegram from Herbert C. Hoover, a point committee of the New York Society of Restaurateurs and the Hotel Men's Association left for Washington late last night to meet Mr. Hoover this morning and discuss with him plans for food conservation. The following are the committee: John Cavanagh, President of the society; Thomas B. Green, President of the association; John Ockenden, Howard E. Taylor, James Churchill, Patrick V. Kyne, John McE. Bowman, Fred Sterry, and Charles E. Gehring.

PRICE OF SOFT COAL IS CUT TO $3 A TON

Continued from Page 1.

country. We are the greatest business nation on earth, therefore we must look to the business men to lead and inspire us, and I think that the word that goes out from this gathering will be inspiring to all."

"Wonderful!" Says Peabody.

Chairman Peabody made this statement:

"I think you have done wonderful work. I think this is the most remarkable convention that has ever been held in America. You have done something finer than people thought could be done. I wish I could tell you, in Secretary Lane's language, the response that your patriotism will receive all over the world. You have done something never done before, something that will stimulate every industry in America."

Commissioner Fort said:

"I think the coal operators acted magnificently, in a spirit of self-sacrifice and in an exceedingly patriotic way."

Asked Government to Judge.

According to an official announcement made tonight, trade secrets between competitors, facts as to cost prices and other confidential information were revealed at the final conference, and the Government representatives were asked to act as the judge by the operators. The prices decided upon will remain in effect until thorough investigations are made, and the tentative figures chosen as the working basis are raised or lowered.

In arriving at the conclusions the Government officials asked representatives of the coal interests in different States to quote the minimum price at which they could furnish coal. Only the districts west of Illinois, which were not represented at the conference, failed to respond. It is the belief of the members of the Coal Production Committee of the Council of National Defense that they will agree to the price reduction. These districts include Iowa, Wyoming, Colorado, Oklahoma, and the Southwest.

The Clearfield district of Pennsylvania agreed to cut its price for coal as it was loaded at the mouth of the mine from $3.25 to $3, with $3.50 for lump sizes. Tennessee came down from $4.50 to $3. Virginia did likewise. West Virginia reduced the current contract price of $5.60 to $3, and Illinois and Indiana reduced their prices to $2.75 for coal as it came from the mine. Alabama, which mines under difficult conditions, with special expenses, reduced its price from $5.50 to $3, at the lowest and $4 at the highest.

Maryland lowered its estimate from $5.75 to the standard figures. All the remaining districts east of Illinois that were represented also agreed to the new figures, except one or two with special conditions, whose cases were deferred for further consideration.

These figures met the entire approval of the Government officials. In several instances they discussed frankly the situation in certain districts with the representatives from those districts, while asking for lower figures, and in each instance they received the hearty co-operation of the operators.

Resolution Delegating Power.

The resolution by which the coal operators delegated to the Government the power to fix a maximum price read:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that a committee of seven for each of the coal producing States and an additional committee of seven representatives of the anthracite industry be appointed by the representatives of each State now attending this convention to confer with the Secretary of the Interior, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Committee on Coal Production of the Council of National Defense to the end that production be stimulated and plans be perfected to provide adequate means of distribution; and, further, that these committees report forthwith to the Secretary of the Interior, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Coal Production Committee of the Council of National Defense costs and conditions surrounding the production and distribution of coal in each of the various districts, and that these committees are authorized in their discretion to give assent to such maximum price for coal free on board cars at mines in the various districts as may be named by the Secretary of the Interior, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Committee on Coal Production of the Council of National Defense."

"It is my judgment," one of the operators said, "that we can rely upon the assurance given us by Commissioner Fort, Chairman Peabody and other Government officials. Moreover, it seems that we are acting merely in a co-operative capacity with the Government. We operators are not fixing the prices; we are merely giving what co-operation we can, even to the establishment of a permanent bureau here, to help the Government fix prices. I think the responsibility is all the Government's."

The States represented at the conference were Alabama, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Mississippi and Texas.

T. B. Davis of New York was elected on the committee from Maryland and West Virginia; Rembrandt Peale and T. H. Watkins of New York were on the Pennsylvania committee, and C. E. Bockus on the Virginia committee.

Senate Hearings Continue.

While the coal operators were agreeing to the great cut in their profits, the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee continued its hearing on the pending legislation proposing price fixing on coal and other raw materials. C. M. Maurer of Cleveland, told the committee he believed the mines could produce 600,000,000 tons of coal this year, adding if there were ample car facilities "we could cover this country with coal, and that would control the prices."

William B. Colver of the Federal Trade Commission said infrequent employment was badly disorganizing the miners. The commission's plan for Government pooling of the output he said would make possible steady employment, fair compensation to labor and capital, more equal distribution, and stable prices. The supply of coal in the Northwest, which is supplied ordinarily by rail and lake shipments, was diminishing gradually until now the stock, he estimated, was less than 100,000 tons, and a calamity was impending.

Commissioner Fort told the committee the war has affected labor at many mines and that he had suggested to the Secretary of War that means be taken either through Congress or otherwise to inform the miners or the country that their services were more needed at the mines than in the trenches. He outlined the pooling at tidewater plan formulated by the commission, which, he said, he was sure would be successful.

SAYS COAL MEN SET PATTERN.

George H. Cushing Believes Other Interests Will Follow.

George H. Cushing, editor of The Black Diamond, who arrived last night from Washington, issued a statement at the Hotel McAlpin on the coal conference in which he reviewed the work done and said:

"This is an epoch making conference. No body of merchants in the history of the world has ever taken such action. It should prove a pattern for the other business interests of America. They should go to Washington and ... must voluntary their affairs to the Government, as the coal men have done. I believe they will."

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AMERICAN AIRMAN FIGHTS 8 GERMANS

Badly Wounded in Unequal Combat, Corporal James N. Hall Lands Safely, then Faints.

HOPES FOR HIS RECOVERY

Author and Poet. He Wrote In Recent Letter of Taking Chances to Play a "Man's Part."

PARIS, June 28.—Corporal James Norman Hall, American aviator and member of the Lafayette flying squadron, has been badly wounded in an encounter with eight Germain airplanes, but fortunately escaped death and there are hopes of his recovery. He is the son of Mrs. A. W. Hall of Colfax, Iowa.

Hall was flying over the German lines when attacked by a German biplane. After a hot encounter, seven other German machines came to the assistance of the biplane and in this unequal fight Hall was shot through the lung.

By great courage and coolness, however, he managed to bring his machine down within the French lines. He fainted just before landing, but had strength enough and presence of mind to cut off the gasoline and ease the landing so that the machine was not destroyed.

Hall was picked up and taken to the Soissons Hospital, where he is now under treatment. In addition to the wound in the lung he received a bullet wound across the forehead, which is of an insignificant character.

The doctors are hopeful of his recovery, and the military authorities are deeply interested, as Hall is regarded as one of the most daring members of the Lafayette squadron.

Corporal Hall joined the American squadron a short time ago, after having been wounded in the British Army and discharged. He brought down a German airplane four days ago. Hall is the author of "Kitchener's Mob."

Sub-Lieutenant Dorme, one of the most skillful French aviators, who has been credited officially with bringing down twenty-three German machines, has been missing since he flew over the enemy's lines May 26 on a scouting mission. His fate is unknown.

Wrote How Much France Needed Us.

James Norman Hall is an author and poet. He enlisted in the British Army the first month of the war and has seen constant service at the front. With one exception he was the only survivor of the original machine gun squad in which he was a private. He returned to the United States in November, 1915, because of the illness of his father, but went back to the front in July, 1916, and a few months later became an aviator. According to friends, Hall had been nearly previously been wounded while in the service.

As "Norman Hall" he has been a contributor to the Atlantic Monthly and other periodicals. His book on "Kitchener's Mob" has enjoyed popularity here and abroad.

Hall, who is 30 years old, is a graduate of Grinnell (Iowa) College.

Curtis W. Coe, of 12 West Forty-fourth Street, a close friend of Hall, received yesterday a letter from him, which said in part:

"You ask me what the effect is here of America's decision to enter the war. It has given France a new lease of life and filled the people with a new and splendid purpose. I have seen this reaction to the news first in the central part of France, then immediately after in Paris, and now in the zone des armées in the north.

"The moral effect which our decision has had is not to be overestimated. Think what it means to a nation which has borne the brunt of so terrible a war for nearly three years to be assured of such aid as America can give! And at such a time, when the nation is fighting with her last reserves of strength.

"The French mission to America has made it clear, I believe, how timely our help will be. They have emphasized the importance of sending troops as speedily as possible. The need for men is serious and pressing. It is an open secret that France is now using her last reserves. The failure of the last offensive was due, so it is said, to lack of men. Oh! if America had only made the decision six or eight months earlier, it is possible that the war might have been ended this coming Autumn. Now it seems likely that it will continue for another year.

"Did I tell you of my reception at a little French village while I was passing my tests for my military brevet? It was just after news had been received of the American declaration of war. I was making a cross-country flight of 135 miles. I had three landings to make en route, but during the second leg of my journey I lost my way above the clouds. I was having such a glorious time up there in full sunshine, thinking how all the earth was in shadow, and although I could only see the ground through an occasional rift in the clouds, I thought, 'Oh, well, I have my compass bearings, and I'm pretty certain to hit my course fairly accurately.'

"Finally, when I did reluctantly come down below the clouds, which were at about 2,500 feet, I found that I was lost. And so I selected an attractive little village near the walls of an old château, and decided to land near by to make inquiries. The whole village came out to meet me. All of the able-bodied men were at the war, of course, but the old and infirm ones came, and all of the women and children, and the old curé and the Mayor.

"My halting French gave me away. 'Was I an Englishman?' 'No, an American,' I told them. I was a King in my own right for a brief quarter of an hour. I might have had the village for the asking. I might have had the hand of the Mayor's daughter in marriage, regardless of that attractive young lady's preference, or of any previous arrangement which might have been made for the bestowal of it.

"I shall never forget my reception by those fine, simple-hearted, kindly French. They set me right with regard to my course. I was not far off, as it happened, and a few minutes later I took a belated departure, with all of them waving hands and handkerchiefs as long as I was in sight.

Thrills in His Training Tests.

"I told you in one of my last letters that I had successfully finished all my brevet tests, which included two short voyages of twenty-five miles each, two long ones of 135 miles each, and an hour of flight at a minimum altitude of 6,500 feet. Then I was transferred to a large biplane with two motors, the mere sound of which struck awe into my soul at first, but in a little more than a week's time I had finished my training on that. Then I was sent to this village of Plessis-Belleville in the army zone to await orders for the front.

"I did not know just what was going to happen to me, but thought it likely that I was to be again transferred to one of the huge floating dreadnaughts, which carry two machine gunners and five guns, a most formidable type of military airplane. I should have liked very much to pilot one of these crafts, but I decided to ask for a transfer to an avion de chasse, a small combat biplane which carries only the pilot, who acts as his own machine gunner.

"The Lafayette Corps is made up entirely of pilots de chasse, and, of course, I wanted to fight with my own countrymen if possible. My request was granted, and so, during the last three weeks, I have been learning to fly the Nieuport and the spat biplanes. This latter type is the fastest avion in the French service and travels at the rate of 125 miles an hour. Once one has really learned to fly, it does not require many days to master a different kind of machine, so I have now completed this new course of training and am going to the front this week.

"This 'post-graduate' course in aviation offers plenty of thrills. Among other things, we have to do aerial acrobatics, as a test of nerve and one's ability to think quickly and accurately in the air. I have seen some exhibition flying in the States, but it was tame to the kind of acrobatics every combat pilot must do here. Looping the loop is quite the simplest feature of it. We turn flip-flops in the air, do wing slips, vertical virages, and spinning-nose dives. The last is a thriller the first time. You go up to an altitude of at least 4,000 feet, then cut off your motor and cross the controls. The machine first scoops upward, then falls sidewise, the nose drops vertically, spinning around and around like a falling leaf. You seem to be doing the spinning, just as though it were a top.

"In my first spinning-nose dive I fell from 4,000 to 1,600 feet before I put my controls in the middle and went merrily, albeit somewhat dizzily, on my way. I didn't mean to fall so far, but when I followed what I thought were the proper movements coming out on an even keel I didn't come out! I continued to fall. It scared me a bit for a moment, for the earth was rushing up mighty fast. Then I saw that I didn't have my feet quite straight. Your feet govern the rudder controls. I straightened them, and out I came. To put it as mildly as possible, I was greatly relieved.

"Acrobatics are not at all difficult to do. The only essential thing is that one keep his head and do the right thing at the right time, but it is something of a nervous strain on one. It is very hard on the machines, and not infrequently they collapse in the air.

"I've seen some ghastly accidents since I became an aviator. One occurred here a few days ago, when two machines crashed in the air. One carried two passengers and the other only the pilot. All three were instantly killed. These things give a sombre background to one's thoughts, for every time you take the air you are taking liberties with the inexorable law of gravitation. Old Mother Earth loves us; she doesn't take kindly to our ventures into the air, and sometimes she draws us back to her with an embrace that is anything but tender.

Ready to Do a Man's Part.

"I am not giving any thought to the future in these days. Of course, I don't mean to die if I can help it; but military aviation is a stern business, the more so now that the striving for the supremacy of the air has become so keen of the American Escadrille. Chapman has been killed, also Rockwell, Prince, McConnell, Genet, Hoskier, and Lieutenant de Laaze. Thaw is the only one left of the original escadrille. It is sad business, but it is war, and a man would indeed be poor in spirit who would be unwilling to take his chances that he might play a man's part in it.

"I shall have much to tell you later when I know something at first hand of fighting in the air and of dodging bullets at 15,000 feet. Meanwhile, Curtis, as long as I safely defy the inexorable law above mentioned, I shall always be thinking of you and of the happy time when I shall see you again."

GERMAN WIRELESS FOUND IN NORWAY

Espionage Revelations Move One Paper to Urge a Diplomatic Break.

CHRISTIANIA, June 28.—In the investigation into the German espionage system a secret wireless station has been discovered on an island outside of Arendal, with a wide view of the sea. Suspicious characters have been arrested in various places in Norway, and many of them have been sent across the border because they were unable to give a satisfactory explanation of their doings.

In the Storthing the Government has been criticised for its lack of control over foreigners, who travel unmolested or work as laborers. The crew of the interned German auxiliary cruiser Berlin at Trondhjem have received more liberal leaves of absence than the Norwegian soldiers guarding them.

One paper urges a diplomatic break if Germany does not make a satisfactory explanation of the bomb plot, disclosed by the arrest of Rautenfels and others and the seizure of large quantities of explosives which had been brought from Germany to Norway. Many Norwegians in the small coast towns, who have been acting as German Consuls or agents, have resigned.

A dispatch from Vadsoe says that two Russian mail boats plying between Archangel and Vadsoe have been left undisturbed by the U-boats, and that Russians favoring a separate peace assert there is a secret agreement that no Russian vessel is to be sunk pending negotiations.

HARDEN WRITES OF PEACE.

"The Stockholm Dream" His Text —He Suggests Some Concessions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 28.—The Times reports that Maximilian Harden devoted the whole Zukunft of June 16 to an article called "The Stockholm Dream." The gist of his argument is that, in view of the uncertain prospects of Stockholm and the uncertainty of success in the game that Germany has thus far played in Russia, the time is approaching for Germany to throw some concessions into the discussion about Poland and Alsace-Lorraine. Harden eulogizes President Wilson again, and complains of the "childish" distortion of President Wilson's message to Russia by the German press, and proceeds to outline the principles of the American program, which he says have remained unchanged. He says:

"Special effect upon the Russians is no doubt expected from the sentences which give warning against being guided by a desire for applause; against believing in the reality of the German yearning for freedom, which serves only a mask, and against failing to understand that the Berlin Government in its fear of menacing disaster is using as international intermediaries the parties to which it itself has always denied the minimum of tolerence and justice, and whose future would be imperiled and perhaps destroyed by the victory of autocracy; and the July sun will doubtless show whether this message, the most powerful exhibition of Western art, will convert the Russian committee."

Harden then observes that only the Russian proposal of a Socialist congress retains any importance, and he declares that if the congress does not meet "unity of front against Germany will be secured more firmly than ever before." He observes further that, if the Socialist congress were still to meet, the object of the western powers "and of certain neutrals" would be to turn the Russian committee against the Germans by showing that the German attitude is impossible, and that even the conclusion of a separate peace by Russia "would no longer dishearten the British Empire, North and South America, France, Italy, Australia, Africa, and their half-grown hangers-on."

Harden concludes:

"All our enemies and all Slavs are in favor of the unification of the three pieces of the Polish realm. In the thirty-fifth month of the war America, England, and France loudly proclaim their resolution to go on fighting until Alsace-Lorraine, if its majority desires it, has again become French. Ideas can be defeated only by ideas, and never by howitzers and torpedoes. Instead of dreaming of a Stockholm miracle, think out a word-picture which will win souls for a peace in the making of which Germany will have her share. Miracles only happen when love in its holy strength is fructified by the creative spirit of humanity."

CANADIANS ADVANCE FURTHER ON LENS

Make Two Hard Drives in 24 Hours and at Nightfall Are Half Way Through Avion.

MEET LITTLE RESISTANCE

Some Prussian Guards Refuse to Leave Their Dugouts and Surrender to Victors.

LONDON, June 28.—By two drives within twenty-four hours Haig's troops made considerable progress south of the Souchez River toward Lens today. The outskirts of Avion, directly south of Lens, were reached by the Canadians by an early morning attack. Later the assault was renewed and the Canadians pushed half way through the village.

A dispatch, received late this evening from Canadian Headquarters, gives this account of the latest successes:

"Fighting their way forward amid a labyrinth of ruined houses, over which the smoke of battle hung densely, the Canadians at sundown tonight were more than half way through Avion. The attack, which was the second in twenty-four hours, was made in conjunction with the British troops; all of whom reached their objectives.

"On the north the hold-up on Reservoir Hill was made absolutely by the gallant advance of the British soldiers who went forward unchecked despite heavy enemy shelling.

"The German trenches on the eastern side were occupied within half an hour after the attack began. Throughout the day there had been incessant artillery activity. The Germans kept Coulotte and the Lens-Arras road under shrapnel fire throughout the afternoon, evidently to make difficulty the assemblage of troops for a further advance into Avion."

Another dispatch says:

"There was comparative calm for a short time before 7 o'clock. When the appointed time came on a front of many miles from the Scarpe to a point well to the north of Souchez River, hundreds of guns opened in a terrific cannonade. Sous Reservoir Hill, Lens itself, Avion, and the region to the south were hidden behind an almost impenetrable veil of smoke from bursting shells. Amid this infantry who had remained inactive throughout the day rushed forward."

An earlier dispatch told of the operation up to about noon.

"Under a protecting concentration of artillery fire, Canadian troops early today stormed and captured the German front line before Avion, a suburb of Lens.

"The Canadians, heartened by successes gained during the past few days at relatively small cost, decided this morning to attack across the open ground, sloping upwards to Avion and the village of Leauvette, near the Souchez River. They met with opposition of a serious character at only one point, where a combination of machine gun fire and uncut wire delayed the advance. The attack was not intended to be pressed home at this particular spot, as the ground specially favored the Germans, so that the delay did no harm.

"The assaulting troops comprised men from British Columbia, Manitoba, central Ontario, and Nova Scotia. The attack was made along a two-mile front. On the extreme left, Nova Scotians pushed their way up the Lens-Arras road to the village of Leauvette. Here they took a number of prisoners.

"At daybreak Canadian airplanes, flying low over Avion, saw few Germans there. Craters which were made recently by mine explosions at the cross-roads are now seriously hindering them in bringing up troops from Lens for counterattacks.

"The enemy's guns have been shelling Canadian communication trenches, but Canadian 'heavies' are now taking them on with good results."

Official Account of Success.

The official report from British headquarters in France tonight reads:

Considerable further progress, in the course of which we have captured a number of prisoners, has been made by us during the day south of Souchez River. Our line in this area again has been advanced on a front of nearly two miles. Our troops have reached the outskirts of Avion.

Activity in the air continued yesterday. One enemy airplane was brought down in the air flaming; two others were driven down out of control. In addition, two hostile machines were shot down and two others were driven down by fire from the ground. Four of our airplanes are missing.

The day bulletin said:

During the night the enemy's artillery heavily bombarded our positions in the neighborhood of Fontaine-lez-Croiselles. Hostile attacks against our advanced posts south of the Cojeul river were successfully repulsed.

A German raiding party entered our trenches last night east of Vermelles. It was at once ejected. One of our men is missing.

Guns Active at Hurtebise.

PARIS, June 28.—This bulletin was issued by the War Office tonight:

Intermittent bombardments occurred in the region of Hurtebise Monument, on Teton Height, Mont Blond, and Carnillet. The enemy artillery was vigorously countershelled by us along the whole front, and particularly on the left bank of the Meuse, on the slopes of Mont des Roches. North of Jouy a strong enemy patrol which attempted a surprise attack was repulsed.

A German airplane was brought down by one of our machines and fell in the Bois de Beau-Marais, south of Cuonne. The pilot, who was wounded, and an officer observer, unwounded, were taken prisoner.

The Germans continued to bombard Rheims, into which 1,200 shells were fired today, eight on the cathedral.

The day report of the War Office says:

The artillery fighting was particularly active last night in the regions of the Hurtebise Monument and Mount Carnillet.

A German attack against the salient of Wattweiler, northeast of Thann, was repulsed. The enemy left behind several dead, including the body of an officer.

Patrol engagements near Flirey and Bezonvaux enabled us to take prisoners.

It has now been established that an albatross, attacked by one of our airplanes on Monday, fell within the enemy lines east of Gratreuil. Yesterday an albatross was brought down southeast of Moronvilliers.

ATTACKED UNDER PALE MOON.

Canadians' Advance Threatens the Germans' Hold on Avion.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, June 28.—The Canadian patrols are working forward on the southern side of Lens and forcing back the German rearguards by sharp skirmishes, proceded by heavy gunfire on the German strong points and the wired emplacements where their machine guns are hidden.

Two hours after midnight this morning, when a half moon flooded all the countryside with a pale light, a sudden dash was made by the troops upon some curved trenches to the right of Heaucvett, a village on the south side of the Lens canal.

In the middle of these trenches, behind rags and tatters of barbed wire, German machine guns sputtered out bullets in spasms and the Canadian patrol had to sidestep to get out of their field of fire.

Their comrades smashed their way into the trenches on left and right, bombing up to their centre. This position was held by a small body of Prussian grenadiers, some of whom fled to the dark ends of their dugouts and had to be bombed out. It was fear, not courage, which made them resist capture—the terror that comes in the night, with the glint of moonshine on steel and hostile faces at the dugout entries and foreign voices shouting harshly bits of French. More than twenty Prussians and one of their officers stumbled back as prisoners, and it is likely that the Canadians have hunted other men up from the tunneled rooms.

Avion is not likely to remain in German hands much longer, for this Canadian advance last night is pointed like an arrow at the centre of the curved bow which is the shape of that suburb of Lens, sweeping round in a crescent with the canal dividing it from the city itself. On the south side Avion spreads out like an opened fan with straight streets as its ribs. Every house in every street is but an empty shell, cracked by the gun fire, but it is crawling with machine guns, thick as black beetles in a dirty basement. Perhaps by this time some of them have gone back into Lens itself, on the safe side of the mine craters which have been thrown in the roadways to check pursuit.

REPORTS DUNKIRK SHELLED.

German Bombardment Led to Firing on Ostend, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, June 28, (via London.)—German long-range batteries bombarded yesterday the Anglo-French fortified Port of Dunkirk with visible effect, says the statement issued today by the War Department. In retaliation Entente artillery bombarded the German occupied town of Ostend, the statement adds, but the shells did no military damage.

FOUGHT DUEL 4 MILES IN AIR.

A Canadian Triplane Defeated a German Aviatik.

CANADIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, June 28.—In an air duel fought at probably the highest altitude at which aviators have met in combat—nearly four miles—a Canadian triplane today pursued and defeated a German two-seated aviatik.

The German machine had sought safety by climbing and the triplane pursued.

At a height of 20,000 feet the pilot of the German craft fell or jumped and disappeared, at the moment of the first burst of fire from the gun on the Canadian. The German observer was then seen to climb out upon the tail of his machine, where he lost his hold and plunged headlong. The aviatik turned its nose down and fell.

QUEEN WARNS DUTCH TO BE READY TO FIGHT

Danger Constant During War, but Foreign Relations Are Now "Favorable."

THE HAGUE, June 28.—In a speech from the throne at the opening of the extraordinary session of Parliament today Queen Wilhelmina, referring to the almost unanimous declaration of the dissolved States-General in favor of a revision of the provisions of the Constitution dealing with suffrage and education, said:

"It is for the States-General to decide whether the work thus begun shall be completed. No other measures will be submitted to you. Thus you will be able to devote your full attention to the questions arising from the war and preparations for the vigorous development of our country after the conclusion of peace. Should this year pass without the conclusion of peace, so ardently desired by millions, manifold sacrifices will continue to be demanded of the Netherlands people, and we are confident that the sacrifices will be made cheerfully.

"Although, thanks to the new taxes, the financial situation gives no ground for anxiety, a considerable strengthening of the finances is nevertheless unavoidable.

"Our relation with foreign powers are favorable. There are many reasons for gratitude, but let us not forget that so long as the war wages dangers threaten the country, and the people may again be called upon to use their utmost strength for liberty and independence. That God may guard them is my earnest prayer."

PLAN NEW SAVING IN ALLIED BUYING

Washington and London Work for Further Consolidation of Interests.

VAST GAIN IN EXPLOSIVES

British Munitions Minister Says Present Output Is Four Times That of 1916.

LONDON, June 28.—At the suggestion of the United States Government, negotiations are now in progress for further consolidation of interests in America and England, Dr. Christopher Addison, Minister of Munitions, said today. The results of these negotiations, if successful, will be of enormous value not only in enabling the American Government to place its great resources more readily and effectively at the disposal of the Allies, but in promoting economy in purchase. Dr. Addison said these arrangements had been facilitated greatly by the work of the Balfour mission in the United States.

The Munitions Ministry, Dr. Addison continued, had an interest in nearly 1,500,000 tons of shipments monthly. The submarine campaign, bad as it was, did not provide much comfort for the enemy when he knew, for example, that of the shell components shipped from North America the total loss since the beginning of unrestricted submarine warfare had been only 5.9 per cent. of the amount shipped.

Dr. Addison emphasized the enormous increase in home production of what before the war had been obtained from abroad and said that after the war, as an instance, Great Britain would find herself with her capacity for steel production increased by 50 per cent.

Can Dispense with German Potash.

One of the most welcome allusions was to the fact that Great Britain would no longer be dependent upon Germany for potash supplies. Referring to Germany's hope of being able after the war to hold Great Britain to ransom on this account, Dr. Addison said:

"I see no objection to their knowing that in these respects they will be disappointed. A process has been discovered by which great quantities of potash are obtainable. We shall be able to provide every ounce of potash required by the glass trade, as well as very largely to meet the needs of agriculture."

Dr. Addison said that before the war the production of spelter in this country was only one-third of the national requirements, but that he hoped the capacity would be doubled before the end of the year. Part of the plan involved the working of Australian mines to concentrate, which formerly was under German control. Some time ago steps were taken to obtain control of the Wolfram ores of the empire, with a view to regulating the stock of tungsten for the production of steel, and if the prices at Sheffield were compared with those in New York, it would be found that the country had profited enormously by the enterprise.

Arrangements were in hand, the Minister continued, which would increase the home production of aluminium by 45 per cent., while a committee of experts was considering development of copper and other mineral resources of the United Kingdom.

Tribute to an American Engineer.

Dr. Addison was speaking in the House of Commons on the estimates for the Ministry of Munitions. He gave a striking account of the work of the department since it started a little more than two years ago, and incidentally paid tribute to Kenneth Quinan, a California engineer, who designed and equipped the new factories.

"He is not the only American citizen who has assisted the Ministry of Munitions throughout its career," said the Minister, "but in the great work at Queensferry, Gretna and other places, we become possessed through his genius of factories which to a very large extent will be of permanent value to peace industries."

Dr. Addison said that some conception of the magnitude of the production of explosives might be formed from the fact that in March, 1917, the capacity for the production of high explosives was more than four times that of March, 1916, and twenty-eight times that of March, 1915.

The Ministry had recently reached such a state of production with respect to gun ammunition that it was able to divert certain national factories to assisting other sections of the munitions program. He mentioned the discovery of a component of a new type which possessed great advantages for certain purposes. A large supply of this had been produced in a short time and was proving of the greatest value in facilitating the advance at the front and in saving life.

Offensive Used Only 7 Per Cent. of Shells.

The requirements regarding the accumulation of a great reserve of field gun ammunition would be met in good time, and, despite the enormous expenditure in the first nine weeks of the offensive, the stock of filled shells had only fallen off 7 per cent. Field Marshal Haig had enthusiastically reported on the accuracy and fine detonating quality of the ammunition, whether it was used for wire cutting, barrage or other purposes.

The output of machine guns and rifles was fully equal to the demands, while for railway purposes tracks pulled up in England, Australia, and Canada had been utilized. Canada had arranged to pull up 800 miles of track and ship it complete when wanted. More than 2,000 miles of track had already been supplied in complete condition, and nearly 1,000 locomotives, apart from hundreds supplied by the railways.

The supplies of the new design tanks were coming forward excellently, and, continued the Minister, "the end of the story is not yet, for the enthusiasm of Colonel Stern, the inventor of the tanks, and his colleagues knows no limits."

With respect to steel, the Minister said that the output in this country before the war had for some time been stationary at a little over 7,000,000 tons yearly. The output was now 10,000,000 tons, and he would be disappointed if the country did not reach a 12,000,000-ton output by the end of next year. Within fourteen months the capacity for the manufacture of basic steel had increased by 30 per cent. The demands for steel were so many that the control had been very close, and, despite all the help from Canada and the United States, he could not offer any immediate prospect of relief. Notwithstanding the cost of material and labor, the Government was obtaining steel plates in this country at less than half their cost in the United States, while shell steel cost 30 per cent. less.

Referring to salvage operations at the front, the Minister said it was now possible to reform hundreds of thousands of 18-pounder cartridge cases weekly at a cost of four pence each, compared with seven shillings for new cases.

Claims Superiority in the Trenches.

Regarding trench warfare, he said:

"While we started behind in the race, we are probably now as superior to the Germans in this section of warfare as we are in that of artillery."

More than 1,500,000 steel helmets had been supplied in the last six months, and whereas in December the tonnage required for trench warfare material was 7,048 tons, in the last six months it was 17,963 tons. The work of the Ministry, Dr. Addison said, had almost doubled within the last year. The aircraft supply alone at the beginning of the year required an additional 10,000 workers, and what applied to aircraft applied also to shipbuilding, gun-making, tanks, agricultural implements, and other necessaries of war.

The widespread employment of women had been attended, singularly, with little difficulty. From 60 to 80 per cent. of the machine work on shells, fuses, and trench warfare supplies was done by women.

Comparing the cost of ammunition during the last year with what the same would have cost the previous year, Dr. Addison said that the saving was £43,000,000.

BACK SCHEIDEMANN'S VIEWS

Vorwaerts and Tageblatt See Peace Through Democratization.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—A cable dispatch to the State Department, dated June 27, says that Philipp Scheidemann's demand for the democratization of Germany as a necessary preliminary to peace has called forth numerous comments from the German press. The Pan-German Deutsche Tageszeitung is naturally opposed. It says:

"Scheidemann makes it appear as though the principal war aim of the Entente Cordiale was the democratization of Germany. He overlooks entirely the fact that the only real aim is the destruction of Germany, both politically and commercially, and that such phrases as the democratization of Germany are used by the enemy as a means to this end."

The Berliner Tageblatt says in part:

"The time is now. We are continually hearing that our internal politics are to be changed some time. This cannot go on. The hour is come, and the moment for the change must not be missed. Who can doubt that the German Empire will assume a much stronger position against its enemies after such a democratization?"

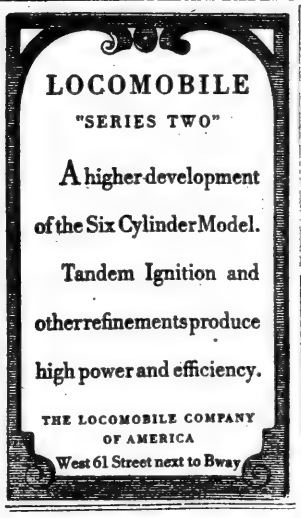
Vorwärts remarks that this view is taken not only in Liberal circles, but in Conservative as well, and quotes an article by Professor Otto Nintze, which, it says, was written independently of Scheidemann's statement. Following are a few extracts:

"We must get used to the thought that a decisive step toward the democratization of our political and social life is an unavoidable necessity. We are now entering upon a new phase of our history. We Prussians cannot resist alone in the centre of the empire, of Europe—yes, the world, too—the great strides which are being made toward democracy."

COPENHAGEN, June 28.—Vorwärts of Berlin announces that there is little hope for any material furthering of the reform movement in Germany on the part of the Reichstag Committee on Constitutional Reforms beyond a very modest beginning. The leaders of the non-Socialist parties are said to be arranging their party politics and viewing the reform proposals in that light. Philipp Scheidemann, Socialist member of the Reichstag, as Chairman of the committee, will endeavor to get a vote on the proposal to prescribe the introduction of a bill for a direct equal franchise for the Parliaments of Prussia and other Federal States, and should this proposal fail, as it is believed probably will be the case, it is announced that the Socialists will have little further interest in the proceedings of the committee.

Venizelos Cabinet Changes.

ATHENS, June 28.—Several alterations have been made in the Venizelos Cabinet. M. Negropontes assumes the Finance portofolio instead of Agriculture, as announced yesterday. M. Spiritis is now Minister of Communications instead of M. Papanastasion, who becomes Minister of National Economy. The Ministers of Agriculture and Refugees have not been appointed.



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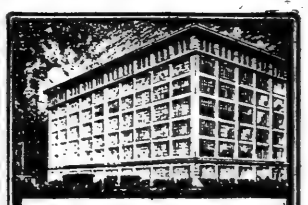
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Russian Elections Sept. 30; The Assembly to Meet Oct. 13

PETROGRAD, June 28.—The Provisional Government has issued a decree fixing Sept. 30 for the elections to the Constituent Assembly.

Oct. 18 has been set for the first meeting of the Assembly.



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Standard Oil	26 "
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75% of them on cost - plus-percentage contracts.

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Mercerized Oxford Shirts
$1.75
With or without collar, regular and half sleeve. Also a special fine quality, with or without collar, $2.50.

"Shadow Lawn" Manhattan Shirts
$1.75
Of featherweight "Long" cloth. Special value, with or without collar.

Weber and Heilbroner are the largest distributors of Manhattan Shirts in America and have on hand the fullest assortment of both white and fancy shirts, guaranteed fast colors, ranging in price from $1.75 to $12.00.

Also an unusual assortment of Manhattan Silk Shirts, in white and fancy colors, some with collars attached, $5.00 to $12.00.

The "Comet" Athletic Underwear
75 Cents
A white corded madras Manhattan Make, special value.

The "Breakers" Athletic Underwear
$1.00
A fine quality "Long" cloth, Manhattan Make.

The "Waldorf" Athletic Underwear
$1.50
Fine quality silk striped madras, Manhattan make. Other qualities up to $3.50.

Mansco Make Athletic Union Suits
$1.00 to $5.00
A collection complete in materials, weaves and finish.

At All Eleven Stores

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345 Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 30 Broad
775 Broadway, 58 Nassau
1185 Broadway, 150 Nassau, 42nd and Fifth Avenue

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Palm Beach Knickers	Palm Beach Suits	White Flannel Trousers
$4.50	$10 and $12	$5.50

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

Outdoor Clothes For Holiday Recreation.

HERE are a few items for the man who expects to fittingly spend the Fourth at his favorite pastime.

★ ★

Golf suits, two pairs of trousers, long and knickers, $30, $40 and $50.

Sport coats, flannels and tweeds, silk trimmed, $14.50 and $16.50.

Palm Beach suits, regulation sacks or Norfolks, $10 and $12.

Del Beach—a new mercerized, lustrous, washable fabric—Norfolk coat and trousers, $14.50.

★ ★

Shantung silk suits, superbly tailored, 18K. quality, Norfolk or sack coat and trousers, $25.



Washable Linen golf coat and trousers; white, tan and homespun effects, $13.50; knickers to match, $6.00.

★ ★

White flannel trousers, special quality, non-transparent, $6.00.

Washable golf knickers, $5.50 and $6.00.

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EXPECTS NEW UNION TO FOLLOW THE WAR

Lord Northcliffe Predicts Close Bond of Germany's Foes as Insurance Against Autocracy.

PUTS FAITH IN AIRPLANES

British Commissioner Hopes Newspapers and Magazines May Be Allowed to Deal Frankly with War.

A close federation after the war of the United States and the European nations now fighting Germany was predicted by Lord Northcliffe yesterday in the first public address he has made since he came to this country as the special representative of the British Government. In such a federation alone, Lord Northcliffe said, would be found insurance against the autocracy that made the present war possible.

Lord Northcliffe's prophecy was warmly acclaimed by a number of editors and magazine writers who were guests at a luncheon given at the Players' Club by Isaac F. Marcosson, a writer who has just returned from the allied front in France, in honor of the English editor.

Early in his speech Lord Northcliffe denounced the British censorship as a grievous blunder and expressed the hope that writers in this country might be permitted to deal with the war and matters related to it in a spirit of frankness. Lord Northcliffe was received with enthusiasm when he was presented to the company.

"Lord Northcliffe has been the first aid to our writing men who have gone abroad," said Mr. Marcosson. "He has been the most sympathetic interpreter of our ideals and institutions. No living Englishman understands us quite as well. None, therefore, is so welcome to our shores."

Lord Northcliffe's Speech.

Lord Northcliffe spoke informally, saying in part:

"America can and will do a tremendous part in this war, first, because she is fresh, and, second, because she undoubtedly will profit by the mistakes of the nations who have been fighting since August, 1914. What the war needs more than anything else is brains and speed.

"I trust that the United States will not make the censorship blunder that England made, and which is just becoming an evil of the past. England was kept in the dark for nearly three years. The people were blinded by the fatuous optimism of soldiers and politicians who, while efficient in peace, were incompetent in war. The people were not permitted to know the truth, and when the truth finally emerged out of costly blunders and sacrifice, they were loth to accept it.

"I hope that America may permit her newspaper and magazine writers to be absolutely frank about what is going on. It is as important for the nation to know the worst as it is for the nation to know the best. For one thing—and we have found it out from actual experience—it is a great stimulus for the men fighting in the field to know that they are being written about at home and that the country they are fighting for knows precisely what they are doing.

"Every man with a pen in hand and a printing press nearby can do a patriotic service to his country by awakening his people to the fact that this war is just beginning and that every ounce of energy, that every revolution of America's vast industrial machine, and, what is equally important, every gallon of gasoline, will be needed to bring the war to a successful end.

"It is only by an absolute mobilization of man power and machine power that this war can be won. Industries that at this moment seem remote from mobilisation for the war will sooner or later be called upon to do their part. In Europe, for example, one of the largest corset factories is now turning out very delicate pieces of machinery needed in the construction of airplanes."

Lord Northcliffe spoke directly to the magazine editors and writers present regarding the effect of the war upon the magazines.

"In England," he said, "we have found that the magazines have been benefited by the war. Indeed, the war has given a great stimulus to all reading. The English people are eager to read about the war, and war itself has developed a whole new group of writing men. I need only cite the instance of Captain Ian Hay Beith, who was recently in this country, and who, although a novelist and school teacher before the war, has achieved a whole new reputation through his universally read, 'The First Hundred Thousand.'

"The effect of the war on the magazine in America I believe will be that the bulk of certain kinds of advertising must necessarily be reduced. I am told that in the instances of the most widely read periodicals that nearly half of the advertising comes from the automobile companies. The war, which has proved the efficacy of motor transport to an almost incredible degree, will make a tremendous drain upon the automobile industry of your country.

"For one thing, the great bulk of automobile output will have to be concentrated on trucks. In the second place, the automobile factories will inevitably be commandeered for the manufacture of airplane parts and airplane construction generally.

Hope Lies in the Airplane.

"In the airplane lies one great hope of allied victory. The war has taught that the airplane engine of Spring may be almost useless for actual fighting by the next Autumn, so rapid are the developments produced by the fierce competition of war.

"When America has got her full stride in the war, as surely she will get it, it will be found that there will be a tremendous demand for chauffeurs. England today has nearly a hundred thousand motor trucks in France, and is constantly sending more. Every one of these trucks must be manned by a trained driver. If skilled chauffeurs can be sent to operate your trucks it will be possible to release an equal number of men for the fighting lines.

"It will mean the end of joy riding. England stopped this favorite outdoor sport a good while ago, and I am sure that when America wakes to the tremendous realization of what this war means she will do likewise."

Lord Northcliffe's prophecy of a postbellum federation of allied nations came toward the conclusion of his speech, when he said:

"I have a strong conviction that with peace will come a close federation of the nations who are now fighting the great fight for freedom. You have only to look at the spectacle of what I might call the United Nations of Great Britain today to see the effect that the war has upon the co-ordination of peoples and nations of widely conflicting temperaments and national structures. You see democratic Australia, a near socialistic New Zealand, a vast country like India, with its feudal princes and other rulers; a free Canada, and what is nothing less than the Republic of South Africa, all pouring their blood and treasure out upon the battlefields of France, linked by a common feeling of empire and sustained by a common hope of liberation from the militarism that sought to dominate the world.

"A close federation of the nations now fighting the good fight will be the only insurance against the autocracy that made this war possible and the horrors that the armies of the autocrat perpetrated on innocent non-combatants. The world must be made free for democracy."

Colonel Roosevelt had been invited to the luncheon, but was unable to attend. He sent the following message:

I greet your distinguished guest, Lord Northcliffe, who has always been so stanch a friend of America, and I wish him every success in his efforts to secure the heartiest co-operation between our countries in the effort to use fully every resource for the great end of subduing our common enemy, who is also the enemy of all civilized mankind.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The guests included the Duc de Richelieu, Thomas F. Ryan, Otto H. Kahn, Brig. Gen. W. A. White of the British Army, Colonel George Harvey, Frank A. Munsey, George H. Lorimer, Samuel G. Blythe, Irvin S. Cobb, Dr. Albert Shaw, W. Morgan Schuster, Charles Hanson Towne, Mark Sullivan, Henry James Forman, Arthur W. Page, John S. Phillips, H. J. Whigham, Robert H. Davis, and George H. Doran.

BUILD AIRPLANES, PAINLEVE SAYS

Continued from Page 1.

ing that there remains and will endure a solid impression of the sincerity and strength of the man. You have been very happy in your choice of a commander."

Then we took up the subject that lies at the bottom of every discussion of American co-operation—the manufacture of airplanes and the furnishing of aviators. M. Painlevé stressed this subject as one of overshadowing importance, although he, with every one else, shows the liveliest enthusiasm when the talk is of American soldiers for the French trenches.

Two phases upon which he dwelt were standardization and the co-ordination of American with French activities. Parts of airplanes, he said, should be manufactured and shipped to central plants in France just as Ford makes parts in Detroit and ships them to Long Island City or Boston to be erected into cars. In addition he thought there should be factories for making parts in France. The Minister believed that the practical men associated with the Government commissions in Washington would see right through this enormous problem and bring it to a prompt solution. His interest in the matter is intense, but it is on the battle front rather than in coping with submarines that M. Painlevé sees the surest utility for aviation.

"It enables you," he said epigrammatically, "to have eyes yourself, to put out your enemy's eyes and to deal destruction at points not otherwise reachable. Time is the essence of this matter. England, America, and France must work together here and not lose a minute."

M. Painlevé is a pioneer in the field of aviation and he looks forward after the war to an enormous development of air transport that will include passenger traffic and light freight, such as mail, which he expects to be air-borne from Europe to America and from France to all her colonies.

Believes America Can Do Wonders.

He was one of the first passengers in an airplane, having gone up with Wilbur Wright at Auxerre in 1908, and momentarily held both time and distance records. He lectured at Commander Roch's school on the mechanics of aviation, and in the Chamber of Deputies obtained the first credit for that service. He recommended to the Minister of War in 1910 the creation of a flotilla of a thousand airplanes in five years, which was thought then to be chimerical.

He is convinced that America can accomplish wonders in this field, but deprecates putting out figures that could only be made good by a miracle.

"We do not expect impossibilities even from America," said the Minister.

When asked why Paris enjoyed immunity from air raids, a question asked frequently in America, M. Painlevé pointed out the obvious fact that over the battle lines the French and English air craft form an almost impassable barrier. German cities, for the most part, were similarly protected, and reprisal on Germany for raiding England was thereby rendered very difficult. I was reminded of what M. Reinach told me—that England's suggested reprisals were "bosh in two senses."

When I asked for an expression on the Russian situation, M. Painlevé said:

"The news now coming from Russia through Albert Thomas and Mr. Root may justifiably be regarded as favorable, and encourages the optimism I have felt on this subject."

M. Painlevé having answered all my questions, I asked if there was not some message peculiarly his own that he could give me for America.

"Yes," he promptly replied. "At the beginning something was said here that touches the sensitiveness of Americans. The remark was that when you came in we could send back the old classes from the trenches. It touched the American spirit, and from some quarter there was a response, 'What! Are we just to fill up the gap made by the withdrawal of old men?'

How Our Forces Will Give Relief.

"Let me say that if in the course of five or six months you gave us 100,000, 200,000, what number you will, of splendid American soldiers, we would withdraw from military service such men as could be spared and would cost us the least sacrifice of strength there and restore them to the economic life of France wherein age does not carry with it a corresponding degree of deterioration. We should thus derive the greatest possible net gain from the generous aid of our American ally, and now that we are allies, a gain for one is a gain for all.

"Another matter that I will touch on is the value of your aid in reconstructing our railroads. This help is in no sense less valuable than that in the trenches, and those who work on our transportation lines serve France and the allied cause gloriously as well as efficiently. We hope for American speed and efficiency in this reconstruction, and if it would appeal to your pride of superiority in railroad building, we would be glad to set aside a particular railroad for American engineers and workers.

"One word more," said M. Painlevé, his face becoming grave. "In the name of France I want to thank the American nation for those who came to us in advance of any declaration—doctors, nurses, aviators, soldiers and ambulance men, many of whom have given their lives."

SWANN ASKS AID OF MRS. HUMISTON

Continued from Page 1.

the desk of the Fourth Branch Bureau at 12:45 A. M. on Feb. 14, fifteen minutes after Brown had received the report of Ruth Cruger's disappearance, flatly contradicted the testimony given by Brown on Wednesday. Brown testified that when Flannelly came on duty he told him that he had been unable to enter Ruth Cruger's case in the daily record book or to send out a general alarm for the girl because Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Brown, who reported the disappearance, had not given him sufficient information and authority. Brown said that he told Flannelly to take the proper action in the case as soon as he heard further from the girl's family or friends.

Flannelly testified yesterday that Lieutenant Brown told him none of these things. He swore that when he came on duty Brown simply said: "There's a missing person in the basket," meaning that a D. B. 13 card was in a basket on the desk, and that he justifiably assumed that the case had been duly entered and attended to, his only duty being to assign a detective to it when one came to work later in the morning.

At first Lieutenant Flannelly seemed anxious to protect Brown as well as himself, and his answers were not positive.

"Say," exclaimed Commissioner Wallstein, "are you going to let any one pass the buck to you?"

"No," shouted Flannelly, "nobody can pass the buck to me."

His answers were more positive after that. Lieutenant Flannelly testified, too, that if he had been on desk duty when Ruth Cruger's disappearance was reported he would have given it the attention which Lieutenant Brown did not.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Brown and Detective Edward W. Willi, who transcribed Ruth Cruger's description on the D. B. 13 card, testified on Wednesday in contradiction to Lieutenant Brown, and Detective Willi took the stand again yesterday, and, in answering questions by Commissioner Wallstein strengthened his denial of what Lieutenant Brown said he had done.

Commissioner Wallstein continued his examination of witnesses yesterday at his office in the Municipal Building. Detective McGee, who was assigned to look for Cocchi after the Italian's flight following the murder of Ruth Cruger, testified that Policemen Ochsenhirt and Haggerty of the motor cycle squad appeared at the Fourth Branch Bureau almost simultaneously with Cocchi's wife when she went to report her husband's flight, and told both him and Captain Alonzo P. Cooper, the commanding officer of the branch, that they and other motor cycle policemen had known Cocchi "a long time," and that he was "a good fellow" and "a hard-working man."

He made it plain in his questions to the Detective Sergeant that he wanted to know why two motor cycle policemen should take the trouble to go to a Detective Bureau, volunteer their assistance in a search for a missing man with whom they admitted friendship, and yet render no service beyond promising to report any information they might obtain.

The fact that, according to the testimony before Commissioner Wallstein, certain motor cycle policemen came into contact so often with Captain Cooper and Detective Sergeants Lagarenne and McGee and apparently never met any of these men who were working on the Cruger-Cocchi case without saying a good word for Cocchi is one of the things for which Mr. Wallstein is seeking an explanation.

As a part of their investigation, the Commissioner and his assistants have begun an examination of the summons books and other records of the motor cycle squad in comparison with the records of the traffic court in order to ascertain whether any motor cycle policeman lightened charges made by them against violators of the traffic regulations. One of the rumors that has persisted for weeks is that Cocchi collected money which such offenders paid to have the charges against them made lighter.

Policemen Ochsenhirt, Eynon, Helms, and Kerrigan were suspended recently by Police Commissioner Woods pending his investigation of their records as motor cycle men.

Sergeant McGee's testimony was to the effect that while he was interviewing Mrs. Cocchi in the Fourth Branch Bureau on the morning of Feb. 16 concerning her husband's disappearance at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the previous day, Ochsenhirt and Haggerty came up, having entered the branch either with or shortly after Mrs. Cocchi, and said that they had just heard of Cocchi's disappearance, that they, Helms and other motor cycle policemen, knew "Al" well, and considered him "a good fellow"; that they had come because they thought they might be of value in the search for him; and that if they learned anything that might lead to the discovery of Cocchi's whereabouts they would communicate it to McGee.

The Sergeant ordered them to wait until Captain Cooper came in, and later they talked to the Captain in his office for about half an hour. McGee overheard them tell Cooper that Cocchi was a "hard-working man." The witness did not, however, represent them as emphasizing their opinion of Cocchi's character. In fact, he made their indorsement appear so mild that Commissioner Wallstein asked him whether he was not very "conservative." McGee testified that he suspected Cocchi's connection with Ruth Cruger's disappearance from the moment of the Italian's flight and did not give much weight to what the motorcycle men said.

The detective told of obtaining the card found among Cocchi's effects on which Eynon had written "Al. is O. K.," and of meeting Eynon later when the policeman said that Cocchi was "an all right fellow." He also mentioned Helms as one of those giving a favorable report of Cocchi. All of the motor cycle policemen, he testified, explained their friendship for Cocchi on the ground that he had repaired their machines frequently and that they had found him a good workman and a likable person.

McGee admitted that his search of the cellar had not been as thorough as it might have been, but, in extenuation of himself, said:

"The trouble was, Commissioner, I had never heard of an Italian committing a crime and staying on the scene of it. That fellow Cocchi threw me off the scent by staying there two days after committing the crime. I had a strong suspicion that he had killed Ruth Cruger, but I thought he had done it somewhere else. I felt it unlikely that we'd find anything in the cellar."

Made "a Human Mistake."

When Commissioner Wallstein asked McGee whether he would think a charge of negligence unjust, the Sergeant replied that all he could say in defense of it was that he had made "a human mistake."

Mrs. Hermina Hoskorn of 56 Garden Street, Hoboken, identified a lavalliere at the Coroner's office yesterday as one belonging to her daughter, Geziena Hoskorn, who disappeared from home on June 16, 1916, when she was 17 years old. The lavalliere had been found on the body of a young girl in the North River near Morton Street.

Mrs. Hoskorn said that her daughter was taking a course at a business school at the time of her disappearance. The disappearance was not reported to the New York police until Sept. 23, 1916, when Mrs. Hoskorn said that she had information that the girl was living in a hotel near Washington Square. No trace of her was found during the police search.

In a statement issued last night August V. Tozzi, assistant manager of the Society for Italian Immigrants, declared that Cocchi had never stayed at the home at 10 Water Street under the name of Francesco Ramella.

COCCHI LIVES IN DREAD OF THE ELECTRIC CHAIR

Friends Plan Extradition Fight as He Talks of Expiating His Crime.

BOLOGNA, Italy, June 28.—Alfredo Cocchi, slayer of Ruth Crüger, is quoted as saying to the judge at the last questioning of the prisoner: "I feel myself acquitted morally, but I am ready to undergo the legal penalty of my country." Cocchi, however, yesterday, according to trustworthy authority, sent this message to a friend:

"I am guilty and I want to pay the penalty. Why spend your money on a lawyer. I won't see him."

There is no doubt in the mind of anyone here who is watching the case that Cocchi has a horror of a sentence of death in the American electric chair. This abhorrence is shared by all his friends, and they, with the prisoner's relatives, are raising a fund to fight proceedings looking to his extradition.

Meanwhile new efforts are being made to raise the question as to whether Cocchi's mental condition is normal.

"I am not prepared to say if Cocchi is insane or a nervous degenerate," said Professor Augusto Murri, Italy's famous nerve specialist, to the correspondent yesterday. "The prisoner is now physically in bad condition and mentally weak. Although he has spoken of suicide he hasn't the courage to commit it, or to make a serious effort to escape."

Signor Venturini, attorney for Cocchi, expressed his indignation yesterday at not having been permitted to see the papers of the prisoner's confession. "I think," he said, "that the examination of witnesses is taking a long time, disproportionate to the slight evidence which can be provided by those who lived over here so far from the scene of the tragedy.

"The Judge promised me the papers in a few days. Only then will I know how the crime was really committed and what actually occurred in Cocchi's shop. What seems to me indisputable is that Cocchi, owing to Italian laws, cannot be extradited even if meanwhile he had become a naturalized American, since Italy still claims him as an Italian subject, having been called under the colors.

An examination of Cocchi's record here indicates that before he left for America he was considered an unbalanced adventurer with anarchistic tendencies. He quit Italy for the United States after becoming a bankrupt in his native land.

Cocchi is confined in the prison of San Giovanni in Monte, formerly a monastery and adjoining the imposing church of the same name. His trial is expected to take place in the Baciocchi Palace.

EAGER FOR WORD FROM PERSHING

Continued from Page 1.

mit having any knowledge on the subject.

In a general way, however, it is known that a considerable period must elapse before the troops can be put into the trenches. Large problems of strategic campaigns, of political effects to be sought, and of supply and supply lines must be worked out. The men, fresh from the tropics or the Mexican border, must be carefully acclimated to prevent illness.

The main purpose of sending the present force in the brief period allowed to make ready and get them across was admittedly political. It is understood to have been the sentimental rather than practical arguments advanced by members of the French and British commissions that influenced the Washington Government to dispatch General Pershing and his men.

The great need of the moment, as explained by Marshal Joffre and his British associates, was to send a force with the flag at once to show the people of France, straining under the great burden of war, that a friend was at hand.

There will be no letup in keeping the force now in France fully supplied with everything an army needs.

When other divisions will be sent has not been announced, but the work of making them ready is going ahead day and night in every part of the country.

PERSHING IN NEW LOCATION.

Moves to House Owned by Ogden Mills, Close to Army Headquarters.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 28.—General Pershing and his personal staff moved last night from the Crillon to the house at 73 Rue de Varenne, which was placed at his disposal by the owner, Ogden Mills.

The mansion, formerly the residence of Prince Gortchakoff, is adjacent to the Hotel Biron, which forms an angle with the continuation of the Rue de Constantine, and is barely half a block from the American headquarters.

URGES GROUP CENSORSHIP.

Creel Suggests Forming Local Newspaper Boards of Control.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 28.—Addressing the New York State Press Association at its annual banquet here tonight, George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, urged the formation of local boards of control "to unite the newspapers of each community for the purpose of easy and responsible contact with the Government." He said these boards would be the one hope of success for the voluntary censorship agreement.

Individual action cannot fail to be bungling and ramshackle," he continued. "Group action is necessary to defending censorship. These are responsible days for the press of America. In a sense, our profession is on trial before the people of the United States and before the nations of the world. It has enforced its claim to be free of restraint deemed necessary by every other belligerent power, and proposes to deal with the national safety on a volunteer basis, safeguarded only by the honor and patriotism of the individual paper.

"Nothing is more important than a clear understanding of the nature of the agreement into which the press has entered and the obligations imposed. It was natural indeed that the whole proposition should have been attended by friction and confusion, for censorship is at once alien and repugnant to the democratic process. Difficulties were increased, however, by gross exaggeration and hysterical conjecture based upon misinformation. There was no intention on the part of the Government to class the press with spies and traitors."

Mr. Creel said that the Committee on Public Information received its name in no spirit of subterfuge; that it had no activity that was secret, and was not a press agency of the Government for presentation of "colored" news in connection with policies or persons.

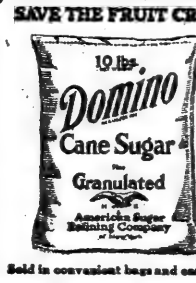
ARREST MERCIER'S PRIESTS.

Germans Send Bishop Legraive to Germany, Jail Many in Belgium.

AMSTERDAM, June 28.—According to the Telegraaf, several priests of the entourage of Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, were arrested recently and imprisoned in Germany. One if them is Bishop Legraive of Malines.

Twenty others, the newspaper says, have been imprisoned in Belgium. Among this number is Cardinal Mercier's private secretary, who was sentenced to a year in prison for preaching a sermon on Whitsunday on Christian charity.

SAVE THE FRUIT CROP



Sold in convenient bags and cartons

One of the best liked desserts —Preserved Cherries.

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

Some men cut down their smoking, others change to these mild ones and go as far as they like.

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS

"Truly a Cigar"

5 for 25c and Upward

DAVE BAGUE MAKER

Various Sizes and Shapes

Where Good Cigars Are Sold

STORE OPEN ALL DAY TO-MORROW, SATURDAY

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Announce Important Values in

Men's Summer Furnishings For the Holidays

Everything a man needs for the holidays or vacation time will be found in the Saks' Men's Departments at the lowest possible prices. The following items are merely suggestions, and constitute only a few of the many interesting values now ready for your selection.

5,000 Men's Silk Cravats at 39c 55c 69c $1

A wonderful collection of new Summer scarfs in most exquisite patterns and colorings, including Old English effects, Embroidered Designs, Spots in all sizes, Club Stripes, College Stripes, Piping Rock Stripes, Plaids and Oriental effects in the finest neckwear silks we have ever seen at these prices.

5,000 Men's Town and Country Sport Shirts at $1.20

The ideal shirt for both sport and business wear. Cool, perfect-fitting, and may be had with or without collar attached. Made of White Oxford Cheviot, Tan Drill Khaki, and Woven Striped Madras. All sizes in both neckbands and sleeve lengths.

10,000 Men's Handkerchiefs Six for 55c

Only by making a very large purchase is it possible to offer such fine handkerchiefs at this price. Packed six in a box, and may be had in white with satin or corded border.

Men's Summer Pajamas, $1.15

Well tailored and properly proportioned garments, made of specially woven pajama cloths, in a splendid variety of colors.

Men's Nightshirts, 69c and $1

Roomy, comfortable nightshirts, made of fine quality lawn or cambric.

Men's Crepe Pajamas, at $2

Made of a new pajama cloth—East India Crepe—cool, durable and very soft. In plain white trimmed with piping.

Men's Leather Belts at 55c

Made of good quality leathers in Black, Grey or White.

Men's Silk Garters at 39c

Boston, Paris, and Ivory Garters in all colors.

Men's Madras Union Suits, $1

Fine Checked Madras Union Suits in full, roomy closed crotch model.

Men's Bathing Suits, $5.50

Properly shrunk, perfect-fitting suits, in Black, Navy Blue, Oxford, with borders in contrasting colors.

Men's Sport Oxfords, $7

Smart, comfortable last. Made of White Buckskin with white fibre sole and heel. All sizes.

Men's Japanese Crepe Robes, $2.95

Including slippers to match. Imported from Japan. In solid colors and striped effects, with contrasting collar and cuffs. Styles for medium, small, large and extra large men.



Ready for "The Fourth"

Cool, feather-weight Summer Clothes for city, country or seashore wear. Each garment a picture of summery smartness and comfort, and, dollar for dollar, the very limit of value in clothes for men and young men.

Kuppenheimer Summer Suits

Must appeal to you irrespective of your personal tastes or requirements, because clothes of individuality and quality have an irresistible appeal for all men, and Kuppenheimer Clothes are nothing if not clothes of quality—they are made right and styled right; they fit right and they certainly are priced right—$20, $25 and $30.

Genuine Palm Beach Suits For Men Specially Priced

Palm Beach REGISTERED U.S. PATENT OFFICE THE GENUINE CLOTH MFD. BY GOODALL WORSTED CO.

$6.50

In Plain, Norfolk and Pinch Back Models

Cool Brill Summer Suits Special at $15

Bright, new Summer Suits in this season's smartest models and in a wide variety of cool, light-weight durable fabrics—made strictly in accord with Brill requirements, and under Brill supervision—style, fit, finish and wear are features of these suits not frequently found to any great extent in others sold at this same price—$15.00.

Cool Outing Apparel Special For the Fourth

Cool Cloth Coat and Trousers, plain, Norfolk or Full-Belted models.....Specially Priced at $10.00
Flannel Suits.....Special at $15.00
White Flannel Trousers.....Special at $5.00
White Duck Trousers.....Special at $1.25 & $1.75
Khaki Trousers.....Special at $1.25 & $1.75

Fourth of July Furnishing Special for Men

Fibre Silk Shirts, in new Summer patterns—all guaranteed fast color....Specially Priced at $2.69
Choice New Summer Neckwear, in foulards, plain color crepes and new, smart colorings in handkerchief effects.....Specially Priced at 50c
Woven Madras Shirts and plain color pebble weave fabrics—newest designs—many with separate collars to match.....Specially Priced at $1.29
Fibre Silk Hose.....Special at 39c—6 for $2.25

Straw Hats Now Reduced to $1.65

Brill Brothers

1456 Broadway Broadway, at 49th Street 44 East 14th St.
279 Broadway 2 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn 47 Cortlandt St.
125th Street at 3rd Avenue. Open Evenings.
The Kuppenheimer House in New York and Brooklyn.

FOUNDED 1856



YOU will not require the aid of glasses to discover the splendid values in our Summer clothes for men and boys. We developed our business on value giving, which we shall continue to sustain by maintaining our moderate prices —despite the present rising market

United States Service Uniforms Officers' regulation outfits

Samples and measurement forms mailed on request.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

Shoe Specialists for 60 Years

Andrew Alexander
Sixth Avenue at Nineteenth Street

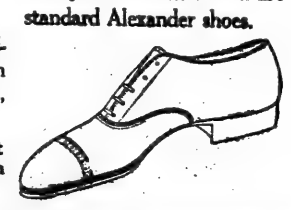
Splendid Summer Shoes Reduced

Men's Oxfords $5.85 —dark brown Russia calfskin or black waxed calfskin. All sizes to start.

Men's Oxfords $4.85 —black or dark tan calfskin. Also patent leather. All are standard Alexander shoes.

Also dark brown calfskin Oxfords with Rinex fibre soles, $4.85.

All sizes in the lot but not in each style.



J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-568-568 Fifth Avenue, AT 46TH ST.

Are Offering for Sale—

Fashionable Tailored Suits

Regularly $65 to $125 . . . . . at $35

For *Street, Sports and Semi-Dress*

—Also Closing Out—

A Special Group of Coats and Capes

Formerly to $50 . . . . . at $18

COAL PRICE TO NAVY FIXED, WITNESS SAYS

Letters Read at Trial Indicate Operators Were Anxious for the Business.

TELL OF AN AGREEMENT

London Compact Penalized Dealers Who Sold at Less Than a Certain Price.

The business of supplying coal to the Navy Department was greatly appreciated by the smokeless coal operators now on trial before Judge Grubb of the Federal District Court for alleged violation of the Sherman law. This was shown at the outset of the proceedings yesterday morning. W. W. Willett, President of the Chesapeake & Ohio Coal Agency Company, was the witness. He was not a member of the Smokeless Coal Operators' Association, but he had been Chairman of its Bunker Coal Committee.

In September, 1916, he testified, the price of bunker coal was $3.10 a ton, and in April, 1917, it had advanced to $5. Mr. Willett identified a letter sent to W. H. Gollendorf of the Ballinger Coal Company of Nuttallburg, W. Va., one of the defendants, on Sept. 22, 1916, which said in part:

"As you know, we do a great deal of bunker business at Newport News, and over a period of years the bunker trade has paid better than other business. This year's business, through the foolishness of some of the operators, permitting a lower figure to be quoted, resulted in the 1916 price being lower than for 1915, whereas it ought to have been higher.

"I have been made Chairman of the bunkering committee and I shall work very earnestly to obtain a price for 1917 which will result in attractive returns for our operators, and unless some of the suppliers do foolish things there is no reason why we should not obtain a good high price for 1917. I hope in the near future to get down and see you, meanwhile rest assured that we are studying the interests of our operators as we always have been."

The so-called London agreement was read to the jury. Part of its provisions fixed a penalty in case bunker coal was sold at a cheaper price than that agreed upon. At a meeting held Nov. 17, 1916, in the office of Thomas F. Farrell, General Manager of the Pocahontas Fuel Company, 1 Broadway, which was attended by many of the defendants, it was agreed to raise the price of bunker coal from $3.30 to $5. The witness said that Kuper Hood of Cincinnati wanted to make the price $6.

A letter sent by the witness to J. M. Wright, President of the Raleigh Coal and Coke Company of Cincinnati, on May 1, 1916, mentioned John J. Tierney, President of the Crozier-Pocahontas Company, who appears to have been regarded by the other coal operators with some acrimony. Part of the letter read:

"With regard to the navy, I cannot see any reason why Mr. Tierney should feel that he has a mortgage on this particular business. I think it is a shame for any of the operators to make a price to the navy or Panama way below what they are willing to sell to others.

"The navy bid has its effect on the coal trade, and the Government, as you probably know, are running a coaling station at Panama, and I believe they are going to put the West Indian coaling station out of business. Our trade at St. Lucia is falling off and our people there tell us it is because of the price of bunker coal at Panama.

"I presume it is fair to say that Tierney is afraid of Atwater and possibly others. So far as we are concerned I think we ought to put in a bid simply to keep our names before the department, and as I have an idea that some may bid $4, I have told Mr. Jones by telephone that to avoid any appearance of collusion that we will put in a bid of $2.98 for 50,000 tons, which is agreeable to him and I trust will be to you."

John B. Stanchfield of the counsel for the defendants asked Mr. Willett if he knew what the navy contract for the fiscal year of July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917, had been. He replied that he did know, and then it was disclosed that a contract for between 700,000 and 800,000 tons had been let for from $2.58 to $2.85, free on board, and that only two members of the association had any part in it.

"That price meant," said the witness, "that the navy got the coal at the mines at $1.18."

The trial will be continued this morning.

FLOATING TRAINING SCHOOLS

Marine League Wants Every State to Maintain a Ship.

As a first step toward increasing the supply of American seamen sufficient to cope with the submarine peril, and, after the war, to meet the needs of an increased merchant marine, the National Marine League of the United States appointed a committee yesterday to confer with the United States Shipping Board and the Department of Commerce on a project for increasing the number of nautical training ships.

The project, as outlined by P. H. W. Ross, President of the league, at a luncheon at the India House, is for every State in the Union ultimately to provide for the maintenance of a training ship in American waters. As a beginning the league adopted a resolution asking the Shipping Board and the Department of Commerce to turn over to the league's trustees a vessel "sufficient in size to accommodate approximately 300 nautical students." The resolution suggested that the interned German ship Indra would meet the needs of the league and provide the nucleus of a "floating Plattsburg."

British Cabinet Shift.

LONDON, June 28.—W. Hayes Fisher, Parliamentary Secretary of the Local Government Board, has been appointed President of the Local Government Board in succession to Lord Rhondda, who has become Food Controller. Stephen Walsh, member of the House of Commons for the Ince Division of Lancashire, succeeds Mr. Fisher.

CALLS FOR INQUIRY ON PRISON LETTERS

House Resolution Directs Federal Investigation of Correspondence with Girls.

BLAME FOR JOLIET MUTINY

Rodenberg Says Lax Discipline There Followed Morbid Communications to Convicts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—An investigation by the Department of Justice of the Oriental Esoteric Library League of this city, and all societies and organizations which encourage correspondence between young girls and the inmates of penal and reformatory institutions, was proposed in the House today in a resolution offered by Representative William A. Rodenberg of Illinois.

Newspaper accounts of the discovery of correspondence between a prisoner serving his fifth term at Blackwells Island and a 15-year-old West Virginia girl were partly responsible for the introduction of the resolution, Representative Rodenberg said also that he believed the recent mutiny in the Joliet Prison was brought on by laxity in discipline which permitted the inmates to correspond with women who professed "a sentimental and maudlin interest in hardened criminals."

"I understand that the Oriental Esoteric Library League, headed by Dr. D. N. Stokes of this city," said Mr. Rodenberg, "is responsible for this sentimental movement, and is the parent of several organizations encouraging correspondence between young girls and prisoners. I do not know who supports the league, or anything about it, but the movement is sentimental and dangerous. In the majority of cases it is silly to talk of such correspondence reforming yeggmen, burglars, and pickpockets who are serving terms in our penitentiaries.

"People in Illinois believe that the undermining of discipline at Joliet, where a serious riot recently occurred, began with the permission of the Warden for the carrying on of such correspondence. I am informed that in some cases the female correspondents were allowed to visit the convicts. I do not know whether the Washington organization sponsored this particular correspondence or not, but it appears there are several such organizations about the country, and the league here seems to be the parent of the idea. The practice should be investigated and stopped by the Department of Justice, and I shall press my resolution for action."

Dr. Stokes amplified today his disclaimer of responsibility for the Blackwells Island case.

"I most emphatically deny that the Oriental Esoteric Library League, of which I am the President, ever received the name or address of a 14-year-old girl at New Cumberland, W. Va., or that this girl's name ever appeared on our rolls," said Dr. Stokes at the headquarters of the league, 1,207 Q Street, Northwest. "This office has no record of requests from any prisoners at Blackwells Island for addresses of men or women with whom to correspond. The object of the league is merely to put prisoners in the penitentiaries throughout the United States in touch with mature persons of intelligence and high ideals, who are willing to correspond with the prisoners with the aim of lightening their burden while in prison."

Dr. Stokes exhibited a letter from J. J. Saunders, Secretary of the Board of Pardons and Parole of the Arizona Penitentiary, complimenting him on the work which the league has done.

CENSUS FACTS HELD SACRED

Detectives, Collectors, and Relatives Turned Away Disappointed.

Ever since the announcement was made that registration under the State Military Census Law was practically complete the office of the City Director of Census at 261 Broadway and the Tabulating Division at 49 Lafayette Street, have been the objective points for private detectives, bill collectors, and relatives looking for missing persons. About twenty such inquiries were received on Wednesday at 49 Lafayette Street and the number was slightly increased yestrday.

No single item of information was given out, nor will be, for the State officials say that all facts gathered by the census takers are sacred and beyond the reach of subpoenas.

Tax Exempt
First Mortgage Certificates on New York City Real Estate
5%
Principal & Interest GUARANTEED 5%
You may invest $100 and upward. Interest from day of purchase.
Write for Booklet
"The Ideal Investment" and our July Investment List.
New York Title & Mortgage Co.
Capital & Surplus over $3,000,000
185 Broadway New York — 203 Montague St. Brooklyn

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED in unlisted securities, communicate with The Annalist, Times Square.—Advt.



Summer Maternity Apparel
For Every Occasion
The mother-to-be may always be smartly and becomingly dressed in clothes designed by Lane Bryant.
CLEARANCE SALE
now in progress affords the Expectant Mother an unequaled opportunity to purchase Summer Dresses, Suits, Coats, Skirts, Waists at greatly
Reduced Prices
Lane Bryant
21-23 W. 38th St.

GET A CAR FOR THE SUMMER.
The Automobile Exchange in The New York Times has many used cars to suit all pockets. Boon for moderate purses. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

Store Open All Day Tomorrow, Saturday

"Calling the Roll" in $20 Suits at Saks

¶ WE can't call them all off—we'd need three times the space. We'll just shake up the assortment and take one from here and there.

A Blue Serge—Lean in the blades, just right at the shoulders, with patch pockets in just the proper proportion—not the windowpane variety, that look as if they're an afterthought.

A Smart Overplaid—A two-button sack suit that should be in the $25 grades according to some clothing announcements, but it's quite at home in our $20 selections. Just right for the conservative man.

Cheviots—Can't pick just one, there's so many that are far and away above the average. Solid colors in beautiful shades and striped effects that are a lesson in color harmony. In single and double breasted models with pockets aslant, slightly curved or regular. A "treat" in models and patterns which young New Yorkers will relish with delight.

Belted Models—Lean of line and trim of arm. They have all the "pep" and individuality young chaps like.

¶ We could keep up this "cataloguing" for some time, but we think you now have a faint idea of Saks $20 suits. New models and fabrics are added almost daily—and a good many new customers.

Saks Clothes Are Saks Made

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.



6,000 Men's Shirts
Actual values $1.25 and $1.50

87c

The manufacturers of the high grade OSTEND Shirt have devoted part of their great plant to the making of war supplies for the U. S. Government. (Khaki Shirts, knit underwear, etc.)

To rid themselves of a large quantity of shirtings they had on hand, the makers agreed to turn them into OSTEND Shirts. They must have done so at a loss, surely at no profit, for the fabrics and general workmanship are beyond anything we have seen at 87 cents this year.

Woven Madrases, Printed Madrases, Corded Madrases, Percales, Crepe Weaves, Repps, and other popular materials. All made with soft turnback cuffs (can be laundered at home, which means quite a saving in Summertime). Patterns run the entire gamut between "conservatives" and "radicals," with a majority of designs that belong to neither group—somewhere in between. *They're S-o-m-e Shirts!*

The man who doesn't buy enough for the season doesn't know quality.

Gimbels—Main Floor, Broadway and 33rd Street Corner

2,800 Men's and Young Men's Suits
Ready for July 4th

At $15

22 Styles 50 Patterns



Just to give you an idea of the vast variety and suitable selection you will find at GIMBELS, we call attention to your possibilities here at $15. Although, as a matter of fact, the range from this price up to $50 is comparatively as good. Just about every style, shade or fabric a man wants is here at $15.

—And Here Are Other "Plums"

White Flannel Trousers, $5
Just a new narrow model, and well tailored for the seashore or tennis.

Sport Coats, $6.75 to $12.50.

Flannel—Knitted. Plain blue, Oxford grays, heather mixtures.

Men's Tan Auto Duster, $2.95. Double-breasted. Patch pockets.

Men's Gray Auto Duster, $5.00
Double-breasted. (Belt back.)

Men's Gray Cotton Duster, $3.50
Double-breasted. Big pockets.

Men's Dark Gray Mohair Dusters, $6.75
Big roomy model. Double-breasted or Raglan model.

Genuine Palm Beach Suits at $5.75, $8.75 and $10.

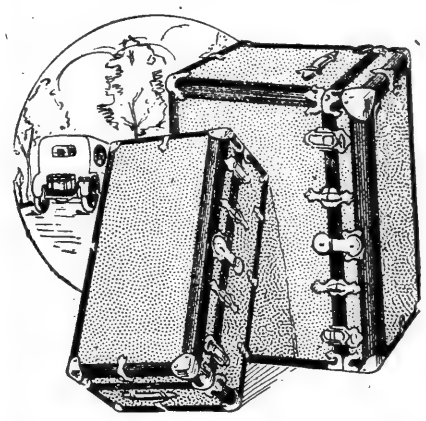
GIMBELS—Fourth Floor—Broadway.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

EVERWEAR

FIBRE TRUNKS
At Noteworthy Reductions

Regarding this sale of Everwear Fibre Trunks there are three important factors that spell SUCCESS with capital letters. One is the opportune moment at which it appears—in time for the "4th." The remarkable reductions is another. Third—the fact that they're EVERWEAR Trunks.



$12.75 to $14.50 Fibre Dress and Steamer Trunks $9.75
Square corner model; reinforced and protected by hardwood slats and steel railings; full linen lined; deep tray; dependable lock and brassed hardware. Several sizes to choose from in either style.

$16 to $18 Fibre Dress and Steamer Trunks $12.00
Round edge model; powerful but not heavy; protected by massive cold rolled steel hardware; full linen lined; extra tray in dress style. Sizes 32 to 40 inches.

$18.50 to $22.50 Fibre Dress and Steamer Trunks $15
Round edge model; extra strong reinforcements, extra strong protections; fully riveted; full linen lined; extra tray in dress style. Several sizes in each style.

GIMBELS TRUNK DEPARTMENT—Fifth Floor—Rear



Wear—

Will they wear well? Many men ask that—and we reply YES, because of what we know about the fine quality of materials and workmanship used in making "Supre-Macy" Shoes for Men.

Men's Tan Cordovan Oxfords at $6.94

Good looking shoes, of genuine horse-hide leather, made on a smart last, with medium toes, broad heels and Goodyear welted soles.

Main Floor Balcony, 35th Street, Rear.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Herald Square New York

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House but for Cash Only.



In Good Form And Going Strong
That describes White Flannels, which are gaining in popularity as the summer advances. Of course, you will pay less for them here than in any other good store in town.

Outing Trousers at $4.75
We are showing a good assortment of Flannel Trousers in plain white and stripes. They look well with almost any dark coat. Others at $3.96 to $10.75.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

Men's Sport Coats
Smartly fashioned coats that fairly invite you to slip into them. Pinch Back and belted models with patch pockets—carefully tailored. Of brown or blue flannel, and brown, gray, blue or heather green knitted fabrics $9.50. Still others of tan gabardine,
$12.75 and $14.75
Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

Men's Belts, 94c
Two good styles at this price, each fit to be seen when you toss aside your coat. One, of black calfskin, tubular style, with buckle to match, the other of genuine pigskin with brass finished buckle. Sizes 30 to 44.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Motor Dust Coats For Men
Save your clothes and save money at the same time by selecting your duster here. Double-breasted, button-to-neck model with belted back, cut full. Excellent for the man who drives his own car. $4.96. Same model in tan linen $3.96.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Shoes and Sneakers
Whether you prefer calf oxfords or the light weight canvas shoes you can buy them here at a considerable saving.
Tan Calf Oxfords, with leather inner soles, blind eyelets, rubber soles and heels. $5.49
White Canvas Oxfords, leather inner soles, rubber soles and heels, $3.96; Canvas Sneakers, 79c and $1.24; Bals, 89c & $1.49.
Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th Street, Rear.

Socks for Soldiers

Sound Feet are essential to a successful army. Soldiers of long experience declare wool socks, to be best. Imported Seamless Wool Socks broad ribbed, in gray, brown or heather green. 79c.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Is Your Watch Keeping Good Time?
If it is not running correctly, accurately, let us look it over, clean it, and regulate it.
Macy's—Jewelry Repair Dept., Main Fl. Balcony, 34th St.

B. Altman & Co.

REMARKABLE VALUES

are offered in a special sale of

Men's Real Shantung Silk Suits

(two-piece model, with Norfolk or sack coat) made from superior-quality silk imported direct from China by B. Altman & Co.; extraordinarily priced at

$18.50

Men's Straw Sailor Hats

(sennit braids) are on sale at the greatly reduced prices of

$1.85 & $2.85

(This Sale is being held on the First Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street — Thirty-fifth Street

GIVE NEW ROSTER OF PLATTSBURG CAMP

New York Regiment Reorganized Owing to Departure of Engineer and Artillery Men.

NOW HAS 13 COMPANIES

Nine of Them Infantry, One Cavalry, and Three Field Artillery—Present Organization Permanent.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 28.—The revised roster of the New York Regiment, resulting from the reorganization of the Officers' Training Regiment and the departure of the Engineer and Coast Artillery candidates for Southern camps on June 16, was made public today by the regimental adjutant, Captain Sebring C. Megill, C. A. C. With the exception of reserve officers, who may be assigned from time to time to other companies, and men who are detailed to aviation schools, the present organization will remain intact until the end of the camp, in the middle of August.

The New York camp now consists of nine infantry companies, one troop of cavalry, and three batteries of field artillery. Each unit is practically a skeleton regiment of future line officers who will have command in the division of the national army which will be called out about Sept. 1 at Yaphank, L. I.

The mail for the students is sent to the Plattsburg Barracks branch post office. To insure quick delivery it is desirable that students' addresses include their proper organization, for mail so addressed is sent to the men's barracks. The following is the official roster of the New York camp:

First Company.

Reserve Officers—D. G. Harris, W. W. Metcalf, R. Goelet, B. Purcell, C. L. Williams, Jr., A. K. Atkins, S. G. Cogswell, R. M. Cooper, L. Cox, S. Cutler, A. W. Gardner, N. R. Johnson, T. M. Marshall, J. S. Shaw, T. Aemelis, J. B. Acheson, O. Allen, W. C. Allen, T. D. Avenius, F. Ayres.

A. C. Appleburg.
J. G. Bailiff, W. S. Barlow, E. E. Barrett, G. W. Beeman, M. Benedetto, W. F. Berggren, J. P. Blair, Jr., W. C. Boehm, J. A. Burchell, F. P. Buckhorn, L. Burke, B. Burkman, J. A. Burrell, J. C. Buttner, W. S. Byrne, E. D. Bradley, R. L. Brown, G. R. Campbell, L. L. Carman, H. Carnahan, C. Christmas, A. M. Clark, G. Clokey, H. A. Cohn, H. G. Cole, V. J. Collett, M. Corduan, A. Coster, N. C. Cottone, J. J. Curry, W. L. Custer.

M. E. Desjourdain, Jr., A. B. Delacy, J. L. Dellue, G. J. Denike, H. W. Desmington, Jr., W. E. Dodge, J. C. Donovan, J. W. Donoghue, F. Doudera, J. Dowdall, E. V. Downey, H. W. Drouillard, F. M. Duyer.

H. J. Elmer, S. Emerson.
H. J. Fee, G. Finnie, Jr., F. A. Forster, M. L. Fulcher, B. Fox.

A. E. Garnsey, R. N. Gildersleeve, J. R. Gilham, F. J. Goldsmith, W. H. Griffin, J. F. Guillet.

E. Hackett, H. Harrington, J. L. R. Harris, W. C. Hatch, M. P. Heffman, E. S. Hemphill, A. H. Henderson, R. Hodges, E. C. Herron, F. M. Hourigan, M. W. Howe, T. V. Hynes.

N. T. Kenyon, E. L. Killion, G. Kingston, S. Kirkland, A. Knapp.

P. S. Lacy, K. Lorenz, J. R. Lowry, E. A. Lawrence, W. B. Livingston, Jr.

F. McAllister, F. M. McKnight, J. B. McLow, W. Mack, J. E. Mackin, S. Malett, J. Mann, W. B. Mendes, J. F. Milde, J. C. Millard, C. D. Millar, W. Mittleman, J. H. Moores, H. Morey, H. Mason, J. S. Morrison, V. Munger, T. A. Murray.

C. P. Newman, R. H. Newton, A. A. Nerling.

E. P. O'Connor, S. W. Oppenheimer, J. M. O'Shea, C. R. Overton.

E. Palmer, D. A. Park, C. D. Parkhill, Jr., R. Platon, E. O. Power.

M. T. Quigg, C. G. Quinlan.

R. B. RanJel, D. Remer, J. P. Richardson, C. G. Roth, P. Rothschild, J. R. Russell, H. P. Sammers, H. C. Sampter, S. A. Sands, F. J. Scheid, C. B. Schiff, J. F. Schneider, E. T. Scott, H. Shurtleff, F. Simmons, A. V. Smith, G. P. Southworth, M. Steinhardt, T. W. Sweet.

C. S. Tater, F. B. Tiebout, M. J. Troy, A. W. Tweedy, P. L. Thorne.

A. G. Vanderpool.
S. A. Walsh, Jr., F. L. Wilkinson, A. L. Wolfe.
W. H. Young.

Second Company.

Reserve Officers—C. W. Dall, J. T. Linney, H. C. Woodward, W. H. Beers, J. G. Fogarty, J. H. Mallory, P. St. G. Bissell, Jr., C. B. Blakeman, O. H. Brandt, W. F. Casey, Jr., C. C. Corse, F. L. Crosby, W. H. Draper, Jr., W. P. Foss, Jr., R. L. Gardner, R. D. Grout, R. S. Hevenor, R. V. Lewis, Jr., P. Patterson.

M. Aldridge, H. P. Appleton, J. C. Andes, E. L. Askam, T. W. Avery.

L. A. Barber, D. C. Bartholomew, F. A. Bates, T. E. Beatty, W. C. Betsch, E. H. Beverly, R. C. Bondurent, W. H. Bradshaw, A. M. Boughton, G. T. Brown, L. S. Brown, R. J. Brown, E. Butts, Jr.

F. W. Carter, D. Campbell, T. M. Carnegie, J. E. Cates, J. F. Catlin, A. J. Cherifree, P. St. G. Cooke, E. J. Connelly, W. C. Cooke, A. R. Cooper, A. J. Cordier, P. Coster, Jr., J. W. Crummey, W. G. Cullen, G. A. Currie, J. J. Courtis.

L. H. Davidge, C. De Rham, Jr., W. K. Doggett, J. H. Duffey, F. M. Duquot.

H. M. Eaton, B. M. Edgerton, C. E. Edsie, G. H. Ellison, J. H. Efee.

F. J. Felbel, W. B. Field, J. A. Fish, Jr., W. C. Flato, M. Foley, R. C. Fowler, G. A. Freund, W. M. Friedlander.

R. C. Gallagher, J. E. George, F. Gillette, M. G. Gilmore, L. E. Gladu, C. W. Gleason, H. H. Glover, W. H. Greer, H. E. Goodman, E. Goodwin, P. J. Graf, C. E. Grafmuller, H. W. Graham, B. Greider, G. J. Griffin, E. A. Griffiths, H. Groesbeck, Jr.

L. F. Ragland, E. M. Haight, A. D. Hammett, J. F. Hanrahan, A. H. Hanson, L. Harrington, E. S. Heeley, W. J. Reyer, J. L. Hubbell, J. L. Hicks, J. J. Husband, C. L. Hunt, R. Johnson, J. C. Joyce.

J. E. Kelley, D. C. Kerr, P. J. Kingsley, A. E. Kupfer.

P. D. Lapham, J. M. Loughborough, M. G. Lowy, A. K. Lucas.

D. T. McFarland, R. G. McKay, J. B. McLoughlin, S. C. Markoe, J. J. Meson, Jr., C. B. Meredith, Danforth Miller, H. H. Miller, C. A. Minton, G. A. Mulliner.

P. J. O'Brien, F. R. Otte, A. E. Peterson, H. F. Peto.

T. J. Quinlan.

W. P. Rauch, Warren Rice, P. A. Rieser, A. P. Robinson.

L. B. Sargent, W. W. Schachtel, I. Schlechter, W. H. Schoeler, K. E. Schuyler, R. Shearman, H. Silliman, O. L. Simpson, W. Skelly, F. A. Slocum, Jr., H. V. Smith, R. H. Staats, A. J. Staub, E. L. Steckler, P. Stern, P. P. Sturges.

A. L. Tait, A. W. Thomas, J. M. Thomas, L. McC. Thomas, C. H. Thorling, E. B. Towns, G. A. Turley, W. E. Tuttle.

E. Von Wenig.

M. I. Waite, G. H. Warren, Jr., W. M. Washburn, S. C. Webster, E. B. Wells, R. H. Whiton, G. H. Williams, J. D. Williams, M. A. Willment, B. Wilson, W. C. Wren, G. L. Wrenn.

C. P. Young, D. Young.

Third Company.

Reserve Officers—Delancy K. Jay, H. E. Montgomery, 2d; P. A. Taylor, A. M. Wolff, T. M. Yoder, A. R. Crippen, C. J. Goldsmith, C. F. Johnstone, J. K. Olyphant, C. L. Slocum, R. F. Crandall, W. Drefus, T. P. Dursell, R. H. Hollander, H. E. Hornbeck, W. C. Kimball, G. H. Lamm, M. C. Lorini, G. Mygatt, J. N. Stone, F. Vaughan.

R. L. Aitken.

G. W. Bacon, G. L. Ball, J. A. Ballard, J. M. Battle, H. W. Bergman, D. J. Birmingham, A. C. Blanchard, J. Bogart, F. Boyle, B. Buiger, F. Bull, G. Burns, J. C. Butler.

H. W. Caygill, A. B. Clayton, J. H. Cleveland, S. L. Cooney, F. N. Countiss.

W. A. Darcey, J. Demarest, J. L. Dias, V. L. Dinel, J. H. Donaldson, A. DuBois.

J. T. Eagleton, H. W. Eldred.

W. V. Flynn, J. L. Foreman, H. E. Foster, Jr., H. V. Frank.

M. F. Glover, R. Grisewood.

A. Haas, M. J. Hayes, N. A. Hayner, W. C. Hecht, J. L. Hegarty, N. T. Helfer, F. R. Herten, J. L. Hicks, J. L. Hoare, F. J. Hoffman, E. H. Holden, D. R. Holliday, C. D. Hood, D. W. Howe, R. G. Hurley, A. Huttlinger, S. W. Hyde.

T. J. Jackson, D. L. Joscelyn, E. A. Judge.

R. Kenny, R. C. Kipp, J. H. Kjellberg, R. L. Kluesecheid, A. F. Kurtz.

F. B. Lathrop, H. J. Latau, J. E. Lawyer, H. W. Lehmkuhl, S. M. Lee, M. C. Lefferts, Jr., H. V. Leonard, J. L. Leslie, L. Lockwood, F. M. Long, E. O. Lothrop, C. A. Ludlum, Jr., L. Lytle.

C. R. MacLennan, J. J. McAleer, J. McBurney, H. F. McElroy, 2d, E. McGarvey, Jr., J. J. McGoldrick, J. W. McGowern, J. McGunnigle, J. C. McGuire, J. A. McKeen, F. McLaughlin, P. H. McNulty, H. J. McTeague, W. J. Machheski, G. F. Marshall, G. R. Mauborgne, G. R. Meehan, F. A. Melly, V. J. Meloy, E. K. Metcalfe, W. Michaelis, G. Milne, H. T. Moore, G. H. Morgan, O. W. Morris, C. P. Morrison, C. V. Morton, E. C. Mueller.

C. I. Naylor, L. G. Neff, E. H. Nicoll, E. R. Norris.

R. J. O'Connell, T. F. O'Connor, Jr., E. F. O'Dougherty, E. Oldham, T. C. O'Sullivan.

J. F. R. Packard, J. O. Parisette, N. S. Parsons, N. Fox, H. R. Powell, E. J. Price, C. Rayon, L. F. Reid, R. A. Reese, C. E. Reinarth, J. J. Riordan, C. E. Roach, C. S. Reome, K. Roosevelt, P. K. Roth, E. W. Ruscher, J. K. Rutherford.

E. E. Sawyer, Jr., F. L. Schaechter, R. Schmidt, W. M. Schwenker, W. E. Seibert, R. R. Sewell, H. M. Simon, J. Simons, C. C. Smith, J. B. Snow, F. L. Soule, R. W. Stevenson, N. L. Stone, F. F. Sutherland, W. J. Sutherland.

A. G. Thatcher, R. Thomas, G. Tissa, T. E. Tuthill.

S. B. Waite, H. Webbe, R. E. Weeks, H. Welsch, Jr., G. R. White, W. White, F. L. Whitmarsh, A. S. Wiener, P. K. Wiggins, T. J. Winant, W. H. Wright.

F. H. Young.

Fourth Company.

Reserve Officers—J. P. Drouillard, F. C. Rich, S. F. Weaver, P. M. Gleah, E. Marshall, A. B. Proctor, R. J. Sprague, W. Eastman, G. L. Ring, B. Schapiro, J. Stillwell, R. W. Arnold, W. F. Britton, J. H. Church, C. K. Higgins, T. W. Manyon, K. McIntosh, J. K. Moses, A. A. Oppenheim, C. M. Robertson.

J. G. Affleck, Jr., P. R. Ames, L. J. Arata, J. B. Baldwin, F. V. Barksdale, W. Barney, C. Baskerville, Jr., J. R. Behrend, C. Belknap, E. A. Bissell, H. A. Blackham, M. Blumenthal, E. Boothe, F. A. Bowen, C. Boyce, F. P. Brophy, T. A. Bryant, C. W. Butler, S. W. Butler, C. M. Bull, Jr.

W. S. Gallagher, M. Cobb, A. F. Cohn, S. Cole, W. A. Coleman, L. G. Collins, H. Conklin, G. Crane, C. J. Curran, B. P. Currier, J. S. Curtis.

F. H. Daniels, K. W. Davis, M. De Vita, F. M. Dielman, W. M. Donahue, A. K. Dowd, R. W. Doyle, F. B. Duffy, F. G. Dument, E. R. Dwelle.

G. P. Egbert, G. Elkin, B. Ellsworth.

H. N. Fairchild, J. M. Faust, J. P. Feeney, J. B. Filley, Jr., C. M. Fish, E. J. Fitzhugh, B. A. Flood, E. Foster, C. G. Frick.

E. M. Gardner, M. E. Gates, Jr., J. M. Gesner, Jr., W. H. Gilman, J. H. Gordon, J. B. Graham, R. C. Graves, G. C. Gregory, J. P. Griffith.

P. E. Hassinger, J. R. Hay, S. P. Hebard, L. L. Heller, A. P. Hess, E. S. Hewitt, S. J. Hirsch, S. V. Hirschman, J. K. Hoyt, Jr.

C. A. Jacob, Jr., D. B. Jarvis, C. A. Johnson.

J. R. Keiper, H. Knaack, A. C. Koch.

R. P. Lawrence, H. B. Lever, O. Levine.

R. MacDonald, Jr., J. W. Meany, L. J. Merkle, F. R. Miller, C. H. Mills, L. A. Mitchell, E. J. Mooney, W. H. Morris, J. Morschauser, Jr., P. S. Mortenson, E. Muller, J. J. Murphy.

N. M. Nelsen, W. Nicoll, H. E. Noble.

J. J. Pavell, G. G. Peck, J. Perry, C. E. Pickard, C. V. Pickering.

L. C. Quackenbush.

C. H. Ratcliffe, H. S. Rade, E. C. Reece, G. J. Rennie, A. J. Rivers, J. F. Roberts, F. W. Rourke, H. E. Russell.

F. D. Sanford, L. W. Sellers, G. E. Shaw, W. D. Sherman, S. C. Shetter, J. H. Shutherworth, J. Simmons, H. Speakman, M. G. Spooner, H. A. Stevens.

H. H. Taylor, H. D. Tahrkield, R. W. Thompson, A. Tinker, J. F. Trounstine, R. L. Tyner.

C. W. Van Cortlandt, A. Vandaventar, Jr., R. J. Van Epps, L. B. Vanscoy, G. Villaret, Jr., E. C. Vollmer.

J. M. Wallron, E. S. B. Walker, P. F. Walsh, J. Walz, Warner, J. S. Warren, W. E. C. Washburn, E. M. Wigton, A. Wiley, A. R. Williams, W. E. Willis, S. J. Wilson, B. I. Winn, F. R. Wolff.

H. O. Young, T. Young.

Fifth Company.

Reserve Officers—A. F. Nathan, J. B. Brandreth, F. E. Dawson, W. D. Harrigan, T. W. Hastings, W. E. Hoyer, J. S. S. Richardson, H. T. Spooner, J. Sproul, W. F. Trefferkern, F. R. Schell, W. F. Cahill, R. De P. Clarke, W. F. Deetjen, R. E. Goggin, W. B. Hutchinson, E. Mott, H. D. Newsom, C. M. Sweezy.

J. M. Adrian, Jr., C. R. Auchincloss.

B. H. Bailey, W. W. Baldwin, B. Barrett, R. Beechinor, S. M. Bijur, R. Bolton, L. F. Braine, Jr., L. J. Brightman, R. F. Brown, T. S. Buchanan, E. Butterfield.

J. C. Calhoun, Jr., W. Chalaire, W. B. Chamberlain, H. Church, M. J. Cichy, J. Conaty, H. O. Cowing, F. Y. Cowle, F. P. Craign, G. W. Curtiss.

P. Daly, R. L. Diggs, K. Druffner.

J. A. Eggleston.

J. C. Farrell, C. E. Fatherston, M. I. Fox, Jr.

J. Gallagher, W. H. Geis, L. W. Georgeson, D. B. Green.

H. L. Hall, H. K. Hardon, J. M. Heath, W. M. Henry, L. L. Hill, J. A. Holahan, L. J. Holub, G. W. Hubbell, B. J. Hunt, L. Huthsteiner.

R. B. Jaus, H. D. Johnson.

G. Kaemmerling, C. H. Kaiser, T. J. Kavanaugh, M. J. Keyes, A. Kleinfelder, A. R. Knott, R. S. Knowles, G. W. Krick, G. W. Krug.

V. Lauderdale, H. L. Lemlein, H. S. Leat, A. Livingston, A. Lochhead, N. H. Lord, H. Ludwig.

H. L. McCall, H. E. McCormick, J. S. McDermott, C. J. McLean, E. E. McNally, F. J. McNamara, A. H. Martin, J. G. Mays, A. S. Mela, H. C. Merritt, F. Meyer, B. H. Miller, H. L. Miller, D. C. Morse.

S. S. Nash, Jr., M. G. Neale, G. A. Nee, H. T. Nichols.

G. J. O'Flynn, R. J. O'Neil.

R. M. Page, R. E. Pardee, R. K. Patterson, J. C. Pemberton, W. K. Pettigrue, P. H. Plough, A. D. B. Pratt.

E. Quigley.

I. Randolph, C. H. Reges, K. M. Reid, P. DeH. Reid, W. R. Reid, R. H. Richter, H. P. Reiper, R. F. Ryan.

R. Saunders, J. W. Schoendorf, H. Schram, H. C. Schwab, L. E. Schwab, C. A. Schwarzwaelder, P. J. Scudder, W. E. Sever, R. B. Seymour, T. J. Sheean, R. McC. Shields, A. A. Sherrim, Jr., T. A. Simmons, J. T. Sinclair, J. M. Slee, A. C. Smith, S. C. Smith, A. J. Spain, A. N. Starin, J. A. Straley, W. C. Strauss, G. T. Strong, F. R. Sutherland, W. R. Sweeney, Jr., J. A. Sweet, J. M. Symington.

J. H. Taber, A. W. Talley, A. K. Taylor, G. D. Towler, J. M. Townsend, Jr., K. T. Tucker, C. W. Turner.

T. S. Valletta, H. L. Van Aken, A. Van Horn, Jr., F. M. Van Horne, W. J. Vibbard, J. Von Grimm.

S. S. Walcott, C. R. Walsh, R. B. Ward, F. J. Wardell, H. Warth, H. B. Weaver, H. C. Wetmore, W. D. Wheeler, S. Weisman, L. D. Whyte, J. W. Wiggins, G. Willing, A. J. Willmer, F. G. Wilson, W. M. Woody, A. Q. Wyker.

R. A. Zwemer.

Sixth Company.

Reserve Officers—P. P. Gardiner, F. R. Appleton, Jr., Ernest Halle, J. H. Allan, J. J. Boag, H. E. Crawford, F. Egan, H. M. Graham, W. L. Hanavan, J. F. Kenny, H. K. Mount, H. E. Oelricha, H. C. Sanborn, C. L. Appleton, L. W. Bacon, Jr., M. S. Bowman, A. V. Eliot, C. B. Marr, G. F. Parsons, Jr., H. A. Wintjen.

P. E. Adams, H. C. Adams, C. E. Allen, G. Archer, H. N. Arnold, A. Aston.

M. B. Ayres, H. F. Babcock, L. S. Bagley, P. D. Ballentine, O. T. Barr, W. Barry, F. S. Bates, C. P. Baxter, R. T. Beddow, E. V. Bahan, A. E. Bell, J. Bennett, H. O. Berstrom, L. R. Bessel, H. W. Biddle, A. E. Billing, R. L. Bosselman, F. M. Brady, B. Broadhurst, W. F. Broemel, C. A. Brorstrom, W. D. Brunig, A. L. Brunnell, C. Blagden, G. A. Bonaventure, H. M. Buggeln, T. F. Burke.

C. C. Campanari, C. M. Cannon, Jr., T. Y. Carpenter, H. T. Carstens, F. Cheney, M. F. Clark, G. L. Cohen, G. E. Colbath, W. H. Colgan, R. E. Conn, S. D. Connolly, L. L. Consolley, J. Conway, F. L. Cook, W. S. Cooper, R. M. Conboy, E. H. Cossow, A. S. Crane.

D. Davis, T. Devine, B. R. De Graff, H. De la Chapelle, E. H. Dederer, H. A. Donnelly, W. Drakert, N. Duble, J. R. Dunlap, F. D. Dunn.

G. Eichelmann.

G. Fay, E. B. Felton, J. A. Ferguson, H. C. Finn, H. Fisher, J. J. Fitzgerald, I. Folks, H. W. Freeman, C. F. Frizzell.

F. Gilligan, F. A. Godwin, E. L. Grant, T. Grepho, J. C. Gray, S. E. Grey, C. Groas, A. G. Haen, W. A. Hamilton, F. Hann, J. M. Hayward, F. X. Hennessy, E. M. Hensley, R. M. Herbert, R. D. Herdman, W. E. Herr, H. W. Hoffman, W. W. Hoover, W. B. Hunting, J. F. Hurd.

S. B. Jacobson, L. W. Johnson, W. G. Johnson, J. B. Johnstone.

T. Keater, W. King, P. King, L. A. Kuerst.

P. Lawrence, H. G. Leonard, H. H. Lewis.

P. Mallett, T. Miller, T. A. Morgan, R. Morrissey, A. J. McClure.

L. D. Newborn.

J. C. O'Brien, T. D. O'Brien.

C. J. Palmer, C. E. Peck, R. E. Peck, J. H. Prentice.

J. S. Rixey, R. D. Robinson, O. H. Rothenburgh.

L. H. Shepard, A. Smith, W. H. Smith, W. E. Soltmann, A. C. Speight, DeC. Statler, W. R. Stevens, M. Stevenson, T. E. Stone, Jr., W. Storey, Jr., McN. Swasey.

D. Talt, T. Talbert, R. T. Tyrrel.

F. R. Upham, Jr.

A. F. Waite, J. B. Wall, W. T. Ward, W. M. Waskom, R. Welch, A. Wertheim, J. E. White, W. S. Wilson, W. H. Wood, M. E. Wilber, W. D. Wile, W. Wilgus, E. H. Wilson, Jr., R. Wisner, N. S. Wolff, A. B. Wood, E. C. Worms.

D. B. Zimmer.

Seventh Company.

Reserve Officers: F. L. Nelson, E. J. Robbins, H. H. Walker, K. P. Budd, W. F. Hutchinson, H. Nickerson, W. H. Bennett, D. R. Crook, S. Fahnestock, J. J. Frank, H. W. Ralph, E. M. Ackerman, E. S. Bentley, B. Brooks, J. C. Cattus, P. G. Gates, A. Gluckman, F. J. Kenell, C. E. Lovejoy, L. Nichols, A. E. Purchas, R. Williams.

R. J. Adams.

S. W. Bampton, E. R. Bartlett, B. H. Becker, L. G. Bernheimer, J. T. Blandford, L. S. Breckinridge, W. E. Brinkman, J. W. Brooks, W. M. Bush.

J. Campbell, H. Cape, Jr., R. E. Cole, A. J. Connick, Jr., W. D. Crane, C. Crawford, E. S. Crawford, R. L. Crawford, G. B. Crosby, J. M. Cudlipp, J. R. Cuahman.

W. Dobson, J. E. Doelger, P. E. Dorlin, H. G. Dern, J. M. Dufocq, Mac J. Dukehart.

G. A. Edson, H. J. Eggers, F. Ehrenback, H. Ehrenberg, R. W. Ensign, E. A. Erkins.

H. R. Fairfax, J. J. Farley, T. H. Ferris, C. Fischer, J. R. Fitch, J. V. Flood, J. T. Flynn, J. J. Foley, H. Forshay, H. G. Fowler, W. A. Fox, L. H. Froman.

A. J. Gillespie, W. M. Griffith, A. Griffiths, H. D. Gruman, J. C. Gulick, E. H. Gutman.

G. S. Haight, A. J. Hamblen, D. Harrigan, B. Harris, J. R. Harvey, C. A. Hastings, B. Hering, C. N. Hernandez, I. F. Hoyl, W. N. Hick, W. O. Hill, M. H. Hogel, Jr., C. T. Haas.

W. A. Jawell.

E. A. Kane, D. W. Kempner, A. E. Kennedy, Jr., D. S. Kennedy, R. T. Kiddle, F. R. Knight, W. Kramer.

R. M. Lalau, S. J. Lefevre, Jr., E. M. Lewis, H. P. Lane, T. S. Lundgren, G. Lynch, W. A. Lynch.

R. McCabe, P. McGuire, D. W. McElhiney, G. McMurty, H. Mackay, T. F. Maher, H. L. Mahon, R. Marx, A. D. Mason, A. Medlicott, A. A. Merritt, L. W. Miles, F. O. Mills, P. P. Morningstar, E. B. Morse, R. J. Mullins, R. J. Murfin, A. S. Murray, Jr.

T. J. Nash, Jr., W. W. Neilson.

A. C. Otto.

V. G. Paradise, G. H. Pendleton, P. Penfield, R. Phelan.

W. K. Rainsford, G. Rankin, L. Ransom, A. Rhinehart, C. A. Rice, C. D. Richards, W. A. Richter, J. A. Roosevelt, J. H. Ryan, H. St. Gaudens, R. B. Sassen, G. Saville, J. E. Schader, S. Schwartz, W. M. Seymour, J. M. Shaw, R. B. Sheridan, G. J. Shumaky, J. D. Sibley, C. Sigloch, R. L. Small, H. V. Smith, S. Spingarn, R. J. Stapleton, H. De W. Stevens, G. J. Stockley, F. B. Stokes, P. V. Stout, H. D. Strach, C. M. Stratton, S. A. Studwell, E. F. Sweenay.

W. W. Tait, E. Tappin, E. C. Tayler, M. Taylor, Jr., C. W. Timpson, T. T. Trapnell.

W. Vancerbeek, E. Vasques, Jr.

A. C. Wells, P. R. West, W. F. Whitehouse, C. L. Whiting, C. W. Whittlesey, S. E. Williams, A. S. Willits, S. M. Wilson, W. R. Witherill, M. Wood, R. M. Worley.

Eighth Company.

Reserve Officers: H. F. Chtmer, G. U. Harvey, C. E. Miller, I. J. Osborne, W. J. Berry, T. A. Byrne, G. E. Lawrie, A. Millard, Jr., S. J. Millar, L. V. Watson, L. Fiery, H. A. Frothingham, W. C. Godfrey, R. K. Haas, A. M. Lemon, G. A. Linton, G. E. Morson, J. A. Mosely, H. L. Rau, L. Van Wesel, B. White.

J. B. Adams, P. E. Adams, L. M. C. Adams, S. T. Anderson, G. Arnold.

H. L. Bache, A. L. Barbour, F. C. Batchelor, J. P. Bebel, A. Behrer, F. D. Bell, R. P. Bell, H. S. Benedict, H. I. Bennett, C. V. Bill, B. C. Black, Jr., W. Blackwell, B. Bodenheimer, W. Bodenstab, J. H. Brady, R. G. Bryan, H. A. Buermeyer, O. R. Bull.

F. A. Caldwell, H. W. Carlough, M. B. Carson, S. E. Cavanaugh, G. C. Clark, M. S. Clark, R. F. Clark, F. Cleveland, R. G. Coad, W. S. Conrow, H. D. Cotten, S. H. Cox, H. W. Crandall, E. A. Craver, W. J. Cullen, W. A. Cunningham, G. T. Curtis.

D. L. Daly, McG. De Grange, D. De Kay, J. J. Delson, J. A. Dolley, G. Dudley, H. I. Duff.

W. S. Easterly, C. D. Emple.

C. Fahnestock, J. Fahys, G. J. H. Geckheimer, R. B. Fisher, H. Forsyth, H. G. Frank.

C. W. Gaylord, C. A. Ginter, C. E. Goldwaite, F. F. Greenman, C. T. Greenweed, S. F. Griswold.

H. Halle, M. J. Harkens, C. M. Harrington, A. S. Harrison, W. E. Haskell, Jr., A. Hately, I. Hay, T. J. Hearn, M. R. Hellman, F. W. Hempstone, A. B. Hill, D. E. Hinman, H. Hitchcock, C. B. Hull, T. D. Hurley, A. M. Hyde, E. J. Hynes.

W. T. Igleheart.

J. D. Jackson, V. C. Jacobs.

W. H. Kearney, J. C. Kennedy, G. A. Kent, H. C. Kirkpatrick, W. F. Klauck, J. J. Kreig, J. Krug.

M. Langstaff, J. F. Lawior, F. L. Lent, A. M. Levy, W. N. Lewis, C. R. Logie, W. M. Lummis.

C. McClure, G. A. McCook, S. McCormick, G. F. McGimsey, D. R. McIntyre, A. F. McKeough, G. K. MacDonald, D. H. Mahon, B. Martin, W. Mason, M. H. Meany, J. C. Merrill, H. N. Merrill, H. Milkman, R. A. Miller, Jr., Q. H. Mills, J. J. Monohan, P. Mountney, F. J. Murphy, F. M. Murphy.

P. Neary, B. F. Norris.

R. O'Laughlin.

L. Parsons, W. H. Peckham, O. H. Perry, L. A. Pollock.

S. H. Randle, S. Rubel, T. Rubenstein, R. M. Saville, R. Schellins, H. Schwab, J. W. Scott, E. G. A. Shute, G. C. Smith, H. W. Smith, M. F. Stapleton, Jr., M. J. Stern, D. B. Strahan, R. H. Sturgis, C. H. Styles, B. M. Taylor.

J. G. Taylor, A. T. Trumbull.

W. D. Velk.

J. L. Waldron, E. Wheeler, W. J. Whited, J. P. Wier, I. B. Williams, H. L. Wood, K. R. Wood, W. H. Wood, F. E. Wortley, R. B. Wortman.

Ninth Company.

Reserve Officers—G. H. Gaston, Jr., H. A. Herrick, M. King, Jr., W. E. Payson, O. C. Brown, J. R. Freeman, J. H. O'Reilly, N. Whitehouse, T. Berdell, J. H. Breinig, C. P. Cochren, M. L. Coleman, R. R. Ewers, W. C. Given, R. J. Hammershlag, H. N. Harcourt, R. E. McDonald, T. Phillips, V. P. Ralli.

A. M. Alger, E. W. Austin.

M. F. Behar, J. J. Benkhard, H. W. Berdle, J. Bian, Jr., S. Bonsal, Jr., W. S. Bouton, R. S. Bookman, E. L. Bryan, J. E. Burchell, L. K. Bradley.

D. Campbell, G. T. Carroll, A. H. Chappell, H. Clark, C. Clark, W. Clock, E. A. Corby, A. L. Cramer, E. DeN. Cruger, F. DeL. Cunningham.

T. H. Dauchy, M. DeBoer, H. C. Dayton.

J. K. M.- Ewing.

E. Ferguson, E. M. Flaherg, D. S. Friedlander, F. M. Fritz, A. W. Furbershaw.

W. J. Gallagher, G. E. Golding, J. W. Guard.

M. Hamilton, G. B. Harris, F. A. Harwood, J. L. Healy, C. Hendel, E. M. Hilton, R. V. Hiscoe, J. R. Hockert, J. E. Hoffman, S. M. Holden, H. S. Houghton, M. R. Houston, E. I. Huntington.

F. K. Izsard.

R. Y. Jarvis, J. S. Johnston, W. W. Johnston, R. B. Jones.

F. P. Kiesser, G. B. Klp.

A. L. Lindley, R. B. Livermore, A. Livingston, W. O. Loomis, H. A. Lorenz.

J. G. MacDonough, A. MacRossie, Jr., H. D. McKeige, F. S. Male, H. L. Manley, W. A. Martin, W. D. Martin, C. H. Mellor, P. E. Mendenhall, R. W. Morgan, C. E. Moore, G. D. Morris, E. S. Mulford.

J. D. Noble, E. A. Nostrand.

T. A. O'Brien, E. A. O'Malley, Jr., A. J. O'Rielly.

D. R. Page, H. G. Parrish, E. L. Pearson, R. Perins, D. Petie, M. A. Pette, T. E. Pierce, L. F. Plummer, E. C. Pollen, W. Polje, C. F. Pope, A. P. Pomer, W. Potter, M. Prentiss, E. H. Putnam.

J. B. Ready, J. J. Redilen, H. L. Roberts, G. Robinson, C. B. Rolling, B. L. M. Rosal, L. Rothfield, E. M. Ryan, Jr., R. C. Ryder.

J. H. Scarff, G. L. Schenck, B. Schneider, A. H. Schroeder, T. E. Schulte, Jr., L. S. Schofield, A. F. Seaver, F. J. Selb, H. R. Sevilla, H. L. Seigel, C. L. Skinner, C. G. Smith, H. C. Smith, H. H. Smith, L. D. Sola, H. L. Spahr, R. W. Spaulding, J. P. Stair, E. W. Stern, W. S. Sterling, F. L. Stevens, J. G. Stevenson, T. Stilwell, J. M. Story, A. Strauss, F. G. Strauss, H. E. Sauvert, E. S. Sykes, Jr., R. Sylvester.

J. C. Terry, O. B. Thomas, H. W. Tuck, J. H. Tucker, J. A. Turner, L. J. Tynan.

W. R. Vanthuin.

G. A. Wallace, C. L. Waterbury, A. H. Weinberg, R. J. Welsh, W. L. West, S. F. Weston, F. W. Wiener, A. W. Woolford.

F. L. Yeager.

Cavalry.

Reserve officers: H. H. Curran, R. D. Valliant, F. N. Bangs, H. Cushing, J. C. Fargo, S. Greason, Jr., L. N. Scott, L. G. Wallace, A. E. Foster, G. A. Gordon, W. S. Gordon, J. H. Harper, S. M. Martin, H. C. Okie, J. J. Skeffington, N. J. Stern, B. W. Stokes, D. D. Streeter, W. G. Sutherland, E. B. Twombley, V. H. Ryan, V. C. Ryder, H. V. Scanlon, C. E. L. Seaz, L. Seidin, W. Sullivan, L. C. Thomas, W. D. Vaningen, B. Von Wetzleben, H. S. Achilles, G. Adams, Jr., C. Amory, Jr., C. O. Anderson, E. D. Babcock, H. S. Babcock, G. Ball, E. L. Barron, R. W. Barrows, G. H. Barber, L. M. Baum, C. L. Beare, F. W. Beck, D. Beers, E. T. Bemish, E. D. Blakeslee, H. L. Bodeman, J. K. Upton, T. F. White, J. O. Adler, W. R. Burlingame, William Carson, Jr., L. H. Chapin, P. Cuhman, E. S. Dawson, Jr., F. C. Dossert, P. Downing, G. C. Ettle, C. W. Lehman, C. B. Low.

L. A. Mongon, L. M. Marks, S. Marks, G. W. Martin, W. Mathews, R. R. Maxwell, W. C. Mayer, W. E. Meyers, C. W. Miller, G. N. Miller, Jr., M. Minton, F. C. Mills, B. G. Moon, G. Morgan, S. A. Morgan, E. B. Morse, J. McDonald, J. P. McEwen.

E. E. Nelson.

R. B. O'Connor, W. A. Onderdonk, W. S. Overend.

R. S. Palmer, W. U. Parson, I. H. Peck, R. Perkins, R. D. Perry, J. T. Phelan, A. H. Platt, D. B. Priest, H. H. Putnam, Jr.

J. J. Quinn.

A. Randolph, R. Redmond, S. J. Reid, S. J. Reid, Jr., H. J. Ricklin, H. L. Rose, D. M. Roy, W. E. Russell.

H. J. Sachs, J. Schenck, G. M. Schurman, J. N. Senecal, H. A. Shedd, A. Shriver, J. W. Sloat, F. A. Smith, W. Snellgrove, C. E. Stantial, H. G. Steinberg, H. D. Stillman, H. H. Stokes, W. A. Stover, H. J. Swenson.

D. F. Taylor, J. DeL. Taylor, P. G. Tenney, J. S. Thompson, J. C. Thornton, A. H. Tomes.

H. D. Valentine, P. Vonsaltza, W. A. Vollmer.

W. F. Walker, H. O. Whiteford, J. R. Whittaker, R. W. Williams, H. W. Williams, F. H. Wilson, Jr., C. Wolff, C. C. Woodburn, H. Worthington.

Ambulance Unit Benefit Tonight.

An entertainment will be given at the Manhattan Opera House tonight to raise money to help defray the expenses of the Metropolitan Ambulance Unit, which will sail shortly for service in France. The unit is composed of twenty-two men, and it was organized through contributions from members of the City Club, the Authors' Club, New York University, the College of the City of New York, and from individuals. R. H. Burnside has had charge of arranging the program, to which many stars of note will contribute.



JUSTICE ON BENCH DEFIED BY GUNMAN

Cardinale, Lent as a Witness by Italy, Refuses to Tell Who Murdered Barnet Baff.

ADMITS HE HIRED SLAYERS

Testifies That Archiello, in Sing Sing Deathhouse on His Own Confession, Is

CHICAGO ALDERMEN CONDEMN THE MAYOR

Vote Formal Accusation and One Speaker Calls Him a Traitor to His Country.

MOVE TO SUPPRESS PAPER

Call for Action Against The Republican, Known as Mayor's Organ —Washington Denies Action.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 28.—After Alderman A. A. McCormick had described William Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, as a "coward and traitor to his country" and Alderman Kennedy had characterized the city's chief executive as "the worst double-crosser the city ever had, and the biggest hypocrite the city has ever seen," the City Council's Judiciary Committee by a vote of 13 to 0 passed a resolution accusing the Mayor of "arbitrarily and tyrannically seeking to thwart the City Council in the expression of its will" and censuring him for his conduct in declaring last week's meeting adjourned under the gavel.

The committee had a tumultuous session. The Mayor refused to appear, sending a letter and inclosing a copy of his statement of Wednesday, in which he promised an exposé of alleged acts of former Boards of Education.

"These statements of the Mayor are merely an effort to befog the issue," shouted Alderman McCormick. "We have given the Mayor two opportunities to appear here. He refuses. He simply is practicing the old methods of Fred Lundin, who, I am told, sits on a dais in a room in the Hotel La Salle, the uncrowned King of Chicago, and the Mayor and others go there to get their orders. When the Mayor was a candidate he announced he was going to drive the crooks out of Chicago. Instead, he seems to have most of them on the payroll.

"By his statement sent to this committee he shows himself to be a coward and a traitor to his country. On the very day the American Army was landed in France to fight for his country the Mayor gave out a statement which brands him as a traitor. He tried to blast the Liberty Loan and the draft, and the President of the United States was obliged to take out of his hands the naming of the draft exemption boards.

"There is not a public action of William Hale Thompson that does not show him to be a traitor to his country."

Federal authorities in Washington are said to have found a way to suppress The Republican, the City Hall paper and organ of Mayor Thompson, which has ridiculed the Government and attacked the wisdom of almost every move made by the President. As fast as copies of the paper got to the street they have been forwarded to Washington. It is said now that its future existence will be short, and that those who have been connected with it may find themselves in serious difficulty.

It is pointed out that the paper has evaded the laws regarding seditious attacks by a technicality. It has been the custom to print at the top of the sheet in small type the words "Message to Congress." Every citizen has a right, it is declared, to address as many messages to Congress as he wishes. The Attorney General, according to reports, has found a way now to get around this technicality and is about to order the paper suppressed.

It is said steps will be taken to establish the identity of the persons controlling and financing the publication and to bring them to account. The publisher of the paper is given as Virtus C. Rohm, City Purchasing Agent, and a relative by marriage of Fred Lundin, the "silent mayor."

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The report of action against Mayor Thompson of Chicago, or the newspaper, The Republican, because of attacks on President Wilson was news to Department of Justice officials tonight. The officials declare that the suggested seizure of The Republican had not been ordered from Washington. At the Department of Justice it was said there had been no report from District Attorney Coyne at Chicago in regard to the matter.

SUFFRAGISTS PLAN TO CONTINUE TROUBLE

Hope Their Banners Will Keep On Waving at White House Gates—Two More Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Two more militant suffragists were arrested this afternoon when they flaunted their banners in the presence of President Wilson, while he was attending the unveiling of the Emmet monument in the New National Museum Building. Those arrested were Miss Elizabeth Stuyvesant of New York and Miss Iris Calderhead of Wichita, Kan. Armed with a suffrage banner in a bundle, the women gained admission to the museum building, where they began to unwrap and display the bunting when they were arrested.

The suffragists plan to continue their demonstrations before the White House or places that President Wilson may visit, despite the arrest of twenty-five women and the jailing of six in the last week. Miss Alice Paul, head of the woman's party, announced today that the campaign would be continued, and that hundreds of women had volunteered to come to Washington to help.

Pale from loss of sleep and nearly twenty-four hours' imprisonment, the six militants who were committed to the District of Columbia Jail for blocking the White House sidewalks held an impromptu reception for their associates at liberty, who thronged the matron's room at the jail from 9 o'clock this morning until after noon. The imprisoned militants were determined and cheerful, but failed to conceal the fact that they disliked the prison smells, dirt and bedbugs. Nevertheless, they did not openly complain.

The liberation of the six militants will be marked by a public breakfast under the auspices of the National Woman's Party, tomorrow. Early today Miss Alice Paul, at militant headquarters, began planning for the breakfast to be served at historic Cameron House at 8:30 o'clock tomorrow morning, when the six militants expect to be liberated.

Outside two policemen will watch over the breakfast. Visitors attending the breakfast will be shown two storerooms filled with more than 1,000 purple, yellow, and white banners, a great pile of poles, yards of muslin, and cans of paint—the materials for future demonstrations.

Police officials explained today their purpose in arresting women suffragists is as much to protect them against violence of hostile crowds attracted by the propaganda banners as to prevent gatherings which might become unmanageable.

No date for trial of the nineteen women against whom charges are pending has been set. If greater numbers of arrests are made during the Summer, the police officials said they would urge imposition of heavier penalties than the nominal three days' jail sentence given the first six women convicted.

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TALE STUDENT wishes Summer music pupils, vicinity Washington Square. H 33 Times.

SOCIALIST UPSETS RECRUITING RALLY

Agitator, Posing as Patriot, Takes Platform to Denounce America's Ways in War.

While the "Mid-day Minute Men," a volunteer recruiting organization of downtown business men, were holding their regular recruiting rally shortly after noon yesterday in their rooms at 57 Chambers Street, a young man arose in the audience and announced that he wanted to make a patriotic speech. He was promptly invited to the platform and told that he might have ten minutes.

The young man stepped up, looked somewhat nervously at his audience, and began: "As an American, I want to say that I am utterly opposed to this war and the way it was brought upon the American people. If this is a democracy, why was there not a referendum ——"

He got no further. The crowd, which had listened to his opening remarks in amazed silence, surged toward the platform with cries of "Put him out!" "Lynch him!" "Get a rope!" The speaker turned pale, and lost the thread of his discourse. The presiding members of the Minute Men, however, who had invited him to the platform under the colors which he had originally assumed, quieted the crowd with some difficulty, and succeeded in getting him out of the hall with a whole skin.

The young man said he was Samuel Finkelstein, 18 years old, an international socialist. From some things he said it is believed that he is one of a body of youthful socialists who have organized, on their own responsibility, for the purpose of attending recruiting meetings and interrupting them with speeches for their own propaganda and against recruiting.

There were perhaps 600 men in the hall when Finkelstein began to speak, but although most of them showed their patriotic resentment of his views by joining in the cry of "Lynch him!" only five of them carried their patriotism so far as to respond to the appeal of the other speakers and enlist in the army. The Minute Men altogether enlisted twelve men during the day.

Recruiting throughout New York yesterday continued to lag far behind the daily quota needed to fill New York's contingent for the regular army by Saturday night, only 167 men being obtained toward the 600 it was hoped to get. Most of these men were brought in by the two flying squadrons of motor buses furnished by the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, which have been touring the city with two bands and a contingent of pipers under command of Sergeant John Hafner and Corporal McIlhonny.

In addition to these forces, Colonel R. D. Walsh, in charge of army recruiting in New York, yesterday sent out an "army horse," a huge motor tractor which is driven with reins like a horse. This machine was sent lumbering up and down Broadway, and attracted much attention. It is used for dragging transport wagons, heavy guns, &c.

100 MILES AN HOUR UP ATLANTIC COAST

Army Flying Patrol Goes from Newport News to Mineola Before Breakfast.

Two United States Army aviators left Mineola Aviation Field yesterday morning on their return flight to the Aeronautical Experiment Station at Newport News, Va., after having flown from there to the Mineola field in four hours, at an average speed of 100 miles an hour. They were Captain J. B. G. Bartnolf and Lieutenant Stevens, using a regulation Army Curtiss biplane.

They left the Hampton Roads field [illegible] two aviators introduced themselves to the officers in charge there. The line distance from Newport News to Mineola is 383 miles, but Captain Bartholt and Lieutenant Stevens got lost in the fog over Philadelphia and made a detour which lengthened their flight by more than twenty miles.

Therefore they made more than 400 miles in the four hours of flying from Hampton Roads to Mineola. The aviators made the trip at an elevation of about 6,000 feet, crossing Chesapeake Bay just above Cape Charles and following the coast line.

Captain Bartholf and Lieutenant Stevens said that they made the flight as the first of a series of such journeys by army aviators to acquaint themselves with flying over the Atlantic Coast.

The two aviators were the guests of the officers at Mineola at the Garden City Hotel on Wednesday night, and left on their return trip shortly after 9 o'clock.

WOMAN TEACHER SLAIN.

Two Others Wounded and Man Associate Surrenders.

LACONIA, N. H., June 29.—Miss Alice Black Richards, head teacher at the school for feeble-minded here, was found early today in a cottage on the shore of Lake Winnisquam dead from a cut in her throat. In the same cottage, Miss Elizabeth Sness, assistant matron at the school, and Miss Dorothy Davis, a teacher, were found suffering from severe wounds.

The tragedy was discovered when Morris P. Bradford, a manual training teacher at the institution, walked into the police station and told the officers they had better lock him up. Bradford was held, pending an investigation.

The only explanation Bradford would give for his words was to "call up Dr. Baker." The police at once got into communication with Dr. Benjamin W. Baker, Superintendent of the school, and learned that Bradford had telephoned him and told him to go down to the cottage owned by the school on the shore of Lake Winnisquam. The police accompanied the Superintendent to the cottage, where they found Miss Richards dead and the other two women cowering terror-stricken in one corner of the room suffering from the effects of a murderous assault.

Bradford, the police learned, had invited the women to have supper with him at the cottage. What happened after that the officers had difficulty in learning owing to the condition of the injured women and the excited state Bradford appeared in. It came out, however, that Bradford had paddled two miles up the lake to this city, had stopped at the railroad station to telephone Dr. Baker, and then had walked into the police station.

Bradford is 28 years old. Miss Richards was 32 years old.

CLEMENCY FOR SLAYERS.

ALBANY, June 28.—Governor Whitman today commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence imposed upon William McNamara, convicted of the murder of Gregorio George at Dobbs Ferry in January, 1916. McNamara was hired to do the killing by George's wife, who promised to pay him the husband's life insurance.

The Governor also commuted the death sentence of Elias Jazra of New York, convicted of the murder of Raffor Khayat, April 15, 1916. It was shown at the trial that Khayat had betrayed Jazra's sister-in-law and that Jazra had slain him after he had refused to marry the young woman.

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HOOVER APPEALS FOR AID

Letter Read by Ex-Judge Parker Demands Sacrifice—Jas. M. Beck and President Marks Speak.

In spite of the heat, Carnegie Hall was crowded last night with men and women interested in the organization of the Seventeenth Congressional District as a unit of the Patriotic Service League, which is expected soon to have branches in every district in the United States and form what has been termed the country's "third line of defense." Already the Nineteenth New York District has been organized as a model for the rest of the country. The Seventeenth unit is the second to be formed in New York City.

Ex-Judge Alton B. Parker presided last night. The other speakers were James M. Beck, Marcus M. Marks, and Professor Ellery C. Stowell of Columbia University. Professor Stowell conceived the idea of creating in the country a great chain of patriotic organizations modeled somewhat after the Committees of Correspondence of the American Revolution organized by Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, and other great figures of that crisis, and it was through them, Mr. Beck pointed out, that the justice and right of the Revolution was brought to the knowledge of the people of the thirteen original States.

The great war, and the part that America is to play in that struggle, was the keynote of the speeches delivered by ex-Judge Parker and Mr. Beck, while the food problem, as it effects the war from the point of view of the Allies, was the subject of a letter sent to the meeting by Herbert C. Hoover, selected to head the food administration of the Government.

Judge Parker emphasized the great issues which were at stake in this war and for the preservation of which the United States had entered the war on the side of the Allies. He said there could be no doubt of the fact that America was destined to bear her full share of the responsibilities of the struggle.

Mr. Hoover's Letter Read.

Judge Parker read the letter from Mr. Hoover which follows in part:

The Allies, whose cause is our cause, and whose struggle is our struggle, are fighting a terrible foe at the front and the spectre of hunger at home. Their men face death in the trenches without fear, but tremble when they remember the narrow margin of safety from starvation of their mothers and wives and children. But now that America has joined in their great struggle for world liberty they feel a new stimulus of strength and a reassurance of victory. For America will not let them be weakened for lack of food and will be generous to their women and children at home. That is what they say to themselves.

But will America do this? Or with the best will in the world can we do this? There is no doubt of the answer. We will and we can. But neither feeling this nor saying this, alone, will do it. We have real work before us; unusual work and quick work. We must save wheat as we [illegible] food we would have must be used to lessen our consumption. We must cut out all waste. We must use food differently. We must use every means that our scientific knowledge, our home knowledge, and our natural ingenuity can devise for the conservation of our food supply. We must increase our production. We must economize in the handling and transportation of foodstuffs so that neither money nor time may be lost. We must absolutely do away with food hoarding, speculation, manipulation, profiteering.

The women of America have a unique and wonderful part to play in the work of war. For the saving of food and hence the insuring of a supply sufficient for us and for our cofighters must largely be the work of the women. When this war for liberty is won, the women of America can say: Our work helped in this winning; our work made this winning possible. He also fights who helps a fighter fight.

Mr. Beck referred to what he termed "the splendid manner in which the youth of America had responded to President Wilson's inspiring call to arms." He said that he had recently made a tour of the country as far West as St. Paul and that he was everywhere struck with the fact that the country was ready to back the President, although, he added, if this backing was to be of the right kind the people as a mass must be taught to realize and appreciate to the fullest extent the great, vital issues which were the basis of the struggle which the Allies were now making in behalf of democracy and freedom. Mr. Beck said that he believed American citizens of German ancestry and birth were loyal. He added:

"I have no sympathy with that spirit which would discriminate against any American citizen of German or Austrian birth, and I am absolutely confident that not the least response will come from these citizens, so many of whom are descendants of the great German democrats of 1848. They will be loyal."

Praise for Youth of Country.

Referring to the response of the country's youth to the President's call to arms, Mr. Beck said that the Princeton of today reminded him of Oxford and Cambridge as he saw them in July of last year. He also praised the interest shown at other institutions of learning.

"I might multiply instance after instance to illustrate the splendid enthusiasm of the youth of America in this crisis, and I will cite one other," Mr. Beck continued:

"Shortly after the outbreak of war 140 splendid young men of Philadelphia volunteered for the naval patrol. They had a course of training in mine sweeping and other patrol work. They had enlisted for the home patrol and could not be called upon for foreign service. Recently their commander called these 140 boys together. He told them that men were needed for mine sweeping duties in British and French waters and asked if they would go. He told them that the average life of a mine sweeper is just seventeen days and that no man among them would be compelled to go. Every one volunteered."

Mr. Beck then referred to the work still to be done in this country to bring home to the people a correct realization of the vital issues at stake in this war. "The people as a mass, he added, were not yet fully alive to the issues at stake in "the greatest crisis in the history of civilization."

"We must get to every individual American," said Mr. Beck," and teach him that his is a vital interest in this war and when the people realize this America will be a determining factor in the struggle."

Mr. Beck said that today he is not so optimistic as to the outcome of the war as he was a few months ago. If the Teutons should win he said the world would be turned back ten centuries.

Borough President Marks made a plea for the triumph of democracy.

TEST FOR CAMP STUDENTS.

Madison Barracks School Undergoes a Rigid Medical Examination.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., June 28.—The first of the high school youth who will spend their Summer vacations working in the mess shacks at Madison Barracks arrived here early this morning. The youngsters range from 14 to 18 years of age, and were selected from among hundreds who applied from many cities in the State. Besides receiving good sleeping quarters and plenty of wholesome food, the high school boys will have the opportunity of receiving military instruction from regular army officers who have volunteered their services.

Announcement was made today that the real physical tests for the reserve candidates are now in order. Company 8 was the first candidate company asked to undergo this ordeal, spending the entire day at the post hospital, where Colonel Chamberlain and his staff examined the men. The reports of all examinations will be placed in the hands of the camp commander as soon as practicable.

The men were much amused this morning when a delegation of the W. T. U., from Watertown, arrived at the camp. The fact of the matter is that the lid is on tight here and there is no need for reform. In a statement made today Colonel Sample said he was well satisfied with the conditions surrounding the camp.

A feature of the work today was the introduction of instruction in modern trench construction. Two companies set off for the new parcels of land near [illegible] where they will remain for [illegible] marchable. Some later showed blisters, but said they enjoyed the work.

To Study West Side Plan.

Arrangements have been made for daily conferences between the members of the joint committee of the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate on the west side improvement. The committee met yesterday afternoon at the office of the commission, 120 Broadway. Commissioner Whitney and William L. Ransom, general counsel of the commission, were invited to take part in the talks.

The members of the joint committee are Public Service Commissioners Hodge and Hervey and Borough Presidents Marks of Manhattan, Connolly of Queens, and Van Name of Richmond. J. W. Adams, Secretary of the Borough of Manhattan, will act as Secretary of the committee.

RECRUITING FALLS OFF; ONLY 1,220 ENLIST

Unless Improvement Comes in Next 3 Days, Army Ranks Will Have to be Filled by Conscripts.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Regular army recruiting fell off again on Wednesday despite the great drive being made to fill regiments to war strength. Only 1,220 recruits were obtained, New York State supplying 221 of this number.

Unless a better showing is made during the next three days it seems certain that the reserve for the regular army will have to be taken from men drafted for the national army. Officials hoped that the arrival of General Pershing's regulars in France would stimulate interest and bring a large number of volunteers to the colors during the next three days. It was said again today that men who join the regulars for the duration of the war can be certain of early action at the American front soon to be established in France.

The daily statement of recruiting issued by Adjt. Gen. McCain follows:

	Obtained June 27.	Total to June 27.		Obtained June 27.	Total to June 27.
Alabama	12	1,244	Nebraska	10	2,326
Arizona	..	187	*Nevada	5	637
Arkansas	1	798	New Hamp.	20	322
California	52	4,320	New Jersey	84	4,170
Colorado	7	1,187	New Mexico	..	208
Connecticut	22	1,005	New York	221	13,717
Delaware	6	204	N. Carolina	6	969
Dist. of C.	5	259	N. Dakota	2	472
Florida	23	1,027	Ohio	52	5,773
Georgia	21	1,140	Oklahoma	12	1,038
*Idaho	14	729	*Oregon	12	2,244
*Illinois	72	12,304	Penn.	113	14,481
*Indiana	66	7,100	Rhode Isl'd	6	475
Iowa	26	3,419	S. Carolina	11	759
Kansas	15	2,981	S. Dakota	3	719
Kentucky	17	2,338	Tennessee	10	1,709
Louisiana	17	1,314	Texas	31	4,627
Maine	..	638	*Utah	4	1,282
Maryland	35	730	Vermont	..	797
Mass.	53	5,314	Virginia	8	1,013
*Michigan	34	5,376	Washington	6	1,490
Minnesota	18	2,627	West Va.	6	1,141
Mississippi	6	806	Wisconsin	2	1,358
Missouri	43	6,776	*Wyoming	9	454
*Montana	6	1,052			

*Quota obtained.
Total quota, 188,898.
Total obtained June 27, 1,220.
Total obtained since April 1, 129,020.

SENATORS CONSIDER NEW BOND ISSUE

Stone Proposes to Finance Committee That It Be Fixed at $500,000,000.

DISCUSS WAR PROFITS TAX

Manufacturers Oppose Repeal of Drawback on Raw Materials Used in Products for Exports.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—With revision of the War Tax bill virtually completed and now totaling $1,449,000,000, against the $1,800,000,000 levy of increased taxes adopted by the House, the Senate Finance Committee today considered authorization of additional bonds. Senator Stone formally proposed a bond issue of $500,000,000.

The committee plans to reach a decision tomorrow and to fix the rate to be imposed on war excess profits—probably 16 per cent. During long committee discussion of the bond question a large issue was not suggested, although with a half billion of bonds, Senator Simmons said, the bill still would fall short by $300,000,000, and probably more, of meeting the ensuing year's war expenses.

From excess profits the committee now plans, under its latest estimates, to raise $300,000,000. An amendment adopted today would exempt from the tax upon individuals "persons in office or employment, including that of a commercial traveler or agent whose remuneration consists wholly of a fixed and definite sum, irrespective of the amount of business done or any other contingency, and a profession the profits of which depend mainly on the personal qualifications of the individuals * * * and in which there is not required the investment of more than nominal capital."

Manufacturers and their representatives generally are opposing repeal proposed by the committee of the drawback by which they recover from the Government practically all duties paid on raw materials which enter into manufactured products which later are exported. In such cases the Government retains 1 per cent. of the duty paid as an administration charge.

Earl D. Bapst, President of the American Sugar Refining Company, said the repeal of the drawback would be a shock to business men.

"The drawback device of providing free raw materials to American manufacturers for export purposes," he said, "is more than a century old and was supposed to be one of our business anchors which would not be pulled up, especially with our present export opportunity and obligation to our allies. The action of the committee places the United States at a disadvantage in the world's sugar market."

PLEADS FOR DAYLIGHT BILL.

Borland Cites Reasons for Putting the Clock Forward in Summer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—In a speech in the House today Representative William P. Borland, a Missouri Democrat, advocated early action upon the Daylight Saving bill, which was approved by the Senate yesterday and was listed by Mr. Borland as a measure of pressing importance because of the existence of a state of war. The Daylight Saving bill is now before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, but no report has been made.

"All the reasons which made this plan imperative in England make it equally necessary to the United States," said Mr. Borland. "We are at war with Germany, the same highly organized and scientifically efficient country which first adopted this plan, and it is imperative we bring the American business machine and the American human machine to the highest point of efficiency. Through the adoption of the day light saving plan by the great Continental countries of Europe we find ourselves completely out of step with the civilized world."

Mr. Borland said that Germany, Austria-Hungary, Holland, Denmark, Iceland, Great Britain, Norway, Italy, France, Portugal, and the Australian Federation, and some of the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, had found it advantageous in every way to move the clock forward one hour in the Summer, and that in this country both capital and labor favored the legislation.

Watson's Paper Held Up in Mails.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 28.—Under the provisions of the new Espionage act, the local Post Office here today held up deliveries of Thomas E. Watson's weekly newspaper, which has been attacking the army draft law, pending a decision by the Post Office Department.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th. Evgs. at 8. MATINEE TOMORROW. 50c to $1.50
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EXTRA MAT., WED., JULY 4

LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & July 4, 2:15.
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New Shubert Production Music by OSCAR STRAUSS.
MY LADY'S GLOVE
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GREAT SINGING CAST.
100 PRETTY GIRLS.

ASTOR THEA., B'way & 45th. Evs 8:20. Last Mat. Tom'w 2:20.
LAST 3 TIMES.
HIS LITTLE WIDOWS

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20.
LOVE O' MIKE
LAST 3 TIMES. Comedy with Music.

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30.
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK

SEE THE 48TH ST. 13th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller
Thea., E. of B'way. Mats. Tom'w & July 4, 2:20. Evs. 8:20.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15.
Last Matinee Tom'w 2:15.
Season's Musical Knockout YOU'RE IN LOVE Last 3 Times

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15.
Mats. Tom'w & July 4 2:15.
OH, BOY! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.

WASH'N SQ. PLAYERS
COMEDY 110 W. 41st. Evs. 8:45.
Last Mat. Tom'w 2:30.
LAST 3 TIMES "Plots and Playwrights" "Another Way Out," & (new) "Parian."

LONGACRE West 45th St. Last 3 Times.
WM. COLLIER in the Greatest of all Farces
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH
Evs. 8:30. Last Mat. Tom'w 2:30.

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:20.
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OLIVER MOROSCO Presents THE BRAT LAST 3 TIMES

CORT W. 48th St. Evs. 8:25. Last Mat. Tomorrow 2:20. LAST 3 TIMES
OLIVER MOROSCO'S Great Laughing Success
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769 PEOPLE TURNED AWAY LAST NIGHT.
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1917.

LET REASON PREVAIL.

Senators are getting many letters and telegrams protesting against the prohibition amendments to the Food bill. These protests should be heeded so far as they refer to the willful throwing away of millions of internal revenue when the country is at war and the largest tax bill in its history is about to be enacted. They should be heeded so far as they are directed against the transformation of an essential act of legislation to conserve the food production of this country into special legislation for the enforcement of prohibition by means of a rider.

The Food bill must become a law with as little delay as possible. But, with a decent regard for right and a clear perception of the folly of needlessly increasing the taxation of citizens, the provisions for the restriction of the making of all liquors, spirituous or alcoholic, should be left to the discretion of the President and the Food Administrator. Absolute restriction will scarcely be needed this year. Grain that is needed for food should not be used for the manufacture of spirituous liquors. But the restriction should be reasonable. Let reason prevail in the Senate.

PRICE FIXING BY AGREEMENT.

"The possibility of disturbance to business by ill-considered price fixing is a repressing influence," says The Iron Age. The best remedy for that is discriminating observation of what is passing at Washington, drawing the line between the talk in Congress and the action outside Congress. The trade presently concerned is that in coal. An operator known throughout the country, and who is active in Washington, was quoted yesterday as saying there:

> We came here, in response to telegrams, expecting to be drastically treated, but we are fortunate in having run up against a broad-minded set of business men who are looking at things in a broad-minded way. I don't believe there is an anthracite operator who will not make a profit on the basis on which things have settled.

Trade Commissioner FORT, representing the other side of the negotiations, said

> the commission did not desire that costs should be figured down to a cent, or even to five cents, and declared that many operators failed to figure costs properly, and in some instances have been selling coal below cost.

The indications are that the coal trade will be regulated by co-operation between all parties in interest. There is nothing alarming about that. The new copper price to the Government is 25 cents a pound, if the Trade Commission finds that fair. The first price of 16 2-3 cents was found too low and was revised upward in accordance with the spirit of reasonableness dominating the actual regulators outside Congress. There is little reason to doubt that the iron prices will be settled in a similar way, approximating deliveries upon current contracts. They are far below the prices named to those who must have the material and who are not protected by contracts with the "trust" against the practices of the independents. For example, The Iron Age says that the "leading producer" provided half the nails for the army cantonments at $3.20, against $4 charged by the independents, who are taking what the market allows. The Iron Trade Review says that iron is shipped at $20 below the market quotations. There would be no hardship or calamity if the price-fixers should confirm present prices and stop extortions. On the other hand, there is no hostility to a fair profit, some proposals to waive profits not being accepted. The bakers of the country have adhered to the plans of Food Administrator HOOVER and are raising a fund of $100,000 for publicity respecting the standard five-cent loaf which is to replace the various higher prices. The dairy, poultry, and egg trades are taking similar action. These various movements in relief of consumers are assisted by the action taken under the license and embargo law now in force.

Congress is not satisfied with action of this kind. It prefers assertion of governmental authority to negotiation and agreement. It proceeds by specifying additions to the Food Control bill, such as iron and steel and their products, in particular farm implements, petroleum and its products, several fibres and their products, and so on. This authority is to be exercised apart from the trade organizations which are mentioned above as co-operating with regular agencies of government. Congress must produce something new or fade out of the picture.

A DRAGGING "DRIVE."

The "drive" for regular army recruits is conducted with energy, if not with a great deal of show. More money might well have been expended for parades and band music. Men generally have to be stirred into recruiting. The news of the actual arrival in France of a large contingent of American fighting men has appreciably increased enlistments in the last forty-eight hours. But the secrecy with which all our military operations are conducted acts as an obstacle to the efforts of the recruiting officers. This city has not yet furnished its quota of the 70,000 asked for to fill the regular army in the President's proclamation, but New York has done pretty well and will not be lacking in the final count. When we consider the large numbers of men enlisted in the navy, the naval reserve, the engineer regiments, the marines, and the National Guard, we have no reason to be ashamed of the response of our State or our city.

Illinois, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Connecticut have also done nobly. But, generally speaking, the less thickly settled States of the South and West have surpassed the Eastern States in their show of practical patriotism. Idaho, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming have given to the regular army their full quotas of men. Arizona and New Mexico have done much better than Vermont, the only State in the country which has given fewer than 100 men. Oklahoma has given five times more than New Hampshire. What ails New England?

The 70,000 recruits must be obtained. Nobody will believe that the men are not ready to serve their country in that branch of our great war army in which actual service will soon be assured to all. But there must be quick work to fill the rolls before tomorrow night.

PRESERVE THE PARKWAY.

In spite of the soundness of the arguments against encroachment upon the few park streets of Manhattan, the Franchise Committee of the Board of Estimate has reported in favor of permitting the extension of the tracks of the Eighty-sixth Street railway westward to Broadway. The matter will be brought up before a meeting of the board today. There are a few facts for the board to consider:

To lay railroad tracks through West Eighty-sixth Street will be to destroy utterly the character of that parklike street. The owners of the property between Central Park West and Broadway were assured when they began to improve it that the street would be preserved permanently as a parkway. The value of their property for residence purposes will be greatly reduced by the intrusion of a railway. The city will break its faith.

One of the first needs of this city is to establish neighborhoods and perpetuate them. In that way the other great cities of the world have been beautified and made habitable. There are always active forces working for destruction and change. Sometimes the change is inevitable. Old residents of New York have seen well-settled residence neighborhoods destroyed time and again for the good of the many. Often while the few have suffered severely the many have gained nothing. Protests have been in vain. In this case the destruction of the street will actually benefit nobody. The need of the railroad extension is doubtful, but if tracks are really wanted, they can be laid in other streets which will be benefited rather than injured by the increase of traffic.

The preservation of a street like West Eighty-sixth concerns not only its residents but every far-seeing citizen of Manhattan who resents the destruction of well-laid civic plans for the sake of commercial expediency. There is much talk of a City Beautiful. It must always be mere talk while public authorities are willing to exert their power to destroy the beauty of any well-settled neighborhood simply to follow the line of least resistance. The same forces that are continually striving to make use of park lands for other than park purposes are now working for this destruction of the quiet beauty of this parkway between Central Park and the Riverside Drive, with the poor excuse that people in Yorkville who want to get to upper Broadway must walk two blocks or so after they leave the western terminal of the cross-town railway. An omnibus line can be established, if necessary. To grant this permission to lay tracks in West Eighty-sixth Street will establish a bad precedent. A demand will surely follow for a railway in West Seventy-second Street. Such schemes appeal to a scarcely dormant savage instinct common in all democracies. A municipal Government that considers everything from the utilitarian point of view does not well serve the municipality. No destructive action that ever had the approval of New York politicians was less excusable than this. THE TIMES urges the Board of Estimate to reject the committee's report and act wisely and justly by preserving for all time the various parkways which articulate New York's park system.

ROBBERY AS A SCIENCE.

German thoroughness has been highly appraised since the war began, but it has not yet been fully appreciated. When Germany made its preparations to invade Belgium and France, and probably long before, it had recourse to the confidential files of the Schimmelpfeng Institute, which corresponds in Europe to Bradstreet's or Dun's Agency. There it learned the financial status of firms, corporations, and individuals in the countries to be invaded. As fast as Belgium and Northern France were conquered, the conquerors levied "contributions," or "fines," or "indemnities," or whatever might be the convenient term, and evinced an uncanny knowledge of what the traffic would bear. Wealthy firms were singled out and made to pay extra contributions. Every now and then, even today, when Belgium has long been conquered, we read of some new fine being imposed on some town, and we can surmise that an item in the confidential files of the Schimmelpfeng Institute had been re-examined, with the result of finding that the people in that particular town had got off with too light a fine the first time.

The Exporters' Review, from an article in which we learn this new proof of German efficiency, takes the view that the business of eliciting confidential statements from French and Belgian business men before the war was done with the war in view and for the purpose to which the information has now been put. If this is true, it further confirms the world's complimentary opinion of German efficiency and its less complimentary opinion of German ethics.

BUILDING ZONE LAWS.

Recent decisions are less prejudicial to the new building zone regulations than they seem. A case was reported yesterday which draws a distinction between the building laws and the regulations. An attempt to appeal from the restrictions of the regulations was rejected because it was not an appeal from the action of the Building Department, which has exclusive jurisdiction, including the zone regulations. That is to say, the decision was upon procedure, not upon the merits of the appeal or the validity of the regulations. The action must be taken through the Superintendent of Buildings, and not over his head or in neglect of his authority.

In another case there was a court decision voiding a contract of purchase and sale because of the restrictions of the zone regulations. But that was only because the regulations took effect between the time of purchase and the time of completing it. Thus the purchaser could not get what he contracted to buy, thinking himself free from the zone regulations, which were not then in effect.

That is very different from a decision that the zone regulations are unreasonable or confiscatory, as was argued by the plaintiff. The court declined to express any unnecessary opinion on that point. Another case dismissed a proceeding brought by a private party under the zone regulations because he had no special grievance. The regulations are for public benefit, and must be enforced either by the city or by some one showing special injury. In other words, the regulations cannot be made the vehicle for private actions which might prejudice the regulations themselves. In all cases the city must have opportunity to support the regulations as an interested party. Otherwise the regulations might be attacked, perhaps invalidated, by litigations for that purpose, rather than for the protection of public interests. Decisions like these strengthen the zone regulations and prevent their being misused for private ends.

WASTE IN THE FORESTS.

A thorough inquiry in Europe concerning the lumber industry there is to be made by a commission of five American experts chosen by examination and appointed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The expenses of four of the investigators will be paid by the National Association of Lumber Manufacturers, and the examinations have been made under the supervision of the bureau, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Forest Service. European lumber markets from Norway to the Mediterranean will be studied by the Commission, together with the methods and requirements of builders. The purpose of this investigation is to increase our exports of lumber. Dr. PRATT, Chief of the Bureau, expects that before the end of the war enough information will have been obtained "to furnish a broad highway for "those American manufacturers who "are ready to move upon the European markets."

This is a commendable project. But it should not divert the attention of the Washington authorities from the enormous waste in our lumber industry, or delay action in response to the appeal of the National Association of Lumber Manufacturers for permission to prevent this waste by a combination agreement. This appeal was addressed some time ago to the Federal Trade Commission, which assists in the supervision of the inquiry to be made in Europe. The greater foreign demand which is desired may cause greater waste in our forests, unless the lumbermen are allowed to put into effect their plan for reform. They fear that the proposed agreement would be regarded as a violation of the anti-trust law, because it would forbid the selling of lumber at prices below the cost of production.

Before we seek to increase our sales of lumber in Europe we should accept any just and reasonable plan for preventing the sacrifice of our forests by methods the use of which is due largely to trade practices that should be prohibited. Dr. PRATT hopes for the passage of the Webb bill, because it would allow the lumbermen to combine for trade abroad. It may be that he would advise the Federal Trade Commission to decide in favor of a lumbermen's agreement designed only to prevent waste at home.

THE RED CROSS SERVICE.

Our Government will not take the position that naturalized citizens of alien birth or American-born citizens whose fathers were of alien nationality shall be excluded from the Red Cross service of the United States. It cannot take that position. Mr. H. P. DAVISON has interested himself to obtain a modification of the French and British passport regulations in respect to such persons. He points out that, inasmuch as no such ruling will be applied against our troops fighting side by side with the Allies, it would be "peculiarly embarrassing to the work of the Red Cross" if so many Americans who have generously contributed to its support and have volunteered for its service should be discriminated against. Our Government cannot, of course, divide citizens of the United States into two classes, one eligible, the other ineligible, for Red Cross service. As a measure of prudence in time of war, it is imperative that safeguards be provided against the admission to this service of improper persons. If the Government will undertake to have due inquiry made in each case, sufficient to give full assurance of loyalty, we should suppose its representation to the Governments of Great Britain and France would bring about a modification of the present passport rules.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Independence, but with Co-operation.

Questions asked in Parliament as to the disposition to be made of American troops in France—under whose orders they were to serve, that is—remained unanswered there, and the inquirers were told that the matter was one to be disclosed as well as settled by the American Government. Of course that is true, but the War Department at Washington has hastened to clear up any uncertainty on the subject that might exist here or abroad, and it announces with something of emphasis that General PERSHING's control of his men will be complete and that he will not receive orders either from the French or the British Commander in Chief.

That will probably give much satisfaction to many people in this country, as they would consider it somewhat, or even seriously, objectionable if the destinies of American soldiers were to be determined by others than Americans, however friendly the others might be. And it must be admitted that if the case were to be different, jealousies and resentments might arise in this country, as has happened in Canada, when men from there, acting under English orders, bore the brunt of severe engagements.

But while General PERSHING will have a command actually as well as theoretically independent, it is to be observed that the department also announces its issuance of instructions to him to consult and co-operate with the French and British commanders, just as they do with each other, though neither takes orders from the other. Only in that way, naturally, could warfare be conducted with any hope of success by allies of different nationalities. But, however sincere and cordial may be such co-operation, it will necessarily lack something of the efficiency that comes from concentration of authority such as the Germans have. They, too, make use of diverse nationalities, yet there is no doubt as to the source whence comes the final and decisive word of command.

That is a real military advantage in more than a few ways, but not in all, for the obedience thus secured is not necessarily the product of thorough good-will. Be that as it may, the Allies must do without whatever help there is in unity of command. They do not consist of one master State, with the rest helpless vassals, and they will gladly take whatever may be the consequences of that fact.

Her Powers Went Unrecorded.

A new reason for criticising the blanks used in taking the recent State census of military resources has been revealed. Whoever it was that drew up the questions they bore, evidently he had forgotten, or possibly he did not know, that the "sphere of woman" has considerably, not to say enormously, increased of late years, with the result that not a few important activities once monopolized by men are now open to—and entered by—both sexes on about equal terms. At any rate, the inquiries he formulated for the women to answer, while recognising the fact that they have gone into business and the trades, ignored the other fact that they are also to be found in all of the professions.

The results, in some cases, have been curious and amusing. For instance, one woman, who happens to be a doctor who has specialized with success as an alienist and psychiatrist, is recorded as in no business, but it is carefully set down that she can make garments and use a typewriter! She can, but as a measure of her abilities that might be called inadequate without incurring the charge of exaggeration. The inadequacy is a cause for real regret, as it well may be that in raising its new armies the Government will show the wisdom to utilize persons with her qualifications for the purpose of keeping the ranks free from men whose mental peculiarities, though undiscoverable by an ordinary physical examination, are sure soon to make them burdens on the fighting force.

The necessity for preventing the enlistment of men nervously unstable has become thoroughly understood abroad, and it is one of the lessons that we might learn from our allies instead of in the hard school of experience. The census blanks, therefore, should have provided questions for the professional woman as well as for the professional man. As it was, only business women and nurses were allowed—except when the registrars were more ingenious or less docile than was the one who "took" this woman doctor—to tell the Government what and all they could do for it in case of need.

This Protest Will Be Useless.

Probably the word "disembark" is now in such wide and common usage that to bar it from speech and print is impossible and the undertaking of that task would be a complete waste of time. Indeed, most of the dictionary makers have given up the task in despair and admitted the absurd term to full and unreproved standing among its shrinking and contemptuous neighbors.

Perhaps this was a pardonable weakness on the part of the lexicographers, for it is their duty to record linguistic facts, and to say what is, not what ought to be. Still, as everybody must see who gives the word even a little thought, "disembark" is a verbal absurdity and crime, fit only to associate with its close relative, "disassociate," and, though different from, no better than, "preventative," that other favorite of the careless and the—well, let it go at careless.

Why everybody isn't content to say or write "debark," or "disbark," when that is what everybody means, forever will remain beyond the comprehension of reasoning beings, though obviously there is no mystery about it for the numerous other folk. And what a lot of "disembarks" we are doomed to see in the months to come as our hundreds of thousands of soldiers sail across the sea and land on the other side! For those whom the word offends, the certainty of its innumerable appearances deepens the gloom of war and appreciably increases the horrors thereof.

THE REAL FRENCH SPIRIT.

Henry van Dyke Finds It in a Letter from a Frenchman.

Princeton, June 27, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to call special attention to the "letter from a Frenchman" which Mrs. Morris has sent to you, and which you have printed in your issue of June 26. That letter states the facts and tells the truth in precisely the right way and tone. It is, therefore, more likely to do good than some of the lugubrious and despairing letters and speeches about France which have lately come to us in America.

France is not "bled white." France is not moribund, desperate, at her last gasp. I have recently come from Paris and from the forts and trenches of the Verdun fighting line. I know whereof I speak.

France has suffered and is suffering immensely. But her eye is not dimmed, nor her natural strength abated. Neither soldier, nor civilian thinks of failure or surrender, least of all does *la Francaise* admit such a thought. All are resolute, steadfast, calm, and determined upon ultimate victory.

"On les aura," said the soldiers of Verdun to me a few weeks ago. "We shall get them! It may be long, but we shall get them, all the same."

What we Americans must do is to keep it from being "long." We must put all our power into this war against war, as quickly as possible, not because we think that France is dying, but because we mean that France shall live with the fullness of her life. Every added month of her glorious sacrifice diminishes the remnant that will be left to her when the war ends. That diminution we must prevent, if we can, because it will impoverish the world.

France has still a splendid fighting force. We must put our men beside them in hundreds of thousands.

France has a fine new generation of children, made fatherless by the war. We must help to take care of these orphans, in order that they may keep their country alive and great.

Every ship, gun, airplane, dollar, and man that we can give must be given now.

Prepare for a long war if need be. But strike in a prompt war since need is.

Every blow that we can deliver now against the predatory Potsdam gang, "the enemy of mankind," is worth five times as much as a blow next year.

Think what we owe to France, our oldest ally! Think what France means to the world, the liberty-loving, light-giving nation! Make haste, America! Not to rescue France from death, for that is not impending. But to keep France from depletion, which would mean a loss to all mankind.

HENRY VAN DYKE.

The letter referred to by Professor van Dyke was read by Mrs. August Belmont at a recent Red Cross luncheon. It was received by Charles Robinson Smith and sent to THE TIMES by Mrs. Gouverneur Morris. It is here reprinted:

St. Just, April 29, 1917.

I also, dear friend, am happy to see that the United States have finally ranged themselves alongside of us; and what touches me most is to see that it is rather on our account that they do it. If the Czar who is dead could know of your warm friendship, they would be proud to have died in order to merit that friendship.

But the shadow of the picture, the practical shadow, is that you ask us to hold on. You ask us to wait for you—how long a time? We shall wait for you; that goes without saying. One can ask everything of our soldiers except not to get themselves killed; but if you delay longer, how many Frenchmen will there be left—old men like me, children of 15 years of age, and hardly these. Take care, lest the French nation be nothing but a remembrance, a glorious remembrance.

France will never perish; but the French, what of them? The blood of France is flowing in torrents. Oh, the killed, the mutilated, the wrecks due to German infamy! Certainly I am aware of the great difficulties that exist in arousing a population that contains so many Germans and Austrians as the United States; and it shall be to the eternal glory of yourselves and of those who are like you to have given this impulse to your country. But hurry up!

CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.

Food Very Scarce and the Middle Classes Discontented.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following excerpt from a letter just received by me from a relative in Holland might be of interest to your readers:

> I was in Germany four weeks ago and visited Hamburg and Berlin. Food is so scarce that you can hardly believe it. Old and weak persons are dying by the hundreds, and the whole population looks underfed.
>
> But still the junker party and their lunatic Kaiser and Crown Prince are keeping the people worse than it was in Russia. The whole press is (as all over the world) in the service of the Government.
>
> But I have good hopes that they will kick the Kaiser out like the bloodhound Czar of Russia was kicked out. I believe that the Kaiser will be kicked out harder than the Czar. Where I was in Germany the bulk of the people I spoke to (the middle classes) were very discontented with the Government, and they hated that fool of a Crown Prince. So you see things are going in the right direction, and it is only a question of time when the most reactionary institution in Europe will belong to the past.

Allow me to add that the statements frequently heard in this country to the effect that the majority of the Dutch people favor Germany in this war are not in accord with the news I receive from home, and I believe that the Hollanders are decidedly pro-Ally.

KELLY VAN HESSEL.

West End, N. J., June 26, 1917.

PROHIBITION OUT OF PLACE.

The People Not in Favor of Such a Sweeping Change.

New York, June 28, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The fate of the prohibition feature of the Food Control bill is about to be decided in the Senate. In order that public opinion be properly focused on the proceedings of that body it is essential that certain points which are in danger of being forgotten shall be borne in mind.

The bill itself was passed by the House by a vote of 365 to 5; but in the preceding vote on a motion to reject the entire prohibition section that section was retained by only the narrow margin of 16 votes in a total of 288. A change of 9 votes would have reversed the result.

Regardless of the inherent merits of the policy involved, it ought to be clear to every right-thinking person that this mode of securing its adoption is nothing short of monstrous. No one can pretend that this extreme measure, revolutionary not only as regards a great body of economic interests, but also as affecting the daily habits of many millions of persons, was so clear and urgent a necessity of the war situation as to require its adoption as an essential part of that great, sane, and patriotic measure, the loyal acceptance of which by the practically unanimous vote of the House is a true index of the nation's sentiment on the subject. No one can pretend that the prohibition section would have had a ghost of a chance of adoption but for the power of the prohibitionist propaganda. It is utterly out of keeping with the character of the bill as a whole. It was not recommended by the President or by Mr. Hoover. It alone of all the sections of the bill fails to be marked by a single-minded purpose so to control the manifold elements of the food situation as to promote, with a maximum of effectiveness and with a minimum of disturbance, the great object of strengthening our nation and its allies in the prosecution of the war.

Had the question of regulation, including prohibition of the manufacture of drinks, been left to the discretion of the President, as was proposed in the original draft of the bill, there might have been murmuring and objection, but there could have been no opposition based on fundamental principles. The country would have taken it for granted that this power, like the other tremendous powers conferred upon the Executive under the stress of war, would have been exercised, as we all feel sure those other powers will be, with that discretion, deliberation, and wisdom which their stupendous importance demands. It would have been expected that in the exercise of this power he would have drawn the line at regulation, or limitation, or suppression, according as all the facts in the case dictated the one course or the other. And when he acted, his decision would have been accepted with cheerful loyalty, in the consciousness that it was taken in obedience to the same motives, and in pursuance of the same purposes, as those which dictate other great and unprecedented interferences with the affairs of individuals and corporations. How readily these are acquiesced in by interest after interest the news of every day makes gratifyingly evident.

To descend for a moment from these generalities, it ought to be particularly pointed out that the régime which will be introduced if this prohibition section stands is one of which we have had absolutely no experience, nor any approach to experience, in any of our great cities. The temper in which people go about their daily affairs cannot be estimated in calories or bushels, but is, nevertheless, an enormously important factor in the nation's condition. It is true that few Americans are so meanspirited as to grumble at a deprivation far greater than the one proposed, if they feel that that deprivation has been determined upon as a clear national necessity after adequate and single-minded consideration; but in the absence of that feeling—and surely it will be absent if this prohibition is jammed through under cover of a general bill with which it is discordant—millions of people will inevitably harbor a sense of arbitrary injury.

Those Senators who may have the courage to oppose the prohibition section, or even to insist on a mitigation of it, will probably have to face not only the usual charge of being servants of the liquor interests, but also the charge of obstructing a patriotic measure. Of the first charge it is not necessary here to speak. But as to the second, it is manifestly and grossly false. Whatever obstruction, whatever delay, has taken place or will take place must be charged squarely to the prohibitionists. If their proposal was warranted on its merits, it should have been made in a separate bill. Nobody pretends that the matter is of such urgency as to require immediate enactment; but the general provisions of the Food Control bill really are of such urgency. To inject into that bill a scheme so radical and involving such peculiar and far-reaching consequences, a scheme to which none of the great nations of Europe have in all these years of war found themselves compelled to resort—to do this, and then charge those who will not swallow it upon demand with being obstructionists, is too preposterous for comment. If the prohibitionists want the food bill passed promptly, and if they are conscious of the merits of their own proposition, let them withdraw it from the food bill and make a square fight for it in honest parliamentary fashion.

FABIAN FRANKLIN.

Get Out the Bands.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After twenty years in the volunteers (now territorials) in London, I have, since being in this country, strongly advocated the appearance of the National Guard in the streets of the city for a "march out." It is the best and only way to obtain recruits. Now is the time. Your excellent article in today's issue is just what I have been hoping for.

A. C. HARTLEY.

New York, June 27, 1917.

A WOMAN SPEAKS.

Help me, O God, to keep before my eyes
The larger vision of this war; to be
Inspired each day by noble thoughts that rise,
Of Duty, Honor, Country and of Thee.
Lest I forget, and think of only one
Who goes from me, to see his duty done!

Help me to think of war as one vast Whole
Of Human Effort, struggling towards the Right,
Ever advancing nearer to the goal
Of Freedom from the Iron Rule of Might,
Lest I forget, and in my sorrow see
Only the face of him who goes from me!

Let me remember, on the fateful day
When women send their men across the sea,
That with brave smiles on trembling lips they say,
"God bless and bring you safely back to me!"
Help me, O God, in that black hour, I pray,
Lest I forget to be as brave as they!

M. H. P.

DANIELS TO MIDSHIPMEN.

Tells Graduating Class Democracy Can Wage War Efficiently.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 28.—America is demonstrating to the world that a democracy of 100,000,000 persons can wage war efficiently and with unity of spirit, Secretary Daniels declared today in a commencement address to nearly 200 members of the Naval Academy third-year class, whose graduation was advanced by a year to provide officers for fighting ships.

"Those who prophesied that America would not go whole-heartedly into this war have been discredited," said the Secretary. "The only divided councils have been as to the best method to be employed, and when the President and Congress have spoken their decision has been accepted.

"Our traditional policy has been against any but voluntary military service. When conditions demanded the selective draft it was written into the law. There were those who told us men of military age would not enroll and riots would mark the day of registration. Instead it was a day of consecration and the enrollment was larger than the census figures indicated.

"Congress authorized the issue of $2,000,000 of bonds for war preparation. 'The bond issue will be a failure,' croaked a few pessimists. Their croaking was drowned by the multitude of voices offering hard-won savings as freely as surplus wealth.

"Upon the heels of this unprecedented investment the Red Cross Society launched a campaign to raise $100,000,000 for that beneficent world-wide work of mercy. 'It is impossible,' was the comment of a few. The faith of the noble men and women with vision was more than justified when more was given than had been asked.

"Congress is now engaged in writing a taxing bill. There is no division in Congress except as to the sources of taxation, and the people will pay without protest whatever it may cost to carry this war to a successful conclusion.

"In the navy and in the marine corps the chief problem has not been to secure the man power but rather have the navy's resources taxed to house and uniform and equip the thousands who flocked to the standard at the President's first call, and the army is securing all the men who can be trained.

"We are going to war without passion, without hatred, without lust for land, without a trace of vengeance. We do not hate the people we are to fight. We hate only the autocracy which harnesses them to the juggernaut. Our victory will not only make the world safe for democracy, it will not only strengthen self-government and end the fiction of divine right, but it will also bring to the German people a new breath of liberty and hope for the day when they will govern themselves and be no longer the pawns of militarism."

WON'T DISCUSS PEACE NOW.

Federation of Labor Declines to Take Part in a Union Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The American Federation of Labor has declined to participate in the International Conference of Trades Unions called by the recent Stockholm Conference to meet Sept. 17 in Switzerland. President Gompers has telegraphed to President Lindquist of the Stockholm Conference that the American Federation "regards all such conferences as premature and untimely," and believes that they "can lead to no good purpose."

President Lindquist said the Switzerland conference was to be held "to discuss the demands of peace of the trades unions," and had been called by the Stockholm Conference, at which were represented Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Bulgaria.

Mr. Gompers's reply, sent at the direction of the Federation's Executive Council, said:

"We apprehend that a conference such as is contemplated would rather place obstacles in the way to democratize the institutions of the world and hazard the liberties and opportunities for freedom of all peoples. Therefore the American Federation of Labor with its 2,500,000 members cannot accept invitation to participate in such a conference. If an international trade union conference is to be held it should be at a more opportune time than the present or the immediate future, and in any event the proposals of the American Federation of Labor for international conference should receive further and more sympathetic consideration. Shall be glad to continue correspondence."

The cablegram was also transmitted to Jouhaux of the French Federation of Labor, Appleton of the British Trades Union Congress, and Oudegeest of the Federation of Labor of Holland.

FRENCH PLANS FOR TOURISTS

National Office Created to Make Post-Bellum Travel Comfortable.

PARIS, June 7, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Americans who come to France after the war to visit battlefields and see the country will probably find more comfortable lodgings and better touring facilities than have been afforded heretofore. The Government has finally taken notice of the general demand for an organized effort in this direction.

A decree appearing in the Journal Officiel today creates a "National Office of Touring," attached to the Minister of Public Works, the objects of which are to centralize and put at the disposition of the public information of all kinds concerning touring, to study and seek out all appropriate means for developing touring in France, and to take measures tending to improve means of transportation, circulation throughout France, and the entertainment of tourists.

The Directors of Highways and Navigation, of Railways, of Communal and Departmental Administration, of Forests, of Architecture and Technical Affairs are members of the commission.

There is also instituted a Superior Council of Touring, comprising a number of members of Parliament and officials of departments interested in the question. It will co-operate with the National Office of Touring.

EMMET STATUE UNVEILED.

President Attends Ceremony in the National Museum.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—A life-size bronze statue of Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot and martyr, was unveiled here today in the rotunda of the National Museum.

President Wilson was present, and the character of Emmet was eulogized by Judge Victor M. Dowling of New York and Senator Phelan of California. Miss Alice O'Gorman, daughter of the former Senator from New York, unveiled the statue. It was accepted for the museum by Secretary Walcott of the Smithsonian Institution.

The big audience stood and cheered when John McCormack sang "The Star-Spangled Banner."

END AMERICAN-CHINESE SUIT

Native Authorities Retain Title to Park for Foreigners Near Amoy.

AMOY, China, June 28.—An action brought by the United States Government against the municipality of Kulang-hsu in an effort to recover title to the public recreation grounds in this suburb of Amoy has just been settled. The municipality is to rectify technical violations of the deed and retain title to the property.

The recreation grounds were deeded in trust, in 1872, for the benefit of foreign residents, the title to revert to the United States Government if conditions were violated. The municipality claimed ownership to the grounds because of its long and undisputed possession.

MITCHEL THE CHOICE OF CITY DEMOCRACY

New Anti-Tammany Body of Independent Democrats Demands Mayor's Re-election.

HIGH PRAISE FOR HIS WORK

Called the Most Respected Figure in American Political Life After the President.

The City Democracy, the organization recently launched by independent Democrats to fight Tammany Hall in the municipal election this year, enthusiastically indorsed John Purroy Mitchel as its candidate for Mayor last night at a meeting at Grand Central Palace, attended by about 700 members. Every mention of Mayor Mitchel's name was applauded, and there was still greater enthusiasm when speakers such as Martin W. Littleton and Frederic R. Coudert compared Tammany to the German autocracy which is trying to overthrow democracy. The resolution declaring for Mayor Mitchel as its candidate this year was unanimously adopted and read as follows:

Whereas, the City Democracy has been organized for the purpose of securing responsible local party leadership and clean municipal government in the City of New York, and,

Whereas, the first opportunity to make this purpose effective will be afforded by the election for Mayor and other city officers which is to take place next November, and,

Whereas, the City of New York is now enjoying, under the guidance of that splendid, courageous, independent, and efficient Mayor, John Purroy Mitchel, the best municipal administration in its history, and,

Whereas, one of the most immediate and effective ways to accomplish the objects to which the City Democracy is pledged is to secure the re-election of this able and courageous official, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the City Democracy declares itself in favor of his re-election and authorized the Executive Committee to take all proper and necessary steps to have his name placed on the official ballot.

The meeting began with the appointment of permanent officers. Martin W. Littleton was made Chairman, and Joseph R. Truesdale, Secretary. Committees for the five boroughs were chosen as follows: Manhattan—Benjamin Patterson, Vice Chairman; Dr. Adolf Stein, Secretary; Kings—A. Augustus Healy, Vice Chairman; Thomas F. Reilly, Secretary; Queens—J. J. Kindred, Vice Chairman; J. Gordon Noakes, Secretary; Bronx—Thomas J. McGrath, Vice Chairman; Patrick J. MacMahon, Secretary; Richmond—Lester L. Callan, Vice Chairman; Howard Hillegas, Secretary. An executive committee to consist of sixty-three members was also appointed.

Declaration of Principles.

John A. Wilbur of Manhattan read a declaration of principles which were unanimously adopted. After declaring that Tammany Hall has not only repeatedly forfeited any claims to public confidence, but has fallen out of touch with the intelligent growth and honest thought of Democrats all over the country, the declaration continued:

With Woodrow Wilson translating for all mankind the loftiest ideals of a free constitutional republic; with John Purroy Mitchel leading our great city out into the light before all the world as an example of efficient, honest, and decent municipal government—each standing for and enforcing the highest principles of democratic service—this dull and selfish organization cannot, in silent and sullen rebellion against party progress, longer humble the pride, disappoint the hopes, and defeat the high purpose of genuine Democrats in New York City.

Among other things Chairman Littleton in his address said:

"How worse than shameless seems our spiritless submission to Tammany Hall and its selfish control in the light of the great deeds and sacrifices to which our young men are now summoned by the call of battle! How unheroic and craven seems that character now who, yielding to the prospect of personal advantage and fearing the power of an impudent and impotent body of men, would pick and choose his way through the political life of the city lest he offend the powers that rule!

"We begin tonight in a very modest way the work of freeing ourselves and our city from the peril of a relapse into a bad and blundering Government. We are called upon to choose between the things which Tammany Hall can, from its record, promise us, and an administration conducted by patriotic men with expert knowledge of the city's needs and a proven purpose to conduct the city Government always in the interest of the city's welfare."

Frederic R. Coudert was loudly cheered when he declared that the City of New York "cannot afford to fall back at this time into the chaos and shame of municipal corruption."

Speaking of the present fusion administration, Mr. Coudert said:

High Praise for Mitchel.

"Our Mayor, perhaps the best known and most respected figure in the political life of the United States, after the President, is a Democrat. Yet the Democratic Party today in this city stands discredited, lame, impotent, almost ridiculous. Why such an anomalous situation? Why should the democracy of New York City, dominant in numbers, not hold the same place of honor and respect which it holds within the nation?"

Mr. Coudert summed up the answers to his questions as "Tammany." From habit and long continued usage, he said, the democracy has submitted to a leadership "which was purely personal and interested and to a system archaic and outgrown, which is in its essentials based upon predatory purposes rather than upon public policies." Cheers interrupted Mr. Coudert when he continued:

"If democracy is finally to destroy Prussianism abroad, it must be honest and efficient at home. A feeble, inefficient, or corrupt popular Government cannot contend with the unified efficiency of an arrogant but intelligent autocracy. Good government in the City of New York is a vital concern to the nation. It transcends all questions of politics or of party."

Other speakers were Lester L. Callan of Richmond, Charles E. Clark of the Bronx, and Benjamin Patterson and Felix H. Levy of Manhattan.

MARK EXCHANGE IMPROVES.

Better Quotation in Holland

ALLIES' ATTITUDE ON RED CROSS WORK

Restrictions Against Workers of Enemy Origin Apply Only to Civilian Representatives.

ARMY UNITS NOT AFFECTED

Loyalty of None Questioned by Our Government, Which Merely Conforms to Allies' Views.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The State Department tonight issued a statement explanatory of the attitude of the Government toward the appointment for service in the American Red Cross in France, England, and allied countries of persons of enemy origin or parentage.

According to this statement, the restriction against persons of German, Austrian, or Turkish birth or parentage serving the Red Cross in Entente belligerent countries will not apply to those who go to England, France, or Entente countries as members of Red Cross units attached to the American army or in any way connected with the American army, but apply only to civilian representatives of the Red Cross. It was learned tonight also that it was France rather than England that made the most vigorous objection to persons of Teutonic connection entering France with civilian Red Cross units.

Here is the official State Department explanation of the matter:

"Concerning the Red Cross question of the appointment for service in the American Red Cross in France, Great Britain and Allied countries of German, Austrian or Turkish subjects or American citizens of German, Austrian or Turkish parentage or birth, the Department of State desires to emphasize the fact that the loyalty and good faith of American citizens referred to has been and is in no degree questioned by this Government.

"The Red Cross will operate with the American army, and under its control and direction and will also operate (independent of the American military control) with the armies and civilians of the allied countries and under their direction and control. Obviously it is necessary to conform to the views of those countries with whose armies and among whose civilians Red Cross units carry on their work. This question concerns the persons going to the countries mentioned as civilian representatives of the Red Cross. There is no reference whatsoever to persons going to those countries for service in the army or in any way connected with the army. The conditions which apply to the persons of this Red Cross units should not, therefore, be confused as applying also to the personnel of the hospital units of the United States Army.

"It should be observed that while the Red Cross was advised against the appointment for service in the civilian work in the allied countries of persons of German, Austrian, or Turkish birth, the department, with regard to persons born in the United States of German, Austrian or Turkish parents, merely called attention to the attitude of the foreign Government."

"The use of military rank and uniform by representatives of the American Red Cross actually in foreign countries constituting the theatre of active war is to be authorized by the War Department. With the declaration of war by Congress, the Government automatically accepted the co-operation and assistance of the American National Red Cross in the prosecution of the struggle, the Red Cross to work with the land and naval forces of the United States, and to extend its humanitarian services to the armies and to the civilian populations of the countries now at war with Germany.

"To facilitate their work Red Cross officials other than those incorporated in the Army Medical Corps are to have an assimilated military rank appropriate to their title in the scheme of Red Cross organization. Commissions will be given to officials, warranted employes will receive non-commissioned warrants, and laborers, cooks, and privates certificates of identity as enlisted men. These commissions, warrants, and certificates of identity are to confer no military authority. The holder will incur no military obligation. Nor will he receive any right to pay or allowances of his similar grade in the United States Army.

"The right to an assimilated military rank will carry with it the privilege of wearing the uniform of the United States Army or some uniform to be prescribed by the Red Cross and approved by the Secretary of War. The purpose of granting military rank is to indicate to members of the land and naval forces that the Red Cross workers enjoy the confidence of the President as Commander in Chief of the Army and of the American National Red Cross and that the authorities bespeak for them due to persons designated for such important duties to humanity.

Appropriate insignia of title and assimilated rank with distinctive marks are to be provided. Titles with assimilated rank for appropriate duties are prescribed as follows:

Chairman of War Council to have assimilated rank of Major General; War Councilor and Vice Chairman of Executive Committee, to be Brigadier General; Director General in charge of civilian and military relief, Colonel; Assistant Director General, (Commissioner to theatre of war or bureau head,) Lieutenant Colonel; Director, (Bureau Chief, Red Cross representative at headquarters, camps, base hospitals, supply depots, &c.,) Major; Assistant Director, (Red Cross representative with any lesser army detachment,) Captain; Assistant Director, (storekeeper, adjutant, or quartermaster's aid,) First Lieutenant.

Other assimilated ranks are as follows:

Secretary, (clerical work,) Sergeant Major; and at base hospitals, corresponding to army grades for Red Cross Master Hospital Sergeants, Hospital Sergeants, Sergeants, First Class Sergeants, Corporals, cooks, privates, first class privates, and laborers.

The Greek cross in red enamel will be the predominating mark of the insignia prescribed for the several assimilated ranks.

RED CROSS HERE HAS MORE GIFTS IN SIGHT

Corporation Shareholders Asked Not to Delay Sending In Special Dividends.

The New York Committee of the Red Cross sent letters yesterday to hundreds of corporations that did not contribute to the $100,000,000 war fund, urging them to declare special dividends in behalf of war relief. Thousands of letters were sent also to shareholders in corporations that did assist, appealing to them not to delay assigning to the fund the extra earnings disbursed by the Directors while the campaign was on. From returns received up to last night at the New York headquarters it was apparent that there was a general disposition among shareholders to assign these dividends to the purposes intended, but it was considered wise not to permit others who were still to be heard from to forget the great humanitarian work to which the money was to be devoted.

Two of the business concerns that have made the best showing to date in the matter of accounting for special dividends are the Irving National Bank and the Crocker-Wheeler Company, electrical manufacturers. About 70 per cent. of the shareholders of each of these institutions had sent in the extra dividends by last night, one shareholder sending a check for $2,002. Several other sent in checks for $1,000 each, the others being for smaller amounts.

Between 600 and 700 corporations will be canvassed in the new campaign launched by the New York committee, and if a fair share of these respond in as generous proportion as the two companies mentioned above, no trouble is expected in bringing the city's total up to the desired $40,000,000.

Additional contributions yesterday totaling about $70,000 caused a further shrinkage in the amount New York City was short when the campaign closed. Of this the Western Electric Company gave $25,000 through A. H. Wiggins's team. The New York Stock Exchange team, of which H. G. S. Noble was Captain, was credited with an additional $12,757.35 yesterday, $10,000 of this having been given by A. C. Gurnell. Smith & Lewis contributed $1,000. The team headed by James R. Sheffield brought in $1,880 during the day, $2,000 of this having been contributed by Adolph Lewisohn.

Dorothy Bull sent to headquarters $10,000 in Liberty bonds and asked that it be credited to William B. Thompson's team. Through the mail the committee received nearly $9,000, exclusive of the $327 turned in by persons who had been soliciting at motion picture theatres, at the Polo Grounds, and at some of the restaurants. Donations of $1,000 each also were received from Leon Israel & Brother of 101 Wall Street, and A. L. Newman of 222 Fourth Avenue.

The campaign to induce additional corporations to declare special dividends will be prosecuted vigorously, and will be assisted by the New York Stock Exchange, and the Exchanges of other cities. A letter to that effect, signed by Seward Prosser, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Red Cross Finance Committee, and indorsed by H. G. S. Noble, President of the New York Stock Exchange, was sent to thousands of brokers and Stock Exchange houses yesterday.

Clarence, Ellen and John W. Mackay, the children of Clarence Mackay, gave the fund $1,000, their entire savings. The donation was credited to the team of which Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., was Captain.

Attention also was called to the fact yesterday that of the total collected by the team of which M. Friedsam was Captain, $5,000 was contributed by the Stern Brothers drygoods store.

The Colonial Bank, it was announced yesterday, had declared a special Red Cross dividend of 1 per cent., payable on July 1, next.

CO-ORDINATION PROGRESSES.

Judge Lovett for Red Cross Works on New Plan.

Robert S. Lovett, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union Pacific Railroad, appointed head of a committee to work out a plan of co-ordinating the war relief work of the Red Cross and a large number of other organizations, announced yesterday afternoon that he felt confident his committee would "work out a method of co-operation with most if not all" of the other relief associations. He made this statement after conferring with representatives of many of the organizations.

John Moffat, Secretary of the National Allied Relief Committee, stated yesterday that he was in favor of a centralized scheme of distributing war relief in the future, but said again that the identity of the various relief organizations should be retained. It was admitted by all that there were many difficulties in the way of getting the various societies together, but there seemed to be no reason to fear an effort was to be made to rob any of the relief organizations of their individuality. It has repeatedly been explained by the Red Cross that it did not desire to absorb the other associations, but to work with them in more complete harmony than heretofore.

Mrs. Lewis B. Stillwell, Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the American Fund for French Wounded, said last night that her attitude toward the subject of co-ordination had not been correctly represented in the newspapers.

"The position of the American Fund for French Wounded is this," she said. "The American Fund for French Wounded recognizes the desirability of centralized administration of war relief work, provided this can be accomplished without adversely affecting sources of supply or the effectiveness of relief work as a whole. It recognizes also that the committee appointed to work out a plan of co-operation, under the Chairmanship of Judge Lovett, is endeavoring to develop a plan which will insure the maximum of relief in the most effective manner. The administration of the American Fund for French Wounded is desirous of co-operating with Judge Lovett's committee in accomplishing the results at which it aims, but, before reaching a conclusion or submitting any suggestions alternative to those which have been presented for consideration by Judge Lovett's committee, desires further information regarding the proposed administration and methods of the Red Cross organization which is to be in immediate charge of the preparation of specifications for supplies and the production and distribution of such supplies.

"The tentative plan of affiliation submitted by the Committee on Co-operation is not regarded by the American Fund for French Wounded as entirely satisfactory from its point of view. It is suggested that in view of the work which the American Fund for French Wounded and other war relief organizations have accomplished provision should be made for appropriate representation of these organizations in the recognized and extended administrative organization of the Red Cross."

Another plan suggested was the creation of a Federal Council of Relief with representatives of all relief organizations save the Red Cross, and that the future relief work be divided between the Red Cross and this council.

COFFIN CALLS ON BARKER.

Aeronautical Society President to Meet Aircraft Production Head.

Frederick W. Barker, President of the Aeronautical Society of America, intimated last night that a temporary truce had been declared between that organization and the Aircraft Production Board, of which Howard Coffin is the head. Speaking at a meeting of the society in the Engineering Building, Mr. Barker said he had been invited by Mr. Coffin to go to Washington and discuss aeronautical matters at first hand.

Mr. Barker, in addressing the society, intimated that he would recommend in talking with Mr. Coffin that the United States restrict itself to a large extent in building airplanes in which students could learn to fly, but not to flight. The question of military flying, Mr. Barker explained, could be met after the aviators reached the Continent.

Mr. Barker called for suggestions as to the manner in which training of aviators could be most expeditiously carried out, and an engineer announced that he had perfected a device by which an airplane could by mechanical means be elevated to a required height, sent a a set distance, and returned to its starting point without effort on the part of the student aviator. He was about to go into details, showing that when machine could also be used to drop bombs over an enemy city without endangering the life of an aviator, but Mr. Barker refused to listen and ordered him to sit down.

The inventor told reporters later that the devise was simple and included the principles of the gyroscope. By using it a machine could be made "fool proof," he said, since it would prevent it from falling.

Leon Cammen, another engineer, asserted that the requirement of a college degree for men seeking to become aviators should be eliminated. Neither Orville Wright nor Glenn Curtiss, he said, had a college degree.

FAREWELL TO I. M. SPRAGUE.

Spuyten Duyvil Pays Tribute to Retiring School Principal.

The residents of Spuyten Duyvil filled the assembly hall of Public School 24, Bronx division, at Kingsbridge Avenue and West 232d Street, last night to say good-bye to Isaac M. Sprague, who was retiring after fifty-four years in public school work and fifty years as principal of School 24. Gilbert M. Johnson, Treasurer of Isaac G. Johnson & Co., presided, and speeches were made by Frank S. Hevesy, member of the Board of Education up to last January, and by Police Captain Matthew McKeon.

Then, in response to a unanimous call, Mr. Sprague arose to make a speech. He received an ovation, after which he proceeded to tell some of his reminiscences of a half century of school teaching on Spuyten Duyvil. He was deeply moved at saying farewell.

Everybody on Spuyten Duyvil turned out to honor the schoolmaster. There were the Home Defense Guards, the Boy Scouts, the Spuyten Duyvil Fife and Drum Corps, and delegations from all the other organizations of the neighborhood.

Weds Before His Service in Navy.

Owing to the fact that Douglas Murray will soon leave for service in the navy, his marriage to Miss Margaret Lemont Barbour, daughter of Mrs. Otto Johannes Trausil of 440 West End Avenue, took place on Tuesday at noon in Grace Church. The Rev. Cedric Charles Bentley performed the ceremony in the presence of a few relatives and friends. There were no bridal attendants.

W. Willcox, Jr., Aviator, to Wed.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Jenkins of Norfolk, Va., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Esther Jenkins, to Westmore Willcox, Jr. Mr. Willcox, who is serving in the navy aviation corps, was this year's class poet at Harvard, where he graduated with the class of 1917. He is a nephew of the late Price Collier. No date has been set for the wedding.

Schultz-Mahnken Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. William Schultz of West Hoboken, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lulu May Schultz, to Walter R. Mahnken, an architect of this city. Mr. Mahnken is a graduate of Pratt Institute and the University of Pennsylvania, and a member of the City Club and Architectural Society. No date has been set for the wedding.



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H. B. PLANT MARRIES IN HASTE IN WAR

Ensign in Naval Reserve and Son of Com. M. F. Plant Weds Miss Amy Warren.

MISS MACKENZIE A BRIDE

Her Nuptial with G. P. McNear, Jr., of Engineers' Corps in Calvary Church—Dixon-Sprague.

Several interesting weddings were celebrated yesterday.

Miss Amy Warren, daughter of Charles Edward Warren of Brooklyn, and Henry Bradley Plant, son of Commodore Morton F. Plant of Eastern Point, Groton, Conn., were married at 4 o'clock at the residence of the bride's father, 825 St. Mark's Avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Frank M. Townley, rector of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, in the presence of the immediate families and intimate friends.

The bride was attended by her sisters, Misses Emma and Helen L. Warren. Octave Blake of this city acted as best man.

The date of the wedding was advanced as Mr. Plant is an Ensign in the Naval Reserve Force. He has fifteen days furlough for his honeymoon. His grandfather was H. B. Plant, founder of the Plant fortune, and he is seventh in descent from John Plant, who fought in King Philip's War.

Bride of George P. McNear, Jr.

The wedding of George Plummer McNear, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. George McNear of Petaluma, Cal., and Miss Elizabeth G. Mackenzie, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Clinton Mackenzie of 399 Park Avenue, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, by the Rt. Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a draped white satin gown having a long court train from the shoulders. The corsage and sleeves were of old family point lace and a large rose point lace veil worn by four generations of brides was arranged in fan shape over her dressed head. She carried lilies of the valley and wore a string of pearls and a diamond brooch.

Miss Frances N. Mackenzie, a young sister of the bride, was her maid of honor. The bridesmaids were the Misses Katharine E. Sattler, Mary H. Kittredge, Katharine C. Church, and Harriet Mc. McKim. The little Misses Cornelia and Georgia Mackenzie, sisters of the bride, were flower girls.

Mr. McNear's best man was his brother, E. Denman McNear, and the ushers were Walter G. Distler, George D. Kittredge, W. Roy Manny, and Joseph C. Strahan. The reception followed at Sherry's.

Mr. McNear was graduated from Cornell in 1913, and is enrolled in the Engineers' Corps. Mrs. McNear has been engaged in work in the Presbyterian Hospital.

Wed in St. Thomas's Church.

John Watson Dixon of this city, a son of Mrs. S. L. Dixon of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Frances Sprague, a daughter of Mrs. Lewis W. Whitlock, were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. C. E. Scoddecker.

Mrs. Sprague, who walked up the aisle alone, preceded by her little daughter, Miss Frances Sprague, wore a blue afternoon gown embroidered in silver, topped by a cloth of silver hat with white aigrettes, and carried orchids and lilies. As the bride reached the altar her mother, Mrs. Whitlock, gave her in marriage.

There was a special musical program, with T. Tertius Noble, organist; Miss Annie Louise David, harpist, and Florence Hardman, violinist.

Mr. Dixon had Colonel William Hayward of the Fifteenth Infantry, N. Y. N. G., and of the Public Service Commission as his best man and the ushers were A. Seton Post, Will Hartwell Lydord, George Townsend Adee and Mortimer N. Buckner. A small reception followed at the Ritz Carlton.

Mr. Dixon is a member of the Board of Governors of the Yale Club and Chairman of its House Committee. He is a member of the law firm of O'Brien, Boardman, Harper & Fox, and is a member of the Metropolitan Club.

Hall—Hopton.

Miss Jessie Elizabeth Hopton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Franklin Hopton of Binghamton, N. Y., was married at the Waldorf-Astoria at noon yesterday to Herbert William Hall, a lawyer of this city and a son of Dr. and Mrs. William T. Hall of Fort Myers, Fla. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. C. J. Smith of the Church of the Holy Trinity. Miss Alice A. Hopton was her sister's maid of honor, and Dr. Arthur Davis of Hammond, Ind., was the best man. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served in the Astor dining room. Mr. and Mrs. Hall will spend their honeymoon in Maine.

Miss Rau Bride of J. S. Lipser.

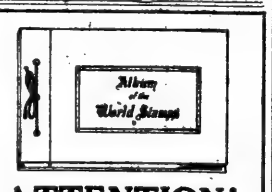
Miss Helen T. Rau, daughter of Charles M. Rau of 622 West 114th Street, and James S. Lipser, were married yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Hotel Marseilles, Broadway and 103d Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Fischer. Mr. and Mrs. Lipser have gone to Atlantic City on their honeymoon.

Charles S. Aronstam Marries.

Miss Cora Lee Lisso, daughter of Mrs. Paul Lisso of 309 West Ninety-ninth Street, formerly of Alexandria, La., and Charles S. Aronstam were married yesterday afternoon by Supreme Court Justice Clarence J. Shearn in his office. Only the necessary witnesses and the parents of the couple were present. Mr. Aronstam was formerly County Chairman for the Progressive Party of Kings County. The couple left immediately after the ceremony for Canada, where they will spend their honeymoon. Upon their return they will live in this city.

Dr. A. H. Judge Marries Miss Gilley.

The wedding of Miss Adelaide M. Gilley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Gilley of Laureiton, L. I., to Dr. Arthur H. Judge of this city, took place at noon yesterday at the home of the bride's parents in Laureiton. Only the nearest relatives and friends attended the ceremony.



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ZIONIST GROUPS SECEDE.

Three Leave Baltimore Convention, but One Returns Later.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 28.—Representatives of three Zionist societies, in a constitutional convention called by the Provisional Executive Committee for general Zionist affairs, seceded from the convention today.

While Justice Louis D. Brandeis, leader of American Zionism, watched from a box, the three groups arose and filed out. Later one of them, the Order of the Sons of Zion, headed by Joseph Barondess, Commissioner of Education in New York, came back, but announced that it would take no part in the legislation. The orders of Misrachi, conservatives, and the Poals Zion, radicals, were the other secessionists.

The contest that led to this action was based on resolutions to provide an administrative committee. Mr. Barondess, representing the Sons of Zion, wanted representation for his order, but Louis Lipsky, the Secretary, ruled that the Sons of Zion were not a separate entity and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, President of the Provisional Committee, sustained him.

Finally Mr. Lipsky moved that the proposition be laid on the table. Then came the other secessions. Rabbi Wise said:

"If these secessionists do not return, the orders which they represent will not sustain them. We have refused to tie the hands of the Provisional Committee or to say that certain groups shall have a certain place in Zionism. Zionism must come first and parties afterward."

Justice Brandeis was elected Honorary President of the Provisional Executive Committee tonight. Other officers chosen were: Chairman, Rabbi Wise; Vice Chairman, Dr. Henry Friedenwald of Baltimore; Treasurer, R. Lewin-Epstein of New York; Secretary, Jacob De Haas of New York; Members at Large, Judge Julian Mack of Chicago, Miss Henrietta Szold of New York, and Mrs. Joseph Fels of Philadelphia.

MR. O'CONNOR SEES MAYOR.

Irish Envoy Welcomes All Shades of Opinion on Home Rule.

T. P. O'Connor, senior member of the Irish Mission, which has come to America for the purpose of learning Irish-American sentiment toward the coming Home Rule Convention, and of informing Americans regarding the Irish problem, yesterday held out an olive branch toward the leaders of that element which is not satisfied with anything short of complete separation from Great Britain.

Mr. O'Connor was careful to avoid personalities when asked if he had seen certain prominent Irishmen who are supposed to be hostile to his views. The name of a prominent New York Judge was mentioned. He said that he would be entirely willing to meet any one who honestly held different opinions from his own regarding the Irish question, and to talk matters over with them in a frank and honest discussion.

Mr. O'Connor had been found by the reporter in his shirt-sleeves at the close of a busy day, yet full of energy and high good humor. He was dictating with his shirt-sleeves, but was wrestling with an American typewriter and drinking tea.

Virtually his entire day, Mr. O'Connor said, had been spent in informal conferences on the Irish question with men in touch with the situation. He had given up a good deal of the day, he remarked, to newspaper men. Mr. O'Connor, himself a distinguished journalist, did not approve of the off-hand methods of certain reporters, believing that shorthand accounts of what he said would insure greater accuracy. He went to India House for luncheon, where he met Mayor Mitchel, with whom he expects to hold a conference before he leaves the city.

In an interview given out earlier in the day, Mr. O'Connor said that conscription in Ireland was a dead issue; had, in fact, never really been a live one; that Ireland just now was doing its part by furnishing food to England; that the Irish Convention was the only way to deal with the problem, and that he was very hopeful that it would find a reasonable compromise which would satisfy all sane Irish opinion.

Theodore C. Eppig.

Theodore C. Eppig, prominent in the business and political life of Brooklyn and for many years general manager of the Joseph Eppig Brewery, established by his father, died on Wednesday in the Nassau Hospital at Mineola, L. I. Mr. Eppig was born in Brooklyn forty years ago, and after leaving college he entered the law office of Moffett & Kramer. Shortly after the death of his brother Mr. Eppig took his place as manager of the brewery.

Mr. Eppig was for years President of the Twentieth Assembly District Democratic Club and was a School Commissioner under Mayor McClellan. He was Vice President of the Bridgewood Bank and a Director of the Hamburg Savings Bank. His city home was at 29 Linden Street, Brooklyn, and he had a Summer home at Rockville Centre, L. I.

Obituary Notes.

J. OTIS AVERILL, Jr., a former football player at Amherst College, where he was graduated six years ago, died in a sanitarium at Greenwich, Conn., on Tuesday, in his twenty-eighth year.

Dr. AUGUSTUS A. ROSENBLOOM of 302 Central Park West died yesterday following an operation. He was a native of Fulton, N. Y., and was graduated from Cornell Medical College.

Mrs. MINNIE CECILIA D. EGAN, wife of Thomas F. Egan, an Inspector in the Fire Prevention Bureau of the New York Fire Department, died in the Holy Family Hospital on Tuesday after an operation. She was 38 years old, and lived at 218 Emerson Place, Brooklyn.

CARL BEHRENS, 66 years old, retired, died at his home in Elmhurst, L. I., on Tuesday. Mr. Behrens had been a resident of that place for more than thirty years and is survived by his wife, two sons, and two daughters.

Mrs. SILVIA HASKINS HAMILTON, widow of William Henry Hamilton, who was an officer in the United States Navy, died from heart disease on Wednesday at her home, 300 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, aged 81 years.

JOSEPH V. KUNZE, a civil engineer and Vice President of the Pelton Water Wheel Company of San Francisco and New York, died in his fifty-fourth year on Wednesday at his home, 21 Polhemus Place, Brooklyn. He was a member of the Montauk, Engineers, and Machinery Clubs.

HENRY L. HALL, one of the incorporators of the Northwestern Leather Company, died on Wednesday in Boston.

Professor GUSTAVE VON SCHMOLLER, the author of several works on political economy, is dead in Harzburg, Germany.

W. HAYWARD SHAFFER, 77 years old, formerly head of the local railway system at Asbury Park and brother of John C. Shaffer, owner of The Chicago Evening Post and other Western newspapers, died at his home in Asbury Park on Wednesday.

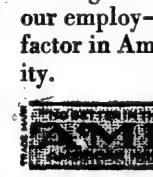
RAPHAEL GRIEFF, interpreter in the United States District Court, died on Wednesday at his home, 142 West 120th Street.

LOUIS CARVER, a dry goods merchant of Poughquag, N. Y., died on Wednesday from a heart attack while on the Hudson River Day Line steamer Washington.

Frau VON KUHLMANN, wife of the German Ambassador to Turkey, is dead in Constantinople from typhus.

AMHO
E.F.S.CLOTH
UNION SUITS
For Men

Many of our workers have grown up in our employ—a great factor in Amho quality.



WANTS A WAR COUNCIL SUPERIOR TO CABINET

Menken, as Head of Security League, Pleads for Efficiency to Make Democracy Safe.

In accepting election as President of the National Security League, at a meeting of the Executive Committee at the Bankers Club yesterday afternoon, S. Stanwood Menken advocated the creation of a war council to be superior to the Cabinet. Mr. Menken, who was the first President of the Security League and has been Chairman of the Executive Committee for the last year, succeeds Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France, who resigned as President to accept a commission as Major in the Quartermaster General's Department. He is now in France on the staff of General Pershing.

"It will be my purpose to aid in the continuance of the same aggressive work which has made the National Security League the pioneer in all sound preparedness," said Mr. Menken. "We have, with 280 branches, been able to arouse the country in part to its position. We have also founded ninety Home Defense bodies, held several thousand meetings and distributed 20,000,000 pieces of literature. The great work for America today in a military way is:

"First—Speeding up the war plans of the Administration. The motto should be Mr. Choate's last public utterance: 'For God's sake, hurry up.'

"Second—The centralization of the conduct of the war in a small War Board which shall have absolute power to forward the President's plans as to all war measures. This only will enable America to show that a democracy can be efficient.

Third—The enactment of universal service as the permanent basis of our military system.

"Fourth—The education of the people to war problems and the necessity of sacrifice to make 'democracy safe.' This latter phase, in all its import and its personal relations to each individual, must be understood. Knowledge by the people means national security.

"The proposed lecture system of the Security League is important and should be developed promptly at the Speakers' Training Camp to be held next week at Chautauqua. England found such a move necessary, with war at its doors and the Zeppelins above its homes. For America such work is most vital and each day shows the danger of delay."

One Year for Threatening President.

Adolph Swamer, who was arrested in April at Woodbine, N. J., charged with having threatened to kill President Wilson and who was convicted in May, by Judge J. W. Davis, was sentenced in Newark yesterday to one year and one day in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta. Swimer was working as a farm hand when arrested but appears to be well educated.

James Monahan Dies at 110 Years.

WATERTOWN, Mass., June 28.—James Monahan, who came to this country from Ireland in 1848, is dead at his home here at the age of 110 years. He was 41 years old when he came here.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

WOOLF.—June 25, Newark, N. J., to Dr. and Mrs. B. H. Woolf, a son.

Engaged.

DAHN—KELSEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Kelsey of 453 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter Mildred to Mr. J. Henry Dahn, son of Mrs. Augusta B. Dahn of Brooklyn.

PAPORELLO—BAUER.—Minnie Bauer to Louis Paporello.

PARSONS—SHAEN.—Ethel Shaen to Harold C. Parsons.

SMITH—PRESTON.—Helen F. Preston to Emil W. Smith.

Married.

DELLENBAUGH—GODDARD.—On Wednesday, June 27, 1917, at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Howard L. Thomas, in Ridgefield, Conn., by the Rev. William L. Sullivan, Annie Celestine, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Warren Norton Goddard, to Frederick S. Dellenbaugh, Jr.

GARVER—PINE.—In St. George's Chapel, Stuyvesant Square, on Wednesday, June 27, by the Right Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster, Alice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Pine, and Chauncey Brewster Garver of New York City.

GATES—LEVERETT.—On Friday, June 22, at the First Presbyterian Church, Binghamton, N. Y., by the bride's brother, Rev. Theodore L. Leverett, assisted by her pastor, Dr. J. J. Lawrence, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Josiah S. Leverett of this city and granddaughter of the late Rev. Peter Lockwood of Binghamton, to Rev. William Bishop Gates, son of Dr. Merrill E. Gates of Washington, D. C., former President of Amherst College.

HOVEY—GRANT.—Wednesday, June 27, at Brooklyn, N. Y., by Rev. Alfred J. Sadler, Lucille Grant to Le Roy F. Hovey, Jr.

LITTWITZ—KOCH.—Mrs. Jacob Koch announces the marriage of her daughter, Marion B., to Walter C. Littwitz of New York on June 28, 1917.

MURRAY—BARBOUR.—Miss Margaret Lemont Barbour, daughter of Mrs. Otto Johannes Trausil of 440 West End Av., was married to Mr. Douglas Murray on Tuesday, June 26, at noon, at Grace Episcopal Church. The Rev. Cedric Charles Bentley officiated. Only members of the families were present. Mr. Murray leaves soon for service in the navy.

OVERTON—TOSTEVIN.—Thursday, June 28, at St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City, by Rector Charles Ackley, Ida Havard Tostevin to William Allen Overton.

RICE—SMITH.—Miss Elizabeth H. Smith, daughter of George C. Smith of Atlantic Highlands, N. J., and niece of Mrs. Elizabeth Hooper of Asbury Park, N. J., to Mr. George P. Rice, Jr., of Rutherford, N. J., at Calvary Church, New York City, on Thursday, June 28. Rev. R. S. Brown officiated.

VOIGT—REYNOLDS.—On Wednesday, June 27, 1917, at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Mortimer Levering, at Devon, L. I., by the Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Lorraine Reynolds, daughter of Mr. Charles Alexander Reynolds, to Owen Mariowe Voigt of New York.

WISNER—KIRKUS.—At Trinity Church, Wilmington, Del., June 26, by the Rev. Frederic M. Kirkus, father of the bride, assisted by the Right Rev. Fred. J. Kinsman, Harriet Kirkus to Paul Wisner of New York.

Brooklyn.

BALDAUF—REEVE.—June 27, Dorothy M. Reeve to Harry C. Baldauf.

CHILDS—BOUCHER.—June 27, Gertrude Boucher to Ensign Earle W. F. Childs.

GOULD—SCOTT.—June 27, Alice Scott to Willard Gould.

HASKELL—BETSCH.—June 27, Gertrude Betsch to William P. Haskell.

OSSMAN—TOMPKINS.—June 27, May Tompkins to John Ossman, Jr.

REHAGE—SIMPSON.—June 27, Mandelle Simpson to Francis Rehage.

Long Island.

KUNZ—DREW.—June 27, Flushing, Gertrude B. Drew to Jules P. Kuns, Jr.

LOGAN—CHURCH.—June 27, Westhampton, Marjory V. Church to William J. Logan.

ROBINSON—HUMPHREYS.—June 26, Flushing, Alice M. Humphreys to Chester A. Robinson.

Died.

AVERILL.—At Greenwich, Conn., on June 26, Otis, son of Julia C. and the late J. Otis Averill, in his 27th year. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., on Saturday, June 30, 1917, at 11 A. M.

BARRE.—On June 27, 1917, Marie Antoinette Barre, widow of William Barre of Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral private. Interment at Plainfield, N. J.

BARON.—On June 27, 1917, at his residence, Cedarhurst, L. I., after a lingering illness, Samuel, beloved husband of Malvina Baron and father of Mrs. Max H. Straus, Henry S., Albert, Hugo S., Max D., Ben F., and Leo A. Baron. Services Friday morning, the 29th, at 11 o'clock, at Salem Fields Chapel.

BELL.—At Fanwood, N. J., Wednesday, June 27, Frances E. Bell, widow of the late John Jay Bell and beloved mother of Mrs. A. W. Morley, Jr. Notice of funeral later.

CONBOY.—On Wednesday, June 27, 1917, Henry C. Conboy, beloved husband of Ellan Gleanon, engineer of Engine Company No. 74, F. D., member of St. Joseph Council, K. of C. Funeral from his late residence, 104 Tinton Av., (163d St. and Third Av.), Bronx, Saturday, June 30, at 9:30 A. M. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

CONDICT.—On June 27, 1917, at her late home, 186 Park Avenue, Orange, N. J., Sarah Frances, daughter of the late Stephen Hays and Sophia King Condict of Newark, N. J. Funeral services private.

CORY.—At Rutherford, N. J., June 27, 1917, Francis G. Cory. Funeral services from his late residence, 193 Bedford Av., Saturday at 3 P. M.

DAVISON.—Nancy, on Wednesday, June 27, in her 77th year. For many years a faithful servant in the home of Mrs. Henry Mason Day, Greenwich, Conn.

DEUTSCHER.—William G., aged 29 years, beloved son of Maria S. Deutscher. Funeral services at his late residence, 108 West 118th St., on Friday evening, June 29, at 8 o'clock.

DUNHAM.—On Thursday, June 28, at his late residence, 3,476 Elm Place, Bronx, New York City, Lewis K., son of the late Albert R. and Margaret Dunham, in his 71st year. Services Saturday, June 30, at 3 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

EHRHARD.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, June 27, 1917, Louis Ehrhard, beloved husband of Mollie Ehrhard, nee O'Berry, at his late residence, 712 Brooklyn Av., in 41st year of his age. Funeral services will be held at the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Epiphany, 835 Sterling Place, on Saturday afternoon at

GIANTS, BACK AT THEIR NATIVE POLO GROUNDS, BEAT THE BRAVES

GIANTS BEGIN WITH A RUSH ON RETURN

Mark Homecoming by Disposing of Braves and Tightening Hold on League Lead.

SCHUPP'S NINTH VICTORY

Ferdie Holds Bostonians Hitless Until Eighth, While His Mates Fix Score at 3 to 2.

Back to their native heath at the Polo Grounds came the Giants yesterday, occupying the perch de luxe in the National League race, and made their grip on the top rung a bit more certain by trimming the Boston Braves 3 to 2. Back with the Giants came Manager John J. McGraw, proudly possessing a one-round decision over Umpire Bill Byron.

When the impulsive McGraw appeared on the coaching line at third base in the first inning he was loudly applauded by the fans who inhabit that territory. While walloping an umpire doesn't come under the forms of etiquette suggested by Lord Chesterfield, there are those who evidently believe that it is the proper thing to do.

Kid Lewis, the new welterweight champion, was also at the game, but his recent decision over Jack Britton didn't attract half as much attention as the McGraw knockout, so Lewis was rather overlooked in the admiration which the Giants' manager received. McGraw will shortly go into training again for another bout, which he is soon to have with the National League Directors.

A crowd of more than 8,000 persons saw the Giants give unusually brilliant support to Ferdie Schupp, the boy lefthander, and because of this ari-tight support Ferdie was able to win his ninth victory of the season. Art Fletcher was the lad whose wonderful fielding enabled Schupp to deprive the Braves of hits up to the eighth inning. On two occasions when the Braves banged out white-hot drives straight through the infield Fletcher knocked them down with one hand grabs and threw runners out at first. Herzog and Heinie Zim also covered ground like shadows and robbed Boston batters of hits.

Schupp Mows Down Batters.

For seven innings only twenty-two batsmen faced Schupp, and all died easy deaths with the exception of Konetchy, the big Greek, who got a pass in the second and stole the middle station. All the rest of the time the Braves went out in one, two, three order. Then came the eighth, when Schupp lost all his cunning and Boston unwrapped a batting rally of single and two doubles, which gave the Braves two runs and placed the Giants in serious danger.

Schupp was revived after he had experienced his narrow escape in the eighth, and came back in the ninth and pitched so well that the Braves succumbed as readily as they did before his eighth-inning upheaval.

Pat Ragan pitched for the Braves, and, as Pat hasn't won a game this season, the Giants went into the game without experiencing very much fright. Behind the bat was Tragesser, who has taken the place of lank Hank Gowdy, who is the first active major leaguer to don the khaki and join the colors. Lank Hank will soon be tossing hand grenades just as he used to toss the ball down to second.

In the first inning Fitzpatrick whisked a bouncer down the third-base line which looked good for a hit, but Zim got himself in front of it and threw out the runner at first. Sherwood Magee drove a hopper through second in the fourth, and Fletcher made a brilliant one-hand grab and got his man. This very same thing happened on Konetchy's grounder in the eighth, and with that sort of support it looked surely as if Schupp was going to join the ever-increasing ranks of no-hit pitchers.

Ragan walked a couple of Giants in the first inning when there were two out, but no damage ensued. In the third his walk to Burns was disastrous, for Herzog followed it up with a two-base slam to left which sent Burns home from first, during which time he covered a lot of ground. Burns fooled Magee on this play, for Sherwood never dreamed that he would go through, and he tossed the ball to second instead of trying to get Burns at the plate.

Fletcher Hits Ball Hard.

The Giants got two hits in the fourth, but nothing eventful followed until the fifth. After Herzog had fanned, Knuff got a pass and stole second. Zim was thrown out at first and then came Fletcher with a blistering two-bagger, which bounded off the left-field stockade and scored Benny. Robertson got the batting fever, and plastered a two-base crack to right which sent Fletcher home.

All the Braves were mowed down serenely and with little fuss by Schupp up to the eighth inning. Konetchy was the first man to face him in that round, and he soaked a ripping grounder through second, which was miraculously corraled by Fletcher, and Konetchy was eliminated from Schupp's worries. Red Smith was the first Brave to smash Schupp for a hit, and he burned one down through Zim and Fletcher which hugged the greensward. That killed Schupp's hopes of a no-hit game, and Tragesser soaked a double to centre and scored Smith, while Maranville bounded a two-base drive off the right-field wall and scored Tragesser.

Rawling was sent in to bat for Ragan, and he flied to Burns, while Kelly's high floater was nipped by Kauff. In the Boston half of the ninth Herzog made brilliant plays on both Massey and Magee and prevented any further trouble for Schupp.

The score:

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	3	1	0	4	0
Herzog,2b	4	0	1	0	5
Kauff,cf	2	1	1	2	0
Zimm'n,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Fletcher,ss	4	1	1	0	4
Roberts'n,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Holke,1b	4	0	2	13	0
Gibson,c	4	0	1	2	0
Schupp,p	3	0	0	0	0
Total	31	3	7	27	11

BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kelly,cf	4	0	0	0	0
Massey,2b	4	0	0	0	2
Fitzpat'k,rf	4	0	0	4	0
Magee,lf	4	0	0	4	0
Konetchy,1b	2	0	0	9	0
Smith,3b	3	1	1	1	0
Tragesser,c	3	1	1	5	1
Maran've,ss	3	0	1	0	5
Ragan,p	2	0	0	0	1
aRawlings	1	0	0	0	0
Barnes,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	30	2	3	24	10

a Batted for Ragan in eighth.
Error—Maranville.

New York	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Herzog, Fletcher, Robertson, Tragesser. Stolen bases—Konetchy, Kauff. (2.) Double play—Fitzpatrick, (unassisted.) Left on bases—New York, 8; Boston, 2. First base on errors—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Schupp, 1; Ragan, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Ragan, 6 hits and 3 runs in 7 innings; Barnes, 1 and 0 in 2; Schupp, 2 and 0 in 8. Struck out—By Schupp, 1; Ragan, 4. Time—1 hour 40 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Orth.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Boston, 2.
Brooklyn, 5; Philadelphia, 3. (First game.)
Philadelphia, 1; Brooklyn, 0. (Second game.)
Pittsburgh, 6; Cincinnati, 2.
St. Louis, 4; Chicago, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston, 3; New York, 2. (First game.)
Boston, 5; New York, 0. (Second game.)
Washington, 4; Philadelphia, 3.
St. Louis, 5; Cleveland, 1.
Detroit, 6; Chicago, 5. (First game; 10 innings.)
Detroit at Chicago. (Second game postponed; rain.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	36	21	.632
Philadelphia	36	22	.610
Chicago	33	31	.551
St. Louis	32	30	.524
Cincinnati	33	36	.478
Brooklyn	26	32	.448
Boston	22	33	.400
Pittsburgh	20	39	.339

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	42	22	.656
Boston	39	24	.619
New York	35	27	.565
Cleveland	33	33	.500
Detroit	30	30	.500
Washington	25	36	.410
St. Louis	24	38	.387
Philadelphia	20	38	.345

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
(Two games; first at 1:45.)
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Cleveland.
Detroit at St. Louis.

COBB MAKES NEW RECORD.

Detroit Slugger Hits Safely in 25 Games—Chicago Loses, 6 to 5.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Tyrus Cobb added another game to his season's record of hitting safely in consecutive games, when he shot a fast grounder toward Risberg in the first inning of today's game.

The ball took a bad bound over the shortstop's head and the official scorer recorded it as a hit. The Georgian now holds a record of hitting safe in twenty-five straight games, five of which were played in this series.

Detroit won the game from Chicago, 6 to 5, in 10 innings. Veach's home run in the ninth inning enabled Detroit to tie the score, and they won on Stanage's double, James's single, and a sacrifice fly by Bush. The second game was postponed on account of rain.

The score:

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	5	0	3	4	4
Young,2b	6	0	1	2	4
Cobb,cf	4	1	1	3	0
Veach,lf	6	1	2	3	0
Hellman,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Burns,1b	4	1	3	11	0
Vitt,3b	3	1	1	1	1
aSpencer	1	0	0	0	0
R.Jones,3b	1	0	0	1	1
Stanage,c	5	2	3	5	1
Boland,p	3	0	0	0	5
Cun'gh'm,p	0	0	0	0	0
bDyer	1	0	0	0	0
James,p	1	0	1	0	1
Total	44	6	15	30	16

CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leibold,rf	5	1	1	3	0
Weaver,3b	5	0	1	3	3
E.Collins,2b	4	1	1	3	1
Jackson,lf	4	0	2	1	0
Felsch,cf	5	1	2	3	0
Gandil,1b	4	0	1	8	0
Risberg,ss	5	1	1	2	6
Schalk,c	4	1	3	7	2
Sumanga,p	2	0	0	4	0
cJ.Collins	0	0	0	0	0
Williams,p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	5	12	30	16

a Batted for Vitt in seventh.
b Ran for Russell in eighth.
c Batted for Cunningham in eighth.
Errors—Vitt, Stanage, Weaver, Risberg.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1—6
Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0—5

Two-base hits—Burns, Stanage. Three-base hits—E. Collins, Burns, Felsch, Weaver. Home run—Veach. Stolen bases—E. Collins, Cobb, (2,) Veach. Sacrifice hit—Russell. Sacrifice flies—Russell, Bush. Double plays—Weaver, Schalk, and Weaver; Risberg and Gandil; Veach and Stanage; Young, Bush, and Burns. Left on bases—Detroit, 13; Chicago, 9. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Boland, 3; Russell, 2; Williams, 1; James, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Boland, 9 hits and 3 runs in 6 innings; Cunningham, 1 and 0 in 1; James, 2 and 0 in 3; Russell, 12 and 2 in 8; Williams, 3 and 2 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Williams, (Cobb.) Struck out—By Boland, 2; James, 2. Time—2 hours and 19 minutes. Umpires—Nallin, Moriarty and Connolly.

BROWNS BUSY WITH BATS.

Hit Boehling Hard and Take Last Game of Series from Indians, 5 to 1.

CLEVELAND, June 28.—St. Louis won the last game of the series here today, 5 to 1. Cleveland filled the bases in the first and second innings, but could not score. Sothoron then replaced Plank and held Cleveland safe. St. Louis hit Boehling hard.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sloan,lf	5	1	3	1	0
Austin,ss	4	0	1	2	3
Sisler,1b	4	1	2	13	0
Rumler,rf	4	2	2	1	0
Pratt,2b	3	0	0	2	3
Severeid,c	3	0	1	2	2
Jacobson,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Marsans,3b	4	0	1	1	4
Plank,p	0	0	0	0	1
Sothoron,p	4	1	1	0	3
Total	35	5	12	27	17

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	5	0	1	1	0
Chapman,ss	4	0	2	1	4
Speaker,cf	4	0	1	5	0
Roth,rf	2	1	1	2	0
Wiggs,2b	3	0	1	3	3
Harris,1b	4	0	1	12	0
Evans,3b	2	0	0	0	4
Steward,3b	0	0	0	0	1
O'Neill,c	2	0	1	4	1
Boehling,p	3	0	0	0	1
Morton,p	0	0	0	0	0
aSmith	1	0	0	0	0
bGuisto	1	0	1	0	0
cAllison	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	1	9	27	14

a Batted for Evans in eighth.
b Batted for O'Neill in ninth.
c Batted for Morton in ninth.
Errors—Austin, Roth.

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—5
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Rumler, Sisler. Three-base hits—Sothoron, Rumler. Stolen bases—Marsans. Sacrifice hits—Pratt, Austin, Wanbsganss. Sacrifice fly—Severeid. Double plays—Evans, Wambsgans, and Harris; Marsans, Pratt, and Sisler. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Cleveland, 10. Bases on balls—Off Plank, 2; Sothoron, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Plank, 4 hits, 0 run in 2 innings; Sothoron, 5 and 1 in 7; Boehling, 12 and 4 in 8 1-3; Morton, 0 and 0 in 2 2-3. Struck out—By Sothoron 1; Morton, 3. Time—1 hour 55 minutes. Umpires—Evans and Owens.

JOHNSON VERSUS JOHNSON.

Walter Outpitches Russell as Senators Beat Mackmen, 4 to 3.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—Washington defeated Philadelphia today in the first game of the series, 4 to 3. Two Johnsons, Walter and Russell, were the opposing pitchers. Ainsmith scored the winning run in the ninth inning on his single and steal of second base and Judge's single.

The score:

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	4	1	1	4	0
Shanks,ss	5	1	1	5	3
Milan,cf	4	0	2	1	0
Rice,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Leonard,3b	2	0	0	0	0
Menosky,lf	2	1	0	3	0
Murray,2b	4	0	1	4	2
Ainsmith,c	4	1	2	9	3
W.Johnson,p	4	0	0	0	3
Total	32	4	6	27	11

PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,ss	5	0	2	3	1
Strunk,cf	5	0	1	3	0
Bodie,lf	5	0	0	0	0
Bates,3b	4	1	2	0	2
McInnis,1b	4	1	3	12	1
Gooch,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Haley,c	2	0	0	2	1
Schang,c	2	0	0	1	0
Grover,2b	2	1	0	3	1
R.Johns'n,p	3	0	1	1	3
aR. Johnson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	3	9	27	15

a Batted for R. Johnson in ninth.
Errors—Shanks, Leonard, Murray, Gooch.

Washington	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—3

Sacrifice hit—Leonard. Sacrifice play—Rice. Stolen bases—Bates, Grover, Ainsmith. Double play—Ainsmith and Murray. Left on bases—Washington, 7; Philadelphia, 9. First base on error—Philadelphia. Bases on balls—Off W. Johnson, 1; R. Johnson, 4. Struck out—By W. Johnson, 6; R. Johnson, 8. Earned runs—Off W. Johnson, 2; R. Johnson, 4. Time—1 hour, 58 minutes. Umpires—Dineen and McCormick.

Southern Association.

Mobile, 8; Atlanta, 2.
Birmingham, 1; New Orleans, 0.
Nashville, 4; Little Rock, 1.

YANK HOPES FADE IN TWIN SETBACK

With Second Place in Sight, New York Drops Two Games to Champion Red Sox.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 28.—The Yankees tossed off the first game of today's double-header with the Red Sox through loose fielding, and followed up by dropping the second battle through the more approved system of meagre stick work. With the double trimming went the Yanks' last hope of climbing into second place during their stay in Boston, as victory in each remaining game of the series will not carry them there. The scores of the twin setback were 3 to 2 in the opener and 5 to 0 in the final.

Ray Fisher, who pitched the first game for Donovan's crowd, deserved a much better fate. He limited the world's champions to two singles, one by Hooper in the first inning and the other by Hoblitzel in the fourth. In each instance the hit was followed by a streak of wildness on Fisher's part, but not serious enough to toss off the game if he had received the kind of support his pitching deserved. The run scored in the first inning was earned by the champions, but neither of the two which arrived in the fourth carried a clean bill of health, and it was the fourth inning which settled the game in favor of the home club. Outside of the first and fourth chapters, the Red Sox did not get a runner to first base.

While the Red Sox were next to helpless in compiling hits off the Vermont schoolmaster, the Yanks were pecking away at the delivery of Leonard, and they surely grabbed off enough hits to win with such pitching as Fisher gave them. Leonard was reached for nine hits, including a double, and he issued four passes, also made a wild pitch with runners on first and second bases in the seventh inning. Out of this mass of opportunity the Yankees collected only two runs. Their main trouble was that six of the hits and all four passes made their appearance after two were out.

Hooper opened up on Fisher with a single to right, Barry sacrificed, and both Hoblitzel and Gardner walked, filling the bases. Then came a squeeze play by Lewis, who died at first as Hooper raced over the plate. Hoblitzel tried to score on the same play, but was an easy out.

In the third inning the Red Sox won the game. Hoblitzel opened with Boston's second and last hit, Gardner walked, and Lewis bunted, Hoblitzel getting the decision on Nunamaker's throw to third. This filled the bases, with none out. Walker filed to Miller, and the latter threw to first, forcing Hoblitzel out, but Nunamaker dropped the ball. Maisel grabbed Scott's drive and got Gardner at the plate, but when Scott started to steal second, Nunamaker threw into centre field and Lewis brought in the run which was the deciding count.

The Yanks, after threatening often, pushed over two runs in the eighth on Magee's single, a double by Baumann, pinch-hitting for Miller, and a single by Baker. Nunamaker opened the ninth with a single, and advanced on Walters's out. After Hendryx popped out, Magee beat out a hit to deep short, and Russell, who ran for Nunamaker, tried to score from second when Scott threw to first. He was retired at the plate.

In the second game, the Yanks were helpless before Herb Pennock. Pennock allowed only four hits, three going to Lee Magee and one to Peckinpaugh. Lewis's single, Walker's sacrifice, Scott's safe bunt, Agnew's double, and a dropped throw by Baker, after Scott had been trapped off third, netted the two Boston runs in the second inning. In the fourth Agnew walked, stole second, and reached third on Alexander's poor throw. He scored on Hooper's single to centre. Walker's pass, Scott's single, Pennock's pass, and Barry's single sent in two more runs in the eighth.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Barry,rf	3	0	0	1	4
Hoblitzel,1b	3	1	1	8	2
Gardner,3b	1	0	0	1	2
Lewis,lf	1	1	0	4	0
Walker,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Scott,ss	3	0	0	2	2
Thomas,c	2	0	0	9	0
Leonard,p	3	0	0	1	1
Total	23	3	2	27	11

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hendryx,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Magee,lf	3	1	1	2	0
Maisel,2b	3	0	0	1	0
Pipp,1b	2	0	0	10	2
Miller,cf	3	0	0	2	1
Caldwell,cf	0	0	0	0	0
Baker,3b	4	0	2	0	4
Pckinp'gh,ss	4	0	0	3	4
Nun'm'k'r,c	3	0	2	8	1
Fisher,p	3	0	1	1	2
eBaumann	1	1	1	0	0
bRussell	0	0	0	0	0
cWalters	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	2	9	24	14

a Batted for Miller in eighth.
b Ran for Nunamaker in ninth.
c Batted for Fisher in ninth.
Errors—Nunamaker, (2.)

Boston	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Two-base hit—Baumann. Stolen bases—Scott, Baker. Sacrifice hits—Barry, Lewis, 2. Double plays—Scott, Barry and Hoblitzell; Fisher, Pipp, Nunamaker, Baker and Fisher. Left on bases—New York, 9; Boston, 3. Bases on balls—Off Leonard, 4; Fisher, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Fisher, 2 hits, 1 run in 8 innings; Leonard, 9 and 2 in 9. Struck out—By Leonard, 6; Fisher, 2. Wild pitch—Leonard. Time—2 hours. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Barry,2b	4	0	1	5	3
Gainer,1b	4	0	0	16	0
Gardner,3b	4	0	2	0	3
Lewis,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Walker,cf	1	1	0	1	0
Scott,ss	3	2	2	2	1
Agnew,c	3	1	1	5	1
Pennock,p	3	0	0	0	1
Totals	30	5	8	27	12

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hendryx,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Magee,lf	3	0	1	3	0
Maisel,2b	4	0	0	1	2
Pipp,1b	4	0	0	10	1
Miller,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Baker,3b	3	0	0	2	2
P'kinp'gh,ss	3	0	1	1	2
Nunamaker,c	3	0	0	5	1
Alexander,c	1	0	0	0	0
Caldwell,p	2	0	0	0	3
Totals	30	0	3	27	11

Errors—Gainer, Baker, Alexander, (2.)

Boston	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	—5
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Agnew, Magee. Stolen bases—Gardner, Agnew. Sacrifice hits—Barry, Walker, Scott. Double play—Barry and Gainer. Left on bases—Boston, 10; New York, 8. Bases on balls—Off Pennock, 5; Caldwell, 5. Earned runs—Off Caldwell, 3 in 8 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Caldwell, (Gainer.) Struck out—By Pennock, 6; Caldwell, 4. Time—1 hour 42 minutes. Umpires—Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

CARDINALS DOWN CUBS.

Beat Them by 4 to 1 Score in Final Game of the Series.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—St. Louis bunched five of their seven hits off Douglas in the second and seventh innings, and took the last game of the series from Chicago, 4 to 1.

St. Louis won three games of the five-game series just concluded.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
J.Smith,cf	3	0	0	3	0
Baird,3b	4	0	1	0	1
Long,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Hornsby,ss	3	2	2	1	5
Cruise,lf	3	1	1	1	0
Miller,1b	3	1	1	9	2
Gonzales,c	3	0	0	6	3
Betzel,2b	3	0	2	4	3
Packard,p	3	0	0	1	1
Total	28	4	7	27	15

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack,rf,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Mann,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Doyle,2b	4	0	1	2	3
Merkle,1b	3	1	1	9	0
Williams,cf	2	0	0	2	0
Zeider	1	0	0	0	0
Wolter,rf	1	0	0	0	0
Deal,3b	4	0	2	0	4
Wortm'n,ss	3	0	0	1	2
Elliott,c	3	0	1	5	2
Douglas,p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	31	1	8	24	12

a Batted for Williams in sixth.
Errors—Deal and Wortman.

St. Louis	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Doyle. Sacrifice hits—Douglas, Wortman. Double plays—Hornsby, Betzel, and Miller; Doyle, Wortman, and Merkle. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 1. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Douglas, 1; Packard, 1. Earned runs—Off Douglas, 2; Packard, 1. Struck out—By Packard, 5. Time—1 hour 37 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

New York State League.

Syracuse, 7; Harrisburg, 5.
Scranton, 4; Binghamton, 3.
Elmira, 0; Wilkesbarre, 0. (Called 14th inning; darkness)
Utica, 7; Reading, 2. (10 innings.)

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HALL GAINS FINAL ROUND.

Beats Binzen in Straight Sets in Metropolitan Tournament.

Walter Merrill Hall, tenth ranking player of the country two years ago, advanced to the final round of the Metropolitan tennis tournament at Bronxville yesterday, when he vanquished Elliott Binzen of Fordham in straight sets, 6—3, 6—3. In earning the victory Hall was aided not alone by his own skill but by the fact that Binzen was not in condition to play his best tennis. Wednesday, in the Sunningdale tournament, Binzen was nearly in a state of collapse, as a result of the intense heat, and that he had not entirely recovered was evident in the match against Hall. There was not the usual dash to his game, which makes it of such formidable quality at the net, and this enabled Hall to obtain excellent results from his hard-driving game.

Binzen followed his service to the net, in an endeavor to play his recognized game, but there was a pronounced unsteadiness in his volleying that failed to finish off the points consistently. Either Binzen drove into the barrier or out of court, and this wildness aided Hall materially in establishing his victory.

For the most part, Hall played from the deep court. He was hitting hard and true, his placement shots scooting down the lines tantalizingly out of reach of the agile Binzen. His cross-courting drives were also played well, and Binzen was in difficulties before the contest had been very long under way.

The other semi-final-round match between Count Otto Salm and Allan Behr will be played today. Behr advanced yesterday by the default of Frederick B. Alexander, and afterward won a fourth-round victory over E. W. Putnam. Putnam did not put forth anything like the game of which he is capable, and was vanquished at 6—2, 6—1.

Four doubles matches were played during the course of the afternoon. Ralph Baggs and Fred Baggs proved that they "were down for the tennis" when they defeated Harold Taylor and Allen Tobey in three-set encounter at 6—2, 4—6, 6—4.

The summaries:

Singles.—Third Round—Allan Behr won from Frederick B. Alexander by default.
Fourth Round—Allan Behr defeated E. W. Putnam, 6—2, 6—1.
Semi-Final Round—W. Merrill Hall defeated Elliott Binzen, 6—3, 6—3.
Doubles.—Second Round—Ralph L. Baggs and Fred C. Baggs defeated Harold Taylor and Allen Tobey, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4; J. Hardy and F. T. Houck defeated W. H. Putnam and H. Burt, 6—4, 6—1; Count Otto Salm and Ingo Hartman defeated E. W. Putnam and F. C. Tyndman, 6—2, 6—1; J. L. Robertson, Jr., and A. W. Britton defeated E. Drummond and H. Suter, 6—1, 6—3.

BARTFIELD GETS A DRAW.

Brooklyn Welter Divides Honors of Bout with O'Dowd.

By a game rally Soldier Bartfield, the Brooklyn welterweight, pulled up on even terms with Mike O'Dowd of St. Paul before the final bell in their ten-round bout at the Clermont S. C. of Brooklyn last night and earned an equal division in the honors.

The contest was a slugging affair on the whole, although many of the blows aimed by both boxers went considerably wide of their marks. Bartfield showed unusual ability for taking punishment, and, had his offensive efforts been slightly better directed, he would have earned the popular verdict.

LIGHTWEIGHTS BOX TONIGHT

Johnny Dundee and Willie Jackson Meet at St. Nicholas A. C.

A ten-round bout between Johnny Dundee, the local Italian lightweight, and Willie Jackson, the Bronx lightweight who has the distinction of being the only boxer to score a knockout over the aggressive little Italian, will be staged this evening at the St. Nicholas A. C. Billy Roche will referee the bout.

Both boxers are reported to be in good shape. The contest means much to both principals, for if Dundee is victorious he will re-establish himself as one of the most formidable aspirants for Benny Leonard's world's lightweight championship honors, while if Jackson repeats his former victory over Dundee he must be ranked next to Leonard.

Other clubs holding shows tonight are: New Polo A. A.—Paul Doyle vs. Joe Maroney ten rounds.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn.—Tango Kid vs. Battling Jim Johnson; ten rounds.

Brown's Far Rockaway A. A.—Frankie Brown vs. Jack Sharkey; Phil Franchini vs. Benny Coster; both ten-round bouts.

Freeport S. C., Long Island.—Charlie Smith vs. Paul Edwards; ten rounds.

PIRATES FALL UPON TONEY.

Collect Six Runs in hTird and Fourth and Beat Reds by 6 to 2.

PITTSBURGH, June 28.—Pittsburgh scored six runs in the third and fourth innings on hits, bases on balls and one error, winning from Cincinnati 6 to 2 today. Ring replaced Toney in the pitching box for Cincinnati after the avalanche of runs and held Pittsburgh scoreless the rest of the game.

The score:

PITTSBURG. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bigbee,cf	4	1	1	0	0
Pitler,2b	4	1	2	2	2
King,rf	4	1	1	2	0
Wagner,1b	3	0	2	6	1
Hinchm'n,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Ward,ss	2	0	1	2	1
Fischer,c	4	1	1	0	0
McCarthy,3b	4	1	1	3	1
Steele,p	4	1	1	1	1
Total	33	6	10	27	7

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	4	0	1	0	2
Kopf,ss	4	0	1	2	3
Rousch,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Chase,1b	4	0	3	9	1
Griffith,rf	4	0	0

PENNSYLVANIA ROAD CUTS OFF 102 TRAINS

Company Releases Trackage and Locomotives to Provide for Government Work.

MAY DISCONTINUE MORE

Summer Schedules to Nearby Seashore Resorts Will Be the Same as Usual.

A general change in timetables on the Pennsylvania Railroad will be made on July 1, in connection with which a reduction in passenger train service will be made. Counting the changes on all divisions east of Pittsburgh, a total of 102 trains will be eliminated. This will cut down the passenger movement by an amount equivalent to 2,268,000 train-miles a year, or more than 6,500 train-miles every weekday. In accordance with previous announcement, this result will be accomplished, in part, by consolidating trains, thus making one train serve the purpose of two. In addition, a number of parlor cars, restaurant cars, sleepers, and club and observation cars will be discontinued.

The purpose of the restriction of passenger trains, as heretofore explained, will be to release trackage and locomotives, so as to provide increased facilities for the movement of troops, Government supplies, foodstuffs, and other necessary traffic. In preparing the new schedules, every effort has been made to protect, to the greatest possible extent, the comfort and convenience of the traveling public, while at the same time meeting the necessities of the war emergency. The suburban service to and from larger cities will be preserved practically undisturbed for the present, although later some changes may be made in these trains.

The Summer schedules to and from seashore, mountain, and other resort points, which go into effect July 1, have been arranged practically on the same basis as in recent years. It has been possible to do this owing to the fact that these lines handle little freight and are not needed for extensive troop movements.

The Pennsylvania announces these restrictions in the service, effective on July 1:

"Four trains in the New York-Washington service will be withdrawn, and the run of one will be shortened, as follows: The 10:08 A. M. (weekdays) and 5:08 P. M. trains from the Pennsylvania Station, New York, and the 2:40 A. M. and 9:05 A. M. trains from the Union Station, Washington, will be eliminated; the 7:15 P. M. train from Washington will run to Philadelphia only.

Curtail Washington Service.

"Between Philadelphia and Washington six trains will be withdrawn, namely, those leaving Broad Street weekdays at 6:28 and 10:30 A.M. and 1:20 P.M., and those leaving Washington at 10 A. M., 12:40, and 3 P. M. The train leaving New York for Washington at 8:08 A. M., and at present stopping at West Philadelphia, will be run into Broad Street Station, leaving there at 10:30 A. M. The trains from Washington for New York leaving at 10 A. M., 12:30, and 3 P. M., as well as the Washington-Atlantic City Express leaving at 1 P. M., will stop at West Philadelphia to discharge passengers. The Federal Express, leaving Washington at 7 P. M., will accept passengers from that city, Baltimore, and Wilmington for Trenton, Newark, and New York, in addition to New England points, as at present.

"Club cars will be withdrawn from the trains leaving Pennsylvania Station, New York, for Washington at 1:08 P. M. and leaving Washington at 8 A. M. for New York, and from the Philadelphia-Washington train leaving at 8:32 A. M., as well as from the Colonial Express, north and south bound—the day train between Washington and Boston via the Hell Gate Bridge route.

"The night train, with through sleeper, leaving Philadelphia for Buffalo at 11:15 P. M., will be abolished. This train also carries a sleeper, leaving Washington at 10:45 P. M. and Baltimore 12:05 A. M., which will be discontinued. The night train from Buffalo leaving at 7:40 P. M., with sleeping cars for Philadelphia and Washington will be discontinued. The effect of these changes will be to reduce the through service between Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, and Buffalo, to one day train and one night train in each direction, instead of one day train and two night trains, as at present.

"The morning train from Philadelphia to Buffalo, now leaving at 8:30, will be consolidated with the Philadelphia-Pittsburgh Express, leaving at 8:20 A. M., as far as Harrisburg. There will be no change in the leaving time for connections from Washington and Baltimore.

"The southbound train from Buffalo, leaving at 9 A. M., will run on its present schedule. The night train for Buffalo, leaving Philadelphia at 7:50 P. M., will leave at 7:10 P. M. on the new schedule. The leaving times at Washington and Baltimore will be 6:15 P. M. and 7:25 P. M., respectively, instead of 7:05 P. M. and 8:10 P. M., as at present. The southbound night train, now leaving Buffalo at 10:45 P. M., will leave at 9:10 P. M.

"The train leaving Broad Street Station at 8:50 P. M., now running to Pittsburgh, will not run further than Altoona. The restaurant car on this train will be operated from Harrisburg to Altoona, instead of from Philadelphia to Altoona, as at present.

"The New York-Indianapolis sleeping cars, now operated on the train leaving New York for the West at 8:34 P. M., and on the train leaving Indianapolis for the East at 11:40 A. M. (Central time,) will be discontinued, as these trains will be withdrawn between Columbus and Indianapolis. No coach passengers will be carried by the Iron City Express, leaving New York at 11:30 P. M. for Pittsburgh.

Drop Some Sleeping-Car Trains.

"The eastbound train leaving Pittsburgh at 8:50 P. M. will be discontinued, and the Cleveland-Philadelphia and Cleveland-New York sleeping cars will be carried on the trains leaving Pittsburgh at 10:40 P. M. and 11 P. M., respectively. The New York Mail, now leaving Pittsburgh at 7 P. M., will discontinue carrying passengers.

"The local train leaving Kane, Penn., at 6:55 A. M., arriving at Erie 10:15 A. M., will be discontinued, and the Northern Express, running from Philadelphia to Erie, will make local stops between Kane and Erie, arriving at 10:20 A. M. instead of 9:10 A. M., as at present. The southbound local train leaving Erie at 5:50 P. M., and arriving at Kane at 9:05 P. M., will be discontinued. The Philadelphia-Southern Express will leave Erie at 6:40 P. M., instead of 6:45 P. M., as at present, making local stops between Erie and Kane."

Effective July 1, the following through sleeping car lines will be discontinued, and others may follow as the occasion may arise:

"New York-Cincinnati sleeping car, via Washington and Chesapeake & Ohio lines, leaving Pennsylvania Station at 8:08 A. M., (weekdays;) New York-Birmingham sleeping car, via Southern Railway, leaving Pennsylvania Station at 11:08 A. M.; New York-Charlotte sleeping car, via Southern Railway, leaving Pennsylvania Station at 1:08 P. M.; New York-Charleston and New York-Wilmington, N. C., sleeping cars, via Atlantic Coast Line, leaving Pennsylvania Station at 3:34 P. M.

"The observation car on the Southern Railway's 'New York and New Orleans Limited,' leaving Pennsylvania Station at 4:33 P. M., will be withdrawn. The New York-Winston-Salem-Jacksonville sleeping car, via Harrisburg and the Norfolk & Western, leaving Pennsylvania Station at 5:30 P. M. and the Philadelphia-Gary, W. Va., sleeping car via the same route, leaving Broad Street Station at 7:50 P. M. will be discontinued and a New York-Gary, W. Va., sleeping car will be operated, leaving Pennsylvania Station at 5:30 P. M. and Broad Street Station 7:50 P. M.

"The midday trains operated in former years during the Summer months, between Pittsburgh and Buffalo, and leaving in each direction at 1:10 P. M., will not be placed in service this season.

"The through sleeping car between Pittsburgh and Muskoka Lakes, via Toronto and the Grand Trunk Railway, will likewise not be placed in operation."

FIGHTING SOLDIERS IN COURT

Lieut. Hatch Taken Along to Court for Trying to Stop a Row.

Second Lieutenant Horace McK. Hatch, of the Twelfth Infantry, N. G. N. Y., and Private James Kelly of his company, were arrested early yesterday morning as the result of a fight in the street. In the West Side Court later Magistrate Nolan discharged Hatch and suspended sentence on Kelly.

Hatch, who is a Yale graduate, the son of Horace Hatch of 55 East Sixty-fifth Street, told Magistrate Nolan he was trying to disperse some boisterous soldiers outside the armory when Campbell appeared and struck Kelly. He objected, he said, and was arrested.

Campbell and Patrolman Joffey heard sounds of strife a block away, and Campbell told the Magistrate that he found a group of soldiers fighting and shouting. He attempted to disperse them, but Kelly, he said, refused to move away. Campbell denied that he struck him, but said Hatch interfered when he was arresting the private and he took him along also.

The courtroom was crowded with officer friends of Hatch and acquaintances of Kelly. Hatch said Campbell's conduct was "rotten," and declared that the patrolman struck Kelly in the face. Among those in court was Colonel Reginald Foster, commander of the regiment. He said nothing, but observed all that took place.

To Open Bronx Subway Connection.

The subway connection between the Second and Third Avenue elevated lines in the Bronx and the West Farms branch of the present subway will be placed in operation on Sunday, but regular trains will not be run until early Monday morning. The connection is expected to greatly relieve the congestion at the 149th Street station of the Third Avenue elevated line.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

CHASE'S.—Open for 1-inch black fur, last year's styles— I. & B. Sapiro Cloak Co., 37-45 West 20th. Chelsea 9840.

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COATS.—Jobber ready to place orders on children's and infants' coats; material supplied. Barnet Miskin, 133 West 21st.

COAT Jobber placing orders on $6.75 to $15 coats. 3d floor, 36 West 20th.

CORDUROY.—Open for 613 corduroy, brown, navy, green; submit samples and best cash price. T 201 Times Downtown.

CORDUROY.—Narrow wale, all shades; must be cheap. Telephone 3989 Spring.

DRESSES, Skirts, Suits, Coats.—Kaufman's Underselling Store, Harrisburg, Penn.; Mr. Lloyd open for jobs wash dresses, silk dresses, silk skirts, wash skirts, Palm Beach suits, linen suits, coats. Call, with samples, Ben F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Will buy for spot cash any quantity of wash dresses; also jobs of crepe de chine and taffeta dresses. Wiener, 55 West 36th St.

DRESSES AND WAISTS.—Knickerbocker Mail Order Company wants ladies' waists and junior dresses for Fall catalog. 5 West 19th St.

DRESSES.—Open to buy 1,000 cotton dresses; call with samples. M. Glassberg, 20 West 20th, 10th Floor.

DRESSES. — Jobber placing orders on new Fall silk styles. Call, with samples, 11th floor, 54 West 25th.

DRESSES AND SUITS in linen wanted; jobs. Mittenthaul Sons, 41 E. Broadway.

DRESSES.—Jobber buying Fall dresses. Room 804, 27 West 24th.

FLANNELS.—Open for a quantity of green and red flannel. Call at once, Room 1006, 1,182 Broadway.

KILTEYS.—Open at all times for black, gray, blue, and brown; submit samples. Max Scott, 79 Fifth Av.

PLUSH.—Will buy Peco or H. & H. Telephone Chelsea 9724.

POIRET TWILL.—Tan shade, any quality. Posner & Brance, 31 West 31st St. M. Sq. 4170.

POMPOM.—Will buy all shades for cash. Farragut 534.

POPLINS AND GABARDINES.—American 90,610 and Pacific's N. G. B. or N. D. A. Franklin 1775.

POPLINS, velours, broadcloths, kerseys, &c.; open for quantity. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th.

POPLINS and men's wear serges; open to buy any quantity for cash. H 84 Times.

POM-POMS or BOLIVIA.—Must be cheap; also plushes. Merit Co., 22 West 27th.

SERGE.—Botany 764; also Pacific, narrow width, 40-42 inches; quantity; all colors; write only; no attention paid to callers. N. Friedman, care J. Goldwasser, 153 West 27th St.

SERGES.—Open for quantity French serges, also Pacific. Whitman, Panama: Bedford Waist and Dress, 114 West 26th.

SERGES.—Open for any quantity F. S. G., F. S. W., W. F. 4059 and 4421; quote lowest prices; cash. H 20 Times.

SERGES.—Lightweight French serges, navy only; for spot cash. J. D. Booth & Son, 134 West 26th.

SERGE AND POPLIN, American 0036 and 96010; state price. X 844 Times Annex.

SERGE.—U. S. 538, or similar cloth; will pay cash. Phone Farr. 4923.

SILKS.—Stripes, plaids, black, navy taffeta, any quantity, at a price for cash. Room 1105, 44 East 23d.

SILKS.—Navy foulards, 100 pieces 24-inch and 40-inch, assorted dots. 1,231 Madison Square.

SILKS.—Open for jobs of striped and plain silks. Trussel Waist Co., 139 West 25th St.

SPORT SHIRTINGS.—Cottons, close out wanted. Call 66 Leonard St., Room 1005.

TAFFETAS.—Open for quantity of taffetas for cash. Redfern Costume Co., 6 West 20th. Chelsea 9350.

WASH DRESSES.—Open to buy jobs wash dresses; any quantity. Globe Dress, 19 West 27th.

WASH DRESSES wanted; 1,000. Call at Goldberg's, 6 and 8 West 32d St., 3d Floor.

WASH GOODS.—Will buy for cash unlimited quantity cotton piece goods, white or colored; will take garment manufacturers' surplus stock; submit samples and quotations. Box E 450 Times Annex.

WHITMAN'S No. 94, 98, and 104. Write T. A., 142 Times.

Offerings to Buyers

BUTTONS.—Bar pants buttons, 100,000 gross; seconds cheap. Merchandise Clearing House, 621 Broadway.

BUTTONS.—2,000 gross ocean pearl buttons. Line 16, seconds. I. L. S., Spring 443.

COATS, Fall suits, ready; coats, immediate delivery; navies, blacks. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS.—All wool poplin coats, 48 inches long, full sweep, at the low price of $9.75 net; a wonderful value for sales. I. & B. Shapiro Cloak Co., 37 West 20th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Palm Beach silks and cloth to close out. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS, to close; desirable styles; all colors. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS.—Silk jersey coats, milanese, $4.75 up; immediate delivery. Novick, 40 W. 28th.

CORDUROY.—White, 36-inch, narrow and wide wale; act quickly. Simon Brothers, 349 Canal St. Tel. Spring 5320.

CORDUROY. — White tub 613, Julliard, Lieberman, Horwitz, 45 West 27th. Farragut 4250.

CORDUROY.—White; special bargains. J. L. Secher, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 3445.

DRESSES.—Navy, taffeta and crepes; extra assortment of large sizes; special prices on quantity; lot $6.75 up; immediate delivery. Princess, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—White and colored, exceptional values of high-class nets, voiles, organdies to close at low price. The Little Duchess Dress Co., 115 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Closing out evening dresses; taffeta dresses for immediate delivery at low prices. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Blue taffeta, white voile, gingham, for immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—500 gingham to close out. National Garment Co., 29 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Job of wash dresses to close out. Bronner Bros. & Hadra, 18 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—400 washable, including stouts, to clear. Primo, 23 West 32d.

GABARDINES.—Poplins, serges; 5,000 pieces; well-known styles; will pay below market price for cash. Madison Square 8305.

GEORGETTE CREPE.—300 pieces very heavy, or any part, in white; regular $1.25, for $1 net. Chelsea Silk Works, 203 5th Av. Phone Madison Square 8497.

GEORGETTE, wash satin, duchess; colors; immediate delivery. Marks-Senner, 9380 Madison Square.

HAIR NETS.—10,000 gross of hair nets, 750 gross of dress belting; fine assortment of sanitary goods, ribbons, 200 great gross snap fasteners, about 500 gross of fancy novelties. Call, 320 5th Av. Room 310, 10:30 A. M., Friday.

JERSEY CLOTH WOOL in all shades; immediate delivery. Mad. Sq. 5000, Extension 41.

KERSEYS. — Poplins, astrachans, wool plushes. Rollinson's Fastex, very reasonable. Farragut 9812.

MIDDIES.—1,000 dozen on hand for immediate delivery in silks and cottons. G. & L. Middy Blouse Co., 446 Broadway.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—An unusual chance, to buy half-worsted shepherd checks, Priestly and others, at price below the market. X 827 Times Annex.

SKIRTS.—Fancy silks and taffetas; to close, $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SKIRTS AND DRESSES to close out for cash. Klein, 10 Union Square.

WAISTS.—Georgette and cotton waists close out at low price. Deutchman Bros., 15 West 20th.

WASH SKIRTS.—Job to close out, cheap. A. Russakow, 136 West 21st St.

WASH SKIRTS, better kind, to close out. Pan American Skirt Co., 5 West 31st.

WASH SKIRTS.—To close out, 6.50 doz. and up. Fishman, 289 Bleecker.

WASH DRESSES—100 to close out. Bildmore Dress, 6 West 20th St.; Chelsea 2557.

WOOL JERSEY and wide-wale corduroy; aff price. Phone Farragut 9090. Ralph.

WOOL JERSEYS in all colors. Chelsea 6486.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...5½ per cent. for the best names.
Wednesday...5½ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Are "Some" Order Stuffers.

The tale about the waist salesman who clinched some business that depended on complete delivery being made at a certain time by solemnly declaring that his house always delivered 125 per cent. of his orders was somewhat put in the shade yesterday by one told by a man who had ordered some lace hosiery inserts from France. In this case the selling firm delivered 600 per cent. of the order, and in addition to this twisted the assortment all out of shape. The original order called for 100 dozen inblack. As shipped, the order contains 600 dozen, 75 per cent. white, which is claimed to be "some" order stuffing.

Gray Goods Movement Fair.

With the end of the half year at hand and a mid-week holiday looming up, trading was not over-active in the local gray goods market yesterday. All things considered, however, it was a pretty fair day. Sales of 48-square four-yard sheetings were put through for July delivery at 12 cents. In the printcloths July 39-inch 68-72s sold at 12 cents; July-August 39½-inch 64-60s moved at 10¾ cents, and 64-56s in the latter width sold at 10½ cents for July-September shipment. Other sales of printcloth yarn and coarse yarn goods were made, but they were said to be more or less scatterng. Prices closed as follows:

39-inch, 80-80s	*14¾c	38½-inch, 64-60s	10¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	*13¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	10¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	12c	38½-inch, 60-52s	9¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	8¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	9¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	10¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	7¼c

*Asked.

Advance Neckwear Sales Good.

While reports from different houses in the men's neckwear trade do not exactly agree concerning the volume of advance Fall business booked to date, the most pessimistic of them indicate that it is at least equal to that of 1916 in spite of the number of men who will be in khaki by early Fall and will have no need of fancy ties. A general range of goods is said to be selling, with the better grades of flat silks more in demand than heretofore. A better call for crocheted and knitted ties in the higher price ranges is also told of. Seasonable business could show improvement, but it is not bad by any means. Wash tubulars are moving, and there is also a call for foulards, wash crêpes, crêpe failles, and satin broché grounds in multi-color prints involving Prince of Wales feather, floral and Persian patterns.

What is Shown in Millinery.

According to the "official observer" of the Retail Millinery Association of America, these are among the things shown by exclusive Fifth Avenue shops: Street hats with satin crowns and pasted feather brims; picture hats trimmed with wheat and field flowers; large, all-white organdie mushroom hats with soft edges and crowns, and trimmed with large white flowers; all-Georgette hats in pastel shades, with soft edges and floral trimmings; a draped tulle hat of orchid pink and rose, trimmed with a wreath of flowers, and black taffeta mushrooms with edges of white organdie and organdie draped around the crown. Among the trimmings selling locally are listed white najoir and hackle pompons, white najoir breasts for use on Panama hats, white flowers, white birds (pasted) with outstretched wings, and fringed drapes and bands in various effects and colorings for use with Panamas.

Raw Silk Prices Tend Upward.

The Yokohama raw silk market has again advanced in the last week, and is reported steady at the rise. Very little silk appears available for shipment earlier than August. Stocks on hand there are purely nominal, according to H. L. Gwalter & Co., and contain no old silk fit for export to this country. The Canton market is excited by bullish reports concerning the third crop, which is said to be 50 per cent. lower than last year's. Holders are anticipating higher figures and are refusing, for the time being at least, to sell at any price. Shanghai continues very firm, with a moderate business doing in steam filatures at high prices. Tsatlees are scarce and offered sparingly. Tussah stocks are exhausted. Silver exchange has advanced to a new high record of four shillings, which is enormously increasing lay-down costs of China silks. Milan is higher and advancing. Local business has been active on the rise, with ready and nearby silks hard to get. Contracts have been booked for deliveries extending into the late Fall.

Small Wares Sales Show Well.

In spite of the dropping off in the sale of fancy goods, notions, and small wares generally, compared with last year, more than one firm in that field will go into the second half of the year with the business for the first six months showing a gain over that of 1916. In at least one instance the 1917 total for the first six months will be the largest in the history of the house, but the gain is due entirely to the remarkable increases shown in January, February, and March. Current business is none too active, though there is some run on garden sticks, with fabric or leather bags attached, for outdoor sewing purposes. Sweater bags are also in the running, their sale being helped by the increased vogue for knitting. Oriental cutouts, for pasting or sewing on to lampshades, boudoir, and bonbon boxes, &c., are selling, too.

Social Connections a Factor.

In discussing the return goods evil, a department store executive gave some reasons why a merchant oftentimes has to deal leniently with offenders. Among them was the case where a woman has prominent social connections and is a "booster" for the store. To mete out the same action in her instance as in that of the customer who means nothing but annoyance to the store, would be, in the opinion of the executive, a poor policy. He said that, in addition to being courteous in all such cases, the merchant must use discretion in dealing with customers whose direct patronage may not be profitable but whose influence is decidedly valuable.

Pleating Remains Popular.

Even though the campaign for economy in dress has made a lot of progress in some directions, there are clear indications that, if anything, an increase in yardage will feature certain articles of feminine apparel next Fall. In dresses and skirts the tendency seems growing in the direction of pleated effects. Such a treatment of material naturally means that more cloth has to be used. According to the reports in the skirt trade, pleated designs should prove large sellers for the coming Fall.

Not Keen About Novelty Sweaters.

Although quite a business has been done and is doing on novelty sweater lines, the manufacturers in several instances have expressed themselves as not keen about such trade. While the smock design that has proved quite a fair seller is quite attractive to the eye, one mill agent said its disadvantage was that it had to be pulled over the head, and consequently mussed the hair. He added that it would be much better policy for the retailer to buy staple or semi-staple merchandise during this unsettled period, because value is always represented in such goods regardless of the changes in style or a slump in demand.

No Silk Ordered for Airplanes.

Although the silk trade has been agog for the last week or ten days regarding Government orders on silk for manufacturing airplane wings, investigation yesterday unearthed no business of the sort. While well informed factors in the market were quite positive that no contracts had yet been placed they were of the opinion, nevertheless, that such orders would be given in the near future. It was pointed out, however, that the Government purchase of silk should not cause much disarrangement of regular trade, for the reason that China silk will be required for the purpose, and this sort does not go extensively into regular channels. England, it seems, has been using Chinese and Japanese silks in airplane construction.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, July 17, 1917, for a contract for the construction of the Shandaken tunnel. The tunnel is part of the Schoharie watershed development for the New York City water supply, is 18 miles long, and will carry water from the Schoharie reservoir to Esopus creek. The finished tunnel will be 11 feet 6 inches high by 10 feet 3 inches wide, lined with concrete masonry, and will have 8 shafts.

The tunnel has been divided into two portions, to be known as the north and south portions, so that bids may be submitted for either portion or for the entire tunnel.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of twenty dollars ($20) in cash or its equivalent for each set. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President,
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.

MUST PAY HER HOUSEKEEPER

Servant Wins Suit for $12,572 Against Gen. Burnett's Widow.

By the verdict of a jury before Supreme Court Justice Pendleton Tuttle yesterday, Mrs. Agnes Suffern Tailer Burnett, widow of the late General Henry L. Burnett, at one time United States Attorney for the New York district, must pay $12,572 to Julia Mulligan King, formerly her housekeeper. The suit was based on notes given by Mrs. Burnett to cover money borrowed and wages due to the housekeeper. One of the notes was executed in 1913, when the housekeeper demanded payment of the sums due her at the time Mrs. Burnett was receiving $20,000 in settlement of the estate of her grandfather, Thomas Suffern.

Miss King testified that she entered Mrs. Burnett's employ in 1888, when she was 18 years old, and remained there until 1912, when she left Mrs. Burnett's home at 7 East Twelfth Street. She contended that the money due her was borrowed and withheld as wages between 1902 and 1912.

Mrs. Burnett was in court yesterday, but did not testify. Her attorney contended that the final note on which the suit was brought was made by Mrs. Burnett when she was not in good health and without having any knowledge of the justice of the claims made against her by her housekeeper. Before the maid filed her suit Mrs. Burnett brought an action for an accounting and to restrain her from suing on the note, but the proceeding was not pressed. Mrs. Burnett is a sister of Mrs. Robert R. Livingston and of T. Suffern Tailer.

Banker Damron Acquitted.

William C. Damron, who was President of the Home Bank of South Brooklyn when it collapsed in 1907, was acquitted of a charge of grand larceny in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, last night, on his second trial. Mr. Damron had been convicted in January of 1913 of the appropriation of $2,500 of the bank's funds and had fought ever since for an acquittal.

Receivers Get $20,000 Each.

Judge Learned Hand of the Federal District Court, yesterday allowed ex-Judge Walter C. Noyes and Alfred C. Marling 20,000 each as part payment for their services as receivers of the American Real Estate Company.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

B. E. PEAKE & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Benedict E. Peake, Isaac Cohen and Max Goldstein, composing the firm of B. E. Peake & Co., manufacturers of children's clothing, 23 Waverly Place, by these creditors. M. L. Pelletier, $1,000; Fred R. A. Stiefel, $1,000, and Herman & Wolowitz, $350. Judge Manton appointed Asa B. Kellogg receiver in bond of $2,500. Liabilities are $25,000, and assets $5,000.

ISIDORE B. DERMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Isidore B. Derman, manufacturer of fur sets and coats, 32 West Thirty-first Street, by these creditors: P. Blauner, $78; Harry Bell, $000, and R. Dunn, $324. Liabilities are $28,000 and assets $5,000. Judge Manton appointed William J. Hefferman receiver in bond of $5,000.

AUGUSTUS ROGERS, 129 East Ninety-first Street, formerly a partner in the firm of Rogers & McManus, contractors, 103 Park Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $14,792, and assets of $22.

PROCTOR'S RESTAURANT, INC.—John M Quinn has been appointed receiver for Proctor's Restaurant, Inc., 5 Pine Street, in bond of $10,000. The assets above incumbrances will not exceed $32,305, and the liabilities are in excess of that amount.

POPE BROTHERS & CHEPPU COMPANY, LTD.—Henry B. Woods has been appointed receiver by Judge Manton of Pope Brothers & Cheppu Company, Ltd., stock brokers, 1 Wall Street. The assets consist of office furniture, $500, and accounts, $5,000.

ISAAC BLANCK, doing business as Charlotte Waist Company, 89 Fifth Avenue, has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities of $13,012 and assets of $3,685, consisting of stock, $1,000; fixtures, $1,900; accounts, $700, and cash in bank, $85.

REPATH COMPANY, INC., cafe, 1,476 Broadway, has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities of $6,416, and assets of $179 in accounts.

CHARLES R. McBRIDE, dealer in paper stock, 34 Vandewater Street, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $7,968, nominal assets of $3,141, and actual assets of $2,129.

HARRY WISNER, housefurnishings, 1,004 Park Avenue, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $1,985 and actual assets of $922.

ROWORTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, manufacturer of medicated confections, 85 Malden Lane, has made an assignment to Joseph H. San. Thomas Davis is President and Samuel Fischer, Treasurer.

HARRY DAVIS, manufacturer of skirts, 49 East Twenty-first Street, has made an assignment to Harry L. Herzog.

WILLIAM L. BURKANDER, Penson Place, Far Rockaway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $5,506.76; assets, $3,708.46.

JACOB FEINMAN, 168 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, has made an assignment to Jacob Kaplan, 291 Broadway, New York City.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., June 28.—John S. Powers, a grocer of Glens Falls, filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $32,792, and assets of $27,712.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., June 28.—Abraham Frank of Pitcain, Penn., voluntary bankruptcy, with liabilities of $25,426.66.

SOLOMON LOWENSTEIN, Pittsburgh, petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $24,-058.58; assets, $75.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Crown Express Van and Storage Company, $5,625 Glenwood Avenue; voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed. Liabilities $12,314, assets none.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor.

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Bruno, Nunzio A.—H. I. Hubbard...$1,168.02
Brunk, George J.—O. A. Marsh.....129.85
Baldwin, Ernest L.—S. Van Rensselaer.392.20
Busch, August—M. S. Cook.....271.41
Bogert, J. Calvin—E. Saxe.....1,677.96
Boquet, Gustav—R. V. Van Zanten...580.08
Bailey, Frederick B.—Mechanics Bank.379.34
Coleman, Clyde J.—Underwood Typewriter Co.....120.58
Castle Waist and Garment Co., Inc.—S. Elberger.....1,283.88
Cavanaugh, Alice J.—H. Baer.....870.48
Chisling, Louis—Mazo & Seidman, Inc..224.37
Catholic Art Pub. Co., Inc.—H. Baer..855.93
Cohen, David—M. Schneider.....523.31
Dunfee, Charles F.—Massachusetts Bonding and Ins. Co.....380.30
De Jardiom, Hector—Petre Schmidt & Bergmann.....172.24
Driscoll, Mary A.—M. K. B. Smith...287.91
Day, William H.—Black & Greamer, Inc.150.91
Durant, Lawrence T.—H. M. Berger, costs.....109.00
Duse, Hyman, and Fidelity and Deposit Co of Maryland—People, &c.....500.00
Same—Same.....1,000.00
Dowling, Frank P.—J. B. Coghlan.....937.61
Dugan, John J.—R. B. Stearns.....434.91
Dahl, Louis—A. M. Lemcke Company..978.11
Dorfman, Charles S.—A. J. Freeman..104.75
Elliott, Adelaide E.—B. Aldred et al....249.51
Fink, Joachim, Nathan & David—J. Schwartz.....609.88
Fisher, Louis H.—Royal Diamond and Watch Company.....129.91
Fulton, Robert M.—L. K. Tuttle.....185.91
Franklin, H. Kalbfleisch Co.—Stein-Hursh & Co.....5,089.17
Finkenstein, Ernest—J. Wolinsky.....160.17
Graham, L. Henry—Emerson Phonograph Co., Inc.....144.39
Goldberg, Regina and William—H. Flash.....223.47
German Odd Fellows' Home Ass'n of the State of N. Y.—Federal Motor Truck Co. of N. Y., Inc.....189.90
Gilronan, Joseph—Lincoln Square Garage, Inc.....160.75
Goodman Piano Co.—E. M. Lederer..1,574.56
Greenberg, Harris, and Morris Lipaman —L. Sperber.....613.56
Hygeia Distilled Water Co., Inc., sued as an American Distilled Water Co.—R. Guzzardi.....9,471.15
Homznam, Katherine P.—Oppenheim, Collins & Co.....331.88
Hopkins, Peggy—H. C. Wilhelmy.....243.47
Hurley, Wm. S.—American Surety Co. of N. Y.....166.51
Heyman, Isaac G., ex'r—J. H. Emery, costs.....134.09
Hains, Chas. E.—A. Stein.....570.98
Italian National Club Realty Corp.—M. Simmons et al.....1,188.10
Imperial Trim Co., Inc.—W. Warren..128.24
Jacobs & Davies, Inc.—P. McCann.....500.00
Jolofsky, David—Wilson & Co., Inc...321.75
Koehler, John P.—J. H. Hammond, Jr.1,058.91
Koffler, Chas. T.—Schwartzberg Bros..430.67
Loughlin, Martin—R. Alexander, costs..107.60
Lash, Joseph and Geo. H.—Marketable Title Co.....368.01
Lentin, Davis M., and Washington Place Building Co., Inc.—L. Soerber.....862.56
Same—Same.....355.05
Mothersell, Wm. G.—Everall Bros., Inc.246.09
Munro, Ernest C. G.—E. D. Michaelis.1,069.71
Macquoid, James—J. R. Clarke.....132.70
Malone, Dudley F.—Packard Auto Renting and Service Co.....103.48
Murphy, Richie—J. F. Murphy, costs..119.98
Murphy, William—Harlem Stable Co.....

Moore, Alice—L. Buitmeyer.....112.67
New York Beverage Co., Inc.—M. Shalitz et al.....230.76
New Amsterdam Casualty Co.—Doverer-Gold Building Corp.....1,062.58
Nassau Brewing Co.—H. V. M. Dennis, Jr., et al.....1,160.30
Nibur Realty Co., Inc.—J. T. Bushong.246.28
Phillips, Fred—J. Held.....124.05
Pickard Acme Garage, Inc.—L. G. Reed.....366.91
Perotty, John—Hencken & Willenbrock Co.....285.15
Pines, Philip—Union Railway Co. of New York City, costs.....127.88
Patrizio, Anthony—Master Builders Co., Inc.....474.51
Periman, Morris—L. Kaplan.....214.65
Rocklin, Samuel, and Samuel Weinstein—S. Weinstein.....129.74
Regal Products Corporation—V. Prager.391.91
Robertson, Carroll M.—C. G. Benedict.11,830.00
Stern, Sidney F.—Interstate Button Co.260.66
Scherzer, Harry S.—S. Galewski.....131.98
Solomon, Fred M.—A. Pearl.....959.91
Singer, Alexander—H. Siegel.....155.41
Seeky, Samuel, and Joseph Goshen—State Industrial Commission of the State of New York.....192.20
Salbitano, Anthony or Antonio, and Pedro Zamadis—D. A. Dreyfuss....1,886.02
Tanenbaum, Hyman—Union Railway Co. of New York City, costs.....122.00
U. S. Manufacturers Distributing Co., Inc.—G. F. Gregory.....2,654.11
Underpinning and Foundation Co.—Strobel & Wilken Co., Inc.....5,142.58
Verstondeg, Fredericka—L. Beck et al., costs.....108.95
Teller, Samuel—A. M. Lovay et al....117.50
Teitz, Emanuel, and James Mjlaw—E. J. Dunbar.....108.22
Wallace, Thomas—G. N. Ansell.....118.91
Wulff, Gussie—S. Nyburg Costs.....107.70
Winkler Construction Co., Inc.—M. Holwer.....622.40
World's Standard Dress Form Co., Inc.—Chelsea Elevator Co.....151.78
Weatherall, Ernest H. B.—A. R. Haupt.451.00
Weissmann, Rose—H. Paterfreund.....147.91
Wachter, Gebhardt—A. Seligman et al.223.07
Note.—The judgment obtained Tuesday for $1,207.80 against Adolph and Joseph Deutsch is not against the Adolph Deutsch in the raincoat business at 8 and 10 West 19th St.

In Bronx County.

Borowik, Jacob—A. Nurok.....$46.08
Brill, Louis—I. Weissberg

PENNSYLVANIA ROAD CUTS OFF 102 TRAINS

Company Releases Trackage and Locomotives to Provide for Government Work.

MAY DISCONTINUE MORE

Summer Schedules to Nearby Seashore Resorts Will Be the Same as Usual.

A general change in timetables on the Pennsylvania Railroad will be made on July 1, in connection with which a reduction in passenger train service will be made. Counting the changes on all divisions east of Pittsburgh, a total of 102 trains will be eliminated. This will cut down the passenger movement by an amount equivalent to 2,208,000 train-miles a year, or more than 6,500 train-miles every weekday. In accordance with previous announcement, this result will be accomplished, in part, by consolidating trains, thus making one train serve the purpose of two. In addition, a number of parlor cars, restaurant cars, sleepers, and club and observation cars will be discontinued.

The purpose of the restriction of passenger trains, as heretofore explained, will be to release trackage and locomotives, so as to provide increased facilities for the movement of troops, Government supplies, foodstuffs, and other necessary traffic. In preparing the new schedules, every effort has been made to protect, to the greatest possible extent, the comfort and convenience of the traveling public, while at the same time meeting the necessities of the war emergency. The suburban service to and from larger cities will be preserved practically undisturbed for the present, although later some changes may be made in these trains.

Summer schedules to and from seashore, mountain, and other resort points, which go into effect July 1, have been arranged practically on the same basis as in recent years. It has been possible to do this owing to the fact that these lines handle little freight and are not needed for extensive troop movements.

The Pennsylvania announces these restrictions in the service, effective on July 1:

"Four trains in the New York-Washington service will be withdrawn, and the run of one will be shortened, as follows: The 10:08 A. M. (weekdays) and 5:08 P. M. trains from the Pennsylvania Station, New York, and the 2:40 A. M. and 9:05 A. M. trains from the Union Station, Washington, will be eliminated; the 7:15 P. M. train from Washington will run to Philadelphia only.

Curtail Washington Service.

"Between Philadelphia and Washington six trains will be withdrawn, namely, those leaving Broad Street weekdays at 6:28 and 10:30 A.M. and 1:20 P.M., and those leaving Washington at 10 A. M., 12:40, and 3 P. M. The train leaving New York for Washington at 8:08 A. M., and at present stopping at West Philadelphia, will be run into Broad Street Station, leaving there at 10:30 A. M. The trains from Washington for New York leaving at 10 A. M., 12:30, and 3 P. M., as well as the Washington-Atlantic City Express leaving at 1 P. M., will stop at West Philadelphia to discharge passengers. The Federal Express, leaving Washington at 7 P. M., will accept passengers from that city, Baltimore, and Wilmington for Trenton, Newark, and New York, in addition to New England points, as at present.

"Club cars will be withdrawn from the trains leaving Pennsylvania Station, New York, for Washington at 1:08 P. M. and leaving Washington at 8 A. M. for New York, and from the Philadelphia-Washington train leaving at 8:32 A. M., as well as from the Colonial Express, north and south bound—the day train between Washington and Boston via the Hell Gate Bridge route.

"The night train, with through sleeper, leaving Philadelphia for Buffalo at 11:15 P. M., will be abolished. This train also carries a sleeper, leaving Washington at 10:45 P. M. and Baltimore 12:05 A. M., which will be discontinued. The night train from Buffalo leaving at 7:40 P. M., with sleeping cars for Philadelphia and Washington will be discontinued. The effect of these changes will be to reduce the through service between Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, and Buffalo, to one day train and one night train in each direction, instead of one day train and two night trains, as at present.

"The morning train from Philadelphia to Buffalo, now leaving at 8:30, will be consolidated with the Philadelphia-Pittsburgh Express, leaving at 8:20 A. M., as far as Harrisburg. There will be no change in the leaving time for connections from Washington and Baltimore.

"The southbound train from Buffalo, leaving at 9 A. M., will run on its present schedule. The night train for Buffalo, leaving Philadelphia at 7:50 P. M., will leave at 7:10 P. M. on the new schedule. The leaving time at Washington and Baltimore will be 6:15 P. M. and 6:25 P. M., respectively, instead of 7:05 P. M. and 8:10 P. M., as at present. The southbound night train, now leaving Buffalo at 10:45 P. M., will leave at 9:10 P. M.

"The train leaving Broad Street Station at 3:30 P. M., now running to Pittsburgh, will go no further than Altoona. The restaurant car on this train will be operated from Harrisburg to Altoona, as at present.

"The New York-Indianapolis sleeping cars, now operated on the train leaving New York for the West at 8:34 P. M., and on the train leaving Indianapolis for the East at 11:40 A. M., (Central time,) will be discontinued, as these trains will be withdrawn between Columbus and Indianapolis. No coach passengers will be carried by the Iron City Express, leaving New York at 11:30 P. M. for Pittsburgh.

Drop Some Sleeping-Car Trains.

"The eastbound train leaving Pittsburgh at 8:50 P. M. will be discontinued, and the Cleveland-Philadelphia and Cleveland-New York sleeping cars will be carried on the trains leaving Pittsburgh at 10:40 P. M. and 11 P. M., respectively. The New York Mail, now leaving Pittsburgh at 7 P. M., will discontinue carrying passengers.

"The local train leaving Kane, Penn., at 6:55 A. M., arriving at Erie 10:15 A. M., will be discontinued, and the Northern Express, running from Philadelphia to Erie, will make local stops between Kane and Erie, arriving at 10:20 A. M. instead of 9:10 A. M., as at present. The southbound local train leaving Erie at 5:50 P. M., and arriving at Kane at 9:05 P. M., will be discontinued. The Philadelphia-Southern Express will leave Erie at 5:40 P. M., instead of 6:45 P. M., as at present, making local stops between Erie and Kane."

Effective July 1, the following through sleeping car lines will be discontinued, and others may follow as the occasion may arise:

"New York-Cincinnati sleeping car, via Washington and Chesapeake & Ohio lines, leaving Pennsylvania Station at 8:08 A. M., (weekdays;) New York-Birmingham sleeping car, via Southern Railway, leaving Pennsylvania Station at 11:08 A. M.; New York-Charlotte sleeping car, via Southern Railway, leaving Pennsylvania Station at 1:08 P. M.; New York-Charleston and New York-Wilmington, N. C., sleeping cars, via Atlantic Coast Line, leaving Pennsylvania Station at 3:34 P. M.

"The observation car on the Southern Railway's 'New York and New Orleans Limited,' leaving Pennsylvania Station at 4:35 P. M., will be withdrawn. The New York-Winston-Salem-Jacksonville sleeping car, via Harrisburg and the Norfolk & Western, leaving Pennsylvania Station at 5:30 P. M. and the Philadelphia-Gary, W. Va., sleeping car via the same route, leaving Broad Street Station at 7:50 P. M. will be discontinued and a New York-Gary, W. Va., sleeping car will be operated, leaving Pennsylvania Station at 5:30 P. M. and Broad Street Station 7:50 P. M.

"The midday trains operated in former years during the Summer months, between Pittsburgh and Buffalo, and leaving in each direction at 1:10 P. M., will not be placed in service this season.

"The through sleeping car between Pittsburgh and Muskoka Lakes, via Toronto and the Grand Trunk Railway, will likewise not be placed in operation."

FIGHTING SOLDIERS IN COURT

Lieut. Hatch Taken Along to Court for Trying to Stop a Row.

Second Lieutenant Horace McK. Hatch, of the Twelfth Infantry, N. G. N. Y., and Private James Kelly of his company, were arrested early yesterday morning as the result of a fight in the street. In the West Side Court later Magistrate Nolan discharged Hatch and suspended sentence on Kelly.

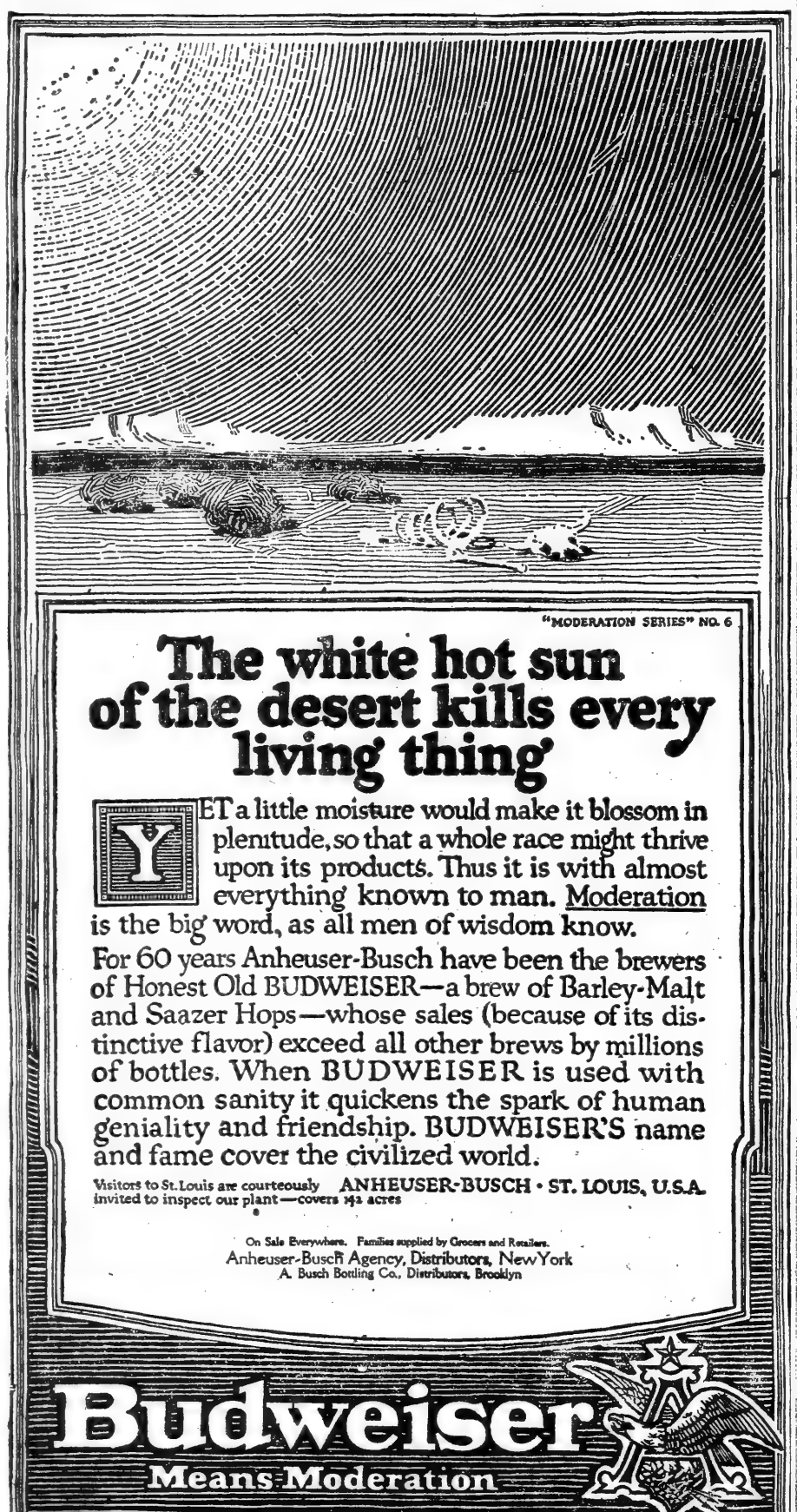
Hatch, who is a Yale graduate, the son of Horace Hatch of 53 East Sixty-fifth Street, told Magistrate Nolan he was trying to disperse some boisterous soldiers outside the armory when Campbell appeared and struck Kelly. He objected, he said, and was arrested.

Campbell and Patrolman Joffey heard sounds of strife a block away, and Campbell told the Magistrate that he found a group of soldiers fighting and shouting. He attempted to disperse them, but Kelly, he said, refused to move away. Campbell denied that he struck him, but said Hatch interfered when he was arresting the private and he took him along also.

The courtroom was crowded with officer friends of Hatch and acquaintances of Kelly. Hatch said Campbell's conduct was "rotten," and declared that the patrolman struck Kelly in the face. Among those in court was Colonel Reginald Foster, commander of the regiment. He said nothing, but observed all that took place.

To Open Bronx Subway Connection.

The subway connection between the Second and Third Avenue elevated lines in the Bronx and the West Farms branch of the present subway will be placed in operation on Sunday, but regular trains will not be run until early Monday morning. The connection is expected to greatly relieve the congestion at the 149th Street station of the Third Avenue elevated line.



BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

CHASE'S.—Open for 1-inch black fur, last year's styles. I. & B. Sapiro Cloak Co., 37-45 West 20th. Chelsea 9840.

CHEVIOT.—Open to buy American's or Lymanville's pepple cheviot., 100 pieces. S 400 Times Downtown.

CLOTH.—Will buy 30-inch melton, navy, brown, or Oxford; submit swatches and prices. Box H 37 Times.

COATS.—Jobber ready to place orders on children's and infants' coats; material supplied. Barnet Miskin, 133 West 21st.

COAT jobber placing orders on $6.75 to $15 coats. 3d floor, 36 West 20th.

CORDUROY.—Open for 613 corduroy, brown, navy, green; submit samples and best cash price. T 201 Times Downtown.

CORDUROY.—Narrow wale, all shades; must be cheap. Telephone 3989 Spring.

DRESSES, Skirts, Suits, Coats.—Kaufman's Underselling Store, Harrisburg, Penn.; Mr. Lloyd open for jobs wash dresses, silk dresses, silk skirts, wash skirts, Palm Beach suits, linen suits, coats. Call, with samples, Ben F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Will buy for spot cash any quantity of wash dresses; also jobs of crepe de chine and taffeta dresses. Wiener, 55 West 36th St.

DRESSES AND WAISTS.—Knickerbocker Mail Order Company wants ladies' waists and junior dresses for Fall catalog. 5 West 19th St.

DRESSES.—Open to buy 1,000 cotton dresses; call with samples. M. Glassberg, 20 West 20th, 10th Floor.

DRESSES. — Jobber placing orders on new Fall silk styles. Call, with samples, 11th floor, 54 West 23th.

DRESSES AND SUITS in linen wanted; jobs. Mittenthaul Sons, 41 E. Broadway.

DRESSES.—Jobber buying Fall dresses. Room 804, 27 West 24th.

FLANNELS.—Open for a quantity of green and red flannel. Call at once, Room 1006, 1,182 Broadway.

KIMONOS.—Open at all times for black, gray, blue, and brown; submit samples. Max Scott, 79 Fifth Av.

PLUSH.—Will buy Peco or H. & H. Telephone Chelsea 9724.

POIRET TWILL.—Tan shade, any quality. Posner & Manrace, 31 West 31st St. M. Sq. 87.

POMPOM.—Will buy all shades for cash. Farragut 534.

POPLINS AND GABARDINES.—American 90,610 and Pacific's N. G. B. or N. D. A. Franklin 1775.

POPLINS, velours, broadcloths, kerseys, &c.; open for quantity. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th.

POPLINS and men's wear serges; open to buy any quantity for cash. H 94 Times.

POM-POMS or BOLIVIA.—Must be cheap; also plushes. Merit Co., 22 West 27th.

SERGE.—Botany 7/4; also Pacific, narrow width, 40-42 inches; quantity; all colors; write only; no attention paid to callers. N. Friedman, care J. Goldwasser, 153 West 27th St.

SERGES.—Open for quantity French serges, also Pacific, Whitman, Panama, Bedford Waist and Dress, 114 West 26th.

SERGES.—Open for any quantity F. S. G., F. S. W., W. F. 4059 and 4421; quote lowest prices; cash. H 20 Times.

SERGES.—Lightweight French serges, navy only; for spot cash. J. D. Booth & Son, 138 West 26th.

SERGE AND POPLIN, American 0036 and 96010; state price. X 344 Times Annex.

SERGE.—U. S. 538, or similar cloth; will pay cash. Phone Farr. 4923.

SILKS.—Stripes, plaids, black, navy taffeta, any quantity, at a price for cash. Room 1105, 44 East 23d.

SILKS—Navy foulards, 100 pieces 24-inch and 40-inch, assorted dots. 1,231 Madison Square.

SILKS.—Open for jobs of striped and plain silks. Trousel Waist Co., 139 West 25th St.

SPORT SHIRTINGS.—Cottons, close out wanted. Call 66 Leonard St., Room 1005.

TAFFETAS.—Open for quantity of taffetas for cash. Redfern Costume Co., 6 West 20th. Chelsea 9350.

WASH DRESSES.—Open to buy jobs wash dresses; any quantity. Globe Dress, 19 West 27th.

WASH DRESSES wanted; 1,000. Call at Goldberg's, 8 and 8 West 32d St., 3d Floor.

WASH GOODS.—Will buy for cash unlimited quantity cotton piece goods, white or colored; will take garment manufacturers' surplus stock; submit samples and quotations. Box E 450 Times Annex.

WHITMAN'S No. 94, 96, and 104, Write T. A., 142 Times.

Offerings to Buyers

BUTTONS.—Bar pants buttons, 100,000 gross; seconds cheap. Merchandise Clearing House, 621 Broadway.

BUTTONS.—2,000 gross ocean pearl buttons, Line 16, seconds. I. L. S., Spring 443.

COATS, Fall suits, ready; coats, immediate delivery; navies, blacks. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS.—All wool poplin coats, 48 inches long, full sweep, at the low price of $6.75 net; a wonderful value for sales. I. & B. Shapiro Cloak Co., 37 West 20th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Palm Beach silks and cloth to close out. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS, to close; desirable styles; all colors. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS.—Silk jersey coats, milanese, $4.75 up. Immediate delivery. Novick, 40 W. 28th.

CORDUROY.—White, 36-inch, narrow and wide wale; act quickly. Simon Brothers, 349 Canal St. Tel. Spring 5320.

CORDUROY. — White tub 613, Julliard. Lieberman, Horwitz, 45 West 27th. Farragut 4250.

CORDUROY.—White; special bargains. J. L. Saches, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 3445.

DRESSES.—Navy, taffeta and crepes; extra assortment of large sizes; special prices on quantity; lot $6.75 up; immediate delivery. Princess, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—White and colored, exceptional values of high-class nets, voiles, organdies to close at low price. The Little Duchess Dress Co., 115 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Closing out evening dresses; taffeta dresses for immediate delivery at low prices. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Blue taffeta, white voile, gingham, for immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—500 gingham to close out. National Garment Co., 29 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Job of wash dresses to close out. Bronner Bros. & Hadra, 18 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—400 washable, including stouts, to clear. Primo, 23 West 32d.

GABARDINES.—Poplins, serges; 5,000 pieces; well-known styles; will sell way below market price for cash. Madison Square 8305.

GEORGETTE CREPE.—300 pieces, very heavy, or any part, in white; regular $1.25, for $1 net. Chelsea Silk Works, 203 5th Av. Phone Madison Square 9497.

GEORGETTE, wash satin, duchess; colors; immediate delivery. Marks-Senner, 9380 Madison Square.

HAIR NETS.—10,000 gross of hair nets, 750 gross of dress belting; fine assortment of sanitary goods, ribbons, 200 great gross snap fasteners, about 900 gross of fancy novelties. Call, 320 5th Av. Room 310, 10:30 A. M., Friday.

JERSEY CLOTH WOOL in all shades; immediate delivery. Mad. Sq. 5000, Extension 41.

KERSEYS. — Poplins, astrachans, wool plushes. Rollinson's Fastex, very reasonable. Farragut 9812.

MIDDIES.—1,000 dozen on hand for immediate delivery in silks and cottons. G. & L. Middy Blouse Co., 446 Broadway.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—An unusual chance to buy half-worsted shepherd checks, Priestly and others, at price below the market. X 327 Times Annex.

SKIRTS.—Fancy silks and taffetas; to close, $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SKIRTS AND DRESSES to close out for cash. Klein, 10 Union Square.

WAISTS.—Georgette and cotton waists close out at low price. Deutchman Bros., 15 West 20th.

WASH SKIRTS.—Job to close out, cheap. A. Bunkow, 130 West 21st St.

WASH SKIRTS, better kind, to close out. Pan American Skirt Co., 5 West 31st.

WASH SKIRTS.—To close out, 6.50 doz. and up. Fishman, 289 Bleecker.

WASH DRESSES—100 to close out. Blidmore Dress, 6 West 20th St.; Chelsea 2557.

WOOL JERSEY and wide-wale corduroy; off price. Phone Farragut 9090. Ralph.

WOOL JERSEYS in all colors. Chelsea 9486.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...5½ per cent. for the best names.
Wednesday...5½ " " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Are "Some" Order Stuffers.

The tale about the waist salesman who clinched some business that depended on complete delivery being made at a certain time by solemnly declaring that his house always delivered 125 per cent. of his orders was somewhat put in the shade yesterday by one told by a man who had ordered some lace hosiery inserts from France. In this case the selling firm delivered 600 per cent. of the order, and in addition to this twisted the assortment all out of shape. The original order called for 100 dozen inblack. As shipped, the order contains 600 dozen, 75 per cent. white, which is claimed to be "some" order stuffing.

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Gray Goods Movement Fair.

With the end of the half year at hand and a mid-week holiday looming up, trading was not over-active in the local gray goods market yesterday. All things considered, however, it was a pretty fair day. Sales of 48-square four-yard sheetings were put through for July delivery at 12 cents. In the printcloths July 39-inch 68-72s sold at 12 cents; July-August 38½-inch 64-60s moved at 10¾ cents, and 64-56s in the latter width sold at 10½ cents for July-September shipment. Other sales of printcloth yarn and coarse yarn goods were made, but they were said to be more or less scatterng. Prices closed as follows:

39-inch, 80-80s	12¾c	38½-inch, 64-60s	10¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	12¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	10½c
39-inch, 68-72s	12c	38½-inch, 60-52s	9½c
39-inch, 56-44s	8¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	9¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	10¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	7¼c

*Asked.

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Advance Neckwear Sales Good.

While reports from different houses in the men's neckwear trade do not exactly agree concerning the volume of advance Fall business booked to date, the most pessimistic of them indicate that it is at least equal to that of 1916 in spite of the number of men who will be in khaki by early Fall and will have no need of fancy ties. A general range of goods is said to be selling, with the better grades of flat silks more in demand than heretofore. A better call for crocheted and knitted ties in the higher price ranges is also told of. Seasonable business could show improvement, but it is not bad by any means. Wash tubulars are moving, and there is also a call for foulards, wash crêpes, crêpe failles, and satin broché grenadines in multi-color prints involving Prince of Wales feather, floral and Persian patterns.

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What Is Shown in Millinery.

According to the "official observer" of the Retail Millinery Association of America, these are among the things shown by exclusive Fifth Avenue shops: Street hats with satin crowns and pasted feather brims; picture hats trimmed with wheat and field flowers; large, all-white organdie mushroom hats with soft edges and crowns and trimmed with large white flowers; all-Georgette hats in pastel shades, with soft edges and floral trimmings; a draped tulle hat of orchid pink and rose, trimmed with a wreath of flowers, and black taffeta mushrooms with edges of white organdie and organdie draped around the crown. Among the trimmings selling locally are listed white najoir and hackle pompons, white najoir breasts for use on Panama hats, white flowers, white birds (pasted) with outstretched wings, and fringed drapes and bands in various effects and colorings for use with Panamas.

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Raw Silk Prices Tend Upward.

The Yokohama raw silk market has again advanced in the last week, and is reported steady at the rise. Very little silk appears available for shipment earlier than August. Stocks on hand there are purely nominal, according to H. L. Gwalter & Co., and contain no old silk fit for export to this country. The Canton market is excited by bullish reports concerning the third crop, which is said to be 25 per cent. lower than last year's. Holders are anticipating higher figures and are refusing, for the time being at least, to sell at any price. Shanghai continues very firm, with a moderate business doing in steam filatures at high prices. Tsatlees are scarce and offered sparingly. Tussah stocks are exhausted. Silver exchange has advanced to a new high record of four shillings, which is enormously increasing lay-down costs of China silks. Milan is higher and advancing. Local business has been active on the rise, with ready and nearby silks hard to get. Contracts have been booked for deliveries extending into the late Fall.

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Small Wares Sales Show Well.

In spite of the dropping off in the sale of fancy goods, notions, and small wares generally, compared with last year, more than one firm in that field will go into the second half of the year with the business for the first six months showing a gain over that of 1916. In at least one instance the 1917 total for the first six months will be the largest in the history of the house, but the gain is due entirely to the remarkable increases shown in January, February, and March. Current business is none too active, though there is some run on garden sticks, with fabric or leather bags attached, for outdoor sewing purposes. Sweater bags are also in the running, their sale being helped by the increased vogue for knitting. Oriental cutouts, for pasting or sewing on to lampshades, boudoir, and bonbon boxes, &c., are selling, too.

***

Social Connections a Factor.

In discussing the return goods evil, a department store executive gave some reasons why a merchant often times has to deal leniently with offenders. Among them was the case where a woman has prominent social connections and is a "booster" for the store. To mete out the same action in her instance as in that of the customer who means nothing but annoyance to the store, would be, in the opinion of the executive, a poor policy. He said that, in addition to being courteous in all such cases, the merchant must use discretion in dealing with customers whose direct patronage may not be profitable but whose influence is decidedly valuable.

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Pleating Remains Popular.

Even though the campaign for economy in dress has made a lot of progress in some directions, there are clear indications that, if anything, an increase in yardage will feature certain articles of feminine apparel next Fall. In dresses and skirts the tendency seems growing in the direction of pleated effects. Such a treatment of material naturally means that more cloth has to be used. According to the reports in the skirt trade, pleated designs should prove large sellers for the coming Fall.

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Not Keen About Novelty Sweaters.

Although quite a business has been done and is doing on novelty sweater lines, the manufacturers in several instances have expressed themselves as not keen about such trade. While the smock design that has proved quite a fair seller is quite attractive to the eye, one mill agent said its disadvantage was that it had to be pulled over the head, and consequently mussed the hair. He added that it would be much better policy for the retailer to buy staple or semi-staple merchandise during this unsettled period, because value is always represented in such goods regardless of the changes in style or a slump in demand.

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No Silk Ordered for Airplanes.

Although the silk trade has been agog for the last week or ten days regarding Government orders on silk for manufacturing airplane wings, investigation yesterday unearthed no business of the sort. While well informed factors in the market were quite positive that no contracts had yet been placed they were of the opinion, nevertheless, that such orders would be given in the near future. It was pointed out, however, that the Government purchase of silk should not cause much disarrangement of regular trade, for the reason that China silk will be required for the purpose, and this sort does not go extensively into regular channels. England, it seems, has been using Chinese and Japanese silks in airplane construction.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, July 17, 1917, for a contract for the construction of the Shandaken tunnel. The tunnel is part of the Schoharie watershed development for the New York City water supply, is 18 miles long, and will carry water from the Schoharie reservoir to Esopus creek. The finished tunnel will be 11 feet 6 inches high by 10 feet 3 inches wide, lined with concrete masonry, and will have 8 shafts.

The tunnel has been divided into two portions, to be known as the north and south portions, so that bids may be submitted for either portion or for the entire tunnel.

The above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of twenty dollars ($20) in cash or its equivalent for each set. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President,
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

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MUST PAY HER HOUSEKEEPER

Servant Wins Suit for $12,572 Against Gen. Burnett's Widow.

By the verdict of a jury before Supreme Court Justice Platzek yesterday, Mrs. Agnes Suffern Tailer Burnett, widow of the late General Henry L. Burnett, at one time United States Attorney for the New York district, must pay $12,572 to Julia Mulligan King, formerly her housekeeper. The suit was based on notes given by Mrs. Burnett to cover money borrowed and wages due to the housekeeper. One of the notes was executed in 1913, when the housekeeper demanded payment of the sums due her at the time Mrs. Burnett was receiving $20,000 in settlement of the estate of her grandfather, Thomas Suffern.

Miss King testified that she entered Mrs. Burnett's employ in 1888, when she was 18 years old, and remained there until 1912, when she left Mrs. Burnett's home at 7 East Twelfth Street. She contended that the money due her was borrowed and withheld as wages between 1902 and 1912.

Mrs. Burnett was in court yesterday, but did not testify. Her attorney contended that the final note on which the suit was brought was made by Mrs. Burnett when she was not in good health and without having any knowledge of the justice of the claims made against her by her housekeeper. Before the maid filed her suit Mrs. Burnett brought an action for an accounting and to restrain her from suing on the note, but the proceeding was not pressed. Mrs. Burnett is a sister of Mrs. Robert R. Livingston and of T. Suffern Tailer.

Banker Damron Acquitted.

William C. Damron, who was President of the Home Bank of South Brooklyn when it collapsed in 1907, was acquitted of a charge of grand larceny in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, last night, on his second trial. Mr. Damron had been convicted in January of 1913 of the appropriation of $2,500 of the bank's funds and had fought ever since for an acquittal.

Receivers Get $20,000 Each.

Judge Learned Hand of the Federal District Court yesterday allowed ex-Judge Walter C. Noyes and Alfred C. Marling 20,000 each as part payment for their services as receivers of the American Real Estate Company.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

B. E. PEAKE & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Benedict E. Peake, Isaac Cohen, and Max Edelstein, composing the firm of B. E. Peake & Co., manufacturers of children's clothing, 23 Waverly Place, by these creditors: M. L. Pelletier, $1,000; Fred R. A. Stiefel, $1,000, and Herman & Weinstein, $50. Judge Manton appointed Asa B. Kellogg receiver in bond of $2,500. Liabilities are $25,000, and assets $5,000.

ISIDORE B. DERMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Isidore B. Derman, manufacturer of fur sets and coats, 32 West Thirty-first Street, by these creditors: P. Blauner, $78; Harry Bell, $000, and R. Dunn, $324. Liabilities are $28,000 and assets $5,000. Judge Manton appointed William J. Hefferman receiver in bond of $5,000.

AUGUSTUS ROGERS, 129 East Ninety-first Street, formerly a partner in the firm of Rogers & McManus, contractors, 103 Park Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $14,792, and assets of $22.

PROCTOR'S RESTAURANT, INC.—John M Quinn has been appointed receiver for Proctor's Restaurant, Inc., 5 Pine Street, in bond of $10,000. The assets above incumbrances will not exceed $32,305, and the liabilities are in excess of that amount.

POPE BROTHERS & CHEPPU COMPANY, LTD.—Henry B. Woods has been appointed receiver by Judge Manton of Pope Brothers & Cheppu Company, Ltd., stock brokers, 1 Wall Street. The assets consist of office furniture, $500, and accounts, $5,000.

ISAAC BLANCK, doing business as Charlotte Waist Company, 68 Fifth Avenue, has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities of $13,012 and assets of $8,685, consisting of stock, $1,000; fixtures, $1,900; accounts, $700, and cash in bank, $85.

REDPATH COMPANY, INC., cafe, 1,476 Broadway, has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities of $6,416, and assets of $179 in accounts.

CHARLES R. McBRIDE, dealer in paper stock, 94 Vandewater Street, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $7,988, nominal assets of $3,141, and actual assets of $2,129.

HARRY WISNER, housefurnishings, 1,604 Park Avenue, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $1,985 and actual assets of $922.

ROWORTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, manufacturer of medicated confections, 85 Maiden Lane, has made an assignment to Joseph H. San. Thomas Davis is President and Samuel Fischer, Treasurer.

HARRY DAVIS, manufacturer of skirts, 49 East Twenty-first Street, has made an assignment to Harry L. Herzog.

WILLIAM L. BURKANDER, Penson Place, Far Rockaway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $5,506.76; assets, $3,768.46.

JACOB FEINMAN, 168 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, has made an assignment to Jacob Kaplan, 291 Broadway, New York City.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., June 28.—John S. Powers, a grocer of Glens Falls, filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $32,792, and assets of $27,712.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., June 28.—Abraham Frank of Pitcain, Penn., voluntary bankruptcy, with liabilities of $25,426.66.

SOLOMON LOWENSTEIN, Pittsburgh, petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $24,658.58; assets, $75.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Crown Express Van and Storage Company, $5,625 Glenwood Avenue; voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed. Liabilities $12,314, assets none.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor.

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Bruno, Nunzio A.—H. I. Hubbard...$1,168 02
Brunk, George W.—O. A. Marsh.....129.85
Baldwin, Ernest L.—S. J. an Kenseleer.392.20
Busch, August—M. S. Coan.....271.41
Bogert, J. Calvin—E. Saxe.....1,677.96
Boquet, Gustav—R. V. Van Zanten...586.08
Bailey, Frederick—Mechanics Bank..379.84
Coleman, Clyde J.—Underwood Typewriter Co.....120.58
Castle Waist and Garment Co., Inc.—S. Elberger.....1,283.88
Cavanaugh, Alice J.—H. Baer.....870.48
Chisling, Louis—Mazo & Seidman, Inc..224.37
Catholic Art Pub. Co., Inc.—H. Baer..855.93
Cohen, David—M. Schneider.....523.31
Dunfee, Charles F.—Massachusetts Bonding and Ins. Co.....380.30
De Jardion, Hector—Petre Schmidt & Bergmann.....172.24
Driscoll, Mary A.—M. K. B. Smith....287.91
Day, William H.—Black & Greamer, Inc.150.91
Durant, Lawrence T.—H. M. Berger, costs.....109.00
Duze, Hyman, and Fidelity and Deposit Co of Maryland—People, &c.....500.00
Same—Same.....1,000.00
Dowling, Frank P.—J. B. Coghlan.....937.61
Dugan, John J.—B. Steen.....434.91
Dahl, Louisa—A. M. Lemcke Company..978.11
Dorfman, Charles S.—A. J. Freeman..104.75
Elliott, Adelaide E.—B. Aldred et al....249.51
Fink, Joachim, Nathan & David—J. Schwartz.....609.88
Fisher, Louis H.—Royal Diamond and Watch Company.....129.91
Fulton, Robert M.—L. K. Tuttle.....185.91
Franklin, H. Kalbfleisch Co.—Stein, Hirsh & Co.....3,989.17
Finkenstein, Ernest—J. Wolinsky.....160.17
Graham, L. Henry—Emerson Phonograph Co., Inc.....144.39
Goldberg, Regina and William—H. Flash.....123.47
German Odd Fellows Home Ass'n of the State of N. Y.—Federal Motor Truck Co. of N. Y., Inc.....189.90
Gironan, Joseph—Lincoln Square Garage, Inc.....160.75
Goodman Piano Co.—R. M. Lederer...1,574.56
Greenberg, Harris, and Morris Lipsman —L. Sperber.....613.56
Hygeia Distilled Water Co., Inc., sued as American Distilled Water Co.—R. Guzzardi.....9,471.15
Homsnam, Katherine P.—Oppenheim, Collins & Co.....331.88
Hopkins, Peggy—H. C. Wilhelmy.....243.47
Hurley, Wm. S.—American Surety Co. of N. Y.....166.51
Heyman, Isaac G., ex'r—J. H. Emery, costs.....134.00
Haines, Chas. E.—A. Stein.....570.98
Italian National Club Realty Corp.—M. Simmons et al.....1,183.10
Imperial Trim Co., Inc.—W. Warren..128.24
Jacobs & Davies, Inc.—P. McCann....500.00
Kolofsky, David—Wilson & Co., Inc..321.78
Koehler, John F.—J. H. Hammond, Jr.1,058.91
Koffler, Chas. T.—Schwartzberg Bros..430.67
Loughlin, Martin—R. Alexander, costs..107.60
Lash, Joseph and Geo. H.—Marketable Title Co.....368.01
Lentin, Davis M., and Washington Place Building Co., Inc.—L. Soerber.....862.56
Same—Same.....355.65
Mothersell, Wm. G.—Everall Bros., Inc.246.09
Munro, Ernest C. G.—E. D. Michaelis.1,069.71
Macquoid, James—J. R. Clarke.....132.70
Malone, Dudley F.—Packard Auto Renting and Service Co.....103.48
Murphy, Hattie—J. F. McGrath, costs..119.98
Murphy, William—Harlem Stable Co. Moore, Alice—L. Buitmeyer.....112.67
New York Beverage Co., Inc.—M. Shalitz et al.....230.76
New Amsterdam Casualty Co.—Deverell Sailing Ship Co.....1,062.58
Nassau Brewing Co.—H. V. M. Dennis, Jr., et al.....1,160.30
Nibur Realty Co., Inc.—J. T. Bushong.246.28
Phillips, Frank—Geo. Held.....124.05
Packard Acme Garage, Inc.—L. G. Reed, costs.....509.91
Perotty, John—Hencken & Willenbrock Co.....265.15
Pines, Philip—Union Railway Co. of New York City, costs.....127.88
Patrizio, Anthony—Master Builders Co., Inc.....474.51
Periman, Morris—L. Kaplan.....214.65
Rockin, Samuel, and Samuel Weinstein—S. Weinstein.....129.74
Regal Products Corporation—V. Prager.391.91
Robertson, Carroll M.—C. G. Benedict.11,630.00
Stern, Sidney F.—Interstate Button Co.266.66
Scherzer, Hans—L. Galewski.....151.96
Solomon, Fred M.—A. Pearl.....959.91
Singer, Alexander—H. Siegel.....155.41
Sesky, Samuel, and Joseph Goshen—State Industrial Commission of the State of New York.....192.20
Salbitano, Anthony or Antonio, and Pedro Zamadis—D. A. Dreyfuss....1,836.02
Tanenbaum, Hyman—Union Railway Co. of New York City, costs.....122.90
U. S. Manufacturers Distributing Co., Inc.—G. F. Gregory.....2,854.11
Underpinning and Foundation Co.—Strobel & Wilken Co., Inc.....5,142.88
Verstondeg, Fredericka—L. Beck et al., costs.....108.95
Teller, Samuel—A. M. Lovay et al....117.50
Teitz, Emanuel, and James Mjaw—E. J. Dunbar.....108.22
Wallace, Thomas—G. N. Ansell.....118.91
Wulff, Gussie—S. Nyburg, costs.....107.70
Wink

Exempt Your Investments from Taxation in New York State

For the convenience of investors we have prepared a pamphlet giving a digest of the new law signed by the Governor on June 1st, 1917. This booklet shows the provisions which must be complied with in making certain investments tax exempt in New York State.

As a feature of our service to investors we shall be pleased to attend to the necessary details in exempting your investments.

Send for tax pamphlet AG-123.

The National City Company

National City Bank Building
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Municipal Bonds

We own and offer a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal bonds exempt by law from the Federal Income Tax which we recommend for investment. We shall be pleased to send descriptive circulars to investors on request.

Send for General Circular 90

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Public Utility Preferred Stocks

Preferred stocks of the following well-known corporations can be obtained at prices to yield

7% or more

Northern States Power
Southwestern Power & Lt.
Texas Power & Light
Utah Power & Light
United Light & Railways

An analysis of any of these issues will be sent on request.

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New York

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Investment Tax Law

[New York State]

Are you aware that this Law, which went into effect June first, permits you, upon payment of a nominal tax, to exempt your investments, as defined in the Act, from the Personal Property Tax in New York State, and that failure to comply with the requirements of the Law makes your Estate liable to a severe penalty through the imposition of an additional Inheritance Tax?

We have prepared a pamphlet giving both a digest and the full text of the Act, and upon request shall be glad to send you a copy.

Write for Pamphlet No. 1596
"Investment Tax Law"

Spencer Trask & Co.

Investment Securities
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX

CITY OF JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

4½% Bonds

Due Feb. 1, 1937

Principal and Interest Payable in New York City

Eligible to secure Postal Savings deposits at 90%.

Price 100 & Interest

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MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks, Bonds and Investment Securities bought and sold on commission. Also carried on conservative terms. Deposit Accounts received subject to check at sight. Interest paid on daily balances.

BRANCH OFFICES

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Shade Off and Sentiment Is Less Cheerful—Call Money Lower.

The stock market was irregular yesterday and closed lower, final prices being in most cases but little above the lowest for the day. Sentiment was generally rather bearish, despite easier rates for call money accompanied by more plentiful offerings. Most of the loans yesterday were made at 5 per cent., with offerings at 4 per cent. in the afternoon. It was the first session in two weeks that call money had not touched 6 per cent.

The motor stocks were again under pressure, Chandler dropping 4 points, General Motors 3½, Saxon 1½, and Studebaker 3⅝. There was a sharp drive at Industrial Alcohol, which carried the price down to 150, and the issue closed with a net loss of 7⅝. Distillers was sympathetically weak, going off 1⅝. The oil stocks continued their decline, Mexican Petroleum losing 2¼, and Texas Company 2½. Steel common fell from its best price of the day, which was 131¼, to 129, closing at 129⅝, off 1¼.

The market's uncertainty has been due very largely to the failure of Administration officials and producers to reach a mutually satisfactory basis for Government purchases of steel, copper, and other supplies now in urgent demand on a large scale. The agreement reached with the coal operators yesterday seemed to indicate that a settlement can only be effected by surrender of the producers to the Government demands. Meanwhile, the industrial situation is showing some signs of demoralisation partly due to the industrious circulation of reports of wage reductions to follow price cuts.

It is a pity that anything should be allowed to interfere at this time with the maximum activity in all lines. The important thing right now is not what price shall be paid for steel, coal, or copper, but the necessity for getting these articles and a thousand others into use as rapidly as possible. Wall Street feels very strongly that the present is no time to haggle over prices, especially when industries are slowing down pending a settlement. It is not fair that industries should continue to earn any such percentage of profit as some of those we have been reporting, but it is going after a remedy in the wrong direction when efforts are made arbitrarily to check the rise in prices on certain basic materials. It matters not at all what the Government pays for its steel when it has the power to take back from the manufacturers as much of the excess profits as it thinks advisable through the new taxes. As soon as the Government tries to say what is a fair price it is likely to check production. On the other hand, if it leaves prices to follow their natural course now that it can recoup itself through high business taxes it makes possible the utilization of every bit of capacity in the country's industrial field. The essential duty at the moment is to do everything in the nation's power to hasten the end of the war, and against the value of a day so saved, at a time when a human life is being destroyed every 20 seconds, the money saved by the forcing of lower prices upon producers is not worth much consideration. The copper output is being seriously reduced already through strikes based in part upon the expectation that wages will be lowered when producers are brought to the acceptance of a price under that which has obtained in the open market.

LONDON TRADING LIMITED.

Brokers, Preparing for Holiday, Cut Down Their Transactions.

LONDON, June 28.—In view of the holiday Saturday and Monday, the dealings narrowed down on the Stock Exchange today, although the tone continued cheerful, influenced by the war news. Argentine rails were well supported and foreign bonds were in good demand under the lead of Spanish and Brazilian issues, while shipping shares were the features in the miscellaneous section. Otherwise dullness prevailed, American securities barely moving from parity.

Money was in increased demand for month-end requirements. Discount rates were steady.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 28.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 60 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 25 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ..... 5 | Last 5
Low ..... 5 | Renewals 5

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Thirty days	5	Thirty days	5¼
Sixty days	5	Sixty days	5½
Ninety days	4¾@5	Ninety days	5¼
Four months	4¾@5	Four months	5
Five months	4¾@5	Five months	5
Six months	4¾@5	Six months	5

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 3½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4@5

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

60 to 90 days 5½
4 to 6 months ..... 5½@5¾
Other Names.
4 to 6 months ..... 5½@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅜	$4.75⅜	..
Cables	4.76¼	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.75⅛	5.75⅜	5.75⅛	..
Cables	5.74⅜	5.74⅜	5.74⅜	..
Rubles—				
Demand	23.10	22.85	23.00	..
Cables	23.20	22.95	23.10	..

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.75⅝	4.76⅞
5.1825 Paris	5.75⅛	5.74⅜
China—		
Hongkong	90.40	90.50
Peking	97.75	97.875
Shanghai	91.75	91.875
19.295 Greece	19.35	19.90
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.75	33.00
Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826 Italy	7.22	7.21
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.25	51.37½
Yokohama	51.25	51.37½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
40.10 Holland	41.18¾	41.31¼
61.85 Russia	23.00	23.10
26.72 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	28.95	29.10
Stockholm	30.40	30.55
Christiania	29.25	29.50
19.305 Spain	23.30	23.55
South America—		
42.44 Rio	27.25	27.37½
42.44 Rio	27.25	27.37½
5.1826 Switzerland	4.83¾	4.82

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.71	$4.69

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $588,667,169; balance, $42,821,806; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $839,945; Federal Reserve credit balance, $849,631.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, .625 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 39⅞d, up ⅛d; in New York, 78½c, up ½c. Mexican dollars, 61⅝c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$15,400,762	$222,664,810
Ord. int. rev.	57,589,256	450,362,206
Income tax	177,875,874	841,826,821
Total receipts	$261,249,411	$1,064,352,449
Total receipts	261,249,411	1,064,352,449
Excess of ord. receipts over ord. disburse.	149,713,554	69,344,365
Excess of tot. receipts a		

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	737,356	561,642	253,579
Year to date	100,241,543	84,564,434	62,413,234

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
5⅝	5¾	200	Alaska Gold Mines	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
28½	28¾	1,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	28½	29	28½	28½	— ½
85½	86	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	86	86	85½	85½	— ½
91½	92	500	Am. Agricul. Chem	93	93	91⅝	91⅝	—1⅝
92⅞	93	900	Am. Beet Sugar	93⅝	93⅝	93	93⅛	+ ⅛
48⅝	49	1,500	Am. Can	49¼	49½	48¼	48⅜	— ¼
103	103	200	Am. Can pf	104½	104½	104½	104⅜	+ ⅞
77	77½	8,400	Am. Car & Fdry	77¾	78¼	76½	77	...
14	14½	300	Am. H. & Leather	14½	14½	14	14	— ¼
25	26½	50	Am. Ice Securities	25	25	25	25	...
70	70¼	2,900	Am. Locomotive	71½	72	70	70	—1¼
9⅛	10	200	Am. Malting	10	10	10	10	—1
59½	60	2,287	Am. Malting 1st pf	64	64	60	60	—5
106½	106¾	5,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	107⅝	107¾	106½	106¾	— ⅞
70	71	1,700	Am. Steel Fdries	73¾	73¾	70	70½	—1⅝
119	120½	3,900	Am. Sugar Ref	119	121	118½	120½	+1½
37	38	6,700	Am. Sumatra Tob	37	38⅝	36½	37¾	+1¼
122½	123	1,000	Am. Tel. & Tel	123¼	123¼	122¾	123	— ⅛
52¾	53	300	Am. Woolen	53	53	53	53	— ⅝
40½	41	600	Am. Writing P. pf	42	42	41	41¾	— ⅛
30	31¼	400	Am. Zinc L. & S	30¼	30¼	30	30	—1
82¼	82¾	5,900	Anaconda Copper	83½	83½	79	81⅝	—1½
100⅝	100⅞	1,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	101	101	100⅝	100⅜	...
97⅝	99⅜	300	Atch. T. & S. F. pf	98½	98½	98	98	+⅛
14	16	100	At., Birm. & At	15⅜	15½	15	15¼	+ ⅛
110⅜	111	2,600	At. Gulf & West I	112	112¾	110¼	111	— ⅝
59	60¼	200	At. Gulf & W. I. pf	60½	60½	60¼	60⅛	— ⅛
70¾	71	18,300	Baldwin Loco	71⅜	72	70	71	+ ⅛
73¾	74	1,500	Baltimore & Ohio	74½	74½	74	74¼	— ⅛
111	116¾	100	Barrett Co	112	112	112	112	—1
138¾	138⅞	82,000	Beth.S.class B t.cfs	141½	141⅝	138¼	138⅝	—2¼
105	113	100	Bklyn Union Gas	105	105	105	105	—9
11	12	300	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S	11½	11½	11¼	11⅛	— ⅜
40½	41	600	Butte & Superior	41	41	40¼	40½	— ½
38	38½	300	California Packing	38	38½	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
51	52	200	California Pet. pf	51½	51½	51½	51¼	+ ¼
158½	159	1,400	Canadian Pacific	159½	159½	158½	159	— ½
93½	94	11,100	Central Leather Co	95	95	93⅜	93⅝	—1
35½	35⅝	100	Cerro de Pasco	36	36	36	36	— ½
84	86	600	Chandler Motor	85	85½	84½	85	—4
60¼	60½	1,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	61¼	61⅝	60¼	60¼	— ⅞
111¼	113	900	Chi. Great Western	11½	11½	11¼	11¼	—1
109⅞	110¾	300	Chi. & Northwest	111	111	110½	110½	...
68	68¾	800	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. cfs. d. f.p.	68¼	68½	68	68	— ½
87	87¼	1,400	Chi., R. I. & P. w.i.	37½	37⅞	37	37	— ⅞
78¼	78½	900	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p. c. pf. w.i.	78⅝	78⅝	78¼	78½	— ¼
69	69½	1,000	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf. w.i.	69¾	69¾	69	69½	— ⅜
21⅜	21¾	700	Chile Copper	21⅞	21⅞	21¼	21¼	— ½
56	56¼	800	Chino Copper	56½	56½	56	56	—1
52	52⅛	600	Colo. Fuel & Iron	52½	52½	52	52⅛	—1⅝
40½	40⅝	900	Columbia Gas & El	41	41	40	40	—1½
99⅝	100¼	900	Continental Can	100	100⅜	100	100	+ ⅝
31⅝	32	4,400	Corn Products Ref	32½	32½	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅜
105¼	105½	500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	105⅝	105⅝	105½	105½	— ⅜
86⅛	86¼	54,000	Crucible Steel	86⅞	88⅛	86	86¼	+ ⅛
102	103	100	Crucible Steel pf	103	103	103	103	...
42¼	43	3,600	Cuba Cane Sugar	43	43¼	42½	42¾	+ ¼
90	90¼	550	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	90½	90¾	90	90	...
190	195	500	Cuban-Am. Sugar	191½	191½	190	190	+1
99¼	100	100	Deere & Co. pf	99½	99½	99¼	99¼	— ⅛
114	114¼	400	Delaware & Hud	115	115	114¼	114¼	— ⅜
15½	16	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	16	16	16	16	— ⅛
124	126	19	Detroit Edison Co	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	...
20	20⅝	3,600	Distillers' Secur	21	21⅛	19½	20¾	—1⅝
11	12	2,700	Dome Mines	11⅝	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
36	37	200	Elk Horn Coal	36½	36	36	36	...
26⅜	26½	1,900	Erie	26⅝	26⅝	26⅜	26½	— ⅛
38⅜	39	600	Erie 1st pf	39¼	39¾	38⅞	39⅛	— ⅜
29¼	30	300	Erie 2d pf	29¾	29¾	29½	29½	+ ¼
160	162	100	General Electric	162½	162½	162½	162½	...
113¾	114	27,100	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs.	116¼	117	112¾	114	—3½
49½	49½	1,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	50	50	48¾	49¾	— ⅛
84	86	100	Granby Consol.	86	86	86	86	...
107½	108	500	Great Northern pf	107¾	107¾	107½	107½	— ½
31⅜	32¼	1,300	G. N. ctfs. ror o. p.	32¾	32¾	31⅝	31⅝	—1
40	41	700	Greene-Cananea	40⅞	40⅞	40	40	—1
125	127	300	Gulf States Steel	127¼	127¼	127	127	...
109	115	100	Gulf States S. 1st pf	109⅛	109⅛	109¼	109¼	— ⅛
40	41	1,000	Haskell & Barker	40	40	39⅜	39⅜	— ⅝
62¼	62⅝	6,300	Inspiration Copper	63¼	63⅝	62¼	62½	— ⅛
54	54⅝	600	Int. Agricultural pf	55⅝	55⅝	54	54	— ¼
27	27½	700	Int. Mer. Marine	27⅝	27½	27	27	— ¼
82	82¼	3,300	Int. Mer. Marine pf	82⅜	83	82	82	— ½
39	39¼	7,500	Int. Nickel	39½	39½	38⅞	39¼	— ⅝
37¼	37⅝	5,100	Int. Paper	37¼	37⅝	32½	34½	—3¼
72	73	100	Int. Paper pf. sta	72	72	72	72	—3
22¼	23	1,000	Kansas City Southern	22¼	22¼	22¼	22½	— ⅞
47¼	47⅝	1,100	Kelly Springfield Tire	47¼	47⅝	46	46	—2⅞
45	45¼	2,200	Kennecott Copper	45	45¼	44⅜	44⅞	— ⅛
95¼	95¾	2,700	Lackawanna Steel	95¼	95¾	94½	94½	— ½
96	97	200	Laclede Gas	97	97	97	97	+ ⅝
18¼	18⅝	400	Lee Rubber & Tire	18¼	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	...
66¼	66¾	400	Lehigh Valley	66¼	66¾	66	66¼	— ⅝
47	48	2,800	Maxwell Motors	47	48	46	47¾	— ⅛
65	65	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	65	65¼	63½	63¾	— ¾
31	31½	200	Max. Motors 2d pf	31	31	30½	30½	...
55	55	100	May Dept. Stores	55	55	55	55	+1
96	96	7,400	Mexican Petroleum	96¾	96	93	93½	—2¼
94	94	109	Mex. Petroleum pf	94	94	94	94	+ ⅛
41	41½	700	Miami Copper	41½	41½	41	41	— ⅝
62¾	63	5,300	Midvale Steel	62¾	62¾	61½	61½	— ⅝
18	18	300	Minn. & St. L. new	18	18	18	18	—1⅛
104¼	104¾	100	M., St. P. & S. M.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ⅛
7	7	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
32¼	32¾	5,300	Mo. Pacific w i	32¼	32¾	30⅝	31½	— ⅛
34¾	34⅞	35	National Acme	34¾	34⅞	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
34¾	34¾	1,000	Nat. Conduit & C	34¾	34¾	33¾	33⅞	— ⅛
39¼	39½	1,500	Nat. Enam. & St	39¼	39½	38¾	39	— ⅛
23¾	23½	700	Nevada Con. Cop	23¾	23¾	23¼	23½	— ⅛
25	25⅛	400	N. O. Tex. & Mex	25	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
92	92¾	1,600	N. Y. Central	92⅜	92⅝	92	92	— ⅜
16	16	100	N. Y. Dock	16	16	16	16	— ⅛
37⅝	37⅞	200	N. Y., N. H. & H	37⅝	37⅞	37⅝	37½	+ ⅛
23¼	23¼	600	N. Y., Ont. & West	23¼	23¼	23	23⅛	— ⅛
124	124	3,600	Norfolk & Western	124	124	124	124	...
102¾	103	900	Northern Pacific	103	103	102⅞	102⅞	— ⅛
100¼	100¾	300	Nova Scotia S. & C	100¾	100¾	100	100	...
113½	119	81,100	Ohio Cities Gas	122¾	122¾	114¼	116	—3⅝
28¾	28¾	400	Pacific Mail	29¼	29¼	28⅜	28⅜	— ¼
101	101	100	Pacific Mail pf	101	101	101	101	...
53¼	53⅝	300	Penn. R. R	53⅝	53⅝	53¼	53¼	— ⅛
78½	78⅝	1,000	People's Gas, Chi	78½	78½	77⅞	77⅞	—1⅛
41¼	41¾	800	Pierce Arrow	41½	41¾	41	41⅜	...
98	98	800	Pierce Arrow pf	98	98	97¼	97¼	— ⅝
57	57⅜	10,400	Pitts. Coal cfs of d	57	57⅜	56¾	56¾	— ⅜
100	100	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	100	100	100	100	...
33⅝	33⅝	6,000	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	33	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	...
64	66	200	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	64½	65	64½	65	...
76	76	1,800	Pressed Steel Car	76	76	74½	75	—2½
101	101	200	Pressed Steel C. pf	101	101	100	100	—1½
141¼	141½	100	Pullman Co	141½	141½	141½	141½	— ½
1⅝	1⅝	100	Quicksilver	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
53	54	900	Railway Steel Sp	53	54	53	53¾	+ ½
28⅝	28¾	1,500	Ray Con. Copper	28⅝	28⅝	28¼	28⅜	— ⅛
96	96¼	10,800	Reading	97½	97½	96	96	—1
40½	42	100	Reading 1st pf	41	41	41	41	...
91	91	6,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	92¼	92¼	90¾	90¾	— ¾
63⅝	64	8,500	Royal Dutch t r	64¼	66⅝	63¾	64	+ ¼
18⅜	18⅝	400	St. Louis-San Fran	18¾	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
100	100⅛	300	Savage Arms	100¼	100¼	100	100¼	+ ⅛
17¼	17½	1,500	Saxon Motor	17¾	17¾	15½	16	—1½
13½	14½	100	Seaboard Air Line	13¼	13½	13½	13½	— ⅜
28¾	31	200	Seab. Air Line pf	29½	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
168⅜	170	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	168½	168½	168½	168½	—2
26¾	27	400	Shattuck-Arizona	27	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
41⅜	42	22,700	Sinclair Oil & Ref	41¼	42	39⅝	41½	+ ⅜
57	60	400	Sloss-S. Steel & I	59	59	57⅝	57⅝	—2¾
94½	94⅞	600	Southern Pacific	96¾	96¾	94¾	94¾	— ⅞
9	9¼	400	So. P. Coast rights	9	9	9	9	...
27⅝	28	1,100	Southern Railway	27⅝	27⅞	27⅛	27⅝	— ⅛
67½	67¾	41,600	Studebaker Co	70¾	72	67	67⅝	—2⅝
92⅜	97	200	Studebaker Co. pf	92¼	94	92¼	94	—2
49¼	50	600	Superior Steel	50½	50¾	49¾	49¾	— ⅝
17⅜	18	700	Tenn. C. & C	18	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
208½	209	1,300	Texas Co	209	210	208	208½	—2½
		2,225	Texas Co. rights	21⅜	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	...
15	16	500	Texas & Pacific	16¼	16¼	16	16⅛	— ⅛
21	22	600	Third Avenue	21¼	21¼	20½	20½	—1½
195	200	200	Tidewater Oil	194½	196	194½	196	...
195	200	75	Do. odd lots	198	198	196	196	...
56½	57	5,600	Tobacco Products	58	58	56	56¾	—1¼
46	46½	100	Transue & Wms	46¼	46¼	46¼	46½	...
95	98¼	100	Underwood Typew	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	+ ¼
88	90	100	Union B. & P. new	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	+ ½
136¾	137	1,800	Union Pacific	137	137	136½	136⅝	+ ⅛
45¼	45½	1,000	United Alloy Steel	45¼	45½	45¼	45¼	...
103	105	1,600	United Cigar Stores	103	105½	104½	104¾	— ⅝
133¼	133½	100	United Fruit	133¼	133½	133⅛	133½	—1½
28¾	28¾	100	United Paper Board	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
6¼	6¾	200	United Rys. Invest	6¼	6¾	6¼	6½	— ⅛
57½	57½	3,100	U.S.C. I. P. & P. pf	57½	57½	57½	57½	...
19	19	100	U. S. Express	19	19	19	19	— ⅛
153¾	158	85,800	U. S. Ind. Alco	158½	158	150	151½	—7⅛
60¾	60¾	1,400	U. S. Rubber	60¾	60¾	59¾	59¾	—1
60¾	60¾	400	U. S. Sm., R. & F	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	— ½
131	131½	100	U. S. Steel	131	131½	129	129¾	—1½
117¼	117½	212,400	U. S. Steel pf	117¼	117½	117¼	117½	+ ¼
110¾	110¾	5,600	Utah Copper	110¾	110¾	110	110	+ ¼
20⅞	20⅞	3,100	Utah Securities	20⅞	20⅞	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
71	71	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C	71	71	70	70	—2½
12¼	12⅜	100	Wabash	12¼	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
50¾	50¾	1,800	Wabash pf. A	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	— ⅜
26⅞	26⅞	100	Wabash pf. B	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	...
21¾	21¾	300	Western Maryland	21¾	21¾	21¼	21½	—1¼
45¼	45¼	100	Western Pacific pf	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ⅝
93¼	93½	200	Western Union Tel	93¼	93½	93¼	93¼	+ ⅛
51⅞	52¼	2,500	Westingh. E. & M	51⅞	52¼	51⅞	51⅞	+ ¼
16	16	800	Wheeling & L. E	16	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
70	71⅜	5,200	Wilson & Co	71⅜	71⅜	67¼	70	—2
31½	32	5,100	Willys-Overland	32¼	32¼	31½	31⅝	— ⅜
91⅞	92¼	200	Willys-Overland pf	92¼	92¼	92	92	—2
123	123½	400	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	126½	126½	123¼	123½	—3½

WILLYS IN CURTISS COMPANY

Elected a Member of Voting Trust in Place of James Imbrie.

As a step in the arrangements being made to co-ordinate the Willys-Overland and Curtiss Aeroplane interests, John N. Willys has been elected a member of the voting trust of the aeroplane company, succeeding James Imbrie, resigned. J. E. Keepperley, Vice President of Willys-Overland, was made a Director of the Curtiss company, succeeding G. Meyer.

It was announced at a meeting of the board that orders for new airplanes and motors amounting to $20,000,000 had been taken. To handle this business an increase in the capital stock has been made necessary, and the board authorized the issuance of 63,000 shares to be offered stockholders at $35 a share. The new issue has been underwritten by a syndicate.

EXCHANGE SEATS OFF $3,000

Sale of Two Memberships at $56,000 Each Announced.

Stock Exchange memberships are off another $3,000. Announcement was made yesterday of the proposed transfer of the seats of E. P. Campbell to Charles M. Oelrichs to C. DeL. Oelrichs. The last-named was a family transfer, but the other two memberships each brought $56,000, as against $58,000 for the previous sale.

Marshall H. Russell, Lewis A. Williams, Jr., and Ralph M. Stuart-Wortley have been elected to membership on the Exchange. Edwin Fenner and Edwin Wiener have been authorized to act as substitutes for Stock Exchange members absent on war duty.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Pay-able.	Hold's of Record.
Am. Malt. 1st pf.	1½	Q	Aug. 1	July 17
Am. Shipbldg.	1½	Q	July 20	July 5
Do.	2	Ex.	July 20	July 5
Anglo-Am. Oil	15		July 15	
Bell Tel. of Pa.	1½	Q	July 16	July 5
Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor pf.	3½		July 16	July 2
Del., Lack. & W.	2½	Q	July 20	July 5
Hamilton Woolen	3	SA	July 10	June 28
Inspiration Cop.	$2	Q	July 30	July 13
Inter. Buttonhole Machine	1	Q	July 16	July 2
Leh. Coal & Nav.	2	Q	Aug. 31	July 31
Lackaw. Steel 1st & 2d pf.	1¾	Q	July 15	June 30
N. J. Zinc	4	Q	Aug. 10	July 31
Do.	4	X	July 10	June 30
Reece Buttonhole Machine	3	Q	July 16	July 2
Reece Fold. Mach.	1	Q	July 16	July 2
Sullivan Mach.	1½	Q	July 16	July 2

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$17,522,909 EARNED BY CAR AND FOUNDRY

Company's Gross Profits for Last Year Show an Increase of Nearly 400 Per Cent.

NET INCOME UP $7,494,854

Experience Gained in Making Munitions Expected to Prove Valuable to Government.

The American Car and Foundry Company disclosed exceptional earnings in its report for the year ended April 30, which was issued yesterday. The gross profit before renewals and replacements had been offset amounted to $17,522,909, a total nearly four times as large as the preceding year's result. The net income of $10,310,872 was $7,494,854 greater than in 1916, and the balance of earnings available for the common stock, $8,210,872, was equal to slightly more than $27 per share on the $30,000,000 shares outstanding.

From the final balance of $8,260,872 the company made a reservation of $2,500,000 for improvements, a like amount as a reserve for future common stock dividends, and of $500,000 simply as a special reserve, carrying $1,010,871 to the profit and loss account. None of the reserves mentioned were made in the preceding year. The total surplus at the end of the fiscal period was $20,820,965.

W. H. Woodin, President, said in his statement to stockholders that the company was among the first offered to the Government for war work.

"The performance of the company in the production of munitions," he said, "has been gratifying not only as to quality, but also with respect to volume and speed of production, and has not been excelled by any other company in the United States. The representatives of the Government for which the company has been producing munitions have been unstinted in their expression of approval of its organization and methods. The experience acquired in this branch of industry will without doubt prove of very great value to our Government, enabling the company quickly and economically to meet what promises to be a very large demand for such supplies."

Mr. Woodin said that a fair share of the extraordinary earnings had come from the manufacture of railroad cars. High costs he expected to continue, and the cost of railroading, together with the inability to increase their revenues, he asserted, was making it difficult for the railroads to finance new equipment purchases. At the end of the year, the report showed, the company had more car orders on the books than twelve months before.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
BALTIMORE & OHIO—			
May gross	$11,473,255	$10,201,713	$8,276,206
Net	3,170,800	2,855,411	3,181,405
5 mos. gross	49,897,573	45,282,956	36,014,408
Net	11,677,603	10,942,504	11,678,610
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH—			
May gross	1,291,602	1,094,247	595,357
Net after tax	219,582	283,063	217,804
Sur. aft. chgs.	118,867	186,133	95,401
5 mos. gross	5,488,208	4,936,644	3,556,278
Net after tax	827,512	1,256,107	503,877
Sur. aft. chgs.	473,502	871,545	197,440
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
May gross	5,522,880	5,293,540	4,010,353
Net after tax	1,920,536	2,463,232	1,308,777
5 mos. gross	25,220,500	24,154,171	17,168,023
Net after tax	9,073,327	10,740,481	5,714,064
UNION PACIFIC for May—			
Mileage	7,892	7,864	7,826
Total. op. rev.	11,452,745	8,734,026	6,584,400
Total op. exp.	6,445,539	4,912,379	4,345,434
Oper. income	4,230,546	3,385,547	1,827,390
Five months:			
Total op. rev.	47,382,629	41,346,915	30,606,206
Total op. exp.	29,947,028	24,268,492	20,358,581
Oper. income	14,395,553	14,894,745	8,185,554

Public Utilities.

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT CO. subsidiaries for May—	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	860,695	776,417	$4,279
Net earnings	344,782	338,794	5,988
12 mos. gross	10,784,714	9,816,750	969,964
Net earnings	4,715,251	4,521,765	193,486

MASSACHUSETTS LIGHTING COS. net sales—			
May	102,510	93,809	8,700
Eleven months	1,281,210	1,120,904	160,306

TWIN-CITY RAPID TRANSIT CO.—			
May gross	841,764	849,056	*7,292
Net after exp.	309,826	338,792	*28,966
Net after chgs.	159,894	188,586	*28,692
5 mos. gross	4,323,178	4,156,254	166,924
Net after exps.	1,456,915	1,525,062	*68,067
Net after chgs.	726,501	811,695	*85,194

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN CAR & FOUNDRY CO. for the year ended April 30—	1917.	1916.	1915.
Total profit	17,523,909	4,505,350	3,015,054
Net	10,310,872	2,816,018	2,330,986
Surplus	1,010,871	116,018	30,936
Prev. surplus	25,810,094	25,694,076	25,613,076
Total surplus	26,820,965	25,810,094	25,644,076

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Julia	.02
Alta	.03	Justice	.03
Andes	.10	Mexican	.11
Best & Belcher	.02	Occidental	.65
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.12
Caledonia	.01	Overman	.04
Challenge Con	.01	Potosi	.03
Chollar	.03	Savage	.05
Confidence	.10	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Silver Nevada	.15
Con. Virginia	.25	Union Con.	.17
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.03	Mexican dollars	.62
Jacket	.06		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.30	Goldfield Cons.	.21
Halifax	.25	Goldfield Merger	.05
Ilim Butler	.84	Great Bend	.06
McNamara	.26	Jumbo Extension	.50
Midway	.00	Jumbo Junior	.06
Mizpah	.98	Kewanas	.13
Monarch Pitts	.08	Silver Pick	.10
Montana	.29	Spearhead	.07
North Star	.10	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.21	Big Four	.04
Tonopha Extension	2.47½	Consolidated	.32
Tonopah Nevada	6.00	Morning Glory	.23
West End	.88	Union Amalg	.16
West Tonopah	.18	White Caps	.37½
GOLDFIELD.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.09	Dr. Jim	.08
Booth	.09	Nevada Hills	.24
Daisy	.02	Packard	.32
Florence	.18	Rochester	.50
Fraction	.04	Round Mountain	.55
		United Mines	.55

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	.5¼	.5½	Gold Sov	.3½	.5½
Dr. J'pot	.5	.6	Isabella	.9½	.10¼
Elkton	.7½	.7½	McKinney	.17½	.20
El Paso	.35	.37	Portland	.145	.150
Fanny R.	.2	.5½	Vindicator	.76	.79½
Golden C.	.218	.223	U. Gold M.	.20	.24
Granite	.50	.57			

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Issue.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4	4.95	4.75
Buff., R. & P.	1918-'30	4½	5.05	4.80
Can. Northern	1917-'26	4½	5.75	5.75
Can. Pacific	1917-'28	4½	5.50	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.00	4.80
Chi., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½	4.80	4.60
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½	5.80	5.25
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.10	4.75
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	5.75	5.00
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	7.00	5.00
Del. & Hud.	1917-'22	4½	5.00	4.75
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½	5.50	5.00
Grand Trunk	1917-'34	4½	5.00	5.20
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½	5.00	4.80
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.95	4.75
Mich. Cent.	1917-'22	5	5.00	4.70
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	6.15	5.20
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	6.25	5.20
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½	5.00	4.60
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½	5.30	4.80
Norfolk & West.	1917-'22	5	4.80	4.50
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½	5.40	5.00
Penn. Gen. Fr.	1917-'28	4	4.90	4.60
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½	5.45	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1917-'26	5	5.40	5.00
Southern Pac.	1917-'34	4	4.95	4.75
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½	5.15	4.90
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	1918-'27	4½	5.10	4.90

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	61.75	62.50	62.00	63.00
Lead	..	11.75	11.75	12.00
Spelter	9.25	..	9.37½	..
Antimony	18.50	19.50	18.00	19.00
Quicksilver	$80.00	..	$80.00	..
Aluminium	*60.00	..	*60.00	..
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	49.75	50.75	48.75	49.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 32½@33c, carload lots, spot delivery; 30¼@31c, third quarter; 28½@28c, fourth quarter delivery.

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	120	0	0	120	0	0
Copper, futures	120	10	0	120	10	0
Tin, spot	245	15	0	244	0	0
Tin, futures	240	15	0	239	0	0
Spelter	60	0	0	61	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

THE COTTON MARKET

Rise Followed by Substantial Declines, Reflecting Hopeful View of the Crop.

The cotton market yesterday opened firm at unchanged prices to an advance of 26 points, and an early advance was followed by substantial declines. October contracts sold off from 26.85 to 26.15, and closed at 26.42. Trading was comparatively quiet during the greater part of the day, and the decline reflected a more optimistic view of crop prospects and less active demand from trade sources.

In the early trading, active months sold 20 to 30 points net higher. This seemed to be largely the result of covering, and it looked as though some of Wednesday's late sellers were disappointed over the failure of the weather map to show the showers privately reported in the Southwest.

Houses with Liverpool connections were also moderate buyers, but the demand was soon supplied, and the market turned easier. Private reports received here during the morning indicated beneficial showers in the Southwest, and there were a number of reports of more favorable crop progress. These features increased the tendency to take profits on long cotton, while selling for a reaction was also encouraged by the absence of trade demand. After showing a net loss of 32 to 43 points, however, the market steadied on covering, and there were rallies of 25 or 30 points in the late trading.

A private report issued before the opening made the condition 69.3, comparing with a preliminary figure from the same authority last week of 68.7 and last month's Government report of 69.5. This indicated less deterioration than some of the other private reports recently issued, and may have helped to create an impression that sufficient progress had been made in discounting a bullish July bureau report. Detailed weather reports showed showers at several points in Texas, the precipitation generally ranging from .02 to .70 in the Houston district, although Port Arthur reported 1.83. The more favorable average of crop advices was particularly noticeable in the case of reports from the Memphis district.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were 12 points higher to 25 points lower, generally unchanged to 25 points lower. Exports for the day were 9,368 bales, making 5,140,703 so far this season.

According to private cables the Liverpool futures market will reopen for business this morning. A committee has been appointed to fix prices each day before the opening, and the only new business permitted will be that originating with Lancashire trade interests.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Wednesday.
July	26.90	27.11	26.58	26.75 Bid	26.90
Aug.	27.05	27.10	26.60	26.78@26.83	26.90
Sept.	26.95	26.95	26.95	26.54 Bid	26.69
Oct.	26.85	26.85	26.15	26.42@26.47	26.58
Nov.	..	..	..	26.45 Bid	26.61
Dec.	26.90	27.00	26.30	26.59@26.62	26.70
Jan.	26.92	26.99	26.35	26.64@26.65	26.75
March	27.19	27.19	26.63	26.89@26.91	26.93
May	..	..	..	26.92 Bid	27.05

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 25 points lower, at 27.15c.

Southern spot markets were as follows: New Orleans, 26c; Savannah, 26¾c; Augusta, 26.50c; Galveston, 26.50c; Memphis, 26c; Houston, 26c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Thursday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	9,477	7,995	13,543
Exports	23,454	97,570	154,965
Port stocks	708,257	620,210	809,757
New York arrivals	9,368	3,468	19,838
New York stocks	2,776	3,925	1,916

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton in moderate demand, at unchanged prices; middling upland, 19.45d. Sales, 7,000, including 5,000 American. Imports nil.

NEW FERRY ACROSS SOUND.

Boats Between Greenwich and Oyster Bay Start Tomorrow.

A new ferry across the Long Island Sound is to be opened tomorrow, running from Greenwich to Oyster Bay. The ferry was first dreamed of by Andrew Carnegie, when, twenty-five years ago, he wished to get across the Sound at this point and had to pay $250 for a steamer to transport him and a team of horses. The initial trip will be officially vouched for by Colonel Roosevelt.

This is the third ferry across the western end of the Long Island Sound, and has been a constant wish of automobilists ever since motors became so numerous. The trip across the Sound will take from thirty-five to forty minutes, and will start from Greenwich every other hour from 8 in the morning until 6 P. M.; from 9 A. M. the boat will leave Bayville Beach, Oyster Bay, every other hour until 7 P. M.

The first day's receipts are to go to the Greenwich Chapter of the American Red Cross Society. The official trips celebrating the opening will leave Greenwich at 2 and 4 o'clock and Oyster Bay at 3 o'clock. Passengers are to be carried for 15 cents, children for 10 cents, and car and driver for $2. Anyone in an army or navy uniform will be transported free of charge.

Plans for Cities Service Financing.

A committee of Directors of the Cities Service Company has recommended that ten shares of new common stock be exchanged for each $100 share now outstanding, the new shares to be without par value. Listing on the Stock Exchange was also proposed.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	35	37	Iron C pf	15¾	..
Bay S G	8	9	Iron Bloss	1	1¼
Bingham	12¾	13	Jerome V	1½	1¾
Begole	50	75	La Rose	40	50
Bohemia	1¼	1¾	Majestic	40	43
Bost Ely	43	48	Mex Met	26	27
Bost & M.	60	61	Mojave T.	44	48
Butte & L.	12	15	New Balt.	1¼	1¾
Butte & S.	45	55	New Doug.	1¼	1½
Bost & Ar.	1¾	2¼	N U Bing.	..	50
Calaveras	3¾	4	Nixon	43	48
Chief Cons	1½	1¾	N Cornelia	18¾	19
Crown Res.	28	32	N Z & L.	70	71
Con Ariz.	2¼	2¾	Oneco	50	70
Cortez	20	30	Ohio Cop.	1¾	1¼
Champ C.	6	7	Onondaga	35	45
Cal Corb	1¼	2½	Pion Con.	1½	1¾
E & B B.	2¾	2¾	Rilla	2	3
Earl Eagle	15	20	Ray Here.	3¾	4
Fortuna	8	9	*S W M.	2	2¾
Gold Lake	5	6	†S W M.	2	2¼
Houghton	90	99	Truro	1¾	1¾
Homa Oil	1¼	1¾	U V Ext.	35	38¾
Humboldt	90	99	Yukon G'd.	1¾	2¼
Iron Cap	17	17¾			

*Full paid. †Part paid.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The Food Control bill, which is expected to dominate the future of the wheat market, is still before Congress, and definite information regarding the means to be employed in regulating the distribution of wheat are not yet known. In consequence the whole wheat market was in a state of nervous expectancy, and both buyers and sellers are inclined to be very cautious about making contracts. The undertone of the market was heavy and crop accounts were highly satisfactory. Yields are turning out better than expected in the Ohio Valley and conditions in the Spring wheat region continue favorable. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.31, free on board, to arrive.

RYE.—Market steady; No. 2 Western, $2.41, cost, insurance and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	2.01¼	1.99	2.01	2.05	1.01½
September	1.82	1.80	1.81¼	1.83	1.00

CORN.

Reports of rains in Kansas caused an early decline in the corn market, but subsequently prices rallied and the close was steady, with prices net unchanged to ⅛ higher. Shipments from Argentina were expected to be larger this week, but were said to be at the expense of private stocks. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.85, cost, insurance and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.67¼	1.65¼	1.66¾	1.66¾	75¾
September	1.49¼	1.46	1.47½	1.47½	73¾
December	1.09¾	1.07¾	1.09¼	1.09¼	62¾

OATS.

The oats market was active and strong, closing with net gains of 1¾@2¼c. There was a good demand from commission houses and shorts were disposed to cover. Crop accounts were favorable, with the exception of a few complaints of lodging. The local cash market was stronger; standard quoted at 75¼@75¾c; No. 2 white, 76c; No. 3 white, 74¾@75¼c; No. 4 white, 74¼@74¾c; fancy clipped white, 76¼@77½c; ordinary clipped white, 75@76c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	64¾	63¼	64¾	63¾	39
September	53	52	54⅝	53	38¾
December	57	54½	57	54¼	40¼

PROVISIONS.

The provision list was easy early under scattered selling due to reports of a less active cash demand, but subsequently a firmer tone prevailed with a more active demand from packers and final prices were firm. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 16,000, estimated for Friday 15,000; Kansas City received 7,000 and Omaha 15,400.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	21.27	21.15	21.25	21.22	13.12
Sept.	21.52	21.40	21.50	21.47	13.35
Ribs—					
July	21.62	21.55	21.62	21.60	13.65
Sept.	21.75	21.65	21.72	21.67	13.77
Pork—					
July	..	..	33.35	33.30	25.10
Sept.	33.62	33.40	33.55	33.50	24.65

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was inactive and easy, closing with net losses of 3 to 8 points. Total sales were 15,200 barrels. The weakness in cotton and dullness in the crude position served to discourage buying. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	16.12@	16.20
July	16.20	16.15	16.15@16.17	16.18
August	16.20	16.15	16.12@16.15	16.20
September	16.16	16.06	16.10@16.14	16.14
October	16.00	16.00	16.04@16.06	16.11
November	15.82	15.77	15.79@15.81	15.86
December	15.59	15.72	15.74@15.77	15.81
January	15.80	15.75	15.75@15.80	15.81
February	..	..	15.77@15.82	..

COFFEE.

The market for coffee futures was less active with 1,750 tons steadier, following the liquidation incident to the evening-up of July contracts. Prices opened unchanged to 2 points lower, and closed not unchanged to 3 points higher. Sales were reported of 13,750 bags. The local spot market was dull and practically nominal at 9¾ to 9½c for Rio 7s and of 10c for Santos 4s. Sales of Rio 7s were reported in the cost and freight market at 8.05c, American credits. Santos 4s were said to be offered here at 9.80c, Landon credits. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	7.45@7.46	7.48
July	7.48	7.45	7.45@7.46	7.53
Aug.	..	..	7.55@7.56	7.52
Sept.	7.66	7.60	7.64@7.65	7.62
Oct.	..	..	7.63@7.69	7.66
Nov.	..	..	7.71@7.73	7.69
Dec.	7.76	7.72	7.75@7.76	7.78
Jan.	..	..	7.80@7.81	7.78
Feb.	..	..	7.85@7.86	7.84
March	7.90	7.90	7.93@7.94	7.90
April	..	..	7.94@7.95	7.90
May	7.90	7.90	7.98@8.00	7.98

SUGAR.

The futures market opened firm, 1 to 8 points higher and later worked to still higher levels. Cuban interests buying the September position, and Wall Street supporting December, with the selling from scattered trade interests. The spot market developed firmness and with a strong market for refined sugar the general situation was much improved, which led to a good demand for contracts. The market closed strong, 12 to 14 points net higher, with sales of 29,250 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	5.37@5.38	5.26
July	5.36	5.27	5.37@5.38	5.28
August	5.47	5.40	5.47@5.48	5.33
September	5.55	5.48	5.54@5.55	5.40
October	5.55	5.49	5.55@5.56	5.42
November	5.55	5.55	5.55@5.56	5.42
December	5.55	5.35	5.43@5.44	5.29
January	5.14	5.06	5.13@5.14	5.01
February	..	..	4.94@4.96	4.80
March	4.96	4.91	4.94@4.96	4.80
April	..	..	4.97@4.98	4.83
May	..	..	4.99@5.01	4.85

The local market for refined sugar was strong again following the advance in raws and the Federal and Howell advanced prices to the basis of 8c for fine granulated. Arbuckle and Howell were out of the market and the American was said to be taking small orders at 7.50 for fine granulated. There was a good business reported, and it was rumored that 5,000 tons of refined were sold for export at 6.75. Trading in raw sugar was again active, and business was thought to total upwards of 60,000 to 75,000 bags in the various positions at advanced prices. Early there was a sale to a local refiner of 7,000 bags, nearby clearance, July 10th at 5 5-16c, cost and freight, and 5,000 bags Cubas, second half July shipment, at 5¾c, cost and freight. Later refiners bought 8,500 bags prompt Cubas, at 5 5-16, cost and freight, and about 10,000 Cubas, middle of July shipment, and 8,000 bags Cubas, middle of July loading, both at 5¾c, cost and freight. There was also a sale of 12,000 bags Columbian sugar, in port, at 5¼c, cost, insurance and freight, the equivalent of 5¾c, cost and freight. At the close there were buyers at 5⅝ for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 6.39 for centrifugal and 5.61 for molasses.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 14,464 packages. There was very little new speculative demand, and, with regular jobbers holding off, the market developed further weakness, prices declining 1@1½c on creamery, with the tone unsettled at the close. Current demand called for about 37c for the fanciest goods. Ladles and packing stock holding up well. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 35½@35c; extras, (92 score,) 35c; firsts, (88 to 91 score), 33½@34¼c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 35¼@36¼c; thirds, 34½@35c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 35½@40c; extras, 38½@39c; firsts, 37½@38c; seconds, 36@37c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 37½@38c; good to prime, 36@37c; common to fair, 33@35½c; renovated, extras, 37c; firsts, 36@36½c; lower grades, 35@35c; imitation creamery, firsts, 35@36c; ladles, current make, firsts, 33½@34c; seconds, 33c; lower grades, 31½@32½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 32½@33c; No. 2, 32c; lower grades, 30@31½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 21,985 cases. There is still a comparatively light offering of high-grade fresh-gathered eggs, prices for which hold firm, with a fair demand. Lower qualities are of very irregular value, but stock showing any merit is cleaning up a little better than heretofore. Near-by white eggs in fair supply, and a good many receivers are now accepting mixed colors, chiefly of grades below fancy; yesterday's receipts were moderate, and values are fairly well sustained, but the demand is selective and chiefly for the finest goods. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 38@43c; storage-packed firsts, 34½@35c; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 34½@35c; firsts, 33@34c; seconds, 31@32c; thirds and poorer, 24@30c; dirties, No. 1, 28½@29½c; No. 2 and poorer, 25@27½c; checks, good to choice, 27½@27½c; undergrades, 23@23c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 40@41c; ordinary to good, 38@38c; gathered whites, fancy to choice, 39@39c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 34@38c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 37@39c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 34@37c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Thunder showers Fri. and probably Sat.; moderate n. winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Fri. and probably Sat.; gentle to moderate, variable winds.

Ala.—Thunder showers Fri. Sat. fair; gentle, variable winds.

Miss.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle, variable winds.

Tenn.—Probably fair in w., showers in e. Fri. Sat. fair.

Ky.—Fair and warmer Fri. and Sat.

Ind.—Fair and warmer Fri. and Sat.; gentle w. winds.

Ohio—Fair Fri. Sat. fair and warmer; gentle to moderate w. winds.

Upper Mich. and Lower Mich.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer, gentle w. shifting to s. winds.

La.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat., probably showers in w.

Ark. and W. Tex.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.

Okla. and E. Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ill. and Wis.—Fair Fri. Sat. fair, probably becoming unsettled by night.

Mo., Minn., and Iowa—Fair Fri., probably becoming unsettled Sat.

N. and S. Dak.—Unsettled, with probably fair Fri. and Sat.; cooler Sat.

Neb.—Fair Fri., followed by showers at night or Sat.; cooler Sat.

Kan.—Fair Fri., probably showers at night or Sat.; cooler by Sat. night.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Controller's Statement, June 23, 1917.

Cash action.	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Outstanding June 16	$863,903,500.00	$36,701,000.00	$4,378,490.00
Net decrease	5,800,000.00	*4,800,000.00	
Outstanding June 23	$857,903,500.00	$41,501,000.00	$4,378,490.00
Cash balance	6,327,025.47		
Net obligation	$851,576,474.53		

*Increase.

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SHIFT IN ROCK ISLAND BOARD

Fred W. Scott, Beman G. Dawes, and James A. Patten Elected.

Fred W. Scott of Richmond, Beman G. Dawes, and James A. Patten of Chicago have been elected Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, succeeding Seward Prosser, Charles G. Dawes, and S. Davies Warfield, resigned. B. G. Dawes, James A. Patten, E. K. Boisot, and James E. Gorman were elected members of the Executive Committee and James Speyer and F. W. Scott were made members of the Finance Committee.

Howard Elliott, former President of the New Haven and now a member of the Committee of Five in control of the war operations of the railways at Washington, has been elected a Director and member of the Executive Committee of the Northern Pacific. Mr. Elliott resigned the Presidency of this company to succeed Charles S. Mellen on the New Haven.

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UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98	99	4s, registered, 1925	105½	106½
2s coupon, 1930	98	98	4s, coupon, 1925	105½	106½
3s, registered, 1918	98¾	99¾	2s, coupon, 1938, reg	96	98
3s, coupon, 1918	98¾	99¾	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	98
3s, registered, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, 1961, reg	83	88
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	83	88
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yester-day. Bid.	Wednes-day. Ask.	Bid.			Yester-day. Bid.	Wednes-day. Ask.	Bid.
6s	Sept., 1917	*100	*100¼	101	4s	Nov., 1918	99½	..	99½
4½s	June, 1965	102¼	103	102	3½s	Nov., 1954	83	86	82¾
4½s	Mar., 1963	102¾	103	102	3½s	May, 1954	83	..	82½
4½s	Nov., 1957	102	103	101½	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:				
4½s	May, 1957	102	103	101¼					
4½s	Nov., 1917	99⅞	..	99⅞	4½s	1924-1930	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	Mar., 1960-30	97¼	98½	97½	4½s	1918-1823	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	April, 1966	97½	*98½	97½	4½s	1924-1931	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	Mar., 1964	97½	98½	97½	4½s	1923-1928	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	May, 1963	97¾	98¼	97¼	4½s	April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4½s	Sept., 1960	97¼	98¾	97¼	4½s	1918-1919	4.50	..	4.50
4s	May, 1950	94½	95¾	95	3½s	1930-1930	4.50	4.25	4.50
4s	Nov., 1958	94½	95	95	3s	1926-1930	4.50	4.20	4.50
4s	Nov., 1955	94	95½	94	3½s	1940-1933	4.50	4.20	4.50
4s	Nov., 1936	95	98	95	3½s	1922-1929	4.50	4.23	4.50
4s	May, 1919	99¼	..	99¼					

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	—Closing— Bid.	Asked
675	Cities Service	283	279	280	281
610	Cities Service pf	86⅞	85½	85¾	86
600	Cities Service new	29¼	28⅝	28¾	28⅞

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power 20	23		Miss. River Power	10	12
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf	74	75	Miss. River Pow. pf	32	34
American Gas	115	120	New Eng. Power pf	100	105
Am. Gas & Electric	116	117	New England Co	50	53
Am. Gas & Electric pf	49	50	New Eng. Co. 1st pf	95	99
Am. Light & Traction	318	322	New Eng. Co. 2d pf	63	80
Am. Light & Trac. pf	110	111	Northern Ohio Electric	..	35
Am. Power & Light	67	69	Northern Ohio Elec. pf	70	75
Am. Power & Light pf	87	89	North. Ont. L. & P.	11	15
Am. Public Utilities	30	35	North. Ont. L. & P. pf	61	65
Am. Pub. Utilities pf	66	68	Northern States Power	95	97
Am. Water W. & Elec.	8	9	Northern States P. pf	97	99
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	78	80	North. Texas Elec. pf	78	82
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	23	26	Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Carolina Power & Light	36	37½	Pacific Gas & Electric	57½	58½
Carolina P. & L. pf	99	101	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf	89	90
Cities Service, new	29½	30	Pine Bluff P. p. c. pf	97	100
Colorado Power	11	20	Puget Sound Traction	20	25
Colorado Power pf	99	102	Puget Sound Trac. pf	71	73
Columbus Electric pf	79	83	Republic Ry. & Light	35	37
Commonwealth P. & L.	48	50	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf	68	69
Com'wealth P. & L. pf	76	78	Southern Cal. Edison	88	90
Conn. Power pf	92	94	South. Cal. Edison pf	103	105
Consumers' P. pf	93	97	Southwest. P. & L. pf	97½	100
Dayton Power & L. pf	85	88	Stand. Gas & Electric	11	12
Duluth Edison	80	90	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf	35	36
Eastern Texas Electric	57	60	Tri-City R. L. pf	90	94
Eastern Texas Elec. pf	82	86	Tampa Electric	122	127
Electric P. & S. pf	99½	100	Tenn. Ry., L. & Power	5½	6½
Electric Properties	63	63	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf	27	29
El Paso Electric	97	100	Texas Power & Lt. pf	97	100
El Paso Electric pf	95	98	Tri-City R. L. pf	90	94
Empire Dis. Elec. pf	87	91	Un. Gas & El. 1st pf	70	75
Empire Gas & Fuel	99	100	United Gas Improve	89	89½
Federal Light & Trac.	10	13	United Light & Rys.	41	41
Fed. Light & Trac. pf	47	47	United Lt. & Rys. pf	69	70
Galv.-Houston Electric	20	25	West. P. Tr. & W. P.	14	17
Galv.-Houston Elec. pf	..	75	W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf	65	70
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310	Western Power	14½	16
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf	99	100	Western Power pf	55	56
Interstate Elec. Corp	32	42	West. Penn. P. pf	98	106
Interstate El. pf	90	95	Wisconsin Ed.	46	50
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49	Yadkin River P. 7% pf	99	101

Bonds.

Am. W. W. & E. col.	5s	70	73	Nat. Sec. income	10	13
Appa. Power	5s, 1932	76	80	New Eng. Pow.	5s, '51	97	100
Cent. P. & L.	1st 6s	95	98	N. O. L. & P.	1st 6s, '31	80	86
Central Ill. Light	5s	96½	98	Nor. States P.	6s, 1926	97½	98½
Cin. G. & E. Co.	1st 5s, 1956	..	..	99	101	Nor. States P.	5s, 1941	93	94
Col. G. & E.	1st 5s, '27	87	89	Ohio Gas	1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Col. G. & E.	deb. 5s, '27	80	83	Omaha & Council B.	5s	90	95
com'wealth P. (Neb.)	1st 6s, 1944	..	..	97	100	P. G. & E. (Ariz.)	6s, '31	95	100
Conn. Power	5s, 1951	95	99	Portland Gen. Elec.	5s	90	101
Cum. Co. P. & L.	1st ref. 5s, 1942	..	..	91	98	Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P.	notes	98	100
Cum. Gas & El.	1st 5s, 1933	100½	101½	Seattle Elec. con.	5s	88	92
Defiance G. & E.	5s, '42	89	92	Stand. Gas & Elec.	6% notes, 1935	..	..	90	96
Denver G. & E. gen.	5s	94	97	Stand. G. of C. & E.	5s, '46	94	96
East. Ohio	1st 5s	99	102	So. Cal. Ed.	5s, 1939	93	95
East. Tex. Elec.	5s	89½	92½	Twin States Gas & El.	5s, 1953	..	..	88	92
Fed. Light & Tr.	5s	87½	90	Un. Light & Rys.	1st 5s, 1932	85	91
Fed. Light & Tr.	6s	90	96	Un. Light & Rys.	deb. 6s, 1926	..	..	97	99
Gt. West. Pow.	5s, '46	84	86	United Util.	cv. 6s, '43	98	98½
Gt. West. Pow.	6s, '25	95	99	U. S. R. R. & M.	6s, '26	111	113
Kan. Pub. Svc.	5s, '41	88	96	Utah Sec.	6s	..	..	90½	91½
Knox. Gas	1st 6s, '36	88	93	W. W. Light	6s, 1925	96	98
L. G. & P. Co.	1st 5s, '41	90	96	Western Power	1st 5s	96	98
Mich. Light	5s, 1946	97½	99	West. S. G. & E.	1st 5s	91½	93½
Middle West U.	6s, '25	98½	99	West. U. P.	1st 5s, '46	95	98
Man. & S. R. & L.	5s	99½	100	Wis. Edison	6s, 1924	93	97
Miss. Riv. Power	1st 5s	69	73	Wis. River Pow.	cfts.	83	87
Miss. V. G. & E.	5s, '22	85	90				
Nat. Sec. p. l.	6s	89½	92				
Nat. Sec. deb.		48	53				

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	Balt. Tube	94	94	94	40	Monon. Y. Tr. pf	78	78	78
5	Balt. Elec. pf	42	42	42	10	Nat. Ex. Bank	158	158	158
320	Cos. & Co. ctfs.	11¾	11¾	11¾	25	W., B. & A.	15½	15½	15½
250	Cos. O. & G. ctfs.	11¾	11¾	11¾	50	Do pf	40	40	40
120	Do pf. ctfs.	4¾	4¾	4¾					

Bonds.

$1,000	Atl.-Char. 5s	98	98	98	$5,000	Elkhorn 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,000	Balt. Trac., N. B. Div. 5s	100½	100½	100½	1,000	Kirby Lumber 6s	100	100	100
5,000	Cos. Gt. & Q. notes	ctfs.	100	100	100	12,000	United Ry. 4s	80½	80¾	80¾

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
60	Ahmeek	99	99	99	20	Michigan	3	3	3
60	Allouez	62¾	62¼	62¼	105	Mohawk	94	93¾	94
250	Am. Zinc	31½	30½	30½	280	New Arcadian	2¾	2¾	2¾
70	Ariz. Com'l	14½	14½	14½	160	New Idria	14½	14½	14½
5	Butte & Sup.	40½	40½	40½	20	Nipissing	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
350	Cal. & Ariz.	79	77¾	77¾	105	North Butte	17	17	17
9	Cal. & Hecla	537	537	537	30	Osceola	92½	91⅞	91⅞
200	Copper Range	62	61½	61½	65	Pond Creek	23⅝	23¼	23¼
600	Davis-Daly	5⅝	5½	5⅝	15	Quincy	86½	86	86½
135	Daly-West	2¼	2	2	80	Shannon	8½	8¾	8½
325	East Butte	12¾	12	12	500	Sup. & Bos.	4¾	4¾	4¾
120	Island Creek	72	70¾	70¾	65	Trinity	5¼	5¼	5¼
30	Keweenaw	1¼	1¼	1¼	80	U. S. Sm. pf	51	51	51
10	Lake	12¾	12¾	12¾	225	Utah Apex	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
20	Mason Val.	7½	7½	7½	20	Utah Con	16	16	16
315	Mass Con.	13	12⅞	13	25	Utah Metals	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
50	May.-Old C.	2½	2½	2½	5	Wolverine	44¾	44¾	44¾

Railroads.

6	Bost. & Alb.	156	156	156	25	Mass. Elec.	6	6	6
23	Bos. & Low.	106	106	106	102	New Haven	37½	37	37¼
10	Bost. & Me.	30	30	30	13	Ver. & M.	102	102	102
2	Bos. & Sub.	pf. 9	9	9	50	W. E. St. R. R.	49	49	49
1	Fitchb'g pf.	90	90	90					

Miscellaneous.

15	Am. Ag. Ch.	92½	92	92	1,189	Mass. Gas.	97¾	97½	97¾
20	Do pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾	10	Miss. R. P. pf.	32½	32½	32½
110	Am. Sugar	121¼	121	121¼	30	N. E. Tel.	114½	114	114
52	Do pf.	118½	118	118½	30	Nova Sc. Steel	101	100	101
90	Am. T. & T.	128¾	127¾	128¾	10	Reece Fold.	3¼	3¼	3¼
21	Am. Woolen pf.	97¾	97¾	97¾	512	Swift	155	151	151½
1,446	A., G. & W. I.	112¾	110	110	150	Torrington	65	65	65
60	Cuban Cem.	19	18¾	18¾	52	United Fruit	135	134½	134½
35	E. Bost. Ld.	8½	8¼	8½	73	Un. Sh. Ma.	49	49	49
15	Edison	185	185	185	50	Ventura Oil	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
12	McElw'n pf.	100¾	100¾	100¾	20	Western Un.	93¾	93¾	93¾

Bonds.

$1,000	A. T. & T.	4s	87	87	$5,000	C. J. & S. Y.	5s	98¾	98¼
1,000	C. B. & Q.	jt. 4s	95½	95½	1,000	Mo. ac.	5s	89	89
4,000	Am. Ag. Ch.	5s, 1962	100	100	7,000	New Riv.	5s	80	80
2,000	Do	1928	100	100	1,000	U. S. Steel	5s, 1963	104¾	104¾
					2,000	U. S. Sm.	6s	103¾	103¾

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
725	Am. Shipbldg.	90	89	89½	249	Prestolite	139	136	138¾
450	Booth Fish.	114	114	114	15	Pub. Serv. pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼
60	Do pf	88	87½	87½	300	People's Gas.	78¼	77	78⅛
5	Chi. Pneu. Ser.	2	15	15	6	Quak. Oats pf.	100	105	105
645	Cudahy	120¼	120	120	3,093	Stewart-War.	64	58¾	61½
1	Com. Edison	122	122	122	1,175	Swift	154½	151½	152
7	Deere pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	19	Union Carb.	198½	197	197
66	Dia. Match.	119¼	119	119	210	Do rights	16¼	16	16
810	Lindsay Light	31⅝	30	30	1,010	Wilson	72	68	70
50	Do pf	12	12	12	50	Mitchell Mot.	44	44	44
110	Mont. Wd. pf.	115½	115½	115½	10	Midw. Util. pf.	71	71	71
85	Page Wire	9	9	9	199	Oats pf. rights	⅛	⅛	⅛

Bonds.

$1,000	Booth Fish. 1st 6s	91¾	91¾	91¾	$3,000	Cudahy Pack. 1st 5s	96½	96½	96½
3,000	Chi. City & Ry. 1st 5s	92½	92½	92½	5,000	S. Side El.	4½s	84	84	84
3,000	Com. Edison 1st 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	2,000	Swift 1st 5s	99½	99½	99½
					5,000	Wilson 1st	6s.	101	100¾	101

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
8	Am. G., N. J.	114	114	114	352	Phila. Elec.	29¾	29⅛	29⅞
10	Am. Rys. pf.	91	91	91	40	Phila. Co.	33	33	33
10	Elec. Stor.	61	61	61	13	Phil. Co. pf.	39	39	39
28	Ins. N. A.	25¾	25¾	25¾	1,490	P. R. T. t. c.	30	30	30
30	Key. T. & L.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	730	Ton. Bel.	4¼	4¼	4¼
810	Lake S. Co.	19½	19½	19½	1,075	Ton. Min.	6¾	6¼	6½
40	Leh. Nav.	77½	77½	77½	25	Un. Trac.	42½	42	42½
295	Leh. Val.	66¾	66	66	330	Un. G. Imp.	78¾	78½	78½
232	Penn. R. R.	53¾	53⅜	53⅝					

Bonds.

$5,000	Am. G. & E.	5s	92	92	92	$3,000	P. G. M.	4½s	95¼	94¾	94¾
5,000	Bald. L.	1st 5s	102	102	102	20,000	P. E. 1st 5s	100¾	100¾	100½
1,000	E. & P. T.	4s	78	78	78	1,000	P. W. & B.	4s	99¾	99¼
2,000	Leh. L. w.		100	100	100	5,000	S. G. & E.	5s	103¾	103¾	103¾
1,000	Leh. V. C.	4s	84	84	84	1,000	W. C. tr.	5s	98	98	98
4,000	P. Co. C.	5s	90	90	90	2,000	Y. R.	1st 5s	95	95	95

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	W'nes-day. Ask.	Bid.		Yester-day. Bid.	W'nes-day. Ask.	Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	19	19¼	19¼	Penn.-Mex. Fuel	45	50	45
Atlantic Refining	900	925	900	Prairie Oil & Gas	500	510	500
Borne-Scrymser	410	440	410	Prairie Pipe Line	270	275	273
Buckeye Pipe Line	125	160	100	Solar Refining	125	140	125
Cheseb ough Mfg.	390	410	390	Southern Pipe L.	193	197	192
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	South Penn. Oil	283	288	283
Continental Oil	490	510	490	Southwest. Penn.	108	113	108
Crescent Pipe Line	38	40	38	Stand. Oil of Cal.	258	262	258
Cumberland P. L.	153	160	153	Stand. Oil of Ind.	745	750	740
Eureka Pipe Line	210	215	210	Stand. Oil of Kan.	475	510	475
Galena Signal Oil	148	152	148	Stand. Oil of Ky.	345	355	345
Galena S. Oil pf.	139	142	139	Stand. Oil of Neb.	505	520	505
Illinois Pipe Line	206	213	208	Stand. Oil of N. J.	585	588	590
Indiana Pipe Line	99	99	98	Stand. Oil of N. Y.	280	285	280
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13	13¼	12¾	Stand. Oil of Ohio	430	440	430
National Transit	14	16	14	Swan & Finch	95	105	95
N. Y. Transit	135	190	135	Union Tank	92	94	92
Northern Pipe Line	90	99	90	Vacuum Oil	350	360	350
Ohio Oil	339	343	338	Washington Oil	30	34	30

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Renewed weakness in Russian ruble exchange, together with talk about the possibility of national prohibition, had a bearish effect in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The market, as a whole, weakened in the later dealings. Studebaker went into new low ground for its recent downward movement, selling as low as 67⅛. United States Steel common, with a sales total of about 47,000 shares, was the most active stock. Crucible Steel was prominent for a time because of its exceptional firmness.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska Gold	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	150	Midv. Steel	62	61¾	61½
10	Allis-Chalm.	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞	30	Nat. Enam.	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞
100	Am. Beet Sug.	93	93	93	10	N. Y. Cent.	92	92	92
200	Am. Can	49	48¼	48¾	850	Ohio Cit. Gas.	122½	117	117½
300	Am. Car & F.	78⅝	76⅜	76⅝	100	Pac. Mail	20¼	20	20¼
150	Am. Loco	72	70	70	20	Pennsylvania	53	53	53
300	Am. Sm. & R.	107⅜	103¾	106⅜	120	Pitts. Coal trust rec'ts	56⅞	55¾	55¾
120	Am. Sugar	120⅜	119¼	120⅜	10	Ry. Steel Spgs.	54	54	54
440	Anaconda	83¼	81¾	82	100	Ray Cop.	26½	26⅜	25⅜
150	A., T. & S. Fe.	100¾	100½	100⅜	410	Reading	97¾	96¾	96¾
30	A., G. & W. I.	111¼	111¼	111¼	150	Rep. I. & S.	92	90½	91
3,250	Baldwin Loco.	72¼	70	70⅞	1,550	Sinclair Oil	42	39¾	41½
50	Balt. & O.	74½	74	74	5	S.-S. S. & I.	58¾	58¾	58¾
1,250	Beth. Steel. B.	141¼	138¾	139¼	50	South. Pac.	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
800	Cent. Leath.	95	93¼	93⅝	320	Southern Ry.	27¾	27¾	27¾
50	Ches. & Ohio	61½	61¼	61½	4,150	Studebaker	72¼	67¾	67⅞
30	Chile Cop.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅞	340	Union Pac.	137¼	136½	136⅝
10	Chino Cop.	56	56	56	7,150	U. S. Ind. Alc.	135½	130½	131
250	Col. Fuel & I.	52½	52½	52½	50	U. S. Rub.	39¾	39¾	39¾
310	Corn Prod.	32¼	31½	31½	47,255	U. S. Steel.	131¼	129	129½
3,750	Crucible Steel	88¾	86½	86½	150	Utah Cop.	110¾	110	110
150	Cuba C. Sug.	43¼	42⅜	42⅜	110	Whouse El.	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
150	Dist. Secur.	21¼	19	19½	500	Willys-Over.	32¼	31	31⅞
340	Erie	26⅞	26½	26⅝		MINING STOCKS.			
1,510	Gen. Motors.	116¾	112¾	113	800	Atlanta	10½	10⅛	10½
10	Gt. Nor. Ore	32½	32½	32½	1,000	Cashboy	.08	.08	.08
100	Insp. Cop.	63½	62½	62½	500	Consol. Va.	.26	.26	.26
20	Int. Mer. Mar.	27⅝	27	27	900	Jim Butler	.83	.80	.83
350	Do pf	83	82¼	82⅝	1,200	McNamara	.23	.22½	.23
100	Int. Nickel	38⅝	38⅛	38⅞	600	Man. Con.	.10	.10	.10
10	Kennecott	45	45	45	2,000	Morn. Glory	.25	.22	.25
100	Lack. Steel	95⅝	94⅜	94⅜	1,400	Res. Eula.	.22½	.22	.22½
10	Lehigh Val.	66	66	66	400	Savage	.09	.09	.09
20	Maxwell Mot.	47¼	46	47¼	1,000	Tono. Ext.	2.47½	2.32½	2.47½
500	Mex. Petrol.	96	93	93½	150	Tono. Min.	6.25	6.25	6.25
10	Miami Cop.	41	41	41					
60	Mo. Pac., w.i.	31⅜	31	31					

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	‡Aetna Expl.	4½	4⅛	4⅛	1,500	‡Maxim Mun.	2½	2¼	2⅜
300	‡Air Reduc.	85	84	84	400	No. A. F. & P.	5¼	5⅛	5¼
360	Am. In. Oil ($50 paid.)	52½	51¾	52⅛	1,200	‡Ohio Cities Gas, w. i.	57	56	56½
100	Am. W. Pap.	3½	3½	3½	17,900	‡Ohio Cities Gas, rts.	64½	61⅛	62¾
60	‡Carbon Stl.	103	104	105	200	Sm. & Terry Transp. pf.	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
100	‡Car L. & P.	3¼	3¼	3¼	300	‡Stl. Al. Cor.	6¾	6¼

[Charter No. 2370.]
Reserve District No. 2.
REPORT OF CONDITION OF

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on June 20th, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$199,255,168.76
Acceptances of other banks discounted		1,190,673.83
Customers' liability account of acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted		835,289.94
Total loans	$200,781,084.52	
Less acceptances of other banks payable at future date guaranteed by this bank, by indorsement or otherwise	2,553,815.35	
		$198,227,271.17
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		23,737.65
Customers' liability under letters of credit actually used and for which this bank has not been reimbursed		449,554.00
Customers' liability account of "acceptances" executed by this bank and now outstanding		3,091,199.57
U. S. bonds (other than Liberty bonds of 1917):		
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$650,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)	3,618,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness loaned	150,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged	1,665,000.00	
Total U. S. bonds (other than Liberty bonds) and certificates of indebtedness		5,883,000.00
Payment on account subscription for Liberty Loan bonds		3,961,250.00
Bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits (borrowed)		3,482,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.:		
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits		$7,755,925.00
Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State, or other deposits (postal excluded) or bills payable		6,491,633.55
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged		80,806,355.39
Total bonds, securities, &c.		44,553,895.14
Stocks other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		1.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		600,900.00
U. S. certificates of indebtedness, pledged with Federal Reserve Bank		3,000,000.00
Bonds pledged with Federal Reserve Bank		4,500,000.00
Net amount due from banks and bankers		13,295,802.97
Exchanges for clearing house		21,336,655.51
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		4,980,076.82
Outside checks and other cash items	$74,258.28	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	1,233.15	
		75,491.43
Notes of other national banks		19,750.00
Federal Reserve notes		455,000.00
Lawful reserve in vault and net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank		37,451,591.99
Foreign moneys		4,750.01
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		175,500.00
Customers' liability—account of loans		3,850,000.00
Total		$358,322,642.31

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$10,000,000.00
Surplus fund		10,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$3,947,549.55	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	1,944,055.69	
		2,003,493.86
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		97,261.05
Circulating notes outstanding		250,000.00
Net amount due to banks and bankers		119,157,663.60
Dividends unpaid		404.00
Individual deposits subject to Reserve:		
Demand deposits subject to check		116,705,290.93
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)		3,356,924.82
Certified checks		3,049,900.06
Cashier's checks outstanding		3,995,528.02
Other demand deposits		1,194,285.00
Total demand deposits subject to Reserve, $129,231,928.83.		
Time deposits subject to Reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice):		
Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed)		5,280,000.00
Other time deposits		11,990,800.79
Total of time deposits subject to Reserve, $17,-220,800.79.		
United States deposits, not subject to Reserve:		
United States deposits, including deposits of U. S. disbursing officers		16,857,000.00
Postal savings deposits		6,842,485.00
Total of U. S. deposits not subject to Reserve, $23,-189,485.00.		
U. S. bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same		1,000,000.00
Other bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same		13,788,000.00
Bills payable, with Federal Reserve Bank		30,000,000.00
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding		999,428.11
Customers' letters of credit drawn against		449,554.00
		539,177.11
Acceptances executed for customers	$8,426,453.51	
Less acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted	535,269.94	
		8,091,190.57
Loans for account of customers		3,850,000.00
Total		$358,322,642.31

Acceptances of other banks payable at future date guaranteed by this bank, by indorsement or otherwise, $2,553,815.35.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, ALFRED C. ANDREWS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ALFRED C. ANDREWS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of June, 1917.
GEO. E. SCHOEPPS, Notary Public.
[Seal.]
Correct—Attest:
ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
NEWCOMB CARLTON,
GUY E. TRIPP,
} Directors.

East River National Bank

New York City

Statement of Condition
June 20th, 1917

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	$1,764,718 51
Stocks and Bonds	848,340 48
Acceptances	50,226 75
Banking House and Fixtures	124,000 00
Other Real Estate	19,434 25
Due from banks: Cash & Reserve	1,076,780 41
	$3,888,507 50

LIABILITIES

Capital, Surplus & Profits	$ 325,067 49
Circulation	50,000 00
Bills Payable	250,000 00
Acceptances	57,270 21
Deposits	3,196,179 80
	$3,888,507 50

OFFICERS:

VINCENT LOEBER ..... President
OSCAR KUNER ..... Vice-President
GEORGE H. HOYER ..... Cashier
A. HAMPTON GIBSON ..... Asst. Cashier

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The undersigned beg to announce that the firm of GARTENLAUB & COMPANY, No. 5 Nassau Street, New York City, has been dissolved; and that the liquidation of the business of the firm will be conducted by Isidor Gartenlaub, at No. 5 Nassau Street, New York City.
June 26, 1917.
ISIDOR GARTENLAUB.
WALTER D. KENT.

Charter No. 1499. Reserve District No. 2.
REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE

CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on June 20th, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts (except those shown on c)		$44,674,583.84
c Customers' liability account of acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted by it		166,666.66
Total loans		$44,841,250.00
Deduct:		
Notes and bills rediscounted (other than bank acceptances sold)	$1,850,000.00	
Foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement of this bank	166,666.66	
		2,016,666.66
		$42,824,583.34
Overdrafts, secured, $3,899.29; unsecured, $1,496.06		4,455.32
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" executed by this bank and now outstanding	$154,974.00	
Liability of foreign banks and bankers for drafts and bills accepted by this bank to create dollar exchange and now outstanding	499,999.98	
		654,973.98
U. S. bonds (other than Liberty Bonds of 1917):		
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$450,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)	1,350,000.00	
Total U. S. bonds (other than Liberty Bonds) and certificates of indebtedness		1,800,000.00
Payment on account subscription for Liberty Loan Bonds		20,000.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged		700,352.06
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		120,595.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		300,000.00
Value of banking house		770,000.00
Net amount due from banks and bankers		1,070,076.93
Exchanges for clearing house		8,162,768.22
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		91,411.18
Outside checks and other cash items	$115,714.20	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	5,760.79	
		121,474.99
Notes of other national banks		45,000.00
Federal Reserve notes		20,000.00
Lawful reserve in vault and net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank		10,831,606.76
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		206,800.00
Customers' liability account of loans		1,455,000.00
Total		$64,200,392.75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund		7,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$1,723,245.88	
Less current expenses and interest paid	47,180.67	
		1,676,113.81
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		45,996.41
Circulating notes outstanding		442,792.50
Net amount due to banks and bankers		10,146,575.90
Dividends unpaid		76,492.50
Demand deposits subject to Reserve:		
Individual deposits subject to check		54,758,159.58
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		8,300.00
Certified checks		599,185.15
Cashier's checks outstanding		1,688,191.99
Total demand deposits subject to Reserve	$57,045,784.72	
Time deposits subject to Reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice):		
Certificates of deposit	5,000.00	
Other time deposits	859,500.00	
Total of time deposits subject to Reserve	$862,500.00	
United States deposits, not subject to Reserve:		
U. S. bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same		1,147,000.00
		800,000.00
State bank circulation outstanding		10,530.00
Cashier's letters of credit		5,574.00
Acceptances executed for customers	$149,600.00	
Acceptances executed to furnish dollar exchange	499,999.98	
Total	$649,599.98	
Less acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted	166,666.66	
		482,933.32
Loans for account of customers		1,455,000.00
Total		$64,200,392.75

Liabilities for rediscounts, including those with Federal Reserve Bank $1,850,000.00
Foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement of this bank 166,666.66

Total contingent liabilities $2,016,666.66

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of June, 1917.
STEPHEN L. JENKINSON, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT.
ARTHUR W. ISELIN,
RIDLEY WATTS,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, June 20th, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$123,415,794.44
Overdrafts		169.68
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		200,000.00
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness to secure U. S. deposits		9,250,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.		7,262,306.50
Payment on account of subscription for Liberty Loan bonds		428,618.00
Banking house		5,100,000.00
Due from banks and bankers		2,230,716.49
Checks and other cash items		841,255.76
Exchanges for Clearing House		35,645,988.85
Notes of other national banks		42,700.00
Federal Reserve notes		207,700.00
Nickels and pennies		1,406.51
Specie		12,072,202.10
Legal tender notes		1,512,352.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank of New York		13,464,109.01
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer		7,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5% fund)		196,000.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit		33,553.43
Customers' liability account of "acceptances"		2,783,338.84
		$219,145,865.04

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund	14,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	2,661,800.01
National bank notes outstanding	140,000.00
Due to banks and bankers	$110,180,073.17
Dividends unpaid	1,330.00
Individual deposits subject to check	53,442,205.07
Demand certificates of deposit	26,691.27
Certified checks	18,091,182.61
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,940,063.78
U. S. deposits	188,643,818.90
Reserved for taxes	7,858,000.00
Letters of credit	90,989.76
"Acceptances" issued on imports and exports	36,328.08
	2,788,333.84
	$219,145,865.04

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier of The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of June, 1917.
W. I. THOMAS, Notary Public, New York County.
Correct—Attest:
WILLIAM WOODWARD,
SAM'L T. PETERS,
HENRY R. CARSE,
} Directors.

DIVIDENDS.

THE WASHINGTON WATER POWER COMPANY.
Spokane, Washington, June 15, 1917.
A dividend of $1.00 per share has been declared, payable July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record June 15, 1917.
D. L. HUNTINGTON, President.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y.,

at City of New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on June 20, 1917:

RESOURCES

1. a Loans and discounts (except those shown on b and c)		$65,618,853.20
b Acceptances of other banks discounted		7,875,117.14
c Customers' liability account of acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted by it		499,999.98
Total loans		$74,193,970.32
Overdrafts, secured, $1,347.87; unsecured, $6,173.99		7,521.86
Customers' liability under letters of credit actually used and for which this bank has not been reimbursed		1,220,606.42
U. S. bonds (other than Liberty bonds of 1917):		
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)	$7,250,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged	1,906,993.50	
Premium on U. S. bonds	23.56	
Total U. S. bonds (other than Liberty bonds) and certificates of indebtedness		9,734,695.06
Payment on account subscription for Liberty Loan bonds		270,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.:		
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged		18,062,800.68
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		851,008.50
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		314,750.00
Value of banking house		3,404,212.56
Real estate owned other than banking house		362,618.80
18. Net amount due from approved reserve agents in New York, Chicago, and St. Louis		2,500,000.00
Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included in 13 or 21)		2,017,901.94
Exchanges for clearing house		14,934,468.56
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		545,508.22
Outside checks and other cash items	$1,072,023.70	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	103,847.06	
		1,180,870.76
Notes of other national banks		664,763.00
Federal Reserve notes		1,998,180.00
21. Lawful reserve in vault and net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank		37,100,402.96
Other assets		2,076,736.70
Total		$159,825,293.33

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in		$3,500,000.00
Surplus fund		6,500,000.00
Undivided profits	$1,373,014.04	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	632,695.81	
		740,318.23
Amount reserved for all interest accrued		176,126.61
Net amount due to banks and bankers		31,654,594.19
Dividends unpaid		824.00
Demand deposits subject to reserve:		
84. Individual deposits subject to check		101,425,184.86
85. Certificates of deposits due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)		1,248,192.61
86. Certified checks		6,655,776.13
87. Cashier's checks outstanding		8,636,230.06
Total demand deposits subject to reserve, Items 84, 85, 86, and 87		118,065,383.66
Time deposits subject to reserve, (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice:)		
41. Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed)		700.00
43. Other time deposits		818,300.03
Total of time deposits subject to reserve, Items 41 and 43, $314,000.03.		
United States deposits, not subject to reserve:		
United States deposits, including deposits of U. S. disbursing officers		6,162,000.00
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding	$48,560.05	
Customers' letters of credit drawn against	1,320,605.42	
		1,369,165.47
Acceptances executed for customers, $499,999.98.		
Less acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted, (See item 1c,) $499,999.98.		
Liabilities other than those above stated		1,552,928.97
Total		$159,825,293.33

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, WALTER E. FREW, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WALTER E. FREW, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of June, 1917.
[Seal.] E. H. DENIKE, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
WM. A. NASH,
J. LOUIS SCHAEFER,
HENRY SCHAEFER,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

MANHATTAN COMPANY

at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917:

RESOURCES

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities (book value, $1,983,415.98); market value		$1,997,265.00
Private securities (book value, $4,806,202.37;) market value		4,904,040.77
Real estate owned		900,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by collateral		17,971,854.08
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		12,870,708.48
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$2,539,998.36	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	6,954,692.86	
		9,285,151.11
Specie		4,708,230.13
United States legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		1,755,700.00
Federal Reserve notes		111,000.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$31,013,516.46	
Other cash items	1,164,688.75	
		32,178,205.21
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)		1,665,833.35
Other assets, viz.:		
U. S. 3½% Liberty Loan, (See liabilities, per contra)		350,000.00
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		107,406.78
Total		$89,742,288.70

LIABILITIES

Capital stock	$2,050,000.00
Surplus on market value	496,408.44
Surplus fund	$4,500,000.00
Undivided profits	783,783.81
	$5,283,783.81
Surplus on book values, $5,315,721.86.	
Deposits:	
Preferred, as follows:	
Due New York State savings banks	$4,377,951.94
Deposits by the State of New York	1,038,825.00
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	15,000.00
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	1,275,680.14
Not preferred, as follows:	
Deposits subject to check	26,746,851.21
Demand certificates of deposit	25,670.32
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	172,019.47
Certified checks	25,161,045.18
Unpaid dividends	7,499.77
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	21,485,691.06
Extend total deposits	80,294,858.97
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit	1,665,833.35
Other liabilities, viz.:	
U. S. 3½% Liberty Loan Bonds borrowed	350,000.00
Reserves for taxes	230,261.19
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	56,173.73
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	60,258.47
Estimated unearned discounts	85,855.23
	386,562.97
Total	$89,742,288.70

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FIFTH AVENUE BANK OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $874,840.84;) market value		$823,853.13
Private securities, (book value, $5,600;) market value		5,600.00
Real estate owned		552,066.60
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		166,455.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		9,687,491.10
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		5,665,583.71
Overdrafts		7,622.68
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item		529,457.26
Specie		3,812,281.09
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		731,200.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$449,923.90	
Other cash items	441,811.43	
		891,735.33
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date, (estimated)		44,670.92
Total		$23,480,971.42

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$100,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$100,000.00	
Undivided profits	2,330,983.91	
		2,430,983.91
Surplus on book values, $2,422,941.63		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$39,879.49	
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions	3,119.53	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	18,932,400.91	
Demand certificates of deposit	9,413.85	
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	425,206.96	
Certified checks	225,676.73	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	42,059.80	
Total deposits		19,546,857.06
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes and contingencies	$386,946.65	
Estimated unearned discounts	72,782.90	
		459,729.55
Total		$23,480,971.42

THE COAL & IRON NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, 1-99,

STATEMENT
At close of business June 20, 1917.
Comptroller's Call.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$7,719,818.27
U. S. bonds		849,500.00
Other stocks and bonds		2,745,060.23
Due from banks		952,916.84
Cash and exchanges		2,631,208.36
Customers' liability account letters of credit, acceptances, etc.		496,408.44
		$15,884,911.64

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	848,319.67
Circulation	414,000.00
Deposits	11,828,670.72
Reserve for taxes and contingencies	120,522.92
Acceptances account customers	533,379.33
Liberty Loan account	640,019.00
	$15,884,911.64

DIVIDENDS.

Walter Kidde & Company, Inc.
Engineers and Constructors
140 Cedar Street
New York

Preferred Dividend Notice

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 3½ on the Shares of Preferred Stock payable July 2nd, 1917, to the Stockholders of record June 20th, 1917.
I. R. Lewis, Secretary.

CHILDS COMPANY,
200 Fifth Ave.
New York City, June 27, 1917.
The Board of Directors has declared a special dividend of ½% on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on July 9th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 5th, 1917. This dividend has been declared for the purpose of assisting the stockholders to make contributions to the Red Cross War Fund to the amount of their portion of the dividend.
The transfer books will not be closed.
CHARLES L. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Garfield National Bank,
Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third St.
New York, June 20, 1917.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Bank was declared payable free of tax, on and after June 30, 1917.
The Transfer Books will be closed until Monday, July 2nd, 1917.
A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

INSPIRATION CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO.
At a special meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a special dividend of 25c. per share was declared payable Monday, July 30, 1917, to stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M., Friday, July 13, 1917.
New York, N. Y., June 21, 1917.
J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF NEW YORK,

at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $433,275.00); market value		$421,750.00
Private securities, (book value, $1,758,888.37); market value		1,736,210.00
Real estate owned		155,000.00
Mortgages owned		5,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		83,348.63
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		225,045.63
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		2,468,374.91
Overdrafts		45.30
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$153,866.13	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	34,758.33	
		187,719.35
Specie		667,531.63
United States legal-tender notes and notes of National Banks		172,740.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$177,521.95	
Other cash items	31,669.20	
		209,191.15
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)		10,000.00
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		30,348.44
Total		$6,411,998.08

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$200,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$700,000.00	
Undivided profits	131,953.56	
		831,953.56
Surplus on book values, $847,641.89.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State Savings and Loan Associations and credit unions	$280.42	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	5,219,028.23	
Demand certificates of deposit	8,296.04	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	272.44	
Certified checks	87,040.85	
Total deposits		5,264,808.67
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		10,000.00
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Mortgages on real estate owned	$78,000.00	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.	5,000.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	2,233.40	
Estimated unearned discounts	20,000.00	
		105,233.40
Total		$6,411,993.08

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE PUBLIC BANK OF NEW YORK CITY

at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $793,188.75;) market value		$793,188.75
Private securities, (book value, $2,870,005.56;) market value		2,870,005.56
Real estate owned		435,190.17
Mortgages owned		50,950.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		83,818.80
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		4,819,845.66
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		4,598,699.79
Overdrafts		4,921.79
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$1,076,771.29	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	294,294.23	
		1,371,065.61
Specie		1,069,345.02
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		657,374.00
Federal Reserve notes		20,000.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings		112,900.14
Other assets, viz.:		
Deposit as security	$1,000.00	
Foreign money on hand	23,894.86	
Furniture and fixtures	48,478.70	
Russian exchange	565.89	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	28,961.33	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	52,538.62	
Suspense account	746.06	
Accounts receivable	4,583.73	
		155,566.78
Total		$16,514,600.17

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$750,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$400,000.00	
Undivided profits	397,576.60	
		797,576.60
Surplus on book values, $774,737.98.		
Deposits: Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions	$1,709.97	
Deposits by the State of New York	368,000.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	499,811.55	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	6,461,215.09	
Demand certificates of deposit	21,600.09	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of passbooks	7,188,836.64	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	134,897.56	
Certified checks	142,387.51	
Unpaid dividends	77.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	81,364.60	
Total deposits		14,832,784.83
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Mortgages on real estate owned	$35,000.00	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.	6,656.29	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	39,568.80	
Contingent fund	28,016.65	
Estimated unearned discounts	80,000.00	
		184,239.74
Total		$16,514,600.17

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

PACIFIC BANK

at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $656,077.75;) market value		$663,618.00
Real estate owned		85,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		45,500.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		186,894.59
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		3,945,698.80
Overdrafts		54.15
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$368,618.66	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	785,223.84	
		1,077,892.20
Specie		109,857.44
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		1,077,882.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$658,073.45	
Other cash items	40,635.33	
		698,714.33
Customers' liability on acceptances, (see liabilities, per contra)		485,680.52
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		3,809.60
Total		$13,218,017.17

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$500,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$500,000.00	
Undivided profits	494,240.47	
		994,240.47
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$368,022.46	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	9,973,362.90	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	165,709.60	
Demand certificates of deposit	140,021.16	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	141,881.47	
Certified checks	160,585.89	
Unpaid dividends	28.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	415,361.49	
Total deposits		11,369,692.97
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		485,680.52
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.	$9,040.90	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	4,872.06	
Estimated unearned discounts	20,000.00	
		33,912.96
Total		$13,218,017.17

DIVIDENDS.

The Reece Button Hole Machine Company

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND No. 125—2%

A quarterly dividend of three per cent. has been declared, payable July 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 2, 1917.
FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

Reece Folding Machine Company

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND No. 25—1%

A quarterly dividend of one per cent. has been declared, payable July 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 2, 1917.
FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

The International Button Hole Sewing Machine Company

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND No. 79—1%

A quarterly dividend of one per cent. has been declared, payable July 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 2, 1917.
FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

WESTERN POWER CORPORATION

The board of directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1% on the preferred stock, payable July 16, 1917, to holders of record at the close of business June 30, 1917.
H. P. WILSON, Secretary.
New York, June 28, 1917.

INSPIRATION CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of $2.00 per share, payable Monday, July 30, 1917, to stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M. Friday, July 13, 1917.
J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.
New York, N. Y., June 28, 1917.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $827,216.75;) market value		$818,015.00
Private securities, (book value, $1,797,560.99;) market value		1,683,641.50
Real estate owned		488,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		500.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		1,804,295.85
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		2,863,637.61
Overdrafts		32.57
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$466,655.67	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	81,594.41	
		548,249.48
Specie		942,593.61
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		60,500.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$304,916.92	
Undivided profits	103,430.61	
		408,337.53

LIBERTY LOAN PAYMENT SWAMPS FEDERAL BANK

Clerks Have Difficulty to Keep Up with Influx of Money—Figures to be Announced Today.

The Liberty Bond Division of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which is quartered on the fifth floor of the Equitable Building, was crowded with thousands of persons yesterday who came to pay their second installment of 18 per cent. on their Liberty bond subscriptions. The greater part of the 7,000 individual subscribers who filed their applications directly with the Reserve Bank called personally, and the various banks and trust companies sent their messengers.

The rush was so great that it was difficult for the large staff of clerks to keep up with the inflow of money, and although they worked until a late hour, it was impossible to complete the tabulations. The figures will probably be given out today.

In the case of the banks which have qualified as depositaries, the payments were relatively small, for the reason that most of them had turned in certificates of indebtedness, and because the payment was arranged by book entries on the records of the depositary banks, that is, the banks credited the Treasurer of the United States with the amount of the installment. In instances where a bank had to make a payment in excess of the amount for which it qualfied as a depositary, it was obliged to send over the excess in cash.

It is expected that today the Federal Reserve Bank will begin the distribution of the interim certificates for the fully-paid bonds. The receipts for the partially paid bonds—to the amount of 20 per cent.—will probably go out in the next few days.

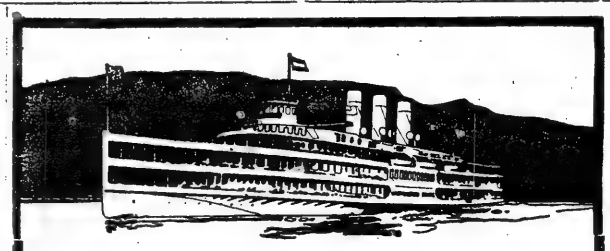
Yesterday's rush of subscribers was relieved by the announcement that receipts would be mailed. This facilitated matters considerably, and immediately reduced the long line. Those who wanted a counter receipt were taken care of promptly. The work was handled efficiently, and there was no trouble of any kind.

It was learned yesterday that approximately $125,000,000 of the treasury certificates which become due tomorrow had been turned in to the bank in payment of Liberty bonds. This is within about $15,000,000 of the total amount of June 30 certificates that were distributed among the banks of this district. There is no way of telling the total of certificates that have been turned in at the other eleven Federal Reserve Banks, but it probably amounts to another $25,000,000.

Thus far there been issued $918,295,000 in Treasury certificates of indebtedness. Of this, $318,200,000 is due tomorrow, the same including a $50,000,000 issue of 2 per cents. sold to the Federal Reserve Banks on March 31, (prior to the the passage of the War Loan act of April 24.)

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which issued ten-dollar "slices" of the Liberty Loan, still has some of the participation certificates on hand. Up to and on June 15, the bank sold them at $10, but now that interest to the amount of 1,342 cents has accumulated on this security, the bank is charging $10.02 for the certificates. On June 15, 1918, the certificates will be worth $10.35.

The highest price for the Liberty bonds established Wednesday on the Exchange was 100.10. The sales at this figure did not appear on the ticker that day, presumably because they were not reported by the broker until after the market closed, and were included in yesterday's printed list of transactions. There were three lots amounting to $10,000 each. The first consisted of 200 $50 bonds, the second of 100 $100 bonds and the third of 20 $500 bonds. Yesterday's top price was 100.02.



Vacation Resorts

The comfortable, restful way between New York and Albany is by the big, well-equipped steamers of the Day Line.

A convenient and popular route to the Catskills, Berkshires, Adirondacks, Saratoga, Lake George and all points north, east and west. Direct rail connections. All through tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant. Ideal One Day Outings.

THROUGH STEAMER leaves Desbrosses St. daily, except Sunday, 8:40 A. M.; West 42d St., 9:00 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany.

POUGHKEEPSIE STEAMER leaves Desbrosses St., daily, except Sunday, 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10:00; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie and return.

AFTERNOON BOAT, daily except Sunday, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2:00 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M., landing at Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings.

Special Trips Every Saturday to Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Leaving Desbrosses St., 12:30; West 42d St., 12:50; West 129th St., 1:10 P. M.

Special 4th of July Trips to Kingston Point and return on Strs. HENDRICK HUDSON and WASHINGTON IRVING.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE—Leaves foot of Christopher St., daily except Sunday at 6:00; W. 129th St., 6:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of the Day Line. Tel. 1097 Spring.

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Desbrosses St. Pier | Tel. 9300 Canal | New York

Take the Biggest Boats

SUNDAY ON THE HUDSON

To Newburgh, great white fliers, "Trojan" or "Rensselaer," leaving Pier 32, North River, foot Canal Street, 9:30 A. M.; West 132d Street, 10 A. M.; returning due New York, 8:30 P. M. Round Trip, $1.00.

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Thru service via People's Line at 6 P. M. every night for Albany. Night express at 6 P. M. weekdays for Troy, 9 P. M. Sundays for Albany and Troy, and Sunday day boats at 9.30 A. M. for Albany.

SPECIAL WEEK-END TRIP

The justly popular Saturday night to Monday morning Lake George and return, $5.50.

Send for special folder No. 20.

Telephone Canal 9000

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& SUNDAY DAY SERVICE

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Compania Trasatlantica. (NEUTRAL FLAG).

SPECIAL SAILING

New York to Vigo, Coruna, Gijon, Santander and Bilbao (via Havana)

S. S. ALFONSO XII.

About JULY 8TH (Sunday).

Also Frequent Sailings to HAVANA and VERA CRUZ, CADIZ and BARCELONA

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EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES

METROPOLITAN LINE

BOSTON

Via Long Island Sound, Buzzards Bay and Cape Cod Canal

Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., every day at 6 P. M., Due 7:30 A. M. Music on each Steamer.

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE

PORTLAND

Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. Passenger and freight service.

Tickets and Information at Piers; also at Tourists, New York Transfer Co. and American Express Co. offices.

FALL RIVER LINE

TO BOSTON $4.00

Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.

PROVIDENCE LINE. Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., daily except Sunday, at 6 P. M. Music.

NEW BEDFORD LINE. Str. lvs. Pier 40, N. R., June 29, July 3-6-9-11-13, at 6 P. M. Effective July 16th, daily except Sunday.

NEW LONDON NORWICH LINE. Str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., daily except Sunday, 5:30 P. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22nd St., 6 P. M.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED

BOSTON $3.05

PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $2.00

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ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3. Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M., from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

UP THE HUDSON SATURDAY

Newburgh—Poughkeepsie—Kingston. Str. "Homer Ramsdell," Franklin St., 1:00 P. M.; W. 129th St., 1:30 P. M. Str. "Poughkeepsie" to Newburgh, Franklin St., 2:30 P. M.; W. 129th St., 3:00 P. M.

Both steamers connect with return boat to New York same day. Music. Restaurant. Lunch Room.

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Albany, Troy and the North.

PEOPLES LINE FOR ALBANY CITIZENS LINE FOR TROY

Lve. Pier 32, N. R., ft. Canal St., 6 P. M. daily, also 9:30 A. M. and 9 P. M. Sunday; West 132d St. half hour later. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 return. Tel. Canal 9000.

HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.

Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Franklin St., 4; W. 129th St., 4:20 P. M. Newburgh and intermediate landings, Franklin St., 5; W. 129th St., 5:30 P. M. Phone 4673 Franklin.

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Special Schedule, FRIDAY, JUNE 29th. Lvs. W. 129th St., 10:40,11:40,12:40,2,3,4,5,6:20, 7:30, 8:30. Pier 1,N.R., 11:25, 12:25, 1:25,2:45,3:45, 4:45,5:45,7,8:20,9:30. Coney Isl., 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45,6:35,8:25,9:25,10:40. Tel. Rector 873.

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On Long Island Sound

Str. Chester W. Chapin

Mondays Only, July 2 to Sept. 10.

Lv. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., 10.00 A. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., 22nd St., 10:30 A. M. For New London, Norwich, Narragansett Pier, Providence and Boston. Wonderful Scenic Panoramas. Folder on request.

Delightful Sunday

Excursions

To Bridgeport

Steamer City of Lowell

Lv. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., 10:00 A. M. Lv. Pier 14, N. R., Fulton St., 10:30 A. M. Due Bridgeport, 2:00 P. M.

Return, leave Bridgeport, 4:00 P. M. Due N. Y., Pier 14, N. R., 8 P. M.

Ideal Outings on Long Island Sound. Music—Dining Room—Lunch Counter.

Fall River Line Service

Tickets $1.00. Children, 50 cents.

Tickets limited. On sale only at Piers on day of Excursion.

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A Day's Pleasure

EXCURSIONS New Jersey Central

Hard Coal. No Smoke. Comfort.

Next Sunday Also Liberty Island and Hoboken

Lake Hopatcong

$1.50 for adults. Children 5 to 12 75c.

Lv. W. 23d St., 8:56; Liberty St., 9 A.M. Jackson Av., Jersey City, 9:17 A.M. Broad St., Newark, 9:30 A.M.

Next Sunday, July 1

Atlantic City

$2.50 for adults. Children 5 to 12 $1.25

Lv. W. 23d St., 7:50, Liberty St., 8 A. M. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8:17 A. M. Broad St., Newark, 8:30 A. M.

VIA New Jersey CENTRAL

EXCURSIONS

To New Haven

Steamer Richard Peck

On Sundays

Also Wed., July 4

Lv. Pier 28, E. R., Catherine St., 9:30 A. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., 22nd St., 10:00 A. M. Due New Haven 2:30 P. M.

Return leave New Haven 4:30 P. M. Due N. Y., Pier 70, E. R., 9:00 P. M.

A delightful sail—Good Music. Dining Room and Lunch Counter. Tickets, $1.50. Children, 75 cents. On sale on day of Excursion only.

The New England Steamship Co.

New Jersey Central

Sandy Hook Route TO North Jersey Coast Resorts

STEAMERS LEAVE NEW YORK

West 42d St., 8:50, 9:55 A. M.; 12:30, 3:15, *4:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00, 10:00 A. M.; 1:00, 3:15, 7:00 P. M.

Cedar St., 9:15, 10:20 A. M.; 1:00, 3:40, *4:45 P. M. Sundays, 9:30, 10:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:40, 7:25 P. M.

*Will not run July 4th or September 3d.

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150 delightful miles on the

"BENJ. B. ODELL"

to Newburgh, Beacon, Poughkeepsie and return.

Excellent Restaurant, Music, Lunch Room

Franklin St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:30 A. M.

SAME TRIP JULY 4TH.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

Red Bank Line

For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Lv. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:20 a.m., 2:30 p.m.; Battery 8:55 a.m., 3:55 p.m.

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ROSCOE, N. Y.

Altitude 3,000 feet; tennis, bowling, billiards, clock golf; electric lights, steam heat; excellent cuisine and service; State Road Route No. 4. June-October booklet. Terms, references on application.

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Every convenience to meet the requirements of refined people; exceptional table; orchestra; private baths.

FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT. All out-of-door Adirondack diversions. Circular.

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The hotel has been thoroughly renovated and renewed; electric lights and additional baths installed. A new Grill and many special features added. Special attention will be given to the cuisine and service.

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"Will remain open until October 1st"

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The most modern and largest hotel in the mountains. American and European plans. Booklet sent on application.

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NOW OPEN. ADIRONDACKS. Entirely rebuilt; electric lights, elevator, steam heat, private baths, running water. Also phones in rooms. Certified milk. Harrington Mills, Mgr., Upper Saranac, N.Y.

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The largest and most beautifully located summer resort in America. Booking Office, Hotel Marie Antoinette, Broadway & 67th St., New York. Phone 7740 Columbus.

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12th season. Capacity 200; 120 acres of real country; 45 minutes from 42d St., 10 minutes from station; many rooms with private baths and sleeping porches; tennis, swimming pool, and bath house; orchestra. Special rates over the 4th. Rates $11 and up. Phone 1165 White Plains. Booklet.

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Asbury's Best Small Hotel.

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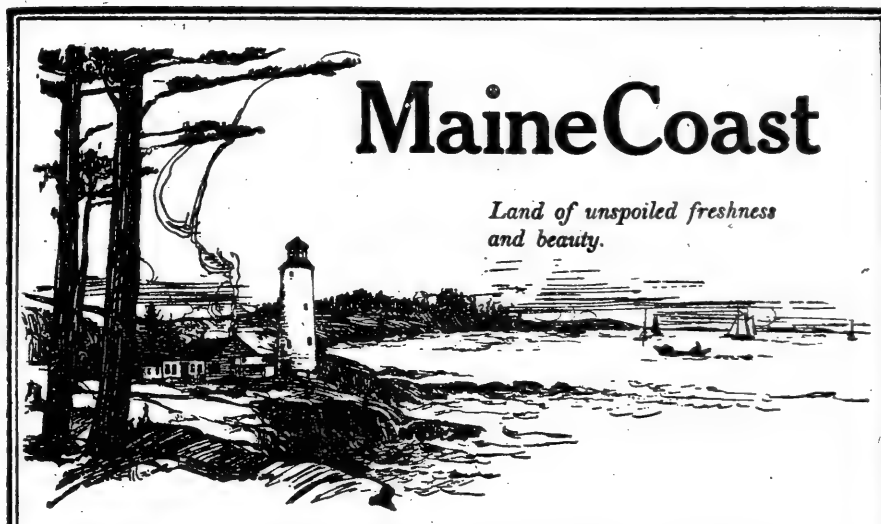
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A germicide Sea-Island Climate. A clean resort, *No Dust, No Dirt*—hard paved streets. Splendid water and perfect sanitation.

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Rates, $4, $5; with bath, $6, $7. Weekly, $25 up. Special attention to early July trade. C. C. BALL.

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60 ROOMS WITH BATH ADDED THIS SEASON.

ALSO THE LORRAINE 57TH AVE. AT 45TH ST.

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Catering to a Clientele of Highest Standard. 20 Cottages in connection. Garage. Golf, Tennis, Boating and Fishing. Our own farm and dairy.

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BIG COPPER STRIKE BLAMED ON GERMANS

Thomas Tells Senate Kaiser's Agents Are Using the I. W. W. in a Conspiracy.

OUTPUT IS CUT ONE-FOURTH

Supplies for the Allies Will Be Endangered Seriously If Idleness at the Mines Continues.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Industrial Workers of the World leaders were charged with working with German agents in mines and fields of the West to stir up strikes among Germans and Austrians, in correspondence laid before the Senate today by Senator Thomas of Colorado.

Particular reference was made to strikes among the miners in certain parts of Arizona, in which Industrial Workers of the World leaders were prominent, Senator Thomas asserted it as his opinion that there was a conspiracy directed by German agents to work through the Industrial Workers of the World in crippling smelters and industries in the West.

Officials of the Department of Justice tonight manifested great reluctance to speak of the work of representatives of the department in ferreting out evidence of pro-German activity in connection with strikes in copper mines. Attorney General Gregory said that in view of teh great importance of copper as a war material the Government had taken care to exercise careful observation of the play of sentiment at the various mines and plants. So far, while there had been suspicion that at one large plant that there might be some undue influence at work, there was no vidence coming to the department of pro-German activities in any plant in the country. The department will continue to keep all copper plants, as well as many other industries, under observation.

Great Plants Are Crippled.

Copper producers in New York expressed much concern yesterday over the spread of strikes at mining and smelting centres, which have already reduced the country's output nearly 25 per cent. from the normal rate. It is believed by many elements in the trade that German sympathizers, backed by German money, are stirring up unrest among the men, forwarding demands in respect to wage increases and shorter working days which the employers say cannot be met

The great Butte mining camp in Montana, with a normal monthly mine and smelter production of approximately 33,000,000 pounds, is practically idle, including the Anaconda Copper Company's mines and those of the North Butte and East Butte Companies, as well as the biggest zinc mines in the country owned by the Hecla Consolidated Mining Co. and by the Hecla & Superior Company. A descent of I. W. W. members upon the properties preceded disaffection among the workers. Dispatches from Butte state that Sinn Fein partisans have indicated they were opposed to mining operations which would help the English cause. The Kennecott Copper Corporation's monthly production of 7,000,000 pounds at three mines in Alaska has been stopped. The Greene-Cananea Company's properties, which turn out 5,000,000 pounds per month, are closed, and the 1,800,000-pound output of the Shattuck Arizona Copper Co. has been cut off. The Calumet & Arizona Company is reported to be producing only half its usual 2,500,000 pounds. Some of the men at the Phelps, Dodge Corporation's mines at Bisbee, Ariz., have gone out, and the Anaconda Company's large smelter at Tooele, Utah, with a monthly capacity of 15,000,000 pounds of copper and 10,000,000 pounds of lead is working far below its usual rate.

The estimated production cut off by strikes, including the companies mentioned, and a number of lesser corporations, is 50,000,000 pounds a month, compared with the full normal monthly output of 200,000 pounds. The trouble is said to be spreading rapidly from one camp to another. In Butte the strikers have demanded a six-hour working day, with pay at the rate of $1 per hour irrespective of the market price of copper. The employers say that such a wage would be paralyzing to the industry, as acceptance of the demand would bind the companies to a charge which could not be met in normal periods when the price of copper was under 20 cents a pound. Nearly all the companies now pay wages on a sliding scale, depending on the copper market, and for months wages have been at the highest level in the history of the industry.

Unrest among the men came suddenly. Ten days ago rumbles of discontent were first heard at the Kennecott properties in Alaska, and a few days later the strike was called. The mine managers informed the New York officers that pro-German influences were believed to be at work, and an appeal was made to the Government authorities to protect the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad, which connects the mines with the coast.

"If German sympathizers are actually at work—and it looks as if they are working with success," said an officer of a leading company yesterday, "they have taken an effective course. The strikers have been persuaded that they will get what is asked if they hold out, and every day's idleness at the mines reduces substantially the supply of copper available for war purposes of the United States and our allies."

The situation, if prolonged, according to producers, is likely to have a serious effect on metal available for consumption in the last quarter of the year. The Government and the allies are expected to use between 300,000,000 and 500,000,000 pounds before Dec. 31, and commercial needs are steadily expanding.

Attempt to Resume at Butte.

BUTTE, Mont., June 28.—Mines in the Butte district will continue operations with partial forces, according to an announcement by mine owners today after hearing that the engineers' union had not voted last night to strike.

The action of the Building Trades Council and the Metal Trades Council in refusing to recognize the Metal Trades Workers' Union is believed to have clarified the local labor situation to the extent that officials of international unions who are here are hopeful of a peaceful settlement.

Arizona Mines Tied Up.

BISBEE, Ariz., June 28.—The second day of the strike of copper miners called by the Metal Mine Workers' Industrial Union, a branch of the Industrial Workers of the World, found one large property closed, two others working with short crews, and several small independent mines shut down altogether. The large operators, the Shattuck Arizona Copper Company, which suspended operations yesterday because only a few men reported for work; the Calumet and Arizona, and the Copper Queen branch of the Phelps-Dodge Corporation announced their determination to adhere to the decision to close the mines here rather than treat with the new union.

Representatives of the two last named companies said that not more than 50 per cent. of their men had responded to the strike call, and predicted that many of these would return to work today. A. D. Kimball, Secretary of the union, said the strike had the support of 90 per cent. of the miners, and that they were confident of victory. The miners seek increased wages and changed working conditions.

Reports from Globe say that although no formal announcement has been made it was stated unofficially at union headquarters that a strike would be called. Globe is the centre of the Miami district and 5,000 men are employed in the Globe-Miami district and 5,000 in the Bisbee district.

I. W. W. Upholds Slackers.

VIRGINIA, Minn., June 28.—Minnesota range Industrial Workers of the World members are prepared to strike, according to minutes of a meeting of the Metal Mine Workers' branch of the Industrial Workers of the World, found on Secretary Dominic Silver, who has been held for the Federal Grand Jury. They call for a general strike "if our fellow workers are not released from the Biwabik jail." Fifty members of the organization are held there as alleged slackers.

DULUTH, Minn., June 28.—Arthur Thorne, Secretary of the Duluth local of the Industrial Workers of the World, was sentenced to eighty-five days at the work farm by Municipal Judge Smallwood last evening. The trial of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn of New York was on today.

PORT ARTHUR, Texas, June 28.—Four hundred and fifty metal workers who went on strike June 16 returned to work in the Gulf Refining Company's plant this morning as a result of an agreement between company officials and the men.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 28.—Fifty-four new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $1,883,850, were chartered today. They include:

National Braid Corp., Manhattan, braid and trimmings, $5,000; L. Leaman, B. Philson, M. Dwight, 49 Wall St.

Cosmos Sales Corp., Manhattan, deal in goods, wares and merchandise and maintain warehouses, $5,000; J. Woolf, H. and E. Hamburger, 736 Riverside Drive.

Bacon Engineering Co., Inc. Manhattan, automatic machines, construct bridges and subterranean work, $10,000; H. S. and M. Wiehnew, 406 Pulaski St., Brooklyn.

Peterson Storage Battery Co., Inc., Hempstead, batteries and general garage business, $10,000; C., J. H. and A. Peterson, Hempstead.

Ormonge Realty Corp., Hornell, realty, $500,000; G. C. and O. G. Smith, F. W. Garvan, 46 Cedar St.

Street & Smith Corp., Hornell, general publishing and printing business, $100,000; G. C. and O. G. Smith, F. W. Garvan, 46 Cedar St. Halstead Morlock Motor Corp., Buffalo, autos and accessories, $10,000; J. and H. Halstead, J. F. Morlick, R. H. MacGregor, Buffalo.

Sutherland Forwarding Co., Inc., Brooklyn, express and trucking business, $6,000; D. Sutherland, P. M. Fraser, F. A. Abry, 38 Nassau St.

The Arams Place Holding Co., Inc., Manhattan, realty, contracting and general contracting business, $5,000; L. Gerber, S. Lurie, D. Leavenworth, 50 Lewis St.

Lambert-Georgin Chemicals Corp., Manhattan, manufacturing products of soda iodine, iodoform and anaesthetics, $100,000; F. Kriest, St. Mihiel, Meuse, France, 56 Pine St.

Exceptional Suit and Overall Supply Co., Inc., Manhattan, overalls, butchers', mechanics' and barbers' suits, $5,000; M. Gerbino, O. M. Coden, E. M. Bonoff, 886 St. Nicholas Av.

Gracie Vrew Co., Inc., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $5,000; J. F. Forester, H. Hoellies, L. Seitz, 346 Broadway.

Liddius Co., Inc., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $10,000; same incorporators.

Boys' Co., Inc., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $10,000; same incorporators.

Arus, Inc., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $5,000; same incorporators.

The Agricultural Commodities Corp., Manhattan, develop co-operative settlements, deal in food products, general farming, $20,000; A. M. Kraan, H. C. Bishop, G. W. Nill, 55 Bank St., Brooklyn.

220 Broome St. Corp., Inc., Manhattan, realty, $5,000; J. and A. Levy, J. Herzog, 220 Broome St.

210 Broome St. Corp., Inc., Manhattan, realty; same capital and incorporators.

9 Ludlow St. Corp., Inc., Manhattan, realty; same incorporators.

Eastern District Garage, Inc., Brooklyn, garages; $4,000; S. Mikrovitz, M. Rabinowitz, D. Schorr, 1,222 Albermarle Road, Brooklyn.

General Enterprise, Inc., Nyack, motion pictures, $20,000; H. Lubin, A. H. Sawyer, H. G. Koss, 1,600 Broadway.

Hanan Realty Corp., Brooklyn, realty, $10,000; J. H. and H. W. and A. G. Hanan, 1,222 Albermarla Road, Brooklyn.

Tilley Ramoe Co., Inc., Manhattan, exporters and importers of minerals, metals and oils, $25,000; E. H. Keller, B. Lockwood, 3, Cuevas 90 Will St.

McCarthy Drill and Tool Corp., Manhattan, manufacture drills, tools, and machinery, $825,000; C. H. McCarthy, B. E. and O. S. Miller, 30 Church St.

Marine Utility Corp., Manhattan, marine insurance and ship brokers, $100,000; W. J. Murray, M. L. Webster, H. A. Van Tassel, 52 Broadway.

The Ehrcorn Realty Corp., Manhattan, realty and general contracting business, $5,000; L. I. Gerber, L. A. Schoffel, D. Leavenworth, 50 Lewis St.

Rhdron Springs Holding Corp., Manhattan, hotels, restaurants, and cafes, $5,000; M. Kaufman, S. Cohen, B. Goldschmidt, 168 E. 60th St.

College Garage, Inc., Manhattan garage and real estate, $10,000; H. Weltfisch, J. Wacht, D. Levin, 884 E. 156th St., Bronx.

Vacuum Muffler Corp., Manhattan, mufflers for autos and general metal business, $15,000; H. Co'en, P. Suan, E. Christopherson, 5 Beekman St.

and A. Hoffman, Inc., Manhattan, butchers' steels, knives, and cutlery, $25,000; A. P. Hoffman, W. A. Schaefer, L. K. Meyer, 1,807 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

Charles W. Cavanagh, Inc., Manhattan, garage and general hacking, $5,000; C. W. Cavanagh, W. F. Carmody, 1,738 Amsterdam Av.

The Alliance Commercial Co., Inc., Manhattan, hides, skins, leather, and tanning business, $5,000; M. S. and R. Fieler, M. Spirn, 145 E. 16th St.

Albert A. Franklin Corp., Albany, motors and horseless vehicles, airplanes, $10,000; J. Boll, F. W. Hendrickson, A. P. Franklin, Albany.

Ida Smith, the Chemists' Shop, Inc., Forest Hills, drug business, $10,000; F. E. Smith, J. Meixler, E. Kenney, 1,265 Broadway.

Schenkel & Hook, Inc., Buffalo, general produce and merchandise brokers, $10,000; E. C. Schenkel, M. E. and R. W. Hook, Buffalo.

Carona Salt Co., Inc., Groton, oil, gas, and salt production, 100 shares no par value, active capital, $425,000; J. Duncan, L. J. Conner, C. P. Yates, Groton.

Eugene W. Scheffer Co., Inc., Manhattan, forwarding and custom house brokers, $5,000; J. A. Hall, R. C. Peterson, E. W. Scheffer, 15 Whitehall St.

131-137 Park Row Corporation, Manhattan, realty and construction, $5,000; W. C. Fielding, A. A. Decicco, J. J. Glynn, 51 Chambers St.

121-123 Park Row Corporation, Manhattan, same objects, capital, and incorporators.

Alliance Mercantile Corporation, Manhattan, general merchandise business, $10,000; L. Left, B. Resnick, W. Bernstein, 1,268 Broadway.

Capital increases: Northern New York Utilities, Inc., $4,000,000 to $8,000,000; Jordan Electric Light and Power Co., Syracuse, $150,000 to $250,000; Niagara Lime and Motor Corporation, Buffalo, $6,760,000 to $7,510,000; National Wholesale Grocery Co., Fall River, Mass., $100,000 to $250,000; American Locker Co., Albany, $500,000 to $700,000; the Newsburg News Publishing Co., Newburg, $50,000 to $80,000; 148 East 39th St. Co., Inc., Manhattan, $30,000 to $250,000; Bonke & Meyer, Manhattan, $20,000 to $50,000; Bonke Engineering Co., Inc., Manhattan, $250,000 to $500,000; Peerless Belting Co., Buffalo, $15,000 to $60,000.

Authorizations: Service Motor Truck Company, Inc., Indiana, motor trucks, $250,000. Representative, W. Jan Dyk, 253 W. 53d St.

Bradshaw Copper Mines Company, Inc., Delaware, develop, operate, and manage mines, $750,000. Representative, J. M. Brown, 366 Broadway.

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Inc., Ohio, manufacture and sell rubber goods, $200,000. Representative, A. I. Butler, 1,737 Broadway.

Dissolutions: Super-Pictures, Inc., Manhattan; The Neuesermann Metal Manufacturing Company, Manhattan; Broadway Property Corporation, Manhattan; Gordon-Londner Corporation, Incorporated, Manhattan; The Grand Skirt Company, Inc., Manhattan; Utica Avenue Realty Company, Inc., Brooklyn; A. and G. Dress Company, Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 28.—Charters filed: Manhattan Plumbing Company, Jersey City, deal in plumbing supplies, $10,000; Mayer Gross, Ismal Shier, Meyer N. Borrow, all of Jersey City.

The Gindin Builders, New Brunswick, deal in real estate of all kinds, $50,000; E. S. Snowe and Samuel Gindin of New Brunswick, and Louis Schnapper of Brooklyn.

Consolidated Stone and Sand Company, Upper Montclair, deal in stone and sand, $125,000; A. S. Marsellis of Upper Montclair, I. W. Wortman of Morristown, and Sherman G. Fennimore of Little Falls.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 28.—Charters filed: Street & Smith, Inc., to carry on business of publishers, printers, &c., $4,000,000; George C. Smith, Ormond G. Smith, F. W. Garvin, all of New York.

Whitman Bull Tractor Company, manufacture tractors and all kinds of farm machinery, $2,700,000; C. L. Rimlinger, Henry M. Robinson, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Atlas Oil Company, acquire oil lands and develop the products of the same, $2,000,000; Charles H. Jones, W. I. N. Lofland, George W. Morgan, local Dover, Del., incorporators.

Hayes Starnes Axle Company, purchase and lease lands and buildings especially for the business of E. B. Hayes, dealer in automobiles, trucks, &c., $1,000,000; Samuel R. Howard, Arthur W. Britton, Harry B. Davis, Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Katz<Smith.
Coronet<US Ship. Co.
Law<Dunlop.
Bail<Imp Prop Hd Co.
Lewis<Notman.
Commercial<Prest-O-Lite Co.
Weisman<P R R.
U S<Sternberg.
Tice Line<P RR.
Troadal<SS John Myeldi.
Marconi<Man El Sup.
Same<Bunnell.
Olbring<Fox.
Cardinal<Crystal.
Knickerbocker<Bassett.
Famous Players<Selig.
Verdon<Tug W A Sherman.
Central Union<same.
Verdon<same.
Guinan<same.
Eisener<same.
Crane's<same.
Phlis Shipping Co<Aldenham.
Sands<Carruthers.
Turner<Croxdan.
Same<Liquid Gas Co.
Hannevig<Standard.
Tweedie<Baldwin.
Broderick<La Violeta.
Gerard<Standard.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—In Room 328, Post Office Building.
Criminal:
Case On—US<Olsen & Miller.
US<Maher.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy Calendar, at 2 P. M.—In Room 319, Post Office Building.
Discharges:
Joseph Ullian and Hyman Ullian.
Max Platzer.
Thomas E Quin.
Walter L Fleishman.
Edward C Fram.
Mamie F Wilmurt.
Frederick W Kaiser.
Sam Polen and Benby Cohen as Polen & Cohen.
Henry Levin and Louis Levin, as Henry Levine&Bro.
Motions:
Reliable Boti Box Co.
Plaza Rest Co Inc.
Leo Krigel.
Samuel Cohen as Liberty Knit Works.
Max Singer and Mollie Singer.
Bay Dredging & Contracting Co.
A C Schwartz & Co Inc.
Samuel Weintraub, Robert Burns Jr.
Maurice Honeyman as Mercury Rubber Co.
Conrad Schaumloeffel.
Albert B. Fleig et al.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department — Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Tierney, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Importing Specialty Co<Gumpelino.
Hayes<Judge.
McGovern<same.
Crosan<Crosan.
R Dollar Co<Can Car & Foundry Co.
Heeds<Standard Oil.
Guariglia<Textile Paper Co.
Silverberg Import Co<Steinhardt & Bros.
Ludlam<Ludlam.
Bornheimer<Berger.
Gordon<White.
Sandberg<Ambtore Stevedoring Co.
Norris<Canavan Inv.
Smith<Grossman.
Sebok<Leinwander's Co.
Gorham<Weindorf.
Meyer<Meyer.
Washburn<Washburn.
Walter<Pearsall.
Bartonsek<Shulman.
Sullivan<J S Kitz Co.
Kitz<Ruff.
Re Italo Am Stores.
Burke<Coffin.
Craft<Holman.
Anders Sales Co<A C Penn, Inc.
Rosenthal<Auto West Mfg. Co.
Paperman<M Hirschfield, Inc. (2.)
Foltner<Harte.
CNY<Sullivan.
Goldberg<Goldberg.
Walkoff<Penn RR.
Munroe<US Fid & G.
CNY<Scientific Eng. Construction Co.
Osgood<Osgood.
Putzel<Wieners.
Seamans<Security Ink.
Shapiro<Mangin Wat Wash Laundry Co.
Assets & Liab Assn, Inc<49 E 59 St Co.
Re CNY,(Pugsley Av.)
Re Same,(Waterbury.)
Spaulding<Spaulding.
Schappert<Schappert.
De Beixedes<Schrenkleben.
Kamrowski<Kamrowski.
Stickel<Ireland.
Cunningham<Chalmers Motor Co.
Bell<Hogan & Sons, Inc.
De Carmo<De Carmo.
Re CNY, (Rosendale.)
Cordisi<Pianisani.
Re E O Nelson Mfg Co
Quincey<Emery.
Harris<Wohlthatter. (2.)
Re Monks.
Thanos<Thanos.
Hermiston<Hermiston.
Stiebel<Stiebel.
Brenner<Brenner.
Gimbel Bros<Tribune Assn.
De Luca<Lenox Sand & Gravel Co.
Lawyers Mtg Co<Rosenthal.
Re Hellman, (Rothschild.)
Meremsky<Clover Farms Co.
Re Smith.
Schelling<Byars.
Clark<Clark, (2.)
Venter<Int R T.
Roth<same.
De Lyon<5th Av Coach Co. (2.)
Tabbri<NY Rys. (2.)
Fraser<same.
Peterman<same.

PART II.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Dougherty<Dougherty.
Meyer<Meyer.
Katz<Katz.
Winkler<Winkler.
Debrato<Debrato.
Baxter<Baxter.
Acuedo<Acuedo.
Fuhse<Fuhse.
Bankers Trust Co<Livingston.
Morgenstein<Morgenstein.
Davis<Davis.
Fitzcowley<Schroeder.
Armstrong<Armstrong.
Preferred causes:
Re Hamilton Rouse.
McLintock<McLintock.
Re Sisson<Todd.
Graves<Smith.
Undefended divorces:
Godfree,
PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.
PART V.—Not in session.
PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.
PART VII. and VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.
PART III.—Giegerich, J.—All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts as reached. Calendar will be called at 10 A.M.
Sweeney<Kuienkampff Co.
Mayer<Mayo.
Universal Rubber, Inc.<Kresh<Stevens.
Egan<Fennell.
Sommerman<Seal.
Wiener<Siff.
Goodrich Tire and Rubber Co.<Walkoff<Penn RR.
Munroe<US Fid & G.
CNY<Scientific Eng. Construction Co.
Osgood<Osgood.
Putzel<Wieners.
Seamans<Security Ink.
Shapiro<Mangin Wat Wash Laundry Co.
Assets & Liab Assn, Inc<49 E 59 St Co.
Re CNY,(Pugsley Av.)
Re Same,(Waterbury.)
Spaulding<Spaulding.
Schappert<Schappert.
De Beixedes<Schrenkleben.
Kamrowski<Kamrowski.
Stickel<Ireland.
Cunningham<Chalmers Motor Co.
Bell<Hogan & Sons, Inc.
De Carmo<De Carmo.
Re CNY, (Rosendale.)
Cordisi<Pianisani.
Re E O Nelson Mfg Co
Quincey<Emery.
Harris<Wohlthatter. (2.)
Re Monks.
Thanos<Thanos.
Hermiston<Hermiston.
Stiebel<Stiebel.
Brenner<Brenner.
Gimbel Bros<Tribune Assn.
De Luca<Lenox Sand & Gravel Co.
Lawyers Mtg Co<Rosenthal.
Re Hellman, (Rothschild.)
Meremsky<Clover Farms Co.
Re Smith.
Schelling<Byars.
Clark<Clark, (2.)
Venter<Int R T.
Roth<same.
De Lyon<5th Av Coach Co. (2.)
Tabbri<NY Rys. (2.)
Fraser<same.
Peterman<same.
Joseph Goodman, Catherine F Dana, R H Carradine, infant,
Fred Finkbeiner,
Adeline M Leggett,
Michael Mitchell,
John H Vehslage,
Margaret Clarkson,
August Nopper,
Manuel J Suares,
Elizabeth A Gillet,
Curtis B Pierce,
John P Watson,
Henry Hachemeister,
Sarah L Palmer,
Johanna Pederson, &c.
Wills for probate—Room 504:
Saverie Nennimo,
F W Monaghan,
Philippina Kelcher,
James D Lynch,
Ella Elder,
Herman J Van Kon,
Frederick S Gillespie,
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Room 509 at 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Cross & Beguelin<Hall.
Lowenthal<Solomon.
Payton<Thorne.
Veit<Kohn.
Apeda Studio<Wineburgh.
Peerless Painters & Dec<Nut Prod Co.
310 Riverside Drive Co<Cunningham.
Hilliard Hotel Co<Flanagan.
Schlechter<Keller.
Young & Co<Herowitz.
Morris Plan Co<Prager.
Palmer<Siebert,
Kantor<Rapps.
Mason<Dalberg.
Brown<Fleming Chem Co.
B. Altman & Co<Black.
J J Jackson Co<Dorfman.
Martin & Martin<Dalberg.
Cushing<Eiblight Co of Am.
Eberhardt Bldg Co<Hershfield.
Barthman<Van Alen.
Cullins<Houchin.
Isaacs<Schwartz.

PART II.—Strasbourger, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM — Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Galway<Spindler.
Shirk<Griffiths.
Solm<Lamchick.
Vitriol<Perry & Son.
Scher<Siegel Cooper Co.
Fried<Tauber.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Fairweather<Coleman.
Suter<Am Star Line.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—Commercial calendar at 10 A. M.

Kessler<Eastern Zinc Ref Co.
Berger<Navy Knitting Mills.
J. H. Lane & Sons<Allied Investors Rty.
Conners<McDonald.
Meyer-Denker-Sinram Co<Phenane Rty Co.
Cording<Balanoff.
Koslowsky<Chas Senn & Co.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Wyatt, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Re Donohue (Olmstead Av.)—John Mulholland. Re Pope (Creston Av.)—John Mulholland.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Hafner<Denohoe—John H. Rogan.

SUPREME COURT — Guy, J. — Samarelli<Samarelli—Malcolm Sundheimer.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—German Savings Bank<Dr. M. Schaen, and 1,140 East Twelfth Street, to J. Pull.

The John Pullman Real Estate Company has sold 522 Sixth Avenue, corner of Fourteenth Street, a three-story single brick flat and store on a lot 20 by 100 for Andrew Brosnan to a client for investment.

Long Island.

The McKnight Realty Company sold thirteen lots to Carroll Latimer at the entrance to proposed Estates, Grass Neck, L. I., corner of Middle Neck Road and Cedar Drive, and thirty-eight lots in Section "A," Great Neck Estates, to Alfred Gwyn.

The Neponsit Beach Realty Company sold to R. O. Deyer a plot 100 by 105 feet on the west corner of Washington Avenue and Bannock Boulevard, Neponsit Beach.

W. H. Nevin sold to J. B. Whitley a plot 116 by 122 feet on the northwest corner of Central and Farmers Avenues, St. Albans.

The Grand Building Corporation sold to A. N. Baumann twelve lots at South Ozone Park, who sold them to G. J. Amann.

Commercial Leases.

Odgen & Clarkson Corporation leased the store and basement at 10 West Forty-fifth Street to Hurm, Inc., now at 27 Fifth Avenue, for Cross & Brown Co., agents.

Cross & Brown Co. leased the entire building at 256-258 West Thirty-sixth Street to the N. Y. Sight-Seeing Company, Inc., for a term of years.

Peter Cooper Hewitt Wants Restriction Removed on Fifth Av. Plot.

Peter Cooper Hewitt, as President of the recently organized Lucernal Realty Company, has made an appeal through Parsons, Clason & McElvaine, attorneys, to the Board of Standards and Appeals for permission to erect a two-story building containing a store and apartment on the south end of the block front on Fifth Avenue, between 109th and 110th Streets.

The property on which the company wants to build has a frontage of 100.11 on the avenue, 100 feet on the street, and is restricted to residential purposes. The northerly half of the plot is improved with a moving picture theatre, but this has been torn down. Mr. Hewitt bought the property from the Charles L. Tiffany estate through Pease & Elliman last February.

Realty Notes.

Shampan & Shampan have filed plans for the alteration to the Atlantic Garden, 50-52 Bowery, New York City, into a 1,000-seat theatre. The plot is 75 by 200, running through to Elizabeth Street.

Joseph P. Day will sell at auction today, on the premises, a twelve-story building at 23 and 25 Beaver Street and 58 to 62 New Street, and the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Thirtieth Street, a twelve-story building, 96.3 by 110, together with vacant plot adjoining, 40.4 by 98.9, opposite the old Colony Club house.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

East Broadway, 47 s e, 215 ft w of Market St, 25x75.5, five-story tenement and stores; J. J. Frank, trustee, against Mendel Epstein et al.; Lachman & G., attorneys; due, $33,784.15; taxes, &c., $513.20; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

115th St, 167 and 167½ East, n s, 245 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100, two three-story dwellings; Samson Lachman against G. A. Binns et al.; Lachman & G., attorneys; due, $3,440.62; taxes, &c., $31.20; prior mtgs, $9,000; to the plaintiff for $11,500.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

62d St, 246 West, s s, 150 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; George Ramsey and another, administrators, against W. O. Secor et al.; Beekman, M. & G., attorneys; due, $15,978.63; taxes, &c., $989.20; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

120th St, 78 West, s s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x100.11, 3-story dwelling; Manhattan Life Ins. Co. against Rose Reddy et al.; H. W. Kennedy, attorney; due, $16,769.53; taxes, &c., $1,080; to the plaintiff for $9,000.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Emerson Place, w s, 197 ft n of Seaman Av, 96.7x558.1 to Prescott Av x 207.4x irregular, vacant; withdrawn.

AT 3208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

135th St, 520 East, s s, 275 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; 4-story flat; G. T. Kaestner and another, exrs., against August Schulze et al.; H. C. Sindlick, attorney; due, $18,-845.36; taxes, &c., $827.07; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

193d St, 308 East, s s, 163.8 ft of Tiebout Av, 23x100; 2-story dwelling; F. T. Hoffman against M. C. Henry et al.; Ernest Hall, attorney; due, $7,089.71; taxes, &c., $528; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Alterations.

Lenox Av, 502 to 504, to a six-story tenement and store; McKinley Realty and Construction Co., 15 Madison Square North, Henry F. J. Weber, 271 West 125th St, architect; cost, $10,000.

13th St, 58 East, to a four-story factory; estate of Samuel H. Valentine, 145 Nassau St, owner; J. Jesuma, 37 Sullivan St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Franklin Av, w s, 215.5 ft s of 169th St, to a two-and-one-half-story frame clubhouse, 50 x82; Young Men's Hebrew Association, President Kalvin Furtig, 120 Broadway, owner; Louis Allen Abramson, 250 8th Av, architect; cost, $45,000.

Lenox Av, 1,045 to 1,049, w s, 82x100; Esther Polsky to Un-Ave. Co., Inc., 233 Broadway, mtg $35,000, June 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LAFAYETTE AV, s s, adjoining land of John Price, runs w 120 x s 50 x s 120.6 x n 50; also Lafayette Av, w s, 178.6 ft n of Fordham Av, 50x120.6; Ella A. Ketcham to James E. Ketcham, on w s of King Av, City Island, June 20; attorney, James E. Ketcham, on w s of King Av, City Island.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph E. Ketcham to Ella A. Ketcham, on w s of King Av, City Island, June 20; attorney, James E. Ketcham, on w s of King Av, City Island.....$100

LOTS 361 and 362, map of McGraw Estate; Patrick Lenihan to Frank J. Daly, 404 West 147th St, mtg $8,500, June 20; attorney, J. F. Fallon, 165 Broadway.....$100

SHAKESPEARE AV, 1,045 to 1,049, w s, Lenox Av x s 129.9; also Lots 1 and 2, Plot 15, map of William S. Ogden; William Gamble Realty Co., Inc., to Filrose Construction Co., Inc., 92 Hwa Av, correction deed, June 20; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 125 ft s of Jennings St, 75x100; Arthur M. Giegerich, referee, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, June 25; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St..$6,000

TINTON AV, 719, w s, 26.1x96.5; John Leddy to Sophia Samuelson, 945 Aldus St, mtg $12,000, June 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

UNIVERSITY AV, n w corner of 176th St, 36x100x103.6x120.7; Hungarian & Wesslau Co. to Wesslau Brothers, Inc., 511 West 181st St, mtg $75,000, June 25; attorneys, Davis & D., 51 Chambers St.....$100

VYSE AV, 1,520 and 1,522, n e corner of 172d St, (361,) 60x100; Samuel Phillips, referee, to Edw. M. Grossman, 1,497 East 18th St, Brooklyn, et al., June 26; attorney, H. Gottlieb, 299 Broadway.....$2,000

286TH ST, n s, 25 ft e of Catharine St, 75.2 x97.9x75x103.8; W. M. Realty Co. to Gertrude Dehnert, 886 West 39th St, mtg $12,000, June 28; attorney, Gegrude Dehnert, 886 West 39th St.....$1

288TH ST, n s, 85 ft w of Katonah Av, 20x100; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Mary Mullin, 240 East 85th St, mtg $4,000, June 25; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, e s, 273.9 n of 234th St, 150.1x287.5x irregular; Arthur M. Eisig et al. against Cathleen Turney et al.; closure of mortgage; attorney, H. J. Lefort.

BROOME ST, s w corner of Attorney St, 19.3x50; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Louis Levison et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, n w corner of Amsterdam Av, 125x96.11; Maple Realty Co. against One Sixty Broadway Holding Corp. et al. foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs.

DELANCEY ST, n s, 82.8 ft e of Lewis St, 20x100; Mary E. Bradford et al. against Bertha H. Steinberg et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. F. de Rham.

DELANCEY ST, n s, 77.8 ft e of Lewis St, 25x100; Katharine A. Kingsland against Bertha H. Steinberg et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. F. de Rham.

GOERCK ST, e s, 125 ft s of Broome St, 25x100; Lorenzo R. Cook et al. against Louis Levy et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Locke & Lockwood.

STANTON ST 339; Metropolitan Savings Bank against Elias Gelbwaks et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins.

2D AV 2,456; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. against Robert Bader et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Geller, Rolston & Horan.

5TH AV, 518; Actors' Fund of America against James D. Hoge et al., action to debar claim, &c.; attorney, D. Gerber.

17TH ST, n s, 141.10 ft w of Broadway, 25x 64.10x irregular; Virginia G. Mackay-Smith et al. against Douglas B. Stewart et al., foreclosure; two mortgages; attorneys, Emmet & Parish.

130TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 25x101.10; Mary J. Kingsland against David B. Getz et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Arthur W. Buckley.

143D ST, n s, 170 ft w of Convent Av, 25x99.11; Marie Kahrs et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Kellogg & Rowe.

150TH St, n s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x99; Amy H. Green against Elizabeth M. Gerety et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Parsons, Closson & McIlvaine.

150TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 25x99.11; Amy H. Green against George H. Chartress et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Parsons, Closson & McIlvaine.

Bronx.

LOT 15, Block C, Map of portion of Matson S. Arnow Estate, Poughkeepsie Trust Co., as trustees, against William A. Mallett, forecl

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

DYCKMAN ST, s w s, 50 ft s e of Sherman Av, 50x100, June 28; St. Clair Realty Co. to William H. Langley, 77 Worth St, and another, 4 years; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $40,000

WEST BROADWAY, 398, leasehold, all right, title, and interest to whole of building, June 15; Fanny Bruns to Adriatic Realty Corporation, 165 Broadway, 8 mos, 6 p. c.; attorney, Gerson C. Young, 165 Broadway $4,000

1ST AV, 185 and 187, w s, 68.9 ft n of 11th St, 45.10x100, June 21; Henry C. and Frederick G. Reed and another to M. Crane Co., 647 West 39th St, 1 year; prior mtg $24,000; attorneys, Elfers & Abberley, 277 Broadway $15,000

26TH ST, 217 East, n s, 25x100, one-fourth part, June 25; Edward J. Rinaldo to David S. Hill, Liberty, N. Y., and National Bank of Liberty, N. Y., 4 months' interest as per note; attorney, Joseph J. Silver, 51 Chambers St $2,000

27TH ST, s s, 120 ft e of 9th Av, 22x98.9, June 28; Nilton Realty Corp. to Wilton Holding Corp., 135 Broadway, 3 years; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $8,000

29TH ST, 47 West, n s, 370 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100, prior mtg $23,000; Whitehall St, 49, n e corner of Front St, 38x31.6, prior mtg, $20,000; Whitehall St, 53, e s, 54.11 ft s of Front St, 25.8x35, prior mtg $20,000, June 25; Laura C. Becker to Abraham C. Silberberg, 64 East 91st St, due May 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; address 256 Broadway...$6,000

70TH ST, n s, 195 ft e of 5th Av, 30x102.2, June 12; Sarah H. Lancashire to James McLean, 907 5th Av, due and interest as per bond; attorney, E. R. Otheman, 31 Nassau St $200,000

90TH ST, 529-533 East, n s, 148 ft w of Avenue B, 75x102.2, June 28; Peter Damm to Patrick Goodman, at Colga, Ireland, due and interest as per bond; attorney, G. L. Carlisle, 120 Broadway $18,000

94TH ST, 219 and 221 East, n s, 366 ft w of 2d Av, 40.5x102.2, ½ part, June 28; Moses Goldman to Milton Stern, 52 East 81st St, due July 15, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, Abraham Stern, 31 Nassau St $2,000

114TH ST, 108 West, s s, 147.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 26.8x100.11, Nos 27, 29 Caroline M. Sasse to Annie I. Fuerth, 1,851 7th Av, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $16,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,000

Bronx.

1612ST ST, 708 East, s s, 25x100; Henry C. Fischer et al. to Paul J. Baumgarten, 15 West 56th St, executor, June 27, due as per bond; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $3,500

BEDFORD PARK BOULEVARD, 33, n s, 23.6x104.8x2x90.5; Bridget Grimley to Elisabeth W. Holder, 40 Locust Hill Av, Yonkers, N. Y, June 19, due June 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. H. Coyne, Yonkers, N. Y. $2,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

97TH, 105 West, all; Ellen Hill et al, executors, &c., of Julia McDevitt, to Prime Galotto, 64 West 10th St, 10 years from June 1, 1917; attorney, Alfonso Bivona, 309 Broadway ..... $1,500 and $1,700

Bronx.

WALKER AV, 1,776, two-story dwelling; Elisabeth L. Kronemeyer to Justine Withus, 839 Concord Av, 6 years from July 1, 1916; attorney, Justine Withus, 1,776 East Tremont Av ..... $1,000 to $1,200

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

80TH ST, 332 and 334 West; Philip Mans against Aldebaran Co., Inc., and Leo Ostrow, owners and contractors $1,609

Bronx.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, 1,230 to 1,244; Landsman & Soffin against Dulcet Holding Corporation, owner; Hyman Adelstein, Abraham Avrutin, and Dulcet Holding Corporation, contractors $2,400

SATISFIED MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Manhattan.

126TH ST, 109 East; Paris Tile and Mosaic Works, Inc., against Emily R. Mitchel et al., Aug. 15, 1916 ..... $88

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

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Swept by Ocean Breezes

Don't forget to attend

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HANDSOME DWELLING and 18 LOTS

on Beach 127th St., between Washington Avenue and Ocean—also the fine plot of

6 LOTS

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Near the Beaches

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$4500—Payments Like Rent—$6500

7 Rooms, Steam Heat, Electric Light, Parquet Floors, Open Fireplace, Tiled Bathroom, Screened Porch, Front Lawn, Big Back Yard, Asphalted Streets. Beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy. New Subway, Brooklyn. Alco Bldg. Co., 217 Broadway, N. Y. Barclay 4585.

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A brand new type; built for easy housekeeping. $34 month pays entire carry charges. Beautiful location. Call, or write for pamphlet. JOHN F. CHURLO, Kings Highway, cor. West 11th St., Brooklyn. (See Beach Subway from Municipal Bldg., N. Y.)

FLATBUSH HOME

in restricted section; all improvements paid; frame house, good condition; 10 rooms and bath, hardwood trim, parquet floors; plot, 40x100; near Brighton L station; price right. Call and inspect. OWNER, 471 Westminster Road, B'klyn.

SURROGATE CITATION.

CHOATE, JOSEPH HODGES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Joseph Hodges Choate, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts, Choate & Sherman, 60 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of December next.

Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1917.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE, JR.,
MABEL CHOATE,
CARL A. de GERSDORFF,
Executors.

EVARTS, CHOATE & SHERMAN,
Attorneys for Executors,
60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AUCTION SALE

Saturday, June 30th, at 4:30 P. M., on the premises, Broadway, Pleasantville, 1 mile from station. House, six large rooms, in excellent condition; almost one acre; large lawns, shade and fruit trees. An exceptional property for one wishing large grounds for gardens and chickens. Terms and inspection by applying to

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Thirty-eight minutes out; new house, nine rooms, three baths; nestled among the trees, overlooking New York City's parkway; plot, 75x150; seven minutes' walk from station and golf club; can be bought for less than actual cost to-day, $17,000; terms like rent.

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Half hour from Grand Central Station, in finest section of Westchester County, two new stucco houses. One, 7 rooms 1 bath. One, 10 rooms 3 baths and garage. Sleeping porches, open fireplaces, parquet floors and every known improvement.

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HYANNIS, MASS. To Let on Hyannis Park, Lewis Bay

New 7-room furnished cottage, waterfront, all improvements, including town water, electric lights and bath. Price $500. Apply to F. A. RUSSO, Waltham, Mass. Tel. Waltham 211-M.

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10,000 acres rich prairie, ready for tractor, balance cut over hammock and pine. Rail and water transportation. Centre of State. Finest grazing, potato and truck-ing land in Florida. Terms. J. W. Pope, Jacksonville, Fla.

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7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.

8 to 16 Rooms
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One Physician's Apartment

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8 elegant large light, exceptionally well arranged rooms, beautifully decorated; every modern improvement; conveniently located to subway, elevated and all surface cars and park. Supt. on premises, or

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High Class Elevator Aparts., Every Conv'nce *directly opposite Spanish Museum Bldg's.*
5-6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $85-$100.
Owner, JAS. O'BRIEN, 647 6TH AVE.

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5 rooms and bath; will sublet, unfurnished, $42.50. $30 per month for balance of season. La Mond's apartment. Agent on premises.

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"HOFFMAN ARMS," N.W. COR. 59TH.
6 TO 10 LARGE ROOMS.
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A Sacrifice.—$5,000 equity 5th Av. (below 125th St.) 4-story dwelling, suitable for business; trade for country; principals. Address Estate S 5 Times.

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Attention! Builders, Brokers.—I have choice lots, West Bronx, two blocks from rapid transit, will sell at price that will more than offset present price of material. H. U. Singhal, Fordham Road and Jerome Av.

REAL ESTATE.

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Garfield Place, 8th Av.; fine three story basement brownstone box stoop extension; best Brooklyn section; parquet floors, electric lights; bargain; price, half first bank mortgage, balance easy terms; possession, or will lease. Ernest Howard, 69 7th Av., Brooklyn. Telephone Sterling 958.

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Fifteen minutes from Herald Square.
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OLD HOMESTEAD, with 3 acres of fine, cleared farm land; beautiful shade trees, apple and peach orchard, &c.; barn, chicken house, and outbuildings; on main road in good-sized town; stores, schools, churches; commuting distance to New York City; will sell cheap and on easy terms to a reliable family wanting such a place. Write for further information, Hocker, Box 234 Times Downtown.

Must sell immediately; 9-room and 3-bath Hy-tex brick house; 33 minutes out; North Shore; beautiful situation; close to Hempstead Harbor; shorefront privileges; fireproof garage for 2 cars in basement; inclosed porch; sunken garden at side; will consider offer. Apply Mrs. Viola Jones, 500 West End Av.

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Wonderful Bargain. — Ten-room house, two baths, on ¼-acre corner plot; sleeping porch, outside dining porch, wonderful living room, with large, open fireplace; parquet floors, hardwood trim; magnificent modern kitchen; butler's pantry; high ground; extended view; fine old shade trees; fully improved streets; sewer, water, gas, electricity, stores, schools, churches, golf, tennis; 3 minutes to station, 30 minutes to New York; 40 trains daily; commutation $5.90; best and most beautiful suburb in the State; price $7,750; small amount cash, balance to suit. Call, write, or 'phone Owner, Munson D. Ayers, 146 West 86th St. Tel. Gregley 4585.

BONA FIDE BARGAIN, $6,500; EASY TERMS; a charming Colonial home near the water; plot 100x150 feet; fine old trees. Superb views; select neighborhood; near country club; high in hills; elevation 500 feet; house is new; has 26-foot living room, beamed ceilings, paneled walls; huge open fireplace; central hall; dining room, pantry, kitchen, six master bedchambers, billiard room, 2 tiled baths; only 49 minutes on Lackawanna R. R.; parquet floors, electric light, steam heat, every city improvement; schools, churches, stores conveniently near. Call or telephone 1523 Cort. A. Worcester, 168 Broadway, N. Y.

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At Rutherford, N. J., new home, vestibule, living rooms, dining room, kitchen, front and rear porches, parquet floors, three large bedrooms and bath, gas, electric light, steam heat, superior construction, copper valleys and flashings, best location, large plot; price $5,500; terms $500 cash, $35 monthly; it makes paying rent foolish. Van Winkle Co., opposite station, Rutherford.

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Modern 7-room terra cotta brick house, improvements; barn or garage; 5 acres of land, fruit trees; reasonable rent; located at Middletown, N. J.; good train service to the city. C. J. Hendrickson, care of Western Electric Co., N. Y. C.

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We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County real estate titles, our guaranteed mortgages are a "safety first investment." Write for Booklet A. North Jersey Title Insurance Co., Hackensack, N. J.

One-family frame house for sale, in the Bergen section of Jersey City; 6 rooms and bath and all modern improvements, in good condition. For particulars write Waldels, 539 East 85th St., N. Y. City.

Pay rent to yourself; artistic 7-room house; every convenience; Mountain Station, Lacka. R. R., 40 mins. N. Y.; I pay taxes, int., ins., you pay $40 month. W. S. Macintosh, Bldr., 15 Mercer St., West Orange.

All-year country home; fifteen-room house, all improvements; twenty-three acres; stable, outbuildings; excellent condition; crops planted; price $15,000. Owner, Box 138, Ramsey, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale or To Rent.—Gentleman's estate, Woodstock, Conn., beautifully situated in midst of charming country; all improvements; 100 acres of land; two miles from Putnam. William Ordway Partridge, care E. C. Morse, Putnam, Conn.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Magnificent estate on Strawberry Hill; 8¼ acres; large house with every modern improvement; garage; greenhouses, gardener's cottage, &c. Address B, S. H., (Suite 1933,) 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

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For sale in the heart of the Berkshires; 7 miles from Mohawk Trail; beautiful Summer or all-year home; house 9 rooms; all modern improvements; open plumbing; barn, sugar house and outfit, &c.; house for help; over 200 acres; 2½ miles to railroad. H. B. Davison, 254 Union St., Lynn, Mass.

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805 acres soft coal land, located at Karsey, Penn.; three solid veins of coal; will yield 3,000 tons to the acre. P. S. & N. R. R. R. crosses this land in two places; natural drainage; price, to settle the estate, $75,000. Hunt, and Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

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To lease, with buying option, or might buy, 8 or 9 room house for real comfortable home within hour of 42d St., in Westchester or North shore Long Island; give full particulars concerning house, grounds, location, rent, price, and terms; must be near school. D 401 Times Annex.

Small house with garage or room for one, in Forest Hills Gardens; give details, price, and terms. S 370 Times Downtown.

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Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Small farm with outbuildings; best soil and location for vegetables, chickens, &c.; shade trees; will sell cheap on small cash payment and $12 monthly to party wanting a home; in large town; commuting distance to New York. Bryan, Box 290 Times Downtown.

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OFFICES AND LOFTS TO SUBLEASE.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. 'Phone 5664 Rector.

68 Broadway, unfurnished private office; also furnished guest room, with telephone, attendance; reputable references required; would suit those requiring quiet. Room 506.

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Sublet, in high-grade office building, near Grand Central Terminal, one private office facing avenue and large waiting room; bargain. Telephone Greeley 4568.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE; every facility; rent $16.50 monthly; no lease required. Call 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

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Lofts to let, with or without power; light and heat; 42x100. Nanes Art Furniture Co., Grand St. and East River.

Private office in Liberty tower, overlooking Hudson; attractively furnished. Apply Room 2410, 55 Liberty St.

Magnificent corner suite offices, overlooking Bryant Park; enormous sacrifice. 110 West 40th.

At 404 4th Av., 9th floor, (corner 28th St.) Private offices; deskroom or mail privilege; excellent service.

Desk room in private office, rent $7. Room 1220, 140 Nassau St. Call 12-1-30.

Private office, desk room, services, mailing privilege. Suite 615, 500 5th Av., cor. 42d.

A desirable small office, furnished, phone, $15 monthly. Room 528, 1,123 Broadway.

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Sublet suite three airy offices, 17x25 feet; new building; $116.07 per month; also practically new mahogany office furniture, rugs, Underwood typewriter for sale. Room 1103, 50 East 42d.

Private office in law suite; well furnished, light, and airy; good building in Bronx Hub, with elevator service; suitable for law or real estate; references. S 397 Times Downtown.

Private office in Metropolitan tower; separate entrance; furnished or unfurnished. Apply Room 158, fifteenth floor tower, 1 Madison Av.

For Rent—184 8th Av., third floor front, space 365 square feet.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

WANTED.—Factory, 1 or 2 stories; 25,000 square feet siding; within 25 miles from N. Y. C.; must be a bargain. T 205 Times Downtown.

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Unfurnished.

For Sale or to Let—Four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, containing 19 rooms, 230 East 15th St., Manhattan, facing Stuyvesant Park. Address S. H. Realties, Inc., 368 Broome St.

12TH ST., WEST, (Washington Square District.)—House, 12 rooms, steam, 2 baths; good condition. Bogert, 167 6th Av.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

AMAGANSETT, L. I.—On bluff overlooking ocean; four neighboring cottages; modern improvements; completely furnished; each with half acre of ground; 6, 6, 7, and 12 sleeping rooms respectively; rentals reduced; two garages on premises. Rossiter Johnson, owner, 2 West 56th St., New York.

Always cool, high elevation; wide, shady porches, upper balconies; ocean breezes; comfortable; 11 rooms, 2 baths; large lawn, garden, tennis; all conveniences; convenient, 20 minutes Brooklyn or Penn. Station; rental $350 season. L 158 Times.

Furnished cottage, 7 bedrooms, 2 baths, electricity, gas, garage, Ocean Av., corner Seaview, Long Branch; $500 season. Apply owner on premises, or phone 9250 Canal, New York City.

To rent, furnished, by season or year, an attractive 10-room house; all modern improvements; spacious ground; near railroad station and trolley. Dr. L. H. Klce, Baldwin, L. I.

For rent, in Seagate, furnished or unfurnished houses, 8, 9, 11 rooms, with garage; desirable location, near water; reasonable. Phone 894 Coney Island.

Neponsit.—Two beautifully furnished, large rooms; use of kitchen and laundry; season, $250, or rent separately. H 16 Times.

New York State.

MOUNT KISCO.

For rent, furnished 8-room house and cultivated vegetable garden, garage; ten minutes' walk from station; possession immediately. Apply D. Frank Dakin, Mount Kisco.

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Cragmere, Mahwah, N. J.—Rent, July 5 to Oct. 1, completely furnished stone and cement house; all improvements, seven large rooms, bath; large shade trees; near railroad station and trolley, good train service; reasonable rent. Box 382 Times, 2 Rector St.

Allenhurst, N. J.—Most attractive place; facing ocean; 12 rooms; large butler's pantry, 3 baths, and sea bathrooms; garage; large lot; tennis court; rent $1,650. Write William E. Ford, Summerfield Hotel, Asbury Park, N. J. Phone 2299.

Furnished 9-room house for rent, bath, electric light, garage; immediate possession, two or three months; elevation 1,000 feet; no mosquitoes. Lloyd Tredway, Chester, N. J.

Thirty minutes Pennsylvania Station, overlooking Sound; ideal location; 10 rooms, master bedrooms; garage, ample grounds, garden. Phone Bayside 2934R.

Five-room bungalow, furnished, $100 season; near river; near station, 34 minutes out. Address Lackawanna, 75 Times Downtown.

Connecticut.

Furnished shore cottages, 8 and 9 rooms, $175 and $250, July and August; all improvements, fireplaces; fine garage. A. S. Cook, Branford, Conn.

Massachusetts.

Berkshire Hills, Williamstown.—To let, furnished house, 6 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 6 fireplaces; 11 acres, beautiful views and surroundings. S. G. Tennoy, Agent, Williamstown, Mass.

New Hampshire.

LAKE SUNAPEE, NEW HAMPSHIRE. To rent, large cottage, near Granliden Hotel; equipped for housekeeping; extensive view, 500 feet lake front; garage, boat-houses. Apply Miss Nilsen, 27 W. 88th. River. 2983. After June 29 address Sunapee, N. H.

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GREAT BARRINGTON, BERKSHIRE HILLS.

This rental includes Jersey cow and man to care for it, "The Maples," 6 acres; cool, old shade of maples, elms, birch, and evergreens; 7 sleeping rooms, all conveniences; garage for two cars; upkeep at my expense; three months' rental, $1,000. O. C. Bidwell, telephone 172W.

Country houses everywhere. Town and Country Renting Agency, 200 West 72d. Columbus 5565.

Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted.—Furnished house, with at least four bedrooms, near watering place, bathing, &c.; house which is somewhat isolated preferred, within 1¼ hours from New York; north shore Long Island or Westchester County on Sound; rent must be reasonable. Address, giving full particulars as to location, rental, &c., 141 East 19th St.

Wanted.—Small furnished house in New Rochelle, N. Y., for July and August; house within few blocks of Neptune Av. preferred; must be reasonable rent. Answer, 318 West 100th St. Telephone 3502 Riverside.

Small house wanted within commuting distance of New York, near water. Address, giving particulars as to location, rental, &c., X 340 Times Annex.

Small house, Long Island, season; near water; reasonable; commuting distance. L 169 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

107TH ST., 22 EAST.—Sublet, studio, bedroom, bath; July-October; partly furnished; $40 month. Apply Janitor, telephone Simonson, Jamaica 2284.

86TH, 24 EAST.—Living room, 2 bedrooms, bath; catering service in building; maid service; elevator; till Oct. 1.

44TH, 141 EAST, (Apt. 7C.)—An unusually cool, comfortable, well furnished, one room; bath, kitchenette, front apartment, elevator, new house. Phone 8595 Murray Hill.

56TH ST., 53 EAST, (Corner Madison Av.)—Studio bedroom, bath, private roof.

82D, 108 EAST.—Attractive 6 rooms, 2 baths; quiet, airy, cool exposure; new building; reasonable rental. Apply superintendent, or telephone Mrs. Anable, Plaza 8455.

ATTENTION!—Summer rates now; apartments furnished, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 84 East 32d St.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENT for bachelor; two rooms and bath. Telephone Plaza 2200.

MADISON AV.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished; all conveniences; two or three months. Seen by appointment, 7668 Plaza.

PLAZA SECTION.—Four handsomely furnished rooms, housekeeping, sacrifice. Details, Columbus 3974.

SAN JACINTO HOTEL, 18 East 60th St.

Will sublet three rooms, two baths, July to October, $80 per month. Phone or inquire for Mrs. Kaufman, Apartment 21.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.

Two rooms and bath; electric; kitchenette; 28th St. and Madison Square; furnished complete; Victrola, telephone, maid, and all night boy; rent for summer and Autumn to responsible person or will sell furniture and balance of lease very reasonable. For appointment phone Mad. Sq. 860.

TO SUBLET, bedroom and bath, also a suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; can be connected if desired; attractive rate. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

87TH AV., 12.—Hotel, under new management; one, two or three room apartments; furnished, unfurnished.

127TH ST., 149 WEST.—To sublet, attractively furnished one-room, kitchenette, and bath apartment; $30 monthly.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bry. 6250.

51ST, 10 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; piano.

66TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apartments.)—Doctor's apartment, ground floor, 3 rooms and bath, best location in city, very desirable, at attractive rate.

56TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartment.

57TH, 58 WEST.—Delightfully cool outside kitchenette apartment; piano; elevator; references. Baxter.

66TH, 30 WEST.—Outside room, bath, gas, telephone; children and dog permissible; one flight; refined neighborhood; private entrance; centrally located to park, subway, elevated, surface, crosstown lines; references exchanged; rent, $50. Phone Columbus 2130 from 10-6.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

69TH, 243-245 WEST. (The New West End.)—One, two, three rooms, bath, and kitchenette; Summer rates; $45-$85; completely furnished; satisfactory references absolutely necessary. Supt. on premises. Open evenings.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Unusually attractive kitchenette apartment; exclusive, private home; location unexcelled.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Palatial kitchenette suite; two rooms; bath and shower; all improvements.

72D.—Four rooms, exquisitely furnished, new building, front, sacrifice Summer. Columbus 3974.

74TH, 108 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable business; doctor; private baths; also artist's studios.

80'S, WEST END.—7 rooms, 3 baths, handsomely furnished, bargain. Columbus 3974.

85TH, 349 WEST.—Bargain; high-class; 8 rooms; rent only. Third Floor W.

86TH, 200 WEST.—Five-room front apartment; very desirable; reasonable. Fanning, Schuyler 5200.

86TH, 338 WEST.—Unusually attractive kitchenette apartment; select private home adjoining Riverside Drive.

90TH ST., 129 WEST.—6 front rooms; modern improvements; rent $35; "L" and subway, 2 blocks.

92D, 108 WEST.—Sacrifice, studio, two rooms and bath; housekeeping; piano. Apt. 1A.

94TH, 306 WEST.—Sublet, Summer, six-room elevator apartment; top floor, all outside, charmingly furnished; immediate possession. Orr

95TH, 251 WEST, Corner Broadway.—Seven large rooms, bath; newly furnished. 3N.

100TH ST., 318 WEST.—Apt. 8E, large, light, airy rooms; fine view of river; reasonable rent for Summer, less than unfurnished. Tel. 3502 Riverside.

168TH, 601 WEST.—Attractive corner apartments; southern exposure; overlooking Hudson. Ellsworth.

113TH, 517 WEST, (Apt. 52.)—Must sublet beautifully furnished 5-room apartment; southern exposure; now to Oct. 1; liberal concession on price.

115TH ST., 621 WEST.—Two large rooms and bath, comprising entire second floor of private residence; may be had singly, or together.

114TH, 419 WEST.—Attractively furnished 4-room apartment; all outside; near Columbia University; $55. Apt. 3C.

116TH and Broadway, (The Luxor.)—Apt. 51, four rooms; housekeeping; immediate possession.

116TH, 403 WEST.—Seven rooms, near Columbia; July, August, $60; references. Van Hook.

116TH, 616 WEST.—Attractively furnished, homelike 6-room, elevator apartment; cool and light; near Riverside; Summer months. Lewis.

118TH, 400 WEST, (Apt. 66.)—Five light, airy rooms; completely furnished, for Summer.

122D, 520 WEST.—Sublet for Summer, six rooms, front apartment, elevator; completely furnished; piano; Apt. 4, F. W.; $60 monthly.

156TH, 601 WEST.—Seven delightfully cool rooms; elevator, electricity; transit facilities; immediate possession; $65; references. Apartment 64. Audubon 8961.

APARTMENTS—SUBLET, handsomely furnished, any period, Summer rates. RENIER CLUSTER REALTY, Specialists. 176 West 72d St. Phone 848 Columbus.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and Kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L;" must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

AUDUBON AV., 219.—Exceptionally cool, 5 rooms; elevator; reasonable. Whittlesey. Audubon 927.

BROADWAY, 8,657, (151st St.)—Four large rooms, elevator, near Riverside. Holland, Audubon 8110.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 454.—Sublet for Summer, eight beautifully furnished rooms, overlooking Central Park; big concession, $50 monthly. Wing.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65.—HANDSOME, COOL, SMALL, APT. 6C; $50 MONTHLY.

CLAREMONT AV.-125TH ST.—"The Springfield," coolest apartment in the city; attractive 5 rooms, corner apartment; piano; $75. Apartment 66.

FURNISHED apartments, all sizes and locations. Nathaniel Martin, 245 West 76th. Schuyler 8322.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS. Immediate and future rentals; choice localities; long, short leases; $75-$500 month. CLARK RUTT COMPANY, 30 E. 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 420.—Attractively furnished four-room apartment overlooking Riverside, two baths, all light, well ventilated; piano, Pasteur filter, screens; Summer rates; references. Clark.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Cor. 103d.)—Attractive 5 rooms, very well furnished, high-class house; will rent at sacrifice until October. Law.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 400.—8-room apartment, 3 baths, elegantly and completely furnished; silver, linen, &c. Call for appointment, De Witt, Rector 721.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NO. 126, (84th St.)—Eleven light, well-furnished rooms; also unfurnished. W. R. & J. M. Steward.

RIVERSIDE, (116th.)—Five rooms, handsomely furnished, river view, big sacrifice. Columbus 8974.

67 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Magnificent 7 rooms, all overlooking Hudson; rare furnishings; $150. Jackson. 9066 Schuyler.

SPECIALIST
Handsomely furnished apartments; wonderful Summer bargains. Gray, 269 West 72d. Columbus 8974.

$75 FOR $125 eight-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Inquire 322 West 72d St.

WEST END, 740.—6 beautifully furnished rooms, 2 master bedrooms; 9th floor; cool, spacious; wonderful kitchen; immense closets.

Westchester County.

YONKERS, 16 Bayley Av.—Furnished five rooms, bath, sleeping porch; light, airy, cool; eight minutes' walk Ludlow station, N. Y. Central; July to September or

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

16TH, 14 EAST.—Suites and rooms, with private baths; breakfast served if desired.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

LEXINGTON AV, 342, (39th St.,)—Teacher's residence; Winter reservations can now be made.

MADISON AV., 213.—Attractive rooms; exceptional table; references.

West Side.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private baths; table guests; references.

3D ST, 57 WEST.—Very attractive double, single rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

57TH, 325 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, reasonable; excellent table; reference.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths, excellent table, parlor dining, convenient location.

58TH, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished balcony room, in house with owner; private bath; electric light; suit people looking for a refined, comfortable home; also smaller room; board optional; Southern cooking; or with breakfast only, served in room.

72D, 157 WEST.—Double, single rooms; well-appointed house; near subway, elevated; references.

72D, 322 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private house; overlooking Hudson. Columbus 1065.

76TH, 239 WEST.—Large, small room; with, without baths; excellent table; fine location.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large and medium rooms; private house; excellent table.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 116 WEST.—Beautiful large room, private bath; smaller one; excellent table; moderate.

82D, 54 WEST. — Large, small rooms; bath; near Park, "L," and subway.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; few adults appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large room, with all accommodations; home cooking; terms reasonable; reference.

94TH, 38 WEST.—Desirable rooms; all home comforts; excellent board; references. Straus.

107TH, 322 WEST. — SPACIOUS, AIRY DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS, BATH, ELECTRICITY; SUMMER RATES.

110TH, 601 WEST.

Attractive, large room; exclusive surroundings; best home cooking. Morningside 4302. Apt. 8N.

115TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms; all improvements; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Exceptionally large, cool rooms, shower bath, $5 up. Payne.

WEST END AV, 524, (86th.)—Beautiful rooms; house thoroughly appointed; excellent people; references.

BOARD WANTED.

Board with two rooms wanted on Long Island, commuting distance, by family of three; must be ocean front. Address Summer, L 159 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York City.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 minutes' Delightful Sail Manhattan.
30 cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished; Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Boys find good board, kind treatment, careful supervision, experienced help in reviewing lessons or making up deficiencies, in country parsonage. L 27 Times.

The Willows-on-the-Beach, Huguenot Park; hour Wall St.; shade porches, bathing, fishing; excellent cuisine; outdoor sports.

Westchester County.

LARCHMONT.—Furnished rooms, with board, for business couples; commuting forty minutes, Grand Central; near station, lake, tennis courts; fresh eggs; vegetables from garden. Winhold, 27 Harmon Drive, Larchmont Gardens, N. Y.

CHAPPAQUA.—The Whispering Pines and Cottages. Select accommodations; wide porches; beautiful lawn; fine old trees; tennis and croquet; own gardens; near station. L. S. Mathew. Phone 57.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

Edgewater Lodge, Directly on Sound.—Delightfully cool accommodations; moderate rates; commuting; exclusive. Tel. 91-W Neptune Island, New Rochelle.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

New York State.

EYRIE INN, TOMKINS COVE, N. Y.
A delightful spot; high elevation; cool; commuting distance; own garden; tennis, &c.; booklet. Phone 4 Stony Point. S. Helen Bicknell, Brooklyn and New York.

Board, at a quiet farmhouse, where there is rest and refreshment; also cottage with a view, and with meals at the farmhouse. Address Chichester, Mahopac, Putnam County, N. Y.

Country location; children given educational advantages and best care during Summer. For rates apply 1012 Times Building. Phone Bryant 8980.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL,
THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY,"
45 NORTH ARLINGTON AV.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its shady olled streets, beautiful lawns and flowers; best water in the world; a parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with excellent meals for two persons, from $28 to $50 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 2020. W. T. Reade, Prop.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.
Rumson Road; attractive rooms; best table; beautiful surroundings; shady grounds; few minutes from beach; garage; few guests. Box 8, Seabright, N. J.

Hour out on West Shore Railroad; excellent accommodations; small number refined people; beautiful country, restful surroundings; $15-$20 weekly. Oratamin Farm, Blauvelt, N. Y.

Two rooms in cottage to select parties. Charles Thomas, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

Wanted—Elderly persons to board. Mrs. Clark, 21 Gould Av., Caldwell, N. J.

New England.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Large house with annex; spacious rooms, porches; quiet, shady street; especially adapted to Summer guests; near car line; motor parties accommodated; automobile service. Mrs. M. S. Montgomery, 277 Crescent St.

Country Board Wanted.

Young couple desire Summer board within commuting distance of New York; near water preferred; terms must be very reasonable; state terms and particulars. F. Clawson, Alexander Hamilton Institute, Astor Place, New York.

Gentleman desires board near seashore. Particulars and terms to "Seashore," L 150 Times.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—80 H. P. General Electric motor; 250 volts; 1,060 R. P. M.; serial number 33,512; excellent condition. Fermolin Products Co., Bush Terminal Bldg., No. 1, 41 37th St., Brooklyn. Phone Sunset 4803.

PEARLS.
Genuine pearls of Lower California, in all grades and finest qualities. Nacre shells in all quantities for immediate shipments.
Ave. Uruguay 19, Dep. 7, Mexico City.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture; oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 275 Canal St.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Bread rollers wanted, hand feed and automatic 4 to 6 capacity. X 346 Times Annex.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED.

$25,000 TO INVEST.

Active business man, age 38, unusually wide experience as owner for 10 years of own business, recently sold, will invest $25,000 (more or less as proposition warrants) in active, growing business showing progress and possibilities; must have some particulars. L 23 Times.

ATTENTION MANUFACTURERS!
An abundance of male and female American labor, freedom from strikes, cheap gas, coal, and electricity; economic living conditions; ample banking capital; are you interested in locating where these conditions exist? Write Board of Commerce, Parkersburg, West Virginia.

Established manufacturing concern having product of exceptional merit and assured market seeks $20,000 for further development of its going business; also the association of a progressive business man; chance to become officer and Director; for particulars, give address or phone to arrange interview with President. S 188 Times.

A reliable firm of insurance brokers desire to connect with a gentleman having trade connections with merchants or manufacturers and who may be eligible to negotiate insurance. To such a party satisfactory financial arrangements would be made. D 266 Times Downtown.

AEROPLANES.—Have funds available for investment in concern now engaged in manufacture of aeroplanes or aeroplane parts where additional capital is required; state full particulars. Address by letter to Principal, Room 852, Marbridge Building.

Have funds to invest in good going enterprice where additional capital is required, either in handling existing business or to promote growth; only existing projects will be entertained; state full particulars. Address Investor, Box 406 Times.

Hall, grill, restaurant, music, and dancing daily; six lodge rooms; 62 lodges meet every month; rental of lodges covers rent; large hall for 2,000 people; 9-year lease; no mortgage. For full particulars apply Room 606, 72 Trinity Place, New York.

To those looking for investments, large profits and investment thoroughly secured, proposition will bear closest scrutiny; only those in earnest and can invest money need apply. L 140 Times.

Partner.—Man, good address and wide acquaintance, to submit plans and get business, by hustling architect. S 264 Times Downtown.

Must be sold to settle estate, established country store, business $50,000 yearly, Central New York; big bargain. Reed Co., Hotel Empire, New York.

Woodworking factory will make exceptionally good offer to parties in position of procuring work. L. L., 837 Washington Av.

Active or silent partner with few thousand cash, remaining under his control; safe, well-paying proposition. S 78 Times.

Have $2,500 to invest in business that offers decent living. S 392 Times Downtown.

An expert procurer of capital seeks dependable connections. S 395 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, cost accountant, statistician, desires permanent or temporary position; voucher systems, controlling accounts, financial statements; references. S 107 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Take entire charge; trial balance, controlling accounts, financial statements, stenographer, office manager; executive ability. H 30 Times.

BUYER.—Muslin underwear, waists, &c.; at present employed by large department store; wishes to make change. S 131 Times.

CARETAKER, &c.—A clean, reliable, elderly woman, good cook or caretaker. Write full particulars, Mrs. Daly, 114 West 88th St.

COOK and housework; English-American couple, (35-28;) thoroughly competent cooking, &c.; entire work except laundry in small family; $65-$75; references; now disengaged. Hamilton, 472 West 24th.

GOVERNESS. — Teacher, experienced, highly recommended, desires position; French, German, English, music; will charge children. Morat, 161 East 68d St.

HIGHLY intelligent young woman, musical, linguist, desires position. Kurth, 312 West 30th St.

HOUSEWORK.—North Ireland Protestant wants day work cleaning in private family. Telephone 694 Academy.

LADY SWIMMER and diver, expert, able to instruct, wants position as governess and companion to family going to the lakes for the Summer; excellent references furnished. L 156 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 2½ years' experience; good penman, accurate; references; $8. W 378 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Eight years' training; good penman; refined, competent; $14. L 154 Times.

SECRETARY.—Efficient, experienced business woman, stenographer, college degree, $150 monthly. L 160 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, 12 years' practical engineering electrical supply experience, desires permanency; salary $25. W 377 Times Downtown.

STENO.-TYPIST.—High class substitute for permanent, expert mimeograph, Wall St. market correspondence. Telephone 6416 Hanover, 68 Beaver.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight months' experience; high school education; speedy, accurate; $8. W 359 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' commercial experience; reference former employer; $15. W 362 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Refined colored high school student wishes position, evenings. L 151 Times.

WAITRESS or housework; neat colored girl; sleep home. Hall, 8 West 134th.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Agency, 329 West 59th.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 6656.

ACCOUNTANT and OFFICE MANAGER.—Five years' experience; familiar with all branches of office work; travel anywhere. L 108 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, with efficiency experience, desires position with large firm. S 390 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SALES MANAGER employ open new engagement; big business experience. Can you use me? L. S. R., 1,408 St. Nicholas Av.

AUDITOR, Treasurer, or special accountant; certified public accountant, 38; familiar with methods of largest corporation; at present a high-grade senior with large accounting firm; minimum $5,000. X 336 Times Annex.

AUDITOR, office manager, competent executive, long experience, desires position with growing concern. Box 210 East 23d.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant; experienced high school graduate; studying accountancy. L 106 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 24; thoroughly experienced ledger clerk; reliable, accurate; draft exempt. W 354 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, capable, conscientious, 3 years' experience, seeks mercantile connection. S 370 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced; 26; draft exempt; $18. 129 Times.

BOY (17) wishes to connect with manufacture supply house; advancement. L 118 Times.

BOY, 17, wishes to make connection with manufacture supply house. S 128 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, motor boat engineer, Swiss, single, 29, desires steady employment, city Winter, country Summer; practical all-around Packard man, with over 9 years' experience in driving, repairing cars, and handling motor and sail boats; wages, $30 a week city, $25 and board country. H. Frank, Avon Garage, Broadway, 76th St., N. Y. City.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. F. Glanssman, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway, Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced, sober, honest, obliging, willing; do all-around work; salary moderate; good references. Albert, 751 Park Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman takes pleasure in recommending his chauffeur, who has been with him five years or more. H. Lang, 220 West 42d St. 5900 Bryant.

CHAUFFEUR.—31, married; eight years' private shop experience; careful, honest, obliging, strictly temperate; city or country. L 157 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Seven years' experience, desires position private family. Fischel. Phone 10060 Lenox.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married; private only; best reference. Carbon, 130 Post Av.

CHEF, French; experienced gardener; also preserving and canning; private family or State institution. Andre Pinard, Northport, L. I.

CHEF, &c.—Position as chef, steward; restaurant or institution preferred; references. Phone 3700 Riverside.

COLLECTOR.—Young man wishes position as rent collector; experienced real estate office. S 109 Times.

COMMERCIAL TEACHER, (27,) COLLEGE GRADUATE, WANTS CLERICAL POSITION AT SUMMER RESORT. X 385 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMAN, estimator, electrical, with engineer or contractor; 6 years' experience; salary $25. Phone O Bedford 6408.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

EXPORT Assistant to executive; qualified by 8 years' business experience stenographer, correspondent, costs, general office work. S 399 Times Downtown.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE, 18, knowledge of French, desires clerical position. S 378 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, accountant, stenographer; thoroughly experienced, executive ability, initiative, knowledge Spanish; local or foreign position acceptable; highest credentials; salary $25-$30. W 373 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER.—Several years' successful selling experience with National Cash Register Company; 33 years of age, married; A1 references and bond; if you are looking for a high-grade man, believe I am the man you want. S 137 Times.

SALESMAN, &c.—Men's furnishings salesman and manager; 15 years with the best shops in the city; live wire; executive ability; A1 reference; city or out of town. A. A. Morrison, 890 Beck St., Bronx.

SALESMAN.—Experienced lumber salesman wants to stop traveling; knowledge buying, selling, credits, banking, building, contracting. G 113 Times.

SALESMAN, aged 24, five years' traveling experience selling specialties, wishes position selling staple line. F. N., Times Harlem.

SALESMAN. — Producer, with commanding appearance, desires good salable line. L 161 Times.

SECRETARY, &c.—A young Hollander, 27, desires situation as secretary, &c.; speaks English, French, Dutch, German; all around business experience; willing travel any country. Apply L 164 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and BILL CLERK.—Knowledge bookkeeping; high school graduate, 20 years of age, wishes position where there is chance for future. S 134 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, 21, desires position as stenographer; 4 years' experience; $16. T 206 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—3½ years high school; touch typist; good grammarian. Fabian, 525 East 72d.

STENOGRAPHER, first-class man, American, good education, address, habits; $20. W 365 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, high school education; best references. L 165 Times.

TUTOR.—College undergraduate desires position for Summer as tutor or companion to boys and gentlemen. any subject; state time and place for appointment. N. M., 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

TWO SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MEN, experienced in advertising and selling, can devote part time to assisting other concerns; let us fill the gap in your organization made by war conditions. At your service. S 135 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 28, married, desires position with advancement; experienced in statistical, shipping, and machinery works; best references. X 274 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 19, has attended high school, desires position as clerk or checker; experience. S 387 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, capable, educated, five years' experience, desires position. L 152 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, wishes position as salesman; anything; A1 references. L 148 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, 2 years' general experience, desires position; anything. L 158 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.

Woman about 30 desired as an assistant bookkeeper; large importing house; salary $15 per week. H 41 Times.

BOOKKEEPER,

experienced, between the ages of 25 and 30, on double entry, controlling accounts, &c.; must furnish first-class references; excellent opportunity for person who can qualify; write, stating age, education, nationality, particulars as to experience, places previously employed, and salary expected. Opportunity, 232 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge of printing business; address in confidence. H 46 Times.

BOOKKEEPERS, EXPERIENCED WOMEN WITH EXCEPTIONAL ABILITY; STATE AGE, SALARY DESIRED AND REFERENCES. X 329 TIMES ANNEX.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady of refinement; state salary, age, experience, and qualifications; salary to start $12 to $14. E 277 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER experienced in commercial lines, good opportunity for advancement; salary $15 to start; state full particulars when replying. H 40 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier, first-class, double entry; must be competent to take full charge. H 36 Times.

BOOK SALESWOMAN.—Experienced, for a $50 per week proposition; suited to present educational courses; sales steadily increasing; salary and commission. The Kingsbridge Co., Springfield, Mass.

COMPANION.—Wanted for lady, companion who speaks French, understands nursing, and finds reducing diets, is cheerful, and has good experience, references, salary required. S 127 Times.

ENTRY CLERK.—Some knowledge of stenography; state age, salary expected. Box E 452 Times Annex.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
Require the services of
EXPERIENCED SALESLADIES
For the following departments:
TOYS,
HOSIERY,
KIMONOS AND PETTICOATS,
STATIONERY,
WOMEN'S DRESSES.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

HOUSEKEEPER, under 50 years of age, in hospital. Apply Superintendent, 1,919 Madison Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANTS.—WE HAVE AN OPENING FOR TWO YOUNG LADIES AS OFFICE ASSISTANTS WHO KNOW HOW TO USE A TYPEWRITER, UNDERSTAND BILLING, FIGURING, &C.; STATE YOUR QUALIFICATIONS, AGE, REFERENCE, AND EXPERIENCE; HOURS 8 TO 5:30. WRITE "OFFICE ASSISTANT," 8 GREENWICH AV., N. Y. C.

ONE LADY IN EVERY TOWN WITHIN 50 MILES OF NEW YORK AS LOCAL SECRETARY FOR A DOMESTIC EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT; MODERATE SALARY; PERMANENT. L 168 TIMES.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.,
WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK,
REQUIRE
EXPERIENCED GIRLS
FOR THEIR
AUDITING DEPT.
STEADY POSITION AND GOOD SALARY TO THOSE WHO QUALIFY.

SECRETARY, good typist, neat; know Russian; very good chance for advancement; to start, $16. Call 68 William St., Room 900.

SECRETARY with executive ability, good Spanish correspondent, for export business; state experience and salary. H 39 Times.

SECRETARY STENOGRAPHER.—Must use Russian machine. 68 William St., Room 902.

STENOGRAPHER and correspondent in publishing office; permanent position and excellent opportunity for advancement to energetic and competent person; write, stating previous experience, and salary received. H 46 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; temporary, $18 a week; permanent position possible if rapid, accurate, and willing. Call Room 648, 42 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in law office; good position for right party; salary moderate at first; state experience and salary expected. Address S. E., 260 Broadway, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be experienced in several lines; better than high school education, quick and in every way capable; will pay $20 and increase. Give telephone number. S 396 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. Experienced young lady for manager's office of large corporation located Long Island City; must be quick and accurate. H 43 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, with legal experience preferred; mention salary and experience. H 41 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, with knowledge of stenography; experienced; good opportunity for advancement; permanent. H 24 Times.

TEACHER, over 25, for Summer work; year's contract if efficient. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

TYPIST.—Experienced, capable operating dictaphone; real estate and insurance office; state age, experience, and salary expected. Real Estate, 203 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, 16 to 25, to assist in doctor's office uptown. Write Box 10, 1,035 8d Av.

YOUNG LADY to take charge of an employes lunch room, for girls; must have high school education and domestic science training; salary $12 a week to start. E 273 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMEN to call on executives in all lines of business; excellent opportunity to earn big money; commission basis. Apply 8th floor, 342 West 57th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT. ACCOUNTANT.

A prominent manufacturing concern requires the services of a high-grade man, thoroughly experienced in manufacturing and cost accounting; must possess originality and the ability to put through new ideas; a new line of action in the accounting field that requires an up-to-the-minute man—a thinker; state full particulars as to qualifications, salary expected, &c., to

A. M., 203 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Wanted, in the office of a firm of Certified Public Accountants, a high-class, capable senior; preferably with experience in stock brokerage work; state full qualifications and references, which will be treated in strictest confidence. Box L 120 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Senior assistant wanted who is capable of taking entire charge of audits; applicant should be particular in mentioning references and salary. S 388 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young junior accountant, bookkeeper, for temporary work. Apply by letter only, M., 423 West 120th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, experienced, with knowledge of Italian. Write, stating reference and salary wanted, W. H., P. O. Box 1820.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Man, experienced in bookkeeping, credit department, and general office work; familiar with plumbers' supply trade preferred; give age, experience, and salary expected. L 162 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced in lighting fixtures to take full charge of books and keep cost system; good opportunity for advancement. Falkenbach Mfg. Co., 159 East 54th St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; one who has had some experience and lives in Brooklyn. S 372 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; also be able to operate typewriter. Apply Myer, Florist, 58th St. and Madison Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, over 31 years old; must have shop experience and good driving references on Pierce-Arrow and Willys-Knight cars; all year round in country; salary $27.50 and room; meals can be obtained at a very reasonable rate. Write, giving name, address, former employer, and make of car in each position. Address H 48 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—One who has had experience with Packard Twin Six; must be good driver, good mechanic, neat, willing, and obliging; state age, married or single, nationality, and religion. Address S 391 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced Ford commercial; $16 week; bring references. S. P., 421 Hegan St.

CORRESPONDENT wanted to control freely the following languages: Spanish, French, and Russian; apply in writing only, stating experience, salary expected, and references; information will be treated in strict confidence. B. Brown & Bro., Inc., 227 Water St.

COST CLERK.—Young man; experienced manufacturing costs; must be capable of working into and assuming all details relating to costs and accounts controlling same; to such a young man an excellent opportunity for advancement is offered; reply by letter only, in own handwriting, giving full details of experience, salaries earned, &c., together with references; applications confidential. The United States Aluminum Company, Edgewater, N. J.

CUTTER, custom; men's clothing; reference; New York experience. Call after 10, G. N. Vincent, 524 6th Av.

DESIGNERS

for punch press tools for manufacturing accurate small parts in large quantities; also on jigs and fixtures for accurate production of small parts. Call or write Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

DRAFTSMEN.

Men experienced in the design of small mechanical and electrical apparatus; to men of ability and technical education we offer permanent positions with excellent opportunities for advancement. Call or write Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

DRAFTSMAN wanted, experienced in design and details of concrete building; state age, experience, education, married or single, and salary. A. M. D., 33 Times.

FILE CLERK,

EXPERIENCED; MUST BE NEAT AND ACCURATE; REPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING AND GIVE REFERENCES. S 387 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FILE CLERK.—Young man wanted by large oil corporation; must be of neat appearance and able to mark up and put away large correspondence; permanent position; state age, experience, references, and religion; salary $65 per month. W 369 Times Downtown.

FOR A LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN WE WANT TO CORRESPOND WITH AN ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER WHO IS THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, UNDERSTANDING OFFICE ROUTINE, SYSTEMATIZING FACTORY COST EFFICIENCY, FINANCIAL REPORTS, SHORT CUTS, ACCUSTOMED TO HANDLING SALESMEN'S ACCOUNTS; ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS AND HAS HAD TO DEAL WITH THE CUSTOM HOUSE DUTIES, FOREIGN EXCHANGE PLEASE STATE EXPLICITLY WHOM YOU ARE EMPLOYED WITH AND SEND REFERENCES. ALSO STATE WHAT SALARY IS EXPECTED. YOUR COMMUNICATION WILL BE TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY. BORROUGH MACHINE USED. T 202 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FOR A LARGE EXPORT AND IMPORT CONCERN, WE WANT TO ENGAGE THE SERVICES OF AN ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, AND SYSTEMATIZER; ONE WHO IS FIRST CLASS IN DEPARTMENTAL ORGANIZATION AND FINANCE. WE EXPECT THE APPLICANT TO BE CONVERSANT WITH CUSTOM HOUSE CALCULATIONS ON INVOICES AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE; STATE REFERENCES AND SALARY EXPECTED. COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED CONFIDENTIAL. BORROUGH MACHINE USED. T 203 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
Require the services of
EXPERIENCED SALESMEN
For their LINEN DEPARTMENT.
Also SPORTING GOODS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

MANAGER WANTED.

Up-to-date manager for inn of the highest class, situated on Long Island Sound, midway between New York and Boston, to be opened on or before Aug. 1; location unsurpassed; exceptional opportunity for man of enterprise and ambition; unquestionable credentials required. Address, including copies of references, X 322 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

SECRETARIES, stenographers; exceptional openings for unusually competent and high class young women; $25 to start. Wall Street Agency, 20 Broad.

STENOGRAPHERS, $25, $20, $18; clerical, $18, $15; permanent. Lang Agency, 120 Broadway.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, $20; typists, clerks. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

Instruction.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MAIL ORDER
MANAGER WANTED
TO TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE OF A BRANCH OF A LARGE NATIONAL MAIL ORDER BUSINESS.
ESSENTIALS: BEST OF REFERENCES AND ACTUAL EXPERIENCE IN MAIL ORDER OPERATING. ONLY MEN IN THE $10,000 CLASS CONSIDERED.
ALL REPLIES TO THIS ADVERTISEMENT OPENED PERSONALLY BY MEMBER OF FIRM AND TREATED AS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. NO MATTER HOW RESPONSIBLE YOUR POSITION MAY BE YOU CAN ANSWER THIS ADVERTISEMENT WITHOUT JEOPARDIZING YOUR PRESENT ARRANGEMENTS.
X 331 TIMES ANNEX.

MANAGER for Bergen County (N. J.) automobile concern. Address, state age and desire qualifications, S 386 Times Downtown.

MAN.—Wanted by a large foreign banking house, a first-class man, capable of taking charge of foreign exchange and letter of credit department. Answer with full particulars to X 334 Times Annex.

MANUFACTURING MAN, thoroughly all-around printer as manufacturing man in advertising and publishing office; only ambitious, energetic, willing men need address. Efficiency, H 47 Times.

MECHANICS.—Experienced automobile mechanics wanted for high-class concern; excellent working conditions. Mulford, Haas Co., inc., Bedford Av. and Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PORTER.—Young man wanted in a lubricating oil house; must be strong and willing. Box W 371 Times Downtown.

REPORTER.—One with experience on country daily; good digger on district work, not merely an assignment; absolutely sober; start $20. Apply Managing Editor, Hudson Dispatch, Union Hill, N. J.

SALESMEN WANTED.

The war has created an intense and widespread interest in "world events." Ours is a business proposition for business men; experienced salesmen are needed for selling and managerial positions on our force; permanent income assured men able to direct others; drawing account allowed against commissions; must be over 25 years of age. ROUTINE CANVASSERS OR PEDDLERS WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED.
Call Encyclopaedia Britannica Corporation, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN WANTED.

Corporation marketing widely advertised product, doing business of several millions annually, desires services of ambitious, proven salesman; integrity, good address, and at least high school education are essential. We will make working arrangement with man who can qualify, in which drawing account against commissions and expenses of transportation will be taken care of; in order to be considered, please state age, nature of line sold previously, and education. X 292 Times Annex.

SALESMEN

for our new $10 automobile policy; an easy seller; every owner, driver, chauffeur should buy on sight; the only policy issued that covers every accident while operating, adjusting, or cranking automobiles; big commissions. Fred J. Schaefer & Co., managers, 1,123 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Wanted experienced calculating salesmen; experience on non-listing machine preferred; address in own handwriting, stating experience, references, and salary wanted; replies strictly confidential. Burroughs Adding Machine Company, 7th floor, 217 Broadway, New York.

SALESMEN,

Corporation planning national advertising campaign on commodities sold to retail trade, 25 per cent. commission basis; excellent side line. Wallkill Chemical Co., Inc., New Paltz, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—Progressive children's wear house desires to employ salesman to sell coats and dresses; only such need apply who can produce results; all territories open; commission basis only. S 281 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Automobile salesman; experienced; must be a plugger, able to express himself, and possess closing ability; standard car; salary and commission; state age and experience. "Auto," 48 Times.

SALESMEN, calling on waist and dress manufacturers, to handle specialty as a side line; pocket sample; no competition; good commission. S 380 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted to sell new Ford attachment; only those having experience in this line considered; drawing account against commission. 1,650 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Motor truck, 1 to 5 ton worm drive; also Ford ton trucks attachment; good line; strictly commission. See Mr. Duerr, 1,078 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, experienced hardware salesman. Address, giving age, references, salary wanted, The George Richards Co., Dover, New Jersey.

SALESMEN covering small town; good side line, no samples; big, continuous commission. Sanitex, Northeast corner 22d St. and Avenue A.

SALESMAN.—City and vicinity retail trade for line of children's rompers, pajamas, &c.; commission basis. H 7 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to sell high-class leather goods, on commission only, to start; reliable house; references. L 135 Times.

SECRETARY, with executive ability; good Spanish correspondent, for export business; state experience and salary. Box H 38 Times.

SEWER BRICKLAYERS.—Ten non-union; Tenth and Bismarck; one year's work; dry ditch; come ready for work. P. M. Torson & Son, sewer contractors, Indianapolis, Ind.

SHIPPING CLERK ASSISTANT; young man, not over 23 years of age, by wholesale hardware concern, doing export and domestic business, who has had some office experience; shipping office experience desirable, but not essential; salary, $12 per week. Address S 394 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, assistant in brass goods factory; good chance for the right party; state age, experience, and salary expected. T 204 Times Downtown.

SODA DISPENSER.—Experienced. Apply 8 A. M. Repetti, 80 West 34th St.

STEEL SALES
CORRESPONDENTS.

One of the largest steel export houses needs five young men familiar with technical terms of the steel business, who can write strong and effective sales letters.

These young men should be between 25 and 35, and have ideas of their own for developing business in foreign lands by mail. We want men who can blaze new trails and put personality and vigor into their letters.

If you want an opportunity where you will have to work hard for the present but will build yourself a strong future with unusually large remuneration, answer this advertisement. Write your application selling your services just as you would sell steel. Bring it with you for interview.

Call 20 Broad Street. R. L. LEWIS.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man wanted by large oil corporation; must be of neat appearance and a rapid and accurate worker; permanent position with good future; state experience, references, age, and religion; salary, $70 per month. S 367 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, one capable of taking charge of up-to-date real estate office; salary and percentage; exceptional chance for advancement. Drawer 1,430, Hartford, Conn.

STOCK SALESMEN.

We desire the services of three high-grade salesmen to handle the stock of a legitimate industrial corporation; permanent position and liberal commission. W 370 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK.—Young man as head stock clerk in retail music roll department of big concern; must be experienced in handling a big roll stock; salary, $12 per week to start; fine opportunity for right man; give age and experience for last three years. H 18 Times.

STOCK MAN.—Wanted, at once, experienced mechanical goods stock-man to take charge large line rubber mechanical goods. X 326 Times Annex.

TRADE JOURNALIST.—Young plugger who seeks opportunity; state full particulars and lowest salary. Box E 276 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for clerical work, operate typewriter, and familiar with mechanical drawings. Seventh Floor, 897 Bridge St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN to supervise office routine and be a proficient at corresponding; mail order experience preferred. H 29 Times.

YOUNG MEN, in bank, beginners; those having high school training preferred; must state age and salary expected. V 371 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, bright, for clerical position in railroad engineering office; state age, salary expected, and previous experience. S 396 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

YOUNG MEN TO LEARN TRADES; free instruction; 9 trades. Apply mornings, Baron de Hirsch Trade School, 222 East 64th St.; Wednesday evenings, Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, or Hebrew Educational Society, Hopkinson and Sutter Avs., Brooklyn.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 363 West 57th.

ACCOUNTANTS, (4,) $2,000 up; bookkeepers, (5,) $1,000; boys. Business Service Bureau,

ANARCHISTS IGNORE RULINGS OF COURT

Emma Goldman and Berkman Continue Irrelevant Questionings of Talesmen.

FIVE JURORS ARE ACCEPTED

Box Is Not Expected to be Filled Before Tomorrow—Judge Mayer Bars Talk on Revolution.

Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, the anarchists now on trial in the Federal District Court on an indictment charging conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the Federal military laws, continued their long and at times tiresome examination of jurors yesterday. The result was that when court adjourned at 7 o'clock last night there were five jurors in the box, with little prospect of getting the other seven before some time tomorrow.

Berkman used up all of Wednesday's and all of yesterday morning's session in examining the talesmen and Miss Goldman, who took the floor at the afternoon session yesterday, consumed the rest of the day in the same manner. Despite the fact that the two defendants, who are acting as their own lawyers, were overruled time and again for asking what the court considered irrelevant and improper questions, they refused to follow the instructions of the judge, and no sooner was one question asked and ruled against than another would be asked.

"Do you believe that the Government does more harm than good," was a sample of the questions asked by Berkman.

"Would you be prejudiced against these defendants if it was shown that they contended that the United States is not a true democracy?" was another question which was ruled out.

Emma Goldman, when she began querying the talesmen, was instructed not to repeat any question which had been asked by Berkman. It was expected by some in the court room that this might stop the delay, but the opposite proved to be the case, and for more than four hours she asked all sorts of questions, ranging all the way from woman suffrage to the editorial policy of an anarchist publication of which Miss Goldman is the editor.

Assistant District Attorney Content intends to ask Emma Goldman to explain a bank deposit of $3,067 which she made on Jan. 24, 1916. An examination of the bank book for a period of four years showed deposits ranging from $20 to $300, in two cases there being deposits of $500. The bank book was found among her effects when she was arrested at the offices of Mother Earth. Because of reports that German propaganda money has been back of much of the anti-American agitation in this country, the authorities think that Miss Goldman ought to tell where she got enough money to make such a large deposit on one day.

A woman anarchist, when admittance to the court room was refused to her yesterday, hit a young Deputy United States Marshal over the head with a parasol. The injury was slight and she was not arrested.

The trial will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—June 26, 9:07 A. M. train from Park Place, Newark, to Hudson Terminal, downtown New York, a package of jewelry about 6 by 8 inches, property of Day, Clark & Co., Newark, N. J., billed to Howard & Co., New York; employe must stand loss; suitable reward for return, 449 Washington St., Newark, N. J.

LOST—Pigskin handbag, marked "F. J. W.," on ferryboat from Weehawken to Cortlandt St., New York, on 7:45 boat; liberal reward, no questions asked. 110 Sunnyside Av. Telephone 5961 East New York.

LOST—Liberal reward for return of bag lost Wednesday night, June 27, ladies' room, 42d St. Ferry. Finder kindly address May E. Swan, 31 Nassau St., Room 407, N. Y. City.

LOST—Diamond and star sapphire plaque pin broken off, between 70th St., Broadway car, and Stern's 42d St. store, Saturday, June 23; $100 reward. Valerie Bergere, 200 West 70th. Columbus 9073.

LOST—Gold bar pin with sapphires; between Fourth Avenue car and 122 Madison Avenue. Please communicate with D. K., care French Wounded Fund, 122 Madison Avenue. Reward.

LOST—On West Shore ferryboat, 7:45 P. M. Monday, June 25, pigskin traveling bag with tag initialed F. J. W. Liberal reward if returned to 110 Sunnyside Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOST—Gentleman's open-faced gold watch, engraved "Captain J. J. McNulty"; $21 reward; no questions. F. J. M., Columbian Garden, 5 Greenwich Av. and 8th St.

LOST.—Gold mesh bag Wednesday evening in front of Geo. M. Cohan or Cohan & Harris Theatre. Liberal reward. E. B. Eames, 90 Broadway.

LOST.—Bunch office keys with registry tag attached. Finder will be rewarded on delivery at office Superintendent Washington Building, Number One Broadway.

LOST—June 27, from automobile, Broadway and 35th St., brown rattan suitcase; liberal reward, no questions asked. Return to Gallert, 1,333 Broadway.

LOST—Diamond and sapphire bar pin on 5th Av., 37th St., or Bonwit-Teller's or Stewart's; liberal reward. Miss Daly, Apt. 3 B, 452 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Friday, June 15, between 61st St. and 85th St., East, or Madison Av. car, small diamond heart pin; reward. Mrs. H. B. Duryea, 535 Park Av.

REWARD.—Gold brooch, Thursday, Broadway car, 9th-87th Sts. Communicate X 342 Times Annex.

LOST—Blood pressure apparatus, East 53d St. and Lexington Av.; liberal reward. 591 Park Av.

LOST.—At Cedarhurst, L. I., Irish terrier one year old. C. R. L. Telephone 3672 Rector.

LOST.—Gold watch and chain, probably between Times Square and Nevin St., Brooklyn, subway; reward, Blackburn, 68 Broad.

LOST—Diamond-shape black onyx ring, diamond in centre. Harlem 6308.

$50 REWARD.

LOST, GOLD MATCHBOX, DIAMOND SETTING, BACK ENGRAVED "REGGIE TO HARRY," IN FRONT OF HENDERSON'S, CONEY ISLAND. TELEPHONE PLAZA 6229. HARRY ARONSOHN, 32 EAST 64TH ST.

MAY UNIONIZE HUMORISTS.

American Association Elects J. A. Waldron as President.

The American Press Humorists held the first business session of their convention in the Hotel McAlpin yesterday. Chicago was selected as the next meeting place, the date to be fixed by the Executive Committee. These officers were elected: President—James A. Waldron, editor of Judge; Vice President—J. M. Darling, cartoonist; Secretary-Treasurer—Douglas Malloch of Chicago, editor of The American Lumberman and styled the Lumberman-Poet; Executive Committee—E. W. Miller, Chicago; Edgar A. Guest, Detroit; Ted Robinson, Cleveland; Clare Briggs of New York, and Charles A. Leedy of Youngstown, Ohio.

New members elected were Irvin S. Cobb, Ray Hoppman of The New York Telegram, Frank J. Price of The Morning Telegraph, Harold Webster, cartoonist; G. McIntyre, representing a chain of Western newspapers; Berton Braley, Robert Dean, and Grant D. Hamilton.

Today the association may unionize and incorporate under the laws of New York.

The annual dinner was held last night at the McAlpin.

UPHOLDS FINGER PRINT LAW

It is not unconstitutional to finger print a person convicted of a crime, according to a decision yesterday by Judge Wadhams in General Sessions, upholding the finger printing statute. The decision was given in the case of Anna Sallow, convicted recently of disorderly conduct. After reviewing the history of the case and the previous decisions on the question, the Court says:

"Finger prints are but the tracings of physical characteristics of the lines upon the fingers. Nothing further is required in finger printing than has been sustained heretofore by the Courts in making proofs of identification."

Special Bathing Suits

$2.95

Friday and Saturday Only

Two-piece suits of worsted. Black, navy blue—heather mixtures of green and dark oxford.

Wallach guarantees the color.

Get one now. Just in time for the Fourth—and you'll be fixed for the Summer.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 125th St.
3d Ave., Cor. 122d St. } Open
246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes



6 PHOTOS 1.50

Standard Cabinet Size, Dark Grounds, Finished in Folders. Etching Photos, $1 each and up.

Without Coupon, $4.50

T. E. Purnell

Chicago Boston, Phila. Detroit

A NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHER.
Offers the Latest Style Photographs. Highly artistic, at Summer rates. Satisfaction absolutely guaranteed.
Photos for Passports, Cuts and Reproductions finished in 2 hours.
Old and New Photos Copied and Enlarged.

20 Studios at Your Service

398 5th Ave., bet. 37th and 38th Sts.
316 5th Ave., at 32d St.
1 W. 34th St., opp. Waldorf.
115 W. 42d St., near Broadway.
1482 Broadway, Cor. 43d.
1269 Broadway, at 32d St.
9 E. 42d St., near 5th Ave.
245 Broadway, opp. City Hall.
203 Broadway, Eve. Mail Building.
59th St. and 3d Ave., in Bloomingdales'.
HARLEM—231 W. 125th St.
BROOKLYN—472 Fulton St.
BRONX—149th & 3d Ave., over Riker's.
NEWARK—869 Broad St.

Cut Out This Coupon

AND SAVE $3.00.
GOOD UNTIL JULY 31.



CLIFFWOOD
A lower Logwood

E&W Collars 15 cent
EARL & WILSON

Representation

of manufacturers of foods and liquids, also foreign products is desired by Comptoir International des Grandes Liqueurs, 3, rue d'Arcole, St. Etienne, (Loire) France. We are also buyers.

ADVERTISEMENT.

GIANTS—Two Games—BOSTON.
1:45. Polo Grounds Today. Adm. 50c.

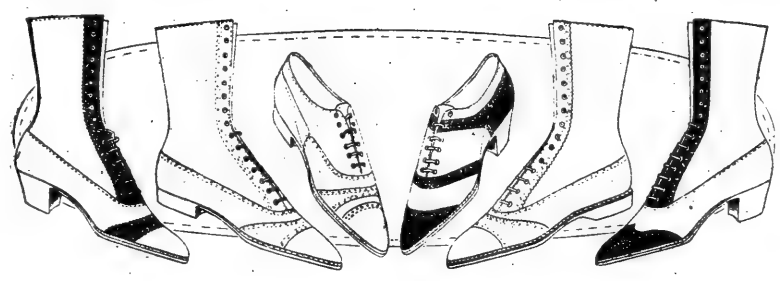
Broadway Saks & Company at 34th St.

Are Offering Most Extraordinary Values in a

Sale of White Washable Kid Sport Boots and Oxfords

For Women and Misses

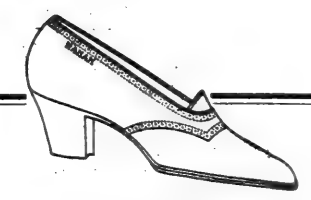
Oxfords at $3.85 Boots at $4.95



Seldom have shoes of this superlative quality been seen at such low cost. The models are made over most comfortable lasts, and each pair has been finished with the utmost care.

Included are Boots and Oxfords in White Kidskin with soles and heels of white Ivory Leather or Neolin, and many very attractive models in White Kidskin with blue or brown trimmings. Sizes 2½ to 6 and widths AA to D. Not every size in each style, but your size in one of the many models represented.

None sent C. O. D., Exchanged or on Approval



ANNUAL JULY SALE

Men's and Women's Shoes At Greatly Reduced Prices

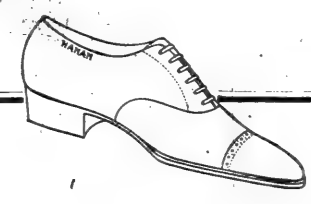
Many of the shoes in this sale are put at a price less than the present cost of making them.

Discontinued lines enable us to give you an opportunity to secure these exceptional bargains.

A great many of the lines include complete sizes.

Hanan & Son

Broadway, cor. 31st St.
Broadway, cor. 38th St.
1095 B'way, nr. 23d St.
Broadway, cor. Canal St.
Broadway cor. Fulton St.
297 B'way, nr. Duane St.
35 Nassau St., cor. Liberty
516 Fifth Av., cor. 43d St.
411 Fifth Av., at 37th St
In Bkn. at 390 Fulton St.



Because We Are Merchants Not Speculators Every

Hart Schaffner & Marx

Fancy Suit REDUCED

Excepting Dixie Weaves, Palm Beaches, Mohairs, Silks, Black and Blue Suits.

The speculator who owns merchandise that is "going up" holds it for the higher price.

Every Hart Schaffner & Marx suit we own is worth to-day more than it cost; wil be worth much more next season than it is now. For woolens—like most other staples—have been and are "going up."

But we are *Merchants*, not speculators; our profit lies in holding customers—not merchandise. We shall clear our stocks *c ean* this season as we always do.

You benefit *now*—by a greater than ever saving.

You benefit again next season by knowing all our stocks are fresh and new.

We benefit because *you* do.

Suits that were $22.50 and less	$19.50	Suits that were $30 and $32.50	$27.50
Suits that were $25	22.50	Suits that were $35 and $40	32.50
Suits that were $28	25.00	Suits that were $45 and $50	38.50

No Charge for Alterations

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Corner 29th St.
3rd Ave., Cor. 122nd St. } Open
240-248 West 125th St. } Evenings

To Every Automobile User in New York City

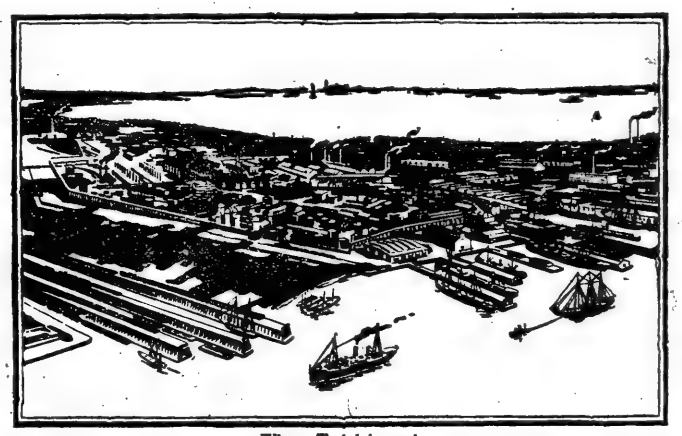
Facts about the new gasoline that vaporizes fast

The Production Expert of the Tide Water Oil Co. has perfected a new gasoline.

After hundreds of experiments on the road and in the laboratory he has produced a gasoline that gives extra power and added mileage.

This new gasoline differs from ordinary fuel because it vaporizes fast.

At first it was used only by stockholders of the company, their friends and a very few high grade garages. It was really an "exhibition" fuel.



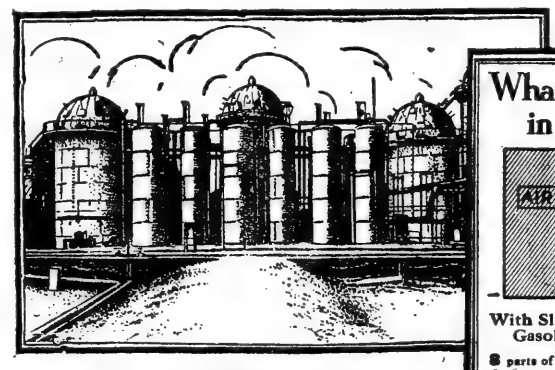
Where Tydol is made

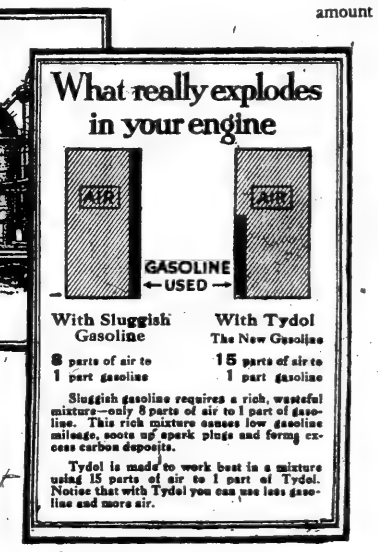
On New York Harbor, the Tide Water Refinery covers 122 acres. Here Mr. Edwards, the Production Expert, has perfected the special processes which make Tydol possible.

Now offered to all New York motorists

Today, this wonderful new gasoline can be secured by all New York motorists at the same price as ordinary gasoline. Close study by the company's engineers has at last put its production on a commercial basis.

Hereafter, a list of high grade New York garages will sell it. It will be known as Tydol, the new gasoline that vaporizes fast.





How low-grade or sluggish gasoline wastes fuel

Sluggish gasoline *vaporizes slowly.* A large part of it *never* becomes vapor at all and cannot explode. It cannot help drive your engine. It is waste fuel.

To produce even fair results, sluggish gasoline requires a rich, wasteful mixture. Only 8 parts of air can be used to 1 part of fuel. That's because it vaporizes slowly.

Unvaporized gasoline causes excess carbon, gummed-up rings and valves and dirty spark plugs. It dilutes the lubricating oil. It is the commonest cause of a sluggish engine.

To insure unequalled purity

In 12 great tanks, Tydol is cleansed and washed with two special preparations. Every gallon of it passes through these tanks repeatedly until its purity conforms to the high, unchanging standard.

The new economy gasoline—works best at 15 to 1

Tydol, the new economy gasoline, is different from other fuels. *It vaporizes fast.* It is *specially made* to give best results in a 15 to 1 mixture of air and fuel.

15 parts air to 1 of gasoline. That is the most efficient mixture for every automobile. The February 1917 Bulletin of the Society of Automobile Engineers shows that 15 to 1 is scientifically correct for all speeds and all loads.

Tydol works best at 15 to 1 because it vaporizes fast. It gives rapid flame spread, a hot explosion and high pressure. *That means maximum power and mileage and easy starting.*

Tydol burns up clean, reduces carbon. Thus it eliminates many engine troubles.

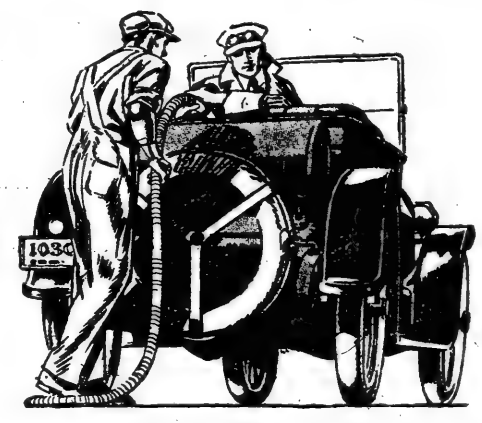
How motorists can save 25% to 45% on fuel

The diagram shows how Tydol saves gasoline expense. On the left, is an 8 to 1 mixture of air and sluggish gasoline. On the right, is the Tydol economy mixture—15 parts of air to 1 part of fuel. Notice the marked saving in fuel.

With Tydol, you use *less* fuel and *more* air. That's why Tydol saves the average motorist real money on gasoline bills.

Tydol has these unique properties because it is made by the Edwards System, a series of exclusive processes controlled by this Company. These processes have been developed and perfected under the direction of Mr. S. H. Edwards, for 30 years our Production Expert. Today, Mr. Edwards is one of America's authorities on oil-refining. Tydol is his final achievement.

And yet it sells for the same price as ordinary gasoline.



When the tank needs filling

Don't waste money any longer by using sluggish fuel. Use Tydol, the new economy fuel. The next time you fill up is the time to demand Tydol from the garage man.

How to set your carburetor at 15 to 1

The Society of Automobile Engineers' Bulletin mentioned herein, tells how to adjust the amount of gasoline fed by your carburetor.

Before making the adjustment fill the gasoline tank with Tydol and warm up your engine.

Then with your car standing still and the engine running, follow the directions given in the Society of Automobile Engineers' Bulletin:

"Decrease the quantity of gasoline until the engine loses power. Then give more gasoline till good power is restored, *but not a notch beyond that point.*"

With Tydol this adjustment gives you the 15 to 1 mixture. *Because Tydol is made in such a way that it works best in a 15 to 1 mixture.*

You can never be sure you have the 15 to 1 mixture unless you use Tydol, because sluggish gasoline usually back-fires on mixtures leaner than 8 to 1.

Tydol gives you greatest economy and efficiency.

Where you can buy Tydol

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Sunday fair, warmer; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,707. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

ROADS LOSE FIGHT FOR 15% ADVANCE, BUT GAIN A LITTLE

Commission Finds Emergency It Was Alleged They Faced Does Not Exist.

FULL TEXT OF DECISION

War Burden Plea Rejected but Roads May Reapply Oct. 28 or Sooner, if Earnings Drop.

GRANTS HIGHER CLASS RATES

This Benefits Eastern Roads—South and West Get Higher Coal Rates—Vote Was 4 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The long-expected decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the application of the railroads of the country for permission to raise their freight rates 15 per cent. in order to enable them to meet existing conditions of expense was rendered tonight. While at first the decision was interpreted as a flat rejection of the application of the carriers for relief, a more careful analysis showed that railroads in official classification territory—that is, the Eastern roads—practically gain the right to increase their class rates from 5 to 10 per cent.

The Eastern roads are benefited also by favorable rail and water rates. The permission to increase class charges will raise rates per hundred pounds to 90 cents for first class, 79 cents for second class, 60 cents for third class, 42 cents for fourth class, 36 cents for fifth class, and 30 cents for sixth class freight. Such increased tariffs may be made effective on not less than five days' notice given in the usual way. Railroad men here regard this phase of the allowed increases as amounting practically to an increase of from 8 to [illegible] territory. [illegible] until the [illegible] in a practical way it will be impossible to give exact figures. The general understanding is that the gross freight revenue of the Eastern roads will be increased from 3 to 4 per cent.

On its face the decision is a rejection of the application of the railroads. This impression is conveyed by one sentence in the commission's report into which it compresses its general view of the advisability of the increase. "Only a most urgent and extraordinary situation," the commission says, "would justify permitting tariffs carrying a large percentage increase to become effective. This record does not disclose the existence of a situation requiring such a heroic remedy."

War Plea Rejected.

In another place the commission replies to the argument of the railroads that the proposed increase was a war measure. It says:

"We fully appreciate the services which the railroads are performing and the unusual efforts they are making to secure a maximum of efficiency. But this record does not convince us that the suspending or the refusing to suspend the proposed rates, or the granting or the refusing to grant increased rates, will facilitate or retard the successful prosecution of the war."

Under the commisson's order the tariffs containing the proposed increase, which had been filed with the commission by the railroads, are suspended until Oct. 28, 1917, at which time the case may be reopened if unfavorable conditions develop.

The commission's action became known at 7:30 o'clock tonight, when copies of its order were made public, together with the commission's statements of the reasons for its course.

In the first understanding that it denied all which was asked by the railroads, the decision came as a good deal of a shock to interested persons here. The railroads, which had been admittedly hard hit by the increase in expenses, had hoped that the commission would grant permission to increase freight rates 15 per cent.

Shippers and others who on previous occasions had consistently fought every effort of the roads to increase rates came forward this time with warm indorsement of the claims of the carriers for relief from present conditions. To the outsider it looked as if the railroads were at last to get all they asked on the ground that it would be only justice to concede their claims.

Commissioners Differ.

On account of the recent death of Commissioner Clements there are only six members of the commission. The decision was rendered by a four to two vote, but one of the assenting members indicated that he concurred with the majority only because he did not want the long study of the question to go for naught. Commissioners Clark, Harlan, Hall, and Daniels rendered the decision, with Commissioner McChord dissenting and Commissioner Mayer partly dissenting.

In a separate opinion Commissioner Harlan said that "it became necessary, in order that some affirmative results might follow from this extended and laborious decision, that I should concur in the course outlined in the commission's report."

The majority Commissioners state that if the prosecution of the war could be contributed to by granting the increase or by anything which they had power to do they would have responded unhesitatingly to the fullest extent of the authority of the commission. But the evidence showed that war business had, in the past, proved even more profitable than ordinary traffic. The railroads, it appeared, usually get more pay for carrying troops than they do for running ordinary passenger trains. It was nowhere shown, the Commis-

Continued on Page 6.

American Ambulance Section Cited by French for Courage

PARIS, June 29.—Section 13 of the American Ambulance Field Service has been cited in its entirety for efficiency, endurance, courage, and coolness, in orders of the Tenth Army Corps. The section is mentioned notably for its services on May 25 in removing wounded soldiers while under a deadly bombardment from the enemy's guns.

Two members of the section who are cited individually are Thomas J. Cassidy of Chicago (University of Chicago) and James L. Thompson of Indianapolis (Wesleyan College.)

Powel Fenton of Philadelphia, (University of Pennsylvania,) serving in Saloniki, has received a second citation in the orders of the army.

GUARD MAY GO TO FRANCE SOON

Units When Drafted Will Be Sent at Once to Divisional Training Camps.

STAY THERE TO BE SHORT

Twelve or More Infantry Divisions Likely to be Organized by Redistribution.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Reports from Major Gen. Pershing on the landing of American troops in France still were lacking tonight and the personal accounts of newspaper correspondents of the scenes at the French port again were held up to wait on the official information.

Army officials maintained complete silence as to the expedition or as to plans for future movements of troops to support the advance guard. Marine Corps officers were eager to learn whether the regiment of sea soldiers under Colonel Doyen, which formed part of the initial force, was first to land. The marines generally are proud of their record of being first in the field, and are hopeful that it has been sustained in the first dispatch of American forces to fight in the Old World.

It appeared possible today that a full marine brigade eventually would be sent to France to work as a unit of General Pershing's Army. With the corps raised to 30,000 men enough for a brigade could be spared, and officers and men want to get to the fighting front.

Guard May Go Abroad Soon.

Preparation of the great forces that are to support those already dispatched is moving steadily ahead, in both the army and the navy. Announcement today that when the National Guard is drafted into Federal service and mobilized it will be sent at once to the divisional training camp sites in the Southeastern, Southern, and Western Departments was another step on the road. It will eliminate some delay in making the State troops ready for the front.

There has been much speculation and no authoritative announcement whatever as to the use to be made of the National Guard. The existing units and those new ones that are ready for Federal inspection and recognition comprise the skeleton of sixteen infantry divisions. Under present distribution by States, however, there would not be more than four or five divisions complete enough to deserve that name. It seems likely that redistribution and consolidation of the force must be undertaken soon after it passes into the Federal service under the draft clause of the National Defense act. Probably twelve or more complete infantry divisions could be organized. Certainly that number could be completed with the cavalry employed dismounted, as is now planned, and used as provisional infantry regiments.

At full war strength the existing regiments would represent a total force of probably 350,000 men. Of that number at least one-third are fairly well seasoned troops, who already have had six or eight months of intensive instruction and active continuous service on the border. In the judgment of army officials this will furnish a splendid nucleus to train the new men and insure the rapid passage of the entire force through the elementary stages of its military education. The fact that the guard camps are to be of canvas seems to indicate that it is not expected to keep them in training on this side of the ocean for a very extended period.

Additional training for numerous guard artillery units soon will be in progress also at the various officers' training camps. At least a battalion of field artillery has been ordered to each camp in order that the artillery officer candidates for the national army may have the means of learning the things they must later teach to the new forces. In the process valuable training will be given to the guard battalions as well, which will stand them in good stead when they reach France.

Greatest Need Is Equipment.

The greatest problem that faces the War Department is to find supplies for the steadily increasing host of National Guardsmen which moves to its mobilization camps some time in July or August.

State officials have been notified that it is impossible to fill requisitions for new equipment that have been pouring in. The first force to be made ready must be the regular army, expanded to 500,000. The officers' training camps, where 50,000 men are under arms, also have absorbed an enormous quantity of reserve equipment.

A careful inspection of all equipment in the hands of the National Guard is being made to ascertain the prime necessities of the force when it is Federalized. Fortunately, much of the impediments necessary was supplied during the border mobilization and will serve until more can be procured.

Guard regiments now have wagon trains, a thing they never possessed before the border trouble. These will be employed at the divisional camps, supplemented with motor transport where necessary. When the regiments go to France, however, the Government will be able to supply them with full motor transport, as it has already sought bids for more than 70,000 motor trucks of various kinds.

An odd situation has arisen in connection with one part of the National Guard. The Militia Bureau has been forced to recommend that the allotment of Hawaii under the National Defense act be materially reduced. Under the bill the islands would furnish four regiments of infantry, four companies of coast artillery, one troop of cavalry, one company of engineers, and one signal company. It has been recommended that two regiments of infantry and three coast artillery companies will be stricken from this list. The islands have a population, exclusive of aliens, of

Continued on Page 2.

MARY PICKFORD in "The Little American," PARK THEATRE, Mon., Mat. Sunday.—Advt.

DECLARES SCULL HELD THAT COCCHI WAS NOT INVOLVED

Cruger Family Friend Says Woods's Deputy 'Combated' Information He Brought.

SCOUTED AN ABDUCTION

Victim's Pastor Asserts Police Refused to Believe Girl Had Been Killed.

FIGHT ON TO GET COCCHI

Swann Engages Counsel in Italy and Alienists Will Oppose Insanity Plea by the Slayer.

Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner Guy H. Scull, the executive head, under Commissioner Woods, of the detective division of the Police Department, was of the same mind last February and March as the detectives who searched for the missing Ruth Cruger in the theory that she had left her home voluntarily and that Alfred Cocchi had not been concerned in her disappearance, according to testimony given yesterday before Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein by the Rev. Dr. Harold Pattison, pastor of the Washington Heights Baptist Church, and Edward H. Ward of 450 West 149th Street, an inspector of the Western Union Telegraph Company, friends of the Cruger family, who assisted in the search for the girl.

The two men came to Mr. Wallstein's office in the Municipal Building to appear as witnesses in the investigation which the Commissioner of Accounts is conducting into the Police Department's management of the Cruger case. Mr. Ward testified that although he presented to Mr. Scull strong circumstantial evidence to show that Ruth Cruger did not leave her home on the afternoon of her disappearance with the intention of not returning, the Deputy Commissioner "spent most of his time combating" the information which he brought with general ideas in support of the orthodox police theory for cases of missing persons, and added that Cocchi "had nothing to do with the case."

Mr. Scull probably will appear before Commissioner Wallstein next week to present his version of the interviews with Dr. Pattison and Mr. Ward.

When he was asked yesterday whether he would follow the trail of the Cruger case from the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau through Police Headquarters, Commissioner Wallstein said that he would, and added:

"If the testimony shows that any one, whether at Police Headquarters or the Fourth Branch Bureau, was delinquent, that fact will be made known."

Pastor's Visit to Headquarters.

The Rev. Dr. Pattison, whose church the Cruger family attended, told of being called into the search for Ruth by her father. He said that he attempted to convince the detectives of what "a splendid girl" Ruth was, and that one of them admitted that he had been impressed by the fact that nothing damaging to Ruth's character had been discovered. Despite this, he said, the detectives persisted in working on the theory that Ruth had gone away voluntarily.

Mr. Cruger, he testified, told him that, although Mrs. Cocchi "went wild" in worrying about who would pay the rent for her apartment and store immediately after Cocchi's disappearance, within about ten days she had become calm and seemed not to be worrying at all. Mr. Cruger suggested that perhaps funds had been supplied to her, and desired Dr. Pattison to call the attention of the Police Department to Mrs. Cocchi's altered condition. Accordingly, Dr. Pattison went to Police Headquarters on March 21 and asked to see Commissioner Woods, but was conducted instead to Deputy Commissioner Scull, who promised to investigate what the minister told him.

Dr. Pattison said he spent an hour with Mr. Scull in discussing the Cruger case.

"I could see," he testified, "that Mr. Scull shared the opinion that Ruth had gone away voluntarily, which was more or less warranted because so many girls do run away. Mr. Scull spoke of the 95 per cent. theory and the 5 per cent. theory, but admitted that he should not let what he considered the more probable one interfere with his judgment in the case of Ruth Cruger. I tried to convince him that Ruth Cruger had not gone away voluntarily, and referred him to the members of my congregation for testimonials of her character."

Dr. Pattison remarked that he found Police Headquarters much more businesslike than the Fourth Branch Bureau, where "nobody seemed to care about anything."

Mr. Ward said that he went to Police Headquarters on Feb. 17 to see Commissioner Woods and also was conducted to Deputy Commissioner Scull.

"I told Mr. Scull," he testified, "that I had made an investigation and found that the facts of Ruth Cruger's disappearance pointed toward abduction. I told him of my acquaintance with the girl, that I had observed her in her home, and that, in my opinion, she was a good girl, who held her head high.

"I told the Deputy Commissioner that I had ascertained that, before going out for her skates on the afternoon of her disappearance, Ruth asked her sister, Christine, to accompany her, and that Christine did not go because she was reading and did not want to stop. I told him that I had found that Ruth left her home in a house dress, simply throwing a coat over it, and that she did not take any of her jewelry except

Continued on Page 2.

Greece Now at War With Teuton Allies; Hostilities on Greek Soil Motive Given

ATHENS, June 29.—The Greek Government has broken diplomatic relations with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey.

Though war has not yet been declared, the Government considers that a state of war exists since its advent into power yesterday. The recall of the Greek diplomatic representatives to the Central Powers and their allies is imminent.

PARIS, June 29.—Telegraphing from Athens under today's date the correspondent of Le Temps says:

"The Greek Government has directed its Minister to Switzerland, G. Caradja, to communicate to the Greek Legations at Berlin, Vienna, Sofia and Constantinople, instructing the Ministers to break diplomatic relations between the Greek Kingdom and the Governments of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey.

"The Greek Ministers at these capitals are instructed to leave their posts with their staffs and to place their archives with the Netherlands Legations.

"The rupture is based on the incompatibility of maintaining diplomatic relations with Governments that are carrying on war in Greek territory."

The declaration of the Government of Greece that a state of war exists with the Teutonic Allies, ranges on the side of the Entente the fourteenth nation, and the twenty-first which has broken off diplomatic relations with Berlin. It also adds 3,000,000 people to the 943,100,000 already arrayed against Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey with their 180,300,000.

Since King Constantine abdicated in favor of his second son, Alexander, on June 12, things have moved rapidly in Greece. Eleutherios Venizelos was recalled. French troops entered Athens to keep order. Venizelos, again Premier after nearly two years, formed a Cabinet and will restore the Chamber elected in May, 1915, and illegally dissolved by King Constantine in the following November.

Premier Venizelos in his speech to the Crown, after taking the oath of office at the palace yesterday, said that Greece's place was beside democracy. The nation was struggling for freedom of the world against the two Central Powers with whom Greece's hereditary enemies were allied.

"We realize," the Premier said, "that unless we drive the Bulgarians from Eastern Macedonia that part of Greek territory will be always exposed to great danger. Before, however, thinking of mobilizing that part of Greece which has not shared in our movement, we must vitalize its military organization, which has fallen into such decay, and bring about a fusion of the two armies in brotherly co-operation. Therefore, we shall now call out the untrained classes of 1916 and 1917."

BRUSILOFF FOR ARMY WELCOMES ROOT

Commander in Chief Says Troops of Russia Will Fight Hand in Hand with Ours.

SCOTT OFF TO RUMANIA

Will Greet King and Queen in Name of American Government and the Mission.

PETROGRAD, June 29.—Elihu Root, head of the American commission, and Foreign Minister Tereschtenko returned to Petrograd yesterday after a brief visit to Staff Headquarters, where they were welcomed by General Brusiloff, in the name of the Russian Army, which, declared the Commander in Chief, would continue with all the powers at its disposal not only to fight for its own cause—that of fortifying liberty recently acquired—but at the same time, hand in hand with America, to fight for the right of all nations to shape their destinies in accordance with their own desires.

There was little in the small country town of Mohilev to correspond with a conventional view of a General Staff headquarters. The atmosphere of formality, secrecy, and dignity which distinguished it when it was the home of the former Emperor Nicholas had departed since the revolution. There is nothing left to arrest the attention of the observer except the Emperor's old residence, which is now used by General Brusiloff, and the military hotel where members of the staff are quartered. Otherwise it is a peaceful village nestling on the bank of the Dnieper, 200 miles from the firing line.

Only small groups of soldiers were present to watch the Imperial train carrying the commission draw into the station. Despite the fact that the train, which was such a common sight in Imperial days, had not been seen in Mohilev since the abdication of the Emperor, it evoked little curiosity. A few soldiers, thinking they might find accommodations therein, crowded on board, but when they were told that it was being used by the American Mission they immediately dispersed.

Wednesday noon the commission lunched with General Brusiloff and soon thereafter Major Gen. Scott and aids, military members of the commission, escorted by Russian Staff officers, departed for Kiev. After a short tour of the southwestern front, Major Gen. Scott will go to Rumania and will greet the King and Queen in the name of the commission and the American Government.

The trip gave Mr. Root and M. Tereschtenko the best opportunities for a conference and they were in almost constant consultation during the entire journey. The Foreign Minister, who spent the last two weeks in bed suffering from kidney trouble, is considerably improved.

DUMA TO IGNORE CALL FOR DISSOLUTION

Resolves to Adhere "to Patriotic Duty of Preserving the Fatherland from Danger."

PETROGRAD, June 29.—The Russian Duma will not abide by the resolution recently passed by the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates calling for its dissolution, says a resolution passed at a private meeting of members of the Duma held to discuss the demand.

"The Duma," says the resolution passed by the members at this meeting,

Continued on Page 3.

FRANCIS POPULAR WITH THE RUSSIANS

Ambassador Has Become a Power and Crowds Like to Hear His Speeches.

FRONT WORRIES GERMANY

Is Afraid to Deplete It Too Much Lest Brusiloff Break Through into Middle Europe.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 29.—Americans arriving in Paris from Petrograd bring interesting impressonis of the present state of things in Russia. I have seen no one who has left Russia since the arrival of Mr. Root and those who accompanied him, but I talked today with a well-informed person who left immediately before their arrival.

The strangest thing about the Russians, as my advices run, is their acute consciousness of the rôle they are playing in the world. In every group this spirit is manifest. There is a queer vein of self-conceit. While pride of democratic leadership might have been so shaped as to prove useful in hitching Russia up again in allied harness, it is thought this is not likely to occur unless there is a sufficient mixture of thoughtfulness and restraint.

Information regarding the Russian front is, however, reassuring. Despite the invertebrateness there, which cannot be denied, the Germans are far from happy over the present condition. They have moved at least seventeen divisions, and perhaps even more, to the western front. They would like to continue the thinning process, but are afraid to leave things in such shape that a sudden bold move under such generalship as Brusiloff's, and backed by the fiery and loyal Cossacks, might land a strong Russian army in the heart of Mittel Europa. Such a misadventure would come near bringing German resistance to the point of collapse. It is therefore deemed wise by the Kaiser and his staff to keep the Russian front adequately guarded.

All over Russia there is a simultaneous upbubbling of spirit which may mean either lawlessness or democracy, according to the leadership. The demand is for a federal republic with full local autonomy. The situation is delicate but perhaps it may prove plastic. On the one hand there is a possibility of establishing unity and order under wise and firm control and on the other the chance of Russia's breaking up into a gigantic Mexico. Even now the difficulty is to maintain the centre of gravity. Those wishing well to Russia are unable to find any well defined authority with which to deal. In this connection the suggestion is made that we should devote more attention to the Cossacks, who are not only warlike but enlightened and reliable.

I asked about the matter of graft, always a subject of discussion when Russia is mentioned. I was assured there was no danger of misappropriation under the present government. In one of Gogol's operas there is a line laying down the principle that "You mustn't graft beyond your rank." I believe there is no word in Russian for "steal." Their word is "overateal." It is but stating a commonplace to advise rigid safeguards in respect of all pecuniary advances.

Since the revolution our Ambassador Francis has come into the highest usefulness. Autocracy somewhat cramped the style of this old-fashioned Missouri Democrat, but under the new régime he has become a real power. His oratory is a rare treat to the Petrograd population, who gather in great numbers to listen to him, and though not understanding his words, greatly enjoy his earnest delivery, as we did Viviani's in America.

Austrian Emperor Works Hard for Peace; Is Going to Munich; German Press Muzzled

AMSTERDAM, June 29.—Vienna advices state that Emperor Charles in audiences given to party leaders stated several times that he was striving untiringly for peace.

One dispatch says that the Lower House yesterday concluded the debate on peace without taking a vote. Deputy Hauser, who had just been received by Emperor Charles, stated that the Chamber's aspirations had the support of the Emperor, who had informed him that he desired peace as soon as possible.

"Our Emperor is a peace Kaiser," said Hauser.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 29.—According to a report from Munich to the Berliner Tageblatt a visit of the Austrian Emperor and Empress to Munich is expected tomorrow. It adds: "that this visit is of a political nature is apparent from the fact that Count Czernin is accompanying the Emperor, also the leaders of the military and civil Cabinet officials."

LONDON, June 29.—Dispatches from Rotterdam say that it is inferred there, in view of the gagging of the German press, that something dramatic has happened or is about to happen in Germany. They quote the Frankfurter Zeitung as complaining that until further notice it was compelled to issue its political section without an independent expression of opinion, and say that the censorship exceeds anything previously known. The press is declared to be completely muzzled. It is said that the alleged paper shortage is only a Government move to compel newspapers to print such bare news as is allowed, excluding comment.

The belief is expressed in Holland that next week's meeting of the Reichstag may produce startling developments.

Second Japanese Supplement of the New York Sunday Post, issue of unusual significance, out to-day. Order early this morning.—Adv.

PEACE BY VICTORY IS INSISTED UPON BY LLOYD GEORGE

End of War Without Allied Aims Won and Guaranteed Would Be Greatest Disaster.

AMERICAN TROOPS AT HAND

Russia Prepares to Resume Battle—Would Let World Council Assign German Colonies.

ENGLAND CAN'T BE STARVED

U-Boats Certain to Fail if All Pull Together, He Tells Glasgow Citizens.

GLASGOW, June 29.—David Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, made a stirring and characteristic speech before the Burgesses in St. Andrew's Hall today, on the occasion of his being made a Freeman of the city.

Expectations that the Premier would make some reference to the question of peace were not disappointed. He asserted that if peace came an hour before the objects for which the Allies entered the war had been achieved it would be a calamity for mankind. Germany, the Premier said, wanted peace, but a peace that would make the countries she invaded subject nations. He pointed out that no German statesman had promised the restoration of Belgium.

The Entente Allies, he stated, could enter into a conference with a democratized Germany in a different spirit than they could deal with the Prussian autocracy.

The general enthusiasm over the Premier was marked by an exhibition of the hostility of some laborers with whom Mr. Lloyd George had to deal while Minister of Munitions. A crowd of malcontents gathered outside the hall and sang the "Red Flag," but the cheers of the majority drowned their demonstration.

In his reply to the presentation of a casket, containing the Burgess Roll, Mr. Lloyd George said:

"Never have good men stood more in need of sympathy, support and co-operation than the men who are guiding the fate of the nation in this hour in all lands. They were called to the helm in a raging tornado, the most destructive that ever swept over the world on land or sea. Great Britain so far has weathered the storm. She has successfully ridden the waves, but the hurricane is not yet over and it will need all the efforts, all the skill, all the patience and all the courage and endurance of all on board to steer the country through without foundering in the angry deep.

England's Chivalrous Part.

"But with the co-operation of everybody we should get through once again. It is a satisfaction that Great Britain had no share in the responsibility for these grim events. Our part was as honorable and as chivalrous a part as was ever taken by any country in any war. The people must be sustained by the unswerving conviction that no part of the guilt for this terrible bloodshed rests on the conscience of their native land. The story of the early days of the war is not that of the wolf and the lamb, for Germany, expecting to find a lamb, found a lion."

Mr. Lloyd George said that he was steeped morning, noon, and night in the perplexities, difficulties, and anxieties of the war.

"All the same," he continued, "I feel that the difficulties will be overcome if we persevere through.

No Peace Till Aims Are Won.

"In my judgment the war will come to an end when the Allied armies have reached the aims which they set out to attain when they accepted the challenge thrown down by Germany. As soon as these objectives have been reached and guaranteed, this war will come to an end, but if the war comes to an end a single minute before it will be the greatest disaster that has ever befallen mankind.

"No doubt we can have peace now at a price. Germany wants peace—even Prussia ardently desires it. They said give us some indemnity for the wrongs we have done, just a little territory here and a little there and just a few privileges in other directions and we will clear out. We are told that if we are prepared to make peace now Germany will restore the independence of Belgium. But who has said so?

"No German statesman has ever said he would restore the independence of Belgium. The German Chancellor came very near to it, but all the junkers fell on him and he received a sound box on the ears from the mailed fist.

"The only terms on which Germany has suggested restoring Belgium are not those of independence, but of vassalage. Then came the doctrine of the status quo and no annexation and no indemnities. No German statesman has accepted even that.

Indemnities and Guarantees.

"But what did indemnity mean? Indemnity is an essential part of the mechanism of civilization in every land and clime. Otherwise what guarantee have we against a repetition? Then, it is said, that is not what you are after. You are after our colonies, and probably Palestine and Mesopotamia. If we had entered into this war purely for the German colonies we would not have raised an army of three or four millions. We could have got them without adding a single battalion to the army.

"Our greatest army is in France. We are there to recover for the people who

Continued on Page 2.

New German Harvest Not Up to Expectations

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 29.—There is increasing evidence that the German harvest has not realized expectations.

The Government now announces that no barley or potatoes will be available for cattle fodder from the new harvest. According to report, many farmers have been keeping swine in the hope of fattening them up to the average peacetime weight, namely 200 pounds, after the new harvest.

The Government says it is now time that these swine, averaging 150 pounds, should be given up to the Government.

LONDON, June 29.—According to the Berling Kreuzzeitung of Tuesday, Dr. Georg Michaelis, the Prussian Food Controller, announced that a military house-to-house search for foodstuffs, which were impounded by the Government for general use, resulted in the addition of only about 4 per cent to the existing stocks.

The newspaper adds that the Prussian Minister of Agriculture has appealed in the gravest terms to the public, imploring that every privation be faced until victory, which, he says, will be won, not by the last bullet, but by the last crust.

BRITISH LAUNCH ATTACK AT OPPY

Capture Trenches on 2,000-Yard Front—Extend Their Gains Near Lens.

GERMANS STRIKE AT VERDUN

Penetrate French Line West of the Meuse—Hot Fighting Also on the Aisne.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, June 29.—In a violent thunderstorm, whose noise and lightning mingled in an awesome way with the tumult and flame of great artillery, a minor battle broke out last evening around Lens and southward beyond Oppy. The Canadians fought their way into Avion to a line giving them the larger half of the village and driving the enemy back across the swamps to the outer defenses of Lens. Outside Oppy and south of it troops of old English county regiments seized a front-line system of German trenches and captured about 200 prisoners and several guns.

West of Lens some Midland troops stormed and gained a line of trenches which belong to the main defenses of the city, and north of it there was a big raid, which caused great loss of life to the enemy. It was a heavy series of blows falling suddenly upon him, and giving him no time for leisurely retirement to his inner line of defense in Lens.

I saw the beginning of the battle and watched the frightful gunfire until darkness and great banks of smoke blotted out the vision of the mining cities in which the men were fighting through bursting shells. Hours before the battle the big British guns were already in action in a slow slogging way as though at their usual day's business. I stood awhile beside "Old Grandmother," one of the huge British howitzers, and watched her belch forth flame with violent spasms, followed by a concussion which seemed to make one's head blow off, and a high gobbling cry as her monstrous shell went away to the enemy's lines.

"My Lord," said an onlooker, "look!" He pointed at a black smudge crossing the sky, and was astounded because he saw the shell in flight. All around were other big howitzers and guns, and every time they fired there was a beating of the air as by mighty wings and hammer strokes at one's ears so that they were dulled.

Just in front of where I crouched in a shell crater was a shallow wood, the Bois d'Hirondelle, and beyond that La Coulotte, which the Canadians had just taken, and a little way further a long straggle of streets, which is Avion. Leading up to Lens, straight and long, bordered by broken trees, went the Arras-Lens road, and I saw how it crossed the Souchez River by the broken bridge of Leauvette, from which the Canadians were going to make their new attack. The sky became strangely dark, the air still and hushed, the blue dusk crept across the landscape, and the trees of Hirondelle Wood and the towers of Lens blackened. Huge shells from the heavy British howitzers, now away behind us, passed overhead with a noise such as long-tailed comets must have. I watched them burst, raising volumes of ruddy smoke in Avion and Lens. To the right of Lens, by Saulaumines, there was some other kind of explosion, rolling up and up in big, curly clouds.

On the still air there was the drone of many engines. The darkening sky was full of black specks which were British airplanes flying out on reconnoissance over Lens and Avion. German shrapnel puffed about their wings, bursting with little glints of flame, but they flew on. A German sausage balloon staring over the British battlefield took flight and waddled down to earth. A German airplane snapped out a few shots from its machine gun and fled to a safer corner of the sky, which grew darker, with a greenish color on the

Continued on Page 2.

Four family will be sure at Grove Park Inn, Asheville; finest summer resort in the world. Not a cure, sick guests not admitted.—Advt.

PRESIDENT STOPS THE PROHIBITION OF BEER AND WINE

Senators, Conferring with Him, Agree to Put Ban Only on Distilled Spirits.

GORE DRAFTS AMENDMENT

Gives Executive Discretionary Power Over Manufacture of Lighter Drinks.

BONE-DRY ADVOCATES YIELD

Food Bill's Passage in Senate by Tuesday Likely—Wilson's Letter Tells Views.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The tangle over liquor legislation in the Food Administration bill was straightened out today by President Wilson in a conference with Senate Democratic leaders at the White House.

As an outcome of the conference a substitute amendment, which has the President's support, was drafted by Senator Gore, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture. This prohibits the manufacture of distilled spirits during the war but allows the making of wine and beer, with discretionary power to the President to put the ban on the lighter drinks whenever he finds it essential to conserve the supply of foodstuffs.

At the conference, which was attended by Senator Martin, Democratic floor leader; Senator Lewis, Democratic whip; Senator Phelan of California, and Senator Gerry of Rhode Island, President Wilson urged that the Senate pass liquor legislation, if it felt there must be such legislation at this time, which would eliminate beer and wines from the ban. He wanted Congress to take conclusive action and not leave it to him to exercise discretionary powers.

Senators Suggest Compromise.

The President was informed by the Senators that the attitude of the Senate was unquestionably against legislation permitting the manufacture of wines and beer if whisky making was forbidden. They urged that the only way to bring about a compromise that would win support from the rabid prohibition element among Democratic Senators so that the bill could be passed was to put in the discretionary feature.

Convinced, as he told the Democratic Senators, that legislation against beer and wine was extremely unwise at this time, the President consented to the discretionary clause being inserted. He urged that to attempt beer and wine prohibition now might have a serious effect upon the temper of the country.

Senator Gore, after conferring with one of the President's conferees, drafted the amendment to the liquor section late this afternoon. It will be offered in the Senate tomorrow morning. Here is the amendment:

Section 12. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to use any foods, food materials, or feeds in the manufacture of distilled spirits for beverage purposes; (b) whenever the President shall find that limitation, regulation, or prohibition of the use of foods, food materials, or feeds in the production of vinous, malt, or fermented liquors, or that reduction of the alcoholic content of any such liquors is essential, in order to assure an adequate and continuous supply of food or feed, he is authorized, from time to time, to prescribe, and give public notice of, the extent of the limitation, regulation, prohibition, or reduction so necessitated. Whenever such notice shall have been given and shall remain unrevoked, no person shall, after a reasonable time, which shall be prescribed in such notice, use any foods, food materials, or feeds in the production of such vinous, malt, or fermented liquors, except in accordance with the limitations, regulations, and prohibitions prescribed in such notice, or to produce any such liquors having an alcoholic content in excess of the amount prescribed therefor in such notice.

Prison or Fine Penalties.

The first clause of the section empowers the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to administer the act. A penalty of $5,000 or two years' imprisonment or both is provided for violation of the law.

The substitute amendment retains the section embraced in the Food bill giving the President power to commandeer all stocks of distilled spirits, including whisky, gin, rum and brandy, during the war.

As a result of the President's intervention the advocates of tolerant liquor legislation, such as Senator Gore, were convinced tonight that the amendment lifting the ban on beer and light wines would pass the Senate.

Senator Gore expressed himself as entirely satisfied with the outcome of the conference, and believed that it would clear the air and hasten the passage of the Food bill.

Among the Democratic advocates of nation-wide prohibition during the war, who had announced within the last few days that they would vote to prevent the manufacture of beer and wine, as well as whisky, are Senators Vardaman and Sheppard, both of whom, it was said tonight, would vote for the substitute to be offered by Senator Gore. Besides these Senators there are others who come from "dry" States, as Senators Smith of Georgia and Simmons of North Carolina, with still others from the South and West, who will support the Gore amendment.

A Democratic Senator who sounded out opinion in the Senate lobby late today said there was no shadow of doubt that the compromise legislation would be passed. The advocates of the beer and wine amendment even took into account in their calculation the possible hostility of the rabid supporters of "bone-dry" legislation on the Republican side of the Senate.

The White House conference lasted nearly an hour. President Wilson ad-

verted to the necessity of passing the pending Food bill, saying that the food situation in the country was becoming more serious each day. He wanted the Food bill to be passed without delay.

Senator Martin explained that, while the Democratic leaders had hoped to reach a final vote on the bill tomorrow, the interjection of the liquor amendment in the measure by the House had created an awkward situation that seemed extremely difficult to overcome. The President is said to have suggested that the liquor legislation be eliminated from the Food bill if it was an obstacle against passing the food control features. But Senator Martin explained that, once having been put there by the House, it was not possible to get it out. The Senate insisted, now that it was before them, upon disposing of it.

Unwise to Stir Up Country.

Then the President, convinced that there was no alternative except to retain the liquor features in the bill, insisted that it would be extremely unwise to stir up the country with nation-wide prohibition—excepting wine—as was contemplated in the amendment reported out by the Agriculture Committee early in the week. The President dwelt upon the danger in foisting any drastic legislation of that character at a time when the nation must be united in the one idea of winning the war. Allusion was made to the strike of 2,500 workmen in the International Nickel Company at Bayonne, N. J., because they could not get beer. At all hazards, the workmen of the country must be kept content, the President urged, if the maximum of industry was to be attained during the war.

The President was informed that the majority of the Senate appeared to be irrevocably set upon barring the manufacture of whisky for the remainder of the war. He suggested, then, that beer and wine be eliminated from the bill. Senator Martin advised that the only way it could be done, so far as he sensed the attitude of the Senate, was to allow beer and whisky to be made, but to insert a clause giving the President discretionary power to stop it if emergency required. While the President was opposed to any discretionary power being put up to him, he consented to it so as to solve the perplexing problem.

Soon after the Senators left the White House, things began to happen in the Senate lobby. The fact that they had been in conference was already known. Democratic leaders began buttonholing opponents of tolerant liquor legislation, and the President's attitude on the pending amendment was impressed on the recalcitrants. Before the Senate had adjourned it became generally known that more than half of the advocates of nation-wide prohibition on the Democratic side had given in, and would support the compromise.

The Senate, in the meantime, steered clear of debate on the liquor amendment in the Food bill, talking instead on its phase of food control. Only one or two casual allusions were made to liquor, and these were incidental.

The attitude of the Senate on the President's compromise is expected to be shown tomorrow on a vote to accept the amendment of Senator Gore.

Passage by the Senate of the food measure early next week was confidently expected through the prospective elimination of the great contention over liquor. The general legislation will be taken up in detail tomorrow, and by Tuesday leaders expect a final vote. House leaders, active in today's conferences, predicted that body would accede to the President's desire as to beer and wines.

PRESIDENT DEFINES ATTITUDE IN LETTER

Necessary to Eliminate Beer and Wine Prohibition, He Tells Leader of "Drys."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The attitude of President Wilson on the liquor provision of the Food bill was made known formally tonight through the medium of a letter written by him today, in which he said that he had not hesitated, in view of the prospect of long debate over the liquor provision, to urge Senators to consent to the elimination of the amendment prohibiting the manufacture of beer and wine. He made no reference to the manufacture of whisky and other grain-distilled liquors, and it is inferred from this that he does not oppose that prohibition.

The letter was addressed to the Rev. James Cannon, Jr., Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America. Mr. Cannon had sought through Senator Martin to ascertain the President's views on the liquor provision, and the President's letter was written at Senator Martin's request. Tonight the answer of the Rev. Dr. Cannon was made public. Dr. Cannon asked for time to consult friends of the anti-liquor legislation in the Senate and the House before responding definitely to the President's request that advocates of the legislation consent to the elimination of the beer and wine provision.

The President's letter to Dr. Cannon read as follows:

"The White House, Washington,
"June 29, 1917.

"My Dear Doctor Cannon:

"I am very glad to respond to the request of Senator Martin, the Democratic floor leader in the Senate, that I give to your legislative committee an expression of my opinion with regard to the wisest and most patriotic policy to be pursued toward the Food Administration legislation now pending in the Congress.

"I regard the immediate passage of the bill as of vital consequence to the safety and defense of the nation. Time is of the essence; and yet it has become evident that heated and protracted debate will delay the passage of the bill indefinitely if the provisions affecting the manufacture of beer and wines are retained and insisted upon. In these circumstances I have not hesitated to say to members of the Senate who have been kind enough to consult me that it would undoubtedly be in the public interest in this very critical matter if the friends of those provisions should consent to their elimination from the present measure.

"Feeling that your committee is actuated by the same patriotic motives which inspire me, I am confident that these considerations will seem to you, as they seem to me, to be imperative.

"With much respect, sincerely yours,
"WOODROW WILSON.

"Rev. James Cannon, Jr., D. D., Chairman, Legislative Committee, Anti-Saloon League of America."

The letter sent by Dr. Cannon to President Wilson tonight follows:

"National Legislative Committee,
"The Anti-Saloon League of America,
"Suite 30-33, Bliss Building,
"Washington, D. C., June 29, 1917.

"President Woodrow Wilson,
"White House, Washington, D. C.

"Dear Mr. President:

"Your letter of date addressed to the Legislative Committee of the Anti-saloon League of America, discussing the provisions of the Food Conservation bill now pending in the Senate prohibiting the manufacture of foodstuffs into beer and wine, and requesting that 'the friends of those provisions should consent to their elimination from the present measure,' has been received.

"We recognize the force of any appeal from the President and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy in time of war. While in response to such appeal, we believe we could speak for the constituency which we represent, we do not think we should be justified in making final reply to your letter until we shall have had conference with the friends of these provisions in the Senate, where the measure is now pending, and in the House of Representatives, where the measure has already been passed.

"We will immediately seek such conference and will follow the same with further reply.

"Sincerely and respectfully yours,
"JAMES CANNON, Jr.,
"A. J. BARTON,
"WAYNE B. WHEELER,
"Legislative Committee Anti-saloon League of America.
"F. A. BAKER,
General Superintendent.
"EDWIN C. DINWIDDIE,
Legislative Superintendent."

HARDWICK ATTACKS BILL.

Says Food Measure Tends to Set Up Autocratic Authority.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—A bitter attack on the Food Administration bill was made in the Senate today by Senator Hardwick of Georgia, in opposing the power of control conferred upon the President and the Food Administrator. Early in the day Mr. Hardwick's motion of yesterday to refer the bill back to committee to have the control feature modified and to alter the liquor section so as to permit the manufacture of beer and wine was defeated. After that Mr. Hardwick launched into a speech that occupied half the day.

"The powers conferred upon the President in this bill have the tendency to set up a despotic, autocratic authority in this Republic," he said. "The cry that 'the President can do no wrong' is hardly less odious and no less a fallacy than that 'the King can do no wrong.' I'm with my country, right or wrong, but I want to say here, so all the Senators can hear it, that I am with the President only when he is right, and I am against him when he is wrong.

"It will be a sorry day for this Republic when the President may act regardless of the interests or the opinion of his countrymen, and when, for a man to raise his voice against it, would mean lese majeste. If it be treason in wartime to say these things, than I'm guilty of treason."

Senator Hardwick declared the liquor amendment was a "straightjacket for the American people."

Late in the day the Senate took its first vote on the food bill, adopting an amendment to Section 1, to add fertilizer to the articles to be included in the provision against hoarding, monopolization and speculation. The section, as it now reads, includes every character of foodstuffs, fuel, ore, timber, and farm implements.

When the Food bill came up Senator Chamberlain asked unanimous consent that it be voted on at 5 o'clock tomorrow. Senators Borah, Reed, Hardwick, and Lodge objected, on the ground that there were so many features of the bill to be discussed that it could not be hurried through in that time. Senator Gallinger, the Republican floor leader, suggested that at least one more full day beyond tomorrow ought to be devoted to discussion of the bill. Senator Chamberlain withdrew the motion.

After Senator Hardwick's motion to recommit the bill was lost, reading of the measure for amendments was begun. An amendment introduced by Senator Lewis of Illinois would limit alcoholic content of intoxicating beverages to 10 per cent. after Sept. 1.

Without a roll call the Senate rejected an amendment by Senator Smith of Arizona to add news print paper and its products to articles over which Government control is proposed. He said the publishers would, by Federal supervision, receive print paper at reasonable rates. Senator Borah and others declared that extension of control to paper products threatened unlimited Government censorship of the press.

Senator King gave notice of a motion to strike copper from the list, while other Senators proposed amendments extending control to cotton, clothing, leather, and many other articles.

Whether an attempt will be made to keep the House in session continuously after next Tuesday to receive the conference report on the Food Survey bill, sent to conference today, is problematical. Agreement was reached today to begin three-day adjournments tonight until July 9 and transact no business in the meantime, but later Representative Sims of Tennessee who was a party to the first agreement, objected to plans for an agreement reaching beyond next Tuesday.

The first food bill—the one for a survey of supplies and containing measures to stimulate production—which has passed both houses of Congress, went to conference today for adjustment of amendments.

SAYS WORKER MUST HAVE BEER

Gompers Repudiates Statement There Would Be No Strike During War.

Indorsing the course of President Wilson with regard to the nation-wide prohibition agitation, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, declared in an address last night at a meeting of the Central Federated Union in East Eighty-fourth Street, that the habits of the people should not be changed because of the war. The workingman, he said, is entitled to beer and light wine and should not be deprived of the beverages. Part of Mr. Gompers's remarks were devoted to an attack upon "a certain element in New York that is trying to put the American Federation of Labor out of business," although he admitted that he did not know the reason for such activity.

The working men and women of the country are prepared for the war struggle, Mr. Gompers said, but he urged that they be not overworked in consequence of the unusual economic condition facing the country, and that their wages be not cut down. He repudiated a statement recently accredited to him that there will be no strike during the war.

REALTY BOARD PROTESTS.

Says Prohibition Would Cost New York Millions in Revenue.

The Real Estate Board of New York sent the following telegram to Senator Gore yesterday:

"June 29, 1917.

"Hon. Thomas P. Gore,
"Chairman Senate Agriculture Committee,
"Washington, D. C.

"The Real Estate Board of New York, representing millions of taxables in this city and State, protests against injecting prohibition into war legislation. Is on record that prohibition should be made a State matter. Would indorse proper control of distilled liquors as war measure, but entire prohibition of beer and wines is unwise and unreasonable.

"If, as stated, proposed plan would cost $520,000,000, including loss of revenue of $140,000,000, Congress should give this serious consideration. New York City and State would lose millions in revenue and deficit would fall on real estate already greatly overburdened. Enforced unemployment also a factor.

"REAL ESTATE BOARD OF NEW YORK.
"Laurence McGuire, President."

RESTAURANTS TO SAVE FOOD.

New York Caterers to Form Initial Organization.

To aid in the conservation of food, Herbert C. Hoover, who is to be the national food director, has asked for the organization of the 6,500 restaurants in New York City as the first step in a national movement for saving food in hotels and restaurants. This request was made in a conference in Washington yesterday, attended by a joint committee representing the Society of Restaurateurs and the Hotel Men's Association.

Mr. Hoover told of his plans to organize all purveyors of food and asked the restaurateurs and hotel men of New York to take the lead. They are to report to him on July 10 upon their success in getting all the restaurants and hotels in New York into the organization, and then a national campaign is to be begun. When the organization has been perfected the Director will ask that it have a representative in Washington, who will advise the Director and co-ordinate the efforts of restaurateurs in food conservation.

No effort will be made to limit the number of courses, as England has done. Mr. Hoover said he thought that plan unwise, since it forced increased consumption of the very staples that the Government wished to save. He said the calves, lambs, and all young animals should be allowed to grow, so that there would be no waste, and he urged that oysters, fish, lobsters, and foods not shipped abroad be served in abundance. He said also that potatoes might be eaten freely.

As he has said before in statements given to the public, Mr. Hoover urged the saving of wheat and cereals. He spoke also of the need of saving pork and its by-products, because, he said, one of the greatest needs of the starving, emaciated children in Europe was an abundance of fat and oil to restore their health. He told of the efforts to organize all the great soap factories so that oils might be saved, and there is to be a national campaign to urge the public not to waste soap or fat.

"He told us we must increase exports of food to our Allies more than 40 per cent. and that the country must sacrifice to make up that margin," said a restaurantman who attended the conference.

CABINET DISCUSSES LICENSING EXPORTS

Cereals, Certain Meat and Fish, Lumber, Iron, and Steel May Be Put Under Ban.

NEUTRAL AGENTS WORRIED

Try to Prove That Their Countries Have Not Aided Germany with American Supplies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—A discussion of the necessary commodities to be included in the first proclamation by President Wilson in connection with the regulation of exports was said to have been taken up today at the Cabinet meeting. Some of the members are in favor of embargoing many articles in addition to coal and wheat, and the President was reported to be of the same mind. No decision was announced, as all of the officials refused to discuss the proclamation pending a formal announcement from the White House, which will come as soon as an agreement is reached.

Cereals, certain meats and fish, lumber, iron, and steel, were among the articles which some of the officials would like to see placed under the ban at once, according to one report. To take up the work of licensing exports on such a broad scale, however, would require complicated machinery, and every effort is being made now to determine whether this can be done. Whatever the present decision, there seems little doubt that within a short time the scope of the regulation of exports will be broad.

One of the principal purposes in connection with feeding America and keeping down prices by preventing unnecessary exports is to prevent Germany from obtaining supplies through neutral countries. This question is being studied closely and figures will soon be in the hands of the Government officials which will show the actual conditions abroad in this regard.

Wheat Control Expected.

There was every indication today that the control of the wheat output of the country would be accomplished when the exports proclamation was completed and Congress gave powers under the Food Administration bill.

Cable advices made public reported a big drop in the visible supply of breadstuffs in the Argentine from last year, emphasizing the need of granting unusual power so that the United States might dictate the situation.

The Administration, firm in its intention to check the movement of supplies from the European neutral countries to Germany, is anxious at the same time that no injustice be done to neutrals. It is realized that any program for rationing opens itself to many abuses.

Switzerland, for instance, receives its entire coal supply from Germany in exchange for home-produced food products. If the United States declines to grant licenses for grain exports to Switzerland unless the Swiss cease exporting food products to Germany, Switzerland will have to go through the Winter with an inadequate coal supply.

Sweden, which exports to Germany large numbers of Diesel engines and a large amount of iron ore, also gets grain from the United States. Since Sweden, however, is dependent on Germany for few staples, this situation may be met by licensing grain shipments to Sweden if the Swedes will sell their iron ore and Diesels to England.

The question of tonnage, too, presents a complicated problem. Coal probably will be put under license in the first proclamation. As bunker coal will be licensed this arrangement gives the United States and Great Britain together a firm control of both allied and neutral shipping. The disposal of neutral tonnage and a score of other complexities must be worked out before a definite policy is adopted. Plans for diverting Japan's tonnage from transatlantic service are to be considered before a final decision is made as to a program.

Pleas Made for Neutrals.

Diplomatic representatives here of the European neutrals are making every effort to convince this Government that their countries have not taken advantage of heavy imports from the United States to trade with Germany. The Netherlands Government, particularly, is disturbed over what its representatives declare is an effort to force it from its position of neutrality. Only two hours distant from one of the great belligerents, that country, its representatives have told American officials, is in the most difficult position of all the neutrals.

The Netherlands representatives have presented facts regarding Dutch imports designed to show that the large increase in food shipments received from America is explained by a reduction in imports from other countries. In 1912, their figures purported to show, Dutch imports totaled 123,500,000 pounds, while in 1915 they amounted to only 51,000,000 pounds.

Holland claims the legal right to export freely the great quantity of perishables she produces. Germany, it is contended, is the natural market for these products, which England does not want, and in exchange for which Germany supplies coal and iron.

GIBBONS URGES FOOD SAVING.

Cardinal's Letter Is to be Read Throughout Archdiocese.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 29.—Cardinal Gibbons, in a letter to all the Catholic priests in the archdiocese to be read Sunday to their congregations, calls on the housewives to enter into the spirit of conservation of food. The Cardinal says:

"The housewives of the land are the high and responsible agents of the Government in the furtherance of these plans. In their willing service alone can the Government find strength and comfort. We are sure that they will recognize the dignity and responsibility of the office with which they are charged, and that, by their earnest efforts, they will hearten the nation in its hour of stress.

"Surely the cause is a noble one. As such it should engage not only the loyalty, but also the enthusiastic co-operation of all who glory in the double title of American and Christian.

"Now the officials of our Government seriously warn us that unless self restraint in the consumption of food is to be generally exercised, this glorious ideal must fail of accomplishment."

Repeating the statements made by Mr. Hoover in recent appeals and the reference to the enormous waste by Americans, the Cardinal says:

"These astonishing figures lend countenance to the saying that a French or German family could be supported upon the food which an American family throws away.

"I confidently call upon all the Catholics of this archdiocese to lend their fullest co-operation to the officers of our Government in their laudable endeavors to conserve the resources of the country, remembering, 'that there is no power but from God, and those that are, are ordained of God.'"

ASSAILS PROHIBITION LOBBY

Representative Meeker, Ex-Clergyman, Tells of Paid Reformers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—In an hour's speech in the House today Representative Jacob E. Meeker of Missouri assailed the prohibition amendment in the Food Control bill as "a menace and a threat against American liberty and democracy."

Mr. Meeker said the inclusion of the prohibition amendment in the bill was "a frenzy of crocodile tears, ignorant voting, and without thought of what this would mean to the nation's life in its hour of peril."

The prohibition legislation, he contended, was of vast advantage to the patent medicine manufacturers, and would increase the value of their capital stock from $70,000,000 to $700,000,000. Mr. Meeker said that in a list of 748 patent medicines the percentage of alcohol contained ranged from eight-tenths of 1 per cent. to 93 per cent., and no prohibitory legislation had been directed against such medicines.

"Are they not covered by the pure food law?" asked Mr. Moore of Pennsylvania.

"They are not," said Mr. Meeker. "I tried to get the list from the officials who do administer the pure food and drug law, and they did not have it."

Mr. Meeker arraigned the "prohibition lobby," asserting that there was an army of paid "reformers," and that approximately 1,000 men representing churches and various organizations were paid for urging prohibition. Mr. Meeker, a former minister of the Gospel, charged that the Church as an institution was attempting to dominate the Government.

"In the name of reform," exclaimed Mr. Meeker, "in the name of common decently, in the name of common sense, I say to you, if you permit this prohibition amendment to go in with an exemption of patent medicines you have made a bid that all men shall go into the business of converting alcohol into patent medicines. And they will escape all tax.

"I face the question today of whether there is statesmanship and courage enough in the American Congress to keep from insulting the American people and the American soldier. If this sort of legislation keeps up it will not be long before we will try to legislate sex out of business."

Mr. Meeker said the maintenance of personal liberty in this country was one of the biggest problems before the country today, and the time had come to halt such hypocritical, unjust, and confiscatory legislation as was proposed as a rider to the Food Control bill.

FOOD EXPORTS INCREASE.

Totalled $104,000,000 in May, $5,000,000 More Than Previous Month.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—American foodstuffs exports in May reached a value of $104,000,000, a considerable increase over previous months as shown today in Department of Commerce statistics. Shipments were greater by $5,000,000 than in April and $20,000000 in March. During the eleven months ending with May the country shipped abroad $833,000,000 worth of food, as against $744,000,000 in the same period the year before.

Grain trade fell off in May, but flour shipments were heavier, as were exports of meats, meat products, and vegetable oils. All breadstuffs shipments in May were valued at $61,000,000, against $58,500,000; meats were valued at $41,000,000, against $37,000,000 in April.

MORE POWER FOR RHONDDA.

Food Controller Now May Requisition Output of Army Factory.

LONDON, June 29.—The Official Gazette tonight publishes an Order in Council conferring upon Baron Rhondda, the Food Controller, identical powers under the Defense of the Realm act with those already possessed by the Admiralty and Army Council and the Ministry of Munitions for requisitioning supplies and controlling prices.

Baron Rhondda will now be able to requisition the whole or part of the output of any factory, paying prices therefor based on the cost of production, with the addition of a reasonable pre-war rate of profit, regardless of the prices ruling in the open market.

"While we should not be too optimistic regarding the food situation, for we cannot tell what the morrow will bring forth, there is no fear at present that the Germans will force England to adopt compulsory rationing because of their submarine campaign," Baron Rhondda said to the American correspondents today.

Baron Rhondda added that the voluntary rationing system was working admirably, and the crops of the country were doing well. In regard to his plans for food control, he declared that he was first of all going to consider the interests of the consumer, and he was very sanguine that he would be able to abolish excessive profits in foodstuffs and to reduce prices. Referring to the American Food bill, Baron Rhondda said:

"I am watching the final stages of American food legislation with profound interest and admiration for its comprehensiveness and farsightedness. When the Senate settles many knotty points that were bound to arise, and when food administration becomes part of the American governmental machinery, all the Entente allied food Ministries will be able to make their provisions for the future, both as regards the supply and the price, with a greater degree of certainty."

CHEAPER HARD COAL FOR CONSUMER NEXT

Anthracite Dealers to be Summoned to Work Out Plan for Cut in Price.

WARNS DECATUR OPERATORS

Committee Puts Its Foot Down on Rise in Violation of Compact on Bituminous Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Government is contemplating definite action to reduce the cost of anthracite coal to the consumer, a step which may result in a tremendous saving to the people of the United States.

Conferences between officials and operators which ended yesterday dealt with bituminous coal, used largely in factories, by the Government, and on railroads and steam transportation lines. The next move will be to bring down the price of coal used in many hundreds of thousands of homes—a saving which will be felt directly by the people. In this connection, an official statement issued by the Committee on Public Information said:

"It was also intimated by a Government official that anthracite deliveries and prices to consumers would be further improved before Winter sets in, because of the further regulation of jobbing rates for carload lots, of railroad facilities, and the reduction of margins paid retailers, which is the next step to be undertaken, with the co-operation of representatives of the retailers in country and cities, by the Coal Production Committee, the Federal Trade Commission, and Secretary Lane.

"'Consumers,' this official said, 'can feel assured that every effort will be made to have voluntary regulation of the highest order and that prices therefore in all probability will be lower than they are.'

The Federal Trade Commission two months ago took up the subject of reduced prices with the anthracite dealers and obtained lower prices at the mine. A further readjustment will now be sought. Efforts will also be made to cut down materially undue profits of the jobber and the retailer.

Ready to Deal Arbitrarily.

It was made known today that the Government officials and members of the Coal Production Committee of the Council of National Defense would be prepared to deal arbitrarily with operators, jobbers, and others who sought to avoid the self-imposed regulations accepted by the majority.

Just how far these officials can go under the law was not made clear. It was stated that any who attempted to profit by the patriotic effort of certain operators, jobbers, and retailers would be called upon to face public opinion and that there would be no hesitancy in pointing them out to the country.

Coal price reductions agreed on yesterday by the country's bituminous producers at a conference with Government officials will be strictly enforced.

With the weight of the industry's approval behind the agreement and certain of the fact that the Government will take control if it is not lived up to, the Coal Committee of the Council of National Defense will take quick measures to prevent any wavering. Today the committee warned operators at Decatur, Ill., who raised their prices beyond the limit set, that the industry would not stand for their action.

The Coal Committee has given each of its twenty-six members supervision of one coal production district, and every man will be held responsible for prices in his territory. The Federal Trade Commission will be called on for aid if difficulties arise.

Bituminous jobbers will not be allowed to raise coal prices beyond the mine price, with the addition of the freight and their profit of 25 cents a ton. If a consumer has difficulty in getting coal, and finds he can get it only by paying some jobber more than the 25 cents profit, the Coal Committee can be appealed to, and will see that he gets coal direct from the mine at the mine price.

The new prices will not apply in export trade, and will not disturb existing contracts. Export prices, it is believed, however, may be affected if the American Government and its allies get together on an agreement to stabilize prices between all the allied countries.

Rearranged Freight Hauls.

One method of equalizing bituminous prices to the consumer will be sought in a rearrangement of freight hauls. Some Middle Western operators are said to be selling now in the East, while Eastern operators are delivering their product in the Middle West. The Coal Committee plans an entire rearrangement of shipments to be worked out with the aid of the War Railroad Board.

The coal shortage, members of the Coal Committee insist, is due entirely to inadequate car service. Bituminous mines produced last year 500,000,000 tons, working 200 days. With enough cars and working 300 days this year it is estimated that the production will reach 750,000,000.

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee continued its hearings today on legislation giving the Government power to take over coal mines. National prohibition, J. D. A. Morrow of the Pittsburgh Coal Producers' Association told the committee, would increase production and go far toward relieving the present shortage. Railroad representatives will be heard by the committee tomorrow.

The price agreement reached with the bituminous operators does not affect contracts now in effect, many of which extend over a period of several months.

DECATUR, Ill., June 29.—With the news from Washington that coal operators had decided to reduce prices, Decatur's operators today increased the price of coal 55 cents, or to $3.00 a ton at the mine.

"Wages for miners and other costs of production have increased steadily in the last year," said J. H. Corzine, manager of the Decatur coal shaft, today, "and that is the reason for our increase. It costs more to mine coal in Decatur than it does at other Illinois points where the veins of coal are thicker."

HINTS AT PRICE REVISION.

G. H. Cushing Thinks Higher Level for Coal May Come Later.

Concerning the prices fixed by the coal conference at Washington, George H. Cushing, editor of The Black Diamond, said last night:

"The prices are satisfactory to the coal men as temporary or Summer prices. Later, when all the facts are in, they may have to be revised to a higher level. For example, the United States Government gets by the new plan all of its coal at $2.50 per net ton at the mines. This is 50 cents a ton below the ruling price to other users. The nation, all told, buys only 3,600,000 tons of anthracite and bituminous coal. Of this 1,750,000 tons will go to the United States Navy. All of this navy coal will have to be supplied by the smokeless operators who were not in the conference."

Mr. Cushing called attention to the fact that a big and important group of the smokeless operators are now being tried in the Federal District Court, and that an effort to have the trial postponed so that they might attend the conference had failed. He said that the smokeless operators, to satisfy the demands of the navy and of our allies, would have to retire from the large and profitable Western markets, which were won by them at great expense.

"To regain those markets at the end of the war, if they ever can be regained, will cost the smokeless operators tremendous sums of money in increased selling expenses," he continued. "No provision is made for that cost. A later revision must be made to cover it."

Mr. Cushing said that the problem was not the cost of coal, but the supply. He explained this by saying:

"Last year the nation produced 500,000,000 tons of bituminous coal. The mines worked 230 days. This year the demand is for 575,000,000 tons. The daily production has not been increased. Therefore to supply the demand this year the mines must work an average of 250 days."

Mr. Cushing feared that the consumers, no longer face to face with the danger of rising prices, would do no Summer buying. He thought the nation faced this problem:

"Far more speed in moving coal must be made in the remaining months of Summer or the Coal Committee in charge of the whole question at Washington will have to refuse next Fall a supply of coal to those factories which are producing luxuries, pleasure automobiles, for example, so that the more urgent needs can be satisfied."

NEWSPAPERS PRAISE ACTION BY BRAZIL

Assert Their Country Has Won Great Moral Victory in Ending State of Neutrality.

JOINS CIVILIZATION'S CAUSE

Now in a Period of Belligerent Expectancy, Showing She Is on Side of Germany's Enemies.

RIO JANEIRO, June 29.—The newspapers express the greatest satisfaction over the decision of President Braz and Foreign Minister Pocanha to revoke Brazilian neutrality in favor of the Entente Allies. The Courriere de Manha looks upon this revocation as the logical outcome of Brazil's external policy and the official recognition of a condition that already existed.

"We are firmly resolved to defend during the war our interests on sea," the newspaper declares, "and to co-operate, when peace comes, toward the revising of maritime law." The purely American phase of our policy was managed with exceptional skill by Nilo Pocanha who, with the same success, will lead us to a new and larger stage."

A Razão is of the opinion that Brazil has won a great moral victory by joining the cause of civilization. This newspaper says the country has redeemed all the mistakes of the past, its inertia, and pusillanimity.

O Paiz, under the title of "At Last," asserts that the decree in favor of the Entente has conferred on Brazil's international position the true character of belligerency. The article says:

"We are in a period of belligerent expectancy. Brazil does not confine herself to the declaration that she does not side with Germany. She shows that she is on the side of Germany's enemies. Her political orientation is from now on perfectly obvious. Common sense and dignity have prevailed, and we are progressing fearlessly in the right direction."

The Jornal do Comercio declares that the Brazilian Government, which spontaneously achieved a solidarity with the United States, could not lose sight of the principal reason for the conflict between Germany and America.

"The main fact is that the right of neutrals to carry on commercial intercourse among themselves had been violated," the newspaper explains. "The attitude of Brazil, as expressed by the new decree, is the logical consequence of Germany's acts."

The support given by Brazil to the policy of the great northern republic has united all of the Americas. The injustice of the German aggression led us to sympathize with and to support the United States. It was only natural that sooner or later we should meet on a common ground with the nations of the Old World faithful to the same ideals. Yesterday's decree came naturally as a thing that had to be."

A Noticia declares that the decree means the Government claims for itself the faculty of directing the country's external policy. In fulfilling this duty the newspaper adds, the Government does not innovate, but it confines itself to developing the thought of the Brazilian Congress.

House Passes Priority Shipping Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Priority Shipping bill, designed to give the President power to direct the movements of shipments during the war, passed recently by the Senate, was passed by the House today with amendments to make clear that the provisions against interference with the movements of trains are not directed at strikes and to prevent pooling.

WRITING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Story of the famous document, how it came to be drafted by Jefferson, facsimile manuscripts, corrections and omissions, in the Magazine Section of The New York Times tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

INSTRUCTS DRAFT BOARDS.

Governor Notifies Jersey Officials President Has Appointed Them.

TRENTON, N. J., June 29.—Governor Edge today notified all of the 105 Boards of Exemption under the selective army draft law of their formal appointment by the President, and at the same time forwarded to them detailed and final instructions and the blanks for their work. The Governor has fixed Monday, July 2, as the final day on which the various boards may complete their organization and begin the work of comparing each registration card, certifying to the copy thereof and numbering the cards in preparation for the drawing that will determine the individuals in the local boards' jurisdiction who are to be selected.

The War Department has fixed July 7 as the day on which all this important work must be finished and everything be ready for the next move. The Governor's instruction to the boards is very minute, and seemingly there is no point that is not covered. There are 310 members of the boards and upward of 300,000 cards to be compared, copied, and numbered. When the work of the local boards is completed they will post lists of all persons registered in their districts, together with the final number allotted to each individual.

APPEAL TO SMALL GROCERS.

Defense Council Asks Them and Butchers to Restrict Deliveries.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29. — Retail butchers and grocers and proprietors of dry goods and department stores all over the country were asked today in a letter sent out by the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense to aid in an effort to release men for war service, and cut down prices by restricting deliveries.

The board held that the average cost of delivery was 3 per cent. of the gross sales of retail butchers and grocers and a big item in the conduct of department stores. One delivery a day over each route was suggested, as a compromise.

Dealers were asked to display in their windows signs which read: "Carry your own! Be patriotic!"

It is held by the board that at least 100,000 men could be released for Government service and millions of dollars saved by reducing deliveries.

FAVOR GRADUATED TAX.

Senators May Substitute It for Flat Impost on Excess Profits.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Graduated instead of flat taxes upon excess profits in the War Revenue bill were discussed and generally approved today by the Senate Finance Committee. The graduated rates proposed were from 12 to 35 per cent., with the higher rates upon "swollen" profits.

Formal action was deferred until later, with the prospect that the graduated tax plan would be adopted as a substitute for the House flat rate of 16 per cent.

The committee expects to report the bill to the Senate Monday.

BUILD NEW CURTISS PLANT.

Airplane Factory and School Established at Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 29.—The Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Boat Company of Buffalo is erecting a plant here for the construction of airplanes, which will be in operation within six weeks. A school for the training of young men for military service will be held in conjunction with the factory. This station will be run with the [illegible] other plants owned by the company in the fulfillment of Government contracts. The Curtiss concern is said to have a substantial share of the orders to supply 35,000 airplanes contemplated for service abroad.

GUARD MAY GO TO FRANCE SOON

Continued from Page 1.

about 125,000. Under the original plan, 10,000 would be required for the National Guard, which is too large a proportion to be secured under any circumstances.

The Government, it was learned today, already is taking steps to look after the comfort of the troops in France in addition to its regular military preparations. The State Department has asked that the French duty on tobacco be remitted for supplies sent to the American forces there. Great Britain secured a similar agreement at the outbreak of the war, as the high French duties, if imposed on soldiers' luxuries, would have been almost prohibitive.

The action is important, as the time will soon come when the relatives and friends of men at the front will want to send over such dainties as shipping space will allow. A precedent for withdrawal of the import tax on these will have been established.

TROOPS TO GO IN NOVEMBER.

General Wood Says Those Now in Camp Will Be Sent Abroad Then.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 29.—"Prepare! Prepare! Prepare!" This was the message brought to Memphis by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, who arrived in this city this morning to inspect a number of proposed sites for a National Guard camp.

"The regiments from the Southern States and the other units now being formed under the jurisdiction of the Department of the South will go to the front in France about November," said General Wood when asked when he thought the Tennessee soldiers would leave for France. He added:

"Those troops that are in training camps now will be ready to embark for France at that time. When these troops land in France and take their places in the trenches, believe me, the Kaiser will know we intend to do our damndest."

General Wood is enthusiastic over indications of the apparent re-entry of Russia in the war.

"I knew Russia could not conserve her own liberty and democracy when these very principles, throughout the world are trembling for life," he said, "without fighting for them. Our burden in the war will be greatly lessened when Russia's strong army strikes again at Germany. And our victory will be all the greater with her help."

CABLES FROM EUROPE NOT YET CENSORED

Proposed Control of Incoming Messages Likely to be Extended to Outgoing Dispatches.

The censorship of incoming cable messages from Europe by the War Department, which was announced by Secretary Baker as a result of what is regarded as the premature publication of the arrival of General Pershing's troops in France, has not yet been put into effect. Both at the offices of the cable censorship, now under the direction of the Navy Department—but soon, according to Washington dispatches, to be acting for the War Department also—and at the headquarters of the Atlantic cable companies it was said that no instructions had been received.

At present cablegrams either to or from Europe are not censored in this country. All the cable lines from America to Europe pass through either British or French territory and are subject to the censorship of those powers, and it has been the attitude of the American Government so far that our allies might be relied on to intercept any doubtful matter. Cablegrams to Central and South America and to points in the Pacific are censored in this country.

The censorship, as so far enforced, applies only to military, naval, and shipping movements. Nothing else is revised by the American censors. And there is a growing feeling among many Government officials that action should be taken to extend the field of the censorship to cover cable dispatches sent out of this country. German correspondents in the United States have been sending to pro-German papers in Central and South America and the Scandinavian countries, as well as to Germany through European neutral lands, dispatches telling of discontent, of popular uprisings and riots, of anti-conscription and anti-Liberty Loan feeling in this country which are, purely and simply, inventions, but which are appearing in the papers to which they are sent in neutral countries and even in the German press, as may be judged from excerpts cabled over.

There is no check on such misleading cablegrams to South America, except that provided by the American censorship, whose power has not been used as yet to curb them. It has apparently been supposed that the British and French censorships would stop such messages on their way to Europe, but many instances are at hand in which they have not done so. It is asserted by students of the press of the European and American neutral nations that a systematic campaign of misrepresentation of American conditions has obtained wide publicity in other countries. Whether or not the War Department's proposed censorship on incoming cablegrams may be extended later on to outgoing messages with the object of stopping this propaganda is not known.

SAYS SCULL HELD COCCHI NOT INVOLVED

Continued from Page 1.

a wrist watch and ring. I told him that the girl cashed a check for $25 on the morning before her disappearance, spent a few dollars for household supplies, and left the remainder at her home when she went out for her skates, taking less than $1 with her. I also told him that I found Ruth skating in Van Cortlandt Park with her sister on the day before, that I skated some with Ruth myself, and that, when we found her skates to have become dull, I advised her to have them sharpened.

Scull Combated Abduction Theory.

"All of this seemed to me to show that when Ruth left her home for the last time she was going on a natural errand and intended to return within a short time; but Deputy Commissioner Scull spent most of his time combating my information with general ideas. He said that there was no such thing as the abduction of a strong, healthy girl; that in all of his experience he had never come across a case of real abduction in which the girl was taken away against her will and was forced to remain away. He said that Ruth Cruger could not have been taken away against her will, and insisted that, because of the situation of Cocchi's shop, she could not have been attacked there. I told him that I thought she could have been attacked in the shop; that she could have been drugged there and removed in the basket of a motor cycle. Deputy Commissioner Scull said that if the police spent time in following an abduction theory valuable time would be lost in the search for the girl. It was his idea and desire, he said, to return the girl to her parents.

"When I attempted to persuade him that the girl had been unable to return to her parents, he said, 'Don't you want to find that she was abducted?' I replied, 'I know her parents want that girl, and the facts which I have given you I have given you simply as facts.'

"I told Mr. Scull that the key to the situation rested in Cocchi's hand, and he replied, 'That man had nothing to do with the case.' He promised, however, to give the theory of abduction consideration."

Mr. Ward said that he had a talk with Captain Cooper on Feb. 26 or 27 and told him what he had told Mr. Scull. He said that Captain Cooper advanced no positive theory, but when asked to concentrate his efforts on the search for C

REPORT 4 BIG SHIPS SUNK BY U-BOATS

American Liner Under British Registry Is Said to be Among the Victims.

TWO CUNARDERS ALSO LOST

New York Cargoes Were Being Carried by Two of the Vessels—Boston Agents Hear of Loss.

BOSTON, June 29.—The torpedoing and sinking of four large British cargo-carrying steamers was announced today in advices to the local insurance offices. The steamers were the Ultonia of the Cunard Line, of 6,593 tons; the Haverford of the American Line, of 7,493 tons; the Buffalo of the Wilson Line, of 4,106 tons, and the Manistee, another Cunard vessel. No details of the losses were given and no mention was made of the fate of the crews.

It was believed by steamship agents here that some or all of the vessels may have been included in the list of sinkings announced from London Wednesday night.

The Ultonia and Manistee, it was said, were bound with cargoes of grain and other food supplies from New York for English ports and the Buffalo was returning from Hull for New York. The Haverford has been engaged in the Philadelphia-Liverpool service, but there was no information at hand tonight to show where she was bound when torpedoed.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—The steamship Haverford sailed from this port for Liverpool about five weeks ago with a general cargo, and shipping men were of the opinion that she was sunk while on the return voyage. The Haverford formerly carried passengers as well as freight regularly between this port and Liverpool, but for more than a year has carried freight exclusively. While it is known that her crew was a large one, shipping records, under censorship regulations, do not show the exact number of men.

Neither the steamship Ultonian or the Manistee, reported torpedoed and sunk, carried passengers or troops, according to representatives of the Cunard Line here, who had not been officially informed last night of the loss of the two vells.

The American Line steamship Haverford, which was under British registry, was said to be the largest American Line vessel which has yet fallen prey to a submarine. She was built at Clydebank, Scotland, in 1901 and was 531 feet long.

FIVE FRENCH STEAMERS WERE SUNK LAST WEEK

Arrivals and Sailings in Same Period Totaled 2,057—One Fishing Vessel Lost.

PARIS, June 29.—Two French merchantmen of more than 1,600 tons and three of less than that size were sunk by submarines or mines in the week ended June 24, according to the weekly announcement issued here today. In that time there were 1,088 arrivals at French ports and 969 sailings. The official report reads:

"Merchantmen entering French ports during the week ended June 24, 1,088; cleared, 969.

"Merchantmen of 1,600 tons or more sunk by submarines or mines, 2; of less than 1,600 tons, 3.

"Merchantmen attacked by submarines without success, 3.

"One fishing boat was sunk during the week ended June 10.

"A French steamer, between France and Algeria, was fired upon by a submarine without result. A French steamer, on June 23, fired upon a submarine which had sunk a vessel within sight of the Spanish coast. On the same day a submarine fired two torpedoes against a French steamer coming from the Mediterranean, which avoided them by manoeuvring."

German Steam. Sunk by a Mine.

THE HAGUE, June 29.—It is reported that the German steamer Westfalen, bound from Rotterdam to Copenhagen, struck a mine this morning, near Terschelling, outside Dutch territorial waters, and sank. The accounts state that thirteen members of the crew were rescued by Dutch torpedo boats.

RUSHING WORK ON CHASERS.

A Dozen Hulls Completed Here, Though Schedule Calls for Only One

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Rapid progress is being made in the construction of the hundreds of submarine chasers recently ordered by the Navy Department. At the New York Navy Yard alone a dozen of the 110-foot wooden hulls have been completed already, although the original plans called for the production of only one during the month of June. In August the yards will begin to deliver hulls at the rate of [illegible] a day and keep that up until the big order has been filled.

At the present time the engine production for the boats is a little behind schedule. Definite assurances have been received, however, that the engine builders also will be ahead of schedule before Aug. 1.

The New York Navy Yard already has completed entirely, including engines and armament, one of the new boats, and it is under test for minor modifications which may be found necessary to make in later boats.

No decision has been reached as yet as to the additional boats. With vessels purchased and those under construction many officials believe enough have been supplied of this type of craft. There is some discussion of a larger boat, mounting heavy guns, a vessel of 160-foot length having been proposed. Problems of construction to be encountered in such a new design might prevent the use of wooden hulls, and this point has not been thrashed out.

The 110-foot type was adopted on the unanimous recommendation of all experienced British naval officers who have been consulted. The 80-foot type employed by the British, it is understood, has been found smaller than efficiency and sea-keeping qualities dictate.

SIMS'S MEN ARE CONFIDENT.

One Writes That Situation Was Never More Reassuring.

A letter received in New York yesterday from an officer of the United States Navy, who is second in command of one of the destroyers now operating under Vice Admiral Sims in British waters, contained the following statement:

"The situation was never more reassuring than at this time. We are all well. My boat has just come in after a job that took us 200 miles from our base."

GERMAN PRISONER FREED.

War Brings About Release of Man Berlin Wanted for Murder.

Wladislaus Kubicki, who was arrested in September and had since been in the Hudson County, N. J., jail awaiting transfer to Germany, where the authorities want him on a charge of murder, went free yesterday. Judge Thomas G. Haight in the United States District Court at Newark granted a writ of habeas corpus asked for by Isaac W. Seller, an attorney of Bayonne.

The court held that since the case had not been pressed by Germany and a state of war existed the accused man should be released.

According to the German allegations, Kubicki murdered Valeria Klefetmaka at Gustrew in November, 1916.

FRENCH IN SECRET SESSION.

Chamber Discussing 28 Questions Regarding the April Offensive.

PARIS, June 29.—The French Chamber of Deputies went into secret session at 3:15 o'clock this afternoon.

Twenty-eight questions presented by members of the Chamber to the Minister of War in regard to the great offensive of April 16 came up for reply and discussion today. The interpellations originated with elements antagonistic to the Government, and had been accumulating for the last two months, the discussion having been postponed from time to time until more important business had been disposed of.

There was a full attendance of Deputies. The galleries were crowded in the expectation of an animated debate, but they were cleared before the discussion began. Premier Ribot, War Minister Painlevé, Marine Minister Lacaze, and Labor Minister Bourgeois were on the Government bench.

RIOT PUTS OUT POLICE CHIEF

Budapest Official Resigns—Property Losses to be Paid For.

AMSTERDAM, June 29.—According to Budapest advices, the Hungarian Minister of the Interior announced in the House of Deputies that the Chief of Police had resigned as a result of a riotous demonstration in Budapest.

The Hungarian Government, it was stated, would compensate the persons whose property was damaged during the rioting.

Budapest advices to London yesterday reported a great demonstration in the city to demand universal, equal, and secret suffrage. Twenty-five thousand persons took part in a procession.

Assails Deal with Holland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 29.—Count zu Reventlow protests that Germany made great concessions to Holland in the recent negotiations for replacing six Dutch vessels torpedoed in February. He adds that the Wolff Bureau's tone is too apologetic, and further criticises the phrase "ships for transoceanic use." Reventlow also argues that the release of the two German submarines still interned in Holland should have been included in the negotiations.

GERMAN GOLD STOCK HAS SHARP DECREASE

Long Campaign to Hold Reserve Fails—London Says Old Returns Were False.

CAMPAIGN TO USE CHECKS

Financial Authorities Urge Curtailment of Note Circulation and Payments in Cash.

COPENHAGEN, June 29.—For the first time during the war the weekly report of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in the gold reserve which this week is 76,500,000 marks below the preceding week. Increments have been steadily declining for a long time despite energetic appeals to surrender jewelry. The bank heretofore, however, has been able, though often by the scantiest of margins, to avoid the acknowledgment that the growth had paused.

This week's decrease is attributed semi-officially to heavy purchases abroad. The increase of the gold reserve has long since ceased to keep pace with the increase in note circulation. The bank was compelled several months ago to abandon the old legal basis of gold and silver covering for paper circulation and supplement metallic covering by reckoning commercial paper to make up the prescribed one-third cover.

With the gold supply failing despite utmost efforts, financial authorities had devoted their chief energies of late to a campaign to check an increase in note circulation by promoting the use of checks and bank transfers instead of cash. The stamp tax on checks has been abolished and a campaign of patriotic education concerning the advantages of checking accounts has been started.

Officials in some Federal States are now required to receive their salaries by book transfer from the Treasury to their bank accounts. The proposal was made recently and indorsed by such a serious financial paper as the Frankfurter Zeitung that all persons with more than a certain minimum income be compelled to open and use checking accounts.

LONDON, June 29.—According to an Amsterdam dispatch to The Times, German specie from the Imperial Bank of Germany has been received there. This gold has been consigned to several Dutch banks. The correspondent says that it is obviously a small part payment of the German debt to Holland, chiefly for foodstuffs, and is the only practicable method of preventing further serious damage to the reputation of the German mark.

German currency, it is said, cannot be further buttressed by such devices as raising of the prices of coal and steel. The writer quotes a statement in the Handelsblad that important discussions took place recently between German and Dutch financiers with a view to re-establishing German exchange, which now is somewhat improved. The Handelsblad expects gold consignments of greater amount soon.

The morning newspapers comment on the significance of the decrease in the returns of the Imperial Bank of Germany, saying that they have been falsified throughout. They state that although returns are never admitted, the fact is that gold has been sent out of the country from time to time. The Times says that the real difficulty for Germany is whether the gold she sends abroad will ever come back.

BERLIN, June 29, (via London.)—The Reichstag will be called on next week to approve a measure supplementing the budget for the current fiscal year, authorizing the Chancellor to mobilize a new war credit of 15,000,000,000 marks, bringing the total appropriations for the war to 94,000,000,000 marks.

GERMANS LOSE NICKEL.

Norwegian Plant Which Furnished Torpedo Metal Now Under British Control.

CHRISTIANIA, June 14, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—A nickel-refining company at Christiansand, which is the principal producer of nickel for the German Government's torpedo factories, is about to become a partner of the British Government in one of the largest nickel-producing enterprises in Canada. The total investment will be more than $10,000,000.

The mines from which the new company will get its supply of ore contain deposits estimated at 13,000,000 tons. Production is expected to be at the rate of 10,000 tons of nickel and 6,000 tons of copper a year. The refining and extraction will be by the same processes as are now used in the Christiansand plant, the manager of which is at present in Canada.

The Norwegian capital invested in the new company is about $2,000,000. The largest shareholder is now the British Government.

ARREST 3 PRO-GERMANS.

Kansas City Authorities Say One Threatened to Poison Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, June 29.—In the arrest of three pro-Germans by the aid of City Clerk Charles B. Trimmer, Federal agents think they have taken a step toward uncovering a wide plot.

Emil Marohn, chef at the Mission Hills Country Club, is alleged to have expressed a desire to get into the army as a cook so as to poison United States soldiers. Eight persons swear to having heard the statement.

The other men arrested are Fred Hansen of Chicago, a traveling baker, and Carl Mittenentzwie, also a baker, both employed by the John R. Thompson Restaurant Company. Mittenentzwie is a German subject. Hansen and Marohn recently took out their first naturalization papers in this country.

Hansen admitted to Mr. Trimmer that he was a German reservist, but said he thought his naturalization papers "canceled that."

The authorities say that Hansen discharged American bakers in Thompson's restaurants in various parts of the country, and put Germans in their places, aiming to maintain a pro-German organization.

NO HEADWAY FOR GERMANS.

Washington Confident Carranza Will Punish Neutrality Violaters.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—German propaganda in South America, although persistent, is making little headway in its effort to hold the Latin Americans to a friendly attitude toward the Central Powers, latest reports to the Government say.

The contest between the pro-German and Pan American forces in Mexico continues, but this Government, on the basis of present reports, is confident General Carranza will deal with any violations of Mexican neutrality by German agents.

FRANCE PLANS TAX ON SHOP PURCHASES

Proposes to Collect 5 Per Cent. on Indispensables and 10 Per Cent. on Luxuries.

FEES AT ALL MUSEUMS

War Profits to Pay 80 Per Cent.—Levy Also on All Gas and Electric Bills.

PARIS, June 29.—The new Finance bill of Joseph Thierry, Minister of Finance, will, if voted by Parliament, add about $300,000,000 a year to France's income. The most radical of the new features introduced in the measure is a tax upon expenditures of individuals, which is to be collected by the merchants, who, when sales are made, will add on behalf of the Government 5 per cent. on all articles classed as indispensable and 10 per cent. on all luxuries.

A tax of three-tenths of 1 per cent. is proposed on all inheritances and donations exceeding in value $4,000. It is to be paid annually during the lifetime of heirs or beneficiaries. It is proposed to substitute for the stamp tax on receipts for payment of the blanket tax a tax of 1 per cent. calculated on the transactions, and payable quarterly upon the declaration of taxpayers.

The special tax on war profits exceeding $100,000 will be increased to 80 per cent. Taxes on railroad transportation will be increased, and transportation by water will be asked to pay a slight contribution.

Admission fees will be required of visitors to museums, Government art galleries, and the national palaces. Measures against frauds are also incorporated in the bill.

It is anticipated that the measure will largely increase the yield from existing taxes, such as those on real estate transfers and sales of business houses. The interested parties in such transactions will be required to make declarations of the sums involved under oath.

The Government proposes to place a small tax on all gas and electric light bills. An inventory of safe deposit boxes of deceased holders is also provided for, in order better to verify inheritances.

COMPLAINS OF PEACE PLOT.

Vienna Paper Says Schemers Want Separate Peace for Austria.

COPENHAGEN, June 29.—The East German Rundschau of Vienna, organ of the German Nationalists, complains in a recent issue of machinations in certain circles in favor of an Austrian effort for a separate peace with the Entente. The report is prevalent in these circles, particularly in the industrial districts, the Rundschau asserts, that Austria-Hungary could long ago have had peace with her enemies if she had not been bound by the German alliance.

The assertion has been widely circulated in districts of Moravia and Bohemia, and even in Vienna, that food privations are due to the fact that the country has been exploited by Germany and required to export large quantities of grain to Austria's ally.

The Rundschau believes that energetic measures by the Government are necessary to check the spread of ill-will, which it attributes to the work of enemy agents.

SCHEIDEMANN ASSAILS BETHMANN'S SILENCE

Told Entente Socialists Revolution at Home Hinged on War Outcome and Reforms.

COPENHAGEN, June 29.—In reporting to the National Committee of the German Socialist Party what was accomplished by the preliminary conferences of Socialists at Stockholm, Philipp Scheidemann said that the deliberations had not produced the desired results, although the outcome had been better than many persons feared.

He attributed this to the conduct of the German minority Socialists and to misunderstandings, deliberate or involuntary, by Entente Socialists of the attitude of the German Socialists and the organizing work of Jeppe Borgbjerg, the Danish Socialist, whose trip to Petrograd in the interests of the conference provoked so much discussion. Herr Scheidemann said that without the cooperation of M. Borgbjerg the Stockholm conference probably would not have been held.

Herr Scheidemann said that he was able to undeceive the Russian Socialists in regard to the possibility of a revolution in Germany and to show that such a thing was impossible during the war, because all Germans were united in the determination to defend themselves. The possibility of a revolutionary movement afterward depended on the outcome of the war and whether a grant of democratic rights should be made.

Herr Scheidemann criticised the Government for its overtures for a separate peace with Russia, when a new and more favorable bargain was offered every week, and for its failure to come out in the open with proposals for a general peace. He gave as a slogan for the party's future work: "For peace, bread, and liberty."

The committee unanimously approved the work of the Stockholm delegation, and selected Wurzburg as the place for the national convention in August.

AGNELLO PASS UNDER FIRE.

Austrians Concentrate Bombardment on Italian Positions There.

ROME, June 29.—The War Office today made public the following:

The artillery struggle was fairly active yesterday on the whole front. In answer to the fire directed by the enemy against Ala we repeatedly shelled the railway station at Galliano.

On the Asiago plateau the enemy concentrated a violent fire on Agnello Pass. Near Santa Lucia, in the Tolmino region, traffic was interrupted repeatedly by our fire.

Enemy aviators displayed great activity in the evening. They were engaged effectively by our anti-aircraft batteries.

ALSATIANS GREET PERSHING

Warm Place in His Heart, He Tells Them, for Ancestral Land.

PARIS, June 29.—Major Gen. Pershing received a delegation from the Alsace-Lorraine Republican Committee yesterday. Referring to the American commander's Alsatian ancestry, the Vice President, M. Staehling, told him how proud they were that a descendant of their little country had come to fight for the triumph of their inalienable rights and the restoration to France of the lost provinces.

General Pershing was visibly moved. He said he was most happy to greet representatives of the valiant people who had suffered so deeply because of fidelity to their country, and that he had a warm place in his heart for Alsace, the land of his fathers.

GEN. ALLENBY IN EGYPT.

Hero of French Front Takes Command of British Army There.

LONDON, June 29.—Official announcement was made today that General Sir E. H. H. Allenby had arrived in Egypt and taken command of the expeditionary force. An official report on the situation with the Egyptian expeditionary force was issued this evening as follows:

The general situation is unchanged. There has been considerable patrol activity, in which we have secured prisoners. Successful air raids have recently been carried out. Six hundred and fifty pounds of bombs were dropped on a supply depot at Tul Keran on June 23, severely damaging rolling stock and station buildings. Bombs weighing 1,180 pounds were dropped on the airdrome at Ramles. On June 26 fifty bombs were dropped on military establishments near Jerusalem.

General Allenby went to France with the British expeditionary force at the beginning of the war, and served on the Western front since that time until his transfer to Egypt. He was recently in command of the British troops on the right of General Horne, who is investing Lens. His promotion to the full rank of General was announced in King George's birthday list of honors early this month.

GREEKS OFFENDED ITALY.

Tone of Saloniki Proclamation Not at All to Her Liking.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 29.—The proclamation issued from Saloniki recently by the late Provisional Government was couched in language not conducive to increased harmony between Greece and Italy, according to opinion here.

Italy, it is declared, does not need to repeat the reasons which rendered her occupation of Janina indispensable, and will be only too glad if the new Government will bring about a change of conditions in such wise as to render this occupation unnecessary.

It is hoped that Venizelos, being a man of great tact and acumen, will find a way to restrain the impetuosity of some of his friends and cause them to realize that the only way to effect the eventual departure of the Italians from Janina is to convince them that the new Greece is animated by a sincere intention to live in friendship with Italy.

REPEL BULGAR ATTACK.

Allies in Macedonia Carry Out Successful Air Raids.

PARIS, June 29.—The subjoined report of activities on the Macedonian front was given out by the War Office today:

Army of the Orient, June 28.—The enemy artillery has been rather active on the right bank of the Vardar and toward Tarvena Stena. A Bulgarian attack has been repulsed in the region of Nonlenva.

British aviators have caused several important explosions and fires at Sovjak, near Demir Hissar, and in the hangars at Bogietz.

TALE OF AMERICAN OFFER.

France Said to be Hearing Rumor of a Peace Bid to Austria.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 29.—A report from Cologne in the Dutch press asserts that a rumor has been spreading in France that America has endeavored to make a separate peace with Austria-Hungary by the payment of six or seven milliards.

According to the report, the Pope is supposed to have supported this offer by Protestant America to the ultra Catholic Austrian Court. If the offer meets with no success, it is asserted, America will be pleased to make peace with Bulgaria.

NORWAY PROTESTS TO GERMANY ON PLOT

Sharp Remonstrance Made on the Violation of Territory by Bomb Mission.

LONDON, June 29.—An account of the German plot to blow up Norwegian steamships was given in the Storthing yesterday by Foreign Minister Ihlen, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen. M. Ihlen said the bombs were sent to Norway by the German Foreign Office by means of a messenger dispatched to the German Legation in Christiania.

After the examination of the messenger had been concluded he was handed over to Germany on condition that action be taken against him there, and that he should not be used again as a messenger to Norway.

The Norwegian Legation in Berlin had been ordered to inform the German Government of what had happened, M. Ihlen said, and to make a sharp protest against this violation of Norwegian territory. Norway, the Foreign Minister said, was now awaiting Germany's reply.

TURKS DEFEAT RUSSIANS.

Drive Them Back Across a River on the Persian Frontier.

PETROGRAD, June 29, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—Fighting broke out yesterday between Turks and Russians on the frontier between Persia and Mesopotamia. After two attacks by superior Turkish forces the Russians, according to the official statement issued today by the War Department here, retired to the northern bank of the River Abis Hirman, south of Baneh. The text of the Russian statement reads:

Western (Russian) and Rumanian Fronts.—There were fusillades and aerial operations. Six enemy airplanes bombarded the town of Tecucia. No damage was done.

Caucasian Front.—In the direction of Rendjven, east of Bistan, our detachments, after two attacks by superior Turkish forces, retired to the northern bank of the River Abis Hirman, to the south of Baneh.

Northwest of Semn our detachments occupied a height and trenches near the summit of Garran.

BERLIN, June 29, (via London.)—The supplementary communication issued by the War Office this evening says:

Eastern Front: Between the Stripa and Dniester Rivers there has been increased attacking activity. The Russian artillery has been vigorously replied to by our guns.

DUTCH CRUISER IN PORT.

Zeeland, Going to Java by Panama Canal, Makes Visit of Courtesy.

The Dutch light cruiser Zeeland, the first warship from the Netherlands to visit American waters in years, arrived here yesterday morning from Amsterdam on her way to Java via the Panama Canal. After an exchange of salutes at Governors Island the cruiser steamed up the North River and anchored off Seventy-ninth Street. Lieutenant A. C. Van der Sande Lacoste paid an official call on Major Gen. Bell, who sent his aid to call on the commander of the cruiser. The Zeeland has a crew of 328 officers and men, including 15 midshipmen, and has also a detail of 40 marines, who are to be stationed in Java.

The cruiser came out via Denmark to avoid the mines in the North Sea, and is going through the Panama Canal, as it is considered safer than the route via the Suez Canal, traveled before the war. The Captain said he expected to be away three years, which will be spent patrolling the waters of the Dutch East Indies.

BRITISH LAUNCH ATTACK AT OPPY

Continued from Page 1.

fighting against the Irish troops in the Bois en Hache, near Vimy.

The raid further north inflicted frightful losses on the enemy in his dugouts. In one big tunnelled dugout not a man escaped. The enemy made several fierce counterattacks while the British were in his trenches, but he was beaten off each time by bombs. Then there was the successful advance by Warwickshire lads and other English troops, who followed the great barrage into the enemy's front trench system and captured all those of the garrison who were not quick enough to escape. They were men of the Fifth Bavarian Division, which is one of the best in the German Army, and made up of very tough fellows.

So the evening ended in favor of the British, and their losses were not heavy, I am told, though always the price of victory has to be paid by that harvest of wounded, who came back under the Red Cross down the country lanes of France.

2,000 Yards of Trenches Captured.

LONDON, June 29.—The British troops holding the front between the villages of Oppy and Gavrelle, northeast of Arras, attacked the German line last night and carried it on a front of about 2,000 yards. Further ground was also gained on a wide front south of the Souchez River, where the Canadians have entered the village of Avion, south of Lens. In both operations 247 prisoners were taken, together with 12 machine guns.

The British attack near Lens, according to The Associated Press correspondent at the front, was made during a blinding rain that accompanied a thunderstorm. The correspondent adds:

"There had been an hour's lull in the artillery fire, and almost complete silence reigned over the battlefields when, just after 7 o'clock in the evening, tumult began. Heavy storm clouds had hung low and menacing since late in the afternoon, and, only a few moments after the heavy guns went into action, the storm burst with great fury.

"The combined effect of cannon flashes and lightning bolts prevailed from well north of Lens almost to the River Scarpe, but the infantry attack was confined to the vicinity of Lens.

"Just before the battle started, the air was filled with British airplanes. There was not a German machine in sight. Far back of the German lines, however, there were several of their observation balloons, but a smoke barrage and the heavy gloom of the storm soon blinded the German observers. One British triplane played about amid the war of the elements and the roar of the artillery as if the pilot were flying in great glee. He entertained the gunners and the waiting infantry with a wonderful exhibition of nose-diving, spinning, and pirouetting. Then he flew low over the British gun emplacements and trenches, waving his hand in salute and encouragement to his comrades."

The text of the statement issued early today follows:

Early last night we attacked and captured the enemy's forward position on a front of about 2,000 yards south and west of Oppy. The whole of our objectives was gained, and a number of prisoners and machine guns were taken by us.

Our troops continue to gain ground on a wide front south of the Souchez River and have entered Avion. A further number of prisoners and six machine guns have been captured in this area.

A hostile raiding party was repulsed during the night north of Chérisy. We successfully raided the enemy's trenches southeast of Loos.

To night's statement says:

Our captures in the successful operations carried out by us last night in the neighborhood of Oppy and south of Souchez River are now known to include 247 prisoners and twelve machine guns.

We raided enemy trenches during today northeast of Croisilles and in the neighborhood of Armentières.

One German airplane was brought down yesterday in air fighting. None of our machines is missing.

Belgians Repulse an Attack.

HAVRE, June 29, (via Paris.)—The Belgian War Office issued the following statement tonight:

During the night an enemy detachment attacked one of our posts to the north of Milestone No. 16 on the Yser, carefully prepared attack was carried out on the western slope of Hill 304. After a short spell of preparatory fire, Posen regiments by a strong rush forward captured a French position on both sides of the Malancourt-Esnes road to a width of 2,000 meters and a depth of 500 meters. Enemy attacks immediately initiated were repulsed in front of the captured lines.

Early this morning a Würtemberg regiment stormed a 300-meter wide portion of the French fortified position in Avocourt Wood. So far as both points of penetration more than 550 prisoners have been counted. The amount of booty has not yet been ascertained.

Front of Duke Albrecht.—There were no important events.

Paris Admits Setback on the Aisne.

PARIS, June 29.—The Germans made a series of violent attacks last night and today on the Aisne front, accompanied by very violent bombardments. The attacks were directed against French positions northeast of the village of Cerny, southeast of Corbeny, and northwest of Rheims. Northeast of Cerny the Germans succeeded, after particularly heavy fighting, in getting into the French first line. An energetic counterattack drove them out, inflicting heavy losses and leaving some prisoners in the hands of the French. Today new attacks were delivered in this region and the first line positions again changed hands, the French losing the advantage they gained last night.

The Germans had no success at all in their attack southeast of Corbeny. Here several battalions, led by specially trained storming troops, were thrown against a French salient on both sides of the Laon-Rheims road. They were caught under a withering fire and fell back with heavy losses.

Fighting also was resumed last night on the Verdun front, in the region of Avocourt Wood and Hill 304, on the left bank of the Meuse. After a violent bombardment with large calibre guns the Germans delivered a powerful attack on a front of one and one-quarter miles, gaining a footing at several points in the French first line, although the full force of the attack was broken up by the defenders' artillery. A further German attack, later in the night, for the purpose of developing their initial success was repulsed.

The text of the afternoon statement follows:

The enemy showed very great activity on the Aisne front during the night. Violent bombardments were followed by severe attacks in the region of Cerny, southeast of Corbeny, and northwest of Rheims. All his efforts were broken up by our fire or nullified by counterattacks, and our positions were maintained. The fighting was particularly heavy in the region of Cerny, where the enemy made several attacks at two points on our front. Northeast of the village of Cerny enemy detachments succeeded in gaining a footing in our first line. They were driven out by an energetic counterattack by our troops, leaving numerous bodies on the ground. We took prisoners.

On the left bank of the Meuse, (Verdun front) the artillery fighting after noon yesterday became extremely intense in the region of Avocourt Wood and Hill 304. A violent bombardment, with guns of large calibre was directed against our positions, and was followed at 6:30 o'clock in the evening by a powerful attack, delivered by special German assaulting troops, on a front of two kilometers west of Hill 304. Our effectively directed fire disorganized the attack, which enabled the Germans to gain a footing at some points in our first line. A new attack, at 3:45 o'clock this morning, on our positions west of Hill 304 was repulsed completely.

The official communication issued this evening says:

The enemy after his bloody defeat last night in the region of Cerny, directed some new attacks against our positions to the northeast of this village. After several vain attempts, which cost them heavy losses, the Germans succeeded again in entering the first line elements, whence they had been expelled.

To the southeast of Corbeny the Germans, in the course of the same night, started an attack which was particularly violent. The enemy brought forth several battalions, led by special storming troops, which several times attempted to carry the salient in our line on both sides of the Laon-Rheims road. The assailing waves were shattered by our fire and were not able to penetrate our trenches on any front, being forced to fall back with heavy losses.

On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun sector) the artillery activity continues intense in the sector of Hill 304 and in the Avocourt Wood.

During the evening of June 27 a German long range gun fired several heavy shells in the direction of Dunkirk.

GERMANS AT VERDUN STRIKE HARD BLOW

Penetrate French First Line West of Famous Hill 304—Bitter Fighting Also on the Aisne.

BERLIN, June 29, (via London.)—German forces yesterday captured French positions on both sides of the Malancourt-Esnes road, on the west bank of the Meuse, in the Verdun sector, over a width of 2,000 yards, and a depth of 500 yards, says the official statement issued today by the German General Staff. Today the Germans stormed a 300-yard wide French position in Avocourt Wood. More than 550 prisoners were taken at both points.

The statement says the Germans stormed and held French positions on a front of 1,000 meters to the east of Cerny, on the Aisne front, taking 150 prisoners.

A British attack near Avion, in the vicinity of Lens, is reported to have failed. The British occupied the foremost German lines between Oppy and the Gavrelle windmill.

The text of the statement reads:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—The artillery activity in Flanders was lively only in a few sectors.

Stubborn engagements occurred yesterday between La Bassée Canal and the Scarpe. In the battle area forming a salient into the enemy's region to the west and southwest of Lens, which was relinquished by us as a fighting zone a long time back, an attack was launched during the early morning along the road leading to Arras. Our fire rendered it futile. During the evening, after drumfire, several divisions attacked between Hulluch and Mericourt, and from Fresnoy to Gavrelle. Near Hulluch and between Loos and the Lens-Lievin road, the enemy was repelled by our fire and our counterattack. West of Lens, after a vigorous engagement with our advance troops the enemy was unable to develop.

Near Avion, the first enemy storming attack, made with especial vigor, failed completely. He attacked here again after bringing up reinforcements. This attack also failed under our fire and by reason of a counterattack.

Between Fresnoy and Gavrelle the enemy continually reinforced his first storming waves—which broke down with heavy losses under our artillery fire—by sending forward fresh troops. After bitter hand-to-hand fighting, the British occupied our foremost lines between Oppy and the Gravrelle windmill. Our troops fought splendidly, the enemy suffering severe, sanguinary losses during the well co-ordinated defense and in fighting man to man.

Front of the German Crown Prince.—On the Chemin-des-Dames, near Fort de Malmaison, south of Cloutiteçon and southwest of Ailles, there were local advances. East of Cerny an enterprise on a large scale conducted by a Westphalian regiment was completely successful. A French position here along a front of 1,000 meters and a strongly defended tunnel were stormed and held against vigorous counterattacks. During these engagements a total of more than 150 prisoners and some machine guns were brought in.

On the west bank of the Meuse a

PEACE BY VICTORY LLOYD GEORGE'S AIM

Continued from Page 1.

have been driven out of their patrimony, the land which belonged to them.

"As to Mesopotamia, it is not and never has been Turkish. You have only to read the terrible reports to see what a wilderness the Turks have made of the Garden of Eden. What is to happen to Mesopotamia must be left to the peace conference, and there is one thing that will never happen to it. It will never be restored to the blasting tyranny of the Turks. The same observation applies to Armenia.

"As to the German colonies, that again is a matter which must be settled by the great international peace conference. When we come to settle who must be the future trustees of those uncivilized lands we must take into account the sentiments of the peoples themselves and whether they are anxious to secure the return of their former masters, or whether they would rather trust their destinies to other and juster and gentler hands. The wishes, desires and interests of the people themselves of all those countries must be the dominant factor in settling their future government.

"Peace must be framed on so equitable a basis that the nations would not wish to disturb it. It must be guaranteed by destruction of Prussian military power, so that the confidence of the German people shall be put in the equity of their cause and not in the might of their armies. A better guarantee than either would be democratization of the German Government.

"No one wishes to dictate to the German people in the form of government under which they should choose to live. But it is right that we should say that we will enter into negotiations with a free Government of Germany with a different attitude of mind and a different temper and different spirit and with less suspicion and more confidence than we should with a Government whom we feel today to be dominated by the aggressive and arrogant spirit of Prussian militarism.

"All the Allied Governments will, in my judgment, be acting wisely, if they draw that distinction in their general attitude toward the discussion of peace terms.

"As to the military situation, there is no doubt that the startling developments in Russia have modified the military situation this year temporarily to our disadvantage, but permanently for the better. What happened on the western front showed what could have been accomplished this year if all the allied forces had been ready to bring all-round pressure to bear.

"In training, equipment, and experience our army is infinitely better than it ever has been. The finest collection of trench-pounding machines which any army has ever seen is now in the possession of the British forces.

Victory Surer Than Ever.

"The Russian revolution, beneficent as it undoubtedly is, great as will be its results both this year and even more hereafter, undoubtedly has had the effect of postponing complete victory. But Russia will regain her strength with a bound, and become mightier and more formidable than ever.

"Although these distractions had the effect of postponing complete victory, they made victory more sure than ever, more complete than ever, and, what is more important, they made surer than ever the quality of victory."

The Premier said that many hearts had been filled with gloomy anxiety, contemplating the prospect of a peace conference to settle the future of democracy with representatives present of the most reactionary autocracy in the world. Russia was now unshackled and free, and her representatives at the peace conference would be representative of a free people, fighting for freedom and for a great shipbuilding program for fighting and for carrying purposes.

"If every employer and every workman pull together, between them they will pull us through. The army is invincible, it cannot be beaten—and the army now is the people. Meanwhile the morale of the nation must be kept up, and I cannot see any slacking or indolence anywhere."

The Premier paid a tribute to the King, who, he said, was working as hard as any man in the country. This remark caused an interruption, while the assembly arose and a few persons sang the national anthem.

A Battle for Hallowed Causes.

In concluding, Mr. Lloyd George said:

"Europe is again drenched with the blood of its bravest and its best, but do not forget the great succession of hallowed causes. They are the stations of the cross on the road to the emancipation of mankind.

"I again appeal to the people of this country and beyond that they should continue to fight for the great goal of international rights and international justice so that never again shall brute force set on the throne of justice her barbaric strength wield the sceptre over liberty.

"America, always the mainstay of freedom, is beginning to send her valiant sons to the battlefields of Europe to rally around the standard of liberty. That is why victory now is more assured and more complete than we could have hoped for.

U-Boats Cannot Starve England.

"Victory is assured under two conditions. The first is that the German submarine attacks must be defeated or kept within reasonable bounds.

"The losses are heavy. They may, and probably will, drive us to further restrictions in some trades and perhaps to hardships. That all depends on the nation, for, after carefully reckoning the chances and the possibilities, the Government have come to the conclusion, based on best advice, that submarines can neither starve us at home nor drive our armies out of the field abroad.

"Our losses during May and June were heavy, but they were hundreds of thousands of tons beneath the Admiralty forecast.

"We are beginning to get them. Arrangements also have been made for frustrating them and for destroying them.

"I have no hesitation in saying that if we all do our part the German submarine will be almost as great a failure as the German Zeppelins.

"If we do not waste we shall not starve. We have succeeded in increasing the food supply, and are engaged in a great shipbuilding program for fighting and for carrying purposes.

"If every employer and every workman pull together, between them they will pull us through. The army is invincible, it cannot be beaten—and the army now is the people. Meanwhile the morale of the nation must be kept up, and I cannot see any slacking or indolence anywhere."

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LAUDS CANADA'S GREAT PART.

Borden Addresses Message to the People on Her Semi-Centennial.

OTTAWA, June 29. — Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, in a message today to the people of the Dominion in observance of its semi-centennial, called upon them to go on with the war "with resolute spirit" so that at the end it could be recorded of Canada that "she never faltered."

"Amid the welter and horror of a war which devastates civilization," the Premier's message said, "we pause for a moment to consider the Canada of half a century ago and the Canada of today. Much has been added to us; our boundaries have been vastly extended so as to embrace half a continent; our population has nearly trebled; there has been a measurable development of our resources; we have grown enormously in production, commerce and wealth; facilities of communication and transportation have been provided beyond all anticipation; the general conditions of life and the standards of living have been conspicuously raised; educational facilities have been greatly enlarged. In all these and many other incidents of the world's progress, Canada has more than held her own.

"All this is impressive; but still more inspiring is the thought that during the half century which now draws to a close Canada has come to a fuller knowledge of her heritage and of the responsibility which it entails; to a clearer consciousness of national purpose, to a firmer confidence in her destiny.

"The greatness of any nation rests, on the last analysis, upon the character of its people as exemplifying their ideals and by their capacity for sacrifice and devotion in fulfilling the national purpose. Judged by this unfailing test, Canada stands unashamed before the world.

"In 1866, the year before our confederation was born, Prussia snatched from Austria the hegemony of the German States and took her first step along the awful path that has led her to the relentless issue, which she forced upon humanity three years ago. Her challenge to civilization and human freedom is being answered beyond the seas by the free democracies of the world. Among them Canada has worthily taken her place and proudly borne her part. Thus would they have wished it who in 1867 laid the foundation of our liberties.

"Let us with resolute spirit so maintain our purpose and our effort that in the last and greatest chapter of humanity's striving and triumph, it shall be recorded of Canada

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Battalion of Men Who Saw Service in Civil and Spanish Wars and Boxer Campaign.

As a culminating effort of "Regular Army Week" to fill the ranks of New York's quota for the regular army, all the recruiting agencies in and around New York united last night in a parade organized by the Recruiting Committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense. About 7,000 men, representing all branches of the Federal and State service, were in line, and crowds, estimated at a total of close to 100,000, watched along the line of march.

General Oliver B. Bridgman was Grand Marshal and Alexander J. Hemphill, Chairman of the Recruiting Committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, marched at the head of the recruiting battalion of service men, which formed one of the striking features of the parade. This battalion is composed of veterans of the civil war, the Spanish war, the Philippine campaign, and the Boxer campaign, and other former and present wearers of Uncle Sam's uniform. Detailed speakers of the battalion fell out at intervals along the line of march and conducted recruiting meetings on designated street corners.

The marchers, formed in double column, started at Forty-first Street and Madison Avenue, marched south to Thirty-fourth Street, and there divided, one column going west to Eighth Avenue and north to Sixty-first Street, west to Broadway and south to Forty-sixth Street, while the other went east to Third Avenue and then north to Seventy-second Street.

Besides the recruiting battalion, detachments of regulars, marines, bluejackets, and companies from nearly every National Guard regiment in the city were in line. Many of the National Guard regiments had their latest recruits, not yet in uniform, marching in rear of their companies, carrying banners inscribed "Follow the Flag—We Are Doing Our Share—How About You?" and similar legends. They were warmly applauded. Other features of the parade included a detachment of Highland pipers, a caterpillar tractor, armored motor cars, and the "army horse," the huge tractor which has traversed the entire city as a recruiting agent in the last few days.

When the recruiting stations for the regular army closed yesterday afternoon, on next to the last day of "regular army week," New York City was still about 1,400 men behind its quota. It was announced at recruiting headquarters, at 280 Broadway, that 114 men had been accepted for enlistment during the day.

This is a slight falling off from previous days, but Colonel R. D. Walsh and Major Hughes, in charge of recruiting here for the army, said this was only the typical end of the week slump, which they have come to expect. They are not discouraged by the failure of efforts so far to fill New York's quota, but on the contrary consider that the decided improvement over previous weeks was well worth the effort made.

Major Hughes yesterday combined his three most successful recruiting agencies—Sergeant John Hafner, a "live-wire" orator; four Highland pipers in full regalia, headed by Angus Fraser, champion piper, and the huge motor tractor yesterday in one recruiting squadron and sent them to the east side, which has proved the most apathetic section of the city.

The feature of the daily midday recruiting meeting held by the "Midday Minute Men" at 57 Chambers Street yesterday was a talk by Julius Hopp on the point of view of the German people regarding the overthrow of the Kaiser and the necessity of an allied victory for the future of Germany itself. Seven recruits were obtained. Later R. L. Goldberg, the cartoonist, drew a number of impromptu cartoons, and these were auctioned off for the benefit of Hospital Unit 8 of Mount Sinai Hospital. Three of them were given by the purchasers to the unit, one by Mr. Goldberg himself. A total of $198 was realized.

It was announced at the navy recruiting station, 34 East Twenty-third Street, that another draft of recruits, 100 strong, would leave New York for the Newport Naval Training Station next Tuesday. Before leaving they will march to City Hall and be adressed by the Mayor. A navy recruiting talk, illustrated by motion pictures, was given by Lieutenant Louis L. Bernier at Proctor's Theatre, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, last night under the auspices of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense and the Chelsea Neighborhood Association.

The Chelsea Neighborhood Association is also staging a sham battle and review of Boy Scouts to be held in Chelsea Park, Twenty-seventh Street and Tenth Avenue, this afternoon, as a joint recruiting and Red Cross benefit.

At the headquarters of the British Recruiting Mission, 280 Broadway, forty-five men were enlisted during the day, besides a detachment of seventeen men who came from San Francisco to fight in France.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan has issued an order forbidding all officers and enlisted men of the New York National Guard to smoke in public while in uniform. This prohibition forms the chief item in a lengthy general order, which yesterday was posted in all armories, instructing guardsmen as to their manner and bearing in public, the proper manner of wearing their uniforms, and their general carriage and deportment. The anti-smoking ordinance was productive of much grumbling yesterday among the men, but it was obeyed.

"The purpose of this order is twofold," said General O'Ryan. "First, it was issued in order that the guard may make a creditable showing at all times, and that the men may learn to respect the dignity of the uniform; secondly, it was issued for purposes of discipline.

"Soldierly bearing and demeanor, and the cheerful obedience of commands which may appear unintelligible to the soldier in the ranks, are important factors in the development of the military spirit of an organization, which we have to take into account. Boys cannot be blamed for wearing their uniforms slouchily, for putting their caps on the side of their heads, for lounging along the street, for saluting carelessly, and for any one of a hundred little things, so long as they know no better. But it is our business to teach them better, and if we do not, discipline is sure to suffer."

Official confirmation of news dispatches from Washington, announcing that the mobilization plans for the New York National Guard, when mustered into the Federal service, had once more been changed, and that the New York regiments will be ordered South according to the original plan, reached General O'Ryan's headquarters yesterday.

PAY DAY AT PLATTSBURG.

$90,000 Paid to Half of the Men for Their Work During May.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 29.—One-half of the candidates at the training camp here received their first pay today, and it is estimated that nearly $90,000 was paid over for services for the month of May, together with reimbursement for railroad fare to the camp. Several students who were formerly employed by banking institutions helped in giving out the money. The June pay roll is now complete and approved, and early next week the reserve officers and candidates will receive their money.

Today's rain curtailed the students' outdoor work. Major Koehler conducted his classes in physical training and bayonet drill in the gymnasium, while outdoor sketching and rifle range practice were omitted. The infantry companies and cavalry troops drilled in the rain in the morning and then had an hour's hike. Artillery candidates remained indoors the whole day busy with conferences and theoretical work.

An order was read to the men last night forbidding them to engage in semaphore and wig-wag signaling in the vicinity of the railroad tracks. It develops that the red and white signal flags have caused consternation among the locomotive engineers of the Delaware & Hudson.

A Yale student from Wilkes-Barre, Penn., was sworn in today as a Second Lieutenant of infantry in the Officer Reserve Corps. The following students took their oath as provisional Second Lieutenants: the regular army: Kenneth S. Oliver, New Bedford, Mass.; F. Thatcher Lord, Norwich, Conn., and W. W. Sanders, Laurens, Otsego County, N.Y.

According to a memorandum posted on company bulletin boards today, 10 per cent. of the students in the training camp may be commissioned provisional Second Lieutenants in the regular army. Candidates will be required to pass a physical examination and must present three letters of recommendation to a board of officers, who will take into consideration the men's camp records.

RAIN AT MADISON BARRACKS.

Morning Drill Prevented, but Students Go on Long Hikes.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., June 29.—Rain interfered with the usual morning drills at the Madison Barracks reserve training camp today, but the students took their daily morning hike for distances varying from eight to twelve miles. Later in the morning the rain subsided. In the afternoon the parade ground had dried sufficiently to permit the candidates to drill.

Additional instructors began to arrive at the camp today. Among the first to arrive were Captains W. G. Doane and J. D. Elliott, both of the Thirty-fourth Infantry. They were assigned as instructors to the infantry companies. Captain E. L. Bull, on leave of absence, who has been the guest of Captain Charles B. Moore for the last few days at the training camp, returned to his station today.

James A. Whitmore of the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A. is expected to visit the camp from New York on Monday and speak to the candidates at both the morning and evening Y. M. C. A. services.

53,565 MEN NEEDED TO FILL ARMY RANKS

Only 1,313 Enlisted on Thursday and Officials Disappointed Over Showing for Week.

NEW YORK LEADS LIST AGAIN

Navy Passes 125,000 Mark, and Needs Only 24,627 for War Strength—26,356 Marines Now.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The regular army still needs 53,565 men to bring it up to the maximum war strength of 203,000 men. Since April 1 a total of 130,333 men have enlisted, and there are now in the regular army approximately 241,231 men.

Hope that President Wilson's call for the filling up of the regular army and its reserves by June 30 could be realized was abandoned today, when figures for Thursday's recruiting showed that only 1,313 men had been obtained throughout the country.

The daily recruiting statement issued by Adjt. Gen. McCain follows:

	Obtained June 28.	Total to June 29.		Obtained June 28.	Total to June 29.
Alabama	14	1,338	Nebraska	5	2,501
Arizona	..	187	Nevada	4	641
Arkansas	9	706	New Hamp.	1	823
California	40	4,36[illegible]	New Jersey	72	4,5[illegible]
Colorado	6	1,15[illegible]	New Mexico	..	298
Connecticut	22	1,129	New York	208	13,985
Delaware	3	207	N. Carolina	10	999
Dist. of C.	5	294	N. Dakota	..	472
Florida	9	1,030	Ohio	73	5,846
Georgia	27	816	Oklahoma	10	1,698
*Idaho	11	737	*Oregon	16	2,260
*Illinois	57	12,451	Penn.	151	14,632
*Indiana	46	7,146	Rhode Isl'd	5	480
Iowa	24	3,64[illegible]	S. Carolina	3	702
Kansas	7	2,870	S. Dakota	..	719
Kentucky	13	2,351	Tennessee	25	1,734
Louisiana	9	1,32[illegible]	Texas	50	4,677
Maine	7	567	*Utah	7	1,299
Maryland	20	756	Vermont	..	79
Mass.	69	5,375	Virginia	5	1,018
*Michigan	54	6,027	Washington	18	1,508
Minnesota	17	2,644	West Va.	10	1,251
Mississippi	3	811	Wisconsin	8	1,38[illegible]
Missouri	52	5,82[illegible]	*Wyoming	2	456
*Montana	11	1,04[illegible]			

*Quota obtained.

Total quota, 183,898.

Total obtained June 28, 1,313.

Total obtained since April 1, 130,333.

Even news that American regulars had arrived on French soil failed to stimulate the volunteer spirit, and present indications are that the reserves will have to be supplied through the system of selective conscription.

New York led yesterday, with 208 men obtained. The State is still more than 4,000 men short of its quota. Nebraska, which was within sight of completing its quota yesterday, slumped badly, and only 5 men were furnished for the day. California, next in line, supplied 46 men, making 4,360 the State has furnished since April 1 on a quota of 4,754.

Announcement was made today that the navy has passed the 125,000 mark in its campaign for enlisted men. The total number of enlisted men in the navy is now 125,373, leaving only 24,627 recruits to be obtained to reach the maximum war strength of 150,000, which Congress recently authorized for the navy. On Jan. 1, 1917, there were only 85,000 enlisted men in the navy. On March 25, when President Wilson signed the law raising the maximum limit to 87,000 men, there were 61,381 enlisted men in the navy. When war was declared on April 6 this number had grown to 64,080. The 100,000 mark was passed May 16.

The Marine Corps now has an enlisted strength of 26,356 men. On April 6 there were in its ranks only 13,266 men. Only 3,644 recruits are needed to bring the Marine Corps to maximum war strength of 30,000 men.

URGE AVIATION COMMITTEE.

Peary Among Those Who Plead for Passage of Hulbert Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Advocates of the Hulbert bill for the creation of a special House Committee to handle all legislation relating to aeronautics appeared today before the House Committee on Rules and urged the centralization of authority in the lower chamber on all matters touching aviation. There also appeared representatives of the House Committees on Military and Naval Affairs who contended the creation of a separate committee was unnecessary.

Rear Admiral R. E. Peary, Representative Hulbert, Chairman of the National Aerial Coast Patrol Commission, and Fred H. Allen, the New York lawyer who aided in the formation of the famous Lafayette Escadrille, were among the proponents of the Hulbert bill. Representatives Green and Caldwell of the Committee on Military Affairs and Chairman Padgett of the Naval Affairs Committee said the creation of a special committee was unnecessary.

"Aeronautics already is of such importance and has so many ramifications," said Mr. Hulbert, "that phases of the subject are scattered right now before six or seven Congressional committees. These several committees are not working in a co-ordinate manner, and yet Congress will be called upon to deal quickly and intelligently with the creation of a fighting air force, with an initial appropriation of at least $600,000,000."

In defense of the proposal for a separate committee on aviation, Rear Admiral Peary said:

"The struggle for supremacy in the air has just begun, and will not end when peace comes. The present proposed air military equipment can and will be transformed from a military weapon to a peace implement, and in this way a large part of the great sums to be spent on air preparedness will not be wasted."

B. Altman & Co.

THE STORE WILL BE CLOSED TO-DAY (SATURDAY) AT 12 NOON

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34th and 35th Streets New York

Store Open All Day Today

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

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You Still Have a Chance At This

SALE OF SUITS

For MEN and YOUNG MEN

Suits that were $19.75 to $22.50 $17.50

Suits that were $24.75 $21.50

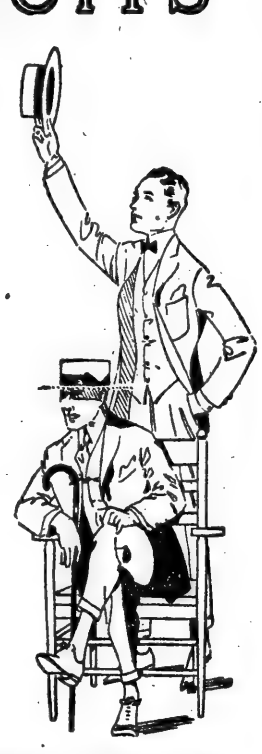
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Every Suit Taken from Stock

If you did not have an opportunity last week to look over the English Sack, Norfolk, Pinch Back, Conservative and Double Breasted Models in this re-priced event—you may still do so with the assurance of finding what you want.

All Sizes—Carefully Tailored of

Fancy Mixed Cheviots, Unfinished Worsteds, Cassimeres, Flannels, and Homespuns



Summer Clothes for Men

Shantung Silk Suits at $16.50

Your choice of sack coat and pinch back models in these light, summery-cool suits. With patch pockets, French facing and pearl buttons. Of course, they are cool—but they lose none of their smartness in being made so.

Men's Mohair Suits, $14.75

"Bramatte" Proofed

Some men prefer dark colors; for them we have Mohair Suits in plain and pencil stripes, dark gray and black; one-eighth lined, and regular pockets; may be had in all sizes up to and including 46.

White Flannel Trousers, $4.75

Worn with any dark coat, these outing trousers produce a strikingly smart effect on the boardwalk and at the country club. Plain or with stripes. Others at $3.96 to $10.75.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only

Macy's

Herald Square, B'way, 34th to 35th St.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

New Fiction For Vacation Reading

Summertime seems to suggest a cool, shady, quiet spot, and a book—particularly one written in an interestingly light vein. The following are but a few of the popular books of the season:

Bab: A Sub—Deb.—*Mary R. Rinehart*	$1.24
His Family—*Ernest Poole*	1.34
Jerry—*Jack London*	1.34
Banks of Colne—*Eden Phillpotts*	1.34
Hundredth Chance—*E. M. Bell*	1.34
Where Your Treasure Is—*Holman Day*	1.34
Cinema Murder—*E. P. Oppenheim*	1.21
In and Out—*Edgar Franklin*	1.21
Cap'n Abe, Storekeeper—*J. A. Cooper*	1.12
Those Times and These—*Irvin S. Cobb*	1.21
The Definite Object—*Jeffery Farnol*	1.34
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Commuters may see these books at Macy's Order Booths, Grand Central and Hudson Terminals

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Store Open All Day Today

ASIA for July

gives you a striking picture of "The Grave Situation in China" (by Frederick Moore) and tells how Japan stands and what the United States has to win or lose.

Other features, copiously illustrated:

"The Ways of Chinese Business"—by Richard Washburn Child.

"A Foreigner Makes Millions for China."

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TOWN and COUNTRY HATS—at $10, $15

(Special groups of Sports Hats—to close at $5)

SHEER SUMMER FROCKS—Regularly $35 to $65—at $20, $35

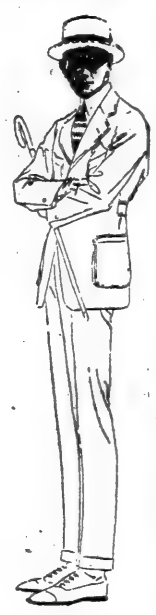
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"Gimbel Standard" Suits for Men and Young Men At $15

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And as true big leaguers they fare as well on foreign soil as they do on home grounds.

You can't help admire the national style touch a GIMBEL Standard Suit possesses any more than the real fan can hold back applause due the opposing team for fine ball playing.

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The fact that three institutions, each with a tremendous output, combine their purchases, makes it possible to present these

GENUINE Palm Beach CLOTH REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Men's Genuine Palm Beach Suits, $5.75

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Down at the Beach Last Sunday

Thousands were in bathing, and thousands of others who were looking on wished they had their bathing suits with them.

Get a good one at an old price at GIMBELS.

A two-piece all-wool bathing suit; plain colors, or colors with stripes on bottom of shirt and trunks in colors to contrast, $3.50. Others up to $10.00

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Boys' Bathing Suits, $1.50 to $3.50
Bathing Belts, 25c
Bathing Shoes, 65c to $1.45
Regina Wings, 35c and 50c
Kapo Wings, $1.50
Also—Bathing Suit Bags, Flannel Tights, Supporters, Bathing Caps, etc.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor, Centre



Smart Oxfords $3.95, $4.75, $6.00 for the "4th"

Part of the celebration is new clothes. And a man never feels dressed up without new footwear.

Smart Oxfords are modestly priced at Gimbels despite the alarm about leather and the upward trend of everything.

At $3.95

Oxfords, in gunmetal and patent leather, made on the English last, with low broad heels.

At $4.75

Oxfords, in tan cordo calf; also built on narrow English last, with low broad heels.

At $6.00

Oxfords, in gunmetal, patent, black vici and Ko-Ko calfskin; narrow and medium toes.

GIMBELS—Second Floor—Rear



GIMBEL $2 Straws Are *Still* Ahead

Peculiar, isn't it? The Straw season scarcely begun and some stores are already slicing the prices.

Very likely they can afford to. We can't. For our values are ahead of the others despite the reductions.

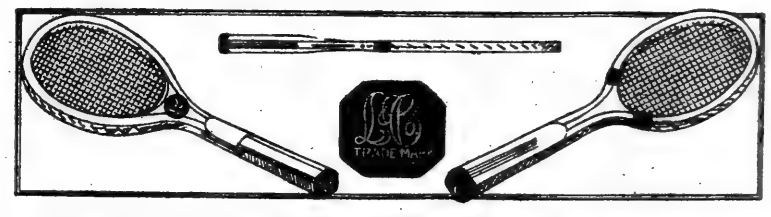
Straws from London, Florence, Italy, Baltimore and New York. Fine straws, medium straws, rough straws. Straws for men, for young men. Two Dollars!

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Famous Harry C. Lee "Slotted" Throat

TENNIS RACKETS, $3.95

Seconds of the $5 to $9 Grades



The best proof that their defects in no respect lessen their accuracy or wear is the fact that we sell them subject to the same guarantee as the perfect rackets.

Finest Oriental stringing—fresh and new gut, finely made to balance; a very durable, well-constructed frame. The most favored of models by present-day experts.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor—32nd Street

MILK WILL ADVANCE HALF A CENT JULY 1

Grade B Will Go to 11½ Cents a Quart and Grade A from 12 Cents to 12½.

BUTTERMILK JUMPS 2 CENTS

Big Distributing Concerns Give Rising Cost of Production as the Reason.

There will be a general advance in the price of milk on July 1.

Officials of the Borden company said yesterday that condensed milk would go from 10 cents to 11½ cents a half pint, light cream from 12 cents to 13½ cents a quart; heavy cream will remain at 18 cents a half pint; grade B milk will continue at 6 cents a pint, but will go from 11 cents to 11½ cents by the quart; grade A will rise from 12 cents to 12½ cents a quart; certified milk will remain at 18 cents a quart, and buttermilk will advance from 8 cents to 10 cents a quart.

It was said that the increase was made necessary by the advancing cost of production.

The Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company has decided upon an increase, but as yet has made no announcement of prices, excepting that ordinary milk will probably be 12 cents a quart. An officer of the company said yesterday that the initial cost of milk was as high as it was last Winter.

"It has become very expensive," he said, "to ice the milk and to take care of it. Labor is higher than ever before and we find that the cost of receiving and shipping a can of milk holding forty quarts has gone up 60 per cent. in the last twelve months. There has also been an advance of from 20 to 100 per cent. for supplies, particularly bottles, which cost $2 a gross more."

The Sheffield Farms Company will send a circular letter to all its customers telling why it has been necessary to advance the retail price.

According to announcement made by the National Agricultural Society, a milk shortage is almost inevitable owing to the scarcity of dairy cows. It is explained that the farmers, in view of the high price of feed, prefer to sell their stock. The society predicts that in another year the number of cattle will be wholly inadequate to meet the demand.

"We are trying to absorb the increase in operating expenses," said an officer of the Mutual-McDermott Dairy Corporation, "rather than raise the price to our customers. By keeping the increase in prices down to exactly the increase we have to pay the producers, we are doing the best we can. Other food distributers have raised their prices from 50 to 200 per cent., and milk distributers have raised them only 20 per cent, which is a pretty good record."

ARMY MOTOR CYCLE PLANS.

Engineers Will Adopt Standard Specifications for Government.

In its preparations to purchase a large number of motor cycles for the United States Army the Department officials have recognized the need of standard specifications. At the request of the Government the Society of Automobile Engineers has appointed a committee to study the problem of standardization, and among its members are C. O. Hedstrom, W. S. Harley, Frank W. Schwinn, E. J. Wilson, D. G. Perkins, R. F. Rogers, L. Ogden, and M. W. Hanks.

In discussing the method of gun mounting the committee says that the preferable method of transporting a machine gun on a motor cycle is to strap it to the side or carry it in a side car, to be used when wanted for action on a tripod on the ground. When a machine gun is mounted on a motor cycle the vibration from firing produces inaccurate aim, and the weight of the gun when carried in the firing position occasions serious strains on the motor cycle frame and parts.

In the British Army it is estimated that 70,000 motor cyclists are in service, of whom 40,000 are dispatch riders and 30,000 are in gun batteries, signal corps, and convoy service.

Boyd Cable knows the hearts of fighting men and he knows trench warfare. His stories reach the high-water mark of realism applied to war. His books are Grapes of Wrath, Action Front, Between the Lines. For Sale Everywhere

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New Jersey Central

Sandy Hook Route TO North Jersey Coast Resorts

STEAMERS LEAVE NEW YORK

West 42d St., 8:50, 9:55 A. M.; 12:30, 3:15, *4:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00, 10:00 A. M.; 1:00, 3:15, 7:05 P. M.

Cedar St., 9:35, 10:20 A. M.; 1:00, 3:40, *4:45 P. M. Sundays, 9:30, 10:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:40, 7:25 P. M.

*Will not run July 4th or September 3d.

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For July

Read **THE ANARCHY OF SOCIALISM**

By John Walker Harrington.
THE NEW ERA COMPANY
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Author of "Eat and Grow Thin."

Miss Alice Brown, author of "Meadow Grass," in a letter to the author says: "It is a brave, wholesome, delightful book. I felt as if you had opened a big window into the past and the future and great winds were blowing through. Everybody'll be the better for it, lighter hearted, readier to stand on two firm feet."

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The most highly praised novel published in years.

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Men's Terry Bath Robes

Special at $2.95

Wonderful values. Made of Striped Terry Cloth in Green, Blue, Grey, Pink and Lavender striped effects. All sizes. *Fifth Floor.*

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Broadway at 34th Street

HOURS OF BUSINESS

Store open to-day from 9 a. m. till 6 p. m. Beginning Monday next, and continuing throughout July and August, hours of business will be from 8:30 to 5:30, except Saturdays, when the store will open at 8:30 and close at 1 o'clock.

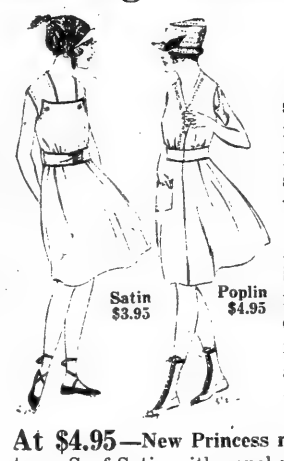
Women's Fashionable Suits Reduced for Clearance

All well tailored suits in stunning models, beautifully developed in Tricotine, Poiret Twill, Serge, Gabardine, Taffeta, Faille, Silk Poplin, Gros de Londres, Tussah Silk, Khaki-Kool, Pongee, La Jerz, Silk and Wool Jersey.

Suits..formerly $29.00 to $35.00..now **$15.00**
Suits..formerly $39.50 to $45.00..now **$22.50**
Suits..formerly $50.00 to $59.00..now **$27.50**
Suits..formerly $65.00 to $75.00..now **$33.50**
Suits..formerly $85.00 to $125.00..now **$39.50**

Bathing Suits for the "Fourth"

Very Modestly Priced



At $2.95—Smart slip-on swimming suits in Surf Satin, Mohair, and Poplin with pretty girdles and new sailor collars. Sizes from 34 to 44.

At $3.95—Charming Satin Bathing Suits in slip-on model, piped in contrasting color. Also—several other models with pockets, tie sash and belt, made of Wool Jersey, Poplin or Mohair.

At $4.95—New Princess model swimming suits in lustrous Surf Satin with panel sides and tie sash. Also several slip-on and waistline effects in Satin, Silk Poplin, Mohair, Surf Satin, Wool Jersey. Black or Navy Blue. Sizes 34 to 46.

Fourth Floor

A Feature on the Main Floor Today

New Fancy Parasols at $4.95

The newest in shapes and colorings, harmonizing splendidly with the new frocks. Made of Khaki-Kool, Yo San, Plain Taffeta, Taffeta with ribbon border. Handles are of Maple and Ebonine, some with Bakelite tops.

Sun and Rain Parasols, $4.95

Very fashionable are these double-service parasols. They protect you from both rainstorm and sun, and they may be had in charming Japanese or "India" shapes. Handles are in bracelet, leather loop and sport styles.

Women's Fashionable Sweaters

in all colors, will be offered in the enlarged Saks Sweater Department today at remarkably modest prices.

At $6.95—New Fibre Silk Sweaters in modish Russian back model with sailor collar, full sash and patch pockets. Splendid value. Colors: Rose, Pink, Turquoise, Green and Purple.

At $8.95—Smart Shetland Wool Sweaters in full belted model with novel pockets. To be had in combination colors of Corn and White, Pink and White, Blue and White, Nile and White.

Pure Silk Sweaters

At $19.95—Full Belted Sweaters in the new block weave. Large sailor collar, full sash and patch pockets. Colors: Rose, Burgundy, Turquoise, Pink and White.

Third Floor.

An Important Offering on the Third Floor

300 Gingham Garden Dresses Special at $3.85



A well-known tailor of men's fine shirts recently offered us all his surplus *Imported Scotch Madras* at a big concession in price. We accepted and had these charming garden frocks made up according to our own requirements in an attractive box-plaited model, with collar and cuffs of white pique, loose belt, and two gathered pockets. The patterns include plaid and striped effects in a wonderful assortment of rich colorings.

We cannot duplicate these values. The quality is so unusual that none will be sent C. O. D. or on approval.

Women's Silk Coats and Wraps Radically Reduced

Many of the season's most successful models are included in this event, developed in a large variety of fashionable silks, including Satin, Taffeta, Silk Faille, and Silk Poplin. Trimmed with self material or marabou. All wanted colors.

Formerly $29.50 to $39.50

Reduced to $18.50 and $25

None C. O. D., Exchanged or on Approval

Fourth Floor.

Women's Taffeta and Georgette Crepe Dresses Special at $14.50

An exquisite model for afternoon wear, with sleeves and collar of Georgette Crepe, and smart draped skirt of Taffeta. Front of dress is stitched in contrasting color silk. At $14.50 we have never seen better Taffeta Frocks than these. Navy Blue and Black. Sizes 34 to 42.

Smart Voile and Muslin Frocks

for Mid-Summer Wear

At $7.95 $10 $12.50 $15

Cool, dainty Summer frocks, in surplice, waistline, and simple models with large pockets, dainty voile collars and cuffs. For all outdoor wear, and for porch and garden use; more becoming frocks would be hard to find.

Simple, But Exceptionally Well-Made

White Lingerie Dresses

At $8.95 $10.95 $12.50

These effective Summer frocks look very much like more expensive Georgette Crepe models. They are in daintily tucked effects, made of embroidered or plain voile. Sizes 34 to 46.

Hand-Embroidered Linen "Coat" Dresses at $15

Attractive "Coat" dresses, developed in French Linen, with hand-embroidered pockets. White, Pink, Copenhagen Blue, and Grey. Sizes 34 to 42.

Fourth Floor.

Today—In the Saks Hair Goods Department

18-Inch Wavy Switches, $3.45

One of these beautiful switches will make it an easy matter for you to arrange your coiffure according to the very latest mode. All shades except grey. *Third Floor*

Real Hair Nets, 95c doz.

Extraordinary values. Full size nets in cap and fringe shapes. Made of sterilized human hair in all shades except grey. *Main Floor*

Just Received from Europe on Steamship "La Touraine"

New Sport Hats for Women at $10



Paris predicts hats of Chenille. These charming creations are from Switzerland, made with that care and skill characteristic of all millinery created in Europe. They portray the very newest ideas shown in early Fall models for sport and street wear. Fashioned of Chenille with floral design worked in beautiful color combinations. We know of nothing so new and individual, and at $10 they are most remarkably priced.

We shall also offer today

Genuine White Italian Milan Hats at $4.95

In several smart shapes, with ribbon band and bow.

Natural White Panama Hats at $4.50

In twelve becoming styles, trimmed with ribbon band and bow.

White Hinoki Straw Hats at $3.95

Attractive drooping and sailor shapes, trimmed with white, Summery materials.

We have arranged for today a special

Pre-Inventory Clearance of Misses' Suits and Coats

At Prices Remarkably Low

These garments are all in very desirable models, tailored in a variety of the most fashionable materials and colorings. Included are:

Misses' Suits.....were $18.50 to $25.00.....$12.00
Misses' Suits.....were $29.50 to $39.50.....$19.00
Misses' Suits.....were $45.00 to $55.00.....$28.00

Misses' Coats.....were $15.00 to $25.00.....$8.75
Misses' Coats.....were $29.50 to $35.00.....$15.00
Misses' Coats.....were $39.50 to $45.00.....$25.00

Girls' Suits.....were $15.00 to $22.50.....$7.95
Girls' Coats.....were $6.95 to $9.95.....$3.95
Girls' Coats.....were $10.95 to $15.00.....$5.95
Girls' Coats.....were $16.50 to $18.50.....$7.95

Summer Dresses for Misses

Most remarkably priced

at $5.95 $6.95 $8.75 $10 $15

Dainty, fluffy frocks, in cool one and two piece models with side draped, full gathered, and two-tier skirts. Made of French Voiles in plain and dotted combinations, plaid and checked ginghams, trimmed with lace, ribbon, organdie and buttons. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Today—As a result of a special purchase—

Misses' New "Tub" Skirts at $1.95 $2.95 $3.95 $5

Well-tailored skirts in a variety of very pleasing models, showing smart pouch, slit, tub, and patch pockets. Made of domestic Pique, Dragonia, Gabardine, Russian Cords, Velvet, Corduroy and Khaki. Sizes 23 to 28 inch waistbands.

Sport Skirts for the Holidays at $9.75 and $10.75

Delightful full gathered models showing novelty and patch pockets. Fashioned of Figured Silk Khaki-Kool, Wool Jersey in white and sport shades and Washable Satin in Flesh color and White. Sizes 23 to 28 inch waistbands.

Misses' Sport Smocks at $2.95

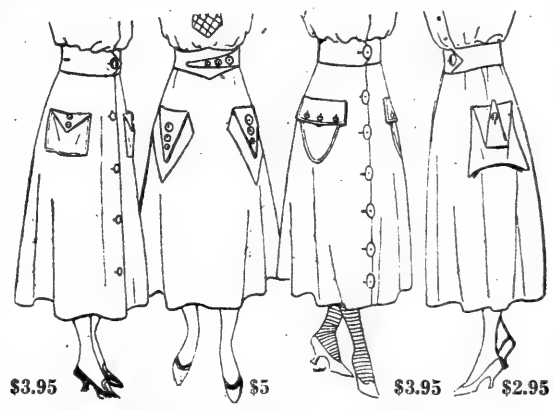
Reduced from $4.95 and $5.95

In coat and slip-on models, in figured and two-colored combinations. Sizes 14 to 20 years. *Second Floor*

An Important Pre-Holiday

Sale of Women's Summer Wash Skirts

A choice assortment of new models for tennis, golf, outing and dress wear, tailored in the most wanted materials, and offered at prices which will stand comparison with any in New York City.



At $3.95—Attractive button-front skirts with new knapsack pockets and detachable belt. Made of Gabardine, trimmed with pearl buttons.

At $3.95—Smart button-front Skirts with envelope shaped pockets Obtainable in Gabardine, Cotton Corduroy or Pique.

At $2.95—Dainty Ramie Linen Skirts with new slit pockets and shirred back. Trimmed with pearl buttons.

At $2.95—Smart sport Skirts, fashioned of Gabardine, showing new pockets, belt and shirred back.

At $3.95—New Gabardine, Corduroy and Pique Skirts with triple flap pockets, shirred back and detachable belt.

At $5—Dressy skirts of Imported Gabardine, in side effect with large tailored pockets and wide belt. Also—very attractive skirts with new belt and pointed flap patch pockets. Made of Imported Gabardine, trimmed with pearl buttons.

Waistbands 24 to 36. All Lengths.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attraction: Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House but for Cash Only.

Store Open All Day Today.



Fish Stories Worth Reading

The men in our Fishing Tackle Section won't waste your time telling about the fish that get away—but they will tell you what sort of tackle you will need, if you tell them just where you expect to fish.

Rods: We carry the Devine Rods, Bristol Steel Rods, Nichols Imperial Rods and other makes, in both fly and bait rods, bank or surf.
For Fresh Water Fishing, $1.39 to $32.75.
For Salt Water Fishing, $1.19 to $32.50.

Reels: Vom Hofe, Meisselbach and other popular makes; some of German silver and rubber, some nickel plated and rubber; some all metal.
For Fly Fishing, 94c to $5.94.
For Bait, $1.19 to $12.24
For Salt Water Fishing, $1.29 to $47.50.

Lines: Enameled lines, both level and tapered, in all weights. Different braids. For Trout, Bass or Salmon, 39c to $1.64; 25 yds. 30 yds. Tapered, $1.69 to $1.98. Plain Silk Lines for Casting or Trolling, 50 yds., 79c to $1.39. Linen Salt Water Lines, all tested, 100 yds., 64c to $1.44.

Flies: For trout or bass fishing. Various patterns, 48c to 96c doz.

Other Tackle: We also carry Tackle Boxes, Baits, Hooks, Spinners, Baskets—in fact everything the angler needs, at "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Tub Silk Shirts at $3.89

Of lustrous silks that launder well, cut along comfortable lines and well tailored. White grounds with satin stripes of brown, green, blue, gray or lavender in all sizes.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Motor Restaurants, at $11.74

For the roadside luncheon. Service for four persons, includes plates and cups of agate ware, knives, forks, spoons, salt and pepper shakers, removable tray, space for two 1-pt. vacuum bottles, large food box and two jars for butter, etc. Under tray is another food box and spaces for two more bottles. Box is constructed of basswood veneer and tar board, covered with black enamel drill. Same style equipped for 6 persons. $15.74

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

What's Vacation Without A Camera?



You will see many new scenes, incidents and faces you will want to remember. A pictorial record of your own making will make them unforgetable. We carry a complete line of Eastman Kodaks and Cameras. Also Ansco, Rexo and Graflex Cameras at prices less than elsewhere

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Full Text of the Interstate Commerce Commission's Railroad Rate Decision

ROADS LOSE FIGHT FOR 15% ADVANCE

Continued from Page 1.

sioners alleged, that military transportation had been more a burden to the carriers than any traffic.

Attitude of Shippers.

The fact that there was no united protest against the increased rates the commission disposes of as based probably on the expectation after experience with embargoes that better facilities and more favorable shipments would follow by granting the increase. Shippers, in the commission's opinion, were willing to pay higher rates if they could get prompt service.

Rates on anthracite coal, increased rates on bituminous coal, coke, and iron ore were excepted from the schedule of rates suspended until Oct. 29 next in Eastern classification territory. Increases of rates on these commodities will be allowed in Southern and Western classification territory, and also on inter-territorial shipments. The commission points out that the burden of car shortage falls on the Eastern roads, and remarks that under recent legislation the commission will have power to compel restriction of rolling stock whether loaded or not, and that this burden will also add to the cost of transportation.

Commissioner McChord dissents squarely on the ground that the carriers require compensation for the increased cost of transportation resulting from the passage of the Adamson eight-hour law, and urges that the whole matter should be taken to Congress for action.

Harlan Favors Expansion.

Commissioner Harlan reached the conclusion against the increase of rates by a different line of reasoning from that of the majority of the commission. He urges that the "month-to-month" statistical argument in the railroad question is shortsighted and misleading, and urges that in view of the fact that the United States is now a creditor nation and is to enter into great commercial activity in the near future, there should be a permanent and complete adjustment made of the whole rate problem.

Acknowledging the willingness of the carriers to enter upon a systematic readjustment of rates proposed by the horizontal increase for the purpose of restoring existing relations between competitive points, commodities, and territories, the commission says that no good reason exists for a general increase of rates in Western and Southern territory.

The admission is made by the commission that had the showing of unfavorable results of railroad business for last February continued the conclusion of the commission must have been different. But it is held that the predictions based on those figures have not come true, but on the contrary there has been decided prosperity of the carriers with ample financial resources in all territory.

FULL TEXT OF THE DECISION.

Commission Analyzes Conditions Upon Which It Bases Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The full text of the Interstate Commerce Commission rate decision follows:

On March 22, 1917, carriers in official classification territory hereinafter designated Eastern carriers represented to the commission in a public conference that an emergency had arisen in their operation which required prompt remedial measures. Similar representations were similarly made on March 27 by the carriers in Western classification territory hereinafter referred to as Western carriers, and on April 1 by carriers in Southern classification territory hereinafter referred to as Southern carriers. In all of these conferences we were urged to act promptly, because, it was asserted, the situation had become critical and delay would detract from the beneficial effects of the remedial measures proposed.

Under authority delegated by the act the commission has established rules governing the publications and filing of rate schedules, which rules have been modified from time to time. At the preliminary conferences we were asked to modify these rules so as to permit the filing in simplified form of schedules proposing a general and horizontal increase in all freight rates except upon certain designated commodities and to permit such rates to become effective on less than statutory notice. The publication in all the necessary tariffs in the form required by the rules would have involved an expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars and consumed much time. We were therefore urged to permit the filing of schedules providing for a percentage increase in rates. The request that increased rates be permitted to become effective on short notice was not granted.

On April 10 and 20, 1917, conferences between representatives of shippers and of carriers and the commission were held to consider the form of the proposed publications. As a result of these conferences at which practically no objections were raised to the proposed percentage form of publication, a permissive order was entered on April 28, 1917, granting to the carriers authority to publish and file supplemental tariffs proposing the increased rates in the simplified form requested. Such tariffs were filed on behalf of all, or practically all, the railways in the United States, to become effective July 1, 1917.

Whether these tariffs shall be permitted to become effective as proposed or shall be suspended in whole or in part is the question immediately at issue.

In some quarters it has been alleged that the commission has abrogated the law and the tariff rules in order to make the filing of these tariffs possible. It should be needless to state that nothing has been done by the commission in violation of any provision of the statutes. We were not asked to transgress or set aside the law and we would certainly not have done so if we had been asked.

We modified certain of our tariff rules as the act authorizes us to do. This we have done in other instances, and no doubt in the future it will be warranted.

Many of the protestants requested us to suspend these tariffs in order that an investigation might be had, as in their view is contemplated by the statute, the implication being that an investigation would be impossible without suspension. This view is erroneous. We have sat as a body for practically a whole month listening to testimony and arguments covering or opposing these proposed increased rates. More than 6,000 pages of testimony have been received and a mass of statistical and other exhibits has been made a part of this record.

"Fair Hearing" for All.

The form of the investigation which we adopted fitted the subject to be investigated. Had these proceedings been conducted subsequent to a suspension of tariffs they could not properly have been materially different from what they have been. Every one who appeared and expressed a desire to be heard was heard, and no one was denied a fair hearing. We might have spent months listening to detailed testimony relating to specific rates and localities, but such testimony could have been of little assistance to us in arriving at a proper conclusion with reference to the propriety and reasonableness of the increased rates here proposed covering the entire country. An investigation of such a detailed character is neither necessary nor useful in the exercise of the functions which we are called upon to perform in a case of this character.

During the preliminary conference above referred to the principal representatives of carriers in each of the three rate territorial districts expressed the willingness of all the carriers in the United States to waive technical rights and guarantees in order that an expeditious and practicable procedure might be adopted. With this in view they agreed upon the record that if the commission should authorize an increase on [illegible] a proceeding as we have conducted in the case they would, if at a later date the situation should change and the commission should be of the opinion that the increased rates were in whole or in part, no longer just and reasonable, reduce them on an expression from us to that effect following a proceeding no more extensive than or different from that in which the increase was permitted. It was the desire of the carriers to bring the issues of the increased rates before us in the simplest, most direct, and economical manner. To this no substantial objection was expressed by any of the protestants.

As stated, the first representations were made on behalf of the Eastern carriers on March 22. This is about the time in each month when the officials of the carriers generally get the statistical returns showing the results of operation during the preceding month. The operating results for the month of February, 1917, may well have startled railway executives, because, generally speaking, they were, for the Eastern district especially, extremely favorable. The weather conditions had been severe. In many sections the difficulties of operation have been unprecedented. Furthermore, as a result of the congestion of traffic on the Eastern roads and the various operating difficulties arising out of the shortage of cars the movement of empty cars westward reached extraordinary proportions over some lines. Because of the severe weather conditions the expenses of the movement were greater than usual, and, of course, the movement of empties adds nothing to the revenue.

New Elements of Cost.

Finally increased wages directly and indirectly resulting from legislation first appeared in the operating accounts of a number of carriers for the month of February. While some carriers made no charges in their accounts for increased wages, resulting directly or indirectly from the legislation referred to, other carriers charged estimated amounts for both January and February. These three causes, severe weather, relatively heavy movement of empty cars and increased wages, together with increases in the cost of materials and supplies, and to some extent of fuel, made the oerpating results of the Eastern carriers for February alarmingly unfavorable.

Under stress of these conditions the railway executives made their first appeals for relief in the emergency in which they believed they found themselves. If these unfavorable tendencies had continued and the operating results for the succeeding months had perpetuated tendencies of the month of February a problem very different from that which now confronts us would have been presented. That carriers have been obliged to pay increased prices for materials and supplies cannot be questioned. It is difficult to characterize with moderation the increases in the prices of metals as well as the prices which have been demanded in various localities for fuel.

The emergency which the carriers believed existed when these proceedings were initiated was attributed by some primarily to the war. In European nations statements relating to a causal connection between the war and the railway emergency led us to include in a circular of interrogatories submitted to the carriers a question relating to the burdens which it was believed the war would cast upon them. While a number of witnesses referred to the burdens of the carriers from the war, viewing the record as a whole, no such burdens have been shown to exist nor has the probability of their development been demonstrated. It was not shown that military transportation had been in the past, or is likely to be in the future, a financial burden to the carriers. On the contrary, certain facts were referred to which indicated that the transportation of troops had been more remunerative during certain mbbilizations in the past than ordinary passenger transportation.

In so far as anything that is here asked of us might contribute to the success of the war we should respond without hesitatingly to the fullest extent of our lawful authority. We are not unmindful of the fundamental and immensely valuable service which the carriers perform in time of peace and even more in time of war. No one will deny that the successful operation of the railways is vital to our national welfare. The fully appreciate the services which the railways are performing, and the unusual efforts they are making to secure a maximum of efficiency. But this record does not convince us that the suspending or refusing to suspend the proposed rates, or the granting or refusing to grant increased rates, will facilitate or retard the successful prosecution of the war.

[(i.) It has not been possible to have the tables and charts which are referred to here and elsewhere in this report printed in time to incorporate the appendix herein. It will be incorporated in a reprint hereof.]

Comparison of Revenues.

An examination of the results of operation during 1916 as pictured in the reports of carriers to the commission shows that that year was as a whole more profitable for the carriers than any preceding eyar, and it may be assumed that they might suffer some abatement of the prosperity of that year without being crippled or in any way incapacitated. Tables 1 to 11, inclusive, in the appendix are shown monthly averages per mile of road for operating revenues and operating income for all Class 1 roads in the United States, and for those in the several districts before mentioned have been made. The table for the country as a whole goes back to July, 1907. Owing to the fact that the reports for the earlier years were not classified with respect to districts, the figures by districts have been shown only from January, 1911. With respect, however, both to the country as a whole and to the several districts, the relation of the figures for operating revenues for each calendar year to those for the first four months, January to April, inclusive, is seen to be rather remarkably uniform, enabling one to expect with considerable confidence that the operating revenues for the calendar year 1917 will be in excess of those of any preceding calendar year covered by this series of reports.

An estimate of operating income for the year is also shown, but owing to the fact that a considerable number of increased costs that may reasonably be expected had not become effective prior to April 30, this estimate is not entitled to much confidence as that of operating revenues.

A study of the figures contained in these tables suggests that, barring unforeseen contingencies and unusual disruptions of commercial affairs during the remainder of the year 1917, we may find as results of the year's operations of Class 1 roads figures about as follows:

	United States.	East'n Dist.	South'n Dist.	West'n Dist.
Av. oper. rev. per mile of road	$17,104	$29,432	$13,610	$12,507
Av. oper. inc. (1) per mile of r'd.	4,334	5,802	3,972	3,813

(1) Based on costs represented in accounts of April 30, 1917.

Anticipated increased costs, if realized, will operate to reduce somewhat the estimated figures for operating incomes per mile.

It is not practicable to determine from figures now compiled the book values of investment in road and equipment per mile of road prior to June 30, 1915, for roads in the several districts, but those for the United States cover a longer period. While these figures cannot be accepted as reflecting accurately the actual cash investment they may be taken as significant for purposes of comparison. The figures for operating income per mile for roads for calendar years, when compared with the book values of investment in road and equipment per mile of road at June 30, give for Class 1 carriers for the United States as a whole the following ratios, using the estimated figures for 1917:

RATIO OF OPERATING INCOME TO INVESTMENT.

Year	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
Per cent.	5.317	6.460	5.240	4.691	4.688
Year	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.	1908.
Per cent.	5.300	5.070	5.319	5.836	4.941

based on an estimate of $4,334 operating income per mile of road and book investment of $74,500 per mile of road. Increasing costs subsequent to April 30, 1917, will probably operate to diminish this figure somewhat.

The estimate of operating income for 1917 may be considerably diminished and will exceed the average for any three consecutive preceding years.

In Table 12 of the appendix the total number of tons of revenue freight originated by the carriers in the respective districts for the fiscal year 1916 is compared with the corresponding figures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, the latter having been the largest prior year with respect to freight traffic. The totals for the respective districts show that the Eastern roads originated 39,253,873 more tons during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, than in 1913; the Southern roads, 20,438,186 more tons, and the Western roads, 21,001,749 more tons. The increase in the tonnage of bituminous coal was 6,649,600 tons for the Eastern district and 20,751,461 tons for the Southern, while for the Western there was a decrease of 1,949,696 tons. Similar increases are indicated in the tonnage of other commodities and groups of commodities originated in the respective districts with the exception of forest products, with respect to which a decrease in the tonnage originated is observed for each of the districts. In connection it should be recalled that the total number of revenue ton miles of all carriers in the United States earning more than $100,000 per annum for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, was 343,099,937,806, compared with 301,308,752,905 revenue ton miles for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, the largest preceding year with respect to freight traffic.

General Emergency Denied.

The consideration of a general increased rate case is necessarily a study of tendencies. The trend of the curves shown in the different diagrams for the respective periods of time is unmistakably in a certain direction. It will be observed that there have been numerous ups and downs, but the general tendency has been favorable, including for the country as a whole, the first four months of 1917.

These figures and diagrams do not suggest a country-wide emergency. Emergencies of greater or less intensity may have existed with respect to individual carriers during various limited periods, but the direction of the curves shows recovery in each instance before the lapse of extended periods of time. The general trend has been distinctly favorable.

An examination of the operating results of individual carriers shows that certain of them have lacked prosperity while others have been affluent. The reasons for lack of prosperity on the part of some of them are well known. The great majority of these show the healthy condition from financial and operating standpoints. We must consider not only the successful and strong, but also the unsuccessful and the weak. The needs of certain weak lines, however, cannot justify a course of action that is unwarranted by the condition of the large number of strong and successful lines. This record shows that many of the carriers are in a most prosperous condition. They have been managed by men of conspicuous ability and integrity, in whose achievement the whole nation may well take pride. It is certainly desirable that successes of this character, which mean efficient service, shall continue.

A number of witnesses laid stress on the land grants received by various carriers and upon large accretions to their property which many of them have been able to make out of earnings. Under the system of uniform accounts adopted by the commission in 1907 all expenditures of this character out of earnings are shown in the annual reports. A compilation made from these reports shows that, as of June 20, 1916, Class 1 carriers expended for "additions to property through income and surplus" a total of $693,681,516. Of this the Eastern carriers had expended $295,476,596, the Southern carriers $47,880,932, and the Western carriers, $160,293,982. These sums "include such amounts of income and surplus as have been definitely appropriated or set aside and expended since June 30, 1907, in the acquisition of property the cost of which is included in property investment accounts other than those for securities, &c."

The theory of this character of testimony seems to be that property donated and property paid for out of revenues of carriers is in fact and in law their property in the sense that they are permitted, or are entitled to earn a reasonable return thereon, and that the public having donated certain property, or having contributed to the revenues of the carriers through the payment of freight charges and passenger fares in reality, owns such property and, therefore, cannot lawfully be asked to pay rates and fares which will yield a return on such property. These are questions of large import which have been directly raised in valuation proceedings now pending before us, and which will not be discussed here.

All the carriers expressed their willingness to begin immediately upon a revision of the horizontally increased rates with a view to re-establishing existing relationships between competitive localities, commodities, and territories, thus recognizing the commercial disturbances which would certainly follow the proposed increase. It was generally admitted that a per centage increase would destroy existing rate relations, and in all cases where the amount of the change is appreciably large and where the differences in distance between competitive localities are very great a per cent. increase would seriously affect competitors in a common market. It is probably due to this fact that with respect to certain important commodities the protests came from persons located at the greater distances from the markets.

Question of "Heroic Remedy."

Only a more urgent and extraordinary situation would justify permitting tariffs carrying this large percentage increase to become effective. This record does not disclose the existence of a situation requiring so heroic a remedy.

The absence of protests against the proposed rates from many interests and localities affected received some attention upon the record. Certain witnesses were questioned respecting the extent of the clientele for which they were authorized to speak. The relative absence of protests from certain large traffic areas was likewise brought to our attention. The extent to which individuals, firms, and localities refrained from protesting against the increased rates on the theory that increased rates would result in an increase in the car supply and improvement in service cannot be stated; nor can it be known to what extent public sentiment may have been influenced by those who could, without serious difficulty, pass along to others the burden of increased rates. The record also shows that some individuals and firms who could not so shift the burden favor the increases and are willing directly to bear the higher charges in the belief that such burden will be offset by advantages to them and to the country at large.

These facts are not without significance in so far as they indicate an existing state of the public mind. They are quite without significance as a basis for determining the propriety and reasonableness of the proposed rates. The statute does not authorize us to arrive at a decision with respect to the reasonableness of rates on the basis of preponderating views.

It may be admitted that facts of this character reflected in the record indicate a somewhat different state of public opinion from that which heretofore prevailed in connection with similar issues before us. Representatives of insurance companies and bankers appeared to favor permitting the rates to become effective as a means of stabilizing their investments in railroad securities and stocks.

While the instant case transcends all that have preceded it in the magnitude of the sums involved and the spontaneity and universality of its precipitation, it is in its essential characteristics and fundamental factors identical with other great rate increase cases which have been considered.

From the proceedings of 1910 and 1911 to the present time all such cases have involved the consideration and weighing one against the other of certain fundamental factors. The essential character of these primary factors was the same in all the cases, but the attendant circumstances, the relation of the factors to one another, and certain significant secondary factors were not the same in all. This lack of identity in the relationship and surroundings of the individual factors accounts for the different conclusions arrived at in different proceedings.

In this connection we refer especially to Tables 13 to 21 in the appendix, which reflect operating results through the entire period embracing all of the important increased rate proceedings. They are the tables used in our reports of July and December, 1914, brought down to date. Tables 13, 14, 15, and 16 show those things which strikingly reflect the improvement in operating results following December, 1914.

From a technical standpoint the question at issue is that of suspension of the proposed increased rates. In substance the issue is the reasonableness of those rates. That is the issue which was tried on this record. The investigation which generally follows the suspension of tariffs in the instant case preceded their suspension. The reasons for this have been suggested in this report. As a matter of law, we cannot require cancellation of these rates at this time. From the beginning of this proceeding the carriers, the shippers, and the commission alike have dealt with the essence of the economic problems presented rather than the legal questions.

We are not unmindful of the fact that plausible and persuasive arguments may be buttressed upon selected statistics taken from this record. The compilations upon which we rely in arriving at our conclusion were made in our division of statistics, based upon the sworn reports filed by the carriers. All the statistical exhibits introduced by carriers and protestants have been carefully checked, just as far as checking was possible, from the annual and other periodical and special reports filed with us by the carriers. There can be no question regarding the fundamental accuracy of the statistical summaries upon which we have primarily relied in this respect.

Change Since February.

As we have said, if the unfavorable results of February had continued our conclusion must have been different. Those unfavorable tendencies, however, did not continue. The general operating results, looked at in the large through a series of years, show on the whole substantial improvement, general prosperity and, by comparison with former years ample financial resources with which to conduct transportation.

Increased prices of materials and supplies, the increased cost of fuel, and increased wages are all significant and extremely important factors in the situation which we are here considering. Some of the symptoms are unquestionably unfavorable. Much or all of what some of the railway officials believe will occur may occur in the future. No one can know in advance. Higher prices are being paid today, and still higher prices may have to be paid in the future, but that these higher prices will have that unfavorable effect on the general operating results which some believe they will have is by no means certain.

We have carefully considered the expenditures made by the carriers in 1916 for maintenance of way and structures and for maintenance of equipment. These indicate that no undue or disproportionate outlay was made in 1916 for these purposes. This question was carefully considered in the 1915 Western rate advance case, 35 I. C. C., 505, 515. In the Western district the ratio of maintenance expenditures to total operating revenues in the fiscal year 1916 was less than the average for the years 1914 and 1915; and in general we do not think that the outlay for maintenance has been excessive, either relatively or absolutely.

In a general way both the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, and the calendar year 1916 were remarkable years in the history of American railroads. The volume of tonnage was never before equaled and the gross receipts, as well as the net receipts, in each of the three districts were greater than ever before. Thus the average operating revenue per mile of road operated for the calendar year 1916 was $15,715, as against $13,435 for 1915, $12,885 for 1914, $13,829 for 1913, and $14,237 for 1912. Similarly the average operating income per mile of road operated in 1916 was $4,723, as against $3,827, $2,964, $3,345, and $3,590 for the four preceding years, respectively. The ratio of operating income to average investment, or book cost, for the calendar year 1916 was 6.40 per cent., as against 5.24, 4.09, 4.66, and 5.30 per cent. for the preceding calendar years, respectively.

A notable difference began to manifest itself in October, 1916, persisting, and on the whole growing accentuated, during the first four months of the current calendar year as between the eastern district and the southern and western districts. Table 22 in the appendix indicates per mile of road operated the railway operating revenues, the railway operating expenses, the net revenue from railway operations, and the railway operating income for carriers in the United States as a whole and for carriers in the eastern, southern, and western districts, comparing each month beginning in July, 1916, through April, 1917, with the corresponding month of the previous years.

An inspection of the table will disclose that the carriers in the Eastern district down through September, 1916, showed an increase in net revenue and in operating income over the corresponding months of the previous year. Beginning, however, with October, 1916, and continuing through April, 1917, this tendency is reversed for the Eastern carriers, whereas with few exceptions the Southern and Western carriers continued to show comparative increases in these items for each successive month. Thus in October, 1916, the Eastern carriers showed a decline in net revenue per mile of road from $840 to $821, and in operating income from $760 to $726.

For November, 1916, the Eastern carriers showed a decline in these two items from $800 to $720 in net revenue, and from $721 to $623 in operating income.

For December, 1916, the same tendency persisted, showing a decline in net revenue from $706 to $630 and a decline in operating income from $625 to $582.

Net Revenue Decline This Year.

The increasing tendency in these items for the months of July, August, and September, 1916, sufficed for the last six months of the calendar year 1916 to make a slightly better aggregate showing as contrasted with the last six months of the previous calendar year. But so far as the Eastern carriers are concerned, the decline for the last quarter of 1916 was continued for the first four months of 1917, and in increasing ratio. Thus, in January, 1917, net revenue per mile of road operated declined from $608 to $531, and operating income from $520 to $434.

For February, 1917, exceptional operating conditions exaggerated the decline and rendered it more pronounced. The February returns show a decline in net revenue from $576 to $271 and in operating income from $489 to $176.

March showed the same comparative decline, although upon a less intensified scale than in February. Net revenue declined from $666 to $557, and operating income from $578 to $466. The returns for April indicated the same tendency, net revenue declining from $686 to $611, and operating income from $599 to $512.

Summarizing the four months ended with April, 1917, the decline in net revenue per mile of road was from $2,836 to $1,970, and in operating income from $2,185 to $1,581. If we compare the relative decline in the last quarter of 1916, when this tendency became noticeable, we find that the falling off in operating income from the operating income of the last quarter of the previous year was approximately 19 per cent., whereas of the first four months of the current calendar year the decline in operating income, as compared with the first four months of the previous calendar year, amounts to about 27.5 per cent.

In interpreting these figures it must be borne in mind that the gross revenue in each of three districts showed for each month from July, 1916, to April, 1917, a comparative increase, except only for the month of February in the Eastern district. In the Southern and Western districts the results, so far as net revenue and operating income are concerned, show an almost unbroken contrast to the results for the Eastern district.

If on the basis of the first four months of the current calendar year we estimate the total gross revenue in the Eastern district for the entire year, we find indicated an average operating revenue per mile of road of $29,432, as against an average operating revenue for the preceding year of $27,688. Despite this increase in the gross operating revenue, the average operating income per mile of road, estimated for 1917 on the basis of the first four months of the calendar year, amounts to but $1,582, as against $2,188 for 1916. This indicates that the ratio of operating income to average investment in the Eastern district will be but 4.893 per cent., as against 6.662 per cent. for 1916.

In other words, using the actual figures for the first four months of the present calendar year, it would appear that, although the gross revenue for the carriers in the Eastern district would exceed that for the calendar year 1916 by approximately 7 per cent., the operating income per mile of road will be but $5,802, as against $7,782 in 1916. This is only 75 per cent. as much net income per mile of road in 1917 for performing about 107 per cent. of the service performed in 1916.

The returns for the first four months of the calendar year 1917 for the roads in the Southern district and in the Western district disclose a different tendency and outlook. Common alike to the three districts is the probable increase in gross operating revenues. Thus the first four months disclose average operating revenues per mile of $4,388 in the Southern district as against $3,960 for the corresponding period in 1916, and $3,705 as against $3,288 in the Western district. But in both the Southern and Western districts the first four months of the current calendar year presage not only an increase in the average operating income per mile of road $1,222 as against $1,181 for the first four months of 1916 in the Southern district, and $930 as against $877 for the roads in the Western district, but in both an increase in the ratio of operating income to average investment is indicated, rising in the case of the Southern district from 6.390 per cent. to 6.543 per cent., and in the Western district from 5.161 per cent. to 6.211 per cent.

It may very pertinently be asked how it results that with the carriers in all three districts confronting increased expenditure for labor, fuel, and supplies, the prospective effect upon their respective net incomes is so markedly different. To this inquiry it is probably too early to make a completely satisfactory answer. Among the factors the following may be suggested as highly probable contributory causes. The ratio of increased wages may have been greater for the Eastern carriers as Eastern carriers have encountered earlier and to a more complete degree the increase in prices of materials and supplies. The volume of traffic which has congested certain of the roads and terminals in the Eastern district would seem to indicate that with their present facilities they can perhaps take on an additional traffic only at an increasing cost per unit. In this respect they present a somewhat sharp contrast to roads in the Southern and Western districts. Congestion at Eastern ports and terminals has led to the diversion of some traffic to Gulf and South Atlantic ports.

Significant, too, is the testimony of Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern Railway, who stated:

> I think I am quite safe in saying that we have no such troubles. We could get along with a much larger volume of business than we are doing today, and do it economically. Our trouble is that we are not able to embargoes at boundary points, at Potomac Yard, at Cincinnati, and at other places where we have to get into the congested territory. For example, at the moment our normal preponderance of connage is northbound, but we are moving very little northbound today, and our preponderance is southbound. It is an uneconomical displacement of our operating situation; it is more expensive. But we have not had in the South yet, fortunately for us, the causes of the congestions which have affected the whole country elsewhere.

In the Western district the transcontinental roads, particularly the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fé, are now carrying a large volume of traffic which would normally move via the Panama Canal. This they are apparently able to handle without great difficulty. Whatever may be the other contributing causes to the divergent tendencies manifested in the three districts, the existence of agencies making for radically diverse results in the Eastern district from those likely to appear in the Southern and Western districts would seem to be substantiated by the following table, which gives the ratio of net operating income to property investment in the three districts from 1900, with the probable results indicated for 1917. The estimates for 1917 are based on the monthly reports of carriers to the commission, and these relate to operating income rather than to net operating income, the distinction being that net operating income is derived from operating income by adjusting the last-named item for hire of equipment and other rents. For the purposes of this table the distinction is negligible, and the 1917 item is restricted to operating income only, because the monthly reports do not include data for rents.

Operating Income Compared.

NET OPERATING INCOME PER CENT. OF PROPERTY INVESTMENT.

Fiscal Years Ending June 30,	Eastern District.	Southern District.	Western District.
1900	5.27	..	..
1901	5.60	4.46	4.84
1902	5.89	4.77	5.29
1903	5.77	5.01	5.30
1904	5.44	4.87	5.03
1905	5.70	5.15	5.25
1906	6.21	5.26	5.90
1907	6.14	4.67	6.19
1908	5.14	3.87	4.87
1909	5.43	4.72	5.37
1910	5.18	5.19	5.08
1911	5.13	4.22	4.88
1912	5.10	4.40	4.24
1913	5.28	4.65	4.91
1914	3.95	4.25	4.24
1915	4.42	3.41	4.14
1916	6.64	5.29	5.45
1916 (1)	6.42	5.27	5.29
1916 (2)	6.61	..	5.45
1917 (estimated)	4.89	6.45	6.21

(1) Average based on gross property investment less reserve for depreciation.
(2) Average based on property investment less reserve for depreciation.

The protestants do not dispute the fact of large increases in the prices of supplies, although there is, perhaps naturally, a divergence of opinion of the carriers and certain of the protestants as to the average of the percentage of such increases; but whether that percentage be taken at approximately 30 per cent., as certain of the protestants insist, or at 42 per cent. or higher, as the carriers assert, the general increase is undeniable. The aggregate of the increased expenses thus imposed cannot be predicted with any satisfactory degree of certainty. We cannot know what the future fluctuations in the prices of such supplies may be. With respect to them, as with railway fuel, there is a remarkable difference in the figures and estimates of the various carriers. Some have contracted for fuel or supplies upon a lower price level and others are without the protection of such contracts or have contracts to expire at an early date.

Without in any way impugning the estimates of the carriers or criticisms thereof offered by the protestants, we prefer to confine our forecast to the basis of actual experience for the ten months from July 1, 1916, including the first four months of the present calendar year.

Decisions of the Commission.

For these reasons, necessarily stated in somewhat general terms we are led to the conclusion that no condition of emergency exists as to the Western and Southern carriers which would justify permitting a general increase in their rates to become effective. In the Eastern district increased rates have recently been permitted to become effective generally on bituminous coal, coke, and iron ore. We think that similar increases may properly be permitted in the Southern district on coal, coke, and iron ore, and in the Western district on coal and coke. This will preserve rate relationships between the several districts. In the Southern district the proposed increased rates on coal are on the basis of 15 per cent., with a maximum of 15 cents per ton. These tariffs we shall permit to become effective. The Western district the increases are based upon 15 per cent., with a minimum of 15 cents per ton. These tariffs will be suspended, but the Western carriers may, if they so elect, file new tariffs carrying increases in rates on coal and coke not exceeding by more than 15 cents per ton. All of the tariffs included in this proceeding of the Western lines will be suspended. All of the tariffs included in this proceeding of the Southern carriers will be suspended, excepting those applying on coal, coke, and iron ore.

In connection with our investigation as to rates on bituminous coal, certain proposed increased rates on bituminous coal were suspended. [investigating and suspension docket No. 774.] Subsequent to the institution of that proceeding conditions surrounding the production, transportation, and sale of bituminous coal became so unusual that the principal protestants before us voluntarily conceded that the conditions were abnormal and that the rates might appropriately be increased, some of them, however, contending that the existing relationships of rates from certain coal producing districts should be preserved. Pending further consideration of that proceeding and of the instant case, the carriers parties to the tariffs referred to voluntarily postponed the effective date thereof to Aug. 1. Since that time increases have been filed, to become effective July 1, to destinations intermediate to those covered by the tariffs of which the carriers postponed the effective date to Aug. 1.

It is therefore consistent and appropriate that these carriers be permitted, on short notice, to advance the effective date of such tariffs, and they are hereby authorized so to do.

For reasons indicated in this report, we shall suspend all of the tariffs before us in the proceeding of Eastern carriers, excepting those applying on iron ore. As has been indicated, however, the conditions confronting the Eastern carriers are different from those confronting the Southern, and we are persuaded that they are entitled to increased revenue beyond and above that which they are securing and will secure from the increased rates on bituminous coal, coke, and iron ore.

By recent act of Congress we have been given jurisdiction over the movement, distribution, exchange, interchange and return of freight cars. The obvious intent of this legislation is that cars shall be used by the carriers so as to secure the performance of the largest possible amount of transportation in needed and equitable ways. Shortly following the outbreak of the European war an unprecedently heavy movement of freight to the Eastern district began, and that district in large part has been badly congested ever since. Hopeless congestion has been avoided only by a practically continuous condition of operating under embargoes. The result has been that while roads in other sections have generally been short of cars and in possession of less cars than they owned, the carriers in the Eastern district have been in possession of substantially more than their ownership of cars.

The hauling of empty cars is expensive and productive of no revenue. Railroad operating officials naturally and properly endeavor to avoid all unnecessary hauling of empties. There has been reason to believe that this disinclination to haul empties has caused the detention on the Eastern roads of many cars that were badly needed in the West or South. It is probable, if not certain, that in administering the duties laid upon us by the legislation referred to we shall find occasion to require a very unusual haul of empty cars by the Eastern carriers for the purpose of getting them promptly to Western or Southern localities, where they are needed. In this way important additional expenses will probably fall upon the Eastern carriers.

Increase in Class Rates.

As we have indicated, percentage increases, especially where the percentage is substantial, can not fail to disrupt competitive commercial relationships. A general increase in class rates, which preserves existing relationships, distributes itself more generally and more equitably than would general increases on commodity rates. It also affords relatively equal benefits to all of the carriers parties thereto. Among the Eastern carriers those located in New England appear to present the most serious condition. They are not carriers of large volumes of heavy loading commodities that move under commodity rates. It is possible to estimate with confidence and accuracy the amount of additional revenue that will accrue from increased class rates, but from the best information at hand we conclude that the Eastern carriers should be permitted to increase their class rates between New York and Chicago to the following scale, and to correspondingly increase their other class rates applying in the territory between points in official classification territory, observing the established relationships between ports and localities:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
90	79	60	42	38	30

Such tariffs may be made effective upon and not less than five days' notice, given in the usual way.

Special emphasis has been laid upon the unusually heavy increased expenses that have been imposed upon the carriers by water, which, because of arrangements for through carriage with rail carriers, are subject, as to part or all of their rates, to our jurisdiction. Ordinarily rates via rail-and-water routes are maintained at a lower level than via all-rail routes, largely because of cost of operation, the division of traffic to other channels because of war conditions, and the attendant increased marine insurance have laid upon such rail-and-water routes unusual burdens. We think that existing conditions justify the maintenance of rates via such routes on a level not higher than the all-rail rates between the same points.

Carriers in the Eastern, Southern, and Western districts parties thereto may, if they so elect, file and make effective, upon not less than five days' notice, tariffs increasing existing joint rates between such districts to a level not higher than the all-rail rates between the same points. It is not improbable that some of the rates which we are authorizing to be increased are held by unexpired orders of the commission. If that is true in any case, parties to such orders must, before filing such increased rates apply for and secure specific modification of such orders.

Fears of the Railroads.

The carriers were clearly within their rights in bringing these matters to our attention when they did. We do not question their good faith in anything they have done in this connection. Their action is an added evidence of the farsightedness and sense of responsibility in the performance of their duties toward the public with which so many of their officials are managing and administering the affairs of their respective properties. The things which they believed several months ago would happen have not happened. None of us know what the future may develop. We do not believe that it would be in the interest of any one to now resume hearings in detail as to the suspended tariffs. As stated, we believe that the facts which have been developed constitute a full and sufficient basis for arriving at a just conclusion with respect to the proposed increased rates.

We shall, through the medium of the monthly reports of the carriers, keep in close touch with the operating results for the future, and if it shall develop that the fears which have prompted the carriers are realized, or that their realization is imminent, we shall be ready to meet that situation by such modification or amplification of the conclusions and orders herein reached and entered as are shown to be justified. If it shall develop that what has been accomplished herein is more than is appropriate, or that the increased rates are no longer warranted, we shall depend upon the pledges of the carriers to respond promptly to an announcement by us of a conclusion to that effect.

Inasmuch as a general percentage increase is so undesirable because of its serious effect upon commercial conditions and established relationships, it would seem to be appropriate for the carriers to cancel the tariffs which we suspend herein, and permission is hereby accorded them so to do. The record will be available for consideration in any further proceedings that may be necessary or appropriate in this connection in the future, and any substantially changed conditions which may develop can be promptly, adequately, and fairly dealt with. The foundation for any such action can doubtless be laid in conferences between the commission and representatives of the carriers and of the shippers. The existing public sentiment to which we have referred and the manner in which the proposals of the carriers have been presented and handled by them indicate a feeling of mutual confidence, which at many times in the past has been regrettably absent.

An appropriate order of suspension of the proposed schedules will be entered.

HARLAN'S OPINION.

Concurs in Decision, but Favors 15 Per Cent. for Eastern Roads.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Commissioner Harlan, concurring, wrote the following separate opinion in the railroad rate case:

Under the law, this commission may act only upon a concurring vote of at least four of its members, and, in view of the recent death of Commissioner Clements and of the varying conclusions entertained among my colleagues on the important questions presented by the record, it became necessary, in order that some affirmative results might follow from this extended and laborious investigation, that I should concur in the course outlined in the commission's report. I did this, however, because its findings are in the direction of what the record seems to me to justify and require, and not because I regard the relief granted as adequate. Under the circumstances, I venture briefly to explain my individual convictions in the case.

That a full hearing has been had, as the report finds, will be obvious to any one who followed the proceedings or has examined the record. All shippers, any one, we must not overlook the fact that at this time, and apparently for the next few years, new capital must be sought by the carriers in competition with the demands of many Governments for war loans and in competition with the very large returns of industrial companies. Nor must we overlook the fact that the returns on property investment in railroads, even under the unusually prosperous year 1916, were not such as to give any preference to the railway investor, and for the last sixteen years this average return has been, using the principal and representative roads, for the Eastern district 5.48, the Southern 4.69, and the Western 5.04 per cent.

Varying Increase Favored.

Without extending this brief expression of my conception of the case it will suffice to say that from the whole record it is clear to me that the 15 per cent. increase proposed by the Eastern carriers which in its actual results would probably not exceed 10 per cent., should be permitted to become effective. The record shows that condtions with the Western and Southern lines are somewhat better than with the Eastern carriers. Nevertheless, in my judgment, they also should be permitted some increase in their rates on the general grounds that I have attempted briefly to outline. In view, however, of the finding of the commission's report it will not be necessary to discuss the extent of the increase that they should have.

In the light of the refusal by the commission of what, in my judgment, is sufficient additional revenue to the carriers, it seems appropriate again to call attention to the economies that may be and should be effected through the coordination of terminals, the

Full Text of Decision Denying Rise in Rates

ROADS LOSE FIGHT FOR 15% ADVANCE

Continued from Page 6.

and relationship and which were accompanied by the special features of allowances to industrial railways and the performance of accessorial services, we arrived at the conclusion that the increased rates prayed for had not been justified in their entirety.

Six months later, in December, 1914, in a further hearing for the third time we had before us the same prayer of the carriers and the same group of factors which had been given consideration during the previous proceedings. The hearings which followed our decision of July, 1914, added to the record all made prior to July, 1916, certain significant facts. These, together with the intervening suspension of various tariffs in which it was proposed to assess charges on certain accessorial and so-called free services and the course of the proceedings with reference to industrial railways, compelled a modification of the conclusions reached in July, 1914, with respect to the sources through which the carriers might augment their revenues and of our specific findings in that case. The relative weight of fundamental facts of record had changed, which in turn required a changed conclusion.

In this connection Iron Ore Tables 13 to 21 reflect operating results through the entire period, embracing all of the important increased rates proceedings. They are the tables used in our reports of July, 1914, and December, 1914, brought down to date. I direct especial attention to tables 13, 14, 15, and 16, which clearly indicate the improvement in operating results following December, 1914, and likewise reflecting the decline since the fall of 1916.

During 1915 we dealt with two similar proceedings, one involving freight rates and the other passenger fares. Once more we considered the identical set of factors, we weighed and compared, as we had weighed and compared in 1911 and 1914. Our conclusions differed from the conclusions in the earlier proceedings to the extent to which the weight and relationship of these factors differed from the weight and relationship of the factors in the antecedent proceedings.

In the instant case we have before us once more the now familiar aggregation of basic factors. Again we have considered them by themselves and in their relationship to one another and we have assessed them in the light of the attendant facts and circumstances of record. Applying the same kind of reasoning and the same methods which have prevailed in the earlier proceedings to the facts upon the present record, I have reached the conclusion that the proposed increased rates have not been justified. The majority holds that the Eastern carriers have justified certain increased rates. My convictions are to the contrary.

The year 1916 is admitted by all to have been an abnormally prosperous year for the Class I. railways of the Eastern district, as well as for those of the entire country. The banner year prior to 1916 was 1913. In 1913 the operating revenues in the Eastern district amounted for the four months January to April, inclusive, to $7,241 per mile of road. The next best year prior to 1916 was 1915, in the corresponding four months of which this item was $6,653, although for these four months it was surpassed by 1914, in which the item amounted to $6,850. For the like period of 1916 the item had risen to $8,528, an increase of 17 per cent. over 1913, and for the like period of 1917 it had further risen to $9,056, an increase more than 6 per cent. over the figure for 1916.

It is argued, however, that expenses are rising much faster than revenues, and that the outlook is so unfavorable that, in the opinion of the majority, it is necessary at once to authorize an increased class scale of rates.

The carriers are primarily interested, not in operating revenues nor in operating expenses, but in the margin between them, in what remains of operating revenues after operating expenses and taxes have been deducted, or operating income. The operating income per mile of road in the eastern district for the first four months of 1916 was far in advance of that of any prior year for which the figures have been compiled from our monthly reports, being $2,188, as against $1,394 for the like period of 1911. The largest figure for this period for any of the intermediate years was $1,340 for 1913. The corresponding figure for the like period of 1917, within which the flood of increasing costs was expected to be upon us, was $1,582, an amount more than 13 per cent. better than for that period of any of the preceding six years, except the abnormal year of 1916.

It is too early for most of the May reports of the large carriers to have reached us, and at the time of writing only two of the principal carriers have filed their reports for May. While it probably would be incorrect to say that these two are typical, it is not without significance to point out that the operating income of the Southern Pacific Company for May, 1917, is more than 30 per cent. greater than for May, 1916, and that while that of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the only large Eastern carrier whose last monthly report has been received, shows a falling off, it is yet substantially greater than for any May in the four years preceding 1916. The figures for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western for the month of May for the last ten years are shown hereunder:

May.	Operating Revenues.	Operating Income.	Miles.
1917	$5,052,622	$1,548,459	935.12
1916	4,463,151	1,618,061	935.06
1915	3,713,285	1,243,873	938.63
1914	3,706,838	1,046,880	969.81
1913	3,589,323	1,160,295	938.29
1912	2,406,372	553,965	958.60
1911	3,110,864	1,073,911	920.09
1910	3,079 225	1,200,412	930.79
1909	2,810,080	1,142,054	633.18
1908	2,955,301	1,162,902	880.18

In our reports relating to advanced rate cases which have preceded this one more or less has been said about operating ratios. I fully appreciate the limitations inherent in the use of operating ratios. However, they have been among the more prominent factors which appear upon the respective records and in our reports. The table below states the operating ratios for all Class I carriers in the Eastern district for the first four months of each of the last ten years:

Table of operating ratios for Class I steam railways, Eastern District:

Month.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
January	76.37	70.66	80.08	83.36	76.44
February	86.15	71.78	79.77	88.97	78.01
March	77.04	69.98	74.04	78.31	78.87
April	74.79	68.73	70.97	76.47	78.06
	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.	1908.
January	79.16	77.34	72.44	74.71	78.75
February	77.10	77.97	73.12	75.01	80.82
March	71.94	71.47	68.47	68.88	73.99
April	77.61	69.23	70.30	68.52	71.85

An examination of this table shows conclusively that, so far as operating ratios may be used as a barometer, the first four months of 1917 do not necessarily predict unfavorable results for the entire year. In fact, it will be observed that for the banner year 1913 three out of the four operating ratios were more unfavorable than the corresponding ratios for 1917. I would be unwilling to state that this necessarily indicates that 1917 will result in larger net incomes than 1913, but I am equally unwilling to agree that the ratios for 1917 and the relatively unfavorable indications of certain other factors together support the conclusion that an emergency now exists which requires an immediate increase in the scale of class rates. Future events may justify this increase. Events up to the present have not done so.

McCHORD'S DISSENT.

Believes Congress Should Act Before the Commission Decides.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Commissioner McChord, dissenting to the rate decision, said:

"Upon the facts before us, I concur in the dissent by Commissioner Meyer. The issue presented is in reality one largely of governmental policy rather than a question whether the rates sought to be made effective July 1 are reasonable for the service of transportation.

"The nation is at war, costs of fuel and other commodities are abnormal, the conditions affecting the volume and movement of traffic are without precedent. The future of these conditions, immediate or remote, cannot be predicted with even a fair degree of certainty. Thus the situation before us is not sufficiently normal or stable in character to make possible an intelligent inquiry into the reasonableness of rates. That the operating costs of certain carriers, particularly in Eastern territory, have been substantially increased by the increased costs of fuel and supplies is apparent.

Should this commission upon the showing here made approve an increase of rates predicted in a large measure upon prophecies for the future, to strengthen the credit of the carriers, or should the prices of fuel and supplies be supervised by Governmental authority? It is argued with much force that this is a question for the Congress to determine, and that until it is clear that such control will not be exercised and that the carriers fear as to what may happen in the future have been realized, this commission cannot be justified in placing the burden upon the general public in the form of increased rates, especially in view of the showing made by the carriers as to their earnings. At the present moment it appears probable that the Congress will act in the matter. The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the Senate is now holding hearings on the general subject of the control of prices. Coal operators have been in conference with the Federal Trade Committee and other Government officials on the same subject. It appears that a special committee representing coal operators in all sections of the country has proposed that prices of coal during the war be fixed by a joint Governmental commission.

Congress has now before it the report and recommendation of the Federal Trade Committee on the bituminous situation. No report has yet been made to the Congress by the commission appointed by the President to observe the operation and effects of the so-called Adamson law. It would be fairly said that the matter of the Governmental control of prices of various important commodities affecting these carriers is now before the Congress.

With reference to the assertion that prices of certain commodities are affected by our supply, it should be remembered that by the Car Service act, approved May 29, 1917, the Congress has given this commission full authority over the movement, distribution, exchange, interchange, and return of cars, and I do not doubt that through a vigorous exercise of that authority substantially better transportation conditions and additional revenue can be secured.

It is my judgment, therefore, that this commission should report to the Congress the essential facts disclosed by this record. If it should be determined by that body that the prices demanded of the carriers for fuel and supplies are reasonable under present conditions or are not such as to warrant control by the Government, and it should hereafter appear that the apprehensions expressed by the carriers have been realized, then I am prepared to sanction such rate increases as will permit the carriers to so equip themselves as to enable them to perform in the most efficient manner the transportation required of them. Those apprehensions were expressed by the Chairman of the carriers' President's committee on March 22, 1917, in the opening paragraph of his statement to the commission in this case as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the commission, we are here on what we regard as a very serious question. We realize that the conditions of the railroads today present a menace to the country, not alone to the owners of the properties, but as affecting directly the international situation. It is absolutely essential that the railroads of this country shall be in splendid working order, not merely workable physically, but in a position to fulfill their full duties to meet what we all believe is coming—a crisis in our history; and to do it effectively and properly."

Operating revenues sufficient to enable the carriers to perform their full duties are unquestionably required. In the event that the apprehensions expressed by the carriers are realized and increased charges for transportation become necessary, I would not limit those increases to certain classes of traffic, nor in the absence of very clear proof of differences in conditions to particular sections of the country. Rate increases, made necessary by war conditions, should be borne by all sections of the country and all classes of traffic, so far as influences of those conditions are national in scope.

It is admitted by the carriers that they do not seek the increase in freight rates for the purpose of purchasing additional equipment, motive power, or extension of terminals, but for the sole purpose of paying increased cost of wages, material, fuel, and supplies.

THE FORMAL ORDER.

Commission's Ruling on the Suspension of Proposed Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The order of the commission in the rate case is as follows:

It is ordered that the operation of the said schedules be and they are hereby suspended until Oct. 28, 1917, in the following particulars:

First, all schedules naming increased rates within the western district as designated in this proceeding.

Second, all schedules, excepting only those applying to bituminous coal, coke, and iron ore, naming increased rates within the southern districts as designated in this proceeding.

Third, all schedules, excepting only those applying to bituminous coal, coke, and iron ore, naming increased rates within the eastern districts as designated in this proceeding.

Fourth—All schedules naming increased rates applying interterritorially between the said districts, excepting only those applying to bituminous coal, coke, and iron ore between the said eastern and southern districts.

It is further ordered that the use of the rates, charges, regulations, and practices stated in such suspended schedules be deferred upon interstate traffic until the said Oct. 28, 1917, unless otherwise ordered by the commission.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be filed with said schedules in the office of the commission and that copies hereof be served upon all carriers named in said schedules and their respective publication agents.

ROADS PLEADED EMERGENCY.

Sudden Rise in Operating Costs, They Held, Threatened Disaster.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The rate advance cases were born of the threatened nation-wide railroad workers' strike in the Summer of 1916. The first mention of an advance in rates was made in connection with the passage of the Adamson law, which averted the impending strike.

Jan. 1, 1917, found the railroads in a position unparalleled in their history. They were hauling freight and passengers at the top of their driving power, working their plants at speed and capacity exceeding what experts previously had believed the maximum. So much freight had been poured in that they could not handle it all; rails, sidings, terminals, and yards were covered with a burden of loaded cars. The tremendous congestion was especially marked at Eastern seaports, where ocean-carrying vessels were not sufficiently plentiful, and an acute car shortage resulted.

Money was pouring in to the railroads faster than ever before. Receipts for the twelve months nearly reached $4,000,000,000; net revenues approximated $1,000,000,000. It seemed as if the railroads were at the dawn of a new prosperity. Then another factor, more potent than the Adamson law and more unexpected than the threatened strike, came into the situation. It was the rising cost of necessities.

Coal prices rose—in some cases more than 100 per cent. Steel rails, steel cars, structural steel, everything of iron and steel that entered into the operation of railroads went up in price. Oil, used by some Western roads as fuel, rose, supplies and equipment of all sorts mounted to new high-price levels. Unskilled labor threatened to go into other markets where pay was better, and the roads announced that they had to advance wages in order to keep their men. Operating costs continued to go up. The vision of a day of marvelous prosperity began to fade.

In its place there soon came a time when the roads, though taking in more money than ever before, said they were not receiving as large a net return as in the twelve months before. The increase in operating costs, they contended, grew out of all proportion to the increased business. Instead of making money, the roads said they were on the verge of losing millions at a time when they were operating at maximum capacity. The money paid out under the Adamson law was but a small percentage, the railroads held, of the totals paid in higher operating costs. A general movement looking toward relief was begun.

Within forty-eight hours after the Supreme Court upheld the Adamson law, the machinery for a rate increase was put in motion. Relief, the railroads held, was imperatively necessary, and they sought to obtain it with all possible speed. Dividing into three territorial groups, they sought the Interstate Commerce Commission's aid in meeting their difficulties.

The Eastern roads, hit harder than those of any other section, they contended, were the first to act. Their representatives met informally with the commission one night and the proceedings of that meeting, made public the next day by the commission, showed that a general increase in rates was discussed. President Rea of the Pennsylvania and other executives told the commission that the time had come when the railroads faced increased rates or heavy financial losses.

The proceedings of the conference had hardly been published before telegrams were received from Western railroad interests saying their emergency also was great, and asking the commission to meet their representatives. A conference was then held with the Western roads. Conferences with the Southern roads followed, and out of these and other steps grew the formal proceedings looking to a general advance.

The percentage of the proposed advance had not been determined at the first conference. Finally all three groups decided that a 15 per cent. advance was needed to enable them to meet the new conditions. This, it was variously estimated, would yield from $300,000,000 to $400,000,000 annual revenue.

Meanwhile representatives of the shipping interests of the country met at Chicago and made plans to fight the increase. When the hearings opened here in May, before the Interstate Commerce Commission, the National Shippers' Conference was represented by a number of attorneys, chief among them Clifford Thorne of Iowa, an expert on rates and transportation. The attitude of the shippers was divided to some extent. One group thought, and so testified to the commission, that the railroads should have the increase, while others favored some increase, and others contended that if the railroads were entitled to any rate advance at all it was much less than the 15 per cent. asked. The railroads held that instead of being asking too much, what they were asking would really net them a much smaller return. The element of shippers who opposed the increase most vigorously was headed by Mr. Thorne.

Early in the hearing the shippers made united attacks on the realignment of preferential rates that would result from a horizontal advance. The railroads met this protest with assurances that the present rate differences would be restored as soon as possible. Shippers declared thousands of carloads of lumber and other commodities had been held up by the roads on the shortage of rolling stock. They insisted they would be unable to ship a great number of orders before July 1, which they had contracted to sell at a price based on freight rates prevailing in January and February. The carriers of the South offered as a compromise to lumber dealers of that section a flat raise of 1 cent a hundred pounds for freight from the Mississippi Valley and Southeastern points to the Ohio River.

The railroads introduced masses of statistical data, showing in detail the increases in operating expenses. They contended that revenues would not increase in proportion to the added costs of transportation, and that in the new era of industrial prosperity, the shippers could well afford to pay higher freight rates. Railroad credit, they declared, in some of the less stable systems, might suffer unless the increase were granted. An organization of railway security holders, consisting of bankers and heads of insurance companies, urged the commission to grant an increase in order to stabilize securities.

The Shippers' Conference contended that the early months of 1917 showed a constant increase in operating revenues for the carriers, and insisted that they would receive reasonable earnings despite their heavy expenses. They told the commission that railway securities were stronger than any other class, except Government and municipal bonds to be paid from taxation. The railroads, they sought to show, have large surpluses on hand in cash, time deposits, and interests in unaffiliated companies, which should be used for such an emergency as the carriers represented.

During the hearings the commission received thousands of letters from shippers protesting against or favoring the advance. The Eastern carriers made a tabulation to show that the views of shippers in their territory were largely in favor of an increase. Final arguments closed June 12.

PRAISES RATE DECISION.

Chairman of Shippers Says It Will Save $750,000 a Day.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Clifford Thorne, former President of the National Association of National Commissioners and Chairman of the committee representing the National Shippers' conference, which opposed the increases, said tonight the decision was gratifying.

"This case was an important one," he declared. "In fact, measured by the standard of dollars and cents, the most complete case between private parties in the history of the world. The decision will save the producer and consumer of the United States more than $750,000 every day.

"I do not believe there will be any contest of importance against the advance in coal and iron rates, providing the rate relationships between competitive centres are preserved as directed by the commission. The coal and iron shippers did not participate actively in the work of the National Shippers' conference.

"The decision undoubtedly will be followed by attempts in the States to raise rates, and to cut off local passenger and freight service. Before such steps are sanctioned each State commission should thoroughly advise itself of the actual financial conditions of its railroads.

"There should be a permanent rational federation of shippers. The railroads are organized and labor is organized. This fight is bound to be renewed in the future. The commission specifically invites another hearing whenever the carriers feel justified in bringing it. The roads are preparing constantly for just such contests and the shippers should be equally prepared."

RAILROADS FIGHT WASTE.

Campaign to Stop Partial Loading of Freight Cars.

With the slogan, "Waste by any one of us in any sphere is aid and comfort to the enemy," the Railway Business Association has put blanks and forms in the hands of all shippers to guide them in loading cars and ordering shipments in a manner to use one car fully loaded in the place of two half loaded. In a statement issued yesterday, George T. Smith, Chairman of the Association's Freight Car Thrift Committee, said:

"Two purposes are to be promoted—loading cars full and handling them promptly. Many shippers have tabulated credits, debits, and demurrage charges. They will find it a novelty to record underloading. Some companies have made astonishing scores in this respect. The consignor can load full if he will, unless otherwise instructed by the consignee. Our committee recognizes that commodities differ and that in some cases cubical capacity and weight capacity are not equal. Shippers who are really interested in our proposed economy will order of each commodity a quantity that is a full load of that commodity in a car of given weight capacity and test performance by that standard.

"Already car shortage has yielded to co-operation. The authorities at Washington, the Railroad War Board, and the National Industrial Traffic League, through appeals, have aroused the zeal and enthusiasm of shippers."

KIEL CANAL USELESS.
Brig. Gen. George O. Squier shows how this can be brought about in the Magazine Section of The New York Times tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

RAILROAD MEN HERE ARE DISAPPOINTED

Eastern Road Officials Believed Their Case for Rate Increase Outweighed Others.

EXPENSES GOING HIGHER

Revenue for All Lines in First Four Months of 1917 Showed Loss of $27,000,000.

The decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission not to grant the railroads' plea for a 15 per cent. rate increase as of July 1 brought keen disappointment to transportation officials in New York. Especially keen was the disappointment to officials of the Eastern lines, who believed they had made out an especially strong case, stronger than that of the Western or Southern roads, for while these roads showed a gain in revenue for the first four months of 1917 over the same period of 1916 the Eastern roads showed a loss.

There was little kindness shown in the comments toward the stand of the commission that it had not been shown that the war has created an emergency; the railroad men regarded it as a fact needing no proof that the mobilization of troops and other war activities would call for expenditures by the roads. They also bore in mind the assurance they thought they had that something would be done to compensate them for the $60,000,000-year expense of the eight-hour law which Congress enforced upon them.

"The commission says it will take up the matter again in October," said L. F. Loree, President of the Delaware & Hudson, "but the only diagnosis the commission will be able to make then will be a post mortem, and a post mortem is of little benefit to the patient."

Going into his reasons for regarding the decision of the commission as not meeting the needs of the railroads, Mr. Loree said:

"Owing to the war, the country is in a condition of unexampled prosperity. Labor was never getting such good wages. The products of the farm never brought better prices. Mining industries—coal, iron ore, lead, zinc, copper industries—all are very prosperous. Many other industries are prosperous.

"About one-third of the active producing capital of the United States is invested in transportation, traction, electric light and power, gas, water, and express companies, and other public utilities. These are all gasping for breath. There must be some explanation for this singularity. The importance of these activities to the safety of the country warrant serious consideration as to the reason."

W. H. Truesdale, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, said he believed the decision would be a cause of real disappointment to railroad men all over the country.

"I, myself, am keenly disappointed," he said. "I believed that the roads had made out a very strong case, and that the commission would be convinced that their cause was just."

Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island Railroad, said:

"I don't know what sort of an opinion to express, and so I won't express any."

It has been estimated that the increases granted the Eastern roads on coal, coke, and iron ore, will mean an additional revenue of about $20,000,000 a year. The increase of from 5 to 10 per cent. in class freight rates which the commission recommended would add, according to the estimate of from 3 to 4 per cent. of the Eastern roads' revenue, from $30,000,000 to $45,000,000 to the annual revenue of the Eastern roads.

It was the general opinion of railroad men last night that the suspension of the rates until Oct. 28, 1917, meant that the commission intended to have conclusive proof of the effect of the war upon the roads before granting the increase asked, or part of it. The attitude of the roads is that great expenditures are called for now, that it is almost impossible for the roads to sell securities, and that, therefore, the rates should be raised at once in order to increase the earnings of the roads and consequently make their securities enjoy a greater demand in the market.

The railroads of the United States earned about $1,000,000,000 in 1916, the greatest year in their history. The peak of earnings for the whole country was reached last November. At the last hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission, three weeks ago, it was shown that the roads of the whole country had earned in the first four months of 1917 $106,000,000 more than in the same period of 1916, but that expenses and taxes had mounted to $133,000,000. The Eastern roads showed a loss of $36,000,000; the Southern and Western roads showed an increase of $9,000,000, making the net result for the country of a loss of $27,000,000.

The granting of the full 15 per cent. increase would have meant to all the roads an annual increase in revenue of $400,000,000, of which the Eastern roads would have received about $150,000,000. It was estimated by the railroad operators that the additional expenses for 1917 over 1916 would be about $525,000,000. They argued that the earnings of $1,000,000,000 in 1916 enabled the roads of the country to pay dividends of a little more than 5 per cent. on the investment, and argued that if this amount were cut by the $525,000,000 additional expenses without recompense the securities of the roads would be in a precarious condition.

The counsel for the railroads, as well as the railroad executives, made a strong point to the commission that the successful prosecution of the war depended in large extent upon the ability of the roads to get the money they needed.

At the time of the passage of the Adamson law President Wilson recommended that Congress declare its belief that the railroads should be reimbursed for the cost of the Adamson law if it was found to add a new and heavy burden. This was not done. General George W. Goethals was named as Chairman of a board to study the operation of the eight-hour law, and report to Congress. General Goethals is now busy building ships for the Government.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—Railroads recently reorganized and taken out of the hands of receivers may be forced back into former conditions on account of the refusal of the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday to grant the 15 per cent. increase in freight rates, according to St. Louis railroad officials.

Southern lines handling agriculture, lumber, and cotton will not be at all benefited. Few of the Western lines will be materially affected on the enhanced rates on iron, while a very few will be slightly benefited on the increased rate on coal.

W. C. Maxwell, Vice President of the Wabash Railroad, who led the fight in Washington for the Western roads, was amazed when informed tonight of the rulings of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"Our overhead charges have increased 20 per cent. in the last several years," said Mr. Maxwell, "and we were only asking the consignee and consignor to help share in the increased cost of transportation. The ruling of the commission will be a body blow to the railroads, especially at this time when money is needed for large equipment in order to handle the freight for the Government."

J. M. Herbert, Vice President of the Cotton Belt System, did not mince his words in forecasting disaster for the railroads from the refusal of the Government to increase the freight rates.

"It means bankruptcy for many of the railroads," said Mr. Herbert. "Some of the common carriers have just begun to see the light of day and have outgrown their receiverships. The failure of the commission to help us now will mean that these same roads probably will go back into the hands of the receivers. Some roads, lucky enough to stand the strain and which have kept out of the courts, may be forced to be thrown into receiverships.

"The 15 per cent. increase would not have placed the railroads on as sound a footing as the present rates did a few years ago. The increase in cost of materials, labor, &c., is about 20 per cent. We merely ask for 15 to help us out.

"Few of the Western roads will be benefited in the increase on coke, iron, and bituminous coal. The Cotton Belt will not participate in this increase, as the majority of our cars are loaded with agricultural products, lumber, and cotton. Few of the railroads in the Mississippi Valley will profit much, due to the increased rates on iron, and this also may be said of bituminous coal. In fact, the freight increase will not help the West."

The Missouri railroads have petitioned the Public Service Commission of this State for an increase on freight rates for Missouri, but the commission has not yet handed down an opinion.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Charles H. Markham, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, and A. F. Banks, President of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad, declined tonight to comment on the rulings of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"There is nothing I could say," said Mr. Markham, "until I have studied the ruling of the commission. I would went to know what all the points made were before I commented on it. As to what action will be taken, I may safely say that the railroads have in the past acted in concert in these matters regarding rates, and will undoubtedly continue to do so. Undoubtedly the necessity for increased rates will exist at the time designated by the commission, and the increases will again be asked."

"I don't care to comment on the matter," said Mr. Banks, "until I have the ruling of the commission before me. I will have to read it over closely before I say anything about it."

E. P. Ripley, President of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, declined any comment whatever.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, June 29.—Railroad officials of Pittsburgh were unwilling to comment on the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission in denying the rate increase, pleading that they were unaware of it until THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent called their attention to it tonight. Vice President J. J. Turner of the Pennsylvania lines west, J. B. Yohe, general manager of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad; Colonel James M. Schoonmaker, President of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie; General Superintendent M. H. Cahill of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and S. P. Woodside, general freight and passenger agent of the Wabash Railroad, all declined to talk for publication until they had had time to study the decision more fully.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, June 29.—Roy Terrell, Vice President of the Gulf Coast Lines, said tonight that refusal of the Commerce Commission to grant the rate increases asked places his road in a serious situation, and that means curtailment of service and improvements."

Charles S. Fay of New Orleans, traffic manager of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, expressed great surprise when informed of the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"This is distinctly somewhat of a shock to me," he said, "and I believe most railroad men will be surprised to hear of it, because the railroads expected that the increase would be granted. The request for this increase would never have been made if it were not needed. Operating expenses have risen so greatly in recent times, due to the effect of the Adamson law and the great increase in the cost of fuel and other materials, that unless there is some way of increasing the returns the railroads will simply not be able to render the public effective service. Another effect which this decision will have is that the railroads will have no incentive to make needed improvements."

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—Railroad officials here refused tonight to comment on the denial of an increase in freight rates.

STERNBERG IS SET FREE.

Indictment for Murder of Mrs. Hilair Dismissed by Judge.

On the motion of Abraham Levy, Judge Wadhams in General Sessions yesterday dismissed the indictment charging Benjamin Sternberg with the murder of Mrs. Elsie Lee Hilair in the Hotel Martinique on March 15. The defendant was released from the Tombs and Assistant District Attorney Alfred J. Talley, in charge of the investigation of the murder, received permission to resubmit the case to the Grand Jury should he be able to obtain additional evidence.

The Court based the dismissal on the ground advanced by Mr. Levy that there was insufficient evidence. The original argument was made several weeks ago after the attorney had obtained permission to inspect the Grand Jury minutes. Mr. Levy successfully contended in his argument that suspicion and conjecture, coupled with the fact that an accused person had been leading a somewhat questionable life at the time a murder was committed, did not form sufficient grounds on which to base a charge of murder. Mrs. Hilair was a frequenter of tango parlors and cabarets, unknown to her husband. On March 15 she was found murdered in a bedroom in the Martinique, where she had registered under a fictitious name. Her husband testified that on the day she was killed she wore jewels valued at $2,000, none of which was found on the body. Suspicion centred on Sternberg, a salesman, who, according to witnesses, had been seen with her the day she was killed. When he learned he was wanted by the police Sternberg surrendered himself. He admitted that he knew Mrs. Hilair, but denied that he had killed her.

BURNS INQUIRY CONTINUES.

Hedges to Call Remington Official to Dispute Testimony.

The hearing before Deputy State Controller Boardman yesterday of charges brought by Edwards W. Edwards, Secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, against the William J. Burns International Detective Agency, whose license he is trying to have revoked, was continued yesterday.

H. J. Connors, a former employe of Mr. Burns, testified that he had been told by R. C. Monroe that while the latter was an employe of the Union Metallic Cartridge and Remington Arms Company of Bridgeport, Conn., he was also in the employ of the Burns agency, and for it had taken papers from the munitions plant to New York to be copied. Job E. Hedges, counsel for Mr. Burns, said he would call C. L. Rierson, Vice President of the Remington Company, to the stand, who, he asserted, would testify that no papers had been taken from the plant and that Mr. Burns was still employed by the munitions firm Mr. Rierson will be called on Monday.

A. B. Owens, a negro, formerly employed by the Burns agency, testified that he had been instructed to get from the wife of Jim Connolly, a negro of Atlanta, a statement that he had confessed to killing Mary Phagan, and that Leo Frank was innocent. Owens said he did not succeed. Owens said also that he had been instructed by the Burns agency to get a negro maid in the Carmen home in Freeport, L. I., to change her testimony about the murder which occurred in that house. Mr. Hedges told the Controller that when Owens was working on the Carmen case he was under the direction of the District Attorney of Nassau County and not under the direction of Mr. Burns.

The hearing will be resumed on Monday.

Loses Suit Against Surrogates.

The attempt of Controller Prendergast to compel the Surrogates to install a system in their office which will determine the exact amount of time required by the attaches of the office to perform all their duties as well as the cost of the work, was defeated yesterday when the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court denied the Controller's application for a writ of mandamus against the Surrogates.

HARLEM GETS NEW FACTORY

Fifth Avenue Coach Company to Build $1,000,000 Structure.

According to officials of the Harlem Board of Commerce, President R. W. Meade of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company yesterday authorized them to announce that the company would erect a new million-dollar factory in the near future on the upper west side. A statement quoting Mr. Meade, given out by the Board of Commerce, says:

"After earnest consideration of several sites offered our company for the erection of our new plant, we selected thirty-three lots in the plot between Broadway and Twelfth Avenue, and 132d and 133d Streets. Our factory will consist of a four-story building, which, with the cost of the ground, will involve an outlay of considerably more than $1,000,000. We were offered other sites on Manhattan Island, Long Island City, and in New Jersey, but the study of the Survey of Harlem conducted by the Harlem Board of Commerce showed us the housing conditions for the class of men employed by us to be better in Harlem than elsewhere."

Officers of the Harlem Board of Commerce expressed themselves as very much elated by the action of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company. This is the first large factory obtained as a result of the survey conducted by the board, which is to launch an extended campaign for the purpose of demonstrating to manufacturers the opportunities to be opened to them if they locate in Harlem.

NO UNION OF JOKESMITHS.

After a somewhat passive session in the McAlpin Hotel yesterday the American Press Humorists failed to agree upon the subject of incorporation and unionization, and adjourned to Coney Island for the afternoon and evening. A member said, "And so died in its infancy Journeymen Jokesmiths' Union No. 1, New York. And likewise a long-suffering public must wait until next year's session in Chicago for a standardization of American humor, when a censor with official blue pencil may forever eliminate from the public prints the time-honored wheezes which incessantly bob up for air."

Today's program reads: "Some of the boys and girls may already have started for home, but the survivors will meet at the Hotel McAlpin at 2 P. M. for good-bye handshaking, mutual compliments, or accusation and recriminations, as it may happen, closing chorus, and curtain."



OLD CROW RYE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

America's Finest RYE

WHISKEY

HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE
MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.

H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.

Why the Country Needs Food-Control

The wolf is at the door of the world, so Mr. Hoover reminds us, and he would meet it with the Food-Control Bill that aims to reduce the cost of living in the United States and to bring victory nearer by feeding her Allies.

"In the last five months," says Mr. Hoover, "$250,000,000.00 has been extracted from the American consumer in excess of normal profits of manufacturers and distributers." As evidence that the unprecedentedly high prices of food are largely due to "rampant speculation," he points out that "the average prices to the consumers in countries where food administration is now in effect, are lower than those prevailing in the United States, altho those countries are mainly dependent upon us for their supply."

In THE LITERARY DIGEST for June 30th, this most important subject to the American public is presented in all its ramifications. THE DIGEST telegraphed to newspaper editors in every section of the country asking for an expression of the local sentiment as to the Food-Control Bill, and the results of this investigation are shown. There is no other subject that more directly concerns the people of Canada and the United States to-day.

Other topics of unusual interest in the June 30th DIGEST, are:

How We Can Win the War from the Skies

Summary of the Work the Airmen Have Done, and What This Country Can Do, To Dominate the Air-Lanes and Cripple the German War-Machine

America's Billions For Liberty
Why Latin-America Hesitates
Canada Spurns Royal Titles
Shall We Eat War Bread
As to Sticking Out the Tongue
The Superstition Regarding Dope
When a "Romney" is Not a "Romney"
Poking Fun At German Art
Why Reprisals Are Demanded in England
Swiss Neutrality Questioned
There Are Better Signs in Russia
Germany's Apprehension of Trade-Ban
The Less Rest, the Less Work
War in Tin-Cans
"Scrambling" Science
A German Defense of Molière
Mercier to German Catholics
Billy Sunday's New York Campaign
The Best of the Current Poetry

A Fine Collection of Illustrations, Educational and Humorous

How the "Digest" Deals With Business—Big and Little

By no means, the least valuable service which THE DIGEST performs for busy men of affairs, is the way in which it treats business conditions, banking, investments, and other financial matters, each week.

In an hour's reading, or less, the business man can get a grasp on the most important phases that have developed throughout the week. The consensus of the most highly skilled financial specialists, gleaned from the newspaper and periodical press of the world, is freed from useless verbiage and is presented in concise, accurate form, for quick reading and assimilation. There is no line of industry, or finance, or banking, whose conditions are not reflected in THE DIGEST from week to week.

Get THE DIGEST this week, and see what a useful service this Department will perform for you.

June 30th Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

'Tis a Mark of Distinction to Be a Reader of The Literary Digest

The Literary Digest

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK

GIANTS WIN FIRST GAME, BUT ARE DISMALLY WHITEWASHED IN SECOND CONTEST

SHOWER OF RUNS DRENCHES GIANTS

Braves Get 13 Tallies in the Second Game, While Polo Grounders Only Get Wet.

NEW YORKERS WIN FIRST

Defeat Bostonians by 2 to 1 in Opening Battle of Double Bill Between Downpours of Rain.

Between thunder showers at the Polo Grounds yesterday, the Giants and the Braves perpetrated generous portions of baseball for the edification of more than 12,000 folks who like their sport, with or without water on the side. After playing at top speed to beat Boston, 2 to 1, in the prologue the Stallings tribesmen went on the war path and gave the Giants the most humiliating trimming they have received in years, making the Polo Grounds clan look feeble under a 13 to 0 defeat.

Umpires Rigler and Orth are bright and intelligent men, but they don't know enough to come in out of the rain. The first game was held up for fifteen minutes while it poured bucketfuls. That made the base paths soft and mushy and the players enjoyed the same wonderful sensation one experiences when one steps on a banana peel. One remembers that sensation, doesn't one? The second game was so thoroughly soaked that the players were wringing wet and in the aggregate must have weighed about a ton.

The Giants worked earnestly to win the first game, but then looked for the rain to help them in the second wrangle. The rain didn't lend the assistance the New Yorks looked for. They loafed and stalled and used every conceivable way to kill time, waiting for the downpour to end the trimming which was hanging over them. The umpires figured that the rain would have a good effect on some of the fresh players, so they kept the lads right on the job. The only one who ducked work in the second game was Sherwood Magee, who was chased from the field for using deep-dyed language to Umpire Al Orth.

Braves Busy Early.

The Giants found the second game going against them early, when the Braves pelted Jeff Tesreau over the hills and far away. Then they waited for the rain to compel the umpires to quit, but when they found the umps wouldn't quit, they quit themselves, and let the Braves go ahead and do their worst. They did. Up to that second game no one would ever believe that the Giants could play such depressing baseball. When Tesreau was knocked out of the box in the third inning, George Smith tried his hand at the job, and was almost as bad, so Jim Middleton had to see the thing through.

Rabbit Maranville leaped away from his batting slump and made five hits, a home-run, a triple, and three singles. Wilson, the regular fielder, had four singles. In all the Braves splashed forth seventeen hits into the outfield swamps. In fielding the wet ball, the Giants were as loose as quicksand. Behind Dick Rudolph, the Braves handled the wet ball as if it was bone dry, and the rain didn't bother them at all. It bothered the Giants because they wanted it to.

After the third inning the Giants let the game go into the discard, and all the second-string players were sent in to get wet. Kelly, the utility outfielder, hasn't been seen in a game for so long he looked almost like a stranger. Everyone recognized him, though, when he struck out in the ninth inning. The tempestuous inning of the second encounter was the third, when four hits, including Maranville's three-bagger, and errors by Tesreau and Zim all mixed up with the bad pitching of Tesreau and Smith, gave the Braves five runs.

Giants Seem Fast Asleep.

The Giants were totally unconscious of what the Braves were doing. With Konetchy on third in that painful chapter, Tragesser hoisted a foul fly to Gibson. Gibson wanted to try out his arm and tossed the ball down to second. In the meantime Konetchy, slow as he is when traveling, stole home. Before the nightmare was over, Kilduff, Kruger, Lobert, and Kelly had been roused from their afternoon nap on the Giants' bench.

Rube Benton showed his best répertoire of bends in the opening game, and for seven innings the only Brave who could punch his pitching was Fitzpatrick, who slammed out a triple in the first and a double in the second.

Lefty Tyler did most of the pitching for the Braves, and he did extraordinarily well when one considers that the Boston southpaw had something else on his mind yesterday besides pitching. It seems before the game Tyler received word that an heir had paid a visit to the Tyler home. Lefty was thinking about that young southpaw all the time during the game, and it is a wonder that he was able to pitch at all, he felt so jubilant.

In the first inning, after Burns fanned, Herzog hit a single to centre. Kauff walked, and so did Heine Zim, and the bases were loaded. Fletcher's sacrifice fly scored Herzog, and on a double steal Kauff was out at the plate, bumping into Tragesser so hard that there were many stormy words exchanged concerning the collision.

The Braves tied the count in the eighth, when Rawlings, pinch-hitting for Tyler, got a pass, and Kelly sacrificed. After Massey filed to Robertson, Fitzpatrick was hit. Magee then thumped a single to centre, which brought Rawlings in with the tying run.

New York won out in the last of the eighth. Gibson made his second two-base hit of the game, and Pete Kilduff went in to run for him. Lobert, hitting for Benton, sacrificed Kilduff to third, and a sacrifice fly by Burns sent Pete home with victory. The Braves loaded up the bases in the ninth, after Smith had pitched to two batsmen and then Tesreau came to the rescue. With the bases full and one out Kelly swatted a hot bounder at Tesreau, who forced Tragesser at the plate, Gibson doubling up Kelly at first, thus saving the Giants from running into another tie complication.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BOSTON, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Burns,lf	3	0	0	2	0	Kelly,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Herzog,2b	4	1	1	3	0	cWilhoit	1	0	0	0	0
Kauff,cf	4	2	0	0	0	Massey,2b	4	0	0	1	1
Zim'man,3b	2	0	0	2	0	Fitzp'ck,rf	2	0	2	2	0
Fletcher,ss	2	0	0	0	4	Magee,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Rob'tson,rf	3	0	1	2	0	Konetchy,1b	4	0	0	8	1
Holke,1b	3	0	0	13	1	J.Smith,3b	3	0	0	0	3
Gibson,c	3	0	0	1	0	Tragesser,c	3	0	0	5	2
aKilduff	0	1	0	0	0	Mar'ville,ss	3	0	1	2	4
Rariden,c	0	0	0	1	1	Tyler,p	2	0	0	1	2
Benton,p	2	0	0	0	4	dRawlings	0	1	0	0	0
bLobert	0	0	0	0	0	Barnes,p	1	0	1	1	0
G.Smith,p	0	0	0	0	0						
Tesreau,p	0	0	0	0	1						
Total	24	2	5	26	*14	Total	30	1	5	24	13

* Tragesser out, hit by his own batted ball.
a Ran for Gibson in the eighth.
b Batted for Benton in eighth.
c Batted for Kelly in ninth.
d Batted for Tyler in eighth.
Error—Zimmerman.

New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	..	..	2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2

Two-base hits—Gibson, (2,) Fitzpatrick. Three-base hit—Fitzpatrick. Sacrifice hits—Fitzpatrick, Kelly, Lobert. Sacrifice flies—Fletcher, Burns. Double play—Tesreau, Rariden, and Holke. Left on bases—New York, 8; Boston, 9. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Benton, 2; G. Smith, 1; Tyler, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Tyler, 4 hits, 1 run, in 7 innings; Barnes, 1 and 1 in 1; Benton, 3 and 1 in 5; G. Smith, 1 and 0 in 1-3; Tesreau, 1 and 0 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Benton, (Smith and Fitzpatrick. Struck out—By Benton, 1; Tyler, 3. Time—2 hours, 10 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Orth.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	NEW YORK, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bailey,cf	4	1	0	1	0	Burns,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Massey,2b	5	0	0	1	3	Kelly,lf	1	0	0	1	0
Wilhoit,rf	6	2	4	0	0	Herzog,2b	4	0	0	1	4
Magee,lf	4	3	0	0	0	Kauff,cf	4	0	1	5	0
F'patrick,lf	6	3	2	2	0	Zim'man,3b	2	0	1	0	1
Konetchy,1b	6	2	1	17	1	Lobert,3b	2	0	0	1	0
J. Smith,3b	4	2	2	0	4	Fletcher,ss	1	0	0	2	2
Tragresser,c	4	1	1	5	0	Kruger,c	3	0	0	7	0
Maranville,ss	5	3	5	0	2	Robertson,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Rudolph,p	5	0	2	0	2	Holke,1b	3	0	1	8	1
						Gibson,c	1	0	1	2	0
						Middleton,p	2	0	0	0	2
						Tesreau,p	0	0	0	0	0
						G. Smith,p	0	0	0	0	1
						Kilduff,ss	3	0	0	1	3
Total	45	18	17	27	15	Total	41	0	5	27	14

Errors—Herzog, Zimmerman, Kruger, Tesreau.

Preston	0	3	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	—13
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 0

Two-base hits—Smith, Fitzpatrick. Three-base hit—Maranville. Home run—Maranville. Stolen bases—Konetchy, Maranville, Rudolph, Wilhoit. Left on bases—New York, 4; Boston, 10. First base on error—Boston. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 1; Middleton, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Tesreau, 6 hits, 3 runs, in 2 innings, (none out in third;) G. Smith, 2 and 0 in 1; Middleton, 9 and 5 in 6. Hit by pitcher—By G. Smith, (Bailey.) Struck out—By Tesreau, 1; Middleton, 2; Rudolph, 4. Wild pitch—Middleton. Time—2 hours 1 minute. Umpires—Orth and Rigler.

CARDS TRAMPLE ON CUBS.

St. Louis Wins Easily, 9 to 2—Receipts of Game to Red Cross.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Hornsby's home run in the sixth inning gave St. Louis a lead which Chicago was unable to overcome, and the visitors won the first game of the series here today 9 to 2.

The visitors clinched the victory in the ninth inning by scoring six runs on four hits and two errors. The entire receipts of the game, amounting to $3,858, was donated to the Red Cross.

The score:

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
J.Smith,rf	5	2	2	1	0	Flack,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Baird,3b	4	1	2	0	1	Mann,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Long,rf	3	0	0	1	0	Doyle,2b	3	0	1	1	3
Hornsby,ss	4	2	1	2	6	Merkle,1b	4	0	2	11	0
Truesdale,cf	4	1	1	2	0	Williams,cf	4	0	0	7	0
Miller,1b	4	0	0	16	1	Zeider,3b	3	0	1	0	0
Gonzales,c	3	1	0	5	0	Wortman,ss	3	0	0	0	1
Betzel,2b	3	0	0	1	4	Elliott,c	3	1	2	3	0
aSnyder	1	1	1	0	0	Demaree,p	1	0	0	0	2
F.Smith,2b	0	0	0	0	2	bWolter	1	1	1	0	0
Meadows,p	4	1	1	0	3	Hendrix,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	35	9	8	27	13	Total	29	2	6	27	9

a Batted for Betzel in ninth.
b Batted for Demaree in eighth.
Errors—Doyle, Williams, Wortman.

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	6	—9
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Two-base hits—J. Smith, Elliott. Wolter, Baird. Home runs—Hornsby, J. Smith. Stolen base—Baird. Sacrifice hits—Wortman, Baird, Flack. Sacrifice flies—Long, Doyle. Double play—Miller, (unassisted.) Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Chicago, 5. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2. Base on balls—Off Meadows, 2; Hendrix, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Demaree, 4 hits, 3 runs in 8 innings; Hendrix, 4 and 0 in 1; Meadows, 2 runs. Struck out—By Meadows, 4; Demaree, 1. Time—2 hours. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

MITCHELL WINS OWN GAME.

Scores Run with Which Matty's Reds Beat the Pirates, 1 to 0.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., June 29.—In a pitchers' duel between Mitchell and Mamaux, Cincinnati shut out Pittsburgh today 1 to 0. Mitchell won his own game in the third inning when he singled with two men out, went to second as Groh was passed, and scored on Kopf's single. Brilliant catches by J. Wagner and Ward and a sensational stop by Groh featured the game.

The score:

CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	3	0	0	1	4	Carey,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Kopf,ss	4	0	1	1	5	aSchmidt	0	0	0	0	0
Roush,cf	4	0	1	0	0	Pitler,2b	4	0	0	2	2
Chase,1b	4	0	0	14	1	King,rf	4	0	1	4	0
Griffith,rf	4	0	0	4	0	J.Wagner,1b	3	0	1	9	0
Neale,lf	3	0	0	1	0	Hinchman,lf	3	0	0	5	0
Shean,2b	3	0	2	3	5	Ward,ss	3	0	0	2	1
Wingo,c	3	0	0	1	1	W. Wagner,c	3	0	0	3	1
Mitchell,p	3	1	1	1	2	McCarthy,3b	3	0	0	2	1
						Mamaux,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	31	1	4	27	18	Total	30	0	3	27	8

a Ran for Carey in ninth.
Errors—Chase, (2,) Pitler.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Stolen base—King. Double plays—Groh, Shean, and Chase, (2.) Left on bases—Cincinnati, 4; Pittsburgh, 4. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell, 1; Mamaux, 1. Earned run—Off Mamaux, 1. Struck out—By Mitchell, 1. Passed ball—Wingo. Time—1 hour 28 minutes. Umpires—Byron and Quigley.

MINORS TO RETAIN RIGHTS.

Ruling Made on Leagues Which May Suspend Before Season's Close.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Minor leagues forced to suspend before the close of the regular season will not lose their player or territorial rights, according to a ruling of the Governing Board of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues received by President Tearney of the Three I League tonight.

The ruling was issued by John H. Farrell, Secretary of the National Association, as a result of an appeal from President Tearney, who believes some of the smaller leagues will not survive the season owing to the war situation and continued unfavorable weather.

The board ruled, however, that players will be permitted to seek employment wherever possible for the remainder of the season, but must report next Spring for the club holding their contract this season. The board also ruled that leagues desiring to suspend shall fix a date for closing and that all players must be paid in full.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 2; Boston, 1.
(First game.)
Boston, 13; New York, 0.
(Second game.)
St. Louis, 9; Chicago, 2.
Cincinnati, 1; Pittsburgh, 0.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
(Postponed; rain.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston, 2; New York, 1.
(10 innings.)
Chicago, 3; Cleveland, 1.
Detroit, 10; St. Louis, 1.
Philadelphia, 4; Washington, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	37	22	.627
Philadelphia	36	23	.610
Chicago	38	32	.543
St. Louis	34	30	.531
Cincinnati	34	36	.486
Brooklyn	26	32	.448
Boston	23	34	.404
Pittsburgh	20	40	.333

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	43	22	.662
Boston	40	24	.625
New York	35	28	.556
Detroit	31	30	.508
Cleveland	33	34	.493
Washington	25	37	.403
St. Louis	24	39	.381
Philadelphia	24	38	.356

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
(Game starts at 3.)
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
(Two games; first at 1:30.)
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Cleveland.
Detroit at St. Louis.

YANKS BUSY WITH BATS, BUT IN VAIN

Donovanites Produce Only One Run from 11 Hits and Red Sox Win in Tenth.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 29.—Bill Donovan's new batting order, tried out for the first time against the Red Sox this afternoon, proved a big success in the matter of hits and a huge failure in scoring runs. After missing numerous opportunities to chase over a flock of runs in the regulation period the Yanks went into an extra inning with the world's champions and the home boys got the verdict in the tenth by the score of 2 to 1. This was the Yankees' first defeat in extra innings this season, and came after they had won six of these games and carried another into darkness.

A dropped ball at the plate by the usually reliable Walters allowed the deciding run to drift over the plate in the tenth, but the defeat was more a matter of inability to hit opportunely than to any fielding lapse. Walters was the only Yankee who did not have a chance to drive a run in from second base during the game, some of the players having two and even three opportunities to deliver a telling blow.

The little catcher led his team at bat with three safe drives, but none of the punches arrived with a mate within scoring distance. In eight of the ten innings the Yanks got runners to second or third, and Baumann alone accepted an opportunity to chase home a run. The Yanks got eleven hits off Foster and Mogridge scattered seven hits through six innings.

Donovan gave his batting order a general overhauling before the game in the hope that the team would average more than one run per game, as it had done in the three preceding contests. However, the former average was maintained. Elmer Miller, whose great fielding has kept him in the lineup because of his remarkable fielding ability, was benched and Baumann got a place in the outfield, Magee shifting over from left to centre.

The Yankees broke the ice in the second inning and then proceeded to waste nine of their eleven hits. Baker opened the inning with a pass and advanced to second on Magee's sacrifice. Baumann lined a sharp single to right centre and Baker scored easily with the only run the Yanks were able to garner off Foster. Walters and Mogridge followed with singles which filled the bases. Neither Maisel nor Peckinpaugh was equal to the occasion. The former fouled to Gardner and the latter flied to Lewis.

Mogridge's pitching and a great play by Walters kept the Red Sox from threatening any trouble up to the fourth inning. In the third Agnew opened with a single, but Walters grabbed the ball when Foster bunted and hustled it down to Peckinpaugh, who forced Agnew and then doubled Foster at first.

In the fourth Barry singled to right and Gainer was hit. Gardner grounded to Pipp and the latter threw high to Mogridge, who ran to cover first. As the ball rolled away Barry scored and Gainer raced to third. Lewis's infield put out Gardner on second, Gainer holding third. When Walters succeeded Gainer could furnish no aid and there was no scoring. Then they were quiet until the tenth, which Agnew opened with a double to the bank in left field.

Walsh was sent in as pinch runner for Agnew and he went to third on Foster's sacrifice. Baker to Maisel, who covered first. Hooper followed with a hard bounder and Peck made a pretty stop, following this up with a fast and accurate peg to Walters at the plate. Walsh was several feet from the plate when the ball hit Walters's glove, and he would have been an easy out but the ball bounded away from the Yankee catcher and Walsh went over with the winning run.

This was the fourth consecutive defeat for the Yankees, who have scored four runs in as many games. At no previous time this season had the team dropped four in a row.

The score:

BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	NEW YORK, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hooper,rf	3	0	0	2	0	Maisel,2b	5	0	1	3	0
Barry,2b	4	1	1	1	1	Peck'p'gh,ss	4	0	1	3	3
Gainer,1b	2	0	0	10	0	Hendryx,rf	2	0	1	2	0
Gardner,3b	4	0	0	2	2	Pipp,1b	4	0	2	9	1
Lewis,lf	4	0	1	5	0	Baker,3b	4	1	0	1	4
Walker,cf	4	0	1	3	1	Mages,cf	3	0	1	1	0
Scott,ss	4	0	1	3	2	Bauman,lf	4	0	2	3	0
Agnew,c	4	0	3	3	0	Walters,c	4	0	3	6	3
Foster,p	2	0	0	1	2	Mogridge,p	3	0	1	0	6
aWalsh	0	1	0	0	0						
Total	31	2	7	30	9	Total	34	1	11	*28	17

*One out when winning run was scored.
a Ran for Agnew in tenth.
Errors—Pipp, Walters.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Magee, Agnew. Sacrifice hits—Magee, Hooper, (2,) Mogridge, Hendryx, (2,) Foster. Double plays—Walters, Peckinpaugh, and Pipp; Baker, Walters, and Maisel, and Barry; Barry and Scott. Left on bases—Boston, 7; New York, 10. First base on error—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Foster, 3; Mogridge, 2. Earned runs—Off Foster, 1 run in 10 innings; Mogridge, 0 in 0 1-3. Hit by pitcher—By Mogridge, (Gainer.) Struck out—By Mogridge, 4; Foster, 1. Time—1 hour 58 minutes. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

WHITE SOX BEAT INDIANS.

Faber Checks Rally in Ninth and Chicago Wins, 3 to 1.

CLEVELAND, June 29.—Chicago opened the series here today by defeating Cleveland, 3 to 1. Weaver's scratch single and E. Collins's fluke triple scored the first run. E. Collins's single, a pass to Jackson, Felsch's sacrifice, Gandil's sacrifice fly, and Risberg's double brought in the other two.

Cleveland's score was held down by brilliant work in the outfield by Leibold and Felsch. Cleveland filled the bases after two were out in the ninth, but Faber ended the game by striking out Pinch Hitter Allison.

The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Leibold,lf	3	0	1	4	0	Graney,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Weaver,3b	4	1	1	0	1	Chapman,ss	3	0	0	0	2
E. Collins,2b	4	1	2	1	1	Speaker,cf	4	1	1	5	0
Jackson,rf	3	1	0	2	0	Roth,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Felsch,cf	3	0	0	1	0	Harris,1b	4	0	2	8	2
Gandil,1b	3	0	2	12	1	W'gans,2b	2	4	0	5	3
Risberg,ss	4	0	1	2	3	Evans,3b	3	0	0	0	1
Schalk,c	3	0	0	4	1	O'Neill,c	3	0	0	4	2
Faber,p	3	0	0	1	4	Coveleskie,p	3	0	0	2	2
						aSmith	1	0	1	0	0
						bGuisto	0	0	0	0	0
						cAllison	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	3	7	27	11	Total	31	1	5	27	12

a Batted for Evans in ninth.
b Batted for O'Neill in ninth.
c Batted for Coveleskie in ninth.

Chicago	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hits—Risberg. Three-base hit—E. Collins. Stolen base—Harris. Sacrifice hits—Felsch, Chapman. Sacrifice fly—Gandil. Double play—O'Neill and Wambsgans. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 8. Base on balls—Off Faber, 3; Coveleskie, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Faber, 5 hits, 1 run in 9 innings; Coveleskie, 7 and 3 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Faber, (Guisto.) Struck out—By Faber, 3; Coveleskie, 3. Wild pitch—Coveleskie. Passed ball—O'Neill. Time—1 hour 50 minutes. Umpires—Owens and Evans.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	1	8	0	2	0	0	0	—5	7
Rochester	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—3	8	1

AT BALTIMORE.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	..	—8	16	0
Montreal	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	—4	10	0

At Providence—Buffalo game postponed; wet grounds.
At Richmond—Toronto game postponed; rain.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Newark	39	23	.629
Baltimore	39	23	.629
Providence	38	25	.603
Toronto	33	29	.532
Rochester	32	31	.492
Buffalo	26	39	.400
Richmond	24	40	.375
Montreal	19	40	.322

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.
Rochester at Newark.
Buffalo at Providence.
Montreal at Baltimore.
Toronto at Richmond.
(Two games.)

RAY CALDWELL FINED $100.

Yankee Pitcher Breaks Training Rules—Shocker Fined.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 29.—Pitcher Ray Caldwell, Bill Donovan's best boxman in this campaign, is again in trouble. Failure to observe the rules of training has brought about a fine of $100 and a suspension with loss of salary for the next ten days. Urban Shocker, another member of the Yankees' pitching staff, has been notified of a fine of $50.

Both men were guilty of breaking the training rules. In announcing the suspension tonight Donovan said that Caldwell had not appeared at the Lenox Hotel, where the Yanks are stopping here, last night. This afternoon he failed to put in an appearance at Fenway Park, where he pitched and lost the second game of yesterday's double-header. He telephoned one of the players to notify Donovan that he would not be there. The fine and suspension were the result.

Shocker's offense was failure to observe the rule which requires that all players be at their hotel by midnight. As it was his first offense, Donovan did not add any suspension.

Caldwell, while not ranking high in the pitching records, has done the best work of all the Yankee boxmen this season. Most of his defeats were due to poor hitting by the Yanks rather than to his own bad work. He has been in trouble with the club before, having been fined and suspended by Frank Chance in 1914 and by Donovan last season.

RAIN AND REST FOR ROBINS.

Storm Prevents Phillies-Brooklyn Game at Ebbets Field.

Everything was ready for a ball game at Ebbets Field yesterday between the crippled Dodgers and Pat Moran's Phillies. That is, until shortly before game time, when the sky clouded and suddenly let forth a shower of rain which soaked the field to such an extent that the "No game today" sign was hung out. There will be two games today.

The postponement was welcome for the National League champions, for Manager Robinson is having more than his share of hard luck these days. Jake Daubert, who hurt his leg in a recent game, said yesterday that he did not think he would be able to get on the field actively again before a lapse of ten days, while Jimmy Johnston is also laid up with an injured leg, which will keep him out of the game for several days at least.

TIGERS ON MAD RAMPAGE.

Whirl Around Bases for 19 Runs. While Browns Get One Tally.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 29.—Detroit pounded Koob, McCabe, and Park at will today, got nineteen hits, and walked over St. Louis, 19 to 1. Heilman hit a home run with Cobb on first in the fifth, and Veach put one into the right-field bleachers for a home run in the seventh. Cobb got a triple and two singles, walked twice, and stole a base in six times up.

The score:

DETROIT. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bush,ss	6	4	4	2	3	Sloan,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Young,2b	4	2	1	1	1	Austin,ss	4	1	2	3	4
Cobb,cf	4	3	3	4	0	Sisler,1b	4	0	0	9	1
Veach,lf	4	2	2	6	0	Rumler,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Heilman,rf	5	3	3	3	0	Pratt,2b	3	0	0	2	3
Burns,1b	6	1	2	9	0	Severeid,c	3	0	0	6	1
Vitt,3b	3	1	1	1	0	Jacobson,cf	3	0	1	4	0
Stanage,c	4	1	1	1	0	Marsans,3b	3	0	0	2	1
Coveleskie,p	5	2	2	0	3	Koob,p	1	0	0	0	1
						aHartley	1	0	0	0	0
Total	41	19	19	27	1	McCabe,p	0	0	0	0	1
						Park,p	1	0	0	0	1
						Total	30	1	4	27	19

a Batted for Koob in fifth.
Errors—Veach, Burns, Austin, Koob.

Detroit	1	0	0	4	1	6	5	0	1	—19
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Bush, Young. Three-base hits—Cobb, Burns. Home runs—Heilman, Veach. Stolen bases—Bush, Veach, (2,) Vitt, Cobb. Sacrifice hits—Young, Coveleskie. Sacrifice flies—Veach, Stanage. Double play—Bush and Burns. Left on bases—Detroit, 8; St. Louis, 3. First base on errors—Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 16; Koob, 2; McCabe, 4; Park, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Coveleskie, 9 run; Koob, 9 hits, 4 runs in 5 innings; McCabe, 4 and 6 in 2 1-3; Park, 6 and 5 in 1 2-3. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 1; Koob, 2; McCabe, 2. Wild pitch—Koob. Time—2 hours 9 minutes. Umpires—Connolly and Nallin.

MACKMEN WIN IN NINTH.

Nose Out Senators by 4 to 3 Score in Final Session.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—Poor playing by Washington in the ninth inning gave Philadelphia the victory today, 4 to 3. With the score tied, Grover led off in the ninth with a safe bunt. Judge got Ainsmith's throw to first base and then threw the ball over Leonard's head. Grover took second base on the error, moved up to third when the fourth called ball on Seibold was a wild pitch by Harper, and scored on Strunk's sacrifice fly.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	WASHINGTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Witt,ss	5	1	1	0	1	Judge,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Strunk,cf	3	0	1	2	0	Shanks,ss	3	0	1	3	5
Bodie,rf	4	1	2	0	2	Milan,cf	3	1	2	1	0
Bates,3b	4	0	0	1	0	Rice,rf	3	1	2	2	0
McInnis,1b	4	1	1	13	0	Leonard,3b	3	1	1	1	1

TELLS OF GREAT RUIN IN SALVADOR QUAKE

Dr. H. S. Spinden of Staff of Museum of Natural History at Scene of Disaster.

LAVA IS THIRTY FEET DEEP

Probably 90 Per Cent. of Homes Were Rendered Unsafe to Live In—Shortage of Water.

An account of the recent earthquake in San Salvador is told in a letter from Dr. Herbert J. Spinden, one of the scientific staff of the American Museum of Natural History, received yesterday by George H. Sherwood, Assistant Secretary of the Museum. Dr. Spinden is in South America to collect material for the use of American manufacturers of textiles who, since the beginning of the war, have been availing themselves of the collections of the American Museum.

The first earthquake came on the evening of June 7 and Dr. Spinden in fixing the time as between 6:45 and 7 o'clock notes that the clock in the Hotel Nuovo Mundo stopped at 6:55 and has not yet been started again. There were a succession of shocks, the heaviest of which occurred at 9:05 o'clock in the same evening. Then followed a night rain of ashes in the darkness of the crumbling city. He said that the loss of life was slight, as no one was in bed when the shocks came and the population flocked to the streets or found refuge in the public parks. The letter says:

"San Salvador is situated below the volcano of the same name on the east side, and Quezaltepeque on the northwest directly across the volcano from Santa Tecla. All three have suffered heavy damage, but Quezaltepeque most of all, several lives being lost. Eight vents, or craters, have opened on the west slope of the volcano and a great stream of lava has swept down the mountainside. The railroad that runs to Acajutla is said to be covered with lava for a distance of about two kilometers and to a depth of perhaps thirty feet. The region affected is the same as that of the ancient flow of 1674, the time of the last eruption of the volcano of San Salvador, and in some places it is stated that the old flow has been lifted bodily upon the new one. Between Sitio del Nino and Quezaltepeque railroad communication will doubtless be interrupted for some time, and freight will largely be diverted from Acajutla to La Libertad, from which port a cart road passes directly to the capital.

"The shocks were not limited to the first day, but still continue in diminishing intensity. A very heavy quake occurred Friday night at 10:22, and another at 1 o'clock Saturday morning. On Wednesday night, June 13, I was thrown from my bed by a shock that occurred at 10:25 P. M. Every hour or two the earth trembles noticeably, and a wave of indefinable fear runs through the populace. There is a premonition of approaching disaster, like the roar of a coming storm, and even a slight shock leaves the heart beating furiously. The vibration rises quickly to the maximum, and then falls off more gradually. There is often a second shock called the echo.

"I was in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, when the first reliable news of the shock came through on Saturday. I set out at once, traveling by auto down to the coast, a ride lasting from 7 A. M. to 3 P. M., then by motor boat to Amapala, where we arrived after dark. A visit to the comandante resulted in special permission to leave before the opening of the port, and at 2 A. M. I began the last stretch of water travel to La Union, arriving in time for the morning train. The railroad is still under construction, but a slow train consumes a tedious day in reaching Zacatecoluca, some ninety miles distant. Here I was fortunate enough to secure immediate passage by auto to the capital, and we pulled into the stricken city at 9:30 P. M. the second day out from Tegucigalpa. On the way up we met many ox-carts loaded with refugees. We saw no earthquake damage until the height of the ridge was reached and we began to descend into Santo Tomas and San Marcos. Here a few houses were shattered and landslides partially blocked the road.

"Our entrance into the darkened city was dramatic. When we came to the large Church of Candelaria we found that the painted image of Christ had been set up in front of it and a thousand persons were kneeling on the platform and in the muddy street, each with a lighted candle. The automobile lamps showed heaps of debris on either hand as we rode through the streets to my lodging. Fortunately, this house was built of wood and my outfit was intact. Only some linen suits that a washerwoman took before I went away are missing."

At the time the letter was written Dr. Spinden said that while there was a shortage of water the food situation had been quickly relieved. About 25,000 persons, he said, had fled from the city. While some of the public buildings, such as the new Palacio, were hardly damaged on the outside, probably 90 per cent. of the homes were either completely destroyed or made unsafe to live in. He notes that while the recent reinforced cement construction has stood the test fairly well, the lighter types of cement have proved of little value.

"We are hoping that the United States Government will generously offer aid," he continued. "We believe it would be an excellent move, even if all questions of humanity were left out. The German colony has united in a gift of 10,000 pesos. This has been equaled in the single donation of Minor C. Keith, now on a tour of inspection in this country.

"The damage is mostly seen in the coffee fincas on the flanks of the volcano and in the aforementioned cities of San Salvador, Santa Tecla, and Quezaltepeque. Armenia, though situated some distance west of the volcano, seems to have felt the shock with unusual severity. A Mr. Moisan, an American, is active in relief work there. Boaz Long, our Minister here, has also afforded relief, first to the few Americans and secondly to the stricken natives. We hope quickly to set up shelters which will last through the six months of the rainy season, just begun, for without adequate protection from the drenching rains serious results will undoubtedly follow. Many of the well-to-do families are now camped in the park and on the drill grounds near the city. The poorer people have set up miserable shacks of mats, burlap, and sheets of rusty tin."

SIX MILITANTS ARE FREED.

Entertained at Breakfast After Their Release from Jail.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The six woman suffragists who served three days in jail for picketing the White House were released this morning at the expiration of their sentences, and were entertained at a breakfast given in their honor at Woman's Party Headquarters.

While uniformed police peeked in through the picket fence of the grounds surrounding the suffrage headquarters, the women were admired and praised by a hundred enthusiasts, who pronounced them martyrs to the cause.

The police say they will prevent further picketing by more arrests, and the suffragists threaten to picket as fast as the police can arrest them.

BOSTON, June 29.—The Executive Board of the Massachusetts Suffrage Association adopted a resolution today expressing disapproval of the picketing of the White House by suffragists. The resolutions add that "no man of sense should find in the picketing an argument against equal suffrage."

FIGHT FOR LASTING PEACE.

Taft Replies to Question Put to Him by the Y. M. C. A.

Writing as President of the League to Enforce Peace, ex-President William H. Taft contributes to the July issue of Association Men, the publication of the Y. M. C. A., an article in which he replies affirmatively to the question whether an American victory for the Allies is worth dying for.

"We are in this war, first of all, to make the world a safer and a better place to live in," Mr. Taft writes. "We are fighting to bring about a lasting peace. There was a time when many cherished the hope that such a peace could be established by the moral force of public opinion. The war has demonstrated the weakness of international law unsupported by force."

In closing his article Mr. Taft urges the nation to wage war as well as President Wilson set forth the country's aim in entering the conflict.

PRINCE MAY WED AMERICAN.

Christopher of Greece Reported Engaged to a "Miss Lits."

LONDON, June 29.—Special dispatches from Athens say that Prince Christopher, brother of former King Constantine of Greece, is coming to London to marry a rich American.

The Daily Chronicle gives the name of Miss Lits, without details as to her identity.

Prince Christopher, who is twenty-nine years old and was formerly a Sub-Lieutenant of Greek infantry, has been reported engaged twice before, each time to a wealthy American.

Woman Robbed by Footpad.

While returning from a meeting of Borough President Marks's Fourth of July Celebration Committee, of which she is a member, Mrs. Elizabeth Cumiskey of 605 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street was attacked late last night by an unidentified man at Central Park West and Ninety-eighth Street and robbed of her handbag containing a ring valued at $250, a gold watch, and $10 in bills. Neither Mrs. Cumiskey nor Mrs. Ralph Trautman of 424 Central Park West, who accompanied her, was able to furnish the police with a description of the assailant. Detectives of the Fourth Branch Bureau started a search in the neighborhood for the man.

FRENCH TO FOSTER TRADE IN AMERICA

Committee Like That Headed by Vanderlip Will Incorporate Group of Concerns.

PLAN BUILDING IN NEW YORK

Discounts, Customs Regulations, and Commercial Representation Among the Obstacles.

PARIS, June 29.—A group of French corporations is being organized to trade with the United States. Their incorporation, which will be announced shortly, results from the expert studies conducted during the last year by the Committee France-Etat Unis, composed of prominent French business men, financiers, and statesmen. Among them were M. Dal-Piaz, manager of the French Line; Baron de Neuflize, Regent of the Bank of France and a Director of the Paris-Lyons Mediterranean Railroad; A. Tirman, former French Commissioner to the San Francisco Exposition; Georges Leygues, former Minister of Public Instruction, and Raoul Peret, former Minister of Commerce.

Gabriel Guist'hau, former Minister of Commerce, is President of this committee; William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador, and the Prince of Monaco are honorary Presidents. Percy Peixotto, former President of the American Chamber of Commerce of Paris, is the general delegate for America.

This committee is the counterpart of the American committee being organized under the name of the United States-France Committee, with Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York, at its head.

The French committee has found through its investigations that the principal obstacles to trade between the United States and France were the lack of facilities on both sides for the discount of international long-term paper, complicated customs regulations, and an insufficiency of commercial representation, particularly that of French houses in America. The scarcity of French agents and commercial travelers in the United States would be even greater after the war, it was thought, and the committee sought means for making up the deficiency.

Under the plan now devised the French corporations will act in France for American exporters, while the American international corporation will organize adequate representation for French exporters in the United States. The plans include the erection in New York City of a building to be called the "French House," to serve as the headquarters of the United States for French interests, and as a permanent exposition building for French products, as well as a place of meeting for representatives of French houses with American buyers.

The French corporations will each specialize in a single branch of French production or in different categories of importation. They will keep American trade informed of French needs, while the co-operating corporations in America will perform a similar service for French exporters. Great importance is attached to this feature of the effort, as it is expected to enable the French exporters to adapt their products to American trade requirements and American tastes.

Ample facilities for credits and collections will be provided by various corporations.

TAKES WILSON TO TASK.

Indiana Representative Criticises His Appeal for Democratic Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Criticism of the President because he urged voters of the Sixth Indiana District to elect to Congress former Representative Finley H. Gray, the Democratic candidate in the recent election to fill a vacancy, was voiced in the House today by Representative William R. Wood of Indiana, Republican.

Mr. Wood called the President's letter in support of Mr. Gray stating that, while in Congress, he was a supporter of the Administration's policies "surprising and astounding" in view of the actual record. He argued that the defeat of Mr. Gray by 2,736 votes was a rebuke of the Administration, as only national issues were discussed in the campaign.

Referring to Republican support of the war measure, Mr. Wood added:

"It seems passing strange that the absence of partisanship so marked in this House at the present time cannot be emulated by the President of the United States."

$1,328,257 FOR ART MUSEUM.

Metropolitan Is Residuary Legatee of Harris B. Dick, Publisher.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art will receive $1,328,257 as residuary legatee under the will of Harris Brisbane Dick, owner of the book publishing business of Dick & Fitzgerald, at 18 Ann Street, according to the transfer tax report filed yesterday. Mr. Dick, who lived at the Park Avenue Hotel, died suddenly on Sept. 21 last on a subway train in Boston. His will directed that the fund he left to the Metropolitan Museum be used to buy "desirable objects of art."

Mr. Dick's gross estate was $1,501,025, of which $1,184,234 was in stocks and bonds. His only real estate was the premises at 18 Ann Street, appraised at $60,000. His collection of etchings and drawings was valued at $171,036, and property in a storage warehouse was worth $41,383. His books and other library effects were valued at $6,316. His will directed that his book publishing business be sold after his death and the use of the name of Dick & Fitzgerald be discontinued. The business was sold for $15,000.

Mr. Dick gave to his friend and business associate, Arthur Howard Abendroth, a life interest in $45,000, which goes to the Metropolitan after his death, and also canceled notes of $2,000 and $1,747, and left him and five other persons employed more than five years $500 each. He bequeathed $5,000 each to Roosevelt, Manhattan Eye and Ear, St. Barbes' Hospitals and St. Luke's Home for Aged Women, and left $3,000 each to St. John's Guild, the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Calvary Church, and the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and $2,000 to the Children's Aid Society.

SHOW BY FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Real House to be Fired and Put Out on Medal Award Day.

Fire Department Day at City College Stadium on July 7 for the annual award of medals to members who have specially distinguished themselves during the year will be made additionally interesting by a new feature arranged for by Fire Commissioner Adamson to demonstrate the practical work of the fire fighters. This will consist of a race against time, in which the competitors will be the drivers of a motor engine and horses.

Mayor Mitchel will turn in a regular alarm, to which the horse-drawn engine and the motor engine will respond. The race of the motor against the horse will cover exactly one mile, beginning at the quarters of Engine Company 38, 154th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and finishing at the Stadium. Two of the fastest horses in the department, in charge of one of its most skillful drivers, have been groomed for the contest.

A small house is to be constructed on the Stadium field, and at a signal it will be ignited, and two engines and two truck companies called to extinguish the blaze. The fire will be permitted to get headway to show the speed with which the firemen work. Then Rescue Company 1 will appear and go through the moves of life saving.

3 ESCAPE FROM STOLEN CAR.

Policeman Stops Car in West End Avenue and Arrests Boy.

Three men escaped from an automobile, which the police say was stolen, at West End Avenue and Seventy-second Street, last night, when Patrolman Thelan of the West Sixty-eighth Street station attemped to inercept them. A fourth occupant, who said he was George Davis, 18 years old; of 232 West Sixty-seventh Street, was arrested after a short chase in which shots were fired. Davis would not say whose car he was in nor give the names of his companions. He was charged with grand larceny.

The car was turning into West End Avenue in a reckless manner when Thelan started toward it. Without slowing up, the four occupants jumped and ran in different directions. The car crashed into an electric light pole. The automobile, the police say, is owned by the Westchester Fuel Company of Depot Square, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

TROOPS FOR IRISH ELECTION

500 Men with Machine Guns Reach County Clare for Special Duty.

LONDON, June 29.—The Central News correspondent at Ennis, County Clare, Ireland, says that 500 infantrymen, with machine guns, have arrived for duty during the Clare election. Count Plunkett arrived today.

The correspondent adds that some excitement was caused during the day by the discovery that a wreath placed on the O'Connell monument had been removed by Sinn Feiners and the republican colors substituted for it."

FEARS GERMAN PLOT FOR A COPPER STRIKE

Arizona Governor Asks War Department to Make Military Investigation at Mines.

PHOENIX, Ariz., June 29.—Activities by labor agitators among copper miners in this district, which Governor Thomas Campbell designated as of a "sinister German character," caused the Governor to ask the War Department tonight for a military investigation of the situation.

Governor Campbell also requested the United States Department of Labor to appoint a conciliator to attempt to arrange an agreement between mine owners and striking copper miners at Bisbee. The Sheriff of Cochise County made a detailed report of strike conditions to the Governor today.

"Reports have been made to me that activities of a sinister German character have been discovered at work in the district," the Governor said tonight.

The text of the dispatches from the Sheriff and the mine owners has not been made public, but it is said that the Sheriff feared bloodshed.

The Governor stated that late advices from the district indicated that 43 per cent. of the men were at work in the larger mines. The pickets, which at first stood about the shafts, have been removed by the Sheriff's deputies from company property.

BISBEE, Ariz., June 29.—All of the surface mechanics of the Copper Queen Mining Company decided late today to remain at work. The vote resulted in 141 against a strike and 35 in favor of joining the Metal Mine Workers' walkout. Company representatives declare that the backbone of the strike has been broken, but the union officials maintain that an even larger number of men has left the employ of the operators. Three mines still are closed.

TO SOLVE PROBLEMS OF GERMAN ALIENS

State Board Organizes to Help Law-Abiding Persons Who Find Origin a Handicap.

The Advisory Board for German Aliens, one of the important divisions in the Resource Mobilization Bureau recently appointed by Governor Whitman, has completed its organization, it was announced yesterday, and has taken up its duties. Victor F. Ridder is Chairman, Louis Will of 714 McBride Street, Syracuse, Vice President; Fedor Willimeck, 18 Exchange Place, Rochester, Treasurer, and Frank J. Glockner of 31 South Pearl Street, Albany, Secretary. In a letter to the board the Governor wrote:

"The authorities of this State will encounter many new situations in these trying days which citizens of German birth and German descent can greatly assist in solving. In many of the matters affecting the resident law-abiding subjects of the Governments with which we are at war, you, because of your familiarity with their language, customs and habits of thought, can be of peculiar service to the authorities of this State to the end that order may be maintained and unnecessary friction prevented."

The board is sending to each county and city Home Defense Committee a letter asking that a member of the Home Defense Committee be assigned to serve with the Alien Board or that a member of the board in each place be accepted to membership on the local Home Defense Committee. In this way, it is thought, a better determination of the needs of aliens can be arrived at and more prompt measures taken to settle questions arising.

"One of our problems will be to find employment for aliens who have been thrown out of work simply because they are of a people with which we are at war," said Mr. Ridder last night. "Fortunately there has been almost no objection to Germans to overcome. As far as possible we will smooth out any differences that may arise, as, for instance, objection to an organization seeking to do good or to help the country because it has a German name or its membership contains Germans. We have found a case where a man had decided to give up the supervision of a department because he felt that there existed an unjustified opposition to him on account of his German ancestry. There are also German workers who have left employment because of feeling that fellow workers were opposed to them on account of nationality. These are some of the problems with which we may be called upon to deal."

OPPOSES JEWS IN SYRIA.

Turkish Commander Also Closes Entente People's Schools.

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, June 29.—Djemal Pasha, Turkish commander in Syria, one of the most influential leaders of the Young Turks, stated recently in an interview in a review called "German Policy," that all American, English, French, and Russian schools in Syria and Palestine already had been closed and that he would never allow them to reopen after the war. He regarded this as an indispensable step toward the rooting out of Entente influence in the post bellum period. Jewish colonization, he declared, was equally injurious and he would do his utmost to oppose it.

The number of the review containing the interview, although of June 8 date, has only just arrived through a secret route. It is believed the German Government has forbidden copies of it from getting abroad, owing to its strongly anti-Jewish character.

COAL MAN IGNORED PRICES.

Testifies He Tore Up Circular from Smokeless Association.

The members of the Smokeless Operators Association, who are on trial before Judge Grubb of the Federal District Court on a charge of violating the Sherman law, have arranged to meet on Monday in the Waldorf-Astoria, where, it is alleged, the meetings were held which resulted in an agreement to raise prices. As the prosecution will complete its case with the calling of one more witness, it is believed the meeting is to prepare for the defense.

W. L. Willett, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Coal Agency Company, testified yesterday that he had never felt bound by any prices discussed at the meetings of the association and that he never heard that members considered that they were bound to observe any scale of prices. When asked what he did when he received the circulars from W. R. Zimmerman, Secretary of the association, Mr. Willett replied: "I tore them up."

"In normal times," he continued, "it cost $3.23 to send a ton of coal from the mines, via Hampton Roads, to Boston or Lawrence, Mass. Now the same trip costs $6.85 a ton. Our competitors in the Pennsylvania mine regions have had an all-rail charge per ton of $5.15, which has been maintained right along."

He identified letters sent him by operators who complained they were losing money on their contracts and that the price ought to be increased for 1917. Even with an increase, some of the operators wrote, they would not be able to do more than make up for their losses in 1915 and 1916. The trial will be continued on Monday.

APPEARS AGAINST FIANCE.

Daughter-in-Law of Late Senator Foraker Charges Larceny.

Mrs. Kathryn Foraker, widow of Joseph Benson Foraker, Jr., son of the late Senator Foraker of Ohio, appeared in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday to give evidence under her complaint against Alphonso Pelham of 45 Riverside Drive, her fiancé, who is charged with grand larceny. Mrs. Foraker charged that Pelham had misappropriated $350 given him to pay a bill at the Hotel Majestic, and said that he had repaid only a few hundred dollars of $12,000 she loaned him.

Under cross-examination by John G. Snyder, counsel for Pelham, Mrs. Foraker denied that she had shot Pelham in a quarrel in the Hotel Majestic and said that Pelham had inflicted the wound himself when she had refused to give him $20,000. She said that Pelham had threatened then to break off their engagement. Gerald Van Casteel, counsel for Mrs. Foraker, said that Pelham had told him and the policeman who made the arrest that he had repaid the money given him to settle the hotel bill. Magistrate Krotel adjourned the case to July 18 in the Essex Market Court.

Sennett Joins with the Paramount.

Mack Sennett, a well-known producer of motion-picture comedies, formerly associated with the Triangle Film Corporation, has contracted with the Paramount Pictures Corporation to release his future productions through that concern. Mr. Sennett will leave next week for his studios in Edendale, Cal.

"The Warrior" Film for Criterion.

An Italian motion picture in which d'Annunzio's famous character, Maciste, is the central figure in battle scenes in the Alps will be placed on exhibition on Monday, Jul. 16, at the Criterion. The picture is entitled "The Warrior," and was taken at the Italian front with the sanction of the Government.

GUY BOLTON WEDS SINGER.

Playwright Marries Marguerite Namara, Prima Donna.

Word was received yesterday of the recent marriage of Marguerite Namara, prima donna, and Guy Bolton, playwright. Miss Namara, whose family name is Banks, made her professional début in opera in Genoa, Italy. She subsequently sang with the Boston Opera Company, and was last heard here in the Lehar opera, "Alone at Last." She was married to Frederick Toye, a manager, and obtained a divorce from him.

Mr. Bolton was the co-author with P. G. Wodehouse of the librettos of several musical comedies presented here last season, and a number of his new plays will be produced here next season. His former wife is now Mrs. Cosmo Hamilton.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs. MAT. TODAY, PRICES 50c to $2. Ziegfeld Follies. ROOF After Performance at 11:30 MIDNIGHT FROLIC. Turn to the Right!

GAIETY B'WAY, 46TH ST. Evenings 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20. COHAN & HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 894 PEOPLE TURNED AWAY LAST NIGHT. "HITCHY-KOO" AN INTIMATE REVUE WITH Raymond Hitchcock, Gilda La Rue, Wm. Rock and Frances White, Lew Cantor, Irene Bordoni.

FULTON 46th St. nr. B'way. Last 2 Times. Last Matinee Today 2:30. WILLIAM COURTENAY - WISE IN TWO A Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy "PALS FIRST"

GLOBE B'way, 46th St. Daily 1:30 to 11:30. TWO BIG ATTRACTIONS. BENJAMIN CHAPLIN in "THE CAD TO ARMS" and Three Linton Cyclo Features. Also WAR TANKS IN ACTION AT THE FRONT. THE ANZACS.

WINTER GARDEN B'WAY & 50TH. Evgs. at 8. MATINEE TODAY, 50c to $1.50. PASSING SHOW OF 1917. EXTRA MAT. WED., JULY 4.

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. LAST 2 Last Mat. Today 2:15. TIMES. Biggest Operatic Hit in New York. New Shubert Production Music by OSCAR STRAUSS. MY LADY'S GLOVE with CHARLES PURCELL. GREAT SINGING CAST. 100 PRETTY GIRLS.

ASTOR THEA., B'way & 45th. Evs. 8:20. Last Mat. Today 2:20. LAST 2 TIMES. HIS LITTLE WIDOWS

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Last Mat. Today 2:20. LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music. LAST 2 TIMES.

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & July 4, 2:20. THE MAN WHO CAME BACK

SEE THE 48TH ST. THEA., E. of B'way. 13th CHAIR By Bward Vellier. Mats. Today, July 4 & Thurs. Evs. 8:20.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinee Today 2:15. Season's Musical Knockout YOU'RE IN LOVE Last 2 Times

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway, Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & July 4 2:15. OH, BOY! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Evs. Sun.

RIALTO B'way 42d 15-25-50c. Douglas Fairbanks in "Wild & Woolly," and Incomparable Rialto Orchestra. DOORS OPEN 10 A. M. DAILY THIS WEEK.

WASH'N SQ. PLAYERS COMEDY 110 W. 41st. Evs. 8:45. Last Mat. Today 2:30. LAST 2 TIMES "Plots and Playwrights" "Anything May Occur" & (new) "Pariah."

STRAND B'way at 47th St. Evenings 8:30 to 11:30. Mats. 25c to $1. CHARLES RICHMAN & MARY FULLER in Sensational Play, "THE PUBLIC BE DAMNED" Arbuckle Comedy, Ladies Quartette, Orch.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Last 2 Times. Evs. 8:30. Last Mat. Today 2:30. WM. COLLIER in the Greatest of all Farces NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

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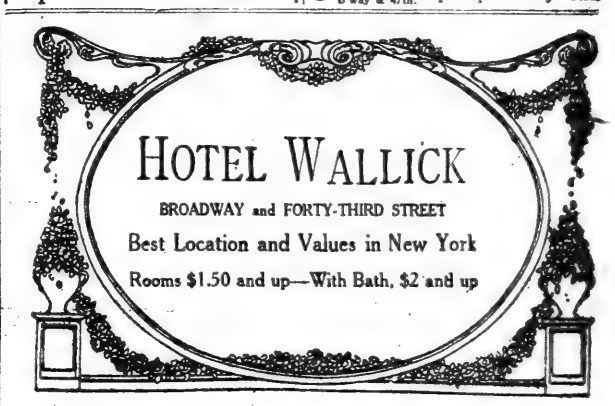
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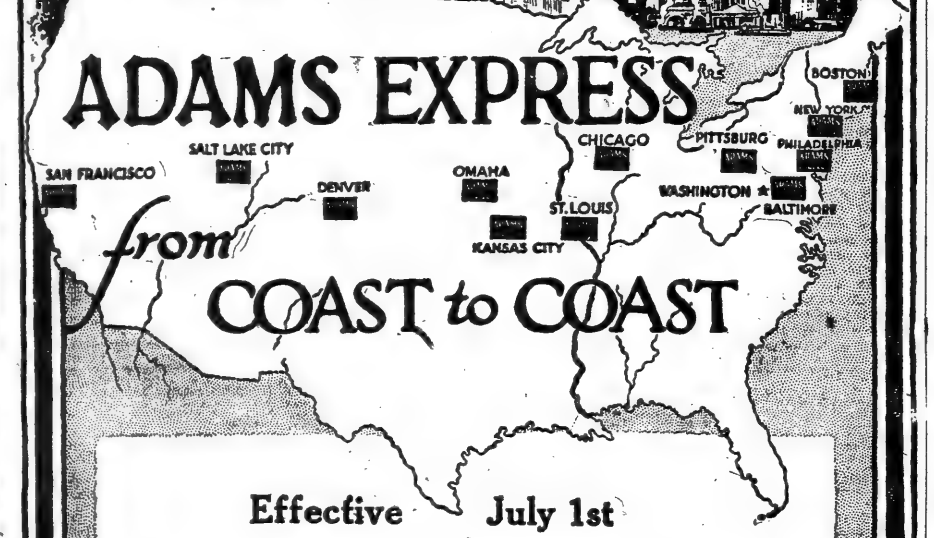
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1917.

THE RATE DECISION.

The railroads are still under the ban of a Populistic prejudice which, although it long ago disappeared from the minds of the people, still lingers in certain official and political quarters, just as the snow of Winter may persist in midsummer in mountain ravines where the light of the sun never penetrates. The Interstate Commerce Commission, true to its Bourbon bent, learning nothing, forgetting nothing, denies the application of the railroads for a 15 per cent. increase of freight rates, and defers further consideration of the subject until Oct. 28, when the roads may try again.

The Commission does grant small increases in the coal, iron, and coke rates in the West and South. It grants, too, increases in rates between New York and Chicago, as much as 11 per cent. on freight of the first class, with much lower ratios of increase on other classes, conditioned on the agreement of the roads to maintain existing discriminations in favor of certain ports. This slight favor, it is estimated, will be equivalent to an increase of about 3 to 4 per cent. in gross revenue for the roads affected.

The Commission was not unanimous in its denial. One of the dissenting Commissioners declares that the granting of a higher rate should have been considered as a matter of Government policy, rather than as a question of the reasonableness of the rates. That is a misconception. The application should have been granted, in the first place, as a matter of plain and proved justice to the railroads, and then, as a matter of national policy, in the interest of the people. It was demonstrated over and over again during the hearing that increased taxes and costs of operation, including much higher wages and expenses forced upon the roads by law, have made larger revenues imperative if the railway systems of the country are to maintain their structure and rolling stock in a state of efficiency adequate to the country's trade.

The Commission forbids betterments and extensions paid for out of earnings, yet it denies to the roads the right to earn money enough to maintain their credit at a level sufficiently high to enable them to sell new securities, and this at a time when a great national emergency puts upon the roads unprecedented burdens and responsibilities which they have assumed in a spirit of noble patriotism. It is a blind, small-minded, cankered policy, and the business of the country, the Government itself, the great cause to which we are committed, suffer the penalty.

NEWS ABOUT TROOP LANDINGS.

The Secretary of War is disposed to frown upon the publication here of news about the arrival of American troops in France. His position was stated in our Washington dispatches yesterday:

> Secretary BAKER holds that information regarding the arrival of American forces in France should not be published unless authorized by the War Department. He stated only two days ago that he would authorize the announcement of the arrival of all units as soon as it could be done safely, but made it plain that the department would not make public the arrival of any contingent so long as it believed that such publication might jeopardize the safety of other units that might not have landed.

News of the landing of our soldiers in France is of deep interest to the American people. It has been felt that recruiting might be stimulated by its publication in American newspapers. The Secretary, however, is evidently fearful that if American newspapers publish the news of the arrival of the first, second, or third contingent of our troops, the enemy may thereby obtain information by which it would profit in planning for attacks upon contingents not yet landed.

But all this news is published voluminously in French newspapers, three thousand miles nearer the enemy lines, and the French censorship is very strict. If France can prevent the news from reaching German ears, cannot the United States maintain equally efficient safeguards against disclosure? It would seem that the vigilance of the censor should be exercised, not upon incoming cable dispatches to the press of the United States, but upon outgoing dispatches of nobody quite knows what ultimate destination.

OUR ALLY, RUMANIA.

The Rumanian mission to the United States, which arrived in Washington yesterday, is the second to come from the smaller nations that are endeavoring to stem the tide of Caesarism. When the United States entered the war Premier BRATIANO sent by cable a welcome to us, in which he said:

> Rumania is happy and proud to be by the side of the United States in the fight against those who imagined they could violate and warp, as their strength and selfish interests might dictate, the normal and democratic development of the great human family.

When the Italian mission was in New York Dr. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER said, in his speech at the dinner given to them:

> "No indemnities?" Certainly not! "No annexations?" Certainly not! But restoration, restitution, and a return home of stolen and scattered children!

The "stolen and scattered children" whom German autocracy has parted and kept apart from their motherlands are many, from France's children in Alsace to Italy's in Istria. Among them are Serbia's children in Bosnia and Rumania's in Transylvania. There can be no permanent peace in Europe until the stolen and scattered children are restored. That is why Rumania entered the war; to liberate the Rumanians kept in Austrian bondage and reunite them with their own people. When this war ends, all the wrongs made by the ancient belief that kidnapping and homicide were legitimate national objects—a belief no longer entertained by any nations but those of Mitteleuropa—must be righted, that the world may be at peace thenceforth, and to right one of them Rumania fights.

Her army, according to recent dispatches, is ready to take the field. Rumania, though defeated last year, was not put out of action, for her army was left practically intact, and it is not the taking of territory but the destruction or capture of armies that counts. To that defeat two things contributed — Rumania's own inadequate conception of the size of the task and the failure of the Russian Court to give her the expected support. Both of these things have disappeared from the situation; Rumania has no reason to fear high-placed Russian treachery and has no illusions about her own task. She is to be counted on for good work whenever BRUSILOFF shall be able to give the signal; perhaps earlier than that. And whatever blows she strikes will be struck not only negatively against autocracy, but actively for liberty, the liberation of her "stolen and scattered children."

COAL PRICE REGULATION.

The price of all coal in the United States is to be fixed by a combination of all producers, with the benediction of a committee of Cabinet Secretaries, and the co-operation of the Council of National Defense. That is as near a finality as any business arrangement can be, and it behooves all concerned to accommodate themselves to it, whether or not they like it. The anthracite trade is included, but its prices are not now fixed. On and after Monday, bituminous prices will be "fair and reasonable," varying for separate districts. Ultimately "accurate costs" will be found by official inquiry, and then the present "tentative maximum" prices will be revised. The official estimate is that present prices will be reduced by from $1 to $5 a ton, to an aggregate of $180,000,000 for the country. It will be an economy of money which neither has been nor ought to be spent. The calculation is excessive, unless it is applied to the entire trade, instead of to such portion as may have paid the current maximum prices. The Clearfield district reduced its price from $5.25 to $3. Tennessee, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia reduced their various prices to the same minimum. Alabama quotes a range between $3 and $4.

In the prosecution of the Smokeless Coal conspirators in this city testimony was published yesterday that the price "fixed" for the navy was from $2.58 to $2.95, including freight of $1.40. One bidder, perhaps to avoid the appearance of collusion, made his bid $2.98. The contrast between these price schedules seems to show that in the opinion of the prosecutors the crime lay in the "fixing," not in the unreasonableness of the charges to consumers, either the Government or others. If the bituminous industry had been as well organized as the anthracite, which the Federal Trade Commission has formally praised, it seems likely that the price movement would have been similar, that is, neither unduly low during depressed trade conditions nor extortionate when the time came to make an average by taking whatever could be exacted from necessitous consumers. Now that the Government sits in with the conspirators, it may have a fellow-feeling with men of business who are compelled to pay their bills to remain alive commercially, and who have no taxing power to fall back upon.

It is not to be imagined that the entire difficulty disappears with the formation of the combination. It will be necessary to continue the same pressure that produced excellent results before the combination was formed. The Government War Board reported yesterday that 29 per cent. more bituminous coal was hauled in April than last year. That was the result of quickening the car movement to such an extent that the operators were afraid that the increased service would break the market, then bringing them such unfamiliar prosperity. Governor GOODRICH of Indiana telegraphed the Trade Commission yesterday that the cars supplied to the operators were underloaded as their number increased. The Public Service Commission of his State is urging that cars be loaded to 110 per cent. of capacity, whereas loadings actually run from 95 per cent. to 85. The Governor knows no reason for what he asserts is "unquestionably true," but suggests the obvious one that increasing supply is inconsistent with rising prices. That motive disappears with a fixed price.

There no longer is any reason why the country should not have all the coal it needs, both bituminous and anthracite, unless the miners should renew their demand for their share of their employers' increased profits. If it should appear that the fixed prices which now seem so economical produce excessive profits, the maximum to be named may be even lower than the one now fixed so acceptably. The bituminous coal trade has never had an opportunity to see how much it could earn, and rather shrinks from that disclosure now. The present combination is tighter than even the anthracite, and there may be such an embarrassment of wealth before the coal operators as before the steel trade. It would be an equally useful demonstration of the folly of forbidding combination instead of regulating it reasonably. Congress and the Department of Justice have not learned that lesson yet, but it is worth learning.

THE VOLUNTEER SYSTEM.

If the men still needed to fill the regular army cannot be obtained by the volunteer system, they must be drafted. The machinery for the selective draft is finished and will be put in operation within a week or a fortnight. It will be possible to send the first men secured under that system to the regular army posts. The President had in mind the possibility that the volunteer system would fail to provide enough men to raise the regular army to war strength and indicated, in his speech to Congress urging the acceptance of the selective draft law, that the force might ultimately be extended by resort to the draft. The army law provides that regular troops may be obtained by drafting when volunteering fails. But the enlistments for a month or so were so encouraging that until this last week of recruiting it was confidently hoped that the needed 190,000 men would be obtained in the old way. The result, thus far, is a striking commentary upon the insistence by a minority of the House Committee on Military Affairs that 500,000 men could be secured for the army through voluntary enlistments.

There would have been no lack of volunteers, of course, if the country had been sharply awakened to a clear sense of the national peril. An incident like the attack on Fort Sumter would have caused the farmers to leave their fields, the machinists to throw aside their tools. But that is precisely what is not wanted. We do not want the farmers and the industrial workers, whose labors are essential to the safety of the nation, to leave their work. Our soldiers must be men who can be spared, who have not hitherto been employed in work that must not be neglected while we are at war. There are plenty of such men and 625,000 of them will soon be enrolled in the new national army.

There is still a chance, of course, that the regular army may be filled by volunteers, but, in spite of all the urging and the energetic work of the recruiting officers, more than 50,000 are still needed, and there is only one day left. Last night's demonstration may have its effect, thousands of men may throng the recruiting stations today, an extension of the time for a few days may result in bringing forward the number of men required. In selling the Liberty bonds and raising the Red Cross fund great results were obtained in the last few hours. But it is just as well to look a disagreeable fact in the face. The men have not yet volunteered. The boasted volunteer system has thus far failed, and it is altogether likely that we must draw on national army men to make up the deficiency in the regular establishment. This would not be an unmixed evil if it led to the abandonment of the volunteer system in this country for all time and compelled the institution of universal training in times of peace and universal service in war. That is the fair and truly democratic method.

LABOR FOR THE FIELDS.

From Vermont comes an urgent call for 5,000 farm hands. A considerable part of the crops will be lost, it is said, if the needed workers cannot be obtained. At the same time reports from the national Department of Labor about the supply for harvesting are distinctly favorable. An officer of the department, returning from a trip through the Middle West, says that in the wheat fields, from Oklahoma northward, there is no unusual shortage. Kansas tells the department that it does not need any more men. But the time of greatest demand throughout the country has not yet arrived. Not long ago it was estimated by the Department of Agriculture that the normal supply of farm laborers had been reduced by 2,000,000 men. Those who were drawn away to other work are still engaged in it, and the effect of the selective draft will soon be felt. The Departments of Agriculture and Labor are striving, by the labor census and in co-operation with State and county authorities throughout the land, to provide for the harvest all the workers who can be found. They are asking manufacturers to release employés for a short time, when they will be needed in the fields, and many harvesters will be gained in this way.

The improvement of the labor situation seen in many places is due largely to the work of those who are called boys, although the ages of a majority of them range between 16 and 21. They are employed under the direction of the United States Boys' Working Reserve and several local organizations. There has been no complete enumeration of them, but a few reports indicate the extent of the movement. In the State of New York 10,000 are at work on farms, and the homes of 2,000 of these are in this city. In Virginia 1,000 boys are digging 400,000 bushels of potatoes which might otherwise have been lost, owing to the emigration of negroes to the North. Many of the boy workers from this city are living in camps. In Utah hundreds of boys from the towns have been sent to the sugar-beet fields.

All the food from our farms and gardens should be saved. So far as wheat is concerned, our crop will be small, and our allies will need every bushel that can be spared. Wheat crops abroad, as a rule, are deficient. France, for example, will have only 52 per cent. of a normal yield and 20 per cent. less than was harvested last year. Australia has a large surplus stock, but her new crop is said to show a reduction of 25 per cent. Of other foodstuffs we shall have a good supply, but there will be an export war demand for what we do not use. And there are now in Europe American soldiers who must have food. The loss, for lack of labor or any other cause, of any considerable part of that which should be harvested and preserved would be most deplorable.

An error, to which the Danish Minister has directed our attention, crept into an article in THE TIMES the other day, discussing Scandinavian neutrality. Minister STAUNING of the Danish Cabinet, who attended the misnamed "peace" conference at Stockholm, was there referred to as the Foreign Minister. He is, in fact, a Minister without portfolio, and represents the Socialist Party in the Cabinet, but is not at the head of any Government department. "His presence at the socialistic conference in Stockholm," we are informed, "must not be construed as representing the Danish Government, but solely as representing the political party to which he belongs." It is, nevertheless, a fact that his participation in this conference was denounced by the Conservative Party as a violation of Denmark's agreement with Norway and Sweden, and his removal from office vainly demanded.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

As Allies, Not as Rescuers.

Dr. HENRY VAN DYKE, in a letter printed on this page yesterday, protested with earnestness against the continued circulation of reports to the effect that France has been "bled white," that she is at her "last gasp," and that only the immediate arrival of American soldiers in large numbers can save the French race from extinction or a close approach to it.

His opinion, formed as a result of observations taken during a very recent visit to France, is that while her losses of men in battle have indeed been enormous, and though she does need as well as deserve all the help we can give, as quickly as we can give it, she still possesses "a splendid fighting force," and would be able, though at terrible cost, to go on with no other aid than she is now receiving to the victory over the Germans which all of her soldiers still confidently think they can win in the end.

The two views of the French situation thus summarized are not contradictory in essentials; they are, rather, different aspects of the same facts. To the sympathetic and admiring eyes of her friends the state of France is certainly serious enough to make them hasten to her relief, and while there is presumably something of exaggeration in calling it desperate, in the sense of hopeless unless further aid comes promptly, it is quite near enough to that to make the use of the word easily understandable. On the other hand, Frenchmen themselves, and others who have been in close contact with her soldiers and statesmen, naturally are reluctant to admit that France has been reduced to a position of helplessness and must be rescued by outsiders from imminent destruction.

From either standpoint our duty is the same and equally clear, but it is right as well as kind for us to act and talk on the theory that our mission in Europe is not so much to "save France" as it is to share with her the high privilege of ending an iniquitous war and restoring peace to the world.

Detectives Under the Harrow.

Commissioner WALLSTEIN'S investigation of the Cruger case is only bringing out such facts as were confidently to be expected from the day when it became known that the police of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau had not found RUTH CRUGER'S body where they had reason to believe it was, and that they had allowed her murderer to fly the country, though they had opportunity and more than excuse for arresting him. As yet there has not been found much, if any, evidence of corruption, of police alliance with criminals. Some of the policemen obviously were on too friendly terms with a man whom they knew—or should have known—to be of bad repute, but that any of them would have protected him or facilitated his escape, if they had been aware that he was a murderer, is not now a warranted suspicion.

The faults disclosed are of a different sort. It is less stupidity than negligence that is revealed, and the negligence is of the kind best described as "institutional"—the kind that can be kept out of an organization like the police force only by constant watchfulness on the part of higher officials, who are themselves not immune from the same deteriorating influences of custom and routine.

As usual in such cases, a "vicious circle" is to be observed. The great number of mysterious disappearances that take place in a large city tends to render them uninteresting to the men who have to deal with them, and, on the other hand, this lack of interest tends to increase the number of disappearances that remain mysteries. In this instance the police leaped to the conclusion that made things easiest for them, and they developed to every circumstance indicating that the conclusion was wrong a blindness that is familiar to all psychologists.

There was also shown again the folly and danger of working from a theory instead of from ascertained facts—of deciding what human beings would do, instead of what they had done. Such decisions are sometimes correct, but it is only by a lucky chance; they are far more often fallacious, and, Sherlock Holmes to the contrary notwithstanding, the really good detective does not act on them. The plan is successful in fiction only because the author works backward from his dénouement and arranges all his preliminaries to suit it. The detective in real life is not thus favored.

They Didn't Drink to William.

A correspondent of The London Chronicle says that half an hour after the aerial raid of June 13 he saw three men enter the bar of a well-known London hotel and heard them order a bottle of Johannisberger, a wine the origin of which is revealed by the words "H. Sichel Söhne, Mainz a Rhein," on the label. And he writes, "I wondered what would have happened after a British air raid on Berlin if three men had entered the Adlon Hotel and ordered a bottle of Bass."

The question is not without interest, especially to those who remember the experiences in the German capital of English-speaking people who incautiously revealed their nationality, real or supposed, to the excited populace during the days following the declaration of war. The Chronicle's correspondent does not reveal whether it made him proud or angry that no trouble followed the ordering of a German wine in the London hotel. Perhaps he was both, such a combination of contradictory emotions being easily within the range of human possibilities.

Profit and Loss of Prohibition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial opposition to the pending proposals for prohibition, have you not failed to consider how much more the country loses economically from the use of alcohol than the Government gains through its income from excise taxes?

For every dollar the Federal Government collects in liquor taxes, the local taxpayers of the country spend $10, to repair the damage done by liquor. Does the Federal Government maintain the alcoholic wards at Bellevue Hospital, with its 8,000 admissions a year, or support the Inebriate Farm at Warwick, or pay the costs of the police, the courts, the prisons and asylums, or the poor farms, where the users of alcoholic beverages, beer, wine, and whisky, and the incompetents and derelicts due to them are cared for at public expense?

Come with me to the hospital and the clinic, visit the homes of the poor, and see where the public must spend its money to rescue the remnants which liquor has left. Can you then say that it would not be worth a greater sacrifice than $350,000,000 a year to liberate a nation from the bondage of the alcohol habit?

There is no need of dragging ethics into the matter. It is a matter of lives, brains, bread, health, dollars, and our precious duty to our allies. Nothing so practical, nothing so patriotic, nothing so logical can be done by this country now as to face the issue in a manly way. As Lloyd George said, "England is fighting Germany, Austria, and drink." Let us finish with drink first, declare ourselves free from the most habit-forming of drugs, the depressant that lowers accomplishment, and then go ahead and show our generosity, our effectiveness, our self-control, as only a non-alcoholized community can. The world has never seen a non-alcoholic nation in war.

Alcoholic beverages neither establish nor maintain health. We can do without them and the tax they bring, so that health may prevail.

HAVEN EMERSON,
Commissioner of Health.

New York, June 28, 1917.

Substitutes for Leather Shoes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article of June 26 on "One Way to Save Leather" brings up a point which has long been rankling in my mind, to wit: Why do women need to wear shoes of leather at all—or, at least, on the greater number of occasions—for the duration of the war?

Several years ago there came upon the market boots and ties made of waterproof cravenette that were at once all the rage because they were charming, light, comfortable, strong, and durable. At the same time came slippers and boots of velvet and brocade for dress wear. The brocade was expensive, outre, and impracticable, but the velvet highly satisfactory. Both the velvet and the cravenette footgear were almost half the price of ordinary kidskin, or russet, or patent leather shoes; and women quickly made the discovery that they outwore two and sometimes three pairs of the conventional sort. The result was an enormous popularity, which, however, did not please the manufacturers, who promptly withdrew this class of footwear from the market when they discovered the fact that they were selling about one pair of cravenette to three pairs of the perishable kid, owing to the greater durability of the cloth. Since then it has been impossible to procure either type of cloth shoe. Inquiry elicits a scornful reply from the clerk to the effect that "they are out of style." Which is untrue; for if women could get them they would wear them, because they like them!

There is little use in trying to legislate about footwear (for women; an ugly, low-cut, low-heeled shoe simply won't be accepted by the style-loving American. The fault in this case is distinctly the manufacturers. Let them supply us with cloth footwear—strong, snug-fitting cravenette, and decent quality velvet, as well as the canvas and linen of Summer. We will wear them if we can buy them!

NINA WILCOX PUTNAM.

New York, June 28, 1917.

A Fine War Town.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I believe that this little city of Brunswick, Ga., with an approximate population of 12,000, by taking $1,180,000 worth of Liberty bonds leads the entire United States of America. In addition to this she has subscribed about $20,000 to the Red Cross fund and has an entire military company of volunteers, besides thirty or forty men in the regular army and navy.

JOHN C. STILES.

Brunswick, Ga., June 25, 1917.

CZECHS GOING OVER.

Russia Now Gives Them an Opportunity to Fight Their Oppressors.

Brooklyn, June 26, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in today's edition of THE TIMES the statement to the effect that three Czech regiments have recently deserted the Austro-Hungarian armies and gone over to the Russians. Publication of this news is said to have created quite a sensation in Austria.

May I not say that it has long been an open secret that the Czech and Slovak regiments in the Austro-Hungarian armies have been doing the same thing whenever opportunity presented itself from the very beginning of the war? The Czechs and the Slovaks have violently opposed the war from its very inception. They realized that such a war was being fought for the purpose of increasing German and Magyar hegemony, and that it was a war which promised no good to the dependent nationalities of Austria-Hungary. In fact, they knew that one of the reasons for the war was the belief of Austro-Hungarian statesmen that, by declaring war on a foreign enemy, they could divert the attention of the leaders of these dependent nationalities from clamoring for internal reform.

But in this Austro-Hungarian statesmen were sadly disappointed. Czech and Slovak regiments surrendered with such frequency that many of their military units had to be completely disbanded. Not only that, but they even went so far as to ask the permission of their captors to enlist in their armies and fight against their former masters. Under the old régime in Russia, such permission could not be secured, but the revolution has made it possible for these captives to form a separate army and enter the war for the liberation of the Czechs and Slovaks from the Austro-Hungarian oppression. It is reported that a legion of not less than 250,000 Czechs and Slovaks is now being formed in Russia for this very purpose, and it is a firm belief that similar legions will be formed in other countries also.

These people, who have for years lived under the domination of Austria-Hungary, realize that a reform from within is an impossibility owing to the firm bonds of unity that have been established between the Austro-Hungarian aristocracy and the Prussian junkers, so they have united in foreign lands to bring the light of freedom into their native homes.

G. H. MIKA.

From a Wounded French Soldier.

[Translation.]

To the Editor of The New York Times:

General John J. Pershing has landed on our goodly soil of France, of which a part is still defiled by the enemy. In a little while we and our brothers in arms, the English and Americans, will know how to make him let go.

The barbarians have made too many innocent victims. On Oct. 1, 1914, my three little children, sleeping the sleep of innocence, were snatched from their cradles by their mother at 3 o'clock in the morning. The terrible enemy, armed to the teeth, conqueror and master, was approaching. It was necessary to flee without looking back. It is this flight that my wife has made, the little ones half clothed, the door of the house left open.

The next day, after a day and night of flight, the little children, ill at ease in the little carriage, hungry, thirsty, and sleepy, pointed with their little fingers, their arms outstretched in the direction of the village they had fled from, saying, "Let's go home, mamma." Our two smaller children died of privation and cold. They are in heaven with the many other little innocent victims.

The first great American, General Pershing, is welcome. I and my wounded comrades, cut down on the field of battle, address to our brothers in America deep expressions of our gratitude for their intervention, generous, just, and powerful, in the fight which must triumph over the barbarians that our children may know peace, liberty, and labor.

FRANÇOIS DUSSART,
Fourteenth Chasseurs.
Hospital Bayard, Grenoble, June 15, 1917.

Alsace Rejoices in German Defeat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an Alsatian, being in Alsace when the war started, I protest strongly against statements made by pro-German newspapers in this country, that the people of Alsace-Lorraine are loyal to the Germans.

I was born under German rule in a town of 3,000 inhabitants, and can assure you that whenever the Germans are getting a licking we all rejoice, although our own sons and brothers are compelled to fight for the Kaiser and the God-chosen race. When the battle of the Marne was fought and the Germans came rolling back we had a real holiday.

I was present when the Statthalter, Fuerst Hohenlohe, left Strasburg. The Alsatians stood at the station to see him off and cried "Hurrah!" A German in the crowd said, "Wie sich die Deutschen beliebt gemacht haben," and an old Alsatian replied, "If you all get out we are going to celebrate for a whole week." Wetterle, Blumenthal, and Hansie have given a good answer how much we love the Germans. Vive la France! Vive l'Alsace.

UNALSACIEN.

Brooklyn, June 28, 1917.

Women Census Workers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial article on the census in yesterday's TIMES, June 26, has been called to my attention by a number of women who are members of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, and all of them women who devoted many days to taking the State census. A letter from a Census Supervisor thanks me for the

> generous assistance accorded by members of your association, who at great inconvenience and sacrifice have attended the registration office every day and in some instances have worked as long as eight hours daily, as they are assigned to a very busy office, as evidenced by the fact that we registered 1,968 people.

I myself was a Captain of one of the registration booths, and the women who took the shifts as well as the men were all opposed to woman suffrage.

Taking the census was work that appealed to the patriotism of all women, suffragists or anti-suffragists. Giving only suffragists credit is rather unfair to the great mass of women who are yet unconverted to suffrage methods and suffrage policy, and who are serving their country without any thought of compensation.

Mrs. GEORGE PHILLIPS.

New York, June 27, 1917.

ESTIMATES.

I know a man I thought to be
A splendid chap in every way,
So fine, so strong he seemed to me;
And then—oh, just the other day—
His country called her sons; and so
I thought he'd be the first to go.

I met him recently, and he
Does *not* expect to volunteer;
And if he's drafted it will be
The ruin of his whole career,
(Or so he says,) and cannot see
Why we should call this country free!

I know a man I thought to be
Just nothing but a handsome flirt;
A ruthless lady-killer he,
Careless of whom his nonsense hurt,
(Or so I thought,) and at the call,
I never thought of him at all.

I learned from other lips than his—
He never even mentioned it—
Of his enlistment.

"Yes, it is
A wrench, but I must do my bit.",
(This when I spoke of it;) since when
I do not judge my fellow-men!

BEATRICE BARRY.

REAL NAMES IN RUSSIA.

Lenin's Not German—Other Radicals May Be from Baltic Provinces.

New York, June 25, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's TIMES there is a little item of news from Petrograd, under the headline "Leaders' Names Assumed," credited to The London Post, which is full of misinformation, and ought to be corrected. The item referred to contains the following two statements:

1—That the real name of the leader of the extremist faction, Lenin, is Zebarbluhm or Zedarbaum.

2—That of the eighteen members of the Executive Committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates the real names of fourteen sound German.

As to Lenin, his real name is Ulianoff, a "Stolbovoy Dvorianin," which means a member of the nobility. He is of Russian parentage, born in one of the innermost Russian provinces. Zedarbaum is the real name of an influential Socialist of the moderate faction whose nom de plume is Martoff.

As for the Executive Committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, it consists of fifty-four members, not of eighteen, these fifty-four being divided into a majority of thirty-two moderates or minimalists and twenty-two extremists or maximalists.

Of the fourteen members referred to in the news item, several represent the Jewish Socialist organization known as the Bund, as Goldman, Lurie, &c. The seven or eight whose real names sound German may come from provinces with a large German population, like the Baltic provinces, or they may simply have a name that sounds German, but has nothing to do with the German policies.

It is perfectly legitimate to disagree with the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates in Petrograd, but I don't see why the council and its members should be constantly vilified by people who, for lack of insight into the great Russian crisis, try to explain away events of historical importance by insignificant trifles.

It is true that most of them have studied statesmanship in prison, but so have many others whose names now shine forth from the pages of history. Everybody at all acquainted with the recent history of Russia knows that nearly every able writer from Lermontov down to Gorky; every original thinker from Herzen down to the present Minister Chernov or Plekhnov; every independent citizen from the Decabrists down to Breshkovskaya, the grandmother of the revolution, were persecuted, humiliated, and imprisoned by the old régime, so that very often the prison was the only place where they could learn anything.

B. C. VLADECK,
City Editor Jewish Daily Forward.

GERMAN EDUCATION.

The Great Distance Between the Best and Worst Minds.

New York, June 25, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

George R. Wells, in your issue of the 21st, ridicules the "wholesale laudation" of the German school system as contained in excerpts from an article in the Kreuz-Zeitung, against which he quotes extracts from a work by a German professor which would indicate that the German people are almost unbelievably ignorant, and yet, contradictory as they may seem, both statements are based on truth, as is shown by Buckle in Chapter V. of his general introduction to "The History of Civilization":

> Before the middle of the eighteenth century the Germans, notwithstanding a few eminent names, such as Kepler and Leibnitz, had no literature of real value; and the first impetus which they received was caused by their contact with the French intellect, and by the influence of those eminent Frenchmen who, in the reign of Frederick the Great, flocked to Berlin, a city which has ever since been the headquarters of philosophy and science. From this there have resulted some very important circumstances, which I can here briefly indicate. The German intellect, stimulated by the French into a sudden growth, has been irregularly developed; and thus hurried into an activity greater than the average civilization requires. The consequence is that there is no nation in Europe in which we find so wide an interval between the highest minds and the lowest minds. The German philosophers possess a learning and a reach of thought which places them at the head of the civilized world. The German people are more superstitious, more prejudiced, and, notwithstanding the care which the Government takes of their education, more really ignorant and more unfit to govern themselves than are the inhabitants either of France or England. * * * Owing to this, the highest intellects have, in Germany, so outstripped the general progress of the nation that there is no sympathy between the two parties; nor are there at present any means by which they may be brought into contact.

That was written in 1855, and no doubt is the situation there today. And in a footnote to the foregoing he protests against the pleasant picture drawn by a writer (Mr. Kay) of the results of compulsory education in Germany, naming two points as the basis of his protest, one of which is:

> The notorious fact that the German people, notwithstanding their so-called education, are unfit to take any share in political matters, and have no aptitude for the practical and administrative part of government.

Will not the foregoing clear up the mystery of the blind obedience of the Germans to the Kaiser, their horrid record of barbarity in the war and brutality of their Government even at home, and what has always seemed inexplicable to most Americans, viz., why the Germans, an "intelligent, educated people," did not long ago throw off the yoke of their rulers and take their place among the republics of the world?

New York, June 25, 1917. A. B.

American English.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No, please don't cable "your correspondent Bartimaeus, somewhere in England, and charge him to correct his Yankee dictionary!" Americans *do* say "wa-al." All of them! The English don't mean by that spelling that we pronounce it like "wall." To them, with their clear, crisp diction, every vowel and every consonant (two l's at the end of "well") coming out beautifully, it sounds as if we made well rhyme (almost) with a word like "pal"—drawled out a good deal. Try it—Pa-al. We-el—almost the same vowel sound, at least to the trained English ear. Those French and Italians who know English find great difficulty in understanding Americans (not to mention the English themselves) unless they learned their English here.

Apropos of all this, oughtn't we to learn how to pronounce Paris now that so many of us are going over there? Of course every one can say Pa-ree when speaking French, but what a pity to say Parus instead of the proper and much prettier "Pari"! That is when speaking English. If you doubt this listen to any Americans! O. STANLEY.

Princeton, June 26, 1917.

RED CROSS SERVICE.

Jacob H. Schiff's Protest Against Discriminations.

The following letter has been sent to the Secretary of State by Jacob H. Schiff:

New York, June 24, 1917.

The Hon. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary: Fifty-two years ago, having immigrated from Germany, I became an American by my own free choice, and ever since, I believe I may say, my loyalty to America, both in thought and in action, has been as thorough and as intense as that of any native American.

I may say that I have taken advantage of every opportunity that has offered itself to me to co-operate and to aid in constructive work for the betterment and strengthening of my country in fact and in ideals. In short, I have endeavored to be a good citizen in the fullest sense of the word as I understand it.

I have brought up my children in the like spirit, and, now that the latter have children of their own, I am sure that my children's children are being raised under the like influences.

Until now I have firmly believed that naught could happen through which, with the acquiescence of my Government, I might be placed in a different class from any other American. But, to my great chagrin and mortification, I find that in this I have been mistaken.

Need I state what I am alluding to? You, Mr. Secretary, within the last few days have announced through the American Red Cross that American citizens of German, Austro-Hungarian, Bulgarian, or Turkish birth, loyal as they may be to the United States, as well as native Americans, the children of fathers born in the countries just named, shall, in obedience to the wishes of some of our allies, be excluded from service in the cause of humanity in the United Kingdom, France, and allied countries.

Thus, the American Government has not only acquiesced in these mortifying dictates of our own allies, but it is almost like adding insult to injury to have it proclaimed broadcast that certain of its citizens, loyal as they may be to the United States, are to be placed in a class by themselves, with lesser privileges in the rendering of war services than other Americans.

May I be permitted, with the utmost respect both for your high office and for you personally, to give it as my opinion that proper consideration as to the effect of this action on the part of the Department of State can hardly have been given, or the action you have just taken through the Red Cross would, as I am convinced, have been withheld.

I believe I need hardly add that in speaking in the above individually, I have done this for illustrative purposes solely, in order to better elucidate the position in which thousands, nay, likely millions, of good Americans have been placed by the communication from your department sent to the American Red Cross District Headquarters by the Director General of the Red Cross's military relief. Very respectfully and faithfully yours, JACOB H. SCHIFF.

THE LAWS OF CITIZENSHIP.

Only One Kind of American Is Recognized.

New York, June 29, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The forceful letter in which Colonel Roosevelt points out the discrimination about to be practiced by our Government against an important part of our citizenship by excluding from American Red Cross base hospitals sent abroad not only naturalized citizens born in Germany and allied countries, but also native-born citizens whose fathers were born in those countries, is redolent of the true American spirit.

"Service in the Red Cross," he impressively says, "should be like service in the ranks of the army; no man worthy to serve in one should be barred from service in the other. If any spy or disloyal person is found in either, in the theatre of war, he should be hung out of hand or shot by drumhead court-martial, without mercy, whether he is of native or foreign parentage. But it is an intolerable wrong and insult to discriminate or permit discrimination between loyal and devoted Americans because of their parentage or birthplace."

It is difficult to believe that those responsible for the recent pronouncement which has aroused a whirlwind of indignation can have given due consideration to the consequences entailed. They are initiating a hateful and dangerous classification in our citizenship. They are pointing the finger of derision at millions of Americans simply because they or their fathers happen to have been born in lands now inimical to us. They are justifying one section of our citizens in regarding another with suspicion, contumely, and hostility at a time when every citizen should be made to feel that to one brotherhood unites him and his fellow-Americans in striving for the attainment of a common purpose. Have they sought to picture the feelings of those who are told by our Government that their services and sacrifices are not wanted and that they are not to be permitted to follow their patriotic impulses? It will be found that many of this proscribed class have contributed as largely as any other to the success of the Liberty Loan, have been in the front rank of those who conducted the recent Red Cross campaign, have unreservedly offered their lives and their fortunes for the defense of their country. Yet they and their sons are informed bluntly that their participation in the blessed work of the Red Cross hospitals on foreign soil is not desired.

Have we lost all sense of humor? Have we forgotten the fundamental principles of Americanism? The Supreme Court of the United States recently declared:

>

MORE BIG GIFTS HERE FOR RED CROSS FUND

Deficit in $40,000,000 Allotment Likely to be Wiped Out Soon.

PHONE CO. GIVES $57,000

New York Chapter Appeals to 160,000 Employers to Ask Their Workers to Help.

The Campaign Committee of the American Red Cross announced yesterday that a national effort would be made to insure receipt by the relief organization of the approximately $2,000,000 which was pledged in the form of dividends to be declared in July by corporations and banks. By means of letters it is planned to get on the track of the stockholders who are to receive these special dividends, and when they are paid to remind them to indorse the dividend checks over to the Red Cross.

The nearly $2,000,000 which New York is short of its allotted $40,000,000 is being decreased gradually. Yesterday brought a contribution of $57,000 from the New York Telephone and Telegraph Company, being part of an assessment of $58,000 levied by the American Telegraph and Telephone Company on its subsidiary companies. Of this half-million donation $350,000 will be paid in the current year, the rest in 1918. The Delaware and Atlantic Telegraph and Telephone Company also forwarded $2,500.

A check for $7,500 was received from the local agency of the Bank of Montreal, while the Holmes Electric Protective Company sent in $3,000. Through H. C. Cornwall the town of Short Hills, N. J., turned in $14,791.70, the proceeds of a collection made independently of the Red Cross Chapter located in that town. A collection among the pupils in the lower grades of Public School 48, in Brooklyn, netted $10, while $1,064, the balance of the sum dropped into the boxes of the participants in Monday's "stationary parade" in Fifth Avenue, brought the total realized by that novel campaign up to nearly $3,000.

Clarence, Ellen, and John W. Mackay, the children of Clarence Mackay, gave the Red Cross $3,000, instead of $1,000, as was erroneously reported yesterday. The donation went to the credit of the team captained by Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

In a letter to the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island, Richard A. Monks, Chairman of the Regatta Committee of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club of Greenwich, Conn., announced:

"I have been authorized by Commodore William H. Childs to inform the members that, pursuant to the policy of this club, all of its available resources will be used for the benefit of the sufferers from war conditions. It has, therefore, been decided to give no open regattas this year, and the money usually donated for prizes and regatta funds will be turned over to the Red Cross or some other relief organization which, in the opinion of the officers, will be the most efficient in its distribution."

The New York Chapter's campaign to raise more than a million dollars among the workers employed by the city's 160,000 employers started yesterday when letters began to go out from the headquarters of Edgar L. Marston, Chairman, 30 East Thirty-sixth Street.

Oscar S. Straus yesterday criticised the Government's warning that no American citizen born in the lands of our enemies or the sons of naturalized enemy foreigners should be included in Red Cross units destined for the front. Mr. Straus declared that the State Department's notice violated one of the basic principles of the United States Government, and said that it was particularly untimely coming when many of the discriminated class had just finished playing big parts in the Red Cross campaign. Referring to the protests made by Colonel Roosevelt and H. P. Davison, Mr. Straus said:

"The result has been that the State Department has given out several amended or explanatory statements which, however, do not explain. I am confident from the President down it would be stated that we have no more loyal and patriotic citizens than those belonging to the classes of our body politic which Great Britain and France wish to exclude from service in the Red Cross and, naturally, from service in the army operating in Europe.

"This discrimination and exclusion cuts out from our population about 12,000,000, and its effect upon the rest will be far greater than the percentage would indicate. In this time of aroused patriotism one refrains as much as possible from criticising Governmental action, but it becomes a duty which patriotism imposes when Governmental action clearly and plainly mitigates against the best interests of our country and the best interests of our allies. America cannot allow foreign countries to make a discrimination against its citizens which we cannot make at home. The most irritating questions in our diplomacy have arisen from this cause."

Felix M. Warburg, a member of the American Jewish Relief Committee, yesterday received a letter from Henry P. Davison, head of the Red Cross War Council, urging donations to the Jewish War Relief Fund as a mark of gratitude for the stanch support of the Jews in the Red Cross's big campaign. In part he wrote:

"We of the Red Cross are deeply grateful for the action of the American Jewish Relief Committee in suspending all operations, including meetings and appeals, for the period of our intensive campaign for war relief funds. We are under obligation to the Jews of the United States for very liberal support during our campaign, and I hope they realize the full extent of our appreciation. While we feel it is their duty always to join in sustaining the Red Cross, especially throughout the war, I trust that they realize that they should not do this to the exclusion of contributing to the fund of $10,000,000 so sorely needed to prevent the starvation of millions of Jews in Europe. This is a specific work which your organization, backed by your people, can do better than any other."

Effective work for the Red Cross in Georgia has been done by the students of Lucy Cobb Institute, at Athens, Ga. Groups were organized who have knitted, made bandages, and studied Red Cross first aid work.

MISS LAW AIDS AMBULANCE.

In Khaki She Helps City Club to Add to Its Fund.

An entertainment was given last night in the Manhattan Opera House to raise money to add to a fund with which an ambulance has been bought and will be maintained in the field in France. The City Club organized the fund and twenty-two members will sail shortly for France to operate the unit. These men attended the benefit in uniform, and presented C. E. Whitmore, Membership Secretary of the club, who was in charge of the fund, with a gold watch. A program was given by artists from the concert, operatic, dramatic, and musical comedy stages.

Among the entertainers was Miss Ruth Law, wearing the khaki uniform of a noncommissioned officer in the recruiting service. She arrived at the McAlpin Hotel yesterday for a visit in aid of recruiting men for the army, navy, and air service, and will return to Chicago today to resume her public flights to stimulate recruiting. She has been extremely successful in this work, done under the direction of Captain Kenney, U. S. A., head officer in the recruiting service of the Middle West.

"I think they are going to put some 'pep' into aviation now," said Miss Law. "I believe we shall reach within a year the point in aviation which took the Allies three years to reach, because they have put at our disposal all their knowledge on the subject. We have 15,000 already enlisted for the air service, and this branch is pretty well filled up at present, for the reason that all our facilities for training men are overtaxed."

Red Cross Record in Rome, N. Y.

ROME, N. Y., June 29.—The City of Rome has made a notable record in patriotic contributions. Its quota of Red Cross members was 5,000, but 10,000 memberships were paid for. Its allotment of Liberty Loan bonds was $985,000, and the people oversubscribed this by more than half a million dollars. Its allotment for the Red Cross War Fund was $25,000 and nearly $43,000 was subscribed. Now the Rome Red Cross Chapter reports between 70,000 and 80,000 surgical dressings forwarded to the American Red Cross at New York since May 2.

$5,000 for Red Cross in Havana.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, June 29.—The American Red Cross reported tonight that over $5,000 had been raised on memberships in Havana alone. The amount is expected to be greatly raised when interior points report.

TO EXTEND CAR LINE.

Estimate Board Authorizes a Contract for West Eighty-sixth Street.

The Board of Estimate at its meeting yesterday paved the way for the extension of the Eighty-sixth Street cross-town line from its present terminal at Central Park to Broadway. A resolution was adopted which will enable the city to grant to the New York Railways Company a franchise for a two-track surface railway through West Eighty-sixth Street, on condition that the Legislature shall enact a law that the city shall be permitted to compensate property owners for damages suffered because of the continuation of the line. The granting of such a franchise has been bitterly fought by property owners in West Eighty-sixth Street.

Representatives of the property owners opposed the report of the Committee on Franchises yesterday. Henry de Forest Baldwin, representing the property owners, complained that he had not received a special copy of the Board of Estimate calendar.

"This matter should not be rushed through on less than twenty-four hours' notice," he said.

The report, which caused this protest said in part:

"The committee recognizes that the granting of the franchise of a street surface railway may cause monetary damage to property owners in West Eighty-sixth Street adjoining the proposed route. To meet this situation the committee recommends that legislation be passed at the special session of the Legislature to be shortly held, permitting the recovery of any such damage in a duly constituted tribunal, the amount of such damages to be paid from sums raised in such manner as the Board of Estimate and Apportionment may direct, in a way analogous to the cost of public improvements."

The committee recommended that the matter be referred to the Bureau of Franchises to prepare a contract. It was this recommendation that was opposed. In explaining the situation Mayor Mitchel said:

"The committee thought there ought to be a franchise permitting a line through West Eighty-sixth Street. There are two possible plans—one for a subway costing $1,000,000 or more and one for a surface line, with subsequent damages paid to property owners. We choose the latter. Beyond the preparation of the contract nothing can be done now. Action will be taken at the September session."

The Bureau of Franchises was directed to prepare the contract.

POSTAL'S CONTRACT EXPIRES

Western Union, After Today, to Share in Pennsylvania's Business.

The contract between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, for handling of commercial messages, which has been in effect since July, 1, 1902, expires at 12 o'clock tonight.

The Postal Company will continue to operate independent public offices with its own forces at certain large stations on the Pennsylvania lines, including New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, and Pittsburgh, and at the Union Station in Washington.

Arrangements have been made by which the Western Union Telegraph Company also will open independent offices, to be operated by its own forces, in the cities mentioned. At other stations on the Pennsylvania lines the railroad company hereafter will act as agent of the Western Union instead of the Postal.

DOCTOR'S WIFE WINS SUIT.

Referee to Determine Alimony Mrs. Sprague Is to Receive.

After hearing testimony yesterday in a suit by Mrs. Marguerite E. Sprague for a divorce from Dr. Shirley E. Sprague, Supreme Court Justice Guy indicated that he was satisfied with the evidence and would appoint a referee to determine the amount of alimony Dr. Sprague is able to pay. Pending the suit Mrs. Sprague has been receiving $100 a week.

Mrs. Minnie Anderson, a trained nurse, named as co-respondent in the case, sat beside Dr. Sprague while the plaintiff's witnesses told of an unexpected visit to the physician's office, at 57 West Fifty-sixth Street, several months ago, when they switched on the electric light and found Mrs. Anderson in the room with the physician. Mrs. Sprague asked for the custody of her two sons, aged 14 and 18 years.

INDICT CONDON QUICKLY.

Colored Man Testified He Saw Piper's Body in Doctor's Cellar.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, June 29.—On the testimony of a colored man of all work, Alonzo A. Wellington, who declares he saw a human body wrapped in a rubber sheet in the cellar of Dr. William J. Condon, Captain in the United States Army Medical Corps, the physician was indicted today by the Middlesex County Grand Jury for the murder of John V. Piper, Rutgers College student.

None of the sensational testimony promised by Prosecutor Stricker was revealed. While admitting that the evidence against Condon was purely circumstantial, Mr. Stricker said he had a clear case. The indictment was found within a few minutes.



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MISSION PREDICTS RUSSIAN REPUBLIC

Members in Washington Say Any Other Form of Government Is Practically Impossible.

WOMEN IN THE ASSEMBLY

Legislative Body, on Meeting, Will Assume Absolute Power and Provisional Government Will Cease.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—A Russian republic was forecast today by members of the Russian Mission in the clearest exposition yet received here of the enormous problems of reconstruction facing that country. Any other form of Government, it was stated, was practically impossible, and would be in direct contradiction to the spirit and principles of the whole Russian upheaval.

The Constituent Assembly, which is expected to open in October, will have in its hands the building of the whole new political structure of Russia. The Provisional Government, which has ordered its call, has not only given it absolute powers as to Russia's future Government, but has also intrusted it with all its own executive powers. Thus when the new Assembly meets the Provisional Government will pass out of existence, and the executive power of the nation during the convention period probably will be delegated either to the Government revived or to a special committee.

The Assembly will decide finally on the form of Government, both Federal and local; the fundamental laws, the rights of citizens and of nationalities, and the methods of taxation and election. It is expected also to discuss fully the land question so as to destroy the abuse of large holdings by apportioning the land more equitably among those who till it, to arrange a new system of taxation, with proportionally heavy taxes on the rich and a lifting of the enormous taxes from the poor, and act on general social relations between labor, capital, agriculture, and the like.

The Assembly will consist of not more than 800 members, chosen on universal, direct, secret, equal suffrage, including women, as outlined recently by Prince Lvoff, head of the Provisional Government. Russia, of course, will be divided into election districts, each entitled to as many representatives, according to population. It is very probable that some system of proportional voting will be adopted in order to secure representation of the various minority parties, according to their numbers.

The army will probably vote as a class as it would be obviously impossible to segregate its various members because of political belief or residence. One of the most difficult questions now is to arrange for the voting there without disturbing the military situation.

A new election machinery will have to be evolved for the whole of Russia, it was stated, as the old system for the Duma election is entirely inadequate. Elective committees probably will be set up in every locality and arrangements made for the nomination of candidates.

All details of this reconstruction is in the hands of a committee of sixty named about two months ago by the Provisional Government, and expected to report shortly. This committee at present is working on the best method of selection of the members of the final Assembly and on their actual number and their age.

Meanwhile a great discussion is in progress in Russia, it was stated, among all the constitutional lawyers and political thinkers, who are working on as many of the questions as possible. During this time, of course, principles are solidifying and it is expected that when the Assembly itself meets the lines will be well laid out.

CITY TO WELCOME RUSSIANS.

War Mission Will Spend Next Friday in Committee's Charge.

The Russian War Mission will visit New York next Friday, and on Monday Mayor Mitchel will name a committee to receive and entertain the mission in this city. The plans for the reception have not been completed.

The mission, according to its present schedule, will spend only one day here.

GERMAN DIPLOMATS HERE.

Ex-Ministers to Brazil and Bolivia Are on Their Way Home.

Dr. Adolf Pauli, former German Minister to Brazil, and W. von Sanden, who prior to the break in diplomatic relations was German Minister to Bolivia, arrived yesterday on a Dutch steamship from South America on their way home via Holland. They were accompanied by thirty-six consular officials and attachés from Brazil and Bolivia.

Soon after leaving Rio de Janeiro the liner was stopped by two British cruisers, and after the safe conduct papers given by the Allies to the diplomatic party had been examined the vessel was permitted to proceed. One of the warships, the officers of the Dutch steamship said, accompanied them up the Atlantic coast for several days.

Dr. Pauli received his passports in April, but was detained at Rio de Janeiro until the Brazilian Government was satisfied that its Minister in Berlin was not being detained.

ARRANGE BELGIANS' TOUR.

Mission Will Spend Three Weeks on Trip to the Pacific Coast.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Belgian Commission's itinerary for its long trip to the Pacific Coast was made public here today. In addition to Baron Moncheur, head of the mission, the other members to go will be Lieut. Gen. Leclercq, Major Osterrieth, Lieutenant Count d'Ursel, Hugh Gibson, as representative of the Government; Captain A. T. Cook, U. S. A., military aid to General Leclercq, and James G. Whiteley of the Belgian Legation.

The party will leave here Sunday. The first stop will be in Chicago, Monday morning. The day will be spent in that city, from where the party will go to Milwaukee, Green Bay, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Spokane, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, Denver, Topeka, Tulsa, Okla.; Little Rock, Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston, W. Va. From Charleston they will return to Washington. It is expected the tour will take three weeks.

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

Rabbi Wise Quotes President as Approving the Plan.

BALTIMORE, June 29.—Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue, New York, who went to Washington, immediately after the Zionist conventions of the week at Baltimore, stated tonight after seeing the President:

"A contrary impression having gained currency, I am authorized to say that the President has learned with interest of the proposed American Jewish Congress. While it may seem necessary to the gentlemen, who have called the congress, to postpone it for some little time from the date fixed—Sept. 2—because of the urgency at this time on public business, the President is persuaded that the American Jewish Congress will wisely and prudently serve Jewish interests, and that its deliberations and policies will be in accord with and helpful to the aims and policies of the American Government."

BROTHER B. N.:

Telegram received. Please telegraph address and will come to see you. All complications settled. Only wish now is to see you safe. You have a happy and useful life to lead. The whole world is before you. Forget all difficulties. There are none present.

Your loving brother.

HELP FRENCH WAR ORPHANS

American Society to Help Care for 480 of the St. Cyrienne.

The American Society for the Relief of the French War Orphans, with national headquarters at 120 Broadway, announced yesterday the receipt of a cable message from James Stillman, head of the committee in France, in which he said the committee has over, in addition to the orphans already in its care, 480 orphans of the St. Cyrienne, which is the society of the great French Military Academy at St. Cyr and has charge of the orphans of officers slain in the war. The American Society will contribute 15 francs per month for the support of each of these orphans.

UNION AGENTS REBUFFED.

Shipyard Owners Refuse to Confer with Marine Trades Council.

Owners of shipyards in and around New York, employing about 16,000 men, have refused to meet the business agents of the Marine Trades Council for a conference on wages and shop conditions. They assert that their employes are contented and have not made any complaints to them as to pay or working conditions, and say the Marine Trades Council is agitating for a strike in order to get control of the New York shipyards.

Henry C. Hunter, lawyer, of 30 Church Street, who represents the National Metal Trades Association and the shipyard owners, said yesterday that he did not believe there would be a strike.

WANTED—A DOG TO ENLIST.

Co. F, First Engineers, Would Prefer a French Bulldog for Trenches.

If any person possesses a dog willing to do its bit for the country George C. MacDonald, a private of Company F, First Engineer Regiment, and the rest of the company would be glad to hear about it. A mascot to take along to France is needed and the boys believe a dog would be just right.

"Any good loyal dog would do," said Private MacDonald, who issued an appeal through the newspapers for a dog, "but a French bulldog would be preferable."

COUNTY CLERK DUJAT WEDS.

Democratic Chairman's Marriage to Edna Young a Surprise.

Politicians in Queens County were greatly surprised yesterday when they learned that County Clerk Alexander Dujat had been married on last Wednesday evening to Miss Edna Marie Young, daughter of John P. Young of Corona, and that he and his bride were on their honeymoon. Besides being County Clerk, Mr. Dujat is Chairman of the Queens County Democratic Committee.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George J. Caruana, pastor of St. Leo's Church in Corona. Miss Elsie Redman, a cousin of the bride, was bridesmaid, and Joseph Dujat, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. Mrs. Thomas Clark of Corona was matron of honor.

Mrs. Dujat has been a teacher of physical culture in Adelphi College.

MISS GROSVENOR TO WED.

Providence Girl Engaged to Richard C. Curtis of Naval Reserve.

Mrs. William Grosvenor of Providence and Newport, R. I., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Anita D. Grosvenor, to Richard C. Curtis of Boston, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Curtis. Mr. Curtis is attached to the Naval Reserve force of the First Naval District.

Miss Grosvenor is a sister of Mrs. Dudley Davis of this city, Mrs. G. M. Congdon of Providence, and of Mrs. George Peabody Gardner, Jr., of Boston.

TODAY'S WEDDINGS.

Gardiner Winslow White, metropolitan amateur golfer, of Flushing, L. I., and Miss Sylvia Johnson Curtis of Plainfield, N. J., will be married at noon today at Plainfield. George E. Van Vleck, Jr., another golf player, is to be best man. The couple's engagement was announced in May. Miss Curtis first met her fiancé last January on the golf links.

Miss Constance West Horner, daughter of Charles Egerton Horner, will be married to William Armstrong Rowley this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in All Angels' Church. A small reception for the bridal party is to be held afterward at the bride's home, 894 West End Avenue. Their wedding has been hastened by the war.

Miss Dorothy Morrison and Munroe M. Marle of Chicago are to be married in St. James's Church this afternoon, and Miss Eugenia B. Townsend will be married to H. Francis Miles in the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

In Lenox, Mass., the wedding of Miss M. Civilise Alexandre and Frederic Schenck will be celebrated. By special dispensation from the Pope, the ceremony is to be performed in the Catholic Church.

At Tarrytown, N. Y., Miss Dorothy D. Gifford is to become the bride of Chessman Kittredge in the Second Reformed Church.

Goodfellow-Haeusler Wedding.

M. Preston Goodfellow, city editor of The Brooklyn Times, and Miss Florence Haeusler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. August Haeusler of Brooklyn, were married yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Messiah, East Thirty-fourth Street. The Rev. Harvey D. Brown officiated.

The bride is a graduate of Wellesley College, and did graduate work at Columbia. Mr. Goodfellow is a member of the Brooklyn University Club.

Miss Gilley Wed Wm. C. Bates.

Miss Adelaide M. Gilley and William C. Bates were married Thursday at noon at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Gilley, Laurelton, L. I. The Rev. Dr. Arthur H. Judge officiated. In a notice of the marriage published yesterday in these columns the name of Dr. Judge was mentioned by mistake in place of the bridegroom.

H. M. Powell Weds Mrs. Seldner.

Henry M. Powell, a lawyer, and Mrs. Jean Seldner, daughter of Mrs. Ernestina Brown of 746 St. Nicholas Avenue, were married at noon yesterday in the chambers of Supreme Court Justice Charles L. Guy. Later Mr. and Mrs. Powell left for the South on their honeymoon.

Miss C. K. Van De Water Engaged.

Mrs. John Carpenter Van De Water of Flushing, L. I., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Cornelia Knowlton Van De Water, to Henry Dearborn Carey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Carey of Hartford, Conn. Miss Van De Water is a niece of the Rev. George R. Van De Water, rector of St. Andrew's Church, this city.

Mangan-McGovern Engagement.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Doris Talmage Mangam, daughter of Mrs. Daniel D. Mangam of New York and Greenwich, Conn., to Coleman Benedict McGovern, son of Mrs. James McGovern, of this city. Miss Mangam is a granddaughter of the late Rev. T. De Witt Talmage. Mr. McGovern is a graduate of Yale, class of '14.

Find Henry Hirschman's Body.

The body of Henry Hirschman, President of the Yale Knitting Mills, at 514 Broadway, who disappeared on June 22, was found yesterday in the bay off Communipaw, N. J. Census cards were found in the pockets of a coat, and Isidore Hirschman of 755 Fort Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, identified the body as that of his brother. Mr. Hirschman said his brother had been suffering from melancholia for several months, and when he disappeared he left his watch and chain and checkbook in his desk. A wife and eight children live at 1,462 Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn.

C. Vanderbilt Leases Grace Estate.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan H. Grace, who have leased their estate at Great Neck, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, have gone to Connecticut to spend the Summer. Mrs. Vanderbilt intends to spend the entire Summer at Great Neck, as Colonel Vanderbilt expects to go to the front.

CHINESE PUT BLAME ON AMERICAN COMPANY

Government Says Siems-Carey Firm Did Not Live Up to Its Railway Contracts.

PEKING, Thursday, June 28.—The Government Gazette publishes a statement signed by the Vice Minister of Communication in reply to a protest of Dr. Paul Reinsch, the American Minister, against procrastination in regard to the railway contracts of the Siems-Carey Company of Minneapolis. The Vice Minister's statement says:

"The Siems-Carey Company, having failed to float the loan as originally agreed, also refused to comply with the terms fixed last year. It is, therefore, the Ministry's duty to look after the Government's interest, and it cannot consider the conditions demanded as satisfactory. The Government at all times has observed the terms specified in the agreement, but it cannot make concessions at the Government's expense.

"The charges of procrastination are groundless. It would be better for the American Minister to blame the Siems-Carey Company for failing to fulfill the contracts, which has caused the delay."

The Vice Minister's statement further objects to the high rate of interest and the alteration of the loan period.

The American Legation has not received an official reply to Dr. Reinsch's note, and its publication previously in The Gazette is considered to be a serious breach of diplomatic etiquette. The Vice Minister's communication caused surprise and some comment at the legation, and it is expected that a protest will be made to the Government.

The Pekin Daily News, commenting on the status of the railway construction, says that surveying in the provinces of Kwantung, Hupeh, Honan, and Hunan has been suspended owing to the Ministry's refusal to sign the terms. W. F. Carey, President of the Siems-Carey Railway and Canal Company, which is undertaking the construction of the roads and the improvement of the Grand Canal, is in Pekin. He would make no statement in regard to the delay in the work.

GUIDE CHINA, SAYS TERAUCHI

Premier Declares Japan Adheres to Noninterference Policy.

TOKIO, June 28.—In debate in the Diet today, Yukio Ozaki, leader of the Constitutional Party, charged that the Government, while declaring its policy in China was one of noninterference, was in practice supporting the Chinese Southerners, or the party of militarism. At all events, he declared, the Chinese Southerners so believed. If the belief was unfounded, he insisted, Japan should take steps to remove the misconception held by the Southerners, which also was held abroad.

In replying, Premier Terauchi declared that Japan was steadily adhering to her decision for noninterference and was merely encouraging and guiding China. He did not believe, he said, that China's entrance into the war would have an immediate and direct beneficial effect upon Japan and her allies, but he thought it would prove beneficial in the future.

Lieut. Gen. Oshima, the Minister of War, announced that he possibly would ask authority to increase the number of army divisions beyond the present twenty-five.

Vice Admiral Kato, the Minister of Marine, announced it had been decided to arm future battleships with twelve fourteen-inch or eight sixteen-inch guns.

CROSSED OCEAN 60 TIMES.

Dunningham Couldn't Find Time to Become a Citizen Before.

Jabez E. Dunningham of 123 Ninth Street, Elmhurst, startled Justice Cropsey in the Queens County Supreme Court and the representatives of the Attorney General's office yesterday while seeking to be admitted to citizenship when in answer to a question whether he had ever left the country after he first arrived here, he replied that he had crossed the ocean to Europe sixty times. Then developed that Mr. Dunningham was secretary to the late Joseph Pulitzer, who owned The New York World, and that it was among his duties to accompany his employer on his trips abroad. Although he had applied for his first papers some years ago, he was not able to complete his naturalization owing to his duties for his employer.

Mr. Dunningham answered all the questions put to him so readily that Justice Cropsey quickly granted his application and gave him the oath of allegiance. He was born in Colchester, England, in 1866, and came to this country in 1895.

BOY DROWNED IN TANK.

Men with Poles and Rakes Fail to Bring Body to Surface.

It had been the custom of boys for several years to swim in the 5,000-gallon storage tank of the United States Woven Label Company, at 915 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn. They would climb to the top of the seven-foot building and plunge in. They were playing there yesterday when Albert Schmutz, 16 years old, of 143 Montgomery Street, failed to come to the surface after a dive.

The boys called for help and several men responded with poles and rakes, but could not bring the boy up from the 12-foot tank. Later an axe was used to cut a stave of the tank at the bottom and the tank was quickly drained.

William Ziegler Operated Upon.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 29.—William Ziegler, adopted son of the late William Ziegler, the baking powder manufacturer, is seriously ill at his home on Great Island, Noroton. He was operated upon for appendicitis on Wednesday with four New York surgeons in attendance, and, while his condition was reported as favorable tonight, it was said that he was not out of danger. Mr. Ziegler became ill suddenly while exercising in a private gymnasium on Tuesday. He attended on Monday a dinner in Stamford given in honor of teams who raised $140,000 for the Red Cross.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. KATE D. LINDSAY, a member of one of Brooklyn's oldest families and widow of Gilbert Robinson Lindsay, a lawyer, died on Wednesday at her home, 1,236 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, in her seventy-eighth year. She is survived by a son.

LOUIS EHRHARD, 41 years old, in the fire insurance busines, died at his home, 212 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday.

JAMES C. KERR, a certified public accountant in Manhattan, died at his Summer home in East Stockbridge, Mass., on Thursday, aged 79 years. Mr. Kerr was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and had been a resident of Brooklyn for twenty-five years.

Mrs. ANNIE G. FARLEY, widow of James Farley, who was a tinware manufacturer in Manhattan, died from Bright's disease on Thursday at the home of her daughter in Rockville Centre, L. I. She was in her sixty-first year and is survived by five daughters.

Mrs. ANNA M. PETERSEN FABER, wife of Charles M. Faber and formerly a Sunday school teacher in the St. Jacobi Lutheran Church, died on Thursday at her home, 248 Eighty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, in her thirty-sixth year.

Mrs. MARY C. MATTHEWS, a niece of Cardinal Farley and wife of Samuel J. Matthews, died yesterday at her home, 299 Macon Street, Brooklyn, from heart disease. Besides her husband she left three daughters and a son.

MORRIS NEUGASS, 56 years old, a manufacturer of children's dresses and head of the M. Neugass Company, died from heart disease on Wednesday at his home, 45 South West End Avenue, Far Rockaway, L. I.

Mrs. ANNE M. NIELSEN, widow of Niels Nielsen, who was a shipwright of Brooklyn, died at her home, 238 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, in her eighty-second year. She was born in Norway, and had lived in Brooklyn for forty-five years.

HENRY B. MACRAE, for many years a tobacco and stationery merchant at 378 Hudson Street, died yesterday at St. Luke's Hospital, aged 57.

WILLIAM JOSEPH STEELE, a retired grocer who was formerly in business at Thirty-first Street and Lexington Avenue, died last night at his home, 58 West Ninety-third Street, in his sixty-seventh year.

Mrs. HAZEL WILLIAMS, daughter of former Congressman Joseph L. Rhinock of Kentucky, and wife of Special Customs Agent William H. Williams, died yesterday at the home of her parents in New Rochelle.

LIEUT. TREMAIN KILLED.

Retired Naval Officer Falls from Hotel Window.

Hobart L. Tremain, 72 years old, a retired Lieutenant of the United States Navy, was killed early yesterday morning by falling from the window of his room on the second floor of the Hotel St. Denis, at Broadway and Eleventh Street. Lieutenant Tremain was graduated from Annapolis in 1868 and saw his first duty on the Hartford, Admiral Farragut's flagship. He twice sailed around the world with American fleets.

Lieutenant Tremain retired shortly before the Spanish-American War. He offered his services when war was declared, but was rejected because of physical disability. When war against the German Government was declared he again offered his services, but his health was such that he was considered unfit for duty of any kind. Lieutenant Tremain, who never married, made his home in Monticello with a sister, but spent much of his time in this city. He had been in poor health for some time.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD DEAD

Scientist and Author Succumbs in London in His 85th Year.

LONDON, June 29.—Sir George Birdwood, scientist and author, died on Wednesday in his eighty-fifth year. He was an officer of the Legion of Honor, laureate of the French Academy, and was formerly a professor of physiology and botany in the Grant Medical College of Bombay. He was born in Bombay in 1832, the son of the late General, Sir Christopher Birdwood. He received his education at Plymouth, England, and the University of Edinburgh, where he received his medical degree.

Sir George was a prolific author. He wrote on the industrial arts of India, Eastern carpets, the symbolism of the East and West, and the flora and fauna of Aryan territories. Co-operating with Dr. Bhau Daji and other prominent Indians of Western India, he established the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Victoria Gardens. Since 1851 he had taken part in all of the principal expositions of the world. He was Royal Commissioner at the Indian and Colonial Exposition in 1886, the Chicago Exposition in 1893, and the Paris Exposition in 1900. With others he founded Primrose Day, annually celebrated in England in honor of Disraeli.

Sir George was knighted in 1881, and was made Knight Commander of the Indian Empire in 1887. He was a Companion of the Order of the Star of India, Knight of Grace, St. John of Jerusalem.

Lieut. Warden McLean Dies.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 29.—Second Lieutenant Warden McLean of the Officers' Reserve Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe died here tonight of injuries suffered Monday, when his horse bolted and threw him against a tree. Lieutenant McLean, formerly a star football player at Princeton, is the son of William McLean, publisher of The Philadelphia Bulletin and Director of The Associated Press. His parents are here and will leave with the body for Philadelphia tomorrow.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

HARTSTALL.—Daughter born to Mrs. Robert C. Hartstall (nee Friedman) June 29, 1917.

Engaged.

DAHN—KELSEY.—Mildred Kelsey to J. Henry Dahn.

GROSS—ABRAHAMS.—Dora Abrahams to Joseph Gross.

HARBECK—HUDSON.—Marion Hudson to J. Lloyd Harbeck.

MAURER—CONKLIN.—Eleanor G. Conklin to Fred H. Maurer.

STEINER—PARSONS.—Helen F. Parsons to Clarence R. Steiner.

Married.

BOSCH—BOSCH.—Ilse G. Bosch to Carl Friedrich Bosch, on Tuesday, June 26.

GARVER—PINE.—In St. George's Chapel, Stuyvesant Square, on Wednesday, June 27, by the Right Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster, Alice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Pine, and Chauncey Brewster Garver of New York City.

HOLLISTER—LAWDER.—On Thursday, June 28, by the Rev. Raymond L. Forman, at the Chester Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Dora Katharine Lawder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Henry Lawder, and the Rev. Joseph Hillman Hollister.

JEALOUS—CARLETON.—On Thursday, June 28, 1917, at the residence of the bride's parents, 1,178 Warburton Av., Yonkers, N. Y., by the Rev. W. M. Gilbert, Madeleine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Osgood Carleton, to Alwyne Francis Jealous of Scituate, Mass.

ZINKE—EILER.—Tuesday, June 26, 1917, by Rev. J. Calvin Mead, at Tenafly, N. J., Elizabeth Eiler of Newark to Frederick D. Zipke of New York.

DALE—ROTHSCHILD.—June 25, Rosa F. Rothschild to Addrich J. Dale.

KNOPP—KOSSACK.—June 24, Frances Kossack to Benjamin F. Knopp.

KOSSAR—PRICE.—June 24, Bertha Price to Harry Kossar.

Brooklyn.

BURGESS—RABEUF.—June 27, Myrtle E. Rabeuf to Frederick G. Burgess.

NIELSEN—STAFFORD.—June 28, Sara K. Stafford to Emil Nielsen, Jr.

NIELSEN—WALDEN.—June 28, Eleanor Walden to William C. Nielsen.

ROSENTHAL—COHN.—June 28, Celine Cohn to Joseph Rosenthal.

SCHERICK—HAMILTON.—June 24, May Hamilton to Andrew Scherick.

SHAMPAIN—GOLBERT.—June 24, Carrie Golbert to Samuel Shampain.

SHUTTLEWORTH—McDONALD.—June 24, Mae E. McDonald to John C. Shuttleworth.

TEEVAN—SWEENEY.—June 27, Carolyn Sweeney to Charles Teevan.

Newark.

TUTTLE—FREY.—June 27, Edna L. Frey to Alfred J. Tuttle.

Died.

AVERILL.—At Greenwich, Conn., on June 26, Otis, son of Julia C. and the late J. Otis Averill, in his 27th year. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., on Saturday, June 30, 1917, at 11 A. M.

BELL.—At Fanwood, N. J., Wednesday, June 27, Frances E. Bell, widow of the late John Jay Bell and beloved mother of Mrs. W. McriaT Jr. Funeral services at 171 Sycamore Av., North Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, June 30, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving foot of Liberty St., New York City, (C. R. R. of N. J.) at 1:10 o'clock.

CURTIS.—William D., June 29, 1917, at Curtis Hotel, Lenox, Mass. Funeral services Monday morning, July 2, at 11 o'clock.

DE LA MONTAGNIE.—Entered into rest on June 28, 1917, Gertrude Weekes, beloved daughter of Henry and Amelia W. de la Montagnie, in her 34th year. Funeral services at convenience of family. Interment at Greenwood.

DOW.—June 29, Edwin Barlow, suddenly, in New York, of the Sixth Maine Battery. Interment National Cemetery, Arlington, Va., Boston, Mass. and Portland, Me., papers copy.

EHRHARD.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, June 27, 1917, Louis Ehrhard, beloved husband of Mollie Ehrhard, nee O'Berry, at his late residence, 212 Brooklyn Av., in 41st year of his age. Funeral services will be held at the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Epiphany, 835 Sterling Place, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment Lut

SAYS ASSOCIATION BACKED BAFF PLOTS

Witnesses Tell of Meetings at Which Murdered Man Was Denounced.

BOMB PLANTER WET FUSE

Burke Testifies He Didn't Want It to Explode, but Failed to Get All His Money.

The prosecution introduced evidence at the trial of the poultry dealers charged with planning and procuring the murder of Barnet Baff before Justice Tompkins in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday that intended to show that not only the defendants, Joseph Cohen, Jacob Cohen, David Jacobs, and Abraham Graff, but an entire "association" of poultry dealers in the West Washington Market had backed the conspiracy which culminated in the shooting of Baff. This association, according to witnesses, held a series of meetings in which Baff's methods were denounced and numerous suggestions were made that a way should be found of "getting rid" of him.

Frank Burke, who recently completed a term in Sing Sing for receiving stolen goods, and who helped to plant the bomb which was intended to destroy the Summer home of Barnet Baff at Arverne, L. I., testified that after setting the bomb, which failed to explode, he and his accomplices, Joe Sarro and Tony Nino, met Joseph Cohen in a café near the market and demanded the $300 which, according to Burke, had been promised to them for the job. The bomb had done no damage.

"I told Cohen I was the fellow who set the bomb," Burke testified, "and I said I wanted the money. But he told me that the people of the association had heard no news of the bomb being set and, therefore, he could give me no money. I told him I must have the money. But he replied that unless I showed him some newspaper article, which would prove that the bomb was set, he would not be able to get any money for me."

The "association" referred to by Cohen in his alleged conversation with Burke was a body of poultry dealers who met, according to the testimony submitted by the prosecution, for the purpose of discussing ways and means of contending with Baff and other competitors who forced down the price of poultry by "overcropping" or "sanding" their stock. Several witnesses, who were present at these meetings, took the stand yesterday and gave as near as they could recollect a detailed account of the hostile attitude which the members of the association held against Baff.

Elias B. Goodman, a lawyer, who, in 1913 had been investigating the "overcropping" evil in the West Washington Market, said he attended a meeting of the "association" in the Stuyvesant Casino on May 23, 1913. From seventy to eighty poultry dealers were present, he said, among them Joseph Cohen and his partner, William Simon. Simon, according to Goodman, made a speech in which he attacked Baff and accused him of overcropping his poultry and ruining the business for the rest of the dealers. It was at this meeting that a woman dealer, Mrs. Pishkosh, shouted that Baff "ought to be drowned." Simon himself, according to Goodman, entered into such a tirade against Baff that he, Goodman, had to call him to order and remind him that as Chairman of the meeting Simon ought to refrain from such "wild statements" as he was making.

Wet the Bomb's Fuse.

Frank Burke testified that Cardinale, acting as an agent for somebody he did not know at the time, came to him and Sarro and declared that they would get $300 for placing the bomb.

"I asked him where the money was coming from," Burke testified, "and he told me it would be paid by some millionaire in West Washington Market. Then I asked him where we would get the bomb, and he said somebody would get it for us."

According to Burke, the bomb was obtained several days later by Joe Sarro. He, Sarro, and Tony Nino took an automobile and went out to Arverne. When they arrived in front of Baff's house they found so many persons passing in and out that they decided to put the job off until night. At 10:30 P. M. they placed the bomb and sped back to the city.

Under cross-examination by Frank Moss, for the defense, Burke, when asked whether he knew that the explosion of the bomb would bring death to the inmates, replied that he knew beforehand that the bomb would cause no harm, because, unknown to his accomplices, he had deliberately wet the fuse.

"Then, is that why it did not go off?" asked Justice Tompkins.

"Exactly," replied the witness. "I was after the money and not the deed."

When the time came to collect the money, however, Burke said, Cohen would not pay unless he and the "association" had positive proof that a bomb had been set.

"He wanted to see something in the newspapers about it before he would hand over any money. So I said I would see about it. I then telephoned to the city editor of The New York World and asked him whether he could give me any information with reference to the planting of a bomb at Baff's home in Long Island. He asked me to repeat my query, so I repeated. Then the city editor asked me to hold the wire until he got a better connection, because he could not hear very well. Naturally I didn't hold the wire."

His query alone, however, acting as a "tip," resulted the very next day in the appearance of a story about the bomb at Baff's home. On the following day, Burke said, Cardinale brought Cohen to their usual rendezvous in the market, and there Burke produced a newspaper clipping containing the bomb story.

"I showed it to him," the witness testified, "and he said he had already seen it. But he said he could only give me $100 because it was 'a bum job.' I took the $100, and Cardinale demanded $35 of it—$25 for hiring the automobile and $10 for the bomb. I gave him $35, leaving $65. From this amount I subtracted $5, which I had promised as a tip to the chauffeur, and the remainder I divided among Joe Sarro, Tony Nino, and myself, each receiving $20."

Could Not Get the Money.

Burke said he pursued Cohen for the remainder of the promised $300, but he never succeeded in getting any of it, for Cohen always told him he could not get any more money for the bomb layers. After Baff was shot Cohen, arrested as a material witness, was placed in the cell next to Burke, who happened to be charged with grand larceny and receiving stolen goods. Burke said he renewed his efforts to get $200 more for laying the bomb.

"But every time I spoke of it," the witness testified, "Cohen turned the conversation to other matters."

In cross-examination, Mr. Moss plied Burke with searching questions as to his past. The witness admitted that he smoked opium, but most of the questions that hinged upon his associations with gunmen, horse thieves, and women he would refuse to answer. During the morning session, Mr. Moss resumed his cross-examination of Antonio Cardinale, but failed to shake the witness from his testimony which he gave in the preceding days of the trial. The trial continues on Monday.

HEAVIER DRY GOODS SALES.

Shipments Far Surpass Last Year's —Collections Are Good.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"Wholesale distribution of dry goods for the current week has been considerably in excess of the corresponding period of a year ago. Road sales for both immediate and future shipments have surpassed the volume of a year ago oy a good margin. Customers have visited the market in slightly smaller numbers. Collections are good. The market on domestic cotton goods is firm."

GIRL GETS McADOO'S THANKS

Violet Stroud, Who Sold Liberty Bonds, Receives a Letter.

Violet Stroud, 9 years old, who is said to have sold $300,000 of the Liberty Loan bonds by her personal appeals and speeches to Fifth Avenue and Broadway crowds, returned from the country yesterday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Stroud, to find that the following letter from William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, had been waiting for her several days in her home in West Forty-first Street:

The Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C., June 19, 1917.

Dear Miss Baby Violet: I received your charming telegram of the 15th inst., telling me of the fine work you have done with the assistance of your mother and father and bond salesmen in connection with the Liberty Loan campaign. I think it is wonderful that you, with their assistance, have succeeded in selling so large an amount as $300,000 of the Liberty Loan bonds; and then to have turned over, as you have done, to Mr. G. M. Curran of the Finance Committee of the Red Cross your collections and savings on unnecessary extravagances for the purpose of enabling this great organization of mercy to help stricken soldiers upon the field of battle is another patriotic service of the highest character.

I can congratulate you and hope that your example will be followed by all other little girls in this beloved land of ours. I hope I shall have the pleasure of meeting you some time. I know that the President will be heartened by the work you have done and the excellent example you have set for others. Cordially yours,

WILLIAM G. McADOO.

"Mr. McAdoo signed the letter with his own hand," Violet proudly announced, calling attention to the written signature of the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

The half-year ends with various uncertainties in evidence, and with many economic problems still to be met and further changes effected. Yet the absence of conspicuous unsettlement during the present period of readjustment, with failures relatively moderate, has demonstrated that business and finance rest on a solid basis, and confidence remains the predominating sentiment. The question of prices compels general attention and doubts about the future of certain of the leading markets tend to induce hesitancy and waiting in many quarters, and cause some degree of uneasiness.

Clearings through the banks show considerable contraction as compared with the week before, but the aggregate is still far in excess of any previous corresponding period, amounting to $4,801,189,022, an increase of 24.7 per cent. over the same week last year and of 66.5 per cent. as contrasted with the similar week in 1915. There is an especially sharp falling off at New York City from recent preceding weeks, that centre reporting exchanges of $3,162,925,979, as against $4,079,438,470 the week previous.

Bradstreet's says:

On the whole, trade is better than last year, when distribution was heavy, and the half year's trade total makes a new record at large markets. Withal, the situation is marked by a considerable strain of conservatism, which, to some, is paradoxical, in view of record wages for labor and high prices obtained for practically all crops. But prudent buyers prefer to go slow in contracting for future account, especially at a time when Governmental control of prices looms larger than ever before in the history of the country, and in some lines, iron, steel, wheat and coal, for example, the question of how far price fixing will go is causing concern as well as uncertainty.

$5,613,000 Bond for U. S. Rubber.

The National Surety Company, for the United States Rubber Company, has executed one of this year's largest schedule bonds. It will take effect tomorrow. The bond is for $5,613,000 and guarantees the honesty of approximately 2,700 of the United States Rubber Company's employes. The bond is divided into two parts, $4,800,000 covering the United States Rubber Company's employes in the United States, and $813,000 covering employes in South America, British India, Europe, and other foreign localities.

WE CAN DELIVER IMMEDIATELY
AT VERY LOW PRICES
WOOL U. S. FLAGS
3x5, 4x6, 5x8, 6x10.
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL
S. M. TOPLITZ CO., 122 8th Ave. 5208 Chelsea.

The Premier Carpet House of America.
ROBBINS BROTHERS
Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums.
12 West 23d Street, New York.

WORMSER & CO.
COMMERCIAL BANKERS
95 Fifth Ave. 'Phone Stuyv. 8366.
Accounts financed. Advances on merchandise.

ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS
Liberal Trading Co., 51 Chambers St.

AUCTION SALES.

For account of former purchasers, Richard Pickard, Jr., Maisom & Doubleday & Born, CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, will sell this day, Saturday, June 30, 1917, at 10 A. M., at 5 West 44th St., N. Y. C., stock formerly belonging to A. J. Crawford Co., Bankrupt, on behalf of Julius Lewis, the Chattel Mortgagee, consisting of:

CHAFING DISHES, CANDLE STICKS, WINDOW CURTAINS, BEDS, COLONIAL TABLE, FILING CABINETS, CARPETS, ROLL TOP, BOOKKEEPERS' DESKS, L. C. SMITH TYPEWRITER No. 5, PATTERNS, MIRROR, SHELVES, LUMBER, HARDWARE, ETC.

All goods must be removed today without fail.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its office, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, July 10, 1917, for Contract 129, for the completion of the superstructure over the drainage chamber at Shaft 21 of the city tunnel of the Catskill aqueduct. The shaft is located at the corner of South and Clinton Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City. The building will be three stories high, about 48 feet by 42 feet by 80 feet, of the skeleton steel type, with brick walls and limestone and granite trimmings. The greater part of the steel framework is already in place.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President,
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply,
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

Before Going to a Spanish Country
take a short course
in
Spanish Practical Conversation
at
The Berlitz School of Languages,
26-30 WEST 34TH STREET.
Brooklyn Branch, 218-220 Livingston Street.
U. S. Junior Naval Reserve—Trains boys, young men. Catalog. 281 W. 58th St., N. Y.

ACCOUNTANCY and BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION — PACE COURSES
A year-around opportunity for advancement.
Address: F. P. Lamphear, 215 W. 23d St., N. Y.; M. S. Tuttle, 85 Hanson Pl., Brooklyn; or Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

CAMP FARWELL FOR GIRLS.
Ideal girls' camp, high in the mountains, in a pine forest on a beautiful lake. Athletic field, water sports, riding; refined, careful chaperonage. July 1 to Sept. 1, $200. Address Miss Julia H. Farwell, Lock Box A, Ellis River, Vt.

Eastman-Gaines
Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial and Stenotype Departments.
Day & Night Sessions.
Call or write for Catalogue.
123d Street and Lenox Avenue.

YALE STUDENT wishes Summer music pupils, vicinity Washington Square. H 35 Times.

GLENDALE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Glendale, Ohio. Suburban to Cincinnati. A delightful location adds to the many advantages offered in the Junior College, College Preparatory, and Special Courses. Catalogues sent upon application.

Experienced Teacher of French, A. M. Columbia; highest references; absolutely exclusive; private pupils during Summer vacation. H 176 Times.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

CHINCHILLA.—Wanted, Salt's white chinchilla for cash; state quantity and lowest price. Address F. S. Hutner, McAlpin Hotel.

DRESSES.—Jobber of misses' dresses will look at Fall serge dresses Saturday. 31 West 31st, 6th loft.

KERSEYS.—Open at all times for black, gray, blue, and brown; submit samples. Max Scott, 79 Fifth Av.

MELTONS.—Open to buy for cash, ten pieces Meltons, single width, all colors. H 52 Times.

POPLINS and man's wear serges; open to buy any quantity for cash. H 84 Times.

SERGE.—Botany 764; also Pacific, narrow width, 40-42 inches; quantity; all colors; write only; no attention paid to callers. N. Friedman, care J. Goldwasser, 153 West 27th St.

SERGES.—Lightweight French serges, navy only, for spot cash. J. D. Booth & Son, 194 West 26th.

SPORT SKIRTINGS.—Cottons, close out wanted. Call 66 Leonard St., Room 1005.

TAFFETA.—Open to buy navy taffeta for cash. Congress Waist and Dress Co., 34 West 20th St.

WASH DRESSES.—Open to buy jobs wash dresses; any quantity. Globe Dress, 19 West 27th.

WASH GOODS.—Will buy for cash unlimited quantity cotton piece goods, white or colored; will take garment manufacturers' surplus stock; submit samples and quotations. Box E 450 Times Annex.

Offerings to Buyers

CORDUROY.—White; special bargains. J. L. Saches, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 3445.

DRESSES.—Closing out evening dresses; taffeta dresses for immediate delivery at low prices. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

JERSEY CLOTH WOOL in all shades; immediate delivery. Mad. Sq. 5000, Extension 41.

MIDDIES.—1,000 dozen on hand for immediate delivery in silks and cottons. G. & L. Middy Blouse Co., 446 Broadway.

WAISTS.—Georgette and cotton waists close out at low price. Deutchman Bros., 13 West 20th.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday....5½ per cent. for the best names.
Thursday....5½ " " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Silk Designs for Fall.

While a good part of the silk loomage for Fall has been contracted for, no dominant note to designs has yet appeared. This, according to the silk men, is rather unusual in the trade. So far the garment manufacturers and the retail trade have contented themselves with taking a variety of patterns, including stripes, checks, floral effects, and geometric figures. Among the silk manufacturers it is believed that while the early Fall season may show all of these styles, the middle and end of the period will give a run to plain colors. The demand on plain dark shades is showing increasing strength as the season goes on.

Gardening and Its Results.

One result of a number of women taking up gardening was touched upon a short time ago when the fact was mentioned that corset styles just at present are more or less suited to the purpose, and manufacturers are finding it hard to introduce any changes that might interfere with the comfort of their customers. According to reports from other trades, the same situation has to be dealt with. The business on smocks and other loose-fitting garments has been larger than ever, and now the undergarment manufacturers are feeling the effects of this demand for comfort while adding to the food store of the nation. In the styles that the latter have brought out for next Fall a feature is the loose cut of the models.

The Limit in Returning Goods.

The suggestion was made by a retail store manager that it would not be a bad idea for department heads to search the pockets of garments returned to them. Not infrequently, he said, women order a gown or cloak to be delivered immediately, wear it to some function that evening, and return it the next day. He cited several cases where such merchandise was returned and a search of the pockets revealed evidence which even a hardened "returner" could scarcely gainsay. In one instance he mentioned theatre ticket coupons were found and in another a handkerchief was brought to light.

A "Morgue" for Retail Stores.

In newspaper parlance a "morgue" is the repository of history of men and things classified so that what is wanted may be reached in a hurry. During an interview with a retail store executive it was found out that the "morgue" is not peculiar to a newspaper alone. The stores keep up to date histories of all their customers and of those who are prospective customers. Two men are kept busy going over the papers to clip items that appear concerning the store's customers. These clippings are carefully filed away for reference with other information concerning the customer.

Sables Much in Demand.

So active has been the call this month for sables, both Hudson Bay and Russian, for Summer wear by the wealthier women of the city that the sales figures of one of the leading high class retail shops show five-sevenths of the total June business to have been done on this kind of fur alone. Stoles have been particularly desired, it appears, many of them running up to three yards in length and containing 6 to 18 skins. For the most part these stoles have not been lined with silk, the fur itself being relied on to give the desired richness of effect. Combination collar and stole effects are now taking well here; they range from 26 to 28 inches in width and 75 to 90 inches in length. Most of them are made with hand slashes. They are shown in such furs as ermine, Hudson seal, moleskin, mink, and kolinsky. Dyed fox, especially in a sable hue, has been well bought to date, with blue and silver fox selling to some extent. Raw sable skins are said to have advanced 40 per cent. in the last three months.

Gray Goods Prices Strong.

Buyers could have been more active in the local gray goods market yesterday without hurting themselves much, but prices were rock ribbed on all kinds of goods. Additional sales of a more or less scattered nature were put through on coarse yarn goods at full prices, while further sales of nearby 39½-inch 64-60s were reported at 10¾ cents. They are said, however, to be getting scarce at that figure, and in certain quarters they have been held at 11 cents for nearby shipment for several days. Thirty-nine-inch 68-72s again brought 12 cents for next month's shipment, but there was not much else of importance. Prices closed firmly at these levels:

39-inch, 80-80s..¹14¾c|38½-inch, 64-60s..10¾c
39-inch, 72-72s..¹12½c|38½-inch, 64-56s..10½c
39-inch, 68-72s..12c|38½-inch, 60-52s..9½c
39-inch, 56-44s..8¼c|38½-inch, 60-48s..9¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s..10¾c|27-inch, 64-60s..7¾c
¹Asked.

Gem Sales Keep Up Well.

While the call for fine sapphires is said to be heavier in the local market for gems than for the other varieties of colored precious stones, fine emeralds are also being taken and some revival is reported in the demand for fine rubies. Chinese jade of the better grades is also wanted by buyers. One of the present features of the market is the scarcity of calibre rubies and sapphires, partly because of the extent to which they were used in making up small patriotic emblems. In the semi-precious stones no cessation of the demand for aquamarines is apparent, in certain quarters the call for these stones making up a very large percentage of the whole. Green tourmalines appear to be the runners-up. Diamond men report no fault to find with the call for their wares, the only hard part being the high war risk insurance rate.

Benefit of Continued Operation.

Speaking of the tendency of some manufacturers to hold back because of unsettled conditions and the advancing cost of materials, a mill man said: "The producer in any line who thinks he is doing the proper thing by delaying his purchases or operating on only a part time schedule is making a big mistake. Under present conditions, to stand still or curtail manufacturing is to lose out. Take the instance of our own concern. Although our prices are getting to a point where we are almost forced to believe that consumption will be restricted because of high prices, we are signing contracts for supplies up to 1919. But we felt the limit was reached a year ago, and as it turned out not to be so, we are going right ahead regardless of abnormal conditions."

Jewelry Business Not Hurt.

Neither the war nor the call of the powers that be for economy appears to be having much of an effect on the demand for jewelry in the local trade. Not only is this true of the cheaper and medium-priced varieties of gold and other jewelry, but in the finer end of the trade a nice business is passing in high-priced platinum goods. The price of the latter metal continues to show no variation, yesterday's quotation being $111 an ounce for that containing 10 per cent. iridium, and $106 an ounce for the meduim metal. Reports from the silversmiths tell of a nice June business, much of which was supplied by the usual complement of weddings, in spite of the hastened marriages which grew out of the war, and which reduced the June sales totals.

When Are They Through?

Salesmen who go about quoting fictitious prices on their wares, in the hope that they can obtain business by letting themselves gradually be beaten down to the actual figure, make a great mistake, according to a well-known local buyer. "When such a man offers me a piece of goods at a certain figure and, at my first refusal of it cuts the price 5 cents a yard," he said, "I am through. It has been my experience to find with such men that you can never be sure of the true selling price, and that you are therefore taking chances in buying from them. There have been cases in which duplicate invoices, one of them a fake and one real, have been flashed on a buyer in order to help the cause along. The fake would be shown in an attempt to prove what a competitor was being charged and the real one would come out afterward to show what the salesman was charging you because you were a 'friend' of his."

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

DURANTE BROTHERS, INC., importers of laces at 23 West Thirty-eighth Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $95,157 and assets of $31,040, stock pledged to Holzman, Cohen & Co. for $39,441. Most of the creditors are in Paris and, Calais, France. Among the creditors are Rusch & Co., $21,160, secured by accounts; Margaret McAvey, $4,800, and Davieniere & Co., Calais, $3,392. The company was incorporated in October, 1912, with a capital stock of $20,000, and Arman Durante is President and Treasurer. He also filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $64,241 and no assets. There are only three creditors, whose claims are in the firm's schedules.

WILLIAM HENRY DINSPEL, salesman and mechanic, formerly a manufacturer of pneumatic tubes, 803 Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $6,788 and assets of $73, consisting of 284 shares of stock of the Universal Tube Company $71 and fire insurance $2.

ISAAC B. GRUDBERG, tailor, 39 West 139th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,800 and no assets.

RODIN & KALISH.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Ray Rodin and Theodore Kalish, composing the firm of Rodin & Kalish, grocers, 3,902 Broadway, by these creditors: Byron C. Hawley, $117; Samuel Weeks, $254, and R. C. Williams & Co., $42.

EDMUND J. CABARET, formerly dealer in auto supplies, New Rochelle, has filed a petition in bankrupty with liabilities of $2,322 and assets consisting of a lot at New Rochelle, the deed to which was never recorded and has been lost; three shares of Sonora Copper Company of Mexico, stock certificate lost, and a uniform of the Home Defense League of New Rochelle valued at $7.50.

SAMUEL KLEIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Klein, furniture dealer, 26 East 125th Street, by these creditors: Max Weifer, $200; Grand Parlor Suite Company, $150, and Eugene Simson, $200.

SAMUEL EPSTEIN, 10 East 107th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $523 and no assets.

UNION SUITCASE COMPANY.—David Jacobson, a partner in the Union Suitcase Company, 309 Canal Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $9,803 and assets of $5,200, consisting of stock $3,500, equity in accounts $1,050, and equity in machinery $650.

JOSEPH PILTZ.—Judge Manton has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed against Joseph Piltz, grocer, 929 Intervale Avenue, on a settlement with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar cash.

DANIEL O'CONNOR, 818 Macon Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $7,620.10; assets, $100.

WILLIAM H. DUNCUFF, 101 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities $1,096.23; assets, $300.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 290 business failures during the week, against 253 for the previous week and 278, 292, 249, and 194 for the corresponding weeks of 1916 to 1913. The Middle States had 102, New England 29, Southern 64, Western 45, Northwestern 21, and Far Western 29. Canada had 26, against 17 for the preceding week. About 63 per cent. of the failures had less than $5,000 capital and 5 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Graham & Sons, bankers; involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed in behalf of William Smale and others. Attorneys for bank, which closed its doors at noon today, claim assets of $6,000,000, with which to meet deposits of about $4,000,000, and ascribe the closing of the bank to heavy withdrawals for the purchase of Liberty bonds and for subscriptions to the Red Cross.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

A E R Realty Corporation—E. Brunel	$1,100.00
Annello, Angelo—W. F. Coester, costs	107.60
Augsburg, W. Reid—A. B. Kight	111.91
Altmann, Richard—Auto Holding Co., Inc.	126.91
Brown, William A. A.—Johnson Brothers	2,570.68
Abraham, Harry—D. Baratz et al	245.85
Atherton, Leland E.—J. Margolies	288.90
American Candle Works, Inc.—Star Crayon Mfg. Co., Inc	126.00
Boggi, Raffaele—Heilbrunn & Kahn, Inc.	749.94
Brown, Benjamin and Jacob—Herman & Herman, Inc.	2,196.73
Cook, Charles E.—I. Berg	173.91
Cohn, Israel L.—Young Bros., Inc	198.91
Cantor, Nathan S.—George Kirby, Jr. Paint Co.	509,06
Curran, Lillian E.—St. Albans & Dartmouth, Inc.	1,000.73
Cresthoime Realty Co.—A. Drucker	262.16
Dillon, M. J. Regina—E. L. Martz	1,486.31
Daly, Lillie—F. Horovitz	152.15
Dorfman, David W.—First National Bank of East Newark, N. J.	101.58
Dallin, Abraham—J. Mandel et al	147.60
Fulcher, Gordon—O Spooner	556.91
Freed, Fanny—Rylands & Sons, Ltd	195.93
Fitzgerald, Mary—J. F. Clancey	781.03
Greenman, Carl—J. Satlow	456.72
Goldstein, Samuel, and Benjamin Zietkovitz—Burden Realty Corp	145.62
Geller, Solomon—S. Levine	145.62
Gilbert, Francis, assignee—Banco Di Roma	4,310.58
Gibbs, Herbert H.—M. B. Judson	3,599.16
Glasgow, Jacob—Rector, &c., of St. Clement's Church	140.41
Gelsleberger, James E.—W. M. Rydsyk	989.91
Colarie, Arnold J.—A. U. Worster	249.26
Goehry, Wm. F.—Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.	485.55
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc.—Vulcanized Products Co., costs	171.76
Gershowitz, Louis—West Side Bank	928.23
Graubard, Isidor—A. Stein & Co	143.35
Goldsmith, Chas. P.—I. Loeb	107.70
Hays or Hayes, Mary—D. J. Sullivan	797.59
Hoyt Bros. Co., Inc.—Strong Mfg. Co	131.08
Harrison Av. Building Co., Inc.—G. Gallo et al	1,230.17
Harlem Toy & Novelty Mfg. Co., Inc.—Hoyt Metal Co	678.18
Hoffman, Max, and Philip Rosenthal—Kutz & Abrams, Inc	118.76
Henry Douglass and Chas. A. Toole—D. H. Blair	1,536.97
Heberlein & Steinmetz Co., Inc.—Maurice O'Meara Co	612.53
Inter Continental Construction Corp.—Helderberg Cement Co	15,896.31
Kiley, Wm. M.—L. Katzenberg	124.69
Klarstenfeld, Wolf—S. Teittelbaum et al	281.05
Klugo, Emil H.—E. Wilde	1,851.32
Krieger, Harry—H. B. Endicott et al	224.72
Kamp, Walter V.—H. Magrill	126.86
Leonidas Realty Corp.—N. Y. Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations	11,218.96
Logie, Julius, and David C. Isles—E. Routh	1,676.40
Lakritz, Samuel—Meyer Denker Sloram Co.	226.56
Lauria, Domenico—F. Alberti et al	315.43
Mandel, Max—E. Lichtenstein	309.22
McManaman, Kathryn—H. K. Kevorkian	247.11
Muller, Hugo—E. Cordts	164.85
Mandeville, Jane, and Elizabeth Mandeville, exrx.—W. F. Blaisdell	1,911.04
Moses, Jennie—A. B. Knight	135.22
Molsant, Alfred J.—C. Coepel et al	5,821.78
Myrtle Bowman, Inc.—A. Rusch et al	600.71
Marquard, Richard—L. B. Cohen	111.41
McKnight, Arthur M., J. Calvin McKnight, Ira T. McKnight and McKnight Realty Co.—First National Bank of Towanda	5,222.33
Marksamer, Jacob—V. Wallowitz	1,287.63
Margaret, Esther, and Greem Howard—A. S. Anabel	317.66
McCauley, Donald—A. Johnson	718.42
Neil, George E.—W. P. Jeffrey	282.41
Nell, John J., Jr.—W. A. Morgan	187.91
Navarre Realty Corp. and Sol. C. Sugarman—R. Lyons	126.72
O'Rourke, Ralph—Charles K. Barnum & Son, Inc.	274.77
Rosenberg, Charles, and Jacob Klein—United Dressed Beef Co. of New York	107.71
Quettier, Louise—Standard Utility Co	168.21
Reynolds, Henry D.—Seattle National Bank of Seattle, Wash.	815.65
Ring, Frances—Lord & Taylor	176.78
Ryan, Walter—Richardson & Boynton	114.22
Silverman, Abraham—M. Malawista	106.76
Schwenk, Wm. H. and Esther A.—M. C. Neu	252.65
Sevecke, Wm. O.—H. W. Butt	1,669.02
Stahl, Clarence B.—M. Rosenbluth	218.41
Schlesinger, Bertram—Altman Estates, Inc.	320.30
Spellman—Bertha—H. S. Sisson	1,820.25
Schwartz, David L.—K. Kaufman, costs	116.55
Smith, Albert S.—D. Chapman	544.91
Sycle, Harold L.—M. P. Campagna	276.56
Stillings, Charles A.—F. B. Rhodes et al	725.84
Sinsky, William—S. Stein & Co	106.41
Seaman Lowere & Co., Inc.—Anderson Galleries, Inc.	767.63
Stephens, Martin, and Joseph Stephens—Cabot Real Estate Co	267.71
Sevecke, William H. W. Butt	1,455.29
Slovak Press—J. Pelikan	500.00
Sussman, Hyman—Robert Hoe Estate Co., Inc.	1,179.90
Storm, Walter H.—Interocean Oil Co.	1,205.72
S. A. Jacobson & Sons Co., Inc.—Peerless Brown Cash Mills, Inc.	226.79
Sire, Albert I.—E. Wilson et al	849.20
Stave, G. Theodore—C. Garrison	852.80
Sananes, Joseph—A. K. Jones	3,645.91
Tompers, Julius N.—B. H. Tompers	1,510.96
Vichiarelli, Maria, and John Cammerano, adm.—City of N. Y., costs	106.85
Westchester St. R. R. Co.—P. Sottini	4,638.88
Weissberger, Jacob—1,482 Broadway Corporation	842.01
Wolf, Hannah B.—R. Geller	110.50
Weathered Co., and Charles B. Weathered—Parshelsky Bros., Inc	362.08
Winant, Mary A., Henry D. Winant, and James L. Steuart—Union Trust Co. of N. Y.	240.41
Western Gas Construction Co.—J. H. Scherman	890.94
Warshoe, Abraham—M. Malawista	421.91
Young, Charlotte—O. K. Human Hair Co., Inc.	129.06

In Bronx County.

Aldebaran Co., Inc.—Okonowitz Glass Co., Inc.	$195.75
Bunt & Sons, Inc.—H. W. Bell Co	363.64
Bradhurst Holding Co.—Columbia Metal Box Co.	28.22
Bunt, Thomas J., and Harrison Av. Building Co., Inc.—C. Gallo et al	324.85
Baines-Mosier Cabinet Co.—Aveta Mfg. Co., Inc.	27.72
Same—Same	12.72
Celia, Minnie—City of New York	12.72
Celia, Alfred—Same	37.72
Freed, Fanny—Rylands & Sons, Ltd	195.93
Falk, Harry and Joseph, and 302 Fifth Av. Corp'n—J. C. Hogan et al	860.20
Greenwood, Henry E.—E. Althouse	426.42
Geller, Solomon—S. Levine	145.62
Gunther, William—J. A. Burns	294.52
Hartman, Nora—City of New York	37.72
Greenwood, Henry E., and Maud Greenwood—E. Althouse	281.12
Hopewell Building Co., Inc.—J. F. Morgan	4,108.51
Josephson, Benjamin F.—E. Groenfield	19.72
Lobel, Max—M. Sens	46.08
Mendelson, Harris—S. Leaser	126.86
Moran, Martin—H. Kischbaum	203.05
Spiro, Samuel — Grossman Bros. & Rosenbaum	33.88
Scofield, Jean—E. J. Murray	134.72
Skolnik, Max—City of New York	37.72
Tiue Realty Co., Regina Rosen—M. Plotkin	641.72
Weintraub, Wolf—H. Guelg	173.72
Wallenstein, Saul—C. Gallo et al	823.47

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Moskewitz, Abraham—I. J. Silverstein et al, Jan. 2, 1914	$181.00
Rosalsky, Michael—A. Selevan, et al, June 26, 1917	329.43
Johnson, Ernest E., Jesse J. Adams, and Joseph W. Greacen—F. E. Thorne, April 26, 1917, (vacated)	10,107.28
Moss, Louis N.—City of N. Y., Sept. 4, 1908, (vacated)	114.70
Abbott, Henry D.—R. C. Norgan et al, May 5, 1917	152.72
Fishel, Mark—Hotel Claridge, Inc., June 22, 1917	117.70
Carplovsky, Morris—M. Zimmerman & Co., Dec. 20, 1911, (canceled)	104.37
Elias, Joseph—J. Cohen, Mar. 5, 1915, (canceled)	12,342.44
Importers, Warehouse Co.—M. Falvey, June 16, 1917	2,250.00
Johnston, Robert E.—Carnegie Hall, Jan. 24, 1917	509.55
Fullman Co.—S. Halperin, June 19, 1917	250.00
Poindexter, Paul—Brooks Bros., Jan. 7, 1913	221.21

In Bronx County.

Couced, Raffaelo—J. E. McKown, May 29, 1917	$140.72

BUSINESS NOTES.

Tet Get-Together Club, which is made up of buyers and department heads in the local Gimbel Brothers' store, yesterday gave a luncheon for Louis E. Weber, the Paris representative of the firm. Mr. Weber will return to France soon from his first trip he has made to this country in some time.

One of the features of the preliminary work in relation to the coming New York Show of 5-cent to $1 Merchandise, which is to be held at the Central Palace on July 30 to Aug. 4, is the number of requests for admission tickets received from department stores.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

BALTIMORE—C. De Witt, glassware; Latham.

BALTIMORE—Wearwell Pants Co.; J. M. Raffel, woolens; Amsonia.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. German, men's neckwear, umbrellas; F. Quellmalz, dry goods; 354 4th Av.

BOISE, Idaho—M. Alexander, mfrs. clothing; 220 5th Av.; Park Av.

BOSTON—Waldorf Hat Co.; J. S. Tuck, men's hats, furn. goods; Breslin.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly Co.; J. Jackson, sh

BOMB PLOTTERS SAY POLICE AIDED THEM

Call Plan to Set Explosive at Morgan Offices a Ruse to Affect Market.

NAME A DETECTIVE MILLER

Charge He Said the Affair Would Also Give 'Bomb Squad Publicity as to Efficiency."

Direct charges that a member of Captain Tunney's Bomb Squad had suggested to Wolf Hirsch and George Mieringer that they make a bomb to be exploded in front of the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co., on Wall Street, with the idea "of giving the squad publicity as to their efficiency," were made yesterday to Judge Wadhams in General Sessions by Isadore Scherer, attorney for the two men who were charged with having explosives in their possession. Apparently impressed with the attorney's story, Judge Wadhams agreed to accept minor pleas from the defendants and reduced their bail from $10,000 to $2,500 each. They were remanded until Aug. 6 for sentence pending further investigation. The court also requested District Attorney Swann to conduct an investigation into the charges.

Hirsch and Mieringer were arrested on April 10 on information given to the police by Harry Rein, a broker, of 20 Broad Street, that they were planning to explode a bomb in front of J. P. Morgan & Co., with the idae of depressing stocks. The men, who were employed in Roosevelt Hospital, were arrested at an elevated station. Hirch was carrying a crudely contsructed bomb made from a tin canister.

In his argument before Judge Wadhams, Mr. Scherer declared that Detective Miller of Captain Tunney's squad had told the defendants that by placing a bomb in front of the Morgan office they would be in a position to make a fortune, since the publication of the discovery of the bomb would force stocks down considerably. Miller also said, according to Scherer, that it would help the bomb squad. After much persuasion the attorney said that Hirsch agreed to construct a bomb, first insisting that it must be harmless so not to injure anyone.

"Hirsch constructed a bomb of picric acid, wetting the acid to obviate any chance of an explosion and then placed a useless fuse in it in such a way that it could not possibly touch the acid," Scherer continued. He was arrested while on his way to take this harmless bomb to Miller, who had said he would place it.

"Your Honor, I regarded Miller as the arch-conspirator. I wanted him, and in attempting to find out why he had not been arrested and indicted, imagine my amazement when I discovered that he was a member of the bomb squad. He deceived these men, caused them to plot a crime and undoubtedly gave the information which led to their arrest at the most opportune time to reflect glory on the squad. Technically the defendants are guilty, but the District Attorney has agreed to accept their pleas to a misdemeanor charge. I earnestly request your Honor to order an investigation to determine if it is necessary to countenance such tactics on the part of the police."

Captain Tunney heatedly replied yesterday that Mr. Scherer's charges were "a tissue of lies and without foundation." He said that whenever the police prevented a plot from being consummated the cry of "frameup" was raised. He said that the name of Miller was fictitious, as there was no one by that name attached to his squad. He declined to reveal the name of the detective to whom Scherer referred because he said the man was working on an important case.

Harry Rein, who informed Captain Tunney of the plot, said later that a month prior to their arrest Hirsch and Mieringer opened a small brokerage account with him. One day in a conversation with them Rein said they told him of a plan whereby they hoped to make a fortune. Their idea, he said, was to sell short on a certain afternoon and early the next morning to tap the ticker wires and send out a report that J. P. Morgan had died or that President Wilson had been assassinated. This news they expected would cause stocks to tumble. On the break they hoped to buy heavily and make "a killing."

Rein said that at first he thought the two were joking, but later when they told him the details of the Morgan bomb plot he decided to communicate with the authorities. The broker recalled that Hirsch and Mieringer had admitted to him on several occasions that they had been employed as spies both in Germany and Russia.

PUBLISHERS OPPOSE TAX ON ADVERTISING

N. Y. Association Says Burden on Newspapers Will Be Greater Than on Any Other Business.

The Publishers' Association of New York City, representing twenty daily newspapers published here, adopted a resolution yesterday, supporting the American Newspaper Publishers' Association in protesting against the proposed Federal tax on advertising. The members based their action on the following grounds:

The great increase in the cost of all materials which enter into the manufacture of newspapers has seriously affected the taxpaying ability of the newspaper industry. A tax on gross income from advertising would be an unjust discrimination, as it does not apply to other industrial enterprises. Newspapers now pay the same tax as other industrial corporations and will have to pay any increase applying to them in time of crisis. Advertising, the strongest promotive force in business, should not be crippled.

The newspaper press is one of the most powerful and important weapons of the Government in the present war, and its strength should not be reduced, or its influence weakened, by oppressive and discriminatory taxes. Instead of being penalized, the cooperation of newspapers should be sought by the Government, which should make the utmost use of newspaper publicity.

Newspaper publishers will carry their full share of the financial burdens of the war, but they protest against discriminating and confiscatory taxation.

"Newspapers at present pay a tax of 2 per cent. on their corporation income," the resolutions say. "They will pay their proportionate share of whatever additional tax may be levied on business or the profits of business. They contend for a tax on profits, not on their efforts. It is now proposed, however, to place a tax of 2 per cent. on the gross income from advertising, which is the principal source of revenue. This would be more than double a tax in some cases representing 15 to 20 per cent. on net earnings, and in a great many cases the tax would much exceed the net earnings of the newspaper business. It is probable that a taxation burden so great is not contemplated by Congress in the case of any other line of business.

"The newspaper press has thrown its full strength into co-operation with the Government. It is one of the most important and powerful weapons of the Government in the present war; but its strength will be reduced and its influence weakened if oppressive taxes are imposed. The economic, political and military importance of the press cannot be overestimated. The utmost possible use of newspaper publicity should be made by the Government consistent with the successful conduct of the war. Newspaper co-operation should be utilized not only in connection with the maintenance of morale at home, but in no small way as a part of the strategy of military operations abroad."

STATE LOSES $6,000,000 TAX

Surrogate Affirmed in Declaring Hetty Green a Nonresident.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court affirmed yesterday without a written opinion the decision of Surrogate Fowler that the late Mrs. Hetty H. R. Green was a resident of Bellows Falls, Vt., at the time of her death, and that the bulk of her estate of more than $100,000,000 was not taxable here. If the Court of Appeals upholds the lower courts the State will lose about $6,000,000 by the ruling.

State Controller Travis in his appeal from the Surrogate's ruling contended that although Mrs. Green may have described herself as a resident of Vermont in various legal documents, and although she had no fixed place of abode in New York State, she had the intention after she reached the age of 80 to make her home in New York City. Counsel for the Controller said in his brief:

"We have not sought to portray Mrs. Green as a miser. She was at home here, and nowhere else, in the society of her children and of her friends, and in the control of her affairs. But that she was an inveterate tax dodger it certainly appears. She dodged around in New York, lodged around in Hoboken until New Jersey passed a bad tax law, and in later years minimized even the unsubstantial character of her Summer vacation by visiting Bellows Falls without son or daughter or any servant."

It has been reported from Vermont that the only tax collectible there on the Green estate will be about $1,500.

SUES INTERNATIONAL NEWS.

Philadelphia Ledger Charges Syndicate with Pirating News.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—Suit to enjoin the International News Service from pirating war news and other related matter was begun in the United States District Court here today by the Public Ledger Company. The suit is similar to that successfully instituted in New York against the defendant organization by The Associated Press.

The bill of complaint alleges that the Ledger Company holds a contract with The London Times to furnish certain articles with the privilege of re-selling the matter to newspapers in other cities. It is alleged that the defendant pirated these articles principally by copying them from early editions of The Ledger and other Eastern newspapers and telegraphing them to subscribers of the International News Service in the West, availing itself of the difference in time and enabling its Western subscribers to publish the articles simultaneously with the newspapers to whom The Ledger had sold the service, and, in some instances, in advance of such publication.

FOREIGN TRADE IN DANGER.

Export Managers Warned That Advancing Prices Will Hurt It.

Warnings were given at a smoker held by the Export Managers' Club of New York at the Hotel Astor last night that much foreign trade may be lost to American manufacturers by advancing prices unduly to buyers abroad. Harold B. Gregory of the Patton Paint Company presided, as Chairman, and the 200 members of the club present represented leading export concerns of New York and other cities.

D. E. Bronstein of the Kleinert Rubber Company said the American manufacturer had had the export business thrust upon him and had taken advantage of it to charge foreign customers high prices. He instanced an American manufacturer who received an order to have certain goods for export packed in bundles instead of boxes. Although the boxes cost more, he charged his customer from 5 to 7½ cents a dozen more. He concluded by citing several cases where the prices of merchandise had been increased to the foreign buyers 100 per cent. in four days. Mr. Bronstein expressed the fear that after the war French, German, and Swiss manufacturers, all long remaining American advertising methods, would be able to undersell the American manufacturer in foreign markets. Other speakers were E. A. Kahill of the United States Steel Products Company, Fred S. Phillips of the American Ever-Ready Works, and Walter P. Wyman of Carter's Ink Company, Boston.

Board to Study City Traffic.

The Board of Estimate adopted a resolution yesterday creating a traffic commission to be appointed by the Mayor and to include among its twenty-one members one member of the staff of each of the Borough Presidents and one member appointed by the President of the Board of Aldermen. The chief engineer of the Board of Estimate will also be a member. The commission will study traffic conditions in the city with a view to making recommendations for improvement.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Forecasts:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair in interior, probably showers on coast Sat. Sun. fair and warmer; gentle variable winds.

Ga.—Fair in n. and probably showers in s. Sat. and Sun.; gentle variable winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair in n. and cent. and probably showers in s. Sat. and Sun; gentle variable winds.

Fla. Thunder showers Sat. and Sun.; gentle variable winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and warmer Sat. and Sun.

Ind.—Fair and warmer Sat. Sun. fair and continued warm, except probably thunder showers in extreme n.; gentle s. winds.

Ohio—Fair and warmer Sat. and Sun.; gentle variable winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair and warmer Sat., followed by thunder showers Sat. night or Sun.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy and warmer Sat., probably followed by showers by Sat. night. Sun. probably fair; moderate to fresh s. winds.

La.—Fair Sat. and Sun., except probably showers in s. e.

Ark., Okla., E. and W. Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ill.—Fair Sat. and Sun., except probably thunder showers in the extreme n.; warmer Sat.

Mo.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer in e. and s. Sat.

Wis.—Unsettled Sat. and Sun., probably showers; warmer in s. Sat.; moderate to fresh s. winds, becoming variable.

Minn.—Probably showers Sat. Sun. fair, with cooler in s. and w.; moderate to fresh shifting winds.

Iowa—Cloudy Sat. and Sun., probably thunder showers in e. and cent. Sat.; cooler Sun.; moderate to fresh s. winds.

N. and S. Dak.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; cooler Sat.; moderate to fresh w. winds.

Neb.—Unsettled, with probably fair Sat. and Sun.; cooler Sun. and in w. Sat.

Kan.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; continued warm.

NEW YORK.

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Boating Bathing Fishing
Ideal Family Summer Resort.
NEWBURGH, N. Y.
Excursion and outings booked direct to the Park by way of
CENTRAL HUDSON STEAMBOAT CO.
and other River Steamers.
Write for descriptive booklet.
Orange Lake Publicity Bureau,
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STAR LAKE INN
STAR LAKE, N. Y.
ADIRONDACKS
New Open.
All improvements. Tennis, bathing, fine fishing, boating; relief for hay fever. Orchestra. Wine cuisine.
Inglehart & Sayles.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

Drop in Those of Many Foodstuffs a Feature of the Week.

Foodstuffs revisions, the bulk of them downward, were far and away the feature of Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices this week. Increases in receipts of these articles, both actual and prospective, coupled with the fear of possible price regulation by the Government, brought about declines that outnumbered the week's advances in foods by a little more than two to one.

The changes in the general list totaled 77, of which 38 were advances. Last week there were 64 advances in 92 fluctuations.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on 42 standard commodities this week at this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for the previous week and the same week a year ago:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lbs.	$16.50	$16.75	$9.75
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb..	.09¾	.10	.09
Coffee, Santos No. 4..	.10	.10¼	.10⅛
Sc., hr. shastings, yd..	.18	.15	.05¼
Print cloths, 38½ in., 64x60	.10¼	.10⅝	.05½
Butter, crmy., ext., lb.	.38	.38¾	.29
Cheese, f.c., fr.-sp., lb.	.23½	.23	.15½
Eggs, West. fan., doz.	.46	.38¼	.23½
Apples, evap., ch., lb.	.11¼	.11½	.06
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.13½	.13½	.11½
Peaches, Cal., dr., lb.	.08½	.08½	.04½
Raisins, lb.	.08¾	.08½	.07¼
Flour, Spg. pat., bbl.	12.50	13.25	5.50
Flour, Spg. clear, bbl.	11.25	11.25	4.85
Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.	*....	*....	1.08
Corn, No. 2 yel., bu..	1.84¾	1.82	.89
Oats, No. 2 white, bu.	.75	.73½	.45¼
Hay, pr. tim., 100 lbs.	1.20	1.20	1.50
Hides, Ch. pk., No. 1, lb.	.33	.33	.27
Hides, Chi. cows, nat., lb.	.32½	.32½	.25
Leather, hem. sole, lb.	.37	.37	.31
Leather, un. backs, lb.	.80	.80	.62
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Ph., ton	50.75	49.75	19.75
Stl. billets, Pitts., ton.	100.00	100.00	42.00
Copper, Lake, N. Y., lb.	.30¾	.31	.26½
Copper, Elec., N. Y., lb.	.32¼	.33	.26½
Lead, N. Y., lb.	.11¾	.11¾	.068
Tin, N. Y., lb.	.62¼	.63¾	.39½
Petrol., ref., gal. in bbl.	.12	.12	.12
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs	8.50	8.50	7.55
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	14.65	15.50	9.50
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs	8.60	9.15	6.90
Lard, pr. st., Ch., 100 lbs.	21.20	21.47	13.80
Sh. ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	21.87	21.25	13.25
Mess pork, Chi., bbl..	40.00	39.50	23.25
Rice, fancy head, lb..	.06¼	.09¾	.05
Rubber, up-R. Para, lb	.69	.70½	.65
Sug., fine gran., 100 lbs.	7.50	7.50	7.65
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb	.23	.26	.17
Tea, Japan, low....	.20	.22	.19
Potatoes, bbl.	6.00	9.50	3.00
Wool, av. 100, Ph., lb.	.579	.579	.369

*Not quoted.

Especially notable were the declines in flour and potatoes. Under the sympathetic influences of an easier feeling in wheat, Spring patent flour fell off 75 cents a barrel, or a drop of $2 a barrel in the last two weeks. The Winter patent variety declined 45 cents a barrel this week, and the price of Winter clear was reduced 50 cents. Spring clear did not change. At Chicago live beef showed no change, but both live hogs and live sheep were off. Prime lard also declined, but short ribs and mess pork went up. Bacon was cheaper here.

All of the changes in vegetables, headed by a drop of $3.50 a barrel in potatoes, were downward. They including turnips, several varieties of beans, rice, &c. Fresh and dried fruits showed no marked change either way. A peculiar condition obtained in the dairy products, where the best butter was cheaper and the lower and medium grades were higher than last week. In cheese the reverse was true, while in the eggs the only change was a drop in the best Western stock.

The basic Brazilian coffees declined further, and this week there also was weakness in the prices asked for low Japan and fair Formosa tea. Fine Formosa, on the other hand, cost more. The raw sugars again went up, but fine granulated continued steady at the old price. In the spices an advance in Zanzibar cloves offset a drop in black Singapore pepper. Salt mackerel and cod advanced.

The hand of the Government was seen in the check in metals price advances that the week showed. Number 2 Foundry pig iron was up again at Philadelphia, and tank plates at Pittsburgh, tinplate, and furnace and foundry coke supplied the other rises. The declines were contributed by lake and electrolytic copper, spelter, lead, and tin.

Hemp, tallow, and raw silk advanced, as did domestic Portland cement. Crude rubber was among the miscellaneous declines, and chip and news boards also fell off. In the grains corn and oats were higher.

The textile markets were generally firm to higher, better prices being recorded on burlaps, brown and gray cottons, and woolen goods for the new season. Leather continued to show no quotable change, but in the hides a firmer tone was shown by No. 1 Texas, Colorado, No. 1 country steer, and No. 1 kip stock.

In the naval stores resin and turpentine were cheaper, with the only advance shown by kiln-burned tar. Five of the ten changes in the combined drug, chemical and oil, weekly list were upward, a drop in glycerine and a further rise in 190-proof U. S. P. alcohol being the features.

Credit Men Give Two Ambulances.

The National Association of Credit Men has voted to send two field ambulances to France as memorials to two of its deceased Presidents, who served in the earliest days of the organization. They are James Graham Cannon of this city, who was the second President of the association, and John Field of Philadelphia, who was the third. Funds have been appropriated to man the ambulances for six months, and the association hopes to be able to name the men who will take charge of them.

NEW YORK.

Spend July 4th at Hotel Gramatan
Special Dinner and Dance.
Hotel Gramatan, Bronxville, N. Y.
Asa O. Gallup, Vice-President.

The Overlook—
Woodstock, Ulster Co., N. Y.
In a private park of 375 acres; highest elevation; all land and water sports; modern, excellent cuisine; orchestra; accommodation 200; moderate rates. Booklet. N. Y. Booking Office, Hotel Bon Ray, Madison Ave. and 92d St. Tel. 4297 Lenox. G. A. NEWGOLD, Manager.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.
12th season. Capacity 200; 130 acres of real country; 45 minutes from 42d St., 10 minutes from station; many rooms with private baths and sleeping porches; tennis, swimming pool, and bath houses; orchestra. Special rates over the 4th. Rates $11 and up. Phone 1165 White Plains. Booklet.

Cedarcliff Inn, Monroe,
New York, on Round Island Lake.
Under new management. NOW OPEN.
Cottage for rent; golf, dancing, boating, fishing. John McGoldrick, Manager, formerly Hotel Gotham management.

BRIGHTSIDE-ON-RAQUETTE
Raquette Lake, Adirondacks
NOW OPEN. ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
Tennis. Boating. Bathing. Fine Fishing.
J. O. A. BRYERE, OWNER.

Delightful run into Westchester Hills, 75 minutes from Columbus Circle. Dainty cooking and service. Strictly fresh vegetables, milk, eggs. No music. Quiet and exclusive. Accommodations for few guests. Telephone Pleasantville before leaving town, dinner ready on arrival.
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Extended view of Sound. Rooms with or without bath. Tennis. Fine bathing.
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LARCHMONT-ON-SOUND, N. Y.
Accommodations for people of refinement; open all year; garage; references required.
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PIERMONT-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.
Superior Service, Beautiful Surroundings.
Adirondack Hotel, Cottage and Camp Life. Golf, Boating, Automobiling.
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Garden City Hotel
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND
One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American Plan. There is also for the convenience of motorists
A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant
20 miles from N. Y. Frequent electric service. Penna. Station. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

$40 PER WEEK FOR 2 ROOM & MEALS
AT BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y.
OCEAN PARKWAY STATION.
Brighton "L" Direct to Door.
HOTEL SHELBURNE OPEN ALL YEAR
American and European Plans
200 rooms, 75 private baths, running hot and cold water; every convenience and comfort; frequent social diversions; bathing, outdoor sports, dancing.
$8 SPECIAL WEEK END RATE
Sat'y Dinner to Mon. Aft. Breakfast.
ROOM AND MEALS Write for Booklet.

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SEA GATE, NEW YORK HARBOR.
Select Hotel. Now Open. Under new management. Every room faces the water. Special June rates. No connection with any boarding house in Sea Gate.—Telephone 1271 Coney Island. M. LUEZ.

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Reservations Now Being Made
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Auto parties accommodated. Table d'Hote Dinners.

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Now open for the season. For reservations write or phone J. K. Morris, Sag Harbor. Phone 18.

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Luncheon and dinner; superior cuisine; accommodations for week-end parties or permanent guests. Telephone Oyster Bay 409W.

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SUITES WITH PRIVATE BATH.
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SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
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A new, modern hotel, of concrete construction
NOW OPEN.
Centrally located. Luxurious suites. Private baths. Running water in all rooms. Music. Accommodates 200.
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Only Hotel on the Boardwalk.
The North End
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Room, en suite, with private bath.

GOLF.
Diamond Spring Inn, Danville, N. J., in real country; within commuting distance of New York. Moderate rates. Lakes, Mountains. Excellent golf, Tennis, Canoeing, Swimming Pool. Booklet. Now open.

Asbury Park, N. J.
OCEAN HOTEL
Entirely rebuilt of concrete and stucco. On the site of the old hotel established for forty years.
CAPACITY 350. H. GARDNER, PROP.

Avon Inn Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J.
Write for Booklet and Rates. S. Thomas Penna, Manager.
An Entire Block on Ocean Front.

REST AND DIET CURE
Private House, quiet, appointments perfect. 389 Springfield Ave., Summit, N. J. Telephone 1234.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J.
THE SHELBURNE
A new modern hotel; hot and cold running water in every room; private baths; OCEAN PATHWAY, facing park & ocean. V. C. Haynes.

HOTEL COLONIAL North Asbury Park, facing ocean and Deal Lake; refined clientele; suites with bath. F. D. DUDLEY.

Norman House Bath Ave., 600 ft. from ocean, Audit. & Wesley Lake. Mrs. C. R. Priest, Ocean Grove, N. J.

CAMP with excellent board, $8.50-$10 week. New idea. Illustrated booklet. Camp Village, Lake Hopatcong, N. J. P. O. Box 218.

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HOTEL CAPE MAY
CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.
Smartest Resort on the Coast. New Modern Fireproof Hotel, Facing the Ocean.
Every comfort, finest bathing beach in the world; deep sea and inland fishing, sailing, motor boating, bowling; good automobile roads; golf, tennis; direct train service.
W. P Chase, Hotel McAlpin, Tel. 5700 Greeley.

Hotel Beechwood
Summit, N.J.
Under management of Misses Gillan and Edwards, formerly of The Hall, Glen Cove, and Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I.
Easy Commutation via D., L. & W. and Hudson Tubes. Near Baltusrol and Canoe Brook Golf Links. Elevation 560 feet. References.
Telephone—1054 Summit.

American and European Plan
The West End
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Rooms with hot and cold running water. $1.50 per day up; also suites with baths; 800 ft. veranda overlooking ocean; elevator; Colonial ballroom; orchestra; booklet.
G. TEN BROECK DUANE.

HOMELIKE
THE BREAKERS
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N.J.
Season
June 22 to Oct. 1
PHONE 760

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

THE LEADING RESORT HOUSE OF THE WORLD
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY
OFFERS HER VISITORS
SECURITY in their
HEALTH—A germicide sea-island climate. No dust-spread of water-perfect sanitation.
WEALTH—Hotel Rates the same as three years ago.
HAPPINESS—Escape from high cost of living and scarcity of help. A shoal bathing beach-water less than 30 ft. deep 5 miles out.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

The Breakers
ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST AND FINEST FIREPROOF HOTEL
On the ocean front. A house of charming features with a capacity for 1,200 guests. Hot and cold sea water in all baths. Private dressing-rooms in hotel for surf bathers.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
Terrace Restaurant and Roof Garden overlooking the sea; French Service. Orchestra.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL AND COTTAGES
on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
Surf-bathing-Tennis-Swimming-pool
Orchestra-Dancing
CAPACITY 600 S. Hunstein, Prop.

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CHALFONTE
HOSPITABLE — HOMELIKE
ALWAYS OPEN

HADDON HALL
ATLANTIC CITY
RIGHT ON THE BEACH
ALWAYS OPEN

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AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
Virginia Av. and the Boardwalk.
Capacity, 600. Every appointment, including hot and cold sea water baths. White service throughout. ORCHESTRA. INDOOR ICE SKATING.

HOTEL ABSECON VIRGINIA AVE. Near Beach.
FIREPROOF.
Private baths; running water. Elevator to street level. $2.50 up daily; special weekly rates. Booklet. O. D. PAINTER.

MONTICELLO
LEADING MODERATE PRICE HOTEL
Kentucky Ave. & Beach Heart of Atlantic City
Capacity 500; modern throughout. $2 up daily. $12 up weekly. Write for booklet. A. C. Ekholm.

HOTEL ARLINGTON Michigan Ave., near Beach.
Open all year. R. J. OSBORNE & SON.

NEW ENGLAND.

The New Edgewood
Greenwich, Conn.
Under management of Misses Gillan and Edwards, formerly of The Hall, Glen Cove, and Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I. 45 minutes from Grand Central Station; tennis. Private garage.
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Great Lake, Belgrade Lakes
Best and coolest point on Great Lake, Belgrade Lakes, Maine. For Sale, including 2 finely built whole log cabins, completely furnished; wood shed, shower bath house, chicken house, garage, ice house, and boat house. Also attractive pine grove; a fine 18-mile motor boat and 3 row boats. A bargain at the price. Bass, Trout, and Salmon fishing unsurpassed. Two private camps must be seen to be appreciated.
E. A. BEAN, AGENT
BELGRADE LAKES, MAINE

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"The Crossways" "The Lodge"
SOUND BEACH, CONN.
Accommodating 200.
NOW OPEN.
On the Water. 50 Minutes from N. Y.
Frequent trains. Golf, Tennis, Bathing. Boating, Saddle Horses, Orchestra. Fresh vegetables from our own farm.
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WHITE MOUNTAINS
Kearsarge Hotel & Golf Course
JUNE TO OCTOBER.
SURROUNDED BY MOUNTAIN PEAKS
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Every amusement. Grill and Tea Garden for Motorists. Centre of good roads.
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Stockbridge, Mass.
In the Berkshire Hills. Open June 16th.
This modern Hotel is finely appointed and delightfully located; golf, tennis, &c.; music of exceptional merit; only four hours from New York or Boston. For information regarding rates, &c., apply to
ALLEN T. TREADWAY, Proprietor. W. G. HAVILL, Manager.

OTTAWA HOUSE,
Cushing's Island, Portland Harbor, Me.
Open June 25. Seashore and country combined. Cap. 350. Booklet. R. W. BOYCE CO., Prop.
Maine Woods—Best vacation for fun; new experience and health—fishing, canoeing, exploring. Write for Booklet. "The Lakes of Woods of Maine." Vacation Bureau, 271 Broadway, Room 1106, New York City.

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Stockbridge, Mass.
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Roads in Excellent Condition.
Route Books and circulars on request.
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Hotel Hazelton
(FAMILY HOTEL)
45 South Street,
STAMFORD, CONN.
70 Bedrooms, single or en suite; private baths; electric elevator; large dining rooms with first class service; pleasant surroundings with garden and large garage. Visit us or write for terms and full particulars.

NEW MARSHALLHOUSE YORK HARBOR MAINE
A New BRICK Hotel Open
Finest on Maine Coast June 25.
Latest achievement in summer hotel construction and appointments. 800 feet of broad cement verandas. Ocean or river view from every room. Capacity 300. Golf. Garage.
FRANK D. MARSHALL, Prop.

ASQUAM HOUSE
Elevation 1,000 feet. View unsurpassed. Excellent service. All sports, boating, bathing, fishing. Booklet. Robert Kent James, Mgr., Holderness, N. H.

VERMONT VACATIONS.
Books sent free: "Vermont's Silent Places"; "Lakes of Eastern Vermont"; "Cottage Sites"; "Green Mountain Tours"; "Hotels and Boarding Houses"; "Road Map"; "Fish and Game Laws." Write GUY W. BAILEY, Sec. of State, Essex Junction, Vt.

PENNSYLVANIA.

FOREST PARK HOTEL
FOREST PARK, PIKE COUNTY, PA.
ON FOREST LAKE.
Only three hours from New York, by Lackawanna R. R.; in 3,000 acre pine park; finest bathing, boating, fishing, tennis and baseball; dancing every evening; every modern improvement; elevation, 1,600 feet; capacity, 350. Apply to ARTHUR LEDERER, Forest Park, Pa., or 135 Fifth Av., N. Y. Gramercy 4100.

NIAGARA OF PENN.
BUSHKILL FALLS
DELIGHTFUL ONE-DAY AUTO TRIP.
500 acres preserve, 50 acres picnic grounds. Trout fishing. 80 miles from N. Y.
Write for Special Auto Map.
C. E. PETERS, Bushkill, Pa.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE.
Mount Pocono, Penna.
Private Baths. FREE GARAGE.
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LACKAWANNA BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED SUMMER BOOK, descriptive of hotels, boarding houses & cottages, free at Information Bureaus, Cor. Wall St., Park Pl., 28th St., 42d St. Brooklyn: 505 Fulton St.

WHY NOT REST
In one of my comfortable cabins in wilds of Pike County? Rockbound Camp, Glen Eyre, Penn.

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Healing Springs Hotel
Healing Springs, Va.
Ownership and management same as the famous Homestead Hotel at the Virginia Hot Springs—8 miles from it—use same railroad station—altitude 2500 feet; maximum temperature 85 degrees. Private Baths. House and Grounds electric lighted. No humidity. No mosquitoes. Saddle Horses; Golf; Medicinal Baths. Rates $21.00 per week up. Booklet No. 3 from W. D. Paxton, Manager.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE BURLINGTON
WASHINGTON, D. C.
White House four blocks; 431 rooms; absolutely new; finest cuisine; room and private bath, $2.50; American plan, $5.00; special monthly rate; two to six rooms, bath, kitchen, furn., china, silver; week or month.

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HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.

UP BOATS	A. M. Through Service.	A. M. Po'keepsie Service.	P. M. King'n Service.
Desbrosses St.	8:40	9:40	1:45
West 42d St.	9:00	10:00	2:00
West 129th St.	9:20	10:20	2:20
Yonkers	9:45	10:50	2:45
Bear Mountain	...	*12:30	*4:30
West Point	...	*1:00	*5:00
Cornwall	...	*1:25	5:25
Newburgh	*12:15	*1:45	6:45
Poughkeepsie	*1:10	*2:35	6:45
Kingston	2:10	...	7:45
Catskill	5:25	...	...
Hudson	5:40	...	...
Albany	6:10	...	...

*One-Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point or Bear Mountain.
Special Trips Every Saturday to Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Leaving Desbrosses St. 12:30, West 42nd St. 12:50, West 129th St. 1:10 P. M.
Special 4th of July Trips to Kingston Point and return on Strs. HENDRICK HUDSON and WASHINGTON IRVING.
For information telephone Canal 8500.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
Leaves daily, except Sunday, (no trip up July 4,) foot of Christopher St. at 6; W. 129th St. 6:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Extra Steamer Saturday, June 30, leaves Christopher St. 7:30, W

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BONDS

In A Crisis

A detailed analysis of a class of bonds which yield higher interest than the average with equal or better security is given in our booklet "Is Interest Return an Index of Safety?" We'll gladly send you a copy—also the current issue of our 12-page monthly, "Bond Topics."

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You Can Buy

All Well Secured
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on the Small Payment Plan
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Carefully Selected Bonds For Investment
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Boston NEW YORK Chicago

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

Acts as Executor, Trustee, Agent, Custodian.

Pays Interest on Deposits

NOTICE OF SALE.

The undersigned will offer to the highest bidder, at public auction by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, at the Real Estate Exchange Sales Room, Number 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 9th day of July, 1917, at Ten o'clock A. M., Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000) par value of St. Andrews Bay Development Company 6% First Mortgage Public Utilities and Real Estate Ten Year Gold Bonds, dated July 1st, 1918; one hundred and fifty (150) shares of the capital stock of the Lynn Haven Bank and Trust Company of Lynn Haven, Florida; Two thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight (1,898) shares of the Capital Stock of The Astoria Investors Company, and eleven thousand three hundred and seventy-one (11,871) shares of the capital stock of St. Andrews Bay Development Company. That the undersigned holds the said property to secure a judgment of One Hundred Twenty-three Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-four Dollars ($123,864.00) entered against St. Andrews Bay Development Company on the 25th day of January, 1917, in the Supreme Court, New York County. That said judgment is based on a promissory note dated October 1st, 1916, wherein and whereby St. Andrews Bay Development Company promised to pay to the order of W. H. Lynn on demand the sum of One Hundred Twenty-three Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars ($123,800.00) with interest; that the above described property was pledged to secure the payment of the above note and all future demands of the holder of said note; that said note was duly endorsed by W. H. Lynn and delivered to the undersigned; that said property is the property of W. H. Lynn, Esq., of 120 Broadway, New York City, and E. Bright Wilson, Esq. Receiver of St. Andrews Bay Development Company of 149 Broadway, New York City, as their interest may appear. LIONEL HAGENAERS,
44 Whitehall Street, New York City.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA POWER COMPANY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

Pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage of Southern California Power Company, dated July 31, 1897, said Company hereby gives notice that the following bonds issued under the said mortgage will be redeemed and paid at the First National Bank of Redlands, California, or at Chase National Bank in the City of New York, on August 1, 1917, viz.:

Bonds numbered 201 to 205, both inclusive,
296 to 300, both inclusive,
386 to 390, both inclusive.

Interest on said bonds will cease with August 1, 1917.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA POWER COMPANY.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Are Very Irregular, but Stronger at the Close.

Improvement in sentiment in the financial district was more marked yesterday than was indicated by the rise in prices in the late afternoon. With a holiday splitting next week traders were not inclined to increase their commitments and transactions yesterday were to a considerable extent made for the purpose of letting operators get away from the Street for a few days. Announcement that the rate decision was to be handed down did not come until after the close of the market and apparently had not been anticipated. The rails were irregular with small changes either way. The public has been so thoroughly instructed in the matter of advancing cost of operation that it has become convinced that there are few speculative possibilities in the rails, even under a more lenient policy by the commission. Call money loaned at 4½ per cent. most of the day, closing at 4 per cent.

The general public is, perhaps wisely, still showing little disposition to enter the market and operations are being left to the hands of large traders. There is a growing belief in financial circles that the regulation of prices by the Administration will be less severe than has been proposed. It is evident to every one that production must be kept up and it will probably be found when the question of prices to be paid for steel products is fixed that the Administration has adopted as a base quotations that will permit the plants with higher costs to continue to operate at capacity, even though to do so it will be necessary to let the more economically operated units earn what would have been considered before the war excessive profits. This view was given weight yesterday by the attitude of the Senate Finance Committee in its discussion of the War Revenue bill. The suggestion there that graduated instead of flat taxes be placed upon excess profits was well received, and the present indication is that the bill will carry rates of from 12 to 35 per cent., in place of the House plan, which would impose a flat tax of 16 per cent. The Senate proposal would be admirably designed to meet the perplexing situation existing in the steel and copper industries, where some mills and mines are now running only because the high prices being paid by private consumers make it possible to earn a return upon plants less fortunately situated or less modernly equipped.

As a matter of fact, few of the industries are actually receiving the high prices at present quoted. Those quotations are the result of competitive bidding for steel, or copper, or coal which represent the small part of the output not contracted for some months ago. The profits that have been reported in recent weeks have been made upon the basis of much lower price levels than those nominally prevailing today, and business would not be checked by Government price fixing regulated by actual prices as established before the recent phenomenal advances.

LONDON MARKET IS QUIET.

Shipping Shares Most Active Under the Lead of Cunarders.

LONDON, June 29.—Money was in better demand today. Discounts were steady.

The stock market closed firm after a quiet session, in which shipping shares were the most active, under the lead of the Cunarders. Funds were well maintained, with a further appreciation in Japanese on redemption purchases. Rubber shares recovered. Iron and steel stocks were most prominent among the industrials.

Movements of American stocks were narrow. The close was dull. The market will be closed tomorrow and Monday.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 29.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 60 francs 20 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 30 centimes.

Miami Copper Dividend Declared.

Directors of the Miami Copper Company, at their meeting yesterday, declared a regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share and an extra dividend of $1, payable on Aug. 15 to stockholders of record at the close of business on Aug. 1.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ..... 4½ | Last 4
Low ..... 3 | Renewals 4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERAL | ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Thirty days....4½@4¾ | Thirty days.....5@5⅛
Sixty days.....4¾@4¾ | Sixty days.....5@5⅛
Ninety days....4¾@4¾ | Ninety days.....5@5⅛
Four months....4½@4¾ | Four months....5@5⅛
Five months....4½@4¾ | Five months....5@5⅛
Six months....4½@4¾ | Six months.....5@5⅛

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days..... 3/4
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days..... 4@5

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days..... 5½
4 to 6 months..... 5½
Other Names.
4 to 6 months..... 5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'gs.
Demand	4.76¾	4.75¾	4.75¾	..
Cables	4.76½	4.76½	4.76½	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.76⅞	5.75⅞	5.75⅞	—.00⅛
Cables	5.74⅞	5.74⅝	5.74⅞	—.00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	22.85	22.65	22.35	—.35
Cables	22.95	22.75	22.75	—.35

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close.—Demand	or Checks.	Cables.
4.8683 London	4.75⅝		4.76⅛
5.1823 Paris	5.75⅞		5.74⅞
China—			
Hongkong	90.40		90.50
Peking	97.75		97.875
Shanghai	91.75		91.875
19.295 Greece	19.85		19.90
32.44 India—			
Bombay	32.75		33.00
Calcutta	32.75		33.00
5.1826 Italy	7.25		7.24
49.84 Japan—			
Kobe	51.25		51.87½
Yokohama	51.25		51.87½
50.00 Philippine Islands—			
Manila	50.12½		50.25
40.10 Holland	41.25		41.31¼
51.85 Russia	22.65		22.25
26.80 Scandinavia—			
Copenhagen	28.95		29.10
Stockholm	29.30		30.50
Christiania	29.25		29.30
19.295 Spain	23.40		23.60
South America—			
32.44 Rio	27.25		27.37½
42.44 Rio	27.25		27.37½
5.1826 Switzerland	4.85		4.83

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.71	$4.69

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $686,539,308; balance, $69,674,213; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,913,928; Federal Reserve credit balance, $46,759,897.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, .625 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 39½d, off ⅝d; in New York, 77½c, off ⅝c; Mexican dollars, 61¼c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This month.	Fiscal year.
Customs receipts	$16,277,520	$228,541,568
Ord. internal rev.	59,811,409	451,984,859
Income tax	178,208,801	342,554,248
Miscellaneous	11,517,455	80,262,548
Total receipts	$265,809,687	$1,098,452,725
Excess or ord. receipts over ord. disburs.	141,992,607	67,781,569
Excess of total receipts ov. tot'l disb.	71,720,108	61,874,871
Expenditures	128,846,079	1,080,671,156

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	637,388	440,948	336,601
Year to date	100,878,931	85,005,382	62,749,835

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
5⅝	5¾	100	Alaska Gold Mines	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
29½	30	200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	29	29	29	29	+ ⅛
92¾	93	900	Am. Beet Sugar	93	93	92	92¾	— ⅝
48½	49	3,300	Am. Can	48⅞	48⅞	47½	48⅝	..
78	78½	6,500	Am. Car & Fdry	77⅝	78½	77½	78	+1
36	39½	200	Am. Cotton Oil	38	38	37½	37½	— ¼
14	14¼	800	Am. H. & Leather	14	14	13⅝	14	..
60	62	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	62	62	61½	61½	—2½
24⅜	25	100	Am. Ice Securities	25	25	25	25	— ⅞
23½	23¾	1,700	Am. Linseed	23	23⅞	22⅝	23⅛	— ⅞
60	61	600	Am. Linseed pf	59½	60¾	59½	60¾	— ⅛
70½	71	900	Am. Locomotive	69¾	71	69½	70¼	+ ½
10	11	700	Am. Malting	10⅞	10⅞	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
62	62⅜	2,100	Am. Malting 1st pf	60	64⅜	60	64⅜	+4⅜
107	107¼	3,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	106	107	105⅝	107	+ ⅞
71½	72⅛	1,600	Am. Steel F'drics	70⅛	71⅜	70⅛	71⅜	+ ⅞
119⅝	120	500	Am. Sugar Ref	119	119⅞	119	119⅝	—1⅛
117	119	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	118	118	118	118	—1½
39⅛	39½	6,400	Am. Sumatra Tob	38	39¼	37¾	39¼	+1½
120	121	200	Am. Tel. & Tel. x d	121	121	120¼	120⅞	— ⅛
93	100	100	Do. Sub.rcts. d pd	100	100	100	100	+ ⅛
101⅛	102	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	+ ⅛
53	54	500	Am. Woolen	52	52⅝	52	52⅝	— ⅛
98	99	100	Am. Woolen pf	98	98	98	98	+1½
40¼	41	400	Am. Writing P. pf	40⅜	40⅜	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
31½	31⅝	200	Am. Zinc L. & S	30½	31½	30½	31½	+1½
81	81¼	13,100	Anaconda Copper	81½	81½	80½	81	— ⅜
100⅜	100¾	600	Atch., Top. & S. F	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	..
99	99⅜	100	Atlantic Coast Line	110	110	110	110	—3½
105	107	700	At. Gulf & W. I. x d	105	106⅜	104	104⅜	+1½
60¼	61	100	At. Gulf & W. I. pf	60	60	60	60	— ⅛
71⅜	72	12,700	Baldwin Loco	70	72	69½	71⅞	+ ⅞
72½	72⅝	3,000	Baltimore & Ohio	73⅜	73⅞	72½	72⅝	—1½
70	73	100	Baltimore & O. pf	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	+ ⅜
70	73	3	Do., odd lot	70	70	70	70	..
111	113	300	Barrett Co.	111	111	111	111	—1
100¼	110	100	Barrett Co. pf. x d	106½	106½	106½	106½	—4½
140½	140⅝	22,300	Beth.S.class B t.cfs	138½	141	137½	140½	+1⅝
59	60½	60	Bklyn Rapid Tran	59	59	59	59	..
71	73	100	Brown Shoe	71½	71½	71⅛	71⅛	..
99	100	300	Burns Brothers	100	100	100	100	—1⅜
41	41½	100	Butte & Superior	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	+ ⅛
12	15	100	Butterick Co	13	13	13	13	..
38⅛	38½	500	California Peaching	38½	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ¼
51	52	100	California Pet. pf	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	..
159	159½	300	Canadian Pacific	159	159	159	159	..
94	94½	6,700	Central Leather Co	93⅜	94½	93	94¼	+ ⅝
35½	36	300	Cerro de Pasco	35¾	36	35½	36	..
80	82	2,000	Chandler Motor	82	82	76	80	—5
60½	61¼	1,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	60⅜	60⅝	60¼	60⅝	+ ⅜
73½	76¼	900	Chi., Mil. & St. P	75¾	76	75½	76	— ⅛
110	111	100	Chi. & Northwest	111	111	111	111	+ ½
67⅞	68¼	500	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. cfs. of d. f. p.	68¼	68¼	67⅞	67⅞	— ⅛
36⅞	37	1,500	Chi., R. I. &P. w.i.	37¼	37¼	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
78	78½	600	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p. c. pf. w.i.	78¼	78⅝	78¼	78¼	— ¼
69	69½	900	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf. w.i.	69	69¾	69	69⅝	+ ¼
21½	21½	1,900	Chile Copper	21⅝	21½	21	21⅛	..
55½	56	3,300	Chino Copper	55¾	55⅞	55½	55½	— ⅛
64	66	200	Cluett, Peabody	65⅞	65⅞	65	65	—1
52	52½	2,150	Col. Fuel & Iron	52	52½	51½	52⅜	..
40⅞	41⅛	2,700	Columbia Gas & El	41	41	39½	40⅝	..
102	103½	1,400	Continental Can r	100¼	102½	100¼	102	+2
32	32⅛	6,800	Corn Products Ref	31½	32¼	31½	32	+ ⅛
104⅜	105½	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	103¼	103¼	105¼	105¼	— ¼
87⅝	88	51,300	Crucible Steel	86½	88¼	86	87⅝	+1½
42½	42⅝	3,400	Cuba Cane Sugar	42⅜	42⅜	41¾	42½	— ¼
90	90½	525	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	90¼	90¼	90	90⅛	+ ⅛
112	114	600	Delaware & Hud	113	113	113	113	+1
23⅜	23	2,000	Distillers Secur	19⅝	22⅞	19⅝	22⅞	+2½
10½	11½	200	Dom. Mines	12	12	12	12	+ ⅞
9	9⅞	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	9	9	9	9	..
36	36½	200	Elk Horn Coal	36¼	36½	36	36	..
26⅝	27	1,700	Erie	26⅝	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	+ ⅝
30⅛	30½	300	Erie 1st pf	38⅝	39	38⅝	30	+ ⅛
14	18	100	Federal Min. & S	17	17	17	17	—1
37	38	200	Fisher Body	37	37	37	37	..
161⅞	162½	100	General Electric	162	162	162	162	½
113⅝	113⅞	24,400	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs.	113¼	115½	110⅝	115⅛	+1½
80	80⅜	200	Gen. M. pf.temp.cfs	80	80	80	80	..
48¾	49	5,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	49⅜	49⅜	46	48½	—1½
106⅜	106⅞	2,000	Great Northern pf	107¼	107½	106⅜	106⅞	— ⅜
31⅜	32	900	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	32	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	..
40	40½	100	Greene-Cananea	40	40	40	40	..
127	128	200	Gulf States Steel	128½	128¼	128	128	+1
39	39⅜	100	Haskell & Barker	39¼	39¼	39	39	— ⅜
103⅜	103⅝	100	Illinois Central	103¾	103½	103½	103⅝	— ⅛
62⅜	62⅝	5,000	Inspiration Copper	62⅜	62⅞	61⅞	62⅜	+ ⅛
9½	10	100	Interboro Consol	9½	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
19	20	100	Int. Agricultural	19	19	19	19	—1
54	56	1,100	Int. Agricultural pf	54	56	54	53¾	+1⅜
27½	28	2,200	Int. Mer. Marine	27½	27⅝	26⅝	27⅜	+ ⅛
82½	82½	5,300	Int. Mer. Marine pf	82¾	82¾	80½	82½	+ ½
32⅝	33	3,400	Int. Nickel	38⅜	38⅝	38⅜	38½	+ ¼
33	33½	700	Int. Paper	33½	34½	33½	34½	..
45	48¾	500	Kelly Spring. Tire	46	46	44	45	—1
45	45½	3,500	Kennecott Copper	44⅜	45⅜	44¼	45⅜	+ ⅛
105⅜	106	100	Kress (S. H.) pf	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	— ⅛
96	97	1,900	Lackawanna Steel	94	96⅞	93⅞	96⅞	+2⅜
94½	96	100	Laclede Gas	95	95	95	95	— 2
17¾	18	600	Lee Rubber & Tire	18¼	19	18	18	+ ⅛
64	65	100	Lehigh Valley x d	64½	64½	64¼	64¼	— ⅜
127	127⅝	100	Louis. & Nash. x d	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝	— ⅛
47	47½	2,700	Maxwell Motors	47	47½	46	47	— ⅛
94½	95½	4,100	Mexican Petroleum	93¼	95¼	92⅜	94½	+1
40⅝	40⅞	1,500	Miami Copper	40⅞	41	40⅜	40⅝	— ⅜
61¾	62	2,400	Midvale Steel	61¾	62⅛	61⅜	62¼	+ ⅛
7	7	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7	7	7	7	..
26	26	100	M.P.cfs of 1st pd.	26	26	26	26	+⅛
30⅝	31⅝	1,600	Mo. Pacific w i	30⅝	31⅝	30½	31½	+ ¼
95	95	100	Montana Power	95	95	93	95	—1
35	35	100	National Acme	35	35	35	35	+ ⅛
108½	108½	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	108½	108½	108½	108½	—1⅝
115	115	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	115	115	115	115	—3½
33⅞	34¼	700	Nat. Conduit & T	33⅞	34¼	33½	34	+ ⅛
38⅞	39	2,600	Nat. Enam. & St	38⅝	39	38¼	38⅞	+ ⅛
23½	23¼	400	Nevada Con. Cop	23½	23½	23¼	23¼	..
25	25¼	100	N. O., Tex. & Mex	25	25	25	25	..
92⅛	92⅜	6,200	N. Y. Central	92⅛	92⅜	90⅞	91	—1
39	39	100	N. Y. Dock pf	39	39	39	39	+1
37⅞	38¼	300	N. Y., N. H. & H	37⅞	38¼	37⅜	38¼	+ ⅝
23⅛	23⅜	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	23⅛	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	..
124	124¼	400	Norfolk & Western	124	124¼	122¼	123¼	— ⅝
102⅝	103	3,600	Northern Pacific	102⅝	103	101⅞	102	— ⅛
99	99	100	N.S. S. & C.x d. xr	99	99	99	99	+1½
119	124	12,900	Ohio Cities Gas	119	124	117½	124	+3
5½	5½	100	Ontario Mining	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ⅜
29	29½	900	Pacific Mail	29	29	29	29	+ ¼
26	26	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	26	26	26	26	— ¼
53¾	53¾	2,300	Penn. R. R	53¾	53¾	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅛
78	78	1,000	People's Gas, Chi	78	78	77½	78	+ ⅛
19	19¼	100	Pere Marquette	19	19¼	19	19¼	—1⅝
33	34½	700	Philadelphia Co	33	34½	33	34½	+1½
41	41	300	Pierce Arrow	41	41	41	41	— ⅝
97	97	200	Pierce Arrow pf	97	97	97	97	— ⅛
54½	55	7,600	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	54½	55¼	53½	54⅞	— ⅞
100	100	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	100	100	100	100	..
34¼	34¼	4,000	Pitts. & West Va	34¼	34¼	33¾	34	— ½
64⅝	64⅝	100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	64⅝	64⅝	64⅜	64⅜	— ¼
75	75	200	Pressed Steel Car	75	75	75	75	..
141¼	141¼	1,200	Pullman Co	141¼	141¼	140	140½	—1
53	53¼	400	Railway Steel Sp	53	53¼	53	53¼	..
28¼	28¼	4,300	Ray Con. Copper	28¼	28¼	28	28¼	+ ⅜
96⅝	96⅝	5,800	Reading	96⅝	96⅝	95¼	96⅜	+ ⅜
90⅝	91⅞	9,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	90⅝	91⅞	90⅝	91½	+ ⅜
103⅛	103⅛	700	Rep. Iron & S. pf	103⅛	103⅛	102⅝	103	+ ⅛
64	64	1,400	Royal Dutch t r	64	64	64	64	..
100	100	600	Savage Arms	100	100	100	100	— ⅛
16	17	600	Saxon Motor	16	17	16	17	+1
28¼	28¼	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	—1¼
168½	168½	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	168½	168½	168	168	— ½
42½	42⅞	7,900	Sinclair Oil & Ref	42½	42⅞	41	42	+ ½
57½	57½	100	Sloss-S. Steel & I	57½	57½	57½	57½	— ½
94¼	94½	6,500	Southern Pacific	94¼	94½	93½	94¼	— ½
27⅝	28	2,400	Southern Railway	27⅝	28	27½	28	+ ⅛
56	56	350	Southern Ry. pf	56	56	56	56	—1⅝
68	68	1,700	Studebaker Co	68	68	64¼	67	— ⅝
94	94	100	Studebaker Co. pf	94	94	94	94	..
38¼	38¼	1,700	Stutz Motor	38¼	38¼	37¼	37¼	—1⅝
50⅜	51	500	Superior Steel	49⅝	50⅜	49⅝	50⅜	+1
101	101	200	Superior Steel 1st pf	101	101	101	101	+ ½
17½	17⅝	600	Tenn. C. & C	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
208½	212	800	Texas Co	208½	212	208½	212	+3½
21¾	22	1,100	Texas Co. rights	21¾	22	21¾	22	+ ⅝
16	16	100	Texas & Pacific	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
56¾	57⅛	2,900	Tobacco Products	56¾	57⅛	56¼	57⅛	+ ⅜
46½	46½	600	Transue & Wms	46½	46½	46	46	— ½
86¾	86¾	100	Twin City R. T	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	—1¼
86	86	100	Union B. & P. new	86	86	86	86	— ¼
136	136	12,400	Union Pacific	136	136	134¾	135	—1½
79⅞	80	300	Union Pacific pf	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	..
45	44½	200	United Alloy Steel	45	45	45	45	— ¼
104¾	104⅞	1,000	United Cigar Stores	104½	104¾	104½	104¾	..
83	86½	100	United Drug 2d pf	85½	85½	85½	85½	+ ¼
8	9	1,000	United Rys. Invest	6½	8¾	6½	8¾	+2¼
17	18	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	18	18	18	18	+3
156¾	157	35,700	U. S. Indus. Alco	149¾	157¼	148¼	157	+5½
58½	59	2,600	U. S. Rubber	59¼	59¼	57	59	— ¼
59	60	100	U. S. Sm., R. & M	59½	59½	59½	59½	— ⅞
49⅞	50¾	350	U. S. S., R. & M. pf	51	51	50	50	—1
130¼	130⅝	160,400	U. S. Steel	129	130½	128	130⅝	+1
117⅜	117⅝	5,100	U. S. Steel pf	117⅜	117⅝	117¼	117⅜	— ⅛
110	110¼	1,200	Utah Copper	109½	110½	109	110⅜	+ ⅛
40	43	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	—1⅝
106	112	100	Va.-C. Chem. pf x d	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¾	—1½
12⅜	12½	300	Wabash	12⅜	12½	12⅜	12¼	..
50¼	50¾	1,200	Wabash pf. A	50¼	50¾	50	50¼	+ ¼
27¼	27¼	1,900	Wabash pf. B	27¼	27¼	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	21⅝	600	Western Maryland	20⅝	21⅝	20⅜	21⅛	..
50¼	50¾	5,000	Western U. & M x d	50¼	50¼	49⅞	50¼	+ ¼
15⅜	16½	2,500	Wheeling & L. E	15⅜	16½	15⅛	16½	—1¼
70	71	400	Wilson & Co	68⅜	71	68⅜	71	+1
31⅞	32	9,400	Willys-Overland	31⅜	32	30½	32	+ ¼
92	92¼	100	Willys-Overland pf	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	+ ⅜
34½	34⅝	300	Worthington Pump	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	72.03	71.56	71.84	— .37
25 industrials	93.19	91.98	92.93	+ .26
50 stocks	82.60	81.62	82.38	— .05

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
June 29	82.60	81.62	82.38	— .05
June 28	83.26	82.21	82.43	— .60
June 27	84.17	82.91	83.03	— .50
June 26	84.30	83.21	83.53	— .14
June 25	84.12	83.11	83.67	+ .42
June 23	83.34	82.71	83.25	+ .49
June 22	83.16	82.35	82.76	+ .46

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

June.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	84.45	June 18	81.11	June 20	82.48
1916	89.60	June 12	83.26	June

THE COTTON MARKET

Opening Advance Is Followed by Sharp Decline and Rally—Little Net Change.

An opening advance was followed by a sharp decline in the cotton market yesterday, but rallies followed, with the closing steady, net 3 points higher to 4 points lower. October contracts sold off from 26.65 cents to 26.16 cents, rallied to 26.55 cents and closed at 26.39 cents. Business was moderately active during the early trading, but became very quiet after the break, with later fluctuations showing the effect of small orders in a narrow market.

The early feature was the trading by houses with Liverpool connections. With the futures market re-opened there yesterday morning for restricted business, there were Liverpool buying orders around the ring here at the opening, presumably to undo straddles. This demand was supplied on an opening advance of 11 to 20 points, and the market soon weakened, with Liverpool a seller on the decline. There was also a good deal of scattering liquidation, which may have grown from a belief that low condition figures on Monday had been pretty well discounted. After a break to a net loss of some 20 to 30 points, the market steadied on covering, but rallies were not fully maintained.

According to private cables the regulations in Liverpool will prevent both straddle and speculative business for fresh account. Liquidation of outstanding accounts will be permitted, also the various hedging operations of British spinners and importers. A committee will fix prices on the basis of Southern quotations when deemed advisable, but has the power to fix lower prices if necessary. It is also reported that permission must be secured from the British Government before purchase of cotton can be made in Liverpool. This suggested that measures have already been formulated for controlling the distribution of raw material. Stocks of American cotton at both Liverpool and Manchester showed a further decrease during the week, with the Liverpool stock now amounting to less than 300,000 bales.

Some further light showers were reported in the Southwest, but they were not general, and that section is still believed to be in need of rain. Two private crop reports were issued, one making the condition 71.7, against 74.0 last month, and the other 69.4, against 72.4 last month. These reports were closely in line with previous figures and seemed to be without special influence.

Exports for the week were 39,054 bales, against 116,903 last year.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs.
July	26.95	26.95	26.55	26.76 Bid	26.75
August	26.70	26.82	26.70	26.81@26.83	26.78
Sept.	..	..	..	26.51 Bid	26.54
Oct.	26.60	26.65	26.16	26.39@23.40	26.42
Nov.	..	..	..	26.34 Bid	26.45
Dec.	26.75	26.75	26.30	26.54@26.56	26.50
Jan.	26.84	26.84	26.36	26.64@26.66	26.64
Mar.	26.91	26.91	26.66	26.81 Bid	26.80
May	26.93	26.93	26.93	26.92 Bid	26.92

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 27.15c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Houston, 26c; New Orleans, 26c; Savannah, 26¾c; Augusta, 26.88c; Galveston, 26c; Memphis, 26c.

The week-end figures of the New York Cotton Exchange follow: Visible supply, all kinds, 3,333,271, against 3,831,301 last year; visible American 2,019,271, against 2,615,301 last year. Decrease in general visible 114,732, against a decrease of 257,406 last year; decrease in American 186,732, against 83,406 decrease last year. Spinners' takings for the week 183,912, against 181,594 last year, and for the season 12,507,239, against 12,861,342 last year. Brought into sight for the week 83,015, against 98,188 last year; for the season 12,292,259, against 12,330,445 last year.

Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Friday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	17,760	14,393	19,487
Exports	8,208	18,096	17,903
Port stocks	772,619	792,506	794,785
New York arrivals	3,224	3,765	2,998
New York stocks	363	1,738	144,903

Liverpool Cables—Spot cotton unchanged at 19.45 for midupland. Sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 American. Imports, 4,000, American 1,000. The following are fixed prices, unchanged from June 20: June, 18.75; July, 18.30; October - November, 17.25; January-February, 16.60; March-April, 16.42; May-June, 16.26.

85% OF LIBERTY BONDS PAID FOR IN FULL HERE

New York District Received Allotment of Only $621,213,600 of $1,186,788,000 Subscribed.

More than 85 per cent. of the Liberty Loan bonds subscribed for in the New York Federal Reserve District have been paid for in full. This fact was disclosed yesterday from figures that became available at the offices of the Federal Reserve Bank. They showed that the New York District, to which a minimum of $800,000,000 of the $2,000,000,000 War Loan had been apportioned and which had actually filed subscriptions totaling $1,186,788,400, received an allotment of only $621,218,600, or approximately 52 per cent. of the bonds asked for.

The Federal Reserve Bank has received for the bonds $146,902,280 in cash and $403,128,000 in Treasury certificates of indebtedness, or a total of $550,030,280. These payments include the cash and certificates received on June 15 and the payments made on Thursday, when the second installment of 18 per cent. had to be paid. In other words, the total of $550,030,280 represents the payments for fully paid bonds and two installments aggregating 20 per cent. on the bonds partially paid for. An analysis of the figures made public by the Reserve Bank shows that of the $621,218,600 of bonds allotted in this district, full payments have been made for $582,232,200, or over 85 per cent., and that the balance of $17,797,080 represents 20 per cent. payments on $88,985,400 of the bonds subscribed for.

It was made known that out of the $403,128,000 of Treasury certificates received in payment of the bonds, $134,760,000 mature today.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98½	99¼
2s coupon, 1930	98	98
3s, registered, 1918	99¾	99¾
3s, coupon, 1918	99¾	99¾
3s, registered, 1946	85	90
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90
2s, conversion, 1947	85	90
4s, registered, 1925	105½	106½
4s, coupon, 1925	105½	106½
2s, coupon, 1938, reg	98	98
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	98	98
3s, Panama, 1961, reg	88	88
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	83	88

NEW-YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
6s	Sept., 1917	*100¼	101	
4½s	June, 1965	102½	103	102
4½s	Mar., 1963	102½	103	102
4½s	Nov., 1957	102	103	101¼
4½s	May, 1957	102	103	101¼
4½s	Nov., 1917	99¾	..	99¼
4½s	Mar., 1960-30	97¼	98¼	97¼
4½s	April, 1966	97½	98¼	97¼
4½s	Mar., 1964	97½	98¼	97
4½s	Mar., 1962	97¼	98¼	97¼
4½s	Sept., 1960	97¼	98¼	97¼
4s	May, 1959	94½	95¾	95
4s	Nov., 1958	94½	96	95
4s	Nov., 1955	94	95½	94
4s	Nov., 1936	93	98	93
4s	May, 1919	99½	..	99½
4s	Nov., 1918	99¼	..	99¼
4s	Nov., 1954	83	86	82¾
3½s	May, 1954	83	..	82½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	4.50	4.25 4.50
4½s	1918-1823	4.50	4.25 4.50
4½s	1924-1931	4.50	4.25 4.50
4½s	1921-1923	4.50	4.25 4.50
4½s	April, 1920	4.50	.. 4.50
4½s	1918-1919	4.50	.. 4.50
3½s	1930-1989	4.55	4.25 ..
3½s	1926-1930	4.50	4.20 4.50
3½s	1940-1953	4.50	4.20 4.50
3½s	1922-1929	4.50	4.25 4.50

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	—Closing— Bid.	Asked.
390	Cities Service	282	279	280	281
200	Cities Service pf	86	85½	85½	86

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	10	12
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	74	75
American Gas	115	120
Am. Gas & Electric	116	118
Am. Gas & Electric pf.	89	90
Am. Light & Trac.	315	320
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	110	111
Am. Power & Light	67	69
Am. Power & Light pf.	88	89
Am. Public Utilities	30	35
Am. Public Utilities pf.	66	68
Am. Water W. & Elec.	8	9
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	75	80
Am. W. W. & E. partic	23	25
Carolina Power & Light	36	37½
Carolina P. & L. pf.	99	101
Cities Service, new	284	285
Colorado Power	30	31
Colorado Power pf.	99	102
Columbus Electric pf.	79	83
Commonwealth P. & L.	48	50
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	75	77
Conn. Power pf.	92	94
Consumers' P. pf.	93	97
Dayton Power & L. pf.	84	87
Duluth Edison	..	80
Eastern Texas Electric	57	60
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	82	86
Electric B. & S. pf.	98½	100
Electric Properties	63	68
El Paso Electric	104	108
El Paso Electric pf.	98	101
Empire Dis. Elec. pf.	87	91
Empire Gas & Fuel	99	100
Federal Light & Trac.	10	13
Fed. Light & Trac. pf.	42	47
Galv.-Houston Electric	20	25
Galv.-Houston Elec. pf.	70	75
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	94	100
Interstate Elec. Corp.	34	38
Interstate El. pf.	91	95
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Miss. V. G. & E. 1st pf.	70	73
Miss. River Power	10	12
Miss. River Pow. pf.	32	34
New Eng. Power pf.	100	105
New England Co.	50	53
New Eng. Co. 1st pf.	95	99
New Eng. Co. 2d pf.	58	60
Northern Ohio Electric	..	35
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	70	75
North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	60	65
Northern States Power	91	94
Northern States P. pf.	95	97
North. Texas Elec. pf.	78	82
Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Pacific Gas & Electric	58	58½
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	89	90
Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	97	100
Puget Sound Traction	20	25
Puget Sound Trac. pf.	71	73
Republic Ry. & Light	34	35
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	65	68
Southern Cal. Edison	88	90
South. Cal. Edison pf.	103	105
Southwest. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Stand. Gas & Electric	11	12
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	35	36
Tri-City R. L. pf.	90	94
Tampa Electric	122	127
Tenn. Ry., L. & Power	5½	6¼
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	27	29
Texas Power & Lt. pf.	97	100
Tri-City R. L. pf.	90	94
Un. Gas & El. 1st pf.	70	75
United Gas Improve	89	89¼
United Light & Rys.	83	41
United Lt. & Rys. pf.	69	70
West. P. Tr. & W. P.	14	17
W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf.	65	70
Western Power	14½	16
Western Power pf.	55	56
West. Penn. P. pf.	95	105
Wisconsin Ed.	46	50
Lincoln Gas & Electric pf.	97	99

Bonds.

Am. W. W. & E. col.	5s	70	73		
Appa. Power	5s, 1932	76	80		
Cent. P. & L. 1st	6s	95	98		
Central Ill. Light	5s	96½	98		
Chi. Ill. E. Co.	1st 5s, 1956	..	..		
Col. G. & E. 1st	5s, '27	87	89		
Col. G. & E. deb.	5s, '27	80	83		
com'wealth P. (Neb.) 1st	6s, 1944	97	100		
Conn. River P.	5s, 1937	95	90		
Cum. Co. P. & L.	1st ref. 5s, 1942	..	94		
Cum. Gas & El.	1st 5s, 1062	100½	102½		
Defiance G. & E.	5s, '42	80	92		
Denver G. & E. gen.	5s, '49	94	97		
East. Ohio	1st 5s	..	97		
East. Texas Elec.	5s	80½	82½		
Fed. Light & Trac.	5s	87½	89		
Fed. Light & Tr.	6s	90	93		
Gt. West. Pow.	5s, '46	84	86		
Gt. West. Pow.	6s, '25	94	96		
Kan. City Rys.	5s, '41	93	98		
Knox. Gas	1st 5s, '36	83	83		
L.G. & E. Co.	1st 5s, '41	90	95		
Mich. Light	5s, 1946	97½	99		
Middle West	Ut. 6s, '25	96½	98		
Man. & S. R. & L.	5s	99½	100		
Miss. Riv. Power	1st 5s	69	70		
Miss. V. G. & E.	1st 5s, '22	85	90		
Nat. Sec. p. l.	6s	89½	92		
Nat. Sec. deb.		48	53		
Nat. Sec. income		15	18		
New Eng. Pow.	5s, '61	97	100		
N. O. L. & P.	1st 6s, '31	80	86		
Nor. States P.	6s, 1926	97½	98½		
Nor. States P.	5s, 1941	93	93½		
Nor. Tex. El. col. tr.	5s, 48	92	95		
Ohio Gas	1st 5s, 1939	100¼	102		
Omaha & Council B.	5s	90	95		
P. G. & E. (Ariz.)	6s, '31	96	100		
Portland Gen. Elec.	5s	99	100		
Puget Sd. Trac. notes		98	100		
Seattle Elec. con.	5s	88	92		
Stand. Gas & Elec.	6% notes, 1935	90	94		
Stand. G. of N. J.	5s, '46	94	96		
Sc. Cal. Ed.	5s, 1939	93	95		
Twin States Gas & El.	5s, 1953	..	88		
U. S. S. R. & M.	6s, '26	113	113		
Utah Sec.	6s	104½	91½		
W. W. Light	6s, 1925	..	98		
Western Power	1st 5s	96	98		
West. S. G. & E.	1st 5s	91½	93½		
West. P. P.	1st 5s, '46	93	98		
Wis. Edison	6s, 1924	93	97		
Yadkin River Pow.	5s	83	87		

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
13	Alabama Co.	60	60	60	213	Davis. Chem. pf.	36	36	36
10	Con. Coal	109	109	109	20	M.V.Mills pf.	68	68	68
20	Con. Power	110¼	110¼	110¼	25	Merc. Trust.	23	23	23
724	Cosden cftf.	11¾	11¾	11¾	5	Nor. Central.	81	81	81
200	Cos.O.&G.pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	20	W.,B.& Ann.	16	16	16

Bonds.

$2,000	Bal.Cy.4s,'58	97¼	97¼	97¼	$2,000	Elkhorn 5s	101	101	101
2,000	Cos.&Co.6s	96½	96½	96½	1,000	Pa. W. P. 5s	92	92	92
7,000	Con. C. & G. notes	100	100	100	2,000	Un. Rys. 4s	80½	80½	80½

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Ahmeek	99	99	99	5	Mar.-Old C.	2¼	2¼	2¼
20	Alaska Gold	5¾	5¾	5¾	40	Miami	41¾	41¾	41¾
20	Allouez	62	62	62	105	Michigan	2¾	2¾	2¾
235	Am. Zinc	81	80¾	80¾	90	Mohawk	94½	93¾	94
115	Anaconda	81¾	80¾	81	65	North Butte	17¾	17	17¾
100	Arca. Com'l.	14¼	14	14¼	165	Old Dom'n	58	58	58
10	Cal. & Ariz.	77¾	77¾	77¾	147	Osceola	85¾	85	85¾
11	Cal. & H.	535	537	540	970	Pond Creek	25½	25	25½
10	Chino	56	56	56	200	Santa Fe	1¼	1	1
65	Cop. Range	61	61	61	10	Shannon	48¼	48¼	48¾
116	Davis-Daly	5¾	5¾	5¾	2	St. M. Land	81	81	81
20	Hancock	14½	14½	14½	20	Butte & Sup.	4¾	4¾	4¾
415	Island C'k	70½	69¾	69¾	2,840	Trinity	6¾	5¾	6¼
37	Do pf	90	90	90	220	U. S. Smelt.	60	60	60
52	Isle Royale	31¼	31	31	77	Do pf	51	50¼	50½
185	Kerr Lake	4¼	4¼	4¼	405	Utah Apex	2¾	2¾	2¾
90	Keweenaw	1¼	1¼	1¼	235	Winona	4	3¾	4
80	Lake	12	12	12	30	Wolverine	44½	44	44
210	Mason Val'y.	7¾	6¾	7¼					

Railroads.

8	Boston & A.	155¾	155¼	155¾
5	Boston Elev.	60	60	60
200	Mass. Elec.	5¾	5¾	5¾
20	New Haven.	37¾	37	37¾
21	West End	63	63	63

Miscellaneous.

12	Am. Ag. Ch.	93½	93¼	93½
10	Do pf	99¾	99¾	99¾
22	Am. Sug. pf.	118	118	118
450	Am. T. & T.	121¼	120	120¼
77	Am. Wool. pf.	98	97¾	98
515	A.G. & W.I.	105¼	103¾	105½
25	Gen. Elec.	161¾	161¾	161¾
428	Mass. Gas	97¾	97	97¾
30	N. E. Tel.	114½	114	114½
10	Reece Button	14½	14¼	14¼
50	Reece Fold.	3¼	3¼	3¼
370	Swift	151	150½	150½
100	Torrington	65¼	65¼	65¼
160	United Fruit.	136	134	136
555	Un. Shoe M.	48¼	48¼	48¼
855	U. S. Steel.	129¾	128¼	129¾
115	Ventura Oil.	7¼	6¼	7¼

Bonds.

$3,000	Am.G.& E. 5s	92	92	92	$3,000	Reading 4s	90	90	90
1,000	L. V. gen. 4½s	96¼	96¼	96¼	2,000	Do Jer.C. 4s	91	91	91
1,000	L. V. Coal 5s	102½	102½	102½	3,000	Phil.El.1st5s.	100¾	100¾	100¾
1,000	Ph. Co.con.5s	90	90	90	*Ex dividend. †Ex. 1 per cent.				

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
Astna pf	20	23	20
American Brass	323	332	325
Atlas Powder	184	189	184
Do pf	99	101	99
Babcock & Wilcox	127	129	127
Bliss	500	550	500
Do pf	73	78	73
Can. Explosives	450	450	450
Do pf	104	110	104
Can. P. & F.	155	160	155
Colt's Arms	106	110	106
Du Pont	256	261	256
Du Pont com	104	106	104
Do deb. pf	99	101½	99
Hercules Powder	246	252	244
Do pf	116	120	116
Niles-Bem't-Pond	158	162	158
Scovill Mfg.	636	645	630
Winchester Arms	1000	1200	1000

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
May gross	$152,762	$118,570	$114,781
Net aft. tax.	32,566	18,455	10,331
Sur. aft. chgs.	57,565	37,393	18,465
5 mos. gross	672,886	686,038	565,113
Net aft. tax.	240,247	155,634	44,405
Sur. aft. chgs.	277,545	246,179	66,046

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

May gross	14,355,150	12,472,167	7,261,405
Net aft. tax.	4,551,720	4,372,283	2,443,002
11 mos. gro.	134,517,763	117,589,273	91,343,055
Net aft. tax.	47,956,309	45,536,287	30,896,595

CUBA RAILROAD—

April gross	520,584	777,660	545,701
Net aft. tax.	201,547	460,271	318,220
Sur. aft. chgs.	107,825	372,717	245,912
10 mos. gross	5,082,618	5,530,581	4,209,266
Net aft. tax.	1,408,845	2,850,988	2,186,834
Sur. aft. chgs.	495,785	2,053,822	1,427,595

MAINE CENTRAL—

May gross	1,244,013	1,048,125	888,879
Net aft. tax.	307,958	272,586	169,992
11 mos. gross	12,415,439	10,895,488	10,828,800
Net aft. tax.	2,911,997	2,829,708	2,808,478

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS—

May gross	1,272,286	1,107,351	885,626
Net aft. tax.	382,889	273,480	144,755
5 mos. gross	6,076,410	5,899,376	4,434,809
Net aft. tax.	1,926,676	1,772,801	854,235

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—

May gross	756,263	722,212	718,109
Net after tax.	188,146	203,965	176,587
Sur. after chg.	87,023	96,707	50,428
5 mos. gross	3,804,919	3,423,791	3,272,431
Net after tax.	625,544	740,228	664,220
Sur. after chg.	124,454	95,117	16,882

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY—

May gross	1,044,944	679,876	497,066
Net after tax.	503,923	317,363	192,433
5 mos. gross	4,408,501	3,536,157	2,494,783
Net after tax.	1,928,378	1,724,077	1,017,883

Public Utilities.

ALABAMA POWER CO.—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
May gross	$162,202	$126,083	$36,119
Net after tax.	105,139	75,136	30,003
12 mos. gross	1,728,645	1,224,487	504,158
Net after tax.	1,103,044	739,008	364,596

COLORADO POWER CO.—

May gross	90,374	82,223	14,150
Net after tax.	54,899	49,192	5,706
Other income.	894	1,227	333
Total income	55,793	50,420	5,373
12 mos. gross	1,124,628	876,813	247,814
Net after tax.	626,930	518,079	108,850
Other income.	42,085	30,347	11,737
Total income	668,905	548,327	120,637
Net after int. and dep.	332,028	253,866	78,762
Preferred divs.	42,350	29,725	12,625
Common divs.	221,204	110,632	10,632
Surplus	89,014	118,309	*44,494

NEW ENGLAND CO. POWER SYSTEM—

May gross	220,586	173,355	47,230
Net after tax.	135,578	118,991	16,587
Bal. after int.	86,065	66,846	19,218
Bal. after pf. dividends	54,195	39,693	14,502
5 mos. gross	1,035,189	832,015	203,174
Net after tax.	558,323	556,872	1,455
Bal. after int.	310,935	309,921	1,074
Bal. after pf. dividends	152,292	174,864	*22,071

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

Sales of SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. for June were $9,587,418, an increase of $562,587; for the six months, $54,893,457, an increase or $19,157,644.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	5.00	4.70
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.10	4.80
Can. Northern	1918	6	5.80	5.60
Canadian Pacific	1917-'28	4½	5.40	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.05	4.80
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'28	4½	4.75	4.55
Chi. R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½	5.90	5.20
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'29	5	6.00	5.70
C. C. C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	5.80	5.00
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	6.75	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.10	4.80
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.40	5.00
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	6	5.75	5.25
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.95	4.75
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'27	5	4.90	4.70
Mich. Central	1917-'30	5	5.00	4.75
Mo., Kan. & T.	1917-'23	5	6.25	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1917-'20	5	5.80	5.20
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	5.50	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	5.15	4.80
Nort. & Western	1917-'24	4½	4.75	4.50
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'27	4½@6	5.45	5.00
Penn. Gen. Pur.	1917-'23	6 @4½	4.85	4.55
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.60	5.00
Seaboard Air L.	1917-'26	5	5.45	5.00
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	4.90	4.75
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½@5	5.40	4.90
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	1918-'27	4½	5.10	4.90

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Trading sentiment on the Consolidated Stock Exchange reflected a decided change for the better in the late afternoon dealings. Substantial price recoveries were recorded by many of the prominent stocks. United States Steel common, of which about 40,000 shares changed hands, was one of the leaders of the rally. A number of factors exerted a favorable influence in the afternoon. Early in the day some attention was accorded in the market to the continued softness of Russian ruble exchange, which was quoted at new low record levels.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Allis-Chalm.	29¼	29¼	29¼
150	Am. B. Sug.	92½	91¾	92½
200	Am. Can.	48¾	47½	48¾
350	Am. C. & F.	78¾	77¾	78¾
10	Am. H. & L. pf.	81	81	81
120	Am. Loco.	70¾	69¾	70¾
250	Am. S. & R.	106¾	105½	106¾
100	Am. Sugar.	118¾	118¾	118¾
1,230	Anac. Cop.	81½	80¾	81¼
10	A., G. & W. I.	104½	104½	104½
780	Bald. Loco.	71¾	69½	71¾
50	Balt. & Ohio.	73½	73½	73½
1,720	Beth. Steel B.	140¾	137¼	140¾
10	Can. Pacific.	139	139	139
290	Cent. Leather.	94¾	93½	94½
40	Ches. & Ohio	60¼	59¾	59¾
100	C. M. & St. P.	75½	75½	75½
100	Chile Copper.	21	20¾	21
10	Chino Copper	56	56	56
450	Col. F. & I.	52	51¼	51½
50	Con. Gas.	108	108	108
350	Corn Prod.	32¾	31	32¼
4,980	Crucible St'l	88½	85¾	87¾
910	Cuba Cane Su.	42¾	41¾	42¼
150	Dist. Secur.	20¾	19	20¾
350	Erie	26¾	26¼	26¾
1,210	Gen. Motors.	114¾	110½	114½
450	Goodrich Co.	46½	46	47¾
90	Gt. Nor. Ore	31¾	31¼	31¼
350	Insplr. Cop.	62¾	61¾	62¾
580	Int. M. M. pf.	82½	80¾	82½
260	Int. Nickel.	39½	38¼	39
10	Int. Paper.	33¾	33¾	33¾
10	Interb. Con.	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Kenns. Cop.	44¾	44¼	44¼
20	Lack. Steel.	94¼	94	94
950	Mex. Petrol.	94⅞	92¾	94⅞
50	Mo. Pac. w. i.	31½	30¾	31½
100	Midvale Steel	63	61¼	63
80	Nat. E. & S.	39	38½	39
50	Nev. Con.	23½	23¼	23¼
100	N. Y. Cent.	91½	90⅞	91¼
50	Ohio C. Gas.	122½	118¾	122½
10	Pac. Mail	29¼	29¼	29¼
1	Pit. Coal tr.	55	53¼	54
20	Pres. St'l Car	75	75	75
200	Ray Copper.	28½	28	28½
450	Reading	90⅝	95¼	90⅝
150	Rep. I. & S.	91½	89⅞	91½
250	Sinclair Oil.	43	41¾	42¾
100	So. Pacific.	94¾	94	94¾
270	So. Railway.	28½	27½	28½
7,840	Studebaker.	68½	64⅝	66¾
20	Tob. Prod.	56¾	56¾	56¾
390	Union Pac.	136½	134⅜	135
3,980	U. S. Ind. A.	157¼	148	157¼
50	U. S. Rub.	58	58	58
39,450	U.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Factors which ordinarily could be depended upon to bring about price changes in the wheat market are no longer of value and the whole trade is awaiting developments in Washington. Reports recently have appeared of a more definite character regarding the probable terms of the Food bill as they pertain to the wheat market and the trade at large feels quite satisfied that operations in futures will be entirely discontinued and many believe that a fixed price will be named for the entire crop. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.81 free on board to arrive.

Rye—Market dull; No. 2 Western $2.41 cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	2.02½	2.00	2.01	2.01	1.01⅝
September	1.82	1.80	1.81¼	1.81½	1.04⅝

CORN.

The corn market was only moderately active, and prices were irregular, ranging from ¾c higher to 1¾c net lower. The July position was comparatively firm, and reflected the strength in the cash situation. The later months were under more or less pressure, due to favorable weather and crop advices, and owing to fears that Government control of wheat and an effort to hold down the prices of foodstuffs would have a bearish influence on the market. Receipts at primary points were of fair volume, and there was moderate selling credited to the country. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.85¾, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.57⅝	1.56½	1.57	1.56⅝	.75
September	1.47⅝	1.45⅝	1.46⅞	1.47⅛	.73⅛
December	1.09⅛	1.07½	1.07⅝	1.09¼	.61⅝

OATS.

Oats prices were slightly lower, but the market showed resistance to bearish influences reflecting a better cash demand. Exporters were in the market and sales were estimated at about 300,000 bushels. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 76¼@75¾c; No. 2 white, 76¼c; No. 3 white, 75@75¾c; No. 4 white, 74½@75c; fancy clipped white, 76¾@77¼c; ordinary clipped white, 75¼@76¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	.65	64¼	64⅝	64¾	38⅛
September	.55	54⅛	54½	54⅞	35⅛
December	.57	56⅛	56⅝	57	40⅛

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was lower under liquidating sales, owing to a slow cash demand and an apparent feeling of uneasiness over the question of Government control. Packers were thought to be on the selling side and the hog markets were lower. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 14,000, estimated for Saturday, 10,000; Kansas City received 2,500 and Omaha 12,600.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	21.17	21.05	21.05	21.25	13.17
Sept.	21.45	21.27	21.27	21.50	13.35
Ribs—					
July	21.42	21.35	21.35	21.62	13.70
Sept.	21.65	21.50	21.50	21.72	13.82
Pork—					
July	39.20	39.05	39.10	39.35	25.00
Sept.	39.37	39.27	39.30	39.55	24.72

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was more active, but at the expense of values. The weakness in lard, together with a feeling of uncertainty over Government control, apparently undermined confidence, and when selling orders appeared in volume prices declined rapidly, closing 16 to 30 points net lower. Part of the selling was believed to be for Western account, and stop-loss orders were uncovered on the break. Total sales for the day were 42,300 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	15.85@	16.12
July	16.00	15.88	15.85@15.88	16.15
August	16.00	15.80	15.85@15.86	16.12
September	16.10	15.75	15.81@15.82	16.10
October	15.85	15.75	15.79@15.80	16.04
November	15.75	15.51	15.56@15.57	15.79
December	15.71	15.55	15.57@15.60	15.74
January	15.70	15.55	15.59@15.60	15.75
February	..	..	15.60@15.65	15.77

COFFEE.

Further scattering liquidation of near months caused some irregularity in the coffee market here yesterday, but an early decline in July and December delivery was followed by rallies, with the market closing net unchanged to 3 points higher. Sales were reported of 28,500 bags, including exchanges of July for September at 19 points and of July for December at 30 points. The local spot market remained dull, with quotations on the basis of 9¾c for Rio 7s and 10c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	7.46	7.41	7.45@7.47	7.45
August	..	..	7.55@7.56	7.55
September	7.65	7.60	7.64@7.65	7.64
October	..	..	7.68@7.69	7.68
November	..	..	7.72@7.73	7.71
December	7.77	7.74	7.76@7.77	7.75
January	..	..	7.81@7.82	7.80
February	..	..	7.86@7.87	7.85
March	7.90	7.90	7.91@7.92	7.89
April	..	..	7.96@7.97	7.94
May	..	..	8.01@8.02	7.98

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was active and irregular, and after a firm opening, 2 to 6 points higher, values developed further firmness and around the noon hour there were net gains of 6 to 10 points, with Cuban interests supporting September, thought to be against sales of actual sugar. In the early afternoon profit taking caused prices to slump sharply, and on the decline stop orders were uncovered, sending values at the close 1 to 6 points net lower, with sales of 39,500 tons. The decline appeared to be local, however, as the situation in the spot market was said to be strong. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	..	5.37
July	5.48	5.38	5.36@5.38	5.37
August	5.55	5.44	5.46@5.48	5.47
September	5.68	5.50	5.53@5.54	5.54
October	5.60	5.52	5.53@5.55	5.55
November	5.60	5.60	5.53@5.55	5.55
December	5.53	5.39	5.39@5.41	5.48
January	5.19	5.13	5.09@5.10	5.13
February	..	..	4.89@4.91	4.94
March	..	..	4.89@4.91	4.94
April	..	..	4.91@4.93	4.97
May	..	..	4.93@4.95	4.99

The market for refined sugar was firm and unchanged, being listed at from 7.50c to 8c for fine granulated. Some of the refiners were out of the market entirely, while the American was said to be taking only moderate orders at 7.50c. The demand was moderate for domestic account, and it was said that further sales of about 8,000 tons were made to Europe. The market for raw sugar was strong and prices were ⅜c higher. Business for domestic account was not so very active, but it was said that the British Commission had made liberal purchases in Cuba, estimates ranging as high as 50,000 tons at 5c, free on board the island. Locally there were sales of 25,000 bags of Cubas for first half August shipment to a local refiner at 5½c, cost and freight, equal to 6.52c for centrifugal, and 10,000 bags were sold from store at the same basis. It was also said that some full duty sugar was sold to local refiners at 5¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, which is about the same price as paid for the Cubas. The market closed firm at 5½c for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 6.52c for centrifugal and 5.64c for molasses.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 14,986 packages. Speculative support seems to have largely withdrawn, and with very moderate trading for consumptive needs, prices are again lower and unsettled. All grades of creamery have declined, and the weakness extends to dairy and renovated, with ladles and packing stock a shade easier in tone. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb., 37¾@38½c; extras, (92 score,) 37½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 36@37c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 34@35½c; thirds, 33@33½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 39@39½c; extras, 38@38½c; firsts, 36½@37½c; seconds, 35@36c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 37@37½c; good to prime, 35½@36½c; common to fair, 33@35c; renovated, extras, 36½@37c; firsts, 35½@36c; lower grades, 33@35c; imitation creamery, firsts, 34½@35½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 33½@34c; seconds, 33c; lower grades, 31½@32½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 32½@33c; No. 2, 32c; lower grades, 30@31½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 15,135 cases. Arrivals continue moderate and advices indicate decreasing collections in sections whence the higher qualities of eggs are expected at this season. The proportion of fine to fancy goods is small; there is pretty good demand for them, and prices show further advance, the market closing firm as quoted. One or two sales of known mark extra firsts were made on 'Change as high as 35¾@36c, but trading from store in this class of stock is generally at 35@35½c, unless the quality is high enough to be fairly covered by the range quoted for extras. Good to medium qualities are meeting a fair demand, and the lower grades while still freely offered and of irregular value, are working down in the stock to some extent. Nearby white eggs irregular; some receivers report slow trade and an accumulation of stock on hand, but strictly fancy new laid goods of good size and chalk-white color are generally rated about steady, although a large part of the supply is unsalable above a range of 38@39c, and some more seriously defective go lower. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 36@37c; storage packed firsts, 35@35½c; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 35@35½c; firsts, 33½@34½c; seconds, 31½@32½c; thirds and poorer, 25@33c; dirties, No. 1, 29@30c; No. 2 and poorer, 23@28c; checks, good to choice, dry, 27@28c; undergrades, 20@26c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 40@41c; ordinary to good, 38@39c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 36@39c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 34@38c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 37@39c; gathered brown and mixed colors, ungraded, 33@37c.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	33	35	Iron C pf	16¼	..
B S Gas	8	10	Iron Blos	1½	1¾
Bingham	12¾	13	Jerome V	1½	1⅝
Begole	50	75	La Rose	40	50
Bohemia	1⅛	1¼	Majestic	41	44
Bost Ely	43	47	Mex Met	26	29
Bost & M	60	61	Mojave T	44	48
Butte & L	13	15	New Balt	1¼	1⅜
Butte & D	45	55	Nev Doug	1⅛	1⅜
Bost & Ar	1⅜	2¼	N U Bing	..	50
Calaveras	3½	4	Nixon	43	46
Chief Cons	2⅜	2⅝	N Cornelia	18	18¾
Crown Res	28	32	N Z & L	70	71
Con Ariz	2⅛	2⅜	Oneco	50	70
Cortez	22	50	Ohio Cop	1½	1¾
Champ C	5	7	Onondaga	35	45
Cal Corb	1½	2½	Pion Con	1½	1⅞
E & B B	2⅜	2½	Rilla	2	3
Earl Eagle	18	20	Ray Herc	3¾	4
Fortuna	8	8	†S W M	2	2⅜
Gold Lake	5	6	†S W M	2	2¼
Houghton	90	98	Truro	1¼	1⅜
Homa Oil	1¼	1⅜	U V Ext	37½	38
Hugnoldt	91	95	Yukon G'd	1⅞	2⅛
Iron Cap	16½	17¼			

*Full paid. †Part paid.

A CHICAGO BANK CLOSED.

Heavy Withdrawals for Liberty Bonds and Red Cross Cause Action.

CHICAGO, June 29.—The doors of the old private banking firm of Graham & Sons were closed this afternoon. A police guard was requested. Andrew Graham, who founded the firm many years ago, died a year ago. He was widely known in Illinois politics. His sons—Ralph and Frank—have since conducted the business.

Deposits of the bank, which as a private institution did not make public reports, were generally estimated at from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. Later Frank Graham issued this statement:

"Graham & Sons is one of the oldest banks in Chicago, and naturally in the course of business has acquired a large amount of real estate and mortgages on real estate.

"The increased cost of living and general disposition on the part of depositors to purchase Liberty bonds and make Red Cross contributions have resulted in the withdrawal of large sums of money. All of the assets of the bank are in a safe position. There has been no high financing or fraudulent mortgages taken or given. The doors of the bank were closed so that all may be treated alike."

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed later, after fifteen detectives, directed by an Assistant States Attorney, broke down the rear doors of the bank with crowbars and seized all of the bank's records. The petition was filed by William Smale, John Kehoe, and John Hiland, owners of claims under $5,000 each. The petition stated that the Grahams had admitted in writing that they were unable to meet their financial obligations and were willing to have their affairs settled by a bankruptcy court.

Federal Judge Carpenter appointed the Chicago Title and Trust Company receiver and William C. Niblack, Vice President of the company, took charge of the bank tonight. August W. Miller, Clerk of the Circuit Court, also filed a petition for a receiver in the State courts. It alleges that he had $143,000 of funds belonging to the court on deposit when the bank closed. The hearing on the appointment of the receiver was set for tomorrow morning.

The preliminary examination by counsel for the creditors in the Federal Court indicated the bank would be able to pay its obligations in full.

New Mexico Coal Fields Sold.

Hayden, Stone & Co. announced yesterday that the Victor-American Fuel Company's coal fields in the neighborhood of Gallup, N. M., had been bought for approximately $3,000,000 for account of the Ray Consolidated, the Chino Copper, and the American Smelting and Refining Companies. A new corporation, called the Gallup-American Coal Company, has been organized to operate the mines, the stock owned by the copper companies. Preparations are being made to increase production of fuel from the newly acquired lands. The copper companies have been getting their coal from the property for use at the nearby mines and smelters for several years.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Pay-able.	Hold's of Record.
Cerro Gordo M..	2½	Q	July 15	June 30
Do	..	Ex.	July 13	June 30
Eastman Kodak.	2½	Q	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Do	5	Ex.	Sept. 1	July 31
Do pf	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Pitts. Coal pf	1¾	Q	July 25	July 9
Pub. Serv. N. Ill.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 14
Do pf	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 14
Sharon Steel H'p.	2	Q	July 10	..
Stand. Sil.-L. M.	5c	Q	July 15	June 30
Stetson, (J.B.) Co.	10	SA	July 16	July 2
Do pf	4	SA	July 16	July 2
Transue & Wms. Steel Forging	$1.25	Q	July 16	July 6
Und. Drug 1st pf	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 16
United Glass	91	Q	July 25	July 14
U.S. Mtg. & T.	6	Q	June 30	June 29

NEW CUSTOMS SCHEDULE.

Governs the Classification of Commodities for Export.

D. E. Casey, agent in charge of the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, called attention in a statement issued yesterday to the fact that a new schedule governing the classification of commodities which are the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States exported to foreign countries and for shipments between the United States and its noncontiguous territory had ust been issued by the Department of Commerce.

This new schedule goes into effect on Monday and supersedes all prior schedules, according to which exporters are required to file shippers' export declarations on domestic exports. The regulations governing the filling out and filing of the shippers' export declarations remain about the same under the new schedule, but a number of changes are found in the new and additional classifications of commodities.

A limited number of copies of the new schedule may be obtained at Room 409, Custom House.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Julia	.02
Alta	.03	Justice	.02
Andes	.11	Mexican	.12
Best & Belcher	.02	Occidental	.05
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.11
Caledonia	.12	Overman	.04
Challenge Con	.01	Potosi	.03
Chollar	.05	Savage	.08
Confidence	.10	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.15
Con. Virginia	.28	Union Con	.19
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.03	Mexican dollars	.62
Jacket	.07		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.20	Goldfield Merger	.05
Halifax	.25	Great Bend	.06
Jim Butler	.80	Jumbo Extension	.01
McNamara	.32	Jumbo Junior	.05
Midway	.09	Kewanas	.33
Mizpah	.08	Silver Pick	.11
Monarch Pitts	.07	Spearhead	.07
Montana	.23	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.10	Big Four	.05
Rescue	.21	Consolidated	.34
Tonopah Extension	2.40	Morning Glory	.21
Tonopah of Nevada	6.25	Union Amalgamated	.16
West End	.09	White Caps	1.85
West Tonopah	.18	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Big Jim	.70
Atlanta	.09	Nevada Hills	.24
Booth	.07	Packard	.35
Daisy	.03	Rochester	.50
Florence	.17	Round Mountain	.34
Fraction	.04	United Eastern	4.25
Goldfield Con	.52	United Mines	.53

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Creason	5⅛	5¼	Gold Sov	3¾	5¼
Dr. Pepot	6	8	Isabella	9¾	10⅛
Elkton	7	7¾	McKinney	17	22
El Paso	30	35	Portland	145	150
Fanny R	3	5¼	Vindicator	76½	79
Golden C	21⅞	22	U. Gold M.	20	22
Granite	55	58			

DIVIDENDS.

New York, June 28, 1917.

CENTRAL UNION GAS COMPANY.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 5% Bonds of this Company, due July 1st, 1917, will be paid at the **National City Bank, 55 Wall Street, New York City,** on and after July 1st, 1917.

PHILIP J. SCHNEIDER, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on June 29th, 1917, a dividend was declared by them of 3½% regular and 1½% extra, payable June 30th, 1917.

Transfer books will be closed on June 29th and opened on July 2nd.

JOSEPH ADAMS, Secretary.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

The coupons due July 1, 1917, on the bonds of this company will be paid at The Hanover National Bank, New York.

J. H. AMBROSE, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

The Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited.

TAKE NOTICE that the interest coupons of the Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of The Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited, maturing July 1st, 1917, will be paid upon presentation at the principal offices of the Royal Bank of Canada at Montreal and Toronto, and at the National Park Bank and Maitland, Coppell & Co., New York City.

Dated at Toronto, this 20th day of June, 1917.

J. G. GIBSON, Assistant-Secretary.

The Ontario Pulp and Paper Company, Limited.

TAKE NOTICE that the interest coupons of the Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of The Ontario Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, maturing July 1st, 1917, will be paid upon presentation at the principal offices of the Royal Bank of Canada at Montreal and Toronto, and at the National Park Bank and Maitland, Coppell & Co., New York City.

Dated at Toronto, this 20th day of June, 1917.

J. G. GIBSON, Assistant-Secretary.

The Reece Button Hole Machine Company

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND No. 125—3%

A quarterly dividend of three per cent. has been declared, payable July 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 2, 1917.

FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

Reece Folding Machine Company

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND No. 33—1%

A quarterly dividend of one per cent. has been declared, payable July 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 2, 1917.

FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

The International Button Hole Sewing Machine Company

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND No. 79—1%

A quarterly dividend of one per cent. has been declared, payable July 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 2, 1917.

FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York.

FOUNDED 1803

June 21, 1917.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4% on the capital stock of this Bank payable July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1917.

OWEN E. PAYNTER, Cashier.

228th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK

New York, June 19, 1917.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Three per cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable, free of tax, on and after July 2nd, 1917. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

WM. M. ROSENDALE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE CRESSON CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING & MILLING CO.

Dividend No. 57.

Amount, $122,000.00.

Total amount to date, $5,075,162.50.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Ten (10) cents per share has been declared upon all outstanding stock of The Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining & Milling Co.

Payable July 10, 1917, to stockholders of record June 30, 1917.

By order of Board of Directors.

ADOLPH F. ZANG, Secretary.

CUMBERLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

(Incorporated)

Interest on First and General Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, due 1937, will be paid on or after July 1, 1917, upon presentation of coupon No. 11 to the Columbia Trust Company, No. 60 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

J. M. B. HOXSEY, Treasurer.

NORTH BUTTE MINING COMPANY.

Dividend No. 43.

The Board of Directors of North Butte Mining Company have declared a dividend of Fifty cents (50c.) per share on the 480,000 shares of outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable July 28th, 1917, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on July 12th, 1917. The stock transfer books will not be closed.

F. R. KENNEDY, Secretary and Treasurer.

New York, N. Y., June 26, 1917.

222D DIVIDEND

CHARTERED 1799.

Bank of the Manhattan Company.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company, free from tax, payable on and after July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 27, 1917.

The Transfer Books will not close.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank,

Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third St.

New York, June 20, 1917.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Bank was declared payable, free of tax, on and after June 30, 1917.

The Transfer Books will be closed until Monday, July 2nd, 1917.

A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

COLUMBIA BANK,

507 Fifth Avenue,

Near 42nd Street.

The Fifty-eighth Consecutive Dividend.

New York, June 20, 1917.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent. (8%), free of tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable July 1, 1917, to the shareholders of record of this day.

W. G. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 7, 1917.

A Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid July 2, 1917, to the registered holders of June 12, 1917. Transfer books will be closed on June 12, and will be reopened June 18, 1917.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF

THE NIAGARA FALLS POWER CO.

15 Broad St., New York, June 28, 1917.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 28th day of June, 1917, a dividend of $2 per share was declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 16th day of July, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 6th day of July, 1917.

F. L. LOVELACE, Secretary.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

New York, June 22d, 1917.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., and an extra dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable on and after July 2d, 1917. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

WESTCHESTER & BRONX TITLE & MORTGAGE GUARANTY COMPANY.

White Plains, N. Y., June 22, 1917.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4% on the capital stock of this Company, payable on July 6, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 30, 1917.

FRANCIS M. CARPENTER, Treasurer.

The New York Central Railroad Co.

New York, June 13, 1917.

A Dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents ($1.25) per share on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable August 1, 1917, at the office of the Treasurer, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 9, 1917.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

THE GOTHAM NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

June 26, 1917.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) payable July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record June 30, 1917.

CHARLES A. CORNELL, Cashier.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co., held in New York City on the 26th inst., the regular quarterly dividend of 1% was declared on all stock of record at the close of business July 14th, payable July 25th. Stock transfer books will close on the evening of July 14th and reopen on morning of July 26th.

L. BEARDSLEY, Treasurer.

WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY.

New York, June 27, 1917.

The Board of Directors of this Company have today declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. on its Profit Sharing Preferred Stock A, payable on and after July 31, 1917, to holders of record of said stock at the close of business on July 10, 1917.

J. C. OTTESON, Assistant Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY.

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 27, 1917.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable July 25th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 9th, 1917.

F. J. LE MOYNE, Secretary.

BRYANT PARK BANK.

New York, June 26, 1917.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a regular semi-annual dividend of three per cent., and an extra dividend of one per cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record of this date.

E. F. GIESE, Cashier.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Franklin Trust Company

at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $4,156,429.80,) market value.		$4,187,700.00
Private securities, (book value, $4,750,077.95,) market value.		4,627,150.81
Real estate owned		553,120.00
Mortgages owned		883,725.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		99,500.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		7,670,071.86
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		1,731,151.08
Overdrafts		3,706.62
Due from approved reserved depositaries, less amount of offsets	$1,496,822.34	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	1,199,262.48	
		2,696,084.82
Specie		1,686,041.77
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		616,500.00
Federal Reserve notes		20,000.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$1,122,173.65	
Other cash items	3,417.55	
		1,125,591.20
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)		876,501.84
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$191,444.89	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	9,667.16	
		201,112.05
Total		$26,927,966.24

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$1,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	282,122.14	
		1,282,122.14
Surplus on book values	$1,424,678.89	
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$2,200,048.08	
Due New York State savings and loans associations and credit unions	2,850.09	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	128,879.14	
Deposits of The State of New York	475,000.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	694,474.29	
Deposits other-wise preferred, if any, act. Liberty Loan bonds	808,203.50	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	14,646,197.79	
Time deposits, certificates, and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	1,511,125.60	
Demand certificates of deposit	482,895.72	
Other certificates of deposit	256,677.84	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	476,612.84	
Certified checks	118,627.68	
Unpaid dividends	6.00	
Dividends payable June 30, 1917	30,000.00	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	1,557,810.48	
Total deposits		23,335,108.48
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		1,191,500.00
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserve for taxes, expenses, &c.	$16,539.84	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	68,668.93	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	23,027.38	
Estimated unearned discount	11,000.00	
		119,235.65
Total		$26,927,966.24

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,

at the close of business June 20th, 1917.

RESOURCES.

Discounts and time loans		$42,971,352.89
Overdrafts		313,438.97
United States bonds on hand		4,500.00
Customers' liability account of acceptances		756,098.78
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		4,101,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		6,376,000.00
Payments on account of subscriptions for Liberty Loan bonds		44,015,818.29
Bonds, securities, etc.		75,418,149.09
Banking house		1,750,000.00
Specie	$10,120,726.96	
Legal tenders and bank notes	1,026,963.00	
Due from Treasurer of U. S.	141,600.00	
Exchanges	39,055,005.88	
Due from banks	2,503,199.79	
Demand loans	59,966,277.35	
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	13,114,067.94	
		125,927,840.89
		$301,883,698.41

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$10,000,000.00
Surplus	20,000,000.00
Profits	6,399,927.03
Circulation	4,031,000.00
Deposits, banks	$66,882,906.11
Deposits, individuals	126,807,955.11
Deposits, U. S.	6,376,000.00
	200,066,861.22
Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank	60,000,000.00
Bonds, borrowed	275,000.00
Reserved for taxes	354,810.78
Acceptances	736,098.78
	$301,883,698.41

I, SAMUEL A. WELLDON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL A. WELLDON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 29th day of June, 1917.

JOHN H. TAYLOR, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
FRANCIS L. HINE,
JOHN R. MORRON,
GEORGE F. BAKER, Jr.,
} Directors.

DIVIDENDS.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORP.,

43 Exchange Place, New York,

MANAGERS

ASSOCIATED GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of ASSOCIATED GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY has declared a dividend of One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per share on the Preferred Stock of the Company for the quarter ending June 30, 1917, payable Monday, July 16th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business Saturday, June 30, 1917.

T. W. MOFFAT, Treasurer.

MIAMI COPPER COMPANY

61 Broadway, N. Y.

DIVIDEND NO. 20.

June 29th, 1917.

The Board of Directors of Miami Copper Company has this day declared a dividend of $1.50 per share and an extra dividend of $1.00 per share for the quarter year ending June 30th, 1917, on the capital stock of the Company, payable August 15th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 1st, 1917. Books will not close.

SAM A. LEWISOHN, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Co.

N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets.

Philadelphia, June 13, 1917.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share), payable July 14, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

I. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

PACIFIC MILLS.

RED CROSS DIVIDEND.

A special dividend of one per cent. (1%) has been declared, payable July 2nd, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business this day.

EDWIN FARNHAM GREENE, Treasurer.

Boston, June 25, 1917.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $11,011,514.96,) market value		$11,011,514.96
Private securities, (book value, $20,519,262.82,) market value		20,519,262.82
Real estate owned		1,408,470.12
Mortgages owned		111,600.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		134,854.96
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		61,405,648.48
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		54,135,838.64
Overdrafts (secured)		1,598.11
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$854,897,142.47	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	8,856,480.92	
		48,258,573.39
Specie		12,872,885.00
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		153,181.00
Federal Reserve notes		438,680.00
Cash items		500.00
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)		1,125,000.00
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$807,789.60	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	392,888.08	
Advances to trusts (secured)	49,154.78	

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK
INCORPORATED 1827
FIERREPONT and CLINTON STREETS
ENTRANCES
Pierrepont St. and 300 Fulton St.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum

will be credited to depositors July 1, 1917 (payable on and after July 20th) on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

CROWELL HADDEN, President
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK
CHARTERED 1866
31 W. 34th St., bet. 5th and 6th Aves.
103d SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

A dividend has been declared of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum and will be credited depositors entitled thereto under the By-Laws, on July 1, 1917, on sums of $5 to $3,000, and payable on and after July 16th, 1917.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Mondays, 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 12 M.

CHARLES ROHE, President
GEORGE T. CONNETT, Sec'y & Treas.
HERMAN F. DIETMANN, Asst. Treas.

Union Dime Savings Bank
40th Street and 6th Avenue

An interest dividend (116th consecutive) has been declared at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum. Credited July 1, 1917, and payable on and after Thursday, July 19, 1917, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws.

Money deposited on or before July 10th, 1917, draws interest from July 1, 1917.

Alex. P. W. Kinnan, President.
Francis M. Leake, Treasurer.
Frank F. Hazard, Secretary.

The Bowery Savings Bank
128 and 130 BOWERY.

NEW YORK, June 11, 1917.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF Per Cent, per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 16, 1917.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1917.

HENRY A. SCHENCK, President.
WILLIAM E. KNOX, Comptroller.
JOSEPH G. EIDDLE, Secretary.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS
76 Wall Street.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30, 1917:

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after Monday, July 16, 1917. DANIEL BARNES, President
G. GRIGG MORRIS, Cashier.
WILLIAM C. HENDRICKS, Secretary.
New York, June 19, 1917.

—NOTICE—

Deposits to draw interest from July 1st or Oct. 1st or Jan. 1st or Apr. 1st must be made on or before the 10th of the previous month

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue
Dividend July 1st, 1917, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1ST.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
WALTER R. BRINCKERHOFF, Secty.

Dry Dock Savings Institution
341 & 343 BOWERY, Cor. 3d St., New York

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1917, on all deposits from FIVE DOLLARS to THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS entitled thereto under the By-Laws, at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum, payable on and after July 16, 1917.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will be entitled to interest from July 1, 1917.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
WM. F. PATTERSON, V. Pres. & Treas.
SAMUEL WEBSTER, Secretary.
FREDERICK SHERWOOD, Asst. Secretary.

Empire City Savings Bank
231 WEST 125TH STREET.

The Trustees have declared interest for the six months ending June 30th, 1917, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5.00 to $2,000.00, from July 1st, 1917. Money deposited on or before July 13th, 1917, will draw interest from July 1st.

RICHARD E. COCHRAN, President.
A. S. VAN WINKLE, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION
201, 203, 205 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK

The 138th semi-annual dividend has been declared at the rate of

Four Per Cent

per annum on all accounts entitled thereto, payable on and after July 20th. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st, 1917.

D. S. Ramsay, Pres. Lester Van Brunt, Sec.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CHALMERS MOTOR CORPORATION.

Please take notice that a special meeting of the stockholders of CHALMERS MOTOR CORPORATION will be held on the 11th day of July, 1917, at two o'clock P. M., at Room 1501, No. 24 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposed increase of its capital stock from $3,000,000, consisting of 600,000 shares without any nominal or par value, to $14,200,000, to consist of 464,000 shares without any nominal or par value, and 264,000 shares with a preference as to principal of $45 each, and as to dividends of $3.50 per share per annum, and the issuance and disposition of such preference stock, and for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Board of Directors taken at a meeting held on June 22, 1917, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, June 22nd, 1917.

HUGH CHALMERS,
President.
WILLIAM P. KISER,
Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the Mononguila Coal Lands Company, a corporation created and organized under the laws of the State of West Virginia, will be held at its principal place of business, Room No. 1216, 1 Broadway, in the City of New York and State of New York, at 2 o'clock P. M. on noon, on the 16th day of July, 1917, for the purpose of considering the adoption of a resolution, which will be offered at such meeting, to sell and dispose of all of the company's assets to the Davis Coal and Coke Company, and such offer being accepted and the sale authorized, directed and consummated, of surrendering the company's charter and corporate franchises, the winding up of its affairs, and the division of its assets among the stockholders pro rata with their several holdings of stock.

By order of the Board of Directors.

Given under my hand this 28th day of June, 1917.

E. R. STEWART, Secretary,
Monongalia Coal Lands Company.

FOREIGN TRADE HERE NOW $4,598,027,228

Figures for Present Year Make New York Greatest International Mart in History.

EXPORTS OF $3,043,898,330

Big Increase In American Ships In Overseas Trade Pleases Officials —England the Largest Buyer.

Enormous gains in the foreign commerce of the customs district and Port of New York under war conditions of trade will be shown in figures to be made public today at the Custom House, covering the Government's fiscal year 1917, ending at noon. The amount will exceed four and one-half billion dollars, and the official compilation of inward and outward commerce here for the fiscal period will stamp New York as the greatest international mart known in history. A feature of the year's transactions at this port especially gratifying to the customs men was the big increase in the number of ships of American registry participating in the overseas trade.

While the statement to be issued at the Custom House today will be based on estimated transactions in the month of June, subject to later revisions, it was thought in authoritative quarters that the total foreign commerce of the district for the year, counting domestic and foreign exports of merchandise, imports, and the inward and outward flow of gold and silver, would closely approximate $4,598,027,228, a gain over the fiscal year 1916 of $778,804,595. Despite the rise in the prices of commodities figuring as exports and imports, actual bulk transactions here were greater in volume this year than in the comparative period one year ago. The showing made by New York for this fiscal year compares with a total foreign commerce of the entire United States in the corresponding period of 1916, officially placed at $6,525,000,000.

Based on estimates made for July, the total merchandise exports for the year from the metropolitan customs district should be in the region of $3,043,898,330, of which $3,043,898,330 and foreign exports, mostly wheat, other cereals, and finished products of Canada,) $30,000,000. Last year's exports from here of both classes were returned at $2,389,624,259.

Advance figures relating to imports here in the fiscal year 1917 place their value at $1,227,000,000, against a total in 1916 of $1,099,436,358. The gain in imports amounting to $127,563,642 represented to a large extent heavier entries of raw materials such as rubber, hides, &c., used in American manufacture, while finished products from Europe, largely competitive with domestic goods, practically declined in this item compared with the similar period of 1916.

Probably the most significant feature of the report to be made by Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, is that showing New York's share in the fiscal year in supplying the Entente Allies with foodstuffs and the sinews of war generally. This year's domestic exports shipped to Europe in round numbers amounted to $2,379,818,181, against $1,339,600,000 in 1916, the current period's gain being $549,218,181.

While the foregoing approximate figures for 1917 cover shipments to all Europe, with the exception of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey, the great bulk of the American supplies were forwarded to Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy, comprising the Entente Allies. The balance went to Scandinavia, the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, and Portugal. Prior to this country's break with Germany, heavy relief supplies were shipped out of this port for Belgium.

The Custom House records for 1917 reveal England as the largest single purchaser of war supplies and foodstuffs exported from New York, that country's shipments in the year averaging $70,000,000 a month, or $840,000,000 for the full fiscal year.

French purchases here, including foodstuffs, war munitions, automobiles, and miscellaneous supplies averaged monthly $50,000,000, the approximate total for the year of $720,000,000. Shipments out of this port for European Russia in the period were close to $300,000,000, while heavy exports were sent via the Panama Canal and Pacific route. As nearly as could be estimated yesterday Italy took supplies out of New York in 1917 valued at not less than $144,000,000. With scarcely an exception, all supplies sent to the four Entente countries mentioned, were necessaries needed in the conduct of the war, as luxuries are now prohibited entry by the Allies.

Although British tonnage predominated in transporting the year's exports, customs officials were inclined to the belief that when the period's statistics covering ocean carriers were compiled sometime next week, it would be demonstrated that more American ships than ever before participated in the inward and outward movements here.

The year closing today witnessed a steady expansion in trade both ways with the rest of North America and South America, Asia, Africa and Oceania. Exports to these sections of the world comprised American manufactured products which took the place of goods formerly furnished by England, Germany, France, and Italy. In return, vast quantities of rubber, hides, wool, fibres, and other crude products entering into the makeup of fabricated goods reached this port.

The inward and outward flow of gold and silver at this port for the fiscal year was as follows: Imports, $58,873,716, against $179,563,207 in 1916; domestic exports, $159,134,772, compared with $75,415,943 last year, and foreign exports, $9,120,410, against $25,182,107 one year ago. The New York Custom House statement takes no account of the extraordinary imports of British gold from Canada received here. These shipments since the beginning of the present calendar year alone amount to $492,281,000, most of which was entered for customs purposes in the so-called St. Lawrence, and other border customs districts.

In harmony with the gains made in other directions, duty and miscellaneous collections in the district of New York, also will show an increase. This year's duty collections were estimated at $157,844,865, and miscellaneous receipts at $1,776,449, making a total of $159,205,114, against total receipts from both sources in 1916 aggregating $152,943,408.

Allowing for unusual import expansion at the ports of London and Liverpool arising from the war, officials here were confident that the twelve months' commerce in this district easily placed New York as the premier port of the world.

According to the latest available statistics (prior to the war) London, with annual foreign commerce aggregating $2,122,712,000 led the world's ports. Hamburg came next, with a trade set down at $1,901,600,000, while the other leading ports were Liverpool, credited with annual imports and exports worth $1,778,817,000, and Antwerp, $1,211,845,000.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Edward Low Ranlett will be associated with the firm of Shonnard, Mills & Co. after July 1.

The General Ordnance Company of Connecticut has taken over the assets of the Delaware Corporation of the same name.

Stockholders of the Continental Can Company of record yesterday have the right to subscribe to new shares of common stock up to and including July 16.

The United States Glass Company has declared a dividend of $1 a share. The last previous dividend was paid in April, 1911.

The town of Waltham, Mass., has sold a temporary loan of $100,000 in anticipation of revenue, to Curtis & Sanger at 4.84 per cent. discount.

The Northern New York Utilities, Inc., has certified to the Secretary of State at Albany that its capital has been increased from $4,000,000 to $8,000,000.

A special meeting of the holders of the stock trust certificates of the Gulf States Steel Company has been called on Aug. 31, for considering and acting on the completion and retirement of the $2,000,000 first preferred stock outstanding, at $110 a share, and any dividends which may be accrued and unpaid thereon.

John A. Hopper and George C. Hoffman were elected yesterday assistant treasurers of the U. S. Mortgage and Trust Company.

The Transue & Williams Steel Forging Corporation has declared a quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share, placing the stock on a dividend basis of $5 per annum, compared with a previous rate of $4.

The Public Utility Commission of New Jersey has approved the merger of the Atlantic Coast Telephone Company and New York Telephone Company, a subsidiary of American Telephone and Telegraph.

The Cerro Gordo Mines Company has declared an extra dividend of 6 per cent. in addition to the quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. Three months ago the company declared an extra dividend of 2½ per cent. in addition to the regular dividend.

A Chicago Board of Trade membership sold at $4,500 net to buyer, up $250 from the previous sale and up $500 from recent low point. The board will be closed next Tuesday as well as Wednesday.

The Boston Suburban Electric Companies have passed the dividend on their cumulative preferred stock.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 29.—Fifty-eight new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $2,076,700, were chartered today. They include:

Tock Screw Machine Products Corp'n, Queens, automatic machine screws and machine parts, $50,000; H. A. Tremaine and C. it. and V. O. Tock, Flushing, L. I.

Woodside Sandwich Company, Woodside, auto and garage business, $5,000; C. and B. Willie, P. Weiss, Woodside.

Conway Knitting Mills Co., Oswego, knit goods, sheetings, and garments, 1,000 shares preferred, $100 each; 2,000 shares common stock no par value, active capital, $40,000; D. H. Conway, T. H. King, S. B. Haight, 63 Worth St.

Edwil Motor Sales Co., Inc., Brooklyn, autos and accessories, $5,000; W. E. and E. and A. Wilson, 406 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.

J. E. Sawyer & Co., Inc., Glens Falls, metals, hardware, saddlery, and harness, $100,000; R. E. Dalton and W. H. Gleason, J. Sawyer, Glens Falls.

European Commercial Co., Inc., Manhattan, steamship agency, insurance, and mercantile business, $10,000; J. Nucci, V. Cappariili, S. Bey, Woodward Building.

Militant Waist Co., Manhattan, women's waists, $10,000; J. Rechtschaffer and L. and D. L. Peipelbaum, 832 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Jessmore Constructing and Contracting Co. Inc., Manhattan, general construction, contracting, electrical work, $100,000; A. Hallow, S. W. Weber, R. S. Davidson, 220 Riverside Dr.

Laurence J. Rice, Inc., Manhattan, building and contracting, $5,000; L. and C. T. and A. Rice, 970 Whitlock Av., Bronx.

A. C. Towne, Inc., Buffalo, factory, mill and manufacturing supplies, $10,000; A. C. and V. Towne, J. B. Freedman, Buffalo.

Samuel Ehrman Co., Inc., Manhattan, laces, embroideries, dry goods, $20,000; W. and I. Schwartz, H. Platt, 675 West 168th St.

Rothfeld & Rosenberg, Inc., Manhattan, women's and children's cloaks and dresses, $5,000; J. and S. Rothfeld, N. Rosenberg, 1,258 43d St., Brooklyn.

Azny Mfg. Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture jewelers' and dentists' machinery, $35,000; A. and C. Zarembowitz and N. Warman, 846 Broadway.

William T. Reynolds & Co., Inc., Poughkeepsie, wholesale groceries, &c., $400,000; H. M. L. and P. I. Reynolds, Poughkeepsie.

E. K. Die Works, Inc., Brooklyn, manufacturing button and other dies, $10,000; C. and E. Klagges, G. J. Ellisberg, 371 West 23d St.

Evans & Kushn, Inc., Pearl River, real estate and insurance, $5,000; A. R. Kushn, M. Witschen, W. Evans, Pearl River.

Pearce & Fuller, Inc., Buffalo, realty, $20,000; W. T. Pearce, G. R. Fuller, W. C. Parker, Buffalo.

Edward S. Murphy Building Co., Inc., Manhattan, general construction, construction, $100,000; T. A. Curtin, P. A. Abeles, E.S. Murphy, 30 East 42d St.

Charles I. Ferguson Ink Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacturing printing inks, chemicals, colors, $10,000; Ferguson, C. I. and R. D. Ferguson, 45 West 11th St.

Beacon Pajama Co., Inc., Manhattan, pajamas and wearing apparel, $10,000; H. J. Krinsky, J. A. Weiss, I. E. Schlesinger, 309 Broadway.

The Carlotta Realty Co., Inc., Manhattan, general real estate, brokerage, construction, $10,000; P. J. Kiernan, M. J. Moore, John M. Boteler, 230 Seeley St., Brooklyn.

W. B. Perry Electric Co., Inc., Brooklyn, general contracting, electrical engineering, $75,000; W. B. Perry, V. V. Shorey, G. B. Smith, 55 Liberty St.

R. C. Forbes Publishing Co., Inc., Manhattan, publishing and printing, $50,000; R. C. Forbes, W. Drey, A. Colvin, 280 Broadway.

Liberty Hotel Co., Inc., Brooklyn, conduct hotels and restaurants, $30,000; E. F. Tendam, N. Stern, W. Wrangen, 515 Gravesend Av., Brooklyn.

Acorn Sprinkler Co., Inc., Manhattan, general fire protection, $25,000; H. D. Van Ness, E. C. Britz, T. Baumgardner, 1,701 Park Av.

Excelsior Exterminating and Mfg. Co., Manhattan, exterminators of rodents and vermin, $5,000; S. Horowitz, L. Wormser, E. B. Cohen, 133 Broadway.

Katz Sales Inc., Manhattan, jewelry manufacturing, $10,000; S. and O. Katz, M. Sabel, 1,537 Hoe Avenue.

Maryland Hosiery Co., Inc., Manhattan, general hosiery business, $5,000; T. F. Sullivan, S. C. Bernstein, L. Guttmann, 87 Nassau St.

Autonamel Co., Inc., Rochester, Enamels, dyes, paints, $10,000; C. D. and M. J. Martin, C. E. Jarves, Rochester.

Eclipse Box and Lumber Co., Inc., Brooklyn, operate saw and planing mills, $50,000; C. A. Lewis, W. Haviland, J. B. Summerfield, 71 Wall St.

Pottberg, Ebeling & Co., Inc., Manhattan, merchandise, general commission merchants, $500,000; E. E. Pottberg, C. A. Stern, B. Sack, 1,061 Morris Av., Bronx.

Interchange, Ltd., of New York, Inc., Manhattan, forwarding agents and general commission merchants, furniture, $250,000; F. Heun, E. C. Landgraff, C. I. Morin, 17 Battery Place.

The Automatic Carbon Eliminator Co., Inc., Manhattan, carbon removers for gasoline and other motors, $50,000; L. and A. and J. Arkin, 2,010 Broadway.

Betz Brothers, Inc., Manhattan, metals, patent floors, general carpentry, 200 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $25,000; F. and M. Betz, 563 Van Siclen Av., Brooklyn.

Capital increases: Anchor Theatrical Corp., Manhattan, $10,000 to $300,000; Phoenix Investing Co., Inc., Manhattan, $1,200 to $750,000; Empire Knitting Mills Co., Manhattan, $75,000 to $150,000; Waite & Bartlett Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $100,000; The Shoe-Top Suit Corp., Manhattan, $5,000 to $15,000; M. Martin & Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $500,000; Hartha Co., Bi-Metal Scythe Co., Inc., Geneva, $75,000 to $250,000; Rosner-Marinace, Inc., Manhattan, $2,000 to $15,000.

Capital reduction: Fortuna Estates, Manhattan, $1,000,000 to $1,000.

Authorizations: American Detachable Rubber Corp., Delaware, rubber goods and rubber m'f'g machinery, $1,000,000. Representative, A. T. Gancher, 18 Duane St.

Heyman & Hawthorne Mill Agent Co., Inc., Alabama, mill agency, $10,000. Representative, H. A. Heyman, 366 Broadway.

The E. A. Martell Co., Inc., Maine, blank books, loose-leaf ledgers, $62,575. Representative, H. E. Wyman, Rochester.

The Colonnade Co., Inc., Ohio, restaurants and eating houses, $12,000. Representative, C. E. Wilson, Rochester.

The Schreiner Ladder Mfg. Co., Inc., Colorado, ladders, jacks, and supports, $20,000. Representative, A. Schreiner, Buffalo.

Revocation and surrender of authority: Interchange, Ltd., Denmark.

Dissolutions: E. S. Stape Co., Inc., Candaligua; Curry & Horsford Clothing Co., Manhattan; The Hotchkiss Inn Co., Oxford; Triple Land Co., Manhattan; Edward M. Lang Co., Inc., Manhattan; P. & L. Cigar Co., Fort Baby Carriage Co., Inc., Manhattan; Joseph Beck & Sons, Manhattan; Vernewl Realty and Construction Corp., Brooklyn; General Cement Products Co., Manhattan; Catalog Printing Co., Inc., Manhattan; The Abend & Frucht Co., Inc., Manhattan; International Fur Dyers, Inc., Brooklyn; E. & J. Holder Realty Co., Brooklyn; Weber Trimming Co., Inc., Manhattan; Oppenheim, Roggen Co., Manhattan; Yates County Real Estate and Adjustment Co., Inc., Penn Yan; Turner & Ryback Co., Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 29.—Charters filed:

New Jersey Shipbuilding and Dredging Co., Jersey City, build ships and vessels, $500,000; E. C. Moore, New York; J. F. Clarke, Bayonne, and A. P. Mongolles, Jersey City.

Earp Thomas Metal Products Co., Newark, manufacture and deal in metal goods of all kinds, $50,000; G. S. Earp Thomas and Osmund Eker, Thomas, Glen Ridge, and W. E. Atkins, Newark.

Benjamin E. Jarvis, Inc., Newark, manufacture and deal in wooden, metal, and composition models, $50,000; B. E. Jarvis, East Orange, and L. C. Lots and J. T. Clark, Jr., Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 29.—Charters filed:

The Oxweed Railroad Service Company, manufacture supplies used on railroads, &c., $4,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, Henry M. Robinson, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Nyando Pulp and Paper Corp'n, manufacture and produce pulp paper, &c., $7,000,000; F. D. Buck, E. Longfield, W. L. Horty, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Harry E. Dey, Inc., manufacture airplanes, &c., $100,000; William H. Dey, Emma B. Dey, Emma L. Maxin, all of Jeffery City, N. J.

Increase in capital: Rockbridge Manganese and Iron Co. of New York from $150,000 to $500,000.

COURT CALENDARS.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL Term—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—By Donnelly, J.—William M. Moore Holding Co. (Aberholm Realty Co., Inc., et al.—Jerome A. Kohn, Elizabeth K. Dooling (Arthur H. Decker et al.—George Keiser.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department.

DECISIONS.

Theresa Senior, an infl., applt., v. Star Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Victor Casazza et al., applts., v. Mechanics and Metals National Bank et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed with costs to respondents Mechanics and Metals National Bank and with disbursements to other respondents. No opinion. Order filed.

Harry Frankel, respt., v. Abraham Peters et al., applts.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Winfred S. Giles, respt., v. Edward Panger Printing Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Re William A. Prendergast, applt., v. John P. Cohalan et al., respt.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. On opinion of Greenbaum, J. Order filed.

People, respt., v. Katherine Kaye, applt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

People, respt., v. Frank Abarne and Carmine Carbone, applts.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Nathan Fishbein, applt., v. Blanche Fishbein, respt.—Judgment affirmed without costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

People, respt., v. Leonardo De Vizzio, applt. —Judgment and order affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Joseph Hentschel, applt., v. Plaza Operating Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed with costs. No opinion. (Shearn, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Samuel S. Watson, applt., v. Jacob S. Rose, respt.—Judgment affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

East River Gas Co., applt., v. Lawson Purdy et al., respts. (3.)—Orders affirmed with costs. No opinion. Orders filed.

Anna Coleman, as admx., applt., v. Ida M. Harris et al., respts.—Order affirmed with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Michael J. Callahan, respt., v. London and Lancashire Fire Ins. Co., applt.—Determination affirmed with cost. No opinion. Order filed.

People, respt., v. Solomon Epstein, appit.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

G. Fred Osgood, applt., v. Hallowell Granite Works, respt.—Order affirmed, with costs to defendant. No opinion. Order filed.

People, respt., v. Ippolito De Salvio, applt. —Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Samuel Laskowitz, applt., v. Abraham Ratner et al., respt.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Sam Pomerants, respt., v. Leo Schiesinger, applt.—Judgment and order reversed, and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Percival L. Waters et al., respts., v. Albert E. Smith et al., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrer to second cause of action and serve an answer thereto on payment of said costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Hetty H. R. Green, dec'd.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

James L. Steuart, as exr., applt., v. Anna Pavlowa, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

James Fexon, applt., v. Hotel Shelburne, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The United States Glass Company has declared a dividend of $1 a share. The last previous dividend was paid in April, 1911.

The town of Waltham, Mass., has sold a temporary loan of $100,000 in anticipation of revenue, to Curtis & Sanger at 4.84 per cent. discount.

The Northern New York Utilities, Inc., has certified to the Secretary of State at Albany that its capital has been increased from $4,000,000 to $8,000,000.

A special meeting of the holders of the stock trust certificates of the Gulf States Steel Company has been called on Aug. 31, for considering and acting on the completion and retirement of the $2,000,000 first preferred stock outstanding, at $110 a share, and any dividends which may be accrued and unpaid thereon.

John A. Hopper and George C. Hoffman were elected yesterday assistant treasurers of the U. S. Mortgage and Trust Company.

The Transue & Williams Steel Forging Corporation has declared a quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share, placing the stock on a dividend basis of $5 per annum, compared with a previous rate of $4.

The Public Utility Commission of New Jersey has approved the merger of the Atlantic Coast Telephone Company and New York Telephone Company, a subsidiary of American Telephone and Telegraph.

The Cerro Gordo Mines Company has declared an extra dividend of 6 per cent. in addition to the quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. Three months ago the company declared an extra dividend of 2½ per cent. in addition to the regular dividend.

A Chicago Board of Trade membership sold at $4,500 net to buyer, up $250 from the previous sale and up $500 from recent low point. The board will be closed next Tuesday as well as Wednesday.

The Boston Suburban Electric Companies have passed the dividend on their cumulative preferred stock.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 29.—Fifty-eight new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $2,076,700, were chartered today. They include:

Tock Screw Machine Products Corp'n, Queens, automatic machine screws and machine parts, $50,000; H. A. Tremaine and C. it. and V. O. Tock, Flushing, L. I.

Woodside Sandwich Company, Woodside, auto and garage business, $5,000; C. and B. Willie, P. Weiss, Woodside.

Conway Knitting Mills Co., Oswego, knit goods, sheetings, and garments, 1,000 shares preferred, $100 each; 2,000 shares common stock no par value, active capital, $40,000; D. H. Conway, T. H. King, S. B. Haight, 63 Worth St.

Edwil Motor Sales Co., Inc., Brooklyn, autos and accessories, $5,000; W. E. and E. and A. Wilson, 406 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.

J. E. Sawyer & Co., Inc., Glens Falls, metals, hardware, saddlery, and harness, $100,000; R. E. Dalton and W. H. Gleason, J. Sawyer, Glens Falls.

European Commercial Co., Inc., Manhattan, steamship agency, insurance, and mercantile business, $10,000; J. Nucci, V. Cappariili, S. Bey, Woodward Building.

Militant Waist Co., Manhattan, women's waists, $10,000; J. Rechtschaffer and L. and D. L. Peipelbaum, 832 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Jessmore Constructing and Contracting Co. Inc., Manhattan, general construction, contracting, electrical work, $100,000; A. Hallow, S. W. Weber, R. S. Davidson, 220 Riverside Dr.

Laurence J. Rice, Inc., Manhattan, building and contracting, $5,000; L. and C. T. and A. Rice, 970 Whitlock Av., Bronx.

A. C. Towne, Inc., Buffalo, factory, mill and manufacturing supplies, $10,000; A. C. and V. Towne, J. B. Freedman, Buffalo.

Samuel Ehrman Co., Inc., Manhattan, laces, embroideries, dry goods, $20,000; W. and I. Schwartz, H. Platt, 675 West 168th St.

Rothfeld & Rosenberg, Inc., Manhattan, women's and children's cloaks and dresses, $5,000; J. and S. Rothfeld, N. Rosenberg, 1,258 43d St., Brooklyn.

Azny Mfg. Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture jewelers' and dentists' machinery, $35,000; A. and C. Zarembowitz and N. Warman, 846 Broadway.

William T. Reynolds & Co., Inc., Poughkeepsie, wholesale groceries, &c., $400,000; H. M. L. and P. I. Reynolds, Poughkeepsie.

E. K. Die Works, Inc., Brooklyn, manufacturing button and other dies, $10,000; C. and E. Klagges, G. J. Ellisberg, 371 West 23d St.

Evans & Kushn, Inc., Pearl River, real estate and insurance, $5,000; A. R. Kushn, M. Witschen, W. Evans, Pearl River.

Pearce & Fuller, Inc., Buffalo, realty, $20,000; W. T. Pearce, G. R. Fuller, W. C. Parker, Buffalo.

Edward S. Murphy Building Co., Inc., Manhattan, general construction, construction, $100,000; T. A. Curtin, P. A. Abeles, E.S. Murphy, 30 East 42d St.

Charles I. Ferguson Ink Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacturing printing inks, chemicals, colors, $10,000; Ferguson, C. I. and R. D. Ferguson, 45 West 11th St.

Beacon Pajama Co., Inc., Manhattan, pajamas and wearing apparel, $10,000; H. J. Krinsky, J. A. Weiss, I. E. Schlesinger, 309 Broadway.

The Carlotta Realty Co., Inc., Manhattan, general real estate, brokerage, construction, $10,000; P. J. Kiernan, M. J. Moore, John M. Boteler, 230 Seeley St., Brooklyn.

W. B. Perry Electric Co., Inc., Brooklyn, general contracting, electrical engineering, $75,000; W. B. Perry, V. V. Shorey, G. B. Smith, 55 Liberty St.

R. C. Forbes Publishing Co., Inc., Manhattan, publishing and printing, $50,000; R. C. Forbes, W. Drey, A. Colvin, 280 Broadway.

Liberty Hotel Co., Inc., Brooklyn, conduct hotels and restaurants, $30,000; E. F. Tendam, N. Stern, W. Wrangen, 515 Gravesend Av., Brooklyn.

Acorn Sprinkler Co., Inc., Manhattan, general fire protection, $25,000; H. D. Van Ness, E. C. Britz, T. Baumgardner, 1,701 Park Av.

Excelsior Exterminating and Mfg. Co., Manhattan, exterminators of rodents and vermin, $5,000; S. Horowitz, L. Wormser, E. B. Cohen, 133 Broadway.

Katz Sales Inc., Manhattan, jewelry manufacturing, $10,000; S. and O. Katz, M. Sabel, 1,537 Hoe Avenue.

Maryland Hosiery Co., Inc., Manhattan, general hosiery business, $5,000; T. F. Sullivan, S. C. Bernstein, L. Guttmann, 87 Nassau St.

Autonamel Co., Inc., Rochester, Enamels, dyes, paints, $10,000; C. D. and M. J. Martin, C. E. Jarves, Rochester.

Eclipse Box and Lumber Co., Inc., Brooklyn, operate saw and planing mills, $50,000; C. A. Lewis, W. Haviland, J. B. Summerfield, 71 Wall St.

Pottberg, Ebeling & Co., Inc., Manhattan, merchandise, general commission merchants, $500,000; E. E. Pottberg, C. A. Stern, B. Sack, 1,061 Morris Av., Bronx.

Interchange, Ltd., of New York, Inc., Manhattan, forwarding agents and general commission merchants, furniture, $250,000; F. Heun, E. C. Landgraff, C. I. Morin, 17 Battery Place.

The Automatic Carbon Eliminator Co., Inc., Manhattan, carbon removers for gasoline and other motors, $50,000; L. and A. and J. Arkin, 2,010 Broadway.

Betz Brothers, Inc., Manhattan, metals, patent floors, general carpentry, 200 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $25,000; F. and M. Betz, 563 Van Siclen Av., Brooklyn.

Capital increases: Anchor Theatrical Corp., Manhattan, $10,000 to $300,000; Phoenix Investing Co., Inc., Manhattan, $1,200 to $750,000; Empire Knitting Mills Co., Manhattan, $75,000 to $150,000; Waite & Bartlett Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $100,000; The Shoe-Top Suit Corp., Manhattan, $5,000 to $15,000; M. Martin & Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $500,000; Hartha Co., Bi-Metal Scythe Co., Inc., Geneva, $75,000 to $250,000; Rosner-Marinace, Inc., Manhattan, $2,000 to $15,000.

Capital reduction: Fortuna Estates, Manhattan, $1,000,000 to $1,000.

Authorizations: American Detachable Rubber Corp., Delaware, rubber goods and rubber m'f'g machinery, $1,000,000. Representative, A. T. Gancher, 18 Duane St.

Heyman & Hawthorne Mill Agent Co., Inc., Alabama, mill agency, $10,000. Representative, H. A. Heyman, 366 Broadway.

The E. A. Martell Co., Inc., Maine, blank books, loose-leaf ledgers, $62,575. Representative, H. E. Wyman, Rochester.

The Colonnade Co., Inc., Ohio, restaurants and eating houses, $12,000. Representative, C. E. Wilson, Rochester.

The Schreiner Ladder Mfg. Co., Inc., Colorado, ladders, jacks, and supports, $20,000. Representative, A. Schreiner, Buffalo.

Revocation and surrender of authority: Interchange, Ltd., Denmark.

Dissolutions: E. S. Stape Co., Inc., Candaligua; Curry & Horsford Clothing Co., Manhattan; The Hotchkiss Inn Co., Oxford; Triple Land Co., Manhattan; Edward M. Lang Co., Inc., Manhattan; P. & L. Cigar Co., Fort Baby Carriage Co., Inc., Manhattan; Joseph Beck & Sons, Manhattan; Vernewl Realty and Construction Corp., Brooklyn; General Cement Products Co., Manhattan; Catalog Printing Co., Inc., Manhattan; The Abend & Frucht Co., Inc., Manhattan; International Fur Dyers, Inc., Brooklyn; E. & J. Holder Realty Co., Brooklyn; Weber Trimming Co., Inc., Manhattan; Oppenheim, Roggen Co., Manhattan; Yates County Real Estate and Adjustment Co., Inc., Penn Yan; Turner & Ryback Co., Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 29.—Charters filed:

New Jersey Shipbuilding and Dredging Co., Jersey City, build ships and vessels, $500,000; E. C. Moore, New York; J. F. Clarke, Bayonne, and A. P. Mongolles, Jersey City.

Earp Thomas Metal Products Co., Newark, manufacture and deal in metal goods of all kinds, $50,000; G. S. Earp Thomas and Osmund Eker, Thomas, Glen Ridge, and W. E. Atkins, Newark.

Benjamin E. Jarvis, Inc., Newark



FARM AND ARM.

Do your "bit."

If you don't go to fight—raise crops; if working in the city, get some land to cultivate, this year and next, for the War may be a long one.

What You Can Do on a Little Land

is shown by the letter below.

This man did it, so can you. Crops at 5 cents a square foot, by very intensive cultivation, mean no less than $2,178 an acre. If you can't do as well as this—do your duty—do the best you can.

READ MR. VINES'S LETTER

Annadale, S. I.,

Hearing so much about the high cost of living, I advise people to plant their own vegetables. I have only a small plot of land which I plant, size being 40 by 200 feet. The produce is wonderful. I sell to a few friends, and even then I have vegetables to spare. Every square foot supplies me with at least 5 cents' worth of vegetables, without any extra effort. This saves the cost of living more than $100 per year.

I honestly think it is worth investing in a plot of land, as it is not only profitable but it is the root of health, as I have never known any one getting sick working on the land. Often sick people go and work on the land and recover, as it is the healthiest occupation in the world. Yours truly,

JOHN E. VINES.

On Brooklyn's southern slope was ever its best truck garden land—a soil rich and fertile—fine for gardens, better for homes and best for investment—for the Interboro is now building its subway down Nostrand Avenue. The work is nearly completed and in a year's time you can ride to any part of the Interboro's great Subway System for a 5-cent fare.

Best of all is the price. To settle the estate of our former partner, Mr. Chas. E. Wood, we are selling lots at literally half value. You can plant the day you sign the contract, and your growing crops should go a long way toward paying for it.

Wartime Opportunity

Brooklyn Real Estate at ½ Value

(To Close Interest of Late Mr. Chas. E. Wood.)

120 LOTS In New York City $590 EACH

At Flatbush Avenue and Avenue N.

$5 First Payment $5 Per Month

HOW TO REACH THE PROPERTY

Flatbush Avenue trolleys either direct from Park Row end of Brooklyn Bridge or from Interboro Subway Station at Atlantic Avenue pass this property; also Nostrand Avenue trolley from Delancey Street via Williamsburg Bridge and transfer at Flatbush Avenue trolley. Get off at Flatbush Avenue and Avenue N. Our office is there.

COME TO-DAY or SUNDAY

Phone, Write, or Call for Free Tickets

WM. E. HARMON & CO., Inc.

(Formerly Wood, Harmon & Co.)

261 Broadway, New York

Phone, Barclay 6500

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ENGLAND

"LYMPNE CASTLE"

Exceptional, Interesting and Most Enjoyable Freehold Estate in Old England; high up, with southern aspect, convenient to the metropolis (by express trains) and to Folkestone.

"Lympne Castle," Kent, one of the best examples of an ancient castle to be found in the home counties, restored and renovated for present day occupation; moderate in size, and easily worked by a small staff; glorious views over land and sea; fascinating old world gardens, inexpensive to maintain; three excellent farms, 24 cottages, gardens, allotments, beautiful woodlands, &c., in all

333 ACRES,

a considerable section of which could be sold off without detriment to the main portion; for sale by auction on July 14th, 1917, (unless previously sold privately). Particulars, plan, &c., of Messrs. Trollope, Surveyors, Estate Agents and Auctioneers, 25 Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, London.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

318 WEST 76TH STREET

Remodeled Private Residence

Large rooms, four baths, hardwood floors; electric light; newly decorated.

BEST ARRANGED HOUSE IN BEST PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK ON WEST SIDE.

Inquire on premises. Not for rent.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Near the Beaches

New York 24 Minutes
Beaches 10 Minutes

Pretty Brick Houses

$4500—Payments Like Rent—$6500

7 Rooms, Steam Heat, Electric Light, Parquet Floors, Open Fireplace, Tiled Bathroom, Screened Porch, Front Lawn, Big Back Yard, Asphalted Streets. Beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy. New Subway, Brooklyn. Alco Bldg. Co., 217 Broadway, N. Y. Barclay 4585.

Comfort Homes with Garage

A brand new type; built for easy housekeeping. $34 month pays entire carry charges. Beautiful location. Call, or write for pamphlet. JOHN F. CHURLO, Kings Highway, cor. West 11th St., Brooklyn. (Sea Beach Subway from Municipal Bldg., N. Y.)

FLATBUSH HOME

in restricted section; all improvements paid; frame house, good condition; 10 rooms and bath, hardwood trim, parquet floors; plot, 40x100; near Brighton 1. station; price right. Call and inspect. OWNER, 471 Westminster Road, B'klyn.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, July 10, 1917, for Contract 184, for placing a vitrified brick pavement in tar mastic in the Kensico aerator. The work is located near the Kensico reservoir, in the Town of Mt. Pleasant, Westchester County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SCARSDALE

Thirty-eight minutes out; new house, nine rooms, three baths; nestled among the trees, overlooking New York City's parkway; plot, 75x150; seven minutes' walk from station and golf club; can be bought for less than actual cost to-day, $17,000; terms like rent.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc.,
18 East 41st Street, N. Y. C.

Country Homes, Farms, Estates.
White Plains, Scarsdale, Pleasantville, Katonah, Bedford, Mt. Kisco sections.
FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED RENTALS.
Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co. Phone 1516 White Plains, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

HYANNIS, MASS. To Let on Hyannis Park, Lewis Bay

New 7-room furnished cottage, waterfront, all improvements, including town water, electric lights and bath. Price $500. Apply to F. A. RUSSO, Waltham, Mass. Tel. Waltham 211-M.

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.

For Sale, Furnished Cottage, eleven rooms, fronting on lake. Boat house with two slips. One mile from village by road or water. Ideal summer home. Particulars M. P. Ferris, 393 Canal St., N. Y. C.

SUMMER HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

FOR RENT FURNISHED

SCARSDALE, NEW YORK.

Beautifully furnished residence, near Station, 10 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch, 2-car garage, vegetable garden. Will rent for July, August, September. T. R. Brown, Circle Road, Overhill Section, Scarsdale, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE LORINGTON 2226 LORING PLACE.

Near N. Y. University Hall of Fame.

4-5 ROOMS, HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS. Parquet floors, tiled kitchen, hall service and highest class modern improvements; exclusive neighborhood, attractive rents; concession.

72-82 ELWOOD ST.

Near Broadway, two blocks south of Dyckman St. subway station.

2-3-4-5 ROOMS

EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
REASONABLE RENT

MANHATTAN—East Side.

A.—640 MADISON AVE.

"HOFFMAN ARMS," N.W. COR. 59TH.
6 TO 10 LARGE ROOMS.
$1,300 TO $2,000

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24558.

Notice is given that ALEXANDER POPINI, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on August 1, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

Dated New York, June 28, 1917.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—24027.

Notice is given that HERMAN MARCUS, known as HYMAN MARCUS, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 1st, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

CITY ISLAND
Water Carnival Week
June 30th to July 4th

ROWBOAT AND CANOE RACING
SWIMMING AND DIVING CONTESTS
MOTORBOAT AND YACHT RACING

COME AND SEE THE SPORTS—
ENJOY THE BATHING
AND OTHER AMUSEMENTS

WHY NOT LIVE AT THIS "ISLAND BEAUTIFUL"

$30 A MONTH and a moderate initial payment will buy one of the homes ALREADY built here within a block or two of the water.

Every country advantage—every city improvement in an ideally restricted residential centre.

See these homes while you are out enjoying the sports.

How To Get There

Bronx Park Subway Express to West Farms (177th St.) and thence by Motor Bus; or, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., Harlem River Branch, connecting with surface car to far end of City Island.

By automobile, Grand Boulevard, Pelham Parkway, City Island Road. Asphalt all the way.

OPEN AIR SALES EVERY SATURDAY and SUNDAY FROM 1:30 UNTIL DUSK, UNDER OUR MONSTER UMBRELLA, at BELDEN POINT

Booklets and Details at 500 City Island Ave. And at Open Air Office Belden Point. Property Office

Room 502, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Joseph P. Day
Sales Agt.

TO-DAY IS THE DAY

FOR THOSE LOOKING FOR A COUNTRY PLACE.
3 P. M., THIS AFTERNOON, ON THE PREMISES,
ARTHUR C. SHERIDAN, Real Estate Auctioneer,
WILL SELL TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE,

"SONNY BILL MANOR"

THE BEAUTIFUL FORMER ESTATE OF THE LATE
CELEBRATED PLAYWRIGHT, CHARLES KLEIN,
OPPOSITE THE COUNTRY PLACE OF
JAMES A. FARRELL, PRES. U. S. STEEL CORP'N,
at ROWAYTON, CONN.

"SONNY BILL MANOR" consists of a 14 room modern residence with 3 baths, fully furnished, and almost 7 acres of land, beautifully landscaped and situated on high ground overlooking the Long Island Sound. Tennis court, lawn, flower and vegetable gardens, driveways, garage for 3 cars, gardener's cottage of 5 rooms and bath. Complete in every respect. Entire furnishings included in sale. OPEN FOR INSPECTION. Close proximity to Belle Island, Tokeneke, Stamford and Yacht and Golf Clubs.

MOTOR ALONG THE POST ROAD from New York to Darien, then take road to right along car tracks to Rowayton and inspect "SONNY BILL MANOR," or

TAKE A TRAIN at the Grand Central Station to Darien, Rowayton or So. Norwalk and any hackman will drive you to the place to be sold.

60% OF PURCHASE PRICE MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.
ARTHUR C. SHERIDAN, Auct'r, 100 B'way & 331 Madison Ave.

REAL ESTATE.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND
IS A WISE MOVE."

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY.

REAL ESTATE.

171 MADISON AVENUE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

ESTABLISHED JULY, 1847.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
Real Estate Broker,
Appraiser and Auctioneer,
156 Broadway. Telephone 1547 Cortlandt.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Attention! Builders, Brokers.—I have choice lots, West Bronx; two blocks from rapid transit, will sell at price that will more than offset present price of material. H. U. Singhl. Fordham Road and Jerome Av

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Modern 7-room house; garage; all improvements; lot 22x100; West End train, 77th St., Bath Beach. 1,968 78th St.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For sale or rent, houses, farms, acreage. See H. E. Dickenson, Real Estate, Depot Plaza Bldg., P. O. Box 396, White Plains, N. Y. Phone 589.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

OLD HOMESTEAD, with 3 acres of fine, cleared farm land; beautiful shade trees, apple and peach orchard, &c.; barn, chicken house, and outbuildings; on main road in good-sized town; stores, schools, churches; commuting distance to New York City; will sell cheap and on easy terms to a reliable family wanting such a place. Write for further information, Hocker, Box 284 Times Downtown.

Must sell immediately; 9-room and 3-bath Hy-tex brick house; 33 minutes out; North Shore; beautiful situation; close to Hempstead Harbor; shorefront privileges; fireproof garage for 2 cars in basement; inclosed porch; sunken garden at side; will consider offer. Apply Mrs. Viola Jones, 500 West End Av.

COZY LITTLE HOME with 2 acres of fine tillable land for $1,350, on easy terms; some shade trees; high elevation near beautiful lake; positive bargain. Inquire B Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Wonderful Bargain. — Ten-room house, two baths, on ½-acre corner plot; sleeping porch, outside dining porch, wonderful living room, with large, open fireplace; parquet floors, hardwood trim; magnificent modern kitchen; butler's pantry; high ground; extended view; fine old shade trees; fully improved streets; sewer, water, gas, electricity, stores, schools, churches, golf, tennis; 3 minutes to station, 30 minutes to New York; 40 trains daily; commutation $5.90; best and most beautiful suburb in the State; price $7,750; small amount cash, balance to suit. Call, write, or 'phone Owner, Munson D. Ayers, 140 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4585.

BONA FIDE BARGAIN, $6,500; EASY TERMS; a charming Colonial home near the water; plot 100x150 feet; fine old trees. Superb views; select neighborhood; near country club; high in hills; elevation 500 feet; house is new; has 26-foot living room, beamed ceilings, paneled walls; huge open fireplace; central hall; dining room, pantry, kitchen, six master bedchambers, billiard room, 2 tiled baths; only 49 minutes on Lackawanna R. R.; parquet floors, electric light, steam heat, every city improvement; schools, churches, stores conveniently near. Call or telephone, 1523 Cort. A. Worcester, 168 Broadway, N. Y.

All-year country home; fifteen-room house, all improvements; twenty-three acres; stable, outbuildings; excellent condition; crops planted; price $15,000. Owner, Box 188, Ramsey, N. J.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

TO THE CREDITORS OF KING DAVIDSON COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.

Please take notice that an offer has been made by Joseph Briskman to purchase all the assets of King Davidson Company, Inc., of every nature and description, including all merchandise, bills and accounts receivable, choses in action, fixtures, cash in bank and on hand and all property and effects of every kind upon condition that the said property is put into the possession of Joseph Briskman on or before July 2d, 1917. He offers to pay a sum equal to 40% of the unsecured liabilities to each and every creditor and agrees to pay in full the priority claims and the expenses of administration.

Please take notice that a hearing will be had upon the said offer before the Hon. Martin T. Manton at his chambers in the Woolworth Building on the 30th day of June, 1917, at 10:30 in the forenoon, at which time the said bid will be placed before the Court for its determination and for such other relief as may be just and proper in the premises.

MYLES PURVIN,
Receiver in Bankruptcy.

ROBERT P. LEVIS, Attorney for Receiver, 42 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24738.—In Bankruptcy.—HYMAN SHERESHEVSKY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Hyman Shereshevsky are hereby given notice that on June 27, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, July 11, 1917, at 12:00 noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, June 29, 1917.

REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW!—If sold immediately, my beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments much less than rent; 30 minutes from New York; 7-cent fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily; trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

At Rutherford, N. J., new home, vestibule, living room, dining room, kitchen, front and rear porches, parquet floors, three large bedrooms and bath, gas, electric light, steam heat, superior construction, copper valleys and flashings, best location, large plot; price $5,600; terms $500 cash, $35 monthly; it makes paying rent foolish. Van Winkle Co., opposite station, Rutherford.

Bargain Chance.—Will sell my remaining four artistic homes, all conveniences, at sacrifice prices; bungalows, $2,700; houses, $3,200; on very easy terms; balance like rent; materials bought at last year's low prices; you save $500; high elevation; refined neighbors; half hour out on Erie; near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row, Suite 1330.

KENILWORTH, North 17th St., $2,750, $30 monthly, 11 rooms; Bloomfield, 85 East Baldwin, $4,500, $45 monthly; seven rooms, Tottenville, seashore, partly furnished, 208 Manhattan St., $100 season. Hackensack, 855 Main, large house, grounds, $30 monthly. Ackerman, 187 Greenwich St., N. Y.

New colonial house, two baths, steam heat, sleeping porch, hardwood trim, large mantel, screens, shades, decorations very choice, plumbing, &c.; old price, $8,000, easy terms; best part Fainfield; deep lot. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

One-family frame house for sale, in the Bergen section of Jersey City; 6 rooms and bath, and all modern improvements, in good condition. For particulars write Waldele, 539 East 85th St., N. Y. City.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Magnificent estate on Strawberry Hill; 8¼ acres; large house with every modern improvement; garage; greenhouses, gardener's cottage, &c. Address B. S. H., (Suite 1933,) 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Massachusetts—For Sale or To Let.

For sale in the heart of the Berkshires; 7 miles from Mohawk Trail; beautiful Summer or all-year home; house 9 rooms; all modern improvements; open plumbing; barn, sugar house and outfit, &c.; house for help; over 200 acres; 2½ miles to railroad. H. B. Davison, 254 Union St., Lynn, Mass.

Real Estate Wanted.

Small house with garage or room for one, in Forest Hills Gardens; give details, price, and terms. B 370 Times Downtown.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Small farm with outbuildings; best soil and location for vegetables, chickens, &c.; shade trees; will sell cheap on small cash payment and $12 monthly to party wanting a home; in large town; commuting distance to New York. Bryan, Box 290 Times Downtown.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Two small farms, near Lockport; fairly good buildings, good productive money-making places; bargains. Address Walter Millett, Lockport, N. Y.

Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM.—A productive 33-acre farm, 8-roomed dwelling house, large bank barn, fruit, woodland, excellent soil, mail delivered, telephone, at corner on the highway, near school, not far to the railway station; all growing crops, stock and implements; $1,500 in cash required. For further particulars address FRANCIS W. WACK, Schwenksville, Penn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Sublet suite three airy offices, 17x25 feet; new building; $116.67 per month; also practically new mahogany office furniture, rugs, Underwood typewriter for sale. Room 1103, 50 East 42d.

Private office in law suite; well furnished, light, and airy; good building in Bronx Hub, with elevator service; suitable for law or real estate; references. S 397 Times Downtown.

Private office, desk space, or mailing privilege to let in one of New York's finest office buildings; to individuals or firms with references. Suite 1178 5th Av. Bldg., 200 5th Av., New York.

STORE, NORTHEAST CORNER BROADWAY AND 148TH ST.

W. D. Morgan, Agent, 3,573 B'way, (147th St.)

Magnificent corner suite offices, overlooking Bryant Park; enormous sacrifice. 110 West 40th.

Newly furnished private office; every facility; two windows, overlooking Broadway; no lease required. Duane, 809 Broadway, Room 807.

Reliable party to share nicely furnished office in Woolworth Building. T 223 Times Downtown.

At 404 4th Av., 9th floor, (corner 28th St.) Private offices; deskroom or mail provilege; excellent service.

Private office, desk room, services, mailing privilege. Suite 615, 500 5th Av., cor. 42d.

For Rent—184 5th Av., third floor front, space 365 square feet.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

WANTED.—Factory, 1 or 2 stories; 25,000 square feet siding; within 25 miles from N. Y. C.; must be a bargain. T 205 Times Downtown.

HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

For Sale or to Let—Four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, containing 19 rooms, 230 East 15th St., Manhattan, facing Stuyvesant Park. Address S. H. Realties, Inc., 368 Broome St.

Out of Town.—Furnished.

Belle Harbor.—New 10-room house on Dennison Av., 181st St., north Bayside Drive; all improvements. J. Conolly, Rockaway Park.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

THIRTY MINUTES PENNSYLVANIA STATION; OVERLOOKING SOUND; IDEAL TEN ROOMS; FOUR MASTER BEDROOMS; GARAGE; AMPLE GROUNDS; GARDEN; PHONE BAYSIDE 2934R.

Attractive cottage, south shore of Long Island; restful but accessible; in desirable Summer colony; commuting distance; good bathing, boating; garage, tennis court; eight rooms and bath; $400. Phone 4959 Cortland, or write G. P., P. O. Box 63, New York City.

Furnished cottage, 7 bedrooms, 2 baths, electricity, gas, garage, Ocean Av., corner Seaview, Long Branch; $500 season. Apply owner on premises, or phone 9250 Canal, New York City.

Rockaway Park, 41, Beach 112.—New house for rent, 10 rooms, half block from ocean, four blocks from station, fully furnished. Naughton, 153 East 53d St. Phone Plaza 2100.

Surrounded by pine trees, Long Island, handsome, new, modern, nine-room stucco bungalow; forty-foot screened porch; piano; fruit, vegetables; bathing, fishing; hour out; $300. Address Salmen, Brightwaters, L. I.

To rent, furnished, by season or year, an attractive 10-room house; all modern improvements; spacious ground; near railroad station and trolley. Dr. L. H. Kice, Baldwin, L. I.

For rent, in Seagate, furnished or unfurnished houses, 8, 9, 11 rooms, with garage; desirable location, near water; reasonable. Phone 594 Coney Island.

Attractively furnished home, directly on North Shore of Long Island, in desirable Summer colony. Phone Apt. 19, Lenox 1690.

Furnished houses for rent, some with garages. E. J. Walker, 17 Elmhurst Av., Elmhurst, New York.

Westchester County.

SCARSDALE. — Furnished, July, August, September; house, 10 rooms; 4 master's bedrooms, 2 baths, shower bath, 2 maids' rooms; garage, 2 cars. Cortlandt 588. Scarsdale 103.

Ten rooms, 2 baths, modern improvements, garage, vegetable garden, $250 for July and August. Keller, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

New York State.

MOUNT KISCO.

For rent, furnished 8-room house and cultivated vegetable garden, garage; ten minutes' walk from station; possession immediately. Apply D. Frank Dakin, Mount Kisco.

Sullivan County, N. Y.—Ten-room house, well furnished; high elevation, overlooking Delaware River; big shade trees; rent for season. Address Paulina Diem, Lackawaxen, Pa.

Twelve-room house, three baths, garage; trees; two acres; reasonable. Newkirk, Scarsdale.

New Jersey.

COTTAGE FOR RENT

at Deal Beach, N. J.; 14 rooms, 3 baths; one block from beach; nicely furnished; up to date in ever particular; rent for season $1,200; make offer.

Box 257, Deal Beach, N. J.

Five-room bungalow, furnished, $100 season; near river; near station, 34 minutes out. Address Lackawanna, 75 Times Downtown.

New England.

SHIPPAN POINT STAMFORD, CONN. CHESTERFIELD INN.

Cool, comfortable, reasonable.
Telephone 2030 Stamford.

New Hampshire.

LAKE SUNAPEE, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

To rent, large cottage, near Granliden Hotel; equipped for housekeeping; extensive view, 600 feet lake front; garage, boat houses. Apply Miss Nilsen, 27 W. 86th. River. 2983. After June 29 address Sunapee, N. H.

Miscellaneous.

GREAT BARRINGTON,
BERKSHIRE HILLS.

This rental includes Jersey cow and man to care for it, "The Maples," 6 acres; cool, old shade of maples, elms, birch, and evergreens; 7 sleeping rooms, all conveniences; garage for two cars; upkeep at my expense; three months' rental, $1,000. O. C. Bidwell, telephone 172W.

Pelham Manor.—House, 9 rooms, 3 baths; electric light and gas; hardwood floors; large lawn; close to school; $65. 509 Siwanoy Place, Pelham Manor. Phone Pelham 1388M.

Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted.—Small furnished house in New Rochelle, N. Y., for July and August; house within few blocks of Neptune Av. preferred; must be reasonable rent. Answer, 318 West 100th St. Telephone 3502 Riverside.

Small house wanted within commuting distance of New York, near water. Address, giving particulars as to location, rental, &c., X 340 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

10TH ST., 22 EAST.—Sublet, studio, bedroom, bath; July-October; partly furnished; $40 month. Apply Janitor, telephone Simonson, Jamaica 2394.

64TH ST., 53 EAST, (Cor. Madison Av.)—Studio, bedroom, bath; private roof.

62D, 27 EAST.—Block from Park; fully furnished; mahogany; three months; six rooms, two baths; references. Plaza 6746.

62D, 129 EAST, (4C.)—Young couple wish sublet their beautiful six-room (all outside) apartment during the Summer for less than rent unfurnished; rent furnished $100 per month.

62D, 108 EAST.—Attractive 6 rooms, 2 baths; quiet, airy, cool exposure; new building; reasonable rental. Apply Superintendent; or telephone Mrs. Anable, Plaza 8453.

ATTENTION!—Summer rates now; apartments furnished, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENT for bachelor; two rooms and bath. Telephone Plaza 2200.

LEXINGTON, 451.—Studio, skylight, six windows; kitchenette, bath; low rent.

MADISON AV.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished; all conveniences; two or three months; seen by appointment. 7668 Plaza.

PLAZA SECTION.—Four handsomely furnished rooms, housekeeping, sacrifice. Details, Columbus 3974.

SAN JACINTO HOTEL,
18 East 60th St.

Will sublet three rooms, two baths, July to October, $80 per month. Phone or inquire for Mrs. Kaufman, Apartment 21.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.

Two rooms and bath; electric kitchenette; 25th St. and Madison Square; furnished complete; Victrola, telephone, maid, and all-night elevator service; rent for Summer and Autumn to responsible person, or will sell furniture and balance of lease very reasonable. For appointment phone Mad. Sq. 860.

TO SUBLET, bedroom and bath, also a suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; can be connected if desired; attractive rate. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

UNUSUAL.—Studio, three rooms, housekeeping; independence; $20 monthly. 9 East 14th. Avery.

Furnished—West Side.

5TH AV., 12.—Hotel, under new management; one, two or three room apartments; furnished, unfurnished.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bry. 6255.

56TH, 206 WEST.

A DESIRABLE APARTMENT,
3 ROOMS AND BATH.
FINEST LOCATION IN THE CITY.
VERY REASONABLE RENTAL.

SEE THIS AT ONCE.

THORNDYKE APARTMENTS,
208 WEST 56TH ST.

56TH, 206 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartment.

57TH, 58 WEST.—Delightfully cool outside bachelor apartment; piano; elevator; references. Bassler.

67TH, 120 WEST, Saint Hubert.—Two handsomely furnished rooms; reduced rental. Johnson.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Unusually attractive kitchenette apartment; exclusive, private home; location unexcelled.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Palatial kitchenette suite; two rooms; bath and shower; all improvements.

72D.—Four rooms, exquisitely furnished, new building, front, sacrifice Summer. Columbus 3974.

74TH, 108 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable business; doctor; private baths; also artist's studios.

80'S, WEST END.—7 rooms, 3 baths, handsomely furnished, bargain. Columbus 3974.

86TH, 349 WEST.—Bargain; high-class; 5 rooms; rent only. Third Floor W.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Five-room front apartment; very desirable; reasonable. Fanning, Schuyler 5200.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Unusual bargain; five rooms, $60; new furniture; references. Freeman.

90TH ST., 329 WEST.—6 front rooms; modern improvements; rent $35; "L" and subway, 2 blocks.

91ST ST., 59 WEST.—Two charmingly appointed, cool rooms, bath, modern light housekeeping facilities, till October or longer; exceptionally reasonable.

92D, 108 WEST.—Sacrifice, studio, two rooms and bath; housekeeping; piano. Apt. 1A.

94TH, 178 WEST.—Artistically furnished 5 rooms; piano, silver; electricity; all conveniences. Garrett.

95TH, 200 WEST.—Woman living alone will share her apartment with business woman or couple. Berry.

95TH, 251 WEST, Corner Broadway.—Seven large rooms, bath; newly furnished. 3N.

97TH, (Riverside Drive.)—Five rooms, overlooking Hudson, $60. Particulars, phone Riverside 8098.

216 WEST 100TH ST.

Cool, airy seven-room apartment, fully furnished; china, silver, linen, etc.; ready for immediate occupancy; low rate to Oct. 1st. Apply on premises, Foote.

100TH ST., 318 WEST.—Apt. 8E, large, light, airy rooms; fine view of river; reasonable rent for Summer, less than unfurnished. Tel. 3502 Riverside.

113TH ST., 621 WEST.—Two large rooms and bath, comprising entire second floor of private residence; may be had singly.

114TH, 520 WEST.

Opposite Columbia University South Field; 5 rooms, 2 master bedrooms. Apt. 84.

115TH and Broadway, (The Luxor.)—Apt. 51, four rooms; housekeeping; immediate possession.

116TH, 616 WEST.—Attractively furnished, homelike 6-room, elevator apartment; cool and light; near Riverside; Summer months. Lewis.

118TH, 400 WEST, (Apt. 6E.)—Five light, airy rooms; completely furnished, for Summer.

122D, 520 WEST.—Sublet for Summer, six rooms, front apartment, elevator; completely furnished; piano; Apt. 4, F. W.; $60 monthly.

123D, 524 WEST.—4 rooms and bath, completely furnished; convenient to Broadway subway and surface car; near Riverside Drive and Morningside Park. Call.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L;" must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

AUDUBON AV., (176th.)—Exceptionally cool, 5 rooms, elevator; reasonable. Tel. 927 Audubon.

BROADWAY, 3,637, (151st St.)—Four large rooms, elevator, near Riverside. Holland. Audubon 8110.

CLAREMONT AV., 89.—Cool, airy, handsomely furnished apartment, six rooms, foyer, bath; beautiful location, overlooking Columbia; bus, subway; greatest bargain. Apt. 22. Morningside 6480.

DAINTY SUITE, with or without kitchenette, (private English house,) near Central Park West, elevated, 104th; $75 monthly includes maid service, linen, gas, electricity, ice, private telephone calls. Phone Riverside 9012.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS. Immediate and future rentals; choice localities; long, short leases; $75-$500 month.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 E. 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 1480

GOING away, rent two bedrooms, sitting room, kitchen, completely furnished; electricity; shower; subway. Phone Riverside 4923.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106, (Apt. 4B.)—Five light rooms; completely furnished for housekeeping. Schuyler 4040.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 420.—Attractively furnished four-room apartment overlooking Riverside, two baths, all light, well ventilated; piano, Pasteur filter, screens; Summer rates; references. Clark.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550. — Corner apartment; southern, eastern exposure; overlooking Hudson; 7 rooms, 2 baths, artistically furnished; piano; $100.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 400.—3-room apartment, 3 baths, elegantly and completely furnished; silver, linen, &c. Call for appointment, De Witt, Rector 721.

RIVERSIDE, (116th.)—Five rooms, handsomely furnished, river view, big sacrifice. Columbus 3974.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 880, (154th.)—Five rooms, nicely furnished, piano, for two or three months; $42.50 month. Audubon 1850, Atkins.

TWO cool rooms, kitchenette; high-class apartment; appointment. 6204 Morningside, Apt. 5D.

WEST END AV., 823, (Cor. 100th St.)—Attractively furnished, cool, six-room apartment. Rogers.

$75 FOR $125 eight-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Inquire 322 West 72d St.

Unfurnished—East Side.

LEXINGTON AV., 231.—Four rooms and bath, south, east, west exposures; shown afternoons.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

10TH ST., 22 EAST.—Sublet, studio, bedroom, bath; July-October; partly furnished; $40 month. Apply Janitor, telephone Simonson, Jamaica 2394.

64TH ST., 53 EAST, (Cor. Madison Av.)—Studio, bedroom, bath; private roof.

62D, 27 EAST.—Block from Park; fully furnished; mahogany; three months; six rooms, two baths; references. Plaza 6746.

62D, 129 EAST, (4C.)—Young couple wish sublet their beautiful six-room (all outside) apartment during the Summer for less than rent unfurnished; rent furnished $100 per month.

62D, 108 EAST.—Attractive 6 rooms, 2 baths; quiet, airy, cool exposure; new building; reasonable rental. Apply Superintendent; or telephone Mrs. Anable, Plaza 8453.

ATTENTION!—Summer rates now; apartments furnished, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENT for bachelor; two rooms and bath. Telephone Plaza 2200.

LEXINGTON, 451.—Studio, skylight, six windows; kitchenette, bath; low rent.

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18 East 60th St.

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SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.

Two rooms and bath; electric kitchenette; 25th St. and Madison Square; furnished complete; Victrola, telephone, maid, and all-night elevator service; rent for Summer and Autumn to responsible person, or will sell furniture and balance of lease very reasonable. For appointment phone Mad. Sq. 860.

TO SUBLET, bedroom and bath, also a suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; can be connected if desired; attractive rate. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

UNUSUAL.—Studio, three rooms, housekeeping; independence; $20 monthly. 9 East 14th. Avery.

Furnished—West Side.

5TH AV., 12.—Hotel, under new management; one, two or three room apartments; furnished, unfurnished.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bry. 6255.

56TH, 206 WEST.

A DESIRABLE APARTMENT,
3 ROOMS A

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York City.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

Long Island.

THE PINES, HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—Beautifully situated, near Garden City; splendid accommodations; excellent table and service; convenient for commuters; booklet. Telephone Hempstead 455.

ROCKAWAY PARK, 46 BEACH, 113th.—Comfortable, cool rooms; balconies overlooking ocean; excellent board; reasonable. Phone Hammels 1688.

EDGEMERE.—Private Christian family will accommodate couple, or two, three gentlemen; Edgemere, near ocean; easy commuting; references. Far Rockaway 2235.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 minutes' Delightful Sail Manhattan.
30 cosy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished; Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE BELLEVUE.
A SUMMER COLONY ON GRYMES HILL.
Good air; good food; beautiful views; excellent tennis courts; 40 minutes from Battery; reservations now. P. O., Stapleton, S. I. Phone 109 Tompkinsville.

Boys find good board, kind treatment, careful supervision, experienced help in reviewing lessons or making up deficiencies, in country parsonage. L 27 Times.

The Willows-on-the-Beach, Huguenot Park; hour Wall St.; shade porches, bathing, fishing; excellent cuisine; outdoor sports.

THE STUYVESANT, St. George.—Block from ferry; beautiful rooms, private baths; excellent food and service; open year round.

Westchester County.

A week-end or short-stay trips in beautiful Westchester Hills; one hour from town; quiet, restful for tired nerves; diet to order; fresh vegetables, eggs, milk, butter, and poultry; limited accommodations; for guest with maid or valet; strictly high class. H 66 Times.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Daily till home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

Edgewater Lodge, Directly on Sound.—Delightfully cool accommodations; moderate rates; commuting; exclusive. Tel. 91-W Neptune Island, New Rochelle.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

New York State.

EYRIE INN, TOMKINS COVE, N. Y.—A delightful spot; high elevation; cool; commuting distance; own garden; tennis, &c.; booklet. Phone 4 Stony Point. S. Helen Bicknell, Brooklyn and New York.

Board, at a quiet farmhouse, where there is rest and refreshment; also cottage with a view, and with meals at the farmhouse. Address Chichester, Mahopac, Putnam County, N. Y.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL,
"THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY,"
45 NORTH ARLINGTON AV.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its shady oiled streets, beautiful lawns and flowers; best water in the world; a parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with excellent meals for two persons, from $25 to $50 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. W. T. Reade, Prop.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.
Rumson Road; attractive rooms; best table; beautiful surroundings; shady grounds; few minutes from beach; garage; few guests. Box 8, Seabright, N. J.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, Montclair, N. J.—In beautiful residential section of Montclair; exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; unexcelled cuisine 35 minutes New York. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2077.

CLAREMONT AV., 271, (Montclair, N. J.)—Cool, quiet rooms, good food; reasonable rates.

Two rooms in cottage to select parties. Charles Thomas, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

Pennsylvania.

WOODLEIGH, Towanda, Penn., also cottages. — Beautiful surroundings, mountain air; exceptionally nice accommodations; 100 acres; fine gardening, fruit; automobiles, horses; fishing, bathing; excellent food, trained nurse home; prices, $7 to $25. Write for booklet.

Country Board Wanted.

Young couple desire Summer board within commuting distance of New York; near water preferred; terms must be very reasonable; state terms and particulars. F. Clawson, Alexander Hamilton Institute, Astor Place, New York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the vote of and to due corporate action by the stockholders of the undersigned, Greene Consolidated Copper Company, a West Virginia Corporation, hereinafter called the Company, at the Annual and General Meeting of said Stockholders, duly held at its New York office in the City and State of New York on the 12th day of June, 1917, and agreeably to the statutes of the State of West Virginia, in such case made and provided, all of the property and assets of the Company, as an entirety, not including, however, its corporate franchise or good will, were sold to the Greene Cananea Copper Company, a Minnesota corporation, hereinafter called the Greene Cananea Company, at the lawful consideration and upon the terms and conditions specified in a certain proposition and offer, dated May 23rd, 1917, made by the Greene Cananea Company to and accepted by the Company pursuant to due authority and vote of the stockholders of the Company at their said General and Annual Meeting, subject, however, to the express condition that upon not less than three weeks' notice, to be given by publication in at least three daily newspapers printed and published in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, and in one daily newspaper printed and published in the City of Charleston, in the State of West Virginia, the Executive officers of the Company shall forthwith offer all said property and assets, as an entirety, for sale, for cash, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder therefor, and upon the further express condition that if at said auction no higher or better bid or offer for said property and assets is made or received, then, and in such event, the said proposition of the Greene Cananea Company and the sale of said property and assets to it made by the Company pursuant to the authorization and vote of the stockholders of the Company at their said meeting shall be binding and final and be forthwith consummated.

Notice is further hereby given that, pursuant to said vote and action of the stockholders of the Company at said Stockholders' Meeting, and in compliance with but subject to the aforesaid conditions of such sale as imposed by said stockholders at said Meeting, the undersigned, L. D. Ricketts, as President, and J. W. Allen, as Treasurer, of the Company, will offer for sale, at public auction, on the 11th day of July, 1917, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, on the front steps of the United States Post Office Building, in the City of Charleston, in the State of West Virginia, to the highest and best bidder, all of the property and assets of the Company, as an entirety, not including, however, its corporate franchise or good will.

The said property and assets will be sold as an entirety and for cash only, and the person or persons or corporation or corporations to whom said property and assets may be sold shall and will be required to pay to the Treasurer of the Company, at the time of such sale, in cash or by certified check or cashier's check, in the sum of the per cent at which said property and assets are sold to the successful bidder or bidders, and the balance of said purchase price shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Company upon the execution and delivery of good and sufficient instruments of transfer and conveyance.

No bid will be received by the undersigned from any person or corporation offering to bid for said property and assets as a whole, entirety, unless such person or corporation so offering to bid shall have first deposited with the Treasurer of the Company, as a pledge that he or it will make good his or its bid in case of acceptance, the sum of $2,000,000.00 in cash or certified check or cashier's check.

The undersigned expressly reserve the right to resell said property and assets at public sale, upon like publication, in case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his or its bid, upon the acceptance of the same by the undersigned, by failing to make any payment on account of the purchase price. Upon the failure of any purchaser to make good his or its bid upon the acceptance of the same by the undersigned, by failing to make any payment on account of the purchase price as required in the consummation of his or its purchase, then the moneys, if any, paid by such bidder or purchaser, or the amount deposited with the undersigned by any bidder or purchaser bidding for the property and assets as a whole, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied toward the payment of any expense of resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property and assets shall be sold at a less price upon resale, and as and for liquidated damages in the premises.

Such sale shall and will be made without valuation, appraisement, redemption, or extension, and the undersigned reserve the right to reject any bid or bids and may adjourn or postpone such sale, and may, without further notice or advertisement, proceed with the sale on any date to which the same may have been adjourned or postponed.

This notice is given and published by order of the Stockholders and of the Board of Directors of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company.

Dated June 18th, 1917.

L. D. RICKETTS, President.
J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.

Room 3027, No. 42 Broadway, New York City, New York.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A CLEAN-UP SALE.

1917 Davis	$4500	1916 Overland "6"	$550
1917 Studeb'r Rd.	900	1915 Buick	425
1916 Olds	650	1915 Scripps	375
1916 Paige	800	1914 Jeffrey	375
1916 Stude. "6"	600	1913 Hupmobile	185

LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.,
815 West 47th St. Bryant 1328.

A HIGH-CLASS BARGAIN LIST.

1917-Scripps Booth.
1917 Paige 7-pass. touring.
1916 Oldsmobile 5-pass., 8-cyl.
1916 Oldsmobile 4-cyl. touring.
1916 Buick D-45, 7-pass.
1916 Buick 6-cyl., 5-pass.
1916 Chalmers 5-passenger.
1916 Overland 6-cyl., 7-pass.
1916 Overland 5-passenger.
1916 Oakland runabout.
1915 Cadillac 7 pass. touring.
1915 National 5-passenger.
1914 Cadillac runabout.

GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE,
1,694 Broadway. Circle 3515.
Open Evenings and Sunday.

A SUPER 6 Hudson tour., with victory top. 1917 model six-cylinder Buick, Model 54. Six-cylinder Reo seven-pass. touring car. 1916 Stutz car, four-passenger. 1916 eight-cylinder touring car. 1916 four-cylinder baby Oldsmobile. These cars must be sold at once. No reasonable cash offer refused.
BROADWAY USED CAR CO.,
1,980 Broadway. Tel. 4874 Columbus.

ATTENTION TO AUTOMOBILE BUYERS.
1917 PAIGE Super 6 Chariot.
1916 STUTZ Roadster; wire wheels.
1916 CADILLAC; 7 passenger.
1916 CADILLAC Roadster; like new.
1916 STEARNS; light 4.
1916 HUPMOBILE Touring.
1916 OLDSMOBILE Touring.
1915 PACKARD; 6-48; 7 passenger.
1914 PIERCE-ARROW; 6-48; 7 passenger.
WILLIAMSBURG GARAGE,
161 CLYMER STREET,
2 blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, B'klyn.
Open Sunday. Tel. Williamsburg 46.

ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Slightly used cars listed below can hardly be told from brand-new ones. An inspection will not only prove convincing, but a revelation to you who are in the market for a car at the right price.

1916 HUDSON SUPER-SIX TOUR.... $975
1916 CHANDLER, 7-PASS. TOURING.. 850
1916 IMPERIAL LANDAU 900
1916 CROW CLOVER LEAF 650
1916 DODGE TOURING 575
1916 STUDEBAKER "6" TOURING.... 650
1916 CHALMERS 5-PASS. TOURING... 650
1916 RED TURTLE LIMOUSINE 900
1914 CADILLAC TOURING 550
1914 MERCER LIM., ROLBROOK..... 1,300
1914 REGAL UNDERSLUNG TOURING 350
1913 REGAL RACEABOUT, SPECIAL.. 350
1912 PACKARD "18" LIMOUSINE.... 800

OPEN EVENINGS, AND SUNDAYS UNTIL 1 P. M.
BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade,
Atlantic and Franklin Avs., Brooklyn.
Phone 425-426 Prospect.

BABY PEUGEOT, LATEST IMPORTATION.
BUICK, 1917 SEDAN.
MARMON 1916 CLOVERLEAF.
OLDSMOBILE 1917 "8" Special Cabriolet.
LANCIA SPECIAL ROADSTER.
F. I. A. T. "30" IMITED FLEETWOOD.
F. I. A. T. "55" TOURING and Limousine.
STUTZ 1916-15-14-13 MODELS.
MERCER SPEEDSTERS, 1916-14-13-12.
SIMPLEX SPECIAL "75" SPEEDSTER.
RENAULT SPECIAL 5-PASS. TOURING.
MERCER 1914 TOURING.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, Cor. 54th.

BUICK 1917 "LITTLE-6" TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 SPECIAL 4 PASSENGER.
STUTZ 1917 16 VALVE SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 1917 SPORTING 4.
MERCER 1916 SPORTING 4.
HUDSON 1917 4 PASS. SPORT MODEL.
LIBERTY 1917 TOURING, WIRE WHEELS.
MARMON 1915 "41" SPEEDSTER.
LANCIA SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
SIMPLEX LIM. 1916 "75" 4 PASS.
LANCIA "30" LIMOUSINE.
PIERCE ARROW "SERIES 8-B 48" RUNABOUT.
MERCER 1915 RACEABOUT.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 B'WAY.
Open Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday Evenings.

BUICK 1916 Little Six touring.
BUICK 1915 C-24 runabout; perfect condition.
MAXWELL 1917 five-passenger touring.
STEARNS-KNIGHT 1916 Little Four touring.
Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th Av. Morn. 9367.

BUICK 1916 touring car in A1 condition. PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., 172 Malbone St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 8384.

BUICK 1916 "light 4"; extras; mechanically perfect; best offer. Kettner, 1,045 St. Nicholas Av., near 162d.

CADILLAC 1915, 8-cylinder, newly painted, extra good condition. 587 Park Av.

CHALMERS 1916,
seven-passenger touring car, almost new; fine condition; Kelly-Springfield tires; extra shoe and tube; full equipment; price $700; exceptional opportunity. Owner, Adolph Bloch, 99 Nassau St. Cortlandt 6890.

Chummy Roadster. Dort. Studebaker. Dodge. Cadillac '16. Pierce-Arrow. Chanler R'dst'r, Scripps. Overland. One Man Tops. Bodies. Top Envelopes. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, 5th Floor.

COLE, Model 8-50 touring; good mechanical condition; good tires; special paint; very attractive looking car.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Phone 4004 Decatur.

COLE 1916, Model 8-60 touring; driven 5,000 miles; exceptionally good mechanical condition; equipped with wire wheels; special paint.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Phone 4004 Decatur.

COLE 1915, Model 4-40; divided front seat model; equipped with good tires, one extra.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Phone Decatur 4004.

COLE 8, 1916, excellent condition; Kelly-Springfield tires; called away; must sacrifice; no dealers; $800. Phone Main 6088, Mr. Albes.

CROW-ELKHART demonstrators and slightly used cars at favorable prices. Crow Motor Sales Co., 1,690 Broadway.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars; all have been gone over in our repair shop and are sold with an adustment guarantee.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Phone Decatur 4004.

HUDSON 6-40 LIMOUSINE,
Absolutely like new; no brokers; $1,250. S 133 Times.

LANCIA SPORTING LIMOUSINE; INSIDE DRIVE; SEATING FOUR; 35 H. P.; 1916 MODEL.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 FIFTH AVE. PLAZA 4837.

LANCIA SPECIAL TOURING, 1916.
LANCIA HYDROPLANE ROADSTER, 1914.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 FIFTH AVE. PLAZA 4837.

LANCIA touring, excellent condition, like new; electric equipment. Dr. Blank, 15 Central Park West, Columbus 5280.

LOCOMOBILE, 6-38, used one season, carefully; guaranteed mechanically perfect throughout; has electric starter, &c.; $750. 150 West 55th.

MARMON 1917, four-passenger club roadster; guaranteed the same as new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

MARMON 1915, five-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

MARMON 1916, Model 41, seven-passenger touring. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

MERCER 1916 Raceabout, 22-72; perfect condition. Telephone Columbus 5322, Herman Karp.

MITCHELL, 1917, seven-passenger Sedan. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

OLDSMOBILE.—Will sell at sacrifice credit on contract for Oldsmobile not delivered; July 2 price on Oldsmobile is to be advanced $173.10. X 337 Times Annex.

OVERLAND, 1916; self-starter, electric lights; excellent condition.
OVERLAND, 1914; self-starter; electric lights; $275; must sell.
FORD TAXI; clock all paid; excellent condition; $225.
2 FORD RUNABOUTS, 1916 and 1913.
FRANKLIN ROADSTER, $300.
OAKLAND SPEEDSTER, excellent condition, $275.
OVERLAND 09; selling price $250.
Mrs. L. DUGAN, 210 West 50th St.

OVERLAND 1916 6-cylinder touring car in A1 condition. PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., 172 Malbone St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 8384.

OVERLAND, Model 79; self-starter; electric lights; excellent condition; $325. 210 West 50th St.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7393.

PACKARD 1914, 1-38 Phaeton, A1 condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

PACKARD 2-35 limousine, practically new; no brokers; $4,000. S 132 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE,
10 West 60th St., two doors from Broadway.
Telephone Columbus—5078.

PACKARDS { '16 "1-35" Touring 7 pass. '15 "2-38" Touring. }
ALSO { 1913 and 1914 S. G. V. 1910 Cadillac Touring, 7 pass. 1912 Lancia Touring. 1913 Mercer Raceabout. }

LIBERTY BONDS TAKEN IN PAYMENT.

PACKARD 1916, twin-six runabout, with wire wheels; a White flier. Tel. Market 2887, 588 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

PACKARD, elegant, 3-38, 1916, touring car; perfect condition; newly painted. J. J. Larkin, 340 East 18th St.

RENAULT.—Owner must sacrifice small 5-passenger Renault touring, Victoria top, electric lights; self-starter; full equipment; new paint; 5 good tires; bargain for rogue one. Knickerbocker Auto Exchange, 141 West 58th St.

RENAULT LANDAULET, 22-35;
CARRIAGE WORK BY
BINDER OF PARIS.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 FIFTH AVE. PLAZA 4837.

SIMPLEX 1913 4-passenger, sporting model, in elegant condition, $1,000. H 17 Times.

SIMPLEX Speedster Special; very fast.
WALLACE, 1,730 BROADWAY.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats facing forward; Fleetwood paneled body; one-man top; ventilating windshield; Westinghouse lighting and starting; newly painted gun metal gray, satin finish; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St.

STEARNS 1917, five-passenger touring car; cost with extra equipment, $2,700. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

STUDEBAKER 1917 touring, with extra Winter top. PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., 172 Malbone St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 8384.

STUTZ Bearcat, wire wheels, A1 condition; Bargain. Mahony, telephone St. Nicholas 2850.

STUTZ convertible sedan; Springfield type body, wire wheels; $1,000. Phone today Cortlandt 418.

TOURING MODELS.
ROLLS-ROYCE SPORT TYPE.
ISOTTA FRASCHINI 120.
DE DION-BOUTON, 30 H. P.
SIMPLEX, 50 H. P.
STUTZ 1917 SPECIAL.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 FIFTH AVENUE. PLAZA 4837.

USED CAR DEPT.

BUICK—MODEL C 25.

Light 5 passenger touring. Overhauled and repainted.

MAXWELL—1917.

5 passenger touring. Slightly used, at a bargain.

STUDEBAKER SIX.

1918 Model. 7 passenger.

STUDEBAKER FOUR.

1915 Model. 7 passenger.

REO RUNABOUT.

1915 Model. Overhauled and Repainted.

WILLYS-KNIGHT.

Coupe 1916. Model 84. With wire wheels.

WILLYS-KNIGHT.

1916 Model 84. 5 passenger touring.

OVERLAND 1916.

Model 86. 6 cylinder, 7 passenger. With wire wheels.

ALL WILLYS-KNIGHT AND OVERLAND CARS ARE SOLD UNDER OUR USED CAR POLICY.

All cars sold for cash or DEFERRED payments.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
Used Car Dept.,
Broadway, at 50th Street,
at 50th St. Subway Entrance.
Telephone Columbus 9400.

USED CARS.

1916 Packard limousine.
1916 Packard touring car.
1916 Packard runabout.
14-48 Packard limousine.
14-38 Packard Berlin.
1915 Cadillac limousine.
1916 Apperson touring car.
1916 Cole touring car, with extra Winter top.
Stevens-Duryea limousine.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., 172 Malbone St., nr. Bedford Av., B'klyn. Phone Flatbush 8384.

WHITE TOURING, SIX-CYLINDER.
Beautiful 7-passenger, like new; just overhauled by White Company; guaranteed perfect; has electric starter, lights, &c. cost $4,500; make offer. 150 West 55th.

WINTON SIX, 1913, fully equipped; electric lights, self-starter; overhauled and repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

WINTON 1915, seven-passenger limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

Automobiles Wanted.

FORD USED CARS.
Want to buy for cash, 1916-1917 Ford cars or Ford chassis; must be in fine order. D'Orey, Room 408, 32 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED, LATE MODELS, HIGH CLASS MAKES; HIGHEST CASH prices paid. Gotham Exchange, 1,694 B'way.

PACKARD, seven or five passenger, late six touring or closed, wanted. Phone 7301 Columbus.

STUTZ wanted, Mercer, touring or roadster or similar. Century Co., 1,700 Broadway.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' 225 W. 57th St. classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway. 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 802 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

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BEDFORD Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL. Oldest and best school in Brooklyn. Classes for men and women. 1121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL, 231 WEST 50TH ST. Practical, Thorough, moderate, Reliable, Ladies; also Ford. Booklet.

Automobiles for Rent.

BUICK, 1917, five-passenger touring, hour, day, trips; very reasonable. Columbus 6787.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARDS. — Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD touring car, wire wheels, beautiful condition. Thomas Lynch, Murray Hill 1832.

PACKARD cars for hire by hour, day, or month. John Moore, 4563 Plaza.

PACKARDS, OPEN AND CLOSED.
Recent models; hourly, monthly. 1140 Col.

PACKARD Twin Six for hire. Andrews, 401 West 53d. Tel. Columbus 9131.

PACKARD six and twin-six, month, season. Phealan, Broadway Garage. Schuyler 6600.

PIERCE-ARROW, 6-cylinder touring, with courteous and reliable chauffeur and mechanic. Gray, 217 East 61st St. Plaza 7908.

SEVEN-PASSENGER TOURING; $2.50 per hour; daily trips. Schuppert. Phone 4042 Morningside.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 8440.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ANY WORK in New York for a refined, intelligent woman, 32, well groomed, smart appearing; no canvassing. H 61 Times.

DRESSMAKER, artistic, expert fitter, street, dinner, dancing frocks; remodeling; cut, home preferred. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Circle 1158.

DRESSMAKER.—By day; artistic, expert fitter; making, remodeling; reasonable; reference. S 148 Times.

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING.—Ladies' tailoring designer, remodeling; quick method; new by day, also Summer homes. M. E. Modiste, 254 West 46th St. Bryant 6776.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—High school training; knowledge stenography and bookkeeping; $9. S 147 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, capable; temporary or permanent; $18, $18. Alma Bloch, Audubon 4213.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 10 Cedar St. Telephone John 5956.

ACCOUNTANT, with efficiency experience, desires position with large firm. S 390 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, general office man, seeks permanent engagement; thoroughly efficient; moderate. L 182 Times.

ATTORNEY, a Christian, 27 years old, now employed, desires position where knowledge of real estate, especially tax matters, would be an asset. T 208 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, good office manager, wishes position; best references. H 63 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced; 26; draft exempt; $18. 129 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, motor boat engineer, Swiss, single, 29, desires steady employment, city Winter, country Summer; practical all-around Packard man, with over 9 years' experience in driving, repairing cars, and handling motor and sail boats; wages, $30 a week city, $25 and board country. H. Frank, Aeon Garage, Broadway, 76th St., N. Y. City.

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CHAUFFEUR, married, 25, wishes position with private family, 7 years' experience; first-class mechanic; can drive any make car; best references. Telephone Plaza 2945.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married, temperate wishes first-class position. Johnson, Phone Schuyler 3780.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married; private only; best reference. Carbon, 130 Post Av.

COUPLE, German, wish positions; wife as cook, man butler, houseman and gardener; best reference. Klein, 609 1st Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

MAN of 52, vigorous, wishes active employment; university and legal education; experience in care of estates, investments, special investigations, notes in safekeeping; qualified for assistant in any capacity, secretaryship, or other position of trust; references as to character and attainments. L 192 Times.

SALESMAN, &c.—Men's furnishings salesman and manager; 15 years with the best shops in the city; life; reference, city or out of town. A. A. Morrison, 890 Beck St., Bronx.

SUCCESSFUL young San Francisco, law trained, wants opportunity where executive ability can be proven. L 149 Times.

YOUNG MAN, age 18, educated in Switzerland; speaks and writes French, Russian, English, and little German. S 134 Times.

VALET, &c.—Respectable colored boy would like a place as valet or in a bachelor's apartment. Write L. M., Y. M. C. A., 252 West 53d St.

YOUNG MAN, 17, desires clerical position, progressive house. H. Marks, 165 Court St., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER,
experienced, between the ages of 25 and 30, on double entry, controlling accounts, &c.; must furnish first-class references; excellent opportunity for person who can qualify; write, stating age, education, nationality, particulars as to experience, places previously employed, and salary expected. Opportunity. 222 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced woman, $25 a week to start, with permanent position if satisfactory; state age, experience, and give references. Address Manufacturer, P. O. Station C.

BOOKKEEPERS, EXPERIENCED WOMEN WITH EXECUTIVE ABILITY; STATE AGE, SALARY DESIRED AND REFERENCES. X 329 TIMES ANNEX.

BOOK SALESWOMAN.—Experienced, for a $50 per week proposition; suited to present national conditions; sales steadily increasing; salary and commission. The Kingsley-Richardson Co., Springfield, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in law office; good position for right party; salary moderate at first; state experience and salary expected. Address S. E., 260 Broadway, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER. Experienced young lady for manager's office of large corporation located Long Island City; must be quick and accurate. H 43 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent college girl, efficient stenographer and typist, for literary work. Apply at Acolian Hall, 33 West 42d, Room 1602.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, with knowledge of stenography; experienced; good opportunity for advancement; permanent. H 24 Times.

YOUNG LADIES to enter training school for nurses. Newark Private Hospital, 15 Roseville Av., Newark, N. J.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Law, $20-$18; commercial, 18-$10; dictaphone, $18-$15; bookkeeper, $15. Call promptly. Lehigh Exchange, 37 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHER; intelligent; splendid opportunity; also typist, $10. Florence Bloch Agency, 47 West 42d.

Instruction.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigate situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858.) Broadway at 72d St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BANK REPRESENTATIVE WANTED.
Foreign bank seeks gentleman citizen of allied country with general banking and foreign exchange experience, knowledge of French and Italian languages; state full particulars, previous employments, salary; good opportunity for right man. L 190 Times.

BILL CLERK, competent, for large wholesale paper house. Apply by letter, Whiting-Paterson Co., 586 Pearl St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, experienced, with knowledge of Italian. Write, stating reference and salary wanted, W. H., P. O. Box 1320.

BOY, 16, for errands and general work in shipping department of publishing house; experience unnecessary. Call Saturday morning, 25 Park Row, New York.

BOOKKEEPER and Cost Clerk, experienced in automobiles preferred; salary commensurate with ability. H 59 Times.

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CIGAR CLERK.—Retail; good position for experienced business getter. Mahn, 1,169 Broadway.

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CORRESPONDENT wanted to control freely the following languages: Spanish, French, and Russian; apply in writing only, stating experience, salary expected, and references; information will be treated in strict confidence. B. Brown & Bro., Inc., 227 Water St.

COST CLERK.—Young man; experienced manufacturing plant to be capable of working into and assuming all details relating to costs and accounts controlling same; to such a young man an excellent opportunity for advancement is offered; reply by letter only, stating handwriting, giving full details of experience, salaries earned, &c., together with references; applications confidential. The United States Aluminum Company, Edgewater, N. J.

DESIGNER.
A CLEVELAND, OHIO, CLOAK MANUFACTURER, W I L L ENGAGE A COMPETENT DESIGNER FOR LADIES' AND MISSES' SUITS. FOR NEW YORK INTERVIEW, ADDRESS AT ONCE, GIVING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED, "A. R. C." BOX H 38 TIMES.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE.—Large concern, dealing in iron and steel products, has several openings of unusual opportunity to learn the steel business and work up in old established house; experience unnecessary, but only recent graduates with good school records considered; state age, education; give references. 142 Times Downtown.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES WANTED.—Boys graduating from high school this year, desiring to obtain permanent positions, and who have ambition to become salesmen, will have a splendid opportunity to learn the wholesale business with one of the large representative concerns by applying by letter to S 393 Times Downtown.

MACHINIST and Die Fitter on small automatic machines; first-class man only. William Selmon, 723 Lorimer St., Brooklyn.

MAN.—Wanted by a large foreign banking house, a first-class man, capable of taking charge of books; remodeling; quick method; new by day, also Summer homes. M. E. Modiste, 254 West 46th St. Bryant 6776.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—High school training; knowledge stenography and bookkeeping; $9. S 147 Times.

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STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent college girl, efficient stenographer and typist, for literary work. Apply at Acolian Hall, 33 West 42d, Room 1602.

SW

TAMMANY TO ADOPT PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

Will Combine Principles of Roosevelt and Hearst in Its Platform.

FIRST MOVE BY DOWLING

Calls on City to Take Over Surface Lines — Democrats to Attack Mitchel as Plutocracy's Friend.

The Platform Committee of the Democratic-Fusion Committee of 170, an organization in which Tammany and its organized allies hold the dominating position, is at work on an issue for the coming Mayoralty campaign, which will assimilate the principles of Colonel Roosevelt's speech before the Ohio Constitutional Convention in 1912 and the platform of the Hearst Municipal Ownership League of 1905.

The platform of the foes of Mayor Mitchel or any other candidate nominated by the Fusion Committee of 250 and the City Democracy probably will declare not only for the public ownership and operation of all public utilities, but also for the seizure by the city of any business dealing in ice, milk, foodstuffs, or any other necessity of life which tends to become a monopoly. The Platform Committee, headed by ex-State Senator Anthony J. Griffin of the Bronx, who while in the Legislature was regarded as a loyal Tammany adherent, is even considering a plank providing for the initiative, referendum, and recall of public officials.

What is regarded by political experts as the first move in the municipal ownership campaign was made yesterday by Frank L. Dowling, President of the Board of Aldermen, who introduced a resolution in the Board of Estimate which would empower the city "to acquire control or ownership of any and all necessary surface transit lines for rounding out a city-owned transit system that will assure the public adequate and reasonable transportation." The resolution, according to Mr. Dowling, is designed to prevent if possible the action threatened by the street railway companies to reorganize into separate lines and charge a separate fare on each line unless permitted to charge a 6-cent fare or 2 cents for transfers, and the Corporation Counsel is directed to prepare amendments to the law that may be necessary "to permit but not compel or obligate the city to take such action." But in the opinion of many observers the resolution was not introduced with any expectation of action, but merely to get the first statement of the forthcoming platform on record. This is the Dowling resolution:

Whereas, Representation has been made by officials of the surface railroad systems of this city to the effect that unless permission is granted to the officials of such railroad systems to increase fares or charge for transfers, such systems are in danger of disintegration; and

Whereas, The City of New York is already interested to the extent of more than $200,000,000 in the transit situation of this city and is bound to protect the rights and needs of the traveling public from imposition and unwarranted treatment;

Resolved, therefore, That the Corporation Counsel be and is herewith directed to advise the Board of Estimate and Apportionment what steps, if any, are necessary, in event of the disintegration or reorganization of the surface railroad systems of the city, to place the city, through its properly constituted authorities, in a position where, if public welfare and policy demand, the representatives of the city may acquire control or ownership of any and all necessary surface transit lines for rounding out a city-owned transit system that will assure the public adequate and reasonable transportation;

Resolved, further, That if, in the opinion of the Corporation Counsel any amendment or change be necessary in existing law to permit the City of New York to acquire any such surface transit lines, he be and he hereby is directed to prepare amendments to such law, in time for presentation to the coming special session of the Legislature as will permit but will not compel or obligate the city to acquire such lines.

Resolution Put Over.

Unanimous consent was given to the introduction of the resolution, but action upon it was put over until Tuesday.

The Platform Committee of the Democratic fusionists is holding public hearings in the various boroughs at present. Many of these are being held in the public schools. Last night one was held at Morris High School in the Bronx. These hearings are widely advertised, and taxpayers' associations, civic organizations, and the public generally are invited to attend and make suggestions for planks to go into the platform. At the present time, it was learned on good authority, the Platform Committee is gravely considering a proposition to insert a plank favoring the initiative, referendum, and recall of public officials, one of the leading tenets in Colonel Roosevelt's political creed of 1912.

"We are going to make this squarely a fight between democracy and plutocracy," was the way one of the leading men in Tammany's Fusion movement put it in talking to a TIMES reporter yesterday. "We are going to show the people before this campaign has been under way long that Mayor Mitchel is the tool of the special interests who all are all flocking to his support, and that we are fighting the battle of the common people against those interests.

"Tammany of today is not the Tammany of yesterday. The pleaders for the special interests who once upon a time had the ear of the leaders of Tammany Hall cannot get within a mile of the Tammany of this day. In fact they are pretty nearly all on the various committees working for the re-election of Mayor Mitchel."

Every effort will be made to keep Tammany Hall in the background in the coming contest. Its praises will not be chanted loudly from the platform as in other campaigns. Instead, an attempt will be made to convey to the voters vaguely an impression that Tammany has changed its stripes in the fiery trial of recent reverses, and that out of the ashes has risen a new Democracy, prepared to abide by every pledge in a platform pregnant with promises of benefactions to the people.

It is not denied that by its radical platform and the mauling it is prepared to administer to "plutocracy" in the coming campaign, the Tammany fusionists hope to benefit from the Socialistic trend that political observers in many quarters declare is becoming pronounced among the workingmen. The foes of Mitchel fusionists are preparing for a rousing campaign patterned on the Hearst Mayoralty campaign of 1905. While no definite promise has been forthcoming from William R. Hearst as yet, the leaders of the anti-Mitchel movement expect that he will take the stump for their ticket. Mr. Hearst, it is expected, will have considerable to say in the selection of the candidates.

Candidates Are Few.

In one respect the men most active in the movement admit that they are seriously embarrassed. They feel that they have issues to spare, but there is a dearth of candidates. Sheriff Al Smith has been discussed as a possible candidate for Mayor, but Charles F. Murphy is said to have his misgivings regarding the wisdom of trotting out an out-and-out Tammany man, even though he be affiliated with the new order of things in Tammany. County Judge John F. Hylan of Brooklyn and Thomas W. Churchill, ex-President of the Board of Education, are among other names being discussed in the anti-Mitchel camp. If Borough President Marcus M. Marks of Manhattan should want the nomination for his present office on the anti-Mitchel ticket, it was hinted yesterday, he could have it for the asking.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the New York Railways Company, was out of town yesterday. Other officials of the company would not discuss the resolution before the Board of Estimate.

Prepare for Commercial Convention.

The Merchants' Committee of the Southern Commercial Congress, under the Chairmanship of William Fellowes Morgan, President of the Merchants' Association of New York, met in conference at the general headquarters of the Congress at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday, and began work in preparation for the ninth convention, to be held here on Oct. 15 to 17. The merchants' part of the program will deal with the interrelation of the merchants of the North and the South, and the merchant in relation to national issues and international problems.

ASK QUESTIONS OF MAYOR.

Independent Voters Want Answers to Queries of President Marks.

Following a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Independent Voters yesterday at its headquarters, 40 West Thirty-third Street, John Poth, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, forwarded communications to Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast, inviting them to reply to allegations made by Borough President Marks recently regarding certain matters of their administration.

The letters contain interrogations made by President Marks such as "Did the cutting of salaries of city employes, in some instances, go below the legal grade established by the Board of Aldermen?" "Was not the advocacy of the Mayor and Controller for the centralization of all departments under the Mayor and the appointment of a single manager against the spirit of democracy?" "Were not both officials satisfied with the terms offered by the New York Central over a year ago?" "Was not the vote of the Board of Estimate on the establishment of the garbage plant on Staten Island forced without a hearing for the people of Staten Island?"

The letter to Mr. Prendergast asked if he did not oppose the plan of President Marks to furnish the floating baths with Croton water, and if, in the Borough President's plan for city markets, he did not charge three times the amount charged for space on central Broadway and lower Fifth Avenue for space under the bridges.

SAY DYING MAN SIGNED WILL

Affidavits Filed by Teacher in Contest Over Husband's Estate.

Counsel for Mrs. Rosa V. Marshall, Assistant Principal of Public School 4, where she has taught for forty-three years, made serious charges before Surrogate Cohalan yesterday concerning the execution of the will of her husband, William Marshall, an electrical inventor, who cut off her and her son, George Marshall, with $1 each on the ground that they left him forty years ago. The allegations are made in the course of an application by the attorney for Dr. John A. Bullinger, the attending physician, who was named as executor, for delay in argument of an application for the appointment of a temporary administrator pending the contest of the will by the widow and son. The Surrogate directed that the argument be made on July 10.

Clarence B. Campbell, counsel for the contestants, submitted affidavits by Adolph Suesskind, proprietor of Terrace Garden, and by Eugene Peerott of 112 West Fifty-ninth Street, both subscribing witnesses to the will, that at about midnight on May 15 last the testator made his mark at the end of the will while propped up in bed in a semi-conscious condition with a pen guided by Dr. Bullinger. Both witnesses now say they believe Mr. Marshall was in a dying condition at the time, and state that the pen dropped from his fingers before he had made the third "X" mark.

In explaining why she lived apart from her husband, Mrs. Marshall said that two years after she married her husband, who was then a carpenter, he suggested that they live apart, and, although she asked him to live with her and her son subsequently, he refused to do so. She hadn't seen him for twenty-eight years and believed he was dead until she learned that she had been cut off in his will.

The estate is estimated at more than $100,000. Mr. Marshall invented an electrical condenser now in general use, and in 1914 inherited $14,000 from his sister, who was the wife of an Italian Count.

ANARCHISTS DELAY TRIAL.

Three Days Required to Get Jury in Goldman-Berkman Case.

After three days, during which the adjournment of the Federal District Court was postponed hours beyond the regular time, a jury was obtained last night to hear the case of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, the anarchists now on trial for conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the military laws of the United States.

These were selected as jurors: Frederick W. Price, perfumer, 22 Howard Street, foreman; Bernard Freund, jeweler, 7 Maiden Lane; Reginald S. James, secretary, 527 Riverside Drive; Andrew J. Davis, 72 West Eighty-eighth Street; David Davis, real estate, 501 West 123d Street; George W. Heller, 225 West Eighty-sixth Street; William C. Hurd, salesman, 830 Tinton Avenue, the Bronx; Edwin Bendict, salesman, 25 Claremont Avenue; Eugene J. Cantin, Vice President, 43 West 120th Street; James W. King, florist, 252 East 203d Street; John F. Evans, builder, 147 West Fifty-third Street, and William C. Chapman, merchant, 21 Ann Street.

Berkman used up the morning and Miss Goldman the afternoon and evening session questioning the talesmen.

"If it should appear that the defendants had participated in strikes in Russia and that they are members of an organization in this country which seeks to change the form of this Government, would it prejudice you against them?" Berkman asked one of the talesmen.

"How on earth does Russia come to be concerned in this affair?" asked Judge Mayer.

"The defendants," Berkman replied, "were born in Russia, and they would like to know if the jurors are prejudiced against Russians."

"This sort of thing has been going on for more than two days now," said Judge Mayer, "and if my instructions as to the asking of irrelevant questions are not followed I will not permit you to continue. You are wasting the time of many good citizens, and if you don't change your procedure I shall be compelled to act."

The taking of testimony will begin at 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

LONG TERM FOR EMBEZZLER.

Jesse Williamson, 2d, Must Serve from 8 to 24 Years.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—Jesse Williamson, 2d, well known in social circles here, was sentenced today to not less than eight nor more than twenty-four years imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $1,000 on indictments charging embezzlement of approximately $750,000 of trust funds of the Pennsylvania Company for the Insurance of Lives and Granting of Annuities, of which he was Secretary.

Williamson is said to have first taken securities to back an unsuccessful business venture. Later he began living far beyond his means, entertaining extensively at a handsome country place, and he forged orders whereby he gained possession of securities owned by wealthy women.

The company made good all the losses.

TEA ROOMS.

The OAK ROOM 36 East 57th St. near Madison Av. Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner. Special Beefsteak Dinner Wednesday.

OLD CHELSEA 47 FIFTH AVENUE NEAR 19TH ST. Breakfast 35c. Luncheon 50c. Dinner 75c. ALL PIES AND BREAD HOME BAKED.

DOWNTOWN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL MID-DAY TEA ROOMS

THE BROWN BETTY 147 FULTON ST. 72 WALL ST. Delicious Home Cooking.

THE DUTCH OVEN 135 Maiden Lane cor. Washington Sq. So. Luncheon, 35c; Afternoon Tea, 25c; Dinner, 50c. Also a la carte. OPEN AIR DINING ROOM.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET S. M. TUCKER, hostess. "Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden. *The Oldest Tea Room in New York.*

The Dorothy-Louise, 1 WEST 39TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.) Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents. CHICKEN DINNER EVERY SATURDAY

MARY LOUISE 175 Madison Ave., near 34th. Breakfast or Luncheon, 35c Tues., Thurs. and Sat., Chicken Luncheon, 40c. COOLEST PLACE IN TOWN.

Dine at OLD GRAMERCY PARK, No. 20. Breakfast, 35c; Luncheon, 50c; Dinner, 75c. Saturday night, New England Supper, 65c. Entrance on Irving Place, Downstairs.

CREWS OF TUGBOATS THREATEN TO STRIKE

If Demand for Increase Is Not Granted They May Tie Up Shipping of Port.

WOULD HINDER GOVERNMENT

Owner Believes Companies Will Agree to a Compromise—Railroads Are Not Affected.

The Captains, engineers, and crews of the tugboats in New York Harbor, exclusive of those owned by the railroad companies, are demanding an increase in wages, and if it is not granted by the owners they threaten to go on strike and tie up all the shipping in this port on Monday morning. The Captains and engineers are asking for another $25 a month above the wages they are receiving now, and the deckhands, cooks, and firemen demand an increase of $10 a month.

The members of the New York Boat Owners' Association received notice of the demands made by the crews of the tugboats through the New York Towing Exchange, which was organized some time ago to handle all matters connected with towboat work in the harbor.

The owners held a meeting yesterday afternoon to discuss the question of the increase in pay, but did not come to any decision. Several of the owners were opposed to granting the men's demands and wanted the association to remain firm and tie their tugboats up. The Captains and engineers are receiving from $125 to $150 a month, and the deckhands, cooks, and firemen between $30 and $60 a month, including their food.

Victor M. Downer, one of the owners of the Vierow Towing Company, Inc., said yesterday that a strike at this time would paralyze the entire commerce of New York and seriously hinder the work of the Government. Although the men had threatened to quit work on Monday morning, he did not believe that they would do so for patriotic reasons.

"The tugboat owners did not come to any decision today," he continued, "because many of them have not been informed officially of the demands of the Captains, engineers, and crews. The Masters, Mates, and Pilots and the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association are the two principal unions concerned, as the majority of the deck hands, firemen, and cooks do not belong to any organization. I understand that the matter has been brought to the attention of the Department of Commerce at Washington and that the Government will intervene to prevent a strike, and I think that the owners will agree to some compromise with the crews of their tugboats to stop the trouble from going any further."

Other shipping men said yesterday that if the strike took place it would delay all the commerce of the port and seriously interfere with the dispatch of foodstuffs and munitions of all kinds to the Allies and also hamper the work of War Department in the handling of the transports and supply ships. It was pointed out that in addition to towing freight in lighters the tugboats were necessary in docking steamships and also in towing them to the drydocks, &c. The coal business will also be seriously interfered with and vessels will be unable to get the necessary fuel to carry them on their voyage, which would drive the owners to seek other ports on the Atlantic coast for cargoes.

Henry A. Wise Wood Buys Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 29.—The plant of the Potter Printing Press Company of this city has just been sold to Henry A. Wise Wood of New York, who will take over the plant on July 1. Mr. Wood has been connected with the Campbell Printing Press Company for several years and it is said that the two plants will be merged in this city for the manufacture of presses and other things. The local plant was established thirty-eight years ago by the late Charles Potter and for several years he had contracts to build presses for the Government Printing Office, but more recently the concern has been operating with a greatly reduced force.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Cigarette case, dark brown, lettered in Japanese, containing Dimitrino cigarettes, lost between 46th St. and on Riverside Drive up to Claremont Restaurant, between 7 and 8 P. M. Saturday; large reward. Return to Clerk, Hotel Wentworth, 59 West 46th St.

LOST.—Wallet bearing name "Sterling Motor Truck Company," containing sundry papers, checks, registration card No. 431; also cash, which finder may keep; finder will receive additional reward for return. M. Harris, 248 Lafayette Street, New York City.

LOST.—Ornamental bar pin, with large diamond in centre and garnet on each end; lost June 7 on Erie train between Montclair and Park St. stations, or near either station. $50 reward. Room 1105, Tribune Building, New York.

LOST—Diamond and star sapphire plaque, pin broken off, between 70th St., Broadway car, and Stern's 42d St. store, Saturday, June 23; $100 reward. Valerie Bergere, 200 West 70th. Columbus 9673.

LOST.—Black velvet bag, containing watch marked "A. T. W.," lost between Cedar Street Pier and Brooklyn Bridge; please return to D. M. Miers, Room 1202, 35 Liberty Street; telephone Cortlandt 6974 and receive liberal reward.

LOST—Diamond earring, between Cresskill, N. J., via Erie R. R. to Chambers Street Ferry, then to Rector and Washington Sts., on June 22; substantial reward. Mrs. Haring, 100 Washington St.

LOST—Friday, June 15, between 61st St. and 85th St., East, or Madison Av. car, small diamond heart pin; reward. Mrs. H. B. Duryea, 535 Park Av.

LOST.—Diamond pin form letters "Z. E.," vicinity 55 West 35th, McAlpin, Cohan Theatre; reward. Martin, 540 Madison Avenue.

LOST.—Lady's diamond bar pin, between 82d and 115th Sts. and Lexington Av., Sunday, June 24; reward when returned. Shapiro, 149 East 82d St.

LOST—Umbrella, parrot head, initials "M. F. S.," between Brooklyn and Grand Central; reward. Lost Article Department, Grand Central Terminal.

LOST—Light female canary, flew out of window at 444 Park Av.; $5 reward if returned. Mrs. Wilson.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, vicinity Broadway, 94th St.; reward. Nathan, 264 West 94th St.

LOST.—Handsome reward for return to hotel of diamond solitaire lost in ladies' room of Manhattan Hotel; no questions.

LOST.—Alligator card case containing $135; liberal reward. Room 767, Hotel McAlpin.

$300 REWARD return diamond horseshoe brooch and diamond dinner ring, lost in the vicinity of Altman's on June 28. Both pieces were contained in Tiffany pasteboard box. Proportionate reward for return of either piece. No questions asked. Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 45th St.

$500 REWARD return ring lost about May 20 in the vicinity of Gladstone, N. J.; 1 square emerald, 54 small diamonds, 8 cut onyx set in platinum. Return to Charlton & Co., 634 5th Av.

$500 REWARD return of diamond and platinum ring; one large diamond, 36 small diamonds, lost June 1 in the vicinity of Port Chester, N. Y. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$50 REWARD.

For bracelet, flexible diamond set with baroque pearls last Wednesday in or near Altman's; return to Black, Star & Frost, 48th St., and 5th Av.

REWARD.—Gold brooch, Thursday, Broadway car, 9th-87th Sts. Communicate X 342 Times Annex.

$50 REWARD.

LOST, GOLD MATCHBOX, DIAMOND SETTING, BACK ENGRAVED "REGGIE TO HARRY." IN FRONT OF HENDERSON'S, CONEY ISLAND. TELEPHONE PLAZA 6229. HARRY ARONSOHN, 32 EAST 64TH ST.

Found.

FOUND.—Sum of money in neighborhood of 63d St. East; on identification same will be returned for cost of advertisement. Apply X 350 Times Annex.

CALL TO RABBI KRASS.

Fifty-fifth Street Temple Invites Brooklyn Clergyman.

Rabbi Nathan Krass of the Temple Israel, at Lafayette and Bedford Avenues, Brooklyn, has been called to the Fifty-fifth Street Temple, at Fifty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, Manhattan. Although Dr. Krass is now in the West on a speaking campaign in behalf of the American Jewish Relief Committee it was said by Samuel B. Hamburger, President of the Fifty-fifth Street Temple, that the rabbi had indicated willingness to accept before the formal call was sent.

If Dr. Krass decides to accept the call it is planned to have him assume his new charge on Jan. 1, 1918. His salary will be $6,000 a year. He will succeed Rabbi Isaac S. Moses, who has served at the Fifty-fifth Street Temple for seventeen years. Dr. Moses will be retired on a pension.

T. P. O'CONNOR HAS BUSY DAY

Writes About Irish Politics and Sees Friends and Delegations.

T. P. O'Connor, head of the Irish Nationalist mission now in New York, spent another busy day yesterday writing articles about Irish politics and receiving friends and delegations. An increasing number of delegations from Irish-American organizations came yesterday to visit the mission at its headquarters at the Hotel Knickerbocker, not only from New York, but from neighboring cities.

Mr. O'Connor saw more than forty persons in the course of the day, and at its close declared that American and Irish-American sentiment regarding the Irish Convention was developing in a way that left nothing to be desired.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

BROADWAY BAPTIST CHURCH, (Formerly Hope,) Corner 104th. Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor.—11. "How to Attain Greatness." 8. "Christian America, the Hope of the World." Trail hitters and those seeking a church home specially invited.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. Rev. E. HERBERT DUTTON. 11 A. M., "Symbol of Christian Fellowship." Communion at the close of the sermon. Strangers in the city and members of churches that are closed cordially welcome.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d and Amsterdam Av. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. REV. JOHN HUMPSTONE, D. D., will preach morning and evening.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street. PASTOR, L. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.

Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by F. E. TAYLOR, D. D., Formerly of Indianapolis.

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH. Washington Square South, Rev. A. RAY PETTY, Pastor. 11 A. M.—Rev. James M. Bruce will speak on "Food Conservation." 8 P. M., Charles Winter, musical evangelist, begins nightly evangelistic services for July and August.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVE., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor. Preaches Sunday at 11 A. M. 8 P. M., Rev. David Ross, "A Great Appeal." Women's Bible Class 9:30. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, 215 West 57th Street. Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor. 11, Communion Service. 8, "The War and Last Things." 2, Preparing for Anti-Christ.

WASHINGTON HGTS. BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D. 11 A. M.—"Can Ye Drink of the Cup?"

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays 8 P. M.

During July no Sunday Evening Services in Third and Fourth Churches.

First Church, Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church, Central Park W. & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av. Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St. Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d St.

Sixth Church, 1,931 Washington Av., Bronx.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St. Rev. CHAS. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. DR. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN. Moderator of General Assembly of Presbyterian Churches. 11 A. M.—Patriotic Service. 8 P. M.—"The Injustice of a Great Man's Trial."

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Dr. Finis S. Idleman, Pastor. 11—Communion and Worship. 142 West 81st St.

SECOND CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 595 E. 160th Rev. O. L. Hull, pastor. Services 11 and 8.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ball Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11. Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. Miss Nona L. Brooks will preach; subject, "The Test of Religion."

ETHICAL CULTURE.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876. Central Park West and 64th St. MID-WEEK MEETINGS.

July 4, Mr. GEORGE E. O'DELL, at 8:15 P. M. Subject, "American Contributions to Moral Progress."

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, B'way and 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

MADISON AVE. CHURCH, 60TH ST. DR. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Pastor. 11 A. M.—"The Religion of Loyalty," by the Pastor. 8 P. M.—REV. LELAND P. CARY, Associate Pastor. 7 P. M.—Epworth League.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. (Mother Church of American Methodism.) Services at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES M. E. CHURCH, Madison Av. and 126th St. Rev. CHESTER C. MARSHALL, Pastor. 11 A. M., Hon. FRANK MOSS, "The Meeting of July 4th."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST, West End Av. & 86th St.—At 11 A. M., Rev. Lewis Elbert Christian, Sub., "A Soul's Conviction."

UNION, 48th Street, west of Broadway, T. BASIL YOUNG, Pastor. 11 A. M.—Holy Communion. 8 P. M.—Pastor's subject, "What Makes a Nation Great?" South Carolina Jubilee Singers will sing. Street Service corner Broadway and 48th St.

NEW THOUGHT.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE, 222 West 72d St. Sunday, 11:15 A. M.—Mrs. Clara Barston. Sunday, 8:15 P. M.—Eugene Del Mar. Tuesday, 8:15 P. M.—Mrs. Laura Cannon. Friday, 8:15 P. M.—Dr. Orison Swett Maiden.

M. EDITH RARICK, Park Av. Hotel, 33d St., Wednesday, 8:15 P. M. sharp, subject, "Healing, How to Treat an Individual."

MRS. CHAPIN—THE BILTMORE. Sunday, 11:15. Subject: "The Religion That Makes Us Whole." Classes and interviews at 120 West 57th St.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d St. CHRISTIAN HEALING. Mrs. Van Marter, Speaker. 11—"Liberty Bonds." 8—Dr. Orison Swett Marden.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 57th Street. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, Pastor. Preaching 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. by REV. HUGH BLACK.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Rev. James Palmer, Ph. D., Associate Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. DR. ROBERT E. SPEER will preach at both services.

FORT WASHINGTON, Broadway at 174th St. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D.D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"ENLISTING FOR CHRIST." 3 P. M.—"DEAD, BUT ALIVE AGAIN."

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Dr. Work preaches 11 and 7:30. Evening Service outdoors.

HARLEM-NEW YORK, 122d St. and Mount Morris Park West. Rev. GEORGE WELLS ARMS, Pastor. 11 and 8.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D.D., Pastor. REV. JAMES M. HOWARD will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 155th St., bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Av. 11 A. M.—Sermon by Rev. C. N. Van Houten. 7 P. M.—Open-Air Service, Riverside Drive and 155th St.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE, TWELFTH STREET. Dr. DUFFIELD, PASTOR, 11 and 8.

PRESBYTERIAN.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, cor. 141st St. Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Minister. Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway. Dr. Albert Parker Fitch preaches at 11. NOONDAY SERVICE daily, (except July 4 and 7,) at 12:30.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Av. and 10th Street. Ministers: George Alexander, 11 A. M.; T. Guthrie Speers, 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. at 105th. 11 and 8—Patriotic sermons by Dr. J. C. R. Ewing, just back from India.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., Pastor. Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St. Services 8, 11, 7:45 and 8.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street. 8 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Bishop Charles D. Williams. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Bishop Charles D. Williams. Week-day services—Daily at 7:30 A. M.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, Trinity Parish, Broadway and 155th St.—Church open daily. All seats free. Holy Communion: Thursdays, 7:30 and 10 A. M.; Holy Days, 7:30 A. M. Intercessions for those in the service and for peace. Sunday services 8, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M.—Rev. Harold A. Lynch. 8 P. M.—Prof. William Starr Myers of Princeton, "Germany's Objects in the War."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20TH ST. AND 6TH AV. SERVICES 8 & 11 A. M., NOON, 3 & 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Low masses, 7:30, 9; High mass and sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.) 10:45; Evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector. COMMUNIONS: 7, 8 and 9 A. M. 10:30—SERMON and WOODWARD'S MASS. 4 o'clock, PROCESSION and EVENSONG. July 4th, 10 A. M. PROCESSION—MASS—SERMON.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street. Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L. Holy Communion ..... 8:00 A. M. Morning Prayer ..... 11:00 A. M. Evensong, (Rector) ..... 8:00 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 47 East 27th. Services divins le dimanche a 10:30.

GRACE CHURCH Broadway and Tenth Street. Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector. 8; 11 (Bishop Lloyd); 8 (Rev. C. C. Bentley).

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, Lenox Avenue and 122nd Street. Rev. H. P. NICHOLS, Rector. Sunday, July 1—11:00 A. M., Patriotic Service. Music. Sermon. Holy Communion. Rector Preaches. 8:00 P. M., Rector.

REV. WILLIAM THOMAS WALSH 11 A. M.—8 P. M., St. Mary's Church, Alexander Av. & E. 142 St. (3d Av. "L" to 143d.)

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 44th Street. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector Special Summer Services, beginning July 1 8:30 A. M., Holy Communion, (Rector.) 11 A. M., Patriotic Service, Sermon by Rev. H. Percy Silver, Chaplain at West Point.

ST. LUKE'S, Convent Av. and 141st St., Rev. Ashton Oldham, Rector. Services 8 A. M. and 11 A. M.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. & 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. Services at 8 A. M. and 11 A. M.

REFORMED.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Avenue and 123d Street. Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister. 11 A. M., preaching by the Rev. James M. Farrar, D. D.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. Edgar Franklin Romig will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister. Rev. Peter H. Milliken, D. D., will preach. 11 A. M.—"A Nation's Life." 8 P. M.—"A Soul's Life."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister. Church closed during the month of July.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. Alexander MacColl, D. D., of Philadelphia, Penn., will preach at 11 A. M.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH, Fort Washington Av. and 181st St. Rev. IRVING HUSTED BERG, D.D., Minister. Rev. William V. D. Berg of Philadelphia, Penn., will preach at 11 A. M.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

SPIRITUALIST.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English—Sunday, 8 P. M. PROOF THAT THE DEAD RETURN IN SPIRIT. Good Speakers—Psychic Demonstrations. Pabst Grand Circle Bldg., 59th St. & 8th Av.

THEOSOPHY.

NEW YORK LODGE, Theosophical Headquarters, 2,228 Broadway, (70th St.)—Tuesday, July 3, "Imperialism and Democracy," Armand Coigne. Lending Library.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—11 A. M., HARVEY DEE BROWN. "THE NATIONAL FAITH."

OTHER SERVICES.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn. 11 A. M., Rev. G. C. Cressey, Staten Island.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 44TH ST. AND 8TH AV. Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. 10:30 A. M.—Preaching by the Pastor. Subject: BUT PRAYER. 8 P. M.—Evangelistic Service. Rev. E. B. FITCH.

TENT EVANGEL, TENT EVANGEL, 110th and Amsterdam Av. DR. CORTLANDT MYERS. Sunday, 4 & 8 P. M. & nightly except Monday.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 30 W. 67th.—Swami Bodhananda. "Power of Silence," 3 P. M.

BROOKLYN

CONGREGATIONAL.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange Street. Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis. Service at 11 A. M. Sermon by Rev. William F. Kettle, "The Christian and His Country." No evening service.

N. Y. CENTRAL TO CUT SERVICE UP THE STATE

Between 90 and 100 Trains Will Be Withdrawn Tomorrow, but City Will Not Be Hampered.

The New York Central will withdraw between 90 and 100 trains from service in New York State tomorrow. The Pennsylvania system will reduce its schedules by a like number of trains. The curtailment of service by the New York Central, unlike that of the Pennsylvania, leaves the service out of New York City practically unimpaired. The trains to be taken off are local trains, running mostly up-State. This will be done through the consolidation of trains now running and by through trains making more stops.

L. F. Vosburgh, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central, explained yesterday that the curtailment would mean a reduction of the Central's service by only 5 per cent. in train miles, but at the same time would result in the release for other service and war duty of more than 100 locomotives, a large number of trainmen, and the saving of coal.

Saml. Hatt Dies in Clinton Prison.

PLATTSBURG, N